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TO READ OR DOWNLOAD AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY COURSE DESCRIPTION CLICK HERE

TO READ OR DOWNLOAD AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY COURSE OVERVIEW CLICK HERE
Congratulations on your acceptance into AP Human Geography. The summer assignment will serve as an introduction to our studies. **Be sure to complete the assignments and bring them with you on the first day of school.**

**BEFORE YOU BEGIN: Here’s an overview of what’s included in the summer assignment.**

- **Part 1: Map Identification.** You’ll find the following items included- directions, a complete list of locations to identify on each map, and blank maps.
- **Part 2: AP Human Geography Articles and Dialectical Journal.** You’ll find the following items included- explanation of what a dialectical journal is, directions on how to set-up and complete yours, and three articles.

**PART 1: Map Identification**

Our studies of Human Geography will take us around the world. In order to better understand our studies along the way, it’s imperative you are familiar with locations of countries currently found around the world. While there will be map quizzes throughout the year, this class is much more than the memorization of place names or regions.

**DIRECTIONS:** Identify (label) the countries/territories listed on the attached maps. A complete list of countries and maps have been included. Label neatly, as you will be referencing these maps throughout the year. Small or peripheral political units may have to be drawn in.

Map quizzes will be given throughout the school year. The first map quiz will address the countries of North America. This quiz will take place the first week of school. There are many websites you can use to practice for map quizzes. The following website has been used by students in previous years and is a handy resource. [http://www.ilike2learn.com/](http://www.ilike2learn.com/)

**North America**

- Bahamas
- Belize
- Canada
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Dominican Republic
- El Salvador
- Greenland

**Guatemala**

- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Panama Canal

**Puerto Rico**

- United States
- Appalachian Mountains
- Rocky Mountains
- Mississippi River
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean

**South America**

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador

- French Guiana
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Uruguay

- Venezuela
- Andes Mountains
- Amazon River
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
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PART 2: AP Human Geography Articles and Dialectical Journal

Our studies of Human Geography will connect to current events taking place at various scales (local level, country, regional, global, etc.) You are encouraged to follow world events on your own, both over the summer and throughout the school year. An awareness of current events will help you better understand and apply the concepts we’re studying in class.

DIRECTIONS: There are three separate articles located following the maps at the end of the document. Before going any further, print a copy of each article. Next, carefully read the explanation of what a dialectical journal is and the directions on how to set-up and complete yours. Lastly, read each article and complete a separate dialectical journal for each article.

1. You will complete a total of **three entries** for each article.
2. Your quotes and notes should represent the article as a whole. In other words, include selections from the beginning, middle, and end.
3. Your notes and analysis should represent a variety of response types. You should NOT include only predictions, for example.
4. You must handwrite your dialectical journal in a spiral notebook that will be used for AP Human Geography only.

WHAT IS A DIALECTICAL JOURNAL AND HOW DO I SET ONE UP?
The term “dialectic” means “the art or practice of arriving at the truth by using conversation involving question and answer.” Think of your dialectical journal as a series of conversations with the texts we read. The process is meant to help you develop a better understanding of the texts we read. Use your journal to incorporate your personal responses to the texts, your ideas about the theme, and your literary analysis. You will find that it is a useful way to process what you’re reading, prepare yourself for group discussion, and gather textual evidence for writing assignments.

STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
- Buy a spiral notebook and label it “Dialectical Journal.” You will need this journal throughout the year. Please do NOT use a multi-subject notebook and combine your Human Geography work with other classes. Choose a notebook that is for AP Human Geography exclusively.
- Draw a vertical line down the center of the first page. (Don’t draw lines down every page in your notebook! Draw the lines only as you need them for this assignment. You’ll use this notebook later for note-taking, and you won’t want a line dividing every page in half.)
- Write the title of the article at the top before you begin reading.
- As you read the article, choose passages that stand out to you and record them (in full) in the left-hand column of your page (ALWAYS include paragraph numbers; you’ll need to number the paragraphs before you being reading).
- In the right column, write your response to the text (ideas/insights, questions, reflections, and comments about each passage)
- **You must label your responses using the following codes:**
  - (Q) Question – ask about something in the passage that is unclear
  - (C) Connect – make a connection to your life, the world, or another text
  - (P) Predict – anticipate what will occur based on what’s in the passage
  - (CL) Clarify – answer earlier questions or confirm/disaffirm a prediction
  - (R) Reflect – think deeply about what the passage means in a broad sense. What conclusions can you draw about the world, about human nature, or just the way things work?
  - (E) Evaluate - make a judgment about what the author is trying to say
RESPONDING TO THE TEXT:
You can respond to the text in a variety of ways. The most important thing to remember is that your observations should be specific and detailed.

