বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ

দলিলপত্র

বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ

দলিলপত্রঃ তৃতীয় খন্ড

মুজিবনগর : প্রশাসন

সম্পাদক : হাসান হাফিজুর রহমান

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়

প্রকাশক: গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
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বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ

দলিলপত্রঃ তৃতীয় খন্ড

সচিব
তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
ঢাকা, বাংলাদেশ

পুনর্মুদ্রণ প্রসঙ্গে

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয় ১৯৭৭ সালে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের ইতিহাস লিখন ও মুদ্রণ প্রকল্প গ্রহণ করে। পরবর্তীকালে এই প্রকল্প স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ সংক্রান্ত দলিল ও তথ্যসমূহ প্রকাশনার সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করে। ইতিহাস রচনার ক্ষেত্রে নিরপেক্ষতা ও বস্তুনিষ্ঠতা রক্ষা করা ও বিকৃতির আশংকা এড়িয়ে যাবার জন্যই ইতিহাস রচনার পরিবর্তে দলিল ও তথ্য প্রকাশকেই অধিকতর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মনে করা হয়েছে। আর সে প্রকল্পের ফসলই ''বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ : দলিলপত্র''। প্রায় ১৫,০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় ১৫ খন্ডে এসব দলিলপত্র প্রণয়ন করে ১৯৮২ সালে তা প্রকাশ করা হয়। এই প্রকল্পের সঙ্গে জড়িত গবেষক ও সম্পাদকবৃন্দের অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রমের ফসল এই দলিলপত্র গ্রন্থমালা।

প্রথম প্রকাশের পরপরই বস্তুনিষ্ঠতা ও নিরপেক্ষতায় ''বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ : দলিলপত্র'' গ্রন্থমালা সর্বমহলে ব্যাপকভাবে সমাদৃত হয়।

এই গ্রন্থমালা প্রকাশের অল্প সময়ের মধ্যেই এর সমুদয় কপি বিক্রি হয়ে যায়। পরবর্তীকালে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ সংক্রান্ত সকল গবেষণায় এই গ্রন্থমালা রেফারেন্স হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে থাকে।

''বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ : দলিলপত্র'' গ্রন্থমালার চাহিদা উত্তরোত্তর বাড়ছে। বিভিন্ন মহল থেকে তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ে গ্রন্থমালার চাহিদাপত্র আসতে থাকায় মন্ত্রণালয় ''বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ : দলিলপত্র'' গ্রন্থমালা সীমিত সংখ্যায় পুনর্মুদ্রণের সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করে। প্রয়োজনীয় আনুষ্ঠানিকতা শেষে পুনর্মুদ্রণের দায়িত্ব অর্পণ করা হয় দেশের প্রখ্যাত প্রকাশনা প্রতিষ্ঠান 'হাক্কানী পাবলিশার্স'কে। পুনর্মুদ্রণের ক্ষেত্রে তথ্যের কোন ব্যত্যয় বা ব্যতিক্রম যাতে না হয়, সে ব্যাপারে সর্বাত্মক সতর্কতা অবলম্বন করা হয়েছে। গত দুই দশকে প্রকাশনা প্রযুক্তিতে বৈপ্লবিক পরিবর্তন সাধিত হয়েছে। ফলে পুনর্মুদ্রিত দলিলপত্রের অঙ্গসৌষ্ঠব আরও সুন্দর ও দৃষ্টিনন্দন হয়েছে।

আমার দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস, ''বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ : দলিলপত্র'' গ্রন্থমালার সংস্করণটি বরাবরের মতই পাঠক ও গবেষকদের কাছে আদৃত হবে।

ঢাকা
ডিসেম্বর ২০০৩

(নাজমুল আলম সিদ্দিকী)
ভারপ্রাপ্ত সচিব

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়
প্রেস-১ শাখা
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

নং-তম/প্রেস-১/২এফ-২/৯৭/বিবিধ-১/৯৬৯ তারিখঃ ৩০ অক্টোবর ২০০৩

প্রেরক : অঞ্জলী রানী চক্রবর্তী
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (প্রেস-১)

প্রাপক : জনাব গোলাম মোস্তফা
স্বত্বাধিকারী
মেসার্স হাক্কানী পাবলিশার্স
মমতাজ প্লাজা (৪র্থ তলা)
ধানমন্ডি, ঢাকা।

বিষয় : ''বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ : দলিলপত্র (১৫ খন্ড)'' পুনর্মুদ্রণের নিমিত্তে প্রচ্ছদ ও অঙ্গসজ্জার নমুনা অনুমোদন।

সূত্র :তাঁর ০৮ অক্টোবর ২০০৩ তারিখের আবেদন।

মহোদয়,
উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে সূত্রোক্ত আবেদনের সাথে প্রাপ্ত নমুনা অনুযায়ী প্রচ্ছদ, প্রিন্টার্স লাইন ও অঙ্গসজ্জা মোতাবেক বিষয়োক্ত গ্রন্থাবলী চূড়ান্ত মুদ্রণের অনুমোদন প্রদান করা হলো। মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক নির্বাচিত/অনুমোদিত প্রচ্ছদ নির্দেশক্রমে এতদসাথ ফেরত প্রদান করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি : বর্ণনা মতোবেক।

আপনার বিশ্বস্ত

(অঞ্জলী রানী চক্রবর্তী)
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (প্রেস-১)

প্রকাশকের কথা

প্রতিটি দেশ বা জাতির জন্য তার স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ইতিহাস একটি অমূল্য সম্পদ। সে আলোকে বাংলাদেশের ১৯৭১ সনের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ এবং তৎপূর্বের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ইতিহাস আমাদের কাছে এক গৌরবময় সম্পদ। বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতার ইতিহাস প্রণয়নের জন্য ১৯৭৭ সনে তৎকালীন সরকার বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের ইতিহাস লিখন ও মুদ্রণ প্রকল্প গ্রহণ করে। নিরপেক্ষতা ও যথার্থতা বজায় রাখার জন্য স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম ও স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের দলিলাদি সংগ্রহ ও যাচাইপূর্বক তা সংকলন করা হয়। তারই ফলশ্রুতি 'বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ দলিলপত্র' গ্রন্থাবলী। বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয় ১৯৮২ সনে ১৫ খন্ডে এই গ্রন্থাবলী প্রকাশ করে। এ উদ্দেশ্যে গঠিত কমিটির সম্মানিত সদস্যগণের অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রমের ফসল এই গ্রন্থাবলী।

এই গ্রন্থাবলী প্রকাশ হওয়ার অল্প দিনের মধ্যে তার পুরো স্টক ফুরিয়ে যায়। এই গ্রন্থাবলী স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ-বিষয়ক সকল গবেষণা কর্মের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ রেফারেন্স হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে এবং হবে। কিন্তু স্টক না থাকায় বাংলাদেশের বর্তমান জনগোষ্ঠীর একটি বৃহৎ অংশ আমাদের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম ও স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের প্রকৃত ইতিহাস জানা থেকে দীর্ঘদিন যাবৎ বঞ্চিত রয়েছে এবং এর দুষ্প্রাপ্যতা অনেক গবেষণা কর্মে ব্যাঘাত ঘটাচ্ছে।

এমতাবস্থায় গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক **বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ দলিলপত্র** গ্রন্থাবলী পুনর্মুদ্রণের সিদ্ধান্তটি অত্যন্ত সময়োপযোগী বলে আমরা মনে করি।

বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক এ রকম একটি জাতীয় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কর্মকান্ডের দায়িত্ব আমাদেরকে অর্পণ করায় আমরা গৌরবান্বিত। এরই ভিত্তিতে গ্রন্থাবলীর বিষয়সূচি সম্পূর্ণ অপরিবর্তিত রেখে নতুন আঙ্গিকে নির্ভুলভাবে পুনর্মুদ্রণের আপ্রাণ চেষ্টা করেছি। আশা করি, পুনর্মুদ্রিত গ্রন্থাবলী পাঠক-গবেষকদের চাহিদা মেটাতে সক্ষম হবে।

বিশাল এই কর্মকান্ডে যাঁরা অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রম করেছেন, আমরা তাঁদের আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতা ও ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি।

০৭ ডিসেম্বর ২০০৩

(গোলাম মোস্তফা)
স্বত্বাধিকারী
হাক্কানী পাবলিশার্স

মুখবন্ধ

বাংলাদেশ স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের ইতিহাস প্রকল্পের নয় সদস্যবিশিষ্ট প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটির তরফ থেকে এই দলিল সংগ্রহের প্রকাশনা সম্পর্কে দুটি কথা নিবেদন করছি। এ প্রকল্পের উৎপত্তি ও গঠন, এর মূল উদ্দেশ্য ও কার্যপদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে বিশেষ ভারপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা জনাব হাসান হাফিজুল রহমান বিস্তারিত বলবেন।

বিপুলায়তন ও সংগৃহীত উপাত্ত থেকে প্রকাশিতব্য দলিলসমূহ নির্বাচন কমিটির সদস্যবৃন্দ নিরপেক্ষ ভূমিকা পালনে যথাসাধ্য চেষ্টা করছেন। তাঁরা ঘন্টার পর ঘন্টা ধরে দলিলাদির পান্ডুলিপি ধৈর্য ধরে পরীক্ষা করেছেন, বিস্তারিত আলোচনা-সমালোচনার মাধ্যমে সংযোজন ও সংশোধনের জন্য মূল্যবান উপদেশ দিয়ে প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে সহায়তা করেছেন। আমাদের কোন মন্তব্য ছাড়াই দলিলগুলো সরাসরি পাঠক ও গবেষকদের কাছে উপস্থিত হচ্ছে। দলিলপত্র যথাসম্ভব মূলসূত্র থেকে উদ্ধারের চেষ্টা করা হয়েছে। প্রকাশিত দলিলগুলো প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটি অনুমোদন করে দিয়েছেন।

প্রায় সাড়ে তিন লাখ পৃষ্ঠাব্যাপী দলিল থেকে প্রাথমিক নির্বাচনের পর গুরুদায়িত্ব পালন করেছেন প্রকল্পে নিয়োজিত বিভিন্ন গবেষকবৃন্দ। তাঁরা জনাব হাসান হাফিজুর রহমানের নেতৃত্বে এ দায়িত্ব যথাযথ নিষ্ঠা ও আন্তরিকতার সংগে পালন করছেন।

প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটির সকল সদস্যকে এবং প্রকল্পের গবেষকবৃন্দকে তাঁদের প্রশংসনীয় ভূমিকার জন্য আমি অশেষ ধন্যবাদ জানাই। সেই সঙ্গে প্রকল্পের প্রধান বাংলাদেশের বিশিষ্ট কবি ও সাংবাদিক জনাব হাসান হাফিজুর রহমানকে নিরলস ও অকাতর কর্মপ্রচেষ্টার জন্য জানাই প্রাণঢালা অভিনন্দন।

বিভিন্ন সূত্রে সংগৃহীত ও সুবিবেচনার সাথে নির্বাচিত দলিলগুলো থেকে আমাদের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের একটি সার্বিক, প্রামাণ্য ও নিরপেক্ষ চিত্র বেরিয়ে আসবে, আমরা এ আশা পোষণ করছি। সংগৃহীত সমুদয় দলিল একটি স্থায়ী আর্কাইভস্ গঠনে সহায়তা করবে। অনুদঘাটিত ও অনাবিস্কৃত দলিলগুলো ভবিষ্যতে সংগৃহীত হলে পরিশিষ্টের মাধ্যমে সেগুলো মূল দলিলের সংগে সংযোজিত হতে পারে।

প্রকাশিত দলিলগুলো পাঠক সমাজ ও গবেষকদের কাছে সমাদৃত হলে আমাদের শ্রম সার্থক বলে মনে করব।

১৪ সেপ্টেম্বর,
১৯৮২।

মফিজুলস্নাহ কবীর
চেয়ারম্যান,
প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটি,
বাংলাদেশ স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের ইতিহাস প্রকল্প।

ভূমিকা

বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের সময়সীমা ১৯৭১ সালের ২৫ মার্চ থেকে ১৬ ডিসেম্বর পর্যন্ত। এই সময়ে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের সংগে সম্পর্কিত সারা বিশ্বে যা কিছু ঘটেছে তার তথ্য ও দলিলপত্র সংগ্রহ এবং সেসবের ওপর ভিত্তি করে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের ইতিহাস রচনা ও মুদ্রণের দায়িত্ব অর্পিত হয় মুক্তিযুদ্ধ ইতিহাস লিখন ও মুদ্রণ প্রকল্পের ওপর। গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীনে এই প্রকল্পটি প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয় এবং এর কাজ শুরম্ন হয় ১৯৭৮ সালের জানুয়ারী থেকে (পরিশিষ্ট দ্রষ্টব্য)।

ইতিহাস রচনার দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত হলেও এই প্রকল্প স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধসংক্রান্ত দলিল ও তথ্যসমূহ প্রকাশনার সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করে। এর কারণ, সমকালীন কোন ঘটনার বিশেষ করে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের মতো একটি যুগান্তকারী ঘটনার ইতিহাস রচনার ক্ষেত্রে নিরপেক্ষতা ও বস্তুনিষ্ঠতা রক্ষা করা এবং বিকৃতির সম্ভাবনা এড়িয়ে যাওয়া বস্তুত অত্যন্ত দুরূহ। এ জন্যই আমরা ইতিহাস রচনার পরিবর্তে দলিল ও তথ্য প্রকাশকেই অধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মনে করেছি। এর ফলে দলিল ও তথ্যাদিই কথা বলবে, ঘটনার বিকাশ ও ধারাবাহিকতা রক্ষা করবে, ঘটনা পরম্পরার সংগতি রক্ষা করবে।

এই লক্ষ্য সামনে রেখেই কয়েকটি খন্ডে সংগৃহীত দলিলসমূহ প্রকাশের সিদ্ধান্ত প্রকল্প গ্রহণ করে। এই পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে প্রকল্পের সামনে একটি বিশেষ বিবেচ্য বিষয় দেখা দেয় এই যে, দলিলপত্র সংগ্রহের সময়সীমা স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধকেন্দ্রিক হওয়া সত্ত্বেও এ সত্যও সমান গুরুত্বপূর্ণ যে, স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের পশ্চাতে বিরাট পটভূমি রয়েছে। স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধকে এই পটভূমি থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন করে দেখা যায় না। এই পটভূমির ঘটনাবলী- যাকে মুক্তিসংগ্রাম বলে অভিহিত করা যায়- তার অনিবার্য পরিণতিই স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধকে অবশ্যম্ভাবী করে তোলে। তাই মুক্তিসংগ্রামের স্বরূপ জানা ছাড়া স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধকে তুলে ধরা সম্ভবই নয়। এই পরিস্থিতিতে স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের দলিল প্রকাশের সংগে এর পটভূমি সংক্রান্ত দু'খন্ড দলিলসংগ্রহ প্রকাশের সিদ্ধান্ত প্রকল্প গ্রহণ করে। এর ফলে প্রকল্পের দলিল প্রকাশের পরিকল্পনা নিম্নরূপে দাঁড়ায় :

প্রথাম খন্ডঃ	পটভূমি (১৯০৫-১৯৫৮)
দ্বিতীয় খন্ডঃ	পটভূমি (১৯৫৮-১৯৭১)
তৃতীয় খন্ডঃ	মুজিবনগর : প্রশাসন
চতুর্থ খন্ডঃ	মুজিবনগর : প্রবাসী বাঙালীদের তৎপরতা
পঞ্চম খন্ডঃ	মুজিবনগর : বেতারমাধ্যম
ষষ্ঠ খন্ডঃ	মুজিবনগর : গণমাধ্যম
সপ্তম খন্ডঃ	পাকিস্তানী দলিলপত্র : সরকারী ও বেসরকারী
অষ্টম খন্ডঃ	গণহত্যা, শরণার্থী শিবির ও প্রাসংগিক ঘটনা
নবম খন্ডঃ	সশস্ত্র সংগ্রাম (১)
দশম খন্ডঃ	সশস্ত্র সংগ্রাম (২)
একাদশ খন্ডঃ	সশস্ত্র সংগ্রাম (৩)
দ্বাদশ খন্ডঃ	বিদেশী প্রতিক্রিয়া : ভারত
এয়োদশ খন্ডঃ	বিদেশী প্রতিক্রিয়া '' জাতিসংঘ ও বিভিন্ন রাষ্ট্র
চর্তুদশ খন্ডঃ	বিশ্বজনমত
পঞ্চদশ খন্ডঃ	সাক্ষাৎকার
ষোড়শ খন্ডঃ	কালপঞ্জী, গ্রন্থপঞ্জী ও নির্ঘন্ট

চার

মুল পরিকল্পনায় ৭২০০ পৃষ্ঠা মুদ্রণের পরিকল্পনা থাকলেও সংগ্রহের পরিমাণ বিপুল হয়ে যাওয়ায় আমাদের সিদ্ধান্ত পরিবর্তন করতে হয়। নতুন পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী প্রতিটি খন্ড প্রায় ৯০০ পৃষ্ঠা, সর্বমোট ১৫০০০ পৃষ্ঠার মধ্যে সংগ্রহগুলির মুদ্রণ সম্পন্ন করার বাজেট বরাদ্দ অনুমোদিত হয়। এই ভিত্তিতে আমাদের কাজ এগিয়ে যায়।

দলিল ও তথ্যাদি সংগ্রহের ব্যাপারে নীতিমালা আমরা ব্যাপক ও খোলামেলা রেখেছি। তবে পটভূমি সম্বন্ধে দলিল ও তথ্যাদি গ্রহণে কিছুটা সংযত দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী অবলম্বন করি। আমরা শুধু সেইসব তথ্য ও দলিলই পটভূমি খন্ডে সন্নিবেশিত করার সিদ্ধান্ত নিই, যা বাংলাদেশের বর্তমান ভূখন্ডের বৈশিষ্ট্য ও এখানে বসবাসকারী জনগণের আশা আকাঙ্খার সংগে প্রত্যক্ষভাবে জড়িত। অর্থাৎ যেসব ঘটনা, আন্দোলন ও কার্যকরণ, এই ভূখন্ডের জনগণকে মুক্তিসংগ্রামের দিকে উদ্বুদ্ধ ও পরিচালিত করেছে, প্রধানত সেসব সংক্রান্ত দলিল ও তথ্যই এই খন্ডে কালানুক্রমিকবাবে সাজানো হয়েছে। এই দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে আমরা বাংলাদেশের অতীত ঘাঁটতে বহু দূর-অতীতে প্রত্যাবর্তন করিনি। ১৯০৫ সালের বংগভংগ থেকেই পটভূমি সংক্রামত্ম দলিল-তথ্যাদি সন্নিবেশন শুরম্ন করি। আমরা মনে করি, বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিসংগ্রামের ব্যাখ্যায় এই শুরম্নর সীমাটি বাহুল্যবর্জিত, প্রত্যক্ষ ও যুক্তিগ্রাহ্য।

১৯০৫-এর বংগভংগ এবং তা রদ-এর পর ১৯৪০ সাল পর্যন্ত মধ্যবর্তী এ দীর্ঘ সময়ের আর কোন দলিল এ খন্ডে সন্নিবেশ করা হয়নি। কারণ ১৯১১ থেকে ১৯৪০ পর্যন্ত এই ভূখন্ডে অনুষ্ঠিত সকল রাজনৈতিক আন্দোলন সর্বভারতীয় বৃটিশবিরোধী আন্দোলনের অমত্মর্ভূক্ত ছিল। ১৯৪০ সালে গৃহীত লাহোর প্রস্তাবে স্বতন্ত্র রাষ্ট্রীয় সত্তারূপে বাংলার প্রতিষ্ঠার সম্ভাবনা নিহিত ছিল। আর তা উত্থাপন করেছিলেন বাংলাদেশেরই সংখ্যাগুরম্ন জনগোষ্ঠীর অবিসংবাদিত নেতা এ, কে, ফজলুল হক। ১৯৪৬ সালে নিতান্ত অবৈধভাবে দিলম্নী কনভেনশনে লাহোর প্রস্তাবের যে সংশোধনী করা হয়, তাতে বাংলার স্বতন্ত্র রাষ্ট্রীয়রূপের প্রশ্নকে পরিহার করা হয়। ১৯৪৭ সালে ভারত বিভাগ সম্পর্কে মাউন্টব্যাটেন পরিকল্পনা ঘোষণার পর স্বাধীন ও সার্বভৌম বাংলা প্রতিষ্ঠার প্রচেষ্টা হয়, কিন্তু সে প্রচেষ্টা ব্যর্থ হয় এবং যেভাবে পাকিস্তান প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয় তাতে স্বায়ত্তশাসনের বিষয়টি সম্পূর্ণরূপে উপেক্ষিত হয়। এরই পরিণতিতে পরবর্তীকালে বাংলাদেশের জনগণের সম্মুখে স্বায়ত্তশাসন তথা স্বাধীনতার জন্য সংগ্রাম করা ঐতিহাসিক প্রয়োজন হয়ে দেখা দেয়। এই ঐতিহাসিক প্রয়োজনকে মূর্ত করে তুলেছে এমন সমস্ত দলিলই এ খন্ডে সন্নিবেশিত হয়েছে।

পটভূমি সংক্রান্ত দলিলপত্র দুটি খন্ডে বিভক্ত। প্রথম খন্ডটি শেষ হয়েছে ১৯৫৮ সালে আইয়ুব খানের ক্ষমতা দখলের সময়সীমা। এখানে কাল বিভাজন করা হয়েছে একান্তই খন্ড পরিকল্পনার পৃষ্ঠাসংখ্যার সুবিধার দিকে লক্ষ্য রেখে- কোন বিশেষ ঐতিহাসিক দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে নয়।

পটভূমির বেলায় যে ধরনের দলিল ও তথ্যাদি আমরা গ্রহণ করেছি সেগুলি হলো গেজেট বিজ্ঞপ্তি, পার্লামেন্টের কার্যবিবরণী, কোর্টের মামলা সম্পর্কিত রিপোর্ট ও রায়, কমিশন রিপোর্ট, রাজনৈতিক দলের কর্মসূচী ও প্রস্তাব, জনসভার প্রস্তাব, আন্দোলনের রিপোর্ট, ছাত্রদলের প্রস্তাব ও আন্দোলন, গণপ্রতিক্রিয়া, সংবাদপত্রের প্রতিবেদন, বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিবর্ণের প্রামাণ্য সমীক্ষা ও প্রবন্ধ, রাজনৈতিক পত্র, সরকারী নির্দেশ ও পদক্ষেপ ইত্যাদি। স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের দলিল ও তথ্যাদির বেলায় সংগহের ধরন বিস্তৃততর হয়েছে স্বাভাবিকভাবেই। কারণ এই যুদ্ধের সংগে সারা বিশ্ব জড়িত হয়ে পড়েছিল। ফলে কেবল বাংলাদেশের অভ্যন্তরে নয়, সারা বিশ্বের বিষয়াদি জোগাড় করা অপরিহার্য হয়ে দেখা দেয় এবং প্রকল্প সেভাবেই অগ্রসর হয়। এ ব্যাপারে ব্যক্তিগত ডায়েরী, চিঠিপত্র, সাক্ষাৎকার, স্মৃতিকথা, সরকারী নথিপত্র, রণকৌশল ও যুদ্ধসংক্রামত্ম লিপিবদ্ধ তথ্যাদি, মুক্ত এলাকায় মুক্তিবাহিনী ও বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রশাসনিক তৎপরতা, জনসাধারণের সক্রিয় অংশগ্রহণ, কমিটি গঠন, বিবৃতি, বিশ্বজনমত, বিভিন্ন দেশের পালামেন্টের কার্যবিবরণী প্রভৃতি নানা ধরনের তথ্য ও দলিল এই সংগ্রহের অমত্মর্ভূক্ত করা হয়। এ ক্ষেত্রে আমরা বিশেষভাবে নজর রেখেছি যাতে সর্বসাধারণের মনোভাব প্রতিফলনে কোন ফাঁক না থাকে। এই লক্ষ্য সামনে রেখে গণসহযোগিতার প্রতিস্তরের তথ্য সংগ্রহের চেষ্টা করা হয়েছে। প্রতিটি খন্ডে যতদূর সম্ভব মূল দলিল সন্নিবেশিত করার দিকে বিশেষ লক্ষ্য রাখা হয়েছে। তবে যেসব দলিল ঐতিহাসিক গুরম্নত্ব অর্জন করেছে এবং যেগুলি বাদ দিলে ঘটনার ধারাবাহিকতা রক্ষিত হয় না সেগুলি আমরা প্রকাশিত সূত্র থেকে গ্রহণ করেছি।

পাঁচ

এ কাজে একটিই আমাদের প্রধান বিবেচ্য ছিল, সঠিক ঘটনার সঠিক দলিল যেন সঠিক পরিমাণে বিন্যস্ত হয়। আমাদের কোন মমত্বব্য নেই, অঙ্গুলি সংকেত নেই, নিজস্ব ব্যাখ্যা-বিশ্লেষণও নেই। আমরা বস্তুনিষ্ঠ ও নিরপেক্ষ মনোভাব আগাগোড়া বজায় রাখার চেষ্টা করেছি। এই মূল লক্ষ্য সামনে রেখেই দলিল-তথ্যাদি বাছাই, সম্পাদনা এবং বিন্যাস করা হয়েছে। এ ক্ষেত্রে আমরা শুধু এইটুকু সতর্কতা অটুট রেখেছি যাতে কারো প্রতিনিধিত্ব ক্ষুণ্ণ না হয়। দলিলের যথার্থতাই যার যা ভূমিকা ও গুরুত্ব তা যথাযথভাবে তুলে ধরবে। বস্তুত জনসাধারণই এ ধরনের ঘটনার প্রকৃত মহানায়ক। জনসাধারণের মধ্যে অবস্থা পরিবর্তনের ইচ্ছা যখন পরিণত ও অপ্রতিরোধ হয়ে ওঠে, কেবল তখনই জনগনের মধ্য থেকে যোগ্যতম নেতৃত্বের অভ্যুদয় ঘটে। বাংলাদেশের বেলাতেও তাই ঘটেছে। আর তাই এমন সব দল বা সংগঠনের দলিল অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে, যে দল বা সংগঠন আমাদের জাতীয় রাজনীতির ক্ষেত্রে হয়তো মুখ্য ভূমিকা বা নেতৃত্ব গ্রহণ করেনি। তুব একাত্তরের অনেক আগেই বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা চিন্তা একটা দেশের একটা জাতির নিদিষ্ট লক্ষ্যাভিসারী অন্তঃস্রোতকেই সামনে তুলে ধরে। আসলে মহীরুহের চারপাশে জেগে ওঠা অজস্র গাছপালা নিয়েই বনের গঠন-কাঠামো। বনকে জানতে হলে এর সবটাই জানা দরকার।

তবে ব্যাপক প্রতিনিধিত্বের প্রশ্নে সবটুকু হয়তো প্রতিফলিত নাও হয়ে থাকতে পারে। এর দুটো কারণ, প্রথমত গ্রন্থের সীমিত পরিসরে স্থান সঙ্কুলানের প্রশ্ন, দ্বিতীয়ত অনেক তথ্য ও দলিল হাতে না আসা যা বহুক্ষেত্রে যোগাযোগ করেও পাওয়া যায়নি, কিছু ক্ষেত্রে যোগাযোগেরও সুযোগ ঘটেনি। সবাইকে আমরা জায়গা দিতে চেয়েছি এবং ভূমিকা অনুযায়ী গুরুত্ব বিধানের দিকেও লক্ষ্য রেখেছি- এইটেই মূল কথা। এই নীতি পটভূমি ও অন্যান্য খন্ডে একইভাবে অনুসৃত হয়েছে।

সাড়ে তিন লাখ পৃষ্ঠার মতো দলিল ও তথ্যাদি সংগ্রহসংখ্যা দিক থেকে বিপুল বলতে হবে। তবু আমাদের ধারণা এই যে, বহু দলিল ও তথ্য এখনো সংগ্রহের বাইরে রয়েছে। বাংলাদেশের প্রায় প্রতিটি লোকই কোন না কোন ভাবে স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের সংগে জড়িত ছিলেন। গ্রামে গ্রামে ব্যক্তিতে ব্যক্তিতে বহু ঘটনার উদ্ভব হয়েছে, বহু বীরত্বগাথা, বহু ত্যাগ, বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা, অত্যাচার, নিপীড়নের কাহিনী স্তরে স্তরে গড়ে উঠেছে। এর পরিমাণ অনুধাবন করা কঠিন। তাছাড়া সারা বিশ্ব জুড়েও ছিল এ সম্পর্কে সমর্থন ও প্রতিক্রিয়া এবং প্রবাসী বাঙালীদের ব্যাপক তৎপরতা। তাই সংগ্রহের কাজ সম্পূর্ণ হয়েছে তা বলা যায় না। দেশ ও বিদেশের তথ্য সংগ্রহের কাজ তাই কেবল বাড়তে পারে, শেষ সীমায় পৌছানোর ঘোষণা দেয়া এখনই সম্ভব নয়। এর জন্য দীর্ঘ পরিক্রমা ও সক্রিয়তার প্রয়োজন।

সীমিত সময়ের জন্য আমাদের প্রকল্পের আয়ু; তদুপরি আমাদের লোকবলও মাত্র চারজন। এই অবস্থায় এই বিশাল কাজের কতখানি বাস্তবায়ন সম্ভব তা ভাববার বিষয়। তবু আমরা অসাধ্য সাধনের লক্ষ্যে ঝাঁপিয়ে পড়েছিলাম এবং যতদূর সফল হয়েছি তাতে স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধসংক্রান্ত তথ্য ও দলিলের ভিত্তিভূমি রচিত হয়েছে, নির্দ্বিধায় এ কথা বলা যায়। এখন এর বিকাশ ও উন্নয়নের অপেক্ষা রাখে মাত্র। তথ্য ও দলিল সংগ্রহ করতে গিয়ে আমাদের যে অভিজ্ঞতা হয়েছে তাতে এ কথা বলা য়ায়।

দলিলপত্র সংগ্রহের ক্ষেত্রে আমাদের প্রচেষ্টা ছিল ব্যাপক এবং খোলামেলা। ব্যক্তিগত যোগাযোগ ছাড়াও এ উদ্দেশ্যে আমরা বিভিন্ন সময়ে পত্রপত্রিকায় বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করেছি এবং মুক্তিযোদ্ধা সংসদ, শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান, পত্রপত্রিকার দপ্তর, গ্রন্থাগার এবং ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের কর্মকর্তাসহ বিভিন্ন শ্রেণীর জনগণের কাছে প্রেরণ করেছি কয়েক হাজার প্রশ্নমালা কিন্তু দুঃখজনকভাবে আশানুরূপ সাড়া মেলেনি। প্রতিটি রাজনৈতিক, ছাত্র, শ্রমিক এবং কৃষক সংগঠনের সাথেই যোগাযোগ করা হয়েছে- কিন্তু দলগতভাবে নয়, ব্যক্তিগতভাবে কেউ কেউ দিয়ে গেছেন নিজস্ব সংগ্রহের দলিলপত্র। আবেদনের জবাবে আশানুরূপ সাড়া না পাবার কারণ হিসেবে আমরা দুটি বিষয় লক্ষ্য করেছি : প্রথমত, ইতিহাসের গুরুত্ব সম্পর্কে অসচেতনতা, যার ফলে খুব কমসংখ্যক মানুষই দলিলপত্র সংগ্রহ বা সংরক্ষণ করে থাকেন এবং দ্বিতীয়, ভিত্তিহীন সংশয়- বিশেষ করে কারো কারো প্রতিক্রিয়ার আমাদের মনে হয়েছে যে, ইতিহাস প্রণয়নের প্রচেষ্টাটি সরকারী হওয়ায় এর সততা ও বস্তুনিষ্ঠতা সম্পর্কে তাঁরা

ছয়

যথেষ্ট সন্দিহান এবং ফলে দলিলপত্র প্রদানের মাধ্যমে পরিকল্পিত ইতিহাসকে সমৃদ্ধ করার পরিবর্তে অপূর্ণাংগতার সম্ভাবনাকেই যেন তাঁরা মেনে নিয়েছেন। ব্যাপক ব্যক্তিগত যোগাযোগের মাধ্যমে এই সমস্যা আমরা অনেকটা কাটিয়ে উঠেছি। সরকারী উদ্যোগের কারণে ইতিহাসের নিরপেক্ষতা সম্পর্কে যে আশাঙ্কা, তা আমাদের দলিল খন্ডগুলি নিরসন করবে বলে আমরা মনে করি।

এছাড়াও আমরা লক্ষ্য করেছি, এমন অনেকের কাছেই দলিল ও তথ্যাদি রয়েছে যা তাঁরা হাতছাড়া করতে রাজী নন। অনেকেই কিছু ছেড়েছেন, কিন্তু হাতে রেখে দিয়েছেন। আবার কারো কারো প্রত্যাশা, দলিলাদি পুরানো হলে সেগুলি অনেক বেশী লাভের উৎস হয়ে উঠতে পারে। আমরা মূল দলিলের ফটোকপি রেখে অনেককেই তাঁর মূল কপি ফেরত দিয়েছি। এ ক্ষেত্রেও অনেকেই ফটোকপি রাখাও সুযোগ দিতে রাজী হননি- অর্থাৎ তাঁর হাতের দলিলটি তিনি বেরই করেননি ভবিষ্যতের আশায়। সরকার দলিল সংগ্রহের ব্যাপারে কোন অর্ডিন্যান্স পাস করেননি। ফলে দলিল পাওয়ার জন্য আমরা ব্যক্তিগত অনুরোধ ও প্রয়াস চালাতে পারি, আইনগত চাপ সৃষ্টি করতে পারি না। অথচ এ কথাও সত্যি যে, স্বাধীনতাসংক্রান্ত দলিল মাত্রই জাতীয় ইতিহাসের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উপকরণ, তাকে ব্যক্তিগতভাবে বা প্রতিষ্ঠানগতভাবে কুক্ষিগত করে রাখা উচিত নয়।

এই সংগে আমরা দুঃখের সংগে উল্লখ করি যে, এই প্রকল্প শুরু হবার আগেই স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের বিশিষ্ট নেতাদের অনেককে আমরা হারিয়েছি। ফলে তাঁদের কাছে রক্ষিত দলিলপত্র পাওয়ার কিংবা তাঁদের সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের সুযোগ থেকে আমরা বঞ্চিত হয়েছি।

এইসব বাধাবিঘ্নের মধ্যেই আমাদের এগিয়ে যেতে হয়েছে। ফলে আমাদের এতদসংক্রান্ত যে বুনিয়াদ তৈরী হয়েছে তা অতীতের ত্রুটি সংশোধনে এবং ভবিষ্যতের সম্ভাবনার ক্ষেত্রে প্রস্তুত করতে সহায়ক হতে পারে। যে তথ্যগত ফাঁক থেকে যাচ্ছে তা পূরণ হওয়া দরকার। সম্ভব হলে অপ্রকাশিত দলিলপত্র থেকে কিংবা ভবিষ্যতে আরো দলিলপত্র সংগৃহীত হলে তা থেকে নির্বাচন করে অতিরিক্ত খন্ড প্রকাশ করে এই ফাঁক পূরণের চেষ্টা করা যাবে। দেশে-বিদেশের দুষ্প্রাপ্য দলিল সংগ্রহের চেষ্টা অব্যাহত রাখা একান্ত জরুরী বলেই আমরা মনে করি। এ ধারা ক্ষুণ্ণ হলে এ কাজ দুরূহতর হবে, এমনকি এটা সম্পূর্ণ করা অসম্ভব হয়ে উঠতে পার। এ ব্যাপারে স্থায়ী কর্মসূচী সুফলদায়ক হবে সন্দেহ নেই।

দলিল এবং তথ্য প্রামাণ্যকরণের জন্য সরকার নয়-সদস্যবিশিষ্ট একটি প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটি গঠন করেন (পরিশিষ্ট দ্রষ্টব্য)।

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের প্রাক্তন প্রো-ভাইস চ্যান্সেলর প্রখ্যাত ইতিহাসবিদ প্রফেসর মফিজুল্লাহ কবীর এই প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান।

কমিটির সদস্যরা হলেন :

ডঃ সালাহউদ্দীন আহমদ, প্রফেসর, ইতিহাস বিভাগ, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।
ডঃ আনিসুজ্জামান, প্রফেসর, বাংলা বিভাগ, চট্রগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।
ডঃ সফর আলী আকন্দ, পরিচালক, ইনস্টিটিউট অফ বাংলাদেশ স্টাডিজ, রাজশাহী।
ডঃ এনামুল হক, পরিচালক, ঢাকা যাদুঘর।
ডঃ কে, এম, করিম, পরিচালক, জাতীয় আর্কাইভস ও গ্রন্থাগার।
ডঃ কে, এম, মহসীন, সহযোগী প্রফেসর, ইতিহাস বিভাগ, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।
ডঃ শামসুল হুদা হারুন, সহযোগী প্রফেসর, রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।
জনাব হাসান হাফিজুল রহমান, সদস্য-সচিব।

প্রকল্পের কর্মীবৃন্দ নির্দিষ্ট গ্রন্থের জন্য দলিলাদি বাছাই করে প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটির সামনে পেশ করেন। প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটি সেগুলি নির্ভুল ও গ্রহণযোগ্য কি না তা পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খরূপে যাচাই করেন। কমিটির সর্বসম্মত সিদ্ধান্তানুযায়ী যে সকল দলিল ও তথ্য প্রামাণ্য বলে গ্রহীত হয়, কেবলমাত্র সেগুলিই গ্রন্থে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে। গ্রন্থের জন্য পেশকৃত দলিলাদির কিছু কিছু কমিটি নাকচ করেন; কিছু নতুন দলিল ও তথ্য যা গ্রন্থের উৎকর্ষের জন্য নেহাৎ জরূরী তা সংগ্রহের জন্য নির্দেশ দেন। প্রকল্পের পক্ষ থেকে তাঁদের এই নির্দেশ যথাসাধ্য পালন করা

হয়েছে। তবে এ-ক্ষেত্রে অনেক সময় প্রকল্পকে বেশ দুরূহ সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হতে হয়েছে। একেই লোকবল নগণ্য, তার ওপর স্বাভাবিক কাজ সেরে নিতান্ত দুষ্প্রাপ্য দলিলের সন্ধানে প্রকল্পের কর্মীদের হিমশিম খেতে হয়েছে। তবুও কর্মীরা লেগে থেকেছেন এবং অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রেই সফলও হয়েছেন। তবে সংগ্রহ যথাসময়ে হয়তো হয়নি, অনেক সময় গড়িয়ে গেছে। ফলে খন্ডবিশেষ সংযোজন অধ্যায় যোগ করতে হয়েছে। বিশেষভাবে পটভূমি খন্ড সংকলনে এই পরিস্থিতি প্রকট হয়ে দেখা দিয়েছিল। উদাহরণস্বরূপ বলা যায় যে, ১৯০৫ সালের মূল গেজেট বিজ্ঞপ্তিটি পাওয়া যাচ্ছিল না। পটভূমি খন্ডের জন্য আমরা প্রামাণ্য গ্রন্থ থেকে এই বিজ্ঞপ্তিটি উদ্ধৃত করি। কিন্তু প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটি যতদূর সম্ভব মূল দলিল সংকলনের পক্ষপাতী। তাই মূল দলিল সংগ্রহের চেষ্টা নতুনভাবে নেয়া হয়। ঢাকা গেজেটে এই বিজ্ঞপ্তি ছাপা হয়নি। কোলকাতা গেজেটেও নয়। ইতিমধ্যে পটভূমি খন্ড টি প্রেসে চলে যায়। এই গেজেটের ফাইল লোকচক্ষুর অন্তরালে ছিল, হঠাৎ অন্য কাগজের স্তুপের ভেতর ধূলিধূসরিত অবস্থায় পাওয়া যায়। তমিজুদ্দিন খানের রীট আবেদনের মূল দলিল খুঁজতে গিয়ে অপরিসীম পরিশ্রমের পরও তা পাওয়া যায়নি। এর মূল কপি সিন্ধু হাইকোর্টে রয়েচে। আনা সম্ভব হয়নি। সুতরাং তা উদ্ধৃতির আকারেই গিয়েছে। এ থেকে প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটির সংকলনের কাজ নিখুঁত ও সুষ্ঠু করার জন্য অটল আগ্রহ ও আন্তরিকতাই ব্যক্ত হয়। প্রকল্পের কর্মীরাও তাঁদের এই অনুভূতির যথাসাধ্য মর্যাদা দিয়েছেন; তাঁদের নির্দেশাবলী বাস্তবায়নে কসুর করেননি, প্রায় ক্ষেত্রেই সফল হয়েছেন। পটভূমি খন্ড-র দলিলসমূহ কালানুক্রম অনুযায়ী সাজানো হয়েছে। অন্যান্য খন্ড-র দলিলের বেলাতেও কমবেশী এই নীতি অনুসৃত হয়েছে। প্রতিটি খন্ড-ই নির্ঘন্ট ও কালপঞ্জী দেয় হয়েছে। শেষ খন্ড- গ্রথিত হচ্ছে সকল খন্ড-র নির্ঘন্ট এবং কালপঞ্জী; ফলে পাঠকদের পক্ষে কোন খন্ড- কী আছে তা একনজরে জানা সম্ভব হবে।

