

- Govt :
- A political institution
  - Responsible to <sup>manage</sup> the state <sup>on the basis of</sup> by constitution
  - For 5 years
  - Citizen (or serve state or purpose)

State : 4 components :-

- i). Location / Territory
- ii). Population
- iii). Sovereignty
- iv). Government

Responsibility → Assessed / Evaluated  
 → Have to act responsible } Govt.

Revolutionary → No assessment

[W1 C2 → Holiday]

to send all no  
 constitution of state  
 responsible to state  
 not to force  
 given the power  
 states

# Constitution of Bangladesh

Constitution: Supreme law of the soil

Guiding principle

\* How is it formed?

①. By revolution → Natural & more prevalent.

②. By regular constitutional process

①. \* Written/Unwritten

→ স্বাধীনতা ঘনিষ্ঠ ?

৯। Majority is written doc. But gentlemen's agreement type of non-written format also exists (British constitution)

②. \* State policy (Fundamental Principles)

i). Nationalism (জাতীয়তাবাদ)

ii). Democracy (গণতন্ত্র)

iii). Secularism (ঈশ্বরনির্ভরতা) etc. (there are many more...)

③. \* Universal Adult Franchise

④. \* Declaration of Human Rights. (অন্য, বঙ্গ, মানব, মানব)



Politics: Distribution of Resources,

Who gets what, when and how?

\* Bangladeshi constitution is influenced by Western  
revolutions. পশ্চিমী সংসদীয় বিপ্লব হলে, গায়ের  
রক্ত ও মাদ্রাসা বিচার সব জাতিবৈধ করে।

\* Benevolent Dictatorship

→ Mahathir Mohammed (Malaysian President)

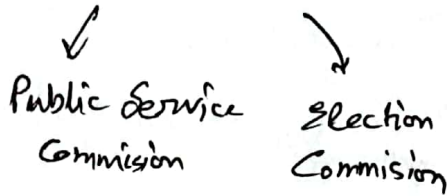
→ Nationality ↑↑ Then convert it <sup>to</sup> democracy

⑤ \* Ombudsman: Govt. appointed official who investigates  
complaints against businesses, financial institutions,  
and other public entities, and attempts to resolve  
conflicts and concerns raised, usually ~~logged by~~  
~~lodged~~ privately by citizens.

⑥ \* Unicameral Legislature (এককম্বিগিহী আইনসভা)  
Single house.  
⑦ Unitary Government.

## ⑧ Constitutional Bodies

→ PSC, EC, Auditor General.



social relationship + social network

→ Arrangement of social capital

→ Characteristics

Organized  
Objectives

→ Institutional

Diversity

Social values

→ social capital as root of development

social capital → social norms, values, attitudes & behavior



14/9/2024

## Policy Problem:

- ①. Should an international airport be constructed at the flood water region in Ashulia? → Underground water level ↓ (No recharging by rain)
- ②. Should access to healthcare be universal ~~be~~ and financed by the government?
- ③. Should high tax [VAT] on tuition fees of pvt universities
- ④. Should govt. increase the amount of disable allowances in BD? → Train? Bata? Both?
- ⑤. Should BTRC regulate the demotivating gaming apps for protecting children and adolescents?

\* Policy = A Set of decisions on a particular issue

→ How to make good decision.

\* Public ⇒ A place that's visible or accessible to the public relating to a govt / the people as a whole.

[Public is government in our discussion]

\* Public policy  $\Rightarrow$  A set of decisions related to the ~~at~~ government on a specific public issue to meet the needs of citizen & society.

\* '102' 18 2025 '1' 18 25  $\Rightarrow$  created by authoritarian/fascist govt. ~~ଅନୁସରଣ~~

\* Policy  $\rightarrow$  Parliament A ସାମାନ୍ୟ  
ସାମାନ୍ୟ, so ~~ଅନୁସରଣ~~ 3 ସାମାନ୍ୟ

$\rightarrow$  Commitment of govt during electoral process, to be implemented once elected.

$\rightarrow$  Executive order / Law <sup>Parliamentary</sup> ~~ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ~~ to implement policy.

