

## विषय - राजशासन विभाग

Answer to Question No : 01

(7)

### The Identification of the Ancient "Janapada" of the United Bengal

The main "janapada"s of ancient Bengal

were - (i) "Banga" - they were settled in the greater Dhaka and Faridpur Region;

(ii) "Rad" or "Rar" - they were a very small ethnicity living by the Bhagirathi River of West Bengal.

(iii) The "Harikel" - living around the Chittagong area.

(iv) The "Pundra" - living around the Paharpur area.

(v) The "Samatat" - living around Comilla and Nona-khali.

(vi) The "Goura" - living around the Bogra region.

(21)

## The Number of Tribal People in Bangladesh:

There are mainly five tribal people living in Bangladesh among other smaller tribes of 48 classes.

The five tribes are -



(a) The Chakma;

(b) the Garo;

(c) the Marmas;

(d) the Khasias;

(e) the Santals;

etc.

Two main tribes in elaboration can be as follows -

### (i) The Chakma:

- They are the biggest tribe in Bangladesh in case of population.
- They live largely in Bandarban; Khagrachari and Cox's Bazar.

### (ii) The Garo:

- They are mainly matriarchal in family system.
- They live in the hill tracts of Bangladesh.
- They are one of the main tribes of Bangladesh.

(54)

"Bangalee" is a Hybrid Nation :

"Bengali is a mixture of a nation with the "Arya" and the "non-Arya" ethnicity."

— Prof. Herbert Risley,  
— Renowned Anthropologist

"Bangalee" nation is a mixed nation or hybrid one and it has been repeatedly proven by many historians and anthropologists like Dr. Neelhanjan and Dr. Ahmad Sharif. Both of them argued that the "Arya" people travelled all along the mountains of Afghanistan to the Bengal and the "non-Arya" people from the European region to settle down in the Indian Continent. The "Arya" looked tall; chiselled face with fairer complexion while the "non-Arya" were short in height and tanned in skin. We as "Bangalee" today represent both of them.

(৩)  
Why Bangladesh is called the Biggest  
Delta of the World?

Bangladesh is called the biggest "Delta" of the world as the area forming the '৩' letter of Bangla alphabet is largest in volume or area in square meters of the world.

The "Delta" region of Bangladesh map can be seen as the letter '৩' covering the lower regions of the river Padma entering from the district of Chapai Nawabganj up to the southern-western districts of Khulna, Bagerhat, Saatkira, Barguna etc.



## Answer to Question No: 02

(20)

### The Goals of Mujibnagar Government:

There were mainly the following goals of the Mujibnagar Government —

(i) The main purpose of forming a provisional government was to receive formal aid by the Indian government; the Indian PM Indira Gandhi asked Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed to formalise a national government.

(ii) Among other motives of forming the Mujibnagar Government were —

- (a) to campaign about the massacre of East Pakistan to outer world;
- (b) to provide relief aids to the refugees;
- (c) to motivate the "Mujib Bahini" soldiers.

"We will win tomorrow, if not today we will win the day after tomorrow if not tomorrow; but we will win for sure."

— Tajuddin Ahmed

— The Prime Minister of Mujibnagar Government, on 17th April, 1971

(25)

## The Role of Two "Bir Shreshtho" in the Liberation War

The followings are the roles the two "Beer Shreshtho" played in our great liberation war -

(i) "Beer Shreshtho" Sipahi Mostafa Kamal

Hailing from the district Bholga, Bangladesh Mostafa Kamal was a lower level army personnel called "Sipahi". He fought bravely for his soldiers in Sector-2. He held on to his gun until his last breath to save his army in Akhaura, Dorsuin village.

(ii) Flight Lieutenant Matiur Rahman

Matiur Rahman is remembered with great respect and awe for his gallantry while laying out his life to flee with an aeroplane with warfare called the "T-33" from Karachi Airport but only to crash near the Indian border in the mountains.

(59)

## How the Language Movement of 1952 Paved the Way to Independence ?

The sequential events of 1952 are as follows -

(i) 1st September, 1947 - "Tamuddin Majlish" was formed;

(ii) In 1948, "Rashtavasha Sangram Parishad" was formed;

(iii) In 1952, Muhammad Ali Zinnah came to Dhaka and gave a speech in Suhrawardy Udyan. He proclaimed that, "Urdu, and Urdu only will be the state language of East Pakistan".

(iv) The whole nation was outraged and mass processions and agitations were taking place. It was the first awakening of the "Bangalee" as a "nation" and an "identity" of the people of East Pakistan.