প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটির সিদ্ধান্ত ছিল দলিলসমূহ মূল যে ভাষায় আছে তাতেই ছাপা হবে; কিন্তু কার্যক্ষেত্রে এতে বিশেষ অসুবিধে দেখা দেয়। বাংলা ও ইংরেজী ভাষায় মূল দলিলগুলি আমরা সংকলনে স্থান দিয়েছি। তাছাড়া উর্দু, হিন্দী, আরবী ও রুশ ভাষার বেশ কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দলিল অনুবাদসহ সংকলনের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয়েছে। স্কান্দেনেভীয়, ফরাসী, জার্মান, জাপানী ও ইন্দোনেশীয় প্রভৃতি ভাষায় বেশ কিছু দলিল ও তথ্য থাকা সত্ত্বেও তার অনুবাদ করা এবং গ্রন্থে সেসবের স্থান দেয়া এখনও সম্ভবপর হয়নি। এগুলি ভবিষ্যতের জন্যে জমা রইল। প্রাসঙ্গিকতা ও পরিসরের কথা বিবেচনা করে কোন কোন দলিল সংক্ষিপ্ত করা হয়েছে, তবে সে ক্ষেত্রে আমরা বিশেষভাবে লক্ষ্য রেখেছি যাতে মূলের বিকৃতি না ঘটে।

বর্তমানে আমাদের সংগ্রহে প্রায় সাড়ে তিন লাখ পৃষ্ঠার দলিল ও তথ্যাদি জমা হয়েছে। এর ভেতর ১৫ হাজার পৃষ্ঠা ছাপা হচ্ছে। বাকি দলিল ও তথ্যাদি ছাপার বাইরে রয়ে যাবে। এছাড়া সংগ্রহের প্রক্রিয়া অব্যাহত থাকায় আরও দলিলপত্র সংগৃহীত হবে। এগুলির গুরুত্বও কম নয়। অর্থাৎ এগুলির ওপর গবেষণা করা এবং তার ওপর ভিত্তি করে প্রকল্প-প্রকাশিত খন্ড গুলির বাইরেও নতুন তথ্য সংবলিত মুক্তিসংগ্রাম ও স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ সংক্রান্ত গ্রন্থ প্রকাশের সম্ভাবনা অবারিত থেকে যাবে। এ সুযোগ সম্প্রসারিত করা দেশ ও জাতির স্বার্থেই একান্ত অপরিহার্য। কারণ এ সম্পর্কে যত বেশী বস্তুনিষ্ঠ তথ্যাদি জাতি জানতে পারবে আমাদের অগ্রযাত্রা তত বেশী নির্ভূল ও সচ্ছল হবে। তাছাড়া এ আমাদের অনন্ত অনুপ্রেরণার উৎস; তাই এ সম্পর্কিত প্রতিটি ছত্র পরম যত্ন, দায়িত্ব ও আগ্রহে সংরক্ষিত করা দেশ ও সরকারের নৈতিক কর্তব্যের অন্তর্ভুক্ত। বস্তুত প্রায় প্রতিটি আত্মসচেতন দেশই তাদের অভ্যুদয়ের সঙ্গে জড়িত ঘটনাবলী সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদি সংগ্রহের জন্য স্থায়ী আর্কাইভস প্রতিষ্ঠা করে থাকেন এবং এ সংগ্রহের কাজ ও এর ওপর গবেষণার কর্মসূচী অব্যাহত রাখেন। বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিসংগ্রাম ও স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের ব্যাপারে এ সম্ভাবনার বাস্তবায়ন করার সুযোগ সৃষ্টি সমানভাবে দরকার- বিশেষভাবে এ কারণে যে, এ সংগ্রামে এ দেশের সর্বস্তরের জনসাধারণ অংশগ্রহণ করেছিলেন, যত দিন যাবে তাদের সংগে যোগাযোগ তত বৃদ্ধি পাবে, নতুন নতুন তথ্য আর্কাইভস-এর সংগ্রহ সমৃদ্ধতর করতে থাকবে। এ সুযোগ বিনষ্ট করা দুর্ভাগ্যজনক ছাড়া আর কিছুই বলা যাবে না।

প্রকল্পের বিপুল পরিমাণ দলিল ও তথ্যাদি সংগ্রহের কাজে স্বতঃস্ফূর্তভাবে সাড়া দিয়ে যাঁরা আমাদের সহযোগিতা করেছেন তাদের সকলকে জানাই আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ। এ পর্যায়ে কিছু প্রতিষ্ঠান, সংগঠন, ব্যক্তি ও কর্মীর নাম বিশেষভাবে উলেস্নখযোগ্য। ঢাকা যাদুঘর, বাংলা একাডেমী, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় গ্রন্থাগার, কেন্দ্রীয় পাবলিক লাইব্রেরী, বাংলাদেশ অবজারভার লাইব্রেরী, দৈনিক বাংলা লাইব্রেরী, জাতীয় সংসদ লাইব্রেরী এবং

আট

জাতীয় আর্কাইভস ও গ্রন্থাগার বিভিন্নভাবে আমাদেরকে সাহায্য করেছেন। বাংলাদেশ প্রেস ইনস্টিটিউট, চট্রগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় যাদুঘর এবং দিনাজপুর কালেকটরেট হতেও আমরা কিছু দলিল ও তথ্যাদি পেয়েছি। এছাড়া তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়, প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয় গ্রন্থাগার এবং সামরিক গোয়েন্দা পরিদপ্তর (ডি, এম, আই)-এর সৌজন্যে বহুসংখ্যক দলিল-দস্তাবেজ আমরা সংগ্রহ করতে পেরেছি। তাঁদের সক্রিয় সহযোগিতার জন্য আমরা তাঁদের প্রতি কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করছি।

ব্যক্তিগত উদ্যোগে ও ব্যক্তিগত সংগ্রহ থেকে অনেকে দলিলপত্র দিয়ে প্রকল্পকে সাহায্য করেছেন। তাঁদের মধ্যে কিছু নাম এখানে উলেস্নখ করা খুবই সংগত মনে করছি। প্রাক্তন রাষ্ট্রপতি বিচারপতি আবু সাঈদ চৌধুরী কিছুসংখ্যক মূল্যবান দলিল প্রকল্পকে দিয়েছেন। বিদেশে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন এবং মার্কিন কংগ্রেসের বহুসংখ্যক দলিল এ, এম, এ, মহিতের সৌজন্যে আমরা পেয়েছি। প্রবাসে বাংলাদেশ আন্দোলনের সংগে জড়িত অনেকে তাঁদের দলিলপত্র প্রকল্পকে দিয়েছেন। তাঁদের মধ্যে মরহুমা রাশীদা রউফ, আজিজুল হক ভূইয়া, ডঃ এনামুল হক, আমীর আলী, সাখাওয়াত হোসেন ও জহির উদ্দীন আহমদের নাম উলেস্নখযোগ্য। বিদেশ হতে কিছু মূল্যবান দলিল পাঠিয়েছেন মাহমুদুল হক এবং খোন্দকার ইব্রাহিম মোহাম্মদ। মুজিবনগর সরকার এবং স্বাধীন বাংলা বেতারের দলিলপত্র সংগ্রহের ক্ষেত্রে যাদের সাহায্য-সহযোগিতার কথা আমরা বিস্মৃত হব না তাঁরা হলেন হাসান তৌফিক ইমাম, মওদুদ আহমদ, মাঈদুল হাসান, আবদুস সামাদ, দেবব্রত দত্তগুপ্ত, শামসুল হুদা চৌধুরী ও আলমগীর কবীর। পটভূমি পর্যায়ের কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দলিল দিয়ে সাহায্য করেছেন বদরউদ্দীন উমর, কাজী জাফর আহমদ, অজয় রায়, ইসমাইল মোহাম্মদ, যতীন সরকার, শেখ আবদুল জলিল, ডঃ সাঈদ-উর-রহমান এবং আমিনুল হক। ইসমত কাদির গামা, শামসুজ্জামান মিলন, উৎপল কান্তি ধর, স্বপন চৌধুরী ও রেজা মোস্তাক স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের দলিল ও তথ্যাদি দিয়েছেন। উল্লেখিত সকলকে আমরা আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি। এছাড়া আমাদের বিপুল সংগ্রহের বিরাট কর্মকান্ডের সংগে জড়িত রয়েছেন আরও অনেকে। এই স্বল্প পরিসরে তাঁদের প্রত্যেকের নাম উল্লেখ করা সম্ভব নয়। আমাদের আর্কাইভস-এর দলিল সংরক্ষণ খাতায় তাঁদের সকলের নাম দলিলাদির উৎস হিসেবে লিখিত রয়েছে। তাঁদেরকেও ধন্যবাদ।

দলিল ও তথ্যাদি সত্যতা যাচাইয়ের ক্ষেত্রে প্রামাণ্যকরণ কমিটির অবদান কৃতজ্ঞতার সাথে স্মরণ করছি। কমিটির সদস্যগণ পরম ধৈর্য, যত্ন ও আগ্রহ সহকারে দলিলাদির প্রাসঙ্গিকতা ও মূল্য বিচার করেছেন। তাঁরা শুধু দলিলাদির সত্যতা যাচাই করেননি, প্রকল্পের উন্নয়ন এবং বিশেষ করে খন্ডসমূহের তথ্যসমৃদ্ধি ও সৌকর্য বৃদ্ধির জন্য মূল্যবান পরামর্শ দিয়েছেন। এ ক্ষেত্রে আমরা বিশেষভাবে কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান প্রফেসর মফিজুল্লাহ কবীরের কথা আন্তরিকভাবে সংগে স্মরণ করছি।

দলিল সংগ্রহ খ-গুলির প্রকাশনার ব্যাপারে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়কে ধন্যবাদ জানাই। এই সংগে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মুদ্রণ বিভাগ এবং দি প্রিন্টার্স-এর প্রতিও আমরা কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকার করছি।

সবশেষে আরও কয়েকজনের কথা বলতে হয়- স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের দলিলসংগ্রহ খন্ড গুলির পেছনে রয়েছে যাঁদের আক্লান্ত শ্রম ও নিরলস সাধনা, তাঁরা এই প্রকল্পের চারজন গবেষক- সৈয়দ আল ঈমামুর রশীদ, আফসান চৌধুরী, শাহ আহমদ রেজা এবং ওয়াহিদুল হক। শুধুমাত্র চাকরির দায়িত্বে নয়- গবেষণার স্পৃহা ও প্রকল্পের কাজের সংগে একাত্মতায় তাঁরা দলিল ও তথ্যাদি সংগ্রহের কাজ হতে শুরম্ন করে দলিলসমূহরে সংগ্রহ, বাছাই, সম্পাদনায় সহায়তা, প্রেসকপি তৈরীকরণ, মুদ্রণ তত্ত্বাবধান-সর্ববিধ কাজ সীমিত ও সংকীর্ণ সময়ের মধ্যে সম্পন্ন করেন। এছাড়া সুকুমার বিশ্বাস ও রতনলাল চক্রবর্তীর শ্রম ও নিষ্ঠার কথা উলেস্নখযোগ্য। প্রশাসনিক দিক থেকে আবদুল হামিদের গভীর দায়িত্ববোধ এবং নিরলস তৎপরতা প্রকল্পের স্বাভাবিক কাজকর্ম অব্যাহত রাখতে সাহায্য করেছে।

বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধে যাঁরা আত্মহুতি দিয়েছেন, যাঁরা নির্যাতিত হয়েছেন, যাঁরা ত্যাগ স্বীকার করেছেন, সর্বব্যাপী প্রতিকূল পরিবেশে যাঁরা দেশপ্রেমের দীপশিখা অমলিন রেখেছেন, যাঁরা আমাদের কর্মের পথে প্রতি মুহূর্তের প্রেরণাস্বরূপ তাঁদের সকলের উদ্দেশে গভীর শ্রদ্ধা ও আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করে স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের দলিলপত্রের এই সংগ্রহ আমরা দেশের মানুষের হাতে তুলে দিচ্ছি।

হাসান হাফিজুর রহমান

সম্পাদক

দলিল প্রসঙ্গঃ মুজিবনগর-প্রশাসন

মুজিবনগর সরকারের দলিলপত্র সংগ্রহ করা অত্যন্ত দুরূহ কাজ ছিল, কারণ এসব দলিল সংরক্ষণের জন্য কোন মহাফেজখানা সৃষ্টি করা হয়নি। একই সাথে বিভিন্ন সকারী দলিল-দস্তাবেজ ঢাকায় আনয়নের দায়িত্বও কোন একক প্রতিষ্ঠান বা সংস্থার ওপর অর্পণ করা হয়নি। সরকারের বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয় বা প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং ব্যক্তি বিভিন্নভাবে এসব দলিলপত্র নিয়ে আসেন এবং সব দলিল সংগ্রহের কেন্দ্রীয় দায়িত্ব কারও হাতে না থাকায় অনেক দলিলপত্র নষ্ট হয়ে যায়। অতএব, সংগ্রহের ব্যাপারে আমাদের প্রধানভাব নির্ভর করতে হয়েছে বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়ের সংগৃহীত তথ্যাদি এবং বিভিন্ন ব্যক্তির নিজস্ব সংগ্রহের উপর। বলাবাহুল্য, এর উপর ভিত্তি করেই সামগ্রিক চিত্র তুলে ধরার চেষ্টা করা হয়।

১০ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১ সালে বাংলাদেশ সরকার-এর আনুষ্ঠানিক প্রতিষ্ঠা হয়। কিন্তু এর পূর্বেকার স্বাধীনতার ঘোষণাসমূহ এবং বিভিন্ন আবেদনগুলিও গ্রন্থে সংযোজিত হয়েছে। পরবর্তী সময়ে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি, প্রধানমন্ত্রী এবং অন্যান্য মন্ত্রীদের ভাষণগুলি যথাসম্ভব সংযোজিত হয়েছে।

মুজিবনগর সরকারের মূল যে কয়েকটি বিভাগ ছিল, যথা- অর্থ, স্বরাষ্ট্র, সাধারণ প্রশাসন, তথ্য ও প্রচার, ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসন, প্রতিরক্ষা, পররাষ্ট্র এবং কেবিনেট মন্ত্রণালয়- এসবের বিভিন্ন দলিলপত্র অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে এ খন্ডে। সমস্ত মন্ত্রণালয়ের আনুপাতিকভাবে সমসংখ্যক দলিলপত্র না পাওয়াতে দলিল সন্নিবেশের ক্ষেত্রে হয়তো কিছু কিছু ফাঁক বা ঘাটতি থেকে গেছে এবং এ তথ্য-স্বল্পতার অনিবার্য পরিস্থিতিতেও যাতে একটি জাতির স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম পরিচালনারত একটি জাতীয় সরকারের পূর্ণ অবয়ব ফুটে ওঠে, দলিল সন্নিবেশকালে আমরা সে চেষ্টার ত্রুটি করিনি।

মূজিবনগর সরকারের শাখা-দপ্তরসমূহের মধ্যে সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হচ্ছে আঞ্চলিক প্রশাসনিক জোনসমূহ, যার অধীনে বিভিন্ন এলাকার পরিচালিত হত। এইসব জোনের অধীনে শরণার্থী শিবির এবং যুব ক্যাম্প উভয়ই পরিচালিত হত। মুজিবনগর সরকারের বিভিন্ন জোনগুলির মাধ্যমে জনগনের সাথে সরাসরি যোগাযোগ রক্ষা করা হত। এই জন্য জোন প্রশাসনের দলিলের জন্য একটি আলাদা বিভাজন করতে হয়েছে।

যুব ত্রাণ এবং যুব অভ্যর্থনা শিবিরগুলি থেকেই মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের রিক্রুট করা হত। অতএব, কিভাবে এই কাজ সম্পন্ন করা হত উপস্থাপিত দলিল থেকে এ বিষয়ের একটি চিত্র পাওয়া যাবে। মুজিবনগর সরকারের বিজয়ের পর কি ধরনের রাষ্ট্র-কাঠামো প্রতিষ্ঠার চিন্তা ছিল তার পরিচাল পাওয়া যাবে পরিকল্পনা বোর্ডের দলিলের মধ্যে। তাছাড়া বিভিন্ন দলিলে বিশেষ করে নভেম্বর-ডিসেম্বর মাসের দলিলপত্রসমূহে এই চিত্র আরও বিশদভাবে ফুটে উঠবে।

পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের দলিলসমূহ একত্র করে একটি আলাদা বিভাজন করা হয়েছে এইজন্য যে, আন্তজার্তিক যোগাযোগ ও সম্পর্ক ছিল স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়ামক অংশ। এই অংশে দলিলপত্রের সঙ্গে কিছু কিছু প্রচারমূলক তথ্যাদিও সংযোজিত করা হয়েছে, যথা- ''বাংলাদেশ এ ওয়ার্ল্ড কমেনট্রি'' (পৃষ্ঠা ৭৯৬) এবং ''দ্য কেস ফর বাংলাদেশ'' (সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৭১, পৃষ্ঠা ৮২৯)।

সর্বোচ্চ পর্যায়ে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের সঙ্গে অন্যান্য দেশের মধ্যে যে চিঠিপত্র বিনিময় হয়েছে, সেসবও এখানে সংযোজিত করা হয়েছে। বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত প্রথম ডাকটিকিট সংক্রান্ত দলিলপত্র নিয়ে একটি পরিশিষ্ট প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে।

এ খন্ড সন্নিবেশকালে কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দলিল সংগৃহীত হয়, যেগুলোতে দুর্ভাগ্যবশত কোন তারিখ ছিল না। এর মধ্যে বিভিন্ন সময়ে সরকার কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের লিফলেট (পৃষ্ঠা ৩২২ থেকে ৩৩৪) ছাড়া অন্যান্য সরকারী দলিলও অন্তর্ভুক্ত। যথা ''যুব প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মসূচী ও সিলেবাস'' (৩৩৫ পৃষ্ঠা), পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের কয়েকটি প্রতিষ্ঠান (পৃষ্ঠা ৮৯২) ও অন্যান্য। এগুলো যথাসম্ভব একত্র করে বিভিন্ন বিভাজনে প্রকাশ করা গেল। এখানে একটি দলিলের (১৩৮ পৃষ্ঠা দ্রষ্টব্য) সন্নিবেশগত ত্রুটি রয়ে গেছে যা উল্লেখ না করলেই নয়। এটি সেপ্টেম্বর মাসের না হয়ে ডিসেম্বর মাসের দলিল হিসেবে বিবেচ্য।

হাসান হাফিজুর রহমান
সম্পাদক

পরিশিষ্ট

[এক]

The Bangladesh Gazette, Part II September 1, 1971, Page 503

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

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বিজ্ঞপ্তি

ঢাকা, ২৩শে আগস্ট ১৯৭৭

নং-তথ্য/৪ই-২৫/৭৭/৪১৪৮১- স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ইতিহাস রচনার উদ্দেশ্যে দৈনিক বাংলার প্রাক্তন সম্পাদক জনাব হাসান হাফিজুর রহমানকে তথ্য ও বেতার মন্ত্রণালয়ে বিশেষ ভারপ্রাপ্ত অফিসার পদে ১৯৭৭ সনের ১লা জুলাই হইতে জনস্বার্থে এক বৎসরের জন্য চুক্তি ভিত্তিতে নিয়োগ করা হইল।

২। চুক্তির শর্তানুযায়ী তিনি তাঁহার বেতন ও অন্যান্য সুবিধাদি পাইবেন।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে-
আবদুস সোবহান
উপ-সচিব

পরিশিষ্ট

[দুই]

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

DACCA

No. 51/2/78-Dev/231 Dated 18-7-1978

RESOLUTION

In connection with the Writing and Printing of the History of Bangladesh War of Liberation the Government have been pleased to constitute and Authentication Committee for the Project "Writing and Printing of a History of Bangladesh War of Liberation" with the following members.

1.	Dr. Mafizullah Kabir	Pro-Vice Chancellor, Dacca University
2.	Professor Salahuddin Ahmed	Chairman, Department of History, Jahangirnagar University
3.	Dr. Safar Ali Akanda	Director, Institute of Bangladesh Studies. Rajshahi.
4.	Dr. Enamul Huq	Director, Dacca Museum.
5.	Dr. K. M. Mohsin	Associate Professor, Deptt. of History, Dacca University
6.	Dr. Shamsul Huda Harun	Associate Professor, Deptt. of Political Science, Dacca University
7.	Dr. Ahmed Sharif	Professor and Chairman, Deptt. of Bengali, Dacca University
8.	Dr. Anisuzzaman	Professor, Deptt. of Bengali, Chittagong University
9.	Mr. Hasan Hafizur Rahman	O.S.D. History of Bangladesh War of Liberation Project

The following shall be the terms of reference of the Committee:

(a) To verity, endorse and authenticate the collected data and documents to be included in the History of Bangladesh War of Liberation.

(b) To determine validity and price of documents are required for the purpose.

Syed Asgar Ali
Section Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

DACCA

No. 51/2/78-Dev/10493/(25) Dated 13-2-1979

RESOLUTION

In partial modification of Resolution issued under No. 51/2/78-Dev/231, dated 18.7.78 Govt. have been pleased to reconstitute and Authentication Committee for the Project "Writing and Printing of a History of Bangladesh War of Liberation" with the following members:

1.	Dr. Mafizullah Kabir Pro-Vice Chancellor, Dacca University	Chairman
2.	Professor Salahuddin Ahmed Chairman, Department of History, Jahangirnagar University	Member
3.	Dr. Anisuzzaman Professor, Deptt. of Bengali, Chittagong University	Member
4	Dr. Safar Ali Akanda Director, Institute of Bangladesh Studies. Rajshahi.	Member
5.	Dr. Enamul Huq Director, Dacca Museum.	Member
6.	Dr. K. M. Mohsin Associate Professor, Deptt. of History, Dacca University	Member
7.	Dr. Shamsul Huda Harun Associate Professor, Deptt. of Political Science, Dacca University	Member
8.	Dr. K.M. Karim Director, National Library and Archives, Dacca	Member
9.	Mr. Hasan Hafizur Rahman O.S.D. History of Bangladesh War of Liberation Project	Member-Secratary

2. The following shall be the terms of reference of the Committee:

verify, endorse and authenticate the collected data and documents to be included in the History of Bangladesh War of Liberation.

To determine validity and price of documents are required for the committee.

M.A. Salam Khan
Section Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

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M.A. Salam Khan
Section Officer.

সূচীপত্র

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৩১।	সামরিক বিজয়ই সমস্যার একমাত্র সমাধান-প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের ঘোষণা, ১৪ই জুলাই	৬৮
৩২।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	৬৯
৩৩।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অন্তর্বর্তীকালীন আর্থিক বিধিমালা ও বাজেট বিবরণী- প্রচার, প্রকাশনা, তথ্য ও বেতার মন্ত্রণালয়ের ৬ মাসের খসড়া বাজেট	৭০
৩৪।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রশাসনিক জোন প্রতিষ্ঠার বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৮৪
৩৫।	যুব ক্যাম্প নিয়ন্ত্রণ বোর্ডের প্রধান কর্তৃক পশ্চিম জোনের ক্যাম্প প্রধান নিয়োগ	৮৯
৩৬।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	৯০
৩৭।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	৯১
৩৮।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের সচিবদের নিয়মিত সাপ্তাহিক সভা সংক্রান্ত সার্কুলার	৯২
৩৯।	কেবিনেট সচিব কর্তৃক বাংলাদেশে দখলীকৃত এলাকা হতে আনীত অর্থ ও সম্পদের সদ্ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে কমিশন নিয়োগের নির্দেশ	৯৩
৪০।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগের একটি নিয়োগপত্র	৯৪
৪১।	প্রধানমন্ত্রীর একটি প্রশাসনিক নির্দেশ	৯৫
৪২।	আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৯৬
৪৩।	প্রচার বিভাগের দায়িত্বে নিয়োজিত পরিষদ সদস্যের প্রচার সংক্রান্ত আন্তঃবিভাগীয় একটি চিঠি	৯৮
৪৪।	ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসন মন্ত্রী প্রদত্ত বিদেশে রাষ্ট্রীয় কাজে প্রেরিত পরিষদ সদস্যের একটি পরিচয়পত্র	৯৯
৪৫।	জোনাল কাউন্সিল এবং যুব ক্যাম্পের অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে কেবিনেট সচিবের একটি চিঠি	১০০
৪৬।	জোনাল এডমিনিস্ট্রেটিভ কাউন্সিল গঠনের উদ্দেশ্যে স্বরাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী আহূত সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি	১০২
৪৭।	বীরত্ব খেতাব প্রদান স্কীম অনুমোদন সংক্রান্ত একটি চিঠি	১০৭
৪৮।	যুব ক্যাম্পে ত্রৈমাসিক ব্যয়বরাদ্দের হিসাব	১০৮
৪৯।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের স্বরাষ্ট্র সচিবের নিয়োগপত্র	১১৩
৫০।	রেভিনিউ ষ্ট্যাম্প ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত নির্দেশাবলী	১১৫
৫১।	দেশবাসীর প্রতি প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের ভাষণ	১১৬
৫২।	বাংলাদেশের পত্রিকা প্রকাশনা সম্পর্কে একটি সরকারী চিঠি	১১৯
৫৩।	প্রধানমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক কৃষিসচিব নিয়োগ	১২০
৫৪।	প্রচার ও প্রপাগান্ডার সমন্বয় সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি সাক্ষাৎকার	১২১
৫৫।	অনুষ্ঠিতব্য মন্ত্রী পরিষদের বৈঠকের কর্মসূচী	১২২

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৫৬।	বাংলাদেশের পাঁচটি রাজনৈতিক দল সমবায়ে ৮ সদস্যের উপদেষ্টা কমিটি গঠন সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-৯ সেপ্টেম্বর	১২৩
৫৭।	মুক্তাঙ্গনে সরকারী কর্মচারীদের কাজে লাগানো সম্পর্কিত নির্দেশ	১২৪
৫৮।	ভারতে জহীর রায়হান পরিচালিত একটি প্রামাণ্য চলচ্চিত্র প্রদর্শনের প্রতিবাদে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতির কাছে লিখিত বাংলাদেশের চলচ্চিত্র প্রযোজক পরিচালক ফজলুল হকের চিঠি	১২৫
৫৯।	মৎস্যচাষের প্রয়োজনে লীজ সংক্রান্ত একটি চিঠি	১২৭
৬০।	প্রধানমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক সচিব নিয়োগ	১২৯
৬১।	রাজস্ব আদায় সম্পর্কে অর্থ সচিবের একটি মেমো	১৩০
৬২।	স্বরাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক পূর্বাঞ্চলীর লিবারেশন জোনের প্রধানকে অর্থবিষয়ক কমিটি গঠনের নির্দেশ	১৩১
৬৩	আন্তঃসচিব সভার সিদ্ধান্তের অংশবিশেষ	১৩২
৬৪।	বাংলাদেশ ডিফেন্স লীগের মুখপত্র বাংলাদেশ নিউজ লেটার প্রকাশনার প্রাক্কালে প্রেরিত বাংলাদেশের প্রধানমন্ত্রীর শুভেচ্ছাবাণী	১৩৩
৬৫।	মুক্তিবাহিনীর প্রচার সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি চিঠি	১৩৪
৬৬।	প্রধানমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক চারটি নূতন প্রশাসনিক জোন প্রতিষ্ঠার নির্দেশ	১৩৫
৬৭।	জোন প্রশাসনের অর্থব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের একটি চিঠি	১৩৬
৬৮।	জনগণের প্রতি সরকারের নির্দেশাবলী	১৩৮
৬৯।	প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের বাজেট সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্তে অংশ	১৩৯
৭০।	স্বাস্থ্য ও জনকল্যাণ বিভাগের সচিবদের বিভিন্ন এলাকা সফর শেষে প্রদত্ত রিপোর্ট	১৪০
৭১।	আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের সভার কার্যবিরণী	১৪৫
৭২।	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগের জরুরী প্রয়োজনের ওপর প্রস্তুতকৃত সরকারী প্রতিবেদন	১৪৬
৭৩।	মুক্ত এলাকায় বিভিন্ন সামগ্রী বিতরণ সম্পর্কে পরিকল্পনা তৈরী করার জন্য পরিকল্পনা সেলে লিখিত চিঠি ও পরিকল্পনা সেলের উত্তর	১৪৯
৭৪।	যুদ্ধ পরিস্থিতির ওপর মুক্তিবাহিনীর সর্বাধিনায়কের বক্তৃতা	১৫১
৭৫।	কেবিনেট ডিভিশন কর্তৃক প্রচারিত একটি আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সার্কুলার	১৫৩
৭৬।	আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	১৫৪
৭৭।	মুক্তিযুদ্ধে প্রকৌশলীদের ভূমিকা সম্পর্কে প্রেরিত একটি রিপোর্ট	১৫৫
৭৮।	বেতারে নীতিনির্ধারণী বক্তব্য প্রচারের উপর বিধিনিষেধ সংক্রান্ত বিজ্ঞপ্তি	১৫৭
৭৯।	যুব ক্যাম্পের জন্য ওষুধ সরবরাহের হিসাব	১৫৮
৮০।	বিভিন্ন যুব শিবিরে অবস্থানকারী শীতবস্ত্র সরবরাহ করার জন্য রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশ	১৬১
৮১।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্তের অংশবিশেষ	১৬২
৮২।	স্বাধীন বাংলা বেতার কর্মী কর্তৃক আন্তর্জাতিক যোগযোগ সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	১৬৩
৮৩।	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে একটি নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে স্বাস্থ্য সচিবের সিদ্ধান্ত	১৬৫
৮৪।	আহত মুক্তিযোদ্ধা ও তাদের পুনবার্সন সম্পর্কিত মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	১৬৬
৮৫।	তথ্য সচিব হিসাবে আনওয়ারুল হক খানের নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি	১৬৭
৮৬।	বিভিন্ন সেক্টরে প্রয়োজনীয় ঔষধের তালিকা প্রেরণ সম্পর্কে স্বাস্থ্য সচিবের একটি চিঠি	১৬৮

ক্রমিক	বিষয়	পৃষ্ঠ
৮৭।	প্রতিরক্ষা স্বাস্থ্য বাজেট সম্পর্কিত মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	১৬৯
৮৮।	জোনাল স্বাস্থ্য কর্মকর্তা নিয়োগ সংক্রান্ত মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	১৭০
৮৯।	তথ্য সচিব কর্তৃক লিখিত প্রশাসনিক সমন্বয় সম্পর্কিত একটি চিঠি	১৭১
৯০।	তথ্য সচিব কর্তৃক প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	১৭২
৯১।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের বিভিন্ন বিভাগের কর্মের অগ্রগতি সম্পর্কে একটি প্রতিবেদন	১৭৩
৯২।	উপজাতীয় কর্মচারীদের নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত কেবিনেট সচিবের চিঠি	১৮১
৯৩।	প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ে নিয়োজিত কয়েকজন কর্মকর্তার তালিকা	১৮২
৯৪।	প্রতিরক্ষা মেডিকেল কর্মসূচীর অধীনে হাসপাতাল প্রতিষ্ঠার ব্যাপারে ভারতীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের সাথে আলোচনার রিপোর্ট	১৮৩
৯৫।	যুদ্ধরত সৈনিকদের ভাতা সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	১৮৪
৯৬।	প্রতিরক্ষা বিভাগের পত্র বিনিময় ও প্রকাশনা সংক্রান্ত মাসিক রিপোর্ট	১৮৫
৯৭।	মুক্তিফৌজের জন্য বিশ্রামাগার মিশন ও ঔষধ সংগ্রহ সংক্রান্ত একটি চিঠি	১৮৬
৯৮।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পুলিশ কর্মচারীদের বিভিন্ন জোনাল কাউন্সিলে নিয়োগের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	১৮৭
৯৯।	প্রতিরক্ষা সচিব কর্তৃক পংগু সৈনিকদের আশ্রয় নিবাস প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য জোনাল কাউন্সিলের প্রতি নির্দেশ	১৯০
১০০।	শীতবস্ত্র কেনার জন্য সরকার কর্তৃক কর্মচারীদের আগাম প্রদানের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	১৯১
১০১।	জোনাল কাউন্সিল এবং সংসদ সদস্যদের ভ্রমণ ও অন্যান্য ভাতা সম্পর্কে অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের নির্দেশাবলী	১৯২
১০২।	যুব অভ্যর্থনা শিবির পরিচালনার নির্দেশাবলী	১৯৩
১০৩।	বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও মন্ত্রী পরিষদের ব্যবহারের জন্য যানবাহন সংগ্রহঃ প্রধানমন্ত্রীর অনুমোদনের জন্য প্রদত্ত কেবিনেট সচিবের একটি প্রতিবেদন	১৯৭
১০৪।	শীতবস্ত্র সংগ্রহ ও বিতরণ সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের দুটি পত্র	২০৩
১০৫।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রধান প্রকৌশলী নিয়োগের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	২০৪
১০৬।	বিদেশে প্রস্থানকারীদের ছাড়পত্র সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয় ও স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের চিঠি	২০৫
১০৭।	বাংলাদেশের মুক্তাঞ্চলসমূহের বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	২০৬
১০৮।	প্রতিরক্ষা সচিব কর্তৃক তথ্য সচিবকে প্রদত্ত রাজাকারদের প্রতি সরকারী নীতি ব্যাখ্যা	২০৮
১০৯।	ভারত সরকার ও বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মধ্যে মুক্তিফৌজের জন্য এাণ ও চিকিৎসা সাহায্য সংক্রান্ত আলোচনা রিপোর্ট	২০৯
১১০।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অক্টোবর থেকে ডিসেম্বর মাস পর্যন্ত ব্যয় বরাদ্দের হিসাব সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	২১১
১১১।	চিকিৎসা ব্যবস্থা ও ঔষধ সরবরাহ সম্পর্কে স্বাস্থ্য দফতরের কতিপয় চিঠি	২১৩
১১২।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পাকিস্তানের সাথে রাজনৈতিক সমঝোতার বিরোধিতা সংক্রান্ত সংবাদ	২১৭
১১৩।	পরিকল্পনা সেল কর্তৃক 'কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প' সম্পর্কে প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কাছে প্রেরিত প্রতিবেদন	২১৯
১১৪।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রশাসনিক জোনের প্রধান এবং জোনাল অফিসারদের তালিকা	২৩৫
১১৫।	বিভিন্ন সেন্টারে রণসাংবাদিক নিয়োগের নির্দেশ	২৩৮
১১৬।	দেশবাসীর প্রতি প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের ভাষণ	২৩৯

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১১৭।	শহীদের পরিবারকে অর্থ সাহায্যদান এবং পংগু ভাতা সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা দপ্তরের দলিল	২৪১
১১৮।	মুক্তাঞ্চলসমূহে বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার উদ্দেশ্যে আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের কাছে স্বরাষ্ট্র সচিবের চিঠি	২৪৬
১১৯।	মুক্তাঞ্চলে বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার ব্যাপারে আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের নিয়ে একটি সাব-কমিটি গঠনের সিদ্ধান্তের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	২৪৭
১২০।	যোদ্ধাদের শীতকালীন বস্ত্র কেনার জন্য অর্থ চেয়ে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিব কর্তৃক অর্থ সচিবকে লিখিত চিঠি	২৪৮
১২১।	জোনাল কাউন্সিল এবং সেক্টরে সুষ্ঠু অর্থনৈতিক লেনদেন সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি নোট	২৪৯
১২২।	পুলিশ বাহিনীর ইউনিফর্ম নির্বাচন সংক্রান্ত একটি সরকারী চিঠি	২৫০
১২৩।	নার্সদের নিয়োগ এবং বেতন সংক্রান্ত একটি সরকারী চিঠি	২৫১
১২৪।	তথ্য বিভাগের কর্মকর্তাদের বিদেশী সাংবাদিকদের সংগে যোগাযোগ সম্পর্কে তথ্য সচিব কর্তৃক প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	২৫২
১২৫।	রণক্ষেত্রে মুক্তিবাহিনীর ভূমিকার প্রচার সম্পর্কে তথ্য সচিবের একটি চিঠি	২৫৬
১২৬।	রণক্ষেত্রে সংবাদদাতা নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি চিঠি	২৫৭
১২৭।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের দপ্তরসমূহ এবং উর্ধ্বতন কর্মকর্তাদের নিরাপত্তা সম্পর্কে কেবিনেট সচিবের একটি চিঠি	২৫৮
১২৮।	মুক্তাঞ্চলে বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার ও কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	২৬০
১২৯।	পঙ্গু যোদ্ধাদের জন্য স্বাস্থ্যনিবাস প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক জোনাল কাউন্সিলে প্রেরিত একটি চিঠি	২৬৩
১৩০।	মুক্ত বাংলাদেশের রাষ্ট্রীয় কাঠামো সম্পর্কে উপ-পরিষদের বৈঠক সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	২৬৪
১৩১।	বিদেশে গমনেচ্ছু বাংলাদেশীদের ছাড়পত্র সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিব কর্তৃক স্বরাষ্ট্র সচিবকে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	২৬৬
১৩২।	মুক্ত এলাকায় বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার অনুরোধ জানিয়ে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি চিঠি	২৬৭
১৩৩।	বৈদেশিক বাণিজ্য মিশন কর্তৃক প্রত্যন্ত সীমান্ত ও মুক্ত এলাকায় অবস্থিত ধন-সম্পত্তির সংরক্ষণ ও ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য সংক্রান্ত প্রতিবেদন	২৬৮
১৩৪।	মুক্ত এলাকায় অবস্থিত দেশের সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ সম্পর্কে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতির নির্দেশ	২৮৪
১৩৫।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অস্থায়ী মহাসচিব নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	২৮৫
১৩৬।	জাতির উদ্দেশ্যে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলামের ভাষণ	২৮৬
১৩৭।	বাংলাদেশের অভ্যন্তরে মালিকানাহীন সম্পত্তি সংরক্ষণ সম্পর্কে অর্থমন্ত্রীর নির্দেশাবলী	২৯১
১৩৮।	জাতির উদ্দেশে প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের ভাষণ	২৯২
১৩৯।	মন্ত্রী পরিষদের বৈঠকের কার্যবিবরণীর অংশ	২৯৫
১৪০।	দখলীকৃত বাংলাদেশে কর্মরত সরকারী কর্মচারীদের প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের নীতিমালা প্রচারের জন্য তথ্য সচিবকে লিখিত কেবিনেট সচিবের একটি চিঠি	২৯৬
১৪১।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পুলিশের ডিরেক্টর জেনারেলের অধীন কর্মকর্তাদের তালিকা	২৯৮
১৪২।	বাংলাদেশে বিদেশী কর্মকর্তা নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৩০০

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১৪৩।	দখলদার বাহিনীর সহযোগীদের বিচার সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের বৈঠকের কার্যবিবরণী	৩০১
১৪৪।	বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৩০৪
১৪৫।	ভারতীয় প্রশাসনের সাথে আলোচনা সম্পর্কিত অস্থায়ী মহাসচিবের সার্কুলার	৩০৭
১৪৬।	মন্ত্রী পরিষদের অনুষ্ঠিতব্য একটি সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৩০৮
১৪৭।	জেলা প্রশাসকদের আশু কর্তব্য সম্পর্কিত সংস্থাপন বিভাগীয় সচিবের চিঠি	৩০৯
১৪৮	জাতির উদ্দেশ্যে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলামের ভাষণ	৩১৩
১৪৯।	যশোরের ডেপুটি কমিশনার কর্তৃক সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগের সচিবের কাছে প্রদত্ত বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার রিপোর্ট	৩১৫
১৫০।	জাতির উদ্দেশে প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের ভাষণ	৩১৬
১৫১।	প্রবাসী বাংলাদেশীদের জন্য বাংলাদেশ সরকারের ঘটনাবলীর ব্যাখ্যা (লিফলেট)	৩১৯
১৫২।	''বাংলার বাণী''-একটি লিফলেট	৩২২
১৫৩।	সংগ্রামী জনগণের প্রতি উদাত্ত আহবান	৩৩২
১৫৪।	মোনাফেকদের ক্ষমা নেই	৩২৫
১৫৫।	মুক্তাঞ্চলের জনগণের জন্য বাংলাদেশ সরকারের নির্দেশাবলী	৩২৮
১৫৬।	''বাংলার গণদুশমনরা হুঁশিয়ার''	৩২৯
১৫৭।	বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতার পক্ষে যুদ্ধরত পুলিশদের প্রতি স্বরাষ্ট্র দফতর	৩৩০
১৫৮।	দেশবাসীর প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অর্থ ও বাণিজ্যমন্ত্রীর বেতার ভাষণ	৩৩২
১৫৯।	''যুব প্রশিক্ষণ''-কর্মসূচী ও সিলেবাস	৩৩৫
১৬০।	যুব শিবির প্রণোদনা কোর্স সম্পর্কিত দলিল	৩৫৮
১৬১।	যুব শিবিরঃ একটি নির্দেশিকা	৩৬০
১৬২।	যুব শিবিরের নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে নির্দেশ	৩৮১
১৬৩।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের স্বাস্থ্য ও জনকল্যাণ বিভাগের কর্মকান্ডের উপর একটি প্রতিবেদন	৩৮৩
১৬৪।	প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ে চাকুরীরত কর্মচারীদের তালিকা	৩৮৬
১৬৫।	তথ্য ও বেতার মন্ত্রণালয়ে কর্মরত ব্যক্তিদের তালিকা	৩৮৯

