

2006
Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh

26TH EDITION
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BANGLADESH: An Overview

Historical Background

The history of Bangladesh is an eventful combination of turmoil and peace, as well as prosperity and destitution. It has thrived under the glow of cultural splendor and suffered under the ravages of war. The territory now constituting Bangladesh was under the Muslim rule for over five and a half centuries from 1201 to 1757 A.D. Then, it was ruled by British India, after the defeat of the last sovereign ruler, Nawab Sirajuddowla, at the Battle of Plassey on the fateful day of June 23, 1757. The British ruled over the entire Indian sub-continent including this territory for nearly 190 years from 1757 to until Britain withdrew in 1947. During that period Bangladesh was a part of the British Indian provinces of Bengal and Assam. With the termination of the British rule in August, 1947 the sub-continent was partitioned into India and Pakistan. Bangladesh was then a part of Pakistan and was known as East Pakistan. It remained so about 24 years from August 14, 1947 to March 25, 1971. It appeared on the world map as an independent and sovereign state on December 16, 1971 following the victory at the War of Liberation from March 25 to December 16, 1971.

Geographical

Bangladesh lies in the north eastern part of South Asia between $20^{\circ} 34'$ and $26^{\circ} 38'$ north latitude and $88^{\circ} 01'$ and $92^{\circ} 41'$ east longitude. The country is bounded by India on the west, the north, and the north-east and Myanmar on the south-east and the Bay of Bengal on the south. The area of the country is 56,977 sq. miles or 1,47,570 sq. k.m. The limits of territorial waters of Bangladesh are 12 nautical miles and the area of the high seas extending to 200 nautical miles measured from the base lines constitutes the economic zone of the country.

Physiography

Except the hilly regions in the north-east and the south-east, some areas of high lands in the north and north western part, the country consists of low, flat and fertile land. A network of rivers of which the Padma, the Jamuna, the Teesta, the Brahmaputra, the Surma, the Meghna and the Karnaphuli are important. All those rivers have 230 tributaries with a total length of about 24140 kilometers. The alluvial soil is thus continuously being enriched by heavy silts deposited by rivers during the rainy season.

Flora and Fauna

Of the total area of Bangladesh, forest lands account for almost 17% of its geographical surface. The total forest land includes classified and unclassified state lands and homestead forests and tea/rubber gardens. The Sundarbans delta is the largest mangrove forest in the world. It lies at the mouth of the Ganges and is spread across areas of Bangladesh and West Bengal. The section of Sundarbans that belongs to Bangladesh has been listed in the UNESCO world heritage list as Sundarbans. The Sundarbans is known for its wide range of fauna. Sundarbans is the home of the world famous 'Royal Bengal Tiger' and Cheeta, but numerous species of birds, spotted deer, crocodiles and snakes also inhabit it. The country produces timber, bamboo and cane. Bamboos grow in almost all areas but quality timber grows mostly in the valleys. Among the timber sal, gamari, chaplish, telsu, jarui, teak, garjan, chandon and sundari are important. Plantation of rubber in the hilly regions of the country was undertaken recently and extraction of rubber had already started.

Climate

Bangladesh enjoys generally a sub-tropical monsoon climate. While there are six seasons in a year, three namely, Winter, Summer and Monsoon are prominent. Winter which is quite pleasant begins in November and ends in February. In Winter there is not usually much fluctuation in temperature which ranges from minimum of 7° — 13° C (45° F— 55° F) to maximum of 24° — 31° C (75° F— 85° F). The maximum temperature recorded in Summer months is 37° C (98° F) although in some places this occasionally rises up to 41° C (105° F) or more. Monsoon starts in July and stays up to October. This period accounts for 80% of the total rainfall. The average annual rainfall varies from 1429 to 4338 millimetre. The maximum rainfall is recorded in the coastal areas of Chittagong and northern part of Sylhet district, while the minimum is observed in the western and northern parts of the country.

