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# **COMMAND AND STAFF TRAINING INSTITUTE BANGLADESH AIR FORCE**



## **Individual Staff Studies Programme (ISSP)**

### **ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION-2 PHASE-14 : PART-II**

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**ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION-2**  
**PHASE-14 : PART-II**

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**PHASE-14 : PART-II**  
**CONDUCT OF THE PHASE**  
**SUBJ: ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION-2**

Task	Topic		Pd distr	Total Pd
1.	<b>Historical Background, Role &amp; Org of BAF</b>			
	Sub	Historical Background of BAF	2	
	Topic	Role	1	6
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2.	<b>Historical Background, Role &amp; Org of BA</b>			
	Sub	Historical Background of BA	1	
	Topic	Role	1	4
		Organization Chart	2	
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	Sub	Historical Background of BN	2	
	Topic	Role	1	4
		Organization Chart	1	
4.	<b>Organization, Functions of MOD and AFD and their relationship</b>			
		MOD	1	
	Sub	Organization Chart	-	3
	Topic	AFD	1	
		Relationship between MOD & AFD	1	
		Organization Chart	-	
5.	<b>Inter Service Organization (ISO)</b>			
	Sub	BUP, NDC, DSCSC, MIST	2	
	Topic	DGFI, DGDP, DGMS, AFMC, ISSB, BASB, SKS BIPSOT, BIIS.	4	6
6.	<b>Organization Role &amp; Task of Para-Military/Auxiliary Force in Bangladesh</b>			
		BGB	2	
		Coast Guard	2	
		RAB	2	13
	Sub	Police	2	
	Topic	BNCC	1	
		Ansar & VDP	2	
		BD Fire Brigade	1	
		Air Scout	1	
7.	<b>Revision and writing the TAE Paper</b>			12

**Total Period: 48**

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE PHASE**

### **Scope of the Phase**

1. The purpose of the phase is to provide you with a sound knowledge of the Organisation and Administration of Bangladesh Armed Forces, Para Military/Auxiliary Forces.

### **Guidance on Methods of Study**

2. In addition to this phase note you should study different manuals and Publications pertaining to this subject to improve your knowledge.

3. Self assessed exercises of different tasks are given in the phase note. Your study during the period is vital and your exercise results will reflect how much benefit you have derived from it. You should try to solve some problems those come up during your study.

## **TASK-1**

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ROLE AND ORGANISATION OF BANGLADESH AIR FORCE**

#### **Introduction**

1. Every officer of BAF is expected to have basic knowledge and idea on the history and organization of the service where he belongs to. The origin of BAF and the chronological development will play an influence to develop further and take pride in it. The structure of the BAF will be guideline to have an mental picture which would make someone confident in rendering better services. This will add to the knowledge of the BAF officers. Considering the level of officers to be trained the brief background, role and organization of BAF are discussed subsequent paragraph.

#### **Historical Background**

2. The origin of Bangladesh Air Force (BAF) dates back to 1920 in British India when the Indian politicians demanded for inclusion of local people in the Royal Air Force because some members of Indian Royal Flying Core had earned name and fame in the 1st World War. The demand eventually got its shape in 1932 when Indian Air Force came into being on 08 October of that year. But until 1939 the Royal Air force hardly made any progress. Even during the 2nd World War period there was hardly any scope for training in the Bangladesh portion of the then sub-continent. However, airports were constructed in Comilla, Feni, Patenga, Cox's Bazar and in few other places hastily. The only recruiting centre for this area was in Narayanganj.

3. During 1951-52 the first fighter squadron of Pakistan was organized anew. It was commanded by Abdur Rahim Khan who became the Chief of Air Staff of Pakistan Air Force during 1969-71. Bengali PAF/AF officer Flight Lieutenant Towab was the Flight Commander of that squadron who later became Chief of Air Staff of independent Bangladesh in 1975. Of the Bengali pilots Flying Officer Alam died in plane crash in 1956. He Left behind his contemporary Flying Officer A K Khandker who later played a glorious role in our historic Liberation War. He was not only the Deputy Commander of the Bangladesh side in the Liberation War; he also represented Bangladesh side during the surrender of the occupation Force at Race Course Maidan (Now Suhrawardy Uddan) on 16 December 1971. It is worth mentioning that A K Khandker became the first Chief of Air Staff of Bangladesh Air Force (BAF).

4. From 1947 to 1971 the Bengali nation had to struggle through the lives of myriad of people. The Bengali officers of the then Pakistan Air Force (PAF) had their name and sacrifice as well. Even during the Indo-Pak War in 1965, there were many glories of victory achieved by Shaheed (martyr) Squadron Leader Alam, Wing Commander Towab, Flight Lieutenant Saiful Azam and many others of them Flight lieutenant ( later on Group Captain) Saiful Azam became an ace fighter pilot. He showed success in

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three different countries in dog fight during real war. He became the only fighter pilot in the world who was awarded with state title by three different countries viz, Pakistan (Sitara-e-Jurat), Jordan (Hossam-e-Istiqlal) and Iraq (North S Suja). He proved his worthwhileness to such an extent that he was allowed to command a fighter squadron of Pakistan Air Force as a Flight Lieutenant which was supposed to be commanded by a Wing Commander. These officers had some praiseworthy airmen. One of them was Shaheed (martyr) Sergeant Zahurul Haque. He was a Ground Combat Instructor (GCI), a trade well known for conducting drill. Even such an airman had concern for his motherland. He was an accused in historic 'Agartala Conspiracy Case', obviously a historic plot to liberate the country. He succumbed to his injuries following constant torture on 15 February 1969. Bangladesh Air Force has recognized the contribution of this great airman since an important base of BAF (BAF Base Zahurul Haque) has been named in his name. Even the recognition has crossed the purview of BAF since a dormitory of Dhaka University has also been named after him.

5. The glorious Liberation War took place in 1971. From the motivated drive of patristic zeal, a good number of Bengali officers and airmen including technicians renounced their previous services and joined the Liberation War to expedite victory. It was largely possible due to the sincerity of those members who established the Air Wing of the Liberation War on 28 September 1971 at Dimapur of Nagaland, India. The air wing possessed a scanty inventory of one DC-3 airplane, one Otter airplane and one Alluette helicopter. The patriotic pilots and technicians of the nascent Bangladesh Air Force formed a flying unit named, 'Kilo Flight', under the able guidance of the then Squadron Leader Sultan Mahmud who later became Air Vice Marshal and Chief of Air Staff. However, the pilots of the historic 'Kilo Flight' made successful sorties to launch successful air attacks on a number of targets in Chittagong and Narayanganj. It was during the Liberation War that another great son of the soil, Flight Lieutenant Matiur Rahman sacrificed his life for his motherland. His sacrifice was not an ordinary one since it is difficult for a family man to endanger his life. It was not a fluke either. He not only sacrificed his life, but the happiness of his family life as well. While fleeing Pakistan with a T-33 aircraft to join the glorious Liberation War, he died at Thatta, a few kilometers away from the Indian border where his aircraft crashed. The heroic attempt has been rewarded by both BAF and the nation as well. The most important officers' training base of BAF in Jessore has been named after him (BAF Base Matiur Rahman) and the nation has awarded him the highest state title, 'Beershrestha'. Besides these great personalities, out of many, two more officers of BAF are worth mentioning, the two sector commanders. They are the then Squadron Leader Khademul Bashar who later became Air Vice Marshal and Chief of Air Staff and another officer is the then Squadron Leader Hamidullah who later became Wing Commander.

6. Since independence, BAF underwent massive modification and expansion. Concentration has been given on both air power and air defense. Bases, Units and outposts have been established at different suitable places. As a mark of improvement, many foreign trainees both at officers and airmen levels underwent training in BAF. As a mark of recognition, Bangladesh Air Force (BAF) received 'National Colours' in 1980



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by the then honorable President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Later Bangladesh Air Force Academy (BAFA) received 'National colours' in 2003 by the then honorable Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Even the Recruits' Training School (RTS) has been awarded with 'BAF Colours' by an ex Chief of Air Staff in 2004.

7. In aid to civil power, BAF always responded in the best possible way. Bangladesh Air Force performed tremendously during deluge like flood in 1988 and after a devastating cyclonic storm in Chittagong in 1991. It performed election duties quite successfully in 2001 Parliamentary Election. The organization also responded well in international requirements like after earthquake in Gujrat, India in 2001; after Tsunami in Sri Lanka and the Maldives in 2004 and after earthquake in Mujaffarabad, Pakistan in 2005. It has responded to the call of United Nations by serving under its umbrella in 17 different war-torn countries of the world.

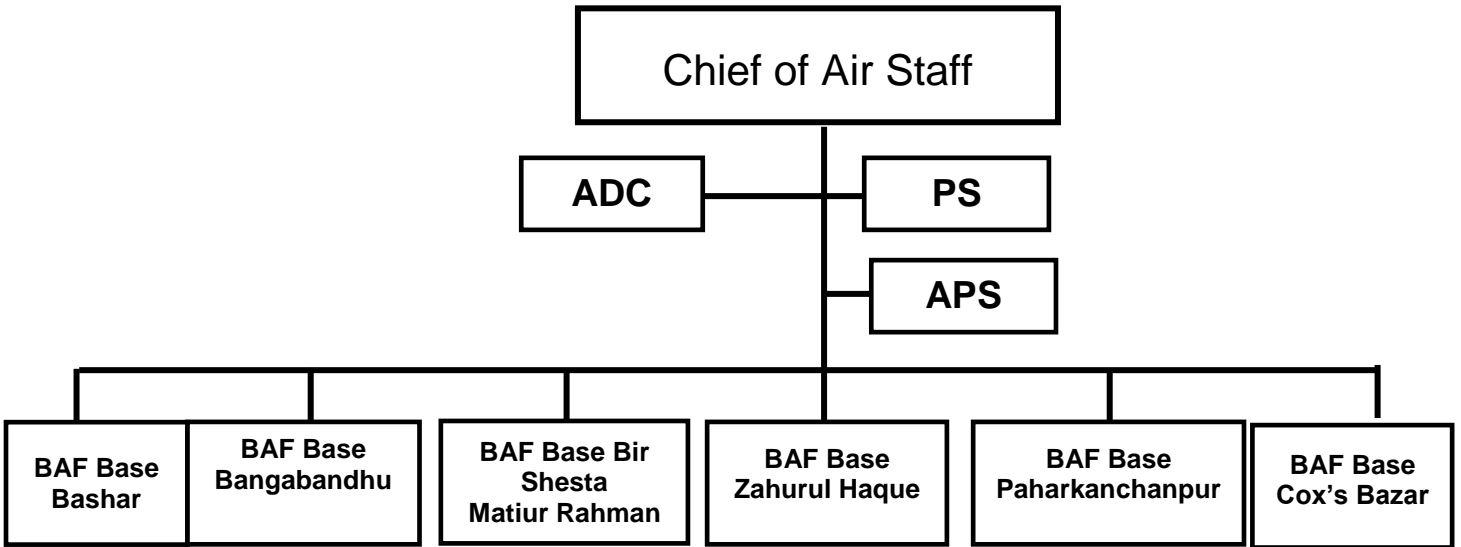
### **Role of Bangladesh Air Force**

8. The followings are the main roles of Bangladesh Air Force:

- a. To safeguard/defend the air space of Bangladesh.
- b. To attack on enemy's offensive powers and on centres of his power of resistance in times of war.
- c. To provide intelligence information by means of photographic radar, electronic and visual reconnaissance.
- d. To create favourable air situation for assisting the Army and the Navy in times of war.
- e. To provide long range transport squadrons for strategic movement of land and other forces.
- f. To provide transport support for the carriage and supply of airborne of air transported troops.
- g. To co-operate with the civil defence authorities in the notification of air raid warnings, to assist in damage assessment, rescue and casualty evacuation.
- h. To assist the civil administration in maintaining internal security and peace, whenever called for such duties.
- j. To assist the civil administration in mitigating the sufferings of the people in the event of natural calamities like flood, cyclone, tidal waves, earthquakes etc whenever called for such duties.
- k. Any other task for which the government may deem it necessary to deploy the Air Force.

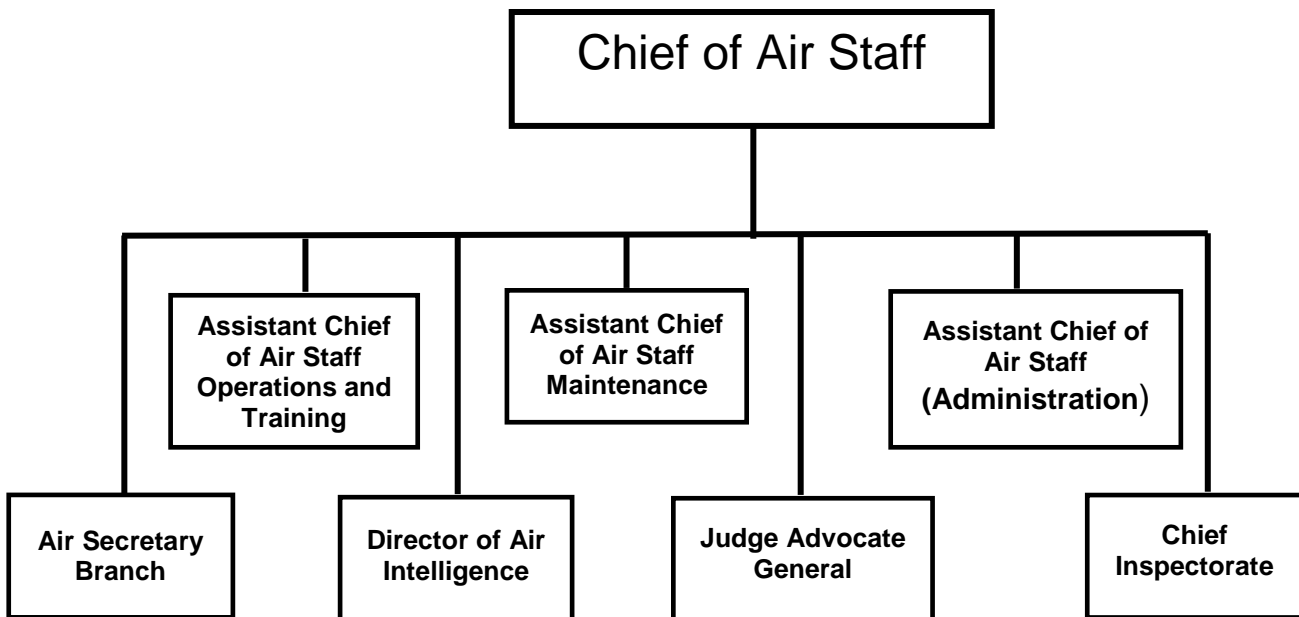
9. ORGANISATION CHART OF BANGLADESH AIR FORCE

(Functional Organization)