পরিশিষ্ট-কঃ গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের স্বেচ্ছাসেবক সংগঠন ও কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প

১৬৬।	বাংলাদেশ স্বেচ্ছাসেবক বাহিনী সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	৩৯৯
১৬৭।	কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের পরিকল্পনা	৪০৩
১৬৮।	গ্রামীণ প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের সাংগঠনিক কাঠামো ও প্রশিক্ষণ সিলেবাস	৪০৮
১৬৯।	কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন ও স্থানীয় সরকারের প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক ব্যবস্থা	৪১৫
১৭০।	কমিউনিটি উন্নয়নের 'রওমারী' প্রকল্প সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৪১৭
১৭১।	রওমারী প্রকল্পের স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৪২০
১৭২।	রওমারী প্রকল্পের স্বেচ্ছাসেবক প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মসূচীর রিপোর্ট	৪২২
১৭৩।	রওমারী প্রকল্পের স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৪২৯
১৭৪।	রওমারী প্রকল্পের ব্যয়বরাদ্দের খতিয়ান	৪৩১

ক্রমিক	বিষয়	পৃষ্ঠ
১৭৫।	রওমারী প্রকল্পের স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মসূচীর রিপোর্ট	৪৩৩

পরিশিষ্ট-খঃ গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারঃ শাসনব্যবস্থা ও পুনর্গঠন

১৭৬।	গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের শাসনব্যবস্থা ও তার পুনর্গঠনের একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ প্রতিবেদন	৪৩৫

দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদঃ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন

১৭৭।	আঞ্চলিক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির একটি নিয়োগপত্রঃ সৈনিকদের আশ্রয়ের ব্যবস্থার জন্য একটি চিঠি	৫৫৫
১৭৮।	লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোনের আওতাধীন যুব শিবিরের কর্মীদের তালিকা ও আনুষংগিক তথ্য	৫৫৬
১৭৯।	মুক্তিফৌজে অন্তর্ভূক্তিকরণ সম্পর্কে সেনাবাহিনীর সাথে যুব শিবিরের যোগাযোগ	৫৫৯
১৮০।	যুব ত্রাণ শিবির সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	৫৬০
১৮১।	পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোনের উচ্চশক্তিসম্পন্ন পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৫৬৬
১৮২।	পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোনের আওতাধীন বেলোনিয়ার রাজনৈতিক উচ্চ পরিষদ গঠন সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	৫৭২
১৮৩।	যুব এাণ শিবির সম্পর্কে আরেকটি প্রতিবেদন	৫৭৩
১৮৪।	পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোনের আওতাধীন যুব শিবির পরিচালনা সংক্রান্ত সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৫৭৬
১৮৫।	পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় লিবারেশন জোনে জোন প্রশাসন বাস্তবায়ন স্কীম (বাজেট) সম্পর্কে অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের সচিবকে লিখিত জোন কর্মকর্তার চিঠি	৫৭৭
১৮৬।	ভিত্তি ফৌজ প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	৫৮৬
১৮৭।	যুব প্রশিক্ষণ সমন্বয় উপ-প্রধান হিসেবে প্রফেসর দেবব্রত দত্তগুপ্তের নিয়োগপত্র	৫৮৯
১৮৮।	রাজনৈতিক প্রশিক্ষণ সমন্বয় উপ-প্রধান হিসেবে প্রফেসর শফি কাদরীর নিয়োগপত্র	৫৯০
১৮৯।	বক্সনগর যুব শিবিরে প্রবেশকারীদের দৈনিক হিসাব	৫৯১
১৯০।	শিবির ত্যাগকারী সম্পর্কে একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৫৯২
১৯১।	শিবির তালিকা	৫৯৩
১৯২।	শিবির প্রশিক্ষকদের তালিকা	৫৯৪
১৯৩।	যুব ত্রাণ শিবিরে মটিভেটর নিয়োগ সম্পর্কিত চিঠি	৫৯৭
১৯৪।	অর্থনৈতিক উপ-পরিষদ গঠন সম্পর্কিত নির্দেশ	৫৯৮
১৯৫।	যুব শিবির পরিচালক জনাব খালেদ মাহমুদ আলীর রিক্রুটমেন্ট প্রধান হিসেবে নতুন দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্তি সম্পর্কে একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৫৯৯
১৯৬।	ত্রাণ শিবির থেকে মুক্তিফৌজে ভর্তিকরণ সম্পর্কিত একটি চিঠি	৬০০
১৯৭।	মুক্তিফৌজ প্রশিক্ষণের ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কিত একটি চিঠি	৬০২
১৯৮।	যুব প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্রসমূহের প্রায়াজনীয় খরচাদির মঞ্জুরী সংক্রান্ত যুব শিবির পরিচালকের একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৬০৩
১৯৯।	যুব প্রশিক্ষণ কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের অগ্রগতি ও সমস্যাদি পর্যালোচনার জন্য আহূত একটি সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৬০৪

ক্রমিক	বিষয়	পৃষ্ঠ
২০০।	মুক্তিফৌজ রিক্রুটমেন্টের ব্যাপারে নিয়ম রক্ষার প্রয়োজনীয়তা সম্পর্কিত যুব শিবির মটিভেটর প্রধানের চিঠি	৬০৫
২০১।	যুব প্রশিক্ষণ অগ্রগতি উপদেষ্টা কমিটি গঠিতঃ যুব শিবির পরিচালকের একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৬০৬
২০২।	শিবির কর্মকর্তাদের বেতন সম্পর্কিত বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৬০৭
২০৩।	যুব শিবিরে নতুন যুবক ভর্তি সম্পর্কে চিঠি	৬০৮
২০৪।	শিবিরে ব্যয় সম্পর্কিত প্রকল্প সংযোগকারীর একটি চিঠি	৬০৯
২০৫।	যুব শিবিরে অনিয়মতান্ত্রিক উপায়ে ভর্তি না করার জন্য শিবির পরিচালকের একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৬১২
২০৬।	যুব শিবিরে প্রেরিত বিভিন্ন সামগ্রীর হিসাব	৬১৩
২০৭।	যুব শিবিরে বসবাসকারীদের প্রতি কতিপয় নির্দেশ	৬১৫
২০৮।	যুব শিবির পর্যালোচনা পরিষদের বৈঠকের সিদ্ধান্ত	৬১৬
২০৯।	যুব শিবিরের সুষ্ঠু পরিচালনা সম্পর্কে কর্মকর্তাদের কয়েকটি পরামর্শ	৬১৭
২১০।	ক্যাম্পের সাংকেতিক নাম পরিবর্তনের সিদ্ধান্ত জানিয়ে লেখা চিঠি	৬১৯
২১১।	যুবশিবির, এলাকা ও শিবির প্রধানের একটি তালিকা	৬২০
২১২।	রিক্রুটমেন্টের ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত জনাব খালেদ মাহমুদ আলীর দলকে সহযোগিতা দানের জন্য যুব শিবির পরিচালকের একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৬২২
২১৩।	যুব শিবির পরিচালক, প্রশিক্ষণ সমন্বয় কর্মকর্তার কাছে প্রেরিত যুব শিবির রিক্রুটমেন্ট প্রধানের একটি চিঠি	৬২৩
২১৪।	যুব শিবিরে নবাগতদের ভর্তির ব্যাপারে শিবির পরিচালকের কয়েকটি জরুরী নির্দেশ	৬২৪
২১৫।	পূর্বাঞ্চলীর শিবিরের তালিকা	৬২৫
২১৬।	যুব শিবির পরিচালনা ও তার কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে একটি প্রতিবেদন	৬২৭
২১৭।	যুব শিবির ও কর্মকর্তাদের একটি তালিকা	৬৩২

তৃতীয় অধ্যায়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের আঞ্চলিক প্রশাসন

২১৮।	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১ এর অনুষ্ঠিতব্য সভার আলোচ্য বিষয়	৬৪৫
২১৯।	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১ এর অনুষ্ঠিত সভার প্রস্তাবাবলীর অংশবিশেষ	৬৪৬
২২০।	মুক্তিফৌজে ভর্তি সংক্রান্ত সমস্য নিয়ে লিখিত স্টাফ প্রধান কর্তৃক দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোনে লিখিত চিঠি	৬৪৭
২২১।	জোনের কর্মকর্তা নিয়োগের নিয়মকানুন সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	৬৪৮
২২২।	যুব শিবিরের নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে 'চীফ অব স্টাফ' কর্তৃক লিখিত চিঠি	৬৪৯
২২৩।	যুব শিবির পরিচালনা ব্যবস্থার পুনর্বিন্যাসের নির্দেশ	৬৫০
২২৪।	যুব শিবির উপদেষ্টা কমিটির সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ	৬৫৫
২২৫।	পলো ক্যাম্প হইতে তিনটি যুবকের পলায়ন সংক্রান্ত একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৬৫৬
২২৬।	ভিত্তি ফৌজে নিযুক্তিকরণ সম্পর্কে মেজর মিত্রের কাছে লিকিত যুব শিবির পরিচালকদের একটি চিঠি	৬৫৭
২২৭।	যুব শিবির পরিচালনা সংক্রান্ত জোন প্রধানের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৬৫৮
২২৮।	জোনের কর্মচারীদের কাজের তালিকা	৬৫৯

ক্রমিক	বিষয়	পৃষ্ঠ
২২৯।	জোনের অর্থ উপ-পরিষদ প্রধানের যুব শিবির সফর সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	৬৬১
২৩০।	যুব শিবিরে নতুন করে যুবক অন্তর্ভুক্তকরণ করার আদেশ	৬৬২
২৩১।	প্রশিক্ষণপ্রাপ্ত সেবাকারীদেরকে (নার্সিং বয়) কর্মস্থল নিয়োগের জন্য যুব শিবির পরিচালকের একটি চিঠি	৬৬৩
২৩২।	যুব শিবিরের খরচের হিসাব অডিট করার আদেশ	৬৬৪
২৩৩।	জোনের কর্মচারীদের বেতনের হিসাবঃ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১	৬৬৫
২৩৪।	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১ এর প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৬৬৬
২৩৫।	জোনের প্রশাসনিক সভার সিদ্ধান্ত অনুসারে শিবিরের দায়িত্ব গণপরিষদ সদস্য কর্তৃক সহকারী প্রধানের হাতে ন্যস্ত করার আদেশ	৬৬৯
২৩৬।	যুব অভ্যর্থনা শিবিরের খাদ্য ভাতা বৃদ্ধির বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৬৭০
২৩৭।	কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের কাছে চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা করার আহবান জানিয়ে জোনের স্বাস্থ্য কর্মকর্তার তারবার্তা	৬৭১
২৩৮।	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোনে বেসামরিক শাসন প্রতিষ্ঠাকল্পে অনুষ্ঠিত সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৬৭২
২৩৯।	বিভিন্ন রাজনৈতিক দল নিষিদ্ধ করার বিজ্ঞপ্তি জানিয়ে জোনের রাজনৈতিক বিষয় প্রধানের চিঠি	৬৭৫
২৪০।	প্রত্যাগত শরণার্থীদের জন্য অভ্যর্থনা শিবির খোলা সংক্রান্ত কয়েকটি চিঠি	৬৭৭
২৪১।	পূর্ব জোন কাউন্সিল অধিবেশনে গৃহীত প্রস্তাবাবলীর অংশ	৬৮১
২৪২।	পূর্ব জোন যুব শিবির উপদেষ্টা পরিষদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৬৮৩
২৪৩।	গণপরিষদ সদস্য দ্বারা গঠিত উত্তর-পূর্ব জোন-১ এর প্রথম সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশাসনিক চিঠি	৬৮৫
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২৪৫।	ইন্টারন্যাশনাল কমিশন অব জুরিস্টস সংশ্লিষ্ট দলিলাদি প্রেরণ সম্পর্কে নর্থ জোন প্রশাসক কর্তৃক কেবিনেট সচিবের কাছে লিখিত চিঠি	৬৯৫
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২৪৯।	সীমান্ত এলাকার ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	৭১৭
২৫০।	পশ্চিম জোন-২ এর আওতাধীন মুক্ত এলাকার প্রশাসনিক কাঠামো	৭১৯
২৫১।	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের গঠনতন্ত্র রচনার জন্য এম-এন-এ ও এম-পি-এ'দের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৭২২
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২৫৩।	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের গঠনতন্ত্র রচনার জন্য এম-এন-এ ও এম-পি-এ'দের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৭২৬
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২৫৫।	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের পাবলিসিটি সাব-কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৭৩০

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২৫৬।	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের ফাইনান্স সাব-কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৭৩১
২৫৭।	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের স্বাস্থ্য সাব-কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৭৩২
২৫৮।	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের শিক্ষা সাব-কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৭৩৩
২৫৯।	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১ এলাকার পাক্ষিক রিপোর্ট	৭৩৪
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২৬১।	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-২ এর কাউন্সিল সভার প্রস্তাবাবলীর অংশ	৭৩৭
২৬২।	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১ জোনাল কাউন্সিল সদস্যদের ভ্রমণ ও দৈনিক ভাতা প্রদানের নিয়মাবলী সম্পর্কে সরকারের প্রশাসন বিভাগীয় সচিবকে লিখিত জোন কর্মকর্তার চিঠি	৭৩৮

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২৬৩।	বাংলাদেশের অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক ভারতীয় রাষ্ট্রপতির কাছে লিখিত পত্র	৭৪১
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২৬৫।	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রী কর্তৃক বাংলাদেশের পক্ষে আনুগত্য প্রকাশকারীদের উদ্দেশে লিখিত চিঠি	৭৪৬
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২৬৭।	অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক ইসলামী সম্মেলনে প্রদত্ত টেলিগ্রাম	৭৪৯
২৬৮।	বাংলাদেশ স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের পটভূমি সম্পর্কে বাংলাদেশ মিশনের প্রেস এ্যাটচির সাংবাদিক সম্মেলন	৭৫০
২৬৯।	দিল্লীতে অনুষ্ঠিত বাংলাদেশের উপর আন্তর্জাতিক সেমিনার সংক্রান্ত পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ে অনুষ্ঠিত বৈঠকের কার্যসূচী	৭৫৪
২৭০।	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার সম্পর্কিত একটি চিঠি	৭৫৬
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২৭৩।	দিল্লীতে অনুষ্ঠিত আন্তর্জাতিক সেমিনার সম্পর্কিত পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৭৬১
২৭৪।	জাতিসংঘ কর্তৃক পর্যবেক্ষক মোতায়েন সম্পর্কে পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রীর প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৭৬৪
২৭৫।	ইয়াহিয়ার নির্বাচন সম্পর্কিত বক্তব্যের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৭৬৬
২৭৬।	মার্কিন প্রতিনিধি পরিষদের বৈদেমিক সাহায্য সংক্রান্ত সিদ্ধান্তের অভিনন্দন জানিয়ে বাংলাদেশ সরকার	৭৬৭
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২৭৮।	অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক শেখ মুজিবের বিচার সম্পর্কিত প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৭৭০
২৭৯।	আন্তর্জাতিক আইন সংস্থার অবদান সম্পর্কে একটি গোপন প্রতিবেদন	৭৭১
২৮০।	পাকিস্তানের মিশনসমূহে কর্মরত কূটনীতিবিদদের বাংলাদেশের পক্ষাবলম্বন সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদি-২-২১ আগস্ট	৭৭৩
২৮১।	পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের গভর্ণর হিসাবে ডঃ মালিকের নিয়োগ সম্পর্কিত পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৭৭৫
২৮২।	বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও জাতিসংঘের মধ্যে বিনিময়কৃত চিঠি ও আনুষঙ্গিক তথ্য	৭৭৭

ক্রমিক	বিষয়	পৃষ্ঠ
২৮৩।	নয়াদিল্লীস্থ বাংলাদেশ মিশন প্রধানের বক্তব্য-৮ই সেপ্টেম্বর	৭৮০
২৮৪।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের ভারতস্থ হাইকমিশনার কর্তৃক স্বপক্ষ ত্যাগের কারণ ব্যাখ্যা	৭৮১
২৮৫।	বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার বিভাগের একটি সভার কার্যবিবরণী	২৮৩
২৮৬।	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রচার সংক্রান্ত সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৭৮৬
২৮৭।	ভারতস্থ বাংলাদেশ হাইকমিশনার কর্তৃক একটি চিত্র প্রদর্শনী উদ্বোধনকালে প্রদত্ত বক্তব্য	৭৮৮
২৮৮।	পাকিস্তান পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের বাঙালী কর্মচারীর স্বপক্ষ ত্যাগের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর বিবৃতি	৭৯০
২৮৯।	বাংলাদেশ সংক্রান্ত প্রথম আন্তর্জাতিক সম্মেলনে ডঃ এ, আর, মল্লিক-এর ভাষণ ১৮ সেপ্টেম্বর	৭৯১
২৯০।	জাতিসংঘে প্রেরিত বাংলাদেশ প্রতিনিধি দল সম্পর্কে প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৭৯২
২৯১।	পূর্ণ স্বাধীনতা আমাদের লক্ষ্য	৭৯৩
২৯২।	''বাংলাদেশ-কনটেম্পর‍্যারী ইভেন্টস এন্ড ডকুমেন্টস''ঃ পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত গ্রন্থ এবং তার উপর প্রদত্ত প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৭৯৪
২৯৩।	বাংলাদেশের ঘটনাবলীর উপর বিশ্বব্যাপী প্রতিক্রিয়াঃ বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পররাষ্ট্র দফতর প্রকাশিত একটি পুস্তিকা	৭৯৬
২৯৪।	আন্তর্জাতিক পরিস্থিতির উপর পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের জন্য প্রস্তুতকৃত প্রতিবেদন	৮১৭
২৯৫।	পাকিস্তানের মিশনসমূহের কূটনীতিবিদদের বাংলাদেশের পক্ষাবরম্বনে আরও সংবাদ- ১৩ সেপ্টেম্বর-১ অক্টোবর	৮২৬
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২৯৯।	বাংলাদেশের সপক্ষে আনুগত্য প্রকাশের আরো ঘটনা অক্টোবর ৩-৭, ১৯৭১	৮৩৫
৩০০।	শীতবস্ত্র সংগ্রহ সম্পর্কে একটি আন্তর্জাতিক আবেদন	৮৩৬
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৩০৩।	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক ভারতীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কাছে লিখিত চিঠি	৮৪০
৩০৪।	জাতিসংঘ প্রেরিত বাংলাদেশ প্রতিনিধিদল সম্পর্কে একটি প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৮৪২
৩০৫।	ভারত-পাকিস্তান যুদ্ধের সম্ভাবনার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী	৮৪৩
৩০৬।	জাতিসংঘ ও বাংলাদেশঃ একটি প্রতিবেদন	৮৪৫
৩০৭।	পররাষ্ট্র সচিব কর্তৃক ঘোড়াশাল সার কারখানা এলাকায় মুক্তিবাহিনীর তৎপরতা সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত চিঠি	৮৪৬
৩০৮।	বাংলাদেশের কূটনীতিকে পাকিস্তান দূতাবাস থেকে মুক্ত করার ব্যাপারে জাতিসংঘ মহাসচিবের হস্তক্ষেপ কামনা	৮৪৮
৩০৯।	বাংলাদেশের সপক্ষে দূতাবাস কর্মীদের আনুগত্য প্রকাশের আরও ঘটনা-নভেম্বর ২-৮	৮৫০
৩১০।	পাকিস্তান দূতাবাসে বাংলাদেশী কর্মচারীকে আটক সংক্রান্ত সংবাদ	৮৫২
৩১১।	জনাব মওদুদ আহমেদ (বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার বিভাগ) কর্তৃক প্রধানমন্ত্রীকে লিখিত চিঠি	৮৫৩
৩১২।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অনুমোদিত প্রতিনিধির একটি তালিকা	৮৫৫

ক্রমিক	বিষয়	পৃষ্ঠ
৩১৩।	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক ভারতীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীকে লিখিত চিঠি	৮৫৮
৩১৪।	আন্তর্জাতিক প্রচার সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	৮৬২
৩১৫।	মুক্তিবাহিনীর সাফল্য সম্পর্কে একটি প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৮৬৩
৩১৬।	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক ভারতের প্রধানমন্ত্রীকে লিখিত চিঠি	৮৬৪
৩১৭।	ভারতীয় স্বীকৃতি দানের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে বাংলাদেশ পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৮৬৬
৩১৮।	১৬ই ডিসেম্বরে জাতির উদ্দেশে বাংলাদেশের পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর ভাষণ	৮৬৭
৩১৯।	বুদাপেস্টে অনুষ্ঠিত বিশ্বশান্তি সম্মেলনে বাংলাদেশের প্রতিনিধি জনাব এম, এ, সামাদের বক্তৃতা	৮৭২
৩২০।	পররাষ্ট্র দপ্তরের জন্য প্রস্তুতকৃত পাকিস্তান সরকারের বিভিন্ন দিক সম্পর্কে কয়েকটি মূল্যায়ন	৮৮৩
৩২১।	ভারত-পাকিস্তান যুদ্ধ সম্পর্কে একটি খতিয়ান	৮৯২
৩২২।	বিদেশে অবস্থানরত বাঙালীদের প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের আবেদন	৮৯৪
৩২৩।	বাংলাদেশের প্রতি আনুগত্য প্রকাশকারী কূটনীতিকদের নামের একটি তালিকা	৮৯৭
৩২৪।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের জাতিসংঘ প্রতিনিধিদলের সদস্য কর্তৃক বাংলাদেশকে স্বীকৃতি দানের আবেদন	৯০১
৩২৫।	‘‘বাংলাদেশ’’ঃ উদ্দেশ্য ও লক্ষ্য	৯০৯
৩২৬।	ভারতস্থ বাংলাদেশ মিশন প্রধান কর্তৃক বিচারপতি আবু সাঈদ চৌধুরীকে পাঠানো টেলিগ্রাম	৯১২
৩২৭।	বাংলাদেশের পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক জাপানের পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর কাছে পাকিস্তান সরকার কর্তৃক সাহায্য সামগ্রীর অপব্যবহার সম্পর্কিত টেলিগ্রাম	৯১৩
৩২৮।	বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার বিভাগের সম্প্রসারণ সম্পর্কে একটি সরকারী পরিকল্পনা	৯১৪
৩২৯।	বিদেশী প্রতিনিধিদলের সাথে যোগাযোগ ও প্রচার সম্প্রসারণের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে অনুষ্ঠিত সভার কার্যবিবরণী	৯১৭
৩৩০।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রকাশিতব্য ডাকটিকিটের হার জানিয়ে বিদেশে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	৯১৯
৩৩১।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের যশোর পোস্টমাস্টার কর্তৃক বিদেশে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	৯২১
৩৩২।	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রথম ডাকটিটিক প্রকাশের সংবাদ	৯২২
৩৩৩।	ডাকটিকিট প্রচার সম্পর্কে বৃটিশ এম-পি জন স্টোনহাউস-এর চিঠি	৯২৪
৩৩৪।	নির্ঘন্ট	৯২৯

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বাধীন বাংলা বেতার কেন্দ্র হতে শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের নামে প্রচারিত স্বাধীনতার ঘোষণা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার বিভাগ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত পুস্তিকা- ‘‘বংগবন্ধু স্পীকস’’	২৬ মার্চ, ১৯৭১

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

"This may be my last message, from today Bangladesh is independent. I call upon the people of Bangladesh wherever you might be and with whatever you have, to resist the army of occupation to the last. Your Tight must go on until the last soldier of the Pakistan occupation army is expelled from the soil of Bangladesh and final victory is achieved."

[Message embodying Declaration of Independence sent by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to Chittagong shortly after midnight of 25th March, i.e. early hours of 26th March, 1971 for transmission throughout Bangladesh over the ex-EPR transmitter.]

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বাধীন বাংলা বেতার কেন্দ্র থেকে মেজর জিয়াউর রহমান কর্তৃক স্বাধীনতার ঘোষণা*	স্বাধীন বাংলা বেতার প্রচারিত অনুষ্ঠানমালার টেপরেকর্ড, ২৭ মার্চ, ১৯৭১; দি ষ্টেটসম্যান, দিল্লী, ২৭ মার্চ, ১৯৭১	২৭ মার্চ, ১৯৭১

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Major Zia, Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the Bangladesh Liberation Army, hereby proclaims, on behalf of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the independence of Bangladesh.

I also declare, we have already framed a sovereign, legal Government under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman which pledges to function as per law and the constitution.

The new democratic Government is committed to a policy of nonalignment in international relations. It will seek friendship with all nations and strive for international peace.

I appeal to all Government to mobilize public opinion in their respective countries against the brutal genocide in Bangladesh.

The Government under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is sovereign legal Government of Bangladesh and is entitled to recognition from all democratic nations of the world.

* মেজর জিয়াউর রহমান ২৭শে মার্চের স্বাধীনতা ঘোষণা পাঠের ঐতিহাসিক মূল কপিটি নিরাপত্তার কারণে নষ্ট করে ফেলা হয়েছিল।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পাক হানাদার বাহিনী কর্তৃক বাংলাদেশের গণহত্যা রোধে এগিয়ে আসার জন্য জাতিসংঘ ও বৃহৎ শক্তিবর্গের প্রতি মেজর জিয়ার আহবান	"শব্দসৈনিক"- শহীদুল ইসলাম সম্পাদিত (১৯৭২)। বেতার বাংলা, বিজয় দিবস সংখ্যা ১৯৭৮	৩০ মার্চ, ১৯৭১

From Major Zia
Declaration:

Punjabis have used 3rd Commando Battalion in Chittagong city area to subdue the valiant freedom fighters of Sadhin Bangla. But they have been thrown back and many of them have been killed.

The Punjabis have been extensively using F-86 air crafts to kill the civilian strongholds and vital points. They are killing the civilians, men, women and children brutally. So far at least……thousands of Bengali civilians have been killed in Chittagong area alone.

The Sadhin Bangla Liberation Army is pushing the Punjabis from one place to the other.

At present Punjabis have utilized at least two Brigades of Army, Navy and Air Force. It is in fact a combined operation.

I once again request the United Nations and the big powers to intervene and physically come to our aid. Delay will mean massacre of additional millions."

Signature

Major Ziaur Rahman
31.3.71.

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* স্বাধীন বাংলা বেতার কেন্দ্রের মাধ্যমে প্রচারের জন্য জাতিসংঘ ও বৃহৎ শক্তিবর্গের প্রতি মেজর জিয়ার স্বহস্ত লিখিত আবেদনপত্রের অনুলিপি হতে। উল্লেখ্য যে, মূল কপিতে স্বাক্ষর প্রদানকালে তিনি ভুলক্রমে ৩০শে মার্চের স্থলে ৩১ মার্চ লিখেছিলেন।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বাধীনতার আনুষ্ঠানিক ঘোষণা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার	১০ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১

THE PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mujibnagar, Bangladesh
Dated 10th day of April, 1971.

Whereas free elections were held in Bangladesh from 7th December, 1970 to 17th January; 1971, to elect representatives for the purpose of framing a constitution,

AND

Whereas at these elections the people of Bangladesh elected 167 out of 169 representatives belonging to the Awami League,

AND

Whereas General Yahya Khan summoned the elected representatives of the people to meet on the 3rd March, 1971, for the purpose of framing a Constitution,

AND

Whereas the Assembly so summoned was arbitrarily and illegally postponed for indefinite period,

AND

Whereas instead of fulfilling their promise and while still conferring with the representatives, of the people of Bangladesh, Pakistan authorities declared an unjust and treacherous war.

AND

Whereas in the facts and circumstances of such treacherous conduct Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the undisputed leader of the 75 million people of Bangladesh, in due fulfillment of the legitimate right of self determination of the people of Bangladesh, duly made a declaration of independence at Dacca on March 26, 1971, and urged the people of Bangladesh to defend the honor and integrity of Bangladesh,

AND

Whereas in the conduct of a ruthless and savage war the Pakistani authorities committed and are still continuously committing numerous acts of genocide and unprecedented tortures, amongst others on the civilian and unarmed people of Bangladesh,

AND

Whereas the Government by levying an unjust war and committing genocide and by other repressive measures made it impossible for the elected representatives of the people of Bangladesh to meet and frame a Constitution, and give to themselves a Government,

AND

Whereas the people of Bangladesh by their heroism, bravery and revolutionary fervor have established effective control over the territories of Bangladesh,

We, the elected representatives of the people of Bangladesh, as honor bound by the mandate given to us by the people of Bangladesh, who's Will is supreme duly constituted ourselves into a Constituent. Assembly, and

having held mutual consultations, and

in order to ensure for the people of Bangladesh equality, human dignity and social justice,

declare and constitute Bangladesh to be sovereign Peoples' Republic and thereby confirm the declaration of independence already made by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and

do hereby affirm and resolve that till such time as a Constitution is framed, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman shall be the President of the Republic and that Syed Nazrul Islam shall be the Vice-President of the Republic, and

that the President shall be the Supreme Commander of all the Armed Forces of the Republic,

shall exercise all the Executive and Legislative powers of the Republic including the power to grant pardon,

shall have the power to appoint a Prime Minister and such other Ministers as he considers necessary,

shall have the power to levy taxes and expend monies,

shall have the power to summon and adjourn the Constituent Assembly, and

do all other things that may be necessary to give to the People of Bangladesh an orderly and just Government,

We, the elected representatives of the People of Bangladesh do further resolve that in the event of there being no President or the President being unable to enter upon his office or being unable to exercise his powers and duties due to any reason whatsoever, the Vice-President shall have and exercise all the powers, duties and responsibilities herein conferred on the President.

We further resolve that we undertake to observe and give effect to all duties and obligations that devolve upon us as a member of the family of nations and under the Charter of United Nations.

We further resolve that this proclamation of independence shall be deemed to have come into effect from 26th day of March, 1971.

We further resolve that in order to give effect to this instrument we appoint Prof. M. Yusuf Ali our duly Constituted Potentiary and to give to the President and the Vice-President oaths of office.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক আইন বলবৎকরণ আদেশ জারী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার বিভাগ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত পুস্তিকা বাংলাদেশঃ কন্টেম্পরারী ইভেন্ট এ্যান্ড ডক্যুমেন্টস	১০ এপ্রিল ১৯৭১

LAWS CONTINUANCE ENFORCEMENT ORDER

Mujibnagar,
Dated 10th day of April, 1971.

I, Syed Nazrul Islam, the Vice President and Acting President of Bangladesh, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Proclamation of Independence, dated tenth day of April, 1971, do hereby order that all laws that were in force in Bangladesh on 25th March, 1971, shall subject to the Proclamation aforesaid continue to be so in force with such consequential changes as may be necessary on account of the creation of the sovereign independent State of Bangladesh formed by the Will of the people of Bangladesh and that all government officials-civil, military, judicial and diplomatic- who take the oath of allegiance to Bangladesh shall continue in their offices on terms and conditions of service so long enjoyed by them and that all District Judges and District Magistrates, in the territory of Bangladesh and all diplomatic representatives elsewhere shall arrange to administer the oath of allegiance to all government officials within their jurisdiction.

This order shall be deemed to have come into effect from 26th day of March, 1971.

Signed: - SYED NAZRUL ISLAM
Acting President.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশবাসীর উদ্দেশে প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের ভাষণ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, গণসংযোগ বিভাগ	১১ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশবাসীর উদ্দেশে

বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের নেতৃত্বে গঠিত

বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে

প্রধানমন্ত্রী জনাব তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের বেতার ভাষণ

(স্বাধীন বাংলা বেতার কেন্দ্র হ'তে ১১-৪-৭১তারিখে প্রচারিত)

স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের বীর ভাইবোনেরা,

বাংলাদেশের সাড়ে সাত কোটি মুক্তিপাগল গণমানসের নেতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান ও তাঁর সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে আমি আপনাদেরকে আমার সংগ্রামী অভিনন্দন জানাচ্ছি আমরা শ্রদ্ধাভরে স্মরণ করছি তাঁদের যাঁরা বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষা করতে গিয়ে তাঁদের মূল্যবান জীবন আহূতি দিয়েছেন যতদিন বাংলার আকাশে চন্দ্র-সূর্য-গ্রহ-তারা রইবে, যতদিন বাংলার মাটিতে মানুষ থাকবে, ততদিন মাতৃভূমির স্বাধীনতা রক্ষার সংগ্রামের বীর শহীদদের অমর স্মৃতি বাঙালীর মানসপটে চির অম্লান থাকবে।

২৫শে মার্চ মাঝরাতে ইয়াহিয়া খান তার রক্তলোলুপ সাঁজোয়া বাহিনীকে বাংলাদেশের নিরস্ত্র মানুষের ওপর লেলিয়ে দিয়ে যে নরহত্যাযজ্ঞের শুরু করেন তা প্রতিরোধ করবার আহবান জানিয়ে আমাদের প্রিয় নেতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা ঘোষনা করেন। আপনারা সব কালের সব দেশের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামী মানুষের সাথে আজ একাত্ম। পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানী হানাদার দস্যুবাহিনীর বিরুদ্ধে যে প্রতিরোধ আপনারা গড়ে তুলেছেন তা এমন এক ইতিহাস সৃষ্টি করেছে যে, পৃথিবীর সমস্ত স্বাধীনতাকামী মানুষের কাছে আপনাদের এ অভূতপূর্ব সংগ্রাম সর্বকালের প্রেরণার উৎস হয়ে রইল। প্রত্যেক দিনের সংগ্রামের দিনপঞ্জী আমাদের মুক্তিসংগ্রামের ইতিহাসকে সমৃদ্ধ করছে, বিশ্বের কাছে আমাদের গৌরব বৃদ্ধি করছে।

আপনাদের অদম্য সাহস ও মনোবল যা দিয়ে আপনারা রুখে দাঁড়িয়েছেন ইয়াহিয়ার ভাড়াটে দস্যুদের বিরুদ্ধে, তার মধ্যে দিয়ে আপনারা এইটেই প্রমাণ করেছেন যে, যুদ্ধক্ষেত্রাস্তীর্ণ ধ্বংসাবশেষের মধ্য দিয়ে ধূলি-কাদা আর রক্তের ছাপ মুছে এক নতুন বাঙালী জাতি জন্ম নিল। পৃথিবীর কাছে আমরা ছিলাম এক শান্তিপ্রিয় মানুষ। বন্ধুবাৎসল্যে, মায়া ও হাসি-কান্নায়, গান, সংস্কৃতি আর সৌন্দর্যের ছায়ায় গড়ে ওঠা আমরা ছিলাম পল্লী-বাংলার মানুষ। পৃথিবী ভাবত, আমরাও ভাবতাম যুদ্ধ ও রণঢংকা আমাদের থেকে অনেক দূরে। কিন্ত আজ?

