Six Point Movement Program:

1. What is Six Points Demand/Movement?

Introduction:
The Six-Point Demand, placed by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on **5 February 1966 at Lahore**, was a historic charter of demands. It was aimed at removing long-standing discrimination faced by the people of East Pakistan in political, economic, and administrative fields.

Background/Explanation:

- East Pakistan was economically exploited by West Pakistan since 1947.
- Mujibur Rahman, as the leader of Awami League, presented the Six Points to ensure **provincial autonomy** while keeping Pakistan united under a federation.
- The Six Points limited the central government's power only to **defense and foreign affairs**, while provinces would enjoy sovereignty over economy, taxation, and administration.
- The people of East Pakistan welcomed it as their **"Charter of Freedom"**, as it reflected their aspirations for independence.

Conclusion:
Thus, the Six-Point Movement became a **turning point in Bangladesh's history**, uniting the Bengalis under one cause and laying the foundation for the Liberation War of 1971.

2. Explain the Outcome of Six Points Program.

Introduction:
The Six-Point Program was not only a demand for autonomy but also a milestone in the journey towards Bangladesh's independence. Its outcomes reshaped the political scenario of Pakistan.

Explanation:

- **For East Pakistan:**
  - It ensured *political rights* through parliamentary democracy.
  - *Administrative development* by giving more powers to provinces.
  - *Financial freedom* by granting control over taxation and foreign exchange.

- o *Military power* through regional armed forces.
- o The people accepted it as the **Magna Carta of East Pakistan**.
- **For West Pakistan government:**
  - o The government rejected it, calling it **anti-state and separatist**.
  - o Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was **arrested on 8 May 1966**, and repressive measures were taken.
  - o The people responded with strikes and protests, most notably the **7 June 1966 hartal**.

Conclusion:

Although suppressed by West Pakistan, the Six-Point Program became the **blueprint of Bangladesh's independence**, leading directly to the Liberation War.

3. Explain the Background of the Liberation War of Bangladesh (Optional)

Introduction:

The Liberation War of Bangladesh began on **26 March 1971** and ended with victory on **16 December 1971**. Its background lies in decades of discrimination, denial of democracy, and exploitation of East Pakistan by West Pakistan.

Explanation:

- Since 1947, East Pakistan faced inequality in economy, language, defense, and administration.
- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Six Points became the voice of East Pakistan's autonomy.
- In the **1970 General Election**, Awami League won an absolute majority (167 seats), but power was denied by Yahya Khan and Bhutto.
- The **7 March 1971 speech** by Mujib called for emancipation and independence.
- On **25 March 1971**, Pakistan army launched **Operation Searchlight**, killing thousands in Dhaka.
- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared independence at midnight; later **Major Ziaur Rahman** announced it publicly from Chittagong.

Conclusion:

Thus, the Liberation War was the result of **long-term exploitation and political betrayal**, and it ultimately led to the birth of independent Bangladesh.

4. What was Six Point Program and What were They?

Introduction:
The Six-Point Program was introduced by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 1966 as a **charter of demands for East Pakistan's autonomy**. It became the basis of the independence movement of Bangladesh.

Six Points:

1. A federal parliamentary system with sovereignty of legislatures.
2. Central govt. limited only to defense and foreign affairs.
3. Currency reform – two currencies or one with two reserve banks.
4. Provinces empowered to levy and collect all taxes.
5. Separate foreign exchange accounts for East and West Pakistan.
6. Provinces allowed to form their own armed forces/militia.

Conclusion:
These Six Points collectively provided East Pakistan with a **clear path to autonomy and self-determination**. They became the cornerstone of Bengali nationalism and the political foundation of Bangladesh's Liberation War.

ICT Sector in Bangladesh:

1. What are the challenges of gender equality in the IT sector?

Introduction:
The Information Technology (IT) sector in Bangladesh is growing rapidly, creating new opportunities for employment and innovation. However, despite this progress, women remain underrepresented due to various structural and cultural challenges that limit gender equality.

Main Challenges:

1. **Cultural&Social Barriers** – Traditional norms often discourage women from pursuing ICT as a career path.
2. **Workplace Inequality** – Fewer women are found in leadership roles or high-paying IT positions compared to men.

3. **Skill&Training Gap** – Women have less access to advanced ICT training programs and certifications.
4. **Work-Life Balance Issues** – Long working hours and late-night schedules are difficult for many women balancing family responsibilities.
5. **Gender Stereotypes** – IT is often perceived as a male-dominated field, limiting women's participation.
6. **Safety&Security Concerns** – Issues like workplace harassment and lack of a safe environment restrict women's involvement.