HIGHER LEVEL RESPONSES (THESE EARN “A” RANGE SCORES)
- Make connections between different speakers or events in the text
- Discuss the words, ideas, or actions of the author or speaker(s) and analyze their significance
- Analyze a passage and its relationship to the big picture ideas of the text

BASIC RESPONSES (THESE EARN “B” OR “C” RANGE SCORES)
- Give your personal reactions to the passage
- Tell what it reminds you of from your own experiences
- Write about what the book makes you think or feel
- Agree or disagree with a character or the author

EXEMPLARY DIALECTICAL JOURNAL SAMPLE:
PLEASE NOTE: THE ITALICIZED COMMENTS ARE MEANT TO EXPLAIN WHY THIS IS A GOOD EXAMPLE. YOUR DIALECTICAL JOURNAL WILL INCLUDE ONLY THE BOLD MATERIAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotes With Page Numbers (from the text)</th>
<th>Notes with Codes (from me)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“‘Thanks. It’s really nice.’ But the words sounded hollow, even to Brian.” page 14</td>
<td>Q: “Why does Brian feel that way about getting a hatchet from his Mom? If the words sound hollow to Brian, he must not mean it. Why is he mad at his Mom? This is a solid entry because the reader is digging into the text and questioning word choice and what it reveals about the character.</td>
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<td>“No roads, no trails, no clearings. Just the lakes, and it came to him that he would have to use a lake for landing. If he went down into the trees he was certain to die.” page 27</td>
<td>R: I can’t imagine keeping my cool in a situation like this. I’d be on my cell phone, freaking out &amp; he’s trying to land the plane! The author shows that it’s important to keep your cool in a crisis. This is a good entry because the reader connects himself to the book AND highlights one of the book’s themes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Now, with the thought of the burger, the emptiness roared at him. He could not believe the hunger, had never felt this way. The lake water had filled his stomach, but left it hungry, and not it demanded food, screamed for food.” page 52</td>
<td>P: It’s weird how Brian’s stomach is like a character now, driving his behavior. I’ve been hungry before, but never like that. I’m worried he’s going to start eating things that are poisonous because he’s so hungry. With hunger like this, he may not be able to keep his wits, and he might start making mistakes. This entry works well because the prediction is explained and elaborated upon.</td>
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ARTICLE #1
Before you begin, use a reputable on-line resource to define the word “globalization.” Record the definition below the article title in your dialectical journal.

How the iPod Explains Globalization
By CHRYSTIA FREELAND | REUTERS
Published: June 30, 2011

ASPEN, COLORADO — Once upon a time, the car was the key to understanding the U.S. economy. Then it was the family home. Nowadays, it is any device created by Steven P. Jobs. Call it the Apple economy, and if you can figure out how it works, you will have a good handle on how technology and globalization are redistributing money and jobs around the world.

That was the epiphany of Greg Linden, Jason Dedrick and Kenneth L. Kraemer, a troika of scholars who have made a careful study in a pair of recent papers of how the iPod has created jobs and profits around the world. The latest paper, “Innovation and Job Creation in a Global Economy: The Case of Apple’s iPod,” was published last month in The Journal of International Commerce and Economics.

One of their findings is that in 2006 the iPod employed nearly twice as many people outside the United States as it did in the country where it was invented — 13,920 in the United States, and 27,250 abroad.

You probably aren’t surprised by that result, but if you are American, you should be a little worried. That is because Apple is the quintessential example of the Yankee magic everyone from Barack Obama to Michele Bachmann insists will pull America out of its job crisis — the remarkable ability to produce innovators and entrepreneurs. But today those thinkers and tinkerers turn out to be more effective drivers of job growth outside the United States than they are at home.

You don’t need to read the iPod study to know that a lot of those overseas workers are in China. But, given how large China currently looms in the U.S. psyche, it is worth noting that fewer than half of the foreign iPod jobs — 12,270 — are in the Middle Kingdom. An additional 4,750 are in the Philippines, which, with a population of just 102 million compared with China’s 1.3 billion, has in relative terms been a much bigger beneficiary of Mr. Jobs’s genius.

This is a point worth underscoring, because some American pundits and politicians like to blame their country’s economic woes on China’s undervalued currency and its strategy of export-led growth. In the case of the Apple economy, that is less than half the story.

