

ELECTION MANIFESTO FOR A SAFE AND HUMANE BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH JAMAAT-E-ISLAMI
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Preface

By virtue of its fertile land, vast youth population, socially cohesive, tolerant, and energetic people, and abundant natural resources, Bangladesh occupies a position of immense potential on the world map. It is the eighth most populous country in the world and the third largest in the Muslim world. Prior to British colonial aggression, the Mughal Empire was the world's largest economic power, and Bengal was its most prosperous province. Although the people of Bengal achieved independence twice—first in 1947 and again in 1971—those hard-won freedoms regrettably failed to translate into meaningful nationhood due to dishonest, corrupt, and undemocratic leadership. The parliamentary democracy that emerged through the mass movement of the 1990s was completely dismantled under the fascist system of governance imposed over the past fifteen years.

Through three consecutive farcical elections in 2014, 2018, and 2024, the country's electoral system, the people's right to vote, and democracy itself were systematically destroyed. During that period, under state patronage, the top leadership of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami was killed, and 57 patriotic army officers were brutally murdered. Extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture, and repression transformed the country into a nightmarish torture chamber. Thousands of mothers lost their children; countless families lost their loved ones. Under millions of politically motivated attacks and fabricated cases, the lives of political activists and ordinary citizens alike were plunged into extreme distress. Nearly all opposition political parties, opinions, and organizations became victims of relentless persecution.

During this same period, the national economy also descended into deep crisis. Rampant plunder, capital flight, the destruction of the banking sector, and the expansion of poverty and unemployment collectively pushed the country into a severe economic collapse. As a result, a large segment of today's youth has been left disillusioned and frustrated due to the lack of employment opportunities.

Breaking through that pitch darkness, the July Revolution ushered in the dawn of a new awakening. Thousands of young people—including Shaheed Abu Sayeed and Shaheed Sharif Osman Hadi—laid down their lives for the dream of a fascism-free, independent, and justice-based Bangladesh. Their

sacrifices have gifted the nation a new morning on the path toward rebuilding democracy, dignity, and the future. For decades, Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami has worked tirelessly to cultivate a cadre of honest, competent, and disciplined individuals. During fifteen years of Awami League rule, Jamaat-e-Islami became the most persecuted political organization in the country. Its top leadership, along with countless activists and supporters, endured horrific repression and torture. Yet Jamaat's leadership never embraced the politics of vengeance. Instead, it consistently prioritized the greater national interest and, with restraint, patience, and foresight, has continued its struggle to establish the rights of the people.

Now is the time to rebuild Bangladesh anew—to embark, together with the youth, on a journey toward a safe, humane, justice-based, prosperous, developed, and strong Bangladesh. With this objective in view, Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami has prepared, through extensive research and thoughtful deliberation, a comprehensive blueprint for building a modern welfare state.

This manifesto is a planned, visionary, and reality-based program. It does not offer flashy, deceptive, or unrealistic promises. Rather, it emphasizes implementable short-term goals alongside long-term structural reforms of the state. Its foundation rests on transparent, dynamic, and competent leadership; an efficient and honest workforce; clearly defined development objectives; and people-centered policies. Bringing together people of all religions, regions, genders, and professions, and guided by unity, values, and justice, Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami now presents before the nation its solemn commitment to build a new Bangladesh through the ***Election Manifesto for a Safe and Humane Bangladesh***.

PART ONE

TOWARDS A DISCRIMINATION-FREE, STRONG, AND HUMANE BANGLADESH INSPIRED BY THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE JULY REVOLUTION

1. Fundamental Reform of the System of Governance

Vision: Ensuring Good Governance — Our Commitment

- Guided by the aspirations of the July Revolution, we will implement the necessary reforms to the system of governance and the administration to shape a new Bangladesh.
- We are committed to establishing a discrimination-free state and ensuring equal rights for all citizens. In pursuit of this goal, laws and policies that contain discriminatory provisions will be promptly reformed or repealed.
- Governance will be entrusted to honest, competent, and qualified individuals. Good governance will be ensured through the establishment of transparency, accountability, and the rule of law at all levels of the state.
- Youth will be given priority in state leadership. If Jamaat-e-Islami forms the government, qualified and promising young men and women will be appointed to key positions within the Cabinet.
- State authority will be regarded as an amanah (a sacred trust) delegated by the people to their elected representatives through the electoral process.
- All 64 district towns and approximately 500 upazilas and small towns will be developed as planned cities. Effective measures will be taken to transform Dhaka into a smart capital and Chattogram, the country's commercial hub, into a modern, well-planned metropolitan city.
- Alongside existing accountability mechanisms for the Prime Minister and Cabinet members, the party will establish an independent Accountability Council, where office-holders will present monthly progress reports and provide explanations for their decisions.
- Development planning will be nationwide, inclusive, sustainable, environmentally responsible, and aligned with both the fundamental needs of the people and long-term national objectives.
- A significant number of women will be included as representatives in the Cabinet.
- The Cabinet will reflect the diversity of the nation by ensuring representation of religious and ethnic communities and other historically underrepresented sections of society.

2. Fundamental Transformation of the Political System

Vision: Fostering a Tolerant and Consensus-Based Political Culture

- To address the diverse challenges faced by the people in a positive and tolerant manner, we will promote *service-oriented politics* and create a constructive political environment.
- To restore politics to a healthy and principled course and to ensure democratic practices within political parties, necessary legal reforms will be undertaken, including amendments to the Representation of the People Order (RPO).

- Ongoing judicial processes against fascist parties and leaders will be completed in accordance with due process.
- As part of establishing a new political economy for political parties, all parties participating in the next parliamentary election will receive annual allocations from the state treasury in proportion to their number of seats and votes.
- Strict enforcement of the law, along with collective social initiatives, will be undertaken to eliminate extortion and coercion carried out in the name of politics by those in power or influence.
- We will strive to build and sustain political unity on issues of national interest. Regular dialogues will be organized with parliamentary and registered political parties on matters of national importance.
- Any incidents that foster political vengeance or retaliatory politics will be addressed promptly through collective engagement with other political parties.
- Political workshops and education programs will be expanded to enhance political awareness among young people and to institutionalize a culture of service-oriented politics.
- We seek to establish a political environment in which all individuals—regardless of ethnicity, religion, or race—can freely think, express their opinions, and develop their full potential.

3. An Effective National Parliament

Vision: Parliament as the Center of Nation-Building, Political Consensus, and Accountability

- To make Parliament effective, executive power will no longer be concentrated in the Office of the Prime Minister alone; authority will be restored to Parliament as the supreme representative institution.
- The primary responsibility of Members of Parliament will be the formulation of laws, strategies, and public policy.
- The Deputy Speaker will be nominated from the opposition, and a majority of the chairpersonships of standing parliamentary committees will be allocated to opposition members at a rate higher than proportional representation. These committees will meet regularly and exercise effective oversight over relevant ministers and ministries. Parliamentary committees will be strengthened through the provision of adequate training, staffing, logistical support, and financial resources.
- The National Parliament will be re-established as a symbol of public trust. Open parliamentary debates will be held on major treaties, agreements, and official state visits.
- To ensure that Members of Parliament can freely express their opinions, Article 70 of the Constitution will be amended. Party discipline will not be used to restrict Members of Parliament from acting independently in the interest of the nation and the people.

4. Reform of the Electoral System

Vision: Free, Fair, and Credible Elections

- Necessary legal and regulatory reforms will be undertaken to strengthen and make the caretaker government system fully effective.
- The Proportional Representation (PR) system will be introduced in national parliamentary elections.
- Effective measures will be taken to reduce the cost of elections at all levels. Election expenditure limits will be set within reasonable and enforceable thresholds.
- To curb the influence of muscle power, illicit funds, and excessive spending in elections, strict laws will be enacted and a robust monitoring mechanism will be established to ensure that expenditures do not exceed the limits prescribed by the Election Commission.
- Representatives of political parties that are either represented in Parliament or have secured at least 10 seats or 3% of the national vote will be included as observers in the Election Commission and at district- and upazila-level election offices. They may attend Commission meetings as required but will not have voting rights.
- Adequate numbers of CCTV cameras will be installed in all polling stations.
- Extensive voter education and public awareness programs will be conducted to enhance understanding of the importance of elections, voting rights, and democratic values.
- Legal, technical, and financial reforms will be undertaken to ensure that the Election Commission operates with full independence and institutional strength.

5. An Accountable Public Administration to Ensure Good Governance

Vision: Ensuring Citizen-Friendly and Effective Public Administration

- Good governance at all levels: The principles of transparency, professionalism, and accountability will be effectively applied across the entire administrative system. Decisive steps will be taken to build a citizen-friendly administration.
- As part of public accountability, senior administrative officials will regularly engage directly with the public.
- An online Grievance Redress System will be introduced in all government offices, enabling citizens to submit complaints easily. Up-to-date information on the status of complaint resolution will be made publicly accessible.
- Digital and AI-based services: To deliver public services at citizens' doorsteps, we will harness digital and artificial intelligence-based technologies. A "One-Stop Service" system will be introduced to ensure that government services are efficient, transparent and harassment-free.
- One-click access to government services: A centralized e-governance portal—similar to "MyGov"—will be developed, where every citizen will have a personal account through which multiple government services can be accessed from home with a single click.
- Enhancing administrative efficiency: Rapid infrastructural development and modernization will be undertaken to strengthen administrative capacity. Through administrative reforms, efficient and prompt service delivery will be ensured.

