

Bangladesh And Global Studies

Class Eight



NATIONAL CURRICULUM & TEXTBOOK BOARD, DHAKA

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for Class VIII from the academic year 2012**

Bangladesh and Global Studies

For Class VIII

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Preface

Education is a prerequisite to the national development. Without modern education, building a self-reliant, skilled and dignified nation is not possible. National Education Policy 2010 was developed from this inspiration. The lower secondary and secondary level revised curriculum has been developed based on the aims and objectives of this education policy, in the background of new expectations and reality of life. The aims and objectives of the curriculum developed in 2011 are reflected in the Bangladesh and Global Studies book for class eight. Written in light of the new curriculum, content of this book is presented in a new style and technique. Instead of isolated presentation of sociology, history, civics, economics, geography and population studies, contents of these subjects are integrated in this Bangladesh and Global Studies book. Thus, the students will have a holistic view of a particular time, i.e., they will get a complete idea of Bangladesh and the world context of that period. As a result, the students will get idea about history and heritage, arts and culture, and principles and values of this country. They will also have scopes to think about very important things such as life of this people, the great achievement of the liberation war, patriotism, humanism, brotherhood, and scientific attitude. The main objective of this effort is to inspire students to nurture good thinking and honest living. Besides, according to the national expectations, efforts have been made to ensure joyful reading of small and beautiful study matter by freeing the students from over-loaded content.

Following the suggestions of eminent people and educationists of the country, and the government's decision, in accordance with the need of the curriculum, Multiple Choice Questions and creative questions are added for exercise as samples at the end of each chapter to make assessment more meaningful. This step will help to reduce the dependency of students on rote learning. Students will be able to apply knowledge and understanding in real life situation, and to judge, analyze and evaluate any subject. In addition, arrangement is made for various types of activities to engage students in real life situation. In this part of exercise named "activities", students will be able to display personal skill, creativity, and sense of taste and of beauty. This version of the book is published as an experimental edition.

Curriculum is a continuous process on which textbooks are written. Therefore, any constructive and logical suggestion for improvement will be gratefully considered. Since it was published in a short time, some inadvertent mistakes and omissions may be found in the book. Our efforts to make the next editions more refined and impeccable will continue.

I thank those who have assisted us with their intellect and efforts in the writing, editing, translating, and preparing creative questions and activities of this textbook. We hope that the textbook will ensure learners to have a pleasant reading and to achieve the expected skills.

Professor Md. Mostafa Kamaluddin
Chairman
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Bangladesh and Global Studies

Class VIII

Chapter One

Colonial Age and the Liberation War of Bengal

Lesson-1: Bangladesh under foreign rulers

After the fall of the Pal Dynasty, the Sen Dynasty ruled Bangla. Coming from the Southern India the kings of the Sen Dynasty ushered in the era of rule of Bengal by foreigners. Ikhtiaruddin Mohammad Bin Bakhtiar Khiljee occupied Bengal after defeating the Sens. He was a Turkish military ruler who hankered after riches. The communication of Bengal with Turkey started after the conquest of Bengal by him. Bengal also came in touch with the religion of Islam and the greater Persian civilization. Fakaruddin Mobarak Shah established the system of having an "Independent Sultan" in Bangal in 1338A.D which lasted for 200 years. It is to be noted that none of the Sultans were Bangalee. They made the Persian language "Farsi" the court language of Bengal and this lasted for a considerable period of time even after the British take-over. During British rule, Man Singh, the Commander of Moghal emperor Akbar made Bengal a "Suba" or a "Province" of Delhi. Even the reign and the control of Isa Khan, Kedar Roy, Protapaditta and others popularly known as "Bar Bhuiya" still prevailed during that period in East-South Bengal. Almost all of them were either the defeated-Pathans; defeated by the Moghals in different parts of India or the medieval kings of Rajput Dynasty; none of the them was Bangalee.

The beginning of taking away money from Bengal

Jahangir ascended the throne of Bengal after the death of his father Akbar. His ascension to the throne brought about a great change in Bengal-Delhi relationship. Jahangir started to take a huge amount of money from the govt. exchequer of Bengal for meeting expenses of war, industry, literature and luxury and recreation. By the end of 1678, Subedar Sayesta Khan had sent cash worth Tk 30 lac and gold worth Tk 4 lac to Delhi. This trend simply increased at later times. Subedar Sujauddin sent Tk 14 crore and 63 lac to Delhi during his long 11-year tenure. One can better imagine how much this big amount would be in today's market. A huge amount of money and wealth were sent from Bengal in this manner for a long time. In Economics this is called capital outflow.

Activity

Activity-1: Explain the reason why "Farci" became the court language of Bengal.

Activity-2: Mention some incidents of capital outflow from Bengal.

Lesson-2: Emergence of European Power

We all know that the economic condition of some European countries flourished due to the discovery of mineral resources, expansion of sea-trade and development in technical and commercial fields. As a result of this, a powerful trade revolution started from 14th century. Then, the internal economic condition and economic organizations of those countries started to be stronger. So it became important for them to look for raw materials and markets for selling their products. In 1498, Vasco-de-Gama, a portuguese sailor reached Kalikot port of South India. This incident gave a chance for other countries to contest in the competition of expanding trade and commerce in India. Al Bukark an experienced sailor, captured the entire trade of India by taking control of the Indian Ocean.

A peace agreement was signed in 1648 among some European warring nations. This agreement is called West Fallier accord. Peace was restored after the signing of this agreement and as such many European nations set out for trade and commerce with new vigour and energy. India became the target of many of these nations. The Silk and many other fine clothes and the different spices of Bengal were chief attractions for them. This brought about a momentum in the trade of Bengal after a long time. Export income of Bengal stood at about 2 lac pound/18 lac taka only from England during 4 years from 1680-83.

The arrival of European traders / merchants in Bengal

The foreign merchants established big industries and earned a huge profit; they could do so by combining their capital with technical knowledge and by employing local workers to do hard work. With the passage of time, English merchants became more important than the Portuguese. Besides, the Persian, the Dinemar and the Dutch merchants also established industries and conducted business in Bengal. A short description of foreign merchant's investment and business can be had even from the description of the foreign tourists. French tourist Barniyar wrote in 1666 "The Dutch sometimes employed 07-08 hundred workers in their Silk factory at Kashimbazar." The English and the merchants of other nations also conducted business of this type.

French tourist Barniyar also mentioned 22 thousand balls of Silk were produced every year only at Kashimbazar.

Running business in this way, the English merchants realised that they would get maximum Permanent Settlements. During this time, European trade centres at Kolkata, Chandan Nagar, Chuchura and Kashimbazar started to flourish rapidly. With the flourishing of their trade centers, the English merchants also started to smuggle capital from Bengal. Huge amount of wealth of Bengal was taken illegally to England before the Battle of Plassey and during the tenure of Mir Zafar and Mir Kashim. Clive himself proudly informed British Parliament of this abundance of wealth.

William Hejaj, the governor of English companies in Bengal came at Hogley in 1682. He gathered on the spot information about the corruption of different employees of Subedar Sayesta Khan and also how their companies incurred loss due to this. He wrote a letter in 1686 to the king of England King James II convincing him to send soldiers from England to take preparation for battle. The mughals had fought several battles with the English from 1687 to 1690 and finally the English could ensure their commercial benefit. They got permission for running their business as well as keeping their soldiers. At the same time, the British established their prominence over other contesting European powers.

Exploitation and torture faced by the people

The torture and oppression of the people started to increase with the capital smuggling. That is why we see frequent revolts of farmers to during The Mughal period specialty, from the period of the emperor Jahangir. We have read in books about the cheap prices of commodities during the reign of Subedar Sayesta Khan. The poverty of the people at that time reached such a stage that they were unable to purchase even those cheap commodities. The unbelievable cheap prices of essential commodities including rice and cows and goats could not give benefit the common man. sayesta Khan's greed for money was so great. That one English business man wrote in 1676 that his employees exploited the common people at every step. They even monopolised, the trading of fodder. According to another business man the amount Sayesta Khan amassed as subedar of Bengal for 13 years was very rare at that time. He was the owner of 38 crore taka. His daily income was Tk. 2 lac!

At that time, the Marathees emerged as a power in West-India. They also started to attack Bengal. People lived in great fear of Marathee attacks. People's fear of them can better be understood from a folk -rhyme. Mothers of Bengal still use this rhyme when they lull their children to sleep. The rhyme is such: "Children sleep and the area becomes quiet only when the Marathee plunderers (Borgees) arrive". The aged Nawab Alibardee Khan died at a time when the power of the English was rapidly increasing due to their cunning tricks. Bengal was also shattered at that time by the attacks of the marathees.

Activity

Activity-1: Make a list of European powers that attacked India.

Activity-2: Narrate the condition of the people (subjects) at that time.

Lesson 3: Cause of victory of colonial powers in Bengal

After the death of Alibardee, his grandson Sirajuddawla was crowned Nawab at the age of 22. Just after his coronation, he had to face two major problems. One was the difficult task of facing the English with their increasing power and addressing the attacks of marathees; the other was to resist the conspiracy of his eldest-maternal aunt Ghasety Begum the commander-in-chief Mir Jafar Ali Khan and some other close associates. Siraj had also to face a third opposition. A power-greedy Indian business community emerged at big business centers with the expansion of economic activities. The Marwarees who came to Bengal from Rajputna belong to this community. They also joined the English in the plot against the Nawab for their commercial benefit. The result of this was the defeat and tragic death of Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa at the battle of Plassey and the defeat of Bengal at the hands of the English. Thus began the era of direct colonial rule. Now we need to look back once again to understand the causes of colonial rule.

1. The people of Bengal had been the victim of oppression and exploitation during the long reign of foreign rulers except for 200 years of Sultaneer rule. So they held a negative attitude and indifference to their rulers. The death of the Nawab and the end of independence had no impact on them.

2. The poverty of the people was very acute total inertia prevailed in the villages. So, the people had no interest in utilize the opportunities created by the expansion of trade.
3. The people had neither political nor social ability to comprehend the increasing economic and military power of the English.
4. The internal intrigue and conspiracy among rulers of Bengal were too deep-rooted for the young and inexperienced Nawab to understand.

Activity

Activity-1: Give a description of foreign rule in Bengal.

Lesson- 4: The rise of British power in Bengal

Some countries of Europe had strong naval power. They aimed at expanding trade and commerce. The eastern countries of the world, especially India were their target. With this purpose, "The British East India Company" was established in England in 1600A.D. This company established a commercial base at Hoogly in 1651 and at Kashimbaazar in 1658. "The Dutch East India Company" also entered Bengal in 1630, but could not survive in the face of competition with "The British East India Company" and so "The Dutch company" left India after some years and proceeded towards Indonesia-Malaysia. The French also arrived in Bengal in 1664 and established "The French East India Company." This company made a strong base at Chandan nagar and Chuchura. The French were also defeated three times by The British Company and left India ending their 100-year old trade and proceeded towards Indo-China.

The British East India Company started to strengthen their hold gradually and at one time they started to influence the administration of the Nawab. Nawab Alibardee died in 1756. After his death, there arose a dispute about the heir to the throne among the members of Nawab family and the aristocrats of the court. The officers of The British East India Company took advantage of the dispute. The British traders joined with the conspirators against the young Nawab. Prominent among these conspirators were Ghosety Begum, Mir Jafar, Mir Kadim and some members of rich elites like Womichand, Jagat Sheth and Raj Ballav. Watson and Clive, two British commanders

made the most of their internal conflict. They brought soldiers from Madras and occupied Kolkata. After this, Clive wanted to occupy the Nawab's capital at Morshidabad and with this purpose faced the Nawab's army in a mango orchard at Morshidabad. The Nawab's old commander Mir Jafar betrayed the Nawab in the battle of Plassey held on 23rd June 1757. Thus the Nawab of Bengal-Bihar and Orissa was defeated in the battle. The Nawab was brutally killed. Though Mir Jafar was made Nawab after this, the real power was exercised by the cunning and daring British Commander Clive. At last Clive officially got the "Dewani"-meaning the ownership of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the emperor of Delhi in 1765 A.D.

The Company rule in Bengal

The task of collecting revenue went to the hands of the English after they had got the "Dewani" of this area. The English also had their control over administration. Clive continued dual administration in Bengal for some period. The English had made the Nawab inactive by capturing the revenue and administration. The English, after getting authority of collecting revenue, increased the amount of tax of the subjects and they gave maximum pressure to collect additional tax. Apart from this, the country faced a great famine due to draught for 3 years from 1768. This famine is known in history as the "Chhiyattorer monontar" meaning the famine of Bengalee year 1176. About one crore people died in this famine, this amount was one third of the total population of the then Bengal. It goes without saying that the actual number of deaths was greater than this.

The prominent governors of East India Company at the initial stage were: Lord Wellesley, Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Hardinge, Lord Dalhousie etc. They adopted different plans to make English rule permanent in India. Though they worked to exploit the people, even then the countrymen were benefited by some of their work. The major works of the English rulers are given below:

1. Land and revenue management was given to the British Governor General according to Indian administration law passed by British parliament in 1786.
2. A class of Zamindars was created by implementing "Permanent Settlement" in 1793. and Zamindars always remained loyal to the British.
3. British authority in the control of administration was ensured.
4. Administrative offices, educational and commercial institutions were shifted to Kolkata from Murshidabad. This shifting made Kolkata an important city. Later, Kolkata was made capital of Bengal.

But it is true that English governors such as Lord William Bentinck and Lord Hardinge took steps to expand education and introduce modern science. Besides, they also co-operated with Raja Ram Mohan Roy in his attempt to eradicate some social superstitions including "Sateedah" which means that the widow will also be burnt with her dead husband. Thus, a new educated civil society emerged in the country, but the greater Bengalee community was oppressed by the British rule.

The British East India Company did not stop even after getting the control of Bangal - Bihar-Orissa. The Mughal empire faced a crisis after the death of emperor Aurangzeb. Some Nawabs and local Kings started to contest the power of the Mughal Empire. Thus, the throne of Delhi became weaker consequently. Company officers tried to expand their control in different fields.

A mutiny spread among sepoys in different barracks of British controlled region in 1857. Sepoy Mongol Pandey and Habildar Rajob Ali led this mutiny in Bengal. The rulers of different areas of India who wanted freedom joined their hands with the sepoys in this mutiny. Some of this group are Queen Luxmibai of Jensey and Tatiya Tupee of Moharastra. Delhi-monarch Bahadur Shah Jafar also supported the Sepoys. But the English could control this mutiny as they had sophisticated weapons and skilled soldiers. Their tricks and barbarism also helped them to this effect. After this incident, Indian rule act was passed in the British Parliament on 2nd August 1858.

Activity

Activity: What is the famine of 'chhiyattor' Explain its causes.

Lesson-5: The British rule in Bengal (1858-1947 A.D.)

The rule of East India Company came to an end with the promulgation of Indian - rule act. State power of India was given to The British king. One minister of The British cabinet was appointed as the secretary of state of India. He would run the administration of India with the help and suggestion of a 15 member advisory board. According to this law, the governor general was called "Viceroy". The Viceoy was the representative of The British King. Lord Canning was appointed as the first Viceroy. In this way, The British Govt. established their total control over India in 1861. The British parliament instructed The Indian Govt. to form a representative parliament. A Declaration was also made to form a Bengal parliament. The function of the Bengal parliament started from 1st February, 1862. At first, this parliament had

12 members; the numbers of members was increased to 21 in 1892. During the initial stage there was no provision for these members to be elected by voting. Later on, this parliament became a democratic institution and this system was then introduced throughout India including Bengal. But, the control of The British Govt. over this parliament remained intact.

In 1853 The British govt. decided to divide Bengal into two provinces. Demarcation was made to this effect in 1903. The division of Bengal in 1905 is the result of this plan. East Bengal got a separate identity from this date.

A great majority number of people during The British rule (1858-1947) were farmers; on the other hand, a small minority was the privileged Zamindar class. The number of people connected with cottage and small industries was very few. Agriculture, the backbone of economy was almost ruined during The British rule. The same was the case with the weaving industry which was once very famous. The business community of Bengal was not organized. The condition of Bengal in industry was also not worth mentioning. The women-folk lagged behind due to social norms and superstitions. The middle class society also could not become powerful. At that time, Britain was the richest country of the world. While India was a British colony- and a place of exploitation.

Activity

Activity-1: Give a description of European companies who came to India.

Activity-2: Mention the steps taken by the East India Company.

Activity-3: Divide yourselves into two groups and identify the causes of the British victory and the defeat of Bengal.

Lesson -6: Renaissance in Bengal

The English wanted to make their rule stronger; with this intention they started to create an English educated class that would remain loyal to them. Warren Hasting established Kolkata Madrasa in 1781. The purpose of establishing this madrasa was to satisfy the Muslim by creating job opportunities as the Muslims were broken hearted because of losing their state. For the same reason, Sanskrit College was established for the Hindus in 1791. A new inspiration aroused the local people due to coming in touch with modern education. People started to question the age-old beliefs, norms and culture. Movement against "Sateedah" started from the Hindus; opinions were

formed in favour of widow-marriage. The country witnessed a new tide which was limited but very effective in changing the age-old beliefs of the people. The British established Schools throughout the entire country; some colleges were also established for higher studies. At last Kolkata University was established in 1857 as a seat of higher education and research.

The establishment of a Printing Press at Shreerampur in 1821 also played a positive role in inspiring the people of Bengal. The printing press facilitated the printing of books and thus to spread out education among the educated people. The sensitive people now started to cast their attention to the development of the society. They started to criticise the injustice of the rulers in the same way as they made self-criticism about the injustice of the society. Many came forward to mould public opinion by publishing news papers in Bangla language.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Biddasagar devoted themselves to reform the society. Derojeo, Biddasagar and others devoted themselves to the task of spreading and earning knowledge with an open mind. Again, Bangla language flourished much in the hands of Biddasagar, Bankimchandra, Michael Modhusudhan and Rabindra Nath Tagore. The contribution of Mir Mosharraf Hossain, Sharatchandra Chattapadhyay and Kazi Nazrul Islam to Bengalee literature is also immense.

Though this renaissance / reawakening of Bangalee people happened at Kolkata city, the entire Bengal witnessed its indirect result. The flourishment of nationalistic feelings inspired by patriotism is another hallmark of modern education during colonial rule. The desire for independence and democratic rights started to spring up in people's mind. Local people raised their voice against the plan of dividing Bengal in 1905. The British were compelled to annul the division of Bengal in the face of movement against the division of Bengal. At this, the patriotic feelings of the Bengalee people became stronger. People became interested in taking part in Swadeshi movement and as whole a feeling of patriotism and political awareness was visible among the people. At this stage, many young persons became inclined towards armed revolution. The Muslim league was established in Dhaka in 1906 with a view to focusing the rights and demands of Muslim community. 'Swaraj' movement, non co-operation movement, armed revolution in Bengal happened in line with "Swadeshi movement". The British colonial rule came to an end due to these continuous movements. The Indian subcontinent became independent in 1947 and as such India and Pakistan came into being.

Activity

Activity-1: Mention the uninterrupted continuous movements that led to the end of colonial rule.

Lesson-7: Final result of anti-British Movement

Anti-British movement was conducted in entire India. This movement was very strong in Bengal. But the leadership of All-India politics at last did not remain in the hands of Bangalees. As a result the Bangalees could not make their own future state though they actively took part in the anti-British movement. The British applied their "Divide and Rule" policy very keenly. The clash and rivalry between the Congress and the Muslim league leadership added fuel to the fire. The common people of Bengal were divided by the clash between the congress and the Muslim league. Both the congress and the Muslim league deviated from non-communal politics. At the instigation of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Bangalee leader A.K.Fazlul Huq placed the formula of dividing India on the basis of a two nation theory in 1940. A.K. Fazlul Huq tabled this formula at a Muslim league conference held in Lahore. At this, the people of Bengal were divided on the basis of their religion Muslim or Hindu. India was divided in 1947 on the basis of the two nation theory of Lahore proposal. At the fag end, efforts were also made to keep Bengal undivided but the election in 1946 and the riots in Kolkata and Noakhali made it impossible. East Bengal became independent from the British as a part of Eastern Pakistan. But this was not the true independence of the people of Eastern Bengal. The Pakistani rulers enforced their torture and exploitation over the people of Eastern Bengal. Truly speaking, the people of East Bengal had to start their movement again from the 14th August, 1947 to achieve independence in the real sense.

Activity

Activity-1: How did the renaissance occur in Bengal?

Activity-2: Discuss in the class and then give a pen picture of the life of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Bidda Sagar, the two pioneers of renaissance.

MCQ

1. Who established Independent Sultanate in Bengal?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Nabab Sirajuddawla | (b) Nabab Aliwardi Khan |
| (c) Fakaruddin Mubarak Sha | (d) Ikhteer uddin Mohammad Bin Bakhteer Khiljee |

2. The reason of capital smuggling from Bengal is -

- (i) the increase of luxury and recreation of the emperors.
- (ii) deterioration of relationship between the rulers of this region and the emperors of Delhi.
- (iii) the increasing of expenditure of conducting administration.

Which one of the following is right ?

- a) i&ii
- b) i&iii
- c) ii& iii
- d) i,ii & iii

Read the following extract and attempt the question Nos. 3 & 4.

Rina's grandfather was telling the story of his childhood. At that time, the Zamindars had no want of riches and wealth. Crops grew in abundance at the kingdom. Ponds were filled with fishes; the prices of different items were also very cheap. But the working people had to pass days either being half-fed or without food. They had no ability to buy things at a cheap price.

3. Whose tenure of reign has been reflected in the story told by Rina's grandfather?

- a) Mir Jumla
- b) Sayesta Khan
- c) Mir Kashim
- d) Aliwardee Khan.

4. As a result of circumstance narrated in the extract; people's -

- i) Economic flourishing occurred
- ii) Rebel attitude developed
- iii) Business men plundered wealth.

Which one of the following is right?

- a) i & ii
- b) i & iii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i,ii & iii

Creative Question

1. Nabinpur was backward in education. As a result, people of this locality lagged behind in all fields. An influential and wealthy person of the locality established a Primary School, a High School and a College. People of the locality gradually became educated. The people of that locality became socially conscious within the span of several years. Rayhan, an educated youth of the locality, made people conscious about female education, human rights and basic rights.
 - a) Who was appointed the first Viceroy in India?
 - b) Why did a great famine occur in this country in the Bengli year of 1176?
 - c) What happened in Bengal in 19th century which is similar to the situation narrated in the extract? Explain.
 - d) "The steps of development workers like Rayhan paved the way of independence of India" - Justify this statement.

Chapter Two

Liberation War of Bangladesh

Lesson-1: Background of liberation war

1970 election and post-election incidents are very important in the history of liberation war of Bangladesh. Awami league won in this election in both provincial and National Parliaments with absolute majority. After the victory in the election, Awami league laid pressure on the govt. to hand over power on the basis of people's verdict. In 1971, 3rd January elected members of Awami league in both the provincial and national assembly took oath publicly in the Racecourse ground.



Oath-taking ceremony of the members of provincial and national assemblies at Suhrawardy Uddan on 3rd January, 1971.

The conspiracy of Pakistan and the preparation of Bangladesh

On one side Awami league started to take preparation for accepting power and on the other side Zulfikar Ali Bhutto started a conspiracy to nullify that. He created a new crisis in the politics of Pakistan by declaring that he would boycott the National assembly to be held at Dhaka. The people of East Pakistan reacted angrily at this declaration. They took spontaneous part in all activities demanding the handover of power. Students played a pioneering role in this movement. Besides, teachers, professionals and women organizations also came forward to join the movement. Meetings and the procession were held every day from the beginning of March, 1971 and people attended in huge numbers, motivated by Bhutto. President Yahya Khan suspended the holding of national assembly on 1st March to delay handing over power to Awami league. Scheme of all-out movement was declared on that day in the parliamentary meeting of Awami league. People extended their spontaneous support. Thus started another chapter of liberation war of Bangladesh: "Non co-operation movement".

The span of non-cooperation movement



The 15th February, 1971: a guard of honour by Joy Bangla force to Bangabandhu with a new flag having red sun in the green and the map of Bangladesh in the middle. 2nd march, 1971 leaders of Chattra league hoisted this flag as the flag of Bangladesh in a big gathering at Dhaka University.

The Awami league declared "Hartal" in Dhaka city on 2nd March and in the whole country on 3rd March. 2nd March, at 11 am Leaders of Dhaka University Chattra League and the leaders of DUCSU (Dhaka University Central Students Union) jointly hoisted the flag. This flag inspired us during our liberation war. Full non co-operation movement started from 3rd March and continued up to 25th March. Students' action committee was formed on 3rd March. At this, the movement became stronger. Students' action committee pledged total confidence in the leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and gave declaration of independent sovereign Bangladesh.

Being afraid of this step, Yahiya Khan in a radio speech on 6th March convened the session of National Assembly on 25th March. The undisputed leader of Bangladesh Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman could however not become satisfied with this declaration of Yahiya Khan. A public meeting was convened on 7th March at Racecourse ground (today's Suhrawardee Uddan) with a view to declaring a programme for a greater movement.

Activity

Activity-1: Give a pen picture of the conspiracy of Pakistan and the preparation of Bangalees for liberation war.