Population

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics conducted the Fourth decennial population census in the country on January 23 to 27, 2001. The population of the country stood at 124.35 million in 2001. The percentage of urban population was 23.52 while that of rural 76.47. The intercensal growth rate of population estimated by using adjusted population of 2001 census was 1.58 per annum. Assuming medium variant of declining fertility and mortality the country is expected to reach a population of 145.46 million by 2011 A.D. The country-wide intensive family planning measure is aimed at reducing the growth rate. The density of population was approximately 720 per sq.km. in 1991. It has increased to 843 per sq.km. in 2001. The sex ratio of the population 106 males per 100 females. The literacy rate of the country obtained from 2001 census was 46.20 percent for population 7 years and above. The percentage of Muslim population was 89.6 while that of Hindu, Buddhist and Christian was 9.3, 0.6 and 0.3 respectively. There were 25.49 million households in the country distributed over 59,229 mauzas (revenue villages).

Labour Forces

The total Civilian Labour Force of the country has been estimated at 49.5 million (Labour Force Survey ,2005-06) of which 37.4 million are male and 12.1 million are female while it was 46.3 million for both sex, 36.0 million for male and 10.3 million for female in 2002-03 (Labour Force Survey, 2002-03) as per usual definition.

Capital and other Cities

Dhaka, formerly Dacca, is the capital and the largest metropolitan city of the country. The city is within the monsoon climate zone, with an annual average temperature of 25°C (77°F) and monthly means varying between 18°C (64°F) in January and 29°C (84°F) in August. Chittagong is the chief Sea port and second largest metropolitan city of Bangladesh and has extensively developed port facilities for ocean steamers. Dhaka Metropolitan area had a population of about 5.33 million, Chittagong about 2.02 million, Khulna 0.77 million and Rajshahi 0.38 million in 2001. Barisal, Sylhet, Mymensingh and Comilla are some of the major towns.

Administrative Setup

Bangladesh is governed by a Parliamentary form of Government. The President is the head of the state while the Prime-Minister is the head of the Government. The Prime-minister is selected by the President. The Prime-Minister is assisted by a council of ministers in discharging his/her duties. For the convenience of administration, the country is divided into six administrative divisions, each placed under a Divisional Commissioner. Each division is further sub-divided into Zilas(Districts). After the administrative re-organisation carried out in 1984, the country has been divided into 64 Zilas. Each Zila is headed by a Deputy Commissioner who is assisted by other officials. Each Zila is further divided in to a number of Upazilas (Sub district) headed by Upazila Nirbahi Officer.

The legislature

The constitution provides a Parliament for Bangladesh (to be known as the House of the Nation) in which legislative power of the Republic is vested. It consists of 300 members directly elected by adult franchise. The Members of House of the Nation elect another 45 female members. Thus, the total number of members of the House is 345.

The Judiciary

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh is the highest judicial organ and comprises of the Appellate Division and the High Court Division. The Supreme Court of Bangladesh is headed by the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court serves as the guardian of the constitution and enforces the fundamental rights of the citizens. The Appellate Division hears and determines appeals from judgments, decrees, orders or sentences of the High Court Division. At the district level, the district court is headed by the District and Session judge who is assisted by additional District judge, subordinate judges, assistant judges and Magistrates.

**Local
Government**

The tiers of Local Government are (i) Union Parishad, (ii) Upazila Parishad, and (iii) Zila Parishad. Relatively large urban areas have separate two sets of local governments. The two tiers of urban Local Government are (i) Pourashava (for smaller Municipalities) and City Corporation (for six of the largest cities). Local Government bodies in Bangladesh are managed by a combination of elected people and appointed personnel. In the Upazila Parishad, Zila Parishad and urban local governments (Pourashava and City Corporation), there is both staff directly recruited by the local body as well as some sent on deputation from the central government.

***Fundamental
Foreign Policy
of Bangladesh***

The fundamental Foreign Policy of Bangladesh is - The state shall base its international relations on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, peaceful settlements of international disputes, and respect for international law on the principles enunciated in the United Nations Charter and on the basis of those principles shall –

Strive for the renunciation of the use of force in international relations and for general and complete disarmament,

Uphold the right of every people to determine and build up its own social, economic and political system by ways and means of its own free choice, and

Support oppressed peoples throughout the world waging in just struggle against imperialism, colonialism or racialism.

The State shall endeavour to consolidate, preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic solidarity. Bangladesh is a member of the Organization of Islamic Country (OIC).

***Communication
System***

The country has about 2460 kilometres of rail-way, 20782 kilometres of paved road and roughly 5968 kilometres of perennial and seasonal waterways. Side by side with the development of road transport, efforts are under way to develop the water transport system. In fact, rivers are the life line of the nation which provide the cheapest means of transport, water for agricultural operation and ensure supply of fish for her people. Steps have been taken to put more mechanised boats into service and modernise the existing country boats.

