

Permanent Settlement

Permanent settlement:

The permanent settlement, also known as the permanent settlement of Bengal, was an agreement between the East India Company and landlords of Bengal to fix revenue to be raised from land that had far-reaching consequence for both agricultural methods and productivity in the entire British Empire and the political realities of the countryside.

It was concluded in 1793 by the company administration headed by Charles, Earl Cornwallis. It formed one part of a larger body of legislation, known as the Cornwallis code. The Cornwallis code of 1793 divided the East India company's service personnel into three branches: revenue, judicial and commercial. Revenues were collected by zamindars native Indians who were treated as landowners. This division created an Indian landed class that supported British authority.

Background:

The permanent settlement was introduced first in Bengal and Bihar and later in Varanasi and also the south district of Madras. The system eventually spread all over northern India by a series of regulations dated 1 May 1793. These regulations remained in place until the Charden Act of 1833.

Earlier zamindars in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha had been functionaries who held the right to collect revenue on behalf of the Mughal emperor and his representative, the Diwan, in Bengal. The Diwan supervised the zamindars to ensure they were neither lax nor overly stringent. When the East India Company was awarded the Diwani or overlordship of Bengal by the empire following the Battle of Plassey in 1764, it found itself short of trained administrators, especially those familiar with local custom and law. The result was that revenues were extracted without regard for future income or local welfare.

Following the devastating famine of 1770, which was partially caused by this shortsightedness, company officials in Calcutta better understood the importance of oversight of revenue officials.

Reaction:

Zamindars were given the power to collect revenue which led to them to exploit the peasants and cultivators. It was also observed that the zamindars faced problems in paying the fixed revenue as the amount was high, and they were replaced without any thought. As cultivation rose, the company could not profit due to zamindars gaining additional profits. There was no remission provided during crop failure and famine.

Periods of permanent settlement:

1. With the implementation of Permanent settlement the condition of the peasants improved a lot and their fields began to produce rich crops.
2. The improvement in agriculture also influenced the trade and commerce of the country. As a result of this all round progress, the province of Bengal became the most prosperous. One it was also relieved from the famines. Economic prosperity of Bengal helped the rise of art and literature. In this way the education and culture developed in Bengal.
3. The Government of the company was benefited a lot by the Permanent settlement. The political advantages of the English made this settlement all the more significant.
4. With the passage of time the rich landlords began to invest their wealth in trade and commerce, the permanent settlement led India towards modernisation in the sphere of revenue system.

Demerits of permanent settlement:

1. The Permanent Settlement adversely affected the income of the company as the revenue was fixed quite on the low side due to lack of proper measurement.
2. It benefited only the landlords and the condition of the farmers could not be improved as much as was expected. The poor farmers continued to be the victims at the harassments of the landlords who exploited them for their own selfish motives.
3. The British government expected that with the implementation of permanent settlement the income of the company would increase tremendously but their expectations were not fulfilled.
4. This settlement also proved harsh for the landlords who failed to deposit the required revenue in the royal treasury in time. As a result their land was sold off.
5. The landlords became indolent and led luxurious lives due to their richness. They did not pay proper attention to their lands and left them to their employees who made no serious efforts for the improvement of agricultural produce.

Lahore Resolution

Background of the Lahore Resolution:

The prospect of Hindu-Muslim unity of the Bengal pact was failed. The efforts suggested by Nehru to make negotiations between the Hindus and the Muslims also failed in 1928 on the issue of election for the minorities. Failing in his efforts to establish a Hindu-Muslim harmony Jinnah presented his famous 14 point formula in 1929, where Muslim interests had special priority. Under these circumstances all political parties refused the Simon Commission report in 1930. Three consecutive round-table conferences in London between 1930 to 1932 ended without any decision. This time leaders of different communities created pressure on the British prime minister to solve this crisis. In this context, the British prime minister Ramsey Macdonald declared the "communal"

"Award" to solve the crisis. Afterwards the British parliament accepted the India Rule Act in 1935 which included federal system of government and provincial autonomy. Though the Act was an important document in the administrative history of India, the federal government system could not be enacted according to it. Both the parties demanded extended legislative and political reforms. On the otherhand, Hindu Mahasabha opposed the Act. In 1938 in a meeting of the provincial Muslim League in Sindh Jinnah termed the Muslims and Hindus two different nations. Thus before the Lahore resolution was presented, the view that the Muslims and Hindus were two different nations created the idea of creating two separate states for them. The practical example of this view was the Lahore Resolution.

Lahore Resolution:

With the clarity of mind and backing of the Muslim community behind him Jinnah called for the 27th annual session of All India Muslim League to be held from March 22 to 24, 1940 at Lahore. Prominent leaders including Chaudhry Khaliquzzam, Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang, A.K. Fazlul Hoq, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Abdullah Haroon, Qazi Muhammad Isa, I.I. Chundrigar, Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Abdul Hashim and Malik Barakat Ali etc. attended the session. Jinnah presided over the All India Muslim League session. At the Lahore session held on 23 March 1940, the Resolution proposed by Fazlul Hoq, Prime Minister of Bengal Besides many others, the Resolution was seconded by Chaudhry Khaliquzzam from UP, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from Punjab, Sardar Aurangzeb from the N.W.F.P., Sir Abdullah Haroon from Sindh, and Qazi Muhammad Isa from Baluchistan. Those who seconded

the resolution, in their speeches declared the occasion as a historic one. The Resolution was eventually passed on the last day of the meeting on March 24.

Evaluation of the Lahore Resolution:

The resolution favored greater autonomy to the provinces but it turned it favor of a strong and assertive centre in the post-independence period. The resolution for the establishment of a separate homeland for the Muslims of British India is a landmark document of Pakistan's history. The passing of the resolution marked the transformation of the Muslim minority in British India into a nation with its distinguishing socio-cultural and political features, a sense of history and shared aspirations for the future within a territory.

The Lahore Resolution popularly described as the Pakistan Resolution, employs modern

political discourse for putting forward its demand rather than using a religious idiom for creating a religious - Islamic State for protection of Islam from the onslaught of other religions of India. It made worldly demand keeping in view the peculiar problems of the Muslims of British India, the political experience of the Muslim community and the prevailing debate about the ways to protect Muslim identity, rights and interests against the backdrop of the modern state system established by the British in India. The Resolution addressed the Muslim question in the political and constitutional context of British India and pointed out to the course of action the Muslim League intended to adopt to secure the Muslim identity, rights and interests.

It emphasized the principles that were relevant to modern state system and the political context of British India.

It made five specific demands:

1. The Resolution rejected the federal system of government as envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935 because it was "totally unsuited to and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India".
2. The Muslims would not accept any revised constitutional plan unless it was framed with "their consent and approval".
3. The adjacent territorial units should be demarcated into regions that may involve some territorial adjustments in a manner "that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in North-western and Eastern zones of India "become independent States in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign."

4] The resolution offered "adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards for religious minorities in the Muslim majority units for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them." Similar rights will be given to the Muslims in other parts of India."

5] The Muslim League working committee was asked to formulate a constitutional scheme on the basis of the principles outlined in the Resolution.

The Resolution thus offered a new course of action for the Muslims of British India as compared to the Muslim League position adopted on constitutional and political issues in the past.

Six-point Programme

six-point programme a charter of demands enunciated by the AWAMI LEAGUE for removing disparity between the two wings of Pakistan and to put an end to the internal colonial rule of West Pakistan in East Bengal.

The Indo-Pak War of 1965 ended with the execution of Taskent Treaty. To the old grievances of economic disparity added the complain of negligence and indifference of central government towards the defence of East Pakistan. Bangabandhu SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN was vocal on this issue.

The leaders of the opposition parties of west pakistan convened a national convention at Lahore on 4 February along with the top leaders of Awami

League; and the day following he placed the six-point charter of demand before the subject committee as the demands of the people of East Pakistan.

He created pressure to include his proposal in the agenda of the conference. The subject committee rejected the proposal of Bangabandhu. On the day following, the newspapers of West Pakistan published reports on the six-point programme, and SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN was projected as a separatist. Consequently SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN abandoned the conference.

The six-point programme along with a proposal of movement for the realization of the demands was

Placed before the meeting of the working committee of Awami League on 21 February 1966, and the proposal was carried out unanimously. A booklet on the six-point programme with introduction from Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Tajuddin Ahmad was published. Another booklet titled "Amader Bachan Dabi": 6 dafa karimasuchi (our demands for existence : 6 points programme) was published in the name of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and was distributed in the council meeting of Awami League held on 18 March, 1966.

Six points:

01. The constitution should provide for a Federation of Pakistan in its true sense on the Lahore Resolution, and the parliamentary form of government with supremacy of a Legislature directly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise.
02. The federal government should deal with only two subjects; Defence and Foreign Affairs, and all other residuary subjects shall be vested in the federating states.
03. Two separate, but freely convertible currencies for two wings should be introduced; or if this not feasible, there should be one currency for the whole country, but effective constitutional provisions should be introduced to stop the flight of capital from East to West Pakistan. Furthermore, a separate Banking Reserve should be established, and separate fiscal and monetary policy be adopted for East Pakistan.
04. The power of taxation and revenue collection shall be vested in the federal centre

will be have no such power on the issue.
The federation will be entitled to a share in
the state taxes to meet its expenditures.

05. There should be two separate accounts for
the foreign exchange earnings of the two
wings; the foreign exchange requirements of
the federal government should be met by
the two wings equally or in a ratio to be
fixed; indigenous products should move free of
duty between the two wings, and the consti-
tution should empower the units to establish
trade links with foreign countries.

