

BANGLADESH STUDIES BIBLE



VARIOUS AUTHORS

For those who haven't read anything. Yet!

GONDHORAJ

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THE LAND

The total area of Bangladesh is 144,000 sq. km or 55,900 sq. miles, which is equal to the combined areas of Holland, Switzerland, Belgium and Denmark. Another 50,000 sq. km maybe added which includes the Bay of Bengal, used for the purpose of economic exploitations. Bangladesh has a coastline of 1,400 km which connects us to the world's shipping lanes.

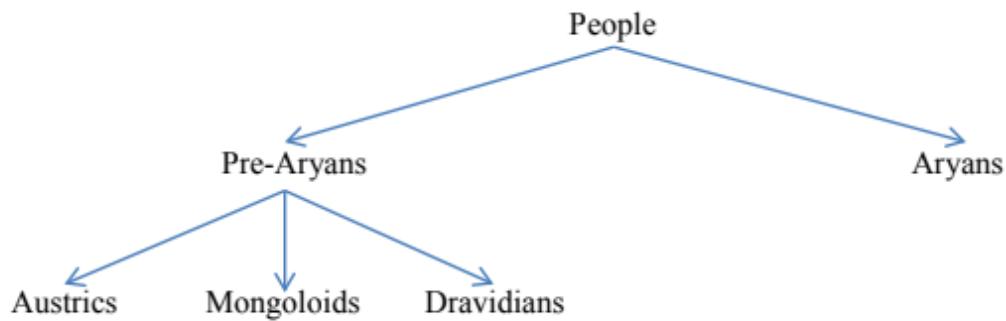
Bangladesh has tropical weather; rainy and warm most of the year. It is in the northern hemisphere, bisected by the tropic of cancer. The Himalayas lie in the north of our country, blocking the cold, dry central Asian winds (Tibet and Mongolian). It also blocks the moist winds of the Monsoon. Average annual rainfall is 60 inches in Rajshahi and 200 inches in Sylhet.

Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna are the tree major rivers of the country. The delta formed by these rivers is the largest in the world. There are two uplands; Barind Tract is between Ganges and Brahmaputra and Madhupur Tract (Bhawal Garh) is between Meghna and Brahmaputra.

Around 12.5% of the total area is covered by forests. Sunder bans is the largest forest in the country, it is also the largest mangrove forest in the world. The Sunder bans of Potuakhali were cleared about 100 years ago. The south-east part of the country is covered by Hills and forests. These hills rise to mountains of about 3,000 feet.

Chittagong port established in the 5th century is the main port of the country. Its prime was from 13th to 18th century.

THE PEOPLE



THE NAME

Vangal : Vanga + Aal

Vanga

Bangala : was named after the conquest of Shah-e-Bangala

Bengala: Portugese

Bengal: The British Period

Bangla: The Pakistan Period

↓
Bangladesh

THE PRE-MUSLIM PERIOD

The Janapadas (400BC-600AD): The Janapadas existed during the age of Ramayana. There were 8 Janapadas. Bengal at that time was 80,000 sq. km in size.

- Pundravardana :Dinajpur and Bogra.
- Varendra : Rajshahi.
- Vanga : Dhaka, Mymensingh, Jamalpur and Vikrampur.
- Vangal : Barishal.
- Samatata : Kumilla and Noakhali.
- Harikel : Chittagong and Sylhet.
- Sumha-Rabh : West-Bengal.
- Gaur : West Dinajpur and Bihar.

Shashanka : Shashanka was a Hindu ruler who rose to power early in the 7th century. He captured the power of Gaura and was the 1st independent king of all Bengal. He protected his kingdom from the North-Indian Emperor HARSHAVARDANA. His capital was in Karnasuvarna (Rangamati). He died in 637AD.

Matsyanyayam : The era of anarchy continued for the next 100 years. The term explains that when the law of punishment is kept in abeyance, it gives rise to such disorder as is implied in the proverb of fishes.

The Pala dynasty : The Pala Dynasty was founded by Gopala. 18 generations of kings ruled Bengal for 400 years.

- Gopala : He was the founder of the dynasty.
- Dharmapala : Notable Ruler. Conquered Bihar and Kanauj. A Buddhist and a devoted patron. Laid the foundation of Somapur Mahavihara at Paharpur (present Naogaon).
- Devapala : The son of Dharmapala, a great ruler. Temporary Reign of chaos took place after his death.
- Mahipala I (995-1043) : Restored order and glory to the dynasty, fall started from his reign.
- Mahipala II (1075-1080) :The revolt of Samanatha took place.
- Ramapala (1082-1124) : The last significant ruler of Pala dynasty.

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The Sena dynasty : after the Pala dynasty the Sena dynasty ruled Bengal for more than a century (1097-1223). During their rule Bengal has seen more than 5 generations of strong kings. The Sena kings were Hindu. They attempted to establish Hindu society. Their reign saw the development of Sanskrit. Gitagovinda was written by Jaydev, who was a member of the court of laxmansena, along with Dhoyi (Pavanaduta), Umapatidhara, Goverdhana (Arya-Sapta-Shati) and Sharana, the five jewels of the court.

- Vijayasena (1097-1160)
- Vallalasena (1160-1178)
- Laxmanasena (1178-1206)

MUSLIM PERIOD

Ikhtiar Uddin Bin Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji (1204-1206): Bakhtiyar Khilji was a general. He came to conquer Bengal in 1204. Laxmansena was fore warned about Bakhtiyar Khilji's arrival so he put up no resistance and fled instead. Khilji captured Nadia with only 70 soldiers. He later captured Gaur and made it his capital, changing its name to Lohnoti. He later went on to conquer Tibet but unfortunately met in disaster and lost his men. He either died because of fever or was executed 3 months after his return to Devcot. He established Muslim rule in Bengal.

Iwaz Khilji (1212-1227) : Iwaz Khilji to charge of Bengal after Bakhtiyar Khilji. He rule form 1212 to 1227 and conquered most parts of Bengal. He brought the whole of Bengal under the Muslim rule. The 1st 6 years were marked with struggles to establish control.

Delhi Sultanates (1227-1338) : After the death of Iwaz, Bengal went under the direct rule of the Delhi Sultanates. During this period they to taxes from the people of Bengal, issued coins with their faces on them and had khutbas read in their names. The people of Bengal protested against them and because of the rebellions, Bengal earned the name of 'Balgampur' (The city of rebellion). Among these rebellions, the resistance of Tughral Khan is noteworthy.

Ilias Shahi dynasty (1342-1487) : During the rule of the Delhi Sultanates, Ilias Shahi rose to power. The Ilias Shahi dynasty ruled from about 150 years with an interruption of 23 years by Raja Ganesha. Ilias Shah (The founder), Fokhruddin Mubarak Shah, Shamsuddin Ilias Shah and Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah are the notable rulers. Shamsuddin Ilias Shah was known as Shah-e-Bangala. These rulers established strong rule over the land, effective law and order situation, issued coins and laid the foundation of the Shat-Gambuz moshjid.