7th March Speech of Bangabandhu

Lesson : 2 Features of 7th March Speech

In his speech of 7th March, Bangabandhu gave the declaration of running the country's administration as the elected party. He did this according to a consensus of Awami league leaders. He instructed the people to maintain non co-operation with Pakistan Govt. and declared the closure of courts, offices, educational institutions for an indefinite period. We know that a sovereign country is ruled by money collected in the form of tax and revenue. In his speech, he declared "There shall be no payment of tax and revenue till my country is liberated." By observing the activities of Yahiya Khan and his associate Bhutto from 1st March, 1971, Bangabandhu could understand that

they would not hand over power willingly. So, he asked the people to take preparations to launch a liberation war; Side by side he also attempted to solve the problem through dialogue. To make the people ready for achieving independence by war, he told them-"Form an action committee in each village, each area under the leadership of Awami league. Remain ready with what you have". In his speech he also said to the people -"Make a fort in each house. You shall have to face the enemy with what you have". This was a clear indication of liberating Bangladesh by Guerrilla warfare. In his speech, Bangabandhu used "Bangladesh" in the presence of 10 lac people and thus he finalized the name of would be formed new state. The significant side of Bangabandhu's speech was that he wanted to make people ready for war, freedom and independence although he did not make any direct comment about independence. He openly gave a call to fight for independence when in the later part of his speech he said-"This struggle is the struggle for our freedom, this struggle is the struggle for our liberation" . In the speech, Bangabandhu did not turn his back against the path of dialogue to settle the problem. About participation in the session of National Assembly on 25th March, he gave four pre-conditions:

1. Withdrawing martial law.
2. Handing over power to people's representatives.
3. Inquiries into mass killing by the army.
4. Taking the soldiers back to the barrack.

He instructed all to continue non-co-operation movement till these demands were met. Pakistani Martial law administrators under the leadership of Yahiya Khan did not accept Bangabandhu's democratic demands and as a result the movement for liberation became momentous.

Importance and effects of 7th March speech

The 7th of March speech of Bangabandhu was the document of liberation to the Bangladeshis. This speech inspired all the people of the country to fight for liberation. This speech united the people and encouraged them to accept maximum sacrifice for the country. This speech magically transformed the Bangalee masses into a nation of

heroes. So, many people think that this speech is an unprecedented example in the political history of the world. After this speech, the united people took active part in the non-co-operation movement and spontaneously took part in the fight for freedom. Schools, Colleges, Offices, mills and factories of the whole country were closed at the order of Bangabandhu. Riotic people started to resist Pakistan's forces in different places. There was no collection of tax and revenue. The rule of Bangabandhu was established everywhere except in the cantonments. Bangladesh was then governed not by the Governor's house, cantonments or the Secretariat, but by 32 no. Dhanmondi house of Bangabandhu. This house became the office of the Govt. The work of implementing other instructions of Bangabandhu was being done by the party secretary Tajuddin Ahmed at Awami league head quarters. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Yahiya Khan arrived in Dhaka on 15th March and proposed negotiations with Bangabandhu. Negotiation started on 16th March. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto also came on 22nd March and took part in the negotiation. Finding negotiation futile Yahiya Khan and Bhutto left Dhaka on the night of 25th March. The wrath of the fell upon Pakistan army fell upon Bangalees at midnight on that day. Pakistani soldiers mercilessly killed many innocent Bengalees on that black night.

Activity

Activity-1: Describe the conspiracy of Pakistan and the preparation of Bengalees in the context of liberation war.

Activity-2: Write in short your idea about the non co-operation movement of 71. You will write what you have learnt about this from class room discussion and studying this chapter.

Activity-3: You all will listen to 7th March speech of Bangabandhu in your class room. Then you will want to know the opinion of your teachers. Then you will write your evaluation about this.

Lesson-3: Preparation for genocide

Genocide conducted by Pakistani soldiers on the night of 25th March, 1971 in the then East Pakistan was named "Operation search light." Though this operation started on the night of 25th March, its preparation had started of the beginning of March. A Ship named M.V. Swayat loaded with arms and weapons reached Chittagong port from West Pakistan on 3rd March. President Yahiya stayed at Dhaka from 15-24th March in the name of discussion with Bangabandhu; but actually he stayed at Dhaka to supervise the preparation of Operation Search light.

Operation Search light

According to Operation Searchlight, the responsibility of conducting genocide in Dhaka city was given to Major General Rao Forman Ali. According to plan, Pakistani soldiers wanted to take control of EPR headquarters at Peelkhana and Rajarbag police line. The primary responsibilities of the soldiers were to attack Dhaka University, Dhaka Engineering University, arrest Bangabandhu, control telephone exchange, Radio, television. State bank, communication system of Dhaka city and to arrest Awami league leaders and to seize the arms of all Bangalee soldiers of Rajshahi, Jessore, Khulna Rangpur, Syedpur and Comilla cantonments and all members of EPR, Ansar and police departments. To keep Chittagong port and other important settlements under their control was also the target of Pakistani soldiers. Outside Dhaka, this operation was conducted by General Khadem Hossain Raja. The head of this operation was Lt. General Tikka Khan.

Genocide by operation search light

Pakistani soldiers came out at the streets from Dhaka Cantonment at 11.30 pm. on 25th march. A procession in support of liberation became the first target of Pakistani soldiers at Farmghate. At the same time, attack was carried on at Peelkhana and Rajarbagh police line. Bangalee soldiers tried to resist Pakistani soldiers; but they had no arms and preparation capable of resisting the planned attack of well armed soldiers. As a result, Pakistani soldiers mercilessly killed many of them on that night. Attack was conducted in the halls of Dhaka University at dead of night. Pakistani soldiers entered Iqbal Hall (now Jahurul Huq hall) and Zagannath hall and killed many innocent sleeping students. They conducted mass killing also at Dhaka hall (Shahidullah hall), Rokeya hall and University residential area. 10 teachers and 300 students and employees of Dhaka University were killed during the genocide in March. The railway slums near Jahurul Huq hall were on fire and the result of this

was heavy destruction. 7-8 thousand people were killed on the night of 25th March.

Pakistani soldiers conducted attack in the cantonments, EPR base and in other places outside Dhaka city and killed a good number of people. In this way, the Pakistani soldiers could take the control of all police and EPR Settlements from the beginning of operation Search Light. Many innocent persons were killed in these areas.



Mass-killing at Dhaka University

According to the plan of Operation Search light, the Pakistani soldiers arrested Bangabandhu from his 32 no. Dhanmondi house at 1.30 am on 25th March (at the start of 26th March) . Before being arrested, Bangabandhu declared independence and gave a clarion call to his countrymen to launch war.

Activity

Activity-1: Dramatize the genocide conducted under Operation Search light.

Lesson-4: Declaration of Independence by Bangabandhu

The declaration of Independence by Bangabandhu on 26th March was a very significant event in the history of liberation war. What did Bangabandhu say in his declaration of independence? He said, "This is perhaps my last speech. Bangladesh is independent from today. I urge upon all the people of Bangladesh to face the occupation forces with all that you have. You will have to carry on the war till the last soldier of Pakistani force is killed and independence is achieved."



Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

This declaration was sent to Chittagong by wireless. The Awami League leaders of Chittagong came forward to broadcast this. There were some enthusiastic and patriotic employees at Chittagong radio centre. They converted Kalorghat Relay

station into "Independent Bangla revolutionary radio centre". Abdul Hannan, general secretary of Chittagong Awami League broadcast this message of declaration on behalf of Bangabandhu at noon on 26th march. Major Ziaur Rahman read out the declaration of independence on 27th march from the same radio centre. This declaration of independence broadcast by the wireless centre created inspiration and expectation in the people at all levels. The Liberation war got a real shape with the declaration of independence on 26th march.

Though the preparation of liberation war of Bangladesh was sporadic at the initial stage, gradually it turned into a civil war. The members of army, EPR, police and Ansar joined with all types of people, such as; farmers, workers, students and young men in this war.

Activity

Activity-1: Describe the frightening picture of operation search light.

Activity-2: Write in brief the declaration of independence by Bangabandhu and other declaration relating to independence.

Lesson-5: Mujibnagar Government

The Govt. of People's Republic of Bangladesh formed during liberation war was known by different names. This is sometimes called "Temporary Bangladesh Govt." and again it is sometimes called "Exile Bangladesh Govt." But this is widely known as "Mujibnagar Govt." The Liberation war was conducted and independence was under at the leadership. Mujibnagar or Bangladesh Govt. was formed on 10th April 1971. The cabinet was formed and the declaration charter of independence was officially approved on the same day. Bangabandhu's declaration of independence broadcast on 26th march was also officially approved on this day. Members of Mujibnagar Govt. took oath on 17th April, 1971. The oath taking ceremony was conducted by Professor Yusuf Ali.

Awami League chairman Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the president of Mujibnagar Govt. (ex-officio commander-in-chief of armed forces). Syed Nazrul Islam became vice-president (acting president and commander-in-chief of liberation war during the absence of Bangabandhu) and Tajuddin Ahamed became Prime Minister. Other three ministers were; Finance Minister M. Monsur Ali, Home, relief and rehabilitation minister A.H.M.Kamruzzaman, Foreign affairs and law minister Khandaker Mushataq Ahmed.

Activities of Mujibnagar Govt.

Activities of Mujibnagar Govt. can broadly be divided into two types; a) Civil administration b) Military activities.

For the conduct of administration in each country there are different ministries and different directorates under these ministries. Mujibnagar Govt. had also ministries and directorates. These are: Defense, Foreign affairs, finance, industry and commerce, general administration, establishment, local govt. health and family planning, information and broadcasting, home affairs, relief and rehabilitation, parliamentary affairs, agriculture and technology.

Bangladesh was divided into 11 administrative zones. Members of parliament or the leaders of Awami league were given the charge of their respective areas. A nine-member advisory board under the leadership of Tajuddin Ahmed was formed with the objective of establishing national unity during liberation war period. Apart from Awami league leaders, senior leader Mowlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani, Communist party chief Moni singh, Nap (Muzaffar) leader Muzaffar Ahmed and congress leader Monoranjan Dhar were the members of this advisory board. Besides, planning commission of Mujibnagar govt. was also formed with Dhaka University Prof. Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed Chowdhury as its chairman.

Activity

Activity-1: Describe Mujibnagar Government.

Activity-2: Give a pen picture of the people at that time.

Lesson-6: Formation of Mujib Bahinee and its activities

Mujibnagar govt. started to take massive programme for the smooth conduct of liberation war. M.A.G. Osmany was the chief general of freedom fighters. Besides, Col. (retd) Abdur Rob was the chief of staff. Group captain A.K. Khondaker was the deputy chief of staff.

11 Sectors of liberation war: For the convenience of smooth conduct of the war, Bangladesh was divided into 11 sectors and 11 sector commanders were appointed.

Each sector was again divided into some sub-sectors. Sectors are described below:

Sector No-1. Chittagong, Chittagong Hill tracks and area up to Feni River.

Sector No-2. Noakhali, Akhaura, Comilla district up to Bhairab Railway station, Habiganj of Sylhet district, some parts of Dhaka and Faridpur districts.

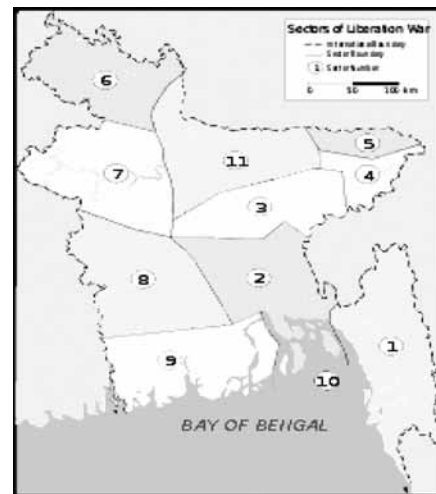
Sector No-3. Akhaura, Comilla district from the east of Bhairab railway line, Sylhet, some parts of Dhaka district and Kishoreganj.

Sector No-4. Eastern part of Sylhet district, Khoyai- Sayestaganj rail line and all regions in the east and south up to Dawki road.

Sector No-5. Western part of Sylhet district, from Sylhet- Dawki road up to Sunamganj- Mymensingh road.

Sector No-6. Rangpur and Thakurgaon subdivision (now district) of Dinajpur.

Sector-7. Southern part of Dinajpur district, Rajshahi, Pabna and Bogra districts.



Map of the Sectors.

Sector No-8. Kustia, Jessore, greater part of Faridpur and up to Dawlatpur-Satkhira road of Khulna.

Sector No-9. From Dawlatpur- Satkhira road up to southern part of Khulna district, some parts of Faridpur district, Barisal and Patuakhali.

Sector No-10. Under this sector, were naval commandors, Minority ethnic groups areas of the sea and internal naval routes.

Sector No-11. Mymensingh and Tangail except Kishoreganj.

Brigade Forces

The entire war field was divided into three Brigade forces besides 11 sectors and other sub sectors. Forces were named with the 1st letter of the commanders of the brigades. Major Ziaur Rahman was the commander of "Z force", Major A.K.M.Safiullah was the commander "S force" and Major Khaled Mosharraf was the commander of "K force".

Regular and occasional force

Freedom fighters were divided into two groups; 1. Regular force and 2. Occasional (temporary) force.

1. **Regular force:** This force consisted of Bengalee soldiers of different units of East Bengal regiment. They were officially named M.F (Moktiffauz). Bangladesh Govt. formed Army, Air force and Navy as the regular force during liberation war.



Guerrillas Operation at Komolapur railway station

2. **Occasional (Temporary) Force:** This force consisted of students, youth, workers, farmers and freedom fighters of all other levels. This force was formed as occasional / temporary force under different sectors. The official name of this force was "Gano Bahinee" or F.F (freedom fighter). Members of this force were sent to conduct guerrilla war in their own areas. Besides, "Mujib Bahinee" was formed with the selected workers of Chattra league. Communist party (Muzaffar) NAP (Bhasany) and student's union had their own guerrilla forces.
3. **Regional Force:** Some forces were formed in different regions outside sector area. Prominent among them are: "Kaderia Bahinee" (Tangail), "Afsar battalion" (Bhaluka, Mymensingh), "Baten Bahinee" (Tangail), "Hemayet Bahinee" (Gopalganj, Barisal), "Halim Bahinee" (Manikganj), "Akbar Bahinee" (Magora), "Latif Mirza Bahinee" (Sirajganj, Pabna) and "Zia Bahinee" (Sundarban). Besides, a guerrilla group was formed at Dhaka known as "crack platoon". The function of the members of this guerrilla force was to blast bomb in big settlements of Dhaka city, electricity centres, Hotel Sheraton (Now Ruposi Bangla) Banks and Television centre. Thus they raised fear in the hearts of Pakistani soldiers and Govt. Naval commanders of freedom fighters made a name in the entire world when they destroyed 10 ships of Chittagong port and 50 ships at Mongla port is just only one day. This naval operation was known as "Operation jack pot".

Activity

Activity-1: Point out the sectors of liberation war in the map of Bangladesh.

Activity-2: Describe the formation and activities of Mujibnagar government.

Lesson-7: Activities and role of people who were against the liberation war

According to the then statistics, almost seven and a half-crore people lived in Bangladesh and almost all of them were in favour of liberation war. But a limited number of our people were against our liberation war. They collaborated with Pakistani force betraying the interest of the country men. This opposition force wanted to use religion in their attempt to help the Pakistani forces to maintain the unity of Pakistan. These anti liberation force fueled a reign of terror in the whole country by killings, looting, setting houses at fire and torturing the women. They prepared a list of the people who supported and helped the liberation and freedom fighters respectively. Then they handed over this list to the Pakistani forces. They tortured our people more than the Pakistani forces did.

Some organizations were formed during liberation war. The function of these organizations was to help and assist the Pakistani force.

Peace Committee

"Dhaka civil peace committee" consisting of 140 members was formed on 9th April. Among the members of this committees were the leaders of Jamate Islami, Nezamee Islami, PDB and Muslim league; all of them were opposed to the liberation war.

The Activities of the peace committees formed in the middle of April expanded up to district, Thana and even upto Union council and ward level. Truly speaking, members of these committees guided the Pakistani force in every nook and corner of Bangladesh.

Rajakar

Rajakar Bahinee (force) was formed with the direct help and assistance of extremely fanatical political parties during the liberation war. Jamayet leader Mawlana A.K.M.Yousuf first formed Rajakar bahinee in Khulna in the month of May, 1971. Rajakar Bahinee was later formed gradually at other places. Besides the members of Islami Chattra Sangha and other extremist religious groups, notorious culprits and unemployed youths joined the Razakar Bahenee.

Al- Badr

Members of Al-Badr were even deadlier. This Bahinee (force) consisted of students of Jamati Islami Chattra Sangathan (Islami student's organization) and Islami Chattra Sangha. It is the Al-Badr members who executed the Pakistani plan of kidnapping, torturing and killing the intellectuals in the beginning of December.

Al- Shams

Another organization similar to Al-Badr was Al-Shams. Student fronts of Muslim league and other political parties jointly formed Al- Shams Bahinee.

Dr. Malik Cabinet

The Pakistan Govt. removed military governor general Tikka Khan and replaced him with civil governor Dr. Abdul Mutalib Malik. The Pakistan Government did this with a view to misguiding the outside world. A civil government opposed to liberation war was formed under him on 17th September. There were ten ministers in the cabinet of Dr. Malik. They supported the military Janta and worked against liberation war. They conducted their anti-liberation activities through speeches, reports and instructions. This government was compelled to resign on 14th December.

Activity

Activity-1: Give a description of different parties and organizations who opposed our liberation war.

Lesson-8: The role of Bangalees living abroad

Bangladeshis living in different countries of the world during liberation period started to unite together in protest of genocide and in support of liberation war. Expatriates living in European countries used United Kingdom as the centre of movement. Bangalees living in United States, Japan, Sweden, France, Canada and Indonesia also responded in support of the movement. They arranged meetings and seminars in protest of genocide and moulded public opinion and collected money in support of liberation war. Some of them even went to India to take part in the liberation war. Mujibnagar Government appointed Dhaka University Vice-chancellor, justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury as special ambassador to mould public opinion for liberation war in outside world. He tried to get public support and mould public opinion in support of liberation war. Bangalee officers serving at the embassies in Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Iraq, Philipine, Argentina, India and Hong Kong

were prominent among those who extended their support for Bangladesh sacrificing their life and jobs. Their resignation and allegiance to Bangladesh government made a revolution in the entire world. Representatives of 47 UN countries discussed the Bangladesh problem on the initiative of Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury. As a result of this, Pakistan government was compelled to suspend the killing of Bangabandhu.

Bangladesh Govt. Mission in outside world

Mujibnagar Govt. established two missions: one at Delhi and the other at Kolkata during the beginning of liberation war. The first mission was established at Kolkata. Besides, Mujibnagar Government established missions also at Washington, New York and London. These missions arranged processions, gatherings, functions and contributed to mould opinion of parliament members and in educational institutes including Universities.

Activity

Activity-1: Describe the significance of the role played by expatriate Bangalees in organizing the liberation war.

Lesson-9: Role of outside world in liberation war

Some big countries of the world such as United States, the then Soviet Union, China and neighboring India got involved in many ways with the liberation war of Bangladesh. Among the countries, India and Soviet Union directly helped our liberation war. On the other side, China and United States favoured Pakistan.

Role of India in liberation war

Indian govt. criticized the genocide of Pakistani force which started from 25th march. Indian Govt. gave shelter to about one crore refugees who crossed the border to save themselves from genocide. Indian government took all responsibilities for their food and lodging. Armed training began to be given to Bangalee youth in India from the last part of April and this continued up to November. Besides, India also helped to run the functions of exile government at Kolkata and to set up "Sadhin Bangla Betar Kendra" of Bangladesh Govt. Apart from this, different leaders,



Refugee Camp

officers, ministers of India including the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi toured many countries to gather support and mould opinion in favor of Bangladesh. The final war started when Pakistan Air Force attacked an Indian air base on 3rd December. It was then that war started on all India-Pakistan borders. India recognized Bangladesh on 6th December. By now, joint Bangladesh-India command was formed in the month of November. Joint command consisted of the members of Indian army and Bangladeshi freedom fighters.

Indian people of all levels extended spontaneous support and came forward to render all possible help in our liberation war. Most of the Indian political parties, non-govt. organizations, writers, artistes, intellectuals, professionals-all stood side by side with us. The Indian govt. introduced a new tax named "Refugee tax" to meet up the expenses of Bangalee refugee camps. Four thousand officers and soldiers of Indian armed forces gave their lives in the battle fields for the independence of Bangladesh.



Visiting refugees camp by Eduward Kenedy

The role of Soviet Union in our liberation war

The then Soviet Union played a very significant role in favour of our liberation war. Soviet Union was with Bangladesh from the beginning till the end of our liberation war. The Soviet president wrote a letter to President Yahya in the beginning of April to stop genocide in Bangladesh. Soviet Union decided to prolong cease fire when war finally broke out on 3rd December. Their aim was to give joint command necessary time and opportunity. The Soviet Union used its right of Veto in UN Security Council to maintain cease fire at any cost till the joint command could capture Dhaka. Their aim became successful.

The role of United States in our liberation war

The Govt. policy of United States supported Pakistan during the liberation war of Bangladesh. At the beginning, US Govt. helped Pakistan by giving arms and support. But US Opposition parties supported our liberation war. US Govt. had to give financial support to Bangalee refugees living in India in spite of the pressure of

internal opposition parties. India-Pakistan war broke out on 3rd December in 1971. After that United States adopted anti- Indian pro- Pakistani policy. This role of USA went against Bangladesh. At this time, USA sent the 7th fleet to Indian Ocean to help Pakistan. But observing international reaction, USA then did not put the 7th fleet to work. USA also conducted diplomatic efforts for a cease fire when Pakistan was on the verge of defeat and thus wanted to make our liberation war meaningless. But US



Concert of Gorge Harison

parliament congress and many members of Senate, different News papers, artistes, literaty, intellectuals and politicians - people at all levels played a role in favour of liberation war of Bangladesh. US artiste Gorge Harrison conducted "Bangladesh concert" in New York and he gave all the money obtained from that concert to Mujibnagar Government. Renowned Indian artiste Rabi Sankar also inspired and encouraged the people.

The role of mass-media

The foreign pressmen started to collect information about the genocide and destruction done by Pakistani. They started this from the date when "Operation Search Light" commenced from 25th March, 1971. It is they who first spread the message of genocide and barbarity committed in Bangladesh to the outside world. Simon Dring is a Journalist of this type. Pakistan govt. made some foreign journalists visit some areas of Bangladesh in the middle of 1971. They were allowed to visit only some occupied areas. Pakistan Govt. then asked them to make a positive report in their favour. But their attempt did not work. Having got on the spot idea of everything, they came to know all about atrocities of Pakistani force and they wrote about the facts. They made it known to world people by radio and newspaper.

BBC journalist Mark Tally made news in favour of liberation war during the entire time. Besides, many Bangalee journalists, though living in an occupied country, sent news out side at the risk of their lives. They had to pay a heavy price for this to the enemies. Nizamuddin and Nazmul Huq, two martyrs of '71 are the journalists of this type.

Besides, Akash Bani, BBC and VOA broadcast news in support of our liberation war. "Sangbad Porikroma" a news roundup broadcast by Akash Bani was a very popular programme. Debdulal Bandopaddhay became known to every house by reading out this news. Different programs of Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra including "Bajra kontho" and "Charampatra" inspired the listeners during liberation war. At this time M.R Aktar Mukul awakened Bangalee with the feelings of liberation war by reading "Charam patra."

Activities

Activity-1: Give a description of pro and anti powers of liberation war of Bangladesh.

Activity-2: Describe the role of India in liberation war.

Activity-3: Prepare a wall magazine based on liberation war of Bangladesh collecting information and picture from libraries museums and other sources.

Lesson- 10: Final war under the command of Joint force

Liberation war was conducted sector-wise by Mujibnagar Govt. As a result of this, our freedom fighters could face the attacks of Pakistani forces with courage from the month of May, 1971. Trained guerrilla fighters entered the country from June and they started heavy attacks upon the Pakistani forces. At this, Pakistani soldiers became defensive. Indian forces began to help freedom fighters in the war field from the middle of November. 13th November, two battalions of Indian



Command of Joint force

soldiers built bases with tanks at Jessore. Bangladesh and the Indian govt. formed a joint- command on 21st November with a view to launching stronger attack upon Pakistani forces. Indian force that helped freedom fighters during liberation war were called "Mitra Bahinee" (Allied Force). The liberation war got a momentum with the formation of joint command.

Important works and activities of Joint force

Pakistan -India war broke out in December when Pakistan Air force attacked Indian air bases on 3rd December. Then an attack started in Bangladesh border under the command of joint force. Air raid was also conducted side by side at different important places. India recognized Bangladesh as a Sovereign country on 6th December. Joint force entered Jessore the next day when Jessore air port was occupied. During the next two days, on 8th & 9th December Comilla, Brahmanbaria and Noakhali came under the control of allied force (Mitra Bahinee). On 10th December Hotel Inter Continental (present Ruposi Bangla) was declared as neutral Zone and all foreigners and diplomats living at Dhaka were given shelter there. The British and the citizens of other countries were evacuated by a special flight from Dhaka on that day. Mymensingh, Hilee, Kushtia, Khulna, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Sirajganj were liberated between 11-12th December.

Last war of the Joint force

Joint forces conducted air raids over different military settlements at Dhaka on 12th December. Joint forces started to proceed towards Dhaka from all directions. Meanwhile, Pakistani forces started to surrender in different war fields on the border.



Last war of the Joint force

Sycophant governor of East Pakistan Dr. Malik resigned out of fear and took shelter at neutral zone i.e Hotel Intercontinental along with his ministers. By 14th December, Pakistan force surrendered in almost all big towns and cantonments except Dhaka. The war of Pakistani force ended on that very day. Dhaka city was then become surrounded by joint forces. The surrender of Pakistani force was imminent. To facilitate the surrender, both sides agreed to a cease fire up to 3pm on 16th December at the call of General Sam Manekshaw, the commander in chief of joint force.

Activity

Activity-1: Write in short about freedom force, allied force and joint force.

Activity-2: Collect the picture of Bangladesh liberation war and jointly arrange an exhibition.

Lesson-11: Genocide (Mass Killing) and war crime

The occupation Pakistani force conducted mass killing mercilessly during the entire 9 months of liberation war. They started killing the unarmed Bangalees from the mid night of 25th March. They attacked the cantonment, EPR directorate, Police line, Ansar-barracks and started to kill and arrest the Bangalee members from that very night of 25th March. "Kill at the first sight" was the policy of Pakistani force with Awami league leaders and workers. The minority Hindu community was then the main victim of their merciless killing. The homes, houses, shops, Mahallas and villages of Hindu members were looted and set on fire.

