



University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Course Content

History of the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh

Course Code: HUM 0222-1102

Prepared by:

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Course Information

Course Name	History of the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh
Course Code	HUM 0222-1102
Credit	03
Course Type	Ged
CIE	90
SEE	60
Exam Hour	03



Course Learning Outcome (CLO): After successful completion of the course students will be able to,

CLO1	Identify specific stages of Bangladesh's political history, And understand the socio-political and economic factors leading to the emergence of Bangladesh	Remember Understand
CLO2	Critically analyze plurality of cultural identities of Bangladesh.	Analyze
CLO3	Evaluate the role of key figures and events in the independence movement of Bangladesh	Evaluate
CLO4	Explain the significance of the Bangladesh Liberation War and its aftermath and its early challenges	Create



Assessment Pattern

Continuous Internal Evaluation(CIE 90)

Blooms Category	Test (Out of 45)	Assignment (15)	Quiz (15)	Co-curricular Activities (15)
Remember	05		5	Attendance 15
Understand	05			
Apply	10			
Analysis	8	7	10	
Evaluate	7	8		
Create	10			

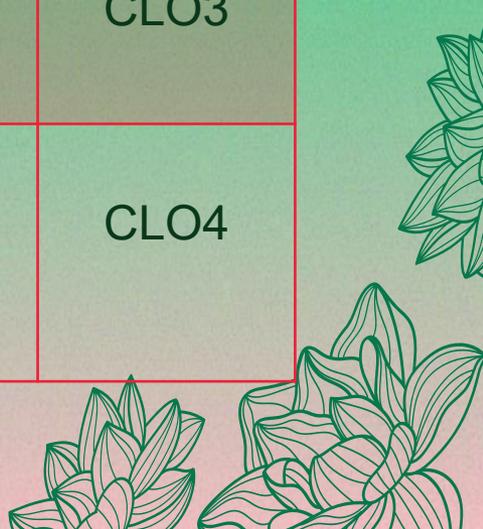


Semester End exam (SEE 60)

Blooms Category	Final
Remember	10
Understand	10
Apply	10
Analysis	10
Evaluate	10
Create	10



SL	Course Content	Hours	CLOs
1	Demography of Bangladesh, Overview of ancient Bengal, Religious and Social reform movements, Nationalist movements, division of the Indian sub-continent	4	CLO1
2	Disparities between east & west, language movement, united front election, Military power	4	CLO2
3	Six-point movement of 1966, Agartala conspiracy, Mass upsurge, general election, liberation war	4	CLO3
4	Nation building challenges, constitution, government system, fundamental rights, organ of state, local government	5	CLO4





Course Plan Specific Content, CLOs, Teaching Learning and Assessment Strategy mapped with CLOs.

Week	Topics	Teaching Learning Strategy	Assessment Strategy	Corresponding CLOs
1	Introductory class: Brief discussion on the total syllabus, basic requirements of the course, methods of assessment of the course, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demography of Bangladesh	Lecture, Oral Presentation		CLO1
2	Religious and Social reform movements, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lahore Resolution• Significance of it	Lecture Present	Quiz, Written Exam	CLO1
3	Two nation theory <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Birth of Two States• Reasons & Reactions	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz, Assignment, Written Exam	CLO2
4	Disparities between east west Pakistan <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A huge exploitations by Pakistan	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
5	Language movement 1948-1952, 21st February 1952, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raise of Bengali Nationalism	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2



6	Organization of United Front, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Twenty first-points of the united front• Importance of United Front	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz Written Exam	CLO3
7	Six Point movement in 1966 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• History• Six-point demand• Importance of it	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
8	Six Point movement in 1966 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• History• Six-point demand• Importance of it	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
9	Agartala Conspiracy case in 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• History• Significance of it	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
10	Mass Upsurge in 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• History• Importance of it	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam Assignment	CLO3
11	Liberation War in 1971; birth of a new nation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seventh March Speech• Operation Search Light• Government in Exile• Law & Order	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz test	CLO4

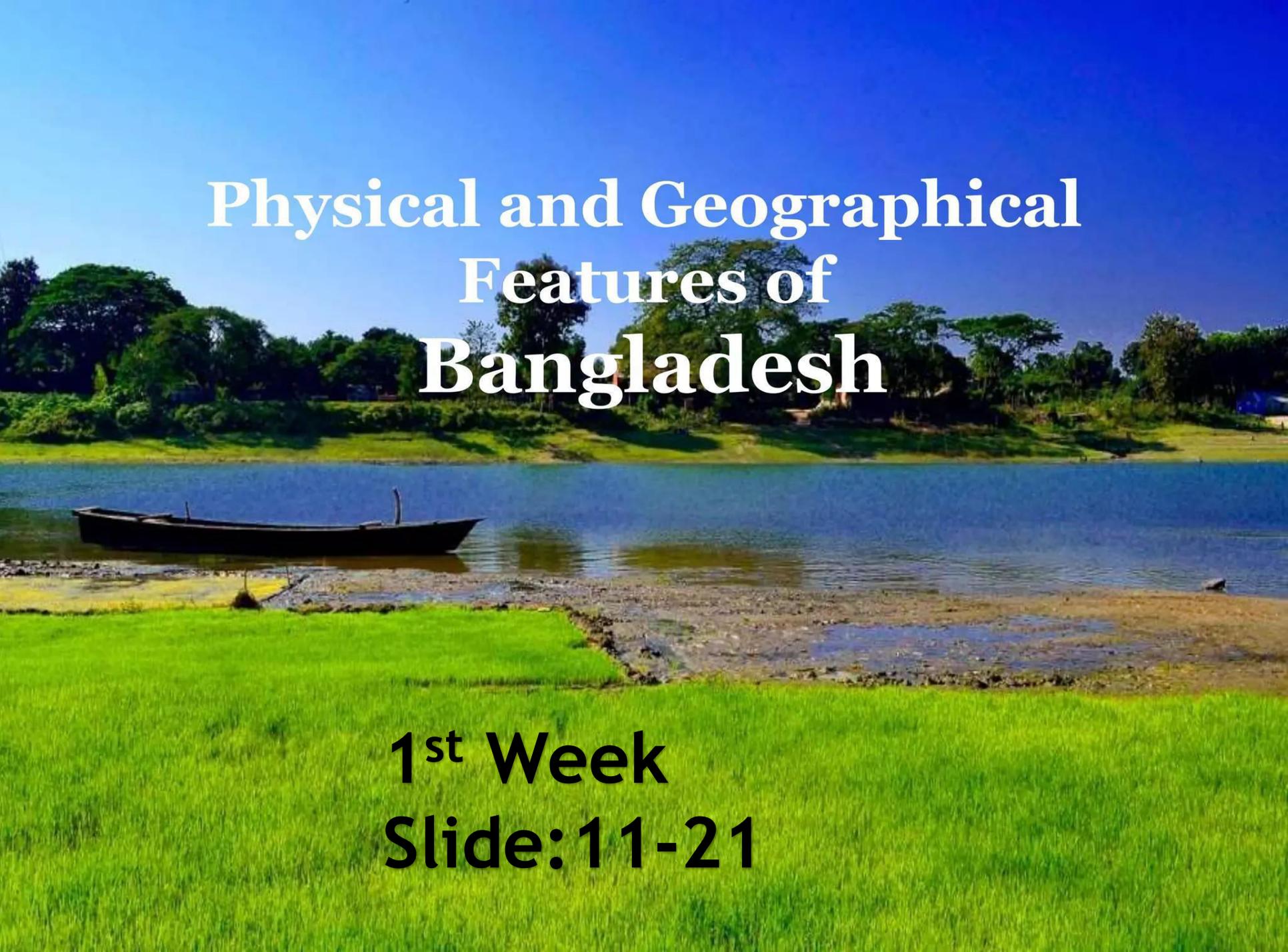


12	Liberation War in 1971; birth of a new nation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seventh March Speech• Operation Search Light• Government in Exile	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
13	Introduction of written constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition• Types• Characteristics of it	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
14	Organ of State Legislature <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition• Role of Legislature in making law & order	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
15	Judiciary <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organogram of Judicial System• Contribution of judiciary in justice•	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
16	Fundamental rights of citizens <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition• Existing rights in the constitution of Bangladesh	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
17	Local government <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organogram• Functions• Limitations for failure	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4



Class Start



A scenic landscape of Bangladesh featuring a blue river, a green field, and a boat. The river flows through the center, with a small boat on the left. The foreground is a lush green field, and the background is a line of trees under a clear blue sky.

Physical and Geographical Features of Bangladesh

1st Week
Slide: 11-21

Location and area of Bangladesh

- ▶ Situated in southeast Asia
- ▶ Surrounded by India, Myanmar and the Bay of Bengal
- ▶ Total area: 147,570 square km
- ▶ Land area: 133,910 square km
- ▶ Water area: 10,090 square km



CLIMATE OF BANGLADESH

- Tropical monsoon climate
- Three distinct seasons in Bangladesh
 - ✓ Hot and humid summer from March to May
 - ✓ Humid and rainy season from June to October
 - ✓ Cool and dry winter from November to February



Impacts of Climate on the Economy of Bangladesh

Agricultural sector

Industrial sector

Forest lands

Business sectors

fisheries

Transportation and communication development

Develop standard of living

Increase national income

Increase export

Increase the fertility of land

SEASONS OF BANGLADESH



Religion in Bangladesh



Islam



Hinduism



Christianity



Buddhism

CULTURE OF BANGLADESH



Bengali
literature



music



food



dress



festival



Language



Education system

Primary level (grades 1-5)

Secondary level (grades 6-10)

Higher secondary level (grades 11-12)

Sports



Cricket



Football



Kabaddi



Hockey

TOPOGRAPHY OF BANGLADESH

1. **Tertiary Hills**
2. **Uplands/ Pleistocene Terrace**
3. **Recent Floodplains**

Tertiary Hills

- Low hill ranges
- High hill or mountain ranges

Uplands/Pleistocene terrace

- Barind tract
- Madhupur tract
- Tippera surface

Chittagong hill track



Keokradong



Tazing Dong



Saka Haphong

Rivers of Bangladesh

- Brahmaputra
- Buriganga
- Karnaphuli
- Padma river
- Surma river
- Meghna river
- Jamuna river
- Naf river



Barrages



Farakka barrage



Hardinge bridge



Bangabandhu bridge



Meghna bridge



Lalon Shah bridge



Karnaphuli bridge

MOSQUES IN BANGLADESH



**Baitul
Mukarram**



**Sat Gambuj
Mosque**



Bagha Mosque



Dhakeshwari National Temple



Ramna Kali Mandir

Other Temples

- Boro kali bari
- Laxmi narayan mandir
- Swami Bagh temple
- Adinath Temple
- Kal Bhairab Temple
- Chandranath Temple

Memorials



Martyred
Intellectuals
Memorial



Jatiyo Smriti
Soudho



Shaheed Minar



Shabash Bangladesh



Suhrawardy Udyan



Ahsan Manzil

Museums

Folk art museum in Sonargaon

Preserving Bangladeshi traditions and culture



Bangladesh national museum in Dhaka

The exhibitions retrace the history of the country and are an insightful and educational tour of ancient worlds





Liberation war museum

Honoring the Bangladeshi battle for independence



Tribal cultural museum

Gain insight into the groups of the Chittagong hill tracts



Varendra museum

A treasure trove of history and culture

Bhavans in Bangladesh



The Banga Bhaban

Type: Official residence and principal workplace of the President of Bangladesh
Architectural style: Mughal architecture
Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh
Construction started: 1905



Jatiyo Sangshad Bhaban

Type: National Assembly Building
Architectural style: Modern, Monumental
Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh
Construction started: 1961
Completed: 1982

FORT



Lalbagh Fort



Hajiganj Fort



Sonakanda Fort

Lahore Resolution in 1940

2nd Week
Slide: 23-26



LAHORE RESOLUTION

Background:

- Bitter experience of Muslims Under Congress Rule (1937-39)
- Outbreak of World War II (Sep 1939) and Congress Pressure on British Annual Session of AIML, held at Minto Park Lahore, (22nd to 24th March 1940)

Quaid-e-Azam's Speech (22nd of March 1940)

While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. The main points of his address are as under:

- The Muslims are separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. In spite of the fact that had been living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If the sub-continent gets freedom in the form of united India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected.
- The demand of the Muslims for a separate country is not unhistorical. Ireland got freedom from England, Spain and Portugal became separate states; Czechoslovakia got a separate identification as result of the partition. The problem in India is not of inter-communal character but manifestly of an international one, and must be treated as such.
- British India is a subcontinent. It is not a country or homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interests are separate from one another.

LAHORE RESOLUTION

On the basis of the above mentioned ideas of the Quaid, A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq, the then Chief Minister of Bengal, moved the historical resolution which has since come to be known as Lahore Resolution or Pakistan Resolution. Historic Resolution was presented on 23rd of March 1940.

Text of the Resolution:

- They decided that the federal system under government of India Act, 1935 was not acceptable for the Muslims.
- No revised constitutional plan would be acceptable unless it was framed with their approval and consent.
- Adjacent units where Muslims are in majority, as are in North-west and North-east, should be constituted as independent states where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign.
- Protection of minorities would be given priority.

LAHORE RESOLUTION

Reaction to the Resolution:

- The Hindu leaders began to express their views against the resolution . The Resolution was ridiculed. Gandhi and Hindus opposed the Resolution absolutely. All India Muslim League named this Resolution as “Lahore Resolution” but Hindu Press ridiculously began to write it as “Pakistan Resolution” . The Muslim leaders adopted this new term and today it is called “Pakistan Resolution”.
- The British Press called this “Resolution or Pakistan of Jinnah”. The Hindu Newspapers “The Hindustan times”, “Modern Review” and “Amrita Bazar Patrika” wrote editorials against the plan of partition.

Hindus were of view that the proposal for the partition will be rejected but the Muslims of the subcontinent had decided their future. As a result of great struggle, they succeeded in getting Pakistan after seven years only.

LAHORE RESOLUTION

Features:

- Rejection of “One Nation Theory” and “Akhand Bharat”, and emphasis on “Two Nation Theory”.
- Independence and Sovereignty to Muslim Majority Areas.
- Constitutional Guarantees to the Protection of Minorities.

Significance:

- The Resolution paved the way for separate homeland.
- The Resolution gave energy and courage to the Muslims.
- This Resolution did not specify any demarcation of the territory but it defined the future plan of struggle for the establishment of Muslim state.
- There was no use of the word Pakistan but Pakistan was Kernel of the Resolution.

