

## Political History and the Socio-Economic-Cultural- Transnational Innovation in Bangladesh

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### Abstract

Riverine country in South Asia Bangladesh has seen various incidents from the British Bengal to East Pakistan and after being an independent country in Bangladesh. Its social, economic, cultural changes affected its people from the beginning, people of East Bengal were an innocent, poor peasants Muslim Bengali majority. Because of its economic and educational disadvantage, the British have exploited through land reforms, feudal system. It was similar exploitation from West Pakistan. People of East Pakistan finally started a revolution for freedom from the exploiters and through a bloody war in 1971, East Pakistan became an independent country. Bangladesh after independence has seen poverty, unemployment, social classifications, communalism between majority Muslims and minority Hindus, it has seen a civilian and military government with impractical policies, which provided nothing but tensions and grief. However, Bangladesh finally manages its status in the world as a future economic power by the establishment of democracy, by the implementation of various policies, such as a vision of a developed country by 2030. Its academic exchanges through various institutions like the American Institute of Bangladesh Studies (AIBS) at the University of Wisconsin helps its acceptability worldwide and recognizes its linguistic features, such as literature of Tagore and Kaji Nazrul Islam. It is an ethnographic article, which will send a message to the rest of the about Bangladesh, its social, economic, political structure, people, and its ambition to be an economic powerhouse in the 21st century, it is a message from a Bengali nation who established Bengali language as an international language to the UN. This article has completed through the reading of various books, academic articles and journals, and the research will be continuing through discussions, publications and collaboration with academic institutes.

### Keywords

**Bengali vs. Bangladeshi Nationalism, Cultural-Linguistic Identity, Feed for the Future, Digital Bangladesh, Two-Nation Theory, Fourth Industrial Revolution**

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## INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is in South Asia, a huge delta reign created by the river Ganges and Brahmaputra river system. The conversions and settlement began by the Arabian and Persian in 10th centuries and the Islamic culture created, by the 16th century British came to the reign as a trader and establish English culture through the inauguration of English language literacy, the part was called Bengal, Hindu

majority in West Bengal and Muslim majority in East Bengal, British influenced deeply in West Bengal and the English literature was welcomed by the intellectuals of West Bengal, therefore their political influences increased over East Bengal, whose citizens actually did not like the English instead of their Arabian and Persian Madrasa based education. In 1947, India was free from the British dynasty, but the country saw a division on two nation's theory, India and Pakistan divided, Hindu majority West Bengal joined with Indian confederation, and Muslim majority East Bengal joined with Pakistan confederation, East Bengal called as East Pakistan. Peasants, simple and innocent Muslim Bengali did not actually get freedom, justice, and equality from West Pakistan, because of language and identity, after a bloody war with West Pakistan by the Mukti Bahini, Indian Armed Forces. Bangladesh achieved freedom from West Pakistan, and thus established their identity as the Bengali nation in the world. During British period, this part of the region faced various discrimination based on religion, language, economic deprivation, social classification etc. then they faced similar deprivation from the Punjabis of West Pakistan's, Bangladesh as an independent country went through various military coup, political murder, social deprivation with minority class, economic crisis, injustice, inequality, intersectionality and finally establishment of two-party systems, Awami League and Bangladesh Nationalist Party. They both tried for political stabilization, social and economic modernization. After a long social, political, economic, identical struggle, Bangladesh is on its way for development, it has met all requirements sets by SDG's countries (United Nations Sustainability Development Goals) to be recognized as a developing country from 2024, and its own vision to turn into a developed country by 2030. Bangladesh has gone through religious extremism, the commonality between Hindus and Muslims; however, present Government has taken initiatives to build a peaceful Bangladesh where zero tolerance has launched for the establishment of human rights of every citizen. Bangladesh thus welcomes democracy, cultural and linguistic identity, and modern value.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Bangladesh is no doubt a promising country; it is going through several changes for socio-economic, cultural and ecological development such as digital Bangladesh, fourth industrial revolution etc. but the history of Bangladesh political administration had never a specific own practical image for the development, no proper implementation, no readiness on crisis, 1980's flood disaster is an example, their developmental planning program was impractical as a result its beginning was not good even after a promises by the government, people had hoped from the government for a peaceful and good life but nothing happen, it was in economic bankrupt situation, but the international assistance saved it. As an independent country, Bangladesh has several things to learn for proper and practical implementation of the system, which can run Bangladesh and fulfil its dream truly.

## METHODOLOGY

Books, Online Journals, Newspapers, then a collection of information, then the formation of steps, then writing draft three times and then make the final draft of an article, the methodology has a system through its past, present and future initiatives to understand Bangladesh from the beginning.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Bangladesh is a South Asian country, It was a part of British India, if it looks back on her history from the beginning (1857-1947) it can be briefly discussed about the development of Muslim politics in Bengal. British policy in Bengal did not help Bengali Hindus and Muslims in trade, agriculture and employment, permanent settlement of Bengal by Lord Cornwallis (1793) created a newly landed aristocracy, a monopolized British policy owned by the aristocrat Hindus and Muslim Nawabs, and the British rulers, resulting a creation of Hindu property owners, feudal system. Muslim cultivators especially in East Bengal deprived by the British rulers and the Hindu property owners, and was the victim of the new feudal system, which helped to raise a communal feeling in Bengal between Hindus and Muslims. Hindus, like Rammohan Roy, Vidyasagar were progressive and accepted English

education for the national progress of India, while Muslims were not ready to recognize this English education system because of their social and economic downfall from the society, they were more concerned about traditional Indian education through Persian style, however, few Muslim aristocrats like Nawab Abdul Latif welcomed the English education by the influence of Wahhabi Movement and thus Muslim Nawabs community somehow managed to escape Muslims demand and their status in Bengal by asking facilities for education in Urdu and the continuation of Madrasa education through Arabic and Persian language. Acceptance of English education system by the Hindus made them more acceptable to the British and an advantage to take lead in Bengal and in India, while Muslims day after day was depriving through British rulers, Hindus were more interested in politics, Hindu leaders like Rastraguru Surendranath Banerjee founded the Indian Association (1876) on the other side a Muslim leader Syed Amir Ali in Bengal founded the Central National Association (1877). It was the beginning of the division between Hindus and Muslim in India, especially in Bengal, because of facts like rich Hindus and poor Muslims, jailor Hindu and prisoners Muslims, landlord Hindus and cultivator Muslims, etc., a creation of classification between Hindus and Muslims, even poor Hindu communities started to hate Muslim communities of Bengal. By the end of 19th-century British attitude towards Hindus was completely favourable, they were more acceptable in politics, social development, renaissance of English education in India, because of their higher education in English than Muslims, Muslims in Bengal started thinking newly towards newly British attitude and supported Curzon's decision about the partition of Bengal in 1905 to protect their majority in East Bengal along with Assam. British reason to divide Bengal was to weaken Indian National Congress, while Lord Curzon's statement was to develop the Muslim community in Bengal and to grow their power for a balance with the rapidly growing strength of the Hindu community. Muslims of the rest of India (Punjabi and Bihari Muslims) was not in favour of the partition and they were with Indian National Congress for the Anti-Partition movement against the British, Muslims of Bengals did not take it easily and they realized to form a political party to check the strength of Indian National Congress and to fulfill their demands from the Hindu community and the British rulers, to present their rights as a separate community etc., they formed Muslim league by the leadership of Nawab Vaqar-ul-Mulk and Nawab Salimullah of Dacca in 1906, Dacca (Muslim League of Bengal branch), leaders of All India Muslim League were not united for a separate Bengal, separate rights, demands and a separate entity of Muslim community who can create a self-government within India, supreme leader of the Muslim League Aga Khan was not interested for Bengal separation and he was British loyalist, however, leaders like Fazlul Huq, Ali Jinnah were also influenced for a relations with Indian National Congress led by Mahatma Gandhi and to think on Hindu-Muslim Problems from a pragmatic point of view, it was because of few trans-national issues like Balkan war, Turko-Greek war, British was fighting with Turks and thus hurting pan-Islamic sentiments in India. Muslim League established some mutual relations with Indian National Congress to fight against the British for a collective ambition, Muslim League and Indian National Congress came to an agreement called Lucknow Pact through which, it decided that one-third of the central legislature would be reserved for the Muslim community. Mutual understanding of both parties was not able to stabilize because of legislature seat discrimination, Muslims in Bengal and Punjab were highly discriminated on legislature representation, as a result, Muslims of Bengal found a new leader Abdul-ul-Momen Suhrawardy, who first induced them to join Central National Mohammedan Association of Calcutta and later founded Indian Muslim Association. The tension between Hindus and Muslims was increasing in Bengal because of the lower representation of Muslims in the legislative and the slogan rise up, Islam in danger. It was also a fact that Muslim leaders like Fazlul Huq were not actually a communal minded, they were given importance on socio-economic problems of large mass of the poor peasantry of Bengal who was majority Muslims, those leaders were supporting to abolish feudal system, zamindari system and a radical solution etc. but several unfair practices by the Indian National Congress in various issues of Bengal, their ignorance in him made Huq confused, afraid and suspicious about INC's actual activities about Muslims in Bengal and in India, it was not even successful by the initiatives of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a progressive reformist of India, who also realized that the problem of the Hindus and Muslims was not communal but economy, Muslims were afraid of Hindus increasing economic strength, because of his contribution the famous Bengal Pact between the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal was made,