Raja Ganesha : Raja Ganesha was a Hindu Zaminder of Rajshahi, ascended the throne following a conspiracy. His son Jadu succeeded him, but was captured and later converted to Muslim and named Jalaluddin Ilias Shah.

Hossain Shahi Period (1494-1538) : Hossain Shahi rule started shortly after the fall of the Ilias Shahi dynasty. The Choto Shona moshjid was built during this period. Sher Shah, the afgan ruler ended this era.

Afgan Rule (1539-1576) : The Afgan rule started when Sher Shah defeated Humayun and ended with the defeat of Daud Karrani in Rajmahal to the Mughals.

Bara Bhuiyans : After the defeat of Daud Karrani the Bara Bhuiyans took the power of Bengal. There were 36 Bhuiyans in total. The Bhuiyans were local kings and Zamindars and they were leaded by Isa Kha. They fell after the deat of Isa Kha, when his son Musa Kha succeded him.

Mughal Rule : Bengal went under Mughal rule and was ruled by the Mughals till the fall of Shirajuddowla in 1757. The Mughal emperors appointed Subahdars, their job was to collect taxes and conducts administrative functions. Islam Khan was the 1st Subahdar. After him

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came Shaeista Khan who was a very efficient ruler. Prices were very low during that period. After him came Murshid Quli Khan and Alivardi Khan Came after him. Alivardi Khan left the throne to Shirajuddowla who was very young at that time. He had enemies in his family. Because of the betrayal of Mir Jafar and some bad decisions made because of his young age he was defeated by the English rulers in the battle of Palashi, 1757.

THE BRITISH RULE

1600 : The British East-India company was formed in London under Elizabethan royal charter.

1633 : Established their 1st trading post at Hariharpur on the bank of Mahananda.

1651 : Received contract from Prince Shuja for RS3000/year.

1717 : Renewed the contract, with Farruk Shiyar.

1757 : The Battle of Palassy (23rd June) took place against Shirajuddowla.

1764 : The Battle of Boxar, against Mir Kashim.

1765 : Secured the post of Diwani, 26 Lacs tax and 53 Lacs for general administration per year.

1770 : The 1st great Bengal famine.

1772 : Warren Hasting becomes the governor.

1786 : Lord Cornwallis succeeds Warren Hasting.

1793 : Permanent settlement and Sunset law. According to this rule the landlords will hold their land as long as they can give their due taxes and the land will be auctioned if someone fails to give their due taxes. According to Sunset law, the taxes were due to the British before the sunset on the last day of Bengali year and the zamindars had to pay their taxes before sunset.

1760-1800 : Fakir-Sannyasi movement. They were spiritual people who devoted their lives for worshipping God. They used to live by collecting alms and moved around from place to place. The British thought they were dangerous to their rule and so ordered a ban on their collection of alms. This started a movement by the Fakir and Sannyasi devotees who fought against the British with native weapons. Majnu Shah was the leader of the Fakirs and Bhabani Pathak was the leader of the Sannyasis. The lieutenants were Musa Shah, Cherag Ali Shah from the Fakirs and Kripanath, Anup Narayan from the Sannyasis. After the death of Majnu Shah the movement lost its dynamics.

1831 : Titu Mir's resistance movement (14th November), Titu Mir's death (19th November). Titumir went on pilgrimage and after coming back from Hajj he saw the Muslims being oppressed by the landlords. He started by creating a Mujahid force who fought with sticks and started revolting against the landlords. Later he built a fort made of bamboo at Narkelbaria. On 14th November the fight against the British started and on 19th November Titumir died and his commander Golam Masum was captured and later hanged.

1837 : Faraizi movement. The Faraizi movement was started by Haji Shariatullah after he came back from pilgrimage. He came back and saw that the people started to follow Hindu

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rituals and so he tried to bring them back to the right path and stop them from doing shirk or bedat. His son was Muhsinuddin Ahmad alias Dudu Mia and he gave leadership to this movement after his father. After the death of Dudu Mia the movement lost its force and diminished gradually.

1855-1856 : Santal movement. Santal rebellion was against zamindars, moneylenders and the police. It was the first and only tribal rebellion against the British. They were really peaceful people and Bengal kings never took taxes from them. But the British started asking for taxes and oppressed them. So, the santal got violent and started a resistance movement against the company. The santal used to call the Bengalis moiras and dikus whom they considered as their enemies, because it was they who were their zamindars, moneylenders, shopkeepers and railway labor contractors and were invariably oppressive. The rebellion triggered when their leader Bir Singh was summoned and tortured in front of his followers. The rebellion subsided at March 1856.

1857 : Sepoy revolt, submission of power to the queen. Sepoy revolt was led by Mangal Pandey due to several reasons like as Greased cartridges, Discrimination of salary, attacking religious beliefs and forcing Hindus to cross sea water during war which was forbidden for them. Initially many prisoners were freed from prison to help in the revolt. British people sent European soldiers to counteract the rebellion soldiers. Several skirmishes took place and many were killed from both sides. The rebellion soldiers were put to trial where many got death sentence whereas other got lifetime imprisonment. Mangal Pandey was later hanged and BEIC handed power to queen Victoria.

1858-1862 : Indigo revolt. Indigo production and export was booming in early 19th century. It later depressed because it became uneconomic at raiyat and peasant level. Planters who invested large amount of money in the production forced raiyats to grow indigo. This consequent conflict between raiyats and planters caused the resistance by raiyats. Raiyats imposed strict social ostracism against European planters by cutting supply of daily necessities. Later on indigo movement became violet and raiyats were encouraged by missionaries. Raiyats made detailed report on oppressing indigo production system. Government later prohibited raiyats for indigo production.

Tebhaga movement. In 1946 during aman harvest, sharecroppers of some north and north-eastern districts of Bengalis had gone to field and cut crops. Their demand was half sharing was unjust. Since tenants supply everything and landowners have last participation solandowners will get one-third of the crops. Moreover, tenants argued that harvest should be stacked at tenants' compound instead owners and landlord will not get any of the byproduct. The tebhaga struggle was successful. 40% of the cropping peasants got tebhaga by the landlord. Also the movement led to abolition on reduction of illegal exaction in the name of ABWABs.

1885: The formation of Congress.

1905: The 1st partition of Bengal. After the formation of Congress the British rulers noticed that the Hindus and Muslims are getting very united. To divide them, they decided to divide

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Bengal in two; one for the Muslims and one for the Hindus. The main purposes of the 1st partition of Bengal were for administrative convenience and the divide-and-rule policy. Both Hindus and Muslims opposed the partition at first. Hindus believed that Calcutta had been the capital for centuries, if they divided Bengal there will be another capital for the Muslims. If that happened then the Muslims will be equal to them and they will no longer be the superior race. On the other hand Muslims temporarily opposed because the Hindu dominated areas had the developed parts and structures. They later welcomed the partition as it became their ticket to development as east Bengal had the ports and resources.

