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About Us

»»» Beginning with the motto- Competence beyond the box, **“UniV”**, an international mentoring assistance platform, provides the proactive and progressive holistic education to cultivate individuals’ potentials and talents towards a desired career to succeed in such demanding times. UniV introduces the youths to global competition, thereby empowering them and transforming their abilities to make it into the winning cut.”

The Future of AI in Healthcare: Revolutionizing Diagnostics and Treatment



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In this contemporary era, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has already significantly transformed industries all around the world, and the healthcare industry is no exception. AI is transforming healthcare at a rapid pace from diagnostics and treatments becoming more personalized. AI also rapidly processes lots of data to boost medical processes that hasten the diagnosis, use medical processes that are more precise and end up with better patient outcomes. As we move into the future, it's clear that AI holds the potential to revolutionize how we approach medical care, easing the burden on healthcare professionals while ensuring more accurate and timely interventions for patients.

AI-Powered Diagnostics: Enhancing Accuracy and Speed

AI is a game changer in the domain of diagnostics. Traditionally, doctors used their experience in diagnosing medical conditions, but AI is augmenting that process by identifying patterns that are out of the human eye's reach. Medical images like X-rays, MRIs and CT scans can be analyzed by machine learning algorithms with surprising accuracy at picking up things like cancer, heart disease and genetic disorders at an early stage.



Figure 1.

For example, Google's DeepMind is already quite successful at the diagnostic level of diseases with retinas. Issues such as reduced diagnostic errors and faster results are also allowed by AI systems like this, not to mention that once the process has been accelerated, the patients are also getting faster results. That means AI can interpret genomic data, as well as blood tests, and can predict potential health risks before they become critical enough to need treatment. But, as AI evolves, diagnostics are expected to become faster and more accurate, enabling health professionals the tools they need to make better-informed decisions.

AI in Treatment: Personalized and Precision Medicine

Personally, and precisely medicine using AI is one of the most exciting applications of AI in healthcare. AI can analyze a patient's unique genetic makeup, lifetime, and other lifestyle factors to form customized treatment plans



Figure 2.

dedicated to that patient's needs. A future when treatments don't all have the same fits to the same all treating people, but are tailored for each patient's benefit.

In drug discovery and development, AI is used to quickly and cheaply identify potential drug candidates compared to traditional methods. AI algorithms can be used in chronic disease management, for example in diabetes or hypertension, to predict how the patient will progress and suggest adjustments to treatment plans. Additionally, Robotic systems powered by AI now help in doing the work of surgeons to perform with higher precision and also reduce human error. With the rise of AI enhanced surgery, patients can experience quicker recovery times and fewer complications, and how we approach complex procedures.

Remote Patient Monitoring and AI-Driven Healthcare Systems

Another massive advancement driven by AI is the integration of remote patient observing frameworks. As wearable devices and mobile apps become more and more common, patients can now have their health being regularly monitored in real-time at home. These devices, like heart rate monitors or glucose sensors, feed data to AI systems which interpret the data and send a message to healthcare providers before potentially serious conditions develop.



Figure 3.

This kind of real-time monitoring is invaluable to patients who are managing chronic conditions. Early warning signs of complications can be detected by AI systems and the appropriate action is taken promptly. This enables AI-driven monitoring systems to provide continuous care at scale which translates into better patient outcomes while lightening the load on facilities at the same time, allowing them to better leverage all available resources.

Ethical and Regulatory Challenges in AI-Driven Healthcare

AI in healthcare has huge potential but does come with its fair share of ethical and regulatory challenges. Issues had to be fixed: data privacy concerns, algorithmic biases, overreliance on the technology et al. The AI systems rely on access to huge amounts of patient data — that creates questions about how such data is stored and used.



Figure 4.

But AI algorithms are also subject to bias, particularly when the data used to train machines is not reflective of diverse populations. Comprehensive regulatory frameworks and ethical guidelines are needed to ensure the safe and ethical use of AI in healthcare. To get a balance where AI becomes a powerful tool that would be used with human expertise in the journey, AI systems are going to require collaboration with other healthcare professionals.