unfortunately, Coconada Congress of 1923 rejected the Bengal pact which was considered very liberal to the Muslims. These were reasons behind communal thinking of Muslims over Hindus and their leaders, and the advantage was taken by Mohamed Ali Jinnah for a formation of two-nation theory, Hindus and Muslims. It was also a fact that leaders of Bengal Muslim League like Fazlul Huq did never believe in two-nation theory but the strength of Indian National Congress as a mass party in India, and the rise of Hindu loyalists in India since the 1930s, and INC's unfair activities with Bengali leaders created a deep fear among them, they were afraid of their rights, freedom in Hindu majority India. Chaudhuri Rahmat Ali, a Cambridge student started the Pakistan National Movement in 1933 and spoke about a two nations theory, Muslim for survival and Hindus for supremacy, he did not speak about Bengal to be a part of Pakistan but the victory of Fazlul Huq's Krishak Praja Party in the Bengal elections empowered him to speak about Muslim states Bang-e-Islam (Bengal and Assam), Ali Jinnah was the supreme leader of All India Muslim League and was succeeded to set up a good relations among leaders of Bengal, Jinnah influenced Fazlul Huq. Fazlul Huq. Prime Minister Attlee announced about India's transfer of power and Lord Mount Batten arrived in India along with an instruction of the British Government that either to revive Cabinet Mission proposal or to work for the partition of the country, communal disturbances already started in Bengal and Punjab, and a suspicious environment, hate crime created between Hindus and Muslims, Suhrawardy was briefing several statements such as sovereign and independent united Bengal if partition then East Bengal could continue as an independent state such and such, Hindus were suspicious about his statements because he was not clear about his ideas, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee demanded partition of the province into two units to make West Bengal Hindu-majority province and prevent it from becoming a part of Pakistan if partition occurs. On June 1947 Bengal Legislative Assembly decided to join new Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and on the other side non-Muslims members of West Bengal decided to separate from East Bengal and join the existing Constituency Assembly of India, members from the Muslim majority areas also met and decided to join with the new country Pakistan. On August 14, 1947, the State of Pakistan emerged, and partition completed. Pakistan was born on the basis of two-nations (Hindu-Muslim) theory, as per Pakistan's sentiment, however, this theory did not provide a good base for the establishment of Pakistan for its harmony among diverse people, Mohamed Ali Jinnah was the head of the state of the new country Pakistan and stated that Pakistan need to be concentrate on the basis of mass development through harmony and community development for a happy and prosper Pakistan. However, soon problem created between West Pakistan's Punjabi Urdu oriented people and East Pakistan's Bengali oriented people, soon issues like national supremacy, some other people created in Pakistan, West Pakistan and their non-Bengali rulers decided to set-up Urdu as their national language and started various discriminations over East Pakistan's Bengali Muslims on the basis of other people. There was no representation of Bengali Muslims as the ruling group of Pakistan at the beginning, supremacy of Punjabis established and thus hegemony started by them over innocent East Pakistan's Bengali Muslim people, therefore, there was never-ending story of discrimination over them, in India, it was between Hindus and Muslims, and in Pakistan, it was between Urdu based powerful Punjabi Pathan of West Pakistan and poor peasants of Bengali oriented East Pakistan's Muslims. The meeting of Gana Azadi League was a forum to raise voice against West Pakistan from East Pakistan for rights, demands, equal status of Bengali language with Urdu instead of state language etc., leaders of East Pakistan Kamaruddin Ahmed, Mohamed Taha, Ali Azad and Tazuddin Ahmed were attended and took initiatives on popular demands like Bengali as a medium of education and language in law courts in East Pakistan, question of state language should be decided by the people of Pakistan, establishment of Ganatantrik Yubo League etc.. West Pakistan was completely successful to establish economic dominance over East Pakistan because of their port, international standard airport, creation of bureaucrats, politicians, while agriculture-based East Pakistan had only raw jute, had a big vacuum of Bengali Hindu industrialists who migrated to India from East Pakistan during partition. East Pakistan provided raw jute to West Pakistan's industrialists and buying the finished industrial product from them, so it was a clear economic win over East Pakistan, thus they tried to crush the Bengali culture, language. In this situation East Pakistan Awami Muslim League was established for adult suffrage, liberty, religious freedom, minority rights, right to equality etc., however, the party demanded to come out Pakistan from the commonwealth, and to establish the Islamic



Democratic Republic, nationalization of industries etc. those things created confusion among leaders like Tazuddin Ahmed, Mohamed Taha on the basis of communal traits, they decided not to maintain any connection with Awami Muslim League. Communist movement, language movement, and other progressive movements were gaining strength in East Bengal. The leaders of West Pakistan started to launch communal riot to stop those progressive movements, they started false stories about the communal situation of India, resulted in the death of approximately ten thousand Hindus, damaging their properties, loss of honour of countless women and the rapid growth of Hindu migration to India. Hate India policy was West Pakistan's prime initiative to preserve communal riot in East Pakistan by saying that Hindus of East Pakistan are India's agents and thus they tried to divert people's attention from their basic needs. East Bengal started demanding a complete provincial autonomy. Initiative was taken for two houses of the proposed parliament for East Pakistan in one hand and West Pakistan in another hand by the Basic Principles Committee (B.P.C), and suggested by Mohammed Ali of Bogra, those things alerted Punjabis to escape their power in Pakistan from Bengalis, on the other hand, Bengalis were happy on B.P.C to taking initiatives for their equal representation in the council of the league, clear majority etc., Punjabi community of West Pakistan did not agree on it. Parties of East Bengal such as Awami Muslim League, The Krishak Sramik Party, Federation of Communist Party demanded to secure East Pakistan rights by issuing a 21-point charter; recognition of Bengali as the official language instead of the state language, complete autonomy of East Bengal etc. East Pakistan's political turmoil continued, Muslim League defeated in the election and U.F. won with majority votes, A.K. Fazlul Huq formed the U.F. ministry in East Bengal, Iskandar Mirza was the Governor and N.M. Khan was Chief Secretary of the Government of East Bengal, they pleased the central rulers of West Pakistan by repressive policies in East Bengal. Administration of West Pakistan changed, new rulers came in power but situation in East Bengal never changed, during the rule of Yahiya Khan and Ayub Khan in Pakistan, situation of East Pakistan was critical, various movements from the rural to the urban centres was happening and it finally created a freedom struggle of East Pakistan from West Pakistan. In 1970, Sheikh Mujib reiterated East Bengal's demand to get a due share in the political and economic life of the country, he alerted to the people of East Bengal about extremists who are supporting West Pakistan for the continuation of exploitation in East Bengal, he said; "my last fight to achieve the rights of Bengal through peaceful means." "to join me in the struggle and gave blood once again." The Awami League Parliamentary Party elected Mujibur Rahman as its leader and their freedom struggle was continuing against West Pakistan. Yahiya Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto launched martial law in East Bengal for complete control and to damage Mujib's all kinds of struggle against West Pakistan, it was a threat for another partition because of East Bengal's struggle for freedom from West Pakistan. Nothing could prevent for the freedom of a new country from Pakistan, on March 25, 1971, at 11 p.m. Pakistan army started operation by killing civilians, leaders of East Bengal, their atrocities on the Bengalis of East Pakistan have been compared by impartial observers with the Nazi atrocities on the Jews in Europe, the full stories of murder, torture carried on by the Pakistan army in East Pakistan for about nine months, In Dacca in the night of March 25-26, many localities both Hindus and Muslims were completely demolished, Men, Women, Children were either shot or burnt to death, intellectuals and students were targeted by Pakistan army, many professors, doctors, persons belonging to the noble profession were killed in cold blood, student hostel (Iqbal hall) became battleground and students were murdered brutally by army, woman students were killed on the spot, forcibly taken to the cantonment for immoral purposes and then killed them too. Before the arrest of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, he made a declaration of independent Bangladesh from Pakistan on March 26, 1971, between 12:30, am to 1:30 am, he declared, "In the face of an unjust and treacherous action by the military authorities in Bangladesh, I do hereby declare that from today Bangladesh is a Sovereign and Independent People's Republic." Government of India showed its empathy over Bangladesh by the end of March 1971 by directly involving in that countries War of Liberation until the month of November, in the evening of December 3, 1971, Pakistan Air force undertook air raids over Indian territory and damaged India's airfield's, Indian Government under Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi announced this action as act of aggression over India by Pakistan, they declared war against Pakistan on December 4, 1971, in Bangladesh and in the western sector of frontier India. On December 6, 1971 Government of India offered to declare diplomatic recognition to the