1906: Formation of Muslim League. After the partition the Muslims left Congress and they formed Muslim League with their elites.

1911: Annulment of the partition of Bengal: The first partition of Bengal was annulled because the Hindu elites were agitated by the fact that Dhaka was the new capital of Bengal and that there was a new port opened in Chittagong. This lowered the importance of Calcutta and Hoogli port.

1936: Formation of KPP. AK Fazlul Haq noticed that Congress was dominated by elite Hindus and Muslim League was dominated by elite Muslims. There were neither political parties nor political rights for the common people. So he formed Krishak-Proja Party with the common lower class people which quickly gained popularity. His tagline was 'Daal-Bhat for all' which was very catchy.

1937: General election; Congress - 52, Muslim League - 39 and KPP - 36 (33 from Bengal). AK Fazlul Haq was invited to be the governor of Calcutta but he refused.

1940: Lahore resolution. Muhammad Ali Jinnah proposed the two nation theory. The theory states that there should be two nations based on religions. The Muslim dominated region should be a state and the Hindu dominated should be another.

1943: The 2nd great Bengal famine. During the 2nd world war due to miscommunication and uneven distribution of food supply the famine occurred. Around 150,000 people died.

1947: 14th August – Pakistan, 15th August – India. This was a historic land mark. For the first time nations were formed on the basis of religions.

THE PAKISTAN PERIOD

23rd February 1948: Jinnah declares that Urdu will be the state language in the 1st assembly.

11th September 1948: The assassination of Jinnah.

16th October 1951: The assassination of Liakat Ali Khan.

27th January 1952: Kwaja Nazimuddin declares Urdu as the state language.

30th January 1952: Protest, section 144 declared.

21st and 22nd February 1952 : Violation of section 144.

23rd February 1952: Temporary Shahid Minar destroyed.

1954: United front.United front was an alliance of opposition parties to contest seats in the elections to the East Bengal Legislative held 8-12 March 1954. The result was a comprehensive victory for the alliance or front composed mainly of four parties of East Bengal, namely Awami League, Krishak Sramik Party, Nizam-e-Islam and Ganatantri Dal. West Pakistan conspired against Sheikh Fazlul Huq. They created false clash between non-Bengal and Bengal. Fazlul Huq failed to solve the problem so he was dismissed after 45 days of power.

16th February 1956: Bangla declared as the state language.

1962: Anti-Aiyub movement. General Ayub, before coming to power expressed that he had no intentions of being in power so gained a landslide victory. But soon after becoming the president he changed his policies. He started acting like the previous presidents of Pakistan. He tripled the student fees and tried to keep the students at bay as they were the life force of the Language movement of 52. This startled the students so they started anti-Aiyub movement to dethrone general Aiyub.

1963: Shahid Minar (current).

1966: 6-points program

- Right to vote.
- Give power to East Pakistan except foreign affairs and defense.
- Two separate currencies and easily convertible.
- Power of taxation.
- Two accounts for foreign exchange earnings.

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- Separate force.

1968: Agartala conspiracy case, Sheikh Mujib was arrested.

1969: Mass upsurge. People did not like when Mujib was arrested. Student leader Asad, Rajshahi professor Shamsuzzoha, Motiur, student of class 9 was killed. All this made people to go against Ayub Khan. Ayub khan handed power to Yahya khan.

1970: General election Under General Yahya, Awami League – 167 seats out of 169.

7th March 1971: War declared by Sheikh Mujib.

25th March 1971: Genocide.

26th March: Mujib arrested, Yahya flees to Pakistan.

THE LIBERATION WAR OF 1971

Causes:

Land reforms, state language, inter-wing economic and administrative disparities, provincial autonomy, and defense of East Pakistan

General election of 1970 was won with huge majority by Awami League(AL) but they were not handed over the power. This made Sheikh Mujib address the Pakistani military junta on 7th March, 1971 in his historic speech. Thus began the civil disobedience movement.

During talks of power transfer between AL and the Pakistani military junta, more and more West Pakistani troops were being brought into East Pakistan and also killing of innocent civilians started all over the country. As soon as the talks failed to reach a conclusion, the West Pakistan army's crackdown over the innocent people of East Pakistan started on the midnight of 25th March, 1971.

Genocide,1971 :

- The West Pakistani army's crackdown on the East Pakistan's people was called "Operation Searchlight".
- Two headquarters were established during this operation.
- Maj. Gen. Rao Farman Ali was responsible for operation in Dhaka city and its suburbs.
- Maj. Gen. Khadim Raja was responsible for operation in rest of the province.
- Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan was incharge of the whole operation.
- The estimated total no. of people killed in the genocide could be 3 million.
- The army cordoned Peelkhana EPR headquarters, Rajarbagh Police Barrack, Ansar Headquarters at Khilgaon.
- The Pakistan army faced first obstruction at Farmgate by big tree trunks, old cars and unserviceable steam roller.
- **Shankhari Patti & Tantibazar**, which are Hindu majority areas came under fire of mortar shells.
- More than 50,000 people were killed in Dhaka, Chittagong, Kushtia, Jessore, Mymensingh and other cities in the first three days of the genocide starting from the night of 25th March, 1971.

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- Hindu concentrated areas of Old Dhaka as well as the Dhaka University were particularly targeted.
- The Pakistan raised paramilitary forces were called the RAJAKARS, AL-BADR & AL-SHAMS. They were formed to get rid of the MUKTI BAHINI.

Declaration of Independence :

- On 26th March, 1971 Sheikh Mujib was arrested and taken to West Pakistan jail
- **On 27th March, 1971 Major Ziaur Rahman declared Bangladesh's independence on behalf of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from Kalurghat radio station in Chittagong.**
- Zia assumed the title of "Provisional Commander in Chief of the Bangladesh Liberation Army"

Mukti Bahini :

- The initial name given to this force was **Mukti Fauj** but later the name was changed to **Mukti Bahini** and it was formed by the students and youth leaders of Sangram Parishads.
- **Two main streams of fighting elements: Members Of Armed Forces Of East Pakistan & Members of the urban and rural Sangram Parishads.**

Teliapara Conference :

- This conference was held on 4th April, 1971 at Teliapara.
- **Major Shafiullah was given responsibility of commander of the Sylhet-Brahmanbaria area.**
- **Major Khaled Mosharraf was given responsibility of commander of the Comilla-Noakhali area.**
- **Major Ziaur Rahman was given the responsibility of commander of the Chittagong-Chittagong Hill Tracts area.**
- **Abu Osman Chowdhury was given the responsibility of commander of Kushtia-Jessore area.**
- **Colonel MAG Osmani was commander of the Liberation forces or the Mukti Bahini.**