Future Outlook: AI's Expanding Role in Healthcare

The Role Increasingly Being Played by AI in Healthcare in the future, AI will only continue to play a more and more important role in healthcare. Preventive healthcare systems can be driven by AI that could help people find out about potential health risks before they turn into serious conditions and could allow more proactive as well as more effective ways of healthcare. But AI is likely to find its way into hospitals, clinics, and even home health care from emergency rooms to remote monitoring systems in developing countries where access to healthcare is difficult.

It is only the beginning of the revolution. On a global scale, AI could potentially close gaps in healthcare access, improve diagnostic accuracy, enhance treatment efficacy and provide individualized care. By integrating AI into healthcare systems, AI will not only upend patient care but also equip healthcare professionals to deliver that better outcome.

Conclusion

Healthcare's future is in the rise of AI. AI is already changing how we think about medicine, through improving diagnostic accuracy, enabling personalized treatments and continuous monitoring. As AI technology evolves, it is vital to balance this potential with the required ethical considerations to make sure that AI adds to human expertise, rather than supplant it. AI and Health care professionals can work together to revolutionize medical care into a healthier and connected world.

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All images in this newsletter are AI-generated.

Clash of Superpowers: Dollar vs Ruble



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History tells us that nothing is permanent. We live in an ocean of time, whose main virtue is change. Today, you may be a slave; tomorrow, you could be the master. Today, you may be Nikolai Alexandrovich Romanov; tomorrow, you might be Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin).

Time is the ultimate measure of power and destiny. Throughout history, various countries and empires have been dominant global powers or “rulers of the world,” depending on their political, military, and economic influence. Yet, in the winds of change, they fall from power, and another rises in their place. This is the great circle of power and the ultimate paradox of the power struggle.

There was a time when Egypt (circa 3100–332 BCE) dominated the Nile Valley and influenced Mediterranean trade and culture. The ancient Mesopotamians (circa 3500–539 BCE) came to power, contributing to the cradle of civilization with advancements in writing, law (Code of Hammurabi), and governance.

Chinese Empires (multiple dynasties, including Han, Tang, Song, Ming, and Qing) wielded cultural, technological, and political influence over Asia and beyond, especially through the Silk Road. Islamic Caliphates (632–1258 CE) spread Islam, science, philosophy, and trade across the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of Europe and Asia. The Spanish Empire (15th–19th Century) was the first global empire, colonizing vast territories in the Americas,

Africa, and Asia. The Portuguese Empire (15th–20th Century) was an early maritime power that established trade routes to Africa, Asia, and South America.

The Ottoman Empire (1299–1922 CE) dominated Southeast Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa, controlling key trade routes. The British Empire (16th–20th Century) became the largest empire in history, controlling a quarter of the world's land and population at its height. The French Empire (Napoleonic era and colonial empire, 19th–20th Century) spread the Napoleonic Code and influence across Africa, Asia, and the Americas. The Dutch Empire (17th–20th Century) was a major maritime power, controlling colonies in Asia, the Americas, and Africa, and was key to global trade. The Russian Empire (1721–1917) spread through territorial expansion across Eurasia, wielding significant political and military power.

Rise of the Magic Card: Dollar

Everything is lost in time. Those who once ruled with pride are no more. Now is the time for the Americans. The Second World War brought everything to America, establishing it as the world's biggest power. The United States (20th–21st Century) has become a post-WWII global superpower that dominates international politics, the economy, and culture. We must consider them masters because they rule over our second god—money.

The U.S. dollar became the world's dominant currency because of historical, economic, and geopolitical factors. After World War II, the Bretton Woods Agreement of 1944 established the dollar as the global reserve currency, linking it to gold and positioning the U.S. at the center of the global financial system. The U.S. economy, which emerged as the strongest post-war economy, with deep financial markets and vast trade networks, reinforced the dollar's international use.

Even after the U.S. abandoned the gold standard in 1971, the dollar's influence persisted due to its role in global oil trade (the “petrodollar” system), foreign reserves, and international loans. Trust in U.S. political stability, military power, and robust financial institutions made the dollar a safe-haven asset during economic crises, further solidifying its role as the backbone of the global economy.