আমাদের মানবিক মূল্যবোধ ও আদর্শের পতাকা সমুন্নত রেখে আমরা আবার প্রমাণ করেছি যে আমরা তীতুমীর-সূর্য্যসেনের বংশধর স্বাধীনতার জন্যে যেমন আমরা জীবন দিতে পারি, তেমনি আমাদের দেশ থেকে বিদেশী শত্রুসেনাদের চিরতরে হটিয়ে দিতেও আমরা সক্ষম। আমাদের অদম্য সাহস ও মনোবলের কাছে শত্রু যত প্রবল পরাক্রম হোক না কেন, পরাজয় বরণ করতে বাধ্য। আমরা যদি প্রথম আঘাত প্রতিহত করতে ব্যর্থ হতাম তাহলে নতুন স্বধীন প্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ হয়ত কিছুদিনের জন্যে হলেও পিছয়ে যেত। আপনারা শত্রুসেনাদের ট্যাঙ্ক ও বোমারু বিমানের মোকাবিলা করেছেন এবং আপনাদের যার হাতে যে অস্ত্র ছিল তাই নিয়েই রুখে দাঁড়িয়েছেন এবং তাদেরকে পিছু হটে গিয়ে নিজ শিবিরে আশ্রয় নিতে বাধ্য করেছেন। বাংলাদেশে

আজ স্বাধীন, বাংলাদেশ আজ মুক্ত। বৈদেশিক সাংবাদিকরা আজ স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের যে কোন জায়গায় বিনা বাধায় ঘুরে বেড়াতে পারেন এবং আপনাদের এ বিজয়ের কথা তারাঁ বাইরে জগৎকে জানাচ্ছেন।

আজ প্রতিরোধ আন্দোলনের কথা গ্রামবাংলার প্রতিটি ঘরে পৌঁছে গেছে। হাজার হাজার মানুষ আজকের এই স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে যোগ দিয়েছেন। বেঙ্গল রেজিমেন্ট ও ই, পি, আর-এর বীর বাঙালী যোদ্ধারা এই স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের যে যুদ্ধ তার পুরোভাগে রয়েছেন এবং তাদেরকে কেন্দ্র করে পুলিশ,আনসার, মোজাহিদ, আওয়ামীলীগ স্বেচ্ছাসেবক বাহিনী, ছাত্র, শ্রমিক ও অন্যান্য হাজার হাজার সংগ্রামী মানুষ এই যুদ্ধে যোগ দিয়েছেন । অতি অল্প সময়ের মধ্যে এদেরকে সমর কৌশলে পারদর্শী করা হয়েছে ও শত্রুদের কাছে তেকে ছিনিয়ে নেয়া অস্ত্র ও গোলা-বারুদ দিয়ে বাংলার এ মুক্তিবাহিনীকে শত্রুদের মোকাবিলা করার জন্য প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। সাগরপারের বাঙালী ভাইয়েরা যে যেখানে আছেন আমাদেরকে অস্ত্র ও অন্যনা সাহায্য পাঠাচ্ছেন।

সিলেট ও কুমিল্লা অঞ্চলে বেঙ্গল রেজিমেন্টের মেজর খালেদ মোশারফকে আমরা সমর পরিচালনার দায়িত্ব দিয়েছি। খালেদ মোশারফের নেতৃত্বে আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনী অসীম সাহস ও কৃতিত্বের সাথে শত্রুর সংগে মোকাবেলা করেছেন এবং শত্রুসেনাদেরকে সিলেট ও কুমিল্লার ক্যান্টনমেন্টের ছাউনিতে ফিরে যেতে বাধ্য করেছেন ।আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনী শীঘ্রই শত্রুকে নিঃশেষ করে দেবার সংকল্প গ্রহন করেছে।

চট্রগ্রাম ও নোয়াখালী অঞ্চলের সমর পরিচালনার ভার পড়েছে মেজর জিয়াউর রহমানের ওপর। নৌ, স্থল ও বিমান বাহিনীর আক্রমণের মুখে চট্রগ্রাম শহরে যে প্রতিরোধব্যূহ গড়ে উঠেছে এবং আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনী ও বীর চট্রলের ভাই-বোনেরা যে সাহসিকতার সাথে শত্রুর মোকাবেলা করেছেন, স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ইতিহাসে এই প্রতিরোধ স্ট্যালিনগ্রাডের পাশে স্থান পাবে। এই সাহসিকতাপূর্ণ প্রতিরোধের জন্য চট্রগ্রাম আজও শত্রুর কবলমুক্ত রয়েছে। চট্রগ্রাম শহরের কিছু অংশ ছাড়া চট্রগ্রাম ও সম্পূর্ণ নোয়াখালী জেলাকে ‘‘মুক্ত এলাকা’’ বলে ঘোষণা করা হয়েছে।

ময়মনসিংহ ও টাংগাইল অঞ্চলের দায়িত্ব দেয়া হয়েছে মেজর সফিউল্লার উপর। ময়মনসিংহ ও টাংগাইল এলাকা সর্ম্পূণভাবে মুক্ত করে আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনী ঢাকার দিকে অগ্রসর হবার প্রস্তুতি নিচ্ছে। পূর্বাঞ্চলের এই তিনজন বীর সমর পরিচালক ইতিমধ্যে বৈঠকে মিলিত হয়েছেন এবং একযোগে ঢাকা রওনা হবার পূর্বেই পূর্বাঞ্চলের শত্রুদের ছোট ছোট শিবিরিগুলোকে সমূলে নিপাত করবার পরিকল্পনা গ্রহন করেছেন।

দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম অঞ্চলে ই,পি, আর এর বীর সেনানী মেজর ওসমানের ওপর দায়িত্ব দেয়া হয়েছে কুষ্টিয়া ও যশোহর জেলার। কুষ্টিয়ার ঐতিহাসিক বিজয়ের পর আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনী সমস্ত এলাকা থেকে শত্রুবাহিনীকে বিতাড়িত করেছে এবং শত্রুসেনা এখন যশোহর ক্যান্টনমেন্টে ও খুলনা শহরের একাংশে আশ্রয় নিতে বাধ্য হয়েছে । মেজর জলিলের ওপর ভার দেয়া হয়েছে ফরিদপুর-খুলনা-বরিশাল-পটুয়াখালীর।

উত্তরবংগে আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনী মেজর আহমদের নেতৃত্বে রাজশাহীকে শত্রুর কবল থেকে সম্পূর্ণ মুক্ত করেছেন। মেজর নজরুল হক সৈয়দপুরে ও মেজর নোয়াজেশ রংপুরে শত্রুবাহিনীকে সম্পূর্ন অবরোধ করে বিব্রত করে তুলেছেন। দিনাজপুর, পাবনা ও বগুড়া জেলাকে সম্পূর্ন মুক্ত করা হয়েছে । রংপুর ও সৈয়দপুর ক্যান্টনমেন্ট এলাকা ছাড়া জেলার বাকি অংশ এখন মুক্ত।

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে আমাদের এ অভূতপূর্ব সাফল্য ভবিস্যতে আরও নতুন সাফল্যের দিশারী । প্রতিদিন আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনীর শক্তি বেড়ে চলেছে। একদিকে যেমন হাজার হাজার মানুষ মুক্তিবাহিনীতে যোগ দিচ্ছে, তেমনি শত্রুর আত্মসমর্পণের সংখ্যা দিন দিন বেড়ে চলেছে। আর এই সংগে আমাদের নিয়ন্ত্রণে আসছে শত্রুর কেড়ে নেয়া হাতিয়ার। এই প্রাথমিক বিজয়ের সাথে সাথে মেজর জিয়াউর রহমান একটি পরিচালনা কেন্দ্র গড়ে তোলেন এবং সেখান থেকে আপনারা শুনতে পান স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের প্রথম কণ্ঠস্বর। এখানেই প্রথম স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ সরকার গঠনের কথা ঘোষনা করা হয়।

আপাততঃ আমাদের স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রধান কার্যালয় স্থাপিত হয়েছে দক্ষিন- পশ্চিম অঞ্চলের মুক্ত এলাকায়। পূর্বাঞ্চলের সরকারী কাজ পরিচালনার জন্যে সিলেট-কুমিল্লা এলাকায় বাংলাদেশ সরকারের আর একটি কার্যালয় স্থাপন করা হয়েছে।

আমরা এখন পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন দেশের সংবাদপত্রের প্রতিনিধি, কুটনৈতিক ও রাজনৈতিক প্রতিনিধিদের আমন্ত্রন জানাচ্ছি, তাঁরা যেন স্বচক্ষে এবং সরেজমিনে দেখে যান যে স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ আজ সত্যে পরিণত হয়েছে। সাথে সাথে আমরা সমস্ত বন্ধুরাষ্ট্র ও পৃথিবীর সমস্ত সহানুভূতিশীল ও মুক্তিকামী মানুষের কাছে ও 'রেডক্রস' ও অন্যান্য আন্তর্জাতিক সংস্থার কাছে সাহায্যের আহবান জানাচ্ছি । যাঁরা আমাদের সাহায্য করতে ইচ্ছুক অথচ বর্বর ইসলামাবাদ শক্তি যাঁদের এই মানবিক কাজটুকু করবার বিরুদ্ধে নিষেধ উঁচিয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে তাঁরা এখন স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ সরকারের সাথে সরাসরি যোগাযোগ স্থাপন করতে পারেন।

আমরা যদিও বিদেশ থেকে পাঠানো ত্রানসামগ্রীর জন্যে কৃতজ্ঞ; কিন্ত এটা ভুলে গেলে চলবে না যে, আজকের দিনে বাংলাদেশের জন্যে সবচেয়ে বড় ত্রানের বাণী বয়ে আনতে পারে উপযুক্ত এবং পর্যাপ্ত হাতিয়ার, যা দিয়ে বাংলাদেশের মানুষ হানাদারদের বিরুদ্ধে রুখে দাঁড়াতে পারে এবং রক্ষা করতে পারে তাঁর ও তাঁর প্রিয় পরিজনের জান, মার আর সম্ভ্রম।

বৃহৎ শক্তিবর্গের অস্ত্রাগারে আধুনিক সরঞ্জামে সজ্জিত জেনারেল ইয়াহিয়ার হানাদর বাহিনী আজ আমাদের শান্তিপ্রিয় ও নিরস্ত্র বাঙালীর কণ্ঠ স্তব্ধ করে দেয়ার এক পৈশাচিক উন্মত্ততায় মত্ত। আমরা সেইসব বৃহৎ শক্তিবর্গের কাছে মানবতার নামে আবেদন জানাচ্ছি, যেন এই হত্যাকারীদের হাতে আর অস্ত্র সরবরাহ করা না হয়। এ সমস্ত অস্ত্র দেয়া হয়েছিল বিদেশী শত্রুর আক্রমন থেকে দেশকে রক্ষা করার জন্যে-বাংলার নিষ্পাপ শিশুদেরকে ও নিরপরাধ নরনারীকে নির্বিচারে হত্যা করার জন্যে নিশ্চয়ই এ অস্ত্র তাদের হাতে তুলে দেয়া হয়নি। বাংলাদেশের কৃষক-শ্রমিকের মাথার ঘাম পায়ে ফেলে কষ্টার্জিত বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার বিনিময়ে যে অস্ত্র কেনা হয়েছে এবং যাদের টাকায় ইয়াহিয়া খানের এই দস্যুবাহিনী পুষ্ট, আজ তাদেরকেই নির্বিচারে হত্যা করা হচ্ছে। আমরা অস্ত্র সরবরাহকারী শক্তিবর্গের কাছে আবেদন জানাচ্ছি যে, যে অস্ত্র তাদের হাতে তুলে দেয়া হয়েছে সে অস্ত্র দিয়ে সাড়ে সাত কোটি বাঙালীকে স্তব্ধ করে দেয়ার প্রয়াস বন্ধ করতে হবে।

পৃথিবীর জনমতকে উপেক্ষা করে আজও ইয়াহিয়ার ভাড়াটে দস্যুরা বাংলাদেশের বুকে নির্বিচারে গণহত্যা চালিয়ে যাচ্ছে । তাই আমরা সমস্ত দেশের কাছে অস্ত্র সাহায্য চাচ্ছি এবং যাঁরা জাতীয় জীবনে স্বাধীনতাকে সর্বোচ্চ মূল্য দিয়ে এসেছেন ও নিজেদের দেশেও হানাদারদের বিরুদ্ধে লড়াই করেছেন তাঁরা আমাদের এ ডাকে সাড়া না দিয়ে পারবেন না, এ বিশ্বাস আমরা রাখি।

বিদেশী বন্ধুরাষ্ট্রসমূহের কাছে যে অস্ত্র সাহায্য আমরা চাইছি তা আমরা চাইছি একটি স্বাধীন রাষ্ট্র হিসেবে- একটি স্বাধীন দেশের মানুষ আর একটি স্বাধীন দেশের মানুষের কাছে । এই সাহায্য আমরা চাই শর্তহীনভাবে এবং আমাদের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের প্রতি তাঁদের শুভেচ্ছা ও সহানুভূতির প্রতীক হিসেবে- হানাদারদের রুখে দাঁড়াবার এবং আত্মরক্ষার অধিকার হিসেবে, যে অধিকার মানবজাতির শাশ্বত অধিকার । বহু বছরের সংগ্রাম, ত্যাগ ও তিতিক্ষার বিনিময়ে আমরা আজ স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের পত্তন করেছি। স্বাধীনতার জন্যে যে মূল্য আমরা দিয়েছি তা কোন বিদেশী রাষ্ট্রের উপরাষ্ট্র হবার জন্যে নয়। পৃথিবীর বুকে স্বাধীন ও সার্বভৌম একটি শান্তিকামী দেশ হিসেবে রাষ্ট্রপরিবারগোষ্ঠীতে উপযুক্ত স্থান আমাদের প্রাপ্য। এ অধিকার বাংলাদেশের সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষের জন্মগত অধিকার।

আমাদের বাঙালী ভাইয়েরা, আপনারা পৃথিবীর যে কোনও প্রান্তে থাকুন না কেন, আজকে মাতৃভূমির এই দুর্দিনে সকল প্রকার সাহায্য নিয়ে আপনাদেরকে এগিযে আসতে হবে। বিদেশ থেকে অর্থ সংগ্রহ করে অস্ত্র কিনে আমাদের মুক্ত এলাকায় পাঠিয়ে দিন, যাতে করে আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনীর সৈনিকরা অতি সত্বর সে অস্ত্র ব্যবহার করতে পারে তার মাতৃভূমিকে রক্ষা করবার কাজে ।

ইতিমধ্যেই আমাদের বাংলাদেশের ঘরে ঘরে প্রত্যেকেই নিজেদের হাতে অস্ত্র তুলে নিয়েছেন। যাঁদের হাতে আজও আমরা আধুনিক অস্ত্র তুলে দিতে পারিনি তাঁদেরকে আহবান জানাচ্ছি, যার হাতে যা আছে তাই নিয়ে লড়াইয়ে অংশ নিন। আমাদের স্থির বিশ্বাস যে, শীঘ্রই আপনাদের হাতে আমরা আধুনিক অস্ত্র তুলে দিতে পারব। ইতিমধ্যে প্রত্যেকে আধুনিক অস্ত্র ব্যবহারের ট্রেনিং নেবার জন্য নিকটবর্তী সংগ্রাম পরিষদের সংগে যোগাযোগ করুন। যাঁদের হাতে আধুনিক অস্ত্র নেই তাঁদেরও এই জনযুদ্ধে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দায়িত্ব এবং ক্ষমতা রয়েছে। শত্রুর ছত্রী ও গুপ্তবাহিনীকে অকেজো করে দেবার কাজে আপনি সক্রিয় অংশ গ্রহন করতে পারেন। সম্মুখসমরে কাজ না করতে পারলেও আপনি রাস্তা কেটে , পুল উড়িয়ে দিয়ে এবং আরো নানাভাবে আপনার উপস্থিত বুদ্ধি দিয়ে শত্রুকে হয়রান ও কাবু করতে পারেন। নদীপথে শত্রু যাতে না আসতে পারে তার সম্ভাব্য সমস্ত ব্যবস্থা আপনাকেই গ্রহন করতে হবে ও সবদিকে কড়া দৃষ্টি রাখতে হবে। নদীপথে সমস্ত ফেরী, লঞ্চ ও ফ্ল্যাট অকেজো করে দিতে হবে। এ সমস্ত দায়িত্ব পালন করার জন্যে স্থানীয় সংগ্রাম পরিষদের নেতৃত্বে ছোট ছোট দলে সংগঠিত হতে হবে। এর জন্যে আপনার এলাকার সমরপরিচালকের সাথে সংগ্রাম পরিষদের মাধ্যমে যোগাযোগ করতে হবে এবং তাঁর আদেশ ও নির্দেশাবলী মেনে চলতে হবে।

যুদ্ধে অংশ নেয়া ছাড়াও বাংলাদেশকে সব দিকে দিয়ে বাঁচিয়ে রাখবার দায়িত্বকেও অবহেলা করলে চলবে না। শাসনকার্যে অভিজ্ঞ ও সংশ্লিষ্ট বাঙালী অফিসারদের মধ্যে যাঁরা এখনও আমাদের সাথে যোগ দিতে পারেননি, তাঁরা যে যেখানে থাকুন না কেন, আমরা তাঁদেরকে মুক্ত এলাকায় চলে আসতে আহবান জানাচ্ছি। অনুরুপভাবে আমরা আহবান জানাচ্ছি সমস্ত বুদ্ধিজীবী, টেকনিশিয়ান, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার, সংবাদপত্রসেবী, বেতারশিল্পী, গায়ক ও চারুশিল্পীদের-তাঁরা যেন অনতিবিলম্বে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের সাহায্যে এগিয়ে আসেন। আমাদের সামনে বহুবিধ কাজ, তার জন্যে বহু পারদর্শীর প্রয়োজন এবং আপনারা প্রত্যেকেই স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের সেবায় আত্মনিয়োগ করবার সুযোগ পাবেন। আমরা বিশেষ করে সমস্ত রাজনৈতিক দলের নেতাদেরকে বাংলাদেশের এই সংঘবদ্ধ জনযুদ্ধে সামিল হতে আহবান জানাচ্ছি। বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষার সংগ্রামে সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষের এই ঐতিহাসিক প্রতিরোধ ও প্রতিরক্ষা আন্দোলনকে চিরাচরিত রাজনৈতিক গন্ডীর উর্ধ্বে রাখবার জন্যে আমরা আবেদন জানাচ্ছি।

হানাদার শত্রুবাহিনীর সাথে কোন প্রকার সহযোগিতা করা বা সংশ্রব রাখা চলবে না। বাংলাদেশে আজ কোন মীরজাফরের স্থান নেই। যদি কেউ হঠাৎ করে নেতা সেজে শত্রুসৈন্যর ছত্রছায়ায় রাজনৈতিক গোর থেকে গাত্রোত্থান করতে চায়, যাদেরকে গত সাধারন নির্বাচনে বাংলার মানুষ ঘৃণাভরে প্রত্যাখ্যান করেছে তারা যদি এই সুযোগে বাংলাদেশের সাথে বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা করে বাংলাদেশের স্বার্থবিরোধী কার্যকলাপে লিপ্ত হয়, তবে বাংলাদেশের মানুষ তাদেরকে নিশ্চিহ্ন করে দেবে। তারা সাড়ে সাত কোটি বাংলাদেশেবাসীর রোষবহ্নিতে জ্বলে খাক হয়ে যাবে।

আমাদের মনে রাখতে হবে যে, আমাদের দেশের উপর একটা যুদ্ধ চাপিয়ে দেওয়া হয়েছে। কাজেই স্বাভাবিক জীবনযাত্রা ব্যহত হতে বাধ্য। হয়ত কোথাও নিত্যপ্রযোজনীয় জিনিসের ঘাটতি দেখা যেতে পারে।

আমাদের উচিত হবে যতদূর সম্ভব ব্যয় সংকোচ করা এবং জিনিসপত্র কম ব্যবহার করা। দোকানদার ও ব্যবসায়ীদের কাছে বিশেষ অনুরোধ তাঁরা যেন মজুতদারী ও কালোবাজারীর বিরুদ্ধে ব্যবস্থা গ্রহন করেন এবং জিনিসপত্রের দাম যাতে সাধারন লোকের ক্রয়ক্ষমতার বাইরে না যায় তার দিকে দৃষ্টি রাখেন।

এ যুদ্ধে যে আমাদের জয় অবশ্যম্ভাবী তাতে সন্দেহের কারণ নেই। আপনারা ইতিমধ্যে সাহস ও ত্যাগের বিনিময়ে যে বিজয় অর্জন করেছেন শত্রুপক্ষ আজকে তা স্পষ্টই বুঝতে পেরেছে । তারা ভেবেছিল যে, আধুনিক সমরসজ্জায় এবং কামানের গর্জনের নীচে স্তব্ধ করে দেবে বাঙালীর ভবিষ্যৎ আশা-ভরসা আর চোখ রাঙিয়ে ভয় দেখিয়ে বাঙালীকে তারা বুটের নীচে নিষ্পেষন করবে। কিন্ত তাদের সে আশা আজ ধূলিসাৎ হয়ে গেছে। আমরা তাদের মারমুখি আক্রমনের বিরুদ্ধে লড়াই করে টিকে আছি এবং তাদেরকে যে প্রতিনিয়ত হটিয়ে দিচ্ছি এতে

তাদের সমস্ত ষড়যন্ত্র ব্যর্থ হয়ে গেছে। তাদের খাদ্য সরবরাহের সকল পথ আজ বন্ধ- ঢাকার সাথে আজ তাদের যোগাযোগ বিচ্ছিন্ন। উড়োজাহাজ থেকে খাবার ফেলে এদেরকে ইয়াহিয়া খান আর বেশী দিন টিকিয়ে রাখতে পারবে না। ওদের জ্বালানী সরবরাহের লাইন আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনী বন্ধ করে দিয়েছে। ইয়াহিয়ার উড়োজাহাজ আর বেশী দিন বাংলাদেশের আকাশে দেখা যাবে না। বাংলাদেশের সাড়ে সাত কোটি উত্তাল জনসমুদ্রের মাঝখানে ওরা আজকে বিচ্ছিন্ন দ্বীপের মত। বাংলাদেশের আকাশে শীঘ্রই ঝড়ের মাতন শুরু হচ্ছে। ওরা জানে ওরা হানাদার। ওরা জানে ওদের বিরুদ্ধে পৃথিবীর সমস্ত মানুষের ভ্রুকুটি ও ঘৃণা। ওরা ভীত, ওরা সন্ত্রস্ত মৃত্যু ওদের সামনে পরাজয়ের পরোয়ানা নিয়ে হাজির। তাই ওরা উন্মাদের মত ধ্বংস লীলায় মেতে উঠেছে।

পৃথিবী আজ সজাগ হয়েছে। পৃথিবীর এই অষ্টম বৃহৎ রাষ্ট্র বাংলাদেশের দিকে তাকিয়ে আছে বিশ্বের মানুষ, যেখানে ওরা এ ধ্বংসের খেলায় মেতে উঠেছে। বিশ্বের মানুষ আজ আর ইসলামাবাদ সরকারের আইন-শৃঙখলা রক্ষার মিথ্যা যুক্তি আর অজুহাত স্বীকার করে নিতে রাজি নয়। যে সমস্ত সাংবাদিক বাংলাদেশের এই যুদ্ধের ভয়াবহতা ও নৃশংসতা থেকে অব্যাহতি পেয়েছেন তারা ইয়াহিয়ার এই অন্যায় ও অমানবিক যুদ্ধ আর ধ্বংসলীলার বিরুদ্ধে নিন্দা জানাচ্ছেন। অপরপক্ষে যে সমস্ত সাংবাদিক আমাদের মুক্ত এলাকা পরিদর্শন করেছেন তাঁরা বয়ে নিয়ে যাচ্ছেন বাংলাদেশের মানুষের এই বীর প্রতিরোধ যুদ্ধের খবর- আর বয়ে নিয়ে যাচ্ছেন ইয়াহিয়া সরকারের ধ্বংস ও তান্ডবলীলার চাক্ষুস প্রমাণ।

ইতিমধ্যে সোভিয়েত রাশিয়া এবং ভারতবর্ষ এই নির্বিচার গনহত্যার বিরুদ্ধে তাঁদের হুঁশিয়ারী উচ্চারন করেছে এবং সোভিয়েত রাশিয়া অবিলম্বে এই হত্যাযজ্ঞ ও নিপীড়ন বন্ধ করবার আহবান জানিয়েছেন। গ্রেট ব্রিটেনও বাংলাদেশের এ অবস্থা সম্পর্কে সজাগ হয়ে উঠেছে। যে সমস্ত পাকিস্তানী বিমান মৃত্যুর সরঞ্জাম নিয়ে ঢাকা আসার পথে জ্বালানী সংগ্রহ করছিল তাদেরকে জ্বালানী সরবরাহ করতে অস্বীকৃতি জানিয়েছে আমাদের প্রতিবেশী রাষ্ট্র সিংহল ও ব্রহ্মদেশ।

যদিও কোন কোন দেশ বাংলাদেশের ঘটনাবলীকে পাকিস্তানের আভ্যন্তরীন ব্যাপার বলে অভিহিত করছেন, তবু একথা এখন দিবালোকের মত সত্য হয়ে গেছে যে সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষকে পিষে মারার চেষ্টা, তাদের কষ্টার্জিত স্বাধীনতাকে ব্যর্থ করে দেবর ষড়যন্ত্র একটি আন্তর্জাতিক ব্যাপারে পরিগণিত হয়েছে এবং এই সমস্যা আজ পৃথিবীর সমস্ত মানুষের বিবেককে নাড়া দিচ্ছে। বাংলাদেশের সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে আমরা বিদেশে অবস্থানরত বাঙালী ভাইদের বাংলাদেশের পক্ষে জনমত সৃষ্টি ও পৃথিবীর দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করতে অনুরোধ জানিয়েছি। পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন রাজধানীতে আমরা আমাদের প্রতিনিধি পাঠাচ্ছি এবং বিদেশের সমস্ত রাষ্ট্রের কাছে কূটনৈতিক স্বীকৃতি ও আমাদের স্বাধীনতা ও আত্মরক্ষার সংগ্রামে সাহায্য ও সহানুভূতি চেয়ে পাঠাচ্ছি।

আমাদের যে সমস্ত ভাইবোন শত্রুকবলিত শহরগুলোতে মৃত্যু ও অসম্মানের নাগপাশে আবদ্ধ, আদিম নৃশংসতার বিরুদ্ধে সংগ্রাম করে সাহস ও বিশ্বাসের সাথে মুক্তির পথ চেয়ে আছেন তাঁদেরকে আমরা এক মুহূর্তের জন্যও ভুলতে পারি না। যাঁরা আমাদের সংগ্রামে শরিক হতে চান তাঁদের জন্যে রইল আমাদের আমন্ত্রণ যাঁদের পক্ষে নেহাৎই মুক্ত এলাকায় আসা সম্ভব নয় তাঁদেরকে আমরা আশ্বাস এবং প্রেরণা দিচ্ছি বাংলাদেশের সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষের পক্ষ থেকে, শহীদ ভাইবোনদের বিদেহী আত্মার পক্ষ থেকে। শহীদদের রক্ত বৃথা যেতে পারে না। ইনশাআল্লাহ , জয় আমাদের সুনিশ্চিত।

আমাদের যুদ্ধ দীর্ঘস্থায়ী হবে না বলে আমাদের স্থিরবিশ্বাস; কারন প্রতিদিনই আমাদের শক্তি বৃদ্ধি হচ্ছে এবং আমাদের এ সংগ্রাম পৃথিবীর স্বীকৃতি পাচ্ছে। কিন্ত আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনীর হাতে শেষ পরাজয় মেনে নেয়ার আগে শত্রুরা আরও অনেক রক্তক্ষয় আর ধ্বংসলীলা সৃষ্টি করবে। তাই পুরাতন পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের ধ্বংসাবশেষের ওপর নতুন বাংলাদেশ গড়ে তুলবার সংকল্পে আমাদের সবাইকে প্রতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ হতে হবে। আমাদের এই পবিত্র দায়িত্ব পালনে এক মুহূর্তের জন্যেও ভুলে গেলে চলবে না যে এ যুদ্ধ গনযুদ্ধ এবং এর সত্যিকার অর্থে এ কথাই বলতে হয যে এ যুদ্ধ বাংলাদেশের দুঃখী মানুষের যুদ্ধ। খেটে খাওয়া সাধারন কৃষক, শ্রমিক, মধ্যবিত্ত, ছাত্র-

জনতা তাঁদের সাহস, তাঁদের দেশপ্রেম, তাঁদের বিশ্বাস, স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের চিন্তায় তাঁদের নিমগ্নপ্রাণ, তাঁদের আত্মাহূতি, তাঁদের ত্যাগ ও তিতিক্ষায় জন্ম নিল এই নতুন স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ। সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষের সম্মিলিত প্রচেষ্টায় ফলপ্রসূ হয়ে উঠুক আমাদের স্বাধীনতার সম্পদ । বাংলাদেশের নিরন্ন দুঃখী মানুষের জন্যে রচিত হোক এক নতুন পৃথিবী, যেখানে মানুষ মানুষকে শোষন করবে না। আমাদের প্রতিজ্ঞা হোক ক্ষুধা, রোগ, বেকারত্ব আর অজ্ঞানতার অভিশাপ থেকে মুক্তি। এই পবিত্র দায়িত্বে নিয়োজিত হোক সাড়ে সাত কোটি বীর বাঙালী ভাইবোনের সম্মিলিত মনোবল ও অসীম শক্তি। যাঁরা আজ রক্ত দিয়ে উর্বর করছে বাংলাদেশের মাটি,যেখানে উৎকর্ষিত হচ্ছে স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের নতুন মানুষ, তাঁদের রক্ত আর ঘামে ভেজা মাটি থেকে গড়ে উঠুক নতুন গনতান্ত্রিক সমাজব্যবস্থা; গণমানসের কল্যাণে সাম্য আর সুবিচারের ভিত্তিপ্রস্তরে লেখা হোক ‘জয় বাংলা’’, ‘‘জয় স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ’’।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মন্ত্রিসভা গঠন	দি টাইমস অব ইন্ডিয়া –নয়াদিল্লী	১৩ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১

MUJIB IS HEAD OF WAR CABINET FOR BANGLADESH

Press Report on April 13, 1971.

A six-member war cabinet headed by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was formed in Bangladesh today when the West Pakistanis launched an all-out offensive in strongholds of his liberation forces.

An important Awami League member announced somewhere in Bangladesh that the Government, with Nazrul Islam as Vice-President and the Party General Secretary, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, as Prime Minister, would guide and coordinate the war of liberation.

Today's announcement formalised Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's proclamation of a Sovereign Democratic Republic of Bangladesh on March 25 when the martial law authorities cracked down on East Bengal calling the Sheikh a "traitor".

According to the announcement, Mr. Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed is Foreign Secretary in the Government.

Other members of the Government are Capt. Mansoor Ali and Mr. A. H. M. Kamaruzzaman.

The Government came into being following protracted deliberations at a meeting of National Assembly members and top Awami League leaders.

Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, a close associate of the Bangabandhu since long, had led the Awami League team at the advisers-level meeting during the abortive constitutional talks last month.;

He and Mr. Kamaruzzaman were both General Secretaries of the Awami League.

Mr. Kamaruzzaman was also Secretary of the Awami League party in the National Assembly.

Mr. Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed was believed to be the Awami League's choice for Speakership of the National Assembly which never met.

Mr. Mansur Ali, of Pabna, was leader of the Awami League party in the Provincial Assembly.

The formation of the Government was announced in a broadcast from the newly set up Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra and confirmed by the Press Adviser to President Rahman.

The radio said formal proclamation of the new Government would take place at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The headquarters of the Government would be at Chuadanga in the liberated area.

The radio said the Council of Ministers would be expanded at a later stage.

The Government of Bangladesh would be based on the principle of collective responsibility, it added.

The portfolios of Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed's Cabinet colleagues are expected to be announced tomorrow.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জনসাধারণের প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশে সরকার, প্রচার দপ্তর	১৩ এপ্রিল,১৯৭১

জনসাধারণের প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের নির্দেশ

নবগঠিত বাংলাদেশ সরকার জনগণের প্রতি এই নির্দেশগুলি জারী করেছেনঃ

১। চিকিৎসা ও সেবা-শুশ্রুষার জন্যে আহত ব্যক্তিদের ডাক্তার বা কবিরাজের কাছে নিয়ে যান।

২। মুক্তিসংগ্রামের বিশ্বাসঘাতকদের শাস্তি দিন।

৩। আওয়ামী লীগের স্থানীয় নেতাদের কাছ থেকে জেনে নিন কী করা উচিত।

৪। তরুণরা সকলে ট্রেনিং-এর জন্যে নিকটতম মুক্তিফৌজ দপ্তরে চলে আসুন-সেখানেই তাঁরা নির্দেশ পাবেন।

৫। প্রত্যেক গ্রাম-প্রধান আশপাশের গ্রাম বা গ্রামগুলির প্রধানদের সঙ্গে ঘনিষ্ঠ যোগাযোগ রক্ষা করে চলুন এবং সমস্ত খবরাখবর সম্বন্ধে পরস্পরকে ওয়াকিবহাল রাখুন।

৬। মুক্ত অঞ্চলগুলির সরকারী কর্মচারীরা আওয়ামী লীগের স্থানীয় সদর দপ্তর থেকে নির্দেশ নিন।

৭। নদী-পরিবহন ব্যবস্থার সমস্ত কর্মচারী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের নির্দেশ মেনে চলুন ও রেডিও-পাকিস্তান ঢাকা কেন্দ্র থেকে প্রচারিত নির্দেশ উপেক্ষা করুন। ঢাকায় নদী-পরিবহনকর্মীরা দখলদার জঙ্গী-বাহিনীর নির্দেশ অমান্য করায় বাংলাদেশ সরকার তাঁদের ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছেন।

৮। নিজের এলাকার মুক্তিফৌজ কম্যান্ডের নির্দেশ অনুযায়ী অসামরিক প্রতিরক্ষা ব্যবস্থার সমস্ত নিয়ম মেনে চলুন।

৯। আপনার এলাকায় সন্দেহভাজন লোক ঘোরাফেরা করছে। তাদের সম্বন্ধে সাবধান থাকুন এবং তেমন কোনও লোকের খোঁজ পেলেই নিকটতম মুক্তিফৌজ কেন্দ্রে খবর দিন।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জনগনের প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের নির্দেশাবলী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, প্রচার দপ্তর	১৪ এপ্রিল,১৯৭১

আল্লাহু আকবর

স্বাধীন বাংলার সংগ্রামী জনগণের প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের

নির্দেশাবলী

দেশবাসী ভাইবোনেরা,

হানাদার পাকিস্তানী পশুশক্তিকে বাংলাদেশের পবিত্র মাটি থেকে হটিয়ে দেবার ও বাঙ্গালীকে শোষণমুক্ত করে একটি নতুন সুখী-সমৃদ্ধ সমাজ ব্যবস্থা গড়ে তুলবার দীপ্ত শপথ ও ব্রত নিয়ে বাঙ্গালীর প্রানপ্রিয় নেতা বঙ্গবন্ধুর আদর্শে ও নেতৃত্বে গত ১২ই এপ্রিল রাত্রে স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ বেতার থেকে বাংলাদেশ সরকার ঘোষনা করা হয়েছে। এই ঘোষনার পর থেকে মুক্তি সংগ্রাম ঠিক পূর্বের মতই এক সুস্পষ্ট গতিতে চলছে। প্রতিটি বাঙ্গালী আজ নিজ নিজ ঘরে প্রতিরোধের দুর্গ গড়ে তুলে সংকল্পকে দৃঢ় থেকে আরও দৃঢ়তর করে তুলছে। মুক্তিযোদ্ধার সংখ্যা দিন দিন বেড়েই চলেছে । বিশ্বাসঘাতক জঙ্গী পশু সরকারকে বিনাশ করে বিশ্বের দরবারে আজ মাথা তুলে দাঁড়াতে পেরেছে বলে-বাঙ্গালীর যুদ্ধ আজ আরও তীব্রতর; বিশ্বাস আজ অটুট; প্রতিটি বাঙ্গালী আজ সংগ্রাম থেকে অবিচ্ছিন্ন।

বাঙ্গালীর আশা-আকাঙ্ক্ষার প্রতিফলনে এ সরকারের রাষ্ট্রপ্রধান নির্বাচিত হয়েছেন স্বাধীন বাংলার মহানায়ক বাঙ্গালীর প্রিয় বাংলাদেশের অবিসংবাদিত নেতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান। আর তাঁর সহকারী হিসেবে রয়েছেন ত্যাগী ও শ্রদ্ধেয় নেতৃবৃন্দ।

সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলাম, উপ-রাষ্ট্রপতি পদে নির্বাচিত। জনাব তাজউদ্দিন আহমদ প্রধানমন্ত্রিত্বের দায়িত্ব পালন করবেন এবং দেশরক্ষা দপ্তরের দায়িত্বও অতিরিক্তভাবে তাঁর উপর ন্যস্ত । খোন্দকার মোশতাক আহমদ পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রী হিসাবে নির্বাচিত। স্বাধীন বাংলা সরকারের মন্ত্রী পরিষদে আর যাঁরা রয়েছেন তাঁরা হলেন জনাব মনসুর আলী, জনাব এ, এইচ, এম, কামরুজ্জামান।

জনযুদ্ধের আশু সাফল্য অর্জনের উদ্দেশ্যে সরকার সম্প্রতি কতগুলো নির্দেশাবলী জারী করেছেন।

পাকিস্তানী শোষকগোষ্ঠী ও তাদের ভাড়াটিয়া হানাদার সৈন্যবাহিনী আজ বাংলাদেশের সাড়ে সাত কোটি লোকের উপর নগ্ন, পৈশাচিক বর্বরতা চালিয়ে যাচ্ছে। বাঙ্গালীর অপরাধ তারা অবিচারের অবসান চেয়েছে, বাঙ্গালীর অপরাধ তারা তাদের মা-বাপ, ভাইবোন, সন্তান-সন্ততিদের জন্যে অন্ন-বস্ত্র-শিক্ষা-চিকিৎসার দাবী জানিয়েছে, বাঙ্গালীর অপরাধ তারা মানুষের মর্যাদা নিয়ে মাথা তুলে বাঁচতে চেয়েছে। বাঙ্গালীর অপরাধ আল্লাহতালার সৃষ্ট এ পৃথিবীতে, আল্লাহর নির্দেশমত সম্মানের সাথে শান্তিতে সুখে বাস করতে চেয়েছে। বাঙ্গালীর অপরাধ মহান স্রষ্টার নির্দেশমত অন্যায়, অবিচার, শোষন ও নির্যাতনের অবসান ঘটিয়ে এক সুন্দর ও সুখী সমাজ ব্যবস্থা গড়ে তুলবার সংকল্প ঘোষনা করেছে।

মানবতার বিরুদ্ধে হানাদার বাহিনী দানবীয় শক্তিতে ঝাঁপিয়ে পড়েছে। তাদের সহায় আধুনিক মারণাস্ত্র আর আমাদের সহায় পরম করুণাময় সর্বশক্তিমান আল্লাহতালার সাহায্য, বাংলাদেশের জনসাধারনের অটুট মনোবল, মুক্তিলাভের দৃঢ় সংকল্প, শত্রুসংহারের অবিচল প্রতিজ্ঞা।

বাংলাদেশের এ সংগ্রামে দল, মত, শ্রেণী, ধর্ম নেই। বাংলার মাটি, পানি , আলো, বাতাসে লালিতপালিত মানুষের আজ একমাত্র পরিচয় আমরা বাঙ্গালী। তাই বাংলার ছাত্র-শিক্ষক, কৃষক-শ্রমিক, ধনিক-বণিক, নারী-পুরুষ সকলকেই মুক্তি বাহিনীর সঙ্গে সহায়তা করতে হবে, মুক্তি সৈনিকের পাশে এসে দাঁড়াতে হবে। বাংলার মাটি থেকে শত্রুকে উৎখাত করার জন্যে প্রত্যেককেই এগিয়ে যেতে হবে।

নির্দেশাবলী

১। প্রতি শহর/গ্রাম/মহল্লায় এক-একজন অধিনায়ক নির্বাচিত করে সমাজ জীবনে শৃঙখলা রক্ষা করতে হবে; আরও ঐক্যবদ্ধ শক্তিতে শত্রুর সাথে অসহযোগ প্রতিরোধ সংঘাতের দুর্বার সংগ্রাম চালিয়ে যেতে হবে।

২। নিজ নিজ এলাকার খাদ্য ও নিত্যপ্রয়োজনীয় দ্রব্যাদির চাহিদার হিসাব রাখতে হবে আর চাহিদা মেটাবার জন্যে খাদ্যশস্যের উৎপাদন বাড়াবার আর সংগ্রহ করবার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

৩। কালোবাজারি, মুনাফাখোরি, চুরি, ডাকাতি ইত্যাদি সমাজবিরোধী কার্যকলাপের বিরুদ্ধে কঠোর দৃষ্টি রাখতে হবে। আদেশ অমান্য করলে শাস্তিদানের ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে।

৪। দৈনন্দিন জীবনের সংযম ও কৃচ্ছ্রতা চালিয়ে যেতে হবে। সর্বপ্রকার বিলাসিতা ত্যাগ করে জাতির বৃহত্তর কল্যাণে পারস্পরিক মমত্ববোধে ভ্রাতৃত্বের হাতকে দৃঢ়তর করতে হবে। আত্মশক্তির উপর বিশ্বাস রেখে আত্মনির্ভরশীল বলিষ্ঠ সমাজ গড়ে তুলতে চেষ্টা চালিয়ে যেতে হবে।

৫। শত্রুকে চিনতে হবে। অবাঙ্গালী সামরিক বেসামরিক শত্রু তো আছেই। তারা কমবেশী চিহ্নিত। মারাত্মক হলো ঘরের শত্রু ধর্মের দোহাই দিয়ে, অখন্ডতার বুলি আওড়িয়ে কালোবাজারী মজুতদারীর বেশে শত্রুর চর সরলপ্রাণ বাঙ্গালীর আশেপাশে ঘুরে বেড়ায়। এরা দোস্ত হিসোবে মনে ঠাই পেতে চায়। একবার ওদের খপ্পরে পড়লে আর নিস্তার পাওয়া যাবে না। এ ধরনের লোককে চিনে রাখতে হবে। বিশ্বাসঘাতকতার পথ ছেড়ে দেয়ার জন্যে তাদের বলতে হবে। তবুও যদি তাদের শুভবুদ্ধির উদয় না হয় তখন ঊর্ধ্বতন কর্মকর্তার কাছে তাদের নাম-ঠিকানা জানিয়ে দিতে হবে এবং কর্তৃপক্ষ দেশদ্রোহীর নির্ধারিত শাস্তি প্রদানের ব্যবস্থা করবেন ।

৬। গ্রামে গ্রামে রক্ষীবাহিনী গড়ে তুলতে হবে। মুক্তিবাহিনীর নিকটতম শিক্ষণশিবিরে রক্ষীবাহিনীর স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের প্রশিক্ষণ দানের ব্যবস্থা রয়েছে। গ্রামের শান্তি ও শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষা ছাড়াও এরা প্রয়োজনে মুক্তিবাহিনীর সঙ্গে প্রতিরোধ সংগ্রামে অংশ গ্রহণ করবেন।

৭। গ্রাম/শহর অথবা মহল্লার নেতারা নিজেদের মধ্যে নেতা নির্বাচন করে গ্রাম- গ্রামান্তরে যোগাযোগ ও পণ্য বিনিময় ব্যবস্থার সুযোগ-সুবিধা রক্ষার জন্যে প্রচেষ্টা চালাবেন। এর উপরের স্তরের শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষার দায়িত্ব থাকবে প্রাদেশিক ও জাতীয় পরিষদে নির্বাচিত সদস্যদের হাতে।

৮। বাংলাদেশের সকল মুক্ত এলাকায় সরকারী, আধাসরকারী, বে-সামরিক কর্মচারীরা স্তরে স্তরে নির্বাচিত জনপ্রতিনিধিদের নির্দেশে কাজ করবেন। শত্রু কবলিত এলাকায় জনপ্রতিনিধিরাই ব্যক্তিবিশেষে অবস্থানুযায়ী ব্যবস্থা করবেন।

৯। সকল সামরিক, আধা সামরিক, কর্মরত বা অবসরপ্রাপ্ত বাঙ্গালী কর্মচারী অনতিবিলম্বে নিকটতম মুক্তিসেনা শিবিরে যোগ দেবেন এবং কোন অবস্থাতেই শত্রুর সহযোগিতা করবেন না।

১০। যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার বিশেষভাবে নৌ-চলাচল সংস্থার কর্মচারীরা কোন অবস্থাতেই শত্রুর সাথে সহযোগিতা করবেন না এবং যতদূর সম্ভব যানবাহনাদি নিয়ে মুক্ত এলাকায় চলে আসবেন।

গুজবে কান দেবেন না। গুজব রটাবেন না। নিজের উপর বিশ্বাস হারাবেন না। মনে রাখবেন আপনার এ সংগ্রাম ন্যায়ের সংগ্রাম, সত্যের সংগ্রাম । পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানী হানাদার দুশমন বাঙ্গালী মুসলমান নারী-পুরুষ, বালক-বালিকা কাইকে হত্যা করতে, বাড়ীঘর লুট করতে, জ্বালিয়ে দিতে এতটুকু দ্বিধা করেনি। মসজিদের মিনারে আজান প্রদানকারী মুয়াজ্জেন, মসজিদে-গৃহে নামাজরত মুসল্লী, দরগাহ মাজারে আশ্রয়প্রার্থী হানাদারদের গুলী থেকে বাঁচেনি। এ সংগ্রাম আমাদের বাঁচার সংগ্রাম । সর্বশক্তিমান আল্লাহত'লার উপর বিশ্বাস রেখে ন্যায়ের সংগ্রামে অবিচল থাকুন।

স্মরণ করুনঃ আল্লাহ প্রতিশ্রুতি দিয়েছেন

''অতীতের চাইতে ভবিষ্যৎ নিশ্চয়ই সুখকর''

বিশ্বাস রাখুনঃ

''আল্লাহর সাহায্য ও বিজয় নিকটবর্তী''।

জয় বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিব!

জয় বাংলা!

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
অস্থায়ী সরকার কর্তৃক মুক্তিবাহিনীর পুনর্গঠনঃ কর্ণেল ওসমানীকে সর্বাধিনায়ক পদে নিয়োগ	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার- মে, ১৪-২০, ১৯৭১	১৪ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১

Re-organization of Liberation Forces:

The newly formed "Provisional" Government on April 14 set about the task of transforming the liberation army into an organized force by setting up a full-fledged operational base and an Interim capital and naming commanders for well-defined liberated zones.