People's Republic of Bangladesh, a joint command of Indian Armed Forces and the Bangladesh Mukti Bahini was set up on December 10, 1971. The command forces of India and Bangladesh defeated the Pakistani Army after worse fighting. On December 16, 1971, under the command of General Niazi, Pakistan Armed Forces surrendered to the Joint Command of Indian Armed Forces and Bangladesh Mukti Bahini led by Indian General Arora, December 16 had been declared Victory Day of Bangladesh in every year, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman returned to Bangladesh from Pakistani prison on January 10, 1972, he was the hero and the Father of the Nation to the people of Bangladesh because of his outstanding command and leadership for the freedom of Bangladesh from Pakistan. The first general election held on March 7, 1973, in which Awami League led by Bangabandhu again came out with a very large majority and he became the first President of Independent Bangladesh. Bangabandhu started reforms of Bangladesh by building a new constitution of the country, in December 16, 1972, the constitution was in full form, 83 pages of documents describe constitutional parliamentary system comparable to the Government of India and Great Britain, A President would be elected by a simple majority of an elective parliamentarian and by the advice of the Prime Minister, the members of the 300 seat National Assembly were to be elected at least every five years by the Citizens of Bangladesh at the age of 18 minimum, 15 seats were reserved for women to be elected by the sitting members of the parliament, an independent judiciary was provided as well, after two days of the adopting constitution, the Prime Minister, and his Cabinet and a Chief Justice were sworn into the office and thus the first government of independent Bangladesh was in full swing. Mujib's government did initiative efforts on relief and rehabilitation among war-affected people, upgraded industry and agriculture for the economic betterment of the people, the government nationalized the industry and commerce, was influenced by the social-democratic system of India and socialist system of the USSR, Mujib's socialist doctrine was a part of Awami League manifesto called, Fundamentals of the Economic program through which a basic aim of economic program would be created for the egalitarian society free from any kinds of exploitation. Nationalization started in March 1972 in the sector of banking, insurance, industrial enterprises (jute, cotton textile plants and sugar mills), industries like food processing plants, agriculture, pharmaceutical products were assisted by the government, small industries were encouraged by the new industrial policy and were assisted by the government as well. The U.S. governments Overseas Private Investment Corporation(OPIC) came to an agreement with the Mujib government in 1975 which enables those industries to receive U.S. government insurance coverage and other services of the corporation in order to encourage their investments in Bangladesh, U.S. was financing on agribusiness and export-oriented light industries in Bangladesh and it was so popular among Bengalis, U.S. financing was in full swing during the regime of Mujib's successor, Ziaur Rahman. Mujib government announced five years plans, first five-year plan's annual growth target was 5.5 percent to be accomplished by the investment of \$7.5 billion and it was used mostly in the public sector, inflation rate was high, oil price increased globally and nationalized industries did not contribute to the total production of the country, as a result, five-year plan investment was abundant by the government. The labour policy of 1972 suggested more than one union per industry and industry-wide collective bargaining, Minister for labour announced to set-up a national board of wages and benefit in nationalized industries for the betterment of workers and improved technologies, however, the doctrine of socialism was not working in Bangladesh and poverty, unemployment was increasing, finally Mujibur Rahman himself took the control of the economy in 1975 and proposed to give work to unemployed and underemployed people by developing agriculture cooperatives and investing in the public and private sectors of industry. Bangladesh became a member of IMF (International Monetary Fund), IDA (International Development Association), because of its depletion of foreign reserve due to unsuccessful planning, reformation of various exhausting things, Bangladesh was able to receive loans at low rate interests, in 1973 IDA made 12 loans a total of \$221 million in long-term, easy credit arrangements, the funds were used for the development of Dhaka's and Chittagong's water supplies, to underwrite engineering studies for flood control and for the construction of highway projects. Mujib government took actions to revise landholding laws, obtain tax relief for landlords, and thus it showed a little improvement in the agriculture sector in Bangladesh, peasants were interested to take help from the government but did not like any political control, Mujib re-started the rural works program for road construction and waterway improvement through the funds obtained from

the UN and from the bilateral national aid, the government titled the program Food for Work, the rural works program in East Bengal was started by the help of the United States in the sixties. Mujib's started land reforms for the betterment of peasants by the elimination of land taxes, he took actions on landownership, in 1972 the government began to distribute 400,000 acres of public land to the landless peasants and cooperative farmers, improvement on irrigation, the provision of seed, fertilizer, insecticides and credit arrangements were promised, however, his land reform policy had been criticized and groups had been created among his people to support farmer families and cooperative farmers, critics said that because of his land reform policy government revenues were declining, bureaucrats, politicians had become absentee owners of profitable farms. It has to be realized that in Bangladesh cultivate land covers two-thirds of the area which is approximately 23 million acres, approximately 80 percent of the population are engaged in agriculture and approximately 90 percent lives in the rural areas, Bengali's are always traditional and sensitive which made their attachment to the soil and slow down their relocation to the cities. The rivers are living arteries of Bangladesh that provides water for drink, for crops rice crop is dependent on monsoon in Bangladesh, if the monsoon is late then it is in serious trouble. Several large irrigation projects inaugurated in the sixties, such as Ganges-Kobadak, Testa and Dhaka-Demrya, which was partial operational, Mujib government, took action on those irrigation projects to making full operational, tube-wells had been putting into operation. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman started making relations with his neighbour's countries and in the world, the relations between India and Bangladesh was in full swing during his period, the relations were attached with approximately 14 million Bengali Hindus in Bangladesh, geographical encirclement by India, military support given by India to Bangladesh for freedom etc. In March 1972, historical 25-years pact of friendship and cooperation was signed by Sheikh Mujib and Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the pact was a mutual consultation between two countries during any threat and emergency, it was a similar pact that India signed with the Soviet Union in August 1971, India and Bangladesh were agreed for the settlement of border disputes which was ongoing since 1947, Sheikh Mujib regime started extensive negotiations with Mrs. Gandhi almost in every matter of mutual interest which was even closer than the traditional regional collaboration of the Scandinavian countries. The relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh were not in a good condition, the exchange of Urdu speaking Biharis in Bangladesh to Pakistan and Bengali speaking Bengalis in Pakistan to Bangladesh as in deep trouble, the war made worsened relations between Bengali speaking Muslims in Bangladesh and Urdu speaking Muslims in Pakistan. Bangladesh relations with the United States was not in good condition because of Richard Nixon's support to Pakistan as its ally and antipathy towards Mrs. Gandhi of India, at the beginning, the USA did not recognize Bangladesh as an independent nation and opposed Mrs. Gandhi's action against Pakistan and in favour of Bangladesh, US dislikes over subcontinental situation was also a part of Indo-Soviet friendly agreement, where India supports then the Soviet Union, it was an ideological conflict between India and the United States of America. Finally, on April 4, 1972, the USA was the fifty-fifth nation to recognize Bangladesh, President Nixon's statement was, "recognize the newly independent country now in order to maintain an American relationship with the new government." Britain was one of the earliest nations to recognize Bangladesh, British missionary groups and technicians along with the expert from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand contributed to the development of east Pakistan prior to independence in 1971 and continued after independence, constitution-makers of Bangladesh used British constitutional model to build 83 written pages of Bangladesh constitution, Bangladesh was received commonwealth membership in April 1972. Western Europe, especially France was sympathetic to Bengalis struggle for independence, the contribution of the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Kamal Hussein was great for the establishment of cordial relations with the European Economic Community (EEC). The former Soviet Union was the foremost friend of India and helped indirectly to India during the war between India and Pakistan in 1971, Soviet-supported Bengali's from the beginning of their freedom, on January 25 Soviet recognized Bangladesh as an independent nation. The United Nations began its efforts to assist refugees and homeless and desolate of the civil war, Sir Robert Jackson was the head coordinator for the relief effort in Bangladesh; the relief called United Nations Relief Organization Dhaka (UNROD). Sheikh Mujib's foreign policy was successful but his socialism, nationalism, secularism, democracy for his nation's representation confused people of Bangladesh, he was influenced by India, and however, people who were religious would like