Artistes, litterateurs and intellectuals were the special targets of Pakistani soldiers and their associates. They killed the intellectuals on a mass scale from the beginning till the end of liberation war with a view to making the country barren and devoid of merit. Inside the country, people were seized. Many went into hiding and remained hidden for the entire 9 months of the war because of the Pakistani army, Rajakar and Al-Badrs. About one crore people were compelled to leave the country and take shelter in India. Many Children died in refugee camps at India because of malnutrition and diseases. Misfortune also came down in the life of the old and the women. In the same manner, seized people inside the country also became victims of mass killing by the Pakistani forces and their collaborators. 30 lac people sacrificed their lives in the liberation war. Among them, many were prominent persons and again many were unknown persons.

The list of prominent persons killed in the liberation war is very long with Dhaka University Prof. Gobindra Chandra Deb, Munir Chowdhury, Jyotirmoy Guh Thakurata and Dr. Fazla Rabby, Dr. Alim Chowdhury, Journalist Shahidullah Kaiser, Nizamuddin and Sirajuddin Hossain, Philanthropic social reformer Ranada Prasad Saha and Nutun Chandra Singh, Politician Dheerendra Nath Dutta and Moshiur Rahman writer Selina Parveen and Meherunnesa. Litterateur Shahid Saber and Anwar Pasha and music expert Altaf Mahmud. In their attempt to conduct this planned genocide, Pakistani forces and their collaborators set up torture chambers in this country. Among the torture chambers and mas graves the big ones are located at Rayer bazar, Dhaka, Pahartali, Chittagong, Khalishpur, Khulna and Shamser Nagar, Sylhet.

This genocide continued in the entire country during the whole of 9 months. Though the story is very cruel and frightening, yet we should have at least some idea about the nature of torture of Pakistani forces and their collaborators. They used to torture the captured persons in different manners and then killed them. It was a common incident to tie hands and legs and then shoot and then throw the dead bodies in to the river, ditch or water. Besides, the captured persons were shot down after amputating the

different parts of body one after another. Other cruel types of tortures were; to take out eyes, to break the head into pieces by hitting, to deform the face, to take out the heart by using bayonets and sharp knives, to push needle in the finger, to lift nail, to cut skin and then apply salt and pepper. Some people could somehow manage to escape from prison and torture chambers and death cells of Pakistani forces. The description of torture given by them is so frightening that it cannot be expressed in language.

Activity

Activity-1: Make a team to collect the photographs of liberation martyrs and then make an album with their identification.

Activity-2: Arrange programme in your School to give reception to freedom fighters and to hear their experiences.

Lesson-12: Surrender of Pakistani forces

The liberation war of Bangladesh came to an end on 16th December 1971. Pakistani forces accepted their tragic defeat and surrendered to the Joint Forces on that day. Through this, we got our present Bangladesh.



Expression of victory by freedom fighter in 16th December

Though the document of surrender was signed at 5pm on 16th December, its formalities started from noon of that day.

Cease fire started from 5 am on that day. Major general Nagra of Joint force started discussion with the officers of Pakistani force as the representatives of advanced party. Meanwhile Major General Jakob, the chief of staff, Indian army arrived at Dhaka with the documents of surrender.

Lt. General Zagazit Singh Arora, the commander of joint force came from Agartala by Helicopter at twilight that winter. He was accompanied by the representative of Mujibnagar government and deputy chief of staff of freedom fighters group captain A.K Khondakar. Getting down from a Helicopter at Tejgaon airport, Lt. General Aurora and A.K.Khondakar went direct to Race Course ground. Both the sides of the road were full of people. One could hear only the echo of "Joy Bangla" everywhere in Dhaka. On hearing the news of surrender, thousands of people arrived at the Race Course Ground. The Pakistani forces obeyed all the rules relating to surrender in a war.

Lt. General Niyazee and Lt. General Aurora signed the documents of surrender at Race Course Ground sitting at a table under the open sky. Pakistani force accepted total defeat through this surrender. According to the procedure of surrendering, Lt. General Niazee took out his revolver from the wave belt and the badge of the uniform and gave them to Lt. General Aurora. All of the defeated Pakistani forces removed their badges and followed Lt. General Niazee. The ceremony of surrender lasted only for a few minutes. For security reasons, the surrendering Pakistani soldiers were quickly taken to cantonments as prisoners of war.



Signing the document of surrender

Pakistani forces outside Dhaka delayed up to 22nd December to accept defeat and surrender. A total of 91 thousand and 634 Pakistani including civil and military persons, surrendered to the Joint Forces. The reaction of Major Siddique Saliq, the public relations officer of Niazee was like this-"Niazee handed over East Pakistan with the handing over of his revolver."

Our liberation war successfully ended only in 9 months owing to the heroic fight of our freedom fighters. The heroic fight of our freedom fighters, the strong unity of all countrymen, active help of allied force (Mitra Bahinee) and the support of people all over the world together resulted in the successful completion of our liberation war only in 9 months.

Activity

Activity-1: Collect the photo of 16th December - Surrender and write a report on it.

Activity-2: Describe a few battles and heroic fighters.

MCQ**1. On which date of 1971 was Mujibnagar Government formed?**

- a) 26th March
- b) 27th March
- c) 10th March
- d) 17th April

2. The special characteristic of 1971 non-cooperation movement was-

- i) to boycott the session of national assembly.
- ii) to take initiative (by Awami league) on the demand of transferring power.
- iii) to take spontaneous part (by the people) in the "Hartal" programmes.

Which one of the following is true?

- a) ii
- b) i & ii
- c) i & iii
- d) i,ii &iii

Read the following extract and answer the questions No. 3 & 4.

Samia a student of class Vii took part in an art competition arranged on the occasion of Independence day on 26th March. In the picture drawn by her there is a man putting on coat with spectacles and delivering a speech raising his finger at which the audience present became greatly excited.

3. Who of the following political personalities has been indicated in the picture drawn by Samiya ?

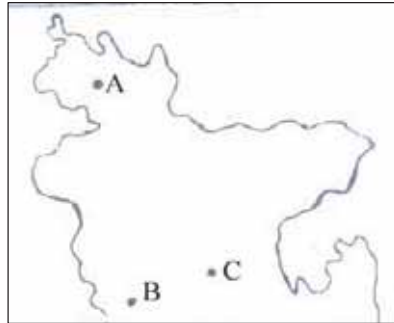
- (a) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- (b) Abul Kashem Fazlul Hoq
- (c) Hossain Shaheed Suhrawardy
- (d) Mawlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani

4. Which of the following items has been inspired by the speech of that person mentioned in the extract?

- a) Language movement
- b) Liberation war
- c) 6- point movement
- d) Non co-operation movement

Creative Questions

1. Specific places regarding the conduct of liberation war has been pointed.



- a) Who was the commander-in-chief of freedom fighters?
 - b) What is meant by "Operation Search light"?
 - c) Which sector of liberation war was in the place marked "C"? Explain.
 - d) The place marked in "B" was the centre of the conduct of liberation war-
Give your opinions.
2. Sumon went to visit a museum with his friend Rayhan. There, they saw the arms and ammunitions used in the liberation war. They also saw the picture of killing the unarmed Bangalees, the looting and the setting of fire to the houses, shops of Bangalees and some pictures of torturing people with their eyes bound. Seeing these pictures at the museum, they became shell-shocked. But their minds became full of joy looking at a scene of signing the document.
- a) On what date did India give recognition to Bangladesh.
 - b) Why did the joint command formed?
 - c) Which war has been indicated at the stem? Explain.
 - d) Why did Sumon and Ryhan become joyful looking at the picture of signing of documents kept at the museum? Explain in the light of what you have learnt from the text books.

Chapter Three

Art and culture of the Bangalees

The Bangalees are an ancient nation with rich cultural heritage. Our culture denotes what we are, how we live, what we use and create, what events we celebrate etc. In that sense, our food, shelter, utensils, means of transport, dress, ornaments, festivals, songs and music, language and literature together define our culture. All these are directly related to creativity. Yet, some activities are more important than others from the cultural point of view. The activities that reflect the power of thinking and intellectual status of a nation, are considered as art. This chapter introduces visual art, literature, and music as part of Bengali art and culture.

Lesson 1: Visual art: Most of them are known as material art or culture

Bangladesh has an abundance of alluvial land. People have been using this land along with bamboos produced here to build houses. Traditionally these houses have two, four, or eight roofs with bamboo frames called tarja. Sometimes these frames are covered with a kind of long grass called shon. Most of the houses in the rural areas replicate this type.

Once upon a time, many temples were built here with diced bricks. Those bricks were not like the ones we see now. They were special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first, and then burnt to give permanent images. This craft is known as Terracotta (burnt soil). The Kantaji's Temple in Dinajpur is very famous for its Terracotta as they depict the story of the Ramayana. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is also famous for its Terracotta. This type of art reveals the social life of that particular time. The tradition of making idols of gods and goddesses of Hindu and Buddhist communities using black stones and soil is also very ancient and famous.

The palm-leaf books (*punthi*) of the Pal era are equally wonderful. The modern art critics also appreciate the pictures drawn there with locally available colours. After all these years the pictures are still bright. These Punthis are some holy books of the Buddhist community.

The handloom industry of the Bengal is also very famous. The Dukul cloths of the ancient Bengal were well known to all. In this regard, Koutillya says that the Dukuls of Pundradesh (North Bengal) were dark in colour and as smooth as jewels. Dukul was a kind of fine cloth whereas Khoumobostro was a little coarse. Besides, the potorn, a kind of silk like the Andy/Muga, of Magadha and Pundra was legendary too. In that ancient time, the Dukul, Potorn, Khoumo and Carpash were exported to foreign countries.

Some other famous cloths produced in the Bengal were Khasa, Elachi, Hamam, Chouta, Utani, Susij, Kosa, Malmal, Duria, Miraband etc. The Maslin of Bengal was simply legendary for its fineness and unparallel quality. The sharees of Bengal such as Silk, Jamdani, Tangail, Maslin, Garad are still outstanding.

Since the Sultani era the architecture of Bengal was influenced by the Iranian and Turani culture. Many mosques as well as houses and offices with large dome and entrance were built following their tradition. Some of them are the choto sona masjid, the Nawab Khatra, and the Lalbag Fort.

We cannot but avoid the Nakshikantha of the Bengal. For long the village women have been sewing a local kind of quilt full of beautiful visuals, and stories. Sewing Nakshikantha is still in practice among the unprivileged women in our society.

Apart from these, the art of carpentry, the craft of shell-cutting and sponge wood, bamboo and cane work are specimens of the creative mind and skills of the people in this country.

Activity

Activity-1: Make a list of some visual arts that have played important roles in the development of Bengali art and culture.

Lesson 2: Literature

The oldest form of Bangla discovered so far is Charjapada. It was discovered by Pundit Hara Prashad Shastri from the royal court of Nepal. Afterwards Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah worked out its time. From his research we understand that the Buddhist monks wrote them nearly 1500 years ago. In the present context, they are too difficult to understand. Besides, we need to realize the thematic meaning along with the denotative meaning of the texts. Lui Pa and Kantho Pa are two of the famous Charjapada writers. Below is an example of Charja followed by its translation in modern Bangla.

Lui Pa writes-

*Ka a tarubor panch b dal
Chanchal chi a paitha kal.*

We can write these two lines in modern bangle in the following way...

It means that the five senses of our body are like five branches. We communicate with this world through them. Too much obsession with them leads us to worldly affairs and danger.

The Sultani era was also very much influenced by Sri Chaitanya Dev and his Baishnaba philosophy. During this period, Kirtanas were very trendy. The Kirtanas are stuffed with emotion, and love stories of Lord Sri Krishna and Radha. These are commonly known as Baishnaba Padabali. Some of the eminent lyricists of Baishnaba Padaboli are Bidyapati, Chandi Das, Gyandash, Gobinda Das and so on. During this time the Hindus and the Muslims were living in parity and many Muslim poets also became famous by composing Baishnaba Padabali.

Apart from all these, many poets composed different sorts of lyric-stories based on the local gods and goddesses. These are known as Mangal Kabya. The Chandimangal of Mukunda Ram, The Dharmamangal of Ghono Ram, and The Manoshamangal of Bijoy Gupta are quite renowned. The Annadamangal of Bharot Chandra depicts the social condition of the then time.

Another important field of literature is Punthi. It was very much loved by the Muslims. These were based on fictitious Iranian stories blended with romantic elements. Recitation from Punthis in front of a gathering was very popular then. Copying Punthi for preservation was also the go of the day. Some of the well known 'Punthis' are Yusuf-Zolekha, Laily-Majnu, Saiful Mulk Bodiuzzaman, Jongonama, etc. The Padmabati composed by Alawal is hugely celebrated in Bangla literature.

The introduction of Bangla prose began from the British period. It can be said that Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar paved the way for Bangla prose, while Bankim Chandra and his contemporaries kept the spirit up and Rabindra Nath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam gave it a complete and decent shape. Writers like Michael Madhusudan Dutta, Mir Mosharraf Hossain, Dinabandhu Mitra and some others had significant roles in the growth of Bangla literature.

Activity

Activity-1: Give a statement of the gradual development of Bangla literature.

Lesson 3: Musical Art

Bangladesh is a land of music. Here music is composed even by farmers while ploughing their lands, it is composed by the boatmen while plying through rivers and canals. Even the common people compose their own kind of music with spiritual feelings. Music is a means of prayer for many people. It is interesting that the old form of Bangla literature Charjapada and popular Baishnaba Padabali were written in musical forms. Besides, the Kirtanas were quite popular among the Hindu community and they still are. However, the Baul music and the Bhatiali are adored and sung not by any particular community; rather they are sung by all. Many local songs such as Murshidi, Palagaan, Baromashya, Bhaoyaiya, and Gomvira have enriched the musical arena of this country.

Once upon a time, soirees for Panchali, Kheur, and Khemta were very popular in the urban areas. With the passage of time, the Bangali musical devotees were influenced by the classical music of the northern India. This ultimately paved the way for the modern music in Bangla. Nidhu Babu, Kali Mirja and some others are pioneers in this area but it gained excellence by Rabindra Nath Tagore. Our national anthem 'Amar Sonar Bangla, Ami Tomai Valobashi' is a creation of Rabindro Nath Tagore too. He has borrowed the melody of this music from the Baul songs. Afterwards, many others following the paths of Rabindra Nath have enhanced the growth of modern Bangla songs. Among them, Kazi Nazrul Islam stands apart for his approach and variety. He has composed nearly six thousand songs in his twenty year long creative career. Atul Prashad, Dijendro Lal Roy and Rajoni Kanta Sen were also contributors in Bengalee music.

Activity

Activity-1: What do you mean by Terracotta? Give some examples of Terracotta.

Activity-2: Make a list of visual arts of ancient Bengal. Arrange an exhibition in the classroom with posters/pictures and samples of visual arts of Bangladesh.

Activity-3: Introduce some examples of ancient Bangla literature.

Activity-4: Describe the musical potentials of the Bangalees.

Lesson 4: Institutions

Institutions play important roles in shaping up people's intellect and creativity in the modern civilization. Like all other countries, Bangladesh has some institutions for this purpose. The Bangla Academy was established in the context of the Language

Movement in 1952. To establish such an academy was an election pledge of the Joint Alliance (Juktofront) in 1954.

It symbolizes intellectual potentials of the Bangalee and has been working for the improvement of Bangla language and literature. The Bangladesh Shilpokala Academy has been working for the development of creative arts, such as, fine arts, music, drama, and dance. Every district has a branch of Shilpokala Academy now that provides infrastructural facilities and support services for the promotion, enhancement, and research of creative arts. The Bangladesh Shishu Academy involves children in liberal arts, and literature through their activities. This institution has branches in every district head quarter too.

Like all other advanced countries, Bangladesh has many universities, and libraries to exercise rational aspects of life. The National Museums of the country preserve the antiques for exhibition and research. The country also has many Zoos, Botanical Gardens, National Forests, Novo-Theatres, and Science Museums. They too are playing important roles in the preservation and expansion of our culture. Some other Govt. and non-Govt. museums are functioning to do the same. The Barendra Museum in Rajshahi, or the Muktijuddho Jadughor in Dhaka are two examples of non-Govt. initiative in this regard. Institutions like Bulbul Lolitokala Academy (Bangladesh Academy of Fine Arts/BAFA) and Chayanat are working relentlessly to exercise and uphold Bengalee culture. Udichi and Kranti are two organizations that have been practising people's music (Gonosangit) from long before the independence war. Organizations like Khelaghor and Kochi Kanchar Ashor work around the country to organize and groom up children and teen agers. Many drama-organizations are regularly performing theatre all over the country. The role of Somnilito Sannskritk Jote, Rabindra Sangit Somnilon Parishod, Natyo Somonnoy Porishod, and Abriti Somonnoy Porishod have Dhaka based activities to nourish Bangalee culture.

Now let us know the eminent educationists of our country who have introduced Bangla education, art and culture to the whole world. Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah and Dr. Mohammad Enamul Haq are two famous language researchers of our country. Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah has written the history of Bangla literature and language. He has also worked on the period of writing Charjapada, and compiled a dictionary of dialects in Bangla. Dr. Mohammad Enamul Haq has composed the history of Bangla literature while working at the royal court of the Arakans. Abdul Karim Sahityabisharad

and Mohammad Mansoruddin have analysed our Folk, and Punthi-based literature to study our cultural practice in the rural areas. Abul Fazal, Motahar Hossain Chowdhury, Kazi Motahar Hossain, Abdul Haq, Dr. Ahmed Sharif are renowned for their reflective and rational articles. The talents of Mahbub Ul Alam, Shawkat Osman, Syad Waliullah, Abu Ishak, Shawkat Ali, Hassan Azizul Haq, and Akteruzzaman Ilias as novelists or story writers are well accepted by all. Since, Bangladesh is a land of poetry, we have many distinguished poets. Our poetry has reached a certain height with the contributions of Jasimuddin, Ahsan Habib, Shamsur Rahman, Al Mahmud, Shahid Kadri and many others. Additionally our theatre is enriched by some talented playwrights. Among them the pioneers are Munir Chowdhuri, Syed Shamsul Haq, Abdullah Al Mamun, and Selim Al Din.

The name of Sufia Kamal is remarkable for her courageous roles at any crisis of the nation. We also remember Shamsunnahar for her contribution in education, and Jahanara Imam for her roles in spreading the messages of the Liberation War.

We all know that the Bangalee are obsessed with the songs of Rabindra Nath and Nazrul Islam. However, we cannot but acknowledge the contribution of many singers starting from Fakir Lalan Shah to Shah Abdul Karim in expanding our arena of folk music. The songs of Radharaman or Hason Raja plunge listeners into deep spiritual thinking. In the field of Bangla folk songs, if we consider Abbas Uddin Ahmed the emperor, then Abdul Alim must be the prince.

Shilpacharya Jainul Abedin is the torch bearer /pioneer of our visual art. Kamrul Hasan, S M Sultan, and Safiuddin Ahmed are equally celebrated in this area. We also acknowledge the talent of sculptor Navera Ahmed, who stands apart in her style and individuality. We are proud of architect A. F. R Khan who has designed many sky scrapers, and famous buildings, and establishments around the world.

The fame of Ustad Alauddin Khan goes beyond our borders. He is ever remembered in this subcontinent for his contributions to classical music. His younger brother Ustad Ayat Ali Khan is equally celebrated in this regard. We cannot but remember Bulbul Chowdhury who opened the field of dance as a performing art for Bangalee Muslim society. He has invaluable achievements in dance in his short span of life.

Our cinema too is rich with the involvement of many talented people. Jahir Raihan, Alamgir Kabir, Suvash Dutta, Khan Ata, Tareq Masud are some of our talented cinema-personalities. On the other hand, Tofajjel Hossain, Abdus Salam, and Jahur Hossain Chowdhury are regarded as the light house in the area of journalism.

Thus many talented and dignified people are still working hard in different disciplines of culture.

Activity

Activity-1: Make a list of institutions working for modern intellectual practice and creativity in Bangladesh.

Activity-2: Make a list of some personalities along with their contributions and achievements in the fields of education, literature, and culture in Bangladesh.

MCQ

1. Which cloths were famous in ancient Bangla?

- a. Carpash
- b. Koumo
- c. Potorno
- d. Dukul

2. Which areas were influenced by the Iranian culture during the Sultani era?

- a. literature
- b. classical music
- c. architechture
- d. handloom (*tant*)

3. The Muslim poets had equal roles in composing kirtanas. It happened because during the Sultani era -

- a. the Hindu Muslim relation was intimate.
- b. the era was influenced by the Vaishnava style founded by Sri Chaitanya Dev.
- c. this was the first literary work of the Bangalee.

Which of the following is true?

- a. i
- b. ii
- c. i and ii
- d. i and iii

Read the following extract and answer question numbers 4 and 5:

Monu Majhi (boatman) is having a river cruise. His boat is full of new paddy/harvest. Being happy he is singing a common Bangla song in his full throat.

Mon Majhi tor boitha nare
ami ar baite parlam na.

4. Which category of song is Mon majhi singing?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. Murshidi | b. Bhawaiya |
| c. Baromasya | d. Baul |

5. The song of Mon majhi expresses-

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. spirituality | b. natural beauty |
| c. own cultural heritage | d. practice of literature and culture |

Creative Questions

Figure 1 : specimen of Bengalee art and culture

- What is Terracotta?
- Why are the Palm leaf pictures of the Pal dynasty still illuminous?
- What cultural characteristics are obvious in extract? Explain.
- Evaluate the contribution of Bangalee women in carrying on the extract art.

Chapter Four

Archaeological Description of Colonial age

Lesson-1: Archaeological works of Dhaka City

Two-hundred years of British rule in Bangladesh is known as colonial age (1757-1947). Apart from this, we had to live under Pakistani colonial rule for another two decades. A good number of splendid buildings and other archaeological sites were built in this country during the British rule. The meaning of "Archaeology" is old or ancient. By archaeological resource we mean the old settlement and artistic work, Statue or Sculpture, Ornament, Coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture. We can get an idea of socio-cultural condition, life style, beliefs and superstitions, taste and outlook of the people of that age through these sites.

Among the archaeological works of Dhaka city during colonial age are a good number of mosques, temples and churches. The mosques of Dhaka were built according to the Mughal artistic pattern. A trace of European pattern was also added to it. Mentionable mosques built at Dhaka in 19th century are- Lalbagh (Hornath Ghos road) mosque, Luximibazar mosque, Kolutula Jame mosque at sutrapur, Becharem Dewri mosque, Kayettuli mosque and Setara Begum Mosque at Sutrapur. The artistic and structural works of these mosques is very beautiful. Choni Tikar mosque at Laximi bazaar is another site of artistic work. The Imambara Hossainnee Dalan of the Shias damaged by earthquake was built a new during the English rule.

The famous Dhakeshwari Mandir and Ramna Kali Mandir in Dhaka city were established much before the colonial Period. However, the Ramna Kali Mandir was renovated newly during the Colonial regime. A good number of churches were built at Dhaka during 18-19th century. The Armanian church is the oldest of them. This was established at Armanitola in 1781 A.D. The Saint Thomas Anglican church and the Holy Cross church were established at Dhaka in 19th century. Bahadur Shah Park, located at Sadarghat near Jangannath University is another archeological site of old Dhaka. Nawab Abdul Gani of Dhaka built this park in the middle of 19th century. He named this park "Victoria Park" after the name of Queen Victoria. Before this, the name of this place was "Antaghar Moydan". The History of first Indian Independence war of 1857 A.D. is related with the name of "Antaghar Moydan." The local soldiers of the British army revolted against the British and started independence war in 1857 A.D. To the English, this was "Sepoy mutiny". The Indian soldiers could not win the battle. The English hanged the rebel soldiers who became captive at their hands. The hanging was executed at this Antarghar Moydan by hanging the captives in the trees. A memorial was built at this place in 1957 A.D. after one hundred years of this incident. This

memorial was built in memory of the hanged soldiers. The Park was named Bahadur Shah Park after the name of Bahadur Shah Jafar, the last mughal emperor of India.

The palace Ahasan Monjil built by the Nawab of Dhaka on the river Buriganga is another famous sight among the ancient archaeological works of Dhaka. Besides, Ruplal house and the Rose Garden of old Dhaka built by the Zamindars and the merchants are also other beautiful archaeological sites. The Curzon Hall is the most beautiful of all buildings built at Dhaka as office and home. This building built during the British rule has been a part of science faculty of Dhaka University for a long time. The old High court building was also established during the British rule.

Activity

Activity-1: Mention the names of some major archaeological sites of Dhaka city.

Lesson-2: Archaeological sites outside Dhaka

Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period. The importance of Sonargaon declined during the next mughal period. But even then, this place had a reputation as a trade centre and for the manufacture of "Muslin Saree". Many of the rich business men selected the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century. They built many buildings in a row in both sides of the panam main



Panam Town

road. 52 buildings of this type still exist at Panam town. The buildings are beautifully arranged on both sides of the wide road. 31 buildings are on the north side and 21 buildings are on the south side of the road. Meanwhile, some of them have been damaged. The inhabitants of Panam dug canals on all the four sides of the buildings to ensure the security of the area. European architectural design was maintained in the construction of these buildings built during the British Period. The touch of mughal architecture is also visible in these buildings. Colour mosaic was used in these buildings.

Some beautiful buildings still exist around panam. The local Zamindars and the businessmen established these buildings. Among them, Sardar House, the house of Ananda mohan puddar and the house of Hasimoy Sen are prominent.