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- On 10th April the government in exile was formed. On 12th April, 1971 Col. MAG Osmani assumed the command of Armed Forces. He was made the Commander-in-Chief of Bangladesh armed forces on 17th April, 1971.
- Lt. Col. M.A Rab was appointed Chief of Staff and A.K Khandakar was Deputy Chief of Staff.
- **Bangladesh was divided into 11 sectors.**

Regular & Irregular Forces :

- Mukti Bahini consisted of the regular and irregular forces.
- **The regulars were later called “Niomita Bahini”**
- **The irregulars were called “Gono Bahini”**
- The regular forces included East Bengal Regiment and EPR troops.
- **The regular forces consisted of three forces. Z-force- Maj. Ziaur Rahman, S-force- Maj. KM Shafiullah, K-force Maj. Khaled Mosharraf.**
- Z-force is the first conventional brigade.
- Other Bahinis were also organized to fight the Pakistani army. These Bahinis include, **Kaderia Bahini of Tangail, Latif Mirza Bahini of Sirajganj, Akbar Hossain Bahini of Jhenaidah, Hemayet Bahini of Faridpur, Quddus Molla & Gafur Bahini of Barisal, Afsar Bahini of Mymensingh and Aftab Bahini of Mymensingh.**
- A crack platoon that operated in Dhaka which consisted of youths.
- **Mujib Bahini was organized in India. It was trained by the Indian army in Dehradun about guerilla warfare. It was organized by Sheikh Fazlul Haq Moni, Tofael Ahmed, Abdur Razzak and Sirajul Alam Khan.**

Bangladesh Navy :

- **First constituted in August 1971.**
- Had two ships and 45 personnel.
- First fleet of 6 small ships was inaugurated on 9th November, 1971.

Bangladesh Air Force :

- **First constituted on September, 1971 and started its functions under Air Commodore A.K Khandakar.**
- Had 2 planes, 1 helicopter, 17 officers and 45 technicians.

Refugees :

- A total of ten million people fled to India.
- Within a month of the 25th March “Operation Searchlight”, close to a million refugees entered India.
- Refugee camps were established on the borders of Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, and Meghalaya & Tripura.

International Support :

- China and USA took the side of Pakistan saying it was Pakistan's internal affairs.
- India, USSR, Japan and other western countries stood beside Bangladesh.
- Indo-Soviet Friendship treaty was signed on 9th August, 1971.

Final Leg of the War :

- The Mukti Bahini and Indian Army joined forces from November, 1971.
- Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora who was the Commander, Eastern Command of Indian Army, became the joint forces commander.
- The joint forces started their operations from 3rd December.
- **The instrument of Surrender was signed by Lt. Gen Jagjit Singh & Lt. Gen. AAK Niazi at Ramna Racecourse which is now Suhrawardy Uddyan at 5:01 on 16th December, 1971.**

SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is known as the father of the nation. He was born in Tungipara, Gopalgonj, 1920. He was an activist of Awami Muslim League. He rose to be the leader of the party during the Pakistan period. In 1966 he announced the 6 points movement and was arrested in 1968. He was released because of the mass upsurge caused by his arrest. Later he participated in the election of 1970 gaining a landslide victory against the ruling Muslim League. When General Yahya refused to hand over power to his government he declared war against Pakistan in Paltan Maydan, 7th march 1971. After the attack on the unarmed Bengali people on the mid night of 25th March, He was arrested and sent to West Pakistan in 26th March. In 10th April 1971 he was declared as the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. After the liberation, he was released and he came to Bangladesh in 10th January, 1972. The following day he announced that he will be the Prime Minister and he took oath the following day. The Constitution was published in 16th December 1972. He took less than one year to form the constitution, which was his advantage. During his rule, he established foreign relation with many countries, withdrew troops and most of the arms used in the war. Then in 1973's election, Awami League under his leadership secured 291 seats out of 300. After the election he introduced the system of BAKSAL which compelled all government employees to be active in politics, banned all other political parties and newspapers other than the 4 state owned ones. In 1974 a famine took place which he was unable to tackle. He introduced Rakkhi-Bahini which displeased the army as they became a parallel force as the army. In 1975 he along with his family members was assassinated by a few young army officers.

Positives :

- He was successful in withdrawing Indian army from Bangladesh.
- He made the civilians to surrender their arms.
- He created the first constitution of Bangladesh.
- He was able to sign a peace treaty between India and Bangladesh.

Challenges :

- Establishing law and order.
- Rehabilitating refugees
- Reconstructing infrastructures
- Manage industries left by non-Bengali owners
- Negotiating with the international community for recognition and assistance.

Negatives :

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- Created Rakkhi Bahini which was parallel to military.
- He changed the government form from parliamentary to presidency.
- He introduced BAKSAL.

POST-MUJIB PERIOD

After the assassinations of Sheikh Mujib military coups took place; consecutive 3 military coups. After that Major General Ziaur Rahman became the president and established military rule. On 15th August a group of young military officers lead by Khondokar Mushtaq Ahmed assassinated Sheikh Mujib and his extended family. After that a counter-coup by Khaled Mosharrof by another group of military officer killed Mushtaq. He also killed four Awami league leaders in jail. Then, Abu Taher with his Gono Biplobi Bahini in their revolt killed Khaled Mosharrof and handed over the power to Ziaur Rahman.

ZIAUR RAHMAN

Major General Ziaur Rahman came in power in 1978. During his rule he established military rule and removed secularism. He made countless developments in the country and restored the military glory. He introduced SAARC. He was assassinated in 1981.

Positives :

- Introduced rural government
- Made relationship with Saudi Arabia and western countries better.
- Highlighted the idea of SAARC.
- He participated in development activities such as the canal digging program

Negatives :

- Curved the idea of socialism and secularism.
- Reintroduce autocracy.
- Even though Ershad was a repatriate and junior officer still he made him his deputy.

GENERAL ERSHAD

General Ershad took power after the death of Zia. He was brought down after the upsurge of 1990. Bangladesh was returned the democratic system of Parliament after the election of 1991.

Positive :

- Dismantled Zia's rural government system and introduced upazilla system.
- Communication infrastructure was developed.
- He emphasized on capitalism

Negatives :

- Continued autocracy.
- Dismissed secularism by stating Islam as state religion.
- Massive corruption started in his reign.
- Put Bangladesh under massive debt.

KHALEDA ZIA REGIME

Positives :

- Political freedoms were restored during Khaleda's regime.
- Restrictions on press were removed.
- Went to democracy.
- Introduced caretaker government.
- Introduce VAT.

Negatives :

- Radio and television remained under state control
- Upazilla system was abolished
- Corruption.