- Zero tolerance for corruption: A firm zero-tolerance policy toward corruption will be enforced. CCTV cameras will be installed in government offices, and all key government documents and services will be fully digitized.
- Prevention of bribery and lobbying: All government transactions will be fully automated and digitized to eliminate bribery, lobbying, and undue influence.
- Training and capacity building: Modern, demand-driven training will be ensured for government officials and employees, with particular emphasis on digital and AI-based administrative competencies.
- Employment and pay structure: Welfare benefits for public servants will be enhanced. A new, modern, and rational pay scale will be formulated and implemented starting from the next fiscal year.
- Administrative reform: The recommendations of the Administrative Reform Commission regarding the restructuring of ministries and divisions will be implemented.
- Reform of corruption-prone sectors: Within the first 100 days of the administration, comprehensive reforms and accountability measures will be undertaken in the passport, national ID, and other key citizen service-providing institutions.
- Streamlining recruitment processes: Delays in public sector recruitment, including the Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS) examinations, will be eliminated. The entire recruitment process—from announcement to final appointment—will be completed within one year.
- No application fees will be charged for public sector employment. Recruitment, promotion, and posting will be based strictly on merit and competence, not political loyalty.
- The operational procedures of all ministries and departments will be comprehensively reviewed and simplified. Clear timelines for decision-making will be established to eliminate bureaucratic delays.
- Special arrangements for health and education cadres: Separate Public Service Commissions (PSCs) will be established for recruitment into the health and education cadres. Distinct promotion pathways will be introduced for doctors and teachers.
- Training on good governance and ethics will be incorporated into all administrative training manuals.

6. Local Government System

Vision: Justice-Based Local Councils and Nationwide Development

- To fully operationalize local government at the three-tier level—District, Upazila, and Union Councils—necessary legal, administrative, and fiscal reforms will be undertaken to ensure effective decentralization.
- All development activities at every level will be implemented under the authority of local government institutions. The role of ministries will be limited to oversight and coordination.
- Through the establishment of effective city governance, the majority of civic services—such as water supply, sanitation, and public health—will be directly managed by city corporations and municipalities.
- Local government institutions will be empowered with independent authority to prepare budgets and manage expenditures to ensure proper utilization of locally generated revenues

with highest transparency. All such financial record will be maintained through a centralized digital software system.

- Legal and institutional reforms will be introduced to ensure that local government elections remain free from partisan interference and to enhance public participation and accountability.
- Training and capacity-building programs will be implemented to strengthen the skills and effectiveness of local government representatives.
- To ensure public participation and accountability at the Union Parishad, Municipality, and City Corporation levels, ward meetings, open budget sessions, and social audits will be made mandatory.
- Special initiatives will be undertaken to increase women's participation and leadership within the local government system.
- Structural reforms will be carried out to make Upazila and District Councils fully functional by clearly defining their administrative authority and financial resources.

7. A Corruption-Free Bangladesh

Vision: A Nation Free from Corruption

- A zero-tolerance policy toward corruption will be strictly enforced. Individuals involved in corruption at any level will face stringent legal action, alongside comprehensive systemic reforms.
- By digitizing services across all levels of public administration, direct human contact will be minimized and informal influence-peddling will be eliminated.
- Ethical education, moral leadership, and social responsibility will be integrated into the education system to nurture future generations as honest and value-driven citizens.
- CCTV cameras will be gradually installed in all government offices to ensure transparency in public operations.
- Swift trials will be ensured so that punishment for corruption is delivered promptly and effectively.
- Assets acquired illegally through corruption will be confiscated and deposited into the state treasury.
- Legal and policy support will be provided to strengthen the role of the media, citizens, and civil society organizations in combating corruption.
- Legal measures will be enacted to require all public representatives—including ministers and members of parliament—and their immediate family members to publicly disclose their annual asset statements.
- Structural reviews will be conducted at all levels to identify opportunities for corruption and eliminate them. Major sources of systemic corruption will be specifically identified and dismantled.

8. Fundamental Improvement of Internal Security and Law Enforcement

Vision: Strengthened Law and Order — A Peaceful Society

- Reform of the police force: Through transparent recruitment, modern and continuous training, and the use of advanced technologies—including artificial intelligence—a professional, honest, modern, humane, and citizen-friendly police force will be established.
- Corruption-free policing: Effective and strict measures will be taken to eliminate corruption within the police. Adequate salaries, housing, healthcare, and social security will be ensured for police personnel.
- Community-oriented policing: Community policing and beat policing systems will be strengthened to foster public trust and improve relations between the police and citizens.
- Religious education and ethical guidance will be incorporated into the training manuals of law enforcement agencies.
- Integrated management of law enforcement agencies: Coordination among the Police, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), Coast Guard, and Ansar forces will be strengthened to ensure national security. Information sharing and joint operational capacity will be enhanced.
- Strengthening the Ansar and Village Defense Forces: The number of Ansar personnel will be increased, and their training, equipment, and welfare will be enhanced to improve law-and-order maintenance, particularly in marginal and remote areas.
- Counter-terrorism and counter-extremism: A zero-tolerance policy will be enforced against terrorism and extremism, alongside comprehensive public awareness initiatives.
- Prevention of violence against women and children: Special tribunals, helplines, and victim support cells will be strengthened to ensure swift justice and punishment for violence, abuse, and sexual crimes against women and children.
- Smart city security: Urban security will be enhanced through the deployment of smart CCTV systems, facial recognition technology, traffic management systems, robotic surveillance, and rapid response units in major cities.
- Prison reform: Correctional facilities will be reimaged as centers of rehabilitation through transparent and corruption free operation, and professionalism and humaneness of well trained prison staff.
- Colonial-era laws, including the Police Act of 1861, will be replaced to modernize Bangladesh's policing system. The recommendations of the Police Reform Commission (2024–2025) shall be fully implemented to establish a professional, accountable, and citizen-centric police force.
- Measures will be taken to ensure that policing activities remain entirely free from political influence.
- The culture of impunity and political shelter for criminals will be abolished.
- Harassment of innocent individuals through fabricated cases and related corruption will be strictly prevented.
- To safeguard the rights of detainees in police custody, detention facilities will be placed under judicial oversight by magistrates.

9. Law and Justice System

Vision: Welfare-Oriented Lawmaking and the Establishment of Justice

- Modernization of the justice process and reduction of case backlogs: The optimal use of modern information technology will be ensured to significantly reduce case congestion and delays.
- Judicial appointments and infrastructural development: An adequate number of judges will be appointed, and judicial infrastructure will be strengthened to expedite the delivery of justice.
- Establishment of independent prosecution and investigation services: To modernize and enhance the effectiveness of the prosecution system, an autonomous and independent Prosecution Service will be established.
- Reform of repressive and human-rights-incompatible laws: Necessary measures will be taken to end practices such as mass arrests, custodial torture during remand, enforced disappearances, and secret detention facilities (“Aynaghar”), thereby preventing grave violations of human rights.
- Reform and preservation of religion-based personal laws: Initiatives will be undertaken to enact a distinct Muslim Personal Law for Muslims in conformity with Islamic Shari‘ah. In addition, a special bench on personal law matters will be established in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.
- Measures will be taken to ensure that women receive their rightful share of inheritance in accordance with the law.
- Modernization of family court laws and procedures: The Family Courts Act, 2023 and the Family Courts Ordinance, 1985 will be reformed and updated. Provisions will be introduced to establish a council or commission for amicable dispute resolution, with representation from educators, professionals, Islamic scholars, and respected members of society.
- Establishment and expansion of specialized courts: A sufficient number of specialized courts will be established to expedite justice. For the convenience of litigants, High Court benches will be set up in every divisional city.
- Reorganization of village courts and legal aid systems: The Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 2024 and the Legal Aid Services Act, 2000 will be reformed and updated to reflect contemporary needs.
- Modernization of the law of evidence: The concept paper and draft of the Evidence Act, 2024 will be updated and supplemented with modern legal provisions.
- Updating outdated laws: Colonial-era and obsolete laws, including the Penal Code of 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898, and the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908, along with other outdated statutes, will be comprehensively reformed to make them fully compatible for contemporary governance standards.
- Reform of Waqf and Zakat-related laws: The Waqf Ordinance, 1962; Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013; Waqf (Transfer and Development of Property) Special Provisions Act, 2013; and the Zakat Fund Management Act, 2023 will be duly reformed to make the Waqf and Zakat systems more effective and up-to-date.
- To prevent undue delays, maximum time limits will be prescribed for the disposal of cases based on their nature.
- New laws will be enacted and existing laws reformed to support Islamic finance, Takaful (Islamic insurance), and the banking sector.

- To provide legal assistance to poor and financially disadvantaged persons, government-run Legal Aid Cells will be established at the police-station (thana) level across the country.
- As a political party, we are committed to establishing a victim-centered and restorative justice-based Truth and Healing Commission. For this purpose, a task force will be formed with representation from diverse segments of Bangladeshi society, with technical support from the United Nations. Through this initiative, the truth behind human rights violations committed over the past fifteen years will be uncovered, opening a new chapter for national healing and reconciliation.

10. Information and Media

Vision: Ensuring Free Flow of Information and Independent, Responsible Media

- A National Media Policy will be formulated to promote healthy, constructive, and creative thought in the media sector.
- Media freedom will be ensured in accordance with the Constitution and internationally recognized human rights standards.
- A comprehensive review will be conducted of the authoritarian and repressive media policies enforced during the regimes of the fascist Awami League and other governments.
- Opportunities will be created to reopen newspapers, television channels, and news portals that were previously shut down, and appropriate measures will be taken after reviewing cases of unlawful cancellation of declarations and licenses.
- State-owned television, Bangladesh Betar (radio), and Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS) will be transformed into autonomous institutions, ensuring political neutrality and professional integrity. The practice of compelling private television channels to broadcast state-mandated news will be discontinued.
- Wage boards for journalists will be regularly updated. In line with revisions to public sector pay scales, journalists' wage boards will also be updated and effectively implemented.
- Transparency and non-discrimination will be ensured in the distribution of advertisements by the Department of Films and Publications (DFP).
- To uphold professionalism in the media, journalists' associations and the Press Council will be enabled to function effectively, transparently, and independently. In particular, the adjudicatory powers of the Press Council will be strengthened.
- Truth-based and responsible journalism will be encouraged at both the state and societal levels to counter misinformation, disinformation, and unethical journalistic practices.