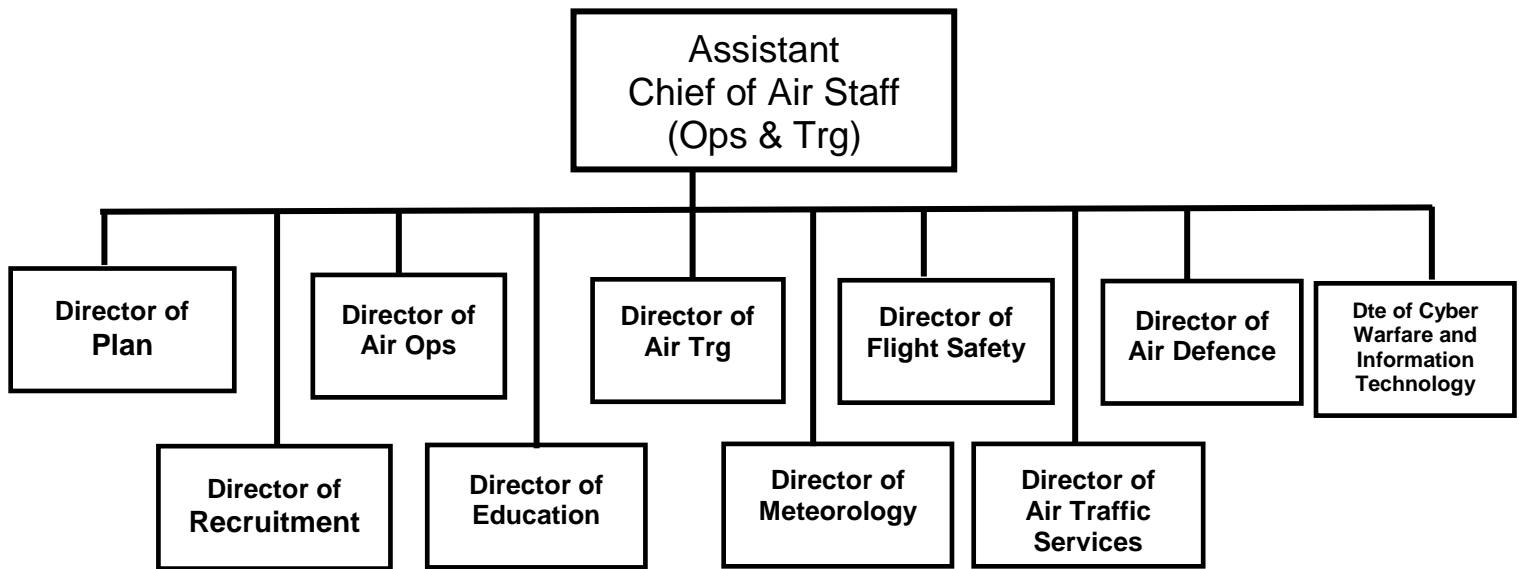


BANGLADESH AIR FORCE

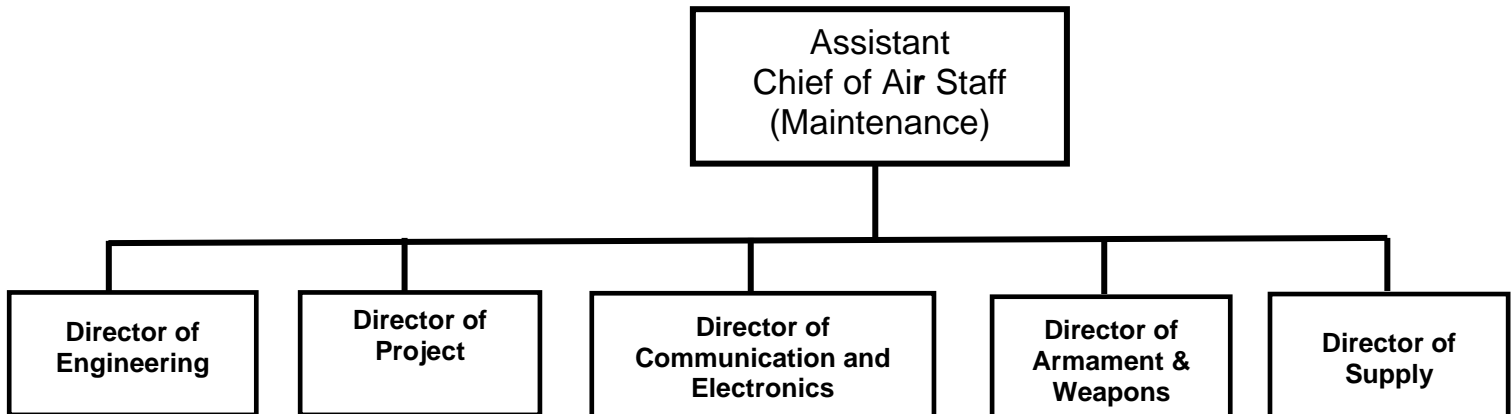
Air Headquarters Organisation



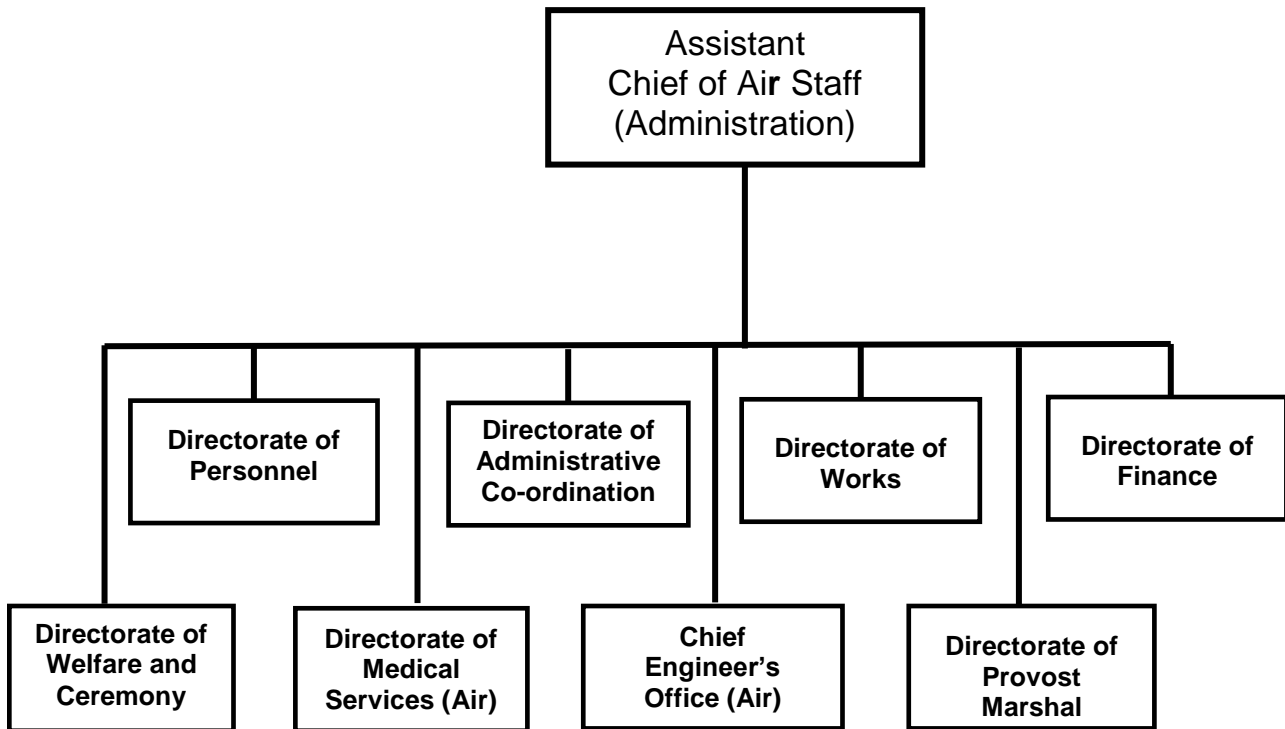
**OPERATIONS & TRAINING BRANCH**



**MAINTENANCE BRANCH**



**ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH**



**TASK-2**

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, ROLE AND ORG OF BANGLADESH ARMY**

**Introduction**

1. Every officer of BAF is expected to have basic knowledge on the sister services (Bangladesh Army, Navy). In the modern warfare, no single service can fight a war; Joint operations of all the services are essential. Bangladesh Armed Forces are not exception. As such Inter Service interactions in Bangladesh are in the increase. Considering the level of officers to be trained the brief background, role and organisation of Bangladesh Army are discussed below:

**Historical Background**

2. The nucleus of Bangladesh Armed Forces came into being on 25 March 1971 after the fateful incident of 'Operation Search Light' on that night. Thus the Bangladesh Armed Forces was born in the battlefield of our great liberation war.

3. Besides erstwhile Pakistan Army, Navy, Air Force and Para military people from all the classes took up arms for liberation of their motherland from Pakistani Forces. Quickly these elements and the new influx of freedom fighters were gradually pored into an organised force.

4. On 14 April 1971, the government of Bangladesh appointed Colonel MAG Osmani (a retired army officer) as the General Officer Commanding-in-chief of freedom fighters. Under him the forces were initially organised into four regions, Later on 17 July 1971 Bangladesh Forces were re-organised into 11 operational sectors. At the same time it was decided to raise three regular brigades to conduct large-scale operations. As such, 'Z' Force was raised on 07 July 1971 under the command of Major Ziaur Rahman. 'S' Force on 01 September 1971 under Major Shafiullah and 'K' Force on 07 October 1971 under Major Mosharraf. These forces were the foundation of Bangladesh Army and gradually came up to the present state.

### **Roles of Bangladesh Army**

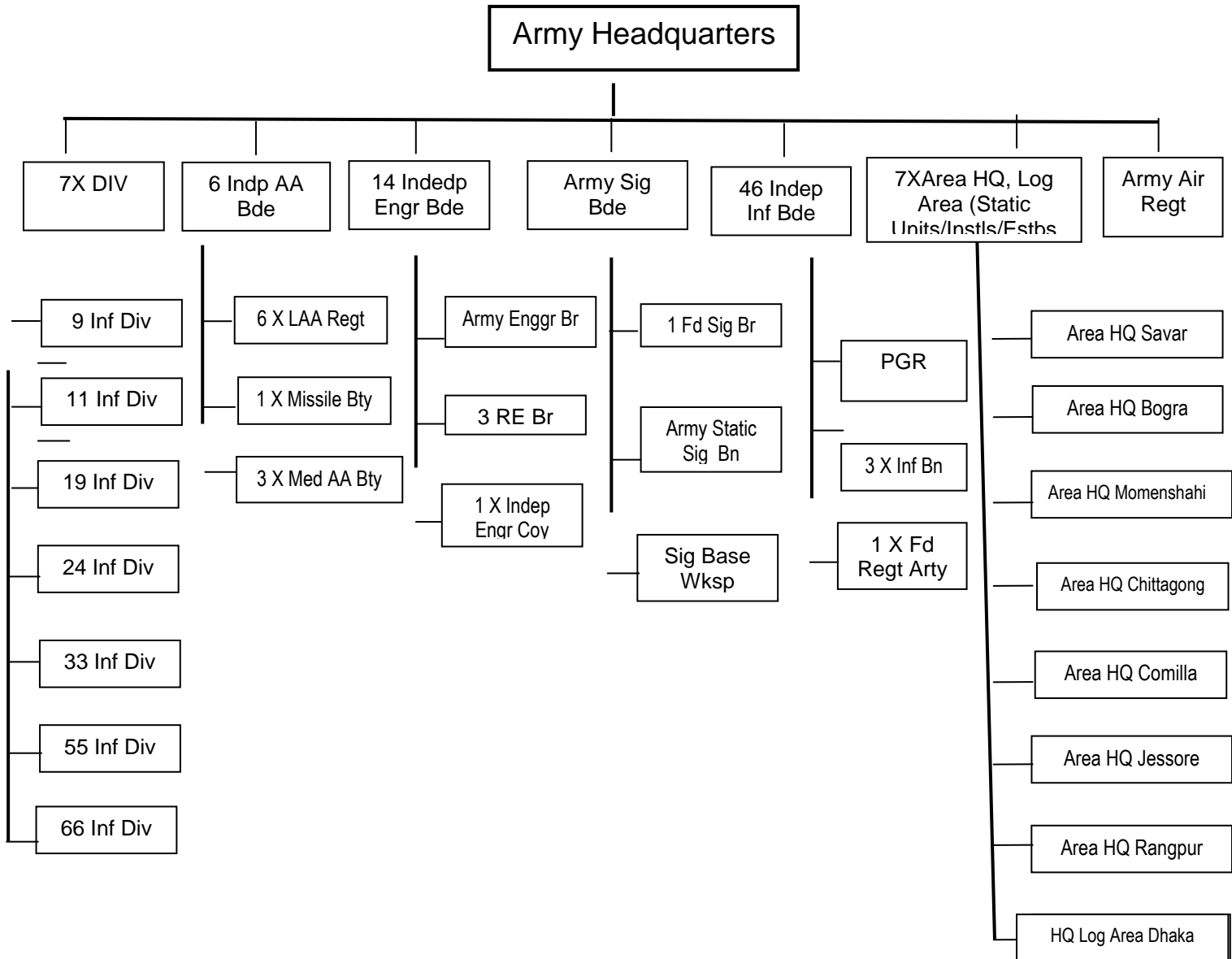
5. The roles of Bangladesh Army are:
- a. To defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.
  - b. To aid the civil power in the maintenance of law and order when requested.
  - c. To assist the civil administration, when requested in the event of any natural calamities.
  - d. To develop and plan the mobilization of unit resource in support of ground operations.
  - e. To support peace keeping operations in the world under UN.

### **Composition of Bangladesh Army**

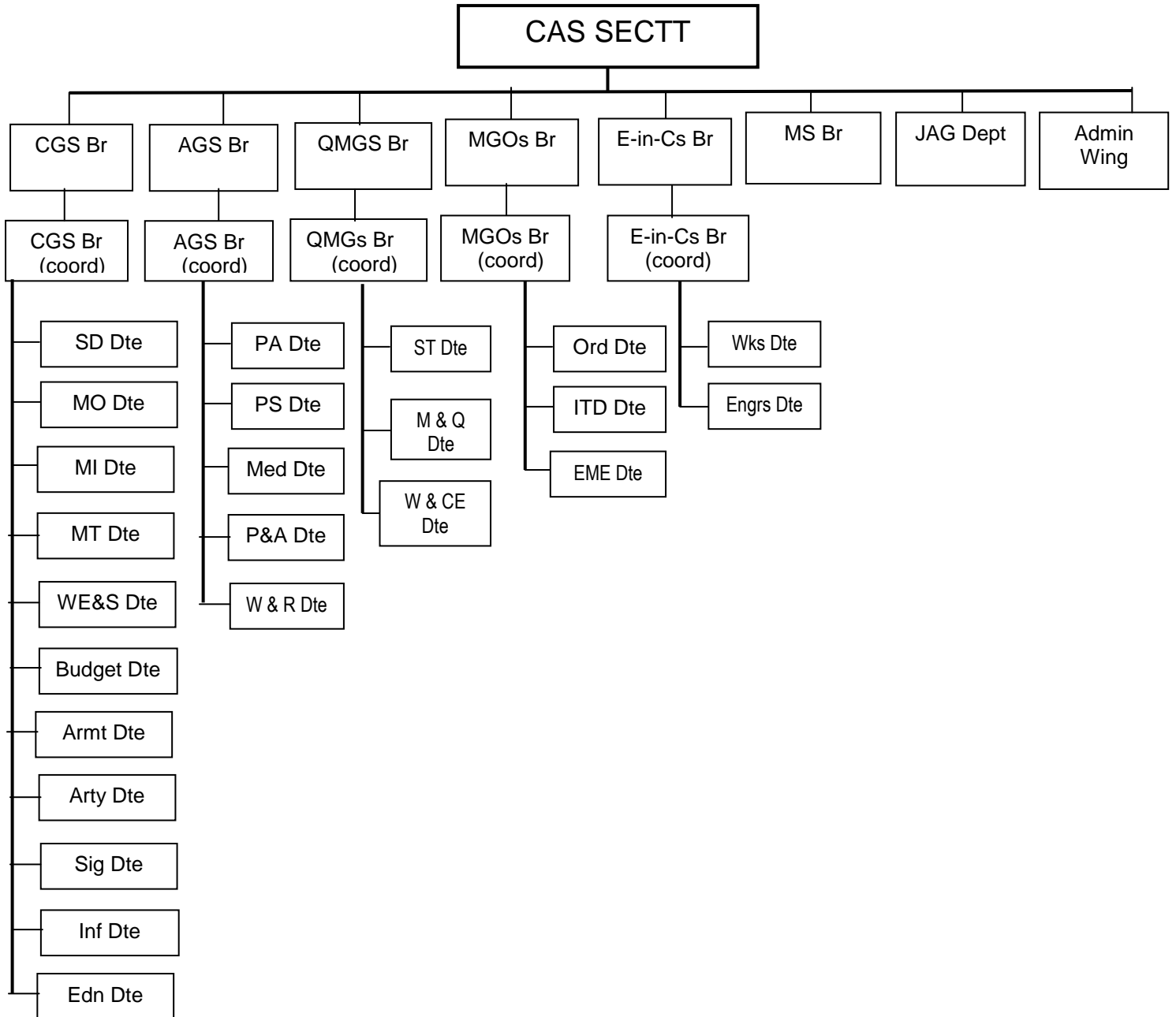
6. The regular Army comprises the following:
- a. **Fighting Arms.** Armoured corps and infantry.
  - b. **Supporting Arms.** Artillery, Engineers, Signals and Army Aviation.
  - c. **Services.** Army Service Corps (ASC), Army Medical Corps (AMC) Army Ordnance Corps, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (EME), Remount, Veterinary and Farm Corps, Army Dental Corps (ADC), Corps of Military Police (CMP), Army Education Corps (AEC) Corps of Clerks and Armed Forces Nursing Service (AFNS).

### **Organisation of Army :**

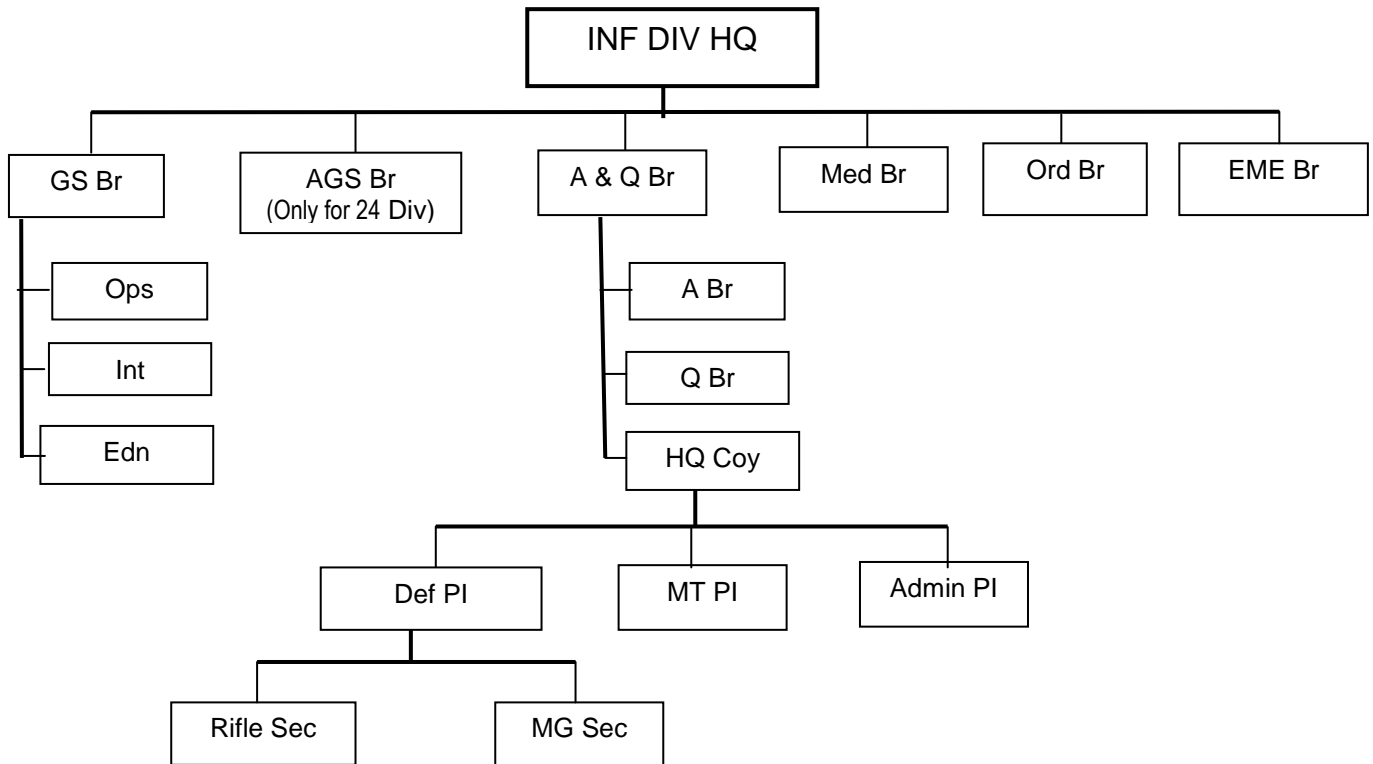
7. Shown in Annex A, B, C & D to this task.