SHEIKH HASINA

Positive :

- Emphasized on good governance.
- Signed a treaty with the people of CHT people.
- New industries and health policies.
- Union parishad under local government structure.

Negatives :

- Boycotted the parliament
- Lost economic stability
- Corruption
- Seized country's motion by frequent strikes.

THE CONSTITUTION

08th January 1972: released from the jail in Pakistan.

10th January 1972 : Mujib returns to Bangladesh after 10 months of captivity.

11th January 1972 : Mujib declares that he will be the Prime Minister instead of the President.

12th January 1972 : Mujib takes oath as the Prime Minister.

10th April 1972 : Out of 403 constitutional members, a committee of 34 members headed by Dr. Kamal is formed as the constitution drafting committee.

17th April 1972 : The 1st meeting of the constitution drafting committee took place.

10th June 1972 : The 1st draft was prepared.

12th October 1972 : the 1st draft was presented.

After 3 weeks of reading, three changes were made.

4th November 1972 : The constitution was accepted by the members.

16th December 1972 : The constitution was introduced.

The Constitution

1 preamble

11 parts

153 articles

4 schedule

Constitution can be made by four processes; ie.

- Constitution by Grant: When an absolute ruler promulgates a formal document in the form of a constitution in which he agrees to exercise his powers in accordance with certain rules laid down in it. For example, Charter granted by Napoleon
- Constitution by Deliberate Creation: When a new state is created then it arranges a constituent assembly by the elected representatives so that they can make a new constitution. It can be found in two ways :
 - (i) Constituent assembly & (ii) Legislative Assembly. For example, the constitution of Bangladesh.
- Constitution by Revolution: When a government is overthrown by the people by revolution and these people establish a new government which takes responsibility of

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making a new constitution then this is called constitution by evolution. For example, the constitution of United States of America.

- Constitution by Gradual Evolution: The constitution that is created as a result of slow evolutionary changes. A constitution created in this way is said to be the child of evolution. These constitutions are largely unwritten.

Amendment:

4th Amendment: Passed in 1975 by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

- Presidential form of government was introduced.
- One party system was introduced
- Powers of the Jatiya Sangsad was curtailed.

8th Amendment: Passed in 1988 by H.M Ershad

- Declared Islam as the state religion.
- Decentralized the judiciary
- Amended the word ‘Bengali’ to ‘Bangla’ and ‘Dacca’ to ‘Dhaka’

12th Amendment: Passed on 1991 by Khaleda Zia.

- Parliamentary form of government was re-introduced
- President became the titular head.
- Prime minister became the executive head
- Post of vice president was abolished.
- The president was required to be elected by the cabinet.

13th amendment: Passed on 1996 by Khaleda Zia.

- Non-party caretaker government introduced
- Chief advisor will be the executive head of the government.

15th Amendment: Passed on 2009 by Sheikh Hasina.

- Caretaker system abolished
- Islam as state religion and Bismillah-ar-Rahman-ar-Rahim retained.

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- People of Bangladesh known as Bangalees and citizens of Bangladesh known as Bangladeshi.
- Supreme command of defense services will be in the hands of the president.
- Increasing the number of reserved seats for the women from 45 to 50.

Salient features of Constitution:

- Written constitution: the constitution of the people's republic of Bangladesh is a written document. It contains 153 articles, 1 preamble, 11 parts and 4 schedules.
- Rigid constitution: the constitution of Bangladesh is a rigid one. It can only be amended by the majority of the parliament members.
- Unitary governmental system: the governmental system of Bangladesh is a unitary one. All power under the constitution has been centralized to a unitary government.
- Unicameral Legislature: constitution provides for a unicameral legislature for Bangladesh. It is only one house to be known as the house of the nation.
- Fundamental Principles of State policy: there are four fundamental state policies. They are:
 - 1) Socialism
 - 2) Nationalism
 - 3) Secularism
 - 4) Democracy
- Fundamental rights: there are 18 fundamental rights and the Supreme Court has been invested with the task to protect these rights.
- Parliamentary form of government: constitution of Bangladesh provides for a Westminster type of parliamentary system. In this form of government, prime minister heads the cabinet of ministers and they are responsible to the parliament. President becomes the titular head.

Human rights: Human rights are those moral and written rights which can be claimed by any person for the very reason that he is a human being. There are 25 human rights of which 19 are civil and 6 are economic. These rights come with birth and are applicable to all people throughout the world. There are two inherent characteristics of human rights. They are:

- 1) Universal inheritance

2) Inalienability.

Universal inherence means these rights are universally inherent in all human beings and anyone can claim these rights. Inalienability means these rights cannot be taken away; they cannot be the object of sale or purchase or any kind transfer.

Fundamental rights: the term fundamental right is a technical one because when a certain human rights are written down in the constitution and are protected by constitutional guarantees. They are called fundamental rights. They are called so because they are placed in the fundamental law of the land which has sanctity over all other law of the land.

Distinction between Human and Fundamental Rights:

- All fundamental rights are human rights but all human rights are not fundamental rights.
- Source of human rights is the international law whereas source of fundamental rights is the constitution.
- Fundamental rights have territorial limitations but human rights have no territorial limitations ; they have universal application.
- Fundamental rights are protected by the constitutional guarantees and enforced through the state course. Human rights have no effective enforcement machinery.

Fundamental rights are applicable to the citizen while human rights are applicable to all human beings.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Public Administration: When we elaborate the term “Public Administration” it cannot be explained without government by which it is created. Government creates administration to apply its policies and programs. Therefore government is “politics plus administration”. In terms of functional approach, public administration represents the people’s aspirations the proper place to look for an understanding of “the wider aspects of government”.

Five power players/power actors of public administration: There are five power players on public administration. They are :

Executive :

Who:

- The Prime Minister (PM), President, cabinet of ministers.
- Advisors appointed by the government may also be an executive.

Responsibilities :

- PM is the head of the cabinet of ministries and collectively responsible to the parliament.
- President approves the allocation of money for expenditure in different sectors by the government.
- PM may at any time request a minister to resign.
- PM has to constitute a ministry consisting of one or more divisions when required.
- Minister is **responsible** for the business of his ministry.
- Secretary is the **administrative head** of the ministry.
- President may issue a proclamation of emergency and ordinance.

Legislature :

Who :

- Members of the parliament.

Responsibilities :

- Make rules, regulations, bye-laws or other instruments having legislative effect.
- Oversight on public administration.

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Standing committees of parliament (SCP) :

Who :

- Three type of committees namely standing committees, select committees and special committees comprising of the members of parliament.

Responsibilities :

- Draft bills, review ministry's work, inquire irregularity or serious complain.
- Recommend actions for improvement.
- Interact with the executive branch of the government.
- Help Bridge the gap between legislative and executive branches of government.