Regarding air transport facilities, Dhaka is connected by air with New York, London, Athens, Bangkok, Abudhabi, Tokyo, Kualalumpur, Singapore, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Dubai, Jeddah, Kathmandu, Rangoon, Kuwait, Brussels, Paris, Rome, Amsterdam and Bahrain by her national airline (Biman). A number of foreign airlines operate their international services with a link to Dhaka. Regular air services are operated by the Biman between Dhaka and other major towns in the country. The two sea ports of Bangladesh are Chittagong and Mongla. Among the river ports and terminals, Dhaka, Narayanganj, Chandpur, Barisal, Khulna, Aricha, Goalando, Jagannathganj ghat, Bhairab Bazar, Bahadurabad and Fulchari ghat are important.

The country has a network of Radio and Television broadcasting. There are two Television station in Dhaka and Chittagong. The Television system was introduced in 1965 and since then sub-stations have been set up in Sylhet, Khulna, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Natore, Noakhali, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar, Rangamati, Thakurgaon, Patuakhali, Brahmanbaria, Jhenaidah, Rajshahi etc. The Colour Television system was introduced on 1st December, 1980. An extensive telecommunication system has connected the capital city with other places within the country. Telecommunication lines have also been established with major cities of the world through the earth satellite ground stations at Betbunia in the Chittagong Hill-Tracts and Talibabad (Kaliakoir) in Gazipur Zila. In order to cater the high speed of data communication Bangladesh has already been linked with information superhighway through submarine cable in the Bay of Bengal.

Education and Culture

The education system of Bangladesh is divided into four levels (i) Primary (from grades 1 to 5), Secondary (from grades 6 to 10), Higher Secondary (from grades 11 to 12) and tertiary. Besides, there are some private institutions those provide English medium education. They offer 'A' level and 'O' level courses. Highest allocation in the national budget for education exposes that Government of Bangladesh is very much keen for human resource development through education. Bangladesh has also Madrasa system of education which emphasizes on Arabic medium Islam-based education. This system is supervised by the Madrasa Board of the country.

The area that is now Bangladesh has a rich historical and cultural past; combining Dravidian, Indo-Aryan, and Mongolian, Mughul, Arab, Persian, Turkic, and West European cultures. The culture of Bangladesh has unique history, dating back more than 2500 years ago. The land, the rivers and the lives of the common people formed a rich heritage. Bangladesh culture is marked in different forms, including music, dance and drama, art and craft, folklores and folktales, language and literature, philosophy and religion, festivals and celebrations etc. Festivals and celebrations are integral part of the culture of Bangladesh. Pohela Baishakh (Bengali New Years Day), Independence Day, National Mourning Day, Eid-ul-Fitre, Eid-ul-Azha, Muharram, Durga puja, Shahid Dibas and International Mother Language Day etc are widely celebrated.

Bangladeshis are great enthusiasts of sports and games. Football, handball, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, hockey, badminton, cricket, kabadi, swimming, boat racing and lawn tennis are some of the most popular outdoor games.

Agriculture and Main crops

Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural country. Agriculture is the single largest producing sector of the economy and it contributes about 22% to the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. This sector also accommodates around 48.1% of labour force. GDP growth rate of Bangladesh mainly depends on the performance of the Agriculture sector. Although due to natural calamities like flood, loss of production of food and cash crops are almost regular phenomenon. Yet in recent years, there has been substantial increase in food grain production. Agricultural holding in Bangladesh are generally small but use of modern machinery is gradually increasing. Rice, Jute, Sugarcane, Potato, Pulses, Wheat, Tea and Tobacco are the principal crops. Crop diversification programme, credit, extension and research and input distribution policies pursued by the government are yielding positive result. The country is now on the threshold of attaining self-sufficiency in food grain production.

Fish Wealth

Bangladesh is rich in fish wealth. In the innumerable rivers, canals, tanks and other lowlying and depressed areas and paddy fields that remain under water for about 6 months in a year and cover nearly 12 million acres, tropical fish of hundreds of varieties are abound. Rice and fish constitute an average Bangladeshi's principal diet. Hilsa, lobsters and shrimps are some of the fish which are exported to foreign countries. With the Bay of Bengal in the south of the country enjoys geographic advantage for marine fishing.

