Database

* Users
  + User\_id (pk)
  + Name
  + Email
  + Password
  + Gender
* section
  + Section\_id (pk)
  + Section\_name
* Articles
  + Article\_ID (PK)
  + Title
  + Section\_id (FK)
  + Description
  + User\_id (FK)
* Users\_log
  + Event\_id(pk)
  + Event\_time
  + Event\_Type
  + User\_id(fk)
* Temporary article table
  + Temp\_id (pk)
  + Title
  + User\_id (FK)
  + Section\_id (FK)
  + Image
* Photos
  + Photos\_id (pk)
  + Image
  + Caption
  + Short\_description

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `users` (

`user\_id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`name` varchar(25) NOT NULL,

`email` varchar(50) NOT NULL,

`password` varchar(50) NOT NULL,

`gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`user\_id`)

);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `section` (

`section\_id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`section\_name` varchar(50) NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`section\_id`)

);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `articles` (

`article\_id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`title` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

`section\_id` int(11),

`description` text,

`user\_id` int(11) NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`article\_id`),

FOREIGN KEY (`user\_id`)

REFERENCES users(`user\_id`),

FOREIGN KEY (`section\_id`)

REFERENCES section(`section\_id`)

);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `articles\_approval` (

`article\_id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

On 25 March 1971, negotiations between Pakistani President Yahya Khan and Awami League leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman broke down after Khan refused to accept Rahman's plan for a new federal constitution in Pakistan. Rahman's party won an absolute majority in the National Assembly during Pakistan's first free election in 1970. However, the newly elected parliament was barred from taking power due to objections from the Pakistani military and the West Pakistan establishment. The Awami League's 6 points proposal for a Pakistani federation was strongly opposed by bureaucrats and senior politicians like Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in West Pakistan. The League initiated a civil disobedience campaign in East Pakistan to press for convening the parliament, amid rising Bengali aspirations for self-determination and independence. On 7 March 1971, Rahman addressed a huge pro-independence rally in Dhaka. Yahya Khan and Bhutto were in the city throughout March for negotiations. The political process was abruptly ended by President Khan, who faced pressure from the military for a crackdown.[7][page needed]

In the evening of 25 March, Mujib convened a meeting of senior Bengali nationalist leaders, including Tajuddin Ahmad and Colonel M A G Osmani, at his residence in Dhanmondi. They were briefed by Bengali insiders within the military of an impending crackdown. They implored Mujib to declare independence but Mujib declined to do so fearing he would be tried for treason. Tajuddin Ahmed even brought all the recording instruments but had failed to convince Mujib to record independence declaration. Rather Mujib ordered all the high ups to flee to India. However, Mujib decided to remain in Dhaka in hope of coming to a negotiated compromise with West Pakistan in becoming the Prime Minister of the whole Pakistan.

On the night of 25 March, the Pakistan Armed Forces launched Operation Searchlight in the capital of East Pakistan. Tanks rolled out on the streets of Dhaka.[8] The troops were said to have massacred students and intellectuals in Dhaka University, as well as many civilians in other parts of the city.[9] It set Hindu neighbourhoods ablaze and crushed resistance from the police and the East Pakistan Rifles.

Just before his arrest on the night of March 25, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman sent a message about attacks on EPR and police barracks in Dhaka, and declared the independence of Bangladesh. This message was broadcast from Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendro on March 26, 1971, and was widely reported in newspapers all around the world [10]. Major Ziaur Rahman, the commander of the East Bengal Regiment in Chittagong, went to the Radio station in Kalurghat, Chittagong on March 27 and declared independence of Bangladesh claiming himself as state head of new Bangladesh. But soon after he realized that the political leader of Bangladesh was Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and so he corrected the declaration by adding that he was making the proclamation on behalf of Sheikh Mujib.

Zia's broadcasts were picked by a Japanese ship anchored in Chittagong Port and transmitted to Radio Australia.