to establish Islam in Bangladesh. In 1974-75 Bangladesh was in threshold condition, economically Bangladesh was assumed to declaring a bankrupt nation, and politically it was losing faith in Mujib government, foreign aids and assistance helped Bangladesh to avoid political and economic bankruptcy, the worst summer flood in the history of Bangladesh destroyed its economy, in 1974 after flood famine, death and various calamities were destroying Bangladesh every aspects, on December 1974 President Mohammadullah proclaimed a state of emergency that indefinitely suspended all fundamental rights in order to protect the economy and restore the law and order. Mujibur Rahman was elected as the President of Bangladesh with unlimited power by the vote of 293 to 22, he was given authority to elect his Prime Minister, Cabinets, and the vice-president, he made a formidable relation (cement relations) with India and openly started criticizing the Pakistanis for the worse situation of Bangladesh, his initiatives with India was unpopular among Bengalis, some of them were feared about Indian hegemony and Bengali dependence. On August 15, 1975 a group of angry young officers in command of several hundred groups attacked and killed Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, his family and some of his followers in Dhaka in their home, his wife, children, new nephews and several of his cabinet ministers altogether twenty people were shot dead. Mushtaq Ahmed was sworn into the office as the new President of Bangladesh was supported by the leaders of the revolt that killed Mujib, and assured everyone for the restoration of parliamentary democracy, unfortunately, he did not learn anything from the lesson of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, several military coups ended his regime and he was imprisoned. Brigadier Khalid Musharaf himself declared chief of the army staffs and placed Ziaur Rahman under house arrest, they both were enemies in the armed forces since 1971, however, General Ziaur Rahman was another military backgrounded ruler in Bangladesh from 1975 to 1981 and Bangladesh has seen various ups and downs during his rule as the elected President of Bangladesh in 1978 election. During his rule, yearly budget prepared from 1975/76 to 1980/81 organized fiscal programs intended to advance self-reliance in agriculture, industry, commerce, and social welfare, in 1977 Zia government announced a two-year economic plan and later launched a second five-year plan for 1980-85 to justify its private and public budgets to foreign donors. In 1975, General Zia begun to denationalize the shipping and jute industries and encouraged private and foreign industries for investment, his regime had given importance the sector of agricultural production, housing and industry, however with private investment, his government also assured nationalized industries for assistance. General Zia was given importance on rural development through the incensement of food and textile production, eradicate literacy, improve health services, encouraging private investment, integrated development projects were undertaken in the rural areas with the funding help provided by the world bank, foreign government and domestic sources, he had taken initiatives on cooperative programs, training for cooperative management, drainage improvements and special education program to help women in the rural areas and on family planning, his economic agenda of rural development was connected with family planning program to control overpopulation growth in Bangladesh. During his rule, Bangladesh produced better food corps in 1977-78 which helped it to reduce food imports and made possible to import other necessaries, increased industrial production made possible for 1980-81 exports to made a better economy, increase of the exports of non-jute products provided an opportunity for duty-free entry of certain Bengali textile produced in garments factories and financed by private foreign capital from the European Economic Community (EEC). Robert McNamara was the head of the World Bank and his policy was to given loans, aid first to the poorest countries, therefore Bangladesh was easily qualified, on the other side General Zia was in favour of foreign aid to Bangladesh and he approached Mr. McNamara on the need of Bangladesh's foreign aid and loans for further economic, social, rural development. India's relations with Bangladesh was not that cordial during Zia's regime, it was because of the feelings of Indian hegemony over Bangladesh, disputed boundaries in the border, on water distributions between two countries, General Zia brought the water settlement issue to the U.N. General Assembly at the beginning of 1976-77, however, the initiatives of both Mrs. Gandhi and General Zia had been observed through their bilateral meeting in mid-April 1977 in Dhaka, they had reached an understanding to share water each other, the second meeting between Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India and General Zia in London was another initiative for peaceful solution of water issue between two countries, both countries came to a settlement on the Ganges water issue through an agreement which was active until 1982 and then based on mutual understanding on November 3, they



set-up quantities of water shared by both countries. In 1980, President Ziaur Rahman proposed a six-nation regional summit as a forum of discussing regional cooperation, in August 1983 South Asian Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established, it was, of course, an initiative of Bengali nations and the success of General Zia's foreign policy to bring India underneath a similar umbrella with other countries in South Asia. President Zia gave importance to strong and cordial relations with all Muslim countries, Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) gave Bangladesh an interest-free loan payable in 25 years, Bengalis migration to OPEC countries illustrated based on Muslim goodwill. Bangladesh relations with the Soviet Union were normal on the basis of pro-Moscow Bengali parties, Soviet Union sponsored training program and encouraged trades, General Zia condemned Soviet invasion over Afghanistan but did not break diplomatic relations with Moscow. General Zia met with the US President Carter for bilateral talk and for the strengthening of US-Bangladesh relationship, he addressed to U.N. General Assembly on his nation's need for agricultural development, on November 10, 1978, Bangladesh elected to the U.N. security council as a non-permanent representative for two years, beginning from 1979, in 1980 General Zia addressed to the United Nations and voiced his desire on the strengthening of non-align countries and about increasing of West economic aid. On May 30, 1981, President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman was killed by his fellow military officers in Chittagong, Chittagong radio broadcast announced that a revolutionary council headed by M.A. Manzur, commanding officer of the Chittagong district had taken the power of Bangladesh, dismissed the government, suspended the constitution, and proclaimed martial law, on the other side, Vice President of Zia government Abdus Sattar, a 75 years old man declared his claim as the acting President of Bangladesh, he declared curfew in the bigger cities and called on the rebels to surrender. India condemned on Zia's assassination, Mrs. Indira Gandhi government of India signed the condolence book for the President at the Bangladesh embassy in New Delhi, the world press gave a respectful coverage on General Zia as a popular character who improved the stability of Bangladesh, Pakistan condemned Zia's assassination by saying as a great leader, a symbol of national unity of Bangladesh and the cause of Islam. President Abdus Sattar announced for the Presidential election on September 21, however, there was a rumour that Zia's widow Begam Khaleda Zia from the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh (BNP) and 35 years old Mujib's daughter Sheikh Hasina from the Awami League would-be candidate for the election, the election of 1981 declared Sattar as the winner of the Presidential candidacy and thus he became the President of Bangladesh officially after Ziaur Rahman. Other political parties recognized this election as an unfair practice and they did not recognize Sattar as the President, he faced similar kinds of political, economic and international problems that Bangladesh faced for years, Military General Ershad was demanding greater share in the conduct of the government by the armed forces, General Ershad was not satisfied on Sattar Government by saying a weak and unstable government. On March 24, 1982, General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, the army chief of Bangladesh Army appointed by General Zia, told the nation by radio that he had deposed Sattar Government to relief people from injustice, unfair practices and from corruption, he suspended the constitution and declared martial law in Bangladesh, and became the Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) through martial law Ershad imposed penalties over corrupted politicians for their unfair practices and thus showed himself as the will of the people of Bangladesh. On April 5, 1982, martial law courts opened headed by senior military officers and by the end of the month of martial law approximately 700 persons including 6 former cabinet ministers had been jailed, foreign press criticized over Bangladesh's martial law by saying that it cannot be able to last long because people do not like and thus problems will be created again. Within the four months, General Ershad had finished a chart for the reformation of political, social and economic structures, he established a powerful council of advisors by the selection of military officers, civilians was called a cabinet of his regime, he appointed highly experienced skilled professionals for the development of Bangladesh, he appointed a former judge A.S.M. Choudhury as the President of Bangladesh, who would perform ceremonial duties, he reorganized the administration of economic development and the judiciary, his decentralization of economic development was his another steps which were distributed decision making power between his regime and the local governments, he brought decentralization in the judiciary for the faster process of judicial decision by the distribution of power and independent activities among high courts, district courts, regional courts, thana etc. his newly industrial policy invited domestic and private