Col. Osmani of the Bengal Regiment, who had retired from active service some time before the flare-up in East Bengal, was appointed the General Officer Commanding-in- Chief of the "Mukti Fauj".

The names of regional commanders as announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, were: Maj. Khalid Musharaf, Sylhet-Comilla; Maj. Ziaur Rahman, Chittagong-Noakhali; Maj. Safiulla, Mymensingh-Tangail; and Maj. M.A. Osman, south- west.

Besides the interim capital located in the western zone, a regional unit had been set in the Sylhet-Comilla zone with full administrative authority for the eastern region.

He said that in the Sylhet-Comilla region, Maj. Khalid Musharaf of the Hast Bengal Regiment had driven the Army to the cantonments of Sylhet and Comilla.

In the Chittagong-Noakhali sector, Maj. Ziaur Rahman was in full command of the liberation forces who had contained the enemy in limited pockets of Chittagong.

Maj. Safiulla was poised to march on Dacca after liberating all areas in Mymensingh and Tangail.

In the south-west region, Mr. Ahmed said, Maj. Osman had taken command, liberating large areas of Khulna, Kushtia, Jessore, Faridpur, Barisal and Patuakhali. The enemy remained confined to Jessore cantonment and parts of Khulna town.

In north Bengal, a unified command of the East Bengal Regiment and the East Pakistan Rifles had laid siege on Rangpur and Saidpur enemy positions.

Democratic Republic of Bangladesh Proclaimed:

Amidst thunderous cheers from a 10,000-strong crowd which included contingents of the EPR, Ansars and Mujahids, the Democratic Republic of Bangladesh was proclaimed in Mujibnagar on April 17 as a formally constituted State, to be run by a presidential form of Government.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed declared that the Government's writ ran through 90 per cent of the territory, except for the cantonments and a few administrative headquarters which were being held by the Army. About 50 foreign journalists watched and recorded the proceedings.

The proclamation named Syed Nazrul Islam as Vice-President, but explained that if the President, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, "is absent, or cannot function or is incapacitated," Mr. Islam would carry on the functions of the President.

Pending the formulation of a new Constitution, the President would be the head of the armed forces and the sole legislative authority. He would appoint the Prime Minister and his colleagues, levy taxes and authorize expenditure and would convene or adjourn a Constituent Assembly.

The proclamation explained why this step had been necessary and affirmed that this was being done in accordance with the mandate of the people as reflected in the results of the last elections. The objective of the new State and "nation" would be to ensure human dignity and social justice. This, Mr. Islam said, had been sought to be achieved peacefully by the State's 75 million people over the last 23 years. But, they had been frustrated by the feudal interests and the military Junta.

Their present struggle, he said, was for political, cultural and economic emancipation of the people of Bangladesh as well as for their very existence and "win we must, today, tomorrow or the day after".

He urged foreign journalists to convey his message to their respective countries that for the sake of human liberty, dignity and values as well as for the sake of democracy, big and small Powers throughout the world, especially those in Africa and Asia, should recognize his Government and "do something positive to alleviate the miseries of the Bangladesh people."

He went a step further. He said that in the past, Pakistan had secured arms from other countries mainly for the defense of the country and at a very heavy cost in terms of hard labor by the people to earn foreign exchange. It was tragic that these arms were now being used against the un-ramped people of Bangladesh.

He urged these countries not only to stop fresh supplies but also to ensure that no further use was made of these lethal weapons against the people of Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকার গঠনের পর প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদ-এর ভাষণ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, প্রচার দপ্তর	১৭ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১

PRESS STATEMENT
Issued By

MR. TAJUDDIN AHMED
Prime Minister of Bangladesh
On 17th April, 1971

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

Bangladesh is at war. It has been given no choice but to secure it right of self-determination through a national liberation struggle against the colonial oppression of West Pakistan.

In the face of positive attempts by the Government of Pakistan to distort the facts in a desperate attempt to cover up their war of genocide in Bangladesh, the world must be told the circumstances under which the peace-loving people of Bangladesh were driven to substitute armed struggle for parliamentary politics to realize the just aspirations of the people of Bangladesh. .

The Six Point Programme for autonomy for Bangladesh within Pakistan had been put forward in all sincerity by the Awami League as the last possible solution to preserve the integrity of Pakistan. Fighting the elections to the National Assembly on the issue of Six Points, the Awami League won 167 out of 169 seats from Bangladesh in a House of 313. Its electoral victory was so decisive that it won 80 % of the popular votes cast. The decisive nature of its victory placed it in a clear majority within the National Assembly.

The post election period was a time of hope, for never had a people spoken so decisively in the history of parliamentary democracy. It was widely believed in both Wings that a viable constitution based on Six Points could be worked out. The Pakistan People's Party which emerged as the leading party in Sind and Punjab had avoided raising the issue of Six Points in their election campaign and had no obligation whatsoever to its electorate to resist it. In Baluchistan, the dominant party, National Awami Party, was fully committed to Six Points. In NWFP, the NAP, dominant in the Provincial Assembly, was also a believer in maximum autonomy. The course of the elections, which marked the defeat of the reactionary parties, therefore, gave every reason to be optimistic about the future of democracy in Pakistan.

Preparatory to the convening of the National Assembly talks were expected between the main parties in the political arena. However, whilst the Awami League was always willing, preparatory to going to the Assembly, to explain its constitutional position and to discuss alternative proposals from the other parties, it believed that the spirit of a true democracy demanded that the constitution be debated and finalized in the National Assembly rather than in secret sessions. To this end, it insisted on an early summoning of the National Assembly. In anticipation of this session, the Awami League worked day and night to prepare a draft constitution based on Six Points and fully examined all the implications of formulating and implementing such a constitution.

The first major talks over Pakistan's political future took place between General Yahya and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Mid-January. In this session General Yahya probed the extent of the Awami League's commitment to its programme and was assured that they were fully aware of its implications. But contrary to expectation Yahya did not spell out his own ideas about the constitution. General Yahya gave the impression of not finding anything seriously objectionable in Six Points but emphasized the need for coming to an understanding with the PPP in West Pakistan.

The next round of talks took place between the PPP and the Awami League from 27th January, 1971 in Dacca where Mr. Bhutto and his team held a number of sessions with the Awami League to discuss the constitution.

As in the case with Yahya, Mr. Bhutto did not bring any concrete proposals of his own about the nature of the constitution. He and his advisers were mainly interested in discussing the implications of Six Points. Since their responses were essentially negative and they had no prepared brief of their own it was not possible for the talks to develop into serious negotiations where attempts could be made to bridge the gap between the two parties. It was evident that as yet Mr. Bhutto had no formal position of his own from which to negotiate.

It must be made clear that when the PPP left Dacca there was no indication from their part that a deadlock had been reached with the Awami League. Rather they confirmed that all doors were open and that following a round of talks with West Pakistani leaders, the PPP would either have a second and more substantive round of talks with the Awami League or would meet in the National Assembly whose committees provided ample opportunity for detailed discussion on the constitution.

Mr. Bhutto's announcement to boycott the National Assembly therefore came as a complete surprise. The boycott decision was surprising because Mr. Bhutto had already been accommodated once by the President when he refused Sheikh Mujib's plea for an early session of the Assembly on 15th February and fixed it, in line with Mr. Bhutto's preference, for 3rd March.

Following his decision to boycott the Assembly, Mr. Bhutto launched a campaign of intimidation against another parties in West Pakistan to prevent them from attending the session. In this task, there is evidence that Lt. Gen. Umer, Chairman of the National Security Council and close associate of Yahya, with a view to strengthening Mr. Bhutto's hand, personally pressurized various West Wing leaders not to attend the Assembly. In spite of this display of pressure tactics by Mr. Bhutto and Lt Gen. Umer, all members of the National Assembly from West Pakistan, except the PPP and the Qayyum Muslim League had booked their seats to East Pakistan, for the session of 3rd March.

Within the QML itself, half their members had booked their seats and there were signs of revolt within the PPP where many members were wanting to come to Dacca. Faced with the breakdown of this joint front against Bangladesh, General Yahya obliged Mr. Bhutto on 1st March by postponing the Assembly, not for any finite period, but sine die. Moreover he dismissed the Governor of East Pakistan, Admiral S. M. Ahsan, who was believed to be one of the moderates in his administration. The Cabinet with its component of Bengalis was also dismissed so that all power was concentrated in the hands of the West Wing military Junta.

In these circumstances Yahya's gesture could not be seen as anything but an attempt to frustrate the popular will by colluding with Mr. Bhutto. The National Assembly was the only forum where Bangladesh could assert its voice and political strength, and to frustrate this was a clear indication that Parliament was not to be the real source of power in Pakistan.

The reaction to the postponement in Bangladesh was inevitable and spontaneous and throughout the land people took to the streets to record their protest at this arbitrary act. People now felt sure that Yahya never really intended to transfer power, and was making a mockery of parliamentary politics. The popular mood felt that the rights of Bangladesh could never be realized within the framework of Pakistan, where Yahya could so blatantly frustrate the summoning of an Assembly proclaimed by his own writ and urged that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman must go for full independence.

Sheikh Mujib however continued to seek a political settlement. In calling for programme of non-cooperation on 3rd March he chose the weapon of peaceful confrontation against the army of occupation as an attempt to bring them to their senses. This was in itself a major gesture in the face of the cold-blooded firing on unarmed demonstrators on the 2nd and 3rd March which had already led to over a thousand casualties.

The course of the non-cooperation movement is now a part of history. Never in the course of any liberation struggle has non-cooperation been carried to the limits, attained within Bangladesh between 1st and 25th March. Non-cooperation was total. No judge of the High Court could be found to administer the oath of office to the new Governor. Lt. General Tikka Khan. The entire civilian administration including the police and the Civil Service of Pakistan, refused to attend office. The people stopped supply of food to the army. Even the civilian employees of the Defense establishment joined the boycott.

Non-cooperation did not stop at abstention from work. The civilian administration and police positively pledged their support to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and put themselves under his orders.

In this situation the Awami League without being a formally constituted Government, was forced to take on the responsibility of keeping the economy and administration running whilst non-cooperation lasted. In this task they had the unqualified support not only of the people but the administration and business community. The latter two subordinated themselves to the directives of the Awami League and accepted them as the sole authority to solve their various problems.

In these unique circumstances the economy and administration were kept going in spite of the formidable problems arising out of the power vacuum which had suddenly emerged in Bangladesh. In spite of the lack of any formal authority, Awami League volunteers in cooperation with the police maintained a level of law and order which was a considerable improvement on normal times.

Faced with this demonstration of total support to the Awami League and this historic non-cooperation movement, General Yahya appears to have modified his tactics. On the 6th March he still seemed determined to provoke a confrontation when he made his highly provocative speech putting the full blame for the crisis, on the Awami League and not even referring to the architect of the crisis, Mr. Bhutto. It seems that he expected a declaration of independence on 7th March. The Army in Dacca was put on full alert to crush the move and Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan was flown to replace Lt. Gen. Yakub to signify the hardening of attitudes within the Junta.

Sheikh Mujib, however, once again opted for the path of political settlement in spite of massive public sentiment for independence. In presenting his 4-point proposal for attending the National Assembly he not only had to contain the public mood but to leave a way open for Yahya to explore this last chance for a peaceful settlement.

It is now clear that Yahya and his Generals never had the slightest intention of solving Pakistan's political crisis peacefully but were only interested in buying time to permit the reinforcement of their military machine within Bangladesh. Yahya's visit to Dacca was a mere cover for his plan of genocide. It now becomes clear that contingency plans for such a crisis had already begun well in advance of the crisis.

Shortly before 1st March tanks which had been sent north to Rangpur to defend the borders were brought back to Dacca. From 1st March the families of Army personnel were being sent off to West Pakistan on a priority basis along with the families of West Pakistani businessmen.

The military build-up was accelerated after 1st March and continued throughout the talks up to 25th March. Members of the armed forces dressed in civilian clothes were flown in PIA commercial flights via Ceylon. C-130s carrying arms and provisions for the garrisons flew into Dacca. It is estimated that up to one division, with complementary support, as brought into Bangladesh between 1st and 25th March. To ensure security, the airport was put under strict air force control and heavily guarded with artillery and

machinegun nets whilst movement of passengers was strictly supervised. An SSG Commando Group specially trained for undercover operations in sabotage and assassinations was distributed in key centers of Bangladesh and were probably responsible for the attacks on Bengalis in Dacca and Saidpur in the two days before 25th March to provoke clashes between locals and non-locals so as to provide a cover for military intervention.

As part of this strategy of deception Yahya adopted the most conciliatory posture in his talks with Mujib. In the talks beginning on 16th March, he expressed regrets for what had happened and his sincere desire for a political settlement. In a crucial meeting with Sheikh Mujib he was asked to positively state the Junta's position on the Awami League's 4-point proposal.

He indicated that there were no serious objections and that an interim constitution could be worked out by the respective Advisers embodying the four points.

The basic points on which agreement was reached were:

(1) Lifting of Martial Law and transfer of power to a Civilian Government by a Presidential Proclamation.

(2) Transfer of power in the provinces to the majority parties.

(3) Yahya to remain as President and in control of the Central Government.

(4) Separate sittings of the National Assembly members from East and West Pakistan preparatory to a joint session of the House to finalize the Constitution.

Contrary to the distortions now put out by both Yahya and Bhutto the proposal for separate sittings of the Assembly was suggested by Yahya to accommodate Mr. Bhutto. He cited the practical advantage that whilst 6-points provided a viable blueprint to regulate relations between Bangladesh and the Centre its application would raise serious difficulties in the West Wing. For this reason West Wing MNA's must be permitted to get together to work out a new pattern of relationships in the context of a Six-Point constitution and the dissolution of One-Unit.

Once this agreement in principle had been reached between Sheikh Mujib and Yahya there was only the question of defining the powers of Bangladesh vis-a-vis the Centre during the interim phase. Here it was again jointly agreed that the distribution of power should as far as possible approximate to the final constitution approved by the National Assembly which it was expected would be based on 'Six Points'.

For working out this part of the interim settlement Mr. M. M. Ahmed, the Economic Adviser to the President was specially flown in. In his talks with the Awami League advisers he made it clear that provided the political agreement had been reached there were no insuperable problem to working out some version of Six Points even in the interim period. The final list of three amendments to the Awami League draft which he presented as suggestions indicated that the gap between the Government and Awami League position was no longer one of principle but remained merely over the precise

phrasing of the proposals. The Awami League in its sitting of 24th March accepted the amendments with certain minor changes of language and there was nothing to prevent the holding of a final drafting session between the advisers of Yahya and Mujib when the interim constitution would be finalized.

It must be made clear that at no stage was there any breakdown of talks or any indication by General Yahya or his team that they had a final position which could not be abandoned.

The question of legal cover for the transfer of power is merely another belated fabrication by Yahya to cover his genocide. He and his team had agreed that, in line with the precedence of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, power, and could be transferred by Presidential Proclamation. The notice that there would be no legal cover to the arrangement raised subsequently by Mr. Bhutto and endorsed by General Yahya was never a bone of contention between Sheikh Mujib and Yahya. There is not the slightest doubt that had Yahya indicated that a meeting of the National Assembly was essential to transfer power, the Awami League would not have broken the talks on such a minor legal technicality. After all as the majority party it had nothing to fear from such a meeting and its acceptance of the decision for a separate sitting was designed to accommodate Mr. Bhutto rather than a fundamental stand for the party.

Evidence that agreement in principle between contending parties had been reached is provided by Mr. Bhutto's own Press Conference on 25th March. It is, not certain what passed in the separate session between General Yahya and Mr. Bhutto but there is evidence that deliberate falsehoods about the course of the talk with the Awami League were fed to the PPP who were told that Sheikh Mujib Was determined to have a showdown and was daily escalating his demands, Needless to say not the slightest indication of these misgivings had been raised in the meetings between the Awami League team and General Yahya's advisers where amicability and optimism prevailed to the end.

Whilst hope for a settlement was being raised, more ominous signs of the intentions of the army were provided by their sudden decision to unload the ammunition ships M,V. Swat berthed at Chittagong Port. Preparatory to this decision, Brigadier Mazumdar. a Bengali officer commanding the garrison in Chittagong had been suddenly removed from his command and replaced by a West Pakistan. On 24th night he was flown to Dacca under armed escort and has probably been executed. Under the new command notice was given to local authorities of the decision to unload the ship inspite of the fact that the army had abstained from doing so for the last 17 days in the face of non-cooperation from the port workers. The decision to unload was a calculated provocation which immediately brought 1, 00,000 people on the streets of Chittagong and led to massive firing by the Army to break their way out. The issue was raised by the Awami League with. General Peerzada as to why this escalation was being permitted whilst talks were still going on. He gave no answer beyond a promise to pass it on to General Yahya.

Following the final meeting between General Yahya's and Awami League's advisers On 24th March where Mr. M. M. Ahmed passed on his amendments, a call was awaited

from General Peerzada for a final session where the draft could be finalized. No such call materialized and instead it was learnt that Mr. M. M Ahmed, who was central to the negotiations, had suddenly left for Karachi on the 25th morning without any warning to the Awami League team.

By 11 P.M. of the 25th all preparations were ready and the troops began to take up their positions in the city. In an act of treachery unparalleled in contemporary history a programme of calculated genocide was unleashed on the peaceful and unsuspecting population of Dacca by midnight of 25th March No ultimatum was given to the Awami League by Yahya, no curfew order was even issued when the machine gun, artillery and cannon on the tanks, unleashed their reign of death and destruction. By the time first Martial Law proclamations issued by Lt. General Tikka Khan were broadcast the next morning some 50,000 people, most of them without offering any resistance, and many women and children, had been butchered. Dacca had been turned in to an inferno with fires raging in most corners of die city. Sleeping inhabitant who had been drawn from their homes by the fires started by the military, were machine-gunned as they ran to escape the flames.

Whilst the Police, EPR and armed volunteers put up a heroic resistance the main 'victims remained the weak, the innocent and the unsuspecting, who were killed at-random in their thousands. We are compiling a firsthand account of the details of genocide committed by the Pakistan Army on the orders of the President of Pakistan which we will publish shortly. The scale and brutality of the action exceeds anything perpetrated in the civilized world.

Yahya himself left Dacca on the night of 25th March after having unleashed the Pakistan Army, with an open license to commit genocide on all Bengalis. His own justification for this act of barbarism was not forthcoming till 8 P.M. the next day when the world was given its first explanation for the unleashing of this holocaust. The statement was self-contradictory and laced with positive lines. His branding of a part as traitors and outlaws, with whom, be had only 48 hours ago been negotiating for a peaceful transfer of power; bore no relationship to the situation in Bangladesh or the course of the negotiations. His promise to hand over power to the elected representatives of the people after banning "the Awami league which was the sole representative of Bangladesh and held a majority of seats, in the National Assembly was mockery of the freely recorded voice of 75 million Bengalis. The crudity of the statement was clear evidence that Yahya was no longer interested in taking shelter behind either logic or morality and had reverted to the law of the jungle in his bid to crush the people of Bangladesh.

Pakistan is now dead and buried under a mountain of corpses. The hundreds and thousands of people murdered by the army in Bangladesh will act as an impenetrable barrier between West Pakistan and the people of Bangladesh. By resorting to pre-planned genocide Yahya must have known that he was himself digging Pakistan's grave. The subsequent massacres perpetrated on his orders by his licensed killers on the people were not designed to preserve the unity of a nation. They were acts of racial hatred and sadism devoid of even the elements of humanity. Professional Soldiers, on orders, violated their

code of military honor and were seen, as beasts of prey who indulged in an orgy of murder, rape, loot, arson and destruction unequalled in the annals of civilization. These acts indicate that the concept of two countries is already deeply rooted in the minds of Yahya and his associates who would .not dare commit such atrocities on their own countrymen.

Yahya's genocide is thus without political purpose. It serves only as last act in the tragic history of Pakistan which Yahya has chosen to write with the blood of the people of Bangladesh. The objective is genocide and scorched earth before his troops are either driven out or parish. In this time he hopes to liquidate our political leadership, intelligentsia and administration, to destroy our industries and public amenities and as a final act he intends to raze our cities to the ground. Already his occupation Army has made substantial progress towards this objective. Bangladesh will be set back 50 years as West Pakistan's parting gift, of a people they have exploited for twenty three years for their own benefit.

This is a point of major significance to those great powers who choose to ignore this largest single act of genocide since the days of Belsen and Auschwitz. If they think they are preserving the unity of Pakistan, they can forget it because Yahya himself has no illusion about the future of Pakistan.

They must realize that Pakistan is dead murdered by Yahya-and that independent Bangladesh is a reality sustained by the indestructible will and courage of 75 million Bengalis who are daily nurturing the roots of this new nationhood with their blood. No power on earth can unmake this new nation and sooner or later both big and small powers will have to accept it into the world fraternity.

It is, therefore, in the interest of politics as much as humanity for the big powers to put their full pressure on Yahiya to cage his killer's and bring them back to West Pakistan. We will be eternally grateful to the - people of the USSR and India and the freedom loving people of all the countries for their full support they have already given us in this struggle: We would welcome similar support from the People's Republic of China, USA, France and Great Britain and others. Each in their own way should exercise considerable leverage on West Pakistan and were they to exercise this influence; Yahiya could not sustain his war of aggression against Bangladesh for a single day longer.

Bangladesh will be the eighth most populous country in the world. Its only goal will be to rebuild a new nation from the ashes and carnage left behind by Yahya's occupation army. It will be a stupendous task because we are already one of the world's poorest nations. But we now have a cause and a people who have been hardened in the resistance, who have shed their blood for their nation and won their freedom in an epic struggle which pitted unarmed people against a modern army. Such a nation cannot fail in its task of securing the foundations of its nationhood.

In our struggle for survival we seek the friendship of all people, the big power and the small. We do not aspire to join any bloc or pact but will seek assistance from those who give it in a spirit of goodwill free from any desire to control our destinies. We have struggled far too long for our self-determination to permit ourselves to become anyone's satellite.

We now appeal to the nations of the world for recognition and assistance both material and moral in our struggle for nationhood. Every day this is delayed a thousand lives are lost and more of Bangladesh's vital assets are destroyed. In the name of Humanity act now and earn our undying friendship.

This we now present to the world as the CASE of the people of Bangladesh. No nation has a greater right to recognition; no people have fought harder for this right.

Joi Bangla

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
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A Pakistani Diplomat Transfers Allegiance To Bangladesh: The Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan in Calcutta, Mr. M. Hossain Ali, on April 18 transferred his allegiance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Bangladesh.

All 70 Bengali members of his staff, including five officers, were also believed to have expressed their desire to serve the Bangladesh Government.

Mr. Hossain Ali dismissed 30 other employees, mostly superintendents, clerks and junior members of staff, who were West Pakistanis. His was thus the first mission abroad of the Bangladesh Government.

Assured of co-operation of the Bengali members of his staff, Mr. Ali hoisted the Bangladesh Hag on top of his mission, replacing the Pakistani flag. Some senior members of his staff were present at the ceremony.

In an interview later, he said the decision to change his allegiance from the Pakistan Government to the Bangladesh Government was "my own"; He was happy that some other Bengali members of his staff supported him.

He said: "It is impossible to continue to represent the Pakistani Government which is engaged by all evidences in a deliberate an systematic genocide of Bengalis in Bangladesh."

He issued a 1,600-word statement, recounting how the Pakistani Government had flouted the clear verdict of a democratic election in Bangladesh and engaged itself in "a planned attempt to subdue and crush the entire Bengali nation".

Before he took the decision, he said, he had contacts with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of Bangladesh, who were slated to have "most cordially" welcomed him' and his Bengali staff to work 'as the Government's first foreign mission.

He had several secret meetings with some trusted officers of the mission during the last few days, "I had to be cautious", he said, "least our decision was leaked before it was formally announced".

'According to a bank source in Calcutta, the entire money in the credit of the Pakistan Deputy High Commission in a city bank was withdrawn on April 17. The measure had the approval of all senior members of the mission.

According to one source, the decision to change allegiance followed a few telegrams from Islamabad during the previous few days to the Deputy High Commission informing it of the Pakistan Government's decision to abolish the Information Department of the mission, to recall the Department's employees to Rawalpindi "with immediate effect", and asking several other Bengali members of staff to be ready for immediate transfer.

Pakistan's Warning:

On April 22, Pakistan threatened India with "serious consequences" if there was any delay in getting the premises of its former Deputy High Commission in Calcutta cleared of its "illegal occupants".

The Joint Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. A. K. Ray, had earlier told the Pakistan High Commissioner, Mr. Sajjad Hyder that the dispute with regard to the possession of the premises was an internal matter of Pakistan and the laws of the land prevented the Government of India from using force in such matters.

The following day (April 23), Mr. Hyder protested to the Ministry of External Affairs against unprovoked and violent demonstrations" in Calcutta against the newly appointed Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. Mahdi Masud.

Mr. Hyder handed over to Mr. A.K. Ray an aide memoire on the subject which he later released to the Press. It declared that "the local authorities in Calcutta failed to act in time; otherwise yesterday's ugly scenes need not have taken place at all."

The aide memoire also protested against the refusal of India to evict "anti-State elements" from the premises of the Deputy High Commission. Referring to the Indian suggestion that Pakistan should seek legal redress; the aide memoire stated that "the Ministry of External Affairs could not be unaware that under established diplomatic conventions, a foreign mission does not go to a court of law. It is the duty of the host Government to ensure the inviolability of premises and personnel of a diplomatic mission accredited to it".

Later, an External Affairs spokesman said that it was an act of diplomatic discourtesy for Mr. Hyder to have released the aide memoire to the Press.

When asked about the threat of "serious consequences" by Pakistan if India did not at once hand over the Calcutta mission building to Mr. Masud, the spokesman said that India treated such threats "with contempt."

Two More Diplomats Granted Asylum:

On April 20, two East Bengali diplomats of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi sought asylum in India and the request was immediately granted.

The diplomats-Second Secretary, Mr. K. M. Shahabuddin (30) and the Assistant Press Attaché, Mr. Arnjadul Haque (33)-decided to break with the Islamabad regime in view of the West Pakistan Army's massacre of the people of Bangladesh. They announced their decision at a hurriedly called mid night news conference to which Indian and foreign newsmen were summoned from their beds.

Mr. Shahabuddin entered the Pakistan Foreign Service in 1966 and served in Nepal for a short while. He was then posted to New Delhi and had been there since January, 1967.

Mr. Haque worked in Radio Pakistan, Dacca as Assistant Regional Director Programmes before joining the external publicity division of Pakistan in 1966. He was posted to New Delhi immediately thereafter.

Mr. Shahabuddin sought asylum along with his wife and two daughters. Mr. Haque is a bachelor.

In a statement, they said the people of Bangladesh considered the Islamabad Government a foreign colonial regime which had shown itself to be more oppressive and
barbarous than any history had ever known. Islamabad was engaged in a wanton and demented massacre of the innocent and unarmed people of Bangladesh World opinion has begun to realize the magnitude of this outrage.

The diplomats said they had severed their connexion "with the fascist military dictatorship in Islamabad as our conscience no longer permits us to act against our deepest convictions." From now on they owed allegiance to Bangladesh which derived its
authority from the unambiguous mandate of the 75 million Bengali people.

They were the first Pakistani diplomats to seek asylum in the wake of the Bangladesh freedom movement.

"The Swadhin Bangla Radio, in a broadcast the previous week, had advised Bengali diplomats who received orders of transfer after the army crackdown in East Bengal to seek asylum in the countries in which they were posted.

There were three other Bengali officers among the 14 diplomats in the Pakistan High Commission. Two of them had just been transferred to India.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিচারপতি আবু সায়ীদ চোধুরীকে বহির্বিশ্ব ও জাতিসংঘে বাংলাদেশের কূটনৈতিক মিশনের বিশেষ প্রতিনিধি নিয়োগ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতির কার্যালয়	২১ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
21st April, 1971.

To

Mr. Justice Abu Sayed Chowdhury,
Vice Chancellor,
Dacca University.

Dear Sir,

On formation of Sovereign Independent Peoples' Republic of BANGLADESH you Mr. Justice Abu Sayed Chowdhury, are hereby appointed as the Special Representative of the Government of Bangladesh for presenting and receiving communication to and from foreign countries, various Heads of States, Diplomatic Missions abroad, United Nations organisation and other International Bodies as you may be specifically assigned and instructed to act and represent from time to time by the Government of Bangladesh.

(Syed Nazrul Islam)
Acting President.

(Khandakar Moshtaque Ahmed)
Foreign Minister.

Mr. Jusuce Chowdhury, a senior judge of the Dacca High Court and Vice-Chancellor of Dacca University, was in the UK at the time of the Army crack-down in Bangladesh, and he announced his allegiance to the Bangladesh Government.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
অস্ত্র সাহায্যের জন্য প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের আবেদন	টাইমস অব ইন্ডিয়া	২৯ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১

TAJUDDIN'S PLEA FOR ARMS AID

Press report of Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed's appeal on April 28, 1971.

KOHIMA, April 28: The Bangladesh Prime Minister, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, today appealed to neighboring countries to grant immediate recognition to Bangladesh and to give unconditional arms aid and thus help a newborn country to free itself from the clutches of a murderous army.

In a message to the nation, broadcast over the Free Bangladesh Radio and monitored here, the Prime Minister urged his countrymen to drive away the invaders "who are causing bloodshed on our soil by the weapons purchased from the exploited money of our own countrymen".

He said that Rangpur, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Bogra and Mymensingh (except Cantonment areas) had been liberated from the West Pakistan army and expressed confidence that the remaining areas would come under the Bangladesh Government shortly.

Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed categorically told his countrymen that the time was now ripe for "dividends to the untold sacrifices" made by lakhs of people in Bangladesh.

Referring to the innumerable youths, who had laid down their lives for the cause of liberation the Prime Minister, said their names would shine in the history of freedom fighters for all time to come.

He also appealed to Bengalis residing in foreign countries to give all possible help to freedom struggle.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থার উপর বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অর্থনৈতিক উপদেষ্টার একটি প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার	১০ মে, ১৯৭১

BANGLADESH :
SITUATION AND OPTIONS
BY

REHMAN SOBHAN

Economics Advisor to the Government of Bangladesh.

May 10, 1971.

In the light of the facts as available, the silence and inertia of the major powers and international bodies is difficult to understand. Whilst it is regarded as idealistic to appeal to the conscience of the world on the planned genocide of at least 200,000 Bengali's to date, it is sad that their political judgment should be so distorted as to inhibit response.

Today we are witnessing an attempt by a military junta, whose own position is somewhat tenuous, to crush a popularly elected party and the political forces which sustained it. Whilst the representative status of most leaders of insurrections has been ambiguous there can be no doubt that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the Awami League speak for Bangladesh. An electoral mandate which gave them 167 out of 169 seats and 80% of the popular vote puts their credentials beyond question. They represent 75 million people or 55 % of what once constituted Pakistan. To confer legitimacy on Yahya and his Junta by accepting his right to talk for Bangladesh effectively writes off 75 million Bengalis who constitute the eighth largest conglomeration of people in the world. This not only makes a mockery of any commitment to democratic principle but is without political sense.

Today the Pakistan government is trying desperately to convince the world that it is in effective control of Bangladesh. They point to the fact that they are in possession of the major towns and that effective resistance has ceased. They draw witness to the fact that administrators are to be found in their offices in the Dacca Secretariat.

What they do not say is that even today the secretariat is not functioning because most of the subordinate staff are still away from Dacca for fear of random killing by the army. That only about 50% of those shops not burnt by the army are open and these function with some trepidation for fear of looting by the army. That even up to the end of April curfew was in force at night in Dacca and those streets after dusk are largely deserted. That a week ago the army had to mortar villages on the outskirts of Dacca to dislodge "miscreants". That the army has had to issue martial law order 148 on April 27, which imposes the death penalty on all acts of sabotage on government installations and which states:

"Inhabitants of the surrounding area of all or any such affected place or places will render themselves liable to punitive action collectively."

This merely gives documentary evidence of resistance and the army response which would be known to anyone who has managed to step out of Dacca.

Here they would find that in the Sylhet where the forests in the Tea Garden areas provide natural cover is still unspecified and under control of the Bengal regiment. That a force is still holding out in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. That all over Bangladesh armed Bengali's have withdrawn into the rural areas and are harassing army units through guerilla action. This may be expected to increase in frequency and intensity as the resistance acquires more skill at this type of warfare, gets additional supplies and weaponry, of which sizeable quantities have already been captured from the Pak Army and when the monsoons make the logistical problems of the army more insecure. The capability for waging prolonged war is there because the political motivation of the people has been guaranteed by the indiscriminate character of the War waged by the army. By destroying villages within the range of their artillery and declaring these areas as "free fire zones" they have made the Pakistan army an object of hatred and a direct threat to the security of 75 million Bengalis who will be willing to resist or aid any resistance to this alien force.

Massive terror has however still secured scant gains for the Pakistan government. Whilst they command major towns these are ghost cities, depopulated, without any economic activity and without any administrative structure. Barely 10% of the population of these towns has stayed behind, if that, whilst the administration, which actually worked with the resistance during the phase when these towns were liberated, is not taking any chances by staying behind. This means that whilst the territorial orbit of army control may cover the province, in effect not more than a million out of 75 million Bengalis are within their administrative control. The army holds key junctions and operates along the grids set by the road network which permits it to move in heavily armed motorized convoys from one town to another.

As a consequence of this tenuous hold over the region, economic life is at a standstill. Even in the industrial areas of Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna, those industries which have not deliberately been destroyed, are barely operative because most of the labor force is still in the villages, fearing reprisal by the army. Exports are at a standstill because of the breakdown of communications and the disruption of the marketing framework. Many key personnel in the marketing of jute and other commodities, as well as imports, were either West Pakistani's or Hindus. These have fled or been killed so that very little can be expected to move in or out of Bangladesh in the near future. Congestion at Chittagong port due to continued absenteeism by port workers has further aggravated the problem.

Economic breakdown in Bangladesh is in itself of only marginal interest to the Yahya Government. Scorched earth policies which have, through the use of U.S. financed Saborjets and Chinese Migs, destroyed grain stores, tea gardens, factories, and.... storage

installations (at Brahmanbaria) point to starvation and economic dislocation as a weapon of intimidation in the hands of the Army.

The attendant loss of 50% of the country's foreign exchange earnings which came from Bangladesh through its export of jute products is of more immediate concern. 80% of the free foreign exchange from Bangladesh exports was used in West Pakistan. This cannot immediately be replaced by increased exports from the West were industry is already down 40% capacity operations due to shortage of foreign exchange.

To this end the Pakistan government is pressing for a rescheduling of its debt service liabilities which requires payment of about £100 million to sundry creditors by the end of June. Over and above this, Pakistan needs fresh aid commitments mainly for commodity imports to stimulate her ailing industry but also to maintain the momentum of development. Whilst her own exchange earnings have fallen drastically because of the cessation of Bangladesh export her own exchange needs remain high. In normal times West Pakistan Imports were double its exports but today the need to purchase arms and ammunitions to replenish and augment stores to sustain its war on Bangladesh have further increased. French arms suppliers have been approached for a moratorium on debt repayment and for better terms for, interalia, 30 Mirage fighters, currently on order. Actual or contemplated freezing of U.S. military supplies will require more cash foreign exchange to compensate this loss by turning to the open market for arms.

The visit of Mr. M.M. Ahmed is therefore of considerable importance, because Pakistan now expects the World Bank, the U.S. and other aid donors to bail it out of its current economic crisis and in effect underwrite its military operations in Bangladesh. Any suggestion that aid will be used for alleviating famine in Bangladesh and reconstructing the war damage is deliberately misleading. The government's writ does not extend beyond the range of its guns and it lacks the administrative control or machinery to implement any aid programmed. It would likely divert any aid for East Pakistan to the West and use food grains to feed its occupation army or as an instrument of political coercion and patronage.

In this context there is therefore no question of any aid donor playing a neutral role. By responding to the needs of the Pakistan administration they will in fact not be performing any humanitarian service but will be underwriting the military action. By refusing to reschedule debt service liabilities as demanded by Pakistan and withholding further commitments of aid, including what is a already in the pipeline, the full cost of this military adventure can be brought home to the regime.

The world must realize that aid giving can never return to a "business as usual" posture as it did following the India-Pakistan war in 1965 and the downfall of the Ayub regime in 1968. Thus the aid givers should also guard against any subterfuge vis-a-vis the debt or in any form-which is intended to convey the impression that Pakistan is acting in good faith. Murderers of 200,000 unarmed civilians do not know the meaning of acting in good faith.

The economic dislocation in Bangladesh has already cost West Pakistan its captive market. There are no customers, income or marketing framework to accommodate West-

Pakistan's exports to Bangladesh which account for 40 % of their total exports. Industries which used to selling their wares at up to 100 % above world prices face ruin and a major economic recession threatens West Pakistan's business world. A 50 % price inflation is also anticipated within the next three months due to a fall in industrial output and imports. The foreign- exchange crunch has led to the abolition of the free list for imports; the complete ban on 47 items for import and the placement of licensed imports on cash- cum-bonus. In effect all imports are on bonus and a partial devaluation has already been carried through. The economic position of the country therefore makes the government highly vulnerable to economic pressures exercised by aid donors.

But to what end can pressures be used? The objective clearly lies in an end to military action as substitute for political discussion. Here negotiations can only take place with the leader and elected representatives of the people of Bangladesh. Attempts to resurrect discarded political hacks from the political grave dug for them at the recent polls not only makes the government an object of derision but clearly cannot deliver any sort of secure settlement.

Today the political leadership is still in the hands of the victors at the polls-the Awami League. Their leadership structure is intact and except for Mujib, physically present to conduct the government of Bangladesh. The Cabinet which presented itself to the world on April 17, 1971, consists of the entire party hierarchy. In collaboration with the civil administration who have withdrawn beyond the range of the Army guns and sustained by the military strength of the Bangladesh liberation army, the government is attempting to establish a formal administrative structure and line of command in the rural areas of Bangladesh. The task is rendered difficult because of the novelty of the situation and formidable logistical problems but over a period this will provide the political and administrative infrastructure for the guerilla war which is being waged against the army and which can be sustained indefinitely.

This should not delude the world into believing that they can sit back and reserve their options. The longer the war goes on the more the present leadership and control structure is jeopardized. Today leadership is still in the hands of moderates who are sufficiently concerned about destroying the existing social and economic format of Bangladesh to oppose even the blowing up of key bridges and vital economic installations as part of the tactics of resistance. Army terror, prolonged an pervastive, will compel extreme responses which will be less inhibited about destroying the existing social organisms as parts of the technique of waging total war against an occupation army. History provides too many lessons about the social consequences of prolonged war for this point to be reemphasized.

Yet another cost of inaction is likely to be the price in human life. The West Pakistan army is itself likely to raise its toll of Bengali life to the million mark. In the event of a military conclusion to the war the possibility of communal carnage through reprisals on Bengalis in the West wing and non-Bengalis in the East may add another million to the death toll, thus raising it to above two million. If we add the potential death toll from famine this could become one of history's major human tragedies,

Nor can one expect the region to remain insulated from the rival concerns of big power conflicts. Both India and China surround or are close to Bangladesh and cannot expect to remain bystanders as the fires of civil war wage within sight of their borders. With the Vietnam war in its closing stages it is hardly in the interests of the big powers to remain witness to another conflagration in the area which promises to exceed in dimension anything witnessed thus far.