Now come what might be the surprises. The first is that even though most of the iPod jobs are outside the United States, the lion’s share of the iPod salaries are in America. Those 13,920 American workers earned nearly $750 million. By contrast, the 27,250 non-American Apple employees took home less than $320 million.
That disparity is even more significant when you look at the composition of America’s iPod workforce. More than half the U.S. jobs — 7,789 — went to retail and other nonprofessional workers, like office support staff and freight and distribution workers. But those workers earned just $220 million.

The big winners from Apple’s innovation were the 6,101 engineers and other professional workers in the United States, who made more than $525 million. That’s more than double what the U.S. nonprofessionals made, and significantly more than the total earnings of all of Apple’s foreign employees.

Here in microcosm is why America is so ambivalent about globalization and the technology revolution. The populist fear that even America’s most brilliant innovations are creating more jobs abroad than they are at home is clearly true. In fact, the reality may be even grimmer than the Tea Party realizes, since more than half the American iPod jobs are relatively poorly paid and low-skilled.

But America has winners, too: the engineers and other American professionals who work for Apple, whose healthy paychecks are partly due to the bottom-line benefit the company gains from cheap foreign labor. Apple’s shareholders have done even better. In the first of their pair of iPod papers, published in 2009, Mr. Linden, Mr. Dedrick and Mr. Kraemer found that the largest share of financial value created by the iPod went to Apple. Even though the devices are made in China, the financial value added there is “very low.”

In an essay to be published in the July/August issue of Foreign Affairs magazine, the Nobel economics laureate A. Michael Spence describes the same phenomenon: “Globalization hurts some subgroups within some countries, including the advanced economies.

“The result is growing disparities in income and employment across the U.S. economy, with highly educated workers enjoying more opportunities and workers with less education facing declining employment prospects and stagnant incomes.”

These contradictions of the Apple economy help to explain the defining paradox of the Aspen Ideas Festival this week, an annual gathering of business people, politicians and writers in the Colorado Rockies.

On one hand, the assembled cognoscenti took a rather bleak view of the U.S. economy. Justin Wolfers, an economist at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, captured the collective concern, when he told me America was already halfway through a “lost decade” and warned that it was a mistake to assume that the economy would heal of its own accord.

But, in contrast with 2008, when America’s affluent were collectively terrified, the festivalgoers this summer are in high spirits. They should be. Keith Banks, president of U.S. Trust, the private wealth management arm of Bank of America, said that for his millionaire and billionaire clients, the recession was over.

Nor, Mr. Banks told me, were they overly worried by the lackluster U.S. economy or Europe’s even weaker performance. That’s because the global economy overall — powered by the emerging markets —
continues to grow strongly, and Mr. Banks’s American “high net worth individuals” are not just U.S. citizens, but global capitalists.

A second theme of the festival is hand-wringing about the overly polarized American political debate. The worriers are referring to the divide between Republicans and Democrats. But the truth is that not much separates the Republicans and Democrats gathered here.

The summer issue of Aspen Magazine called these affluent festivalgoers “internationalists.” They are the winners in the Apple economy, and the reason American politics is becoming so raucous is that the gap between them and the losers is growing.

Chrystia Freeland is global editor at large at Reuters.

ARTICLE #2

Before you begin, use a reputable on-line resource to define the word “gentrification.” Record the definition below the article title in your dialectical journal.

Cities Mobilize to Help those Threatened by Gentrification
New York Times; March 3, 2014


ARTICLE #3

Before you begin, use a reputable on-line resource to define “global division of labor.” Record the definition below the article title in your dialectical journal.

Six months after Bangladeshi factory collapse, workers remain in peril
By Sajjad Hussein, Special for CNN
updated 6:35 AM EDT, Thu October 24, 2013

Hundreds lost their lives when the Rana Plaza block housing garment factories and a shopping center collapsed.

Dhaka, Bangladesh (CNN) -- Six months after more than 1,000 people lost their lives in the deadliest garment factory accident in Bangladeshi history, the South Asian country continues to mourn the deaths of workers in other avoidable incidents.
Earlier this month, at least seven people were killed and dozens injured in a large fire that broke out at a knitwear factory on the outskirts of the capital, Dhaka. While the cause is not immediately known, the owner of the company said in a press briefing that the fire had originated in the chimney of a heating machine. He suggested the way the fire quickly spread through factory was mysterious.

As always with these incidents, a committee of government officials and representatives from the garment manufacturers' association convenes to investigate. But ultimately it's never guaranteed that these findings will be made public and corrective measures taken.

