**Achieveing SDGs in Cht-C**

**In September 2015 ,Heads of state and government at the United Nations General Assembly laid out a common vision and agreed to set set the world on a path to wards sustainable development through the adoption of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development (un 2015) . The agenda includes 17 sustainable development goals which set our quantitative objective across the social economic and environmental dimention of sustainable development-all to be achieved by 2030. The goals provide guidance to national development and international development cooperaton over the next 15 years in frame work for shared action “for people and planet prosperity “ the SDS represents a transformative agenda that aims to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2030 and to leave no one behind . it intends to transform communicates economics by making economic growth more exclusive and equitable. Achieving decent work for all decoupling growth from environmental degradation and investing in climates – resilient development path ways. The agenda is critically important for hills and mountain areas in developing countries as these areas tend to face multiple challenges and lag behind in socioeconomic development. Globally mountains provide a wide variety of good and services critical for human sustenance such as water , energy, biodiversity. They are also home to many disadvantaged groups and ethnic minorities , who continued to experience multiple deprivations including poverty and vulnerability.thus mountain areas will require special attention under the SDSs.**

**With a strong economic performance , and commendable achievements made towards fulfilling many of the Millennium development goals (MDGs), the government of Bangladesh is now committed to achieving the SDGs by 2000. Bangladesh is growing fast , the country is aiming to accelerate economic growth ,reduce poverty and inequality , accelerate economic growth and become a middle income country by 2021. While creating a more inclusive and equitable society through the inclusive of ethnic , religious , and cultural minority into a national and social force. To achieve needs to be paid to the chitagong hill tracks(CHT) –a region that lags behind the rest of the rest of the country in terms of variety and which has a intension of social tension.**

Introduction: Bangladesh is our homeland.it came into being on the 16th December 1971 after the bloody liberation war.it is our pride and it is our home dream and it is our life blood.

Area and Situation: Bangladesh lies on the eastern part of the asia. It is surrounded by India on the three side north , east and west by the side of Bengal of the south. It has a total land area of 1,47,570 square kilometer including rivers.

Population: Bangladesh is a small country with a big population of about eighteen cores. It is densely most popular country in the world. The population problem is the one number problem in Bangladesh. Now Bangladesh has become victim of the vicious circle of extreme poverty due to the population.

Religious: there are people of many religious in Bangladesh. More the 80% of the people of Bangladesh are Muslims. Beside this there are Hindu , Buddhist, and Cristian. They all live in great peace and harmony.

Climate: Bangladesh is a land of moderate country. It belongs to the domain of a seasonal wind called monsoon. It has six seasons called Summer, Rainy Season , early Autume, late Autume,winter, Spring. Each season last for two month. Each season comes with its own color and adds beauty to nature . nature assumes different pictures in different seasons.

Occupation and Products:

Bangladesh is an agriculture country more than 80% of their population depends on their agriculture for their living. Rice is our main food crop.jut and tea is our main cash crops. Thousands of our country are working in foreign countries for want to job opportunities in our native land. Here are much more people are looking for good opportunities for employment.