PART TWO

THE RESOLVE TO STAND ON OUR OWN FEET ON THE PATH TO SELF-RELIANCE

1. Foreign Policy

Vision: A Foreign Policy Based on Mutual Respect, Justice, and Equal Dignity

- Enhancing the global standing of Bangladesh and the Bangladeshi passport: Alongside sustained efforts to elevate Bangladesh's international stature, concrete initiatives will be undertaken to enhance the global credibility and mobility of the Bangladeshi passport.
- Constructive relations with neighboring countries: Peaceful, friendly, and cooperative relations will be built with neighboring and nearby countries—including India, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Thailand—based on mutual respect and fairness.
- The strengthening of relations with countries of the Muslim world shall be a key foreign policy priority.
- Engagement with the developed world: Constructive and mutually beneficial relations will be fostered with developed countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, China, Japan, and Canada.
- Expanding ties with Eastern Europe, Africa, and South America: Effective steps will be taken to broaden and deepen diplomatic, economic, and strategic relations with countries in Eastern Europe, Africa, and South America.
- Active engagement with the United Nations and international organizations: Bangladesh's active participation in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies will be further strengthened to address global challenges such as peace, security, human rights, and economic development.
- Active participation in regional organizations: Bangladesh will continue its active engagement in regional organizations such as SAARC and ASEAN.
- Peace and security initiatives for the Rohingya: In cooperation with the international community, a peaceful and sustainable solution to the Rohingya crisis will be pursued, ensuring their safe, dignified, and voluntary repatriation.
- United Nations peacekeeping operations: Bangladesh's participation in United Nations peacekeeping missions will be continued.
- Transparent and lawful migration governance: Bangladesh will support and cooperate in the establishment of transparent, orderly, and lawful migration management systems.

2. Defense Policy

Vision: Effective Defense as the Prerequisite of Sovereign Independence

- Formulation of a National Defense Policy: Taking into account contemporary global realities and evolving defense challenges, a modern and comprehensive National Defense Policy will be formulated in coordination with all national defense stakeholders.
- Development of a new military doctrine: In line with the National Defense Policy, the existing Vision 2030 will be modernized and updated, and a forward-looking Vision 2040 will be formulated.
- Establishment of a military research institution: A National Military Research Institute will be established to coordinate defense research and development activities of the Bangladesh Armed Forces. Its primary objective will be to strengthen Bangladesh through advanced defense technologies and to support research aimed at achieving self-reliance in critical defense systems and equipment.
- Increased defense budget allocation and modernization: Defense expenditure will be gradually increased to enhance overall military capability, develop indigenous military technologies, and strengthen long-term strategic defense capacity.
- Strengthening indigenous defense capabilities and technological development: With the objective of achieving full military self-reliance, Bangladesh will ensure domestic production of military equipment and acquisition of defense technologies, aiming to achieve substantial indigenous weapons manufacturing capacity by 2040.
- Modernization of intelligence agencies: Military intelligence agencies will be modernized, restructured, and reorganized to ensure state and military security.
- Voluntary military training for youth: The introduction of a voluntary 6–12 month military training program for young men and women aged 18–22 will be given priority consideration.
- The number of armed forces personnel will be gradually increased in proportion to the country's population.
- The capacity of border security forces will be strengthened to prevent drug trafficking and all forms of overt illegal and criminal activities along national borders.

3. Power, Energy, and Mineral Resources

Vision: Ensuring Clean, Secure, and Reliable Energy

- Domestic gas exploration and expansion: To reduce import dependence and ensure long-term energy security, accelerated and transparent gas exploration will be undertaken in both onshore and offshore areas. The capacity of BAPEX will be strengthened.
- By enhancing the capacity of the Power Development Board (PDB), electricity generation costs and system losses will be reduced, leading to lower electricity tariffs.
- Rapid transition to solar energy by 2030: Aligned with global energy trends and national climate commitments, bold and accelerated initiatives will be undertaken to transition toward solar power. By 2030, solar capacity will be increased tenfold through establishment of large-scale solar parks, incentives for rooftop solar installations, and expansion of net metering.
- LPG and LNG will be promoted as clean and reliable alternative energy sources.

- Electricity generation through nuclear energy will be expanded in compliance with international legal and safety standards.
- Limiting coal use for energy stability: Recognizing the role of domestic coal in energy security and a diversified energy mix, a policy of limited and responsible coal utilization will be adopted, ensuring environmental protection. Existing coal-based power plants will be upgraded through emissions-control technologies, modern boilers, and improved operational standards.
- The independence and institutional capacity of the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC) will be strengthened.
- Corruption, mismanagement, and inefficiencies—including those associated with quick rental power plants—will be eliminated, and energy wastage will be prevented at all levels.
- Energy prices will be reduced and self-reliance strengthened through the establishment of efficient and modern oil refineries under domestic management.

PART THREE

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND BROAD-BASED EMPLOYMENT

1. An Economy That Stands Tall

Vision: Elevating Bangladesh's Economy from 35th to 20th Globally

- We envision transforming Bangladesh into a USD 2 trillion economy by 2040, with per capita income reaching USD 10,000. To achieve this, priority will be given to technology-driven agriculture, smart manufacturing, ICT, education, healthcare, and the financial service sector.
- Through the acceleration of economic activity, GDP growth will be gradually increased to 7 percent.
- An investment-friendly environment will be created through institutional reforms and the removal of systemic bottlenecks, with strong emphasis on encouraging private investment.
- An Investment Bond Market will be developed to mobilize long-term capital and energize investment.
- Through necessary structural reforms, simplification, and expansion of the tax base, revenue collection will be increased to 14 percent of GDP, while gradually reducing dependence on borrowing.
- Alongside enhanced revenue mobilization, total public expenditure—including public investment—will be increased to 20 percent of GDP.
- To ease the cost of living for low- and middle-income groups, the tax-free income threshold will be gradually raised to BDT 600,000.
- The budget deficit will be strictly maintained below 5 percent of GDP.
- A new pay scale will be implemented for government officials and employees.
- Corporate tax rates will be gradually reduced to below 20 percent.
- Increased public revenues will be allocated to priority sectors such as education, healthcare, food security, housing, employment generation, social protection, renewable energy, and transport and communications infrastructure.
- Comprehensive measures will be taken to eliminate corruption, waste, and inefficiency and to enhance the effectiveness of public expenditure.
- Autonomy of the central bank and sound governance in the banking sector will be ensured.
- A Financial Sector Reform Commission will be established to strengthen governance in the financial sector, including the rapid reduction of non-performing loans in banks and non-bank financial institutions to sustainable levels.
- Effective measures will be taken to recover funds illicitly transferred abroad.
- Necessary reforms will be introduced to existing anti-money laundering laws and other financial sector regulations.
- Decisive action will be taken to eliminate irregularities and market manipulation in the capital market, restore investor confidence, and revitalize the stock market. Individuals involved in stock market scandals will be brought to justice.
- Export earnings will be increased through diversification, with modernization of advanced textiles, leather, jute, freelancing and IT services, and agro-processing sectors.
- Barriers to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will be removed, and Bangladesh will be positioned as an effective partner in the global supply chain.

- State-owned enterprises will be transformed into profitable and competitive entities, and where necessary, loss-making enterprises will be replaced with alternative industries.
- Remittance inflows will be doubled through rationalizing migration costs, enhancing workforce skills, expanding overseas labor markets, and implementing effective manpower export policies.
- The national audit system will be strengthened and reformed in line with international best practices to prevent waste, irregularities, and corruption in public assets and to ensure value for money.
- Transparent, smart-contract-based procurement systems will be introduced in public purchasing and tendering to combat corruption.
- The customs system will be fully digitized, including the introduction of factory-gate container sealing.
- An employment policy will be adopted prioritizing entrepreneurship in industry, technology, and agriculture through sector-based action plans. An integrated Employment and Entrepreneur Ecosystem will be established.
- A dedicated Ministry of Skills Development and Employment and a Department of Employment will be established to enhance workforce skills and accelerate job creation nationwide.
- Under the Department of Employment, District Employment Offices will be established in every district, and Thana Employment Offices in every upazila and metropolitan police jurisdiction.
- The scope of Employment Insurance will be expanded for workers who become unemployed unexpectedly.
- For overseas employment aspirants, training will be prioritized in trades that offer higher wages and global demand.
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) will be prioritized as a key driver of employment. Young and women entrepreneurs will be encouraged through access to finance, concessional loans, tax incentives, skills development, and market linkages.
- Centered on the Bay of Bengal, the government shall promote the sustainable and modern development of fisheries, energy, ports, maritime trade, and blue tourism to establish a robust blue economy.
- Through state-managed Zakat collection and equitable distribution, the poor will be empowered toward self-reliance and economic inequality will be reduced.
- The growth and success of Islamic banking and insurance sectors in Bangladesh will be actively supported.
- Commercial courts will be established to ensure swift resolution of industrial and commercial legal disputes.
- Measures will be taken to ensure that the Statistics and Data Management Division provides accurate, reliable data to support planning and implementation across public and private sectors. Robust safeguards will be put in place to prevent inaccurate reporting, and collected data will be made interoperable with other government systems.