**Aging safety equipment**

The knitwear factory, which supplies leading brands across the world, was recently cited for unsatisfactory safety standards, according to local news reports. Though firefighters told reporters the factory was properly equipped to deal with such an incident, Mushrefa Mishu, President of the Garment Workers' Unity Forum, which advocates better treatment for factory employees, said she found out of date firefighting equipment when she visited the site in the wake of the October fire.

After the Rana Plaza accident earlier this year, which left 1,129 people dead and more than 2,500 injured when the entire building collapsed, safety standards at garment factories across Bangladesh came under the spotlight amid concerns they had been lax or ignored.

The incident was an eye-opener for many. It led to many changes in the garment sector in the months that followed. The country's labor laws were amended with provisions requiring employers to introduce adequate safety measures for workers, while an agreement was signed by the government and representatives of Bangladesh employers' and workers' organizations to ensure a more integrated approach to improving safety.

**Substandard**

Global brands supplied by Bangladeshi factories were also moved to take action to ensure suppliers complied with suitable safety standards. But in June this year, U.S. President Barack Obama said Bangladesh had not been taking steps to "offer internationally-recognized rights to workers in the country," while announcing the suspension of the General System of Preferences (GSP) for Bangladesh. This agreement gave Bangladesh duty-free access to U.S. markets for some items, though garment products were not included.

One of the biggest issues is compliance, in part due to the shortage of inspectors in Bangladesh able to cover the vast number of factories spread throughout the country. While steps are being taken to recruit more inspectors, it's impossible to overlook the failures of the government's accountability mechanisms. This has created a culture of impunity among factory owners. The failure of successive governments in Bangladesh, ranked in the bottom tier of the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) of global anti-corruption watchdog Transparency International, to curb wrongdoing in the garment industry has created an environment where disasters will happen.

A sector that started to grow quickly in the 1980s, the garment industry has never been accountable to the country's labor laws and regulations. This is because owners are mostly from powerful sections of society who seemingly didn't bother to follow rules. According to one Bangladeshi media report, 10% of lawmakers in the national parliament are owners of garment businesses in Bangladesh. According to Mishu, the number is actually even higher.

**Rules ignored**

The Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA) is considered to be one of the most influential trade bodies in the country, with links to all of the major political parties. But such is
the dependence of Bangladesh's economy on this industry as its largest export earner, demands to improve working standards and wages are often ignored. Some labor leaders have alleged that during any crisis in the industry, the body takes the side of owners. In the case of the Tazreen fire in November 2012, the role the BGMEA played in protecting the owner raised many eyebrows. The body was criticized for failing to provide a report into the fire, which claimed the lives of more than 100 people.

Despite gradual amendments to labor laws, workers' rights are still far from guaranteed. Human Rights Watch, while welcoming efforts to improve the legal framework, expressed concern that international standards for workplace safety are not being met. HRW also said the government "has consciously limited basic workers' rights while exposing workers to continued risks and exploitation." Crucially, the provision to punish factory owners in cases of accidents was not properly mentioned in the amended law. Though the law mentioned that "adequate" measures have to be taken to ensure air circulation, light, drinkable water and sanitation, the term "adequate" is not properly defined, leaving it to the discretion of owners.

Many factory owners still arbitrarily sack their employees as they do not give contracts to them, thus making it impossible for the workers to demand compensation at the labor court. Mishu says most workers in the garment sector are women, so their rights and entitlements are grossly ignored. Female workers are also frequently subjected to sexual harassment and often lose their jobs so that they cannot claim maternity benefits.

**Owners fight back**

Factory owners also have their say in this whole saga. Many I have spoken to said that with such a competitive market worldwide, they simply can't give in to the demands of workers. They say persistent corruption and political chaos in Bangladesh has driven up the cost of doing business there. "The buyers, despite our repeated failures to ensure compliance, come to Bangladesh as they can get the cheapest rate here compared to neighboring countries," one owner, who asked not to be identified, said.

"They will keep on coming as long as we offer this rate and we can't afford to lose it by increasing salaries of the workers or ensuring compliance," he added.

"This whole industry has grown ... to make profit for both the owners and foreign buyers," added Mishu. "They can't think of the workers as their working partners. The mentality of the colonial era still exists."

With only a few initiatives by the government and no real evidence of the political will to improve safety standards at work, disasters will continue to happen. Measures will keep being promised without effective action. The workers, who keep the economy running, will continue to bear the brunt of injustice and deprivation.