

Vision 2041 for developed and prosperous Bangladesh

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Under the visionary leadership, Bangladesh is steadily advancing towards the establishment of Bangabandhu's dream of Sonar Bengal. Bangladesh twice in a row Officially developing countries in 2026 by fulfilling all the conditions of transition from the list of least developed countries is evolving. The current government's aim is to present Bangladesh as an upper middle income country by 2031 and a developed country by 2041. Keeping this goal in mind, the government has already announced Vision-2041.

There has been significant development in the socio-economic conditions of Bangladesh in the past more than a century. The benefits of which the countrymen are getting. Smart Bangladesh is moving forward with digital Bangladesh. Along with achieving sustained high growth People's lives are changing as poverty is reduced at a significant rate. In 2015, after developing from a low-income country Bangladesh is on track to become a developed country in 2026. Significant improvement has been achieved in the country's average life expectancy, per capita income, literacy rate, per capita calorie intake, etc. Bangladesh is now determined to realize Bangabandhu's dream of becoming an upper middle income country by 2031 and a developed country by 2041. Vision 2041 through implementation, the government aims to eradicate extreme poverty by 2031 and reduce poverty to below 3 percent by 2041. It aims to bring the country down to the status of a high income country.

The crisis between Russia and Ukraine that started in early 2022 is an unwanted problem for our country. In this global crisis, price instability is created along with the supply of fuel oil and food products in the world market. It has caused us problems like other countries of the world. The Russia-Ukraine war has hampered our development to some extent without overcoming the damage caused by the pandemic. Vision 2041 announced by the government two main visions are (a) Bangladesh will be a developed country by 2041, with a per capita income of more than twelve and a half thousand US dollars at current market prices and will keep pace with the digital world, and (b) poverty and hunger will be completely eliminated.

For this purpose the government is working to develop skilled human resources. This program is being taken forward with emphasis on ICT education and training. The government is aiming to create 3 million additional jobs by 2025. Bangladesh needs to create jobs and employment opportunities to meet its goal of transitioning to an upper-middle income country by 2031.

Implementing 'Food for Work', 'Employment for Rural Extreme Poverty' program to generate rural employment and prevent seasonal unemployment. Initiatives have also been taken to expand their scope. Emphasis is placed on women's empowerment. As a result, women's participation in the labor force is increasing. On the supply side, the country's new labor force will grow at a rate of 2.2 percent per year, significantly faster than population growth. The government has set a target of reducing the poverty rate to 12.3 percent and the extreme poverty rate to 4.5 percent by the 2023-24 financial year. It is working with the aim of bringing underprivileged people of various classes and professions under the Social safety net program. To ensure transparency in disbursement of various financial cash assistance, direct cash payments are being made to the beneficiaries using G2P system using National Identity Card of the beneficiary. The social safety net program has been expanded by including the poorest 262 upazilas of the country. Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has given importance to the cultivation of crops in uncultivated land with the aim of increasing productivity and income and improving the quality of life of the large population of rural areas. With the aim of providing all the modern facilities of the city to the villages in a phased manner, the 'My Village, My Town' project is being implemented. The Government has continued its efforts to develop a self-sufficient and sustainable

modern agriculture sector by modernizing crop production and marketing activities through innovation and transfer of appropriate technologies and crop varieties to ensure food security. To increase agricultural production, the government is providing subsidies, incentives and rehabilitation assistance in this sector. With the aim of agricultural mechanization, the government is providing agricultural machinery to the farmers at a subsidized rate of 50 to 70 percent. The government is playing an important role in meeting the nutritional needs of the people. Bangladesh has already achieved self-sufficiency in fish, meat and egg production and will soon be able to achieve self-sufficiency in milk production. Bangladesh is already earning Indian currency by exporting fish and fishery products and animal products besides meeting its domestic demand for meat.

The government has given top priority to the health sector to ensure healthcare for all. Its objective is to create a healthy and productive population by providing quality healthcare and nutrition at an affordable cost. Various activities have been and are being conducted to improve maternal and child health. For the proper physical and mental development of teenagers, various health related services are being provided through Union Health and Family Welfare Center Kishorebandhav Health Corner. Government has been giving utmost importance to education, science and technology sector. Improving the overall quality of education, eliminating disparity in education and working to improve technical and madrasa education. Implementing specific action plans including infrastructure development to create skilled manpower to meet the challenges of the fourth industrial revolution. Government is giving utmost importance to digitization of economy, as digitization not only ensures institutional efficiency and good governance but also contributes to increase in productivity of materials. All business activities in digital economy are carried out through the use of information and communication technology. The vision of Digital Bangladesh is being implemented in five parts. These are connectivity and infrastructure, e-government, human resource development, expansion of ICT industry and formulation of laws, rules and policies. The government is working to increase ICT sector exports to \$5 billion by 2025. Establishing a cashless society is one of the goals of the government.

Based on the success of Vision 2021, the government is announcing Vision 2041. Through the implementation of Vision 2041, ensuring good governance in all areas of society, eradicating poverty, developing human resources through quality education, ensuring food security, eliminating nutritional inequality and building the golden Bangladesh of Bangabandhu's dream through sustainable development.

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