The First Real Enemy of America Post-Cold War was BRICS:

Whether you like it or not, we are ruled by the dollar and America. If the world wishes to break free from the dollar's rule, it must create something as powerful or more powerful than the dollar. Enter BRICS. BRICS began as BRIC in 2001, a term coined by economist Jim O'Neill to highlight the economic potential of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. In 2010, South Africa joined, transforming it into BRICS. Its main purpose was to challenge U.S. dominance.

BRICS was formed to foster economic cooperation, political dialogue, and strategic alliances among its members, providing a platform for these nations to discuss trade, development, and global challenges. It also aimed to present a unified voice on the global stage, especially in opposition to dominant Western institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. These countries have sought to increase trade among themselves and reduce reliance on the U.S. dollar, favoring the use of their local currencies.

The New Development Bank (NDB), often referred to as the BRICS Bank, was established in 2014 to finance infrastructure and development projects in member countries and other emerging economies. BRICS countries have discussed reducing their reliance on the U.S. dollar for trade and financial transactions, a concept known as de-dollarization. This idea has gained traction in response to U.S. sanctions on countries like Russia, aiming to limit the dollar's influence in global trade. BRICS members have explored using local currencies or creating a shared currency for trade within the bloc, though these plans are still in development.

What is a Digital Ruble?

The Russian digital ruble is a central bank digital currency (CBDC) developed by the Central Bank of Russia to modernize its financial system and bolster economic resilience, especially in response to escalating Western sanctions following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022. The digital ruble was introduced in 2023 through a pilot program, with full-scale implementation targeted for 2025.

Unlike decentralized cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, the digital ruble operates on a centralized ledger controlled by the Russian government, ensuring state oversight of

all transactions. It is designed to function as a secure, fast, and cost-efficient third form of money, complementing cash and non-cash rubles. The digital ruble offers the benefits of quick payments, reduced transaction fees, and enhanced financial transparency.

Difference Between Cryptocurrencies and Digital Ruble:

The main difference between cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and the digital ruble lies in their control, purpose, and structure. Cryptocurrencies are decentralized, meaning any government or central authority does not control them and relies on blockchain technology to facilitate peer-to-peer transactions. Their purpose is to provide financial independence and privacy, often outside traditional banking systems, but they are also highly volatile due to market speculation. In contrast, the digital ruble is a centralized currency issued and controlled by the Central Bank of Russia.

It is a digital extension of the national currency, designed to modernize the country's financial system, improve transaction efficiency, and provide stability since it is pegged to the traditional ruble. While cryptocurrencies prioritize anonymity and decentralization, the state fully regulates the digital ruble, offering limited privacy as the government monitors all transactions. Additionally, while cryptocurrencies can be volatile, the digital ruble remains stable as its value is tied to the physical ruble and governed by Russian monetary policy.

Purpose of Digital Ruble: An Alternative of SWIFT?

The digital ruble is part of a broader strategy by Russia to protect its economy from the financial sanctions imposed by the U.S. and Europe, particularly following the Ukraine conflict. These sanctions targeted Russian banks and limited their access to international payment systems like SWIFT [SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Inter-bank financial Telecommunication) is a global messaging system that connects over 11,000 financial institutions across more than 200 countries. It enables banks to securely communicate details about financial transactions, such as payments, transfers, and trade orders, without transferring money.

This has pushed Russia to seek alternative mechanisms for trade and financial transactions. By offering a state-controlled digital currency, the digital ruble provides a

way for Russia to reduce reliance on the U.S. dollar and the global financial infrastructure dominated by Western institutions. This effort is also tied to Russia's ongoing geopolitical conflict with the U.S., as Washington has used economic sanctions to isolate Russia from the global financial system.

Digital Ruble: Becoming the Symbol of Friendship:

These sanctions created immense pressure on Russia's economy, isolating it from the global financial system and pushing the Russian government to find alternative ways to manage its financial infrastructure and conduct international trade. In response to sanctions and economic isolation, Russia has also been exploring partnerships with nations like China and India to conduct trade in their local currencies, with the digital ruble potentially playing a role in these exchanges.