(v) Thus, all the aftermath lead to our liberation war of 1971.

(20)

## The Contribution of "Sher-E-Bangla" A.K. Fazlul Haque as the Redeemer of the Peasants :

A.K. Fazlul Haque was conferred with the moniker of "Sher-E-Bangla" for the very reason of his role to emancipate the peasant community of East Pakistan during the '60s.

The contributions are —

(i) The "Praja-Sattya Law" or the Farmers' Rights Law :

In 1950, he invoked a law for the fair rights of the farmers of Bengal called the "Praja-Sattya Law" which relieved the peasants of their burden of debts and share of profits.

(ii) The "Jaminadar"-Removal Law :

He made the "Jaminadar" norm unlawful by giving peasants' rights to their properties and lands.



# Answer to Question No. 03

(2)

## The Fundamental Rights (1992) of the Constitution of Bangladesh :

The fundamental rights in brief -

Article 26 - The laws inconsistent with constitution will be void.

Article 27 - Equality before law.

Article 28 - Discrimination on grounds of religion and other.

Article 29 - Equality of opportunity to public service.

Article 30 - Prohibition to foreign awards; etc.

Article 31 - Rights to rule of law.

Article 32 - Security as to life and security.

Article 33 - Safeguards as to judicial proceedings.

Article 34 - Prohibition to forced labour.

Article 35 - Provision to the basic necessities.

Article 36 - Freedom of movement.

Article 37 - Freedom of assembly.

Article 38 - Freedom of association.

Article 39 - Freedom of thoughts and conscience.

Article 40 - Freedom of occupation.

Article 41 - Freedom of religion;

Article 42 - Rights to property.

Article 43 - Rights to house and correspondence.

Article 44 - Enforcement of fundamental rights.

(21)

## The Biggest Constitution of the World:

The biggest constitution of the world is that of India ✓

### The Constitution of India

Total Articles

326 ✓

Total number of amendments

100

## The Smallest Constitution:

the smallest constitution of the world is the constitution of U.S.A. It has only 150 articles and by far, there have been only 27 amendments.

## The Constitution of Bangladesh:

At a glance of the Supreme Law.

Accepted in the Parliament

9th November, 1972

Effective on

16th December, 1972

Chapters

11

Amend

16

Article

153

(59)

## The Freedom of the Judiciary :

Article 22 of our constitution ensures the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary. On 1st November, 2007 the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was ensured in the Parliament.

Article 113 A — ensures that the judges of the high Courts are independent in their exercise from the Magistrates.

## The Case for Bangladesh in Freedom of the

### Judiciary :

In Bangladesh the events of freedom of the Judiciary can be illustrated by taking the case of 16th Amendment of the Constitution.

1972 — The power to impeach the Chief Justice was to the Parliament.

1979 — 6th April — 5th Amendment — Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) was formed to impeach the Chief Justice.  
2014 — 30th June — 16th Amendment — the power to impeach was returned to the Parliament.

3rd July, 2017 - The Supreme Court declared  
(a) 16th Amendment as "Void".

## The Father of the Six-Point Demand :

The person who wrote the original  
"Six-point" demand was - Rehman Bobhan  
at an Economic Conference.

The presenter and the father of the  
"Magnacarta" of Bangalee is the  
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

## The Six-Point Demand as the Charter of Freedom for the Bangalee Nation :

On 23rd March, 1966, Sheikh Mujibur  
Rahman presented the Six-point Demand  
in Lahore. The main points are -

- (i) Provincial autonomy of East Pakistan;
- (ii) Except for Foreign Affairs and the  
Defense Ministry; all affairs of the  
state will be sovereign to the  
province's government; (iii) Paramilitary

Answer to Question No: 04

(2)  
The Houses of the Parliament of Bangladesh

There are ~~two~~ only one house of the parliament of Bangladesh.

It is called "The House of the Nation".

There are 350 seats in total 50 of which are reserved for women. Article-65 of the Constitution ensures the establishment of our Parliament.

The Qualifications and Disqualifications to become MP:

The Qualifications to become an MP are given below - According to Article 66 -

- (a) the person should be of 25 years of age;
- (b) the person must be a citizen of Bangladesh;
- (c) the person must not be recently released from a criminal case.
- (d) the person must be sane in state of mind.

(12)

## The Difference between "Law" and

## "Ordinance"

Law: A law is first accepted in the parliament a "bill" by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the member of the parliament and then goes to the President to be signed as a law.

Ordinance: An ordinance is an alternative to a law and the President by Article 93 declares it.