Two nation theory

3rd Week
Slide: 27-42

Meaning of Two Nation Theory

- The Two Nation theory means the cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities, Hindus and Muslims of the Sub Continent.
- This theory means that there were two nations in the subcontinent, the Hindus and the Muslims.
- Subcontinent consists of two different communities having their own philosophy of life.
- This theory gave rise to two distinct political ideologies that was responsible for the partition of India into two independent states.

BASIS OF CREATION OF PAKISTAN

- The Two nation Theory was the basis of the struggle for creation of Pakistan as an independent state.
- In spite of living together for centuries the two communities not forgot their individual cultures and civilization.
- It raised a direction for the Muslims on the basis of which Pakistan was achieved.

Factors that split the subcontinent into two nations

- There are a few factors which split the inhabitants of the Sub Continent into two nations. Let us examine each of them separately.
- ✓ **Religious Differences**
- ✓ **Hindu Nationalism**
- ✓ **Cultural Differences**
- ✓ **Social differences**
- ✓ **Economic Differences**
- ✓ **Educational Differences**
- ✓ **Political Differences**
- ✓ **Language**

Religious Differences

MUSLIMS BELIEVES

- Islam preaches Tawheed (oneness of Allah) and believes that Allah is the creator of the universe.
- Muslims are the believers of Allah , the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) the messenger of Allah.
- Muslims firmly believe on the Holy book Quran(complete code of life) and the life hereafter.

HINDUS BELIEVES

- Hindu believes in many gods. They have thousands of gods.
- Prophets(or rishi)are people who see god. they teach about god. And they have characteristics of god.
- Their writings are called vedas.

Religious difference

MUSLIMS



HINDUS



Hindu Nationalism

- A number of Hindu nationalist movements were started in the subcontinent that added fuel to the fire, and increased the conflict between the two communities.
- The Hindu nationalist leaders totally ignored the great contribution of Muslims in the Indian society and push the Muslims on one side.
- There was also some movements that aimed to merge the Muslims with Hindu culture.

Cultural Differences

ISLAMIC CULTURE

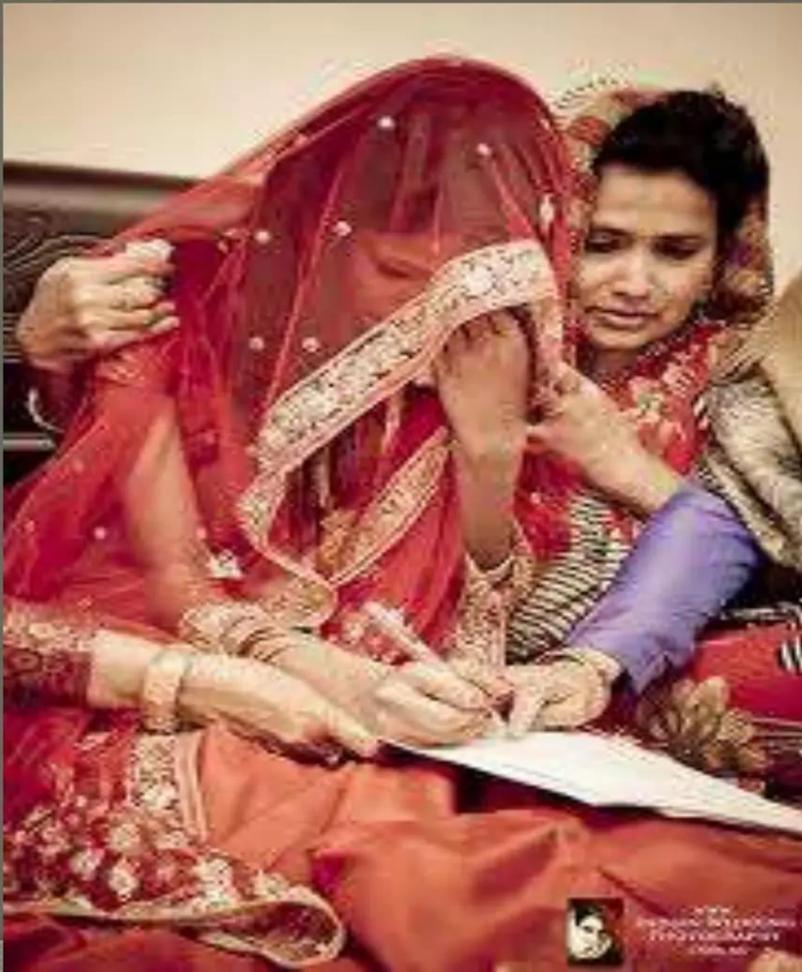
- Muslim followed the Islamic culture .
- Muslims buried their dead bodies.
- Muslims slaughtered the cow.
- Muslims abhorred the tradition of 'Sati'.
- In Islam every human beings are equal.

HINDU CULTURE

- Hindus inherited a self build culture.
- The Hindus burnt their dead bodies.
- Hindus considered the 'Mother cow' as a sacred animal.
- They performed 'Sati' and worshipped.
- There exists a caste system in hindus.

Cultural difference

ISLAMIC WEDDING



HINDU WEDDING



Social differences

- The two communities of the Sub Continent differ in their social life.
- The clothes, the foods, the household utensils, the construction of homes, the words of greeting, the gestures and every thing about them was different and immediately represented to their distinctive origin.
- The moral values, ethics and norms of both the communities are totally different.

Economical differences

MUSLIMS

- ◉ There is a proper check and balance of economy in Islam.
- ◉ Zakat aushur is compulsory for Muslims.
- ◉ Interest(suut) is strictly forbade in Islam.
- ◉ Muslims were thrown out side the government sector, they were financially week.

HINDUS

- ◉ No check and balance.
- ◉ No concept of Zakat in Hindu's religion.
- ◉ No concept of interest.
- ◉ the Hindus were provided with ample opportunities to progress economically.

Educational Differences

MUSLIMS

- ◉ Muslims did not receive modern education which heavily affected their economic conditions.
- ◉ They could not cope with the society because they ignore the modern education.

HINDUS

- ◉ The Hindus were advanced in the educational field because they quickly and readily took to the English education.
- ◉ They occupied the best social status because of the modern education.

Political Differences

The political differences between the Hindus and Muslims have played an important role in the evolution of Two Nation Theory.

(i) Hindi Urdu Controversy

In 1867, Hindus demanded that Urdu should be written in Hindi Script instead of Urdu Script. This created another gap between Hindus and Muslims.

(ii) Congress Attitude

The Indian national Congress was founded in 1885. It claimed to represent all communities of India but oppressed all Muslim ideas and supported the Hindu

(iii) Partition of Bengal

In 1905, the partition of Bengal ensured a number of political benefits for the Muslims, but the Hindus launched an agitation against the partition and partition was annulled in 1911.

Language

MUSLIMS

- The language of the Muslims was Urdu and it was written in Arabic Script.
- Urdu language had the difference in writing, thoughts of poetry, arts, painting and words of music.
- Even this small difference lead to a stirring conflict between the two nations.

HINDUS

- Hindi language was spoken by Hindus and it was written in Sanskrit.
- Hindi language had its own way of writing in every art which is quite different from urdu.

Two nation theory and political leaders

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the pioneer of two nation theory, said:
“I am convinced now that Hindus and Muslims could never become one nation as their religion and way of life was quite distinct from each other.”
- Quaid-e-Azam's Statement on Two Nation Theory
“Muslims are not a minority, they are one nation by every definition of the word nation. By all canons of international law we are a nation.”

Two Nation Theory in the View of Allama Iqbal

“India is a continent of human beings belonging to different languages and professing different religions... I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interests of the Muslims of India and Islam.”

Conclusion

The Muslims realized that they would lose their religious and cultural identity if they remained a part of British India. They also able to understand the above mentioned differences between them and hence demanded a separate homeland on the ground where they freely practiced their religion in accordance with Quran and Sunnah and Islamic teachings. They demanded a piece of land where their property and life would be safe guarded and secure.

Disparities between East & West Pakistan

4th Week
Slide: 43-49

Initial Political Exploitation



Dominion
Starts from
August 14, 1947.



Frederick Chalmers,
Govt. of East Bengal

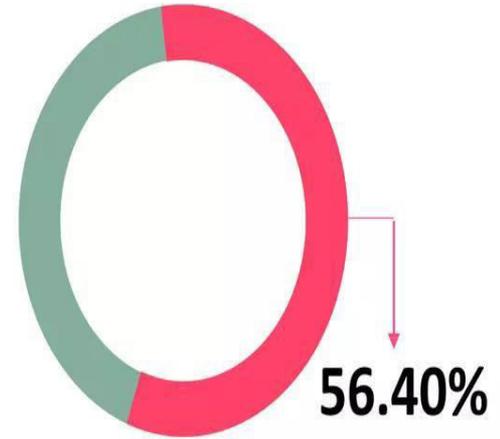
Khawaja Nazimuddin
C.M Province of East Bengal

- Muslims of Bengal hoped better standard of life.
- Tried to ensure their fundamental rights.
- But they became disappointed.

The government's headquarters were established in the Western Wing.

Exploitation

Political
Social
Economic

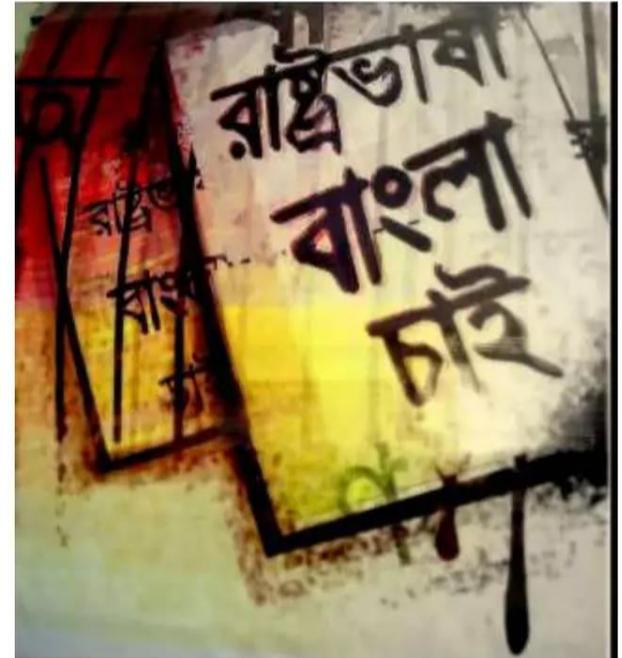


Population of East Pakistan
in 1951

- ❑ **1947 - 1971, Pakistan experienced prolonged phases of military rule.**
 - Made difficult gaining access to political power.
 - Higher government posts such as "Governor-General," Bengalis were not considered good enough
 - Such positions were awarded to people from W.P or migrants from India.

Language Movement

- On December 8, 1947, students at the University of Dhaka demanded that Bengali be made an official language of Pakistan
- Pakistan government forcibly tried to stop the demand of the Bengali
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah declared during a speech in Dhaka that “Urdu and only Urdu will remain as the state language of Pakistan” , East Pakistan on March 24, 1948
- As a result, some protesters had been killed and many more were severely injured on 21 February, 1952
- At later Pakistan Government was forced by general peoples and politicians to adopt “Bengali” as a state language along with “Urdu”.



Agartala Conspiracy Case & 1970's Election:

On the 19th of June 1968, the Ayub Khan government arrested Sheikh Mujibur Rahman altogether with 34 other Bengali civil and military officers, charging them with conspiracy against Pakistan.

General Ayub Khan claimed that Sheikh Mujib and his political associates were conspiring with the Indian Government in the city of Agartala (Tripura, India) to create an Independent Bangladesh.

Ayub Khan was left with no other choice but to withdraw the Agartala plot and release Sheikh Mujibur Rahman alongside with all other charged on 22nd February 1969.



In 1970 elections Awami League were able to secure 160 seats out of 300 seats . But a conspiracy was hatched.

Yahya Khan canceled the National Assembly, which was supposed to be held in Dhaka in March.

Protests were held and calls for independence were chanted. The spark of the Liberation War of Bangladesh was ignited.

Economic Exploitation

- ❖ Ayub did not make serious efforts for the economic uplift of East Pakistan
- ❖ West Pakistan never treated East Pakistan as a part of their economy rather they treated us as a colony
- ❖ Used Bangladesh as a captive market for goods produced in the western wing

Exploitation

international trade
inter-wing trade
foreign exchange earnings
aid flow
developmental expenditures

70%

1948-60 East
Pakistan's export

25%

import

- ❖ In 1948 there were 11 textile mills in the East and only 9 in the West.
- ❖ In 1971 there were 26 in the East as opposed to 150 in the West.
- ❖ East Pakistan's economy transformed from a surplus one to a deficit one.

- ❖ Budget formulation was driven by the objective of tax relief, distribution of license permit etc. designed to transfer resources from East to West Pakistan.

Infrastructure

During the period of 1947-55 only 10% of total expenditure of the central government was spent in East Pakistan.

Whereas Rs. 1496 million was spent in the development sector in West Pakistan during the period, the amount spent in East Pakistan was only Rs. 514.7 million

In 1947 and 1966, East Pakistan had a trade surplus of 4924.1 million where West Pakistan ran into a deficit of 16,634.6 million. Naturally, East Pakistan's surplus was used to meet up West Pakistan's deficit.

Three capital cities - Karachi, Rawalpindi and Islamabad were built in phases in West Pakistan.

An amount of Rs. 5700 million was spent till 1956 for Karachi alone to build it up but Dhaka got only 250 million.

Period	Region	% of Total Expenditure
1950-51 to 1954-54	East Pakistan	20
	West Pakistan	80
1954-55 to 1959-60	East Pakistan	26
	West Pakistan	74
1960-61 to 1964-65	East Pakistan	32
	West Pakistan	68
1965-66 to 1969-70	East Pakistan	36
	West Pakistan	64

EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN: DISPARITY IN EXPENDITURE

Disparity in Education

- ❑ During 1947–71, school infrastructure declined steeply in East Pakistan. While West Pakistan gained 35,287 additional primary schools, those in East Pakistan experienced a negative growth.
- ❑ By 1971, the total number of primary schools in East Pakistan declined by a total of 902 (compared with the number in 1947). Similarly, the growth of secondary schools suffered.
- ❑ West Pakistan enjoyed a higher growth in enrolment, matched by a large increase in the total number of schools and teachers. The educational backwardness of East Pakistan was also manifested in relatively low levels of educational attainment and functional literacy.
- ❑ According to Census 1961, 38.2% of children aged 10-14 years were reported in civilian labor force in East Pakistan compared to 23.3% in West Pakistan (Haroon and Jan, 1964).
- ❑ East Pakistan experienced a decline in the number of graduates and postgraduates. The Western unit, on the other hand, not only had a head-start in terms of total number of graduates and postgraduates, it registered 21.3% and 68.6% growth in these numbers respectively.