*Mineral
Resources
and Energy*

Bangladesh has a few proven mineral resources. The country has enormous deposit of natural gas. So far, 17 gas fields have been discovered from which natural gas is available for power-generation, industrial and other uses. Fertilizer factories in operation including the petro-chemical complex at Ashuganj and those to be set-up are and will be using sizeable quantity of natural gas.

Coal deposits have been found and efforts are under way to explore them with international assistance. Electricity is produced by both thermal and hydro-electric process. The total generation of electricity amounted to 22742 million kilowatt hours in 2005-06. The solitary hydro-electric project having installed capacity of producing 230 m.w. electricity is located at Kaptai in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Limestone, the basic raw material for the production of cement, has been found in some places and cement factories are being set up for their utilization. Other minerals found include hardrock, lignite, silica sand, white clay, etc. Salt is manufactured on small scale at several thousand evaporation sites in the coastal areas of Chittagong and Cox's Bazar.

Extensive radio-active sand deposits have been found all along the beaches from Kutubdia to Teknaf. A survey estimates the reserve to be of the order of 0.5 million tons of sand containing a significant amount of usable heavy minerals.

Industries

Although Bangladesh is predominantly an agricultural country but a large number of large-scale industries based on both indigenous and imported raw materials have been set up. Among them ready-made garments, cotton textile, pharmaceuticals, fertilizer, wood product, iron and steel, ceramic, cement, plastic product, chemical are important. Other notable industries are engineering and ship building, oil refinery, paints, colours and varnishes, electric cables and wires, electric lamps, fluorescent tube lights, other electrical goods and accessories, matches, cigarettes, etc.. Among the cottage industries, handlooms, carpet-making, shoe-making, coir, bamboo and cane products, earthenware, brass and bell metal products, bidi and cheroots, small tools and implements, ornaments, etc. are important.

Manufacturing sector contributes about 17% of the GDP. Growth rate of manufacturing sector is dominated by ready-made garments. Bangladesh is the fifth largest garment exporter to the European Union and among the top ten apparel suppliers to the US. In the past two decades Bangladesh has emerged as a very successful manufacturer and exporter of ready-made garments.

*Finance,
Banking
and
Insurance*

Bangladesh has a mixed banking system comprising nationalized, private and foreign commercial banks. Bangladesh Bank is the central bank of the country and is entrusted with the responsibilities of formulating monetary policies of the Government and controls all commercial banks. The Grameen Bank is a microfinance organization and community development bank started in Bangladesh that makes small loans (known as microcredit) to the impoverished without requiring collateral. The system is based on the idea that the poor have skills that are under-utilized. The bank also accepts deposits, provides other services, and runs several development-oriented businesses including fabric, telephone and energy companies. The Grameen Bank and its founder, Dr. Muhammad Yunus, were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006

In recent year, the banking system has greatly changed. Government policy of encouraging the private sector to play its due role in the economic development of the country, the Government has allowed setting up of commercial and investment banks in the private sector. In response to the Government policy quite a number of commercial and investment banks including an Islamic Bank have been set up in the private sector and have started functioning.

There are other specialized financial institutions, namely, House Building Finance Corporation, Bangladesh Krishi (Agriculture) Bank, Bangladesh Shilpa (Industrial) Bank, Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha (Industrial credit organisation) and Co-operative banks which are operating in their respective fields to facilitate these sectors by providing credit and other services at convenient terms. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of Bangladesh has also been set up by the Government to provide equity support to public limited companies in the private sector.

In the field of insurance the Government has allowed both public and private sectors to operate life as well as non-life insurance business in order to develop a healthy competition. In the public sector there are one Jiban Bima Corporation and Postal Life Insurance for the life insurance business and one Shadharan Bima Corporation for general insurance business. In the private sector more than sixty one companies doing life and general insurance business.

*Tourists
Attractions*

Bangladesh is a large delta laden with bounties of nature. The borderland along the north-east, east and the south-east is evergreen forested hills with wondrous wildlife. All her six seasons vibrate with fairs and festivals, mirth and merriment.