## The Circumstances in which Ordinances are Declared :

The circumstances are —

- (i) when parliament sessions are not in function;
- (ii) when parliament is dissolved;
- (iii) when there is no time to pass the law in the parliament; a state of emergency and the president declares ordinance to pass for a law.

(51)

The situations in which the President  
Declares the State of Emergency :

By Article 141(A) - ✓

"The President can declare the state of Emergency if he feels any threat to public security; internal chaos in the mass order and security; any threat by foreign nations etc."

Article 141(B) - states that some fundamental rights are suspended;

Article 141(C) - states that suspension of basic rights.

The Period of the State of Emergency :

The total days of the state of emergency is 120 days.

The state of emergency will have to be declared as "void" in the first session of the parliament after the emergency ends.

(10)

## The Characteristics of the Foreign Policy

of Bangladesh :

Foreign policy is a reflection of a nation's beliefs and values. On this, the following

quote - "The extension of domestic policy is the foreign policy"

— Otto Von Bismark

— German Rulers.

There are mainly the following principles

that our original 1972 - foreign policy

follows (a) our nation will lean towards total and full disarmament when comes to arms control.

(b) our nation will follow international laws and respect the UN charter.

(c) our nation will respect the sovereignty of other neighbouring nation.

Finally, "Friendship to all, malice to none"

— Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

— 10th January, 1972  
London News



## Answer to Question No. 05

(2)

### The Importance of Independent and Neutral Election Commission:

3 "The Election Commission shall be independent in the exercise of its functions." — Article 118 (1)

— The Constitution of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Our constitution is regarded as the "supreme law" of Bangladesh when it comes to the Rule of Law and the Judiciary. It is ensured in our constitution that the Election Commission be completely free in its exercises

like (i) preparing voter's list;

(ii) recruiting returning officers;

(iii) determining the territory of the constituency;

(iv) the election of the President; the PM and other Zilla; Upazilla Elections etc.

(2)

## The Role of Opposition Party in a Democratic Country like Bangladesh:

In a country like ours, the role of the Opposition party is crucial to keeping a balanced government. The functions of the Opposition party are —

(i) proposing alternative programmes — there will be some other ways of doing things right and the opposition party ensures to propose a counter-programme to the mass people.

(ii) keeping the Ruling Party in check — the duty of the opposition party is to keep check and balance of the activities of the ruling party by questioning them in the Parliament.

(iii) Creating Mass Opinion on the Wrong-doing of the Government — the public opinion is formed by the opposition party against the government.

Answer to Question NO-05

(51)

The Difference between Cabinet and Ministry:

There are some basic differences -

The Cabinet (Article-55)

(i) Some special MPs along with the Prime Minister the Cabinet is formed.

(ii) The Cabinet takes important decisions by "closed-door meetings".

The Ministry (Article-56)

(i) The offices of every Minister are called Ministry of which the Minister is the executive head and the Secretary is the administrative head.

The Presiding Person of Cabinet:

The person who presides over the Cabinet is, by Article-55, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh.

The Cabinet takes all the important decisions by closed-door meetings and confidential correspondence -

(a)

## The Group of Judges :

The group of judges who elects the Speaker, the Whip of the Parliament is called the "Group of Judges" or the "Panel of Judges".

## The Functions of the Panel of Judges :

The functions of the panel of judges —

- (i) to elect the speaker of the parliament;
  - (ii) to elect the whip of the Parliament
- etc.

## Answer to Question No: 06

(3)

"The National Revenue Board (NBR) is a Failure in Collecting Taxes properly" —

Elaboration:

3 The above-mentioned statement is true for our current system of collection of the Taxes by the NBR.

The portion of "Value Added Taxes (VAT)" collected by the NBR is 37.32% which is the highest amount of revenue from a single sector. But this is an indirect tax and the consumers have to pay this.

The second largest sector from which the current system of collecting collects the revenue is the "Taxes at Sources" and "Taxes on Incomes" (TOI) which amounts to 31% (approx).

Therefore, the NBR is inefficient to collect revenue.

(25)

What is an N.G.O.?

The full form of "N.G.O." is "Non-Government Organisation". When a company or organisation works without any help of government, it is called an N.G.O. They work often on a "Not-for-Profit" basis.

The Role of an N.G.O. in Development of the Human Rights and Economic Progress:

When it comes to ensuring human rights, "Ain-o-Shalish Kendrya" (ASK); in our country is playing a vital role by presenting periodic and reliable reports on the rapes; killings; extra-judicial killings; minority discrimination and soon.

When it comes to the economic progress of rural Bangladesh BRAC; Proshika etc. are playing a vital role to employ the poor.