Russia's push for the digital ruble is also part of a global trend where countries like China (with its digital yuan) are developing CBDCs to challenge U.S. financial dominance. By accelerating the roll-out of the digital ruble, Moscow hopes to strengthen its domestic economy and challenge the influence of the U.S. dollar in global trade. The conflict in Ukraine has intensified this drive, with Russia positioning the digital ruble as a tool to bypass sanctions, diversify its trade partners, and increase its financial sovereignty in a world where economic warfare plays a critical role in international relations.

In Conclusion:

The old world is dying, and the new world struggles to be born. Now is the time of monsters.

— Antonio Gramsci

Now, we are the slave of capital on a large scale and the slave of the dollar. We are going to be free soon from the dollar. The new power is rising: the digital ruble. In the end, remember that humans are enslaved people by nature. Maybe they are free from the dollar's dominance, but ultimately, they will slave to the Digital Ruble. You can not deny that humans are the ultimate slave of money.

“Those whose nature is to be slaves will only change their master, not their nature.”

- Imtiaz Mahmood

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Living with the Padma: Stories of Survival in a Changing Landscape



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The Padma River, a sprawling, ever-changing force, dominates the lives of those who dwell along its shores. For centuries, the inhabitants of the Padma River basin have engaged in a careful balance with this powerful waterway, whose cycles of flooding, erosion, and renewal are both unpredictable and inevitable. Life here is defined by the river's moods—a constant negotiation between the forces of nature and the human spirit. In the rhythm of the Padma, one discovers not just a river but also a profound metaphor for the lives of the communities that rely on it. This exploration reveals the experiences of the Padma's riverine people, highlighting their struggles, resilience, and the concept of communal resources that govern their existence. It tells a story often viewed through the lens of vulnerability and poverty, yet also one that showcases remarkable strength, community solidarity, and adaptability.



Figure 1. Padma's Lifeline: A cargo boat journeys across the mighty river. Photo: Khalid Saifullah Fakir

The Ephemeral Commons: A River That Gives and Takes

For those living along the Padma, the river serves as both a benefactor and a detractor. It offers fertile soil for agriculture, plentiful fish for sustenance, and essential transportation routes. However, it also erodes land, consumes homes, and disrupts livelihoods, compelling entire communities to adapt or relocate. The sandbars, locally termed "chars," symbolize this dynamic. These transient islands emerge during dry seasons, providing new land for cultivation or settlement but are often submerged again with monsoon rains, taking everything with them. This

seasonal cycle creates a unique form of shared space a common that is as fleeting as it is vital. The river's changing course and the temporary nature of the chars imply that ownership is nonexistent; instead, land is collectively utilized by those willing to embrace the risk. Farmers cultivate crops in this unpredictable environment, aware that floods could obliterate their harvests. Fishermen navigate these shifting waters in hopes of a fruitful catch while remaining cautious of the river's perilous currents. Despite these uncertainties, the riverine people continue to thrive within these ephemeral commons. Their relationship with the Padma is rooted in deep respect and understanding developed over generations spent adapting to its cycles. They possess intricate knowledge of the river's behavior, enabling them to anticipate changes and prepare accordingly. Thus, the people of the Padma exemplify resilience amidst constant transformation.

The Struggle for Stability: Livelihoods at Risk

For many individuals in this region, while the Padma is a source of life, it also presents ongoing challenges. Erosion remains a persistent threat; entire villages can vanish within days as the river advances. Homes are rebuilt only to be lost again, forcing families to relocate multiple times in a recurring cycle each rainy season. Agriculture serves as the primary livelihood for most residents along the river; however, it comes with significant risks. The fertile silt deposited by the river is ideal for crop growth, yet farmers must navigate the uncertainty of land that may not endure into tomorrow. Those who lose their fields to erosion often find themselves compelled to seek labor work or migrate to urban areas where they encounter new difficulties. Fishing is another critical source of income but has become increasingly precarious due to overfishing, pollution, and fluctuating water levels from upstream activities. The once-abundant hilsa fish now faces threats to its population, jeopardizing countless fishermen's livelihoods. The construction of large infrastructure projects like the Padma Bridge promises economic benefits but

also risks disrupting the delicate equilibrium between the river and its communities. Many fear that such developments will alter water flow patterns, intensifying erosion in some areas while drying up others. For those whose lives are intricately connected to the river's fate, these changes pose existential challenges.