**ORGANISATION OF BANGLADESH ARMY**

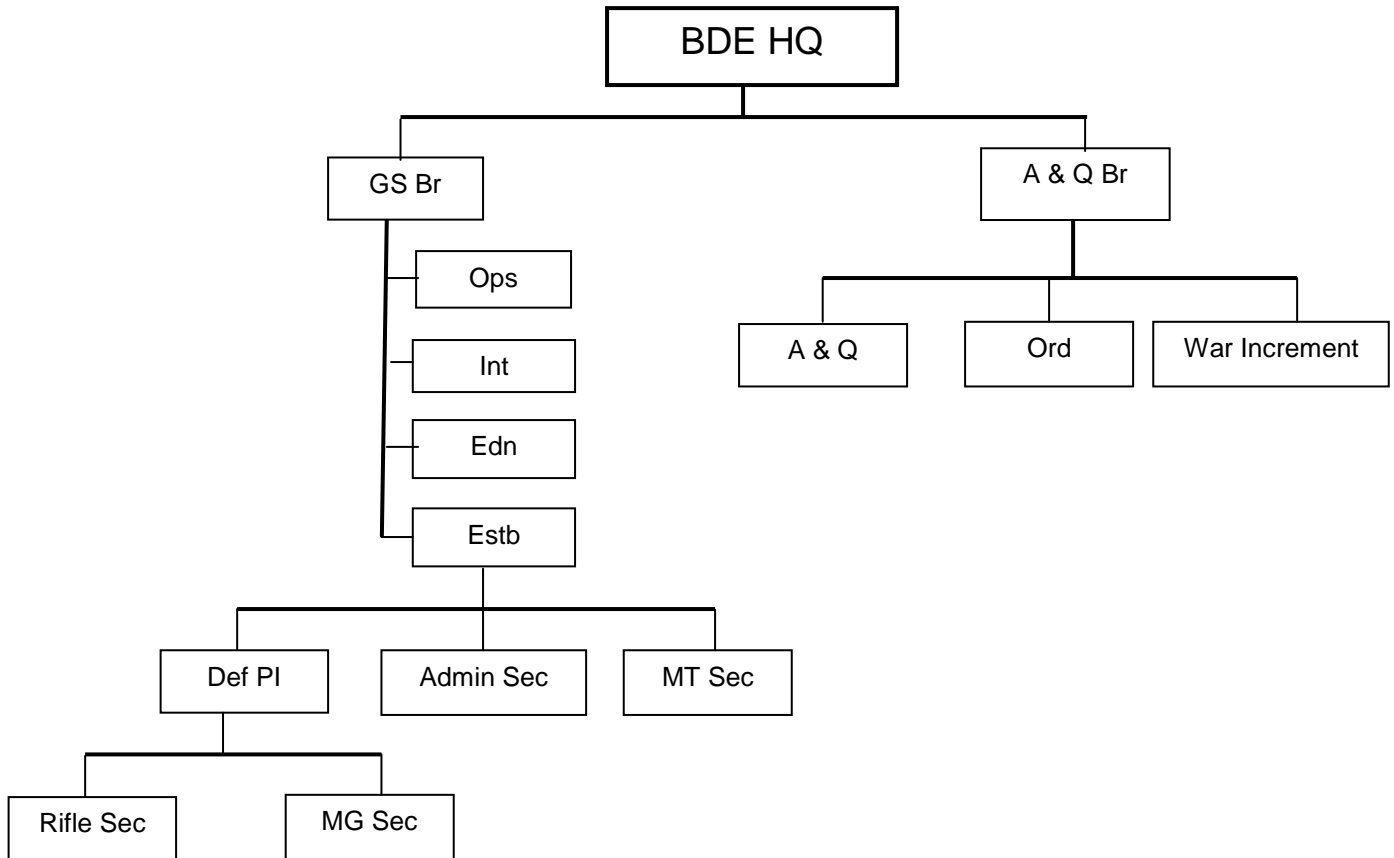
**ORGANISATION OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS**





**ORGANISATION OF ARMY HQ INF DIV**

**ORGANISATION OF BDE HQ**



**TASK-3**

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ROLE AND ORGANISATION OF BANGLADESH NAVY**

**Introduction**

1. The sea is all around us. Three quarters of the Earth's surface are covered by water. Sea is a great international highway which can be used not only to carry trade and people but also to project power and influence for either peaceful or hostile motives. Maritime power is the ability to make use of the sea for political and economic purposes. To that end Bangladesh Navy has a significant role to play both in peace and war.

**Brief Background**

2. During the initial period of our liberation war, Navy personnel fought along with the Freedom Fighters. Later on, the nucleus of Navy was formed on 09 November 1971 as the naval arms of Bangladesh Forces. The BN as it exists today came into being in the early days of 1972. The Naval headquarters is in Dhaka and the country is divided into 4 areas each of these being commanded by an administrative or operational commander.

**Role of Bangladesh Navy**

3. The primary and secondary roles of BN are :

a. **Primary**

- (1) To maintain sovereignty over the territorial waters of Bangladesh.
- (2) To safeguard Bangladesh economic interests and exercise maritime control within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf.
- (3) To protect Bangladesh Shipping.
- (4) To organize, train and equip naval personnel to man and operate the ships and crafts to undertake the primary and secondary roles of BN.

b. **Secondary**

- (1) To assist the unit administration with disaster relief when requested.
- (2) To aid civil power. When called upon to do so, in the maintenance of law and order.
- (3). Fishery protection.
- (4) Patrolling of EEZ.
- (5) Anti-Smuggling operations.
- (6) Search and rescue at sea.

**Organization of BN**

4. Organization of BN is shown in the Annex 'A' to this task.

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graph TD; CNS[Chief of the Naval Staff] --> NS[Naval Secretary]; CNS --> NL[Naval Law Department]; CNS --> DA[Drafting Authority]; CNS --> NDA[NDA]; CNS --> STCNS[Secretary to CNS]; CNS --> AS[Asstt Secy to CNS]; CNS --> FCNS[Flag to CNS]; CNS --> OB[Operation Branch ACNS (O)]; CNS --> PSB[Personal Service Branch ACNS (P)]; CNS --> MB[Material Branch ACNS (M)]; CNS --> LB[Logistic Branch ACNS (LOG)]; CNS --> AA[Admin Authority Dhaka]; CNS --> COMBAN[COMBAN]; CNS --> COMCHIT[COMCHIT]; CNS --> COMKHUL[COMKHUL]; CNS --> CSD[CSD];
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The organizational chart of the Chief of the Naval Staff (CNS) is structured as follows:

- Chief of the Naval Staff**
  - Naval Secretary
  - Naval Law Department
  - Drafting Authority
  - NDA
  - Secretary to CNS
  - Asstt Secy to CNS
  - Flag to CNS
  - Operation Branch ACNS (O)
  - Personal Service Branch ACNS (P)
  - Material Branch ACNS (M)
  - Logistic Branch ACNS (LOG)
  - Admin Authority Dhaka
  - COMBAN
  - COMCHIT
  - COMKHUL
  - CSD

**TASK-4**

**ORGANISATION, FUNCTIONS OF MOD AND AFD AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP**  
**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (MOD)**

**Functions**

1. Defence of Bangladesh.
2. Defence Services of Bangladesh and Armed Forces attached to or operating with any of the Armed Forces of Bangladesh excluding planning, coordination and arrangement of mobilization of the Defence Services on declaration of national emergency/war and coordination and control of the activities of the Defence Services when deployed in aid of civil administration.
3. Army, Naval and Air Force Works.
4. Production of cypher documents.
5. International Red Cross and Geneva Conventions in so far as these affect belligerents.
6. Gallantry awards and decorations in respect of forces under its control.
7. Military Lands and Cantonments.
8. Meteorological observations.
9. Pardons, reprieves and respites, etc, of all personnel belonging to armed forces.
10. National Services and Bangladesh National Cadet Corps (BNCC).
11. Matters relating to Cadet College.
12. Matters relating to Space Research and Remote Sensing Organisation (SPARSO).
13. Civil Services paid from Defence Estimates.
14. Hydrographic surveys and preparation of navigational charts (excluding Hydrographic surveys in the inland water of Bangladesh and preparation of charts for inland navigation).
15. Survey of Bangladesh.
16. Matters relating to Muktiyoddaha Cell :
  - a. Rehabilitation of freedom fighters through implementation of scheme at Upazila level on co-operative basis.

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- a. Training of freedom fighters in different trade and at appropriate level commensurate with the national requirements.
- b. Providing freedom fighters with jobs in various Government, Autonomous and Semi-autonomous bodies and abroad.
- c. Development and establishment, through planning and research of various trades and rural based industries with a view to rehabilitating the freedom fighters.
- d. Preparation of gazetted list of genuine freedom fighters in consultation with the Bangladesh Muktiyoddha Sangshad.
- e. To enquire into and resolve other miscellaneous problems of freedom fighters.

17. Deal with matters related to Muktiyoddha Kalyan Trust in co-operation with various Ministries.

18. Liaison with international organisations and matters relating to treaties and agreements with other countries and world bodies relating to subjects allotted to this Ministry.

19. All laws on subjects allotted to this Ministry.

20. Inquires and statistics on any of the subjects allotted to this Ministry.

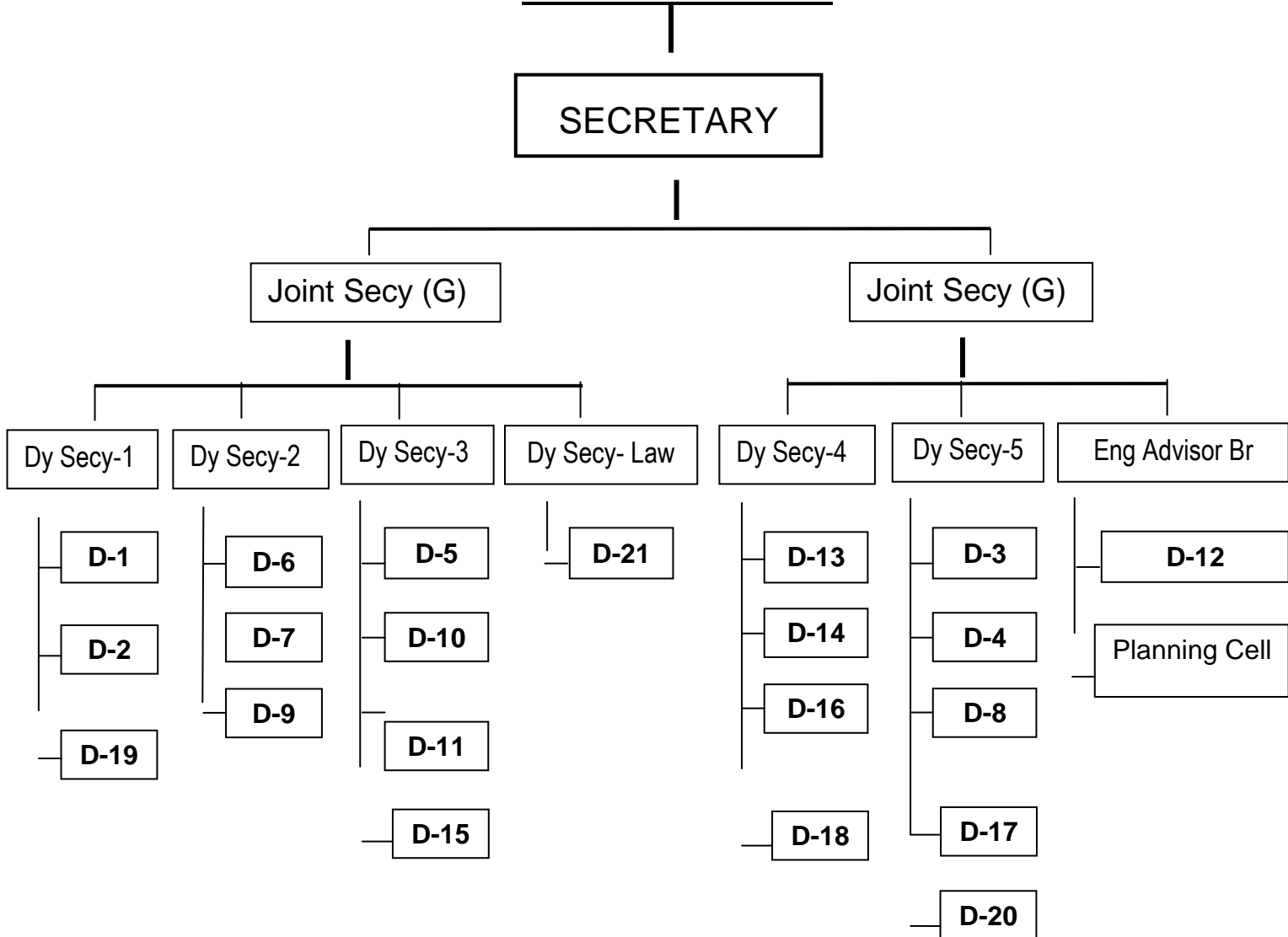
21. Fees in respect of any of the subjects allotted to this Ministry except fees taken in courts.

22. Budget legal and statutory matters of the Armed Forces.

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**ORGANISATION CHART OF MOD**

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**



**ARMED FORCES DIVISION (AFD)**

**Functions**

1. To prepare Defence Policy, plan and monitor treaty Commitments.
2. To plan, co-ordinate and arrange mobilisation of the Defence Services, para-military and Auxiliary Forces on declaration of National Emergency/War.
3. To co-ordinate and control the activities of Defence Services when deployed in Aid of Civil Power.
4. To prepare procurement policy for the Defence Services.
5. To plan and co-ordinate all joint services training operation administration and logistics.
6. To co-ordinate and control the activities, except budget, legal and statutory matters of inter services organisations.
7. To co-ordinate all Inter Services sports/games, protocol and ceremonial functions.
8. All types of official visits and courses abroad by the Defence Services persons.
9. Foreign Military delegation.
10. Industries concerned with war-like stores, ordinance factories, manufacture of arms, Fire arms ammunitions and explosives.
11. Welfare of ex-service men.
12. Defence Academies, Staff Colleges and higher military training within and outside Bangladesh.
13. To maintain close liaison between the Civil Administration and the Defence Services in performing the above mentioned responsibilities.

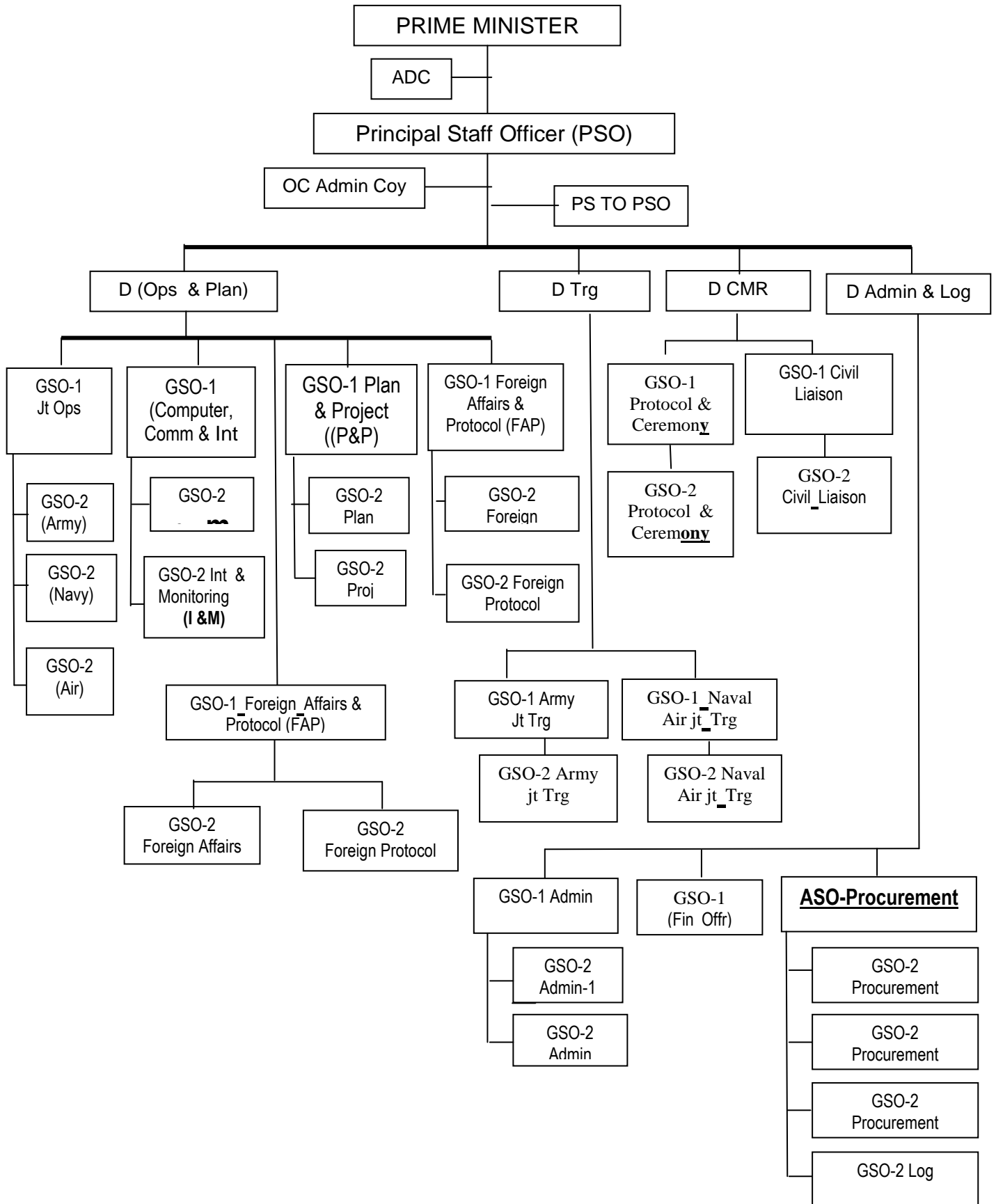


14. All appointments to the posts of Colonel or equivalent and above in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

**Relations between MOD and AFD**

15. The responsibilities and functions of both MOD and AFD are mainly relating to armed forces affairs as it reveals from above enumerations. But there are differences in terms of their organizational structure, areas of responsibilities and jurisdiction. AFD is mainly manned by officers and men from three services and is headed by a PSO of the rank of Major General who is responsible to the Hon'ble Prime Minister. MOD is normally manned by ministerial staff and civilian bureaucrat which is headed by a Secretary to the govt. The Secretary of MOD is responsible to the Minister for Defence.

**ORGANIZATION OF ARMED FORCES DIVISION (AFD)**



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### **TASK-5** **INTER SERVICE ORGANISATION (ISO)**

1. **General.** Inter service organisations are mainly manned by officers and men from three Services (army, navy and air force). The organisations are directly under MOD. Their functions are relating to the activities and interests of the Services. A brief out line of the inter services organisations are discussed below.

#### **Bangladesh University of Professionals.**

2. **Brief History.** Establishment of a university for the armed forces educational and training institutes was a long felt need. National security, war strategy, medical, engineering and technology related to higher studies are in high demand at present. To keep pace and to be at par with the fast developing world, the national higher studies, research enabling modern knowledge and creating scope for education and studies are the obligations to be fulfilled. In order to expand and integrate the existing educational and training institutes of the armed forces, they were needed to be brought under a single umbrella or authority. Thereby, the establishment of 'Bangladesh University of Professionals,' (BUP) took place in that process and came in to being as 30th public university of Bangladesh on 05 June 2008. BUP is a unique public university run by the armed forces with upholding the motto "EXCELLENCE THROUGH KNOWLEDGE". The youngest university is confident in furthering the knowledge in the field of national security, technology and modern science to achieve the desired human resources development of the country.

3. **Mission and Capabilities.** The aim of BUP is to impart higher education in the field of national security, operations of war, medical, engineering and technology with a view to acquire and maintain the equivalence of progressive modern world standard of knowledge in the scientific field and there by creating a scope for studies and research under a single university (BUP) for the educational and training institutes of the armed forces where both military and civil students can pursue their career.

#### 4. **Affiliated Institutions/Academy/School.**

- a. National Defence College (NDC).
- b. Defence Services Command & Staff College (DSCSC)
- c. Military Institute of Science and Technology (MIST).
- d. Director General of Forces Intelligence (DGFI).
- e. Director General of Defence Purchase (DGDP).
- f. Director General of Medical Services (DGMS).
- g. Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC).
- h. Inter Services Selection Board (ISSB).
- j. Bangladesh Armed Services Board (BASB).
- k. Sena Kalyan Sangstha (SKS).
- l. Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT).
- m. Bangladesh Institute of International Strategic Studies (BIISS).