### \* Six stages of policy:

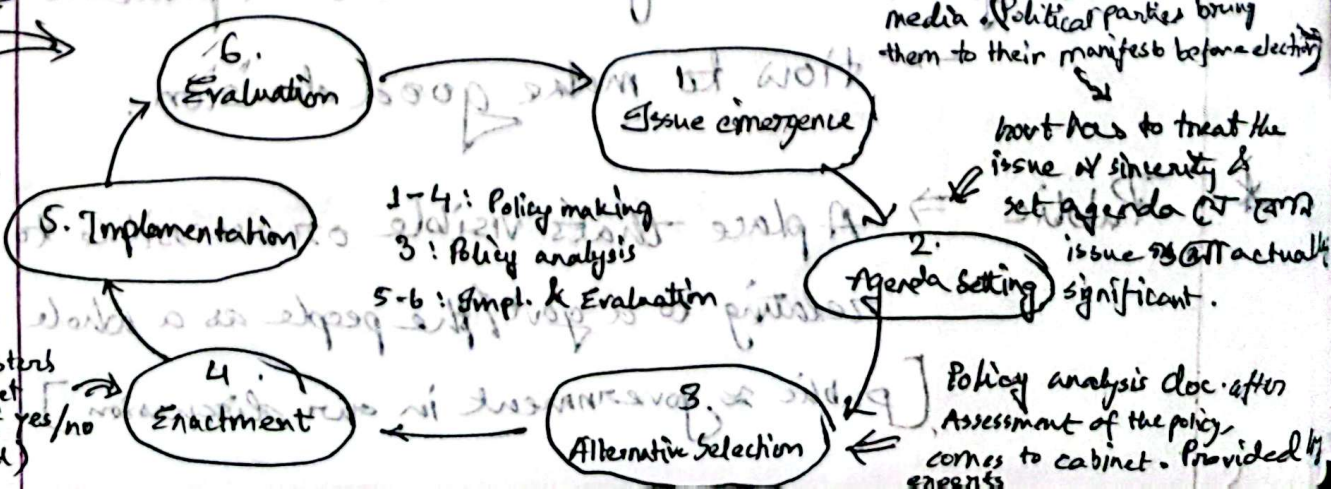
Planning, Commission

JMED

Implementation  
Monitoring &  
Evaluation Dept.

$\downarrow$   
Evaluates all  
govt. policy

Prime ministers  
Cabinet  
decides if yes/no  
(yes  $\Rightarrow$  passed)





\* Government decisions → ~~Bounded~~ Biased (Bounded viewpoint)  
Even non-political government (acceptable policy)

## \* Policy typologies

① Constituent policy → Structural (hardware)  
Procedural (software)

1.1) Structural policy → govt. implement ଅବସ୍ଥା ଓ ନୀତି  
ଅବସ୍ଥା becomes a structural policy.

1.2) Procedural → ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କମିଟି, ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ  
establish ଅବସ୍ଥା,  
→ Parliament ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ ଓ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ...

[Inst. form ଅବସ୍ଥା ⇒ Str. pol.]  
" ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କମିଟି ⇒ Proc. pol.]

## ②. Distributive Policy:

Helps govt. to provide public goods/services.

→ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ଯୋଗେ ନିୟମ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସ୍ୱତ୍ୱର ଆବେଶ ରଖିବା  
⇒ TAX ⇒ ନିୟମ ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ establishments built.

→ eg: highway, public schools, public hospitals etc.



### ③. Regulatory Policy

→ Do's & don'ts for different groups to prevent individuals from being their victims.

→ regulatory organizations for the public institutions.

### ④. Redistributive policy

→ ~~Subsidy~~ and Tax money is used to push backward people forward.

eg: low income housing, agricultural subsidies etc.

[Tax from poor = poor  
Subsidy from rich = rich]

### ⑤. Distributive policy

Helps Govt to provide public goods/services  
→ High cost of public goods/services  
→ TAX → Govt → public goods/services

→ High cost of public goods/services  
→ TAX → Govt → public goods/services

## Public Policy Analysis

\* Client oriented advice related relevant to public decisions and informed by social values.

\* Alternative Selection  $\Rightarrow$  Main input of scholars

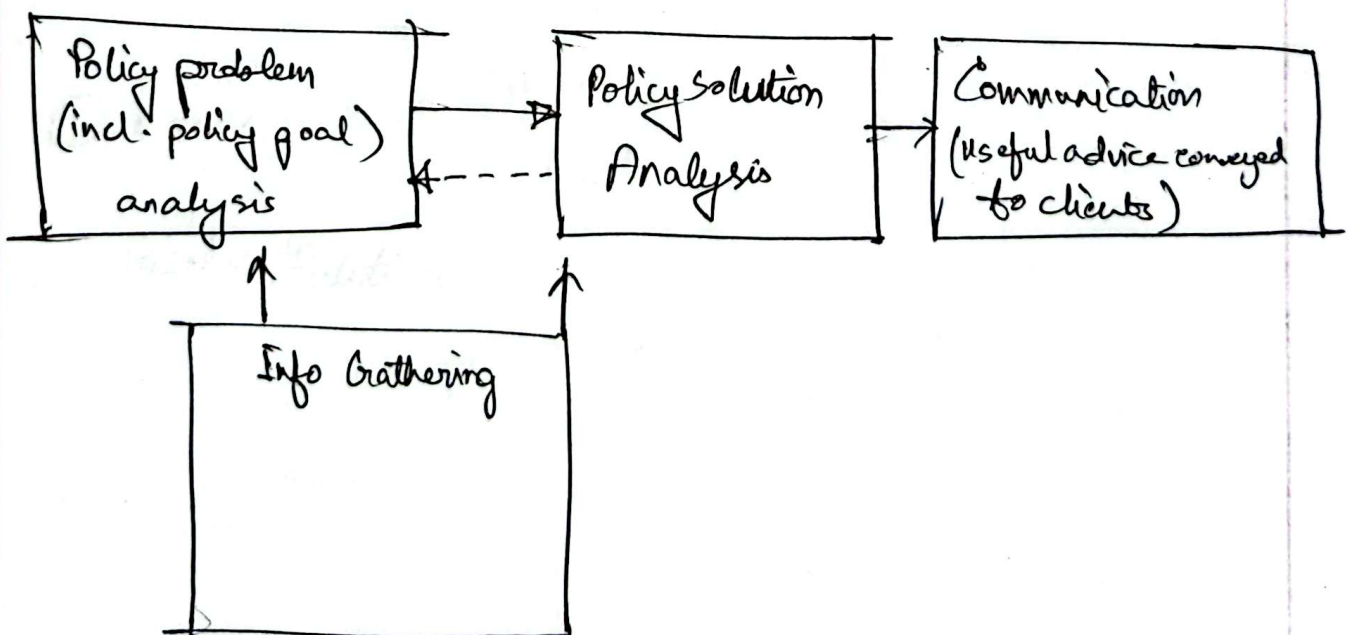
(3)