Sardar House

Sardar Bari or big Sardar bari has now been converted into folk-culture museum. This house was built in 1901 A.D. This consisted of two big buildings. Two buildings have been joined by a corridor or long verandah. There are 70 rooms in the 2nd floor of this house. The Sardar Bari has been decorated with many artistic works done in coloured mosaic. There are also a few exquisite palaces and settlements in different places of Bangladesh other than Sonargaon. These were built by Zamindars. Shoshi lodge of Mymensingh is one of them. The Zamindars of Moktagachha built this. Zamindar house at Baliyati in Mankganj is another excellent site of architectural work. Zamindar House of Tajhat at Rangpur is also very famous. The palace of Dighapatiya Zamindar of Natore attracts every body's attention for its excellent architechture. This is now known as "Uttara Gono Bhaban. Two palaces, one at Natore and the other at Tajhat have been preserved as the valuable archaeological sites of the country.

Activity

Activity-1: Mention some of the archaeological sites situated outside of Dhaka.

Lesson-3: Archaeological resource preserved at Museum

Many archaeological items collected from the archaeological works have been preserved for exhibition in the museum. Looking at these archaeological resources, we can have an idea about old history and tradition of the country. Our national museum is at Dhaka. Besides, there are many archaeological resources at the archives of different archaeological sites.



National Museum

There are a good number of archaeological resources relating to the Nawab of Bengal, Zamindars and the English rule in the gallery of Bangladesh National Museum.

Mentionable among them are the commodities and goods made of ivory used by the Maharaja of Dinajpur. The Dress, goods made of ivory and many arms and arrows brought from the collections of Zamindar Narendra Narayan Roy Chowdhury of Baldhar have also been kept in our national Museum. Besides, goods, dress, arrows and the throne used by the Zamindar of Dighapatiya and the embroidered dresses and artistic goods used by the Nawabs of Dhaka have also been preserved in this museum.

Many archaeological works have also been kept at some regional museums and archives for public exhibition. Most of the archives are located at the old palace of the Zamindars. Many goods used by the Zamindars and many archaeological resources collected by them are exhibited in those places. There is an archive at Ahsan Manjil at Dhaka. The dress, cot, chair, sofa set, ornaments and the photographic works of the Nawabs of Dhaka have been kept there. A museum was established at Mymensingh town in 1969 AD. The archaeological department of Bangladesh government runs this museum. Mainly the commodities used by the Zamindars of greater Mymensingh have been kept there. The archaeological resource of the Zamindars of Muktagachha are prominent in Mymensingh museum. Mentionable among them are the flower vase made of stone, compass clock, ornament, pottery-items, weaving machine, Iron safe, sports materials, statue of Sarsseti and Bishnu, tiger, dragon, wild ox, head of deer, sofa set and the statue made in Italy.

There is another archive at the palace of Zamindar of Tajhat at Rongpur. Commodities used by Tajhat Zamindar, items made of burnt-clay, manuscript written in Sanskrit and Arabic have been preserved in this museum.

Many commodities and photographic works commemorating Rabindra Nath have been kept at the Kutibari (cottage-house) of Rabindra Nath at Shilaidah in Kustia.

We can get an idea about the life style of the elite class from the different archaeological resources kept at museums and Archives

Activity

Activity-1: Make a list of archaeological items kept at the National Museum.

MCQ

1. Which one was the colonial age in Bangladesh?

- (a) 1757-1857
- (b) 1757- 1947
- (c) 1781- 1857
- (d) 1857-1957

2. Panam town of Sonargaon was -

- i) centre of Bengal during Sultanee period
- ii. a place full of buildings built in row in the pattern of European architecture
- iii. a place located by the side of wide road with canals dug for security purpose

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i
- b) ii
- c) i& ii
- d) i & iii

Read the following extract and answer the question Nos-3&4.

Teacher Mr.Azad along with the students went to Shahbag to visit a building after their annual examination. The students became highly impressed entering the building when they could practically see the ancient items that they had studied in the book.

3. Which building did Mr. Azad take his students to?

- a) Bangla Academy
- b) Shilpakala Academy
- c) National library
- d) National Museum

4. The reason of Mr. Azad's taking the students to such a building is -

- i) to show the daily commodities used by Zamindars
- ii) to introduce them with the characters of the History
- iii) to introduce the age-old traditions to the next generation.

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i
- b) i & iii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i, ii &iii

Creative Question

1. Arnob and Arpa went to visit Dhanbari at Tangail on their Eid vacation. After going there they insisted on visiting the famous places of Tangail. At first, their maternal uncle took them to the ancient Muslim Zamindar House. They became charmed seeing the architectural design of Zaminder house. Next, they went to see "Saree" weaving industry. Their maternal uncle informed them that Tangail is famous today for this "Saree."
 - a) Where is Koti Bari of Rabindra Nath Tagore situated?
 - b) What do you mean by archaeology?
 - c) Explain the reason why Sonargaon was once famous as the town mentioned in the stem.
 - d) The Zamindar house visited by Arnob and Arpa is built according to architectural design of the mughal" - Expalin.

Chapter Five

Socialization and Development

Every society has certain rules, regulations, values, beliefs, and ideals. People of a society are to learn them through many processes. These processes are known as socialization. It helps human beings to grow up with expected behaviour and makes them suitable for the society they live. Socialization is an ongoing process until death.

Lesson 1: The roles of different institutions in socialization

Socialization is necessary for the proper development of an individual. From birth, a child starts learning different kinds of laws, rules, and regulations of a society. This is what we call the process of socialization. This chapter focuses on roles of some institutions in the process.

Local society: The local society has the most important roles in socialization after the parents. A child grows up by observing his surroundings and learning rules and regulations, and behaviour. Thus he develops social behaviour and is familiar with social customs. The gesture and posture of the people, and the values he observes influence his behaviour.

Different elements of a local society: Different elements of a local society include literary circles, cultural organizations, sports clubs, music institutions, science clubs etc. These locally developed organizations affect a person's way of thinking, attitude to life, and behavioural pattern. People involve themselves with these organizations to sharpen cognitive, aesthetic, and other softer aspects of life by socializing with others in these places. Thus they develop adaptability in them and become a part of that society.

Contemporaries: Contemporaries also play important roles in the process of socialization. Children naturally play with their contemporaries when they are in their teens. During this period, they learn many things from their friends. They influence each other through their conversations, behaviour, and attitudes. In this way, they develop fellow feelings, cooperation, patience, and qualities of leadership.

Educational institutions: Educational institutions provide opportunities for children to interact and influence each other. Thus, educational institutions have important roles in the process of socialization.

Political institutions: Political parties, their leaders and different kinds of movements are also important in socialization. They play their roles by organizing people and increasing their consciousness.

Activity

Activity-1: Discuss the roles of institutions in socialization.

Lesson 2 and 3: The roles of information and communications technology, and media in individual's socialization

News papers, radio, television, cinema are called mass media as they are some means to present news, opinions, and entertainments to mass people. On the other hand, information and communications technology is that through which information can be preserved and used such as internet, phone etc. Media, and information and communication technology have strong roles now a days in socialization. This role is on the rise as technology is in progress everyday.

Newspapers: Newspapers too play significant roles in socialization. In developing countries like ours, newspapers are an effective means of mass education. It helps create true pictures about own society and the universe and broadens insight. It improves our patience, fellow feelings, universal thinking.

Radio: Radio broadcasts not only news but also different types of educational and entertaining programs. It increases consciousness among mass people and develops cultural insight.

Television: Television is another strong and popular media all over the world at the present time. It manipulates human thinking and life style in different ways. It presents various kinds of entertaining programmes along with informative and educative programmes to entertain and educate people. Television has huge influence over people and children. This influence can be interpreted both in the negative and positive ways. Informative and educative programmes can enlighten people if presented in attractive ways. Television can maximise patriotic feelings among new generations by introducing them to their country, cultural aspects, and traditions. It makes the task of socialization easy. In contrast, cheap entertainments or sub-standard programmes cast adverse impact on society especially on children. As a result, they grow up with sick mentality and perversion. Too much addiction to television hampers students' studies too.

Cinema: Pleasant, decent, and educative cinema can be an influential medium for socialization through recreation. It enhances values, humanity, and fellow feelings. On the other hand, vulgar or indecent cinema has adverse impact on human values and taste. It creates negative influence on a society too. In that case instead of enhancing socialization, it works as a tool to increase crimes and anarchy by destroying values.

Influence of information and communication technology: People's communications at home and abroad have been easy due to internet. Social communications, exchange of feelings and emotions with friends and family members, or business deals are possible now from homes very easily. This was unthought-of previously. Thus communications technology is playing an important role in social development through socialization.

Electronic mail: E-mail is a commonly used term now a days. It stands for electronic mail. It is used to exchange letters, and information at home and abroad with less time and expenditure. Email has revolutionized the field of communications worldwide. In recent times, it has effective influence on social development through personal communications. E-mail has no alternative to expanding our talents and thoughts as well as to keep pace with the ever changing world.

Electronic commerce: E-commerce stands for electronic commerce. A customer and a trader can do business online through this system.

Facebook and Twitter: Facebook and Twitter help communicate with people at home and abroad as well as make new friends, and exchange opinions and photos/pictures. The present world has acknowledged them as effective means of social networking. Their importance is increasing day by day. However, Facebook and Twitter have some negative aspects too like all other scientific innovations. Their abuse can be destructive for individual and social life. The negative impact of Facebook and Twitter on our young generation is commonly heard these days. We have to be aware of these.

Activity

Activity-1: Discuss the role of media in the process of children's socialization.

Activity-2: Discuss the influence of email in the process of individual's socialization.

MCQ

1. Which one of the following is an element of a local society?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a. science club | b. national parliament |
| c. union parishad | d. city corporation |

2. The process of socialisation continues -

- a. from childhood till teen age b. from childhood till youth
- c. from teen age till youth d. from childhood till death.

Read the following extract answer question number 3 and 4.

Mohosin runs his studies regularly with the help of his parents. Now he is a member of a recitation group. His mother notices that his behaviour is much better now with his family members and friends.

3. Which of the following processes has worked for Mohsin's change?

- a. social b. political
- c. financial d. familial

4. A person through that process -

- i. gets used to social behaviour.
- ii. learns appropriate behaviour.
- iii. grows up as a good citizen.

Which of the following is right?

- a. i b. ii
- c. iii d. i and ii

Creative Question

1. Shihab, a friend of Mizan and Russel, is a student of class 8. Shihab stood first in a chess competition in Inter-House Indoor Competition consecutively twice. Russel was being influenced by Shihab to learn how to play chess and this time he has stood second in the competition. Another friend of Shihab's, Mizan is often late to school these days. He is irregular in doing his home work as well. His teacher came to know from his mother that Mizan chats with his friend through internet till late night.
 - a. What is mass media?
 - b. Explain what plays an important role in individual's socialization.
 - c. Explain what institution has worked for Russel's being second in the chess competition.
 - d. 'Mizan is a victim of technology abuse' - Explain.

Chapter Six

Bangladesh Economy

Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural country. Most of the people of this country live in the village; agriculture is the main source of their livelihood. Besides, some of the village people are weaver, potter, blacksmith, grocer and shopkeeper. Some people also live by small business. People of the town are mainly service holders and businessmen. Besides, among the people of the town many are rickshaw pullers. Some are small shop keepers, hawkers, labourers and workers. All these jobs are done on personal initiative. Side by side, there are some state owned industries, rail, highway and water transports. There are also welfare oriented sectors like education and health. At present many industries and business organizations have been established in the country under private sector ownership. These play a vital role in the development of the country. Besides, a large number of people are being employed in this private sector. The economy of Bangladesh is flourishing with the help of both of these government and non-government sectors.

How much developed or underdeveloped a country is determined by some indicators. The indicators are - gross national product (GNP), per capital income of the people and their life style viewed from these indicators. Bangladesh economic condition is improving. The rate of growth of our economy is increasing every year. Our domestic production and the contribution of our overseas workers and other job-holders have made this growth possible. A statistics of Bangladesh Bank shows that the amount of our gross domestic product during financial year 2004-2005 was Tk 3 lac 70 thousand and 707 crore.

The same amount in the same sector increased at Tk.6 lac 90 thousand and 571 crore; which means more than double.

Lesson-1: Production and aim of increasing income

The main aim of increasing production and income in agriculture, industry and welfare sectors of the country is to improve the standard of people's life style. Any increase in production will have an effect in the people's life standard; poverty will come down, purchasing ability of people will increase and there will be more scope for employment, unemployment will be decreased. If we can control the growth rate of our population, our country will develop much in the judgement of indicators.

Activity

Activity-1: Explain your idea about national production and national income.

Lesson-2: Contribution of different sectors to the National income of Bangladesh

We can mention the names of many sectors as the source of National income in Bangladesh. As for example; agriculture and forest, fishery, industry, mineral, electricity, gas and water, construction-industry, wholesale and retail marketing, hotel and restaurant, transport and communication, bank and insurance, health and social welfare, trade, commerce and excise etc. Of them, the accounts of our national production and income in some sectors are given below:

- a. Agriculture and forest:** Food grains, vegetables and forest resource are included in this sector. The amount of our food grain production in 2009-2010 financial year was 369.36 metric tons. The contribution of agriculture and forest sectors to our gross national production during the same period was 15.65%.
- b. Fishery:** The amount of fish caught from our inland rivers, other waters and the sea during 2009-2010 financial year was 28.97 metric tons. The contribution of fishery sector to local production or GDP was 4.51%.
- c. Industry sector:** The contribution of industry sector to gross national production during 2009-2010 financial year was 29.95%. The amount of contribution of this sector will be much more if we include electricity, gas, water supply, mineral resource and construction industry in this sector.
- d. Wholesale and retail marketing:** The contribution of this sector to our national income during 2009-2010 financial year was 14.30%.
- e. Transport and communication:** The contribution of this sector to our national income during 2009-2010 financial year was 10.76%.
- f. Health and welfare sector:** The contribution of this sector to our local production or national income during 2009-2010 financial year was 49.90%.

Significance

The contribution of agriculture to our gross national production is the biggest if we calculate sector-wise. The role of industries is also becoming more significant day by day. Besides, welfare sectors are also contributing greatly in the economy of the country. The modern world depends on technology. If we can utilize technology in agriculture, industry, communication and welfare sectors, we shall be able to expedite our national development and increase our national income. We should maintain

co-ordination in the development of different sectors by adopting proper plans. We also should maintain a balance of income. If we can do so, this will help to upgrade people's standard of life.

Activity

Activity-1: Make a list of sectors which are playing a significant role to increase gross national production or income of Bangladesh and give a description of sector-wise contribution.

Lesson-3: Development of Human Resource

A person becomes a power of the society or the state only when he/ she can do something for the society or the state, some become resource for the society or the state by their physical strength. Some innovate or help innovating new resource by the help of merit. In this manner the men and women who can contribute in any sector of the country; be it agriculture, industry, welfare, by their labour or merit are together called human resource. An unskilled person can be converted into a skilled person which means human resource with the help of education and training. The population of a country turns into human resource in this manner.

Steps to be taken to develop human resource in Bangladesh;

We can expedite the development of the country by transforming our big population into human resource. With this view in mind, the state and the society must formulate a planned human resource development scheme and all steps must be taken for the proper implementation of that scheme. This work of human resource development can be done in the following sectors in the following manner:

a) Education: Education is the birth right of every man, but even then many people in our country are deprived of this right for many reasons. They are unconscious and unskilled for want of education. For this, they are unable not only to develop their own fate or their family, but also unable to play any role for the development of society or the state. With a view to developing human resource, the government has given many benefits in the field of expanding the primary and the secondary education. We must ensure the acceptance of these benefits by every citizen of the country. Side by side, more schools, colleges, universities, technical and vocational education institutes, agriculture, medical and engineering colleges and universities must be established in the country. The government should allocate

more budget for the expansion of female education. Education of those who lag behind must also be ensured. The opportunity of financial co-operation and sub scholarship for the poor and the lower class of people must be increased.

- b) Youth development:** It is possible to transform the lacs of uneducated, half-educated and educated unemployed young persons into powerful human resource by making them able to earn their own bread by giving them short and long term training in different professions. The government and the society will have to take initiative so that the existing privileges and the opportunities to this effect become easily available to every person. More opportunities to this effect should be created.
- c) Labour and employment:** Lacs of young persons of our country are now going abroad on service. Among them, there are unskilled workers; there are also doctor, engineer, teacher and other professionals. They are earning foreign currency by rendering hard labour in those countries and they are regularly sending a part of their income. In this manner, they are playing a great role in the development of our economic condition. The exploration of more job opportunities in foreign countries for our skilled and unskilled worker and other professionals will play a great role in human resource development in the future. A special quota is maintained for the undeveloped and unprivileged persons in the recruitment process. The main purpose of this govt. policy is nothing but to expedite human resource development.

Activity

Activity-1: Prepare a list of the steps taken by Bangladesh to develop human resource.

Lesson- 4: The Income of the Expatriates in Bangladesh economy

The money sent to the country by the expatriate workers is called remittance. The labourer, employee and professionals working abroad send a part of their income to their families by Bank. This money does not only serve their family purpose or improve their life style, but also plays a great role in the development of the country being invested in different fields. At present, a great part of national income of Bangladesh comes from remittance sent by the expatriates.

Overseas / foreign employment and remittance

At present, lacs of people of Bangladesh are working in different countries of the world. The labourers and the other professionals of Bangladesh are working in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and other countries of the Middle East. Many people of Bangladesh are doing different jobs in the near and far eastern countries, such as; Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, South Korea. Many Bangladeshi are also doing different types of jobs and business in Europe, America, Australia and Africa. A statistics of bureau of manpower and employment shows that a total of 59 lac Bangladeshi persons were on employment in foreign countries up to March, 2010. The amount of remittance that we got from the people working abroad during 2008-2009 financial year stood at 9 thousand 68 hundred and 916 crore US dollar. According to World Bank statistics, the position of Bangladesh was 12th among the countries receiving the highest amount of remittance in the year 2008. This position was upgraded to 8th place in 2009. The position of Bangladesh among SARC countries in this period was 2nd. The economic condition of Bangladesh did not face any crisis even during the economic depression throughout the entire world in 2008-2009. The main reason of this is the huge amount of remittance sent by the expatriates.

Activity

Activity-1: Explain how remittance is playing a great role in the development of country's economic condition.

MCQ

1. What is the percentage of contribution of transport and communication sector in GDP during 2009-2010 financial year?
 - a) 29.95
 - b) 15.65
 - c) 14.30
 - d) 10.76
2. The main reason of economic growth is -
 - i) remittance from the expatriates
 - ii) the increase of local production
 - iii) the increase of export of raw materials for industries

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i & ii
- b) i & iii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i, ii & iii

Read the following extract and answer the question No-3 &4.

Harun comes of a poor family. He gave up studies at a stage when his father could not bear his educational expenses. Later, he took training on rearing animals from Sheikh Hasina national youth centre at Saver. Going back to the village, he set up a dairy farm taking a small loan. He got profit from this. Being inspired by Harun some of his unemployed friends also set up farms. As a result, the condition of the villagers improved.

3. In Economic, Harun's identity is a -

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Self-worker | b) Self-dependent |
| c) Co-worker | d) Labourer |

4. According to works mentioned in the stem, Harun and his friends turned into-

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) Human resource | b) Professional |
| c) labour force | d) Investor |

Creative Questions

1. Suruj Ali is from Tangail. He has two bighas of land. He cultivates pulse and potatoes at this land. He sells the crop in the market after harvesting at the end of the year. He makes a good profit by this. On the other hand, Arman Hossan lives at chittagong. He has a factory of ready-made garments. His garments are exported to foreign countries after meeting the demand of the country.
 - a) What is the explanation of GNP?
 - b) Explain the idea of per capita income.
 - c) Which sector of national income does Suruj Ali's work belong to?
 - d) Explain the contribution of the work of Suruj Ali and Arman Hossain to our gross national production.
2. The names of two sons of poor Giasuddin are Kamal and Jamal. Kamal finished his varsity education and got employment in a ceramic company. On the other hand, Jamal went to Malaysia in search of work. Giasuddin could bring solvency to his family with the help of money sent by Jamal from Malaysia, Giasuddin could also make some savings, Jamal returned to the country after seven years with a big amount of money and two brothers jointly made a factory named AB ceramic factory. Many persons of the area got employment at that factory.
 - a) What type of right is education?
 - b) What is meant by Human resource?
 - c) Explain the type of money sent by Jamal from Malaysia.
 - d) Explain the economic significance of employment opportunities by the final attempt of Jamal and Kamal

Chapter Seven

State and Government system of Bangladesh

The State is a political organization. Government is one of the elements to form a state. Every independent country in the world has its own Government system. Government can be of different types. Every Government has some organs. By these organs, government is to perform various types of functions. The State is governed according to some principles which are written down in the constitution. After liberation, the constitution of Bangladesh was framed on November 1972. In this constitution the principles and regulations of our country have been mentioned clearly. In this chapter we will be able to know the State and Government system of Bangladesh.

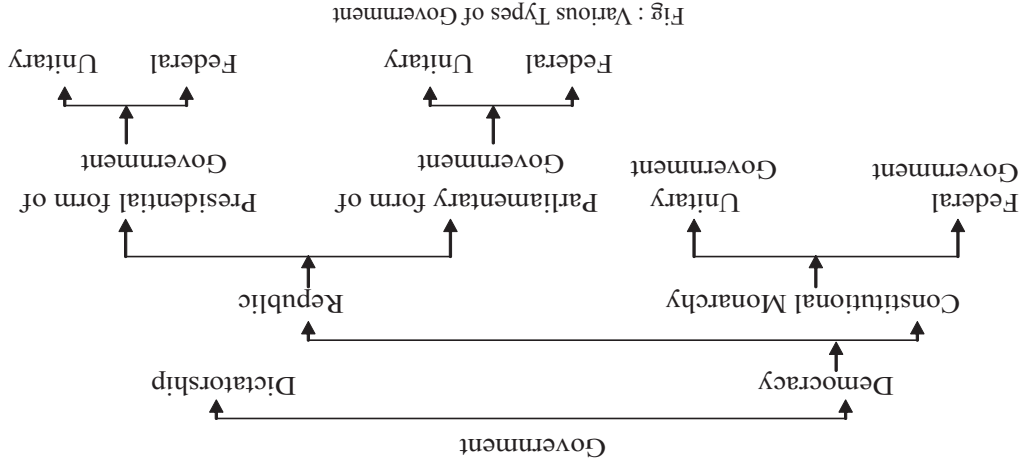
Lesson-1: Types of Government

Among the four fundamental elements of the state, Government is one of them. This is the basic controlling power of the state. As a ship cannot run without an engine, in the same way a State cannot run without a Government. Every function of the state is performed by the Government.

Classification of Government

The Government is an essential element of all the states. But it can be of different types. The types of Government were not same form the period when the state originated. From time to time the types and concept of the Government have been changed.

At present, the Government can be classified according to the following chart.



1. Government can normally be divided into two forms; namely Democracy and Dictatorship. In democracy sovereign power of the state is vested in the hands of the people. People are the source of all power. People elect their nominated persons or political party by exercising their power of voting. The elected representative form the government and administer the country. Most of the countries in the world have such type of government. On the other hand, Dictatorship is a rule of one person or one political party. In this system of government, people do not have any recognition of their rights and opinion. Here the country is ruled according to the wishes of a dictator or according to the wish and desire of a political party.
2. On the basis of the method of acquiring power by the Head of the state, the democratic form of government is classified into constitutional Monarchy and Republic. Constitutional Monarchy is such type of government where head of the state gets power by heredity. On the other hand Republic is a system of Government where Head of the state gets power through indirect election by the votes of the people.
3. On the basis of the distribution of power, democratic government can be divided in to two forms; namely Unitary government and Federal government. Unitary form of government is a system in which all the power are vested upon the central government. Federal form of government is a system in which governmental power is distributed by the constitution between central government and provincial government.
4. On the basis of the relationship between the Executive and Legislature, democratic government can be divided into two forms, Parliamentary form of government and Presidential form of government. In Parliamentary form of government the Executive as a whole becomes responsible and dependent to the legislative department. But in presidential form of government Executive department does not remain accountable and responsible to the legislature. In this system of government President and his cabinet govern the country directly.

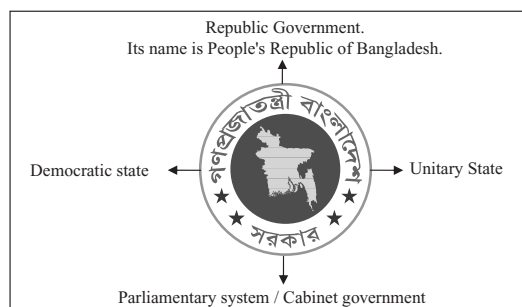


Fig : Charcteristics of Bangladesh Government

Four main characteristics of Bangladesh government are mentionable in the above chart.

In this chart we can observe that Bangladesh is a democratic country. In this country republican government is existing now. It is a government of the people by the people for the people. The country is unitary. There is no province in this country. Cabinet or Parliamentary government is prevailing here.

Activity

Activity-1: Write the forms of the Government in a chart in the poster and hang it in front of the class room.

Activity-2: Give two examples to prove that Bangladesh is a democratic state.

Lesson-2: The Main Characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution

Constitution is a document of running the State. As a building or construction is made according to a design, in the same way the administration of the state is run according to the constitution. What will be the types of government? what kind of rights will we enjoy as a citizen? what kind of powers will be exercised by the various organs of the government? Everything is written in the constitution. The history of the constitution of Bangladesh is follows; The independence of Bangladesh was declared on the 26th march 1971. The victory of Bangladesh was achieved on the 16th December 1971



Fig. Constitution of Bangladesh

through the armed liberation war of long nine months. The first session of Gono Parishad was held on the 10th April 1972. In this session a constitution committee was formed and Dr. Kamal Hossain was nominated the president of this committee. This committee made a draft constitution within six months. It was presented in the Gonoparishad on 30th October 1972. The constitution was finally approved on the 4th November 1972.

According to the opinion of the father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman " This constitution has been written by the blood of lakhs of martyrs" . So it is a sacred document for all of us. Constitution is not an unchangeable document. It can be changed and amended with the changes of time. Till now it has been amended fifteen times. Last amendment (Fifteen) of the constitution was made on 30 June 2011.