06. East Pakistan should have a separate militia
or paramilitary force.

The opposition leaders of west pakistan looked at Mujib's Six point programme as a device to disband Pakistan, and hence they rejected his proposal outright. The Ayub government projected Sheikh Mujib as a separatist and later instituted the AGARTALA CONSPIRACY CASE against him. He was arrested and put on trial. The case led to widespread agitation in East pakistan culminating into the mass uprising of early 1969. Under public pressure, the government was forced to release him unconditionally on 22 February 1969.

The Awami League sought public mandate in favour of the Six-point programme in the general elections of 1970 in which Sheikh Mujib received the absolute mandate from the people of East Pakistan in favour of his Six-point. But Zulfikar Ali Bhutto refused to join the session of the National Assembly Scheduled to be held on 3 March 1971 unless a settlement was reached between the two leaders beforehand. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his party sat in a

protracted dialogue from 15 March 1971. The dialogue failed to produce any positive result. The army crackdown of 25 March sealed the fate of the Six-point including the fate of Pakistan.



Agartala Conspiracy Case

Agartala conspiracy case a case framed by the Pakistan Government in 1968 during the Ayub regime against Awami League chief SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHAMAN, some in service and ex-service army personnel and high government officials. They were accused of involvement in a conspiracy to secede the East wing from Pakistan with the help of the government of India. The petition's principle in the petition was that the conspiracy was concocted between the Indian Party and the accused persons at Agartala city of Tripura in India. The case was thus called Agartala conspiracy Case. However the Pakistan government was compelled to withdraw the case in the face of a mass movement in East Pakistan.

Since the inception of Pakistan, the people of East Pakistan were deprived of their legitimate rights in all spheres. Consequently a general resentment against

the pakistan were d rulers brewed among the people of East pakistan. The demand for autonomy as placed through the six-point programme of the Awami League chief Sheikh Mujibur Rahman thus received the spontaneous support of the people of East pakistan

The acute disparity in the armed forces led some Bangali army officers and soldiers to be united secretly. knowing full well that the interest of the Bengalis could never be served under the rulers of west pakistan, they, decided to make East pakistan independent through an armed revolt. With this end in view, they began to mobilise army personnel secretly. The conspiracy was, however, detected by the intelligence department of the government. Nearly one thousand five hundred Bengalis throughout pakistan were arrested by the intelligence force.

The Home Department of Pakistan declared through a press-note issued on 6 January 1968 that the government had detected in December 1967 a conspiracy detrimental to the national interest of Pakistan. The press-note disclosed the news of the arrest of 8 persons seized were involved in attempting to separate East Pakistan through armed revolt. Through a separate federation issued on 18 January 1968 the Home Department implicated Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in the conspiracy. He was then detained in jail along with many others since 9 May 1966. They were released only to be arrested again under martial law regulation and were taken to Dhaka cantonment under military custody.

Initially the government decided to court martial the accused, but subsequently in the interest of the proper holding of the general elections of 1970 the government resolved to frame charge only against 35 concerned resolved to political personalities and high

government officials under civil law. The persons included in the charge-sheet were Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, commander Moazzem Hossain, steward Mujibur Rahman, former LS Sultanuddin Ahmad, LSCDI Nur Mohammad, Ahmed Fazlur Rahman CSP, Flight sergeant Mahfiz Ullah, corporal Abdus Samad, former Havildar Dalil Uddin, Ruhul Quttus CSP, Flight sergeant Md. Fazlul Haq, Bibhuti Bhushan Chowdhury alias Mainkar Chowdhury, Bidhan Krishna Sen, Subedar Abdur Razzaque, former clerk Mujibur Rahman, former Flight sergeant Md. former clerk Mujibur Rahman, former Flight sergeant Zuhunul Haq, AB Khurshid, Khan Mohammad Shamser Rahman CSP, ATM Shamsul Haque, Havildar Azizul Haq, Mahfuzul Babu, Sergeant & captain Md. Abdul Matalab Captain A Shahzad Ali Mian, captain Khondkar Nazmul Huq, captain M. Nuruzzaman, sergeant Abdul Jalil, Mahbub Uddin Chowdhury. Lt M Rahman former subedar Jo Tajul Islam, Ali Reza, captain Khurshid Uddin Ahmed, and Lt Abdur Reuf.

A special tribunal was formed after an amendment was made in the penal code to that end for the disposal of the case. The hearing of the case started on 19 June 1968 under sections 121-A and 131. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was enrolled as accused No. 1. The case was entitled 'State vs Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others'. The tribunal started proceedings of the case in a highly protected chamber inside Dhaka Cantonment. A charge sheet consisting of 100 paragraphs against the 35 accused was placed before the tribunal. There were 227 witness including 11 approvers. However, 4 approvers were declared hostile by the government.

Thomas William, a British lawyer and a member of the British parliament, filed a writ petition in Dhaka High court on behalf of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman challenging the legality of the formation of the tribunal. He was assisted in conducting legal proceedings in the special tribunal by Abdus Salam Khan, Ataur Rahman Khan, and others.

The government lawyers leading the case were the former foreign minister Manzur Quader and Advocate General TH Khan. Justice SA Rahman, the chairman of the three-member tribunal, was a non-Bangali. The other members MR Khan and Maksumul Hakim were Bangalis. The government was bent on identifying Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a separatist and an Indian agent thereby abusing MR Khan and Maksumul public support against him. But the appraisers on the witness-box declared that the government had compelled them by threat and persecution to submit false evidence in its favour. Thus the government machination against the accused got exposed. By this time the Sainbaduliya Chhatra Sangram Parishad supported by Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhusani organised mass movement against the conspiracy of the government and demanded immediate withdrawal of the case and release of all prisoners including Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

At a point when the streets of Dhaka became a hot bed, chairman of the three member tribunal was a non Bangali. The other members MR Khan and Maksumul Hakim were Bengalis. The government was bent on identifying Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a separatist and an Indian agent thereby arousing public support against him. But the approvers on the witness box declared that the government had compelled them by threat and persecution to submit false evidence in its favour. Thus the government machination against the accused got exposed. By this time the Sahbadilu Chhatra Sangham Parishad supported by Maulana Abdul hamid Khan Basani organised mass movement against the conspiracy of the government and demanded immediate withdrawal of the case and release of all prisoners including Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

At a point when the streets of Dhaka became a hot bed of turmoil, sergeant Zahurul Haq, 17th accused in the case, was mercilessly shot to death while in confinement in Dhaka cantment. The news

of his death led a furious mob to set fire to the State Guest House as well as other buildings. S. A. Rahman, chairman of the tribunal, and Manzur Quader, chief lawyer on the government side, who were then residing in the guest house, evacuated secretly. Some of the files concerning the case were burnt to ashes. In the face of the mass movement the Ayub government was ultimately compelled to withdraw the Agartala conspiracy case on 22 February 1969. All the accused, including Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, were released unconditionally. On the following day, a grand public reception was accorded to the accused at Paltan Maidan in Dhaka where Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was vested with the appellation of 'Bangabandhu'.

Swadhin Bangla Biplobi Betar Kendra and the Declaration of Independence:

□ Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra:

Shawdhin Bangla Betar Kendra radio broadcasting centre established by the Bangladesh government in exile soon after the declaration of the War of Liberation. The Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra, in fact, evolved from the Kalurghat, Chittagong, transmission centre from where the declaration of independence was made by Ziaur Rahman on behalf of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The Kalurghat radio centre was abandoned when it was heavily shelled by the Pakistan Air Force on March 30. The centre, however, resumed its second phase of activities from 3 April, 1971 at Bagata (Tripura state) with short wave transmitter.

The centre was later shifted to Shalbagan and Bagata Belonia Forest Hills Road, Agartala. The key person in organising the centre in its early stage was Belal Muhammad, a scriptwriter and artiste of Radio Pakistan. Several other liberation activists who joined later included Abdullah-Al-Faruque, Abu Kashem Sandip, Kazi Habibuddin Ahmed Moni, Aminur Rahman, Rashiduzz Hossain, A.M. Sharifuzzaman, Rezaul Karim Chowdhury, Syed Abdus Shaker, and Mustafa Monwar. The damaged transmitter that they brought with them from Kalurighat was made operative by engineer Syed Abdus Shaker. The daily programme in this phase consisted of a morning transmission between 8:30 and 9 and an afternoon session between 5 and 7.

On May 25, the centre was shifted to Calcutta where it started functioning on the same day. With the arrival of new and experienced radio personnel from Dhaka, the centre became fully operative technically. From May 26, it was named Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra. In August, appointment letters were issued for various positions with effect from June 1971.

Two most popular programmes of Swadhin Bangla Betar were "Charampatna" and Jallader Danbari. Jallader Danbari written by Kalyan Mitra was a satirical serial exposing the inhuman and beastly nature of General Yahya Khan who was depicted in it as "kella Fateh Khan". Raju Ahmed acted in the main role. Charampatna, a satirical composition, was planned by Abdul Mannan, a Member of National Assembly, and written in typical Dhaka dialect.

by MR Akhter Mudul, who himself used to read it out. The programme proved to be immensely popular. It evinced exceptional sense of humour and a nationalist spirit that helped keep the morale of the freedom fighters high.

Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra was renamed Bangladesh Betar on 6 December 1971, when India gave formal recognition to independent Bangladesh and its provisional government. The Bangladesh government moved to Dhaka on 22 December, 1971, and Bangladesh Betar started broadcasting in independent Bangladesh on the same day.

