



Book Review

GROWTH WITH EQUITY: PERSPECTIVE OF BANGLADESH (Volume 2)

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The Indian government's Planning Commission in their twelfth five year plan 2012-2017, adopted the goal of "Faster, More Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth", when the world was going through a second global financial debt problems in the Euro-zone countries. Bangladesh is one of the fastest growing economies in the developing countries and is faced with increasing challenges in order to ensure and achieve future economic growth that is equitable, all-inclusive, and sustainable.

The discussion in this book is timely for a growing economy of Bangladesh which is faced with many domestic and global challenges. It demonstrates as how an emerging and developing economy as Bangladesh can take the opportunities and achieve economic growth with equity, by eliminating the income inequality gap, and promote all-inclusive and pro-poor, sustainable

development and growth with social justice, that is an all-inclusive growth process which is paralleled and consistent with environmental sustainability in Bangladesh.

This book includes collection of chapter contributions by authors on various topics related to Bangladesh, which were presented at a conference jointly organised by Dhaka School of Economics (DScE), Constituent Institute of University of Dhaka and Palli Karma- Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) on January 09, 2018. It consists of two volumes with 11 papers in volume one and 17 in volume two. The papers were categorised under three key pre-conference working sessions: (i) Environmental Economics, (ii) Entrepreneurial Economics, and (iii) Development Economics.

In the 21st century the focus by developing countries of South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin American countries is to promote economic development and growth with equity, with focus on United Nations 17 sustainable development goals. Anisul Islam's paper provides a critique and an overview of growth versus equity debate along with measurement issues. Gupta's paper looks at the five stages of social transformation cycle such as forming, storming, norming, performing, and transforming, through women's empowerment for mitigating climate change in developing countries. This is followed by the third discussion and empirical evidence on the important role played by community banking via micro-saving and micro-insurance for empowering people through financial inclusion and have equal access to funds for entrepreneurial ventures as an instrument to promote growth with equity and social justice by Mahboob Ali. Finally, Mishra's paper examines the challenges faced by small-scale industries in adopting automation where human intelligence is transformed to artificial intelligence with the aim to achieve high economic growth with equity goal.

This is an excellent book and raises many questions about achieving high growth with social justice, equity and environmental sustainability in developing countries. The various conceptual and empirical papers in the two volumes are an excellent source of information for post graduate students, research higher degree students, academic scholars, policy makers, SME's and business practitioners to enhance their understanding of all-inclusive growth with equity goal for developing countries such as Bangladesh. This book may be a good investment to all readers who buy it.