Language Movement

5th Week

Slide: 50-59



The language Movement



ভাষা আন্দোলন

Bhasa Andolon

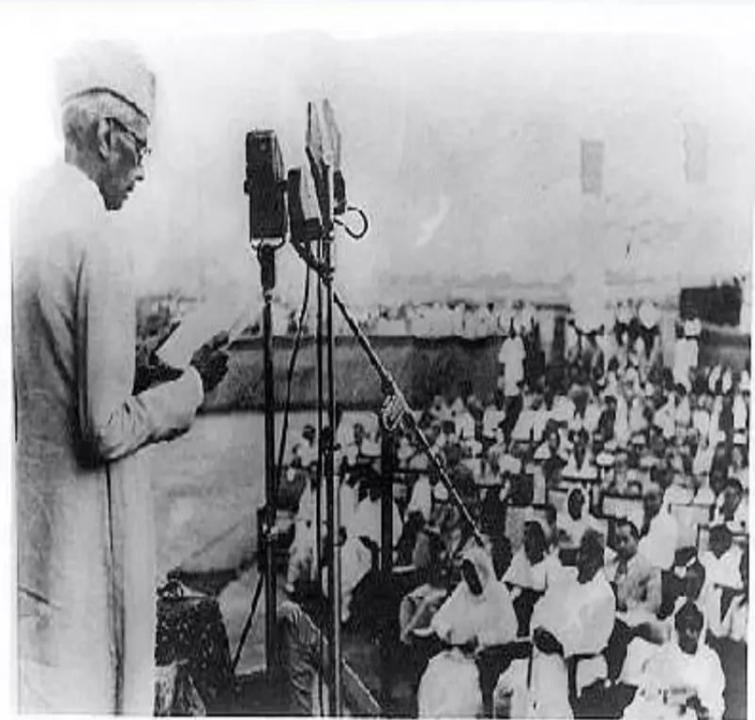
Background Of The LANGUAGE MOVEMENT

21 March, 1948 Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the organizer of Pakistan and its first Governor-General, on a visit to East Bengal, proclaims in Dhaka University assembly that while the dialect of the area can be Bengali, the "State dialect of Pakistan will be Urdu and no other dialect. Any one who tries to deceive you is truly a foe of Pakistan." "The comment evoked a furious challenge from the Bengali youth Prof. Md. Yaqub announced "NO" who took it as an attack: their dialect Bangla (Bengali) was, all things considered, talked by 54 percent of the number of inhabitants in Pakistan. Numerous University understudies raised the challenge trademark and was captured. The Dacca University grounds turned into the point of convergence for understudy gatherings in support of the Language Movement 1952.





Early stages of the movement



- 21 March, 1948 Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Declared that
- Urdu would be the only official language of Pakistan.
- The declaration raised a storm of protest in the East Pakistan.



Events of 1952



- The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to prevent movement
- Students gather in Dhaka university premises
- They brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952.



Events of 1952



- The procession reached near Dhaka Medical College.
- police opened fire and killed a number of students.
- Including [Salam](#), Rafiq, [Barkat](#) and [Jabbar](#).



Events of 1952

- Many political parties and political leaders got involved with it. As a result, East Bengal experienced a new consciousness for fighting for its rights. The language movement became the source of inspiration for the subsequent movements
- The negative attitude of Muslim League led to the creation of Ganatantri Dal, Jubo League, Awami league which curbed the dominance of East Bengal Muslim League. As a result in 1954 election the ML suffered a humiliating defeat .





Declaration of state language

- On 7 May 1954, the constituent assembly resolved, to grant official status to Bengali.
- Bengali was recognized as the second official language of Pakistan on 29 February 1956, and article 214(1) of the constitution of Pakistan was reworded to "The state language of Pakistan shall be Urdu and Bengali."



Declaration of state language



- The girl students of schools and colleges took part in the language movement. It created a trend for women to participate in rallies and meetings. This facilitated their participation in politics.
- As a matter of fact, the inspiration of Bhasha Andolan was the core element in our Liberation War.
- The advent of Bengali nationalism is anchored in the language movement.



Declaration of International Mother Language Day



- UNESCO declare in November 1999.
- With the UNESCO recognizing on November 26,1999 21st February as the International Mother Language Day, the importance of language movement and the dignity of Bangla have been enhanced.

United Front Election

6th Week
Slide: 60-69

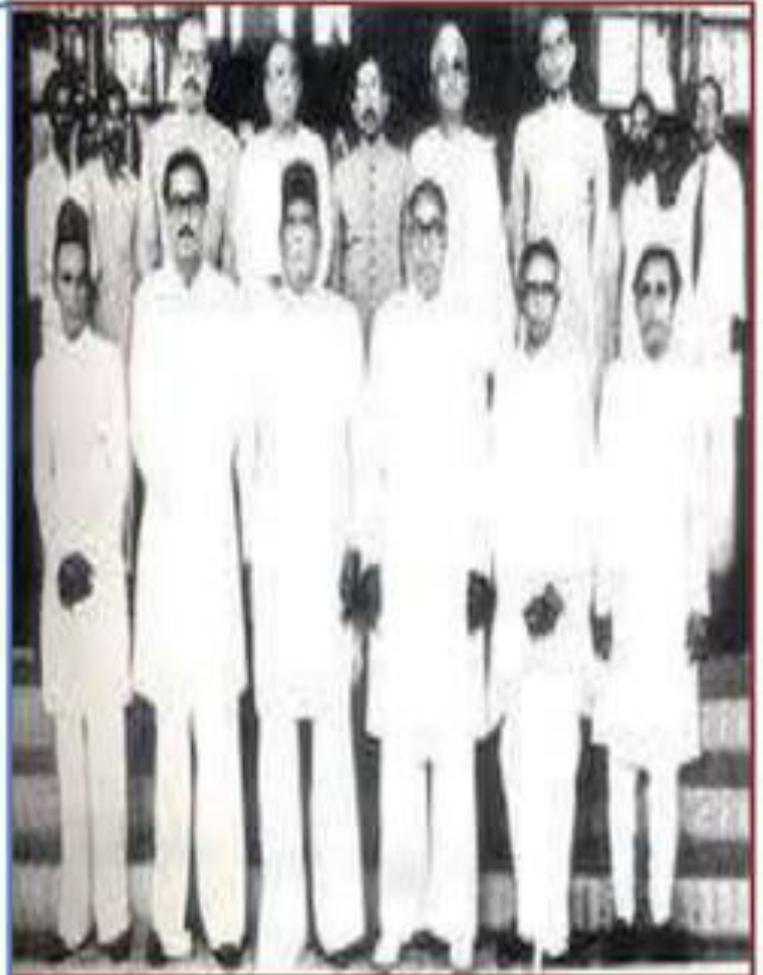


Topic: UNITED FRONT AND ELECTION IN 1954



Discussion point

- Introduction
- Alliance of United front.
- Twenty-One Point Program.
- Result The Election In 1954.
- Importance of Election in 1954.
- Rise of United Front in 1954 Election.
- Fall of Muslim League Election in 1954



INTRODUCTION



Alliance of United front.

AWAMI MUSLIM LEAGUE (Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani)

2. Krishak Sramik Party, (A.K.F. Haque)

3 Nizam-e-Islam, (Mawlana Athar Ali)

4 Ganatantri Dal. (Hazi Danesh)



কৃষক শ্রমিক পার্টি-কেএসপি

TWENTY-ONE POINT PROGRAM

- It also called for recognition of Bangla as a state language
- release of political prisoners,
- transformation of the then official residence (Burdwan House) of the chief minister of East Bengal into Bangla Academy,
- construction of Shaheed Minar at the site of the police firing in 1952,
- declaration of 21 February as a public holiday,
- more autonomy for Dhaka and Rajshahi universities,
- introduction of economic and social rights for industrial workers in keeping with the principles of ILO,
- nationalization of jute, guarantee of fair prices for commodities, and public support for cooperatives and cottage industries.

RESULT

- The elections resulted in a landslide victory for the United Front which won 228 seats in a House of 309 (including nine reserved seats for women).
- On the other hand, the Muslim League, the party in power directly or indirectly ever since 1937, managed to get only 7 seats.
- Of the total of 228 elected Front members, 143 belonged to Awami Muslim League,
- 48 to Krishak Sramaik Party,
- 22 to Nezam-e-Islam,
- 13 to Ganatantri Dal and 2 to Khilafat-e-Rabbani Party. Of the non-Muslim seats, Congress got 25, Scheduled Caste Federation 27, and the United Front of the Minorities 13.

RISE OF UNITED FRONT (1954 ELECTION)

- CREATE A STRONG ALLIANCE
- STRONG LEADING AND POLICY
- TWENTY-ONE PROGRAMS OF UNITED FRONT
- THE STATEMENT/POSITION OF STATE LANGUAGE



FALL OF MUSLIM LEAGUE ELECTION IN 1954 ELECTION

- THE INTERNAL CONFLICT OF MUSLIM LEAGUE:
- FAILED OF GOVERN IN THE STATE:
- THE POLICY OF DOMINATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE:
- THE DISCRIMINATION TWO PART IN PAKISTAN:
- TO FAILED APPROVED IN CONSTITUTION

IMPORTANCE OF ELECTION IN 1954:

- Bengali nationalism won this election. This election especially rises of a secularist political ideology. United front and their ally are also growth secularist ideology which are accepted people .at least the win united front.
- The win of the united front demand rises to the full autonomy in this province and it also main agenda of united front.
- In 1954 we show that the influence middle stage people, political (this election majority of the candidate are are a middle knowledge in political background
- The result in 1954 are deeply demand full autonomy, and it was a great role ply in this election.
- In 1954 election were end the Muslim league govern.in this election people are show read card Muslim league.

Six Point Movement

7th & 8th Week
Slide: 70-87



SIX POINTS MOVEMENT

The six point movement was a Nationalist movement in then East Pakistan, fronted by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, which called for greater autonomy for East Pakistan.

It is considered a milestone on the road to the history of the independence of Bangladesh.

Background/Reasons Behind the Six Point Movement

- To end 'Master-slave rule' in Pakistan.
- To get rid of the colonial rule and exploitation of Pakistanis,
- Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman announced the six points program in 1966.
- To free East Pakistan from the discrimination through realising six points demand.
- Bangabandhu presented the 'six-points' demand (titled 'amader bachar dabi: chhoy dafa karmashuchi') on 5-6 February in 1966 when Opposition leaders convened a conference in Lahore.

Reasons Behind the Six Point Movement

- **Cultural**
- **Economic**
- **Political**
- **Administrative**
- **Military**

Cultural

- **Language: Urdu 3.27% and Bangla 56%**
- **hatred Bengali culture and pointed it as “anti-Islamic” and**
- **Banned Rabindranath Tagor’s songs in national broadcasting canterers**

Economic

- Head-offices of banks, insurance and commercial organizations including The Central Bank were in West Pakistan
- one the government outlay from budget allocations in East and West Pakistan was 113 crore and 500 crore respectively.
- In the matter of allocating foreign aids East Pakistan got only 26.6% during the period of 1947-1970.

Administrative

- In 1962 there were only 119 Bengalis among 954 high ranking officials in the Ministries.
- In the central government offices there were 42000 employees, among them only 2900 were Bengalis.
- In East and West Pakistan number of gazetted officials was 1338 and 3708 respectively; and the number of non-gazetted officials was 26310 and 82944 respectively.

Military

- Discrimination in the Army, Navy, & Air Force
Punjabis had been occupying the top post.
- In 1955, among 2211 army officers Bengalis were only 82.

SIX POINTS MOVEMENT

1965- Pakistan-India war; administrative discrimination faced by East Pakistan

05 February, 1966- Lahore

18 March, 1966- Accepted by Awami Council Office.

08 May, 1966- Mujib was arrested.

10 May, 1966- arrested other Awami leaders (around 3500)

07 June, 1966- protest in every sector of area and killed Monu mia, Abul Hossein & so many people from different areas.

SIX POINTS MOVEMENT

On 07th June,

- Killed 11 people (official data)
- Many people were injured
- Many were arrested (around 1500)
- 144 section was declared
- After 07th May incident, Ittefaq was banned
- Other Awami leaders were arrested.

Six points

- The constitution should provide for a Federation of Pakistan in its true sense on the basis of Lahore Resolution and the parliamentary form of government with supremacy of a directly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise.
- The federal government should deal with only two subject-Defence and Foreign Affairs, and all other residuary subjects shall be vested in the federating states.

Six points

- Two separate, but freely convertible currencies for two wings should be introduced. The federation will be entitled to deposit a certain portion in the federal fund. The federal government shall use this fund to meet its expenditures.
- The federating units or provinces shall reserve the rights to levy taxes. The central government, of course, shall have some share of the tax proceeds.

Six points

- The federal units shall have the full authority to regulate foreign exchange earnings and trade links. There should be two separate accounts for the foreign exchange earnings of the two wings; the foreign exchange requirements of the federal government should be met by the two wings equally or in a ratio to be fixed.
- To safeguard regional solidarity and national security the provinces should have the authority to form and control their own militia or paramilitary force.

Reaction

- The government rejected the six points. They referred to Sheikh Mujib as a separatist and Sheikh Mujib was arrested.
- Ayub Khan described the six points as a conspiracy to form a Hindu-dominated United Bengal.
- Political parties (Muslim League, Jamaat-e-Islami, Nezami Islami, NAP (Bhasani) rejected the six points.
- A part of the Awami League, including Maulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish, opposed the six points.

Significance

The importance of the six-point movement is immense. The six-point movement was the antecedent of some momentous events which were the triggering factors of the emergence of Bangladesh.