Community and Adaptation: The Heart of Survival

In light of these adversities, community bonds are crucial for survival. The inhabitants of the Padma basin depend on one another for support-sharing resources, knowledge, and labor. During crises such as floods or severe erosion events, neighbors unite to rebuild homes and provide assistance to those affected. Adaptation transcends mere survival; it represents a way of life. Riverine communities have devised various strategies to manage the river's volatility constructing homes on stilts for flood protection, selecting resilient crops, and timing migration patterns according to seasonal changes. These adaptive techniques are passed down through generations, ensuring each new cohort is equipped to face the uncertainties posed by life alongside the Padma. Recently, climate change has introduced additional complexities to this already fragile existence. Rising sea levels, increasingly severe storms, and erratic weather patterns amplify the river's destructive capacity. For those living by its banks, climate change is not an abstract issue; it represents a tangible threat that challenges their adaptive capabilities.

A River of Stories: Cultural and Spiritual Connections

The Padma holds not only physical significance but also cultural and spiritual importance for its people. It has long inspired poets, musicians, and artists who capture its beauty and power in various forms of expression. The river features prominently in local songs and folklore as a symbol of both abundance and transience. Religious ceremonies are often conducted along its banks since many view the river as

sacred. Offerings are made for bountiful harvests and safe journeys while seeking protection from potential disasters brought on by its might. To many residents, the Padma embodies not just nature but divinity itself—representing both creation and destruction inherent in delta life.

Conclusion: The Padma's People—A Story of Resilience

The inhabitants of the Padma River basin exemplify resilience amidst relentless change. Their lives are shaped by a river that is both nurturing and harsh; yet they continually discover ways to adapt and thrive. Their narratives highlight community strength, adaptability's significance, and an enduring human spirit that persists even in challenging conditions. As climate change and development pressures reshape their environment further still, uncertainty looms over the future of these riverine communities. However, one truth remains: like generations before them, they will continue navigating their world's shifting waters. Their story embodies survival intertwined with hope a testament to those who coexist harmoniously with their river rather than against it.



Figure 2. *Sunset Voyage: Locals embrace the Padma's timeless rhythm. Photo: Rashaduzzaman Hridoy*

Analyzing Market Structure of Different Services Sector: The Context of Bangladesh



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Introduction

The market is a crucial component of the economic system and is present in all forms of economic systems globally. It helps in meeting the producer with the consumer and terminating specific wants. Sellers sometimes sell at a higher profit or at a loss. Similarly, buyers sometimes accept the prevailing market price and sometimes try to reduce the price of the product by bargaining. Concepts related to buyer-seller behavior, determination of product price and quantity, and profit making are discussed here to explain the market concept.

By market in general, we mean a place where buyers and sellers get together to buy and sell. However, the word 'market' has a special sense in the field of economics. In economics, a "market" is a product that is bought and sold at a set price as a result of direct and indirect rivalry between buyers and sellers, rather than a physical location. similar to the gold, jute, and share markets, etc.

Many economists provide several definitions for markets in economics. According to Cournot, *"Economists understand by the term "marker" not any particular market place in which things are bought and sold but the whole of any region in which buyers and sellers are in such free intercourse with one another that the price of the same goods tends to equality easily and quickly."* [1]

In the context of Bangladesh as a developing country, markets appear in several forms all over the sectors, such as agriculture, manufacture, and services. Every sector has a different market structure, such as perfect competition, monopolistic competition, monopoly, oligopoly, and monopsony, which can be influenced by the number of sellers and buyers, the nature of products, and the level of competition. This study covered the market structure of different services in Bangladesh.

Classification of Market Forms

Market can be classified based on nature of competition, time, and size. Classification of market based on nature of competition,

1. **Perfect Competition**
2. **Monopoly**
3. **Monopolistic Competition**
4. **Oligopoly**
5. **Monopsony**

Characteristics of Market

Each market has different features. Here, we discussed regarding characteristics of markets in above forms respectively,

Perfect Competition

There is a large number of firms competing among producing substitutes (homogeneous) goods and services; an individual firm does not influence the market demands of the industry because each firm's market share is small. As a result, an individual firm cannot affect price, changing its supply. There are four essential characteristics of perfect competition given below:

1. Large number of sellers and buyers.
2. Products are substitutes (homogenous).
3. Freedom to enter and exit the industry.
4. All information is available to sellers and buyers.

