

DOI:10.58168/SAS2025_11-14

УДК: 332.1

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ БАНГЛАДЕША

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF BANGLADESH'S ECONOMY

Деб Пробал Чандра, аспирант, **Deb Probal Chandra**, postgraduate student, Воронежский государственный лесотехнический университет им. Г.Ф. Морозова», G. F. Morozov, Voronezh, Russia

Воронеж, Россия

Безрукова Т.Л., д-р экон. наук, профессор кафедры экономики и финансов, Воронежский государственный лесотехнический университет им. Г.Ф. Морозова», **Bezrukova T.L.**, Dr. Sci. (Economics), Professor of the Department of economics and finance, Voronezh State University of Forestry and Technologies named after G. F. Morozov, Voronezh, Russia

Воронеж, Россия

Илунина А.А., канд. филол. наук, доцент, доцент кафедры иностранных языков Воронежский государственный лесотехнический университет им. Г.Ф. Морозова», **Ilunina A.A.**, Docent, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Docent of the Department of Foreign Languages, Voronezh State University of Forestry and Technologies named after G.F. Morozov, Voronezh, Russia

Воронеж, Россия

Воробьева Е.В., ассистент кафедры иностранных языков Воронежский государственный лесотехнический университет им. Г.Ф. Морозова», Воронеж, Россия **Vorobjeva E.V.**, Assistant Teacher of the Department of Foreign Languages, Voronezh State University of Forestry and Technologies named after G.F. Morozov, Voronezh, Russia

Abstract: The article examines problems and prospects of Bangladesh's economic development. Special attention is being paid to the crisis that the country has been experiencing since 2022, as well as the search for ways to overcome it.

Keywords: sustainable development, regional economy, sustainable growth, recession, Asia.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются проблемы и перспективы развития экономики Бангладеша. Особое внимание уделяется кризису, который страна переживает с 2022 года, а также поиску путей его преодоления.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, региональная экономика, устойчивый рост, рецессия, Азия.

Bangladesh has achieved impressive results in increasing incomes and fighting poverty. In terms of Gross national income (GNI) per capita, the country is no longer a low-income country per capita, but a lower-middle-income country (from 1,086 to 4,255 dollars). Under the leadership of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the economy and the export component are steadily growing.

The country successfully survived the global crisis of 2008-09 and a series of natural disasters. The number of citizens living below the poverty line is falling by about 2 percent every year. Annual GDP growth is about 6 percent.

The industrialization of the economy and the transition from an agrarian economy are underway. A lot of economic support comes from the diaspora from abroad. It exceeds \$15 billion annually. Bangladesh's textile industry ranks second in the world in terms of production. Industries such as pharmaceuticals, shipbuilding, leather, electronics, and ceramics also play an important role in the economy. Agriculture continues to play a leading role in the structure of Bangladesh's economy. The main agricultural crops are rice, tea, jute, wheat, sugar cane, and cotton. The country ranks fifth in the world in terms of fishing.

2026 will mark the 55th anniversary of Bangladesh's independence. Building a sustainable market economy is the goal of the Government of Bangladesh. The strategic directions of development can be considered the fight against poverty,

building a just society with reasonable state institutions, ensuring the country's energy security, developing urban infrastructure, combating the effects of climate change, globalization and regional cooperation. The nominal GDP of the country was 451 billion in 2024. GDP per capita of USD 2,623 compared to the global average of USD 10,589. Average real GDP growth of 6.2% over the last decade.

Total exports were worth USD 47.10 billion in 2024, while total imports were USD 63.90 billion.

Among the negative factors hindering the country's more successful development are high population density (the country ranks seventh in the world in terms of population density, while it is 92nd in terms of territory), political instability, lack of a large amount of natural resources (there are practically no minerals in the country), and climatic disasters.

Bangladesh has been a member of the United Nations and the British Commonwealth since 1974. The country is also a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement.

It should be noted that since 2022, the country's economy has been experiencing a crisis due to political instability. the World Bank revised its economic growth forecast from 5.7% in April 2024 to 4% in October for the financial year 2025. Inflation has reached 11 percent. The tariffs imposed by the Trump administration are also contributing to the destabilization of the situation, which will deal a significant blow to the country's light industry. The Government of Bangladesh is making efforts to stabilize the situation.

References

1. Innovacionny`e proekty` v strukture strategicheskogo razvitiya organizacij / Bezrukova T.L., Kuvshinova O.V., Malanyak S.V., Antonov P.G., Kulakov A.V.// V sbornike: Aktual`ny`e problemy` e`konomiki, menedzhmenta, prava i informacionny`x texnologij: teoriya i praktika. Materialy` Vserossijskoj nauchno-prakticheskoy konferencii. Voronezh, 2024. S. 16-19.
2. Bezrukova T.L. Konceptual`ny`e podxody` k formirovaniyu

innovacionnoj politiki v usloviyax razvitiya regional'ny`x sistem / Bezrukova T.L., Kuvshinova O.V. // V sbornike: Cirkulyarnaya e`konomika dlya celej ustojchivogo razvitiya otraslej i territorij. Materialy` Nacional'noj nauchno-prakticheskoj konferencii. Voronezh, 2024. S. 38-44.

3. Bursa I. A. Upravlenie riskami i ocenka finansovy`x instrumentov v usloviyax ry`nochnoj nestabil`nosti / Bursa I. A., Shevchenko M. A., Xovyatskaya E. A. // Regional'naya i otraslevaya e`konomika. – 2025. – № 1. – S. 162–171. doi: 10.47576/2949- 1916.2025.1.1.020

Список литературы

1. Инновационные проекты в структуре стратегического развития организаций / Безрукова Т.Л., Кувшинова О.В., Малаяк С.В., Антонов П.Г., Кулаков А.В. // В сборнике: Актуальные проблемы экономики, менеджмента, права и информационных технологий: теория и практика. Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции. Воронеж, 2024. С. 16-19.

2. Безрукова Т.Л. Концептуальные подходы к формированию инновационной политики в условиях развития региональных систем / Безрукова Т.Л., Кувшинова О.В. // В сборнике: Циркулярная экономика для целей устойчивого развития отраслей и территорий. Материалы Национальной научно-практической конференции. Воронеж, 2024. С. 38-44.

3. Бурса И. А. Управление рисками и оценка финансовых инструментов в условиях рыночной нестабильности / Бурса И. А., Шевченко М. А., Ховятская Е. А. // Региональная и отраслевая экономика. – 2025. – № 1. – С. 162–171. doi: 10.47576/2949- 1916.2025.1.1.020