2. Trade

Vision: International Trade for Shared Prosperity

- Export diversification and expansion: Over the next five years, export earnings will be doubled by expanding diversified exports beyond garments, with special emphasis on leather, jute, light engineering, pharmaceuticals, and agro-processed products.
- Trade policy reform and modernization: A world-class, modern trade policy will be established within five years. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will be increased to USD 15 billion within this period.
- E-commerce and digital trade infrastructure: To achieve regional leadership in digital trade within five years:
 - Digital access will be ensured nationwide through broadband expansion, 5G rollout, and connection to transcontinental cables, including in remote areas;
 - Cashless transactions will be expanded through innovation and wider adoption of mobile and digital wallets.
- Consumer protection and fair trade: Within five years, full protection of consumer rights will be ensured by establishing fast-track Consumer Criminal Courts to deliver swift justice and penalize fraudulent traders.
- Import substitution and domestic value addition: Dependence on major imported goods will be reduced by 30 percent within five years through domestic production and value addition.

3. Textiles and Jute

Vision: Environment-Friendly Textile Industry and Expanded Use of Jute

- Revival of the jute industry (Jute Renaissance): By 2027, the mandatory use of jute-based products (bags and packaging) will be enforced for ten major food commodities. Leveraging restrictions on plastic use, Bangladesh will enter 50 new international markets by 2030 with jute-based products.
- “Tex-Edu 2030” Initiative: This initiative will establish a Bangladesh Textile Brand Development Center, integrate textile technology, innovation, and AI-driven manufacturing into the national curriculum, set up research and development centers, provide specialized training, and promote partnerships with leading foreign universities.
- Institutional reform and regulation: Oversight of the textile and jute sectors will be consolidated under a dedicated “super-ministry.” A Bangladesh Institute of Textile Brand Development (BITBD) will be established, alongside a Textile Regulatory Authority (TRA) responsible for licensing, quality standards, and incentive management.
- Fiscal and commercial incentives: By 2027, duty-free export facilities will be extended to 60 high-value international markets. A Green Textile Tax Credit will be introduced, offering 30% incentives to production- and export-oriented entrepreneurs committed to environmentally sustainable practices.
- Model mills: One to two textile mills in each of the Dhaka, Chattogram, and Khulna zones will be developed as model mills, supported by honest and efficient management and adequate financing.

- Boosting jute production: Jute cultivation will be expanded through the supply of high-quality seeds and improved farming practices.
- Promotion of biodegradable jute products: Comprehensive support—covering production, marketing, promotion, and legal facilitation—will be provided for biodegradable jute bags.

4. Industry

Vision: Self-Reliant Industry Based on Domestic Raw Materials

- Pharmaceutical industry: To reduce the current 98% dependence on imported raw materials, pharmaceutical companies will be granted tax incentives to manufacture Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) domestically. Gas and electricity connections for API plants will be provided on a priority basis. An international-standard bioequivalence testing laboratory will be established to ensure the quality, safety, and efficacy of drugs.
- Automobile manufacturing: Import duties on specialized steel and alloys required for producing automobile and motorcycle components will be reduced. Bonded warehouse facilities will be strictly regulated to prevent domestic resale of imported inputs. A dedicated automotive research center will be established, bringing together university faculty, researchers, and industry leaders to undertake long-term projects aimed at producing export-ready vehicles.
- Fruit and vegetable processing: Support will be provided for establishing region-based processing industries, such as mango and litchi juice plants in Rajshahi, potato chips and tomato sauce factories in Thakurgaon, and jackfruit-based industries in Gazipur.
- Small and cottage industries: Export-oriented small and cottage industries will be promoted by combining traditional craftsmanship with modern design and machinery to produce internationally competitive products.
- Leather industry: Fair pricing mechanisms will be established to protect the interests of poor collectors, small traders, and factory owners alike. A dedicated task force will be formed to upgrade environmental compliance, waste management, and effluent treatment plants (ETPs) to global standards and to secure certification from the Leather Working Group (LWG).
- Small and medium industries: Industrial zones will be developed near Dhaka to relocate SMEs from Old Dhaka. Entrepreneurs will be supported through affordable plot allocation, concessional financing, and technical assistance for technology upgrades.
- Jute and jute-based products: As value-added jute products are more profitable than raw jute or yarn exports, public- and private-sector investments will be encouraged to establish modern factories producing jute fabrics, fashion items, and premium jute products using advanced machinery.
- Industrial research center: A research center under the Ministry of Industries will be established to identify sectoral challenges, develop sustainable solutions, explore opportunities for new industries, support expansion of existing industries through technology and advisory services, and nurture new entrepreneurs.

5. Labor and Employment

Vision: Ending Unemployment and Harnessing Talent and Skills

- A. To address unemployment—one of Bangladesh's most pressing challenges—and ensure decent, safe employment for every young person, job creation initiatives will target approximately 70 million working-age youth, both domestically and overseas.
- B. Domestic employment generation: Policies will be implemented to create new jobs through economic diversification. Key measures will include seed capital funds for new entrepreneurs, innovation incubators, support for agro-processing industries, outsourcing and freelancing training, certification programs, and simplified financial transactions—all aimed at reducing double-digit unemployment to single-digit.
- C. A National Workforce Database will be established to integrate information on skills, training, employment, and overseas job opportunities for all working-age citizens.
- D. Overseas employment expansion: By exploring new labor markets, providing targeted technical training, establishing intergovernmental agreements to reduce migration costs, and offering access to loans for overseas employment, one million youth per year will be facilitated to secure employment abroad.
- E. Women's employment and dignity: Safe and dignified working environments for women will be ensured. During maternity, with the mother's consent, working hours will be reduced to five hours per day.
- F. The practice of charging fees for applying to government jobs will be abolished.
- G. Delays from job advertisement to final recruitment will be eliminated.
- H. To expedite recruitment, specialized cadres—including agriculture, education, and health—will be examined through separate examination tracks.
- I. In consultation with the business community, minimum wages will be reviewed and re-determined to ensure fairness and sustainability.

6. Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment

Vision: Affordable Overseas Migration and a Dignified Expatriate Life

1. The Ministry of Expatriate Welfare will be re-designated as the Ministry of Manpower Industry, and comprehensive regulations will be formulated to govern investment and management in this sector.
2. Under the “Skills” Initiative, district-based Human Skill Development Zones (SDZs) will be established. From skills acquisition (including foreign languages and hands-on training) to visa issuance, all related costs will be borne under government management.
3. Long delays and systemic obstacles faced by expatriates—including employment placement, training, visa appointments and processing, visa extensions, and related procedures—will be systematically identified and comprehensively resolved.
4. An enabling environment will be created to recognize expatriates as strategic partners in national development, ensuring a secure investment climate, along with economic and state support for their contributions to the country.

5. The existing medical and recruitment syndicate systems involved in overseas employment will be abolished, and the labor market will be opened to all legitimate entrepreneurs through transparent and competitive mechanisms.
6. Bangladesh's embassies abroad will be transformed into more expatriate-friendly institutions. Volunteer representatives from expatriate communities will be selected to serve as advisory liaisons between expatriates and embassies, advocating for expatriate interests.
7. To further strengthen expatriate participation in national prosperity and development, initiatives will be taken to ensure proportional representation or nomination of expatriate representatives in Parliament.
8. To support the spiritual, cultural, and psychological well-being of expatriates and their children, initiatives will be undertaken to establish mosques or religious institutions under state patronage where necessary.
9. A unified online social accountability platform will be developed jointly by the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Bangladesh's embassies worldwide, enabling expatriates to submit complaints, applications, and track the real-time progress of their cases.
10. In the event of an expatriate's death abroad, government arrangements will be made—according to the family's wishes—for local burial or repatriation of remains to Bangladesh.
11. All outbound migrant workers will be brought under free short- and medium-term skills development and language training programs.
12. Effective measures will be implemented to substantially reduce the cost of overseas migration.

PART FOUR

ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SELF-RELIANT AGRICULTURE AND THE NATURAL GROWTH OF NATURE

1. Agriculture of the Future

Vision: Food Security Through Sustainable Agricultural Development

- A. The highest priority will be given to ensuring food security, nutritional well-being, and safe food through sustainable agricultural development to meet national food demand.
- B. By strengthening domestic capacity in agricultural inputs—such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and machinery—farmers' access to inputs will be ensured, production costs will be reduced, and food prices will be brought down to affordable levels.
- C. To ensure stable supply chains and improved market access for agricultural products, and to better align supply and demand, investment will be encouraged in warehousing, cold storage, and drying facilities.
- D. All forms of agricultural subsidies, incentives, and credit support will be maintained or increased at rational levels.
- E. To promote export-oriented agriculture, domestic, foreign, and private investment will be encouraged, adequate budget allocations will be ensured, and support will be provided to expand access to international markets.
- F. Appropriate measures will be taken to protect agricultural land, maintain soil fertility, and address the impacts of climate change on agriculture.
- G. Employment opportunities will be created nationwide by developing agricultural entrepreneurs, alongside initiatives to deploy skilled and trained agricultural workers overseas.
- H. By expanding the adoption of modern agricultural technologies, effective measures will be taken to increase agricultural exports and improve farm profitability.
- I. Agricultural credit will be further expanded, including the introduction of Shariah-compliant welfare-based financing mechanisms.
- J. Effective integration will be established among agricultural extension, research, and education through appropriate use of information technology and necessary institutional reforms.
- K. To boost agricultural output, fertilizer prices will be reduced, with particular emphasis on expanding the use of organic fertilizers through technological development and market expansion.
- L. Precision agriculture will be expanded to modernize farming practices.
- M. Agricultural officers will be appointed at the union level, with special incentives for service in remote and hard-to-reach areas.
- N. The Teesta Master Plan will be implemented to ensure sustainable agricultural production in the northern regions, alongside expanded water management and irrigation initiatives.
- O. To ensure fair prices for farmers, special transportation arrangements will be introduced for agricultural produce, guaranteeing minimum support prices.