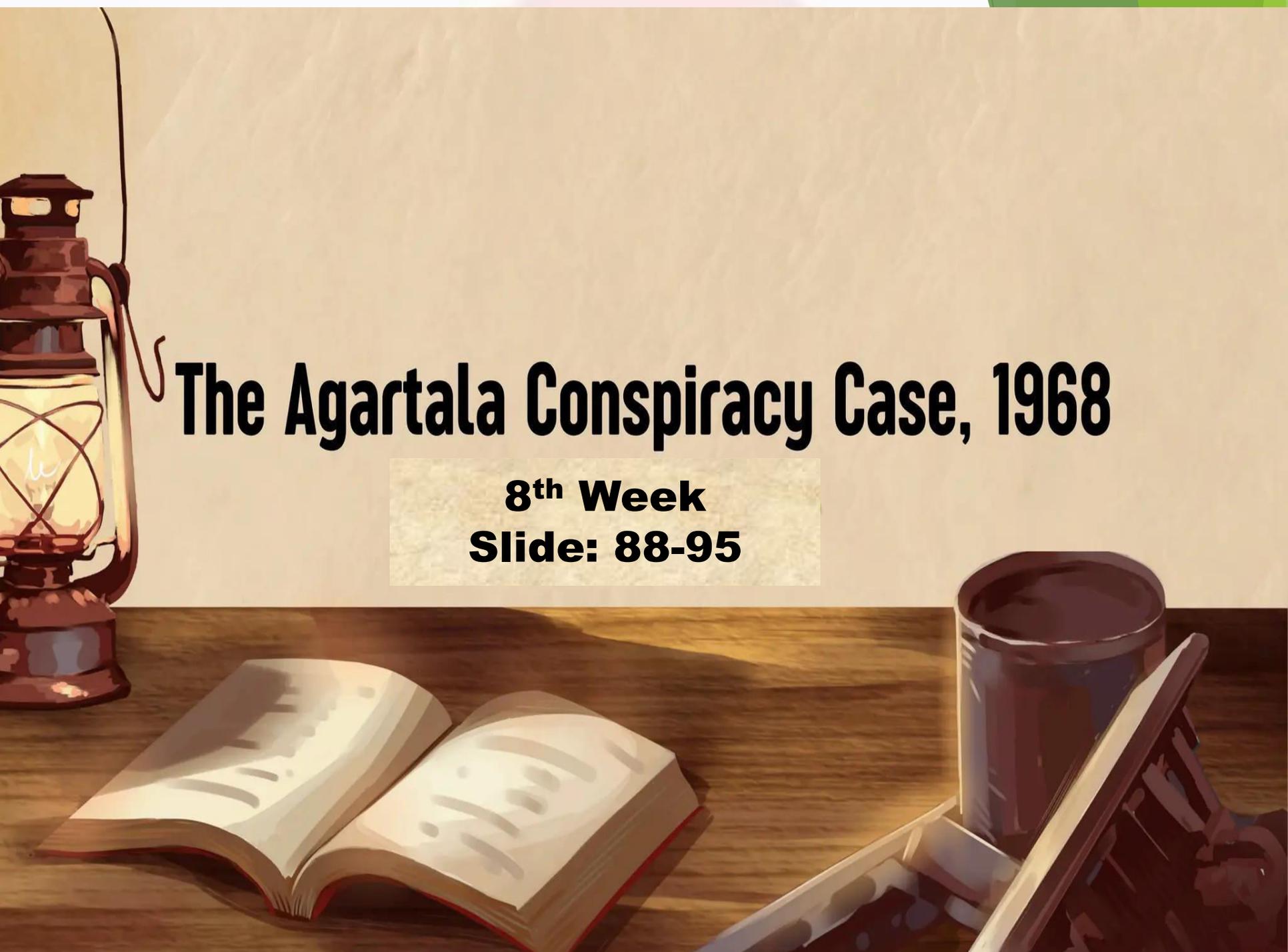
SIX POINTS MOVEMENT

- ✓ Demand for Autonomy
- ✓ Demand for economic stability
- ✓ Creation of Bengali Nationalism
- ✓ Strong voice against exploitation
- ✓ Not only students but also the mass people
- ✓ Influence on 11 points movement
- ✓ Influence on 1970's election

- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman himself referred to the six points as "the Charter of Liberation of Bengal's peasants, workers, laborers, middle class and the common people to step towards the establishment of Bengal's rights"

SIX POINTS MOVEMENT

<https://www.risingbd.com/english/risingbd-special/news/25459>



The Agartala Conspiracy Case, 1968

8th Week
Slide: 88-95



Introduction

The Agartala Conspiracy Case was a pivotal event in the history of Bangladesh. It highlighted the political tensions between East and West Pakistan and played a significant role in the eventual independence of Bangladesh.





Background

The Agartala Conspiracy Case was initiated during the rule of President Ayub Khan in Pakistan. It was a sedition case against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the Awami League, and 34 others. The government accused them of conspiring with India to destabilize Pakistan and sought to incite an armed revolution for the secession of East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. The name of the case derives from the Indian city of Agartala in Tripura, where some of the alleged conspirators met with Indian military officials.





Key Events

- **Arrests:** Sheikh Mujib was arrested on May 9, 1968.

The trial began on June 19, 1968, under a special tribunal in Dacca Cantonment. It was marked by significant public interest and protest, as many viewed it as a politically motivated attempt to suppress the growing demands for autonomy in East Pakistan. The tribunal consisted of three judges, and the prosecution presented a charge sheet of 100 paragraphs with over 200 witnesses.





Public Reaction and Mass Movement

As the trial progressed, public sentiment turned against the government. The Awami League's demands for greater autonomy resonated with the people of East Pakistan, leading to widespread protests.

- Outrage: The killing of Sergeant Zahurul Haq in prison on February 15, 1969, sparked outrage, resulting in riots and arson against government properties.





Withdrawal of the Case

In response to the escalating unrest, the government decided to withdraw the case on February 22, 1969, and all accused were released the following day. This event marked a significant victory for the Awami League and solidified Sheikh Mujib's status as a leader, earning him the title of Bangabandhu, or Friend of Bengal.





Aftermath and Significance

The Agartala Conspiracy Case and the subsequent mass movement played a crucial role in the political landscape of Pakistan. It contributed to the decline of Ayub Khan's regime and laid the groundwork for the rise of Bengali nationalism, ultimately leading to the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971.

- **Rise of Nationalism:** The case is often viewed as a catalyst for the independence movement, as it galvanized public support for the Awami League and highlighted the grievances of the Bengali people against the central government in West Pakistan.





Conclusion

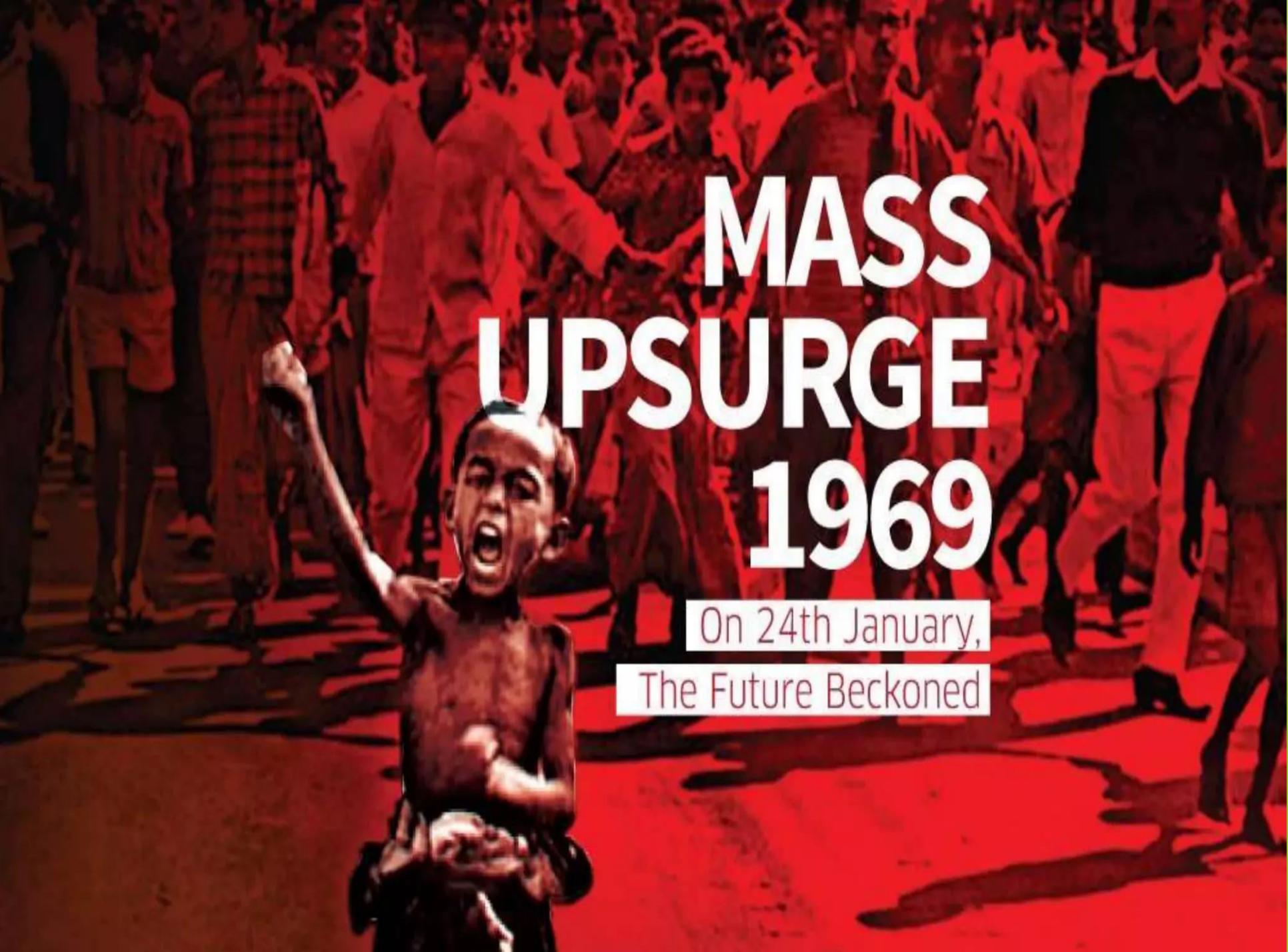
The Agartala Conspiracy Case was not just a legal proceeding; it was a reflection of the deep-seated political and social issues within Pakistan. It showcased the struggle for autonomy and the desire for self-determination among the people of East Pakistan, which would eventually culminate in the birth of Bangladesh.



Mass Upsurge

9th Week

Slide: 96-105³



MASS UPSURGE 1969

On 24th January,
The Future Beckoned

PREVIEW

- Causes
- Events
- Impact
- Opinion
- Conclusion

CAUSES

- Planned to destroy the growing movement for the 6-point program
- Agortola conspiracy case
- False case “State VS Sheikh mujib and others “
- Free Sheikh Mujib and 35 Bengali civil and military officers

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 4 January: *Shorbodolio Chatro Shongram Porishad* (The All Party Student Action Committee) puts forth its 11-point agenda.
- 7–8 January: Formation of a political coalition named Democratic Action Committee (DAC) to restore democracy.
- 20 January: Student activist [Asaduzzaman](#) dies as the police opens fire on demonstrators.
- 15 February: Sergeant [Zahurul Haq](#), one of the convicts of [Agartala Conspiracy Case](#), is assassinated in the prison of Kurmitola Cantonment.
- 18 February: Dr. Shamsuzzoha of [Rajshahi University](#) is killed as the police open fire on a silent procession in Rajshahi.
- 21 February: Withdrawal of Agartala Conspiracy Case.

IMPACTS

- Sheikh Mujib along 35 others were released
- Resignation of Ayub Khan
- Sheikh Mujib was titled with “Bangabandhu” (friend of Bengal)
- 1970's national election
- 1971's liberation war

OPINION

- Collaboration of students with expert political leaders
- Influenced everyone to fight against autocracy
- Spark of liberation war

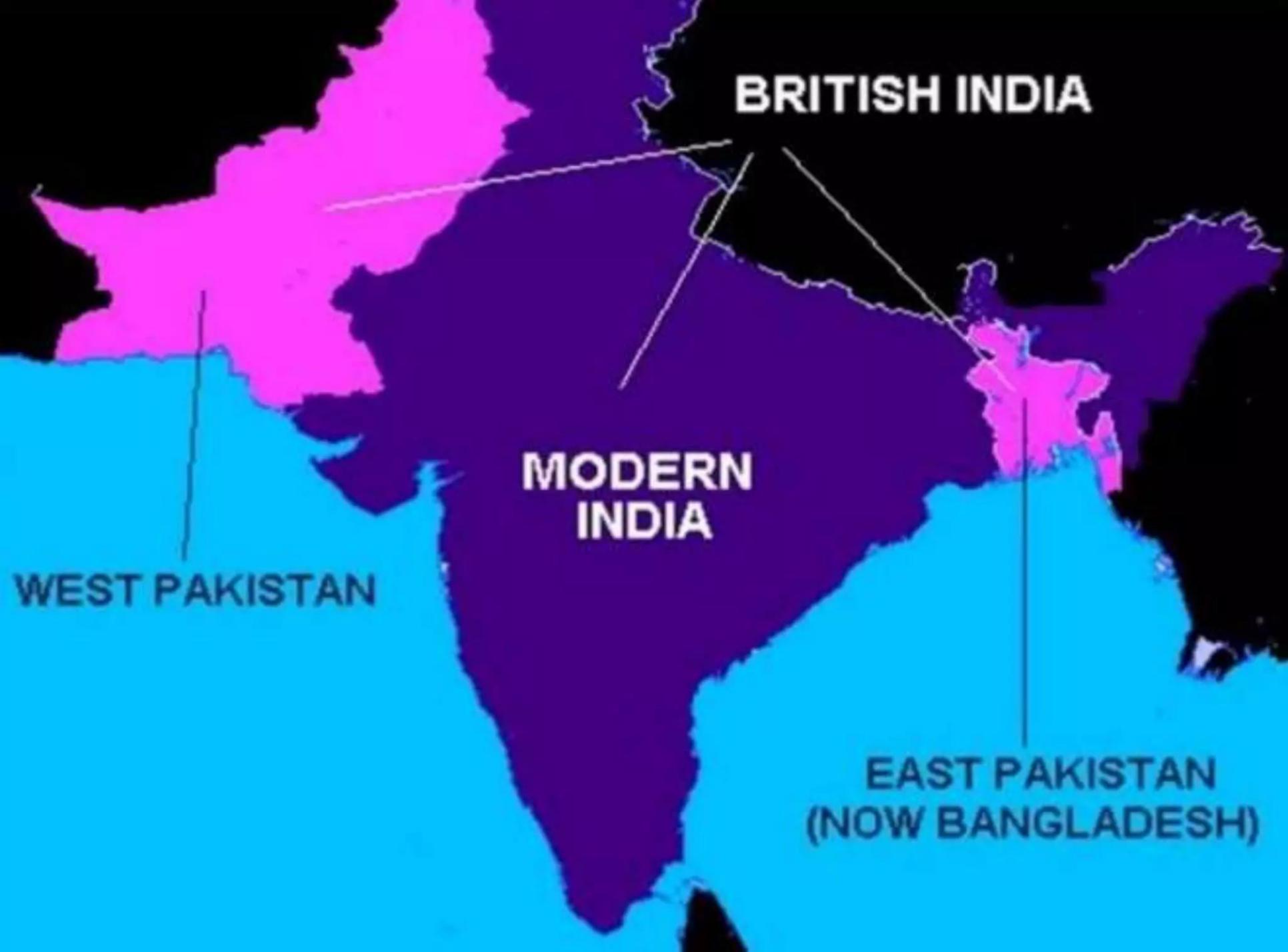
CONCLUSION

- The journey of our liberation is not only fighting for 9 months
- Supreme sacrifices of innumerable libertarian
- Young leaders came out .(e.g tofayel ahmed,ferdous Ahmed koreshi,Mahfuz khanam, A.S.M. abdur Rab)