■ Declaration of Independence:-

Declaration of Independence for Bangladesh has a pre-history. This declaration is the final and inevitable outcome of the rise of Bangali nationalism. The Bangali nationalism emerged via Pakistan, the product of British colonial control system and the Two Nation Theory advanced by the Muslim League leader Mohammed Ali Jinnah and supported by Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, the premier of Bengal and leader of the Bengal Muslim League. Based on the two Nation Theory, Pakistan came into being. But the theory proved to be illusive after the creation of Pakistan. In no time, a consciousness developed that the Bangalis were different from the West Pakistanis historically, culturally, linguistically, economically and even religiously. Religiously, East

Gengal. Muslims belonged to a genre very different from that of West Pakistan.

However, the two Nation Theory has a background again, which very relevantly comes into the picture when Bangladesh nationalism is considered.

These inter-linked and interactive thoughts and interactive thoughts and activities have been listed below sequentially down to the Declaration of Independence of 26 March, 1971.

26 March; in a message from, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, declared independence.

The message is said to have been made available to EPR shortly after midnight and it was duly broadcast through EPR radio communication system. Because the system was

VHF frequency crystal controlled, not very many people did listen to the declaration. The message went:

"This may be my last message, from today Bangladesh is independent. I call upon the people of Bangladesh whenever you might be and with whatever you have, to resist the army of occupation to the last. Your fight must go on until the last soldier of the Pakistan occupation army is expelled from the soil of Bangladesh and final victory achieved."

Major Ziaur Rahman of East Bengal Regiment declared independence the following day (27 March):

"I Major Zia, Provisional Commander-in-chief of the Bangladesh Liberation Army, hereby proclaims, on behalf of Sheikh Mujibur

Rahman, which pledges to function as per law and the constitution.

The new democratic government is committed to a policy of non-alignment in international relations. It will seek friendship with all nations and strive for international peace. I appeal to all Government(s) to mobilize (sic) public opinion in their respective countries against the brutal genocide in Bangladesh. The Government under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is sovereign and legal government of Bangladesh and is entitled to recognition from the democratic nations of the world.

Mujibnagar Government

Mujibnagar Government was the government constituted at Mujibnagar to conduct the Bangladesh war of liberation, formed on 10 April, 1971 after the declaration of independence on 26 March, 1971. The mujibnagar government headed by Tajuddin Ahmad took oath on 17 April, 1971 at Mujibnagar. This government had also been well known as Mujibnagar Government in-exile, as the activities of the govt. had been conducted from outside of the territory of Bangladesh.

Formation of the government: On 10 April a government was formed consisting of the top ranking leaders of Awami League. The oath-taking ceremony of the government took place on 17 April, at Baldyanathatala, in district of Meherpur. The oath-taking ceremony was conducted by Abdul Mannan MNA and the proclamation of independence was read-out by Prof. Mohammad Yusuf Ali. In this place a guard of honour was given to Syed Nazrul Islam, the Acting President of the newly formed government.

Assignment of Portfolios: Although the government was formed on 10 April, and its oath was taken on 17 April, 1971, the portfolios were assigned among the ministers on 18 April. The incumbents of the government were:

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	President
Syed Nazrul Islam	Vice President (Entrusted with the powers, functions and also responsibilities of the President since the President himself was then detained in Pakistan)
Tajuddin Ahmad	Prime Minister, In charge of Defence, Information, Broadcasting and Communications, Economic Affairs, Planning Division, Education, Local Government, Health, Labour, Social Welfare, Establishment as well as other responsibilities of which was not yet entrusted.
Khondakar Mostaq Ahmad	Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Law and Parliamentary Affairs.
M Mansur Ali	Minister, Ministry of Finance, Industry and Commerce
AHM Qamaruzzaman	Minister, Ministry of Home, Civil Supplies, Relief and Rehabilitation.

Mujibnagar government was divided into fifteen ministries and division. Besides, some divisions were placed under the cabinet. The functions of the ministries and divisions were:

Ministry of Defense Staff; MAG Osmany, Commander in chief; SA Samad, Defence Secretary; Colonel Abdur Rab, Chief of Staff. The Minister of Defence divided the war zone into eleven sectors and appointed a sector commander for sector No 10 or naval sector.

Commandos used to fight under the command of the concerned sector commander whenever or wherever they carried out the operation in a sector. Besides, there were three brigades called Z force, K force and S force. Major Ziaur Rahman, Major Khaled Mosharraf and Major KM Shafiullah were the commanders of brigades respectively.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: To obtain support of the foreign governments and people at large for the cause of liberation of Bangladesh by establishing Bangladesh mission abroad and by sending diplomatic emissaries to various countries. With the end in view diplomatic emissaries were established in Kolkata, Delhi, London, Washington, New York and Stockholm. Diplomatic delegation were sent to UNO, Afghanistan, Syria, Lebanon, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Japan for gaining their support to the liberation war.

Ministry of Finance, Industry and Commerce: It was headed by M Mansur Ali and Khondakar Asaduzzaman was its secretary.

Calcutta Secretariat: Calcutta secretariat placed various proposals about the operation of the liberation war to the cabinet meeting, implementation of the decisions of the meeting and monitoring and recording these decisions. HT Imam was the secretary of the ministry.

General Administration Division: It was formed under the Ministry of Establishment to deal with appointment, transfer, promotion and framing of service rules. Nurul Qadar was the secretary of Establishment Division.

Zonal Administrative Council: It was formed under General Administration Division. Nine administrative zones with a chairman for each were formed to look after administration of lubrication war activities. Each zone had a head quarters and a chairman.

Ministry of Health and Welfare: It worked under a Director General. Later the position of the Director General was elevated to the status of secretary. The functions of the health department was divided into two sectors: (a) to impart medical treatment to the freedom fighters under the army i.e; under the Ministry of Defence and (b) To render medical treatment to such civilians or persons who did not participate in the liberation war directly with arms.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: It played an important role to build up public opinion in favour of the liberation war. This ministry used to perform its functions through four divisions: (a) Radio, (b) Films, (c) Publications, (d) Fine arts and design.

Ministry of Home: The ministry of home was responsible for maintaining law and order in the liberated areas. This ministry selected the uniform, badge and monogram of the Bangladesh police. Abdul Khaleque was made the first IG of the police and was later appointed as home secretary.

Relief and Rehabilitation Division: This was created under the supervision of the Ministry of Home and Ministry of Relief with a view to rehabilitate the refugees taking shelter in India.

Parliamentary Affairs Division: This division worked under the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Law and Parliamentary Affairs. This main task of this division was to solve various problems of the members of Provincial and National Assembly and to engage them in various activities.

What is PIO order?

→ On April 17, 1971 a proclamation of Independence order (PIO) was issued. It was back dated to April 10 naming Mymensingh as the place of issue. It was further stated that the proclamation would be deemed to have into effect from March 26, 1971. The proclamation declared that in the elections held in Bangladesh from December 7, 1970 to January 17, 1971 the people elected 167 to 169 representatives of the people to meet on March

The PIO was to state - "Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman..... duly made declaration of independence at Dacca on March 26, 1971 and where as the Pakistan Govt. by laying an unjust war and committing genocide and by after repressive measures made it impossible for the elected representatives of the people of Bangladesh to meet and frame a constitution and give to themselves a govt. and whereas the people of Bangladesh by their heroism, bravery and revolutionary favours have.

□ Significance of PIO :

⇒ Proclamation of independence official announcement declaring independence of Bangladesh by the First Bangladesh Government on 17 April 1971. The Proclamation so announced in effect provided the fundamental instrument of law as well as an interim Constitution of the MUJIBNAGAR GOVERNMENT during the war of liberation, includes that of the government in liberated Bangladesh until the adoption of the constitution, made effective from 16 December 1972.

The proclamation of independence was made to tackle a serious situation. On the night of 25 March 1971 immediately before the military crackdown and moments before Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested by the Pakistan Army, he made a Declaration was as follows:

The message of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's declaration of independence was reportedly sent to Chittagong shortly after mid night for transmission throughout

Bangladesh over the transmitter of the East Pakistan Rifles. On 26 and 27 March, two declarations of independence were made in the name of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from Chittagong Radio Station (later named as Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra) one by M.A. Hanman, general secretary of the Chittagong Awami League and the other by Major Ziaur Rahman.

Following the military crackdown by the Pakistan army in Dhaka and elsewhere on 25 March 1971, top Awami League leaders including some elected members of both National Assembly (MNA) and Provincial Assembly (MPA) crossed over to India for safety. By 30 March 1971, most of them were able to assemble in Kolkata. On 10 April 1971, the MNAs and MPAs who were able to meet together in Kolkata formed themselves into a constituent assembly was held on 17 April 1971 at Baidyanathdala, a border area in the present Meherpur district, where Professor M. Yusuf Ali, an MNA formally read out the proclamation of independence confirmed the declaration of independence made by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

on 26 March 1971. The proclamation declared that the independence of Bangladesh be deemed to have come into effect from 26 March 1971. It also legalised the Mysibnagar government and gave direction to all involved in the War of Liberation for establishing the chain of command.