The ombudsman (in Bangla: Nhaypal) :

Who :

- Any government official

Responsibilities :

- Investigate any action taken by ministry, public officer or a salutatory public authority.
- Prepare an annual report place it before parliament.

Auditor general and public accounts committee :

Who : The head of the Office of Audit and Public services.

Responsibilities :

- Overview public expenditure and bureaucratic decisions.
- Audits public accounts of the republic and all authorities and officers of the government.

Local government :

Who :

- Elected representatives of local governmental institutions

Responsibilities :

- Administration and work of public officers
- Maintenance of public work

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- Implementation of plans relating to public services

Judiciary :

Who :

- Chief justice and judges appointed by the president.

Responsibilities :

- Exercising judicial function.
- Enforcement of any of the fundamental rights.
- Safeguard the equality of a law.
- Protection of fundamental rights.
- Power to review any judgment pronounced.

Supreme judicial council :

Who :

- Chief justice and the two next senior judges.

Responsibilities/Functions :

- Present a code of conduct observed by the judges.
- Inquire into the conduct of a judge.

Administrative tribunal :

Who :

- Supreme judicial council.

Responsibilities :

- Exercise jurisdiction in respect of matters relating to:
 - The terms and conditions of persons in the service of the republic and the award of penalties.

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- The acquisition, administration, management and disposal of any property vested in or managed by the government or under any law, including nationalized enterprise.
- Exercise authority over persons in the service of the republic.

Services of Bangladesh :

Who :

- Civil servant, public servant, government officers, public officials, bureaucrats etc.

Responsibilities :

- Public Service Commission (PSC) conducts test and examinations for the selection of suitable persons for the appointment to the public service.
- Prepares and submits report of the performance office functions to the president.

The people :

Who :

- Citizens of Bangladesh.

Responsibilities :

- Elect public representatives
- Donor-funded projects must have people's participation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

What is local government?

- Local government is an elected or locally selected political sub-division of a nation or state which is formed by law and has control over local affairs. It can also impose taxes.

What is decentralization?

- Decentralization is a complex concept that deals with the transfer of authority and responsibility from the central government to the sub-ordinate or quasi-independent or private sector.
- It can also be defined as the transfer of responsibility for planning, managing and raising resources to (i) field units off central government ministries (ii) sub-ordinate units of government (iii) semi-autonomous public authorities (iv) Regional authorities.

Forms of decentralization :

There are four types of decentralization. They are:

- (i) **Deconcentration** : It is merely shifting the workload of management from a centrally located office to offices outside the headquarters or national capital. The final authority is thus retained with the center. Therefore it is known as the weakest form of decentralization. One of the problems with this is that sometimes it is called manipulated centralization in disguise.
- (ii) **Delegations** : It refers to the transfer of power and responsibility for some specific functions that are outside regular bureaucratic structures such as decision-making. They are indirectly controlled by the central government. Therefore, the ultimate responsibility still remains with the government authority. It has two problems which are (i) no local accountability (ii) tend to turn into hand-maidens who are controlled by the central government.
- (iii) **Devolution** : This type of decentralization refers to the transfer of authority over decision-making, finance & management to units of local government which have corporate status. These local governments can elect their own mayors, raise their own revenues & have independent authority to make investment decisions. It has a legally recognized geographical boundary. The problem with devolution is that it can lead to unhealthy competition between the central and local government.
- (iv) **Deregulation or Privatization** : This type of decentralization refers to the participation of private service providers. It has become more attractive alternative to the governments in developing countries. It has been more efficient in reducing poverty and helping the poor. The advantage of this is that it increases efficiency, economic growth and reduces expenditure. The disadvantage is that it excludes the poor even more by discrimination in its markets.

Main Problems of Local Government in Bangladesh :

- (i) **Lack of Authority and Power :** The local government bodies in Bangladesh are confined within only some specific development functions. They have no authority to exercise power over regulatory administration. The patterns of relationship between the LG and various field level offices are also not defined properly. Their roles and responsibilities are supervised by the local unit officials of the central government or the bureaucrats. Therefore, as the LG remains under constant supervision thus devolution of power is not possible.
- (ii) **Authoritative Central-Local Relationship :** The relation between the central and local government from very early years was authoritative where the LG bodies were controlled by the government officials, DC , UNO and the rest. Again, the central government can impose suspension or conduct inquiries on the LGs functions which gives them enormous powers. Therefore, the LG remains under constant control of the central government.
- (iii) **Inadequate Financial Resources :** There is lack of adequate financial resources. Though the LG can levy taxes and also put hat-bazaars on lease but it is still not enough. Again, though the LG gets its share of revenue but it cannot use it as it requires. Rather, it has to follow the guidelines that are given by the central government. This is a huge setback as it disrupts the planning process of the LG. This also makes the LG dependent on the central government.
- (iv) **Lack of Trained Personnel :** There is no way to empower the masses without building its capacity. There is a lack of human competence as well as logistics. There is also lack of knowledge regarding planning, budgeting and managing resources.
- (v) **Lack of Transparency and Accountability :** The LG bodies are not accountable to anyone. This lack of transparency creates opportunities for corruption. Supervision and monitoring is required to make the LG bodies accountable and transparent. These bodies are mostly monitored by the local level government officials but it seems that they try to impose control over them. Thus, the local government bodies are not found to be accountable and transparent in their activities.
- (vi) **Lack of women participation :** A healthy percentage of seats are reserved for women in different local government institutes. But they are not effective. Several female representatives were interviewed and it was found out that most of them are under qualified. Another thing is that they lack confidence as the society is male dominant.

Recommendation :

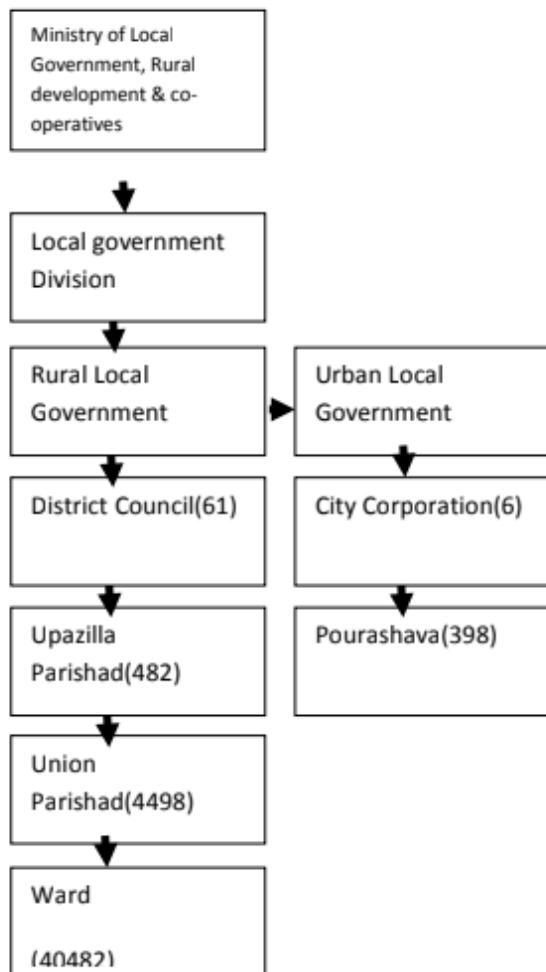
- (i) **Strong political leadership and vision :** our political leaders should be more farsighted so the decision they take is effective. Also, long term plans are healthy and can easily be mend so proper visions should be set.
- (ii) **Capacity building of Local Government Representatives :** Empowerment without proper capacity building is meaningless. So the local government representatives should be trained properly so that they can prepare themselves for any critical situations