Conclusion:

The challenges of gender equality in the IT sector arise from both social and institutional factors. Overcoming these barriers requires policy support, gender-friendly workplaces, mentorship, and skill development initiatives to ensure equal opportunities for women in IT.

2. Explain the objectives and key points of ICT Policy 2018

Introduction:

To achieve the vision of "Digital Bangladesh," the government formulated the **National ICT Policy 2018**. This policy outlines strategic directions to build a knowledge-based, innovative, and secure digital society.

Objectives (8 Key Areas):

1. **Digital Government** – Deliver all government services digitally to ensure efficiency and transparency.
2. **Digital Security** – Create a safe and threat-free ICT ecosystem.
3. **Social Equity&Universal Access** – Provide equal ICT access for every citizen regardless of socio-economic background.
4. **Education, Research&Innovation** – Promote ICT-based education and encourage innovation for a knowledge-based economy.
5. **Skill Development&Employment Generation** – Train skilled ICT manpower and create new job opportunities.
6. **Strengthening Domestic Capability** – Develop local ICT industries and attract foreign investments.
7. **Environment, Climate&Disaster Management** – Apply ICT in green technology, e-waste management, and disaster response.

8. **Enhancing Productivity** – Use ICT in agriculture, health, transport, finance, and industries to increase efficiency.

Key Points:

- One **vision**, **8 objectives**, **55 strategic themes**, and **343 action items**.
- Focus on e-governance, entrepreneurship, and universal digital inclusion.
- Supports innovation through research labs, startups, and green ICT.

Conclusion:

The ICT Policy 2018 is a comprehensive roadmap to transform Bangladesh into a technology-driven nation. By ensuring security, equity, innovation, and productivity, the policy aims to strengthen the IT sector and make it globally competitive.

Economy:

1. The Nature of Bangladesh's Economy

Introduction

The economy of Bangladesh is classified as a **mixed economy**, where both the **state** and the **private sector** play important roles in production, trade, and development. Since independence in 1971, Bangladesh has gradually shifted from a largely **agriculture-based, nationalized economy** to a more **liberalized, export-oriented system**. Today, the country's economy is recognized as one of the fastest-growing in South Asia, with a strong focus on **exports, remittances, and infrastructure development**.

Key Features of Bangladesh's Economy:

1. **Mixed Structure** – Involves both **public enterprises** and an expanding **private sector**.
2. **Export-Oriented** – Dominated by the **Ready-Made Garment (RMG) sector**, which accounts for over 80% of exports.
3. **Remittance-Driven** – Remittances from Bangladeshi workers abroad provide critical foreign exchange and rural income.

4. **Public– Private Partnerships (PPP)** – Used widely for **infrastructure and industrial development**.
5. **Shift from Agriculture to Industry** – Agriculture still employs many, but industry and services are the main growth drivers.
6. **Attraction of FDI** – Policies encourage **foreign direct investment** in ICT, manufacturing, and energy.
7. **Loan and Aid Dependency** – International loans and donor funding remain significant for mega projects.
8. **Global&Regional Integration** – Open-border trade and cooperation with **India, China, ASEAN**, and beyond.

Limitations and Challenges:

1. **Over-dependence** on RMG exports and remittances.
2. **High unemployment** and underemployment, especially among youth.
3. **Corruption and weak governance** in financial and administrative systems.
4. **Political instability**, reducing investor confidence.
5. **Rising debt burden** from foreign loans for infrastructure.
6. **Vulnerability to climate change**, including floods and cyclones.

Conclusion

The nature of Bangladesh's economy reflects a **transitional system** that is gradually moving toward **diversification, industrialization, and global integration**. While it shows great potential through its **youthful workforce, export sector, and strategic location**, persistent challenges such as **over-dependence, corruption, and climate risks** must be addressed. With sound policies and good governance, Bangladesh's economy can evolve into a more **sustainable and inclusive model** in the coming decades.

2. Recent Trends of Bangladesh Economy (Adjusted with Forecast)

Bangladesh has shown **resilience and steady growth** in recent years, though the economy faces both opportunities and challenges.