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### **National Defence College (NDC).**

5. **Brief History.** The Bangladesh National Defence College (NDC) was established following a decision of the Governing Body of the Defence Services Command and Staff College (DSCSC) on 07 December 1996. The Honourable Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for the campus on 10 January 1998 in Mirpur Cantonment, at the previous site of the Military Museum. Meanwhile, the First Course commenced on 10 January 1999 at the premises of DSCSC. A 3-member British Defence Advisory Team assisted in structuring the National Defence Course. The purpose built campus of the College was inaugurated on 22 November 2000, on the day of the Second Course's Graduation Ceremony. Now the College runs two courses; National Defence Course (NDC) and Armed Forces War Course (AFWC). The First Armed Forces War Course commenced on 10 January 2001.

6. **Mission.** The National Defence College is Dedicated to be the Premier National Centre of Excellence on Security, Strategic and Development Studie

### 7. **Objective**

- a. To Educate and Train Selected Senior Armed Forces and Civil Services Officers at Operational and Strategic Level of National Security and Development
- b. To Focus on Long Term National Security and Development Issues and Suggest Appropriate National Response
- c. To Support the National Agencies in Policy Making on Security and Development Matters
- d. To Support the Armed forces on Strategic and Operational Level Planning of Warfare
- e. To Strengthen Civil - Military Relation in Bangladesh. To Strengthen Military to Military Cooperation in the Region and Beyond

### **Defence Services Command & Staff College (DSCSC)**

8. **Brief History.** Defence Services Command and Staff College is a prime military institution of Bangladesh Armed Forces. Established in December 1977, DSCSC provides professional military education to selected mid-career officers of the three services and prepares them for assumption of increasing responsibilities both in command and staff appointment. Here officers from the Army, Navy and the Air Force from home and abroad study in a joint environment operation of war encompassing Land, Air and Maritime forces. The College is well acclaimed internationally as a centre of excellence for study on subjects of contemporary military interest, and has so far graduated over 2291 officer including 475 from 30 different countries.

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9. **Mission.** DSCSC conducts staff courses designed to develop the professional knowledge and understanding of selected mid-career officers of the three Services in order to prepare them for the assumption of increasing responsibilities both on the staff and in command.

10. **Capabilities.** The College is capable of running following staff courses:

- a. Army Staff Course (9 Syndicates)
- b. Naval Staff Course (2 Syndicates)
- c. Air Staff Course (3 Syndicates).

11. **Course Objectives**

a. **Joint Service.** The following broad objectives are sought for:

- (1) Communicate effectively both orally and in writing.
- (2) Research information, solve problems logically and make sound decisions.
- (3) Understand the principles of command, leadership and management as applicable to the armed forces.
- (4) Understand the outline structure, general capabilities, roles and training policy of the Bangladesh Armed Forces.
- (5) Understand the main issues governing Bangladesh national policy, with particular reference to defence.
- (6) Analyse and understand the main international, strategic, political and economic issues which are of interest to Bangladesh with special reference to South Asian Affairs.
- (7) Understand the principles of war and the basic concepts of military strategy.
- (8) Understand the basic principles and techniques of joint service operations.
- (9) Understand the principles of UN peacekeeping operations.
- (10) Understand the basic principles of land, sea and air warfare.
- (11) Understand the basic principles of counter-insurgency operations.
- (12) Understand the basic principles and mechanism involved in disaster management operations and the role the armed forces can play in aid of civil administration.
- (13) Familiarize with NBC Warfare and various NBC protective measures. Understand the process of defence policy formulation.

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### b. **Army Staff Course.**

- (1) Understand the role, organization and capability of Bangladesh Army.
- (2) Understand and apply the functions of command and staff in peace and war.
- (3) Understand and apply the principles and techniques involved in the employment of land forces in all phases of conventional war.
- (4) Understand the principles and techniques of providing logistics in peace and war.
- (5) Understand the application of the principles of counter-insurgency operations.
- (6) Understand the principles and applications of training policy, techniques and procedures

### c. **Naval Staff Course**

- (1) Understand the role, organization and capability of Bangladesh Navy and the maritime infrastructure of Bangladesh.
- (2) Understand the structure and roles of regional navies and maritime forces.
- (3) Understand the basic concepts of maritime strategy.
- (4) Understand the basic principles of conduct of each area of maritime operations.

### d. **Air Staff Course**

- (1) Explain the role, organization and capability of Bangladesh Air Force.
- (2) Understand the principles of air power and their application in peace and war.
- (3) Describe roles including operational procedures of air forces.
- (4) Understand BAF training policy and procedures.
- (5) Make an appreciation of the operational, training, engineering and logistic organizations required in peace and war.
- (6) Obtain a working knowledge of international law and its impact on air operations.
- (7) Understand the methods formulating force requirements and the associated financial planning and equipment process, as they affect air forces with special reference to BAF.

**Military Institute of Science and Technology (MIST)**

12. **Brief History.** Military Institute of Science and Technology (MIST), the pioneer Technical Institutes of Armed Forces, started its journey from 19 April 1998. It was the visionary leadership of the Honourable Prime Minister of People's Republic of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina to establish a Technical Institute of Armed Forces. Accordingly, the Honourable Prime Minister, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina unveiled the Foundation Plaque on 19 April 1998. MIST is located at Mirpur Cantonment, which is on the northwest of Dhaka City. Mirpur Cantonment is well known to be as an Education Village of Bangladesh Armed Forces, a hub of knowledge for military and civil professionals. First Academic Program at MIST was launched on 31 January 1999 with the maiden batch of Civil Engineering (CE). The pioneer batch comprised of only military students. Computer Science & Engineering (CSE) Program got underway from February 2000. Following those Programs, Electrical, Electronic & Communication Engineering (EECE) and Mechanical Engineering (ME) Programs including induction of Civil Students (both male and female) to various disciplines started from the session 2002-2003. Aeronautical Engineering (AE) program started at MIST from Academic Session 2008-2009. Foreign students from Sri Lanka were admitted for the first time in the same Academic Session. Presently students from Maldives, Palestine and Afghanistan are also studying different Engineering Programs in five Engineering Departments. MIST enters into the domain of "Online Admission System" since 06 Sep 2010. It was inaugurated by Major General Tarique Ahmed Siddique, rcds, psc (Retd), Defence Adviser to the Honourable Prime Minister. MIST envisages creating facilities for military as well as civil students from home and abroad dedicated to pursue standard curriculum leading to Graduation Degree. As an Institution without any gender biasness, MIST is already on steady stride upholding its motto "Technology for Advancement". MIST remains committed to contributing to the wider spectrum of National Educational Arena and play a significant role in the development of Human Resources and ardently pursuing its goal to grow into a "Centre of Excellence".

13. **Mission.** The aim of MIST is to conduct undergraduate and post graduate courses on various disciplines of engineering.

14. **Objectives.** The objectives of MIST are as follows:

- a. To establish a prestigious academic institute for studies in different fields of engineering and technology for military personnel and civil officials/ students of home and abroad at degree and post graduate levels.
- b. To organize courses on military science, technology and management in various arenas of interest.
- c. To hold examinations and confer certificates of diplomas/degrees, other academic distinctions, to and on persons who have persuaded a course of study and have passed examinations conducted by the institute.
- d. To confer research degrees, award fellowship, scholarship, exhibition, prizes, medals and honorary degrees to persons who have carried out research works under conditions as prescribed in the MIST regulations.

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- e. To establish teaching Divisions (Div), Departments (Dept), Centers, Faculties etc and to make necessary arrangements for their maintenance/ management/ administration.
- f. To make provisions for advisory, research and consultation service including supervision, material testing and to enter into suitable agreement with any persons/organizations for this purpose.
- g. To co-operate with Universities/ Technical Institutions (both military and civil) including memoranda of understanding at home and abroad, in the manner and purpose as the institute may determine.
- h. To do such other acts, related to above-mentioned objectives, as may be required in order to expand the objectives of the institute.

15. **Capabilities.** The Capabilities of MIST are as follows:

- a. To conduct under-graduate programs leading to B.Sc degrees in the following disciplines:
  - (1) Civil Engineering (CE).
  - (2) Computer Science and Engineering (CSE).
  - (3) Electrical, Electronic & Communication Engineering (EECE).
  - (4) Mechanical Engineering (ME).
  - (5) Aeronautical Engineering (AE)
- b. To conduct programs in Management (Mgt) including BBA and MBA and in any other discipline as necessity arise.
- c. To conduct Post Graduate/ Masters Program whenever appropriate.
- d. To conduct diploma courses in Surveying & Mapping.
- e. To conduct diploma and certificate courses in Computer Science & Engineering.
- f. To conduct professional advanced courses.

### **Directorate General of Forces Intelligence**

16. The Directorate General of Forces Intelligence (DGFI) is the main [military intelligence](#) outfit, responsible for intelligence gathering for all military purposes. The DGFI also includes subdivisions specifically serving the [Bangladeshi Army](#), the [Bangladeshi Navy](#) and the [Bangladeshi Air Force](#), but the agency itself is distinct and unified for all military intelligence functions. It is also responsible for policing the ranks within the services in light of Bangladesh's history of [military coups](#). It is headed by a Major General.



**Directorate General of Defence Purchase**

17. **History.** There was a purchase wing of Director of Defence Purchase (DDP) of the then Pakistan near Dhaka Cantonment. After independence in 1971 DGDP started its odyssey in humble way. The 07 (seven) Bangladeshi employees of the then DDP wing in Dhaka formed a nucleus and have started the job of DDP. Few Bangladeshi (five) also came back from Pakistan and joined in DDP. At this time, DDP had been working as adhoc basis. On 08 January 1972, under a memorandum of Ministry of Defence, DDP formed officially and started function from combined workshop which was located at Dhaka Cantonment. During that time, DDP was accommodated at building number 202 and 208 in combined workshop in Dhaka Cantonment. On 09 November 1972, DDP was formed and had started job from a tin shed building which is located near Jahangir gate MP Check Post. On 13 January 1973, DDP was relocated to Cantonment Bazar in Dhaka Cantonment. Directorate General of Defence Purchase in short DGDP became the new name of the then DDP on 30 March 1976. On 19 April 1977, DGDP again relocated to 110/A Banani which was known as the house of Monaem Khan (the Ex Governor of East Pakistan). DGDP relocated herself at present location near Mohakhali in 1981. With the increase of work volume, DGDP was re-structured under the order of Ministry of Defence on 29 May 1997 and since then she is performing her job satisfactorily.

18. **Mission.** To effect purchases of defence stores and material from indigenous sources and abroad against demands of the three services and other defence organizations and disposal of surplus serviceable, obsolete and obsolescent stores.

19. **Functions.** Functions of DGDP are given below:

- a. Procurement of defence stores indented by three Services Headquarters and other Defence Organizations.
- b. Disposal of surplus serviceable/repairable, obsolete and obsolescent defence stores.
- c. Liaison with three Services Headquarters, National Board of Revenue, Financial Controller (Defence Purchase), Financial Controllers of three Services, Sadharan Bima Corporation and other concerned organisations in connection with the defence procurement.
- d. Liaison with Embassies / High Commissions of Bangladesh abroad in connection with defence procurement.
- e. Liaison with capability of defence oriented local industries / manufacturers.
- f. Render advice to Prime Minister's Office, Armed Forces Division regarding policy of defence procurement.

### **Directorate General of Medical Services**

20. The Directorate General of Medical Services (DGMS) is headed by an officer of the rank of Major General from Army Medical Core. The responsibility of this organisation is to procure medical equipment, medicine and render and supervise, inspect the medical services of army, navy and air forces.

### **Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC)**

21. **History.** The academic activities of Armed Forces Medical College commenced through induction of 56 medical cadets on 20 June 1999. The college is affiliated to University of Dhaka and recognized by Bangladesh Medical & Dental Council (BMDC). So far 9 batches of total 493 students have been inducted. The students of First 3 batches have already become doctor and the 2nd batch completed their internship training in CMH Dhaka. Remaining batches are progressing as per the schedule. The admission is based on merit keeping in conformity with Government order. The aim of Armed Forces Medical College is to train two groups of specially selected candidates called AMC cadets and AFMC cadets respectively for five academic years according to the syllabus laid down by Bangladesh Medical and Dental Council (BMDC) for MBBS degree to be conferred by the Bangladesh University of Professionals ( BUP), Bangladesh and to create a cadre of high quality career doctors for the Armed Forces as well as the nation.

22. **Objective.** The objectives of Armed Forces Medical College are:

- a. To teach biomedical sciences traditionally required for medical graduates to meet the responsibilities of providing preventive as well as curative health care to the people of Bangladesh.
- b. To produce well disciplined, self motivated and dedicated doctors imbued with the spirit of devotion of duty, kindness, tolerance, patience and compassion.
- c. To impart those aspects of basic military training as are required to turn each cadets into a highly disciplined, physically and mentally fit, morally and ethically upright and professionally dedicated medical graduates capable of providing health care services in adverse physical and psychosocial environment both in and outside the country and during war and peace.
- d. To instil a wide knowledge of the social and economic condition of Bangladesh with a view to imbuing them the beliefs, values and ideals of the nation.
- e. To inspire development of essential character qualities, strong sense of righteousness and a basic desire to serve the suffering humanity.

### **Inter Services Selection Board.**

23. **History.** After the independence of Bangladesh, necessity was felt about setting up of a selection board for selecting officer for the Armed Forces. Firstly army took the initiative and accordingly Army Selection Board was formed in 1974. Similarly candidates for Bangladesh Navy and Bangladesh Air Force also used to be selected by respective

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services headquarters by different boards. Subsequently, combining all the selection boards, Inter Services Selection Board (ISSB) came into being in 1976. Since its inception, ISSB's main task is to select candidates for the Armed Forces of Bangladesh.

24. **Mission and Objective.** The mission of ISSB is to select potential officers for the Armed Forces of Bangladesh. The function of this organisation is the selection of cadets and flights cadets for Bangladesh army, navy and air forces. This organisation is headed by an officer of the rank of Brigadier who is known as president, ISSB.

### **Bangladesh Armed Services Board**

25. This organisation is manned by both serving and retired members of three Services. The function of this organisation is to deal with the welfare matters of the members of the armed forces. This organisation maintaining an office almost in every district of the Country.

### **Sena Kalyan Sangstha**

26. **Background History.** Sena Kalyan Sangstha (SKS) started its journey as Post War Services Reconstruction Fund. It is raised out of funds built up during World War-II by the Government contributing taka two for each Combatant Soldier per month. The money was to be spent on their rehabilitation in civil life when they would be demobilized after the War. After the Indo-Pak partition it was renamed as Fauji Foundation. The then East Pakistan's share amounted to Tk. 52.22 lac. Out of this amount the Government spent Tk. 3.50 lacs on a building in Motijheel Commercial Area in Dhaka and sum of Tk. 1.50 lacs was given to Headquarters 14 Division for spending on the rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen. Instead of keeping the remaining fund in banks and in Government Securities it was decided to invest the money in industry, which promised higher returns. Fauji Foundation, East Pakistan made a modest start in the industrial field in mid sixties. In 1967-68 its industrial investment stood at Tk. 24.00 lacs and in 1969-70 it grew to Tk. 2.40 crores. In 1971 Fauji Foundation investment was limited to Fauji Chatkal at Ghorashal, Dhaka, Fauji Flour Mill at Chittagong, a three storied building on 1.3 bigas of land in Motijheel Commercial Area where the present Sena Kalyan Bhaban has been constructed and shares in Bangladesh Lamps Limited, Bangladesh Electric Industries (Philips) and British American Tobacco (Bangladesh) Company Limited. After the independence of Bangladesh Fauji Foundation emerged as Sena Kalyan Sangstha (SKS). It was officially renamed as Sena Kalyan Sangstha on 01 July 1972. It is a trust devoted to the Welfare of released, retired and discharged personnel of Armed Forces and their dependents who are the citizen of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

27. **Vision.** To serve the entire community of the retired armed forces personnel by generating maximum profit through commercial ventures utilizing its resources efficiently and distributing the profit by a wide range of welfare activities, while focusing on future growth in a sustainable manner for broader range of welfare.

28. **Mission.** To satisfy customers with superior quality products, services and values, providing an attractive return to the organization, through sustained and high quality growth for increased welfare of the beneficiaries.

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29. **Functions.** The SKS is a self-financing welfare organization dedicated for the welfare of ex-Armed Forces Personnel & their beneficiaries. Besides, it renders remarkable service to the nation by producing quality consumer goods, providing employment to the people of different classes. Because of the indomitable spirit, firm determination, efficient management and sincere efforts by all members and contributes in the national income by depositing a fairly large amount of taxes in the Government treasury. With successive better achievement since its inception, the Sangstha has been marching towards progress and prosperity gradually and steadily. In this "Perfectly Competitive Market" scenario where almost every firm/industry is producing homogeneous products, we are proud to be one of them and are optimistic that the year 2010 will provide us opportunities for doing our best. Let the year 2010 bring happiness and prosperity for all of us.

### **Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training**

30. **Background History.** The Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT) is a prestigious institute of Bangladesh dedicated to training of peacekeepers for employment in all types of UNPSO (UN Peace Support Operations). This institute fulfils the requirement of UNDPKO as per General Assembly resolution which outlines 'the necessity and responsibility of every nation to train their armed forces before any deployment'.

a. **Bangladesh in Peace Support Operations.** Bangladesh started its peace keeping journey by contributing a group of officers to UNIIMOG in 1988. This was followed by another observer group sent to Namibia in 1989. After a very successful participation of a Bangladeshi contingent in Gulf War in 1990, a battalion strength contingent was sent for the first time to UNIKOM in 1993. Since then Bangladesh never hesitated in responding any UN call for peace support operation.

b. **Training for Peace Support Operations (PSO).** Soldiers are basically trained to fight wars. As such it's a daunting challenge to 'train regular troops for Peace Support Operations' under UN banner. The 2nd Secretary General His Excellency Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld albeit mentioned "PEACEKEEPING IS NOT A JOB FOR SOLDIER'S BUT ONLY SOLDIERS CAN DO IT". UNDPKO therefore emphasised for appropriate training of the peacekeepers which up till now remains the responsibility of the member states. At this backdrop, Peace Keeping Operation Training Centre (in short PKOTC) was raised here on 24 June 1999 with a view to training our officers and men prior to their deployment in mission.

c. **From PKOTC to BIPSOT - A Step Ahead.** During 90s, peace support operations were re-evaluated in the wake of changing dimensions of conflicts, which were mostly intra-state and ethnical in nature. Mr Brahimi's report of October 2001 paved the way for a new approach to peace support operations for effectively coping with the emerging complex situations. The recommendations of Brahimi's report were incorporated into our training curricula, which required certain changes and

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review of the then training modalities. PKOTC was hence remodelled to accommodate these changes; its scope was widened, newer dimensions were addressed and training aspects of all types of Peace Support Operations were incorporated. Eventually, the institution was renamed as BIPSOT in 2002. Gradually, through hard work and utmost dedication, BIPSOT emerged as one of the premier Peace Keeping Centres in this region which is globally recognized.

31. **Mission.** The mission of BIPSOT is to impart specialized training to potential peacekeepers on UN peace operations.

32. **Objective.**

- a. To develop a faculty of research on peace and conflict studies.
- b. To establish an institute of international standard to provide tactical/operational level of peace support training.