Monopoly

There is a single firm producing a product that is completely differentiated; there are no close substitutes. The producer has sole controller in the industry. There are following features of monopolies,

1. Single producer or seller.

2. Completely differentiated (unique) product, which has no close substitutes and only remote substitutes.
3. Producers have price makers, and buyers are price takers.
4. In the industry, there are strong barriers to new firms entering.
5. Demand curve, downward, and steep slope.

Monopolistic Competition

This market structure has the combined features of perfect competition and monopoly. These are given below. The characteristics of perfect competition and monopoly combine in this market structure.

1. With a large number of firms and buyers, firms are playing group behaviors.
2. Products are differentiated but have close substitutes.
3. The demand curve would be highly elastic.
4. Some degree of control over price.
5. Free enter and exit to the firm; in the long run, the firm gains normal profits.

Oligopoly

Two types of Oligopolies exist over the markets. These are pure and differentiated oligopoly. Few firms compete among there; they produce identical or homogeneous products. Following features of oligopoly,

1. The number of firms is more than two, but few firms are competitions among.
2. The firms sell homogeneous or identical products.
3. Producers have significant market power.
4. Strong barrier to entry of new firm in this industry.
5. Government regulations

Monopsony

It is a market organization in which many sellers but only one buyer can dominate over the market. The following features are:

1. Single buyer and many sellers.
2. Bargaining power of the buyer.
3. Price maker (for buyer).

Market Structure of Different Services in Bangladesh

There are many services sector in Bangladesh. Some of them given below,

1. Airline
2. Education
3. Internet Service Provider
4. Real Estate Building and advocacy
5. Legal Services
6. Hotels and Restaurants
7. Financial Services
8. Telecommunications
9. Transportation Services
10. IT and Software Development
11. Agriculture Sector
12. Agriculture (Government Purchasing)
13. Tourism and hospitality

Describing the market structure of this following services respectively.

Airline

In Bangladesh, the Airline Industry satisfied the features of the oligopoly market. The airline industry is dominated by a few firms like Biman Bangladesh Airlines, US Bangla Airline, Regent Airways, Novoair, and United Airways BD Ltd. These firms control over the market share, large portion of the domestic and international flights. This industry has limited competition, government regulation, and high barriers to entry due to the large capital required for operations. Market share is maintained by price competition and product differentiation.

Education

In Bangladesh, both the public and private sectors are dominated by the education sector. Its market features are similar to monopolistic competition, especially in the private sector. The numerous private institutions, such as North South University, BRAC University, and so on, that offer separate degrees and unique services and facilities. The private institutions compete on the basis of quality, curriculum, and student performance. However, several institutions are able to charge higher prices for demand for quality education.

Internet Service Provider

In Bangladesh, the internet service provider (ISP) market is matching with characteristics of oligopolistic market structures, with a few large

firms such as Grameenphone, Robi, and Banglalink controlling most of the internet services, particularly mobile data. For home broadband, there are many smaller ISPs such as Dhaka Fiber, Link3, and IS Pros, however they are primarily localized. Entry barriers are strong because of costly infrastructure costs and government regulations, but established firms are highly competitive, particularly when it comes to price and service quality.

Real Estate Building and advocacy

In Bangladesh, the real estate market is similar to monopolistically competitive, with the large number of sellers and buyers. The sellers compete with each other to differentiate their products based on location, design, and facilities. Many real estate firms operate in the market, providing various residential and commercial properties; some of them are Bashundhara Group, Navana Real Estate Ltd., Rupayan Housing Estate Ltd., Building Technology and Ideas Ltd., and Intech Properties Ltd., etc.

Legal Services

The market for legal services in Bangladesh is best example as monopolistic competition. There are various law firms and independent lawyers offering a number of legal services, from corporate to civil litigation. Product differentiation may occur with the similar services offered since lawyers differ in terms of reputation, quality, and skill. There are also significant barriers to entry due to the qualifications and certifications required to practice law.