P. Special emphasis will be placed on creating small-scale agricultural entrepreneurs, supported by targeted training, information, technology, and market access.

2. Food

Vision: Ensuring Affordable Access to Food

1. Expansion of affordable food distribution systems: Coverage of OMS, Food-Friendly Programs, TR, VGF, Fishermen Assistance, TCB, and similar initiatives will be expanded to include vulnerable populations. Comprehensive databases will be developed to ensure benefits are delivered to rightful recipients.
2. Targeted support for poverty-sensitive groups: Special ration packages will be introduced for female-headed households, slum dwellers, river erosion-affected communities, char areas, and coastal regions.
3. Effective food policy to control inflation: An automatic price stabilizer mechanism will be applied to essential food commodities. In times of market volatility, OMS and TCB operations will be expanded immediately.
4. A Food and Drug Regulatory Authority will be established to wage a firm and uncompromising campaign against food adulteration, substandard medicines, and medical fraud through strict state oversight.
5. To prevent food adulteration, installation of CCTV cameras in hotel and restaurant kitchens will be made mandatory, with regular inspections conducted by local administrations.
6. Random sampling of food and consumer products from the market will be conducted and tested in government and independent laboratories. Any adulterated products identified will be publicly disclosed through official notices.
7. Upon proof of adulteration, the offending company's license will be revoked, factories sealed, criminal proceedings initiated against owners, and permanent bans on re-entry into business enforced.
8. Strengthening domestic food procurement: A digital procurement application will be launched to purchase rice and wheat directly from farmers, ensuring coverage of production costs and reasonable profit margins at government procurement prices.
9. Expansion of storage capacity: Over the next five years, an additional 1.5–2.0 million metric tons of storage capacity will be developed through modern steel silos, expanded concrete warehouses, and laboratory-equipped storage facilities.
10. International food procurement strategy: Long-term government-to-government (G2G) agreements with diversified sources will be pursued to secure the national food supply chain.
11. Transparency, accountability, and technology-driven systems: Blockchain-based tracking will be introduced across the food distribution chain, along with digital OMS tracking, GPS mapping, and real-time monitoring. Transparent, publicly accessible data on food stocks and distribution will be ensured.

3. Fisheries and Livestock

Vision: Climate-Resilient Fisheries and Livestock for Food Security, Employment, and Environmental Sustainability

1. Modernization of breeding and conservation: Breeding, conservation, and genetic improvement programs for livestock and poultry will be modernized to meet the growing national demand for milk, eggs, and meat.
2. Sustainable feed production: Farm production costs will be reduced through the sustainable production and processing of animal feed using modern technologies.
3. Strengthening research and extension: The overall capacity of institutions engaged in livestock and fisheries research and extension will be enhanced to appropriate and effective levels.
4. Fair pricing of animal products: Dependence on imports will be reduced by modernizing domestic production and market systems to ensure fair prices for animal-based products.
5. Risk management and productivity enhancement: Livestock insurance, zoning of livestock activities, and access to credit will be expanded to protect livestock assets and enhance productivity.
6. Climate-resilient livestock strategies: To address adverse impacts of global climate change, climate-resilient breeds, improved feeder production, resilient housing, and modern farm management practices will be adopted for livestock and poultry.
7. Institutional frameworks: A Seed/Semen Certification Board, Halal Product Certification Board, and Dairy and Poultry Development Board will be established and made operational.
8. Targeted support for fragile ecosystems: Special emphasis will be placed on developing livestock and poultry in ecologically sensitive and vulnerable regions, including haor wetlands, char lands, the Barind tract, coastal zones, and hilly areas.
9. Pond aquaculture expansion: A nationwide movement will be launched to promote fish cultivation in all potential ponds across the country.
10. Entrepreneurship and value chains: Special emphasis will be placed on creating fisheries entrepreneurs by addressing bottlenecks across the sector's value chain. Production and marketing of processed fish products will be encouraged, with international certifications such as ISO and HACCP ensured.
11. Conservation of native fish breeding grounds: The Halda River and several major haor wetlands will be declared protected sanctuaries to enhance indigenous fish breeding.
12. Protection of haor ecosystems: The existing government leasing system in haor areas will be abolished, and these wetlands will be preserved as protected sanctuaries.
13. Hilsa conservation and deep-sea fishing: Fishing bans will be strictly enforced during hilsa breeding seasons. Deep-sea fishing will be encouraged, with technological support provided for safe fish drying.
14. Animal welfare: Animal welfare initiatives—ensuring proper care, safety, and humane treatment—will be strengthened nationwide.

4. Environment, Forests, and Climate Change

Vision: Permanent Adaptation to Climate Change as a Struggle for Survival

- (i) By 2030, Bangladesh will pursue the “Three Zeros Vision”—zero environmental degradation, zero waste, and zero flood risk—to advance the goal of a green and resilient Bangladesh.
- (ii) Zero environmental degradation: Deforestation will be prohibited, and large-scale plantation of indigenous tree species will be undertaken. Adequate monitoring will ensure mandatory tree plantation, conservation, and greening around all new buildings.
- (iii) Zero waste: A nationwide “Tree for Plastic Bottle” movement will be launched. Deposit-return systems and urban composting zones will be introduced. Production and use of eco-friendly alternatives to polythene bags will be expanded.
- (iv) Industrial waste control: Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) will be made mandatory in all industrial establishments.
- (v) Water body restoration: Priority projects will be undertaken to eliminate pollution from rivers and water bodies, including the Buriganga, Turag, and Karnaphuli rivers.
- (vi) Zero flood risk: The Dutch Delta Model and disaster preparedness practices of Tamil Nadu will be adapted. Community flood shelters, mangrove buffer zones, and digitized early warning systems will be expanded. Rainwater harvesting will be promoted to reduce groundwater extraction and ensure water sovereignty.
- (vii) Global partnerships and local leadership: Bangladesh will be positioned as a leader in climate diplomacy in South Asia. In alignment with the Paris Agreement, Bangladesh will assert global claims for climate justice and equitable environmental rights.
- (viii) Climate finance advocacy: International lobbying will be intensified to increase climate financing allocations for Bangladesh, particularly by exerting pressure on high-emission countries.
- (ix) Climate-resilient crops: All major crops will be progressively adapted to withstand adverse climate conditions.

5. Water Resources Management

Vision: Ensuring Sustainable Management and Utilization of Water Resources

- (i) An Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) framework will be strengthened to ensure optimal and sustainable use of the country’s water resources in the national and long-term interest.
- (ii) Environmentally sound and sustainable river management initiatives will be undertaken to preserve river navigability and natural flow regimes.
- (iii) The four rivers surrounding Dhaka will be treated as the capital’s lifelines, with special integrated programs implemented to eliminate pollution and maintain navigability.
- (iv) Water-efficient technologies—such as modern irrigation systems and efficient water-use practices—will be widely promoted in the agricultural sector.
- (v) Effective measures and incentives will be introduced to encourage rainwater harvesting and utilization in both rural and urban areas.

- (vi) Nationwide mobile- and community-based early warning systems will be established for disasters, extreme weather events, and emergencies.
- (vii) In flood-prone areas, natural water retention and drainage systems will be strengthened through canal re-excavation, waterlogging mitigation, and restoration of wetlands.
- (viii) In disaster-prone regions, trained volunteer teams will be formed and their capacity enhanced to conduct emergency rescue, relief, and essential services during disasters.
- (ix) All necessary diplomatic, legal, and regional cooperation initiatives will be undertaken to secure Bangladesh's rightful share of water from international rivers.

PART FIVE

FUNDAMENTAL ADVANCEMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL AND QUALITY OF LIFE

1. Education System

Vision: Integrated and Holistic Education for Building a Moral and Advanced Nation

1. Establishment of a Permanent Education Commission: A permanent Education Commission will be formed under the leadership of nationally respected teachers, eminent educationists, researchers, and education administrators to lead comprehensive education reform.
2. Increased Education Budget Allocation: Public spending on education will be gradually increased to 6% of GDP.
3. Support for Overseas Higher Education: For financially disadvantaged students admitted to foreign universities, the government will bear the interest-free tuition cost for the first two semesters.
4. Educational Assistance for the Poor: Students eligible for zakat will receive a monthly education allowance of BDT 3,000.
5. Qard-e-Hasanah for Meritorious Students: At the undergraduate level (universities and madrasas), 100,000 meritorious students will receive interest-free loans of BDT 10,000 per month for up to five years.
6. Primary and Secondary Education Reform: While preserving the distinct identities of General, Alia, Qawmi, and English-medium education, uniform national learning standards and curricula will be developed in Bangla, Science, Mathematics, Technology, and English—aligned with Bangladesh's cultural heritage, religious values, and socio-economic context.
7. Higher Education and University Reform: Universities will be transformed into research- and teaching-oriented institutions. Faculty remuneration will be rationalized in line with international benchmarks. Government-facilitated affiliation agreements with renowned foreign universities will enable students to pursue higher education abroad with minimal barriers.
8. Preventing Brain Drain: Special incentives will be introduced to ensure the return of highly skilled graduates and researchers to Bangladesh.
9. Safe and Inclusive Learning Environments: All educational institutions will be made free from harassment and violence. Mental health services and student counseling will be ensured at all levels.
10. Teacher Recruitment and Pay Structure: Separate recruitment systems and pay scales will be introduced for school and college teachers, with gradual elevation to higher grades. Corruption in teacher recruitment will be strictly eliminated.
11. Madrasa Education Reform: While preserving its distinct character, madrasa education will be modernized through a holistic education framework, including access to technical and vocational training for self-employment.
12. Eliminating Disparities in Madrasa Education: Necessary madrasas will be nationalized based on need and merit. Graduates from Arab and other foreign universities will be supported with effective employment pathways.
13. Ibtidai and Alia Madrasas: Ibtidai madrasas will be nationalized like primary schools. Initially, one Alia madrasa per district will be brought under government management.