33. **Capabilities.**

- a. To conduct courses for officers' on regular basis to prepare them as Observer and Staff Officer in UN assignment.
- b. Conduct courses for officers and men who should be able to work as contingent members in UN deployment.
- c. Conduct sub unit/unit level group training exercises/maneuver exercise on Peace Support Operation (PSO) at local/multinational level.
- d. Organizing / Sponsoring UN seminar / conference at national and international level.
- e. Conduct UN packages at various training institutions of home and abroad when requested as Mobile Training Assistance Team.
- f. Provide training assistance on PSO to Civil Police and any other peace support partners when requested.
- g. To facilitate research on peace and conflict studies, award fellowship mid honorary degree

### **Bangladesh Institute of International Strategic Studies**

34. **Background History.** Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BISS) is a statutory and autonomous institution established on 25 June, 1978 by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Institute was established with aim of the undertaking and promoting research and deliberation on international affairs, security and developmental issues. The Institute is also expected to advance knowledge

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and understanding of contemporary international and strategic issues in national and regional perspectives. The Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies Ordinance, 1984, ordinance No. XXVII of 1984 defines the objectives, functions and organizational structure of the Institute. The general guidance and superintendence of the affairs of the Institute are vested in a Board of Governors, headed by the Chairman (appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh) and consisting of Secretaries of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Finance, the Principal Staff Officer (PSOs) of the three services of Armed Forces, academics and professionals. The Director General of the Institute is the Member-Secretary of the Board.

35. **Functions.** The Director General is the Chief Executive of BIIS who is appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. He directs and coordinates all research and administrative activities of the Institute. The Administrative Wing, headed by a Deputy Director (Administration), and the Library and Documentation Centre, headed by a Deputy Director (Library and Documentation) of the Institute are the two other important wings providing support services and valuable inputs to research pursuits of the Institute. The research activities of the Institute are carried out by the Research Faculty consisting of a team of full-time researchers with varied social sciences background. An officer of the Armed Forces, usually of the rank of Colonel, is also deputed to the Institute to undertake research in the fields of defence related studies. The Institute is organized along territorial and functional distribution of Divisions and Desks. There are five divisions in the Research Faculty and each division is headed by a Research Director. Divisions are:

- a. Defence Studies
- b. Non-traditional Security Studies
- c. International Studies
- d. Strategic Studies
- e. Peace and Conflict Studies

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## **TASK-6**

### **ORGANISATION ROLE AND TASK OF PARA-MILITARY/AUXILIARY FORCES IN BANGLADESH BORDER GUARD OF BANGLADESH (BGB)**

#### **Background**

1. Border Guard of Bangladesh as it is known by all today is primarily a para Military force which has a proud heritage of two centuries. During these two centuries the name of this organisation has changed many a times. After the war of liberation it was renamed from East Pakistan Rifles to Bangladesh Rifles and was reorganised to meet the present day requirements. It is entrusted with sacred tasks of guarding the nation's frontiers on a strict 24 hours vigil. This is achieved through physical domination by border patrols and observation posts from Border Out post located near the border. The entire length of the Border is about 4,42.7 kilo-metres of which 4,156 kilometres with India and rest 271 kilo-metres with Myanmar. This boundary runs through plain terrain in most of the places except in Chittagong Hill Tracts. The border is demarcated by border pillars except where it runs through river or canal. The total number of demarcating main pillars are 1,627, which starts as number one pillar at Satkhira and ends as number one pillar at Satkhira. Total number of all types of demarcating pillars are 20,642. There are places where the pillars have separated even a family homestead and there exist no "no-mans-land", because people live just on the zero line.

2. This force took part in many military operations including the First and Second World War. During pre-independence of Bangladesh this force had fought successfully a number of border skirmishes. One of the commander of this force Major Tofael was awarded NISHAN-E-HAIDER, the highest military operational award of Pakistan at Laksmipur Operation. During the war of liberation this force fought side by side with armed forces and the peoples of Bangladesh and earned 142 gallantry awards including two Bir Shrestha, the highest military award.

#### **Origin and Evolution of Border Guard of Bangladesh**

3. The unfolding saga of the Rifles history is enriched with countless adventures of extreme dare and courage. The 200 years old story can be briefly divided into following phases of evolution.

a. **Ramgarh Local Battalion – (1795-1860).** “The Frontier Protection Force” was formed in 1794 by East India Company. It was renamed as Ramgarh Local Battalion in 1795. This Battalion was formed to suppress the insurgents in Ramgarh area.

b. **Frontier Guards – (1861-1890).** The Ramgarh Local Battalion was re-organised in 1861. The regular and non-regular police force of Eastern Zone was inducted in the erstwhile Ramgarh Local Battalion to beef up its personnel. The new organised force was named as, “Frontier Guards”. In 1861 its strength was 1454. This experienced and trained force was mainly employed to suppress the Lussai rebels in 1871.

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- c. **Bengal Military Police – (1891-1919).** The Frontier Guards was re-organised and re-armed with modern weapon “Breach Loaded Rifle” in 1891. It was named as Bengal Military Police and became a Battalion with four companies under command of an European Subedar. The four companies were located, at Dhaka, Bhagalpur, Dhumka and Gangtok.
- d. **Eastern Frontier Rifles – (1920-1946).** To reorganise this organisation, its strength was raised and re-named as, “Eastern Frontier Rifles” in 1920. Main task of this force was to protect the border as well as remain ready to render services for internal security duties.
- e. **East Pakistan Rifles – (1947-1971).** After the partition of Indian sub-continent in 1947, “Eastern Frontier Rifles” was re-grouped and re-named as East Pakistan Rifles. A group of metropolitan armed police of Calcutta, a good number of Bangalees and about 1000 ex soldiers of West Pakistan were merged into this force. Officers were employed from Army. Later on about three thousand Bangalees were recruited and employed in East Pakistan Rifles. In 1958, the strength of East Pakistan Rifles was increased and employed for border protection and anti-smuggling duties. Total strength of East Pakistan Rifles was 13,454 on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1971.
- f. **Bangladesh Rifles – (1972).** In the history of Liberation War, East Pakistan Rifles did make its contribution expected by the people of Bangladesh. After independence it was re-named as Bangladesh Rifles in 1972.
- g. **Border Guard of Bangladesh- (2011).** After the sad incidence of 25<sup>th</sup> February 2009 the name of the Bangladesh Rifles has been changed to Border Guard Bangladesh. Keeping the organisational structure same only the name and the uniform was changed from February 2011.

### **Mission, Role and Capabilities**

- 4. **Mission.** To protect the border of Bangladesh and prevent smuggling and to come under operational control of the Army during emergency/war.
- 5. **Roles.**
  - a. Protection of borders, persons and properties in border areas.
  - b. Anti-smuggling measures.
  - c. Assisting Police in the maintenance of internal security.
  - d. To collect and disseminate border intelligence and provide early warning of enemy moves/concentrations.
  - e. To come under operational control of the Army in an emergency.



6. **Capabilities of BGB Battalion**

- a. Defend an assigned area of responsibility.
- b. To protect flanks while an operation being carried out by Army,.
- c. To provide a 'fire base' for offensive by Army.
- d. To launch limited attack.

**Outline Organisation**

7. Border Guard of Bangladesh is organised to meet its peace and war time requirements. There are presently Rifles Battalions under 12 Sectors. Each Sector has 3 to 5 Rifles Battalions depend' on the task and area of responsibility. Headquarters Border Guard of Bangladesh located at Peelkhana is designed to plan and execute operation, logistic and training of Border Guard of Bangladesh. Sectors function reasonably in the line of an infantry 1 Brigade. The Rifle Battalion is organised more or less in the line of Infantry Battalion and are equipped al-most at par. Apart from these operational elements there is a Static Signal Sector at Peelkhana. It is responsible for maintaining both ways communication network up to the Border Out Post.

8. A brief run down on the different Directorates and Branches of Headquarters Border Guard of Bangladesh :

- a. **Operations & Training Directorate.** This Directorate mainly looks after the operations, training, intelligence, anti-smuggling and staff duties. It formulates training policy and supervises its implementation for the Border Guard of Bangladesh personnel through out the year.
- b. **Administrative Directorate.** The main duties of this Directorate are to provide necessary administrative backup such as procurements and disbursements of all types of equipments, arms and munitions including ration.
- c. **Communication Directorate.** This Directorate is responsible for establishing communication networks from Border Guard of Bangladesh Headquarters down to Border Out Post. They provide signal centre facility along with line, wireless, crypto and fax upto sector and wireless communication up to battalion and Border Out Post.
- d. **Medical Directorate.** This Directorate is responsible for health and hygiene of Border Guard of Bangladesh personnel. One medical officer is posted in each Rifle battalion. There is a medical officer in each Sector Headquarters too. Besides these, there arc two hospitals, one is located in Rifles Training Centre and School at Baitul Izzat and another is in Dhaka. Required medical treatment normally received from local medical college or hospital. However, in case of evacuation of patients all cases are referred to BGB Hospital located at Peelkhana and thereafter we avail all possible medical facilities of nearby medical institutions and Hospital.

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e. **Maintenance and Construction Branch.** This branch is directly responsible to Deputy Director General of Border Guard of Bangladesh. Their main task and responsibilities are, planning, assessing and supervising all project works, construction and carry out repair and maintenance works throughout the year.

f. **Judge Advocate General Branch.**

(1) The head of this branch is the legal adviser to the Director General of BGB. This branch deals with legal matters pertaining to BGB act, rules regulation and all kinds of punishments. This branch also checks and scrutinises the legality of punishment awarded by different Commanders under BGB law.

(2) All the persons serving in BGB except those on secondment/deputation are subject to the following two Acts :

(a) Border Guard of Bangladesh Order - 1972.

(b) Border Guard of Bangladesh-(Special Provision)-Ordinance 1976.

(3) All the disciplinary cases in BGB are disposed of by these two Acts in the following ways :

(a) Special Court.

(b) Special Summary Court.

(c) Summary Trial.

(d) Administrative Action.

(4) As per BGB order 1972 all the powers are vested with DG BGB and he delegates his power to his under commands.

g. **Record Wing.** This wing located at Peelkhana, Dhaka and works under the direct supervision of DDG. It keeps records of all BGB personnel from their enrolment up to the time of retirement- Record wing maintains the duplicate sheet roll of all BGB personnel

h. **Accounts Branch.** Accounts Branch is directly controlled by DDG. He is assisted by two officers, one is the budget officer and the other accounts officer who are employed in BGB on deputation from Controller and Auditor General's office. Budget is received under the major head 124 BGB. DG BGB allots headwise fund to subordinate HQs/Branches. DG BGB has got full financial power and is empowered with re-appropriation of funds from one head to another except pay.

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j. **Rifles Security Unit.** Responsibility of this unit is to collect information on any security hazards involving men, material and information against this organisation. It is also responsible to collect, collate and disseminate operation intelligence with regard to internal and transfrontier activities.

k. **Sector.** There are 12 operational Sectors. These are Khulna, Kustia, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Comilla, Khagrachari, Rangamati, Chittagong, and Dhaka. Sectors Headquarters provide operational, administrative and logistics support to the under command units. It also co-ordinates efforts at the divisional administrative tier. The sector headquarters is responsible to Headquarters Border Guard of Bangladesh on all matters pertaining to its administration, operations and logistics, as well as welfare of its under command units or sub-units.

l. **Rifles Battalion.** The Rifle Battalions are deployed all along the international borders. These Battalions are more or less organised like an Infantry Battalion of the Army. The manpower of a Rifles Battalion is 826, which includes 5 Officers, 27 Junior Commissioned Officers and 794 other ranks.

m. **Border Out Post.** It is important to know a border out post, which is popularly known as BOP. To protect the entire border belt we have total 496 BOPs, 87 CIO Camps and 20 special camps, where our troops are physically deployed. Except the Battalion Headquarters all elements of Rifle Battalion are deployed in BOPs. A BOP is normally manned by a platoon minus strength. All BOPs where company and platoon Headquarters are co-located their strength is little more. Every BOP mandatory has to carry out patrolling by day and night along the border belt as well as within five miles from zero line within our territory.

n. **Rifles Training Centre and School (RTC & S).** It is the only training centre for BGB situated at Baitul Izzat in Chittagong District. The recruit training and all other courses manned for the BGB personnel are conducted in RTC & S.

### **Functions of Border Guard of Bangladesh**

9. **Border Protection.** This role is performed at Battalion/Company/BOP level as under:

- a. Inspect border pillar by regular patrolling.
- b. Collect information and dominate Enclaves, Adversely possessed lands, Disputed land, if any, and other problems through regular visit by BOPs.
- c. Stop trespass along border including trans border dacoit /crimes.
- d. Maintenance of law and order along the border.

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10. **Anti-smuggling Operations.** The members of BGB are mostly engaged in anti smuggling duties. Off late Government has strengthened existing anti-smuggling measures by framing national, central, regional and district task force along with Thana and BOP level committees. In this ways Government has been able to put public servant along with the public representative i.e. Members of Parliament and common mass to fight the menace of smuggling Border Guard of Bangladesh is responsible to curb smuggling within 5 miles of border belt. Beyond which it has to carry out operations in co-ordination with the task force.

11. **Internal Security Duty.** Border Guard of Bangladesh carries out following duties whenever asked by Government.

a. **Law and Order Situation.** Once the law and order situation goes out of control of police or civil administration ;then, by the order of Government, this organised para-military force is called out to handle and control the situation.

b. **Election Duty.** Whenever called for, Border Guard of Bangladesh performs election duties at national, municipal, municipal corporation and union parishad.

c. **Natural Calamity.** Like any other organised force, Border Guard of Bangladesh personnel are employed to rescue, help the flood or cyclone affected people and also provide them with limited medical service.

12. **Counter Insurgency Operations.** A number of Rifle Battalions are deployed in Khagrachari, Rangamati and Bandarban Hill Districts for counter insurgency operations. All these battalions are performing the operation tasks under the command of Bangladesh Army.

### **Dealing with Border Disputes**

13. Socio-Political-Economic disparity of neighbouring countries coupled with outstanding bilateral issues or newly raised border demarcation complicity lead to innumerable trans-border issues. These issues can broadly be divided into two distinct parts basing on the incidence committed by civilians or the Border security forces. However combination of these two cannot be ruled out. Generally it has been observed the following trans-border problems are common:

- a. Illegal trespassing.
- b. Trans border dacoity/crimes.
- c. Kidnapping.
- d. Women and children trafficking.

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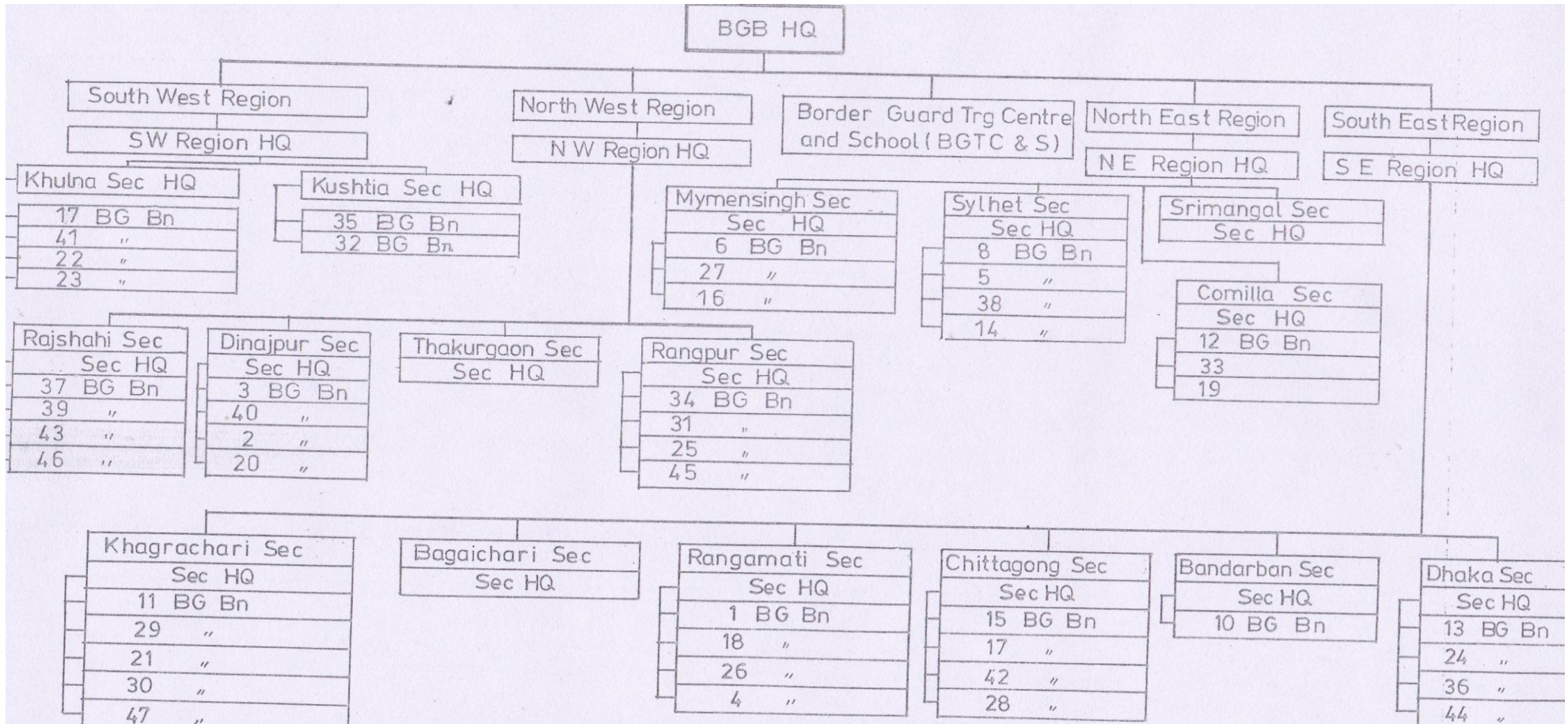
- e. Cattle lifting.
- f. Smuggling of different goods.
- g. Firing incidence by BSF/BGB.
- h. Missing of Border pillars.
- j. Crimes committed in the enclaves.
- k. Management in disputed area/Adverse possessed lands.
- l. Construction and maintenance work within 150 yards of Zero line.
- m. Changes in the course of border rivers.
- n. Undermarked border problems.

14. All border disputes are dealt with as per Border Guide Lines 1975. These disputes are to be amicably settled by mutual consultation as early as possible by border security forces. The problems, the solution of which cannot be found at the local level are referred to the respective higher headquarters. However if any incidence takes place in the border area the following actions are taken by our BOPS, Companies, Battalions and Sectors:

- a. Immediately BOP Commander informs it to Company Commander and send protest note and letter for flag meeting to concern counter part.
- b. BOP Commander will inform about the date, time, and venue of flag meeting. The meeting usually takes place in "No-Man's-Land".
- c. At the time of the flag meeting BOP Commander will take a patrol party and to confirm that the patrol party is coming for flag meeting they will carry a flag. Colour of the flag is blue for BGB and orange for BSF.
- d. For conduct of BOP Commanders level flag meeting Battalion Commander will accord permission.
- e. If the problem is not resolved amicably between the BOP Commanders than Company Commander level flag meeting will be held following the same procedure.
- f. If the problem is still not resolved than Battalion Commander level flag meeting will be held.
- g. Both the Battalion Commanders will discuss the problem and they will try to solve it. There will be a minutes of flag meeting which will be signed by them.