Hotels and Restaurants

In Bangladesh, the hotel and restaurant industry is similar to monopolistic competition. There are numerous firms that provide differentiated services, ranging from high-end luxury hotels to inexpensive restaurants such as The Westin Dhaka and Pan Pacific Sonargaon. Restaurants and hotels compete on factors like price, menu, the environment, and quality of service, leading to variety in offerings.

Financial Services

In Bangladesh, particularly banking, is similar to oligopoly. The market is dominated by a few large banks like Islami Bank Bangladesh, Midland Bank, BRAC Bank, and so on. The industry is governed

by Bangladesh Bank, the central bank of the country. The industry is characterized by high entry barriers due to capital needs and regulations, but there is competition among the firms for customer services, interest rates, and modern financial services.

Telecommunications

In Bangladesh, the market structure of the telecommunications industry is oligopolistic. Major firms like Grameenphone, Robi, and Banglalink dominate the market, with significant power over both price and service offerings. High barrier to entry due to high-cost infrastructure, licensing, and government regulation. The key competitive strategies are price competition and service differentiation, such as mobile financial services, call rates, internet packages, and so on.

Transportation Services

In Bangladesh, the transportation sector is a mix of government and private-controlled services. While the public transportation system has monopolies, such as Bangladesh Railway. The private sector is highly competitive for road transportation like buses, trucks, ridesharing, and so on. However, the transportation service market is monopolistically competitive with offering differentiated services and price competition.

IT and Software Development

In Bangladesh, the IT and software development industry is monopolistically competitive, with a large number of small and medium-sized firms offering a wide range of IT, outsourcing, and software development. While there are no significant barriers to entry, firms differentiate services based on their expertise, technology system, and target market.

Agriculture Sector

In Bangladesh, the market structure of agriculture sector is similar to perfect competition. There are large number of farmers as firms, they producing similar goods such as rice, jute, tea, vegetables, and fish. Single firm can not control the market or set prices. However, the prices determined by the market supply and demand. Firms are price takers because of they can not influence the market share. Even if they wanted to charge more, buyers would just go to other firms offering the same product at the market price.

Agriculture (Government Purchasing)

In the context of Bangladesh, the government turns into a monopsonist when it becomes a single buyer for purchasing agricultural goods such as rice and wheat. In this case, a large number of sellers are ready to sell their homogenous goods.

Energy and Power Sector

In Bangladesh, the market structure of the energy and power sectors is similar to the monopolist. The state-owned Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) is a single provider, dominated over the market by electricity generation and distribution. Strong barriers to entry; government regulations guide pricing, impacting competition and service delivery.

Tourism and Hospitality

In Bangladesh, the tourism and hospitality industry are also characterized by monopolistic competition, in particular regions such as Cox's Bazar, Sundarbans, Bandarban, Jufalong, and so on. Numerous hotels, resorts, and tour operators provide similar services with differing prices, degrees of luxury, and different experiences. The market is highly competitive; product differentiation allows firms to target different consumer segments.

Conclusion

The market structures of various service sectors in Bangladesh show a complicated picture formed by competition, regulatory frameworks, and consumer demand. Every industry has different features that affect how it operates, from the oligopolistic nature of the airline and telecommunications industry, where a few large firms dominate and maintain market power, to monopolistic competition in the hotel, legal services, education, and tourism and hospitality industries, where differentiation is crucial.

The agriculture industry is an excellent example of perfect competition because there are too many small farmers unable to influence market prices, while the role of government as a monopolist in agricultural purchasing shows its significant impact on pricing dynamics. On the other hand, the energy and power industry operates as a monopoly, with the state-owned BPDB regulating the production and distribution of electricity,

providing high entry barriers for potential competitors.

These different market structures highlight the importance of understanding the particular opportunities and difficulties that exist within each industry. As Bangladesh develops further, maintaining growth and raising quality of service in all industries will depend on promoting competition, encouraging innovation, and making sure that legal frameworks uphold just practices. The future of Bangladesh's services industry will ultimately depend on how economic variables and market structure interact, affecting both customer experiences and firm performance.

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