Military Crackdown

The 25 March, 1971 is remembered as a black day in Bangladesh. It was on this day, the most barbaric military crackdown by the West Pakistani army was unleashed against the unarmed innocent civilian people of East Pakistan. In the early evening of 25 March, Yahia Khan left Dhaka for Karachi leaving all instructions on his hawkish General Tikka Khan for an operation genocide in East Pakistan. With this, Yahia's part in the political drama was over but his military rule had just begun. On the evening of 25 March 1971 Dhaka cantonment was a hive of intense activity as West Pakistan troops were getting ready to pounce on the targets assigned to them.

by the operation searchlight. They had been instructed to wait until midnight. By that time the plane carrying Yahia would be safely within the air space of West Pakistan. In Dhaka the troops were expected to be in their target areas an hour after midnight. Permission was granted and the troops led by tanks and armored personnel carriers started to move out of the cantonment shortly before midnight. Key points like the telephone exchange and radio and television stations were occupied by troops already in the city.

The hammer-blows of the tank attacked on four main targets: the Dhaka University Campus, the police lines at

Rajan Bagh, the East Pakistan Rifles barracks at Peer Khana and the slums of old Dhaka.

The Dhaka University was the main target because it had been always the principal centre of agitation against the govt.

since the language movement and its students and teachers had to be taught

a lesson they would never forget. The

troops were able to gun down many

students who were unable to escape

on hide. They also rampaged through

the housing complex of the teachers

and wounded some numbers

and killed or wounded some numbers

of the university teaching staff and

terrified the rest.

The police and the EPR were natural

targets, since they were only organized

Bengali forces capable of offering armed resistance against the Army. As regards the slum dwellers, they were targeted presumably because they had eagerly participated in political movements and demonstrations against the military rule, especially since 1969. Slums were set on fire by flame throwers and the inhabitants fleeing from the blaze were shot. However during the crackdown, a large number of innocent university students particularly those living in the Iqbal Hall, Jasmann Hall and Rokeya Hall were killed on the night of 25 March. In all nine renowned teachers of the University of Dhaka, known to be critical of the Pakistan Martial Law Administration were killed and

they along with the students were put into a mass grave in the ground in front of the Jagannath Hall. In addition, the Hindu-populated Tati Bazar and Shakeri Bazar areas of the old city of Dhaka were set on fire and most of the residents killed. Moreover, the rootless women and children of the city who pass their nights on the streets and slums along the railway line were completely exterminated. The killing continued throughout the whole night both in the old and new city of Dhaka.

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested near about midnight of 25 March on charges of high treason; The AL was declared unlawful and complete press censorship was imposed. In a broadcast

on 26 March, Yalua tried to rationalize military crackdown by claiming that the AL was plotting armed rebellion. On returning to Karachi airport on 26 March, Bhutto said, "Thank God, Pakistan has been saved." Thus the last nail in the coffin of unified Pakistan had been hammered in and the heroic war of liberation started. However during killing, the Pakistan attacks in Chittagong, Cumilla, Khulna and other garrison cities. Eminent professionals including professors, Doctors, Journalist and others from the minority community were brought out from their residence promptly shot dead in front of their family members. This was done on the belief that merciless killing of such

intellectuals would stifle protests and demonstrations within the student community.

The military dictatorship strongly believed that the rest of the world could be kept ignorant of the genocide in Bangladesh. Fortunately this was not to be.

For genocide only the Pakistani military leaders were not responsible. The PPP and its chief Bhutto supported the army action all through.

There were also Bengalis who collaborated with the Pakistani regime. During the freedom movement, the Pakistan government deliberately recruited Bengali collaborators

of the regime. The non-Bengali residents of Bangladesh - the Biharis were the other group of collaborators. Many of them acted

as informants.

Genocide

Genocide is the international destruction of a people in whole or in part. In 1948, the 'United Nations Genocide Convention' defined genocide as any of five "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group." These five acts were: killing members of the group, causing them serious bodily or mental harm, imposing living conditions intended to destroy the group, preventing births, and forcibly transferring children out of the group. Victims are targeted because of their real or perceived membership of a group, not randomly.

Genocide, 1971 mass killing of the people in East Pakistan by the then Pakistan occupation army and their collaborators during the 'year of liberation' in 1971. No definite survey has yet been made to ascertain the exact number of people killed by the pakistan army. Immediately after the year of liberation, it was estimated to be as high as three million. The genocide committed by the pakistan army is one of the worst holocausts in world history.

The indefinite postponement of the scheduled session of the National Assembly (due to be held on 3 March 1971 at Dhaka) and the failure of the military government of General

Yahya Khan to transfer power to the elected representatives led to widespread public resentment in East Pakistan. Protest demonstrations were held in Dhaka, Chittagong and other cities. The army resorted to open fire on demonstrating crowds in different cities and towns.

At the instance of the Awami League chief Bangabondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, civil disobedience movement was organised all over the country. The government lost grip on the administration. Genocide started with the army crackdown in Dhaka at midnight of 25 March 1971. The army cordoned Peekhana, the headquarters of the East Pakistan Rifles (EPR), Rajarbagh police barracks, and the Ansar

headquarters at khilgaon. More than 800 EPR men were first disarmed and arrested, and many of them were brutally killed. A few hundred of them, however, managed to escape and later joined the liberation forces.

Pakistani forces surrounded Dhaka city with tanks and other military vehicles. Trucks loads of army men spread out through the city streets for stamping out all civil resistance.

At midnight, the Dhaka University halls of residence and the staff quarters were attacked with tanks and armoured vehicles. A number of teachers, student and officials

of the university fitted were killed. A number of buildings including some newspapers offices in Dhaka were battered with mortar shells. Many people were burnt alive in the houses set on fire. Various parts of old Dhaka, including Hindu majority Mahallas such as Shankari Pathi and Tantibazar came under mortar shells.

Hundreds of inmates were gunned down. It was estimated that more than 50,000 men, women and children were killed in Dhaka, Chittagong, Jessore, Mymensingh, Kurshia and other cities within the first three days of the genocide beginning from 25 March 1971. This was termed as Operation Searchlight.

Soon the pakistan army spread out into the remotest parts of the country. In retaliation the bengali nationalists began to organise resistance with effect from 26 march following the declaration of independence of Bangladesh.

This further intensified the military action of Pakistan government. The Pakistan army started an undeclared war against the unarmed civilians of Bangladesh. They used warplanes and gunships to contain the nationalist forces. Men, women and children of hundreds of villages, cities and towns were killed and maimed indiscriminately. Abusing, raping and looting knew no limit. Out of gear fear and intimidation, millions of Bangalis left their home and took shelter

in various refugee camps set up by the Government of India along the border areas.

Initially, the world could hardly know the extent of genocide due to very strong press censorship. However, from July 1971, foreign electronic and print media started reporting various aspects and ramifications of the genocide. The United Nations also expressed their deep concern about the holocaust.

In containing the freedom fighters the Pakistan government had raised paramilitary forces with the designations of Razakan, Al-Badr and Al-Shams. These armed forces joined the army

in killing and terrorising the people. Many people, including intellectuals of the country were lifted by them from their residence for interrogation and only a few of them returned home. They were tortured and were brutally killed mostly by bayonet charges and gun-shots at the genocide camps. All these savageries were resorted to for exterminating the Mukti-Bahini and their supporters.

Selected incidents of the 1971 Bangladesh Genocide.

Incident of genocide occurred almost on a daily basis at the hands of the Pakistan military in March - December 1971. Here some

of the important dates:

25 March: Around 11 p.m., the pakistan military swooped on sleeping Dhaka residents to carry out "Operation Searchlight." The objective was to 'destroy' Bengali opposition, which included disarming and killing Bengali securities personnel, liquidating students and intellectuals, and simply picking up and shooting Bengali men and women, including factory workers, rickshaw pullers, street vendors, even gardeners. Dhaka was practically on fire by midnight. Although the violence occurred in Dhaka's provincial capital, the Pakistan military carried out ethnic cleansing operations across Bangladesh.

26 March : Immediately following the crackdown, Father of Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman issued a declaration of independence. 26 March 1971 is considered the official Independence Day of Bangladesh.

27 March : Iqbal Hall (now Sergeant Zahruddin Hall) students tried to resist, but the Pakistani military mowed them down either in groups coming out of the Halls or in their rooms. The Pakistan military first stacked the dead bodies and then drove them away in trucks. Rokeya Hall (female student dorm in the University of Dhaka) was set on fire, and as the unarmed female students fled the burning buildings, Pakistan soldiers shot them. Many

Students, faculty members and office-bearers of the Hall were killed.

29 March : "New York Times" reported 5,000 - 7,000 people were killed in Dhaka. "The Sydney Morning Herald" reported 10,000 - 100,000 were killed. Later, rain exposed two mass graves, one at Zahur Hig Hall and another at Rokeya Hall of the University of Dhaka.

31 March : Cable from Archer Blood, the American Consular General in Dacca in 1971 :

The army burned Hindu and Bengali areas in the old Dhaka and shot occupants as they came out. The army searched room by room at the Hotel InterContinental. Six naked

female bodies were found with bits of rope dangling from the ceiling fans at Rokeya Halls.

Apparently, the girls were raped, shot and hung from the heels. Workmen, who were forced to dig the mass graves said that 140 ~~were~~ were buried in the mass grave at Rokeya Hall. The other grave was equally large.

A Japanese report mentioned that 4000 were buried there. Servants and maintenance men were also killed.

13 April

: Mass killing by Pakistan military in Thampana area under Chenghat Upazila in Rajshahi District.

16 April : Pakistan military and collaborators
massacre at Arpana and Vatangari in Ishwardi.

17 April : Pakistan military and local Razakars
massacred 93 Hindus of the then-Dinajpur
district near Baraihat, the infamous Akhra
Massacre.

21 April : Sree Angan Monastery massacre in
Firidpur where eight monks were killed.

23 April : Pakistan military and collaborators
massacre in Jothibanga area. An estimated
3000 Bengali Hindu men were killed in
that massacre.