foreign investment, he had given importance on better management and production in every industry, his regime agreed to return industries like jute, paper, fertilizer to the private sector, banks and government agency were instructed to help new private companies planning to invest in new technologies and manufacturing for export, with the invitation of privatization, the government continued to take control over economy by the National Bangladesh bank. As his economic reforms he brought change on a taxation, appointed a land reformed commission who referred restriction on absentee landowning, and the limits on urban land ownership, General Ershad assured rural landowners that the aim of his reform was not to unrecognized their entitlement on the landownership but to protect the rights of sharecroppers, reforms did not able to build a strong economy in Bangladesh, but was declined from the previous years, in 1981-82 harvest was offset due to rising cost of import and tight external payment, gross national product for the fiscal year was 1 percent. The development of Bangladesh was mostly dependent on foreign aid, it reached approximately 80 percent during his rule, the International Development Association approved \$250 million in aid for the fiscal year of 1982-83, general Ershad addressed to the U.N. by saying that \$600 billion spent worldwide on armaments should be cut directly for the masses of the global unemployed. General Ershad was interested in the returning of democracy in Bangladesh and announced his candidacy as either a Prime Minister or President in 1984 by saying "I would surely like to come, but not in uniform." He was confident in his martial law in the country for the restoration of law and order, political, economic, social reforms and he expressed that until he forced to cancel martial law due to changing environment, it will continue in Bangladesh. He was confident in army rule in the country by saying that the army has made Bangladesh an integrated, powerful and unified nation. General Ershad declared Bangladesh as the Islamic Republic on January 14, 1983, and declared Urdu as one of Bangladesh's important languages on the basis of the reading the holy Quran to convey the rules of an Islamic state. General Ershad declared Presidential election on November 14, President Asanuddin Chowdhury launched a party called people's party for the supporting of General Ershad's Presidential candidacy, after few days Ershad declared himself the President of Bangladesh. President Ershad released Sheikh Hasina Wajed leader of the Awami League and the widowed of General Zia, Khaleda Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party from house arrest, Mrs. Hasina Wajed did not agree to talk with Ershad which he offered to all other parties with his government, her demand was to release all political prisoners, establishment of freedom on press censorship, free political activities, Ershad lifted the ban on political parties to attract the leader of BNP, Begam Zia. The seven-party coalition led by Bangladesh Nationalist Party was demanded on the action by the government in its dealing with neighbour India on issues like Gange's water distribution, New Moore Island, India's plan to build a fence along the border to keep Bengalis to enter Assam, India. During the regime of General Ershad, the foreign relationship of Bangladesh was normal with all other countries, he and Mrs. Gandhi of India held a summit meeting in New Delhi on October 6 through October 8 for the understanding of all disagreements, the relations between Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh was in good standing, Saudi had given Bangladesh approximately \$500 million as most grants and aid, Pakistan was agreed to increases trade relations with Bangladesh, relations between Nepal and Bangladesh was in good standing by the reaffirmation of regional water resources in November 1982, Bangladesh was interested to provide port facilities through Chittagong port of Bangladesh to landlocked Nepal and constructed an 18-mile long road to connect northern Bangladesh with Nepal, in 1983 General Ershad concluded thirteen barter trade agreement with the USSR, his friendliness relations with the USA suffered the relations of Bangladesh and the Soviet Union, few diplomats of the USSR left Bangladesh, China replaced Russia's position to favour Bangladesh during the time. On July 23, 1987 opposition groups of Bangladesh started country-wise protesting against Ershad, he ordered police to fire, resulting in civilian casualties, police arrested 500 protesters around the country, it was a slogan to down President Ershad, all opposition parties including Workers-Employees United Council began strikes for the resignation of Ershad, they were starting to call strike frequently. Ershad declared emergency on 27 November 1987 and thus he tried to defuse those protesters of opposition parties, under the state emergency Ershad arrested Hasina Wajed and Khaleda Zia and sent thousands of police force in the urban areas to maintain law and order in the country. The year of 1990 was significant for all opposition parties who aimed to forcibly down Ershad for the establishment of democracy in Bangladesh, Ershad

proposed for the talk with him but no political parties were agreed to mutual talking with him, he was losing support from all intellectual societies, they had a big contribution to play a key role in the anti-Ershad movement in Bangladesh. Finally, President Ershad agreed to step down on December 4, 1990. The election of 1991 was the first democratic election in the country and the beginning of a two-party system in Bangladesh, Awami League led by Mujib's daughter Hasina Wajed and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party led by widowed of General Ziaur Rahman, Mrs. Khaleda Zia. Mrs. Zia and Sheikh Hasina are women Prime Minister of Bangladesh since 1991 to now alternatively, Khaleda's Bangladesh Nationalist Party is Islamic and then two other parties PPP and Awami League, Awami League led by Hasina believes in pluralism and secularism, Bangladesh had military rule led by Ziaur Rahman and H.M. Ershad and civilian rule led by Sheikh Mujib, Khaleda Zia, Hasina Wajed, Mrs. Zia won 1991 election and become Prime Minister of Bangladesh by the amendment the constitution to re-establish prime ministerial government, she rarely attend parliament and announced policies in the meeting without consulting with her cabinet. She monopolized state radio and television, opposition party Awami League did not support Khaleda because of rigged election, and they always called strike for her resignation, AW boycott parliament too, as a result, bills passed without the presence of the opposition party, Khaleda called election on February 15, 1996, without consulting with opposition parties led by Awami League, Awami League boycotted the election, Khaleda again won and sworn as the Prime Minister of Bangladesh as her second term only for 12 days, a demand was raised from all opposition parties for a caretaker government for a neutral election because opposition parties did not recognize Khaleda's winning by saying false and rigged election, they always called for strike, did not go to the Parliament, it created a gap in the parliamentary democracy, in democracy bargaining, mutual conversation, are more acceptable than strikes and boycott. Caretaker government came to Bangladesh under a retired chief justice who supervised the 1991 election but with no constitutional mandate, in 1996 re-election Sheikh Hasina won the election and became Prime Minister until 2001, Mrs. Zia won the election of 2001 and sworn as the Prime Minister of Bangladesh as her third term or technically second term, after end of the term, Khaleda and Hasina were both arrested for corruption and banned for candidacy in the politics, later both were free from charges as well. As the Prime Minister, Khaleda Zia continue her husband's decentralization policy, encouraged foreign investments, garments industries where 80 percent women works, she adopted IMF recommendation, lower inflation, increased tax revenue, she promoted private enterprise and the market economy, reduced state intervention, labour conditions and wages were improved, she announced free compulsory primary education and no fees for girls up to grade 10, set-up girls scholarship, set up a food for education program, she promoted micro-credit for village women, she increased the reserve seats to 45 for women representation in the parliament, in her time in the parliament of Bangladesh 13 percent was women parliamentary members and it was better image than before in Bangladesh's gender issue, Hussain Mohammad Ershad was a clever political character as well as an army man, he apologized and begged for his mistakes and wrongdoing, as a result, he is still alive as a legend political character in Bangladesh history. During Mrs. Zia, issue raised whether Islamic idealism or democratization of social-economic and culture power would be followed in Bangladesh, it was dependent on the people of Bangladesh, Khaleda chose Islamic symbols and language in her political arena for her much recognition and acceptability, BNP said, "We are united to protect the nation, our hard-earned independence and Islam." During Mrs. Zia's regime, gender issues and women empowerment were increased, which made her popular and helped to play an important role in politics. Mrs. Zia's widowed hood was important to make her a leader of Bangladesh, it was a sympathy of the people of Bangladesh, it was a sacrifice for the nation through her husband, who was a charismatic character in the history of Bangladesh, all of these images helped her to be the supreme leader of BNP after Abdus Sattar, otherwise, it would difficult for her to manage everyone in her party. Insurgencies in Bangladesh was not in full swing like Pakistan in the sub-continent, however, Islamists created tension between Muslims and minorities for power in politics. Mrs. Zia was two terms Prime Minister of Bangladesh, and two terms opposition leader in the parliament, she was more positive to establish a political stability than Sattar and Ershad's time in Bangladesh, she was the second Muslim women leader in the modern Islam states after Benojir Bhutto of Pakistan, she was listed as the 25th powerful women leader in the world by Forbes magazine, and one of her positive aims was to re-establish