The main characteristics of the constitution of Bangladesh are as follows;

- 1. People's Republic of Government:** Bangladesh will be known as an independent and sovereign republic.
- 2. Parliamentary form of Government:** Cabinet or Parliamentary system of government will be in action in Bangladesh. The real power of the government will be vested in the hands of Prime Minister.
- 3. Written Constitution:** This constitution is a written document. It is divided in 11 parts and there are 153 articles and a preamble in the constitution.
- 4. Fundamental Principles of the State policy:** In this constitution four fundamental principles of state policy have been formulated. These are; Nationalism, Socialism, Democracy and Secularism.
- 5. State Religion:** The Constitution has declared the Islam as a state religion, at the same time it also ensures the rights and status of the followers of the Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and also of the followers of other religions.
- 6. Nation and Nationality:** As a national identity the people of Bangladesh will be known as Bangali without the ethnic group and the identity of the citizen will be Bangladeshi.
- 7. Unitary Government:** Unitary form of government will be introduced in the country.
- 8. Unicameral Legislature:** In this constitution there has been a provision of a single chamber in the parliament. The parliament will be formed of 300 members who will be elected by direct election and 50 female members will be elected by the votes of the elected members of the parliament.
- 9. Fundamental rights:** Fundamental rights of the citizen and its preservation have been ensured in the constitution.
- 10. Sovereignty of the people:** According to the constitution, all powers of the state belong to the people and a particular authority will exercise this power on behalf of the people.
- 11. Independence of the Judiciary:** Independence of the judiciary has been guaranteed in the constitution.
- 12. Universal adult franchise:** Without any discrimination of-nation, religion and colour, it is declared in the constitution that those who are above 18 will exercise their voting power.

13. Election procedure: If the parliament either breaks or is abolished, fresh election will have to be arranged within 90 days.

14. Amendment of the constitution: The constitution can be amended by the votes of two thirds majority of the total number of members of the parliament.

Activity

Activity-1: Mention the main characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution.

Activity-2: Collect the constitution of Bangladesh from your school or any other nearest library of any institution and write its identity.

Lesson-3: Fundamental States policy of Bangladesh

According to the original constitution of 1972 and the constitution of fifteen amendments, there are four fundamentals of states policy which are as follows:

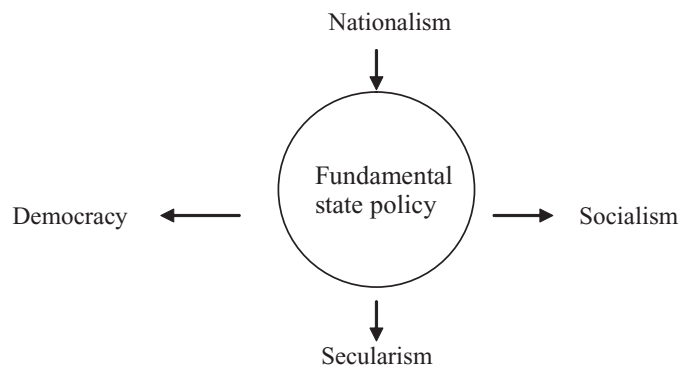


Fig: Fundamentals Policy of state

- 1. Nationalism:** A unique bond has been created among the Bangalee Nation with the help of the same language, literature and culture. So it is declared in the constitution that as Bengalee Nation achieved the independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh by their struggle and unique bond, this unity and fraternity will be the basis of Bangalee Nationalism.
- 2. Socialism:** To bring an equitable distribution in economic sector and ensure the amenities and facilities for all is the objective of this policy. Socialism is accepted as a fundamental state policy to-ensure impartial justice and building up exploitation-free society.

- 3. Democracy:** The main purpose of making democracy a fundamental state policy is to ensure people's participation in all activities.
- 4. Secularism:** Secularism has been included as a state policy so that every citizen can practice his/her religion equally and nobody can create any hindrance to each other in the practice of religion.

The major policies are followed in every sector of the state administration. Every citizen should be abided by this policy. Besides, the constitution is a holy document of the state administration. So it is the duty for every citizen to honour and to be abided by the constitution.

Activity

Activity-1: Give two examples of how we can follow democracy and secularism, the basic two principles in our practical life.

Lesson- 4: Different organs of the Government of Bangladesh

Government is a basic controlling power of the state. The state performs all its activities by the government. The state cannot run without a government. Government has to perform various types of functions to run the state. For example, the state ensures our food, education and security as the citizens of the state. Government has to formulate various kinds of laws for the welfare of the people. If anyone violates this law, he will be punished by the state. There are many other jobs of this type that the govt. has to perform. To perform these functions of the state, the government has three organs, namely:

1. The Legislature.
2. The Executive.
3. The Judiciary.

Structure of the various organs of Government

Three organs of the Bangladesh Government are shown below in three pictures.

First picture is of **Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban**. It is situated at Agargaow in Dhaka. The elected representatives formulate the necessary laws for the state and give their decision in other policy making affairs in the seating of the parliament.

The Second picture is of **Bangladesh Secretariat**. From this center, government governs the country.

The Last picture is of **Bangladesh Supreme Court**. It is the highest court of justice of Bangladesh govt. The short description of three organs of the government is as follows;



Jatiya Sangsad



Bangladesh Secretariat



Supreme Court

Legislature

The legislature of Bangladesh is unicameral. Its name is Jatiya Sangsad. It consists of 350 members. Among them 300 members are elected from 300 constituencies by the direct vote of the people. While 50 more seats is reserved for women. In the reserved seats women members are elected by the members who are elected by direct vote. That means in the reserved seats women members are elected indirectly. But again out of 300 constituencies, the women members can be elected from any constituency by direct competition. The tenure of the Sangsad is five years. There is one Speaker and one Deputy Speaker in parliament. The responsibility of the Speaker is to conduct all activities relating to the session of the parliament. Deputy Speaker assists him in this regard. Besides, in absence of the Speaker he presides over the parliament session. Both of them are elected from among the members of parliament by their vote.

Executive

The organ which is entrusted with the administration of the country is called the executive. In a wider sense executive means the officers and employees who are entrusted with the state functions. In this regard, from the head of the state down to village guard-all are the part of the executive. In the real sense, the executive consists of the head of the state, head of the government, members of the cabinet and officers of the secretariat.

Judiciary

The organ which administers impartial judgement according to the law of the country is called judiciary. The judiciary consists of the judges of all the courts of Bangladesh. The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in the judicial department. The chief

of this institution is called the Chief Justice. The president appoints the chief justice. The Supreme Court has two divisions; Appellate division and High court division. The President also appoints the Justice of these two divisions.

Activity

Activity-1: Make a comparative report in short about the different organs of the Bangladesh government.

Lesson-5: Functions of the various organs of the Government

In the previous lesson, we have been introduced with the three organs of Bangladesh government. In this lesson we will be able to know their functions elaborately.

The Legislature

The legislature or the Jatiya sangsad enacts and amends general laws of the country. It also ventilates and expresses public opinion, controls government income and expenditure, formulates and amends the constitution, if any allegation is raised against the President; the legislature takes this into consideration. Besides this, it also plays its role as a guardian of our national exchequer. Taxes are levied and the budget is approved by the legislature.

The Executive

The executive administers the country and executes the laws, passed by the legislature. It maintains the internal law and order in the country. It also maintains relationship with foreign countries. It works for the defense, liberty and sovereignty of the country. In some cases, it also performs some legislative and judicial functions. As head of the executive, the president can grant pardon to a man sentenced to death penalty or lessen the punishment. It calculates income and expenditure of the government. The executive performs various public welfare services such as; education, agriculture, establishment of industry, trade & commerce, land reform, tax and revenue collection. Beside this, it also accepts and implements various development projects.

The Judiciary

The judiciary administers justice according to the existing laws of the country. It makes civil life simple and beautiful and establishes fair justice by punishing the guilty and criminals. The judiciary conducts and gives verdict of the different cases

and litigations filed in court. It interprets the provisions of the constitution and does various investigative works. The judiciary also acts as a safe guard of the constitution and rights of its citizen and it also conducts the works on various enquiries.

In the above discussion, we observe that every department of a government has its functions and scope. According to this, the functions of the department are conducted. The total summary of every department is government, and the functions of every department are included in the government works.

Activity

Activity-1: Identify which work belongs to what department and then write.

To work for the development of agriculture, give verdict on the different cases, change the laws, protect the country from foreign aggression, punishes the guilty, frame the constitution.

Legislature	→	1.
		2.
Executive	→	1.
		2.
Judiciary	→	1.
		2.

Lesson- 6: Local Government

Generally the local government is a system of government which is elected by the people to run the local administration and maintain development works. As the territory and population of the state is large at present, it is not possible for the government to solve all types of regional problems from the centre. This type of government is formed locally to solve local problems. In this way the extra pressure of the central government is reduced and the solution of local problems also becomes easy. It is an important part of Bangladesh administration.

Structure of the Local Government

The local government system has spread out in both in village and urban areas of Bangladesh.

The structure of local government in both the regions have been shown in the chart below.

Structure of Local Govt.

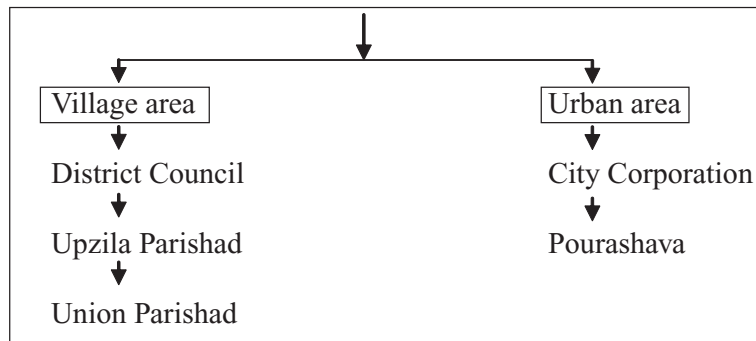


Fig : Structure of Local Govt.

In the village area of Bangladesh, there are four layers of local government. Among them Gram parishad is the last one. It is in village level. Union parishad is the top level of it. It is in Union parishad. Beside this, at upzila level there are upzila parishads and at District level there are district councils. In urban areas there are two types of government; such as- Pourashava and City Corporation. City corporations perform their functions in seven divisional cities and pourashavas in other district areas.

Formation of Local Government

Except for zila parishad, the leadership of every organ in local government is elected by the direct votes of the people. The tenure of every organ is five years.

Union Parishad

At present there are 4,498 union parishads in the country. A union parishad consists of several villages. Union parishad is the local government in village area. The aim of union parishad is to remove the village problems, spread the leadership at the local level and increase mass consciousness. Every union parishad consists of an elected chairman, nine members from nine wards and three female members in the reserved seats, total $(01+09+03)=13$ thirteen members.

Pourashava

The pourashava is a local government in urban areas. There are 314 pourashavas in Bangladesh at present. A pourashava consists of one mayor, one councillor from each ward and female councillors from the reserved seats. The number of members of pourashava can be less or more on the basis of territory and population.

Upzila Parishad

A upzila consists of some unions. The upzila parishad consists of one chairman, all chairmen of union parishads under the upzilla, Chairman of pourashava and one third members of all the female members. There are 485 upzilas in Bangladesh at present.

District Council

A District council consists of some upzilas. There are 61 district councils although there are 64 districts in the country. The district council consists of (01) one chairman and (20) Twenty members. Out of 20 members there will be (05) five female members. The Chairman with all other members will be elected indirectly. They are elected by the votes of mayor and commissioners of all the city corporations under the district council; all the chairmen of upzilla, mayor and councillors of all the pourashavas and all the chairmen and members of union parishad. The members of parliament under the district will be the advisors of district council.

City Corporation

There are ten city corporations in Bangladesh. Such as; Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet and Barisal, Narayanganj Rongpur and Comilla. The chief of the City Corporation is called Mayor. There are councillors, as a helping hand of the mayor. The numbers of the councillors can be more or less on the basis of territory.

Activity

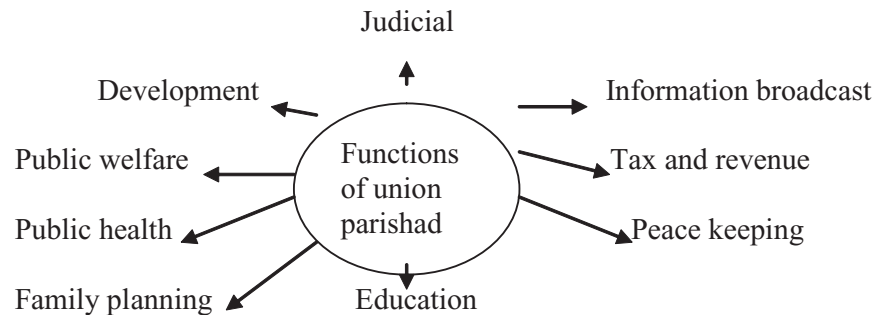
Activity-1: Show the comparative structure of union parishad and pourashava in a chart.

Lesson-7& 8: Functions of Local Government

Local government is representative government. It is self-governed and beyond of direct control of the government. Local government performs many welfare and developmental works at local level. At local level, local govt. is the key-force of all development works.

Functions of a Union Parishad

The functions of union parishad are shown in the following chart.



It appears that a union parishad has to perform a variety of functions. Such as;

- Making the planning and implementation of total development of union parishad.
- Making arrangement for pure drinking water.
- Helping the affected people and managing their rehabilitation.
- Keeping environment clean and tidy in the union parishad.
- Making arrangement for first aid.
- Creating mass awareness and making various family planning equipments available for the implementation of family planning programs.
- Making arrangement for awarding stipend to poor and meritorious students and arranging adult education for removing illiteracy.
- Maintaining law and orders within the area.
- Making arrangement of collecting the land tax within the area.
- Creating mass awareness against the offence and informing the police if any offence or bad incident happens within the area.
- Settling the local disputes to maintain peace and harmony within the area.

Functions of Pourashava

A pourashava performs its functions like a union parishad. Such as- maintaining the public health, education and public welfare activities and judicial types of works. Besides these -

- Making arrangements for pure water and removing the blocked water.
- Controlling the selling of unhygienic and adulterated food.
- Adopting plans and implementing them for maintaining a good environment in the towns.
- Arranging the proper construction of the houses and homes.
- Constructing and maintaining the roads and controlling vehicle movement.
- Planting trees on both sides of the road, establishing parks and gardens and preserving open space.

Besides this- pourashava celebrates various national days, performs work related to relief and rehabilitation, arranges orphanage for the orphans and the helpless, sets up libraries and clubs, controls begging, arranges games and sports , builds and maintains auditorium, maintain the birth and death registration, controls epidemic and contagious diseases and arranges reception for special guests.

Functions of City Corporation

City Corporation performs its function in the metropolitan area like in the pourashava.

Functions of Upzila Pariashad

The functions of upzila parishad is almost the same as the functions of union parishad. Besides this, upzila parishad takes necessary long and short term development projects including five-year plan. Upzila parishad implements, supervises and coordinates various projects of the government. It constructs and maintains the link roads among different union parishads.

Functions of Zila Parishad

The functions of Zila parishad is to conduct different development programs of Zila parishad. Zila parishad builds roads, bridges and culverts in the reserved area of upzila and pourashava. The construction of educational institutions, residential hotels, training centers, orphanages, libraries and night school, agriculture farms, flood

control embankment are also the functions of Zila Parishad. It arranges irrigation , preserves public health and works for the development of communication and vehicles.

Activity

Activity-1: Evaluate the implementation works of your union parishad / pourashava and city corporation. Point out the sector where the work has not been implemented and recommend for necessary development. The work can be done in group.

Activity-2: How can you help to implement the functions of the local government in your area?

MCQ

1. How many times has the constitution of Bangladesh been amended till 2011?.

- a) 11
- b) 13
- c) 15
- d) 18

2. Bangladesh is a Republican state because-

- i. People are the source of all power.
- ii. Head of the state gets power by heredity.
- iii. Government is elected by direct voting of the people.

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i&ii
- b) i &iii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i,ii&iii

Read the extract carefully and answer the question Nos-3 & 4.

Mrs. Taslima is a parliament member. But she was not the candidate in any of the constituency out of the 300 constituencies at the time of parliamentary election. As an elected member, she tabled a bill in the parliament session in favour of women for increasing women quota in government service.

3. Who elected Mrs.Taslima a parliament member?

- a) people
- b) parliament members
- c) cabinet
- d) Upzila Chairman

4. Mrs. Taslima was elected a parliament member in order-

- i. to increase womens representation
- ii. to increase the numbers of parliament member
- iii. to preserve the women interest

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i & ii
- b) i & iii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i, ii & iii

Creative Questions

1. Mihir Das, the resident of Modhupur village arranged his puza with great pleasure and merriment. Most of the villagers helped him in this regard. Observing the ongoing clash among the villagers, some young boys formed a social organization. Their aim is to develop the language and culture and establish a developed Modhupur by removing clashes among the villagers.
 - a. When was the constitution of Bangladesh made effective?
 - b. "People are the source of all power"-Explain.
 - c. Which principles of the state policy has been reflected by the act of Mihir Das? Explain
 - d. " The social organization of Mudhupur village helped the state to achieve its goal." Give your opinion.
2. Golam Rabbani is the resident of remote area under the Bobanipur upzila. He was elected a chairman of a local organization by the votes of local people. He setup five deep tube wells in his area to remove the problems of pure water, built and renovated the road and arranged awarding stipend to poor and meritorious students of the village.
 - a. What is the number of Zila Parishad in Bangladesh?
 - b. What is meant by Secularism?
 - c. What type of govt. work has been reflected by the work of Golam Rabbani? Analyze.
 - d. As a Chairman of this organization, Golam Rabbani performs many other important functions except the above- mentioned works. Explain.

Chapter Eight

Disasters in Bangladesh

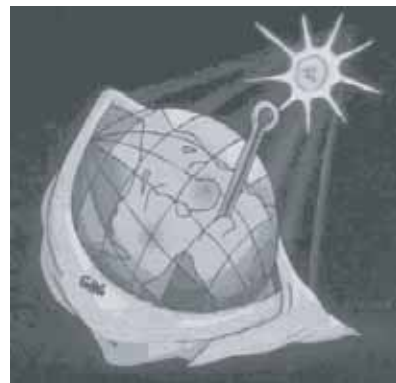
Bangladesh is one of the highest disaster prone areas of the world. We know that the whole world is undergoing a climatic change due to temperature rise on the earth surface, or global warming. This climatic change causes less crop productions in the Torrid Zone during the dry season. Besides, this results in excessive rain, flood and water logging in the rainy season as well as draughts, tornadoes, cyclone, tidal bore or similar natural disasters in the dry seasons. Sudden cold or hot wave, fog, hailstorm, land sliding, and salinity at the coastal belt are also some by products of this problem. Some of these changes are already evident in Bangladesh.

Lesson 1 and 2: Global warming, its cause and effect

The concept of global warming

The earth has flora and fauna as it has suitable environment for them. Water, air, and other necessary elements together constitute that suitable environment. Due to global warming that environment is hugely endangered. Let us know at this stage what global warming means? In fact, as the amazing discoveries of science have made our life easy and comfortable, they have either damaged or made an imbalance of the environment too.

The huge boom of population, deforestation, mills and factories along with the engine run vehicles are destroying the balance in ecology. As a result, many problems are being created. One of those difficult problems is 'green house effect'. Green house is a kind of covering made of different types of gas. It works as heat maximiser. It creates a kind of covering or shield around the world. Look at the picture beside. Here the green house gas has formed a layer around the globe. What's its impact? This layer absorbs heat from the sun and then scatters it on the surface of the globe. Thus the heat of the world increases. This increasing heat is known as global warming. Due to this problem the air and the earth are getting warm gradually and the sea surface is rising.



The Green House gas covering around the earth

The reasons of global warming



Green house gas around the earth and rise of temperature

The main elements of the air are nitrogen and oxygen. Besides, a little amount of carbon-di-oxide, methane, and nitrous oxide are also available in the air along with some vapour and ozone gas. These less important gases are called green house gas. Apart from these natural gases, few man made gases such as CFC (Chloro Fluoro Carbon), HFC (Hydro Fluoro Carbon), Halon are also called green house gas. Due to these gases, Carbon di Oxide has increased 25% in the atmosphere in last one century. Similarly, nitrous oxide has increased 19% and methane has increased 100%. These are the main reasons of global warming. There are other reasons also liable for global warming. Our household items such as refrigerator, air conditioner, plastic items, foam, aerosol, etc. produce a kind of green house gas (HFC). This is destroying the ozone layer of the atmosphere. There are many layers in the atmosphere. The closest layer to the earth is troposphere which is extended up to 12 km from the sea level. The next layer is ozone layer and it is extended up to 20 kilometers. The ozone layer absorbs the ultra violet rays of the sun and saves the flora of the earth. Due to ozone layers' being destroyed, there is a rise of 5% ultra violet ray in the earth surface. This too is a reason of global warming.



Black fumes

Besides, the developed countries are also liable for green house effect. They are destroying ecology by their increasingly high use of fossil fuel. Many of these countries are using nuclear plants that produce huge waste. This is another factor for green house gas. Not only that the industrial waste and black fumes produce loads of mercury, lead, and arsenic that too are liable for global warming.



Waste discharge in the sea and exhaustion of black fumes

We all know that the oceans are the lungs of the earth. They have significant roles in controlling world temperature. But they are gradually getting polluted as radioactive wastes are thrown there. It causes polluted vapours that mix up with the air and destroys the ozone layer. Though Bangladesh is a small country but once it had many rivers, ponds, canals, marshy lands etc.

They had vital roles in managing temperature. Currently many of them are either dried up, or thoroughly filled up. Many of them are used for waste management. Thus rivers are being abused in many developing countries that also results in global warming.



Deforestation

Deforestation is another important factor in this regard. We know, the green trees take carbon di oxide from the environment and leaves out oxygen for us. But due to massive deforestation, the amount of oxygen is getting minimized and the amount of carbon di oxide is maximised in the air. As a result, the amount of harmful CFC has risen up to damage the ozone layer.



Increasing vehicles

It is true that the present world is getting urbanised too rapidly. People are rushing to cities and towns for work. Therefore, cities are getting overburdened with extra population. This huge population needs extra vehicles too. Emission of black fumes and carbon di oxide from these is vehicles also damaging the ozone layer. Likewise the black is fumes produced by the mills and factories are also increasing the amount of carbon emission in the air which is further cause of global warming.



Use of chemical fertilizers in agricultural lands

In addition, artificial irrigation, use of chemical fertilizers, and pesticides in agriculture have roles in damaging ozone layer which ultimately contribute to global warming.

We have learnt about climatic change in Bangladesh at class seven. One of the main reasons of climatic change is global warming. In fact, global arming has panicked the

whole world including Bangladesh. Below is a discussion on how global warming may affect the ecology and life style in Bangladesh:

The level of sea water will increase due to global warming. As a result, sea water will enter the coastal areas. Due to salinity in sea water, trees and forests, fisheries and crops will be massively ruined. This situation is already evident in Bangladesh. Global is already damaging the mangrove forest in Bangladesh. We know that the biodiversity in the Sundarbans is already at stake. Salinity has increased at agricultural lands in the coastal areas. Therefore, lands are losing fertility. It has affected the agricultural products. Not only that, many species of trees and sweet water fishes are lost in the mean time. All these have adverse impact on people's life and livelihood. People are going to cities for their survival. So the cities are getting over burdened.

As the level of sea water is rising up, tidal waves are becoming higher than their natural size during tidal time. Sometimes it takes the shape of tidal bores. Sometimes depressions take place at the sea and turns to cyclones. We have heard the names of 'Ayla' and 'Sidr'. These two natural disasters have immensely ravaged lives, and resources at the coastal areas. In addition, the entrance of saline water in large locality has ruined crops, houses and institutions. These areas have acute shortage of drinking water too. Ayla and Sidr have devastated nearly one forth of the Sundarbans. They have affected our bio diversity and fisheries sector as well.

It is mentioned that due to the global warming the temperature of the earth is rising and the ultra violet rays of the sun are also entering this world directly. As a result, human beings and other animals are suffering from several types of diseases such as cancer, skin diseases, and some others. Global warming is also destroying the ecological balance. The desertification of the northern part of Bangladesh is an example of this.

Global warming will result in flood, draught, and salinity. As a consequence, there will be shortage of food for livestock and different types of diseases will spread. Considering all these negative aspects, we need to take caution to face the problems of climate change.

Activity

Activity-1: What are the reasons for global warming?

Activity-2: Discuss what type of damages human beings, environment, and animals are undergoing for global warming. What are likely to take place in future?

Lesson 3: The concept and kinds of disaster

Disasters are of two kinds. Natural disasters and man-made disasters. Natural disasters take place suddenly and human beings are generally helpless here. However, man-made disasters are results of some activities done by them. We can avoid them or save ourselves from their adverse impact by being conscious and careful. Disasters that are created due to the mal practices of human beings or which are caused due to their lack of farsightedness is called human being created disasters. This type of disaster destroys lives and disrupts natural life-styles. It also disturbs ecological balance and increases restlessness in a society. Some of the man-made disasters are war, communal riot, deforestation, water logging through obstacles at natural flow of rivers, and desertification, fire etc. On the other hand, when any natural accident or destruction hampers the normal flow of life, we call it natural disaster. Flood, cyclone, tidal bore, tornado, earthquake, draught, river erosion, tsunami, volcanic eruptions are some examples of natural disasters.

Natural disaster usually takes place as a consequence of a country's geographical location, climatic impact or overall natural environment. The geographical location of Bangladesh, her climate, soil condition, rivers, canals etc. are favourable for natural disasters. This is why, every year the country is affected by large or small natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, tidal bores, tornado etc.

Activity

Activity-1: What is a natural disaster?

Activity-2: Mention 5 causes of human beings created disaster and another five causes for natural disasters.