8 May : Pakistani military and collaborators massacre at the village of karamza.

10 May : Pakistan military and collaborators massacre at the village of Bousgarii

20 May : Pakistan military and collaborators massacre at the village of chuknagan. Nearly ten thousand Bengali were killed and including women and children.

21 May : Peace committee members and the Razakars massacres of unarmed Hindu refugees at the village of Dakra, in the Bangarhat sub-division of khulna.

13 June : The Golahat massacre took place on 13 June 1971 in which the emigrating Hindu merchants and businessmen of the Marwari ethnicity of Saidpur were massacred by the Urdu-speaking people of the area who had collaborated with the Pakistan army.

18 August : Pakistan army and collaborators massacre at Makalkandi village in Habiganj, Sylhet.

18 September : Pakistan military and collaborators massacre villagers in Krishnapur, Sylhet.

5 October 1971 : Pakistani soldiers tied Ms. Lutfennahar Helen, an activist in the leftist student

movement to a jeep and dragged through Magura town. Later on, she was shot and her dead body thrown into the Nabaganga river.

4 November : Massacre of 42 unarmed Hindu men by the Razakars in Shankhari kathi market, Aladia village of khulna district.

24 December : Pakistani military and collaborators forces murdered the intellectuals - professors, journalists, lawyers, doctors, writers, engineers etc in an attempt to destroy Bangladesh's intellectual leadership.

16 December: Pakistani military surrenders to joint forces of India and Bangladesh.

No international action was taken against the perpetrators of this most baneful genocide according to UNO convention on genocide and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The genocide continued till the surrender of the Pakistan army on 16 December 1971.

"Constitution of Bangladesh"

Q What is constitution?

According to Aristotle, "constitution is the way in which, citizens who are the component parts of the state, are arranged in relation to one another".

Another "constitution" according to Jellineck, is a body of judicial rules which determine the supreme organs of the states, prescribe their mode of creation, their mutual relation, their sphere of action and finally the fundamental place of each of them in relation to state."

Also, Lewis has described constitution as under - "The term constitution signifies the arrangement and distribution of the sovereign power in the community or form of Government."

Constitution of Bangladesh

constitution of the people's Republic of Bangladesh was adopted by the constituent Assembly on 4 November 1972 and came into force on 16 December of the same year, marking the Victory Day. The constitution has 153 Articles arranged under eleven parts and 4 schedules entitled the Republic, fundamental principles of state policy, fundamental rights, the executive, prime minister, and the cabinet, the legislature, legislative and financial procedure, ordinance making power, judiciary, elections, comptroller and auditor general, service of Bangladesh, public service commission, emergency provisions, amendment of the constitution and miscellaneous.

The constitution has declared Bangladesh a republic committed to the principles of democracy and human rights, rule of law, freedom of movement, assembly, association, freedom of religion and international peace.

and harmony. Since 1972, the constitution has undergone certain amendments and changes, some by way of constitutional amendments and some under Martial Law proclamation orders. The form of government has also undergone changes quite a number of times. Bangladesh began its constitutional journey with an ad hoc constitution under the proclamation of independence order (10 April 1971) investing the president (of the Mujibnagar Government) with all executive and legislative authority and the power to appoint a prime minister. This proclamation order was replaced by the provisional constitution of Bangladesh order, 1972 which declared the members elected to the national assembly and provincial assemblies of Pakistan in the elections held in December 1970 and March 1971 as the constituent assembly of the republic. The order changed the form of government to a parliamentary system with a cabinet of ministers headed by the prime minister.

The constitution was fundamentally amended in January 1975. Under the constitution (fourth amendment) bill 1975, the parliamentary system was abandoned and a one party presidential system introduced. From 15 August 1975 to 9 April 1979 there were several rounds of martial laws interspersed with civil governments. The governments, civil or military, during the period had neither abrogated the constitution nor observed it fully. Every regime ruled partly by decrees, partly by constitution. All the constitutional anomalies were regularised and confirmed under the constitution (Fifth amendment) act, 1979. Under this amendment of all proclamations, martial law regulations, martial law orders and other law and tribunals made during the period from 15 August 1975 to 9 April 1979 were ratified and confirmed. The subsequent martial law proclamation, chief martial law administrator's orders, martial law regulations and ordinances were confirmed.

and ratified by the constitution (seventh amendment) act, 1986. The multi party presidential form of government had continued down to 1991 when the constitution was again amended in favour of a parliamentary system of government.

under the constitution (Twelfth amendment), 1991, the prime minister became the executive head and the president the constitutional head. The executive power of the republic, according to the twelfth amendment, shall be exercised by the prime minister and his or her cabinet shall be collectively responsible to the Jatiya Sangsad.

However, all executive actions of the government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the president, though the presidency is vested with practically no executive power. Theoretically, the president has the power to appoint the prime minister and the chief justice.

But such power is formal than actual. The president, like the crown of Britain holds dignity and grace, not power. The constitutionally very significant amendment to the constitution is the constitution (Thirty-eenth Amendment) Act 1996 which provided for a Non-party caretaker government which shall work during the period from the date on which the chief adviser enters office after parliament is dissolved till the date on which a new prime minister enters upon his or her office.

The Non-party caretaker government, which is headed by a chief advisor, is collectively responsible to the president. Under the constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act 2011, the provision for caretaker government has been excluded.

Introduction:

The prime minister of BD is a key figure in the country's political landscape. Weilding significant powers and playing crucial roles in various aspects of governance. This assignment aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the powers and functions vested in the prime minister of BD.

I. Executive powers:

A. Cabinet leadership:

1. Formation and composition: The prime minister is responsible for forming the cabinet, selecting ministers, and assigning their portfolios.

2. Cabinet meetings: The PM presides over Cabinet meetings, where policies are discussed, decisions are made, and collective responsibility is upheld.

B. Policy implementation:

1. Bureaucratic appointments: The PM has the authority to appoint and transfer top-level bureaucrats.
2. Administrative decision-making: The PM is involved in crucial administrative decisions, that affect the functioning of the government.

II. Legislative functions:

A. Legislation Initiation:

1. Parliamentary Agenda: The prime minister determines the legislative agenda and priorities of the government.
2. Bill presentation: The PM can introduce bills in the parliament and push for their passage.

B. Parliamentary Leadership:

1. Addressing parliament: The prime minister represents the government in parliament, making policy statements and responding to questions.

2. Debates and Discussion: The PM engages in parliamentary debates on significant national issues.

III. International Representation:

A. Foreign Affairs:

1. Forum, negotiations, and diplomatic initiatives.

2. Bilateral Relations: The PM fosters relationships with foreign leaders to strengthen bilateral ties and promote national interests.

B. Treaties and Agreements:

1. Negotiations: The PM leads negotiations for international treaties, agreements, and collaborations.

2. Ratification: With parliamentary approval, the PM can ratify treaties and agreements.

IV. Crisis Management:

A. Emergency powers:

1. Decision-making in emergencies: The PM holds authority to make critical decisions

during times of crisis or emergency.

2. National Security: The PM oversees the country's security and defence strategies.

B. Disaster Response:

1. Coordinating Relief efforts: The prime-minister coordinates disaster response and relief efforts during natural disasters or emergencies.

V. Interaction with Civil Society:

A. Public communication:

1. Addressing the Nation: The PM communicates with the public through national addresses and press releases.

2. Public Relations: The PM interacts with civil society, media, and interest groups to gather feedback and address concerns.

B. Development initiatives:

1. Economic planning : The prime minister oversees economic planning and development initiatives and sets growth targets.

2. Infrastructure Project : The PM launches and supervises key infrastructure projects for national development.



Conclusion :

The PM of BD wields substantial power and carries out multifaceted functions that encompass executive leadership, legislative engagement, international representation, crisis management, and interaction with civil society. Through their roles and responsibilities, the prime minister plays a vital role in shaping the nation's progress and development.



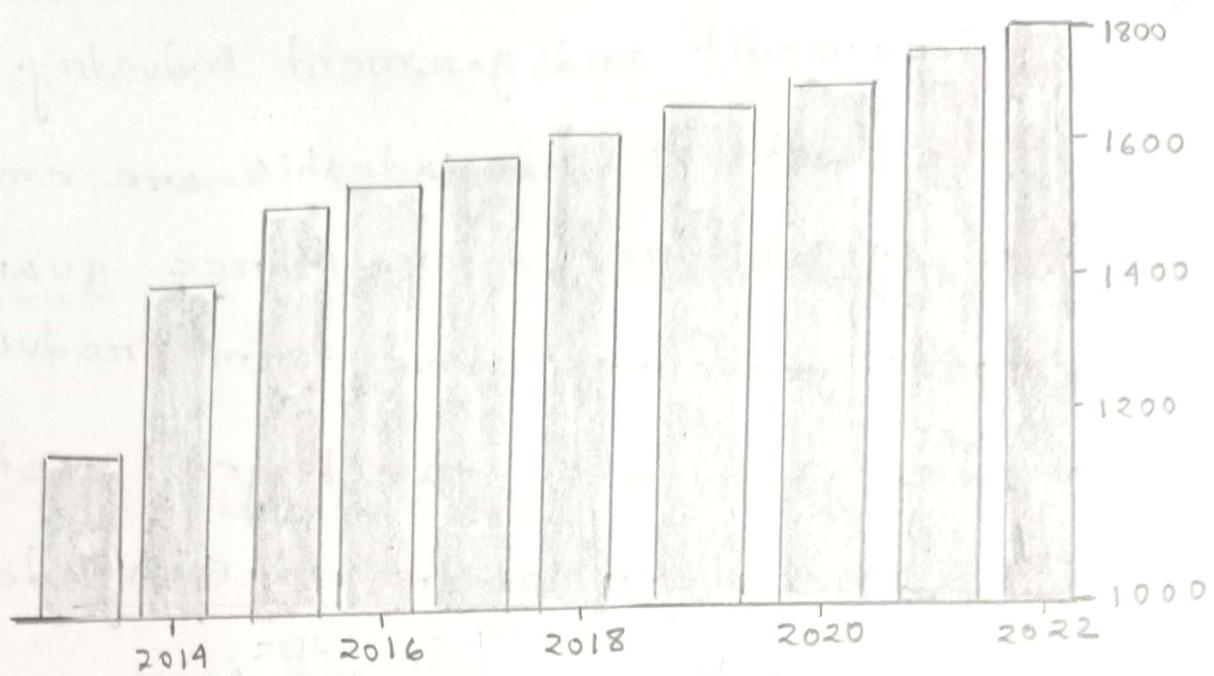
GDP: Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. As a broad measure of overall domestic production, it functions as a comprehensive scorecard of a given country's economic health.