civilian government since H.M. Ershad, she collaborated with Hasina Wajed during the military rule of Ershad in the '80s. Cohen stated that "a degree of political stability that has escaped Pakistan, even though governance in Bangladesh leaves much to be desired." Sheikh Hasina Wajed is the fourth women leader in the modern Islamic world and the second female Prime Minister of Bangladesh since 1996-2001, and from 2009 to present, Mujibur Rahman and his daughter current Prime Minister Hasina believes in secularism, pluralism and in parliamentary democracy, while countries majority was not ready to accept secular policies because of their idealism in Islam, British India was divided based on two-nation theory that is Hindu and Muslim community, and East Bengal is Muslim majority, the assassination of Mujib was a part of his secular policies in Bangladesh, while army regiment perhaps did not like it, therefore General Zia, General Ershad, Mrs. Zia gave importance of Islamic ideologies than a secular image, Mrs. Hasina was elected Awami League leader in 1981 and from that time her struggle against military rules, her message to bring her fathers unfinished works and to return 1972's constitution with the returning of secular spirit were some of her great initiatives. Begam Zia and Hasina are two important women in Bangladesh's constitutional democracy; they were in power one after another under two-party system in Bangladesh, unfortunately, democratic systems were not in full swing because of their strikes against other, their efforts against each other to down from the ruling party, rarely meeting, no conversation, absentees in the parliaments, boycotting budget session etc. they both did against each other. Sheikh Hasina in her first administration made a coalition government by making a rainbow cabinet, she appointed two BNP members in her cabinet, Jatiya Party (JP) had also ministered in her regime in 1996 but they later left the coalition, Hasina and Khaleda's policies were similar, like Khaleda, she encouraged private investment, comply international monetary fund (IMF), minimize inflation rate, maximize tax revenues, micro-credit etc. In her first term as the Prime Minister (1996-2001), average GDP growth was 5.5 percent and the inflation rate was 1.1 percent, her willingness was to make Bangladesh a middle-income country in 2010, in 1996 Bangladesh was a food deficit country, her launching social project provided shelter and training in the village, and was able to build a safety net in the country. She launched a policy for the advancement of women, recognized by the parliament in 1998 (Beijing Platform for Action) her government then passes various gender-related issues, such as Violence against Women and Children Act. (1998), Repression of Cruelty to Women and Children Act. (2000) without the consultation of other parties, in 1996 Parliament Law Commission was mandated for the reviewing of women laws and in 1997 election system was under a new rule where 3 out of 11 seats were given to women for parliament representation, 13000 women gain council seats and 63 women became municipal commissioner. In her second, term Hasina appointed female cabinet minister of home and foreign affairs, Home Minister Sahara Khatun and Foreign Affairs Minister Dipu Mani, they were both high post of a cabinet ministry. On December 12, 1996, Hasina made a treaty with India over the disputed water share issue, and worked hard to re-establish a cordial relations with India following her father Bangabandhu, Bangladesh during military rule and Khaleda's rule was not in condition with India because of their pro-Pakistan and anti-India policy, several violent exchanges had been done between both countries, Bangladesh was turning into the most vulnerable country in South Asia due to largest supplier illegal weapons, resulting to establishing Talibanization in the country. Sheikh Hasina's government brought an emotional sense with the use of linguistic-cultural terms called Bengali nationalism, where BNP led by Khaleda stressed Bangladeshi Muslim identity, Bangladeshi national identity is within the state boundaries while Bengali identity across the Bengali geographical space. Mrs. Hasina received several international awards, an honorary doctorate for her work on human rights, democracy, freedom and peace, British Broadcasting Corporation awarded her by calling her Iron Lady of Bangladesh, and awarded by prestigious Houphouet –Boigny Peace Prize and Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace awarded her. She negotiated with Bhutan through a bilateral trade agreement; she tried to reduced tension between India and Pakistan by visiting both countries after their nuclear test, she agreed with various international platforms such as Land Mines Treaty, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Covenant, she established a Human Rights Commission. The developed members of G8 summit invited her in July 2001 as the first South Asian leader, recounting Bangladesh as an economic potential, she was the co-chair of micro-credit summit, at a non-align movement (NAM) summit she urged for a convention on the right to development, India's relations with Bangladesh is in full swing again in her



term after her father regime in the 1970s, she sees this relation as practical rather than Bengali's feeling of hegemony over Bangladesh by a vast neighbour. Sheikh Hasina made coalition with both BNP and JP led by Khaleda and Ershad but her party did not have any religious issues such as establishment of Islamic state, according to Mujibur Rahman, secularism does not mean there will be no religion, he was proud of his Islam, and he also expressed that Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Christian are each a believes and religion that people accept on their faith and satisfaction, during Mujibur Rahman's time Parliament of Bangladesh opened with a reading from holy Quran, followed by one from the holy books of Hindus, Buddhists, Christians, which reflected to the size of the three communities. Present Awami League government led by Sheikh Hasina is a safe guardian of Islam in Bangladesh where more than 85 percent is Muslim population and they appreciate its state recognition, but people also supported Awami League's non-communal policy. Bengali nationalism sees Islam and cultural as inseparable, Awami League values Islam as an integral part of the culture, which has openness from the beginning; women elected in the past before Sheikh Hasina and Khaleda Zia and thus a foundation of gender-equality developed. Sheikh Hasina wears cotton saris, Khaleda wears silk, and she did never wear cotton made saris, Hasina sometimes wears silk sarees based on local handicrafts made, so her saris reflected wildflowers, rural scenes, birds in flight, fish Bangladeshis and sometimes her party's symbol, these are folk images, sometimes it looks like letter, so all images of her dress-code reflects secular, linguistic, Bengali nationalism and it indicates on her secular, cultural and linguistic identity, while Mrs. Zia dress-code, her style of wearing saris reflects her identity as a Muslim of Arabs or Persian instead of Bengali, but yet it would be possible that Khaleda reflects universal values. Sheik Hasina as the Prime Minister started to restoring her father legacy as an obsessed, trails started in 1996 for the murderer of her father in 1975, five of the killers were hanged on January 28, 2010, Mujibur Rahman sacrificed his life for the country, perhaps Sheikh Hasina would like to sacrifice her life for the country instead of legacy-based career, it is her dynastic tie. Gender played in Sheikh Hasina's activities and on her activeness, she was called by her party as a daughter of democracy, because of her initiatives of human rights, women rights, and her speech as a statesman, these are all of her rhetoric approaches, her commitment on women empowerment is gender-based, various women based bill is her example of feminism, Sheikh Hasina herself an example of women leader, more women entered in politics and thousands at the local level. It is not only for the Sheik Hasina regime, Bangladesh versus Bengali identity, Partition, Separation from Pakistan, But Border issues with India are also all those post-colonial terms which had been bearded by every government of Bangladesh, either military or civil rulers. Sheik Hasina Wajed is three times the opposition leader, prizewinner, her commitment to humanitarianism, human rights, democracy makes her already a living legend, a hope is arising that such a person and Prime Minister will get cooperation from her opposition members and to secure her legacy through democratic consolidation. Bangladesh is a beautiful country, mostly a deltaic region, three major rivers have deposited their silts which causing the land surface to extend into the Bay of Bengal, Ganges, Padma, Meghna, Brahmaputra are four major rivers in Bangladesh, its formation is dominated by the rivers by shifting between the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the Chittagong Hills in the east part and the south-eastern parts are hilly areas and the rugged parts of the country, otherwise, mostly it is a lowland, approximately 6 percent of its entire land is under water always, and two-third is flooded for every year, flood is terrible for the production of corps but also useful for the soil due to muddy floodwater deposit, makes it rich in minerals and other nutrient needed plant growth. It has a tropical monsoon-type climate with rainy and hot summer, temperature variations in the summer between 35degree Celsius to 44 degrees Celsius and in the winter between 6 degrees Celsius to 13 degree Celsius, summer temperature comes down with the arrival of monsoon from the Bay of Bengal and thus people get respite from the heat. It has huge network of rivers shared with India, China, Bhutan, Nepal, it has no control over river because of its lower riparian state, as a result, flood is its part of society, in 1988 sudden flood devastated Bangladesh by the death of approximately 3000 people, and caused destruction of crops and infrastructure, the flood was due to heavy rainfall of Himalayas and the release of water from farakka barrage. Bangladesh has been developing the assistance of international funding and through the export of its agriculture-based corps, through famous garments industry, the transportation of Bangladesh exists in river, road, railway etc. in river transportation boat, steamer, are dependable for the common people,

boats of various sizes are constructed by the villagers, the people learn swimming in their childhood, small boats are used for fishing like catching hilsa and large boats are for marine fishing and for the transportation of cargo. Steamer like Inland Water Transport Cooperation (IWTA) has operation services between Dhaka-Barishal and Khulna for transporting people etc. total length of railway in Bangladesh during 1969-70 was estimated 2858km, modern days Bangladesh has luxurious railway services, Subarna Express, Anta-Nagar are the best trains in Bangladesh between its major cities like Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet, Mymensingh etc. Bangladesh has one of the highest birth rate in the world, as well as population densities, Cholera, tuberculosis, malaria occurs widely even in modern Bangladesh, most people live in the countryside and estimated 9 percent people live in the urban areas, 95 percent people of Bangladesh are Bengali and brown-skinned. Estimated one-fourth of the population is literate, literacy is higher in the urban areas than the rural and about 60 percent of children attends primary school, fewer attends universities or technical school, University of Dhaka is the largest and famous university in Bangladesh, and Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUEAT) is one of the world-famous technical university for engineering education. Most of the rulers in Bangladesh had given importance on decentralization for the attraction of foreign invest investment and more participation of the people in the administration, power has been divided in the cities, towns, councils, municipalities, districts, thana, Upazila etc. The articles of the Constitution of Bangladesh 8-21 describes its devotion to the basic principles which are fundamental to the governance of the country, it is for the welfare of the people and the community to secure social, political, and economic justice, equality of justice, it has been mention over rural development through agricultural innovation, development of seeds, fertilizer, irrigation etc. the article also mentioned about rural electrification, development of the cottage industries, and improving education. In April 1987, planning commission defined the functions of the commission such as, macro planning for the country for medium and the long term, priority determination, resources allocation for development purposes, economic research, and study of economic issues and the formulation of economic policies, evaluation of the economy and development program for periodic basis, annual development budgeting, processing and monitoring of plan implementation, project stimulation and its processing including authorization and programming, appraisal and evaluation of projects with respect to employment situation, energy use, technology use, price decisions etc. however reality was to adopt centralization and there was amount of miscommunications, untrained people, low skilled people hired for the development, who had few or no idea about practicality of any environmental location such as thana, location, locals demand etc. , not only that there was lack of fund for the planning commission, lack of personnel policy, lack of commitment, and full of confusion. Bangladesh was struggling for economic stability, social exploitation, and therefore it was the main priority to develop those sectors of the country, however, religious activities were uprising in the latter part of 1970's due to majority of Muslim Bengalis, effected by the Islamic resurgence, purification of the Islam movement, Islamization process by other Islamic countries, secular constitution of Bangladesh during Mujib regime, corruptions, evil ethics, were reasons for the crystallization of Islamic orthodoxy in Bangladesh, therefore an ideal Islam establishment, an Islamic society rather than an Islamic country through transformation was in full swing. Ethnic minorities of Bangladesh such as Hindus, Aborigines etc. had problem and thus commonality created in the country between Muslims and Hindus, minority problems occurs in every non-socialist counties but the problem is ignorance of these isolated problems, unrelated to the problems of the majority of oppressed people, and class exploitation, therefore it is the duty of minority communities to find out their specific problem that can relate with the problem of the exploited majority and thus participate in a common democratic struggle against the class enemies. Food problem in Bangladesh divided into three parts, the problem of production and its relation with the feudal system, the need of procurement of food grains from other countries is a necessary consequence of the problem of production, and the problem of distribution because of transportation and communication problem due to devastated 1971 war. Two third of the land of Bangladesh is under cultivation, double and triple crops are obtained where water is available for the irrigation, rice and jute are main crops in Bangladesh, 90 percent land cultivated rice, as per agriculture policy, Bangladesh has given priorities on production first with limited success, the green revolution of Bangladesh had a limited impact because of high yielding varieties of rice, production of wheat is significant development in Bangladesh, it increased