There is a chance to contain an international crisis whilst it is, still in its infancy. There is still a leadership structure in Bangladesh which can be available to negotiate a political settlement. This settlement must aim for a peaceful parting of the ways. Yahya's genocidal war clearly indicates that, he is convinced that Pakistan is dead and that not even a shared humanity binds its two peoples. In Bangladesh the totality of the revulsion engendered by this war makes any attempt to bind up the wounds unthinkable. The task for the future remains to come to terms with the reality of Bangladesh so that a sustained programme of massive economic reconstruction can attempt to rebuild this shattered nation and lift its people from the depths of poverty, starvation and disease to which they have been reduced. Such a programme must inspire the conscience of the world already aroused by the horrors of the cyclone and now this war. With international assistance on a sufficient scale Bangladesh can yet be saved from disaster and can build for the future within the framework of democracy and social justice.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশবাসীর প্রতি সরকারের ৭-দফা নির্দেশাবলী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, প্রচার দপ্তর	মে, ১৯৭১

স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশবাসীর প্রতি-

আজ দু'মাস যাবৎ সাড়ে সাত কোটি বাঙালী স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে লিপ্ত। বাঙালীর বীরত্ব, সংকল্প এবং ত্যাগ বিশ্বের মুক্তিকামী সকল জাতিকে চমৎকৃত করেছে। বাঙালী প্রমাণ করেছে সে এক বীর জাতি। আমাদের শত্রু পরাক্রমশালী এত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই। তাদের কাছে আছে সর্বাধুনিক স্বয়ংক্রিয় অস্ত্রশস্ত্র, গোলাবারুদ । কিন্ত বাঙালীর স্বাধীনতার অনির্বাণ দীপ নেভানো তাদের পক্ষে সম্ভব নয়। রক্তক্ষয় ছাড়া স্বাধীনতা আসে না। আমরা রক্ত দিয়েছি, দিচ্ছি, এবং দেবো আজ সারা বিশ্বের জনমত আমাদের সপক্ষে, কেননা আমাদের সংগ্রাম ন্যায় ও সত্যের । জয় আমাদেও অনিবার্য এবং আসন্ন। কোনো অবস্থাতেই তাই আমাদের মনোবল হারালে চলবে না। আমাদের মুক্তিফৌজ অবিশ্রান্তভাবে লড়ে চলেছেন দখলদার বাহিনীর সাথে। প্রতিদিন শত শত শত্রুসেনা নিহত হচ্ছে। আড়াই হাজার মাইল দূর তেকে ইয়াহিয়াশাহীর পক্ষে এ যুদ্ধ বেশীদিন চালানো সম্ভব নয়। জয় আমাদের অবশ্যম্ভাবী। এই পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে সারা বাঙালী জাতির প্রতি স্বাধীন বাংলা সরকারের তরফ থেকে নিম্নলিখিত নির্দেশাবলী জারী করা হচ্ছে।

(ক) দখলদার বাহিনী এবং তথাকথিত পাক সরকারের সাথে কোনো প্রকার সহযোগিতা করা চলবে না। বাঙালী জাতির আনুগত্য শুধুমাত্র স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ সরকারই দাবী করেন। কোনো প্রকার খাজানা, কর এবং সরকারী শুল্ক ইত্যাদি পাক সরকারকে দেওয়া চলবে না।

(খ) আঠারো থেকে ত্রিশ বছর বয়স্ক সকল বাঙালী যুবক অবিলম্বে তাঁদের নিকটস্থ মুক্তিফৌজের অধিনায়ক অথবা তাঁর প্রতিনিধির সাথে যোগাযোগ স্থাপন করবেন।

(গ) সারা বাংলাদেশের এক ইঞ্চি জমিতেও পাট চাষ করা চলবে না। বিকল্পে আউস ধান চাষ করতে হবে।

(ঘ) গণধিকৃত দালালদের চিহ্নিত করে নিঃশেষ করতে হবে। আমাদের সংগ্রাম বিরোধী গোয়েন্দাদের নির্মূল করা প্রতিটি বাঙালীর পবিত্র কর্তব্য বলে বিবেচিত হবে।

(ঙ) কোন অবস্থাতেই সাম্প্রদায়িক সম্প্রীতি ক্ষুন্ন করা চলবে না। এই পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে সম্ভাব্য দাঙ্গাবাজদের চিহ্নিত করে তাদের নির্মূল করতে হবে।

(চ) মুক্তিফৌজদের সাথে সর্বপ্রকার সহযোগিতা আমাদের আশু মুক্তির একটা অতি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ শর্ত। এটা স্মরণ রেখে তাঁদের সাথে কাঁধের কাঁধ মিলিয়ে কাজ করতে হবে। পক্ষান্তরে, দখলদার পাক বাহিনীর চলার প্রতিটি পদক্ষেপে সৃষ্টি করতে হবে দুর্লংঘ্য প্রতিবন্ধক। ছলে বলে নস্যাৎ করতে হবে তাদের ঘৃণ্য ষড়যন্ত্র।

(ছ) স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থাসমূহের এবং সরকারী, আধা সরকারী ও বেসরকারী সকল কর্মচারীদের শত প্রলোভন সত্ত্বেও পাক সরকারের অধীনে কাজে যোগ দেওয়া চলবে না। অনতিবিলম্বেই তাঁদের স্বাধীন বাংলা সরকারের প্রতি আনুগত্য ঘোষণা করে মুক্তি সংগ্রামের কাজে ঝাঁপিয়ে পড়তে হবে।

অতি শিগগিরই স্বাধীন বাংলার মুদ্রা ও ডাকটিকেট চালু হচ্ছে। বিশ্বের সব জায়গা থেকে আমরা অস্ত্রশস্ত্র এবং ত্রাণ সহ সর্বপ্রকার সাহায্য পাচ্ছি। প্রতিটি বাঙালী সরকারী কর্মচারী বাংলাদেশের প্রতি তাঁদের আনুগত্য ঘোষনা করেছেন এবং মুক্ত এলাকায় কাজ চালিয়ে যাচ্ছেন। স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ সরকার অতিশীঘ্রই বিশ্বের

কয়েকটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দেশের স্বীকৃতি লাভ করতে চলেছেন। দুর্বার গতিতে আজ সারা বাঙালী জাতি বিজয়ের পথে চলমান । কোনো বাধা কোনো বিঘ্নই আর তার গতি রোধ করতে পারবে না। যেহেতু আমরা নিঃশেষে প্রাণ দান করতে শিখেছি অতএব আমাদের ক্ষয় নেই, ক্ষয় নেই।

‘‘জয় বাংলা‘‘

স্বাধীন বাংলা সরকারের

প্রচার দপ্তর থেকে প্রচারিত।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রধানমন্ত্রীর ১৮-দফা নির্দেশাবলী	দি স্টেটসম্যান, নয়াদিল্লী	১৪মে, ১৯৭১

Text of Mr. Tajuddin's 18-point directive on May 14, 1971.

Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed. Prime Minister of Bangladesh has issued 18-point directive outlining the tasks of the people in the liberation struggle.

He has said that the people should not listen to rumours nor should they have doubts about the "ultimate victory of the people".

He says: "Let the people remember that in war marching forward and retreating are of equal importance. The retreat of the liberation army from one point should not give the people the impression that we have abandoned our war against the Pakistan occupation forces."

In the struggle, people are not divided on the basis of parties, religion or classes. "We are united as Bengalis, and our enemies look at us that way. When they burn villages, shoot people or destroy towns, they attack us as Bengalis, not caring for our religion or politics."

"No Bengali employee should co-operate with the enemy; employees of all ranks should act according to the directive of the Bangladesh Government. In areas occupied by the enemy, they should work under the guidance of the popular representative and use their discretion as circumstances demand."

At Their Posts

Mr. Ahmad says: *"Employees of Government* and semi-Government organizations who have taken shelter elsewhere will be considered as holding their posts and are expected to help the Bangladesh Government and the Mukti Fauj according to their capacity."

Officers and men of the military and Para-military organizations, whether they are in service or retired, should immediately report for duty at the nearest liberation army unit and "should in no circumstances" allow themselves to be exploited by the enemy "nor should they co-operate with the enemy."

The directive says "*only the Bangladesh Government and none else has the right to collect taxes, revenues, and duties. It should be remembered that a Paisa collected by the enemy will be used to kill you and your children. So anybody who will pay taxes to the enemy or help them in the matter be considered by the Bangladesh Government as an enemy of the nation and will be punished accordingly."*

Employees in the communication and transport system "should not cooperative with the enemy. At the first opportunity, they should vacate along with their means of transport, the enemy-held areas". Proper attention should be paid to the food and commodity needs of the people and in this matter the people should be encouraged to produce more. "The people should remember that dependence on imported food or articles will be suicidal. There should be greater emphasis on farm produce, reliance on "local available goods and production in cottage industry."

Under Watch

The directive says that *"in our national crisis, our number one enemies are those who are black marketers, profiteers, hoarders and thieves. They should be kept under watch and should be dealt with severely if necessary."*

It adds: *We should also be ever cautions about another kind of antisocial ami criminal elements who are acting as traitors. They should be marked, because they are our bitterest enemy. In the name of religion and a united country they are trying to mislead the simple people. They are really the agents of the West Pakistan vested interests.*

Meanwhile, the Bangladesh Government has declared that all members of the former National Assembly will henceforth be called members of Parliaments or MPs and those elected to the former Provincial Assembly will be known as MLA.s.

The Awami League, in a directive published in the Party's weekly Jai Bangla, has directed all MPs and MLAs to stay in their respective areas and help the liberation struggle. "If it appears absolutely impossible for an elected representative to stick to his constituency, he should move to the nearest liberation army unit and supervise training and arrange supplies for liberation fighters", the party directive says.

The MPs and MLAs who have gone on the other side of the border into India should immediately act according to the Party directive, the Awami League high command has ordered people who are young or middle-aged and, have taken shelter in India should immediately enlist themselves for military training.

"Those who have taken shelter in refugee camps on the other side of the border to save their lives should always keep it in mind that this is only a temporary arrangement. They have not gone to India for permanent settlement."

PTI adds from Mujibnagar: Mr. A.H.M.Kamaruzzaman, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, yesterday announced the setting up of a liaison office to ensure "proper distribution of all available resources."

[**The Statesman** New Delhi-May 15, 1971]

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বারাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর সাথে একটি সাক্ষাৎকারের বিবরণ	হিন্দুস্তান টাইমস, নয়াদিল্লী	২০ মে, ১৯৭১

Interview report of Bangladesh Home Minister, Mr. A. H. M. Kamaruzzaman on May 20,1971

The Pakistan military junta has failed to restore civil administration in areas under its control in Bangladesh despite desperate efforts and it would never be able to do so, the Bangladesh Home Minister Mr. A.H.M. Kamaruzzaman, told UNI in an interview.

"The former civil servants of Bangladesh have vowed not to support the occupational force, for every citizen in Bangladesh considers the army action as an attack on his legitimate right to live as a free citizen of a free nation."

If the Pakistani claim of normalcy in Bangladesh was true why was it still barring international organizations and bodies from Bangladesh, he asked. The Pakistani rulers were concocting stories to hide the real state of affairs in Bangladesh from the outside world. "They know if any impartial body is allowed into Bangladesh, the mischievous propaganda and designs will stand revealed."

Regarding Pakistani propaganda that the troops had to intervene to put down racial and communal riots, he said the liberation war was not against any religion.

"Our struggle is not opposed to Islam. The value and teachings of Islam shall be preserved. The values and teachings of other religions shall also be protected. We envisage a State which is free of exploitation. Our aim is to establish an egalitarian and classless society in which there will be no barrier between man and man, irrespective of his caste, color and creed."

"Those who accept Bangladesh as their motherland and are connected with the liberation war are our brothers. Those who are playing the role of quislings, whatever their religion are our enemies, and the enemies of Bangladesh. They shall be tried by people's courts."

He said: "The only solution to Pakistan's difficulties in Bangladesh is to withdraw its troops and transfer power to the people of Bangladesh."

The Bengalis of Bangladesh could never form one nation with the people of West Pakistan by any political or economic standard.

The atrocities committed by the troops had no parallel in history. "Our innocent children have been killed, the modesty of our womenfolk has been outraged and our houses have been destroyed."

The whole scheme of the occupation army appeared to be to drive out Bengali from their homeland to maintain the fiction of Bangladesh being part of Pakistani nation.

The people of Bangladesh have heroically resisted this attempt and shall continue to resist.

As declared in the Awami League manifesto, the administration of Bangladesh Government would not only be "people-based", but would also before of corruption and bureaucracy.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
নয়াদিল্লীতে প্রেরিত বাংলাদেশের সংসদীয় দল সম্পর্কিত সংবাদ	জয় বাংলা , ২ জুন, ১৯৭১	২ মে, ১৯৭১

নয়াদিল্লীতে বাংলাদেশ পার্লামেন্টারী দল

তিন সদস্য বিশিষ্ট একটি বাংলাদেশ পার্লামেন্টারী প্রতিনিধিদল গম ২৫শে মে নয়াদিল্লীর উদ্দেশে মুজিবনগর ত্যাগ করেছেন। নয়াদিল্লীতে তাঁরা ভারতীয় পার্লামেন্টের বিভিন্ন দলের নেতৃবৃন্দের সাথে উত্তর দেশের সাধারণ স্বার্থ সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়ে আলোচনা করবেন।

আওয়ামী লীগের প্রবীন নেতা ও প্রাদেশিক পরিষদ সদস্য মিঃ ফণীভূষন মজুমদারের নেতৃত্বে গঠিত উক্ত প্রতিনিধি দলের অপর সদস্যদ্বয় হচ্ছেন আওয়ামী লীগের মহিলা শাখার সাধারণ সম্পাদিকা ও জাতীয় পরিষদ সদস্যা বেগম সরোয়ার মোর্শেদ এবং প্রাদেশিক পরিষদ সদস্য শাহ মোয়াজ্জেম হোসেন।

প্রতিনিধি দলটি ভারতের কতিপয় অঙ্গ রাজ্যের রাজধানী সফর করবেন এবং সেসব স্থানে বিভিন্ন রাজনৈতিক দলের নেতৃবৃন্দের সাথে বৈঠকে মিলিত হবেন।

সপ্তাহব্যাপী সফর শেষে তাঁরা মুজিবনগর প্রত্যাবর্তন করবেন এবং বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রীর কাছে সফর সম্পর্কে এক রিপোর্ট পেশ করবেন।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বাধীন বাংলা বেতার হতে প্রচারিত প্রধানমন্ত্রীর সাথে একটি সাক্ষাৎকার	দি হিন্দুস্তান টাইমস	২৯ মে, ১৯৭১

Interview of Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed broadcast by the Swadhin Bangla Kendra Report, dated May 29, 1971.

Bangladesh Prime Minister Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, has said that he failed to understand how the democratic Governments of the world could support the dictatorial regime of Pakistan, which was crushing the democratic aspirations of the people of Bangladesh.

Mr. Ahmed told a foreign correspondent in an interview, broadcast by the Swadhin Bangla Kendra: "We wanted to establish the democratic rights of the people of Pakistan and to that end, we tried our best."

According to the radio monitored here Mr. Ahmed said. "We made all peaceful attempts in this direction but Yahya's Army, most shamelessly cracked down on the unarmed people of Bangladesh. We had no other alternative but to proclaim independence for the 75 million democratic Bangalis of Bangladesh."

Meanwhile, Awami League sources ruled out a negotiated settlement of the Bangladesh issue.

The radio, quoting Awami League circles said "Bangladesh is a free and sovereign country today and there is no scope for talks."

These circles were commenting on a statement by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department about a formula suggested by an emissary of Yahya Khan for a settlement of the issue.

(The Hindustan Times, New Delhi-May 29, 1971)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পাকিস্তানের প্রেসিডেন্ট ইয়াহিয়া খানের বক্তৃতার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে বাংলাদেশের স্বরাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর মন্তব্য	প্যাট্রিয়ট	৩০ মে, ১৯৭১

Text of comments of Mr. A. H. M. Kamaruzzaman, Bangladesh Home Minister on Yahya's statement on May 30, 1971.

Somewhere in Bangladesh May 30, (UNI. PTI) Pakistan; President Yahya Khan had resorted to genocide in Bangladesh after "accepting our demand during our parleys" and hence his words would never again be trusted, Bangladesh Home Minister A.H.M. Kamaruzzaman said today.

General Yahya Khan had even promised to announce over the radio his agreement with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on 25th March but instead of doing so he ordered his troops to wipe out the Bengali race, he added.

Mr. Kamaruzzaman was commenting on General Yahya Khan reported statement in Karachi that he still intended to transfer power to civilian rule. "To us in Bangladesh the name of General Yahya Khan does not connote a normal human being: It connotes a blood-thirsty cold-blooded murderer, the greatest betrayer in world history the disintegrator of Pakistan."

As such his words, however sweet or reasonable they might sound, would never be accepted by the people of Bangladesh who would react to them correctly by continuing the fight.

"Alter what has been done-the killing of innocent children and citizens the raping of our women folk and challenging our nationality-it is impossible for the people of Bangladesh to live under a common roof with the Pakistanis. How can we do so when the design of General Yahya Khan and his henchmen is to wipeout the Bengali race?"

The basis of living together should be not merely brotherly feeling an mutual consent but also implicit and explicit respect for each other. But this no longer exists, Mr. Kamaruzzaman said.

LIE NAILED

Referring to General Yahiya Khan's statement that some of the Awami League MNAs-elect had disqualified themselves from membership by their policies and actions. Mr. Kamaruzzaman said "Pakistani rulers have no right to question the authority of the Awami League members who have received the support of more than 98 per cent of the population.

"The power-drunk Pakistani imposters, who have no respect for democratic values have also no right to judge on the authority of these members.

"It was not the Awami League which broke off the talks. The Awami league had not conceived of a war, not to talk of preparing for it.

"Now that a war has been thrust upon us, we shall continue to fight till the Pakistanis are removed from our holy land.

"Those nations which preach and practice democratic principles and value should try to protect the democratic forces now facing annihilation at the hands of the occupation army in Bangladesh. They really are great who stand by the oppressed and the suffering."

MARTYRS EXTOLLED

The Home Minister has also announced that the Bangladesh Government has decided to take up the responsibility of the families of those who were killed, seriously injured and disabled in their fight for the liberation of their motherland.

According to a Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra broadcast, Mr. Kamaruzzaman has issued a circular to this effect and paid rich tributes to the martyrs and extolled the heroic deeds of the Mukti Fouj.

The circular, released from the Ministry yesterday, said that those brave soldiers and officers, who had shown such exemplary bravery, would be perpetual source of inspiration to the future generations of the Bangla Government.

The broadcast said the government appreciated these heroic fights and would take steps to rehabilitate all the disabled and invalid soldiers and the families of the martyrs.

BENGALIS SACKED

Another broadcast disclosed that the West Pakistani military regime has started systematic elimination of Bengalis from government service and autonomous organizations in the "occupied areas of Bangladesh."

A broadcast said that out of 1,800 employees of the Pakistan International Airlines, 1,100 employees-all Bengalis-had been screened out.

The broadcast said that 600 Bengali employees of another undertaking had already been served with notice of dismissal. Those who were paid salaries for the month of April, did not receive their pay for March when the non-cooperation movement was launched by the Awami League.

The army authorities appointed a screening committee in order to carry out systematic elimination of all Bengalis from the government offices in the Pakistan occupied areas of Bangladesh, the broadcast added.

(PATRIOT, New Delhi-May 31, 1911)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
''পাকিস্তানের কাঠামোতে আপোসের কোন প্রশ্নই উঠতে পারে না'' -প্রধানমন্ত্রী	জয় বাংলা	২ জুন, ১৯৭১

পাকিস্তানের কাঠামোতে কোন আপোসের প্রশ্নই উঠতে পারে না

-তাজুদ্দীন

''বাংলাদেশ একটি স্বাধীন-সার্বভৌম রাষ্ট্র । পাকিস্তানের কাঠামোতে কোন রকম আপোস-মীমাংসার প্রশ্ন উঠতে পারে না।

গত রোববার মুজিব নগর ''জয় বাংলা'' প্রতিনিধির সাথে এক বিশেষ সাক্ষাৎকারে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রাধানমন্ত্রী জনাব তাজুদ্দীন এ ঘোষনা করেন। বহির্বিশ্বে বিভিন্ন মহলে বাংলাদেশ সমস্যার 'রাজনৈতিক সমাধান' সম্পর্কে যেসব কথা-বার্তা উঠেছে তৎসম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করা হলে জনাব তাজুদ্দীন উপরোক্ত ঘোষনা করেন।

জনাব তাজুদ্দীন আরও বলেন, 'যে-কোন মূল্যের বিনিময়ে বাংলাদেশের জনগণ তাদের পৃথক সত্তা ও স্বাধীনতা রক্ষা করবে।'

বাংলাদেশের প্রধানমন্ত্রী বলেন, 'বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিবাহিনীর হাতে নিশ্চিহ্ন হওয়ার আগেই যদি তথাকথিত পাকিস্তানের সামরিক জান্তা তাদের খুনী সৈন্যবাহিনীকে বাংলাদেশের মাটি থেকে সরিয়ে নেন, তবে সেটাই হবে তাদের পক্ষে সবচেয়ে বুদ্ধিমানের কাজ।'

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
অল ইন্ডিয়া রেডিও প্রচারিত বাংলাদেশের প্রধানমন্ত্রীর সাক্ষৎকার	দি টাইমস অব ইন্ডিয়া	৩ জুন, ১৯৭১

FREEDOM AT ALL COSTS:
TAJUDDIN

Report of Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed's, interview with AH India Radio

on June 2, 1971

The Bangladesh Prime Minister, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed said in Mujibnagar today that Bangladesh is sovereign and independent and its people will defend its separate and free entity at all costs.

In an interview with All-India Radio, Mr. Ahmed reiterated our irrevocable commitment to a policy of friendship for all, especially or neighbors irrespective of variations in the response of world Powers to our present difficulties.

"Beyond this it is not possible to define too rigidly the foreign policy or a two-month-old State", Mr. Tajuddin said in reply to a question. He added: "There are encouraging developments and no final judgment need be made on the long-term developments."

The Prime Minister said that any attempt, if made, to install a puppet government in Dacca, will certainly be abortive for "no collaboration between the killers and the quislings will be tolerated by the people of Bangladesh who are struggling for securing and protecting their independence."

Asked about Pakistan Government's claim that Sheik Mujibur Rahman had been taken to Dacca and that he had urged the people to co-operate with the army, Mr. Ahmed said: "We do not know where exactly Sheikh Sahib has been detained by the Pakistan Government. But the claim that has urged the people to co-operate with the army of Pakistan should be rejected with utmost contempt. The claim is preposterous."

Mr. Ahmed said his Government had approached the United States for intervening for a political settlement. "We should like to make it absolutely clear to everyone that there is no room for compromise within the frame work of Pakistan, Bangladesh is sovereign and independent and we shall defend its separate and free entity at any cost.

Big Powers' silence

Asked what was his Government's feeling about the silence or ambivalence of big Powers, especially the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, Mr. Ahmed replied: "Our friendship for all" policy shall continue to guide our foreign policy irrespective of the variations in the response of world powers to our present difficulties.

He said the work of the emissaries sent by his Government abroad was bearing fruit in creating favorable lobbies in these areas and in organizing public opinion in favor of Bangladesh.

Asked about the present functioning of his Government, Mr. Tajuddin said it never lost contact with the vast rural areas of Bangladesh and "we are in contact with cities and towns in occupied areas through our local leadership cadres. We have set up an administrative machinery for the areas within our control as well as a centralized command for all operations aimed at driving the enemy out.

Questioned about the reported activities of the Leftist forces in Bangladesh, Mr. Ahmed said that as far as Bangladesh was concerned "we do not know of any problem of Leftist forces. Only the other day a nationwide election was held and the people of Bangladesh rose as one man in support of their demands. And also all people, irrespective of their political opinions, and all patriotic elements are rallying together to give their unstinted support for the cause of the independence of Bangladesh.

He added: "Maulana Bhashani of the National Awami Party and other patriotic leaders and elements have already held out their unqualified support to the struggling people and the Bangladesh Government and demanded its recognition by other countries."

(The Times of India, New Delhi-June 3, 1971)

শিরোনাম	সুত্র	তারিখ
রাজনৈতিক সমাধানের প্রশ্নে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলাম কর্তৃক ৬ই জুনে পেশকৃত চার দফা প্রস্তাব	জয় বাংলা	১৮ জুন,১৯৭১

বাংলার মানুষ আর কোন গোঁজামিলের সামধান গ্রহণ করবে না

-সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলাম

গণ-প্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংরাদেশ সরকারের অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপ্রধান সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলাম গত ৬ই জুন সংগ্রামী বাঙ্গালী জাতির উদ্দেশে প্রদত্ত এক বেতার ভাষণে বলেন, গণ-প্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের রাষ্ট্রপ্রধান বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান ও আটক সকল গণ-প্রতিনিধিদের অবিলম্বে মুক্তিদান, বাংলাদেশের মাটি থেকে হানাদারবাহিনী ফিরিয়ে নেয়া, স্বাধীন ও সার্বভৌম বাংলাদেশকে স্বীকৃতিদান এবং পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানী শোষকশ্রেনী কর্তৃক এ যাবৎ বাংলাদেশ থেকে অপহৃত ধনসম্পদ ও গত আড়াই মাসের লড়াইয়ে হানাদার বাহিনী বাংলাদেশের যে ক্ষতিসাধন করেছে একটি আন্তর্জাতিক সংস্থার মাধ্যমে তা নির্ণয় করে লুণ্ঠিত ধন প্রত্যর্পণ ও পূর্ণ ক্ষতিপূরণের দ্বারাই কেবল রাজনৈতিক সমাধান আসতে পারে অন্যথায় রাজনৈতিক সমাধানের কোন প্রশ্নই উঠতে পারে না।

তিনি বিভিন্ন পত্র-পত্রিকায় রাজনৈতিক সমাধান বা আপোস মীমাংসা সম্পর্কে যে জল্পনাকল্পনা চলছে সে সম্পর্কে মন্তব্য করতে গিয়ে বলেন, বাংলাদেশের সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষ কোন গোঁজামিলের সমাধান গ্রহন করবে না।

আমাদের অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপ্রধান বলিষ্ঠ কণ্ঠে ঘোষণা করেন, বাংলাদেশের মাটিতে আর কোনদিন সাম্প্রদায়িকতা মাথা চাড়া দিয়ে উঠতে পারবে না। এদেশের স্বাধীনতার সংগ্রামে সকল বাঙালী হিন্দু-মুসলমান-বৌদ্ধ-খৃষ্টান একসাথে লড়েছেন- বুকের তপ্ত লহু ঢেলে দিয়ে বাংলার মাটি সিক্ত করে তারা এটাই প্রমাণ করেছেন যে, এদশের প্রতিটি প্রাণ একাবদ্ধ, অভিন্ন।

স্বাধীন বাংলা বেতারকেন্দ্র থেকে প্রচারিত ভাষণে তিনি বলেন, স্বাধীনতার সংগ্রামে হিন্দু কৃষক জীবন দিয়েছেন, প্রাণ দিয়েছেন মুসলমাম কৃষক। সমজিদ পুড়েছে হানাদর দস্যুদের হাতে, পুড়েছে মন্দির গীর্জা আর বৌদ্ধ বিহার বিধ্বস্ত হয়েছে। বর্বর পাক-সেনারা হত্যা করেছে ডঃ গোবিন্দ দেব, অধ্যাপক মনিরুজ্জামান, জ্যোতির্ময় গুহ ঠাকুরতা ও ফজলুর রহমানকে। আমরা একসঙ্গে লড়েছি, একই সাথে জয়ী হবো। এবং জয়ী আমরা হবই।

সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলাম বলেন, হানাদার দস্যু ইয়াহিয়ার বর্বর সৈনিকদের নির্মম অত্যাচারে কৃষক-মজদুর, ছাত্র, শিক্ষক, মধ্যবিত্ত আর অসংখ্য মানুষ বাংলার শ্যামল মাটির বুক ছেড়ে ভারতে চলে যেতে বাধ্য হয়েছেন! তাদের তিনি আশ্বাস দিয়ে বলেন, শত্রহননের পর মুক্ত স্বদেশে ফিরে আমরা তাঁদের আপন ভিটেমাটিতে প্রতিষ্ঠিত করবই।

এই প্রসঙ্গে আমাদের অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপ্রধান দেশত্যাগ করে যে সব বাঙালী ভাই প্রতিবেশী রাষ্ট্র ভারত আর বার্মায় আশ্রয় নিয়েছেন, তাদের সাহায্য করায় ভারত সরকার ও বার্মা সরকারের কাছে কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করেন।

মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের বীরত্বের প্রশংসা করে সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলাম বলেন, বাংলাদেশ সরকারের সীমিত সামর্থ্যের জন্য আপনাদের প্রয়োজন সর্বক্ষেত্রে পূরণ করা সম্ভব হচ্ছে না বিভিন্ন রণাঙ্গনে আপনারা যে অসীম অটল

মনোবলের পরিচয় দিচ্ছেন, তার জন্যে আজ সারা বাঙালী জাতি গর্বিত দেশমাতৃকার বীর সন্তান আপনারা । এ সংগ্রামে আপনাদের যেসব সাথী শহীদ হয়েছেন, যারা পঙ্গু হয়েছেন তাদের পরিবারবর্গের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের পুরো দায়িত্ব আমার সরকার ইতিপূর্বেই গ্রহণ করেছেন।

তিনি বলেন, মুক্তিবাহিনীর বীর সৈনিকেরা আমাদের আন্তরিক অভিনন্দন গ্রহণ করুন।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শেখ মুজিবের নিরাপত্তার জন্য বিশ্বের শক্তিশালী রাষ্ট্রবর্গের কাছে প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের আবেদন	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার, আগষ্ট ৬-১২ ১৯৭১	১৩ জুন, ১৯৭১

Safety of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed's Appeal to World Powers:

The Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed on June 13 appealed to all nations of the world to ensure the safety of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, "the undisputed leader of the people of Bangladesh," and to secure his release.

In a broadcast to the nation from Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra, he said that the accusation of President Yahya Khan that the Sheikh had hatched a plot to arrest him in Dacca was "as crude as it is grotesque."

Appealing to the nations of the world to accord recognition to the Bangladesh Government, he said this Government alone represented legitimacy in our land founded, as it is, upon the freely expressed will of its people. Our people have completely repudiated the colonial rule based in West Pakistan and are now fighting to defend their freedom."

"I should like to assure those who have not taken any position on our struggle or have been only lukewarm towards it or opposed it outright, that the People's Republic of Bangladesh is on the map of the world and the determination of its 75 million people will keep it there. Is it rational for nations to ignore so vast a section of mankind?" he asked.

In a special word to those Muslim and Arab countries who had not yet condemned the mass slaughter in Bangladesh, he said: "It is a tragic error on their part to think that Yahya's hordes are waging a war of Islamic righteousness in Bangladesh. Their silence, therefore, condones colonialism and barbarism. Material support to Islamabad puts them on the side of dictatorship."

The war of liberation, he said, was now in the 11th week and the valiant freedom fighters had put despair into President Yahya Khan's heart. The staggering casualty figure of the West Pakistani Army testified to the success of the defensive operations. The twin methods of massive terror and under had not succeeded in breaking the will of a nation determined to fulfill its destiny of freedom. The usurping enemy, on the other hand, was in a hopeless mess.

The refusal of the people to co-operate had resulted in an economic crisis which the military junta could not resolve without foreign aid. It had now resorted to demonetization of 100 and 500-rupee currency notes. This was not only a plan admission of its economic desperation but a shameless attempt to rob the people of what was theirs in order to replenish its coffers in Islamabad.

Congratulating the people of Bangladesh on their heroic resistance, he said in the new phase of their struggle, the freedom fighters were better organized and their ranks were swelling with new recruits.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের স্বরাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর উত্তরবঙ্গ সফরের রিপোর্ট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৬-১৫ জুন, ১৯৭১

NORTH BENGAL TOUR. REPORT OF HONORABLE

HOME MINISTER JANAB A.H.M. KAMARUZZAMAN : June 6 to 15

The honorable minister went on tour of the districts of Murshidabad, Malda, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Siliguri and Cooch Behar accompanied by Mr. Prasun Majumdar, representative of Mukti Sahayak Samiti, Mr. Khalek Ahmed, I.G. of Bangladesh. Mr. Abdur Rauf Choudhuri, M.P.A. (Kushtia), for the purpose of setting up proper organisation in each district and visiting different transit training camps, to look into the difficulties of the camps and posting of different M.P.A.s and M.N.A.s in particular jobs.

Murshidabad : 6th.-7th, 15th.

D.M., S.P. and local M.P.A.s and M.N.A.s were interviewed. Visited Shekhpara about 30 miles from Berhampore. Two camps are situated there, at a distance of Vi a mile, strength 88+81 at present. In Surya Sen Bharti Sibir the incharge is Md. Hadi whereas in Titu Mir B.S. Dr. Alauddin, both M.P.A. Sent for higher training 200 recently of which 10 refused on medical grounds were sent back. Accommodation problem serious, preventing further recruitment. Diet very poor but it was surprising to find there still was no discontent among the boys. Mostly students age 16 to 21. Lack of arms general complaint. Most boys had no shoes & uniforms even during guard of honor.

The political Liason for the district was chosen: Mr. Abdus Salam.

On the way back, on 15.6.71 the Lalgola Operation Camp was visited. Strength 250, mostly EPR, 10 M, 15 A, Commando 31, Explosives 50, sent for training 49. It is a fine camp, with Captain Rashid officiating and Captain Gyasuddin in charge.

The DM, Mr. Ashok Chatterjee informed that the youth camp building will be finished by end of June. Work already progressing fast.

Malda: 7th-8th, 13th.

Met workers and leaders at the Circuit house. Mr. Hafizuddin, M.N.A. is the political Liason. Mehdipur camp under Dr. MynuddinAhmed, M.P.A., Adampur under Mr. --- (Hasnu) are operation camps. Enayetpur under Dr. Mejbaul Huq, M.P.A. No of trainees poor so the Minister asked them to recruit vigorously so that he could see better results when he visited them on his way back.

A. Hannan Choudhuri, district judge of East Dinajpur is staying in Malda town and doing good work. He wanted to stay where he was in response to the Ministers offer to have him in Calcutta for doing the judicial work of the Government in Calcutta.

On the way back, on 13.6.71 Enayetpur was visited. Strength 110, / 3-M, 1-A, 1-EPR and rest student. Trainees sent 111 to date. Accommodation 200 may be raised to 250. DM Swayambhu Dey and BDO very active.

Mehdipur operation unit (161)-80 EPR, 19 Trained S, rest A & M. Accommodation good. Ration from BSF.

Adampur unit started recently is just on the border (42). Other side of border free: Bholahat.

Local Sangram Sahayak Samiti in above two districts cooperative.

Jalpaiguri, 9.6.71

After spending the 8th night in Siliguri the Minister crossed the border into a 100 sq. mile liberated area where the Tentulia camp is situated. C. in Charge: Sirajul Islam. Sub sector commander Captain Nazrul. Strength 292. Few A and M. Rest EPR. For the families of these personnel construction already started in the free zone border. Ration supplied by local BDM. SS. Another camp for 1000 recruits to be constructed on the border Ration will have to be arranged by the Siliguri BDMSSS. Requirements for the EPR camp submitted to us.

From Tentulia on the same day we proceeded to Phulbari where a meeting of the leaders and workers was called. In addition to S. Islam appointment was given to Masraf Hossein, M.N.A. as Liason (Siliguri) and Kamruddin Mukhtar, M.P.A. was asked to assist the Student League leader Rauf in Jalpaiguri.

Since there was controversy about annihilation of some people, thought to be spies, it was ordered that henceforth action will be taken exclusively on the basis of a list prepared by unanimous decision of the M.P.A. & M.N.A. Committee. We proceeded to Jalpaiguri town but rain stopped our movement.

Cooch Bchar, 9.6.71.

Dewanganj camp was visited. About 100 students stay in tents out in the open, nearest construction being Vi a mile, ration is very poor, accommodation situation tight, but the moral of the students is still very high.

On 10.6.71 the Cooch Behar town camp situated in a ill ventilated go down was visited Strength 210 or so. Local Sangram Sahayak Samiti not operating because of non recognition by BDMSSS central office. No help from that source. Living condition subhuman. Ration poor. Space may be enough. Camp in Charge:

One organisation is functioning there named Liberation Council. Political Liason Motiur Rahman. Coochbehar Traders Society is also actively involved. From 8th to 11th our General Secretary Mr. Arun Moitra was also with us.

Next we visited the Sahibganj operating unit, strength 800. Discussed problems with Congress worker of WB, Mr. Rajen Chatterijee. He reported unfair border trade. Also reported was the study of 6 boys forced to leave from the Coochbehar Town Camp to the other side of the border.

In Sahibganj, Major Najesh in Charge, the BSF supplies ration rot 500 only. With this 800 manage with difficulty. Cash money (Rs. 4,000/per week) was promised by the Minister. Major suggested opening of a Bangladesh Bank in such units for the deposition of money of armed forces. They also need a doctor. A compounder already present there should be given appointment. Requirement list was submitted.

10.6.71 night meeting was held at Marwari guddi that is Bangladesh local Karyalaya now. Differences among local parties and different sections of the Bangladesh leaders as well exist. Some local party individuals also met the Minister separately next morning. On 11th night Siliguri night halt.

Dinajpur, 12th-13th.

Islampur which we visited on 12th is a mixed force-student camp. A.M. EPR-110 and S-100. Camp in Charge Fazlul Mia finds his authority questioned by the BSF-EPR clique. He is afraid to stay in the campsite. Trainees complain they have to tend to cows. Kitchen l'/2 mile from camp. Money inflow from across the border reported. But there is provision for the increase in strength upto 500.

Raigunj (Malone) was visited same day, where there are two camps 1 mile apart. Azizur Rahman in charge of both camps whose composition is M 54, EPR 61 and TS 10 for the operation camp, and S 125 for the other one which consists mostly of Hindu College students (60 %) Space short.

On 13.6.71 we visited what may be termed the best camp: Kurmail. Present strength 700. Of these about 400 participated in guard of honor and listened to the Ministers inspiring speech, drenched in heavy rain. Already 1000 have been sent for training. (228+ 300+400). Trainer EPR. No ration they procured rice from other side. Operations being conducted from here. Rifles 7-8 hundred. Captain explosives trainer. Major trainer. Active work by Prof. Abu Syed, camp in Charge.

Bangalipur is 7 miles from Kurmail. Here we saw 143, 73 having joined (he Kaiganj army camp. Another 89 will return soon. 4 grenades, 16 rifles and 3 stens in stock. Camp in charge: Md. Jalil. They submitted requisition.

A general conclusion may be reached from the experience in visiting these camps. Wherever the force and students have been segregated good results have been observed.

The following, suggestions may be made from the experience of the tour:

(1)The EPR, BSF and the students training camps should be all segregated.

(2)A uniform better ration should be given to the trainees with immediate effect.

(3)The Central office of the BDMSS Samiti should immediately take steps regarding Coochbehar. The situation in that district calls for quick action.

Report on the Existing Transit Training Camps in W.B.

The total number of transit training camps including operating units of East Bengal forces will not be much larger than 40. In most of these the present strength is around

200, though there are some where strength is much less due to lack of accommodation, restriction imposed by availability of ration etc. Including the trainees that have been sent for higher training the number will be larger, in one camp as much as 1700 (Kurmail, Dinajpur). The total number of trainees available at the moment will be thus about 10,000 or so.

From our combined experience (i.e. Prasun Majumdar's North Bengal report, our and R. Karlekars experience with 24 Prgs., and our trips to Nadia with Aminul Islam) it is evident that no useful training or screening can be done in the existing training camps. In the name of screening the Awami League M.P.A. and M.N.A.s indulge in many vices, fully over the students and if caught at it try to back each other. There has been no formal reporting or the 6 boys expelled from Coochbehar town camp, or the 75 boys expelled from Tollykhola camp in Bangaon sector. The information has been received either accidentally or through local political leaders (Rajen Chatterjee of Congress in the Coochbehar case). In addition there are reports of threats to progressive Awami Leaguers, student leaguers and NAP boys in the camps particularly in Nadia.

The ration is even now slow in improving, as in many instances the extra money provided by the BDMSSS, is deposited to the Camp in charge. They only submit a per head account, in many cases they do not stay in the camp and are difficult to meet so that the acting camp in charge has to make shift arrangements most of the days. When they, their friends or we visit the camps we are greeted with tea and snacks which comes from this money. The necessity of a uniform standardized ration, impartial screening and control on visitors to the camps are essential points.

Most leaders do not wash their dishes when they take food in the camps, they refuse to do any manual work, complain about relief articles and their own health. The boys are not only forced to do all the work in the camps by themselves, they even have to do odd jobs like tending cows brought over from across the border. The lack of the proper Political orientation and explanation of the motivation behind the camping is seriously felt.

There is no realization of the mistakes in the struggle. People who have actively participated in the resistance and felt the mistakes are pot encouraged to freely discuss this. Instances of harm done by strong attachment to a locality or sentimental attachment to places are very commonly heard nevertheless. The need of disregarding such feeling in war effort should be impressed with force. 20 % or more recruitment of Hindus is essential if they are to go back. This means recruitment of Scheduled castes and NAP students since militant Hindus belong to one or the other. This should be given top priority. The BSF and EPR should be segregated from the students everywhere. BSF transfers are advised at many places: a recent Murshidabad transfer did much good. Captain Subhas near Islampur (Thakubari) camp in Dinajpur is another deserving case.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিভিন্ন এলাকায় প্রবাসী, সরকারী চাকুরীরত, বাংলাদেশবাসীর বেতনসংক্রান্ত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, অর্থদফতর	১৮ জুন, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Memo. No. Dated the 18th June, 1971.

To

The Zonal Administrator,

Subject:-*Payment of salary subsistence allowance and lump grants.*

It has been decided that all categories of teachers will be paid a lump grant of Rs. 50/- (fifty) each at their respective Zonal Headquarters Krishnanagar, Balurghat, Coochbihar and Agartala. The Zonal Administrators will therefore prepare bills of teachers residing within their respective Zones as per bio-data of teachers lying with them and of those to be sent by the General Administration Department. On receipt of these bills some representatives will go to the Zonal H. Qrs. from this office and make payments as per proforma to be drawn.

As regards payments to officials of Government, Semi-Government and Autonomous bodies, it has been decided that Zonal Administrators will prepare bills of officials other than Police personnel, Doctors and teachers of all categories residing within their respective Zones as per the present address given in the bio-data lying in his office and to be sent from the Finance Department in two categories-one for those where services have been effectively utilized by the Zonal Administrator and the other for those whose services have not yet been utilized at the following rates as decided by the Cabinet.