Answer to Question No: 06

(54)

Market Economy:

A market economy is one that allows "free trade" between companies and consumers on a "price of the product" basis. The Government will not interfere in the matters of the competitive market.

How Much is a "Market Economy"

As Supportable (for Bangladesh):

In Bangladesh, it is an arguable question whether to allow the structure of a capitalist "market economy" as the local manufacturers cannot cope with the benefit of the biggest MNCs provide the consumers with less prices and good quality. The MNCs enjoy "economies of scale" as they produce large amount but the locals cannot.

(2)

## The Reasons of Environmental Pollution in Bangladesh :

The reasons of environmental pollution in Bangladesh are -

(a) lack of efficient ~~sewerage~~ sewerage system;

(b) lack of proper effluent management by the manufacturing companies;

(c) lack of public awareness and mass littering in the streets;

(d) use of automobiles and no strict laws to prevent smoke of the vehicles;

(e) establishments and rapid urbanisation.



Answer to Question No: 07

(54)

The Obstacles to the Foreign Investments  
in Bangladesh :

The obstacles are -

- (i) the lack of proper infrastructure;
- (ii) the lack of skilled human resource;
- (iii) the lack of continual electricity;
- (iv) the lack of good governance;
- (v) the traffic congestion;
- (vi) the densely populated cities and lack of accountability;
- (vii) corruption and bureaucracy.

(10)

What is a Local Government?

According to Article No: 59 -

a local government is responsible for a "unit" of area designated by the parliament.

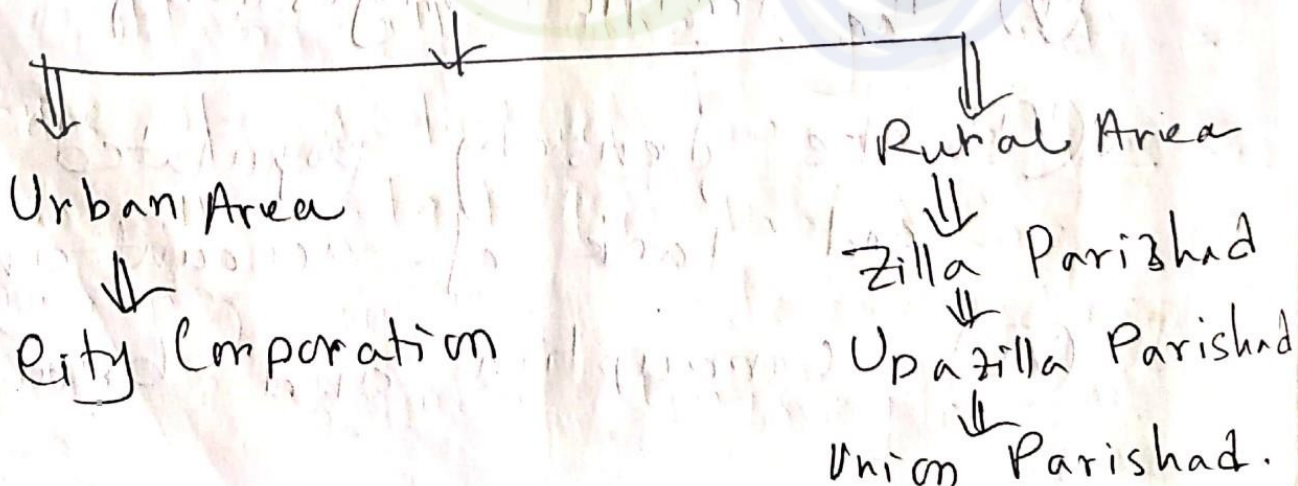
Local government can -

- be elected by the people

- can allocate budget for local activities

The Structure of Bangladesh Union Council

The structure of Union Parishad - (3 members)



Answer to Question No: 08

(8)

### The Rampal Coal-Power Plant:

the massive project of the current government by the district of Bagerhat is "Rampal Coal-fired Power Plant" which has a promise of making 1320 MW of generating power.

### The Impact of Rampal on the Sundarbans

The severe impacts on the Sundarbans, according to "BELA" and "Paribesh Bachao" of Sultana Kamal — are as follows

Andolan (1)

(1) all the plants will face eventual deforestation;

(2)

(2) all the water and marine life by the Bay of Bengal will suffocate in the crisis of oxygen (DO) dissolved in water.

(25)

## The Functions of the Zilla Administrator or the District Collector :

The functions of the Zilla Administrator are -

- (i) allocating budget for the district's expenses;
- (ii) look for the crises of the district's issues and problems;
- (iii) present in the Parliament.