Lesson 4 and 5: different kinds of natural disasters tumble Tsunami



Tsunami

Tsunami is a natural disaster. It's a Japanese word which means waves of the sea shore. If there is any movement at the sea bed due to earthquake or volcanic eruption or any other reasons, massive waves are created throughout a large area. These waves dive on the coastal belt with strong current ranging from 800 to 1300 kilometres per hour. Due to Tsunami the water of the sea turns to tidal bore and enters within 10 kilometres of the coastal belt with a huge speed as mentioned above. As a result, within a very short time houses and buildings, road or rail or other communications, electricity, or business centres can be completely destroyed.

A huge Tsunami hit the north-east area of Japan in 2011. It was the result of an 8.9 Richter Scale earthquake under the sea. It hit an area which was 400 kilometres away from the capital city of Japan, Tokyo. As a consequence, five nuclear electric plants in Japan were highly damaged. Radio-activity from these nuclear plants started spreading through air and water. It created huge health hazards for human beings. Thousands of railway commuters were missing and many ships were drowned due to this disaster.



Land slide

Landslide or landfall

The sudden fall of a mass of earth from a hill or mountain is called landslide or landfall. Hills composed of sand stones or heavy mud may have landslide during intense rain or long time rain. It also takes place for massive deforestation and leveling of hills. Landslide cause problems for the people who live beneath the hills as their houses can be buried down for this. This problem is very

common in Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Sylhet, Netrokona, and some other districts of Bangladesh. Here many lives are lost and many houses are destroyed due to this problem every year.

Deforestation



Deforestation

Trees and forests keep environment and climate favourable. For a good balance in ecology, a country should have 25% forests of its total area. Unfortunately now a days people are destroying forests for their own interest such as making houses. The amount of forests in Bangladesh is presently 16% which is far below the necessity. This has adverse impact on ecological balance and

climate. This results in less amount of rain in the country. It increases the risk of desertification too.



Filling of water basins

Filling water basins

Rivers, canals, ponds, and other marshy lands preserve the rain water and keep the soil moist. Again water being dried up with the sun rays causes vapour, which ultimately causes rain. Moreover, water basins are living places for fish. But those too are being filled for human habitation, and mills and factories. As a result, we are not getting as much fish

as we used to get earlier. It is previously said that these water basins are very useful for controlling temperature and keeping ecological balance. However, since they are being filled up, the country is suffering from water logging and flood even with a little rain.

Fire



Fire

Fire may take place as a natural disaster as well as a disaster caused by carelessness or an accident. Sometimes fire takes place at forests in many countries because immense heat. It's called wildfire. It destroys forest resources as well as bio-diversity.

Wildfire does not take place in our country. So we do not consider fire as a natural disaster. In Bangladesh, fire

takes place due to carelessness or as an accident. This accident usually takes place in mills and factories, oil refineries, garments industries, jute mills, chemical godowns, residential buildings, shops, offices, and commercial centres. Recently the fire caused from a chemical godown at Nimtali, Dhaka has taken away many lives leaving many people physically challenged.

Many people have turned to have-nots as a consequence of it. It is to note here that both in the rural and urban areas lack of consciousness is a prime factor for fire and often the sources of fire are burning ovens, lamps, mosquito coils, cigarettes, and hurricanes (kerosene lamps) etc.

Activity

Activity-1: Make a list of different kinds of disasters.

Activity-2: Discuss the sources and consequences of natural disasters and human being created disasters.

Lesson 6, 7, and 8: Duties and responsibilities during natural disasters

We have already known that due to geographical location and natural characteristics Bangladesh has been one of the most natural disaster prone areas. For ages the people of this country have been fighting with natural disasters for their survival. Most of the cases, natural disasters cannot be avoided. However, the amount of death and destructions in these disasters can be minimized to a certain extent with proper planning and preparedness.

Duties and responsibilities during floods and cyclones

Pre-disaster Dos

1. Use high lands as much as possible to build houses, and animal sheds.
2. Build houses within embankments in river bank areas and within enclosures in coastal areas.
3. Plant bamboo, banana, dholkolmi, dhoincha and similar trees around your house. They can defend currents of any flood to a large extent.



Dholkolmi and Banana are planted in the surrounding of the house



Pre-disaster forecast

4. Make an extra roof or platform inside your house and preserve foods, seeds, and other necessary items there. If flood/cyclone water enters inside the house, they are not damaged.
5. Keep some essential things such as chopper (da), cooking tool (khunti), axe (kural), spade (kodal), basket (jhuri), nylon ropes, bamboo mats, broken pieces of tin, portable oven (chula), radio, torch light and battery in possession.

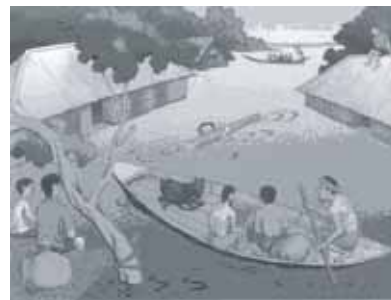
6. Make pond sides high, and install tube wells and latrines at high places as much as possible. If necessary, use extra pipes to make tube wells high.
7. Stock some dry foods such as steamed rice (chira), puffed rice (muri), khoi, molasses (gur), oral saline and some life saving emergency medicine. Preserve some animal foods to be used during flood situation too.
8. Inspire each of your family members to learn how to swim.
9. Repair your house and replace the old poles (khuti) before the cyclone period or the monsoon starts.
10. Know where the nearest shelter is.
11. Make a habit of savings.
12. Learn the danger signals and their explanations.
13. Keep in regular touch with local disaster management committees and volunteers.
14. Take combined initiatives to repair dams, bridge, roads, and culverts of your locality.
15. Have regular meetings with local disaster management committee, social organizations, and volunteers to teach local people what to do to prevent disasters.



A social committee in managing disaster

While-disaster Dos

1. Monitor water gain and loss regularly during the flood time. Be attentive to cyclone forecasts.
2. Wrap household items with polythene or any other water resistant material and place them on extra roofs/platform inside the house. Some Pure water in a pitcher, and close its mouth with a lid. Cover the pitcher properly with a piece of polythene and then preserve it under the earth. Preserve some dry foods such as chira, muri, gur in the same process.
3. Shift livestock such as cows, goats, hens, and ducks etc. to high lands.
4. Take shelter in the nearest shelter centre. You don't need to go to any shelter



Taking shelter during the disaster

centre for signal number 1, 2, 3, and 4 for any cyclone or tidal bore. Shift children, old people, challenged people, and women to shelter centres if it is signal number 5. If there is no shelter centre, take shelter in the nearest high building, or schools/colleges or any other institutions.

5. Take safe drinking water only. Water from any tube well not submerged in flood water is safe for drinking. If necessary boil water properly, or use water purification tablets or potash alum (fitkiri) to have safe drinking water.



Take safe drinking water during disaster

6. Take special care for children. Take extra care for ill, challenged, pregnant, and old people too.
7. If there are no boats for communications, use banana trees to make local rafts (vela).
8. Take necessary steps for vaccination to guard against infectious diseases.

9. Take social measures to ensure security in shelter centres.
10. Ensure latrine facilities and sewerage system in shelter centres.
11. Take sympathetic and human views of all instead of being attentive to your own advantages and disadvantages.

Post- disaster Dos

1. Leave shelter centres and come back to own places after the flood or cyclone is over.
2. Do not leave shelter centres immediately after the cyclone stops. Often there is a reverse gust of storm after some time of the first attack. This reverse storm along with the tidal bore usually drives everything to the sea.
3. Repair and clean your home. Use bleaching powder if necessary.
4. Give primary aid if anyone is injured during the disaster. If the injury is of serious type, take him or her to nearest hospital for treatment.



Converging the volunteers to work unitedly

5. If anyone dies, take initiative to bury him/her immediately. If any animal or birds dies, bury in the same way.
6. Cooperate relief or medical teams to support the real victims.
7. Work together with other in the society for post disaster management.

Dos to prevent river erosion

If there is any sign for river erosion, steps should be taken immediately to save life and resources. It is better to decide where to take shelter if there are symptoms for river erosion. We should shift children, elderly people, pregnant women, new mothers (proshuti), and challenged persons either to

safe places or relatives. We should also shift livestock such as hens, ducks, cows, and goats to safe places. In this process, the valuable items of home and important documents should be shifted to safe places too. If river erosion is evident, better to sell out the trees, and vegetables at homesteads. The kitchen and animal shelter should be shifted to safe places beforehand. Even the living rooms should be shifted to safe places before the erosion is too close.



River erosion



After the river erosion people goes to safe place

The speed of water vehicles should be restricted too so that they cannot create any strong wave. We should be always vigilant to monitor the rivers once there are symptoms for river erosion. We must stand beside the victims after the erosion takes place. We should help the victims to reconstruct their houses and repair the cracks made in damaged bridges.

There are few other things to do for our safety before the river erosion starts. Anything built near the rivers should be portable in nature. We should plant such trees in river erosion areas whose roots can enter deep down the earth.

Dos to prevent draught

Sometimes the northern part of our country faces draught. We can take some precautions to face this situation. Ponds and canals can be excavated in these areas before the draught starts. We should take initiatives to reserve rain water as much as we can. We have to preserve some dry foods and save cash money for draught period. Foods should be preserved for livestock too. We can install some tube wells in our own locality and select draught resisting crops to be cultivated in the draught prone areas.



Draught

The victims families should find out some alternatives sources of income. People should be calculative in using water and livestock should be kept away from watersides.

After the draught is over, organic fertilizers should be used instead of chemical fertilizers. Weeds and wild plants should be cleaned to avoid water misuse. This time land should be cultivated in depth. Crops with long roots which can enter deep down

the earth should be cultivated and more trees should be planted in the affected by draught areas.

Dos to prevent earthquakes

Every house should have an emergency exit other than the main entrance. Moreover, there should be some first aid items, few helmets, and a torch light at each family. A strong table should be kept at each house to take shelter underneath during the earthquake time. Heavy furniture should be kept on the floor. All electric and gas connections should be switched off after use.

During earthquake we should take shelter beneath a strong table or any strong furniture. Without being upset we should stay at home until the quake stops completely. All electric and gas connections should be switched off immediately. If there is sufficient open space beside the homestead, shelter should be taken there immediately. Commuters should ask drivers to stop vehicles instantly. We must not use any lift during this time.

After the earthquake is over, we should take injured persons to the nearest hospitals for treatment. We should do the best to participate in the rescue work. Measures should be taken to ensure temporary shelters, foods, and water for the distressed people.

Activities

Activity-1: According to you what measures should be taken to minimize the loss in flood?

Activity-2: what measures will you take for the distressed people of your locality after the flood is over?

Activity-3: what will you do if there is any sudden earthquake?

MCQ

1. What percentage of the total land area should be forest in a country?

- a. 16
- b. 19
- b. 20
- d. 25

2. Deforestation results in -

- i. less amount of rain.
- ii. desertification in earth.
- iii. Tsunami.

Which one of the below is right?

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. i and iii
- d. i, ii, and iii

Read the following extract and answer question numbers 3 and 4.

While watching television, Anindya sees that a neighbouring country has volcanic eruption under the sea. As a result, people's life is in distress.

3. What could be the consequence of this incident?

- a. Tsunami
- b. draught
- c. cyclone
- d. land slide

4. The disaster caused from this distress is most likely to take place in-

- i. hilly areas
- ii. sea sides
- iii. earthquake prone areas

Which of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. ii and iii
- d. i, ii, and iii

Creative questions

1.

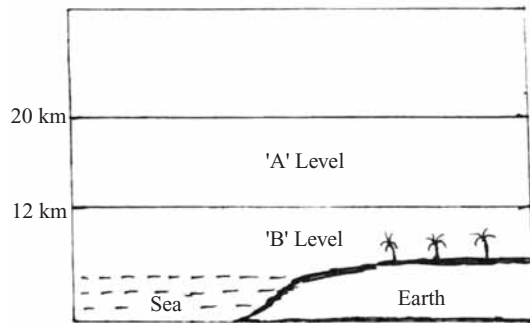


Fig : 1

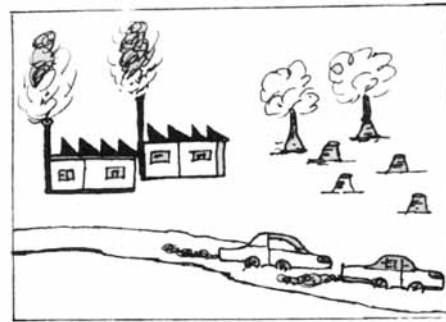


Fig : 2

- a. What are the kinds of disaster?
 - b. Explain - what are the main reasons of global warming?
 - c. Explain the characteristics of Level 'A' in picture 1.
 - d. The activities in picture '2' are the main reasons of loss or damage at Levels 'A' and 'B' in the picture 1. Explain.
2. Sajib and Niyaj live in the Maheshkhali Island near Cox's Bazar. They are used to seeing different types of disasters including storm, cyclone, and others. One day Sajib hears the danger signal 5 from the radio. He then goes to the nearest shelter centre. However, Niyaj does not take it into account and stays at home. Sajib wants to leave the shelter centre immediately after the storm was over but others restrain him.
- a. What are the oceans compared to of the earth?
 - b. What does tsunami mean?
 - c. Why was Sajib restrained to leave the shelter centre? Explain.
 - d. Did Niyaj act properly in that situation? Explain.

Chapter Nine

Population and development of Bangladesh

Population and development-these two are interrelated. The development of a country largely depends on her population. This will be very clear to us if we compare the population of a developed country to that of a developing country and if we also compare the per capita income of the people of these two countries. For example, we can study the cases of America and Bangladesh. Thirty two people live in America per sq. kilometer and their per capita income is 46,970 US Dollar. On the other hand, 993 people live in Bangladesh per sq. kilometer and their per capita income is only 818 US Dollar. The future development of a country depends on the effective implementation of its economic planning and population policy. This is more true with a populous and developing country like Bangladesh. In this chapter, we shall learn about different plans of Bangladesh on population and also about the techniques of how population can be converted in to resource.

Lesson: 1-2: Population policy of Bangladesh

In general sense, population policy means the national planning about population of the country. This policy is made keeping similarity with the socio-economic condition of the country. The objective of this policy is to control the population and upgrade the life standard of the people by ensuring the socio-economic development of the country. The main objectives or the aims of the population policy of Bangladesh are:

1. To arrange necessary health and family planning welfare service for all people of the country.
2. To strengthen family planning programme and maternity health care.
3. To minimise malnutrition of the children and the women.
4. To arrange health care for women and children up to union level. To ensure the full-time presence of doctor, nurse and regular supply of medicine in the Thana and the union health complexes.
5. To expand primary health care and to reach reproductive health care to every people everywhere.
6. To arrange reproductive health care service for the poorer section of people and also for those who have special demand.
7. To ensure security and health care for the older people of the county.

The slogan of Bangladesh on population is-"Be it son or daughter: two children are sufficient". 2nd February is observed as population day every year in Bangladesh.

Government initiative for controlling population

The government has taken the following steps with a view to reducing the present growth rate of population:

- a. Priority has been given on primary and the mass education with a view to removing illiteracy and increasing the rate of education. The government is pledge- bound to remove illiteracy by 2014 and ensure education for all by 2015.
- b. The govt. has taken a massive plan for the expansion of women education. For example: Text books are being given free of cost to all students from primary level up to secondary level. Sub- scholarship is also being given to girl students from class VI to class XII.
- c. The govt. has taken a plan to ensure Medicare of the citizen. Side by side, health and family planning programme is also going on to keep family small.
- d. Emphasis has been given for the registration of marriage at the kazi office (marriage registrar).
- e. The govt. has also given emphasis on women's participation in income generating activities, such as- Poultry farm and Pisciculture. Besides, women are now taking part in large number in garments industry, handicrafts, cottage industry and other manual industries. These will play a significant role to control the overall population. Bangladesh got United Nations award (UN-award) for achieving success in reducing infant mortality rate.

Activity

Activity-1: Discuss the role of population policy in socio-economic development.

Activity-2: Which step do you think is more effective to control population in your area? Explain.

Lesson-3: Non- govt. initiative to control population

Non-government development organization (NGO) of regional, national and international levels are playing an important role in the task of controlling population in Bangladesh. They(NGOs) started their work by assisting the people in rehabilitation task after our liberation war. One of the major fields of work of these

organization is population control and family planning programmes. These organizations working in Bangladesh perform many activities to control our population. Their activities have been discussed below:

- a. Community based family planning programme:** Under this programme, poor section of people living in villages and towns are given advice and education to keep family small. They are encouraged to accept family planning method. Under the programme, service is also given to the health of mother and the child, vaccination, injection and nutritional education.
- b. Implementation of making a planned family of two children:** Bangladesh govt. has finalized national policy of making two children-family. Non-govt. organizations are working to achieve this goal. They are also working to encourage people to accept family planning method.
- c. Resistance of child marriage and encouraging late marriage:** The Non- govt. organizations are also playing a significant role to encourage people to resist child-marriage and delay normal marriage.
- d. Training Programme:** The specialists of Non-govt. organizations are training the people on the health care of the mother and the child, vaccination and family planning method.
- e. Awareness activities:** The Non- govt. organizations make and use various items for making people conscious to address population problem. For example; magazine of family planning, poster, calendar, chart, newsletter, documentary film etc. are made and used to this effect.
- f. Encouragement programme of religious leaders:** The Non- govt. organization arrange workshop for the religious leaders and encourage them about this matter. The religious leaders can also play a role to reduce population.

Activity

Activity-1: Briefly discuss the role of non-govt. organizations in controlling population.

Lessons-4 & 5: To Convert population into human resource

The population of Bangladesh is very large if we compare it with the amount of land and the population of other countries of the world. Moreover, our growth rate of population is also very high, though the present growth rate is less than the previous

ones. This has been possible only due to family planning programme and ever-increasing consciousness of the people. On the other side, the death rate of infant and mother has recently come down due to the improvement of Medicare management. The number of population is also increasing for this. The population can easily be converted into human resource by making proper facilities for education, training and employment opportunities for the uneducated and unemployed persons, especially for the youth of the country. By this way, the country will go fast towards economic development.

The strategy/ technique of converting population into resource

The huge population of a country becomes a great problem for her if its resource is limited. Again, the population can be converted into human resource by adopting proper planning. Many countries of the world have already converted their large population into human resource. We can cite the example of China to this effect. Our neighboring countries India and Srilanka have also shown success in converting population into human resource. India has advanced much in the field of information-technology. 23% of information-technology sector of a developing country like America depends on the skilled man power of India. Our country has also invested a good amount in IT sector during the last years. Government has taken massive programme to convert our youth-power into a resource. We can hope that we will get its result in the future. The strategy/technique adopted to convert our population into human resource is mentioned below:

- To expand job-oriented education and build knowledgeable society ;
- To increase skill and expand training-oriented programme ;
- To expand technology and technical education ;
- To expand women education ;
- To expand health and nutrition programme ;
- To adopt education and training programme according to production based sectors ;
- To expand agriculture-based education and training ;
- To modernize agriculture for employment opportunities ;
- To improve information and communication sector ;
- To expand small and cottage industries ;

- To send large number of meritorious students to developed and technology-based countries of the world by arranging more scholarships on govt. and non- govt. initiatives.

Activity

Activity-1: Discuss when the population can be converted into human resource.

Activity-2: Discuss the measures of converting the population into human resource.

MCQ

1. Which one of the following dates is observed as population day of Bangladesh every year?

- a) 2nd February
- b) 21st February
- c) 8th March
- d) 1st May

2. The method of converting population into human resource in Bangladesh is-

- i. to arrange education, training and employment opportunities
- ii. to prioritise agriculture, industry and information and communication sectors.
- iii. to export skilled manpower to foreign countries

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i
- b) i & ii
- c) ii
- d) ii & iii

Creative Question

1.

Serial No.	Country	Population per Sq.K.M	Per capita income (In US dollar)
1.	America	32	46,970
2.	India	382	1371
3.	Bangladesh	993	816

Source: Text book and Wikipedia 2010-2011

- a. For the success on which sector has Bangladesh got UN Award in 2010?
- b. What is meant by population policy?
- c. What is the impediment for the development of Bangladesh according to the above chart? Explain.
- d. Discuss how Bangladesh can be prosperous in human resource in the light of experience of the country NO- 2 mentioned in the chart.

Chapter Ten

Social Problems of Bangladesh

There are many social problems in Bangladesh. Juvenile offence and drug addiction are two major problems of them. At present, these two major problems are the concern of everybody.

Lesson-1: The idea and the cause of juvenile delinquency (offence)

Different offences committed either by the immature boys and girls or the juvenile are called juvenile delinquency. Social scientists and the lawyers differ on the age-range of juvenile offenders. Offensive work done by the boys and girls between 7-16 years are called juvenile offence in Bangladesh, India and Srilanka. On the otherhand, the age-range of juvenile offenders in Pakistan and Thailand is 7-18 years. In Japan, this age-range is 14-20 years. Juvenile offenders break the law and the rule of the state and the society and that's why they are juvenile offenders.

The vices that are treated as juvenile offence are-stealing, murdering, gambling, fleeing from the school, fleeing from home, adopting unfair means in the examination, unruly activities in school or on the road, pick-pocketing, beating, bombing, breaking vehicles, travelling without ticket, eve teasing, throwing acid, torturing women, watching pornography or obscene films, taking drug etc. The juvenile offenders of our country are associated with these offences.

Juveniles become offenders for different reasons. Poverty is the main reason of juvenile offence in our country. Many desires or demands of the juveniles of poor families remain unfulfilled. For this reason, they suffer from frustration and this frustration leads them towards offence. The juveniles may also become offenders if they do not get a healthy family life and proper social environment. Many juveniles become offenders due to following reasons:

- Inability of the parents to spare time for their children or to give attention to them due to their extreme business at their place of work or outside home.
- Want of love and care.
- Premature death of parents or their divorce.
- Excessive punishment / monitoring of the parents.

The unusual conjugal relationship between parents and their bad conduct also sometimes makes children offence-prone. There are some parents who are offenders, bad mannered indifferent, incapable and absent-minded about family. The children of this type of parents behave abnormally in the family and later on grow up as offenders. Many young boys and girls become offenders for the want of proper recreation. The children who are associated with games and sports, music, drawing picture, physical exercise, and different types of cultural activities normally grow up in a healthy manner in a pleasant environment. On the other hand, those who are deprived of these facilities seek other paths to get rid of mental dissatisfaction. It is they who later on get involved with different types of offences. There are slums in different parts and industrial area of the town. The slum environment and many bad incidents of that place make the children offenders. The young children of the slum also get involved with offences due to bad company and poverty. The poor children become compelled to earn money engaging in many illegal activities at an early age. They sometimes spend this money in gambling, taking wine or drugs and watching obscene movies. They get inclined towards crime in their attempt to earn money or by being greedy.

Physical or mental problem or deformity creates inferiority complex in the mind of the children. Many may become criminals/ offenders due to this. Again too much emotion and genius may also sometimes make the children criminals / offenders because the mental makeup of these children become more complex than the ordinary ones. They also may become criminals/ offenders due not getting proper environment for flourishing their genius

The children of those parents, who frequently change their working place, cannot cope with a new environment every time. They face a problem in selecting their friends or associates. In this way, many may become offenders due to bad company. At present, another type of new juvenile offence is seen in the society due to abuses of mobile and internet.

Activity

Activity-1: What are the causes that make the juvenile criminal / offender?

Lesson-2: The effect and the prevention of juvenile offence

Stealing, pick pocketing, traveling by rail without ticket, attacking man, shop, houses and vehicles breaking and setting them fire, doing other destructive work and teasing

the girls- are some of the offences committed by the juveniles of Bangladesh. Besides, the juvenile offenders sometimes commit robbery in a group and also forcibly collect tools from the businessmen. Sometimes, they even murder. The peace of the family with such juvenile offenders is disturbed.

Recently, eve teasing by juvenile offenders is increasing in all places in both town and village. They utter filthy and offensive words to the girls. The girls cannot go to school and colleges safely. If they do not respond to illegal proposal of derailed juveniles, they kidnap and physically torture the girls. They also throw acid on them. In their attempt to protest, the guardians sometimes become victim of their attack. The institutional education of the girls is sometimes closed due to the torture of the degraded juvenile. The juvenile offenders are frequently related to drug addiction and other bad habits.

Preventive measures

Tendency of juvenile offence is increasing in Bangladesh. The following steps should be taken to prevent this problem.

The consciousness and the responsibility of guardians:

If the parents and the elderly persons of the family remain conscious of the types of tendency of juvenile offence, its causes and remedies, they can easily keep away juveniles away from doing any offence. For this, it is necessary to create a healthy atmosphere for the mental flourishing of the offspring in the family. Their movements should be watched over. Their friends and associates should be inquired of. An easy and normal relationship should be built with the offspring.

Socio-economic programme

The poverty of the family is a main reason of committing offence by the juvenile. For this reason, employment opportunities of the parents and the development of economic condition of the parents must be ensured. The government and different non-government organizations must come forward to this effect.

Education opportunities

All children and juvenile must be brought under the primary and the secondary education. If so, on committing one hand they will be inspired by education to lead a healthy and sound life and on the other hand the environment of the school will keep them away from committing any offence.

Recreation

It is necessary to build a library and gymnasium in every area and "Mohalla" for the mental flourishing of the children and juveniles.

Apart from all activities mentioned above, the children and the juveniles must be kept away from doing any bad activity. For this reason, there should be arrangement of showing them local and foreign movies which will give them pure pleasure.

These movies should also be informative on scientific and literary fields. Pornography, blue films and other obscene publication should be fully banned. Child labour should be forbidden. On one side, the children and the juvenile themselves should be alert so that they do not get involved with bad company and on the other side the guardians also should always remain careful about this matter.