Positive Trends:

1. **Steady GDP growth** – Despite global slowdowns, Bangladesh has managed 5– 6% annual growth, supported by its export and remittance sectors.
2. **RMG sector dominance** – Ready-Made Garments remain the backbone of exports, contributing more than 80% of earnings. With low-cost production and a strong supplier network, Bangladesh is well-positioned, but performance still depends on demand from the US and EU markets.
3. **Remittance inflows** – Remittances from migrant workers remain a critical lifeline, providing foreign currency and supporting rural households. Migration to the Gulf and Southeast Asia is expected to continue.
4. **Infrastructure development** – Investments in **Padma Bridge, metro rail, energy and port projects** are improving connectivity and long-term productivity.
5. **Digital transformation** – Rapid expansion of **IT outsourcing, fintech, and e-commerce** is opening new growth avenues.

Challenges and Risks:

1. **Inflation and exchange rate pressure** raise cost-of-living concerns.
2. **Over-dependence on RMG and remittance**, without much diversification.
3. **Debt burden** from mega projects if not managed wisely.
4. **Climate shocks** (floods, cyclones) threaten agriculture and infrastructure.
5. **Unemployment**, particularly among educated youth, remains high.

Economic Forecast (Next 2– 5 Years):

- Bangladesh is expected to maintain **moderate but steady growth (4.5%– 6%)**, outpacing many peer economies if global markets remain stable.
- Growth will be led by the **RMG sector**, **remittances**, **public infrastructure**, and the **digital economy**.
- Diversification into higher-value textiles and skilled ICT services can add new momentum.
- However, risks include global apparel demand shocks, unstable remittance flows, persistent inflation, and climate change disruptions.

Conclusion:

Overall, the economic trends of Bangladesh are **positive but fragile**. To sustain growth, Bangladesh must **diversify exports, invest in skills, strengthen social safety nets, and improve climate resilience**. With sound policies, the country can maintain its momentum as one of Asia's **emerging economies**.

3. Do you think that the future of Bangladesh economy is bright?/ economic forecast?

The future of Bangladesh's economy presents a **mixed picture** — marked by both **promising opportunities** and **serious challenges**. With the right policies and reforms, Bangladesh can indeed achieve a **bright economic future**.

Factors Supporting a Bright Future:

1. **Resilient Growth and Stability** – Despite recent headwinds, Bangladesh has shown resilience. S&P Global maintained a *"B+ stable"* outlook, while the ADB and Finance Ministry forecast GDP growth to rebound to **5.1– 5.5% by FY2026**.
2. **Strong Human Capital** – With nearly **70% of the population in working age (15– 64)**, Bangladesh enjoys a demographic dividend that can fuel long-term growth.
3. **Export-Oriented Economy** – The **RMG sector** remains the backbone, while diversification into **pharmaceuticals, leather, and light engineering** is emerging.
4. **Remittances** – Steady inflows from migrant workers remain a crucial source of foreign exchange reserves and rural household income.
5. **Infrastructure Development** – Mega projects like **Padma Bridge, Metro Rail, and port expansions** are enhancing connectivity and industrial capacity.
6. **Digital Transformation** – Increasing digital transactions, IT outsourcing, and fintech services are paving the way toward a **"Smart Bangladesh."**
7. **Strategic Location** – Bangladesh's position near India, China, and ASEAN gives it regional trade advantages.
8. **Sustainability Initiatives** – Instruments like the **Orange Bond and Sukuk** promote women's empowerment, MSMEs, and green finance.

Challenges That Could Dim the Outlook:

1. **Persistent Inflation** – Weakens purchasing power and business competitiveness.
2. **External Risks** – Global demand shocks, trade tensions, and shifting tariffs affect exports.
3. **Fiscal Constraints** – Very low **tax-to-GDP ratio** limits government revenue and investment capacity.

4. **Weak Financial Sector** – Rising **non-performing loans** and regulatory weaknesses threaten financial stability.
5. **Low FDI and Bureaucracy** – Complex regulations and governance gaps discourage investors.
6. **LDC Graduation (2026)** – Loss of trade preferences and concessional financing will pressure exports and borrowing.
7. **Political Instability and Corruption** – Undermine investor confidence and policy execution.
8. **Energy Crisis** – Shortages raise production costs and reduce competitiveness.
9. **Climate Change Risks** – Floods and cyclones threaten agriculture, infrastructure, and livelihoods.
10. **Unemployment** – Job creation, especially for educated youth, lags behind economic growth.