Though GDP is typically calculated on an annual basis, it is sometimes calculated on a quarterly basis as well. In the US for example, the government releases an annualized GDP estimate for each fiscal quarter and also for the calendar year. The individual data sets included in this report are given in real terms, so the data is adjusted for price changes and is, therefore net of inflation. Real GDP takes into account the effects of inflation while nominal GDP does not.

Gross domestic product is the monetary value of all finished goods and services made within a country during a specific period.

Worldwide gross domestic product in 2022 was at about 12,663 USD per capita. GDP in Bangladesh on the other hand, reached USD 2,688 per capita, or 460.20 billion USD for the whole country. Bangladesh is therefore currently ranked 35 of the major economies.

Inflation in Bangladesh in 2022 is 7.75%. The Gross domestic product per capita in Bangladesh was last recorded at 1784.74 US dollars in 2022. The GDP per capita in Bangladesh is equivalent to 14 percent of the world's average.



Bangladesh GDP per capita:

Related	Last	unit	reference
GDP	460.20	USD Billion	Dec 2022
GDP per capita	1784.74	USD	Dec 2022
GDP per capita (PPP)	6263.00	USD	Dec 2022

Bangladesh GDP Growth Rate:

Bangladesh is considered as a developing economy. Yet, almost one-third of Bangladesh's 150m people live in extreme poverty. In the last decade, the country has recorded GDP growth rate above 5 percent due to development of

microcredit and garment industry. Although three fifths of Bangladeshis are employed in the agriculture sector, three quarters of exports revenues come from producing ready made garments. The biggest obstacles to sustainable development in Bangladesh are over population, poor infrastructure, corruption, political instability and a slow implementation of economic reforms.

GDP: Gross National Product (GNP) is an estimated of total value of all the final products and services turned out in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents. GNP is commonly calculated by the sum of personal consumption expenditures, private domestic investment

government expenditure net government and any income earned within the domestic economy by foreign residents.

$$\text{GNP} = \text{consumption expenditure} + \text{Investment} + \text{Government expenditure} + \text{Net exports} + \text{Net income.}$$

GNP considers the manufacturing of goods like equipments, machinery, agricultural products, vehicles as well as some services like consulting, education and health care.

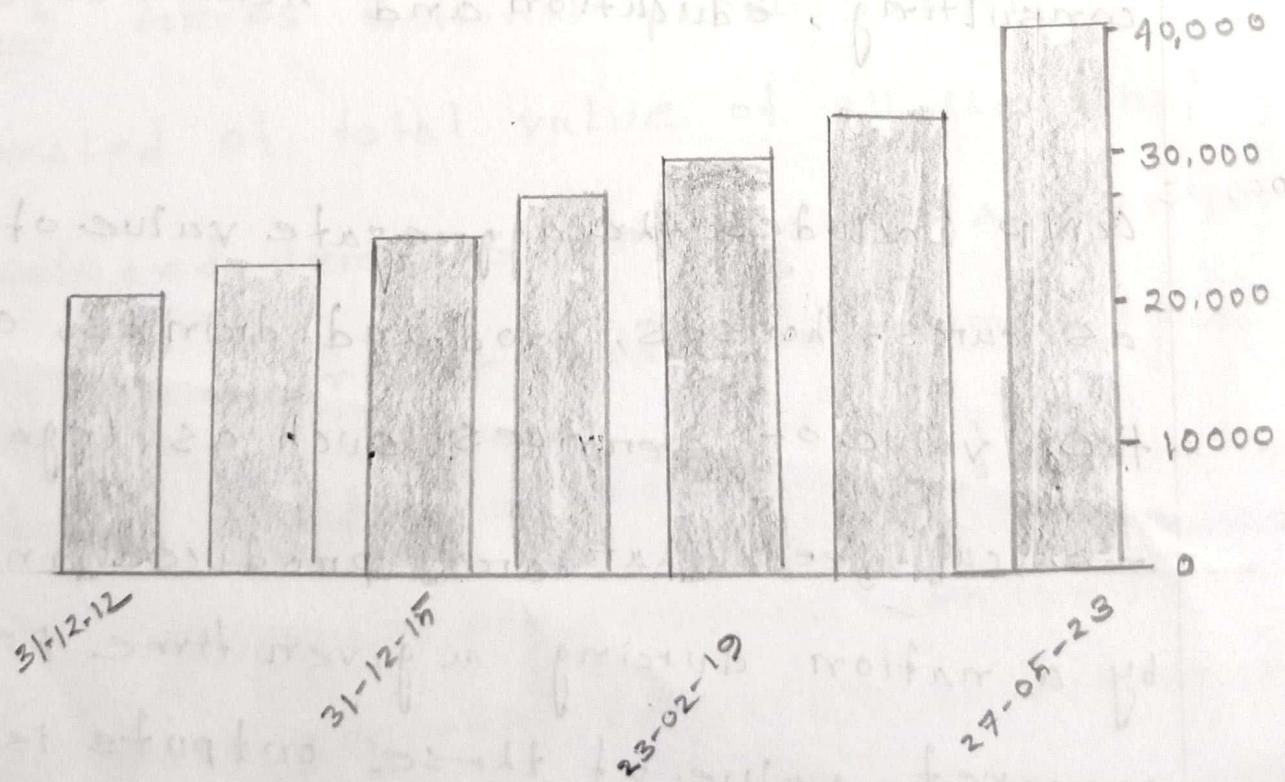
GNP includes the aggregate value of goods, such as cars, houses, food and drinks, as well as the value of services such as legal and medical fees that are produced and purchased by a nation during a given time period. The market value of these outputs is added together to calculate GNP.

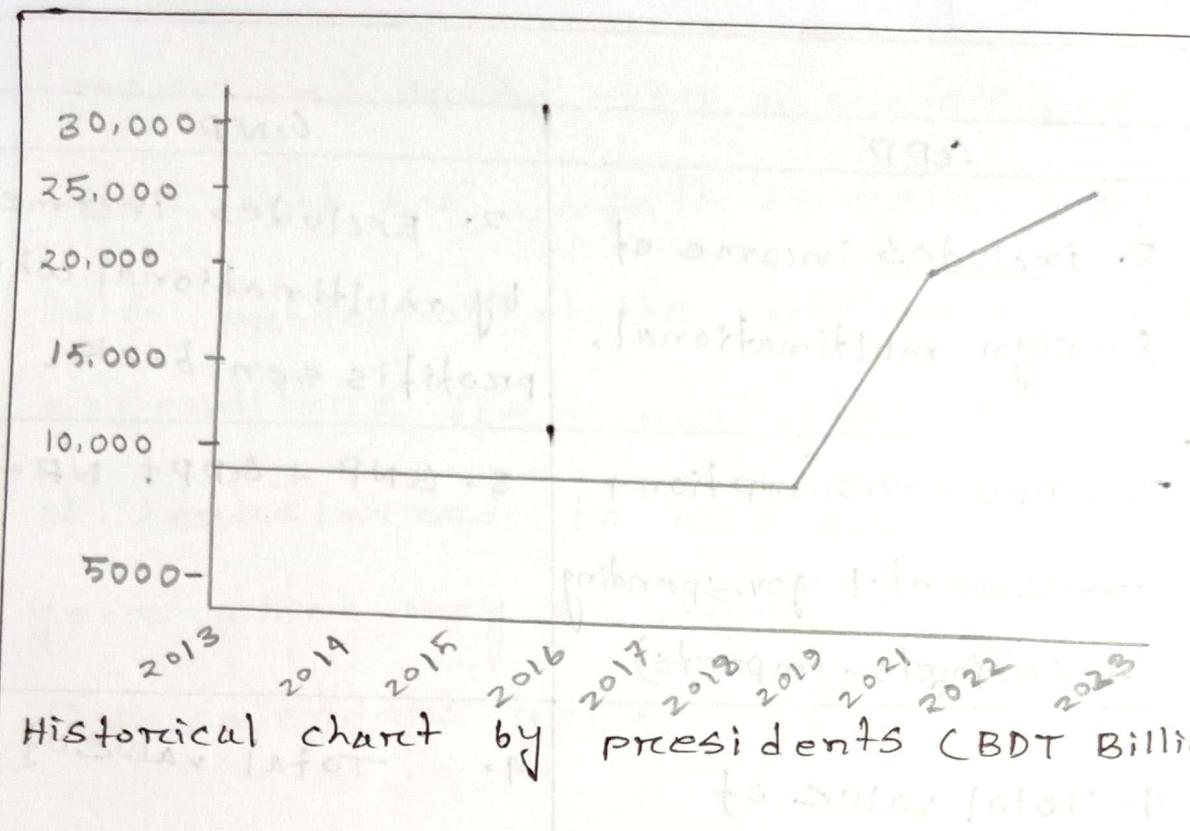
GNP of Bangladesh :-

Historical data (BDT Billion) by years

data	period	Date
33480	2023	27.05.2023
31521	2022	30.07.2022
12821	2021	07.08.2021
12195	2020	29.08.2020
11550	2019	15.06.2019
10690.64	2018	28.02.2019