(1)For officials whose services have been effectively utilized:

(a) Class I Officers-75 % of their pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/per month.

(b) Class II 0fficers-80% of their pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/per month.

(c) Class III & IV officials-full pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/- per month.

(2) For officials not yet absorbed:

(a) Class I Officers-37'/i% of their pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/-

(b) Class II 0fficers-40% of their pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/-

(c) Class III and IV 0fficials-50% of their pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150/-

You are, therefore, requested to prepare bills of

(1) Officials absorbed by you in the Zonal Administration and for

(a) Officials not yet absorbed but residing in your Zone as per their bio-data for the month of June, 1971.

You are also requested to prepare bills for teachers of all categories for lump grant at a flat rate of Rs. 50/- only and send the same to this Department as early as possible for taking necessary action from this end.

Sd/-.. K.A. Zaman
Secretary
Finance Department.
Dated: 18.6.71

Copy to:- (1) Secretary, General Administration Dept. for information and necessary action.

(2) O.S.D. POLICE with request to prepare bills for Police Personnel.

(3) Secretary, Technical Association for information and necessary action..

(4) Member of health Services for information.

Sd/-.K A. Zaman
Secretary
Finance Department

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মন্ত্রীপরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২২, ২৩ ও ২৪ জুন, '৭১

CONFIDENTIAL.

MINUTES AND DECISIONS OF THE CABINET
MEETING HELD ON 22.6.71 at 10-00A.M.

All Members of the Cabinet and the C-in-C attended. The Cabinet took note of the following problems:

1. Attempts by private armed personnel to deal with the enemy on their own;

2. Issue of conflicting orders by various departments which were at times contrary to Cabinet decisions and derogatory to defense interests;

3. Members of the National and Provincial Assemblies designated for specific purposes failing to discharge their duties, particularly in respect of selection and screening of trainees which permitted infiltration of the trainees' ranks by enemy agents;

4. Co-ordination of the Youth Camps Organization and the problems arising out of private and isolated attempts to organize such Camps.

Cabinet approved the Scheme of Youth Camps.

The Cabinet met again at 6-00 P.M. in the afternoon.

No discussion took place.

Cabinet Secy.

Copy to all PSs to the President and Ministers & ADC to C-in-C.

Cabinet Secy.

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES AND DECISIONS OF THE CABINET
MEETING HELD ON 23.6.71 at 10-00 A.M.

The Cabinet again took up the Youth Camp Scheme as presented before it. The Scheme was approved with certain modifications.

The Cabinet also decided that members of the National and Provincial Assemblies would be given an allowance of Rs. 50.00 with effect from 1.5.71 to cover their movement and petty expenses.

Cabinet Secy.

Copy to:

AU PSs to the President and Ministers,

ADC to C-in-C.

Director-General, Youth Camp.

Cabinet Secy.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

MINUTES ANI) DECISIONS OF THE CABINET

MEETING HELD ON 24.6.71 at 10 A.M.

The Cabinet discussed the Scheme for Zonal Administration placed before it. The following decisions were taken in respect of the Scheme:

1. 5 Zonal Administrative Set-Ups were approved;

2. Each Zone will have a Zonal Administrative Council composed of all the elected representatives living within that Zone;

3. The Zonal Administrative Council will ensure implementation of all the Cabinet Policies and directives; and,

4. The Council would elect one of their members as Chairman and the Zonal Administrator would act as the Member-Secy.

The Cabinet also decided to constitute President's War Fund with the following Members:

1. Syed Nazrul Islam, Acting President.

2. Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, P.M.

3. Khandakar Mostaque Ahmed, 'Foreign Minister.

4. Mr. Phani Mazumder, M.P.A.

5. Mr. M. R. Siddiqui. M.N.A.

Cabinet Secy.

Copy to All PSs to the President & Ministers.

Mr. Phani Mazumdar, M.P .A.
Mr. M. R. Siddiqui, M.N.A.

Cabinet Secy.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতির বেতার ভাষণ	দি স্টেটসম্যান- নয়াদিল্লী	৩০ জুন, ১৯৭১

YAHYA WILL GET A REPLY ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Syed Nazrul Islam, Bangladesh Acting President's radio broadcast

on June 30, 1971

Syed Nazrul Islam, Acting President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, has said that freedom fighters would give a befitting reply on the battlefield to Gen. Yahya Khan's "audacious" radio broadcast, reports PTI.

According to Radio Bangladesh, the Acting President said in a statement that the Pakistan resident's speech did not merit any serious consideration. About 75 million freedom fighters had listened to his speech with "hate and disgust".

Syed Nazrul Islam said: "We are now in the middle of a war of liberation. We cannot rest until we eliminate every alien soldier from our soil".

Cruel joke

According to The Statesman Special Representative, the. National Awami Party (led by Wali-Muzaffar) of Bangladesh has described President Yahya Khan's constitutional plan as a cruel joke perpetrated on the 75 million people of Bangladesh".

(The Statesman, New Delhi- July 2, 1971.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুবশিবিরে প্রদত্ত বাংলাদেশ সরকারের স্বরাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর একটি ভাষণ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	জুলাই, ১৯৭১

Dear Young Brothers,

I am proud and happy to see you today.

I know many of your parents were trying to give you higher education straining their last resources, so that you are established in your life to become their support in future.

But by a cruel irony of fate you have been forced to leave your schools and colleges to take up arms, as the responsibility of saving the honor of your own motherland in order to put her up in pride has fallen on you. We must take the responsibility of rescuing our fond mothers and sisters from, the unspeakable shame and torture which Yahiya's Punjab army is imposing on them.

In this connection I recall my young student friends who have taken the duty of sitting in examination as of little importance at the present juncture. My student friends know that the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University had considerately agreed to make arrangements for those willing to sit for their due examinations. I am proud to observe that not one of our students appeared before me with a petition to sit for examination; on the contrary all of them have come with the same plea, the plea to train them up as Soon as possible in the art of modern military practice in this crisis period of our country. They have thus taken the vow to free the country from the scum of tortures.

The indescribable atrocity to which our innocent brothers and sisters have been subjected, resulting in the extermination of more than a million, and in the shame of our countless mothers and sisters, this atrocity is now being opposed by your determined will in such a way as can never be resisted by the Punjabi army.

It is true that for the moment we have backed out from frontal attack, but from the point of view of military tactics this has an important aspect, this temporary retreat is by means a defeat. We have to be better prepared this time for a much bigger offensive.

We know under what extreme hardship and inconvenience you are taking this military training; You also know how limited are our resources; but whatever help, whatever finance we shall be able to collect, every bit of it will be spent for you. This is our decision.

Because we know that it is you who will free the country and take back these millions of displaced evacuees to their own place with dignity, this way we shall be doing the best for the countless people wanting shelter across the border, and also help the country which is heavily burdened by the hospitality extended to them.

We are grateful to the people of India, the way the Government of India has helped us is unprecedented. This active sympathy of the Indian Government inspired us. Still we

must remember how difficult it is for a country to bear the burden of 6 or 7 million refugees.

It may occur to many that may be we are also responsible to a great extent for this war. But I want to make it clear that we are not in the least responsible for this. The complete betrayal of Yahiya Khan has put this on us.

On the basis of our 6-point demand, in a discussion on the 24th March, an agreement was reached; Yahiya even signed on that document. It was decided he will proclaim this agreement on the 25th night.

On 25th March he went to Karachi in a special plane, and the Khan army started their on slaughter suddenly, in the dead of the night, on our students, police, E.P.R. and the poor common people dwelling in the slums. This treachery is unique; beyond any comparison in History- Yahiya is a traitor. The aim of this inhuman barbaric attack is to ensure that we as Bengalis will never be able to raise our head again. Brothers, keep in mind the treachery of these man-eaters.

They will not allow any young men between the age of 16 to 30 to live and they have also preyed on girls of this age. Even now they are pushing thousands of naked young girls towards the frontier.

We must change this terrible situation. We must raise our head in pride as an independent Bengali nation.

We must remember nobody ever makes a gift to you of your freedom you have to earn it. If we think somebody else will win our freedom for us, we shall commit utter folly. We must continue the fight for freedom. May be many will come forward to help. But the fight will have to be yours and mine.

If any of you have any doubt about the victorious outcome of this war with the modern well equipped Pakistan Army, I am telling you to always keep in mind that seven and a half crore of Bengalis are with you in this fight. The fight of self-preservation of the Bengalis in the wide world will have the name of each soldier, each freedom-fighter, written in gold in the pages of History.

Written in blood before our eyes today is small Vietnam. She is not insignificant any more, commanding infinite power she has inflicted the worst crisis on American Imperialism with all its modern arms and equipment.

The victory of Vietnam is certain; there will be no exception for us.

You must be also familiar with the freedom fight of the people of Algeria. Under extreme difficulty they build up their strong liberation force through a Government formed abroad, and freed their motherland from Imperialism.

We must remember we have had to face this terrible war to make up for the mistake we did in 1947. Our first and foremost introduction is that we are Bengalis. Religion is our private affair. Religion can never be the stick to gauge a Nation. The role of religion in governing a Nation is also minimal. The soul of a country is formed by its

geographical location is also language, its cultural habits and its affinity to local friendly communities. Religion comes next and is a matter of personal conviction. We believe in the equality of all religions. Just as a Muslim has the freedom to go to the Mosque, so the Hindu has his right to go to the temple, the Christian to the Church. In a similar way everybody has his own right to pursue his own Religion. Whatever his creed all subjects of Bangladesh have the same fundamental right.

We did not want to divide Pakistan into two, but the Punjabi leaders want to turn our country into a colony and want to wipe out all our traditional peculiarity, and that is why things, have come to this turn.

You have taken arms to end this. Our conviction is that we shall soon evict the Pakistan Army from our motherland and free our country.

We shall establish such a society in which there will be no exploitation no rich and poor, no class will be big or small, there will be only one class there and that is man. The basis of our economy will be socialism.

Finally I want to inform you on behalf of my Government that the basis for the future army of the country will be you. Those who shall excel in the freedom fight, those who will prove themselves to be the finest fighters, they will give the leadership to our future army.

Leadership you cannot pick in the street. Remember one has to earn leadership as well. So those who can prove themselves will, provide this leadership.

If we just watch as bystanders, if we the leaders do not participate in your hardship, in your sorrows, if we dream of staying leaders in comfort, then definitely you will remove us from leadership.

We have decided those who will enlist for freedom fight will have their families taken care of by the Government. The Bangladesh Government will take care of the welfare and protection of the lives of the families of those, who become martyrs or who become disabled in the freedom fight for ever.

We have also decided, we shall reward those who show special courage in the freedom fight.

Already our programmed has become disciplined and regular. Henceforth we may be able to lighten the burden of hardship that you so willingly have endured during training. We shall try to improve the bare subsistence ration with a wholesome and rounded diet. We shall always remember you are our main force and, final strength.

Joi Bangla
A. H. M. Kamaruzzaman

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
সামরিক বিজয়ই সমস্যার একমাত্র সমাধান, প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের ঘোষণা, ১৫ই জুলাই	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার সেপ্টেম্বর ৩-৯, ১৯৭১	১৫ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

Military Victory The Only Solution: The Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, declared on July 15 that "military victory is the only solution to the situation in Bangladesh."

The People, English weekly published from Bangladesh, said that Awami League members of the National and Provincial Assemblies at a meeting had taken an "oath of all-out War till victory."

The report said that 110 members of the National Assembly and 200 members of the Provincial Assembly had attended the meeting, which was held somewhere in Bangladesh.

The oath read: "The enemy shall be engaged not only on land, but also in the air and on the sea if need be, and shall be defeated once and for all to safeguard the independence of the people of Bangladesh."

The meeting decided to re-name the Mukti Fauj (liberation army) as "Mukti Bahini" (liberation forces) signifying the "advent of the air force and the navy."

Meanwhile, the Mukti Fauj has now over 1,20,000 men, comprising about 40,000 troops of the East Bengal Regiment, East Pakistan Rifles, constabulary and about 80,000 volunteers.

The Fauj is led by a large number of Bengali officers of the Pakistan Army who have defected and joined the freedom fighters.

This estimate of the strength of the Mukti Fauj was given in Poona (India) on July 28 by Mr. Sadashiv Bagaitkar, SSP leader, who returned after an extensive tour of the areas in East Bengal, where the Mukti Fauj is in control.

Mr. Bagaitkar said that a large number of volunteers were students, youth workers and peasants. They were being trained in the use of arms and the technique of fighting, especially in guerrilla warfare.

The Mukti Fauj, according to him, was running 24 training camps for volunteers.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১৭, ১৮ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

MINUTES AND DECISION OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON

17.7.71 at 5.30 P.M.

All Members of the Cabinet as well as the C-in-C were present.

It was decided that henceforth the Cabinet would regularly meet on Mondays and Fridays-the meeting on Fridays being exclusively devoted to discuss defense matters.

The Cabinet deliberated on the report submitted by the C-in-C on defense matters with special reference to the meeting of the Sector Commanders held on 10th to 15th July, 1971.

The Publicity matters of the Government were particularly considered and it was decided to lay special emphasis on radio, newspapers, official handouts, pictorial publicity such as films and write-ups etc.

The Zonal Administrative setup was reviewed and it was decided that there would be 8 Zones now instead of 5 and that the Eastern Zone would have the option to divide itself, if the case so demanded.

It was further decided that the private individuals owning vehicles would be compensated for, in case the Govt. decided to use their vehicles for public purposes.

The Scheme for establishment of a Trade and Commerce Promotion Board was approved.

Cabinet Secretary.

Copy to all PSs to the President and Ministers.

Cabinet Secretary.

MINUTES AND DECISION OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON

18.7.71

The following decisions were taken:

1. Prof. Rehman Sobhan was appointed as an Envoy Extra-ordinary with a special assignment of looking after the economic affairs of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Mr. M. R. Siddiqui, M.N.A. was appointed as an Envoy with head quarters at Washington.

Cabinet Secretary.

Copy to all PSs to the President and Ministers,
Prof. Rehman Sobhan,
Mr. M. R. Siddiqui, M.N.A

Cabinet Secretary.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অন্তবর্তীকালীন আর্থিক বিধিমালা ও বাজেট বিবরণী- প্রচার, প্রকাশনা, তথ্য ও বেতার মন্ত্রণালয়ের ৬ মাসের খসড়া বাজেট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	১৪ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dated '19th July, 1971

Memo No. Fin/29(I2)

To: (1) Private Secy. to President,
(2)Private Secy. to Prime Minister,
(3)Secretary, Cabinet Division,
(4)Secretary, General Administration Dept.,
(5)Secretary, Finance Department,
(6)Secretary, Foreign Affairs,
(7)Secretary, Home Affairs,
(8)Secretary, Education Dept,
(9)Relief Commissioner.
(10)Director, Youth Camp,
(11)All Zonal Administrators,
(12)Secretary, Information & Publicity.

Enclosed please find herewith a copy of Provisional financial Rules for your guidance and necessary action.

(K. A. Zaman)
Finance Secretary

PROVISIONAL FINANCIAL RULES

1. Provisional budget will be approved by the cabinet and authenticated by the president.
2. No new head of expenditure could be opened without Cabinet approval after the budget is authenticated by the President.
3. Budget allocation in the existing heads of expenditure shall not be exceeded without prior approval of the supplementary budget by the Cabinet.
4. (a) Allocation under each head of expenditure will be divided under Sub-heads.

   (b) Re-appropriation from one sub-head to another sub-head shall not be allowed without prior permission from the subject to approval of the cabinet.

(c) Where block allocation has been provided, the Drawing and Disbursing Officer shall submit detailed estimates under each Sub-head. No funds will be released to such departments, unless the detailed estimates are approved by the Finance Minister.

5. Heads of the Departments/Chairman, Zonal Council and Administrative Zones shall be the Drawing and Disbursing Officer.

6. Funds will be released on monthly basis and no funds will be released if the monthly statement of expenditure is not submitted to the Finance Department. Details statement in case of Foreign Missions being excepted.

7. (a) Bills should be presented before funds are drawn.

(b) Vouchers must be submitted as soon as the funds are utilized.

(c) Unspent balance should be intimated in the first week of the following month.

(d) All papers relating to receipts and expenditures shall be properly maintained for inspection.

8. (a) The Drawing and Disbursing Officers shall be responsible for the maintenance of proper accounts.

(b) Accounts Officers will be appointed by Finance Deptt. to assist the Drawing and Disbursing Officer.

9. In order to ensure proper financial discipline. Finance Deptt. will appoint Auditors to audit the accounts of all deptts. and agencies.

10 (a) In the Central Secretariat, all bills will be presented to the Accounts Officer, Finance Section.

(b) There shall be a Central payment Officer at the Central Secretariat for all Deptts. and agencies. The bills of all Departments shall be presented there and payment will be made from the Central Pay Office.

(c) All funds belonging to the Govt. of Bangladesh shall be kept either in the Bank in the name of the Govt. or in the name of individuals so authorized by the Cabinet/or in the vaults to be located in the Central Treasury of Bangladesh. All accounts shall be maintained under the Treasury rules as followed by the Govt. Funds cannot be managed or operated by anybody other than authorized persons of the Govt.

Sd/(K. A. Zaman)
Finance Secretary.

EXPLANATORY NOTE OF THE BUDGET

The budget for the Govt. of Bangladesh has been prepared under very unusual circumstances. We are in the midst of liberation War. The invading army of West

Pakistan has caused colossal damage to the lives and properties of the people of Bangladesh. Economic life of the people has been completely shattered and the country is in acute economic crisis. A famine is imminent. Our first and foremost task is to liberate' the country as quickly as possible. Simultaneously, we should initiate action to enlist the of friendly countries and international agencies to ward off the imminent famine.

Since we are engaged in liberation struggle, the budget has been prepared to meet the essential expenditures which will directly and indirectly help the cause of war efforts. The budget has been prepared for a period of three months from July to September, 1971. This has been done with the expectation that we shall be able to liberate the country within that period.

The budget estimate has been prepared without any basis of actual because most of the organizations have either recently been set up or being set up. During the last three months we, however, incurred some expenditures monthly on adhoc allocation basis.

We also faced another difficulty in formulating the budget because of the fact that many departments did not send their budget estimates in time inspire of the fact that we requested them to do so by 30th June. This might be due to the reason that the departments are yet to draw up the structural set up and to fix the objectives, We have, however, kept block provision for these department. Allotment under block provision will not, however, entitle them to incur expenditure until they send the scheme of their objectives and the structural set up to attain them along with proper justification for our examination and concurrence.

We have tried to keep down the projected expenditures to the minimum in view of the fact that our sources of revenue are limited and yet uncertain. This, however, does not mean that in case of need we shall not be able to mobilize the resources. We have already got very good response from the overseas Bengalese and friendly countries. We are confident that we shall be able to mobilize the necessary resources to achieve our main objective of liberating the country.

We would, however, like to keep the Cabinet informed about the present resource position of the Govt. We have been able to mobilize an amount of Rs. 11, 22, 80,378.00 which were brought over from various treasuries and banks of Bangladesh. This, however, took some time for reasons beyond our control. As a result we stand to lose about 40% to 50% due to demonetization. We are yet to get funds from two other places amounting to roughly about Rs. 2,00,000,00 (Two Crores). Out of the amount till now received, we arranged to convert Rs. 4, 23, 38,750.00. We are also trying to mobilize some funds by selling some commodities like jute, fertilizer, tea, rice etc. which were brought over by the freedom fighters in different places. This, however, will require effective help and co-operation of Indian Govt. and also that of our MNAs & MPAs. Till now we have got about Rs 1, 00,000.00 (One-Lac) out of sale proceeds of jute. We expect to get a few lacs more out of the sale proceeds of other commodities.

The budget has been prepared for three months with the projected expenditures of Rs. 2, 15, 64051.75. Assuming that it may have to be expended up to eon year, the total

financial liability will be Rs. 8,62,48,204.00. As against this, we have projected our receipts at Rs. 7, 74, 18,998.00. Thus there will be still a deficit of Rs. 88, 29,206.00.

We are passing through an emergency period. So, we do not intend to inhibit any effort by any quarter directed to the cause of liberation war by following blindly the stereotype financial rules and niceties of procedures but at the same time, we shall try to observe the minimum financial discipline order to maintain proper accounts of receipts and expenditures. Since our resources are limited, we shall try to utilize them in the best possible manner to obtain maximum results.

BUDGET AT GLANCE

Abstract of Receipt and Expenditure

RECEIPTS		
Account No. 1		
(Own resources)		
(A) **Pak currency:**		
Already received	Rs.11,22,80,378.00	
Expected	Rs. 2,00,00,000.00	Rs. 13,22,80,378.00
less 50 %		
(lost due to	Rs.6,61,40,189.00	
demonitization)	Rs.4.23,38,750.00	Rs. 10,84.78,939.00
Less converted		Rs. 2,38,01,439.00
(B) **Indian Currency:**		
(Converted)	Rs. 3,26,12,558.00	
Account No.2		
(Trading Account)		
1. Sale proceeds of Jute,		
Tea, Fertilizer,	Rs. 10,00,000.00	
Rice etc.		
Account No.3		
	Rs. 50,05,001.00	
(Grants and Donations)	Rs. 2,00.00,000.00	Rs. 6,36,17,559.00
1.Already received		
2.Expected		

EXPENDITURE.

1. President's Secretariat	Rs.	52,316.00
2. Prime Minister and Ministers	Rs.	38,400.00

3.	Cabinet Division	Rs. 65,650.00
4.	General Administration	Rs . 3,69,400.75
	Department	
5.	Administrative Zones	Rs. 5,22,583.00
	(Including Sub-Zones)	Rs. 43,702.00
6.	Finance Department	Rs. 2,13,000.00
7.	Health Department	Rs. 10,09,750.00
8.	Relief Department	Rs. 3,00,000.00
9.	Education Department	Rs. 1,50,000.00
10.	Information and Publicity	Rs. 6,00,000.00
	(Including Broadcasting)	
11.	Foreign Affairs	Rs. 2,50,000.00
12.	Home Deptt.	Rs. 3,20,250.00
13.	Law and Parliamentary affairs	Rs. 6,97,000.00
14.	Contingency	Rs.1,37,00,000.00
15.	Youth Camp	Rs 10.00,000.00
16.	Defence	Rs.1.93,32.051.75
	Total (for three months)	
Total estimated expenditure for one year		Rs.7,73,28,207.00

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THREE MONTHS FROM JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1971

SCHEDULE-1

President's Secretariat	**for three months from July-December, 1971**
1. Salary & Allowances	- Rs. 21,816.00
1. President's House Rent (@ 1000X3)	- Rs. 3,000.00
3.President's T. A. D. A etc. (@ 1.000X3)	- Rs. 3,000.00
4.Presidents Sumptuary allowance (@ 500X3)	- Rs. 1,500.00

5. Contingent Expenditure for Purchasing Dailies. Magazines, Repair and maintenance of vehicles etc. (@ 1,000X3)	Rs. 3,000.00
6. Protocol affairs, entertainment ofVIPs etc.	Rs. 10,000.00 (lump)
7. Amount placed at the discretion of the President	Rs. 5,000.00
8. Reserve to meet emergencies	Rs. 5,000.00
Total	Rs. 52,316.00

SCHEDULE-II

a)**Prime Minister & Ministers :**		
1.Salary & Allowance,	Rs. 15,300.00	
2.House Rent for Ministers	Rs. 5,100.00	
3.T. A. of Ministers	Rs. 9,000.00	
4.Sumptuary allowances of Minister	Rs. 4,000.00	
5.Fund Placed at the discretion of Ministers	Rs. 5,000.00	Rs. 38,400.00
b)**Cabinet Division**	Rs. 20,400.00	
1.Salary & Allowance,	Rs. 12,700.00	
2.House Rent, Medical allowance		
Conveyance etc.	Rs. 5,000.00	
3.Repairing & Maintenance of Vehicles	Rs. 1,050.00	
4.Telephone & Electricity	Rs. 6,000.00	
5.Miscellaneous	Rs. 12,000.00	
6.Reserve to meet emergencies	Rs. 3,000.00	
7.Stationery	Rs. 1,500.00	
8.P&T	Rs. 3,000.00	Rs. 65,650.00
9.Trunk Call		Rs. 1,04,050.00

SCHEDULE-III

General Administration Department:

1 Salary & Allowance	--	Rs.	33,600.75
2. Postage & Telegram	--	Rs.	3,800.00
3. Maintenance & repair of Vehicles	-	Rs.	5,000.00
4. Stationery	--	Rs.	6,000.00
5. Traveling Expenses	--	Rs.	4,500.00
6. Miscellaneous Contingent expenses	--	Rs.	1,500.00
7. Provision for 5 typewriters to be Purchased	--	Rs.	15,000.00
8. Subsistence Allowance for	--	Rs.	3,00,000.00
Govt. employees (Block provision)	Total	Rs. 3694000.75=	Rs. 3694000.75

b) **Administrative Zones (including Sub-zonal offices):**

1. Salary & Allowance	Rs.	4,09,098.00
2. Stationery	Rs.	1,500.00
3. Postage & telegram	Rs.	4,500.00
4. House Rent for Zonal offices	Rs.	6,000.00
5. Maintenance & Repair of Vehicles	Rs.	5,000.00
6. Traveling expenses	Rs.	7,500.00
7. Reserve for appointment in coming month	Rs.	10,000.00
8. Arrear pay for April & May for Northern Zone	Rs.	3,985.00
9. Sub-zonal offices	Rs.	75,000.00
	Total Rs.	5,22,583.00= Rs.5,22.583.00
	Total of (a & b).. .	Rs. 8,91,983.75

SCHEDULE-IV

Finance Department:

1. Salary & Allowance	Rs.	18,702.00
2. Contingent Expenses	Rs.	15,000.00.
3. Reserve to meet emergencies	Rs.	10.000.00
Total	Rs.	43,702.00

SCHEDULE-V

Health Department:

1. Salary & Allowance	Rs.	18,000.00
2. Establishment & contingency	Rs.	7,500.00
3. Transport Expenses	Rs.	3,000.00
4. House Rent	Rs.	4,500.00
5. Subsistence Allowance	Rs.	1,80,000.00
Total	Rs.	2,13,000.00

SCHEDULE-VI

Relief Department:

1. Salary & Allowance	Rs.	9,750.00
2. Block provision for relief operation	Rs.	10,00,000.00
	Rs.	10,09,750.00

SCHEDULE-VII (Block provision)

1. Education Department	Rs.	3,00,000.00
2. Information & Publication	Rs.	1,50,000.00
3. Foreign affairs	Rs.	6,00,000.00
4. Home affairs	Rs.	2,50,000.00
5. Defence"	Rs.	10,00.000.00
	Rs.	23,00,000.00

SCHEDULE-VIII

Law & Parliamentary affairs:-

1. Pay of MNAs & MPAs (200 x 450 x 3)	Rs.	2,70,000.00
2. Contingent expenditure of Zonal Administrative Council (5 Zones)	Rs.	50,250.00
	Rs.	3,20,250.00

SCHEDULE-IX

Provision for further appointments of officers and staff :-

1. Salary & Allowance (Block provision)	Rs.	5.55,000.00
2. Other expenses	Rs.	1,42.000.00
	Rs.	6,97,000.00

SCHEDULE-X

Youth Camp :-

1. Expenditure @ 2/- per head per day for 75 youth camps 1000 youths for 3 months (75X1000X2X 90)	Rs. 1,35,00,000.00
2. Salary & Allowance (block provision)	Rs. 1,00,000.00
3. Miscellaneous	Rs. 1,00,000.00
	Total Rs. 1,37,00,000.00

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1971

SCHEDULE-1	Rs.	52,316.00
2.	Rs.	1,04,050.00
3.	Rs.	8,91,933.75
4.	Rs.	43,702.00
5.	Rs.	2,13,000.00
6.	Rs.	10.09,750.00
7.	Rs.	23,00,000.00
8.	Rs.	3,20,250.00
9.	Rs.	6,97,000.00
10.	Rs.	1.37.00.000.00
	Grand Total Rs	2,13,32,051.75

(Rupees Two Crore Thirteen Lacs Thirty Two Thousand Fifty One and Paisa Seventy Five Only)

Annexure-I

Details of Budget for July-September, 1971-Schedule-1

(a)	1.President's (Officiating) pay	Rs. 2,000.00x3	= Rs.6,000.00
	2. Pay of P. S to the President	Rs. 500.00x 3	= Rs.1,500.00
	3. A. D. C	Rs. 500x3	= Rs.1,500.00
	4. Staff officers (3)	500 x 3 x 3	= Rs.4.500.00

5	Astt. Staff Officer	400x3	=Rs	1,200.00
6	Class-III Employees (7)	1,872x3	=Rs	5,616.00
7	Class-IV Employees(3)	500x3	=Rs	1,500.00
		Total	=Rs	21,816.00
(b) 1.	Presidents House Rent	1000x3	=Rs	3,000.00
2.	Presidents T.A & D.A etc	1000x3	=Rs	3,000.00
3.	Presidents supplementary Allowance	500x3	=Rs	1,500.00
4.	Contingent expenditure of purchasing vehicles etc	1000x3	= Rs	3,000.00
5.	Protocol affairs, entertainment of VIP's etc		= Rs	10,000.00
6.	Amount placed at the discretion president.		= Rs	5,000.00
7.	Reserve to meet emergency		= Rs	5,000.00
			= Rs.	30,500.00
			Grant Total Rs.	52,316.00

Annexure-II

(a) Details of Budget for July-September, 1971-SCHEDULE-II

1.	Pay of Prime Minister	1,500x3	= Rs.	4,500.00
2.	Pay of Minister	1,200x3x3	= Rs.	10,800.00
3.	House Rent of Prime Minister	500x3	= Rs.	1,500.00
4.	House Rent of Ministers	400x3x3	= Rs.	3,600.00
5.	T.A. of Ministers	3,000x3	= Rs.	9,000.00
6.	Supplementary allowance of Prime Minister & other Ministers		= Rs.	4,000.00 (lump)
7.	Fund placed at the discretion of Prime Minister & Other Ministers		= Rs.	5,000.00
			= Rs.	38,400.00

(b) Cabinet Division :

1.	Pay of two class-1 officers	500x4x3	= Rs.	6,000.00

2.	Pay of our class-II officer	500 x 3 x 3	= Rs. 6,000.00
3.	Pay of four class-Ill employees	250 x 4 x 3	= Rs. 3,000.00
4.	Pay of eight orderlies (Two for each Minister)	100 x 8 x 3	= Rs. 2,400.00
5.	Pay of Two Office Peons	100x2x3	= Rs. 600.00
6.	Pay of Four Drivers (One for each Minister)	200 x 4 x 3 Total	= Rs. 2400.00 = Rs. 20,400.00

(c) Contingent Expenditure			= Rs. 12,700.00
1.	House Rent and…..Allowance ... et		= Rs. 6,000.00
2.	Repairing & Maintenance of vehicles	2000 x 3	= Rs. 1,050.00
3.	Telephone & Electricity	350 x 3	
4.	Miscellaneous	2000x3	=Rs. 6,000.00
5.	Stationery	1000 x 3	= Rs. 3,000.00
6.	P&T	500 x 3	= Rs. 1,500.00
7.	Trunk Call	1000 x3	
8.	Reserve to meet emergency		= Rs. 3,000.00
			= Rs. 12.000.00
			=Rs. 45.250.00
		Grand Total	a+b+c = Rs. 1,04.050.00

Annexure-III

Details of Budget for July-September, 1971-Schedule-Ill

(a) General Administration Department		4807.50 x 3	Rs. = 14,422.00
1.	Pay of class-1 officers (10)	4728.08 x 3	Rs. = 14,188.25
2.	Pay of class-Ill Employees (18)	1664.00 x 3	Rs. = 4,992.00
3.	Pay of Class IV employees (13)		Rs = 33,600.25

(b) Contingent Expenditure :			
1.	Postage & Telegram		Rs. = 3,800.00
2.	Stationery	2,000 x 3	Rs. = 6,000.00
3.	Miscellaneous & repair of Vehicles		Rs. = 5,000.00
4.	Traveling Expenditure	1,500x3	Rs. = 4,500.00
5.	Miscellaneous contingent expenditures	500 x 3	Rs. = 1,500.00
6.	Provision for 5 Typewriters to be purchased	5,000 x 3	Rs. = 15,000.00
7.	Subsistence allowance to Govt. Employees (Block Provision)		Rs. = 3,00.000.00
			Rs.= 3,36.800.00
		Grand Total	Rs. 3.69.400.00

Annexure-IV

Administrative Zone

1. Central Zone :			
(a) Pay of Class-I Officers	9,508 x 3= Rs.		28,524.00
(b) Pay of Class-II Officers	5,375 x 3= Rs.		15,975.00
(c) Pay of Class-Ill Employees	10,483 x 3= Rs.		31,449.00
(d) Pay of Class-IV Employees	193 x 3= Rs.		579.00
2. Northern Zone	8,700 x 3= Rs.		25,130.00
(a) Pay of Class-I Officers	5,000 x 3= Rs.		15,000.00
(b) Pay of Class-II Officers	4,657 x 3= Rs.		13,971.00
(c) Pay of Class-Ill Employees	1,500x3= Rs.		4,500.00
(d) Pay of Class-IV Employees			1,05,000.00
			69,000.00
3. South Western Zone		.	69,000.00
4. Eastern Zone	10,000 x 3. = Rs.		30.000.00
5. North Eastern Zone			4.09098.00
6. Reserve for the appointment			

Contingent Expenditure			
1.Stationery	500 x 3= Rs	1,500.00	
2.P&T	1,500x3= Rs	4,500.00	
3.House Rent for Zonal Officers	2,000 x 3= Rs	6,000.00	
4.Maintenance and repair of Vehicles		5,000.00	
5.Traveling Expenses	2,500 x 3= Rs	7.500.00	
6.Reserve to meet emergency		10,000.00	
7.Arrear Pay for April & May, 1971 for Northern Zone		3,985.00	
8.Sub-Zonal Officers	25,000 x 3= Rs	75.000.00	
		Rs. 1.13,485.00	
	Grand Total	Rs. 5.22,583.00	

Annexure-V

Sub-zonal Offices:	
1. Pay of Sub-zonal Administrators.	500.00
2. Pay of Adm. Officer.	400.00
3. Pay of Steno.	250.00
4. Pay of Office Asstt.	250.00
5. Pay of Peon.	150.00
6. Pay of Driver	150.00
7. Contingency.	300.00

8. Transport	300.00
9. House Rent (Office)	200.00
Three for 10 Sub-zonal offices (two for each zone	2,500.00
Expenditure for three months will be :	
Rs. 2,500.00 x 10 x 3	Rs. 75.000.00

Annexure - VI

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1. Staff pay @ Rs. 6,000.00 per months x 3 (Staff means medical, paramedical & non-medical offices staff)	18,000.00
2. Establishment and contingency allowances @ Rs. 2,500.00 per month x 3	7,500.00
3. Transport expenses (maintenance of vehicles) @ 1,000.00 x 3	3,000.00
4. House rent for office purpose and go down for medical store @ 1,500.00 x 3	4,500.00
5. Subsistence allowance and pay as per rules for Govt. Servants opted form Bangladesh from various branches of Health Department (Medical. Para-medical, non-medical ministerial) approximately 300 persons at an average of Rs. 200.00 per person amounting to Rs. 300.00 x 200 Rs. 60,000.00 x 3	= 1,80,000.00
(Attempt is made to save this amount by sending three staff elsewhere on deputation but they will be this departments liability whenever returns, so there should be provision in the budget.)	Total Rs. 2,13,000.00

Annexure-VII

Relief Department.

1. Pay of Relief Commissioner	500x3 = Rs. 1,500.00
2. Pay of Dy. Relief Commissioner	500x3 = Rs. 1,500.00
3. Pay of Staff officer (Relief)	500x3 = Rs. 1,500.00
4. Pay of Two Asstt.	300x2x3 = Rs. 1,800.00
5. Pay of One Acctt.	300x3 = Rs. 900.00
6. Pay of Steno	300x3 = Rs. 900.00
7. Pay of typist	250x3 = Rs. 750.00

8. Pay of Two M. L. S. S	150 x 3 = Rs. 900.00
9. Block Provision for Relief office 10,000.00 x	Rs. 30,00,000.00
	Total = Rs. 30,09,750.00

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH. DEPARTMENT OF PRESS, PUBLICITY & INFORMATION BROADCASTING.

1. Salary	Rs. 17,770.00
Tapes @ 20 per month	
2. @ Rs. 75/- each	Rs. 1,500.00
3. Newspaper subscriptions	Rs. 100.00
4. Casual Artists not included	Rs. 1,000.00
5. Furniture hire	Rs .250.00
6. Instrument purchase	Rs. 1,500.00
7. Stationery	Rs .300.00
8. Maintenance/ of Jeep	Rs. 1,500.00
9. Miscellaneous & emergency Reserve	Rs. 11,080.00
such as third transmission. House rent,	Rs. 35,000.00
Drama production, increase of hour	per month
of broadcasting and any other expenditure	
For six months expenditure Rs. 35,000.00 x 6	= Rs. 2,10,000.00
(Rupees two lacs and ten thousand only)	

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রশাসনিক জোন প্রতিষ্ঠার বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	২৭ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Memo. No. GA/ Dated……..1971

ORDER

1. In pursuance of a Cabinet decision to streamline the field administration, it has been decided to set-up the following Administrative Zones with Headquarters & jurisdiction noted against each.

1. South-East Zone (I)	:H. Q. : Sabrum	(i) Chittagong (ii) Chittagong Hill Tracts (iii) Feni Sub-Dvn. of Noakhali District.
2. South-East Zone (II)	: H. Q : Agratala	(i) Dacca. (ii) Coimilla. (iii) Noakhali Dist, except Feni Sub Division.
3. East Zone	: H. Q. : Dharmanagar	(i) Habiganj & (ii) Moulvibazar Sub-Dvns. of Sylhet District.
4. North-East Zone (I)	: H. Q. : Dawki	(i) Sadar & Sunamganj Sub-Dvns. of Sylhet District.
5. North-East Zone (II)	: H. Q. tura	(i) Mymensingh (ii) Tangail.
6. North Zone	: H. Q. Coochbehar	(i) Rangpur.
7. West Zone	: H. Q. : Balurghat	(i) Dinajpur (ii) Bogra. (iii) Rajshahi.

8. South-West Zone	: H. Q. : Krishnanagar	(i) Pabna. (ii) Kushtia. (iii) Faridpur (iv) Jessore
9. South Zone	: H. Q. : Barasat	(i) Barisal. (iij Patuakhali (iii) Khulna.

Note:

(1) The above Zonal Divisions have been made keeping in view that the people from the places noted against each zone have largely moved into the areas near about the Zonal Headquarters.

(2) It may also be kept in mind that people from a particular district might have found their way into zones other than that in which that district is included. In such cases, they will belong to the particular zone in which they have temporarily settled themselves.

2. **Zonal Administrative Council:**

A Zonal Administrative Council will be established in each Zone.

Constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council:

(a) All M. N. As & M. P. As of the zone will be the members of the Zonal Administrative Council.

(i) Ordinarily, an M. N. A. or M. P. A will belong to the zone in which his district is included with a view to facilitating contact with maximum number of people belonging to his constituency and greater participation in the Liberation Struggle within his constituency.

(ii) It is, however, left to the convenience and discretion of the M. N. A or M. P. A to belong to a zone other than in which his constituency is included, in case he feels that by doing so the objective as enunciated in the foregoing para can be better achieved.

(iii) No M. N. A As & M. P.A shall be a member of more than one Zonal Council.

(b) Each Zonal Council will be headed by a Chairman, selected by the members of the Zonal Administrative Council from amongst themselves.

(c) The Zonal Administrative officer will be the Member-Secretary of the Council.

(d) There shall be a Zonal Secretariat to discharge the functions of the Administrative Council.

3. **Functions of the Zonal Administrative Council:**

(a) The Zonal Council shall ensure the implementation of the Policy enunciated by the Cabinet and will exercise Advisory & Political control over the Administrative.

(b) Zonal Council will maintain constant contact with our people and make them feel the presence of Bangladesh Govt.

(c) Zonal Administrative Council will undertake relief work for the evacuees form Bangladesh in co-operation with local Administration and other local agencies. They will also co-ordinate, organize and supervise the relief operations undertaken by the Bangladesh Government.

(d) Zonal Council will keep watch on the Relief Camps and screen out undesirable element/ infiltrators.

(e) The Council will provide logistic and Administrative support to the Youth Camps.

(f) The Council will keep close liaison with the Sector Commander and ensure close -co-operation.

(g) The Zonal Council will also take steps to set-up administrative machinery in the liberated areas within the Zone.

(h) The Council shall meet at least once a month. The Member Secretary will draw up the agenda of the meeting in consultation with the Chairman. At least a 5 day notice shall be issued by Member-Secretary for convening the meeting of the Council. Members may send proposals to be included in the meeting earlier to raise important issues in the meeting under miscellaneous subject.