Though Bangladesh is one of the world's smallest countries, she has the world's longest unbroken sandy sea-beach along the Bay of Bengal at Cox's Bazar, the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest, the home of the Royal Bengal Tiger and the spotted deer, Dhaka - the capital known as the city of mosques, Rangamati - the heart of the panoramic lake district, Sylhet-land of holy shrines of great religious saints and of fascinating hills and tea gardens, Chittagong - the largest port city and the Commercial Capital of the country known as the city of holy shrines, Mainamati, Mohasthangarh and Paharpur archaeological treasures in the country over the period from 300 BC to 1200 AD. Above all riverine beauty, colourful tribal life and simple village life of the friendly millions are the main motivational factors for the potential visitors.

Bangladesh has a variety of attractions for visitors, tourists and holidaymakers including archeological sites, historical mosques and monuments, resorts, beaches, anthropological communities, forests, flora and fauna.

Government of Bangladesh recognized tourism as an industry and declared a National tourism policy for the development of domestic and international tourism in Bangladesh. Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation, National Tourism organization is playing the leading role as promoter of the industry.

1.01 Administrative Units as on 31st December 2006 Of Bangladesh

Division	6
Zila	64
City Corporation	6
Municipalities	308
Upa Zila	481
Thana	596
<u>Union</u>	<u>4498</u>

Source: LGRD Ministry & Police Head Quarters

1.02 Number Of Upazila/Thana, Union, Village And Municipality By Zila-2001

Division Zila	Total Area Sq. km.	Upazila/ Thana	Union	Village	Municipalities/ City Corporation
Barisal Division	13644	39	334	4273	22
1. Barisal	2790	10	86	1290	5
2. Bhola	3737	7	60	461	5
3. Jhalakati	758	4	32	452	2
4. Pirojpur	1308	6	51	645	3
5. Barguna	1831	5	38	560	4
6. Patuakhali	3220	7	67	865	3
Chittagong Division	33771	102	914	15060	38
7. Bandarban	4479	7	29	1501	1
8. Khagrachhari	2700	8	34	1581	1
9. Rangamati	6116	10	48	1382	1
10. Chittagong	5283	26	194	1310	7
11. Cox's Bazar	2493	7	67	984	3
12. Brahmanbaria	1927	8	98	1331	4
13. Chandpur	1704	8	87	1237	6
14. Comilla	3085	13	179	3638	5
15. Feni	928	5	45	570	2
16. Lakshimpur	1456	4	50	539	3
17. Noakhali	3601	6	83	987	5
Sylhet Division	12596	35	323	10101	14
18. Hobiganj	2637	8	77	2076	4
19. Moulavi Bazar	2799	6	66	2018	4
20. Sunamganj	3670	10	82	2782	4
21. Sylhet	3490	11	98	3225	2
Dhaka Division	30985	141	1236	25283	64
22. Dhaka	1460	27	75	1864	3
23. Gazipur	1741	5	45	1163	2
24. Manikganj	1383	7	65	1652	1
25. Munshiganj	955	6	67	911	2
26. Narayanganj	688	5	47	1379	2
27. Narsingdi	1141	6	69	1059	3
28. Faridpur	2073	8	79	1860	4
29. Rajbari	1119	4	42	984	3
30. Gopalganj	1490	5	68	880	4
31. Madaripur	1145	4	57	1039	3
32. Shariatpur	1181	6	64	1235	5
33. Jamalpur	2032	7	68	1346	6
34. Sherpur	1364	5	51	713	2
35. Kishoreganj	2731	13	105	1794	4
36. Mymensingh	4363	12	146	2700	8
37. Netrokona	2744	10	85	2279	4
38. Tangail	3375	11	103	2425	8
Khulna Division	22285	64	565	9284	28
39. Jessore	2570	8	92	1434	4
40. Jhenaidah	1950	6	67	1150	5

41.	Magura	1049	4	36	700	1
42.	Narail	990	3	37	651	2
43.	Bagerhat	3959	9	75	1031	3
44.	Khulna	4395	14	70	1114	2
45.	Satkhira	3858	7	78	1435	2
46.	Chuadanga	1177	4	31	513	4
47.	Kushtia	1621	6	61	978	4
48.	Meherpur	716	3	18	278	1

Source: Population census, 2001, BBS.