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**ORGANISATION CHART OF**  
**BORDER GUARD OF BANGLADESH (BGB)**



## COAST GUARD

### Introduction

1. Coast Guard is a para - military force, under ministry of home affairs mainly responsible for law enforcement in maritime zones under national jurisdiction. Besides her primary peacetime functions, Coast Guard is also expected to play designated role during war time. However, in view of the nature of its functions and limited armament capacity, Coast Guard will necessarily play a supporting role to the Navy in time of war. So, law enforcement at sea is the prime occupation of Coast Guard. Basically, Coast Guard is policemen at sea.

### History

2. The history of Coast Guard is not very old. The US Coast Guard is known to be the world's first Coast Guard. It had distinct contribution during the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> World Wars, Vietnam War and also in the Gulf War. Most of the bigger coastal states like Australia, Canada, India, Japan, Pakistan, etc has separate Coast Guard.

3. Bangladesh felt the necessity of a Coast Guard and it was formally created in 1994. Bangladesh Navy, since creation, has been performing the Coast Guard duties. But it is becoming difficult for her to cope with increasing volume of policing tasks at sea and pursue her primary military role. Moreover, the Navy has legal limitations in preventing infringement of the customs, fiscal immigration and sanitary laws at sea extensively. To overcome these difficulties, decision was taken by the Parliament in September 94 to form a Coast Guard for Bangladesh. In this regard a government gazette was notified on 13 December 1994. Formally the Coast Guard came into being on 22nd February 95 and started her operational activities in a modest way in December 95 with two BN ships on loan.

### Purpose of Coast Guard

4. Through the last few decades, Maritime interest of the coastal states has increased manifold due to politicisation of sea area and technological development, 1982 Law of the Sea has made provision for national sovereignty over Territorial Water extending 12 nautical miles from the Coast and sovereign rights on living and non-living resources in 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone i.e. EEZ and 350 nautical miles Continental Shelf. Establishing sovereignty over these designated national maritime zones and its protection against any threat are the responsibilities of the Navies of the Coastal states.

5. Technological development has tremendously accelerated volume and scope of such activities. Numerous ships and craft operate at sea for trade, fishing, exploration works, research and so on. All these diverse activities are brought under various national as well as international laws and regulations for effective control and ensuring national maritime interest. Here comes the role of Coast Guard as prime national law enforcing authority at sea. Coast Guard executes its functions in co-ordination with the Navy and other maritime organizations.

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6. Bangladesh is a maritime nation with a long coast line of about 375 nautical miles. Her EEZ is extended up to 200 nautical miles. Nature has endowed her with huge and abundant fish and mineral resources. Important to note that in general over 30% of National Export Earning is being contributed from this sector. Besides, fish is one of the major sources of earning foreign currency and millions of people also earn their livelihood.

7. It is pertinent to mention that over 90% of country's exports and imports travel through two seaports at Chittagong and Mongla. Recent gas exploration with a huge foreign investment in the offshore areas have further intensified the already prevalent busy maritime activities. This will give a big boost to our maritime economy.

8. To everyone's dismay, this vast potential sea area is inadequately guarded. Drugs and narcotics are known to be smuggled towards developed countries routing through Bangladesh. We are unfortunately, being used as a safe corridor and transit heaven. To add to the injury, quite intermittently, cyclone - prone coastal area is severely hit and colossal damage is caused to lives and property, especially to the downtrodden masses. Very often the people working at sea or living in Coastal area need to be rescued or evacuated.

9. Considering all these factors, Bangladesh Coast Guard, a para military force like Border Guard of Bangladesh, under the Ministry of Home Affairs was created to enforce national and international regulations at sea and to safeguard the national interests in our EEZ.

### **Area of Jurisdiction**

10. BCG is one of the law enforcing agencies at sea and in the coastal areas. It has Jurisdiction over EEZ and adjacent land area along the coastal belt. Coast Guard will be in a position for effective maritime law enforcement and carry inspection wherever a suspect vessel is located.

### **Duties and Responsibilities of Coast Guard**

11. The primary responsibilities of Coast Guard as mentioned in the Bangladesh Gazette are as follows :

- a. Protect National Interest at Sea.
- b. Maritime Law Enforcement.
- c. Check Illegal Fishing and Trespassing.
- d. Curb Smuggling and Drug Trafficking.
- e. Carry out Disaster Relief and SAR Operation at sea.
- f. Piracy Control at Sea and Assist Ports for Safety and Security.
- g. Prevent Marine Pollution and Preserve Coastal Forests.
- h. Assist BN during war and carry out other duties assigned by the Government.



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12. **Maritime Law Enforcement.** To keep our Sea Lanes of Communication uninterrupted, Coast Guard can control vessels traffic, promulgate national and international laws at sea, assist port authorities for their safety and security and maintain continuous surveillance at sea and adjoining areas for piracy control.

13. **Curb Smuggling and Drug Trafficking.** Due to lack of proper surveillance, instrumented and craft 710 km long coastal belt of BD is comparatively a safe heaven for the smugglers and drug traffickers. Infiltration of illegal arms through sea routes is taking place. To keep our economy alive and reduce social obsession, CG can play a vital role to curb smuggling and drug trafficking.

14. **Humanitarian Services.** Search and Rescue at sea is a day to day affair. Coast Guard can assist ships in distress. Bangladesh being cyclone prone country, major task for the Coast Guard will be to carry out disaster relief operation.

15. **Pollution Control and Preservation of Forests.** Due to lack of monitoring and surveillance, foreign ships safely dump dangerous wastes and pollute our sea, Moreover, Sundarban Forest is also diminishing for mismanagement causing serious environmental hazard. Coast Guard has to be adequately equipped for effective pollution control at sea and also to preserve Sundarban forests.

16. **Protection of Sea Resources.** The Bay of Bengal is regarded as a permanent source of fish, forest and mineral resources. Besides various economic activities in the EEZ, exploration work for offshore gas and oil is under progress. Protection of national resources at sea is one of the prime task of Coast Guard.

17. **Assist BN during War.** During war Coast Guard will assist Bangladesh Navy. As a subordinate role she can contribute to Control of Shipping, assist in coastal defense, manning of MHQ, protection of ports and harbour. In simple word, the secondary role of BN is the Coast Guard's primary role. Coast Guard normally functions for a country's economic gain and to render humanitarian services.

18. **Force Multiplier Multi- Mission Force.** Virtually BCG is an organization for protection of Home Ministry's authority, and can perform or coordinate cross ministerial functions. Coast Guard works for various organizations like Customs, Narcotics, Fishery, Energy, Relief & Forests under different ministries. Besides these force multiplier activities, Coast Guard ships can obviously carry out several missions at a time. That is why this organization is also known as a Multi Mission Force.

19. Thus Coast Guard needs two types of capability. Firstly, means of surveillance over wide sea area for detection of unlawful activities. Secondly, suitable ships and trained manpower to deal with the violators of rules and regulations.

### **Organizational Set -up of Coast Guard**

20. **Provisional TOE.** Government has approved a provisional TOE for immediate functioning of the Coast Guard. Director General (DG) and other officers will be appointed by the Government, mostly on deputation from the Navy. Sailors and other staff will be recruited and appointed by the DG. DG will be assisted by Director (Ops & Tech) and Director (Adm & Fin). This TOE has catered for 400 Officers and Sailors and 12 in Nos ships of 3 different categories. A line diagram of the TOE is enclosed herewith.

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21. **Proposed TOE.** For effective functioning of Coast Guard, an operational TOE was proposed to the Government. The proposed TO&E will have 06 Directorates and Govt in principle agreed with this. As per latest proposal we expect that BCG will have a strength of over 2,500 officers and men in next 10 years from now.

22. For effective control and functioning it is also proposed for total 15 CG Stations under two Zonal Headquarters spreading from St Martins Island in the East to Talpatti Island in the West. It was proposed to establish two CG Stations per year. CG Station St Martins and Mongla have already been commissioned. Land acquisition for the following CG Stations are under process :

- a. Cox's Bazar
- b. Teknaf
- c. Supaty
- d. Kuakata

### **Ships and Craft**

23. Presently CG has only two patrol Craft; that was received on loan from Bangladesh Navy. They are CGS PABNA, placed under Khulna Zone, and CGS T'AWHEED, under Chittagong Zone. The approved TOE has catered for 12 ships in successive two years. Those are 4 X Off shore Patrol Vessels (OPV), 4 X inshore Patrol Vessels (IPV), and 4 x Harbour Patrol Boats (HPB). For effective operational capability in the Bay of Bengal, some Fast Patrol Boats are also needed. Along with this 4X Fast Patrol Boats'(FPB) have been proposed. In the Coast Guard inventory, there will be a number of support ships also like oil Tanker, Salvage Tug, Repair ship, hospital Ship, and Hydrographic Vessel

### **Present Operational Area**

24. Bangladesh Coast Guard has a vast area of responsibility. Only with two old ships whole EEZ i.e. an estimated area of 40,000 sq miles; and 710 km long coastal belt can not be guarded. So COAST Guard found out a pragmatic solution to the problem. In Chittagong the area of operation is restricted within the Chittagong Port and Outer Anchorage. In Khulna, Coast Guard mainly operates between Mongla Port and Sundarban area upto Monkey point. Besides, Navy is guarding rest of the vast area as part of her secondary role. Even when the Coast Guard becomes fully equipped the Navy and the Coast Guard will have to work hand in hand. With increase of ships and personnel, the operational area will gradually be expanded.

### **Present Assets**

25. Present Assets of Bangladesh Coast Guard are as follows :

- a. **Personnel.** Presently Coast Guard has 31 officers, deputed from Army and Navy; 211 Sailors, deputed from Navy and 43 Civilian Personnel recruited by Coast Guard.

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b. **Material.**

- (1) 2 X Patrol Craft- Ty loan from Bangladesh Navy.
- (2) 1 x Inshore Patrol Vessel - Recently constructed for Coast Guard.
- (3) 16 X Harbar Boats - Donation from Relief Ministry.

### **Future Development of Coast Guard**

26. There is a plan to build an effective Coast Guard as quickly as possible and following planned actions are in progress :

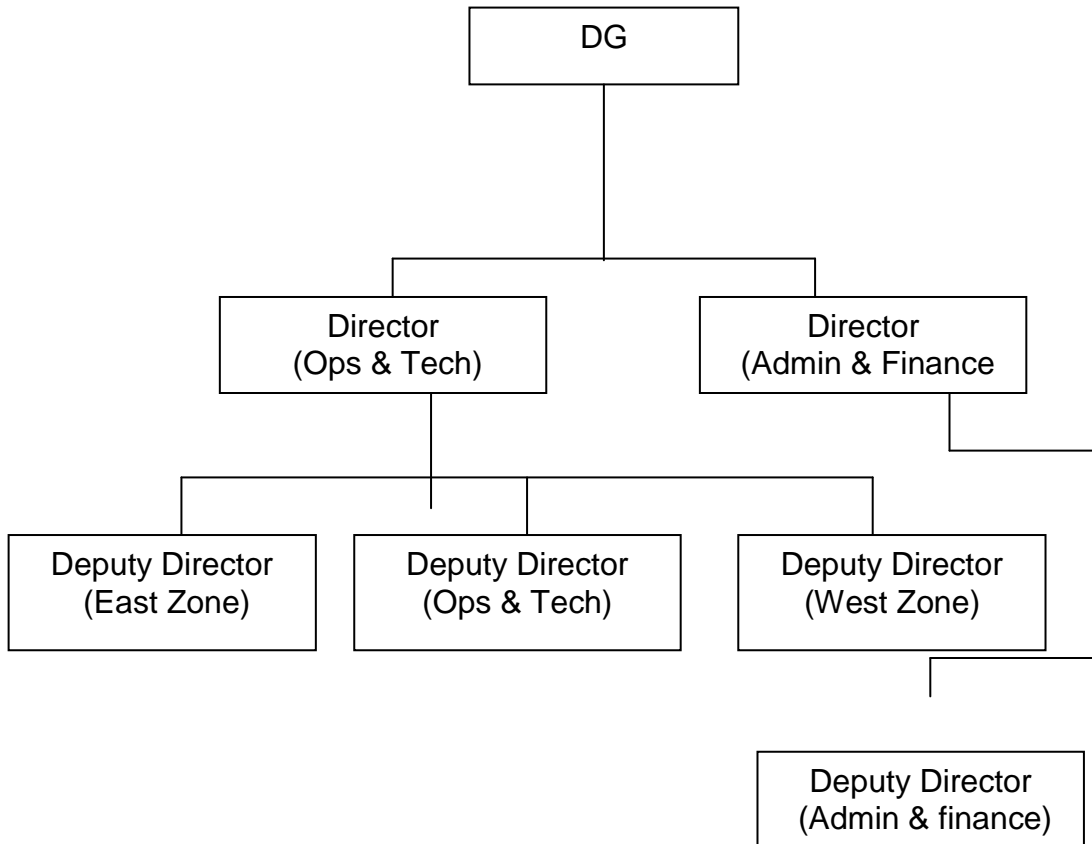
- a. To acquire land for our Zonal Offices and also for CG Stations.
- b. To procure various types of ship for BCG which are in the process.
- c. To develop a comprehensive communication and surveillance network through out our area of jurisdiction step by step.
- d. To recruit Coast Guard Sailors.

### **Conclusion**

27. The important role which Bangladesh Coast Guard promises to play as the prime national law enforcing authority at sea. It will be appreciated that national security and well, being are inseparably linked. With increasing volume of economic activities in national maritime zones, our dependence on sea and maritime interest will continue to augment. For securing national maritime interest, through lawful and uninterrupted activities at sea, BCG is entrusted with the tasks of enforcing different maritime laws and regulations. Thus Coast Guard can have significant contribution towards national well being. In the process she can relieve Bangladesh Navy from routine policing tasks particularly in coastal waters.

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**APPROVED TO&E**



## **RAPID ACTION BATTALION**

### **Short History**

1. Bangladesh is one of the developing countries of the world. One of the impediments to our development is unstable law and order situation. At the back drop of this situation Government of Bangladesh felt the necessity to organize a permanent special force under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs in order to make the society crime free. Finally with the blessing of Honourable Prime minister and under the close supervision of the Honourable State Minister for Ministry of Home Affairs a special Force named RAPID ACTION BATTALION FORCES was formally emerged on 26 March 2004. This force started its operational journey at a limited scale from 14 April 2004.

### **Mission**

2. Prevent crime and apprehend criminals.

### **Motto of the Force**


3. Motto of Rapid Action Battalion Forces is Bangladesh is My Pride.

### **Capabilities of the RAB Forces**

4. The capabilities of RAB forces are:
- a. Internal security duties.
  - b. Recovery of unauthorized arms, ammunitions, explosives and such other articles.
  - c. Apprehension of armed gangs of criminals.
  - d. Assisting other law enforcing agencies for maintaining law and order
  - e. Intelligence gathering in respect of crimes and criminal activities
  - f. Investigation of any offence on the direction of the government
  - g. Such other duties as the government may, from time to time, assign.

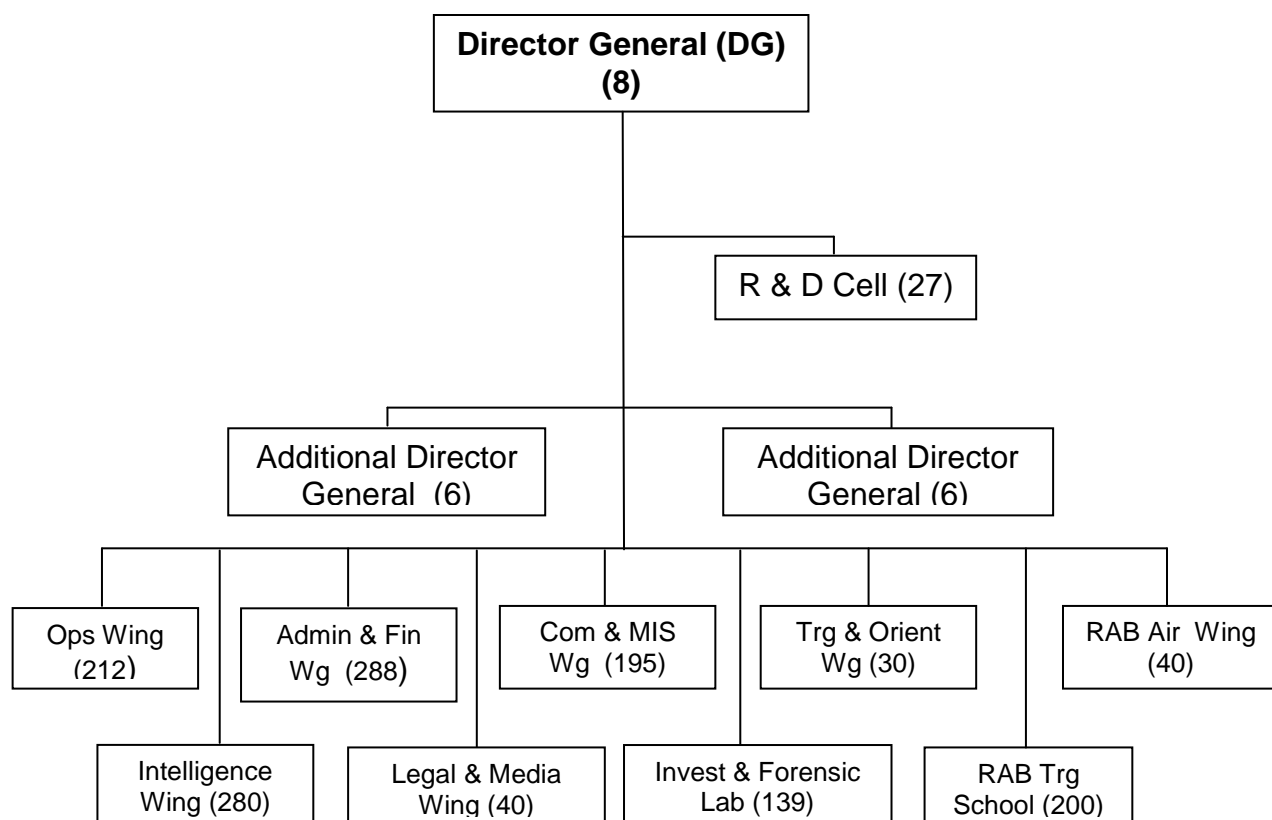
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## Rank Structure.