Liberation War

10th & 11th
Slide: 105-133



BRITISH INDIA

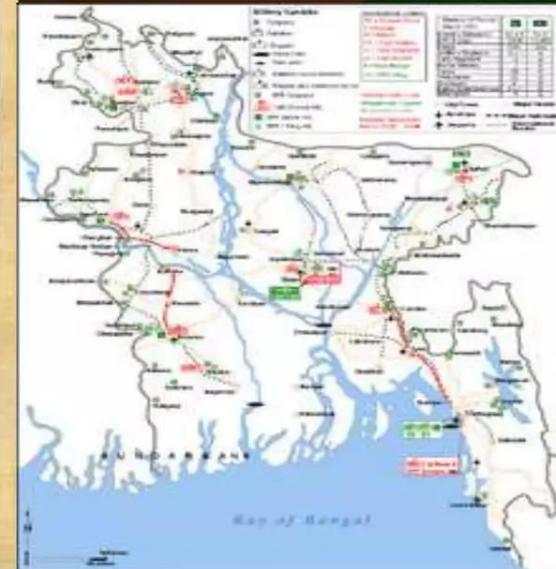
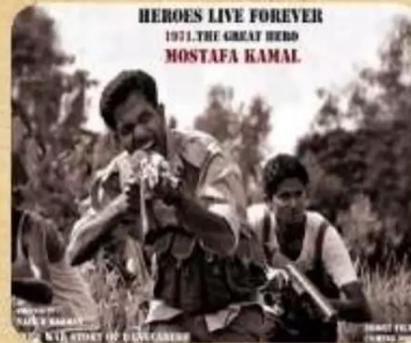
**MODERN
INDIA**

WEST PAKISTAN

**EAST PAKISTAN
(NOW BANGLADESH)**

introduction

The Liberation war began on 26 March 1971 and ended with the liberation of Bangladesh on 16 December 1971. The armed struggle was the culmination of a series of events, situations and issues contributing to the progressively deteriorating relations between East and West Pakistan. The questions of land reforms, state language, inter-wing economic and administrative disparities, provincial autonomy, the defense of East Pakistan and many other consequential questions had been straining the relations between the two wings of Pakistan ever since independence of the country from Britain in 1947



Genesis of the Problem

- Though majority in populace, Bengalees had very poor representation in Civil Services & Armed forces
- Bengalees had No place in Commerce & Industry.
- Large Hindu minority populace of East Pakistan was constant source of political irritation to west.
- East Pakistan Muslims were regarded as inferior muslims.
- Disparity in Allotment of budget.
- Disparity in Development of state

Such deprivation led Bengalees to demand greater provincial autonomy & control over natural resources

Disparities

East Pakistan vs West Pakistan

West Dominated Politically and Received More Budget

Year	Spending on West Pakistan (in crore Rupees)	Amount spent on West as % of Total	Spending on East Pakistan (in crore Rupees)	Amount spent on East as % of Total
% of Total Population		36.23		63.77
1950-55	1,129	68.31	524	31.69
1955-60	1,655	75.95	524	24.05
1960-65	3,355	70.5	1,404	29.5
1965-70	5,195	70.82	2,141	29.18
Total	11,334	71.16	4,593	28.84

Source: Reports of the Advisory Panels for the Fourth Five Year Plan 1970-75, Vol. I, published by the planning commission of Pakistan (Quick reference: crore = 10^7 , or 10 million)

Discrepancies in Jobs

	West Pakistan	East Pakistan
Central Civil Service	84%	16%
Foreign Service	85%	15%
Foreign Mission's Head	60	9
Army	95%	5%
Army: Officers of General Rank (Numbers)	16	1
Navy Technical	81%	19%
Navy-non technical	91%	9%
Air Force Pilots	89%	11%
Armed Forces (Numbers)	500,000	20,000

Pakistan Statistics

EDUCATION: Progress in 20 years

Area	West Pakistan		East Pakistan	
	1947-48	1968-69	1947-48	1968-69
Primary Schools	8,413	39,418	29,663	28,308
Secondary Schools	2,598	4,472	3,481	3,964
Colleges-various Types	40	271	50	162
Medical/Engineering/ Agricultural colleges	4	17	3	9

Source: National Planning Commission, 20 Years of Pakistan, Central Bureau of Education, Department of Investment Promotion, Central Board of Revenue, Central Statistical Office

6 Point's Demand - 1966

1. Pakistan to be a federation of states with parliamentary system of government;
2. Only defence & foreign affairs with federal government;
3. Either separate currencies for two wings or one currency for country with its inter-wing flow to be regulated by reserve banks of the two wings;
4. Taxes to be levied only by Regional Govt, and a portion to go to federal account;
5. Separate accounts to be maintained for foreign currencies earned by each region;
6. Eastern wing to have separate militia or paramilitary force

Major Events

- **General Election** - 12 Dec 1970, Awami League won 167 out of 313 seats.
- President Yahya & Zulfikur Ali Bhutto, PPP (West Pak) did not agree Awami League to form Govt.
- Scheduled Parliamnetary session was postponed in beginning Mar 1971and BangaBondhu on 7 Mar 1971 gave historical speech and asked people to continue Non Coop movement.



Historical 7 March 1971 Speech

Uprising in East Pakistan and Historic 7 March

- ▶ The general election of 1970 had made SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN the leader of the AWAMI LEAGUE which bagged 167 seat snout of 169 allotted for Pakistan.
- ▶ But the Pakistan civil and military ruling clique had refused the give power to leader BANGABANDHU SHEIKH MUJIBER and his party and his party.
- ▶ SHEKHS historic address on 7 march 1971.
- ▶ No sooner the talks faild the genocide began. Whit the the Pakistan armys crackdown on the people of east Pakistan on the people on midnight 25 march 1971.ITS called operation search light.



Dialogue was ongoing with Yahya but on 25 Mar 1971 Pak Military arrested Shiekh Mujib and launched Attack on unarmed Bangalee's.

Declaration of the War of Independence

- Just few minutes before his arrest by Pakistan Army BangaBondhu Declared the War of Independence on night 25/26 Mar 1971 by a written statement .
- Later Maj Ziaur Rahman also Declared the War of Independence through Radio(Kalurghat Radio Station, Chittagong) on 26 and 27 Mar 1971.



**26 March is
Independence Day
of
Bangladesh**

GENOCIDE BY PAKISTANI MILITARY

25 MAR – 16 DEC 1997



TORTURED WOMEN BY PAK ARMY



Worth a Thousand Words: Bina D'Costa Tracked Down the Australian Doctor Who Performed Late-Term Abortions on 1971 Rape Survivors. Image Credit: BDNews

Girls freed from Pakistani harems

By MIRROR REPORTER

...the girls were freed from the Pakistani harems... in Dhaka... the girls were freed from the Pakistani harems... in Dhaka... the girls were freed from the Pakistani harems... in Dhaka...

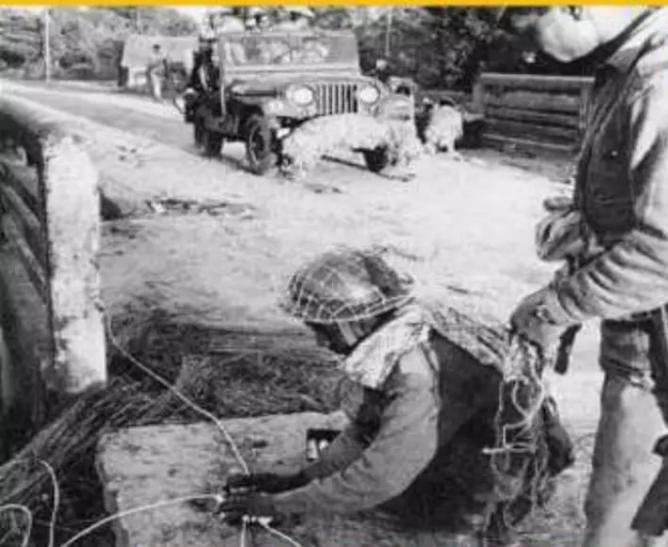


Haunted By This Headline. Image Credit: BD News

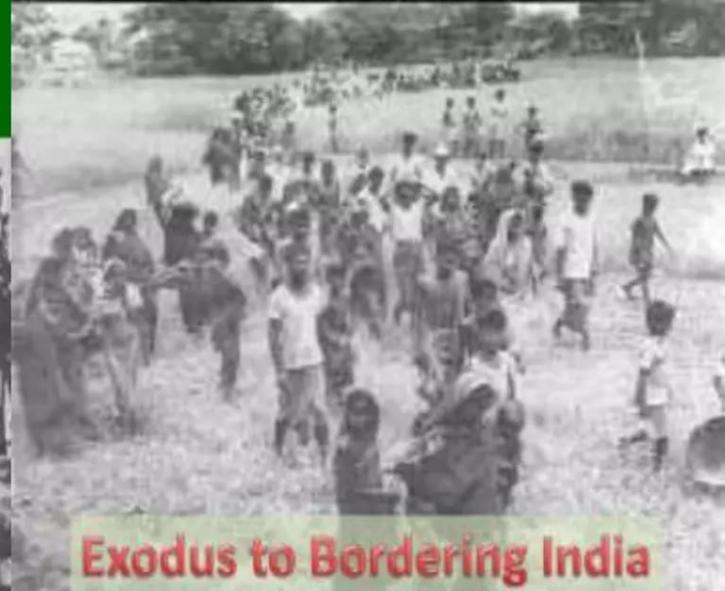


This wall portrait is painted by an artist of Fine Arts, Dhaka University beside the "Ganajagoron Monch" at Shahbag, Dhaka. This is not only a piece of art, but it was the real picture of 1971, Bangladesh. Pakistan Army raped our women with the help of some local religion based political organizations like Razakar, Al-Badar, Al-Shams...

Destruction of Infrastructure by Paksitani Military

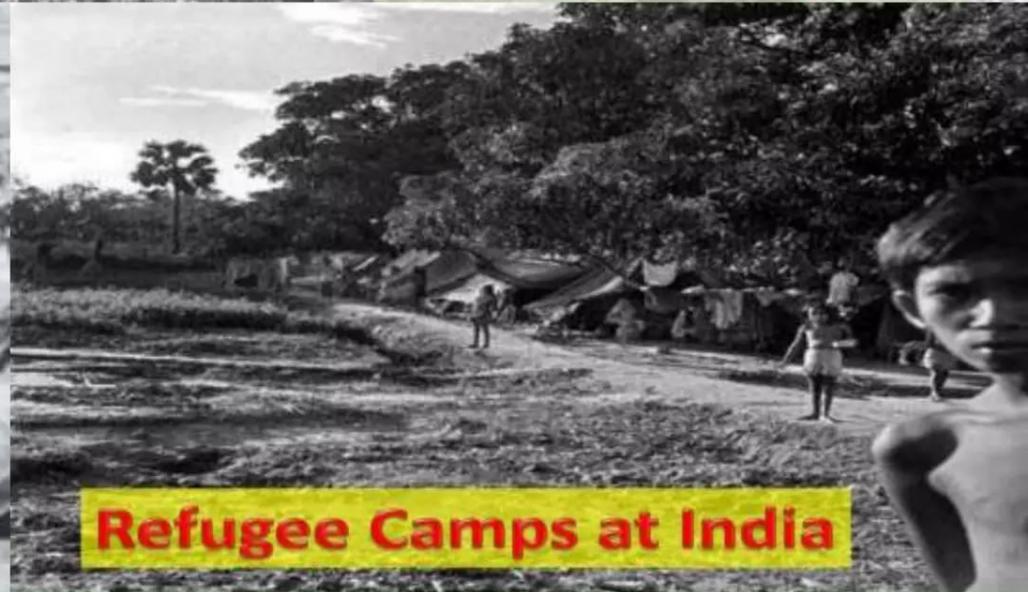
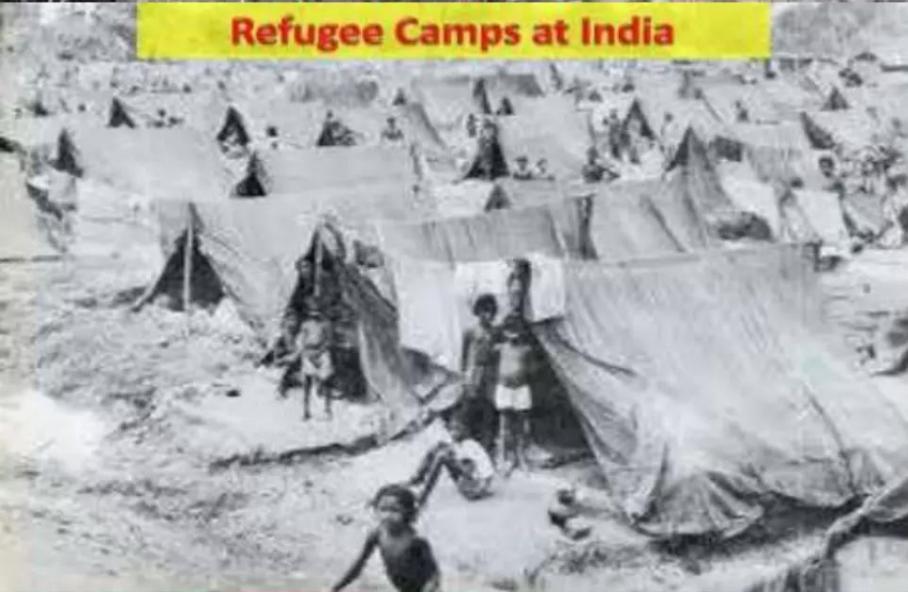


Pakistani Military Attacking Villages of Bangladesh



Exodus to Bordering India

Refugee Camps at India



Refugee Camps at India

Forming of Provisional Govt of Bangladesh

- On 17 Apr 1971 the provisional Govt of Bangladesh was formed at Boiddonath Tola, Meherpur , Kustia.(Renamed as Mujib Nagar)
- President, Vice President , Prime Minister and other Minsters were announced
- The overall Commander in Chief of Bangladesh Forces was announced

The leader of Liberation War



Bangabondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
1st President of Bangladesh



Syed Nazrul Islam Tajuddin Ahmed



Capt.(Retd) Monsur Ali AHM Kamruzzaman

Leader's of Liberation War

- **Syed nazrul Islam, 1st Vice president/Acting President**
- **Mr Tajuddin Ahmed, 1st Prime Minister**
- **Capt(retd) Monsur Ali, Finacne Minister**
- **AHM Kamruzzaman, Home relief & Rehabilitation Minister**



Syed Nazrul Islam Tajuddin Ahmed



Capt.(Retd) Monsur Ali AHM Kamruzzaman

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- **AHM Kamruzzaman, Home relief & Rehabilitation Minister**

Supreme Military Command

Bangladesh Liberation Force



MA G Osmani
Commander in Chief.