go here

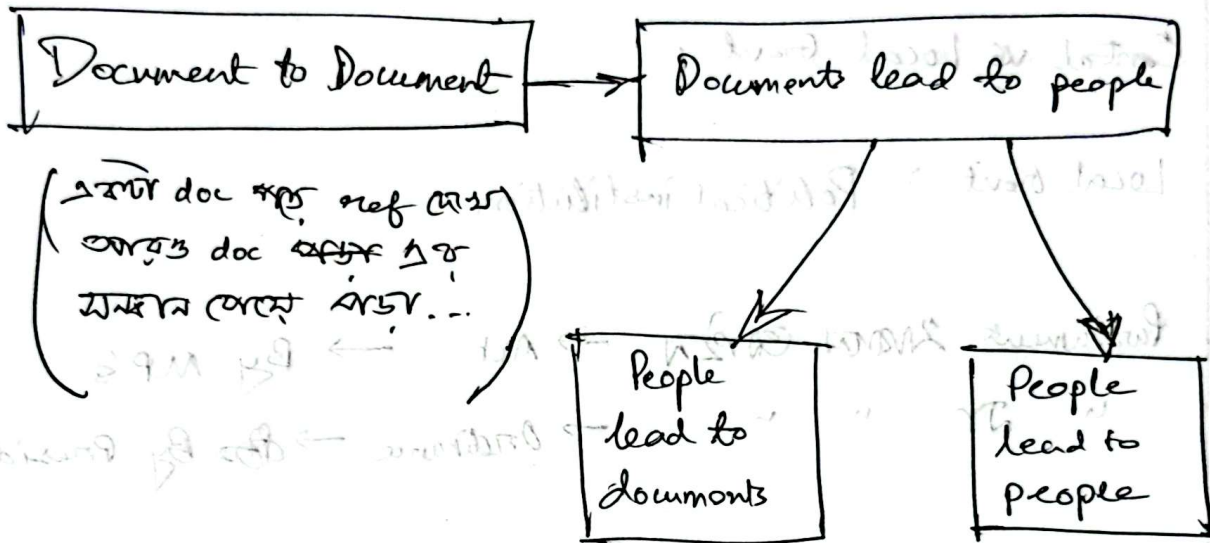
$\Rightarrow$  for 20 people-centric 20,

(4) for 20 clean 20/20

\* Steps in rationalist policy analysis model



Gathering info for public policy analysis :



\* Experts should just give insights, not enforce any specific, partial policy. Otherwise they'd just become 'party', i.e., politically biased.

\* Customer's satisfaction vs delightedness

↓

On time service      Before time service.

\* Equitable distribution

\* Political feasibility.

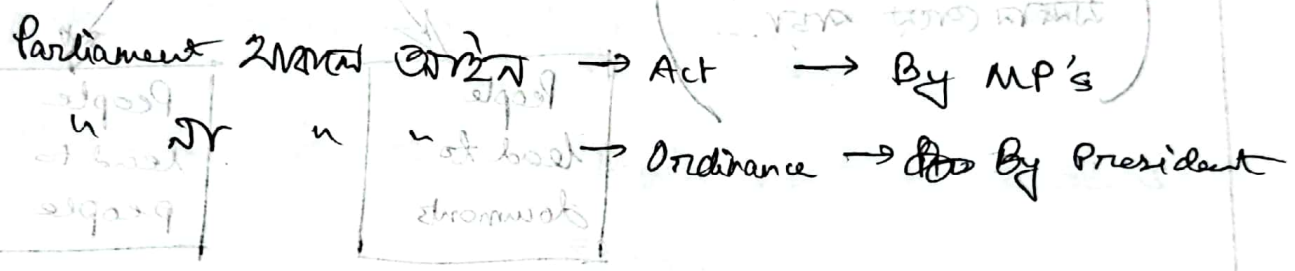


CT 1 : Next Saturday  
 → Public policy & P?  
 → Policy types?  
 → Policy cycle

Slide 2 : Rural & Urban Local Govt.

Central vs Local Govt.

Local Govt : Political institution



De Facto → सामाजिक वास्तविकता ३ सामंजस्यपूर्ण

De Jure → कानूनी वास्तविकता

Centralized administration as a characteristic of the Indian system

Political decentralization

Administrative decentralization

Political decentralization