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- (iii) Participatory planning and implementation :** People are the source of power. The civil society should also participate in the planning. Only then will the policy be representative of the general population.
- (iv) Sound co-ordination mechanism :** The co-ordination between the local government bodies and the officials working at the local government level is very poor. Law should be made and imposed to decide who would do what and when. Then there would be no co-ordination problem at the local level.
- (v) Inclusion of more women in the UP decision making council :** Since the female population is almost half of the total in our country, priority should be given to include more females in the UP decision making council.
- (vi) A permanent local government commission :** A separate and independent local government commission should be established to oversight the local government bodies.

The current local government system in Bangladesh is as the chart below:

The full chart is available in the book but this chart shows the Rural and Urban rural government system of Bangladesh only.

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GOVERNANCE

Governance:

The process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented is known as governance. It focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in the decision making and implementing the decisions made.

In general, governance means “how people are ruled, how affairs of the state are administered and regulates as well as nations system of politics and how these function in relation to public administration and law.”

According to World Bank, “The manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources for development.”

Governance has a three dimensional perspective:

- (i) The process, by which governments are selected, held accountable, monitored and replaced.
- (ii) The capacity of governments to manage resources efficiently and formulate, implement and enforce sound policies and regulation.
- (iii) The extending of participation of the citizens in the affairs of the state.

Therefore, it is a continuing process by which different interests maybe accommodated and cooperative action may be taken.

Good Governance:

There are two major streams to conceptualize the term good governance. The academic stream and the donor stream.

#The academic stream of governance has been largely concerned with developing a better understanding of different ways in which power and authority relations are structured in different contexts. This focuses on the different modes of state-civil relations.

#The donor-directed and policy oriented discourse on governance focuses on state-market relations and more specifically on state structures designed to ensure accountability, due process of law towards better analysis and understanding of the institutional link between state and society.

Components of Good Governance:

There are four pillars of good governance. They are:

- (i) **Accountability:** It is the capacity to call officials to account for their actions. Effective accountability has two components; “answerability” and “consequences”. Answerability is the requirement to respond to questions concerning one’s official actions. And, if there is no meaningful consequence there is no use for accountability. Therefore, predictable and meaningful consequences are components of accountability.
- (ii) **Transparency:** It refers to low cost access to relevant information. Reliable and timely information is a must for the public. The information should not only be provided but it should also be relevant and understandable.
- (iii) **Predictability:** A country’s legal environment must be able to accept development. A government has to regulate itself via laws, regulations and policies which surround well-defined rights and duties. Predictability is about the fair and consistent application of these laws and implementation of government policies.
- (iv) **Participation:** It refers to the involvement of citizens in the development process. Both the affected and the beneficiaries need to participate so that the government can make informed choices with respect to their needs. Thus social groups can protect their rights. Participation in the government can be promoted by:
 - (i) Encouraging the participation of both project beneficiaries and the affected.
 - (ii) Improving the interaction and relation between public and private sector.
 - (iii) Using NGOs to reach and mobilize project beneficiaries.

Indicators of good governance:

- (i) **Rule of Law:** Legal framework should be fair and enforced impartially, particularly the laws on human rights.
- (ii) **Responsiveness:** Institutions and process try to serve all stakeholders. That is they will think about what is good for every single stakeholder.
- (iii) **Consensus:** Good governance requires making a mean of the different interests in society that is mediation so that a broad consensus can be reached on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this could be achieved.

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(iv) **Equality:** All men and women have the opportunity to improve or maintain their well-being. There is no ultimate difference between men and women.

(v) **Effectiveness & Efficiency:** Good governance means that process and institutions produce results that meet the needs of the society while making the best use of resources at their disposal.

(vi) **Strategic Vision:** The leaders and public need to have a broad and long-term vision on good governance and human development along with a sense of what is needed for such development. They also need to understand the historical, cultural and social complexities in what that perspective is grounded.

Components of Poor Governance:

- (i) **Arbitrary policy making system:** This system denies people's participation or their right to choose what they actively need.
- (ii) **Unaccountable:** Bureaucrats are never found to be accountable in poor governance.
- (iii) **Unjust legal system:** If justice is delayed then justice is denied. This type of legal system can never offer a remedy to the aggrieved person rather it creates unrest in the society.
- (iv) **Abuse of political power:** In poor governance, the political leaders always interfere in matters where they do not need to or supposed to.
- (v) **No bridge between civil society and the public like:** The civil society remains indifferent to the public. There is no real interaction between them which creates a gap between them.
- (vi) **Corruption:** It is rather the outcome of a bad system rather than bad people which prevails in poor governance.

Obstacles in front of Bangladesh towards Good Governance:

- **Lack of Political Accountability:** Those holding political offices of the state must be accountable to the citizens for their actions. There should be appropriate check and balance within the political system so that no branch of the government dominates and controls others.

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- **Dominant Executive:** Political institutions in Bangladesh over the years indicate a growing trend to strengthen and consolidate all powers in the office of the chief executive.

- **Weak Legislature:** The consequence of concentrating enormous powers in the hands of the chief executive over the year has resulted in gradual and systematic weakening of the position of the parliament. A number of factors have however considerably weakened the parliament's control over the executive. These are:
 - (i) The inexperience of the majority of legislator.
 - (ii) The reluctance of the government to subject itself to debate.
 - (iii) The tendency of the opposition to oppose for the sake of opposing.
 - (iv) Uncertainties concerning appropriate procedures resulting in part from the absence of institutional traditions.
- **Nature and Character of Political Parties:**

One of the major problems of political accountability can be attributed to the nature and character of political parties. Political parties significantly contributed to the political decay in the country. They failed to guide people at different crucial junctures.

- **Lack of Effective and Efficient Judiciary:**

Judiciary, which has an important role in ensuring accountability, the rule of law in the affairs of managing the scarce resources of the state is inaccessible to the people and judicial interventions are also delayed. These are invariably essential for maintaining accountability and transparency in the administration. Though the judges in Bangladesh are independent but in lower courts the judicial magistrates are under the command of Deputy Commissioners. Thus, they regulate their decisions by service conditions like posting, transfer and promotion.