Lt Col Abdur Rob. Chief
of Army Staff

Mukti Bahini (Freedom Fighters)



Gp Capt A K Khandker
Dy C in C & Chief Air Force

Besides Mukti Bahini

- Kader Bahini of Tangail,
- Latif Mirza Bahini of Sirajganj,
- Akbar Hossain Bahini of Jhinaidah,
- Hemayet Bahini of Faridpur,
- Quddus Molla and Gafur Bahini of Barisal,
- Afsar Bahini, Aftab Bahini of Mymensingh
- Crack platoon ,by youth of Dhaka City
- Siraj Sikdar, Sorbohara Party, in Barisal.
- Mujib Bahini was organised by Student League leaders with the active support by India.



Sectors of War of Liberation

- Total 11 sector where the country was divided into 10 sector and the Naval Commando operating in the water ways which was known as Sector 10
- Over 1,00,000 fighters comprising regular and Irregular soldiers fought against Pak Army

Sector Commander's



Maj Ziaur Rahman,
Sec Comd - 1



Capt Rafiqul Islam,
Sec Comd - 1



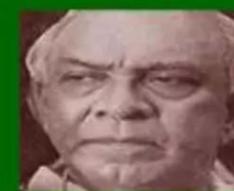
Maj Khaled Musarrat,
Sec Comd - 2



Maj Mir Shawkat Ali
Sec Comd 5



W Cmd K Basahr,
Sec Comd - 6



Maj Kazi Nuruzzaman
Sec Comd 7



Maj Nazmul Haq
Sec Comd 7



Maj A T M Hyder,
Sec Comd - 2



Maj K M Safiullah,
Sec Comd - 3



Maj A N M Nuruzzaman
Sec Comd - 3



Maj CR Dutta,
Sec Comd - 4



Maj Abu Osman
Sec Comd 8



Maj MA Manzur
Sec Comd 8



Maj MA Jalil
Sec Comd 9



Maj Abu Taher
Sec Comd 11

Sector Commander's

Bangladesh Liberation Forces

- **Bangladesh Air Force** was organised by Air Commodore A K Khondaker, was created in Dimapur of Nagaland on 28 September 1971
- **Bangladesh Navy** On 9 November 1971, the first naval fleet 'Bangabandhu Naubohar' consisting of six small ships was inaugurated.



WAR
BEGAN





UGLY FACES OF RAZAKAR/ COLLABORATOR'S





The world against Pakistan

Expatriate Bangladeshi's Building Public Opinion



Seven Bir Sreshtho of Bangladesh Liberation War



Bir Sreshtho Shaheed Mohiuddin Jahangir

1. Birthday: March 6, 1945
2. Birth district: Barisal
3. Rank: Captain
4. ID Number: BSS-10439
5. Squad: Bangladesh Army.
6. Martyr Day: December 9, 1971



Bir Sreshtho Shaheed Hamidur Rahman

1. Birthday: February 2, 1953
2. Birth district: Jhenaidah
3. Rank: Sepoy
4. ID Number: 3943014
5. Squad: Bangladesh Army
6. Martyr Day: October 8, 1971



Bir Sreshtho Shaheed Mostofa Kamal

1. Birthday: December 16, 1947
2. Birth district: Barishal
3. Rank: Sepoy
4. ID Number: 3937798
5. Squad: Bangladesh Army
6. Martyr Day: April 18, 1971



Bir Sreshtho Shaheed Matiur Rahman

1. Birthday: October 29, 1941
2. Birth district: Dhaka
3. Rank: Flight Lieutenant
4. ID Number: 4367 (Pakistan)
5. Squad: Bangladesh Air Force
6. Martyr Day: August 20, 1971





Bir Sreshtho Shaheed Mohammad Ruhul Amin

1. Birthday: 1935
2. Birth district: Noakhali
3. Rank: Engine Room Artificer,
Class-1
4. ID Number: 62066
5. Squad: Bangladesh Navy
6. Martyr Day: December 10, 1971



Bir Sreshtho Shaheed Munshi Abdur Rouf

1. Birthday: May 1, 1943
2. Birth district: Faridpur
3. Rank: Lance Nayek
4. ID Number: Unavailable
5. Squad: Bangladesh Rifles
6. Martyr Day: April 18, 1971





Bir Sreshtho Shaheed Nur Mohammad Sheikh

1. Birthday: February 26, 1936
2. Birth district: Jessore
3. Rank: Lance Nayek
4. ID Number: 9459
5. Squad: Bangladesh Rifles
6. Martyr Day: September 5, 1971

Gallantry Awards During Liberation War 1971

Medal	Gallantry Award	Total No
	Bir Shrestho	7
	Bir Uttom	68
	Bir Bikrom	175
	Bir Protik	426

The Final Thrust

From the beginning of Fighting India provided whole hearted support to the suppressed, tortured suffered nation :

- ❖ 10 Million Bangladeshi's took Refuge at bordering India, provided with shelter and support
- ❖ The Indian Army /BSF provided logistics , training & guidance to the Mukti Bahini.
- ❖ 21 Nov 1971 Joint forces (Bangladesh & Indian Army) formed.
- ❖ 04 Dec 1971 the Joint forces launched the "Operation Lightning Campaign" and only in 12 days Pak Army surrendered
- ❖ 06 Dec 1971 , India recognized Bangladesh as a sovereign Country .

Final Thrust

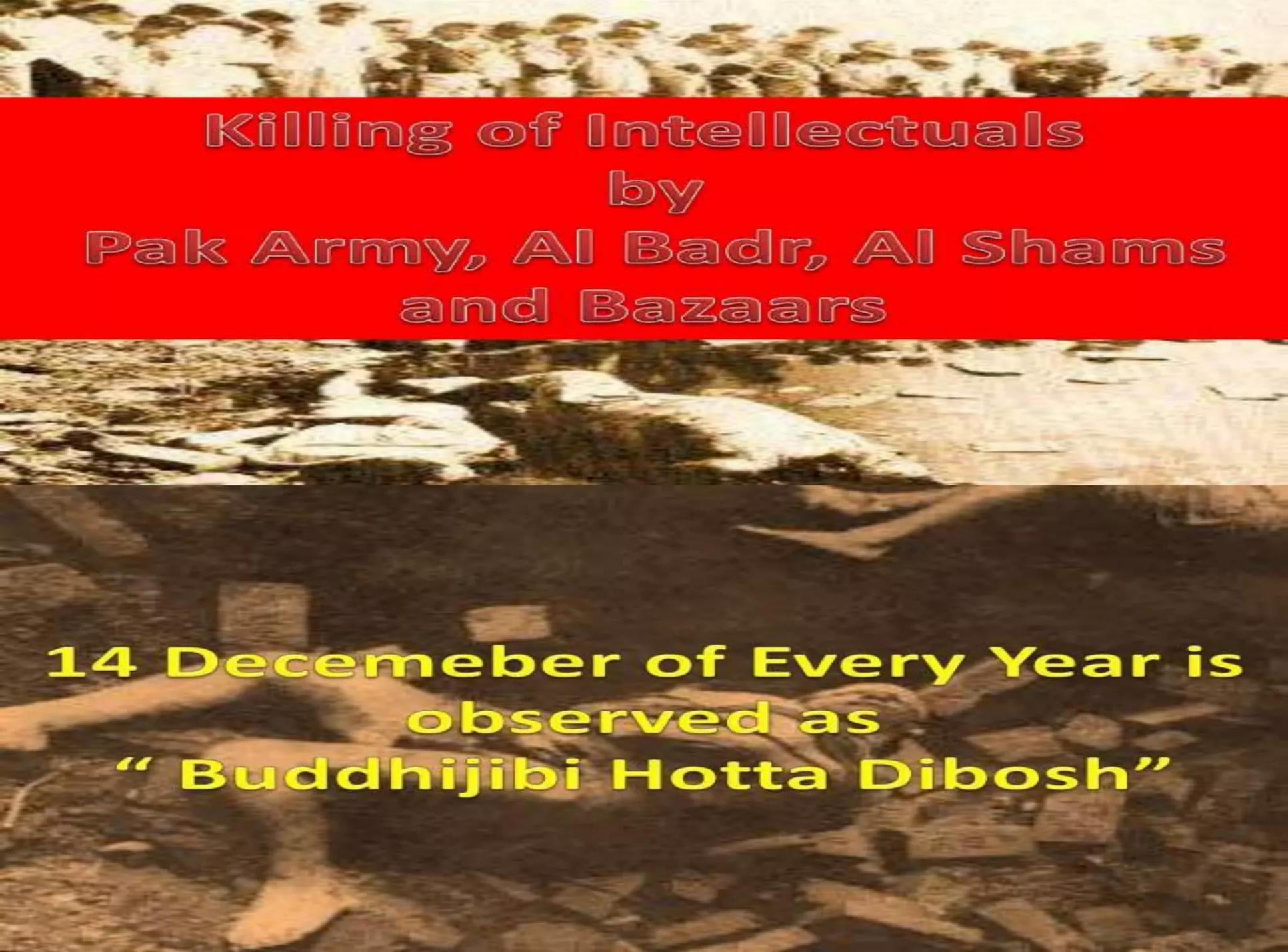
Allied Forces Launched a Three Prong Attack (north, east and west) with Mukti Bahini (Bangladesh Liberation Force) on 4 Dec 1971.

Different Parts of the country were liberated at different dates .

The Pakistani Force surrendered on 16 Dec 1971 and signed the Instrument of surrender.

16 Dec 1971 is the Victory Day of Bangladesh

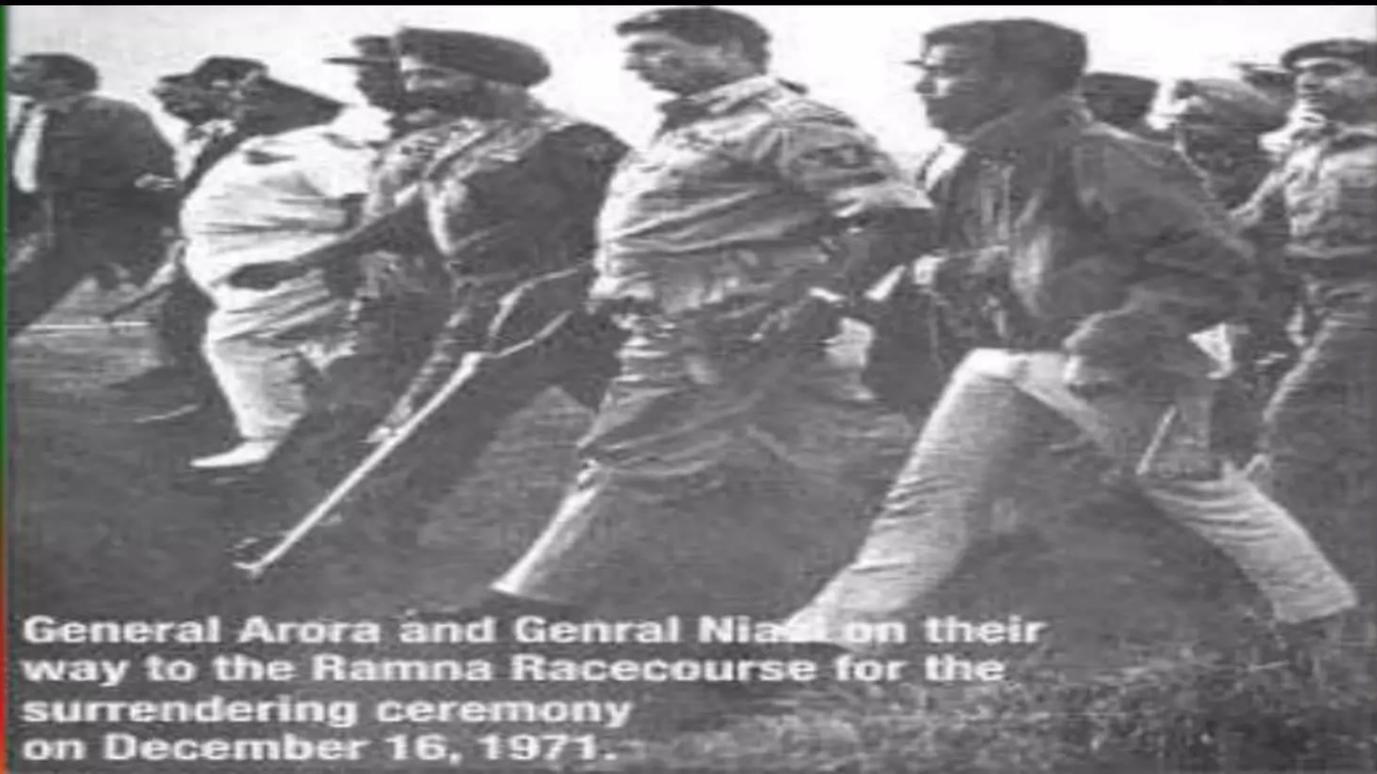




**Killing of Intellectuals
by
Pak Army, Al Badr, Al Shams
and Bazaars**

**14 Decemeber of Every Year is
observed as
“ Buddhijibi Hotta Dibosh”**

Surrender of Pakistan Army



General Arora and Genral Niazi on their way to the Ramna Racecourse for the surrendering ceremony on December 16, 1971.