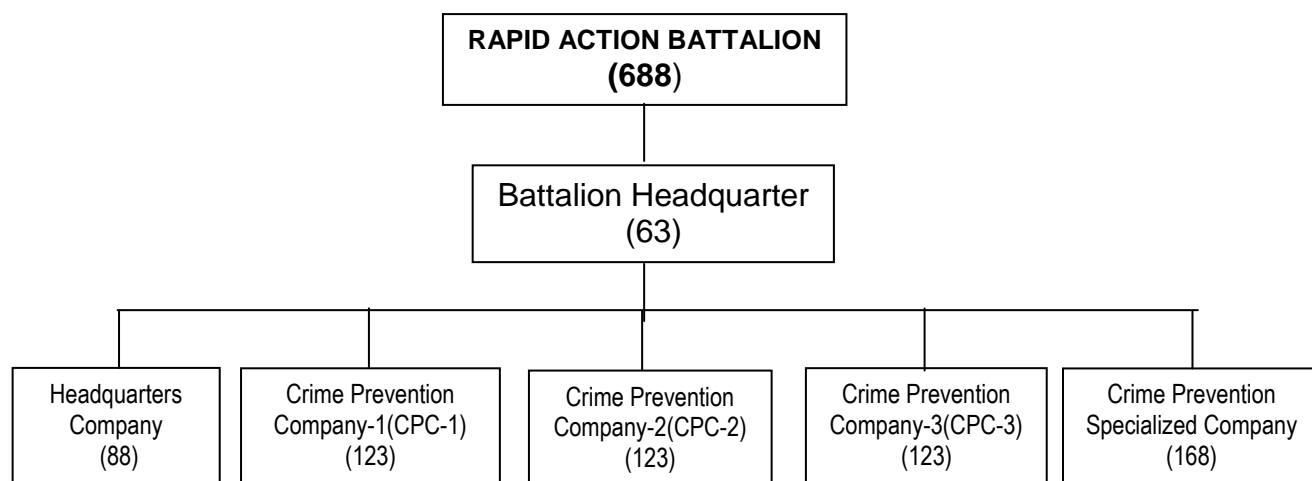
Rank	Appointment In RAB	Equivalent in Armed Forces	Equivalent in Bangladesh police
	Director General	Brigadier General/ Air Commodore/ Commodore	Additional Inspector General
	Additional Director General	Colonel/ Group Captain/ Captain	Deputy Inspector General
	Director	Lt Col/ Wing Commander/ Commander	Additional Deputy Inspector General
	Deputy Director	Major/ Squadron Leader/ Lt Commander	Superintendent of Police
	Senior Assistant Director	Captain/ Flt LT/ LT (More Than 7 years of Service)	Additional SP
	Assistant Director	Captain/ Flt LT/ LT (Up to 7 years of Service)	Senior ACP/ ACP
			
	Deputy Assistant Director	Senior WO/ WO/ PO	Inspector
	Sergeant/ Sub Inspector	Sergeant/ Corporal	Sergeant/ SI
	Assistant Sub Inspector	Lance Corporal	ASI
	Naik	-	Naik
	Constable	Sainik	Constable

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**ORGANISATION CHART OF RAPID ACTION BATTALION HQ(RAB)**



**T O & E OF RAPID ACTION BATTALION (ORGNOGRAM)**



## **BANGLADESH POLICE**

### **History**

1. The Policing system in the region can be traced before the reign of Emperor Chandra Gupta Maurya (297 B.C). The system was consolidated during the reign of Pathan ruler Sher Shah Suri and Mughal Emperor Akbar in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with the fall of Mughal Empire to British colonial rule the old policing system ended. The British colonial Government then reformed the Police system in this Sub-Continent and consequently the British Parliament passed a bill (Police Act, 1861) for creating a Police force for each province of British India. Administration of the force of a province was vested in an Officer styled as the Inspector General of Police. After partition in 1947, the Police Force created earlier was renamed as East Pakistan Police and continued to function as a Provincial Police Force. With the independence in 1971, the Bangladesh Police Force assumed the role of a National Police Force.

2. Bangladesh Police, besides other minor laws, operate under the umbrella of three major laws namely Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Act enacted in 1860, 1898 and 1872 respectively.

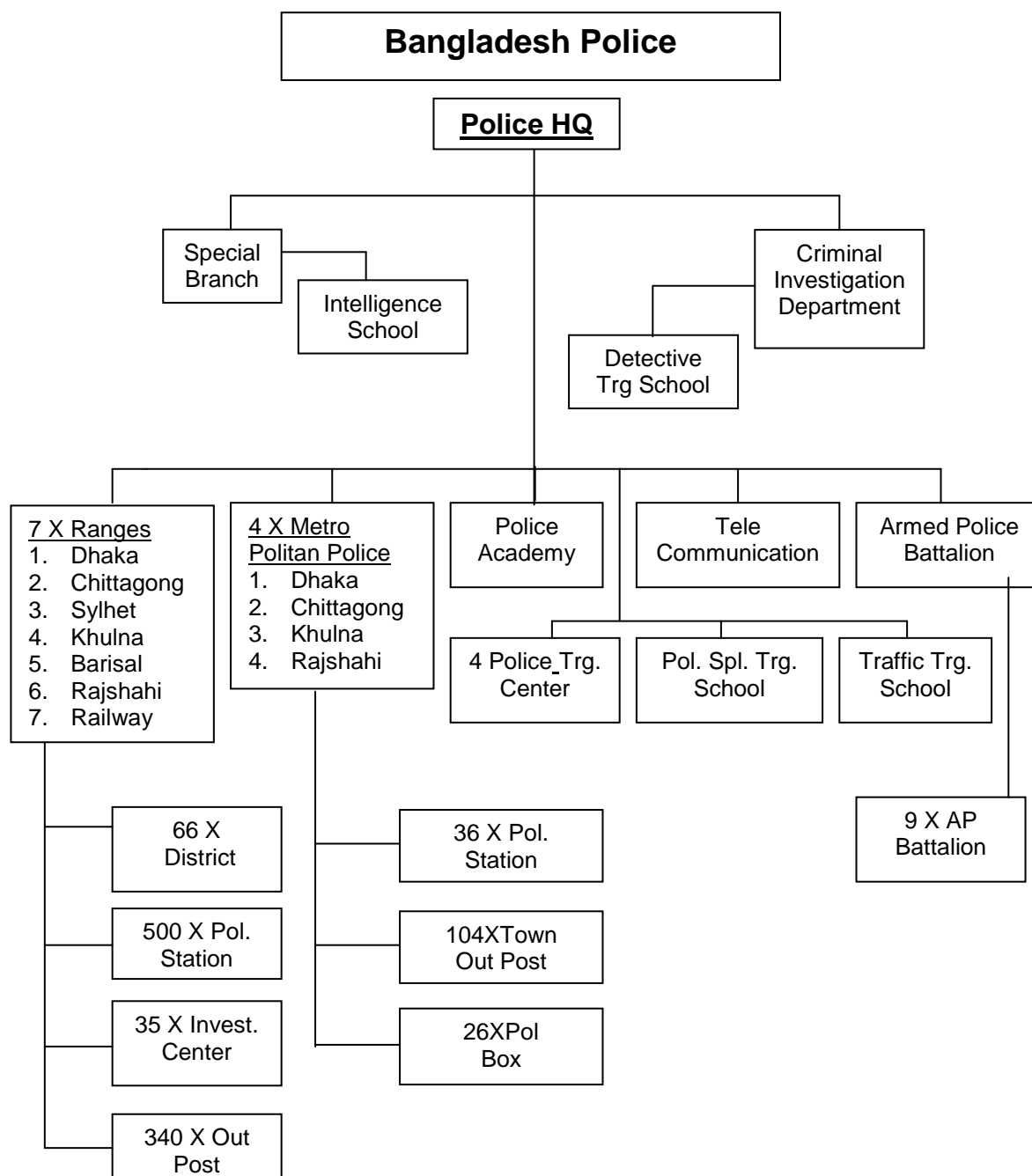
### **Role in Liberation War**

3. The Bangladesh Police force actively participated in the War of Liberation in 1971. On the night of 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1971, when the Pakistan Army started Military action, the police force with their out-dated. 303" rifles put up the first armed resistance at Rajarbagh Police Lines, Dhaka. Large number of Policemen sacrificed their lives in the war of liberation.

### **Organisational Pattern**

4. The Bangladesh Police inherited an organisational structure which was based primarily on Police Act, 1861. With the passage of time there have been substantial changes to this organisational set up. The superintendence of this Police Force rests with the Government while its administration with Inspector General of Police. The IGP as the head of the Police Force is responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout the country and accountable to the Government in this regard.

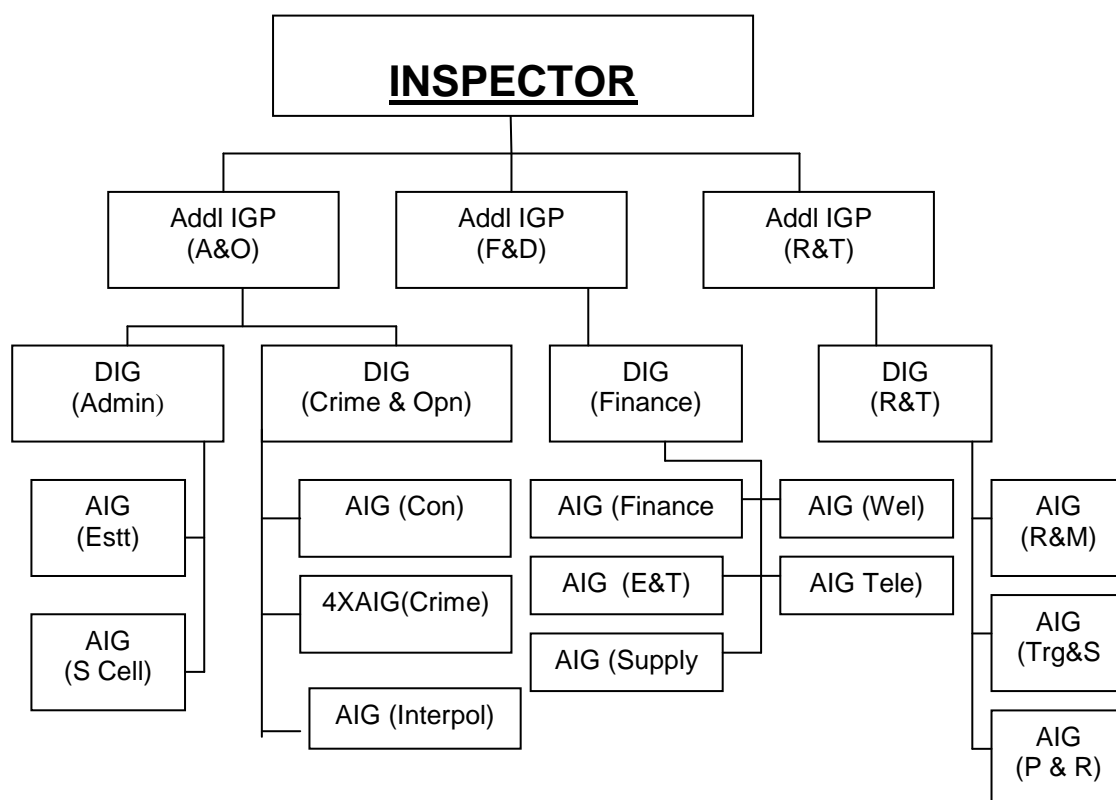




The present ratio of police and population is 1:1244 compared to 1:728 in India, 1:665 in Philipines, 1:625 in Pakistan, 1:228 in Thailand.

### **Police Headquarters**

5. With the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent country the office of the Inspector General, was redesignated as Police Headquarters. The Police Headquarters controls, co-ordinates and monitors police activities throughout the country. The IGP is assisted by 3x Additional Inspector Generals, 4 x Deputy Inspector Generals and 15 x Assistant Inspector Generals of the rank of SP and other complementary staff.



### **Criminal Investigation Department (CID)**

6. The Criminal Investigation Department (CID), the central investigation agency, was set up in 1912. The main functions of CID are collection, collation, and distribution of information including investigation of organised crimes, which are committed by the organised and professional inter-district criminals. The department functions through four branches namely Investigation, Forensic Science Laboratory, Criminal Intelligence Bureau and Detective Training School. The CID provides scientific aids to the investigation and opinion on examination of exhibits in connection with criminal cases all over the country. It also runs a Detective Training School to improve the investigative quality and capability of the junior Police Officers.

### **Metropolitan Police**

7. To deal effectively with crimes and criminals and maintain law and order four major cities Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi were brought under separate Metropolitan Police Force. They are under the general command, control and supervision of IGP and the superintendence of the Police Force rests with the Government. The Police Commissioner Dhaka Metropolitan Police is of the rank of Additional Inspector General. Three Deputy Inspector Generals of Police heads the other three Metropolitan Police. The Police Commissioners are assisted by Additional Police Commissioner, Deputy Police Commissioners (SP), Additional Deputy Police Commissioners (Addl. SP), Assistant Police Commissioners (ASP) and other officers of subordinate ranks.

### **Police Telecommunication**

8. The Police Telecommunication system was installed on a modest scale in 1966. It has since gradually expanded presently linking all the Police Stations with the District Headquarters and Capital. All the 4 Metropolitan Police have separate Telecommunication Network. It has now a total manpower of 1250.

### **Recruitment**

9. There are three tiers of recruitment. With a Bachelors degree it is possible to join directly as Assistant Superintendent of Police through competitive examination conducted by Public Service Commission. These high fliers after 2 years of Police Academy training and district probation fill up the managerial posts.

10. Sub-inspectors, the main investigating force are directly recruited from candidates having bachelors degree. They go through one year's training in Police Academy and 2 years in districts as probationer.

11. Two-third of the posts of Assistant Superintendent and Sub-inspector are filled in by direct appointment and one-third by promotion.

12. One can join as Constable with Secondary School Certificate. They undergo basic training at one of the four police Training Centers for 6 months.

### **Training**

13. The Police Academy at Sardah was established in 1912. This Training Center is the first of its kind in the subcontinent and with the passage of time it has to its credit an enviable record of performance. It imparts basic training to officers recruited in the rank of Asstt. Supdt. of Police, Sergeants and Sub-inspector of Police.

14. Command courses and other in service training programs designed to advance managerial skills are held at the Police Academy. Constable recruits are trained in 4 Police Training Centers at Tangail, Rangpur, Noakhali and Khulna. Training of Detective Officers is held at Detective Training School under CID at Dhaka. Police Special Training School, Betbunia conducts Weapon, Tactics, Jungle Warfare and Counter Insurgency Courses.

### **International Role**

15. Bangladesh Police is steadily marching in international Policing arena. As a member of the ICPO-INTERPOL since 1976, Bangladesh Police made significant contribution through the NCB located at the Police Headquarters. Bangladesh was elected as the Member of the Executive Committee, INTERPOL for 3 year's in 1989.

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16. Police Officers went to Namibia, Cambodia, former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Mozambique to serve as UN Civilian Police Monitor. Their performance earned appreciation from all quarters. 92 Police Officers are now working as UN Civilian Police Monitors in Former Yugoslavia and Angola.

17. A total of 864 officers have since served in UN peacekeeping missions.

### **Community Policing**

18. The Community Policing approach organised in some areas and towns are encouraging instance of people's participation in maintenance of law -and order and prevention of crimes in our country and this has created awareness among the people to share responsibilities in the prevention of crime. With the gradual introduction of Community Policing all over the country, hopefully, there will be visible improvement in law & order situation, reduction of crimes and make the police more accountable and transparent to the people.

### **Bangladesh National Cadet Corps (BNCC)**

19. Bangladesh National Cadet Corps (BNCC) is a Tri-Services Organisation comprising the Army, Navy and Air Force. Bangladesh National Cadet Corps is entrusted with the task of grooming the future leaders and finding the hidden potentials of youths. BNCC is an organization consisting of Defence services officers, Junior commissioned officers (JCOs) and Non commissioned officers (NCOs) civilian officers & staffs, teaching staffs and students from different educational institutions. Ministry of Defence administratively controls this organization.

### **History of BNCC**

20. The British government formed the University Corps (UC) in various universities of India in 1920. In 1923, this was renamed as University Training Corps (UTC). In 1928 an UTC company named 12 Dhaka Company was raised in Dhaka University. After independence from the British, this company was raised to a Battalion in 1950 and was renamed as University Officers Training Corps (UOTC). Subsequently, the UOTC programme was extended to Chittagong and Rajshahi Universities. In 1966, the programme was extended to few colleges with the name Junior Cadet Corps (JCC). The UOTC cadets took active part in the Liberation War of 1971 and a few of them laid down their lives that the BNCC proudly remember. After liberation, the activities of the UOTC continued as before. In 1976, the programme was extended to the schools with the name Bangladesh Cadet Corps (BCC). Later in 1979, President Ziaur Rahman united UOTC, JCC and BCC to form Bangladesh National Cadet Corps (BNCC). His vision in forming the BNCC was that the youth of the country would devote themselves in development works in peacetime and

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form the second line of defence forces of the country during emergency. The historical development is as under:

- a. 1920 - Formation of University Corps (UC) in India
- b. 1923 - Renamed as UTC
- c. 1928 - An UTC Company Named 12 DHAKA COMPANY Raised
- d. 1950 - Company Extended to Battalion & Renamed as UOTC
- e. 1952 - UOTC Activities Suspended
- f. 1954 - UOTC activities restarted
- g. 1966 - Programme Extended To Few Colleges as PCC/JCC
- h. 1971 - UOTC Took Active Part In Liberation War
- j. 1972 - PCC to BCC and JCC at School Level
- k. 1973 - UOTC Activities Revived
- l. 1976 - BCC Programme Extended to Schools
- m. 1979 - UOTC, JCC & BCC- Reorganized as BNCC
- n. 1982 - Intro of BNCC Offr
- p. 1988-89 - Transfer to Revenue Budget

### **Objectives**

21. The objectives of BNCC includes the following:
- a. To develop individual character, leadership qualities and sense of dedication to national services and comradeship in young men and women.
  - b. To provide military training to young men and women so as to stimulate their interest for the defence of the country.
  - c. To provide disciplined volunteers for national development programmes and during natural calamities.
  - d. To provide a second line of defence in the face of external aggression.
  - e. To build up a reserve of potential leaders for various walks of national life including armed forces.