Why He is called the Eyes, Nose and Ears of the District :

A district collector or an administrator is often called the eyes and ears of a district because he has to be alert for the issues occurring in the district and report to the concerned Ministry.

Answer to question No. 08

(51)

The Development Activities by the Current Government:

The development activities in brief -

(1) azi: the biggest IT portal by

2 Bangladesh government;

(2) Strong social Safety Net for the disabled and marginal communities;

(3) Increased development programmes like -

- "Ekti Bari, Ekti Khamar";

- "Asrayan (Prakalpo)";

- "Kabikha" and "Kabita" etc.

क) न्याय विभागात्मिका

2) Answer:

Administrative Tribunal:

In the article of 117 and clause number (1), there is 'Administrative Tribunal' mentioned in our constitution.

According to article 117 (1) —

the Parliament can form one or more than one Administrative

Tribunal by the law.

Article 117 and clause (1) also states the scope of the Administrative Tribunal. Those are —

(i) any government service holder working for the Republic can be tried under Administrative Tribunal.

अनुच्छेद 117 (1) के अन्तर्गत  
एक या अधिक  
शासनात्मक न्यायालय  
बनाये जा सकते हैं।

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(ii) The acquisition of the republic's assets; and management and distribution of those assets are determined by Administrative Tribunal.

(iii) any law that falls under the article number 102 of writ petition.

Article 117 and clause (2) stipulates of the Administrative Tribunal as follows:

— (i) no other court can interfere on question the trials of the Administrative Tribunal.

— (ii) any judge eligible for being a Supreme-Court-judge will be allowed to be the chief of the Administrative Tribunal.

## 2) Immunity of the President :

Article 48 of the constitution stipulates about the President of the Republic.

“Like the British Crown, the President reigns but does not govern. He is a titular executive but the Cabinet is the real executive.”

[Ref: — Abdul Halim

— Book : Constitutional Law  
: Bangladesh Perspective

Publication : CCB Publication

— 1996 ]

The original constitution enforced in 1972, 16th December, the government was governed by the Parliament and not the President. Then, the



4th amendment of the constitution came on 25th January of 1975 and the government was again transformed into a President-led government ~~and~~ dissolving the Parliamentary government of the Republic.

Then, 19th amendment of the constitution came on 18th September, 1991 and the government was again reinstated into a Parliamentary one. As a result the President became a merely titular figure to the executive bodies of the government.

Immunity Entitled to the President :

Under the article of 51 of the Constitution of the Republic the President enjoys the following immunities —

- (i) there can be no criminal cases filed against the President;

- (ii) there can be no arrest warrants issued for the President;

- (iii) no other courts, along with the Supreme Court, can question any activity <sup>done</sup> or statement made by the President.

Above are the immunities that the President of our country is entitled to by the Constitution.

## Q | Consolidated Fund :

According to the article numbers 84 and clause (1), there can be two kinds of funds of the Republic and those are —

- (i) Consolidated fund and
- (ii) the Public Account of the Republic.

According to the article number 84 and clause (1), the Consolidated Fund will have the following money or income by the government —

- (a) Any revenue from the earnings by the government like VAT; taxes etc.
- (b) Any form of profit generated

by the government like the profit gained by Bonds and Debentures issued by the government.

(c) Any form of loan made by the government.

According to article numbers 84, all other kinds of funds will fall under the Public Account of the Republic. The funds are,

According to the article number of 86 and clauses number (2) -

(i) any fines charged by the courts;

(ii) any personal savings of the government service holders.

8) According to the Constitution of the Republic  
Merits and Demerits of the Local

Government :

Merits :

There can be numerous merits of  
having a local government by the  
central government. those are -

a) the proper use of local talents  
and resources ~~are~~ is ensured ;

0.6 / b) rise of local leaders with  
appropriate local solutions to  
the locally native problems  
like flood-prone areas have  
different problems from the  
drought-prone regions of the  
country.

c) the easing of the huge burden  
of responsibilities of the central

government.

d) the exposure of locally grown talents and cultivation of creativity in using resources with less costs like lead time costs; transport costs; labour costs etc.

Demerits of the Local Government,  
the demerits to having a local government according our Constitution by article numbers 59 and 60 are as follows —

- (a) Lack of proper training as there can be lack of best trainers away from the capital.
- (b) fund crisis can be an issue as there can be negligence by the central Parliament to the local government.
- (c) Lack of authority to take necessary measures to address

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a crisis locally as central parliament  
may not approve timely.  
(d) politicisation of local government can be  
an obstacle.