Signing of Instrument of Surrender 16 Dec 1971



INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

The PAKISTAN Eastern Command agree to surrender all PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES in BANGLA DESH to Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA, General Officer Commanding in Chief of the Indian and BANGLA DESH Forces in the Eastern Theatre. This surrender includes all PAKISTAN land, air and naval forces as also all para-military forces and civil armed forces. These forces will lay down their arms and surrender at the places where they are currently located to the nearest regular troops under the command of Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA.

The PAKISTAN Eastern Command shall come under orders of Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA as soon as this instrument has been signed. Disobedience of orders will be regarded as a breach of the surrender terms and will be dealt with in accordance with the accepted laws and usages of war. The decision of Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA will be final, should any doubt arise as to the meaning or interpretation of the surrender terms.

Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA gives a solemn assurance that personnel who surrender shall be treated with dignity and respect that soldiers are entitled to in accordance with provisions of the GENEVA convention and guarantees the safety and well-being of all PAKISTAN military and para-military forces who surrender. Protection will be provided to foreign nationals, ethnic minorities and personnel of WEST PAKISTAN origin by the forces under the command of Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA.

(JAGJIT SINGH AURORA)
Lieutenant-General
General Officer Commanding in Chief
India and BANGLA DESH Forces in the
Eastern Theatre

16 December 1971

(AAK NIAZ)
Lieutenant-General
Military Law Administrator (Zone B and
Commander Eastern Command (Pakistan)

16 December 1971





Victory Day

16 Dec 1971

**Bangladesh become 139th country
in the world**

National Flag During Liberation



The green represents the greenery of Bangladesh while Red circle stands rising sun & blood of Martyrs during liberation war

National Flag



The green represents the greenery of Bangladesh while Red circle stands rising sun & blood of Martyrs during liberation war

National Memorial



During the war more than 3 million Lives were lost, more than 2,00,000 women were tortured and molested by the Pakistani Forces and at least 3,00,000 children died at the refugee camps due to malnutrition and diseases.

We must show our respect to them by visiting the National Memorial at Savar, Dhaka

CONSTITUTION OF BANGLADESH

12th & 13th Week
Slide: 134-143

WHAT IS CONSTITUTION?

- ⦿ According to Bryce- “Constitution is a set of established rules embodying and enacting the practice of government”.
- ⦿ Simply put, constitution is a set of rules or laws, written or unwritten which determines the organization of government, the distribution of powers among various organs of government and the general principles on which these powers are exercised.

ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD CONSTITUTION?

1. Definiteness (Articles 8,27,29)
2. Flexibility (Article 142)
3. Declaration of fundamental rights (Article 26-47)
4. Comprehensiveness
5. Independence of judiciary (Article 22)
6. Foreign policy (Article 25)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE CONSTITUTION OF BANGLADESH

- ◉ **23 March 1972** - the president issued the *Constitution Assembly of Bangladesh Order, 1972*
- ◉ **404** took part in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly
- ◉ **10 April 1972**- Constituent Assembly held its first meeting
- ◉ Constitution Drafting Committee of **34 members** was chaired by **Dr. Kamal Hossain**
 - 1st reading- 19 October-30 October
 - 2nd reading- 31 October-3 November
 - 3rd reading- 4 November (approved with 65 amendments)
- ◉ **16 December 1972**- the constitution came into force.
- ◉ The Constitution has 153 Articles arranged under eleven parts and 7 schedules .

MAIN FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION OF BANGLADESH

1. **Written Constitution**
2. **Rigid Constitution**
3. **Preamble**
4. **Supremacy of the Constitution (Article-7)**
5. **Unicameral Legislature (Article-65)**
6. **Unitary Government System (Article-1)**
7. **Fundamental Principle of the State (Article-8)**
8. **Fundamental Rights (Part III)**
9. **Parliamentary form of Government**
10. **Independence of judiciary (Article-22)**
11. **Ombudsman (Article-77)**
12. **Westminster type of parliamentary government (limited responsibility)**

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF BD

FOURTH AMENDMENT

- Passed on **25 January 1975**. Mooting points of this amendment were-
 1. The **presidential form of government** was introduced in place of the parliamentary system
 2. **One-party system** in place of a multi-party system was introduced
 3. The **powers of the Jatiya Sangsad** were curtailed
 4. The **Judiciary** lost much of its independence
 5. The **Supreme Court** was deprived of its jurisdiction over the protection and **enforcement of fundamental rights**.
 6. This Act- (i) amended **articles 11, 66, 67, 72, 74, 76, 80, 88, 95, 98, 109, 116, 117, 119, 122, 123, 141A, 142 and 148** of the **constitution** (ii) substituted Articles 44,70,102,115 and 124 of the constitution; (iii) amended part III of the constitution out of existence; (iv) altered the Third and Fourth Schedule; (v) extended the term of the first Jatiya Sangsad; (vi) made special provisions relating to the office of the president and its incumbent; (vii) inserted a new part, i.e. part VIA in the constitution and (viii) inserted articles 73A and 116A in the constitution.

EIGHTH AMENDMENT

- ⦿ **Passed on 7 June 1988. It amended Articles 2, 3, 5, 30 and 100 of the constitution. This Amendment Act-**
- 1. declared ISLAM as the state religion;
- 2. decentralized the judiciary by setting up six permanent benches of the High Court Division outside Dhaka;
- 3. amended the word ‘Bengali’ into ‘Bangla’ and ‘Dacca’ into ‘Dhaka’ in Article 5 of the constitution;
- 4. Amended Article 30 of the constitution by prohibiting acceptance of any title, honors, award or decoration from any foreign state by any citizen of Bangladesh without the prior approval of the president.
- 5. It may be noted here that the Supreme Court subsequently declared the amendment of Article 100 unconstitutional since it had altered the basic structure of the constitution.

TWELFTH AMENDMENT

This Amendment Act, known as the most important landmark in the history of constitutional development in Bangladesh, was passed on 6 August 1991. It amended Articles 48, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 70, 72, 109, 119, 124, 141A and 142. Through this amendment-

- ◉ The parliamentary form of government was reintroduced in Bangladesh
- ◉ The president became the constitutional head of the state
- ◉ The Prime minister became the executive head
- ◉ The cabinet headed by the prime minister became responsible to the Jatiya Sangad
- ◉ The post of the vice-president was abolished
- ◉ The president was required to be elected by the members of the Jatiya Sangsad
- ◉ Moreover, through Article 59 of the constitution this act ensured the participation of the people's representatives in local government bodies, thus establishing the base of democracy in the country.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

- Passed on 16th May, 2004. It amended Articles 65, 48, 96(1), 129(1), 139(1) and 148(1) of the constitution. This Amendment Act-
- 45 reserved seats for women in the Parliament- (article: 65).
- Display of President and Prime Minister's portrait in government offices and other institutions- (article: 48 edited).
- Raise the retirement age of the Supreme Court judges from 65 to 67 article: 96(1), Chairman and members of PSC from 62 to 65 years article - 139 (1), and the Comptroller and Auditor General from 60 to 65 years article -129(1).
- Empowers the chief Election Commissioner to conduct oath to MPs in the absence of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker - article 148(1).

15TH AMENDMENT

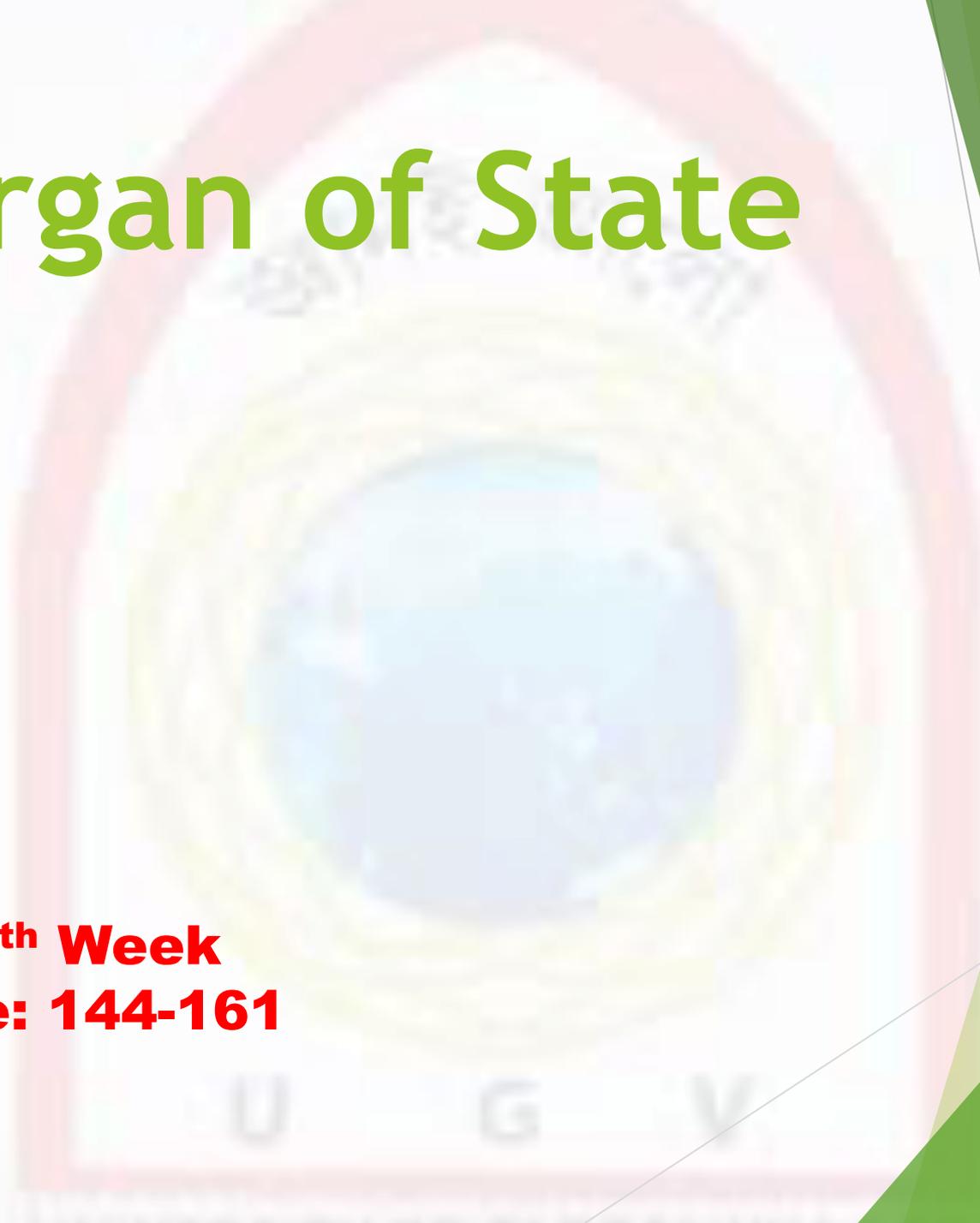
- ◉ Passed on - June 30, 2011
- ◉ Caretaker system **abolished**.
- ◉ Election to be held under **incumbent cabinet**.
- ◉ Islam a State religion and “**Bismillah- Ar- Rahman- Ar- Rahim**” retained above the preamble.
- ◉ Removal of “**Absolute Faith and Trust in Allah**” from the constitution.
- ◉ Revival of **Article 12** to restore **Secularism** and freedom of **religion**.
- ◉ Maintains the provision **allowing religion-based politics**.
- ◉ Denies recognizing the **indigenous people**, will be termed as **Tribal and ethnic minorities**.
- ◉ The people of Bangladesh shall be known as **Bangalees** as a nation and citizens of Bangladesh shall be known as **Bangladeshis**.
- ◉ Inserted articles **7A and 7 B** in the Constitution after Article 7 in a bid to end takeover of power through **extra-constitutional means**.
- ◉ **Basic provisions of the constitution** are not amendable.

15TH AMENDMENT (CONTD.)

- ◉ In the case of a dissolution Parliament by any reason, election should be held **within 90 days of such dissolution.**
- ◉ Increasing the number of **women reserve seats to 50** from existing 45.
- ◉ The **Supreme Command of the defense services** shall vest in the **President** and the exercise thereof shall be regulated **by law.**
- ◉ The **Chief Justice** shall be appointed by the **President**, and the other **judges shall be appointed** by the **President** in consultation with the **Chief Justice.**
- ◉ **The portrait of the Father of the nation Bangbandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman** shall be **preserved and display** at the offices of the **President**, the **Prime Minister**, the **Speaker**, and the **Chief Justice** and in head and branch offices of all government and semi-government offices, autonomous bodies, statutory public authorities, government and non-government educational institutions, embassies and missions of Bangladesh abroad.
- ◉ Incorporation of historic speech of the Father of the Nation **Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on March 7, 1971, declaration of independence by Bangabandhu** after midnight of **March 25, 1971** and the proclamation of **Independence declared at Mujibnagar on April 10, 1971.**

Organ of State

14th Week
Slide: 144-161



At the end of the lesson you will be able to know...

- Organs of Bangladesh Government?
- Definition of legislature
- Jatiya Sangsad (House of the nation)
- Legislature of Bangladesh

Qualifications for parliament election

- Disqualifications for parliament election

• Functions of Legislature of Bangladesh

- Challenges of the Legislatures System in BD

What is legislature?

The Group of People in a country or Part of a country who have the power to make & change laws.

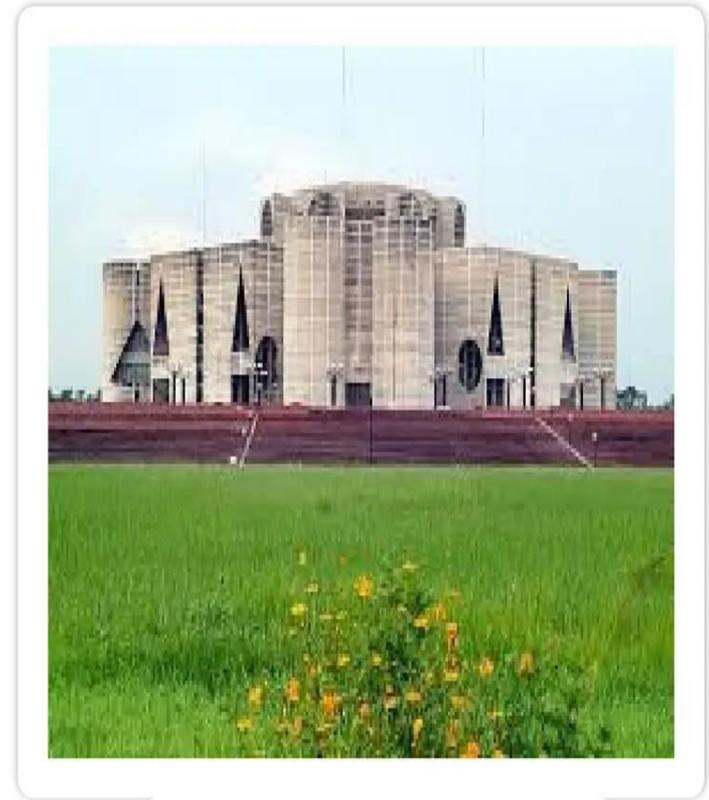
In another words-

A legislature is a deliberative assembly with the legal authority to make laws for a political entity such as a country, nation or city on behalf of the people therein.