2.01 Summary Labour Force Statistics

(In Million)

Characteristics	LFS 1990-91	LFS 1995-96	LFS 1999-2000	LFS 2002-03	LFS 2005-
06					
Labour force composition (million):					
Civilian labour force	51.2	56.0	40.7	46.3	49.5
Male	31.1	34.7	32.2	36.0	37.4
Female	20.1	21.3	8.5	10.3	12.1
Employed population	50.2	54.6	39.0	44.3	47.4
Male	30.5	33.8	31.1	34.5	36.1
Female	19.7	20.8	7.9	9.8	11.3
Unemployed population	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1
Male	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2
Female	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9
Not in civilian labour force (million) :	57.9	65.8	33.50	34.5	35.1
Household work	9.7	12.0	13.0	25.0	33.0
Other inactives	12.7	18.4	1.6	9.5	12.63
Children (0-9 years)	35.5	35.4	18.9	35.7	-
Labour force participation (percent)					
Crude activity rate	46.9	46.0	31.9	34.7	36.0
Male	54.5	55.8	48.3	52.7	15.3
Female	38.6	35.7	14.1	15.9	18.0
Refined activity rate	69.6	64.8	54.9	57.3	58.5
Male	79.6	78.3	84.0	87.4	75.2
Female	58.2	50.6	23.9	26.1	29.2
Employment in major industry (Million) :					
Total	50.2	54.6	39.0	44.3	47.4
Agri. Forestry, Fisheries	33.3	34.5	19.8	22.9	22.8
Mining and quarrying	0.02	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	5.9	4.1	3.7	4.3	5.2
Electricity, Gas, Water	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5
Trade and Restaurant	4.3	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.8
Transport, Storage, Communication	1.6	2.3	2.5	3.0	4.0
Finance, Business service	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	-
Community and personal service	1.9	5.1	5.1	2.7	-
Household sector	2.2	1.2	-	-	-
Public administration & Defense	-	-	-	2.5	2.6
Employment in major occupation (Million) :					
Total	50.2	54.6	39.0	44.3	47.4
Professional, Technical	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2
Administrative, Managerial	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Clerical workers	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0
Sales workers	4.0	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.7
Service workers	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.8
Agri. Forestry, Fisheries	34.4	34.9	19.9	22.8	23.0
Production, Transport	7.0	8.5	8.1	9.7	11.5
Not adequately defined	0.4	-	-	-	-

Status in employment (percent) :

Total	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0
Self employed/Employer	...	26.8	29.6	47.0	45.2	41.9
Employees	...	11.7	12.4	16.7	13.7	13.9
Day labourers	...	13.9	17.9	24.3	20.0	18.2
Unpaid family workers	...	47.2	40.1	12.0	18.4	21.7
Domestic workers Apprentices others	...	0.4	-	-	2.7	2.1
Child labour force (million)	...	5.9	6.5	6.8	-	15.5
Percent of total	...	11.5	11.7	11.3	n.a	na
Female labour force (million)	...	20.1	21.3	23.9	n.a	12.1
Percent of total	...	39.3	38.2	50.8	n.a	na
Unpaid family worker (million)	...	23.7	21.9	4.7	n.a	10.3
Percent of total labour force	...	46.3	39.1	10.00	n.a	na

Note : * Based on adjusted data of 1981 Population census.

(—) Less than 50,000. n.a. = Not available.

1995-96. using extended definition (10+)Population

Source : Labour Force Survey, 1999-2000, Using usual definition (population 15+)

Labour Force Survey, 2002-2003, 2005-06.

Source : Sectoral Need-based Projection in Bangladesh, BBS

3.02 Balance Of Trade Of Bangladesh

(Crore Taka)

Year	Export	Import	Balance
1990-91	6027.2	11187.7	-5160.5
1991-92	7419.8	13275.6	-5855.8
1992-93	8821.5	13819.8	-4998.3
1993-94	9873.9	13754.0	-3880.1
1994-95	13697.0	21856.4	-8159.4
1995-96	14452.1	25464.6	-11012.5
1996-97	17155.4	29018.7	-11863.3
1997-98	22940.8	31891.6	-8950.8
1998-99	24561.9	34101.7	-9539.8
1999-00	24741.5	37202.2	-12460.7
2000-01	30647.6	43694.9	-13047.3
2001-02	30211.9	51844.3	-21632.4
2002-03	33788.5	50620.0	-16831.5
2003-04	43709.8	63036.3	-19326.5
2004-05	53283.1	76995.4	-23712.3
2005-06	69195.0	96234.5	-27039.5

Note : 1 crore=10 million.