**Role and Task of BNCC**

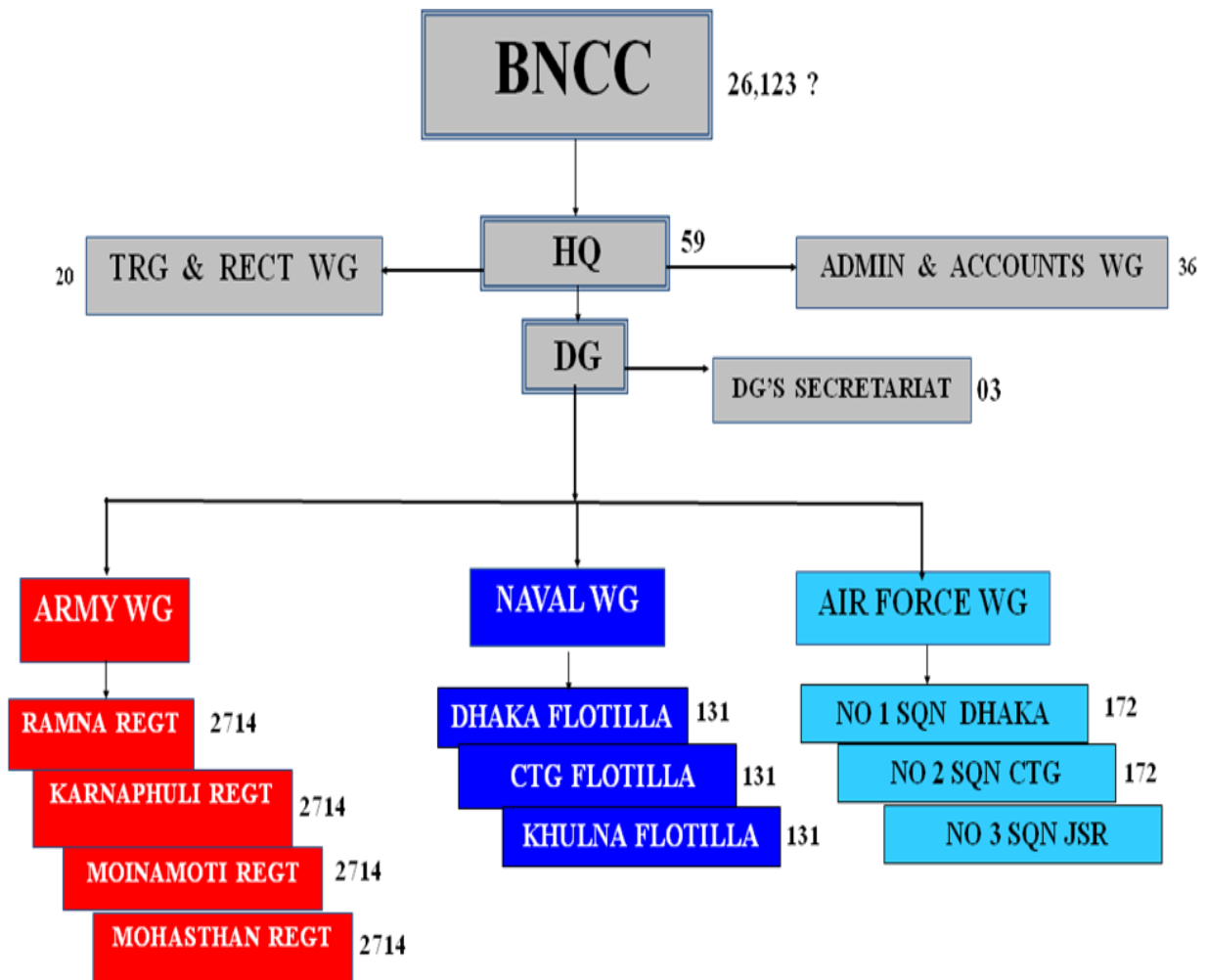
22. **Peace Time**. The peace time role of BNCC are as follows:

- a. Awareness On Health And Hygiene
- b. Literacy,Cleanliness , Anti Drug Campaign, Etc.
- c. Environment Awareness And Plantation
- d. Traffic Control And Fire Fighting
- e. Social Development Survey
- f. Disaster Management
- g. Blood Donation
- h. Observation - National & International Days
- j. Participating In Seminars On National Issues
- k. Voluntaries- Cultural/Sports Programme
- l. Victory Day Parade
- m. Volunteers On 21 Feb programme
- n. No Own Programmes

23. War Time Role of BNCC are as follows:

- a. 2nd Line Reserve
- b. Unconventional Warfare
- c. Nursing Services
- d. Running Utility Services and Guarding Important Places
- e. Provide Rear Area Security and Employ for Controlling Refugees
- f. Use as Unconventional Forces.

24. ORGANOGRAM OF BNCC



25. **Rules and Regulations**

- a. Territorial Force Act - 1950
- b. Govt Order No. 48/ 7/ D-1/ 76/ 212,  
Dt Mar 23, 1979 Of Mod
- c. Edn Ministry's Policy On Bncc & Edn Institution No  
Naem/Mp/B- 2 (Bncc) / 2004/ 367 Dt Aug 11, 2004
- d. No Separate Act
- e. No Exhaustive Rules/ Regulations
- f. Immediate -Sop & Long Term - Rules

26. **Facilities for BNCC (Air)**

- a. DIR ENTRY TO ISSB
- b. COLLECTIVE TRG
- c. INCENTIVES-BTFO AND CDT
- d. INCENTIVE BTFO/PUO/TUO
- e. ADVENTURE TRG- RAPELLING, GLIDING, ETC
- f. QUOTA – ORS



**BANGLADESH ANSAR & VILLAGE  
DEFENCE PARTY (ANSAR & VDP)**

**Introduction**

1. Bangladesh Ansar and Village Defence Party are two of the other discipline and security forces of the country. These two forces play their roles in enforcing law and order as well as in maintaining security of the country side by side they also work in socio- economic development of the country. The organisation has its platoon company and battalion all over the country. The Ansar has a total of 2, 10,000 members and Village Defence Party has 43, 42,000 members.

**Bangladesh Ansar & VDP**

2. **Ansar.** After creation of Pakistan in 1947 Ansar Force was formed on 12 February 1948 to assist in the maintenance of law and order and to work for rebuilding the nation and socio-economic development. These auxiliary forces played vital roles in 1965 Indo-Pak war and in our war of liberation in 1971. Ansar Battalion and Female Ansar group was set up in 1976.

3. **VDP.** This was organised and formed on 5 January 1976. The main functions of VDP were maintenance of law and order recovery of illegal arms, to remain active against the miscreants and anti-social activists. Later on, they were assigned to work for rural development and socio-economic development. Females were inducted to VDP in 1980.

**Role & Task of Ansar & VDP**

4. The role and tasks of Ansar and VDP are :
- a. Maintenance of peace and security in rural Bangladesh.
  - b. To work for socio-economic development.
  - c. To work under Bangladesh army during emergency.

**Duties and Responsibilities**

5. In order to make the organisation befitting to time the government enacted three Acts in 1995. The enactments are: Ansar Bahini Act 1995, Battalion Ansar Act 1995 and Village Defence Party Act 1995. Now the organisation has gained the status of discipline service. The members of these formations are authorized to handle and use arms and ammo as per government approval. According to the provisions of these Act Ansars, and VDP are assigned with the following duties and responsibilities :

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### a. **Ansar**

- (1) To help and assist the govt or any authority under government in public safety activities, and to take part in any other security job.
- (2) To take part in any welfare activities under government directives for the development of socio-economic condition of the country.
- (3) To work in and to land, sea & air forces and Border Guard of Bangladesh (BGB), Police, and Battalion Ansar.

### b. **Battalion Ansar**

- (1) To help the government and any authority under govt in public safety activities.
- (2) To take part in public welfare activities under govt directives for the development of socio-economic condition of the country.
- (3) To take part in disaster management under govt directives.
- (4) Any other tasks directed by proviso.
- (5) To work in aid to land, sea & air forces and BGB and Police.

### c. **VDP**

- (1) To take part in public welfare acts for the development of socio-economic condition of the country.
- (2) To help developing law and order and public welfare activities.
- (3) Any other duties assigned by the govt from time to time.

6. **Organisational Structure.** The vast organisation of Ansar & VDP has its Thana Level and village level work. The following chart shows the net work.

### 7. **Organisation's Ranks**

- a.
  - (1) Director General.
  - (2) Deputy Director General.
  - (3) Director (Ops, Admin, Trg & Command).
  - (4) Deputy Director.
  - (5) Asst Director/Dist Adj/BA OC.
  - (6) Deputy Asst Director/Asst Dist Adj/BN Deputy OC.
  - (7) Circle Adj/Company Cdr.
  - (8) Thana Ansar VDP offr/Asst Adj/BQM.
  - (9) Thana trainer (Male & Female).
  - (10) Office Staff.

b. **Ranks of General Ansar (Volunteer)**

- (1) Thana Company Cdr.
- (2) Asst Thana Company Cdr.
- (3) Union platoon (pl) Cdr.
- (4) Union Asst platoon (pl) Cdr.
- (5) Havildar.
- (6) Naik.
- (7) Lance Naik.
- (8) Ansar.

c. **Ranks of BN Ansar**

- (1) BN OC.
- (2) BN Deputy OC.
- (3) Company OC.
- (4) BN Qtr Master.
- (5) Platoon Cdr.
- (6) Asst platoon (pl) Cdr.
- (7) Havildar.
- (8) Naik.
- (9) Lance Naik.
- (10) BN Ansar.

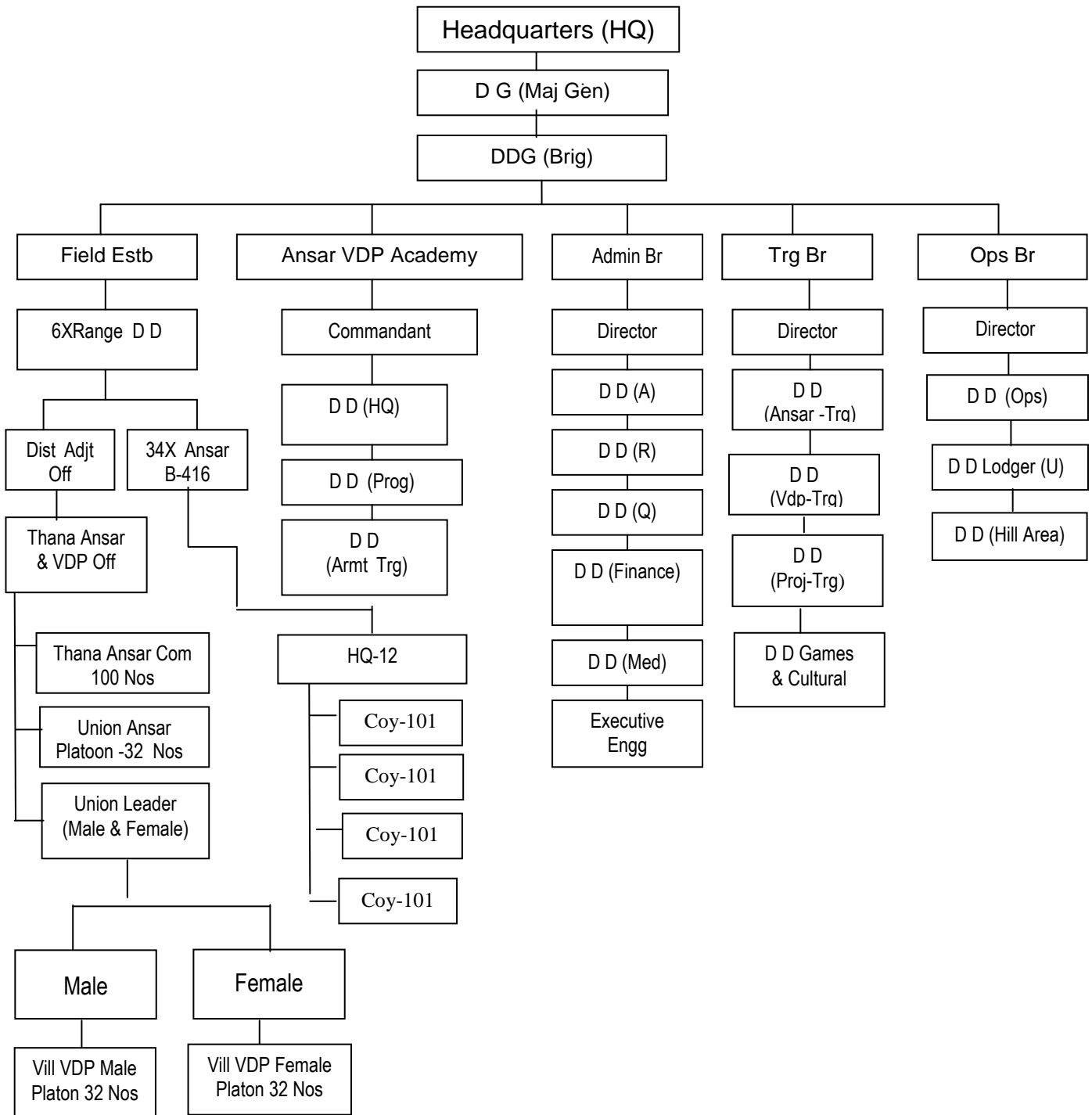
d. **Ranks of VDP (Volunteer)**

- (1) Union Group Leader (Male & Female)
- (2) Union Asst Group Leader (Male & Female)
- (3) Word Group Leader (Male & Female).
- (4) Word Asst Group Leader (Male & Female).
- (5) Vill Group Leader (Male & Female).
- (6) Vill Asst Group Leader (Male & Female).
- (7) Vill Defence Member

8. **Conclusions.** Ansar and VDP are indeed two organisations devoted for providing hands in the maintenance of law and order and in the development of socio-economic condition. There are about 4500,000 volunteers are conducting the development movement.

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**ORGANISATION CHART OF ANSAR & VDP**



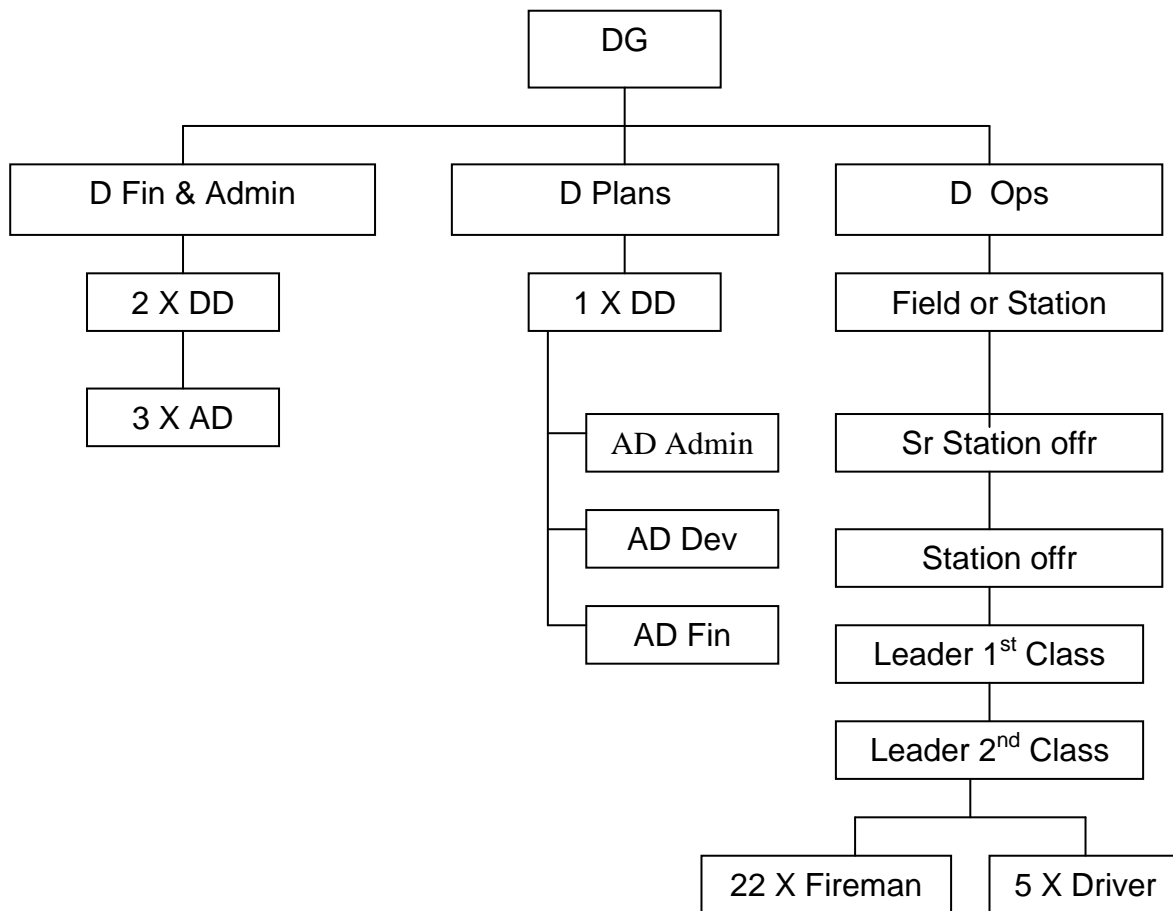
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**BD FIRE BRIGADE**

**Role & Task**

Following are the roles & tasks of Fire Brigade :

1. To fight with fire and natural calamities.
2. Rescue (fire, water, natural calamities accident etc).
3. Air accident.
4. Warden Bahinee (Volunteer).
5. Unit Def.

**ORGANISATION CHART OF FIRE BRIGADE**

## **AIR SCOUTS**

### **Introduction**

1. In order to make the school boys air-minded and give them leadership training in their formative stage of education, it has been decided to organize the Air Scout activities under the direct control of BAF. Air Scout Organization will be established within the frame work of the constitution of National Boys Scout of Bangladesh. Air Scout will participate in all activities of National Boys Scout.

### **Background**

2. It has been decided to raise one contingent of air scouts consisting of 100 boys drawn from different educational institutions in Dhaka Metropolis. The formal training of the contingent will start not later than 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1977. The following are prerequisites for applying for air scout :

- a. Age : Between 11 and 16 years on 1-7-77
- b. Nationality : Bangladeshi.
- c. Sex : Only males.

### **Aim and Objective**

3. The contingent so raised shall be a part of the National Boy Scout Organisation. The aim is to impart such basic training that will imbibe enthusiasm about aviation activity. The training is to be so conducted that the boys ultimately develop a natural inclination towards the aviation.

### **Organisation**

4. Air Headquarters (Directorate of Training) will issue policy directive regarding Air Scout activities in the BAF Bases will directly supervise activities in the BAF. Bases will directly supervise activities of Air Scout in their respective bases. An officer of the rank of Flt Lt or above from each base is to be detailed as OIC Air Scout to supervise all activities of Air Scout.

### **Selection**

5. Boys from local reputed schools of Dhaka, Chittagong and Jessore areas will be selected as Air Scouts. Bases will request Principals/Headmasters of the schools to nominate the required number of boys for the Air Scouts :

- a. Age : 11 to 14 years.
- b. Student of : Class VII & VIII.
- c. Medical Standard : As required for Pre-cadets
- d. Nationality : Bangladeshi by birth.

## **Training**

6. Training of the Air Scouts will be conducted in three phases :

a. Phase – I. The duration of training of 1<sup>st</sup> phase will be of one year. The following subjects will comprise the training scheme.

- (1) Indoctrination to National Boys Scout Movement.
- (2) To develop leadership qualities.
- (3) Public Speaking – 1.
- (4) P.T. & Drill.
- (5) Manual Labour -1.
- (6) Familiarization with other out door activities of Air Force.

b. Phase- II. The training of Phase-II will be of one year duration. The following subjects will comprise the training scheme :

- (1) Classes of Elementary theory of flights.
- (2) Classes on aero-modeling.
- (3) Practical on aero-modelling.
- (4) Leadership training.
- (5) Public Speaking II.
- (6) Manual Labour II.
- (7) Public Speaking II.
- (8) Manual Labour II.
- (9) Joyrides in BAF Aircraft.

c. Phase-III. The duration of training of this phase will be of one year. The course curriculum will be as follows :

- (1) Map reading.
- (2) Advance knowledge on theory of flights.
- (3) Air Traffic Control System.
- (4) Glider Flying.