national food grain supplies for the country, Integrated Rural Development of Bangladesh have helped increases of production in specific areas dominated by richer peasants, however, the production of agriculture was unable to match increases in population, as a result, people of the rural areas was below poverty level. Grameen Bank of Bangladesh has quite successful pioneered to lending money for production to those people who are without assets. Bangladesh is rich for jute industry; the industry is one of the biggest sources of employment, Bangladesh exports jute, Bangladesh is rich on natural gas, it has large reserve of natural gas in Dhaka and Chittagong, it has large deposit of low-grade coal minded at Jamalpur, natural gas is of Bangladesh future imminent as well, Asia's largest paper mill is on the Karnaphuli River, Chittagong, shrimps and frog legs are good export products from Bangladesh, it exports agricultural products such as jute, opium, indigo etc. Several social and economic problems shared by Bangladesh and India and argue over, distribution of water is one of them, Bangladesh, however, tried with Nepal for its few solutions to the water crisis but because of Nepalese poor economy and its environment, it did not agree finally. Bangladesh has various local-level groups financially assisted by the government and NGO's for socio-economic-educational development of the country; Grameen Bank started private initiatives for the rural development of Bangladesh for the poor to poorer, it is now a quasi-public institution where the borrower owes 90 percent of the sharing and government owes 10 percent. Class exploitation in Bangladesh from the landowners, moneylenders and from the industrial commercial classes was a big problem; it was from British India, Muslims peasants were always exploited socially, economically by the Hindus, and feudal system, therefore socialism was very popular during the last phase of East Pakistan by the leaders of those time, it influenced intellectuals, student's, lower class of the society etc. political class at present is hierarchical class and classifications is making by them in the society. International politics and its socio-economic aspects are influencing by neo-realism, big and well-advanced countries are making policies globally such as globalization, neoliberalism, neorealism etc. for their economic interest in the world, therefore small and poor countries have little or no chance for expression of voice according to neo-realism, thus a zero-sum game works for powerful countries like; USA, EU, Japan, China, and other western blocks. Bangladesh proposed for the regional cooperation within South Asian nations and SAARC built by the six countries of South Asia as well, however since the 1980s to at present there were several agreements concluded between SAARC members, but the questions are how successful this regional organization is? Fear of India's hegemony was always a psychological factor within smaller members, India and Pakistan relations are always tensed and even increased, expansion of Bangladesh foreign policy with the USA, China, Pakistan has always confused India about its steps, because Mujibur Rahman's friendship agreement with Indira Gandhi did not follow by his successors of Bangladesh, and India's vast economy, people and larger international opportunities were also a factor for the ignorance of this regional organizations, and thus neo-realism also worked here as well by India and then Pakistan along with its friend China. Not only that migration, smuggling, terrorism, ethnic insurgencies were issues in the region and another question is, how much improvement on those issues have been done, did any mutual understanding set-up between countries, infiltration from Pakistan to India through Bangladesh was a truth in this scenario, therefore without reliability and goodwill relations between countries, it is not possible, but several SAARC will build for formal functions between South Asian countries. Bangladesh shares a 168 km of land border with Myanmar, illegal entry of those Rohingyas to Bangladesh from Myanmar makes the relations tensed since 1970, the refugees of Rohingyas do not will to go back Myanmar because of their socio-economic exploitation, torture by the government of Myanmar, the Rohingyas issue has significant influences between Bangladesh and Myanmar discussions on the concerning of region-wide construction projects such as the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation(BIMSTEC). Those projects are important for both countries for their economic development, but it is reflecting over Rohingya refugee's crisis in Bangladesh and Bangladesh is seeking a definitive solution over it, the arrival of Rohingyas in Teknaf and Cox's Bazar community of Bangladesh has caused social disturbances and economic burdens for the government, those areas are poor parts of Bangladesh, the dissatisfaction of local people grows up due to refuges on a insufficient secured environment, forestation of Cox's Bazar has poorly destroyed. According to the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) Rohingyas have been created problem like

illicit arms, drug trafficking in Bandarban and Cox's Bazar and many more illegal activities, terrorism has pointed as one of the big perspectives throughout sub-continent through Rohingyas, due to their poor conditions, they can join anything for survive, Bangladesh cannot send them back due to humanitarian issues and against of their willingness, however, Bangladesh is no longer accepting new arrivals of Rohingyas and in 1997 with the consultation of UNHCR, government of Bangladesh repatriated. Myanmar government was a failure to clear the re-entry of the majority of Rohingyas, since then the government of Bangladesh put on hold repatriation process and is providing food, shelter etc. by making refugees camp in the areas. The UNCHR, donor government, NGOs like Medecins Sans Frontiers(MSF), Action Against Hunger, UK based Muslim Aid have paid for the relief operation in the Rohingya refugee camp, they have majority contribution for the taking care of Rohingyas in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has seen troubles since its partition, and after independence in social-economic-political-cultural-sectors and in foreign relations in other countries, Bangladesh did not yet collapse due to its terrible conditions in every sector. Bangladesh improves slowly and current leadership of the Hasina government is committed to building Bangladesh, a developed country, her zero-tolerance policy on terrorism is one of the best examples to protect its youth. Bangladesh thus makes its bright future and it can be a fully developed country by the investments of its sectors for future innovation, such as the future of natural gas is bright. Bangladesh is a developing country with a population of more than 142 million, poverty is 33 percent where poverty, health-related issues occurs every now and then, it was horrific before independence, after 1971, various initiatives have been taken by the public and private sectors for the reducing of illness, like Malaria, Diarrhea, Malnutrition etc. as a result death of children in Bangladesh has been reduced, which is an advantage for Bangladesh. Population of Bangladesh, especially its population of children is a great asset and its future for working force, working skill development, it has improved on child and maternal health and nutrition-related issues, under sustainable development goals(SDG) of the UN general assembly, the UN Committee for Development Policy announced Bangladesh's eligibility to graduate its status as a developing country and will be officially called as a developing country from 2024, from a Least Developing country, which is countries national and international bright image, it is a moral strength, empowerment in the sense that no more mercy from other countries but build by own efforts, it is a goodwill for political leaders as well as for the people. It has passed its developmental graduation due to achievement of various qualities such as fastest reduction of poverty in the world under SDG countries goals set by the UNDP, meeting the target in reducing the proportion of population below the national poverty line, reducing the infant mortality from 92 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 46 per, reducing underweight problem of children from 66 percent to approximately 32.6 percent in 1990, achievement of 100 percent enrolment in primary school, attained gender parity with more girls than boys both in primary and secondary school, improvement of drinking water, meeting the target in preventing malaria death, thus Bangladesh has improved and achieved targets through complying of its promise and commitment to the Millennium Developmental Goals, Mrs. Sheik Hasina government has expressed her deep commitment to achieving these goals before 2030, targeted year by the United Nations General Assembly under SDG's goals. Through initiatives by the current government, Bangladesh shows its future through its improved education, literacy, agricultural development, human development, gender justice, poverty eradication etc. Bangladesh is one of the fast-growing manufacturing sector in the world, its garments industry is the second biggest after China in the world, and it has approximately 6 percent annual growth for a decade and will increase approximately 7 percent within next couple of years. Bangladesh is self-reliant in food at present; per-capita income has been increased since 2009. According to Prime Minister Sheik Hasina, annual growth will exceed 9 percent in the next 5 years and to reach 10 percent by 2021, garments industry has bright spot in Bangladesh, in 2018 the export was recorded \$36.7 billion approximately through this industry, export target by 2021 is \$50 billion, Prime Minister Hasina launched a Digital Bangladesh in 2009 for its future of technology sector, which is contributing to the transformation of Bangladesh's social and economic landscape at the grassroots, for instance, 4,554 Union Digital Centres, more than 100 simplified public services, e-procurement and smart health cards. Prime Minister Hasina has implemented a goal to set-up a 100 especial economic zone network, 11 networks has been completed and 79 is in under construction. Bangladesh has great potentiality in tailoring industry because of its strong garments industry, has great