Introduction

- The People's Republic of Bangladesh is a unitary, independent and sovereign republic which has a parliamentary form of government.
- The President is a constitutional figure head and is **elected by the members of the Parliament for the tenure of 5 years.** The supreme command of the armed forces vests with the President.



House of the Nation

The system of **Government is democratic** with separation of powers among the three organs, namely-

a. The executive

b. The legislature &

c. The Judiciary

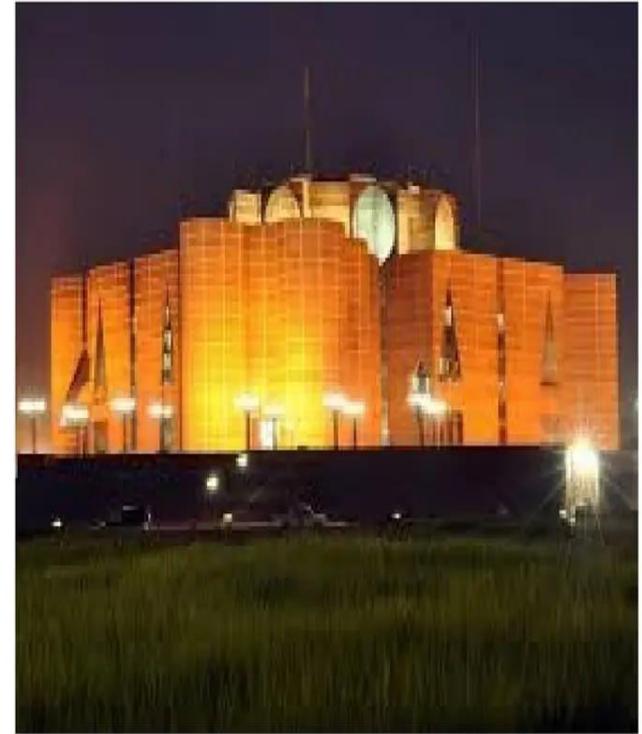
Executive

This branch is responsible for the administration and enforcement of laws. It is headed by the President, who is the ceremonial head of state, and the Prime Minister, who is the head of government and holds the executive powers. The Prime Minister leads the Cabinet, which includes various ministers responsible for different government departments.



Legislative

The legislative branch, known as the **Jatiya Sangsad (House of The Nation)**, is **unicameral**. It is **responsible for making laws** and representing the people's interests. **Members of Parliament (MPs)** are elected by the citizens.



Judiciary

The judiciary interprets and applies the law. It is independent of the other two branches and is headed by the Supreme Court, which has **two divisions**-

- 1.The Appellate Division and
- 2.The High Court Division.



Legislature of Bangladesh:

According to **Article 65** of the Constitutions of 1972 a unicameral legislature was established in Bangladesh. The name of the legislature is **Jatiya Sangsad (House of the nation)** which makes the laws for the citizens.

The president calls Parliament into session.

Jatiyo Sangsad consists of 350 members of which 300 Members from 300 territorial constituencies elected on the basis of adult Franchise. The remaining 50 seats are reserved for women. A quorum is sixty members

Qualifications for parliament election:

According to Article 66 (1)

- I. If he is a citizen of Bangladesh**
- ii. Attained the age of twenty-five years**
- iii. His name must be included in the voter list
for the parliamentary elections.**
- Vi. Unless a Competent court declares him
mentally unfit.**

Disqualifications for parliament election:

- 1.Foreign Citizenship**
- 2.Bankruptcy**
- 3.Criminal Convictions**
- 4.Mental Incapacity.**
- 5.Government Employment**
- 6.Violations of Election Laws**

Causes of being vacant of Seat

According to Article 67 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, the seat of a Member of Parliament shall be vacant for the following reasons:

1. If a Member of Parliament is unable to take the prescribed oath or declaration and sign the oath within ninety days from the date of the first sitting of Parliament after the election, his office shall vacate.
2. If a Member of Parliament absents himself from more than ninety consecutive sittings without taking the permission of Parliament, his seat shall become vacant.
3. If the national parliament is dissolved, the posts of parliamentarians will be vacant

.4. If, after being elected as a candidate of a political party, he resigns from that party or votes against the party in the Parliament, or is absent from the Parliament or abstains from voting in disobedience of the party, he shall lose his membership.

5. If a member of Parliament resigns by letter signed by the Speaker, his seat shall become vacant.

6. If a person is elected from multiple constituencies, the other constituencies will become vacant if he informs the Election Commission which constituencies he intends to represent within 30 days of his last election. But if the commission is not informed within the prescribed period, all its seats will be vacant. (Paragraph: 71)

Functions of Legislature of Bangladesh

1. Law Making
2. Control over the budget
3. Control over Executive
4. Judicial
5. Electoral
6. Amendment of the constitution
7. Mirror of public opinion

Challenges of the Legislatures System in BD

1. Lack of proper practice of democracy
2. Lack of political commitment
3. Avoiding attitude of parliamentary session
4. Lack of punishment of MPs
5. Improper role of speaker and deputy speaker
6. Nepotism & favoritism culture

- **7. Patronizing political Scandal**
- **8. Ineffective role of election commission**
- **9. Ineffective role civil society and development actors**
- **10. Lack of proper infrastructure of ICT**
- **11. Poor qualities of MPs**
- **12. Poor qualities and responsibilities of the citizens**

Judiciary



15th Week
Slide: 162-168



Government



- ▶ What is Government ?
- ▶ A Government is a system or group of people governing an organized community , often a state. (Wikipedia)
- ▶ The group of people who officially control a country. (Cambridge Dictionary)
- ▶ In parliamentary system Govt. is composed of the prime minister and the cabinet.



Organs of Government

The Government is Divided Into three organs

- 1- The Executive
- 2- The Legislative
- 3- The Judiciary

A dark grey arrow points to the right from the left edge of the slide. Several thin, curved lines in shades of blue and grey originate from the left side and extend towards the title and list area.

Bangladesh Government

- Bangladesh is Unitary, independent and sovereign republic country which has a parliamentary form of Govt.
- The President is head and elected by the member of parliament for the tenure of 5 years. The supreme command of armed forces vest with president.
- Prime Minister is the head of the Govt.

Organs of Govt. : The Legislature

- The Legislature of Bangladesh is Unicameral.
- 300 members are elected by universal suffrage for 5 years.

Functions of The Legislatures :

- Law making
- Control over the budget
- Control over the executive
- Judicial
- Amendment of the constitutions
- Mirror of the public opinion.



Organs of Govt. : The Executive

- The Executive Power of the Republic is exercised by or on the advice of prime minister.
- The cabinet, headed by the prime minister and consisting of the other ministers is the executive arm of the govt.

Functions of The Executives :

- Executes the law passed by the legislature.
- Maintains the internal law and order in the country.
- It works for defense, liberty and sovereignty.
- It also maintains relationship with foreign countries.



Organs of Govt. : The Judiciary

- The highest judiciary body is the supreme court.
- Chief justice and judges were recommend by the prime minister and appointed by the president.

Functions of The Judiciary :

- Interpretation of the laws.
- Guardian of the constitution.
- Decide the cases.
- Protection of civil rights.
- Advisory functions.



Fundamental Rights

16th Week
Slide: 168-174



Fundamental Rights

- ❑ Laws inconsistent with fundamental rights to be void.
- ❑ Equality before law.
- ❑ Discrimination on grounds of religion, etc.
- ❑ Equality of opportunity in public employment.



Fundamental Rights

- ❑ Prohibition of foreign titles.
- ❑ Right to protection of law.
- ❑ Protection of right to life and personal liberty.
- ❑ Safeguards as to arrest and detention.



Fundamental Rights

- ❑ Prohibition of forced labour.
- ❑ Protection in respect of trial and punishment.
- ❑ Freedom of movement.
- ❑ Freedom of assembly.



Fundamental Rights

- ❑ Freedom of association.
- ❑ Freedom of thought and conscience, and of speech.
- ❑ Freedom of profession or occupation.
- ❑ Freedom of religion.



Fundamental Rights

- ❑ Rights to property.
- ❑ Protection of home and correspondence.
- ❑ Enforcement of fundamental rights.
- ❑ Modification of rights in respect of disciplinary law.



Fundamental Rights

- ❑ Power to provide indemnity.
- ❑ Saving for certain laws.
- ❑ Inapplicability of certain articles.



Local Government

17th Week
Slide: 175-184

Local government act 1979

- When the downfall of Z.A Bhutto in 1977, the proposed system of people local government disappeared .Gen ZIA UL HAQ declared martial law in 1977.and declared to revitalize the policy of local government as well .the central government promulgated local government ordinance of 1979.and issued directions to all provincial government to promulgates their local government acts on the pattern of central government and to arrange elections to all tiers of local governments.
- The government of Punjab issued the local government ordinance in july.1979 to establish the local governments'.the government of Sindh N.W.F.P and Baluchistan also followed the suite and issued their respective ordinance in 1979, and similar enactment was promulgated in all the four provinces.

Organizations



Rural areas



Urban areas



Union council

- 1. It was the basic unit of local self-government for rural areas
- 2. comprising a population of 10,000 to 20,000.
- 3. were 7 to 15 members of each union council
- 4. who were directly elected by the people for the term of four years
- **Zillah council**
 - it was directly elected by population of **40,000 to 50,000** individuals for 4 years
 - as set up for each zila

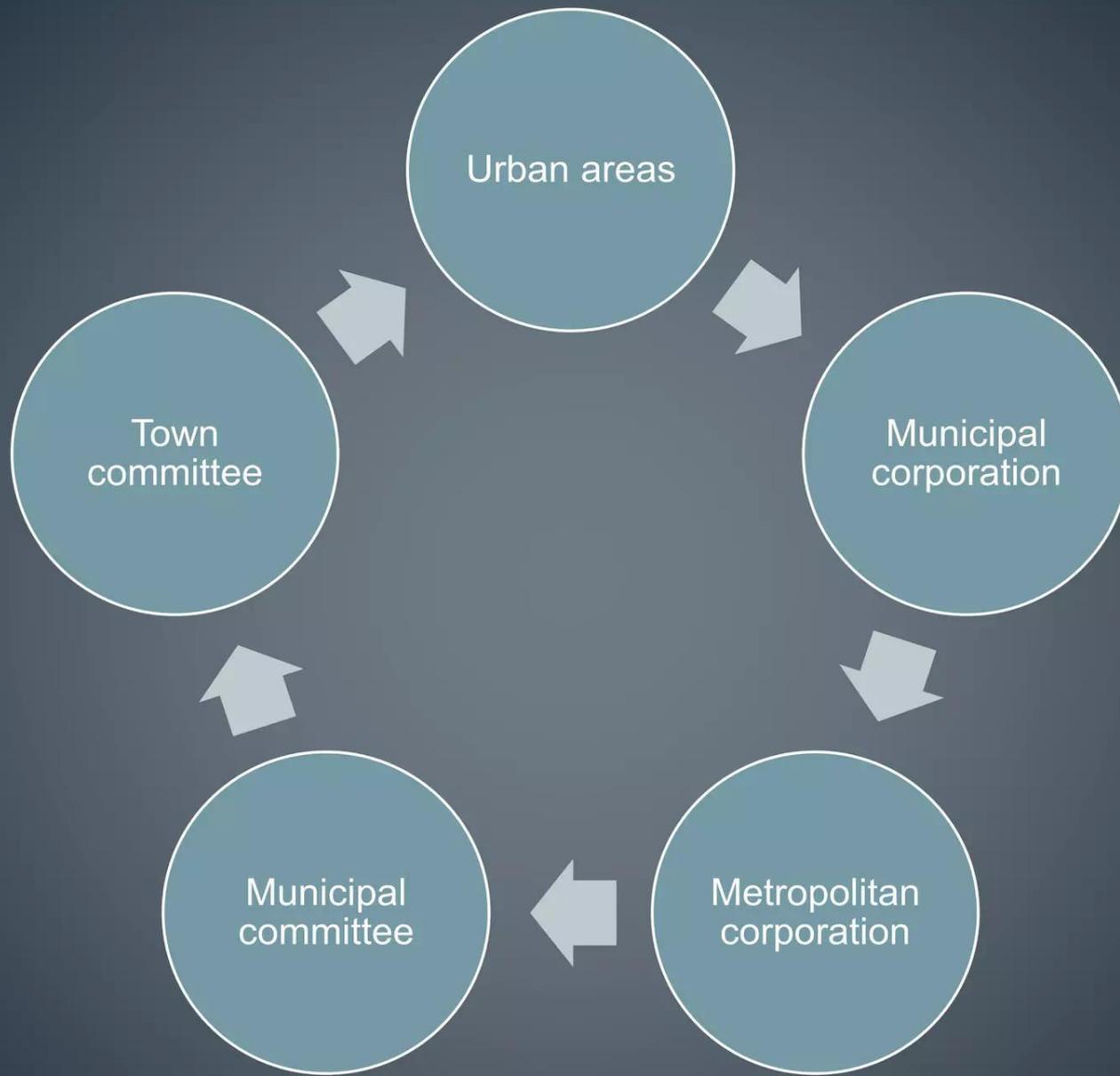
Functions

maintain the roads public administration .repairing of roads hospitals schools libraries and public health center

maintain birth and death record.

it was authorized to levy taxes tool and fees for public places

Develop garden playgrounds school welfare centers industrial units



Town
committee

population of **10,000 to 30,000** individuals ,there were **5 to 18** members .**5** seats were reserved for women minorities and labour members were directly elected.

Municipal
corporatio
n

Set up in big cities having population of 5 lacticey elect their mayor and deputy mayor of Municipal corporation

Municipal
committee

.it is varies in ordinary cities there were **9 to 65** members . Members are directly elected for **4 years**.

Metropolita
ns
corporation

Set up in big cities big population of 25 lacMembers are directly elected by the people of respective areas.

Functions

Planning and development of cities .maintenance of sewerage system. Maintenance of refuse disposal plants. Development of cattle colonies.

Planning and development of workshops and press

Development and planning of libraries museum and art galleries.



Thank You

U G Y