Latest data on Gross National Product (GNP) :-





Difference between GDP and GNP are given below:

GDP	GNP
<p>1. Gross domestic product value of national output produced in a country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • national income • national output • national expenditure 	<p>1. Gross national product (GNP)</p> <p>$GNP = GDP + \text{net property income from abroad.}$</p>

GDP	GNP
2. includes income of foreign multinational.	2. Excludes income earned by multinational when profit is sent back.
3. $GDP = \text{consumption} + \text{investment} + \text{govt. spending} + (\text{exports} - \text{imports})$	3. $GNP = GDP + NR - NP$
4. Total value of products & services produced within the territorial boundary of a country.	4. Total value of goods and services produced by all nationals of a country, whether within or outside the country.
05. Business, Economic Forecasting	05. Business, Economic Forecasting.

Budget: A budget is a spending plan based on income and expenses in other words its an estimate of how much money

make and spend over a certain period of time such as a month or year. A govt budget is a projection of the govt's revenues and expenditure for a particular period of time often referred to as a financial or fiscal year which may or may not correspond within the calendar's year.

Development: Development is a process that creates growth progress positive change on the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. In other words development means improvement in country's economic and social conditions are specifically, it refers to improvement in way of managing an area's natural and human resources.

underdevelopment: It's a low level of development.

Rostow's development model:

- (i) Traditional society.
- (ii) Transitional stage.
- (iii) Take off.
- (iv) Drive to maturity.
- (v) High mass consumption.

Traditional society: refers to a country that has yet to begin developing, whereas a high percentage of people are involved with agriculture and a high percentage of the country's wealth is involved in activities such as the military and religion seen as non-productive by Rostow.

2. Traditional stage: The pre-conditions for take-off under the model the process of development begins when an élit group initiates innovations, economic activities, under the influenced these well-educated leaders, the country starts to invest in new technology and infrastructure such as water supplies and transposition systems. There are limited economic technology available and these restructure creat a limit to what can be produced.

Take off: Rapid growth is generated in a limited number of economic activities, such as textiles or food products take-off industries achieve technical advances and become productive whereas areas other sectors

of the economy remains dominated by traditional practices,

4. Drive to maturity: modern technology,

previously confined to a few take-off industries diffuses to a wider variety of industries, which then experience rapid growth comparable to the take off industries.

The economy is diversifying into new areas, the economy is producing a wide range of goods and services and there is less reliance on imports.

5. High mass consumption: The economy

shifts from production of heavy industry such as steel and energy to consumer goods, such as motor vehicles and refrigerators.

Basic economics problems:

- (i) population
- (ii) Technology
- (iii) unequal distribution of resource
- (iv) price stability
- (v) unemployment
- (vi) underdevelopment of Agriculture.
- (vii) underdevelopment Industries
- (viii) Low per capita income
- (ix) inflation
- (x) capital shortage
- (xi) Food deficiency
- (xii) Education
- (xiii) Low FDI
- (xiv) dependence of foreign assistance
- (xv) corruption.

(xvi) political instability.

(xvii) natural stability.

(xviii) Lack of proper planning.

(xix) Lack of entrepreneurs.

Possible solutions:

1. Capital Accumulation.
2. Rapid Industrialization
3. use of natural resource
4. population control
5. technical education
6. Full employment
7. skilled workers
8. Anticorruption commission
9. proper planning.
10. Equal distribution of resources

Development

Introduction:

Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change on the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. The purpose of development is rise in the level and quality of life of the population, and creation of expansion of local regional income and employment opportunities without damaging the resource of the environment. Development is visible and useful, not necessarily immediately, and includes an aspect of quality change and the creation of conditions for a continuation of that change.

Theory of Development:

Development theory is a collection of theories about how desirable change in society is best achieved. Such theories draw on a variety of social science disciplines and approaches. There are some process of development: Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation and Evaluation. And four main theories of development: Modernization, dependency, world systems and globalization.

Educational Development:

Education is a human right, a powerful driver of development, and one of the strongest instruments for improving health, gender equality, peace, stability and reducing poverty, remove darkness. It delivers large, constant return in terms of income, and is the most important factor to ensure equality and inclusion. For individuals, education promotes employment, earnings, health, and ~~poor~~ poverty reduction. Globally, there is a 9% increase in hourly earning for every extra year of schooling. For societies, it drives long term economic growth, spurs innovation, strengthens institutions, and fasten social ~~as~~ cohesion.

Cultural Development:

Cultural development is the process of enabling cultural activities, including the arts, towards the realisation of desired future, particularly of a culturally rich and vibrant community.

Economic development: In the economics study of the public sector, economic and social development is the process by which the economic well-being and quality of life of a nation, region, local community or an individual are improved according to targeted goals and objectives.

first Phase: The period from the 1850's to the first decade of the 20th century is marked by classical colonial form of unequal exchange of Bengal's agriculture commodities for British manufactured goods, notably textiles and the generation of an exports supply through the scale of raw materials to the rest of the world which, through an intricate mechanism of payment, offset Britain's deficit. Raw cotton, raw jute, tea, coffee, wheats, oil seeds and hides figured prominently on India's export list, jute

and tea being the substantial contributions of the primary producers of Bengal.

Second Phase: During Pakistan period, the ruling elite of Pakistan had based almost all its economic policies on the false idea of targeting the richer section who they considered to be the most efficient machine of economic development.

As most of the members of this rich class were non-Bengali by origin, so most of the benefits accrued to them had contributed only to enhancing further the preexisting regional disparity problem of Pakistan.

In the last plan of undivided Pakistan i.e. in the third plan (1965 to 1970), the share of East Bengal had reached its peak of 36 percent. But notable to mention, during all these

After independence it fell upon the new government to take right steps. Eventually, in 1972 the government brought down the ceiling to land holding to 100 biggest per family. The plan was to be distributed land with the government among landless peasants and marginal farmers with not more than 1.5 acres of land.

But the government succeeded to acquire 4.5 lakh acres for redistribution. This was attempted in 1975 when the government took a series of measures.

The owner and bargadare must cultivate the land for a period of five years and the contract may be renewed if he satisfies the terms.

But all these provisions are yet to be implemented fully.

Periods and before the share of the Bengalis in the total population of Pakistan had been slightly more than 50 percent. Moreover such regional disparity was not confined only in the field of government expenditure.

According to their estimate, the total amount of capital that was taken away to west Pakistan from East Pakistan any compensation during those two decades was equal to 3k22 crores of Taka. In other words, on the average every year at 1 East 10 Percent of the average GDP of this period was flying away from East Bengal to west Pakistan.

On the 16 of December, an independent new state called the "People's Republic of Bangladesh" came into existence.

Advantage of Development:

Advantage of development is having better medical services; better education and an overall better living standard. Lastly, ~~etc~~ countries, which are developed, have a better economy (i.e. GDP, GNP), as production increases, the wealth of the country increases.

Disadvantage of Development:

One of the major disadvantages of sustainable development is that it can be expensive. The initial investment required to implement ~~a~~ sustainable practices such as green infrastructure and ~~new~~ renewable energy can be high.

Conclusion:

Development describes the growth of humans throughout the lifespan, from conception to death. Development does not just involve the biological and physical aspects of growth,

but also the cognitive and social aspects associated with development throughout life. By better understanding how and why people change and grow, we can then apply this knowledge to helping people live up to their full potential.

Learning theories all have two main

parts: 1) they are related to expectation and
related to growth both of our skills and
moral and social health. 2) they are related to
behavior transfer. Within this there are
two types: determinism & functionalism.
Determinism says that our behavior is
decided always (Frederick Wohlgemuth)

Functionalism says that individuals have
the ability to change and develop by themselves
and that they do not need external
stimuli to change and develop.

UNDEVELOPMENT

Undevelopment

Introduction:

An undevelopment country or region does not have modern industries and usually has a low standard of living. Undeveloped land has not been built on or used for activities such as mining and farming. A country that is less developed economically than most others, with little industry and little money spent on education, health care, etc.

Theory of Undevelopment:

Lacking in development, undeveloped natural resources, undeveloped potential, undeveloped film, undeveloped seeds i.e. not used for building, farming, industry etc. Undeveloped land, an area of undeveloped wilderness, having a relatively low level of industrialization and standard of living are the theory of undevelopment.

Underdevelopment Problems of Bangladesh.

⇒ Developing countries like Bangladesh exist some economic problems which are the main barriers to these economic development. The economy of BD was based on Agriculture till 1990 and it is transforming to the industry and service sector.

Due to fertile soil, many rivers turned this country an agricultural one. This country has huge labor, so, labor-intensive industries like RMG (ready made garments) booms here. Bangladesh also earns remittances exporting labor to abroad.