14. Qawmi Education and Research: Reforms and development of Qawmi education will be undertaken in consultation with senior Qawmi scholars (Akabire Aslaf). Infrastructure development and proper recognition of Hayatul Ulya certification will be ensured.
15. Development of Islamic Scholars and Researchers: Scholarships, advanced academic institutes, and research centers will be established to develop globally competent Islamic scholars and theologians.
16. Education for Other Faiths and Hill Regions: Special scholarships will be introduced for religious education conducted through temples, churches, and pagodas.
17. Student Health Services and Insurance: A Student Health Fund and insurance scheme will be introduced to support emergency and critical medical treatment.
18. Career Preparation, Free Language Training, and Skills Development: Free instruction in English, Arabic, and other key foreign languages will be provided. Regional and divisional technical training centers will be established for overseas employment preparation.
19. Elimination of Admission Fees: Application fees for admission tests at all education levels will be abolished to ensure accessibility.
20. Curriculum Reform: Fascist ideological content will be removed from textbooks, reflecting the aspirations of the July Revolution.
21. Industry–Academia Collaboration: Government policies will facilitate collaboration between educational institutions and industries to ensure applied and outcome-oriented research.
22. Employment-Oriented Higher Education: Undergraduate programs will be redesigned to be job-oriented, aligned with domestic and international labor market demands, with curricula regularly updated.
23. Mandatory Internships: All students will receive internship opportunities across public, semi-public, and private sectors, followed by formal certification.
24. Skills, Entrepreneurship, and Workforce Alignment: Education will be reoriented toward skills development, SME creation, and hands-on industrial training.
25. National Skills Network: All public, semi-public, and private training institutions will be integrated into a national skills network under the leadership of the National Skills Development Authority.
26. Training for Low-Literate Learners: Proven methods such as vocational training and apprenticeship (Ustad–Shagird model) will be applied, with guaranteed internships and job placement services.
27. Entrepreneurship Training and Finance Linkages: Entrepreneurs will receive training and direct linkage with financing institutions.
28. Women’s Education: Equal access to education at all levels will be ensured. Women will be able to study free of cost up to undergraduate level.
29. World’s Largest Women’s University: Eden College, Badrunnesa College, and Home Economics College will be merged to establish the world’s largest women’s university.
30. Curriculum Modernization: A new education policy will be developed considering the post-July Revolution context and the Fourth Industrial Revolution.
31. Regulation of Private and Autonomous Institutions: Clear standards, oversight, and monitoring policies will be applied to private and autonomous schools and colleges.
32. Internationalization of Education Quality Assessment: Bangladesh will pursue internationally recognized evaluation systems, including participation in OECD’s PISA-D.
33. Education-Based Social Protection: Dropout prevention stipends will be expanded. Street children will be integrated into pre-primary and primary education.

34. Anti-Corruption Measures in Education: Transparent audits, impartial oversight, digital monitoring, and swift punitive action against corruption will be enforced.
35. Depoliticization of Education: Teacher recruitment and education policymaking will be kept free from political influence.
36. Teacher Retraining and Capacity Building: Infrastructure development, teaching materials, and continuous teacher training will be ensured, overseen by high-level monitoring committees.
37. Support for Student Mothers: Day-care facilities, exam flexibility for health reasons, and digital administrative support will be provided.
38. Rationalization of University Expansion: A dedicated Higher Education Reform Commission will be formed. Faculty recruitment will be transparent, competitive, and internationally benchmarked, with global exchange programs for students and visiting professors.
39. Citizenship Skills Development: Ethical education, community service, student councils, leadership training, and digital citizenship education will be embedded in curricula.
40. Effective Student Representation: Student-parliament-based representation will replace partisan student politics. Transparent student parliament elections will be mandatory.
41. Alignment with SDGs and Labor Market Needs: Curricula at all levels will align with SDGs, labor market demands, and ethical and religious values.
42. Four Academic Streams after Grade Eight: Education will be structured into Islamic Education, Science, General Education, and Technical Education streams from Grade 9 to Higher Secondary.

2. Health and Family Welfare

Vision: Healthcare Is a Fundamental Right for All

- 1) Accessible, affordable, and high-quality healthcare services will be ensured for all.
- 2) Free healthcare services will be provided to all children under the age of five and all citizens above the age of sixty.
- 3) Within six months to one year, the healthcare service capacity of existing public hospitals will be upgraded to full operational effectiveness. To achieve this, management systems will be improved, medical equipment will be repaired and properly maintained, and the presence of service providers at all levels (doctors, nurses, and other staff) will be ensured.
- 4) To ensure healthcare for all, a National Health Insurance system and Digital Health Cards will be introduced gradually.
- 5) The budget allocation for the health sector will be tripled in phases.
- 6) The doctor–nurse–health worker–patient ratio will be upgraded to international standards.
- 7) All vacant positions for doctors, nurses, pharmacists, medical technologists, medical assistants, and other categories of healthcare workers will be filled on an urgent basis.
- 8) The capacity of Upazila Health Complexes, District Headquarters Hospitals, and Medical College Hospitals will be enhanced to reduce capital-centric pressure and to lower public suffering and healthcare costs. One-stop service facilities will be introduced at district and upazila levels.
- 9) Full-fledged hospitals will be established progressively in all districts so that citizens can receive comprehensive healthcare services within their own districts. Each district headquarters

government hospital will be equipped with adequate manpower and equipment, including at least five dialysis beds, an ICU, and a CCU.

- 10) To ensure effective primary healthcare for marginalized populations at the union and village levels, registered health workers will be appointed and medicines will be supplied. In urban areas, Urban Health Centers (GP Centers) will be made operational in every ward under city corporations. A referral system will be introduced at all levels.
- 11) To ensure proper medical treatment for marginalized populations, telemedicine services and referral systems will be introduced.
- 12) To establish good governance in the health sector and eliminate corruption, all financial income and expenditure of government institutions, including healthcare facilities, will be published on public websites, and e-GP will be implemented in procurement processes.
- 13) Priority will be given to women and children in medical treatment at all hospitals.
- 14) Priority healthcare services will be ensured for senior citizens at all hospitals. Home care, rehabilitation, and palliative care services will be arranged for patients with long-term illnesses.
- 15) Medical services for expatriates will be simplified across all hospitals in Bangladesh.
- 16) Through legislation and monitoring, malpractice involving commission-based referrals, gift-driven prescriptions, and the prescription of unnecessary medicines and diagnostic tests in hospitals and clinics will be eliminated.
- 17) Regular promotions of health cadre officials will be ensured based on integrity, qualifications, competence, and merit.
- 18) Elected representatives and government officials will be encouraged and ensured to receive medical treatment at public hospitals.
- 19) Comprehensive initiatives will be taken to improve the overall quality of substandard hospitals and diagnostic centers. The quality of services and diagnostic tests in both public and private hospitals will be upgraded to meet national and international accreditation standards, including BAB, ISO, JCI, and NABH.
- 20) In the case of surgical procedures in private hospitals, it will be ensured that adequate manpower, equipment, and operational capacity are available, and regular monitoring will be conducted.
- 21) Appropriate measures will be taken to improve the quality of currently operating substandard medical colleges.
- 22) Through a transparent and merit-based recruitment process, the BMU Super-Specialized Hospital will be made operational at the earliest possible time.
- 23) Initiatives will be taken to prohibit partisan politics in BMU, all medical colleges, hospitals, and universities, and to transform them into centers of excellence in research and healthcare.
- 24) In line with the needs of Bangladesh's health sector, pathways to higher education will be streamlined to produce internationally competent doctors and healthcare professionals.
- 25) The rights and safety of patients, doctors, and healthcare workers will be ensured in hospitals.
- 26) Complaints regarding medical negligence and malpractice will be resolved under the BMDC Act (Bangladesh Medical & Dental Council Act) to uphold patient rights. BMDC offices will be established at divisional and district levels to ensure nationwide monitoring of healthcare quality.
- 27) To reduce patient suffering in hospitals, automation will be introduced for appointment scheduling, admission, surgery, diagnostic testing, and medicine distribution.
- 28) Three hundred essential medicines (EML) will be provided at regulated and fair prices, with gradual expansion to five hundred.

- 29) The quality of food provided to hospital patients will be tested anonymously at fixed intervals on a weekly basis.
- 30) By establishing multiple international-standard model hospitals, medical tourism will be branded in Bangladesh. Improving healthcare quality to international standards will create new employment opportunities and generate foreign currency earnings.
- 31) The capacity and service quality of the country's emergency healthcare management system will be enhanced.
- 32) A national strategy will be implemented to control infectious diseases such as dengue and chikungunya, and a national action plan will be adopted to prevent non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including diabetes, heart disease, and cancer.
- 33) To achieve self-reliance in immunization programs, Bangladesh will develop domestic vaccine production capacity.
- 34) Special programs will be undertaken in mental healthcare, particularly for addiction prevention and suicide prevention. Mental health services will be gradually introduced in schools, colleges, and workplaces.
- 35) Arrangements will be made to appoint registered pharmacists in every public and private hospital.
- 36) The capacity of the government-owned pharmaceutical manufacturer, Essential Drugs Company Limited (EDCL), will be expanded to ensure adequate medicine supply in public hospitals.
- 37) Pharmaceutical companies and medicines will be brought under a grading system, with medicine quality given the highest priority in grading.