- **Lack of Credibility of the Electoral System:**

The electoral system is struggling for its image because it encompasses rigging and manipulation in almost every election it organizes.

- **Freedom of Expression:**

Article 39(2) of the Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees:

- (i) The right of every citizen to freedom of speech and expression
- (ii) The right of the freedom of press but still certain black laws and regulation and government control over the medial services hinder free flow of information and freedom of expression.

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- **Lack of Bureaucratic Accountability:**

Government officials are expected to be accountable to the public for all actions they take but it does not happen. The law is not strong enough to question the public officers on the other hand the degree of transparency in decision making is very low.

- **Absence of Advocacy role in Civil Society:**

The citizen groups have not been able to play a vital role in the determination of public policies and in shaping the behavior and actions of the civil servants. The advocacy roles of citizen groups have been limited to holding meetings and organizing seminars.

- **Lack of Accommodation of Bureaucrats in the Political Literature:**

The politicians always treat bureaucrats as evil. There is lack of a trustworthy working relation between the two mighty characters of state.

- **Ineffective Local Government Structure:**

Local government can play a big role in creating political leadership, ensuring popular participation, developing accountable administration and planning & implementation. Still, as there is no effective local government with the resources and capacity to do so.

- **Corruption:**

Corruption is rampant in this country because of the fact that people abuse power without anyone being punished for it. It was once ranked the most corrupted country in the world. It should be mentioned here that, the Bangladesh government has introduced an Anti-Corruption commission very recently to reduce corruption.

DEVELOPMENT OF BANGLADESH

1. **Budget** : A statement of financial position – especially household, business or government. Based on estimates of anticipated revenues and expenditures.
2. **Deflation** : An extended decline in the average level of prices.
3. **Devaluation** : reducing price one nation's currency in the terms of other country.
4. **Growth** : The process of increasing the economy's ability to produce goods.
5. **Import** : Goods and services produced by the foreign sector and purchased by the domestic economy.
6. **Incentive** : A cost or benefit that motivates a decision or action by consumers, businesses or other participants in the economy.
7. **Inflation** : A persistent increase in the average price level in the economy.
8. **Prevalence** : Prevalence means the total number of cases of the disease in the population at a given time.
9. **Brainstorming** : An organized approach for producing ideas by letting the mind thinks without interruption.
10. **Creativity** : A human mental phenomenon based around the deployment of mental skills, inspiration or insight.
11. **Inclusion** : The practice of placing students with disabilities in regular classrooms. Also known as **mainstreaming**.
12. **Sex** : Biological characteristics which define humans as male or female.
13. **Gender** : Refers to the array of socially constructed roles and relationships, behaviors, attitudes, values. Gender is relational and talks about their relationship.
14. **Gender Equality** : All human beings are free to develop their personal abilities and make decisions without any limitations like stereotypes, rigid gender roles or prejudices.
15. **Gender Equity** : Refers to fairness treatment for both men and women, according to their needs.

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- 16. Gender Mainstreaming :** The process of assessing any implications for men and women of any planned actions including legislation, policies or programmes.
- 17. Acid Rains :** Strong acids fall from the atmosphere in the form of rain, snow, fog or dry particles.
- 18. Biodiversity :** the variety of difference living organisms from all sources and variety of different ecosystems including terrestrial, marine and other ecosystems.
- 19. Biomass :** The total number of living organisms in a given area.
- 20. Biosphere :** The global ecosystem. Part of the earth and atmosphere capable of supporting living organisms.
- 21. Climate Change :** The slow variation s of climate characteristics over time at a given place.
- 22. Deforestation :** The felling of trees, usually for commercial purposes.
- 23. Ecosystem :** A dynamic and complex system of plant, animal and microorganism communities. All interact as a functional unit within a defined physical location.
- 24. Emissions :** The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.
- 25. Global Warming :** Gradual rises of earth's temperatures that could result from the accumulated gases that are trapped in the atmosphere.
- 26. Greenhouse Effect :** A warming of the earth's atmosphere cause by the presence in the atmosphere of certain heat trapping gases.
- 27. Land Degradation :** The reduction or loss of the biological or economical or economic productivity from rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, forest or woodland.
- 28. Pollution :** The contamination of a natural ecosystem, especially with reference to the activity of human.

Status of MDG in Bangladesh :

***Goal 1 :** Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger.

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***Goal 2 :** Achieve Universal Primary Education.

***Goal 3 :** Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment.

***Goal 4 :** Reduce Child Mortality.

***Goal 5 :** Improve Maternal Health.

***Goal 6 :** Combat AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases.

***Goal 7 :** Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

***Goal 8 :** Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

GLOSSARY

KPP : Krishak Praja Party

INC : Indian National Congress

KSP : Krishak Sramik Party

DIT : Dhaka Improvement Trust

FDC : Film Development Corporation

NAP : National Awami Party

EBDO : Election Body Disqualification Order

PODO : Public Offices Disqualification Order

PCS : Pakistan Civil Service

NDF : National Democratic Front

COP : Combined Opposition Party

SAC : Students Action Committee

DUCSU : Dhaka University Central Students Unit

DAC : Democratic Action Committee

RTC : Round Table Conference

PPP : Pakistan People's Party

EPR : East Pakistan Rifles

BAKSAL : Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League

ACC : Anti-Corruption Commission

IMF : International Monetary Fund

PQLI : Physical Quality of Life Index

BCA : Benefit-Cost Analysis

CM : Capital Market

CG : Capital Good

COL : Cost of Living

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CPI : Consumer Price Index

BLS : Bureau of Labor Statistics

GDI : Gross Domestic Income

GDP : Gross Domestic Product

GNP : Gross National Product

NI : National Income

PI : Personal Income

NNP : Net National Product

NDP : Net Domestic Product

AYP : Adequate Yearly Progress

GED : General Education Development

NCLB : No Child Left Behind

UPE : Universal Primary Education

CEDAW : Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

WHO : World Health Organization

UNIFEM : United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNDW : United Nations Decade for Women

IWD : International Women's Day

BAPA : Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon

UV : Ultraviolet Radiation

CFC : Chlorofluorocarbon

EIA : Environmental Impact Assessment

GEMS : Global Environment Monitoring System

GRID : Global Recourse Information Database

UNCHS : United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

IAEA : International Atomic Energy Agency

UNCED : United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

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IUCN : International Union for Conservation of Nature

MDGs : Millennium Development Goals

UNDP : United Nations Development Programme

MMR : Maternal Mortality Rate

NMR : Neonatal Mortality Rate

CDR : Crude Death Rate

CBR : Crude Birth Rate

IMR : Infant Mortality Rate