Bangladesh is the 30th (2023) in the world in purchasing power parity and it is 39th (2023) largest in the world in terms of nominal GDP and it's GDP size is \$ 484.76 billion (nominal, 2023)

Although this country is performing well, some factors hinder (and) its economic development. Those problems are discussed below-

1. population: Bangladesh is an over populated country and currently, it has about 16.52 er people and population density is about 1315 P/km^2 . So, food shortage and unemployment is available here.

2. technology: The use of technology can accelerate a countries economic development. The developed countries are using modern technologies they can't think a moment.

But developing countries like Bangladesh are using labor-intensive technologies in production. So, they can produce only a few products compare to a developed country.

3. unequal distribution of resource:

In Bangladesh, only a few rich people have the majority of resources and money. so, the majority of people leads to poorer life. They are unable to improve their condition. Resentment and unrest arise there.

4. price stability:

The average inflation rate in Bangladesh is about 5.6% since 1990. The inflation increases the price of food and non-food items and it creates pressure on domestic demands. sometimes the inflation rate goes higher and the highest inflation rate after 2000 is 11.4% in 2008. Higher inflation hinders a country's economic development.

5. unemployment:

There is a severe unemployment problem in Bangladesh because of low

employment opportunities and lack of industries.

6. Underdevelopment of Agriculture:

Bangladesh is an agricultural dependent country but its productivity is very low. About 40% of people and many industries directly depends on this sector. But ancient technologies of cultivation and natural calamities make this productivity lower.

7. Underdevelopment of industries:

Although there are unlimited natural resources and huge manpower in the BD industrialization process is slow here because of lack of capital, low skilled manpower, infrastructure, and planning. Without industrialization, no one can imagine about economic development. But in recent

day's ready-made garments is doing well.

8. Low per-capita income: The per-capita income of Bangladeshi people is very low because there is lower production in industry and agriculture. Here per capita income is only \$ 2824 (2022) and it is increasing slowly.

9. Low standard of living. Half of one people live below the poverty line who fails to fill their minimum requirements.

There are in the shortage of food and nutrition which reduces their productivity.

10. Inflation: The current inflation rate of Bangladesh is about 5.5% which is higher than in most other countries. ~~Investor~~

Investors feels disinterested in investment in such high inflation countries.

Some dishonest business - man makes syndicate store products, stopping selling and create a scarcity of products to earn much money. This will have a bad effect on the total economic system.

10. Education: Education is one of the main element which leads a countries development. The literacy rate of Bangladesh is about 62% and it is improving day by day but there is a shortage of skilled manpower.

11. Underdevelopment infrastructure: most of the infrastructure of Bangladesh needs more development, roads, railways, waterways, ports, airways. communication system, electricity, etc requires a huge development.

MODERNIZATION

Introduction:

Modernization refers to a model of an evolutionary transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern society'. The technology of modernization is described in social evolutionism theories, existing as a template that has been generally followed by societies that have achieved modernity.

Modernization is a process of socio-cultural transformation. It is a thorough going process of change involving value, norms, institutions and structures. Political dimensions of modernization involves creation of a modern nation state and development of key institutions political parties, bureaucratic structures, legislative bodies and a system of election based on universal franchise and secret ballot. Cultural modernization involves adherence to nationalistic ideology, belief in equality, freedom and humanism, a national and scientific outlook.

Economic modernization involves industrialization accompanied with monetization of economy.

increasing division of labor, use of management techniques and improved technology and the expansion of service sector. Social modernization involves universalistic values, achievement motivation, increasing mobility both social and geographic increasing literacy and urbanization and the decline of traditional authority.

Modernization Theory:

Modernization theory is a grand theory encompassing many different disciplines as it seeks to explain how society progresses, what variables affect that progress, and how society can react to that progress. Modernization theory specifically focuses on a type of modernization thought to have originated in Europe during the 17th century, which brought social mores and technological achievements into a new epoch.

Modernization in the world of Education:

Education is a process for individuals to practice and learn to be able to improve their abilities to achieve certain goals. Globalization brings progress in the world of education. The involvement of the internet makes access to study more effective and efficient. Now-a-days an online tutoring platform that is internationally created to support understanding in the learning process. This explains that the source of learning materials is not only from a teacher but can be brought through various learning platforms. Modernization of world education removes the thought of learning to sit and stare at the teacher at school which seems boring, because with the modernization of education, children's or students in university or school learning materials can be taught with attractive animated pictures on videos.

Modernization of Economy:

Advances in technology are increasing paving the way for the modernization of economy. An example is the one online shopping platform

that is already present in people's lives. The presence of this platform makes it easier for the public, especially in the practice of buying and selling which is more efficient and does not waste time, just going to the store, from home above you can buy goods and sell goods throughout Bangladesh. In addition, there is also an online food delivery service, this service is very helpful for community-owned restaurants to be known and ordered by many people. This is only for the modernization system.

Social and cultural Modernization :

Modernization or the process of life that was originally traditional becomes more advanced causing a change in a person's mindset which ultimately affects their social life. Change in social life will affect a person's habits so that the culture that lives in society also experiences changes. With technology people will not bother to communicate with people who are far away, only need to send messages with ~~sy~~ smartphones. This is the positive on mutually reinforcing family life in the community.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Modernization:

Modernization is usually associated with urban and industrial development. During 20th century, cities have grown as economic and cultural centre, and new technologies have transformed almost every aspect of life. Although modernization has many advantages, some are concerned about the long term effects it has on countries and people.

Culture:

On the otherhand, modernization has encouraged the development of new form of creative expression. Such as film and television. Language begin to disappear as urbanization encourages people to learn a country's dominant language.

Bussiness:

New technology has revolutionized the speed and accuracy of production. Furthermore increase the global trade allows businesses to sell their

products anywhere. But increased global production may hurt domestic business when international companies can offer products at cheaper price.

Environment:

Natural resources such as wood, water and oil are often processed in modernized society, and skyscrapers and factories begin to transform the landscape. Environment problem such as climate change, are believed to be the result of industrial development and production.

Conclusion:

The term modernization conjures images of social change in the direction of general improvement over that past. In contemporary social science, the notion has been the basis of a theoretical orientation variously referred to as modernization theory. In this regard modernization, historical unique type of social, cultural change is progressive in its consequences.

Economic Disparity Between Bangladesh and Pakistan:

Economic gap between East and West Pakistan in 1960s is often cited as a key reason for the secessionist movement led by Shaikh Mujib's Awami League and the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. This disparity has grown over the last 40 years and the per capita income in Pakistan now stands at 1.7 times Bangladeshi's in 2011, slightly higher than 1.6 as it was in 1971.

Forty years after the fall of Dhaka and the creation of Bangladesh on Dec 16, 1971, there's still much talk about it. The Daily Star, a Bangladeshi newspaper, has published a piece on the subject by Akbar Ali Khan marking the 40th anniversary of Bangladeshi independence. In his OP ED Mr. Khan argues that political independence provided much more conducive environment for growth in Bangladesh than united Pakistan. Though economic growth in East Pakistan was revived during Ayub Khan's so-called

In his zeal to nationalize independence based on the economic argument Mr. Khan has clearly ignored the following facts.

Table - 4

Country	per capita disbursed aid (in US \$)
West Bank and Gaza	659
Botswana	373
Lebanon	330
Iraq	329
Lebanon	326
Timor-Lesotho	253
Georgia	205
Afghanistan	165
Serbia	142
Congo Republic	140
Nicaragua	131
Bosnia-Herzegovina	128
Jordan	126
Albania	123
Macedonia	108
Bangladesh	13
Low income countries	19

Source: World Development Reports

1. In 1969-70 the ratio of per capita incomes between west and East Pakistan was 1.6, as detailed by Mr. Khan. In 2011, however, this ratio has increased to 1.7, according to the IMF data.
2. Bangladesh is still categorized by the World Bank among low income and least developed countries of the world, while Pakistan is a middle income country and classified well above the list of least developed countries of the world.
3. Bangladesh is ranked as 11th poorest country in the world by the World Bank in terms of the percent age of population living on \$1.25 or less a day. Neighboring India is the 14th poorest on this list, while Pakistan does not show up on it. The rest of the nations on this list are all in sub-Saharan Africa.

Countnies with the longest percentage
of people living on \$1.25 or less per
day

LIBERIA	83.7%
BURUNDI	81.3
RWANDA	76.8
TANZANIA	67.9
MADAGASCAR	67.8
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	62.8
MOZAMBIQUE	60.0
CONGO	59.2
REP.OF CONGO	54.1
MALI	51.4
BANGLADESH	49.6
GUINEA	43.3
NIGER	43.1
INDIA	41.6
ETHIOPIA	39.0

3. In 1947, East pakistan started with a lower economic base than west pakistan and the loss of its Hindu-Bengali business elite in 1947 left it worse off. It also didn't have the benefit of the large number of muslim businessmen who migrated to west pakistan particularly karachi, after partition of india in 1947.

4. pakistan economist - Dr. ishrat Hussain explainst it well when he says that although East pakistan benefited from Ayub's economic reforms in 1960s, the fact that these benefits were perceived as a dispensation from a quasi-colonial military regime to its colony - East pakistan - proved to be lethal. It must however be acknowledged that Bangladeshi economy has been outperforming pakistan's in the last few year's particularly since president Musharraf's departure in 2008. Bangladesh has also made significant strides on various social indicators and it now ranks just one notch below pakistan on human development index 2012. Bangladesh's family planning efforts have been remarkably successful in lowering the fertility rate of Bangladeshi women, an area where pakistan significantly lags behind the rest of south Asia.