Conclusion:

While Bangladesh has a **resilient foundation** and strong growth potential, the future will only be **bright if structural challenges are addressed**. The priorities should be:

- Strengthening the **financial sector and governance**
- Increasing the **tax base** to boost fiscal capacity
- Promoting **export diversification** beyond RMG
- Investing in **skills development and job creation**
- Building **climate resilience and sustainable infrastructure**

If these reforms are effectively implemented, Bangladesh can transform its challenges into opportunities and secure its position as an **emerging economic powerhouse in Asia**.

URBAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH

1. Describe the Push– Pull Model of Lee.

Introduction:
Migration is one of the key features of population movement and urbanization. Everett S. Lee (1966) introduced the **Push– Pull Model**, which explains why people move from one place to another.

Explanation:

- According to the model, migration is the result of two opposite forces:
  - **Push factors (negative forces at origin):** landlessness, unemployment, overpopulation, poverty, poor education/health services, natural disasters (floods, cyclones).
  - **Pull factors (positive forces at destination):** better job opportunities, higher wages, better healthcare and education, modern facilities, future prospects.

Challenges:

- It is often difficult to separate push and pull factors because they work together.
- Migration can lead to over-urbanization and strain on city resources.

Conclusion:
Lee's model shows that migration is not random, but driven by hardship at origin and opportunities at destination. It remains a useful tool to explain rural–urban migration in countries like Bangladesh.

2. Explain the Rural–Urban Migration in Bangladesh (reasons + impacts).

Introduction:
Bangladesh has been experiencing rapid rural–urban migration, especially towards Dhaka and Chittagong. This is reshaping the country's social, economic, and demographic structure.

Reasons (Causes):

- **Push factors:** poverty, unemployment, small landholdings, lack of rural infrastructure, poor healthcare/education, climate change impacts (flood, river erosion).
- **Pull factors:** better job opportunities in RMG and service sectors, higher wages, better lifestyle, improved healthcare, education, and modern amenities in cities.

Impacts:

- **Positive:**
  - Contributes to GDP growth and modernization.
  - Expands employment in industrial and service sectors.
  - Promotes women's empowerment and better access to technology.
- **Negative:**
  - Overcrowding and unplanned urban growth.

- o Slum expansion, housing shortages, pollution, and traffic jams.
- o Cultural erosion, rising crime, and income inequality.

Challenges:

- Ensuring planned urbanization.
- Providing adequate infrastructure (water, sanitation, transport).
- Balancing rural development to reduce migration pressure.

Conclusion:
Rural–urban migration in Bangladesh is both a blessing and a challenge — it fuels growth but also creates socio-economic problems that need careful planning.

3. Find a connection between the Push–Pull Model and Rural–Urban Migration in Bangladesh.

Introduction:
The Push–Pull Model by Lee provides a framework to understand the continuous flow of people from villages to cities in Bangladesh.

Connection:

- **Push in rural areas:** poverty, unemployment, land scarcity, poor services, climate disasters.
- **Pull in urban areas:** higher wages, industrial jobs (e.g., garments sector), better schools, hospitals, modern lifestyles.
- Migration in Bangladesh clearly reflects this balance of negative forces in villages and attractive forces in cities.

Impacts&Challenges:

- This migration increases GDP and modernization but also leads to urban poverty, slums, and infrastructural crisis.
- It highlights the need for **decentralized development** so that opportunities exist in rural areas too.

Conclusion:
Thus, the rural–urban migration in Bangladesh is a practical reflection of Lee's Push–Pull theory, showing how hardship in origin and opportunities at destination combine to drive large-scale migration.

1. What is Climate Action?

Introduction:

Climate action means taking **steps—both big and small—to address climate change and its effects.** Under the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG-13),** it emphasizes urgent global and national actions to **reduce greenhouse gas emissions, build resilience, and adapt to climate-related hazards.** For **Bangladesh,** one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, climate action is a matter of **survival.**

Two Main Goals of Climate Action:

1. **Mitigation (Reducing Emissions):**
   o Bangladesh is investing in **renewable energy projects** like solar home systems through IDCOL.
   o Initiatives to improve **energy efficiency** in industries and transport.
   o Programs to protect and restore **forests, including the Sundarbans,** which act as a natural carbon sink and storm barrier.
2. **Adaptation (Managing Impacts):**
   o Building **cyclone shelters** and **coastal embankments** to protect communities from storm surges.
   o Developing **salinity- and drought-resistant crops** to safeguard agriculture.
   o Implementing **community-based disaster response systems** to strengthen local resilience.