3. Culture

Vision: The Full and Holistic Development of the Distinct Heritage and Culture of Independent Bangladesh

1. All necessary initiatives will be undertaken to document, collect, and preserve the complete history of this land, from the distant past to the present, through systematic archival processes.
2. Initiatives will be taken to introduce historically overlooked figures within the education system.
3. Appropriate initiatives will be undertaken to produce films and visual media based on historical events.
4. To commemorate significant historical events, special national days will be declared and observed under state patronage.
5. To formulate cultural policy, preserve indigenous cultural heritage, promote arts, literature, and culture, and manage international cultural exchange, a National Cultural Commission will be established comprising educationists, cultural experts, and cultural researchers.
6. A specialized expert team will be established to upgrade quality standards, ensure proper institutionalization, and enhance the dynamism of all the 21 departments and agencies under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Based on their recommendations, measures will be taken to develop each affiliated institution into a leading center for cultural practice and advancement.

7. All cultural activities will be conducted in accordance with the beliefs, values, and aspirations of the people. Obscenity and any form of content that demeans or insults any religion will be strictly prohibited.
8. To inspire expatriate new generations in the Bangla language and culture, to showcase Bangladesh's arts and culture internationally, and to project a positive image of Bangladesh globally, Bangladeshi Cultural Centers will be established in various countries.
9. A dignified state pension system will be introduced in recognition of the contributions of writers and artists. Budgetary allocations for the Artists' Welfare Fund will be increased to support distressed and talented artists.

4. Religion

Vision: Safeguarding Religious Freedom for All

1. By engaging all religious communities, religious activities and harmony-promoting initiatives will be encouraged in both personal and social life.
2. To ensure religious education, inter-ministerial coordination will be established. At the same time, programs promoting moral education and tolerance will be introduced for children and adolescents of all faiths.
3. To safeguard the rights and security of people of all religions, strict measures will be taken against any activities that incite or disrupt communal harmony.
4. By modernizing the Islamic Foundation, its role in the promotion of Islam, research, training, and social activities will be further strengthened.
5. Dignified salary and benefits will be ensured for imams, muezzins, and all personnel serving in religious institutions across the country. Efforts will be made to establish imams as moral and social leaders within their communities.
6. To modernize Hajj and Umrah management, digital services and full transparency will be ensured.
7. Necessary legal and regulatory reforms will be undertaken to ensure the proper utilization, accurate registration, digital record-keeping, and transparent management of waqf, donations, and religious properties.
8. To enhance the involvement of religious institutions in social welfare, mosque-based maktab education, healthcare services, and social awareness programs will be introduced.
9. Islamic Foundation Awards will be instituted in fields such as research, literature, social service, journalism, teaching, mosque management, dispute resolution, and related areas.

PART SIX

INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. Transport and Connectivity

Vision: An Advanced Transport System as the Backbone of Economic Development

- Road Transport: Dilapidated roads in every district will be repaired as a priority. All earthen roads, paved roads, roads, and highways across the country will be brought under comprehensive digital mapping system.
- To ensure sustainable, environment-friendly, and modern structural development, corruption in national infrastructure development activities will be eradicated.
- Railway Modernization: Intercity rail corridors will be upgraded to double tracks to enable intercity train services at 30-minute intervals. High-speed rail services will be introduced in phases from Dhaka to divisional cities.
- Inland Waterway Development: New terminals, lighting, and security systems will be established at river ports. Modern and medium-speed launches will be introduced, and safety certification will be issued following inspections every six months to prevent the operation of unsafe vessels.
- Electric Vehicle Infrastructure: Adequate charging stations will be established for electric bikes, auto-rickshaws, cars, and buses. Auto-rickshaws with safe designs will be licensed, and unsafe auto-rickshaws will be redesigned to ensure safety.
- National Integrated Transport Portal: Tickets and information for rail, bus, launch, and air travel will be integrated into a single digital platform.
- To eliminate drug use among drivers, regular drug testing will be introduced.
- Minimum wages for drivers will be ensured, and excessive working hours in public transport (beyond a maximum of eight hours) will be prevented.
- In compliance with international law, border roads will be constructed in phases along Bangladesh's borders.
- The Safe Roads Act will be strictly enforced, and new laws will be enacted as necessary.
- Based on regional needs assessments, new inter-district road and rail links will be developed.

2. Civil Aviation and Tourism

- To establish Bangladesh as a global aviation hub, services of major international airlines will be introduced, and airport charges will be reduced to attract foreign carriers. Existing international airports will be developed as regional aviation refueling hubs.
- Saidpur Airport will be upgraded to an international airport.
- Biman Bangladesh Airlines will be reformed and upgraded to international standards by expanding its network, market share, aircraft capacity, and financial strength, transforming it into a profitable enterprise.

- To develop and popularize tourism products, river-based tourism and halal tourism products will be developed.
- To improve tourism infrastructure, large-scale domestic and foreign investment will be encouraged in hotels, resorts, parks, recreational facilities, and shopping centers.

3. Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives

Vision: Planned, Aesthetic, and Environment-Friendly Urban Development

- Planned development of district and upazila towns will be undertaken to reduce population pressure on Dhaka and Chattogram.
- Sustainable Traffic Congestion Solutions: Traffic congestion, pollution, and disorder in public transport will be addressed through a “smart, integrated, and sustainable” transport system, based on technology, planning, and public participation.
- AI-Controlled Traffic Signals: Real-time traffic-analysis-based signal systems will be installed at 20 high-traffic intersections, including Gulistan, Farmgate, Banani, Jatrabari, and Uttara.
- Public Transport Reform: Unfit buses will be replaced with disciplined, modern buses operating on designated routes. The bus route franchise model will be introduced to restore order and service quality.
- Regulation of Rickshaw and Auto-Rickshaw Movement: Rickshaw and auto-rickshaw operations will be regulated by designated areas and time slots. Low-speed vehicles will be prohibited on major roads.
- Improved and affordable public transport will be promoted over private vehicles.
- Dedicated lanes will be introduced for motorcycles and auto-rickshaws.
- Parking Policy Implementation: Multi-storey parking facilities will be introduced, and regular fines will be enforced in No-Parking Zones.
- Zoning and Urban Planning Reform: Dhaka will be divided into multiple administrative zones, each ensuring full civic amenities to reduce travel demand.
- Ensuring Online Services: Citizen services will be delivered online to significantly reduce the need for physical travel.
- Public Awareness and Training: Drivers and pedestrians will be educated on traffic rules, and traffic education will be introduced at the school level.
- Strict Enforcement of Helmet and Traffic Laws: A digital camera-based fine system will be introduced in six metropolitan areas.
- One City, One Card: A single e-ticketing card or mobile app will be introduced for buses, trains, BRT, and metro rail.
- Smart Metering for CNG Vehicles: All CNG vehicles will be required to install smart meters and GPS tracking to ensure fair fares and safe travel.
- E-Fine and License Point System: Traffic violations will be automatically detected through CCTV and AI, and fine notices will be sent via SMS.
- A ring road will be constructed around Dhaka to reduce vehicular pressure on the capital.
- Entry of freight trucks into Dhaka will be restricted to 11:00 PM to 6:00 AM.

4. Housing and Public Works

Vision: Ensuring Housing for All

- Detailed Master Plans: Comprehensive master plans will be formulated for Dhaka and all cities and municipalities. All public and private construction and development activities will be regulated in accordance with these master plans.
- Building Construction Regulations: Building codes will be updated to be realistic and contemporary, and satellite image-based monitoring systems will be introduced to ensure enforcement.
- Housing for Low- and Middle-Income Families: Safe, sustainable, and affordable housing will be ensured for low- and middle-income households.
- Fire and Earthquake Safety:
 - Mandatory implementation of fire safety and earthquake-resistant designs in all residential, commercial, and government buildings.
 - Identification of old and high-risk buildings, followed by phased renovation, retrofitting, or reconstruction.
 - Strict enforcement of fire exits, emergency staircases, firefighting systems, and preservation of open spaces.
- Emergency Response During Disasters: Modern fire service and rescue infrastructure will be strengthened in every city to ensure rapid emergency response.
- Public Awareness and Training: Mandatory fire and earthquake preparedness training and drills will be conducted for building owners, construction workers, and citizens.

5. Land Management

- Through transparent, efficient, modern, and sustainable land management, optimal land use and citizen-friendly land services will be ensured. Land management will be modernized through extensive use of information technology.
- Socio-economic development will be achieved through agricultural land protection, environmental improvement, food security, and poverty reduction. Planned use of non-agricultural land, reduction of climate risks, and resolution of land-related disputes will create a livable environment for present and future generations.
- Appropriate measures will be taken for the preservation, management, and development of government khas (state-owned) land.
- Land law reforms will be undertaken, and government land records will be fully digitized.