potentiality on IT and engineering industry, it has international standard technical university such as BUEAT, it has experience on flood control management through engineering, it can get help in information technology from India, however, single economy cannot be a long term goal for Bangladesh, therefore Bangladesh needs to open or develop other sectors like pharmaceutical, business process outsourcing(BPO) etc. along with garments industry, Bangladesh textiles and garments industry can reach it's the highest point if China's textile industry fall due to US-China trade war. Bangladesh has great potentiality on its agriculture and food security, approximately 48 percent people are employed in the agriculture sector and rural population is involved in fisheries, feed the future in Bangladesh helps to reduce poverty(poverty reduced from 40.5% in 2011 to 34% in 2015 in feed the future affected areas and in Bangladesh overall it was the reduction from 59% in 2000 to 43% in 2010 ), increased nutrition growth among children(childhood stunting reduced from approximately 36.9 percent in 2011 to 32.3 percent in 2014), it helps approximately 2.4 million farmers to use new technology and management, it helps to increase the value of their agriculture product approximately more than \$321 million. Feed the future helps to encourage private industry to invest nearly \$685,000 in the food and agriculture sector in Bangladesh. Fourth Generation Technical changes are other initiatives of Bangladesh's bright future through the revolution of digital technology, informational technology, technologies are bringing transformative impacts to the thinking, values, life and work of every person, enterprise, industry and nation in ways that have been unfathomable until recently. According to PricewaterhouseCoopers, Bangladesh would be the 28th largest economy by 2013, Bangladesh can be re-vision being an oceanic because of its water, an achievement of Sheik Hasina Government on rearrangement of international water unleashes a new opportunity, with the opening up of an oceanic territory into the Bay of Bengal, new settlement, economic and transport opportunities are possible with a marine vision. Mrs. Hasina's government 7th Five Year Plan in 2016 presented a value of a blue economy based on its oceanic scenario. Bangladesh has potentiality over silt production because of its riverine ecosystem, which is slow-moving and fast-moving water and areas of inundation, silt management could be a non-stop process with mechanized method, silt deposit can help to create new riverbank etc. Tomorrows' Bangladesh will be a state of urbanization and housing of extra population by 2040, it needs planned agglomeration and distribution of future population for a sustainable and economic and social development, therefore Bangladesh need more metro cities, ecologically Bangladesh can be developed through forestation of char land which is approximately 6 percent of the country's total land, for bio-diversity and ecological goods and services every country needs 25 percent of forestation, where Bangladesh has approximately 11.2 percent, Bangladesh need improvement on it for its future ecological development which helps for human's life-sustaining process and economic development, Bangladesh has bright future on its tourism, and it is possible through communication and transportation development, Bangladesh's future exists on it new regional formations such as proposed Dhaka Nexus, it will increase economic and ecological potential, through Dhaka Nexus, regionalization of Dhaka will be built, Dhaka will be surrounded within two-three hours by cities and towns along with transport network, as a new urban clusters. Bangladesh is a democratic, constitutional parliamentary country, Prime Minister Sheik Hasina is a symbol of secularism, democracy, feminism, women rights and to build Bangladesh a developed country by 2030, Bangladesh has various global academic forums since 1971 to present, to make Bangladesh a familiar country to students, scholars and the staffs globally, various international academic institutions open in Bangladesh and in abroad with the help of the Government of Bangladesh, American Institute of Bangladesh(AIBS) is one of the famous U.S. based academic forum to know about Bangladesh by studying, by research in Bangladesh through participatory research projects, fellowships etc. In 1989 Professor Craig Baxter of Juniata College, and joined by faculty members from Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State University, University of Chicago, Glassboro State College (now Rowan University), and the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh established AIBS with the financial help of Bangladesh government for the research about Bangladesh through U.S. based scholars, first scholarship was awarded in 1990, AIBS has collaboration with the United States Information Agency(USIA) for financial help for more invention about Bangladesh through Bangladesh lecture Series, Research and Development Seminars, the Undergraduate Research Fellowship Grant, and Faculty Support Fund, it is a forum of educational

exchange between the United of America and Bangladesh. In 1993 AIBS became a member of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers for more educational innovation between Bangladesh and the U.S. especially on social science and humanities, in 2010 AIBS inaugurated its Dhaka Center in Bangladesh which hosts monthly lecture series, facilitates AIBS Fellows etc. AIBS is continuing working on the development of Bangladesh's academic perspective and has been successful to establish a global connection among other countries, and Bangladesh, it strives to improve the scholarly understanding of Bangladesh culture and society in the US and to promote educational exchange between the two countries. AIBS is currently located at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, U.S. led by Professor, Dr. Golam M. Mathbor, it has various grants for the exchange and research such as US Citizen Fellowships, Bangladesh Citizen Fellowships, US Citizen Travel Grants, Bangladesh Citizen Travel Grants etc. launches various academic seminars on various topic about the concern of Bangladesh and its way of future development.

## CONCLUSION

From British East Bengal to East Pakistan to independent Bangladesh, Bangladesh has gone various social-economic-cultural-communal-gender crisis, it was an identical struggle whether Bengali or Bangladeshi, it was disaster in every sector, it was an agriculture-based nation, because of these problematic issues, geo-political boundaries, lack of materials, neighboring countries always deprived Bangladesh, and its domestic problems was always in full swing. It had a lack of practicality about the Five Years Plans program at the beginning, lack of communication, transportation, suspicion between communities, a country was always in the deprived mood since British rule through feudalism, land reforms, land-lords, castes, religion etc. Bangladesh yet a successful and progressive country, it had situation for bankrupts but it escaped, it had various international relations with other countries since 1971 through financial assistantship, today Bangladesh is more matured and a promising country in the world arena, neo-realism is the main strength in every regional forum, Bangladesh yet has contribution on SAARC as a founding nation, it is for regional development, understand each other, communicative approach and thus reduce arguments, tensions. Bangladesh is now an economic promise to the world, it is economically developing, socially progressing by establishing a peaceful environment, where everyone can live together, Bangladesh is a promising country on democracy, and it can dream Digital Bangladesh. Arabs, Africa has seen various instability, go for war and thus created conflict in their regions, Bangladesh had gone through the various struggle, bloody war but in the end, it has been succeeding in managing and stands as a complete self-reliant country without broken or falling into pieces. Bangladesh needs to be careful about extremism, terrorism, fundamentalism, inter-regional conflicts, Bangladesh will never allow those terms that ruined it in the past, Bangladesh needs to be practical in international relations, a pragmatic vision on its domestics problems such as intersectionality, minority problems, proper implementation of rapid changing system such as from agricultural Bangladesh to digital Bangladesh, it has be a comprehensive planning rather than doing today, and then doing something tomorrow, because it has to be understood that social and economic transformations are dependent to the realization on the ground, Bangladesh should create a mental map by visualization for the powerful perspective of the re-viewing nation once again, it should not just go through narrated and officiated image. Bangladesh has dreams, such as digital Bangladesh, urbanized Bangladesh, for the modernization of Bangladesh, it has to be prepared for a national agenda of an urban future, including its proper rural development, need more initiatives on its feed for the future program and its equal distribution to the regions. Socially Bangladesh should stand on a modern Islamic culture along with other cultural communities, makes it a multicultural entity, Bangladesh must have to be an economically strong country in the 21st century which will show its development and to make a developed nation by 2030. Feature Question is, how could the past of Bangladesh teach for its future formidable existence in the region? It could be through the in-depth lesson of its entire social-economic-cultural bonds, and to establishing a liberal social, cultural environment for its advancement as a modern country; Prime Minister Sheik Hasina is committed for initiatives to build a Sonar Bangla (A Golden Bangladesh).

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