Activity

Activity-1: Discuss the steps that can be taken to prevent juvenile offence

Lesson-3: The Causes of drug addiction

Drug addiction begins by mixing with the drug addict- friends. The juveniles take drug being instigated by friends only to get momentary excitement. They do this without knowing anything about the harmful sides of drug. Later on, this becomes the cause of their death. The juveniles are by nature curious. As a result, many start to take drugs only out of curiosity. The juvenile sometimes steals "Biri" or cigarette from the pockets of their father or other elderly person only to satisfy their curiosity. This curiosity at one time leads them to smoking. They later on develop the habit of smoking into the habit of taking other intoxicating items, such as- hemp, phencydyl, heroine, yaaba etc.

Many start to suffer from frustration due to unemployment, loneliness, death of dear ones, betrayal in love, family disturbance etc. To get rid of this frustration and at the instigation of friends or following the friends, many start taking drug-items. Later on, this turns into their intoxication. The juvenile may also suffer from frustration by being deprived of parental affection and attention or frustration



Inclination towards smoking at the instigation of friends.

may also come from a family disturbance and quarrels. At one stage, they become drug addicts.

The influence of bad culture is another main reason of drug addiction. At present, the culture of one country is being easily influenced by the culture of another country through cinema, TV channel, internet etc. A group of juveniles are being misguided and lost due to the clash of two different cultures.

Activity

Activity-1: What are the causes that make the juveniles drug addict?

Lesson- 4: The effect and prevention of juvenile offence

Drug addiction has now become a frightening problem in our social life. Its effect in our socio-religious life is also very serious. A drug addict may suffer from physical disease such as; heart-disease, TB, cancer, and asthma. His mental health also becomes very weak for this. The drug addicts suffer from frustration and inferiority complex. They not only do their own harm, in addition to this they cause chaos in the society being the victim of timidity, anxiety and excitement.

The effects of drug also create different complex problems in family life. The peace and happiness of the whole family is disturbed by this. There is always quarrel in the family of a drug-addict child. That family does not have any respect from the neighbours. The family often becomes ruined for arranging money to buy drugs. Besides, incidents like murder, suicide, fleeing from home or getting lost also happen. The incidents like stealing, robbery, hijacking, killing and murdering frequently happen in that country where drugs are easily available, social insecurity and the decay of moral values also happen due to effects of drug. Drug addiction must be resisted and controlled with a view to saving the persons of the society from the bad side of drug. Following measures may be taken for this:

Preventive steps

Preventive steps are most fruitful in the resistance of drug addiction. For this, emphasis should be given on moral education. The parents and the elderly persons of the family should play an active role to teach children religious and moral values from their early age. The harmful sides of drug and all religious restrictions to this effect must be informed to everybody. In fine, anti-drug awareness and social movement must be built through religious education and other means.

At local level, religious institutions such as the mosque and the temple and the socio-cultural and sports organization like club-society can play significant role to resist drug addiction apart from teaching moral education. They can make people aware of the bad sides of drug by arranging discussion- meeting .They can inspire people, especially the young people to follow the promise "Say No to drug" by arranging different programmes. Besides, anti-drug awareness can also be created by Newspaper, Radio, Television, cinema, poster, bill board and leaflet.

Arrangement must be made for healthy recreation and the infant- juveniles must be attracted to this so that they do not get inclined to drug addiction and other bad habits. Side by side, steps should be taken to stop the production of obscene films and the show of pornography. Besides, it is essential to take the following steps for addressing drug addiction problem.

The production and the advertisement of smoking and other intoxicating items must be stopped. Publicity through advertisement at both govt. and non govt. initiative must be made to inform the people about the harmful side of drug addiction. Alternative employment opportunities must be created for the workers engaged in the production of drug-items. The smoking of teachers in front of students should be considered as an offence. The marketing of intoxicating items produced and used as medicine should be controlled.

Activity

Activity-1: Discuss the steps that can be taken to prevent drug addiction in our society.

MCQ

1. What is the main cause of juvenile offence in our country?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) poverty | b) divorce |
| c) want of love and care | d) want of recreational facilities . |

2. The steps that can be taken to prevent drug addiction are-

- i. to give emphasis on religious education
- ii. to teach moral values
- iii. to forbid the production of drug items

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i & ii
- b) i & iii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i, ii & iii

Read the following extract and answer question Nos.-3 & 4.

Tareq is affectionate child of his parents. Recently a change has come in his conduct. Instead of going to school, he smokes secretly and disturbs his mother for money.

3. What is expressed in Tareq's conduct?

- a) Infant offence
- b) Drug addiction
- c) Decay of moral values
- d) Loneliness

4. As a result of Tareq's conduct as narrated in the stem-

- i. different physical problems will be seen
- ii. mental health will not be that much changed
- iii. disturbance will be created in social life.

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i & ii
- b) i & iii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i, ii & iii

Creative Question

1. Mr. Sayeed has observed that his daughter is unwilling to go to the school alone. The cause of this is -some boys of 13-14 years old of his area tease the girls in different ways on their way to school. This matter made him worried. He took steps to discuss the matter with the guardians to solve this problem.
 - a. What is the promise that the youth should be encouraged to?
 - b. The influence of bad culture is a major cause of drug addiction .explain
 - c. What type of social problem has made Mr. Sayeed worried? Explain
 - d. Evaluate the effect of the step taken by Mr.Sayeed.

Chapter-Eleven

Minority Ethnic Groups of Bangladesh

A small section of people speaking in different languages have been living for a long time in Bangladesh. In this chapter, we shall learn about the geographical location, life-style, social norms and cultural varieties of different minority ethnic groups, such as-Chakma, Garo, Santal, Marma and Rakhain.

Lesson-1: Geographical location of Bangladeshi minority ethnic groups

In Bangladesh, the majority of minority ethnic group live in the south-eastern part in the districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachhari. The minority ethnic group living in these districts are- Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Mru, Tanjanga, Bawm, Panin, Chak, Khang, Khumi and Lusai. In blood and body structure, they are very much like Mongolian people. Anthropologically mongolian people also live in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh. Among them, the Garo, the Hajang, the Coach are mentionable minority ethnic groups living in greater Mymensingh. The Khasio or Khasia and the Monipury minority ethnic groups live in greater Sylhet. Many minority ethnic group also live in Dinajpur, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Bogra, Pabna in north-western part and in greater Sylhet in north-eastern part of Bangladesh. Among them, are- Sautal, Oraw, Mahali, Monda, Malpahry, Malu etc. Besides, Rakhain minority ethnic groups live in the district of Cox's bazaar, Patuakhali and Barguna. Some more minority ethnic groups people live in Bangladesh, They are: Dalu, Hodi, Rajbangshi, Suja Burja Banshi barman, Banai, pathar, Mahatu and Kul.

Activity

Activity-1: Mention the names, living places and the source identification of major minority ethnic group living in Bangladesh.

Name of the Minority ethnic group	Living place	Minority ethnic group identity

Lesson-2: The Chakma

The name of the main minority ethnic group living in the districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachhari in Bangladesh is Chakma. The Chakmas are anthropologically Mongolian. Their face is round, nose is flat, hair is straight and black, body colour is little yellowish. The Chakma also live outside Bangladesh, at Tripura, Mijoram and Arunachal in India.



Chakma women

Social life

Family is the fundamental part in Chakma society. Some Chakma families together form "Adam" or Para. Some Paras make a Mouja. The chief of the Para is called Head Man. The Head Man maintains peace and discipline in the Mouja. Several moujas make a Chakma circle and the chief of this circle is Chakma king. The post of king in the Chakma society is hereditary.

The Chakma society is Patrilineal. Father is the Head in a chakma family. Next position goes to mother and after the position of mother comes the position of the eldest son.

Economic life

Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Chakma. The method that they follow in cultivation is called "Jhum". At present, they are getting used to usual process of cultivation.

Religions life

The Chakmas are Buddhists. In most of their Villages, there is a "Kiyang" or Buddhist temple. The Chakmas Observe their different important religious days with devotion. Among them, they gorgeously celebrate the birth and the death anniversaries and the dawn -of Buddah as "Baishakhi purnima". Besides, they fly balloons in honour of Budda at the premises of Kiyang or Pagoda on the night of "Maghee Purnima." The dead bodies are burnt in the Chakma society.

Cultural life

The Chakmas make clothes by weaving machine called "Tat". The dress worn by the Chakma girls is called "Pinon" and "Hadi". Previously, the Chakma men used to put on shirts made of thick thread, Dhuti, Gamchha and a "Pagry" in head. But at present they put on shirt, pant and lungi. Of the clothes made by the Chakma women, "Fulgadi" and different types of outer garments have become very popular to all people of home and abroad. The Chakmas make beautiful baskets, fans, combs, flutes and musical instruments with bamboo and cane.



Traditional dress of the Chakma

Rice is the staple food of the Chakma. They are fond of eating fish, meat and vegetable with rice. Their favourite food is "Bash kurol". The Chakma women cook different items with Bash kurol. The Chakma like to play Ha-du-du, wrestling (kusti) and "Ghilkhara." The little girls play "Bouchi" .

The greatest festival of the Chakma is "Biju". The Chakma celebrate Biju festival on the last two days and the 1st day of Bengalee year. The Chakma are comparatively more educated than other minority ethnic group.

Activity

Activity-1: Mention the main features of social, economic, cultural and religions life of the Chakma.

No.	Fields of life	Features
1	Social	
2	Economic	
3	Cultural	
4	Religious	

Lesson-3: The Garo

The Garo are the majority among minority ethnic groups living in greater Mymensingh of Bangladesh. The Garos lived in Mymensingh, Modhupur of Tangail, Netrakona, Sherpur, Jamalpur and Shripur of Gazipur. There are some Garos in greater Sylhet. Outside Bangladesh, the Garo also live at Meghalay and other states of India. The Garo of Bangladesh are normally the inhabitants of plain land. The primitive dwelling place of this minority ethnic group was in Tibet. The Garo normally like to identify themselves as "Mandi" Anthropologically the Garos are Mongolians.



Garo Family

Social life

The Garo live in a matriarchal family. Mother is the Head of family in their society. The offsprings take the title of their mother. The youngest daughter of the family is the heir to all properties of the family. Father discharges the duty of managing the family in Garo society.

Mahari or the matrilineal identity is at the root of Garo society. The significance of this mahari is unlimited in their social life; specially in marriage, inheritance, share of properties etc. The "chachchi"(communities) and Mahari (matrilineal communities) of the Garo are fixed according to mother's communities. The marriage of man and women belonging to the same Mahari is forbidden in the Garo society. The bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari.

There are a good number of groups in their society. Five main groups are: Sangma, Marak, Momin, Shira and Abeng.

Economic life

The Garo of Bangladesh generally live by agriculture. In the past, the Garo were engaged in "Jhum" cultivation. At present, Jhum cultivation is not done by the Garos living in plain lands. By cultivation, they normally produce mainly rice, vegetable of different kinds and pineapple.

Religious life

The name of primitive religion of the Garo was "Sangsharek". In the past, the Garo worshipped different gods. The name of their chief god was Tatara Rabuga. The Garo used to worship Saljang or the sun, Chhuchhum or the moon, Guyera or the thunder, Man or the land. They used to observe religious festivals and rites by singings, dancing and sacrificing animals. At present, the Majority of the Garos have become the followers of Christian religion. They now observe different Christian religious festivals including Christmas day.

Cultural life

The name of the dress prepared by the Garo women is "Dakmanda" and "Dakshari". The name of the traditional dress of the male person is "Gando".

The Garo eat fish and vegetable with rice. The bottom part of little bamboo is one of their favourite foods. Its popular name is "Mewya." Besides, they like to eat cake (pitha) wrapped in banana leaf, Mera pitha and pitha fried in oil (Teler pitha). The Garo are very fond of merriment. Their social festivals are agriculture based. Their greatest festival is "Wangala". The language of Bangladeshi Garo is "Achik Kusik". Their language has no alphabet of its own. The Garo language is related with Tibet-Burmee language. The Garos build their houses on land with tree, bamboo and straw. But many Garos live in the houses made of Tin and Earth instead of houses made of straw.



Traditional dress of the Garo Women



Oyangala festival of the Garo

Activity

Activity-1: Mention the salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Garo.

Fields of life	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

Lesson-4: The Santal

The Santal is one of the main minority ethnic groups living in the North-western part of Bangladesh. They live in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Bogra. It is thought that the fore-fathers of the Santal came to these regions of Bangladesh from the west Bengal, Bihar and other parts of India.

A good number of Santal live in our neighboring Indian state of west Bengal. Anthropologically the Santal belongs to Australoid people. The colour of their body is black, they are of medium height and their hair is black and a little bit curled.

Social Life

The Santal family is Patrilineal. The group and kinship of the offspring are fixed according to those of father in a Santal family. The main pillar of Santal society is "Village Panchayet". There are seven "Important person" to run a panchayet. They are called Manjhi, Jagamanjahi, Gadet, Paranik, Jagaparanik, Naike and Kudam Naike. They treat Nayek not as a member of panchayet, but as a religious leader (Janguru).

Economic life

Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Santal. They work mainly as agriculture workers in greater Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Rangpur districts. They cultivate rice, mustard seed, tobacco, chilli, sugarcane and the other crops. Besides, they prepare different types of mat, sweeping items with bamboo, cane, shal leaf. After meeting their own requirements, they sell those items in the market.

Religious life

The Santals are the followers of two religions. One group believes in traditional Hindu religion and observes the norms and programmes of the religion. Another group have accepted the Christian religion and they observe the norms and programmes of the Christian religion.

Cultural life

Rice is the staple food of the Santal. The Santal generally live in earthen houses. The wall of their house is made of earth and the roof is made of straw. The Santals keep their houses very clean and tidy.

Among the festivals of the Santal, Sohrai and faguya are noteworthy. "Jumur dance" is a mentionable programme of their culture.

"Dum" and "Jika" dance are arranged at the marriage festivals of the Santal.



Cultural life

The Santal girls put on sharee wrapped over their shoulders. The male Santal puts on Lungi. The Santal are very fond of ornaments, The girls use ornaments made of either bronze or nickel in their hands and neck. Many male Santals also use ornaments. Some of the male persons use garlands in the neck and "Bala" in the hand. Both the male and the female have "Ulky" symbol at the chest and hand.

The percentage of educated people in the Santal society is very low, but recently the children of Santal families have become interested in institutional education. The Santal- revolt that happened in the first part of 20th century is a significant historic incident of the sub-continent. The pioneers of this revolt are two brothers; Sidhu and Kanu. The Santals worship them as heroes.

Activity

Activity-1: Mention the salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Santal.

Fields of life	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

Lesson-5: The Marma

Among the minority ethnic groups living in hill track regions of Bangladesh, the Marmas are second in number of population. The majority of the Marmas live in Rangamti, Bandarban and Khagrachhori districts. The word "Marma" comes from the word "Mraima."

Social life

In the hill tracks, the chief of Marma society at Bomang circle is "Bomang chief" or "Bomang king."

There are some villages at every mouja. The villagers selected the chief of the village. The Marma call the village "Ruya" and the chief of the village "Ruyaza" in their local languages. In a Marma family, the mother plays a significant role in family functions although the father is at the top. The opinion of the female members gets due consideration in the affair of taking any family decision in a Marma family.

Economic life

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the Marma. The process of their cultivation is called "Jhum".

Religions life

The Marma are the followers of Buddhists religion. They celebrate the programmes of this religion. Buddhist monastery "Kiyang" and Buddhist Bhikkhu "Bhantey" are present at every Marma village. The Marmas go to the temple on the days of Bhaisakhi Purnima, Ashini Purnima, Kartiki Purnima, Maghiee Purnima and light the lamp with flowers and then worship the Buddha.

"Chit maram" monastery, located on the south bank of the river Karnafuli near Chandraghona, not far from Kaptai, is a very beautiful monastery built by the Marma. A large number of Buddhists go there every year to worship Buddha.

Cultural life

The Marma build their villages on the bank of the river on plain land, The houses of the Marmas are made of bamboo and straw.

The Marma males wear "Gambang" Shirt and Lungi. Gambang is put on head. The name of the blouse that their women wear is "Anji." Besides, they also wear "Thami." Marma women are very skilled in weaving clothes. "Tat" (a type of weaving machine) pulled by both the hand and leg are used by them.

The Marmas, like the other minority ethnic groups of hill tracks, eat fish, meat and vegetable with rice.

The Marmas celebrate "Sangrai" festival on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year on this occasion, they actively take part



A Marma girl



Marma women



Marma Shangrai Festabal

in "Panikhela" or "water festival". Water is kept in a boat or a big vessel at the place fixed for playing "Panikhela". This festival is celebrated with much joy and pleasure in the middle of April at Bandarban and Rangamati.

Activity

Activity-1: Mention the salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Marma.

Fields of life	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

Lesson-6: The Rakhain

The Rakhain live in the districts of Patuakhali; Borguna, and Cox's Bazaar of Bangladesh. Anthropologically the Rakhains are Mongolian. Their face is round, colour of the body is fair and the hair is straight. The word "Rakhain" is derived from "Rakkhain" of palli language. Its meaning is 'conservative nation'.

The original abode of the Rakhain is Arakan region of the present Myanmar. The Rakhain once came to this country from Arakan. They like to identify themselves as "Rakkhain".

Social life

The Rakhain family is mainly Patrilineal. Father is the head of the family, but they respect the women.

Economic life

The Rakhain mainly depend of agriculture, side by side, they also make cloth by hand-driven "Tat".

Religious life

The Rakhain of Bangladesh are the followers of Buddha religion. The Rakhain children are taught religious norms and rules by the Buddha Bhikkhu at the monastery.



House of the Rakhain

Cultural life: The Rakhain villages are situated in the plain land by the side of the river and coastal areas of the sea. The Rakhain build their house on "Macha"; on the bamboo pillars. Some of their houses have roof made of "gulpata" and some of their houses are made of tin.



Rakhain Dress

The Rakhain observe different programmes and festivals on various occasions. Among them, religious festivals such as- birth anniversary of Gautam Buddha, Baisakhi purnima, Bashanta utshab (Spring festival) are prominent. The Rakhain celebrate another festival at chaitra sangkranti and its name is "Sandre festival". This is their greatest festival which is participated by all people.

The Rakhain male persons put on Lungi and Fatua. They normally put on Lungi over the Fatua. They put on Pagri (a special type of head covering) while offering worship at the temple and attending religions and folk programmes. This Pagri is the symbol of their tradition. The Rakhain women put on Lungi. They wear blouse over the lungi.

Activity

Activity-1: Mention the salient features of social, economic, culture and religions life of the Rakhain.

Fields of life	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

MCQ

1. The name of language of which minority Ethnic group people in Bangladesh is "Achik kusik"?

- a) Chakma
- b) Marma
- c) Garo
- d) Santal

2. The feature of the Marmas is -

- i. to build houses on plain land or the river bank
- ii. matrilineal family
- iii. skill in handicraft

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i
- b) i & ii
- c) ii & iii
- d) i, ii & iii

Read the following extract and answer the question No-3 & 4.

Sumaiya went to visit Cox's bazar with parents after her annual examination. Going out here, she found people of some minority ethnic groups living in houses built on Macha (pillar-platform). The complexion of their face is round; colour of the body is bright.

3. What is the name of the minority ethnic groups people that Sumaiya saw?

- a. Chakma
- b. Marma
- c. Santal
- d. Rakhain

4. The cultural feature of the minority ethnic groups people seen by Sumaiya is -

- i. father is the head of the family
- ii. main livelihood is agriculture
- iii. houses are made of bamboo and straw

Which one of the following is true?

- a) i
- b) i & ii
- c) i & iii
- d) i, ii & iii

Creative Questions

1. Mathin Chakma went to visit her friend shubhra at Mymensingh. Here, she found that the opinion of Shubhra's mother was given preference in all matters. At this, she became a little bit astonished. During her stay, Mathin got the opportunity of observing religious norms and conduct, livelihood etc. of shubhra's family.
 - a. Which word has the word "Marma" derived from?
 - b. Discuss the " Sangrai" festival.
 - c. Explain the reason why mathin became astonished?
 - d. Make a comparison of economic life between the families of Mathin and Shubhra.
2. Sajid, a student of class VIII watched in television a documentary film made on the lives of minority ethnic groups people of Bangladesh. The first part of the documentary described a class of minority ethnic groups who live in villages at plain land on the river bank. The Head of their society is "Bomang King". Another minority ethnic groups has been described in the documentary. Both the man and the woman of that minority ethnic groups work in the land and anthropologically they belong to Australayad class of people.
 - a. What is the main source of livelihood of the Chakma?
 - b. What is Mahari? Explain.
 - c. Which minority ethnic groups have been described in the first part of documentary film watched by Sajid? Discuss.
 - d. Make a comparative study of the cultural features of two classes of minority ethnic groups watched by Sajid in the documentary.

Chapter Twelve

Resources of Bangladesh

All objects got from nature are called natural resources. Man procures these resources from nature. As a result, man's economic and social life advances. Social and economic condition of a country can be improved by planned utilization of natural resources.

Lesson-1: Diverse Natural Resources of Bangladesh

There are diverse valuable resources in nature such as water, air, soil, animals, crops, minerals etc. Man transforms and utilizes these natural objects according to their demand.

In this chapter we will discuss natural resources of Bangladesh :

1. **Soil:** Soil is a valuable nature's gift in Bangladesh. The plain land of this country is very fertile. In most areas three crops are grown annually. One-tenth of the country is mountainous. There are abundant animal, forest and mineral resources in mountains.
2. **Rivers:** Bangladesh is riverine. There are many big and small rivers in this country. The rivers are easy means for cargo transport and communication. Electricity can be produced from current of rivers. Besides, our rivers abound with fish resources.
3. **Mine resources:** Many valuable minerals are there under earth in Bangladesh. Among them coal, gas, lime-stone, china clay and silica are mentionable.
4. **Forest resources:** The total forest area of Bangladesh is 24,983 square kilometer. 16 percent of total land area of the country is forest. There is valuable vegetation in forests. They are used to make our home and furniture. Besides, there are bird and animal resources in forests. Forests are invaluable in maintaining ecological balance. We need much more forest lands.
5. **Fish resources:** There are many rivers and canals in Bangladesh along with the Bay of Bengal on the south. There are a huge number of sweet water fishes in these low lands, rivers, canals. Besides, sea-fishes are also catering to our food demand. Many people live by fishing.
6. **Animal resources:** Among our animal resources, there are cows, buffaloes, goats, ram, fowl, etc. They are domestic animals. Besides, there are many kinds of birds in the country.

- 7. Sea/Marine resources:** There lies the Bay of Bengal covering the southern region of Bangladesh. The two sea-ports Chittagong and Mongla have developed along the sea coast. We produce salt from sea water. Besides, we procure huge quantity of fishes from the sea.

These are our important natural resources. True, that some resources are not enough compared to our population. But the country can become rich by limited resources if these are properly utilized through careful planning.

Activity

Activity-1: Make a list of natural resources of Bangladesh. Write a report on how these resources are making our lives rich.

Lesson-2: Role of Natural Resources in Socio-economic Development

Man does a variety of jobs for living. These are man's economic activities. Social system builds up on the base of these economic activities.

In ancient days man used to procure fruits from forests and ate meat after hunting animals. Later they learnt to grow crops and build up agrarian social system. Man's socio-economic system has been built up centering on the production, distribution and consumption of food and other commodities.

All the resources man used since ancient age to middle age were natural resources. Man has transformed natural resources for their own use. In the modern age, man has learnt to dig out minerals such as coal, iron, stone, gold, silver, gas etc. They are utilizing natural resources with greater skills and inventing many modern devices. In this way man has been improving fast their socio-economic condition.

Role of natural resources in development of Bangladesh: Natural resources of Bangladesh are limited. On the other hand, the population is very big compared to the resources. So we have to use natural resources by proper planning.

Production and creating employment: Ours is an agrarian country. The soil is also very fertile. Agricultural production will be much higher by proper utilization of this fertile soil. Industrialization too should be in planned way. If we use advanced technology in agriculture, production will rise and new employments will be created in villages. As a result, rural people will not rush to towns for employment.

Meeting demands of balanced diet: The utilization of three kinds of animal resources namely cattle, fowl and fish have increased in the country. As a result, the demand of balanced diet is being met. On the other hand, lots of farms are growing providing employment for many.

Providing irrigation facilities: We can irrigate our agricultural land by water of our river, canal, low land, haor. As a result, agricultural production can be raised in dry season too.

Industrial development and trade expansion: The gas, coal and limestone of the country are also utilized. These, natural resources are being used so that industry is expanding.

Forest resources: We use forest resources in building houses and making furniture. Again, forest resources are very necessary in reducing temperature. We have to further increase our forest resources in a planned way.

By proper utilization of country's natural resources, the agriculture and industry will develop and employment opportunities will be generated.

Activity

Activity-1: How will natural resources of Bangladesh develop our socio-economic condition?

Lesson-3: Bio-diversity in Bangladesh

Bio-diversity: The way in which diverse living beings keep alive in nature is plainly called bio-diversity. The animal world along with man, animals and insects lives maintaining a balance in nature. Different flora and fauna live or die due to various changes in climate and temperature. Due to the change in temperature and climate, many of the living beings which used to exist millions of years ago in the earth's climate are now extinct. The existence, reproduction and evolution of all living beings are going on in nature in a balanced way. Living beings are symbiotically dependent. Animals live by inhaling oxygen exhaled by green plants in air. On the other hand, plants get necessary nitrogen from animals. Different animals in the forest live by hunting one another. The reproduction of living beings occurs in a similar way. The flora and fauna in the Sunderbans are damaged in cyclones, and again it becomes filled with the same as per the law of nature.

The condition of bio-diversity in Bangladesh

Once upon a time, Bangladesh abounded with forests, animals and birds. Low marshes abounded with aquatic animals. Houses, roads and towns are now being built filling water bodies due to the increase of country's population which is leaving a bad impact on bio-diversity. The normal flow of water is hampered due to the building of houses and roads. As a result, reproduction of aquatic animals and fishes is hampered.

