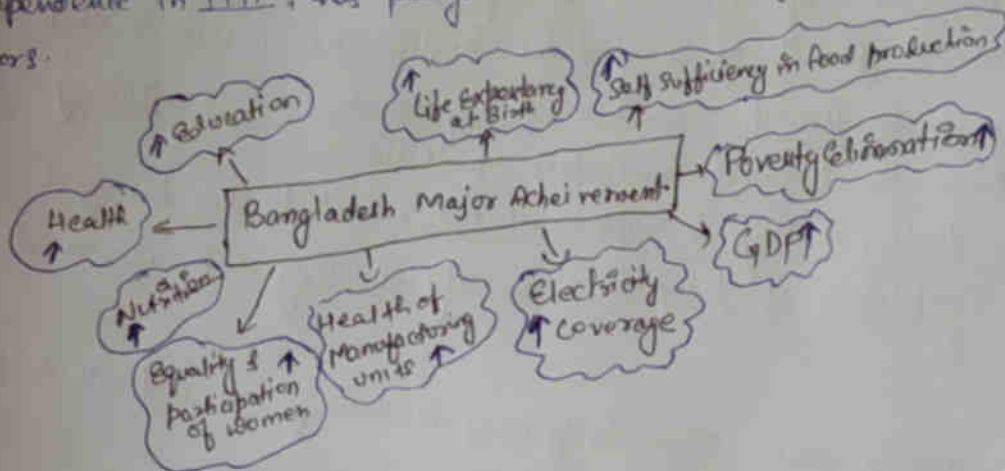


Though India's Economy may be larger, it can learn from Bangladesh to improve its Baseline of human Development. Elaborate:-

Sol. India with 2.4% of Land share of world, 17.7% of population of world and having a 2.62 lakh cr USD Economy has per capita income as \$1947 whereas Bangladesh with 0.7% of land share, 9.6% of population & 32423 cr USD has \$2227 as its per capita income. Surpassing India. Bangladesh which got independence in 1971, has progressed well in many social & Human Development Indicators.



Bangladesh has worked on various multidimensional factors that correlate with each other i.e. Poverty, Hunger, Health, Nutrition, Education etc. Bangladesh has become 2nd largest economy in South Asia. Some of the factors are as follows:-

POVERTY Elimination

- According to CRP, Bangladesh will half its poverty ratio by 2030 (now - 20%). Extreme poverty is 10%. Inclusive growth policies, domestic & overseas employment generation, social security programs have reduced the poverty rate.
- Focus on Infrastructure & Industry
- Induction of Ready-made Garment sector (RMG), has transformed Bangladesh from Agri to Industry-Based Economy. The sector employs 40m people, majority are women and makes in over \$35 bn a year in exports. Spending on infrastructure, connectivity and electricity was a key in progress. Access to electricity reached 99% in 2021.
- Agriculture and Food Security
- Bangladesh has prioritised agriculture after independence, it has achieved self-sufficiency. It is now world's 5th largest freshwater fish producer & food-rice producer. Use of Technology & quality seeds can enrich the productivity more - FAO.

Participation of Women

- By giving employment to women in major sector, it has brought major chunk of women in Nation Building giving a sense of proud & achievement.

Health & Nutrition

- By investment in health, it was able to achieve low infant & child mortality rate.
- Formation of Farmer Nutrition School and programs like SPIN, were major guiding force to improve nutrition.

Education

- Giving free books, vocational training & introducing diploma courses boosted the education sector.

Growth in GDP

- Investment in Major HDI & social basic needs led to growth in GDP. Employment
- Major projects like Padma Bridge ^{can} contributed to 11% of GDP growth - Bangladesh country.
- Remittances had also played a major role in GDP.

What India can learn

- Major focus on Infrastructure. Human Development and Nutrition is the ^{factor} keystone in growth of Bangladesh. India can invest in these sectors heavily.
- Investment in Health, Education, Poverty Alleviation, Self sufficiency in agri products can boost the overall indicators of India.
- Gap in policy making & implementation needs to be bridged.
- Timely completion of projects & quality checking mechanism needs to be developed.
- India needs more connectivity projects like Jewar Airport to boost and tackle various logistical challenges.