Bangladesh's Climate Action Strategies (SDG-13 Alignment):

- **Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP):** Framework for adaptation and mitigation at national and local levels.
- **Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100:** Long-term strategy to manage water, prevent flooding, and ensure sustainable agriculture.
- **Climate Education and Awareness:** NGOs and institutions like CNRS are raising awareness and training communities.
- **International Cooperation:** Bangladesh actively participates in global climate negotiations, seeking **climate finance** from developed nations to implement low-carbon development.

Conclusion:

For Bangladesh, climate action is not optional—it is **urgent and essential**. By combining **mitigation** (renewable energy, forest protection) and **adaptation** (flood defenses, resilient agriculture), alongside policies like the **Delta Plan 2100**, the country is striving to safeguard its people and environment. However, sustained **global support and climate finance** remain crucial to achieving SDG-13.

2. What type of challenges Bangladesh is facing in order to take climate action?

Introduction:

Bangladesh is ranked among the **most climate-vulnerable countries in the world** due to its geographical location and socio-economic conditions. While the country has developed policies like the **Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)** and the **Delta Plan 2100**, it still faces significant challenges in implementing climate action.

Challenges:

1. **Global Collective Action Problem:**
   o Climate change is a **global issue**, but international cooperation is slow.
   o Some large economies (China, India, Brazil) follow a "**grow first, clean later**" approach. This delays meaningful global action, indirectly affecting Bangladesh.
2. **Political Uncertainty and Weak Governance:**
   o National policies exist, but enforcement is often poor due to weak regulatory systems.
   o **Corruption and lack of strong political will** reduce the effectiveness of climate action in Bangladesh.
3. **Unfavorable Cost-Benefit Distribution:**
   o Industries and consumers perceive emission reduction as **expensive**.
   o Benefits are long-term, but costs are immediate, discouraging investments in green technologies.
4. **Financial Constraints:**
   o Mitigation and adaptation require billions of dollars in investment.
   o Bangladesh relies heavily on **climate finance** from international donors, which is limited and inconsistent.
5. **Asymmetric Global Interests:**

- o Developed countries urge for stricter cuts, while developing nations like Bangladesh demand their **right to development**.
        - o This imbalance creates difficulties in reaching fair agreements.
  6. **Domestic Socio-Economic Barriers:**
        - o High **population density** increases vulnerability to floods and cyclones.
        - o Agriculture, fisheries, and rural livelihoods remain **climate-sensitive**.
        - o Limited public awareness and lack of local-level climate education slow down community resilience.

Conclusion:

Bangladesh's challenge lies in balancing **development goals with climate responsibilities**. Limited finance, weak policy enforcement, and global inequalities make climate action difficult. To overcome these, Bangladesh needs **stronger political leadership, community-based resilience programs, and sustained international financial and technical support**.

3. Explain SDG-13 (Climate Action)

Introduction:

Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG-13) focuses on **Climate Action**. It calls for urgent steps to **combat climate change and its impacts** by building resilience, integrating climate policies, raising awareness, and mobilizing resources. For a climate-vulnerable country like **Bangladesh**, achieving SDG-13 is vital, as it faces rising sea levels, frequent cyclones, floods, and droughts.

Challenges:

Despite progress, Bangladesh faces several challenges in meeting SDG-13:

- **High Vulnerability**: Geographic position makes the country prone to floods, cyclones, and salinity intrusion.
- **Financing Gap**: Limited domestic resources and dependency on international funding make large-scale adaptation difficult.
- **Policy Implementation Issues**: While plans exist, enforcement and coordination remain weak.
- **Public Awareness**: Lack of widespread climate literacy slows down community-level action.

Actions Needed:

To effectively achieve SDG-13, Bangladesh must:

1. **Strengthen Resilience**: Build climate-resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, and cyclone shelters.
2. **Integrate Climate Policy**: Mainstream climate considerations into national development strategies like the **Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100**.
3. **Promote Education&Awareness**: Expand climate education and community training to prepare citizens for climate adaptation.
4. **Mobilize Finance**: Seek international climate funds and private sector investment for renewable energy, mitigation, and adaptation.
5. **Adopt Sustainable Practices**: Encourage renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and green industries to reduce carbon footprints.

Conclusion:

SDG-13 highlights that climate change is not only an **environmental issue**, but also a **development challenge**. For Bangladesh, success requires urgent action, international cooperation, and local community participation. If properly implemented, strategies like the **Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)** and **Delta Plan 2100** can make the country a global example of resilience and adaptation.