The cultivable land has diminished due to the building of houses, roads and towns. The fertility of land is being spoiled by chemical wastes due to unplanned industrialization. The use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides has been a must for enhanced food production to feed our increased population. The consequence is hampered reproduction of fishes, insects and birds. For that reason too bio-diversity is also affected.

There has been pressure on plant, animal and fish resources due to the increase of country's population. Gas and water supply in urban areas has reduced. Temperature in rural areas has increased too due to the decrease of vegetation. It will be devastating for us to let bio-diversity be affected by our conscious and active hands. We have to be conscious and active immediately to face this danger.

Dos in protecting bio-diversity:

1. Population should be reduced;
2. Cultivable land should not be spoiled;
3. Policy to protect bio-diversity in agro-production should be adopted;
4. Fertilizer and pesticide should not be used unnecessarily;
5. Normal flow of water should not be blocked;
6. Water reservoir should be built and water should be reserved;
7. Rules should be obeyed in using chemicals;
8. Law of nature should be followed in consumption of minerals;
9. Forest resources should be increased and more forest should be created in the country;
10. Animal and fish resources should be protected and increased;
11. The highest vigilance should be adopted in individual and government levels to protect bio-diversity;
12. It should be remembered that bio-diversity in Bangladesh is under absolute threat.

Activity

Activity-1: Write a report reflecting the real situation of bio-diversity in Bangladesh.

Lesson-4: Main Industries in Bangladesh

Industry is a vital sector of Bangladesh economy. The contribution of this sector in GDP is gradually increasing. Local and foreign entrepreneurs have already established a good number of industries in Bangladesh which leaves a major impact on socio-economic life. Following are descriptions of major industries in Bangladesh:

Jute industry: Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mills at Narayanganj in 1951. Once in the past, the main cash crop of the farmer was jute in the country. The farmer used to meet family's monetary demand by selling jute. There are 76 jute mills in the country now. Once, the jute mills used to produce jute sacs only. Now, new probabilities for jute products are opening and will open in the future too. Bangladesh has earned 32 crore US dollars exporting jute products in fiscal year 2009-2010.

Textile industry: There were only 8 textile mills in the country in 1974. There are lots of textile and spinning mills in Dhaka, Comilla, Noakhali, Chittagong, Tangail etc. It is possible in Bangladesh to produce in this industry using comparatively a little capital and more labourers. Textile had a major role in the initial phase of industrialization.

Garments industry: Recently the readymade garments industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. Within a very short time this industry has proved to be the largest export-oriented industry in the country. There are more than three thousand units of garment industry at present in the country. More than 30 lac labourers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 5,919 million US dollars by exporting ready-made garments in 2008-09 fiscal year.

Sugar industry: Bangladesh produces a huge amount of sugarcane. Sugar and gur are produced from sugarcane. The first sugar mill was established at Gopalpur in Natore in 1933. At present the country has 17 sugar mills. Enough sugar is not produced in the country to meet our demand. So Bangladesh has to import a huge

quantity of sugar from foreign countries every year. Our sugar production was 163.84 thousand metric tons in 2007-08.

Paper industry: Paper industry in the country started with the establishment of Karnafuli Paper Mills at Chandraghona in 1953. Paper production started using local bamboo and cane as raw materials. There are a number of paper mills in both public and private sectors in the country now. Besides the public sector mills of Karnafuli, Pakshi, Khulna Hardboard and Newsprint, private sector mills of Basundhara and Magura paper mills are major industries.

Fertilizer industry: The enterprise of producing fertilizer was taken with the objective of increasing food production in agro-based Bangladesh. The first natural gas based fertilizer factory was established at Fenchugonj, Sylhet in 1961. In the country, 6 urea and one TSP fertilizer factory are operational now. The production of these factories is not sufficient for the demand of fertilizer in Bangladesh. We have to import a huge amount of fertilizer from foreign countries. Bangladesh has to import an amount of fertilizer costing about 67 crore US dollars in the fiscal year 2009-10.

Cement industry: A huge amount of cement is required to build up concrete houses, buildings as well as cities. Cement is produced combining lime stone and natural gas. The cement industry in this country was initiated with the establishment of Chatak Cement Factory in 1940. In Bangladesh there are 12 big and medium cement factories now. Only half of the total demand of cement in the country is produced in these factories. The rest we have to import from overseas. An amount of 3922.43 thousand metric tons of cement was produced in the country in 2007-08.

Drug industry: Drug is seen as a prospective industry in Bangladesh now. Once, we had to import drugs spending a huge foreign currency. Now both in public and private sectors, a good number of drug industries have been set up which are not only meeting almost all our huge demand but also exporting a good amount of drugs to foreign countries. Drug is seriously considered as a promising export-oriented industrial sector by many in Bangladesh now.

Leather industry: A huge number of cows, goats and buffaloes are reared in Bangladesh. Leather industry or tannery has started long ago in this country. Leather industry has no match in producing shoes and bags. Now some leather industries have been established in the country which are producing high quality things along with

shoes, bags from hides of local cows, goats and buffaloes. Some companies are exporting their products too. Bangladesh has earned 19 crore million US dollars exporting shoes overseas in the fiscal year 2008-09. In the same year we have earned 18 crore US dollars by exporting leather.

Tea industry: Tea is one of the very old industries in Bangladesh. Abundant tea is produced in Sylhet. Besides, tea is now being produced in Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dinajpur too. Tea-leaf is processed to make it worthy of drinking. Bangladesh also exports tea overseas after meeting their internal demand. Bangladesh has exported tea worth 120 lac US dollars in the fiscal year 2008-09.

Besides, there are varieties of small and big industries too. New industries are emerging. Varieties of commodities are being produced in those industries which are playing an important role in meeting our demands.

Activity

Activity-1: Make a list of industrial sectors in Bangladesh and identify their importance.

Lesson-5: Industry in Socio-economic Development of Bangladesh

Industry in socio-economic development: Quick industrialization is taking place in context of the present world order. Man is producing varieties of commodities applying latest technologies. They are trading those commodities; maintaining their livelihood. Human enterprise, capital and research and experience play the major role in the development of industries. All countries are now taking up liberal policies for rapid industrialization and inviting local and foreign entrepreneurs to invest and establish industries in their own countries. As a result massive development is coming in economy. Economic development helps bring changes in the condition of people. So there is no alternative to industrial growth for rapid socio-economic change or development of the country. Growth in industry sector is essential even for the development of agriculture or service sectors. Those sectors are now developing highly by using machine and technology. So the socio-economic condition of a farmer has also been deeply related with industrialization. Farmers are now growing more food by using industry and technology. In addition to meeting own food demand, they are being able to meet other demands too by selling crops in the market. So a farmer's livelihood has been more secured socially than that was ever before.

The impact of industrial development in Bangladesh: The pressure of population growth in Bangladesh is very high. Only agriculture is not able to provide a well of life for all people. In this context, labourers and employees are being able to remove domestic poverty by working in mills and factories. Many are working with handsome salaries after gathering skills and experiences. In this way opportunities for livelihood are being created outside agriculture for a large number of people. About 40 lac people in Bangladesh are now directly linked with garments sector only. A major portion of them are women who joined garments sector to alleviate their poverty. They have grown up as self-reliant people. Many of them are acquiring further skills through study and training side by side of their work. They are trying to rear up their children as worthy citizens through proper education.

Besides garments, there are other sectors too where lacs of people coming from rural areas are being employed for livelihood. Thus, coming in touch with industry and technology, as they are trying to improve their economic condition on the one hand, on the other hand they have been exploiting socially the opportunities of new housing, education, medicare, knowledge and science, etc. As a result, the socio-economic condition of the country is rapidly changing. In urban areas, the number of lower middle class, middle class and the rich are growing than the extreme poor. People are joining new professions along with job, trade and commerce, teaching, law etc. Thus the socio-economic livelihood that people are developing after coming in touch with industry and technology is plainly called modern life style. Developed countries of the world have been able to build up a developed socio-economic system through the development of industry. Now, we will also be able to build up a developed socio-economic system by dint of rapid expansion of industry, information, technology and science.

Activity

Activity-1: Identify the areas having the impact of the development of industry.

MCQ

1. Mongla is a-

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. land port | c. air port |
| b. river port | d. sea port |

2. The way of decreasing rural people's tendency of moving to cities are -

- i. development of communication
- ii. using developed technology in agriculture
- iii. creating employment in newer professions.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. i
- b. i and ii
- c. i and iii
- d. ii and iii

Read the following extract and answer to question Nos. 3 and 4.

Mr Hasan has a big garden house in Gazipur district. There are many kinds of trees along with segun, gazari. At times, he goes to visit his garden house with his family. His younger son, Limon moves around and sees everything. He becomes very happy listening to the chirping of birds. He feels here cooler than in the house.

3. Which natural resources does Mr. Hasan's garden belong to?

- a. forest resources
- b. mineral resources
- c. fish resources
- d. animal resources

4. The important contribution of those resources to socio-economic development is -

- i. to meet the want of balanced diet
- ii. to provide raw materials for industries
- iii. to maintain balance in nature.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. ii and iii
- d. i, ii and iii

Creative Questions

1. Ratan has come to visit a fertilizer factory at Ghorasal with his friends. He finds the use of natural gas as raw material in this industry. At the same time he also comes to know the direct role of the product of this industry in enhancement of agricultural productivity.
 - a. Which organization initiates the starting of jute industry?
 - b. Describe the largest export-oriented industry in Bangladesh.
 - c. Explain the industry visited by Ratan.
 - d. "The relation of industrialization with farmer's socio-economic development is clear in Ratan's experience."-Justify.
2. Nadia was walking along a road in Bhola town with her father. Suddenly noticing a crowd she went near and saw that water was coming out of a tube well. As soon as a boy held an ignited match stick near it, flame of fire came out. In answer to Nadia's question her father said one kind of gaseous thing mixed with water and so such a thing happened. He added, the concerned gaseous thing is used as fuel domestically and in mill and factories.
 - a. Which is the valuable natural resource of Bangladesh?
 - b. Describe the relation of livelihood with fish resources.
 - c. Explain the importance of the resources seen by Nadia.
 - d. Abundance of that resource is complementary to the socio-economic development of the country, - Give reasons supporting this statement.

Chapter Thirteen

Bangladesh and some international organizations

The present world consists of 196 countries. They are situated at different parts of the world. They are independent countries, but in the present world no country can run alone without the help of others. They are to depend on one another economically, socially, culturally even politically. They are to cooperate with each other for national development as well as global peace. Let's have an example. As a developing country Bangladesh has many problems in the fields of food, health, and education etc. The government of Bangladesh alone cannot solve these problems. So the country has to depend on other nations and organizations. Similarly other nations in the world have their own problems. To solve these problems and to build up a peaceful world, many regional and international organizations are formed in the world with everyone's cooperation. The regional organizations are working for the countries of a particular region. Some of them are: SAARC, ASEAN, European Union, African Union etc. On the other hand, some organizations are working for international community. The United Nations, Non-Alliance Movement, OIC are some of the international organizations. This chapter focuses some of the regional and international organizations here.

Lesson 1 and 2: The United Nations

This century experienced two world wars. Many countries were involved in them. The First World War continued from 1914 to 1918 while the Second World War continued from 1939 to 1945. Both the wars killed many people and destroyed many cities, towns and localities. The progress of human civilization faltered due to these wars. All rational people as well as the statesmen were anxious observing the horror, cruelty, and amount of devastation of the wars. They started thinking how to save this world from the atrocities of war. They felt the need of an organization which will work for conflict resolution and enhancement of cooperation among the nations through dialogues. After the First World War was over, the League of Nations was established with a view to establishing world peace. However this organization could not go far due to the self-centred attitudes of many countries. Neither could it save the world from the dangers of war. As a result, the world witnessed the Second World War in 1939. Its massacre was many times higher than the previous one. By the end of the war, America had used nuclear bombs in two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6th and 9th August. Two hundred thousand people were burnt to death in it. Many thousand people were either injured or became crippled. People around the

world were thunderstruck on observing the huge devastation of the Second World War. In this situation, many world leaders took initiatives to establish a new and more effective international organization that would take effective roles in ensuring world peace. After a long discussion of the world leaders with the then British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and US President Franklin Roosevelt the United Nations was founded on 24th October 1945.

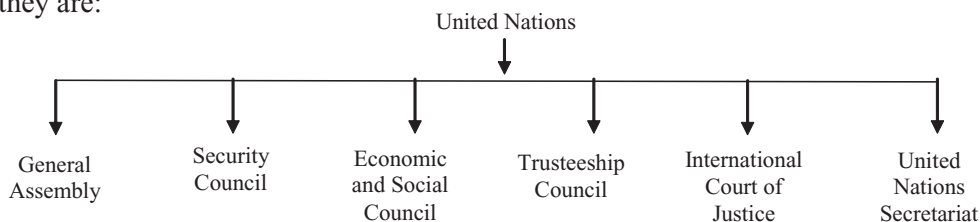
The objectives of the United Nations

The United Nations was established having the following objectives;

1. To ensure peace, discipline and security throughout the world.
2. To develop friendly relations among all the countries in the world.
3. To work for conflict mitigation peacefully among the countries by means of international laws.
4. To safeguard basic human rights of people irrespective of national and religions identity, colour, language, or gender.
5. To enhance international cooperation with a view to solve economic, social, cultural and human discriminations.

The organogram of the United Nations

The United Nations has six supporting organizations. The figure below shows what they are:



To begin with, the United Nations comprised of 50 countries. Now it has 193 members. Its head quarter is in New York City in USA. The Secretary General of the United Nations is the chief executive of the organization. Trygve Halvdan Lie, a Norwegian, was the first Secretary General of the United Nations. The present Secretary General is Ban Ki-moon and he is from South Korea. Bangladesh became a member of the UN in 1974.



The UN Head Quarter

The UN flag



The UN Flag

The UN has its own flag. Its colour is light blue. In the centre, there is a map of the world outlined with a wreath of crossed branches of the olive tree. Conventionally olive leaf symbolizes peace.

The text below discusses organogram and activities of different supporting organizations of the UN:

1. **The General Assembly:** All member states of the UN are members of the General Assembly. Each of the member state of the General Assembly has a vote. Usually the General Assembly sits once in a year. At the beginning of each assembly, the members vote for a new president.

The General Assembly discusses international peace and security situation as well as issues related to human rights. Besides appointment of a new secretary general, collecting new members, adopting new budgets, working out subscription rates for member states, electing temporary members for Security Council and other organizations and similar issues are under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly.

2. **Security Council:** It has 15 members. 5 of them are permanent members. Others are temporary members. They are elected by the members of the general assembly in every two years. The permanent members of the Security Council are the United States of America, United Kingdom, Russia, France, and the People's Republic of China. Each permanent member has the 'veto' power. By exercising this veto power any permanent member can postpone or cancel any resolution of the council alone. The Security Council tries to relieve any international conflict through dialogues. If such initiatives fail, the council can take military actions. The council is assigned to ensure peace and security of the world.
3. **Economic and Social Council:** This council has 54 members. Its assembly takes place at least twice in a year either in New York or Geneva. Each member has a vote and decisions are taken with the votes of the majority. The council works for

the well being of people, unemployment problem, expansion of education, and human rights. Preparing recommends for people's welfare is the responsibilities of the council.

4. **Trusteeship Council:** The Trusteeship Council consists of the permanent members of the Security Council and other selected members. The council on behalf of the UN pays attention to the underprivileged countries. The main responsibility of this council is to preserve regional independence under the trusteeship, and support countries for their self rule.
5. **International Court:** This is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It comprises 15 judges. It is located in a city named Hague in Netherlands. Any member state of the United Nations can go to this court to settle any international legal disputes.
6. **The UN Secretariat:** This secretariat includes all officers and employees of the United Nations. The chief executive of this organization is the Secretary General. He is elected by the General Assembly for five years. This secretariat runs all administrative work of the UN. It has few divisions to run its activities.

UN contributions in global peace keeping

We have already known that the UN was founded with a view to establishing global peace. Since its inception, this largest international organization has been working to bring its objectives real. Wars are the main obstacles here. Therefore wherever a war is, the UN takes initiatives to stop it. Sometimes the organization sends peace keepers to the area conflict zone. Additionally, the UN has been working to eradicate hunger, poverty and illiteracy; to establish human rights; to defend environmental pollution and population boom; to establish children and women rights and thus it is contributing to global peace. Some particular organizations are working under the direct guidance of the UN to materialize these objectives. For example, UNESCO is working for the development of educational, scientific, and cultural aspects. UNICEF works for the betterment of children around the world. WHO works for health management. All these organizations are greatly contributing to solve different problems of Bangladesh as well. In contrast, Bangladesh as a member state is cooperating with the UN to implement many activities. For example, the members of our police and military forces are taking part in peace keeping activities around the world on behalf of the UN. Thus they are playing important roles to ensure global peace.

Below we discuss about some organizations of the UN that are contributing a lot in the socio-cultural development of Bangladesh:

a. UNESCO

This is a social organization of the UN. It stands for 'The United Nation's educational scientific and cultural organization' i.e. it is responsible for the educational, scientific and cultural activities of the United Nations. It was established in 1946. Its head office is in Paris, the capital city of France. Presently 189 countries are its member. The main objective of UNESCO is to ensure peace and security for the world through increasing cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and communications. UNESCO has been working with a view to arousing respect for justice, rules of law, and human rights. UNESCO works mainly in four areas: education, science, culture, and communications.

Bangladesh joined UNESCO on 27th October, 1972. The Govt. of Bangladesh formed the UNESCO commission in 1973. This organization helps UNESCO to implement their activities in Bangladesh. UNESCO has significant roles in eliminating illiteracy. The organization has special interest in adult education, science education, communications development, and preserving cultural heritage. 21st February, our language martyr day, has been acknowledged as International Mother Language Day due to the support of UNESCO. Besides, UNESCO has extended their help to preserve our natural heritage, the Sundarbans, and other cultural heritage as well such as the sixty domes mosque (shat gombuj masjid) in Bagerhat, and Paharpur Boddhobihar.

b. FAO

FAO stands for the Food and Agricultural organization of the United Nations. It came into existence in 1945. Now it has 187 member states. The organization has been fighting against poverty around the world. The main objectives of FAO are to ensure food security, agricultural production, and standard life of people by abolishing hunger and malnutrition.

Bangladesh is a member state of FAO. It has a branch in Dhaka. FAO has dominant roles in the development of food and agriculture in Bangladesh. Our country is not self sufficient in food. On the top of that, due to natural disasters often our crops are damaged resulting in food crisis. FAO supplies with essential guidelines to the Govt.

to come out of this problem. Apart from this, FAO extends support in food supply, agricultural development, and emergency situation management. At the same time, the organization extends technical supports for small and peripheral farmers who are victims of natural disasters.

c. World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO works as a coordinating organization for public health. It started working on 7th April 1948. Its head quarter is in Geneva, Switzerland. The main objective of the organization is to ensure best health facilities for people of different parts in the world. Naturally this organization has major roles in the development of public health in Bangladesh. This organization has remarkable contribution in eliminating infections diseases from the country, and preventing six killer diseases (such as measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio, and hooping cough) for children. Not only that, the organization is also working to get rid of malaria, ensure safe drinking water, improve sewerage system, and reduce child and mother mortality rate. WHO has notable achievements in controlling cholera and diarrhoea.

d. United Nation's Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

UNFPA was founded in 1969. Its head quarter is in New York. More than 140 countries around the world are its member. UNFPA runs its activities through its regional offices at the different parts of the world. The main objective of the organization is to supply necessary consultation and assistance for solving population problems in the developing countries. With the cooperation of this organization, a new department named Population Sciences has been introduced in Dhaka University. This department teaches many issues on population at home and abroad and runs research programmes on related matters.

Activities

Activity-1: What roles are the development activities of UNESCO in Bangladesh taking to boost up the country?

Activity-2: Evaluate the role of FAO in solving the food crisis in Bangladesh.

Activity-3: Evaluate the contribution of UNFPA in managing population crisis.

Lesson 3: Other International Organizations

a. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM): This is an organization of the developing countries which are not members of any military alliance. This movement was a brain child of the then Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, Indian Prime Minister Jawhar Lal Neheru, and Egyptian President Gamel Abdel Nasser. They initiated this movement in 1961. Presently more than half of the countries in the world are member of this organization. This organization of neutral countries worked outside the US-led 'NATO' and the then Soviet-led 'WARSHAW' military pact and worked effectively to maintain balance of power for a peaceful world till recently. NAM Summit takes place in one of the member countries after few years in turns. There the heads of the countries or the heads of the Governments finalise policies and strategies of the movement collectively.

Bangladesh is an important member of the NAM movement. From the beginning Bangladesh has been taking active part in the NAM movement. Bangladesh has full fledged support to its policies and objectives. Though NAM movement has lost its importance in the present world, the successful implementation of its policies could play supportive roles in creating a peaceful world.

b. Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

This is an international organization for the main Islamic countries. It has 57 members. Its head quarter is in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Its main objective is to maintain unity and solidarity of the Muslim ummah (main Muslim countries) and thus to preserve their interest, ensure security, and work for the wellbeing of the Muslim around the world. OIC was established in a critical context for the Muslims in 1969. Then its name was Organisation of Islamic Conference. Now the name has changed into Organization of Islamic cooperation. The organization works to find out problems in the Muslim world as well as ways to solve them.

Bangladesh became a member of OIC in 1974. From the beginning, Bangladesh has active roles as a member. Conversely, Bangladesh is receiving many kinds of cooperation from other member countries. Bangladesh is earning huge amount of foreign currencies from the oil-rich counties, the members of OIC. It has substantial roles in the growth of our economy. OIC funds the Islamic University of Technology in Gazipur. It is also provides financial support for the preservation of traditionally important mosques in Bangladesh.

Activity

Activity-1: What roles does NAM play in maintaining balance of power in the world?

Activity-2: Describe the activities of OIC including their initiatives in maintaining unity and solidarity of the Islamic countries.

Lesson 4 and 5: Organizations for regional cooperation

a. European Union (EU): This organization was formed as a result of a mutual agreement among six countries in the Western Europe in 1957. These countries are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, and Netherlands. Now it has 27 members. Its head quarter is in the capital city of Belgium, Brussels. Its main concern is to create a common market to enhance commerce and economic development. The citizens of the member countries of the European Union can travel among the member countries without any passport and visa formalities. It has created opportunities for the citizens of one country to go to another country for education, business, and jobs. The EU has a common currency, EURO that has made business and commerce easy for the member countries. The executive wing of the European Union is European Commission (EC) that runs the everyday work of the EU. It includes policy implementation, allocation and expenditure of funds etc. In fact, EC helps the activities of EU in all respect.

b. African Union

The full name of this organization is Organization of African Unity (OAU). This was established in 2002. All countries in Africa are its member except Morocco. Presently it has 53 members. The head quarter of this organization is based in Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. The main purposes of this organization are: (1) to establish unity and solidarity among the African countries and their people (2) to safeguard independence and sovereignty of the African countries (3) economic and social mobilization of the member countries (4) to establish democracy, rule of law, and human rights, and (5) to establish peace, security, and stability.

c. ASEAN

This is an organization for the south-eastern countries of Asia to cooperate each other. Its full name is Association of South East Asean Nations. It has 10 members. They are

- Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Myanmar, Kampuchea, and Laos. Its head quarter is situated at Jakarta, Indonesia. The main objective of Asean is to work for conflict resolution among the member states and to help each other in terms of social, economic, scientific, and technical development.

Activity

Activity-1: Who are the main member countries of the European Union? Mention two of their main jobs.

Activity-2: What were the main objectives to form the African Union?

Activity-3: How many members does Asean have? Who are they? What are the objectives of Asean?

MCQ

1. Where is the international court of justice situated?

- a. Geneva
- b. Netherlands
- c. New York
- d. Paris

2. As the permanent members of the security council have 'veto' power, they can -

- i. declare war against any country.
- ii. cancel or postpone any decision taken by the security council.
- iii. go for any conflict resolution.

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i
- b. ii
- c. ii
- d. ii and iii

Read the following extract and answer question no 3 and 4:

Mr Shamim and Mr Hanif are neighbours. Mr Shamim's baby is suffering from measles. Mr Hanif went to see the baby and came to know that Mr Shamim didn't vaccinate him. After knowing this, Mr Hanif told Mr Shamim that vaccines for 6 deadly diseases are supplied free of cost. Since he vaccinated his babies timely, they are not suffering from those diseases.

3. What played the most important role to keep Mr Hanif's babies fit?

- a. UNESCO
- b. UNICEF
- c. WHO
- d. FAO

4. What are the main objectives of that organization to take this project?

- a. To ensure the best health facilities for everyone in this world.
- b. To provide free treatment for the rural and poor people in the world.
- c. To ensure health service for the third world countries.
- d. To provide health facilities to the poor countries by the rich countries.

Creative questions

1. Countries A and B are in long conflict regarding border issues. Country A took some aggressive measures by sending her military forces to the land of Country B. Country B sought help from an international organization and that organization came forward to mitigating this problem. This organization is playing vital roles in eradicating hunger, poverty, illiteracy, as well as establishing peace around the world.
 - a. What are the work areas of UNESCO?
 - b. What is the International Mother language Day? Explain its importance.
 - c. What organization has come forward to mitigating the conflict between country A and country B? Explain.
 - d. That organization has praise worthy roles in maintaining world peace - give reasons in favour of this statement.
2. Pial is surprised to see that National Geographic channel is broadcasting programmes in Bangla. He comes to know that this practice is on since 21 February is accepted as the International Mother Language day. A certain international organization has vital contributions in giving Bangla language such honour. That organization has helped to establish a science laboratory in his school. Recently an internet club has also been established there.
 - a. What do olive leaves symbolise?
 - b. What do you mean by an area under trusteeship council?
 - c. Which institution has cooperation in Pial's school? Explain.
 - d. Evaluate roles of that organization in terms of its activities in Pial's school.

The End

2013

Academic Year

8- BGS

শিক্ষাই দেশকে দারিদ্র্যমুক্ত করতে পারে
– মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা

পরিশ্রম উন্নতির চাবিকাঠি



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