Source : Foreign Trade Section , BBS.

4.01 Annual Growth Of GDP By Sectors At Constant Price (Base: 1995-96=100)

<i>Activity/Sector</i>	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1. Agriculture and forestry	1.64	3.24	6.92	5.53	-0.62	3.29	4.38	1.80	5.23
a. Crops	1.07	3.11	8.10	6.18	-2.39	2.88	4.27	0.15	5.03
b. Animal farming	2.64	2.69	2.74	2.81	4.70	4.51	4.98	7.23	6.15
c. Forest & related services	4.51	5.16	4.94	4.85	4.91	4.43	4.18	5.09	5.18
2. Fishing	8.98	9.96	8.87	4.53	2.22	2.33	3.09	3.65	3.91
3. Mining and quarrying	5.76	1.32	9.48	9.75	4.53	7.17	7.66	8.38	9.26
a) Natural gas & crude petroleum	4.80	(-2.46)	14.55	13.99	4.93	8.91	8.98	9.02	9.52
b) Other mining & quarrying	7.02	6.18	3.47	4.19	3.96	4.66	5.68	7.40	8.84
4. Industry	8.54	3.19	4.76	6.68	5.48	6.75	7.10	8.19	10.77
a. Large scale	9.28	4.19	4.35	6.55	4.60	6.56	6.95	8.30	11.41
b. Small scale	6.77	0.75	5.80	7.02	7.69	7.21	7.45	7.93	9.21
5. Electricity, gas and water supply	2.01	6.00	6.78	7.40	7.63	8.02	9.09	8.90	7.67
1) Electricity	1.30	6.75	6.87	7.60	7.78	7.29	9.19	8.58	7.45
2) Gas	5.30	0.63	5.61	6.05	6.53	8.77	8.81	8.87	9.37
3) Water	7.20	6.44	8.06	7.05	7.52	20.01	8.00	14.44	7.55
6. Construction	9.48	8.92	8.48	8.65	8.61	8.09	8.25	8.31	8.31
7. Wholesale and retail trade	5.98	6.51	7.30	6.43	6.59	6.09	6.57	7.06	6.75
8. Hotel and restaurant	6.50	6.65	6.94	7.00	6.92	7.00	7.05	7.12	7.45
9. Transport, storage and communication	5.69	5.90	6.08	7.92	6.56	6.85	6.21	7.92	7.98
1) Land transport	6.75	6.62	6.32	6.37	6.73	6.64	6.02	4.25	4.14
2) Water transport	(-0.92)	1.60	1.78	0.57	0.34	0.07	0.16	1.95	1.95
3) Air transport	16.89	14.46	16.80	4.62	-16.84	-1.35	0.84	2.49	5.25
4) Support transport ser. storage	3.36	4.24	13.15	18.10	-4.62	-1.17	-1.35	2.92	6.13
5) Post and telecommunication	7.42	5.96	5.57	26.92	20.95	17.89	14.56	31.79	26.70
10. Financial intermediation	5.27	5.40	5.50	5.54	6.70	6.67	7.02	8.92	8.50
1) Monetary intermediation (banks)	3.49	3.85	3.87	4.01	5.52	5.91	6.73	9.11	8.19
2) Insurance	14.95	13.05	13.09	13.46	12.35	10.29	8.06	8.34	9.16
3) Other financial intermediation	6.50	6.20	5.54	-0.03	2.05	2.32	6.91	8.51	10.94
11. Real estate, renting and business ser.	3.80	3.82	3.83	3.41	3.42	3.52	3.58	3.65	3.69
12. Public Administration and defence	5.90	5.70	5.97	5.88	5.92	5.24	7.06	8.02	8.15

13. Education	8.10	7.70	7.74	7.11	7.58	7.60	7.69	7.90	9.05
14. Health and social services	4.59	4.60	4.80	4.92	5.30	5.63	6.17	7.40	7.79
15. Community, social and personal ser.	2.85	2.95	3.06	3.15	3.24	3.32	3.97	4.05	4.09
GDP at constant price	5.23	4.87	5.94	5.27	4.42	5.26	6.27	5.96	6.63

Source: National Income Section, BBS.