PART SEVEN

A TECHNOLOGY REVOLUTION LED BY YOUTH AND A PROSPEROUS BANGLADESH

1. Youth and Sports

Vision: Youth First

- A strong national youth policy will be formulated to build a skilled, innovative, and productive young generation for Bangladesh.
- Within five years, 10 million young men and women will receive internationally benchmarked, skill- and technology-driven training, including training in advanced technologies such as AI, IoT, cloud computing, cybersecurity, green technology, as well as entrepreneurial skills.
- Youth Tech Labs will be established in every upazila to provide training through online, offline, and hybrid modes, ensuring international-standard training and access to global freelancing opportunities.
- Entrepreneurship before employment: In line with this principle, initiatives will be undertaken to develop 1.5 million successful freelancers through e-work hubs at the upazila level and to create 500,000 new entrepreneurs within five years.
- A special fund will be created for women, marginalized, and ethnic minority entrepreneurs. Special opportunities will be provided to connect women to digital work platforms and entrepreneurial ecosystems.
- From remote villages to the global market: To develop successful freelancers, high-speed internet, computers, co-working spaces, and freelancing training will be provided, and rural youth will be directly connected to global marketplaces such as Upwork, Fiverr, and Freelancer, enabling global income opportunities from home.
- Universal participation of children, adolescents, and youth in sports will be ensured, transforming sports into a social movement for building a healthy and resilient nation.
- Bangladesh in modern and global sports: With a target of producing 500 international-standard athletes within five years, players will be selected based on merit. Monthly stipends for talented athletes, science-based training, support for participation in international tournaments, establishment of sports science institutes, and government-led sponsorship initiatives will be undertaken.
- Comprehensive youth inclusion: Through government initiatives, employment for 5 million youth within five years will be ensured. To support financial self-reliance, educated unemployed youth will receive BDT 10,000 per month as Qard-e-Hasana (interest-free loan) for up to two years under a “skill recalibration fee” program until employment is secured.
- The principle “Merit for government jobs—age is no barrier” will be followed.
- Through district-based Youth Job Bank Initiatives and incubation centers in divisional cities, training, mentoring, investment support, and annual national and regional job fairs will be organized.

- To build a healthy and physically fit youth population, neighborhood-based gyms, playgrounds, and swimming pools will be established, with private initiatives actively encouraged.
- Necessary training and infrastructure will be developed to achieve significant success in the Olympics and other international sporting events.
- A nationwide “Talent Hunt” program will be organized annually to identify and develop talented athletes at the national level.
- Sports administration will be freed from syndicates and partisan influence and managed through professional and transparent governance.
- Indigenous traditional sports such as Kabaddi (Ha-du-du), wrestling, boat racing, and others will be preserved and expanded under state patronage.

2. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Vision: ICT as a Tool for Eliminating Corruption

- Economic and employment targets: By leveraging ICT, exports of USD 5 billion and 2 million jobs will be generated by 2030 increasing to USD 10 billion and additional 2 million jobs by 2035.
- Good governance and service delivery: ICT will be used to completely eliminate corruption. Within three months of forming the government, a grievance redressal mechanism will be implemented across all public services. A unique national ID will be introduced to replace birth registration and voter ID for accessing services.
- Technology, innovation, and local industry: A “Bangladesh First” policy will prioritize domestic software, hardware, and technology firms in government projects. A nationwide startup ecosystem will be fostered through innovation centers at universities, incubators, startup grants, and venture capital funds.
- Security and legal framework: A national cybersecurity policy will be formulated, CIRT will be strengthened, and ethical hacking teams will be formed. International-standard laws will be enacted to protect data privacy and digital rights.
- Individually owned kiosks will be encouraged at the village and neighborhood levels.
- Accountability and global promotion: A special audit committee will be formed to investigate corruption in the ICT sector under previous governments and to recover laundered funds. “Tech diplomats” will be appointed for IT export promotion, and international support centers will be established.

3. Postal and Telecommunications

Vision: Affordable Telecommunications Services

- Telecommunications institutions will be reformed so they can operate with maximum efficiency and full autonomy, like commercial enterprises, generate optimal government revenue, and ensure affordable telecom services nationwide.
- AI-driven, data-based decision systems will be deployed in this sector to prevent all forms of corruption and non-transparent practices.
- Comprehensive policy support will be provided to ensure a level playing field for all public and private internet service providers (ISPs), landline and mobile operators, satellite service providers, and submarine cable operators.
- All government services will be brought under electronic service platforms to ensure transparency, accountability, and a corruption-free environment.
- The government will invest significant resources in developing skills in telecommunications, ICT, and computing, and will train youth in advanced technologies such as AI, machine learning, IoT, and cybersecurity.

PART EIGHT

AN INCLUSIVE STATE FOR ALL

1. Social Welfare

Vision: Social Security for All

- A timely and contemporary social security strategy will be formulated expeditiously by adopting the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) introduced by the United Nations Development Programme.
- The Zakat and Waqf systems will be utilized in implementing poverty-alleviation programs.
- To bring poor individuals under social safety net programs and eliminate duplication in accessing government assistance, a comprehensive national poverty database will be created, and Social Security Cards will be issued to poor households.
- To eliminate corruption and political influence in the selection of beneficiaries of social safety net programs, community leadership participation, transparency, and the use of technology will be strengthened.
- Financial assistance programs for non-working individuals, including the elderly and persons with disabilities, will be further expanded, and the monthly allowance rate (currently only BDT 600 per month) will be increased gradually to a realistic level.
- Necessary reforms will be undertaken in the universal pension scheme to ensure financial security for the country's large elderly population.
- A dedicated fund will be established to provide financial assistance to families of poor individuals killed in sudden accidents and to persons who have become disabled or lost their earning capacity.
- Moral education will be provided to prevent social crimes, including drug abuse and gambling.
- A "Return and Rehabilitation Project" will be undertaken to reintegrate drug addicts, vagrants, and the homeless into normal social life.
- Through crowdfunding, resources will be mobilized from affluent citizens and expatriates to undertake programs for the ultra-poor, including low-cost healthcare and skills development initiatives.

2. Safe Women and Children

Vision: Ensuring Fair Opportunities and Rights for Women and Building the Future of Bangladesh through Investment in Children

- Dignity and protection of women: A National Women's Protection Taskforce will be formed to ensure swift action against violence.
- To achieve the goal "Women Will Move Without Fear," the following measures will be implemented:

- dedicated bus services for women during peak hours,
- installation of CCTV cameras in public transport,
- separate compartments for women in double-decker buses, and
- introduction of emergency helpline numbers.
- As part of women-friendly urban planning, breastfeeding corners and separate toilets and prayer facilities for women will be ensured.
- Women's empowerment and economic independence: Lifelong education and training opportunities will be introduced to facilitate women's re-entry into the workforce. The number of day-care centers in both public and private workplaces will be significantly increased.
- Women's health and sports: Women's health centers and sports training centers will be established in every district, focusing on mental health, reproductive health, and cancer awareness.
- Legal reform: A Property Protection Committee will be formed to safeguard women's property rights. Special tribunals will be established for the speedy trial of inheritance disputes and cases of violence against women and children. A zero-tolerance policy toward violence against women will be adopted, and Victim Support Centers will be established.
- Development of the Hijra community: Genuine members of the Hijra community will be identified and rehabilitated, with special training and reserved job quotas provided for them.
- Development of women, children, and families: Family counseling and motivation centers will be launched, safe school programs and mental health centers will be established, and the scope of grants and services for children with special needs will be expanded.
- Religious awareness initiatives will be increased to ensure women's rights to property.
- One-Stop Crisis Centers (OCCs) will be established in every district headquarters hospital to provide all forms of legal, psychological, and financial assistance to women victims.
- To enable impoverished, disadvantaged married and widowed women to become self-reliant, one-time seed capital will be provided through small projects, along with proper monitoring.
- In hospital DNA screening laboratories, the presence of female physicians will be ensured for female victims and female accused persons.
- Government support for the health and nutrition of poor pregnant women, postpartum mothers, and children will be increased.
- Value Added Tax (VAT) will be exempted on children's food products.
- Specialized regional institutes will be established for the treatment, education, and vocational training of children with special needs.

3. Chattogram Hill Tracts Region

- Initiatives will be undertaken to reform the Chattogram Hill Tracts Peace Accord to reflect the aspirations and expectations of the people of the region.
- Special projects will be undertaken to improve access to essential services—education, healthcare, communication, and water—and to enhance the overall standard of living of all residents, including ethnic minority communities.
- Measures will be taken to eliminate division and discrimination among the inhabitants of the Chattogram Hill Tracts and to ensure comprehensive security for all communities.
- All necessary steps will be taken to ensure the security of the three hill districts.

4. The Liberation War and the July Revolution

- Programs will be adopted and implemented to firmly establish the ideals and objectives of the Great Liberation War—equality, human dignity, and social justice—within state and national life.
- The accurate history of the Liberation War will be presented to students.
- Transparency and accountability will be institutionalized in the relevant ministry through the application of modern and sustainable digital technologies.
- In recognition of the July Revolution, the Directorate of the July Mass Uprising will be managed transparently and accountably through the use of modern and sustainable digital technologies.
- Monthly grants and allowances will be provided to martyrs of the July Revolution and July fighters.
- Housing will be constructed for the families of July martyrs and July fighters, and they will be rehabilitated as productive contributors to society. All medical expenses of injured and disabled July fighters will be borne by the state treasury.

5. Disaster Management and Relief

- Integrated disaster management initiatives will be undertaken for all disasters, including floods, cyclones, earthquakes, and landslides, encompassing early warning issuance, disaster risk reduction preparedness, and post-disaster action plans.
- To ensure increased community participation in disaster management, community-based awareness programs will be strengthened and a large number of trained volunteers will be developed.
- A corruption-free and transparent relief distribution system will be ensured, and the Ministry of Disaster Management will accept Zakat- and Sadaqah-based donations.
- A national policy will be formulated for disaster prevention and preparedness.
- Social security and protection of vulnerable groups will be ensured.
- The ministry's budget will be increased, and it will work jointly with the Anti-Corruption Commission to eliminate corruption within the ministry.

- Embankments and afforestation will be expanded in flood-affected areas.