4. **Sub-Committees of the Zonal Administrative Council:**

(a) The Zonal Councils will ordinarily constitute the following Sub- Committees to facilitate the discharge of its functions:

(a) Finance Sub-Committee

(b) Relief Sub-Committee

(c) Health Sub-Committee

(d) Publicity Sub-Committee

(e) Education Sub-Committee

The Council may, however, if deemed necessary, constitute any other Sub-Committees subject to the approval of the Establishment Branch of the Cabinet.

(b) Each Sub-committee shall consist of not less than 3 and not more than 7 members of the Zonal Administrative Council.

(e) The Members of the Sub-Committees will select a Chairman from amongst themselves.

(d) The Zonal Officer representing the various departments will be the Member Secretary of the Corresponding Sub-Committee.

5.Zonal Administrative Officer:

(a)Administrative set-up in each zone will be headed by a Zonal Administrative Officer.

(b)The Zonal Administrative Officers will be appointed by the Government.

(c)The Zonal Administrative Officer, who will be the ex-officio Member-Secretary of the Zonal Administrative Council, shall record the minutes of the meetings of the Council.

(d)The Zonal Administrative Officers will co-ordinate the work of all the Zonal Officers who shall be accountable to him.

(e)The Zonal Administrative Officer will keep close liaison with their local counterparts & extend all necessary co-operation and assistance to them.

(f) He will be responsible for executing the policies adopted in the Zonal Administrative Council.

6.Zonal Officers:

(a) Each Zone shall have:

1) One Zonal Health Officer
2) One Zonal Education Officer
3) One Zonal Relief Officer
4) One Zonal Engineer
5) One Zonal Police Officer
6) One Zonal Information Officer
7) One Zonal Accounts Officer

(b) Zonal Officers will be appointed by the respective Departments of the Govt. and will be deputed to work in the Zones.

7**. Finance:**

(a) Financial matters in each zone will be managed by the Zonal Finance Sub-Committee.

(b) The Finance Sub-Committee shall consist of 5 members. The Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council and the Zonal Administrative Officer shall be ex- officio member of the Finance Sub-Committee and the rest three members will be selected by the Council from among its members.

(c) Fund shall be operated through a Bank Account, Joint Account will be opened in the names of all the members of the Finance Sub-Committee and the same will be operated in the following manner:

Cheques will be issued by the Zonal Administrative Officer and will be countersigned by the Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council or in his absence by any one of the other members of the Finance Committee.

(d) Necessary Funds will be released by the Govt. on monthly basis specifying allocations under each head of expenditure. Expenditure cannot be exceeded in any head without prior sanction of the Government.

(e) The Zonal Accounts Officer will maintain proper accounts in accordance with the General Financial Rules of the Government.

(f) The Accounts shall be audited at least once a month by the Auditor appointed by the Finance Department. A fortnightly statement of accounts shall be sent to the Finance Department to be placed before the Cabinet.

Sd/ Tajuddin Ahmed,

Prime Minister.

Memo. No. GA/810/345 Dated 27.7.1971

Distribution:

1) M. N. A & M. P. A (All)
2) Head of Bangladesh Mission, Calcutta.
3) Secretaries (All)
4) Inspector General of Police.
5) Relief Commissioner.
6) Director General, Health Services.
7) Officer-On-Special Duty, Law & parliamentary Affairs.
8) Chief Engineer.
9) Zonal Administrative Officers (All)
10) Private Secretaries (AH)
11) A. D. C to Commander -in-Chief.

(K. Ahmed)
Dy. Secretary.
General Administration Department.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব ক্যাম্প নিয়ন্ত্রণ বোর্ডের প্রধান কর্তৃক পশ্চিম জোনের ক্যাম্পপ্রধান নিয়োগ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, যুব ক্যাম্প নিয়ন্ত্রণ বোর্ড	২৮ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL, YOUTH CAMPS

ORDER

Mr. M. Bakitullah, Principal, Rajshahi Cadet College, is appointed to act as Director, Youth Camp, Western Sector (Zone-1) until further order.

This order shall come into force with effect from 28th July, 1971. The appointment is made in the interest of public service.

He will receive instructions regarding location of his office and other necessary orders from the Director, Headquarters, Youth Camp.

(M. YUSUF ALI)
Chairman,

Board of Control, Youth Camps

Memo, No. Est/BD/YC/5(22) Dated 28/7/71

Copy to :-

(1) Mr. Bakitullah, Director, Youth Camp, Western Sector (Zone-1) for information and necessary action.

(2) Commander-in-Chief, Bangladesh Armed Forces, Govt, of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh.

(3 Head of the Bangladesh Mission.

(4) Secretary, Finance Deptt/ Home Deptt./ Foreign Affairs/ Board of Control. Youth Camp / G. A. Deptt. Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(5) Administrator, Eastern Zone, Agartala Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(6) Office on Special Duty, Engg. Deptt./ Police Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(7) Relief Commissioner, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(8) Director General, Health services, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(9) P. S. to President/Prime Minister/Foreign Minister/Home Minister/Finance Minister.

(M. YUSUF ALI)
Chairman,

Board of Control, Youth Camps

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২৯ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

MINUTES AND DECISION OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON 29.7.71

The Cabinet decided that no subsistence allowance or pension would be paid to the employees of the Govt. or autonomous bodies, teachers and other categories.

It was decided to set-up administrative machinery in free zones. The problems raced in connection with running such administration would be studied and their outstanding problems resolved.

An Enquiry Commission composed of Mr. A. Hannan, Mr. J. G. Bhowmick and Mr. S. Barua would be constituted with Mr. Barua as Member-Secretary to probe into various allegations regarding submission of accounts of Bangladesh money and other resources.

The Cabinet also decided to arrange office accommodation for the secretariat outside the present premises.

Regarding the Boarders of the Present building, it was decided that they would be accommodated elsewhere.

In view of the special work of the people connected with broadcasting, it was decided to arrange accommodation for them officially.

Cabinet Secretary.

Copy to all PSs to the President and Ministers.

Cabinet Secretary.

Confidential.

MINUTES AND DECISION OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON 29.7.71

All the Members of the Cabinet were present. Professor Yousuf Ali was specially invited for the meeting.

The Cabinet considered the report of relief and rehabilitation and Youth Camps submitted by Prof. Yousuf Ali.

It was decided that a time should be fixed for lunching the young men trained in the Youth Camps. Some of the Camps would be closed down, on the basis of merits and the rest of the existing camps should be run properly.

Regarding relief, it was decided that no relief would be given from the liaison office and that the authority for distribution of relief would be delegated to the Zonal Councils who would consider special cases on the basis of the merits.

It was further decided that proposals for a service Corpse of War-on-Want scheme should be placed before the Cabinet for approval.

Cabinet Secretary.

Copy to All PSs to the President and Ministers and Prof. Yousuf Ali

Cabinet Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৯ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

(1) Youth Camps-Receptions Camps should be maintained by Bangladesh Govt.;

(2) Zonal Administration and Zonal Council.

(3) Training Camps and trained guerrillas Problems.

(4) Psy, Warfare cell.

(5) Information and Broadcasting problems.

(6) Defense Affairs-Secy.

(7) Accommodation-This house will be Defense H. Q. Cabinet will function here. No interview here. Secretariat will be housed in a separate place.

MINUTES AND DECISION OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON 9.8.71

The Cabinet decided that the Reception Camps for youth should be maintained by the Bangladesh Government.

It was decided that the new Zonal Administration and the Zonal Councils would be established without further delay.

The problems of the training Camps and of the trained boys were specially considered by the Cabinet. The establishment of a psychological Warfare cell was considered to the urgently necessary. The Problems of Information and Broadcasting were also taken note of.

It was decided that Mr. A. Samad, Formerly D. C., Sylhet, be appointed as Secretary to the Ministry of Defense affairs.

The problems being faced at the present headquarters building were specially noted, and it was decided that the present premises would be utilized only to house the Ministry of Defense. The Cabinet would also function at the present site but no interview would be allowed there. Regarding the Secretariat, it was decided that a separate building be arranged to accommodate the Secretarial offices.

Cabinet Secretary.

Copy to all PSs to the President and Ministers.

Cabinet Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের সচিবদের নিয়মিত সাপ্তাহিক সভা সংক্রান্ত সার্কুলার	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১৩ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

Confidential.

August 13. 1971

It has been decided that all Secretaries to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will meet at least once a week for the purpose of Inter-departmental co-ordination and briefing. The Prime Minister himself will preside over these weekly meetings. I suggest that the meetings be held on every Monday at 9-00 A. M.

(H. T. IMAM)
Cabinet Secretary.

No. 19(7)-Cab. dt. 13.8.71
To: 1. Secretary, foreign Affairs.

2. Secretary, Defense,
3. Secretary, Finance,
4. Secretary, G. A
5. Secretary, Home,
6. Secretary, Health
7. PS to the Prime Minister.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
কেবিনেট সচিব কর্তৃক বাংলাদেশে দখলীকৃত এলাকা হতে আনীত অর্থ ও সম্পদের সদ্ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে কমিশন নিয়োগের নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১৬ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

ORDER

Dated August 16, 1971

Government have been pleased to appoint a Commission to enquire into the quantum of Monetary and other resources brought over from the occupied Zones of Bangladesh and to suggest proper utilization thereof.

The Commission will consist of the following:

1. Mr. A Hannan Choudhury — Chairman
2. Mr. J. G Bhowmick — Member
3. Mr. S. Barua — Member-Secy.

The terms of reference of the Commission will be:

(a) To enquire into the problems relating to the transfer of each and other resources to safer areas;

(b) to report on the total amount of monetary and other resources brought from the occupied Zones;

(c) to report on the total quantum of resources, including cash, handed over to the Government;

and,

(d) to suggest ways and means to ensure public accountability in respect of the resources, both cash and kind, transferred out of occupied Zones.

The Commission will submit their report to the Cabinet as early as possible.

Sd/- H. T. IMAM.

Cabinet Secretary.

Memo No. 135 (25)/Cab dated 16.9.71

Copy to Mr. A Hannan Choudhury, Secretary, Judiciary, C/O. District Magistrate, Malda,

(**H. T. IMAM)**

Cabinet Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগের একটি নিয়োগপত্র	বাংলাদেশ সরকার সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগ	২১ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

No. GA/1105 Dated August 21, 1971

Order

Mr. Sanat Kumar Saha, Senior Lecturer in Economics, Rajshahi University is appointed to act as Economist in the Planning Cell in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

The appointment is made in the interest of public service.
The order shall come into force with immediate effect.

By order of the Government
of
the People's Republic of
Bangladesh

SD/- (M. NOORUL QUADER)
Secretary, G. A Deptt.

Memo No. GA/1105 (10) dt. 21.8.71

Copy to :

(1)Mr. Sanat Kumar Saha, for information and necessary action. He will draw a monthly salary of Rs. 500.00, the maximum amount admissible to a Class I officer as per Cabinet decision.

(2)Secretary.....

(3)Member, Planning Cell.

(4)Private Secretary to Prime Minister.

(M. NOORUL QUADER)
Secretary
General Administration Deptt

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রধানমন্ত্রীর একটি প্রশাসনিক নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২১ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

Memo No. 31 (6) Cab Dated August 21, 1971

Order of the Prime Minister on the Cabinet Secretary's note dated 16.8.71 (Memo No. 21 (6) Cab, dated 16.8.71) is re-produced below for favor of information and guidance of all concerned.

All Secretaries:

(H. T. IMAM
Cabinet Secretary

Order of the Prime Minister.

"The Ministry concerned should clearly identify the problems which should require Cabinet decision for their solution. A problem will go to the Cabinet only when the competences of the Minister-in charge will be exhausted calling for policy decision after group discussion. Therefore, in transmitting on item for Cabinet discussion approval of the Minister concerned must of necessity be obtained. Sending of a complete file to the Cabinet Secretariat for picking up problems is an absurdity and must therefore be shunned."

Sd/- T. AHMED

16.8.71

Confidential. **Most Urgent**

August 13, 1971

The next meeting of the Cabinet is scheduled to be held on 16.8.71. You are requested to please send your working papers for the meeting by 14th evening.

(H. T. IMAM
Cabinet Secretary
13.8.71

No. 18 (6)-Cab. Dt 13.8.71
To, 1. Secretary, Foreign Affairs,

2. Secretary, Defense,
3. Secretary, Finance
4. Secretary, G. A
5. Secretary, Home,
6. Secretary, Health

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২৩ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

As desired by the Prime Minister, the meeting of the Secretaries for interdepartmental briefing and co-ordination will be held every Monday at 9-00 A. M. in the office- Chamber of the Prime Minister, unless otherwise specified.

The Prime Minister himself will preside over this meeting. All Secretaries will please arrange their appointments keeping in view the importance attached to this meeting by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister also desires that every department will place before this meeting a brief resume of their activities covering the work under review.

(H. T. IMAM)
Cabinet Secretary.

No.. .. Cab. Dated Aug. 19, 1971
To:

All Secretaries,
PS to the Acting President,
PS to the Prime Minister

MINUTES AND DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARIES MEETING HELI) ON MONDAY AUGUST 23, 1971

The Prime Minister presided.

The following Secretaries attended the meeting:

1. Secretary, Foreign Affairs,
2. Secretary, Defense,
3. Secretary, Finance
4. Secretary, G. A
5. Cabinet Secretary,

The Foreign Secretary gave a resume of the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs over the post few weeks. He also reported the following:

(a) So far 22 officers and 80 members of the staff of various Pakistani Missions abroad have declared their allegiance to the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

b) The younger elements of the Pakistani Foreign Service (from Bangladesh) are now much warmer to our cause than before;

(c) The large scale defection of civilian career officers of the Pakistani Missions abroad has completely shaken Pakistan Govt. and as a result, they are making a number of changes in diplomatic assignments.

(d) The Iranian Government is now deeply involved on the Pakistani side:

(e) Our delegation sent to Ceylon is doing good work, Delegation for Afghanistan and Nepal are leaving in a day or two.

The Foreign Secretary also explained the public support that our cause is gaining in countries as Japan. Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand.

The PM was pleased to sum up the discussion. He explained the need for regular meetings of the Secretaries for the purpose of inter-departmental briefing and co-ordination. He also desired that reports should be circulated by the various departments and placed before the co-ordination meeting.

The Prime Minister elaborated the present political problems of Pakistan and desired that the Ministry of foreign Affairs should make a study and submits their report immediately, keeping in view the following facts. :

1. Multiple forces acting in Pakistan;
2. Present political unrest in Pakistan (West) and the role of the smaller parties:
3. Recent statement of Khan Wali Khan:
4. Arrest of Mahmudul Haq Usmani, Poet Ayaz, G. M. Syed etc;
5. Air Marshal Asghar Khan's Statement demanding open trial for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman;
6. Recent statement of Mr. Ayub Khuro placing all the blames on Bhutto for the Present catastrophy;
7. Victory of Bhutto in the General Election assured by the Army (his showing in the cantonment areas):
8. Signs of emergence of the rightist parties in Pakistan:
9. Present problems faced by Yahya.

The following decisions were taken in the meetings:

1. All the departmental Secretaries will prepare their reports on the activities of their departments and send them to the Cabinet Secretary, latest by every Saturday (so that they can be placed before the Secretaries meeting on following Monday.)

2. Secretaries will also send their reports for discussion and decision in co-ordination meeting to the Cabinet Secretary, latest by every Saturday.

3. The meeting will be held every Monday at 9-00 A. M. in the Prime Minister's Chamber.

(H. T. IMAM)
Cabinet Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রচার বিভাগের দায়িত্বে নিয়োজিত পরিষদ সদস্যের প্রচার সংক্রান্ত আন্তঃ বিভাগীয় একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার তথ্য ও প্রচার বিভাগ	২৩ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

তথ্য, প্রচার ও বেতার দফতর
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মুজিবনগর

জয় বাংলা

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir,

It appears that for want of proper co-operation with other departments of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Information and Publicity Department is experiencing great difficulties in giving due publicity to the activities of the Government.

It will be highly appreciated if you very kindly instruct the respective departmental heads to maintain contact and liaison with the Director of Information and Publicity to enable him to channelize and publicize readily all kinds of statements, handouts, press releases, and reactions that may be made out from time to time by you,

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully
(ABDUL MANNAN)
M. N. A In-Charge

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসন মন্ত্রী প্রদত্ত বিদেশে রাষ্ট্রীয় কাজে প্রেরিত পরিষদ সদস্যের একটি পরিচয়পত্র	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসন বিভাগ	২৩ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF HOME, INTERIOR AFFAIRS, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Mujibnagar,
August 23,
1971

This is to certify that Mr. Akhtaruzzaman Chowdhury, M. P. A. and a member of the Bangladesh liberation Movement and also a member of the Central Committee of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of Bangladesh, is proceeding to U. S. A., Europe and Far East in connection with some important works of the Government of Bangladesh. He may kindly be accorded all possible help and facilities which he needs in discharging his duties and for his stay there and for his return also to Mujibnagar via India.

(A. H. M. QAMARUZZAMAN)
Minister for Home, Interior
Affairs, Relief and Rehabilitation.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনাল কাউন্সিল এবং যুক ক্যাম্পের অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে কেবিনেট সচিবের একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২৩ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

Enclosed please find a copy of my office order dated 20.7-71 circulated to various functionaries in the Eastern Zone regarding authorization of payments and maintenance of accounts. I hope this has the approval of the Ministry of Finance (Copy of this order was forwarded to the Finance Secretary on 28-7-71)

(H. T. IMAM)
Cabinet Secretary
23.8.71

No. 37(3)/Cab Date: 23-8-71

To:

1. Minister for Finance.
2. Secretary, Finance
3. Secretary Defense

I gather that the accounts of the Zonal Administration and the Youth Camp Directorate have been lumped together. It has been very clearly mentioned by me earlier that the budgets for these 2 agencies are separate. The Finance Minister has approved the Zonal Administration budget involving an expenditure of Rs. 2, 42,121.00. He has allowed an expenditure of Rs. 10, 00,000.00 for the Youth Camp Directorate. The accounts for these 2 have to be kept distinctly separate. Mr. A. K. Choudhury will please hand over the accounts of the Zonal Administration to Mr. P. C Bhowmic who is the Accountant for the Zonal Administrator's office. Mr. Bhowmic will be responsible for maintaining all accounts in connection with the Zonal Administration. He will work under the supervision of the Deputy Secretary (Admn.) and the Administrative Officer. The A. O. will ensure that accounts are kept properly and head-wise. The DS will regularly check the cash book.

Mr. A. K. Choudhury will maintain accounts of the Youth Camp and related expenses. I have already submitted proposal to the Government for sanction of the post of CA and his appointment thereto. Till this is done, he will continue to work on an ad-hoc basis.

I have prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Finance budgets for the following:

		Estimated annual expenditure.
1. Budget estimate for the Zonal office (Already approved by Finance Minister)	Rs.	2,08,475.00

2. Supplementary- budget for Zonal Administration (approved in principle).	Rs.	33,646.00
3. Supplementary budget for addl. posts for the Zonal Office.	Rs.	51,000.00
4. Budget for sub-Zonal Office	Rs.	2,40,000.00
5. Budget for TA & DA :	Rs.	17,000.00
6. Budget for allowance of MNAs/MPAs	Rs.	3,00,000.00
7. Budget for 'Zonal Council:	Rs.	40,200.00
8. Budget for the Directorate of Youth Camp (Head Office)	Rs.	65,200.00
9. Budget for subsistence allowance	Rs.	Actuals
10. Budget for Transport Directorate	Rs.	1,44,400.00
11.Budget for Internal Security Scheme:	Rs.	1,44,400.000

Of the above budgets, only Nos. 1 & 2 i. e those in respect of the Zonal Administration arc approved, Emergent expenditures being incurred in connection with other budgetary heads are subject to approval by the Minister of Finance.

While incurring expenditures we should follow 3 broad policies:

1. The approved budget of the Zonal Administration should be strictly followed head-wise.
2. The budget of the Youth Camp should be followed as envisaged in the schemes itself.
3. Unavoidable and emergent expenditures in connection with the Mukti Bahini may be incurred by raising debits against the Ministry of Defense. Those expenditures will include items like transports for the Mukti Bahini, Hospital expenses, such as blood transfusion, diet etc. burial of the dead bodies, assistance to the widows of the martyrs etc. All these expenses should be certified by either the Chief of Staff or an officer authorized by him. While incurring these expenditures we are guided by the principle that all our efforts must be defense oriented and as such the expenditures in connection with the Mukti Bahini should be given top priority. The Zonal Council, in an earlier meeting also adopted a resolution to the effect that a sum of Rs. 2, 00,000.00 be kept apart for the Mukti Bahini. I have also moved the Government for making a block provision for Rs. 2, 00,000.00 for 3 months for the Mukti Bahini in the Eastern Zone.

Sd/- H. T. IMAM

Zonal Administrator
Eastern Zone
28.7.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনাল এডমিনিষ্ট্রেটিভ কাউন্সিল গঠনের উদ্দেশ্যে স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রী আহূত সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৫ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF HOME & INTERIOR AFFAIRS.

NOTICE

1. A meeting of the M. N. As and M. P. As for constitution of Zonal Administrative Council shall be held on September 5, 1971 at 11 A. M. in respective Zonal Council Headquarters simultaneously.

2. The M. N. As / M. P. As present will choose one from amongst them to preside over the said meeting.

3. The proceedings minutes of the meeting would be recorded by the ex officio Member Secretary of the Zonal Administrative Council and shall be communicated to the Cabinet immediately (within 24 hours) after the meeting.

4. All M. N. A and M. P. As are requested to contact the Ministry of Home Affairs of the respective Zonal Administrative Officers for ascertaining the exact venue of the meeting.

(A. H. M. Kamaruzzaman)
Minister
for Home & Interior Affairs.
Dated 25th August, 1971

Memo No. HM/43(400)
Copy forwarded lo:-

1) Mr. Abdul Hamid M. N. A
2. The Zonal Administrative Officer,
for information and favor of necessary action,

Zone

(A. H. M. Kamaruzzaman)
Minister
for Home & Interior Affairs

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

ORDER

1. In pursuance of a Cabinet decision to streamline the field Administration it has been decided to set-up the following Administrative Zone with Headquarters & jurisdiction noted against each.

1. SOUTH-EAST ZONE (1)	H.Q. Sabrum	i) Chittagong ii) Chittagong Hill Tracts. iii) Feni Sub-Dvn. of
2. SOUTH-EAST ZONE (II)	H. Q. Agartala	Noakhali District. i) Dacca. ii) Comilla iii) Noakhali Dist. Except Feni Sub Division.
3. EAST ZONE	H. Q. Dharmanagar	i) Habiganj & Moulvibazar Sub-Dvns. of Sylhet District.
4. NORTH-EAST ZONE (i)	H. Q. : Dawki	i) Sadar & Sunamganj Sub-Dvns. of SylhetDistrict.
5. NORTH-EAST ZONE (II)	H. Q. Tura	i) Mymensingh ii) Tangail
6. NORTH ZONE	H. Q. Coochbehar	i) Rangpur.
7. WEST ZONE	H. Q. Balurghat	i) Dinajpur. ii) Bogra. iii) Rajshahi.
8. SOUTH-WEST ZONE	H. Q. Krishnanagar	i) Pabna. ii) Kushtia. iii) Faridpur. iv) Jessore
9. SOUTH ZONE	H. Q. Barasat	i) Barisal. ii) Patuakhali. iii) Khulna

NOTE: (1) The above Zonal Divisions have been made keeping in view that the people from the places noted against each zone have largely moved into the areas near about the zonal Headquarters.

(2) It may also be kept in mind that people from a particular district might have found their way into zones other than that in which that district is included. In such cases, they will belong to the particular zone in which they have temporarily settled themselves.

2. ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL:

A Zonal Administrative Council will be established in each zone.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL:

(a) All M. N. As & M. P. As of the zone will be the members of the Zonal Administrative Council.

(i) Ordinarily, or M. N. As & M. P. will belong to the zone in which is district is included with a view to facilitating contact with maximum number of people

belonging to his constituency and greater participation in the Liberation Struggle within his constituency.

(ii) It is, however, left to the convenience and discretion of the M. N. As or M. P. to belong to a zone other than in which his constituency is included, in case he feels that by doing so the objective as enunciated in the foregoing para can be better achieved.

(iii) No M. N. As or M. P. As shall be a member of more than one Zonal Council.

(b) Each Zonal Council will be headed by a Chairman, selected by the members of the Zonal Administrative Council from amongst themselves.

(c) The Zonal Administrative Officer will be the Member-Secretary of the Council.

(d) There shall be a Zonal Secretarial to discharge the functions of the Administrative Council.

3. FUNCTION OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL:

(a) The Zonal Council shall ensure the implementation of the Policy enunciated by the Cabinet and will exercise Advisory & Political control over the administration.

(b) Zonal Council will maintain constant contact with our people and make them feel the presence of Bangladesh Govt.

(c) Zonal Administrative Councils will undertake relief work for the evacuees from Bangladesh in co-operation with local administration and other local agencies. They will also co-ordinate, organize and supervise the relief operations undertaken by the Bangladesh Government.

(d) Zonal Council will keep watch on the Relief Camps and screen out undesirable elements/infiltrators.

(e) The Council will provide logistic and administrative support to the Youth Camps.

(f) The Council will keep close liaison with the Sector Commander and ensure close co-operation.

(g) The Zonal Council will also take steps to set-up administrative machinery in the liberated areas within the Zone.

(h) The Council shall meet at least once a month. The Members Secretary will draw up the agenda of the meeting in consultation with the Chairman. At least it 5-day notice shall be issued by Member-Secretary for convening the meeting of the Council. Members may send proposals to be included in the meeting earlier to raise important issues in the meeting under miscellaneous subject.

4. SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL:

(a) The Zonal Councils will ordinarily constitute the following Sub-Committees to facilitate the discharge of its functions:

(a) Finance Sub-Committee

(b) Relief Sub-Committee

(c) Health Sub-Committee

(d) Publicity Sub-Committee

(e) Education Sub-Committee

The Council may, however, if deemed necessary, constitute any other Sub- Committees subject to the approval of the Establishment Branch of the Cabinet.

(b) Each Sub-Committee shall consist of not less than 3 and not more than 7 members of the Zonal Administrative Council.

(c) The Members of the Sub-Committee will select a Chairman from amongst themselves.

(d) The Zonal Officer representing the various departments will be the Member-Secretary of the corresponding Sub-Committee.

5. ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER:

(a) Administrative set-up in each zone will be headed by a Zonal Administrative Officer.

(b) The Zonal Administrative Officer will be appointed by the Government.

(c) The Zonal Administrative Officer, who will be the ex-officio Member-Secretary of the Zonal Administrative Council, shall record the minutes of the meetings of the Council.

(d) The Zonal Administrative Officer will co-ordinate the work of all the Zonal Officers who shall be accountable to.

(e) The Zonal Administrative Officers will keep close liaison with their local counterparts & extend all necessary co-operation and assistance to them.

(f) He will be responsible for executing the policies adopted in the Zonal Administrative Council.

6. ZONAL OFFICERS:

(a) Each Zone shall have:

1) One Zonal Health Officer

2) One Zonal Education Officer

3) One Zonal Relief Officer

4) One Zonal Engineer.

5) One Zonal Police Officer

6) One Zonal Information Officer

7) One Zonal Accounts Officer

(b) Zonal Officers will be appointed by the respective Departments of the Govt, and will be deputed to work in the Zones.

7. FINANCE:

(a) Financial matters in each zone will be managed by the Zonal Finance Sub-Committee.

(b) The Finance Sub-Committee shall consist of 5 members. The Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council and the Zonal Administrative Officer shall be ex-officio member of the Finance Sub-Committee and the rest three members will be selected by the Council from among its members.

(c) Fund shall be operated through a Bank Account. Joint Account will be opened in the names of all the members of the Finance Sub-Committee and the same will be operated in the following manner:

Cheques will be issued by the Zonal Administrative Officer and will be countersigned by the Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council or in his absence by any one of the other members of the Finance Committee.

(d) Necessary Funds will be released by the Govt. on monthly basis specifying allocations under each head of expenditure. Expenditure cannot be exceeded in any head without prior sanction of the Government.

(e) The Zonal Accounts Officer will maintain proper accounts in accordance with the General Financial Rules of the Government.

(f) The Accounts shall be audited at least once a month by the Auditor appointed by the Finance Department. A Fortnightly statement of accounts shall be sent to the Finance Department to be placed before the Cabinet.

Sd/- Tajuddin Ahmed,
Prime Minister.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বীরত্ব খেতাব প্রদান স্কীম অনুমোদন সংক্রান্ত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২৮ আগস্ট, ১৯৭১

In its meeting held on May 16.9.1971 the Cabinet approved the Gallantry Award Scheme submitted by the C-in-C. Now that relevant Cabinet decision is being circulated, the Prime Minister desires that the Gallantry Award Scheme itself be incorporated in the Cabinet minutes and decisions.

I would request the C-in-C to kindly send the Gallantry Award Scheme for necessary action

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.

28.8.71

CONFIDENTIAL.

Memo No. 544/Cab.

Dated August 28, 1971

Copy to the Secretary, Defense.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.

28.8.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব ক্যাম্পে ত্রৈমাসিক ব্যয় বরাদ্দের হিসাব	বাংলাদেশ সরকার যুব ক্যাম্প প্রধান কার্যালয়	১লা সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THREE MONTHS FOR THE DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH CAMP

Commencing from 1.9.1971

(A)RECURRING:		
i) Pay of Class I Officers:	Rs.	9,000.00
6 (six) Directors @ Rs. 500 x 6 x 3	Rs.	19,500.00
13 (Thirteen) Dy. Directors @ 500 x 13 x 3		
II) Pay of Class II Officers:	Rs.	16,800.00
14 (Fourteen) Staff Officers @ Rs. 400 x 14 x 3		
III)Pay of Class III Staff:	Rs	27,000.00
30 (Thirty) Class III Staff @ Rs. 300 x 30 x 3		
IV)Pay of Class IV Staff:	Rs.	9,000.00
20 (Twenty) Class IV Staff @ Rs. 150 x 20 x 3	Rs,	81,300.00
	Rs.	82,000.00
	Rs.	15,000.00
(B)T. A & D. A (L. S)	Rs.	6,000.00
(C)Stationery @ Rs. 5,000.00 p. m. x 3	Rs.	1.84,300.00
(D) Contingency @ Rs. 2,000.00 p. m. x 3	Rs.	20,000.00
	Rs.	52,000.00
Total	Rs.	3,000.00
(E) NON-RECURRING:	Rs.	3,000.00
I) Furniture	Rs.	78,000.00
II) 20 type-Writers	Rs.	6,000.00
III) Office fitting etc. (Misc.)	Rs	16.500.00
IV) Cyclostyle machine for H/Qs.	Rs.	22,500.00
(F)Office Accommodation for H/Qs @ Rs. 2,000/- p. m. x 3		
Residential accommodation		

(G)TRANSPORT:

I) Cost of purchase of 8 Nos. Jeep @ Rs 25,000/- each x 8	Rs. 2,00,000.00
II) Maintenance cost Rs. 20/-p. m. x 10 x 3	Rs. 600.00
III)P. O. L cost for 10 Nos. Rs. 500 x 10 x 3	Rs. 15,000.00
(H)Misc. Expenditure.	
Unforeseen expenses 2 % overall exp.	Rs. 12,510.00
GRAND TOTAL OF RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING EXPENSES	Rs. 5.12.910.00

Sd/- S. R. Mirza
Director. H.Qs, Youth Camp.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 3 MONTHS FOR THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEFENCE MINISTRY. COMMENCING FROM 1.9.71.

Defense Ministry estimates for 3 months from 1.9.71 to 31.11.71 envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 5, 86,370.00 inclusive of Youth Camps. It consists of Part I for Defense Ministry and Part II for Youth Camps.

Total recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the period, part wise is given below :-

Ministry Proper (Part-1)	Recurring	Rs. 33,300.00
	Non-Recurring	Rs. 40.160.00
	Total	Rs. 73,460.00
Youth Camp (Part-II)	Recurring	Rs. 1,84,300.00
	Non-Recurring	Rs. 3,28.610.00
Total	Rs. 5,12,910.00	

Major heads of Expenditure (Part-I)	
(I) Administrative Charges	Rs. 28,500.00
(II) Store requirement and stationeries	Rs. 18,860.00
(III) Other contingent expenditure	RS. 26,100.00

1. ITEM: FOR THE MONTH	EXPENDITURE EXPENDITURE FOR 3 MONTHS	APPENDIX III
1. Subscription of all daily Newspapers (Bengali & English) Weekly papers & Journals (Indian & Foreign). Quarterly & Monthly Journals etc.	Rs. 200/00	Rs. 600.00
2. Printing of Pamphlets for Propaganda purposes etc.	Rs. 200/00	Rs. 6,000.00
3. Other contingent expenditure	Rs. 6,500.00	Rs. 19,500.00
		Rs. 26,100/00

APPENDIX-I

Sl No.	Name of the Post	Number	Pay	Pay for one month	Pay for three month	Remarks
1	Secretary	1	Rs .500.00	Rs. 500/00	Rs. 1,500/00	
2	Dy. Secretary	2	Rs. 500/00	Rs. 1,000/00	Rs. 3000/00	
3	Under Secretary	3	Rs. 500/00	Rs. 1500/00	Rs. 4,500/00	
4	Publicity Advisor	1	Rs. 400/00	Rs. 400/00	Rs. 1,200/00	
5	Staff Officer	4	Rs. 350/00	Rs. 1,400/00	Rs. 4,2 00/00	
6	Stenographer	3	Rs. 300/00	Rs. 900/00	Rs. 2,700/00	
7	Accountant	1	Rs. 250/00	Rs. 250/00	Rs. 750/00	
8	Office Asstt.	3	Rs. 300/00	Rs. 900/00	Rs. 2,700/00	
9	Peon	4	Rs. 150/00	Rs. 600/00	Rs. 1,8 00/00	
10	Traveling allowances for the Officers @ Rs. 2000/0	-	-	Rs. 2,000/00	Rs. 6,000/- Rs. 28,350/00 Say- Rs. 28.500/00	

Organisation: DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH CAMP

(Proposed staff allocation)

Name of Officer	Staff Officer	Steno Typist	Typist cum Clerk	Asstt-cum Accountant	Assistant	Peon	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1) Board of Control, Youth Camp							
2) Chairman/ Secretary	1	1	x	1	x	1	
3) Director , H /Q, Y C	8	1	x	1	1	1	Staff officer 1 for Admn, lfor Finance, 6 for f ield work.
4) Director. W/S Zone-1.	1	1	x	1	x	1	(For Malda. West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar).
	1	1	x	1	x	1	(For 24 Pgs, Madia &Murshidaba)
5) Director . W/S, Zone -II	1	1	x	1	x	1	(For Assam -Meghalaya)
6) Director. N /S	1	1	x	1	x	1	(For Tripura)
7) Director. E/S-I	1	1	x	1	x	1	(For Tripura)
8) Director, E/ S- II	1	1	x	1	x	1	(Under Director H/ Qs , YC
9) Dy . Director (H Q) Training	X	1	x	x	1	1	--do -
10) Dy Director (II Qs), Supply	X	1	x	x	1	1	
11) Dy .Director ,24 Pgs .	X	x	1	x	x	1	
12) Dy .Director ,Nadia	X	x	1	x	x	1	} Under Director, W/ S Zone - II
13) Dy Director Murshidabad	X	x	1	x	x	1	
14) Dy .Director .Malda	X	x	1	x	x	1	
15) Dy Director , West Dinajpur	X	x	1	x	x	1	} Under Director, W/S Zone-1.
16) Dy . Director . Coochbehar	X	x	1	x	x	1	
17) Dy Director , KH & J Hills.	X	x	1	x	x	1	
18) Dy Director , Garo Hills	X	x	1	x	x	1	} Under Director .Northern Sector
19) Dy. Director, Karimganj	X	x	1	x	x	1	
20) Dy .Director , Agartalla	X		1	x	x	1	} Under Director-1 & II Easten Sector
21) Dy . Director , Sabrum	X	x	1	x	x	1	
	14	9	11	7	3	20	

Sd/- S R. MIRZA, Director.
H/Qs, Youth Camp.

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THREE MONTHS OF THE DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH CAMPS.
FROM 1.9.71.

RECURRING	A)		Rs. 81.300/00
	B)		Rs. 82,000/00
	C)		Rs. 15,000/00
	D)		Rs. 6,000/00
		Total	Rs. 1,84,300/00
NON-RECURRING	E)		Rs. 78,000/00
	F)		Rs. 22,500/00
	G)		Rs. 2,15,600/00
	H)		Rs. 12,510/00
			Rs. 3,28,610/00

GRAND TOTAL OF RECURRING & NON-RECURRING EXP. Rs. 5,12,910/00

Say Rupees Five lac twelve thousand nine hundred and ten only.

Sd/- S. R. MIRZA
Director, H/Qs. Youth Camp.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের স্বরাষ্ট্র সচিবের নিয়োগ পত্র	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৪ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MUJIBNAGAR

Memo No. Dated September 4, 1971.

ORDER

In pursuance of the Cabinet decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mr. Abdul Khaleque is appointed to act as Secretary, Home Department with immediate effect.

The appointment is made in the interest of public service.

Sd/- Tajuddin Ahmed,
Prime Minister.
4.9.71.

Memo No. Dated September 4, 1971

Copy to (1) Mr. Abdul Khaleque, Inspector-General of Police, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for information and necessary action. He will continue to organise the Police Force of Bangladesh as Inspector-General of Police until further orders.

Memo No. GA/ Sd/- Tajuddin Ahmed,
Copy to: - Prime Minister.
4.9.71.

Dated Sept. 6, 1971.

1. Mr. Abdul Khaleque, Inspector-General of Police, Govt, of the People's Republic Bangladesh for information and necessary action.

Copy for information to: -

2. Mr. Mahbubul Alam, Secretary, Foreign Affairs.
3. Mr. A. Samad, Secretary, Defense.
4. Mr. K.A. Zaman, Secretary, Finance Department.
5. Mr. H.T. Imam, Secretary, Cabinet Division.

6. Dr. T. Hossain, Secretary, Health & Welfare Division.
7. Mr. Emdad Ali, Chief Engineer.
8. Mr. J.G. Bhowmik, Relief Commissioner.
9. Mr. S.R. Mirza, Director, H.Q., Youth Camp.
10. Mr. Silabrata Barua, O.S.D., Law & Parliamentary Affairs.
11. Mr. S.A. Samad, Zonal Administrative Officer, South East Zone.
12. Mr. K.R. Amed, Zonal Administrative Officer, South East Zone.
13. Dr. K.A. Hasan, Zonal Administrative Officer, East Zone.
14. Mr. S.H. Choudhury, Zonal Administrative Officer, North East Zone.
15. Mr. Lutfur Rahman, Zonal Administrative Officer, East Zone-1.
16. Mr. Fayezuddin Ahmed, Zonal Administrative Officer, North Zone.
17. Mr. A. Kashem, Zonal Administrative Officer, West Zone.
18. Mr. Shamsul Huq, Zonal Administrative Officer, South West Zone.
19. Mr. A. Momin, Zonal Administrative Officer, South Zone.
20. Mr. Quazi Lutful Haque, P.S. to the President.
21. Dr. Faruque Aziz, P.S. to Prime Minister.
22. Mr. Saadat Hossain, P.S. to Finance Minister.
23. Mr. Kamal Siddique, P.S. to Foreign Minister.
24. Mr. B.B. Biswas, P.S. to Home Minister.
25. Establishment Branch of G.A. Department.

(H.T. Imam)
Secretary,
General Administration Deptt.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রেভিনিউ ষ্ট্যাম্প ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত নির্দেশাবলী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	৪ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Dated: 4th September, 1971.

ORDER

It has been decided that henceforth revenue stamps should be affixed on all final receipt-vouchers of Rs. 20/- and above.

The following rates have been fixed: -

	Revenue Stamp.
1. For transaction of Rs. 20/- to Rs. 49.99	Rs. 0.50
2. For transaction of Rs. 50/- to Rs. 99.99	Rs. 1.00
3. For transaction of Rs. 100/- and above.	Rs. 1.00 For every Rs. 100/- and fraction thereof.

Affixing of revenue stamps in the responsibility of the recipient and he will bear the expenses.

When the revenue stamps are supplied by the Government this revenue should be realized in cash by the paying officer who will endorse the fact of payment with his initial in the receipt.

The paying officer in addition to his own duty will be responsible for maintaining accounts of the earnings accruing from the revenue stamps. At the end of every month he will deposit the amount to Bangladesh Treasury with intimation to Secretary, Finance.

This order will come into force from to-day, the 4th September, 1971 forenoon.

Secretary, Finance Department will please inform all concerned including our missions abroad immediately and ensure that no evasion takes place.

Sd/- M. Mansoor Ali
Finance Minister

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দেশবাসীর প্রতি প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের ভাষণ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	৫ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

An address to the nation broadcast by Mr. Tajuddin Ahmad, Prime Minister of The People's Republic of Bangladesh, on 5th September, 1971.

My dear Countrymen and Comrades:

Much has happened to the world since I spoke to you last. The outstanding events for the people of Bangladesh who are engaged in a deadly fight with the invading hordes of West Pakistan are the ruling junta's crumbling power base in West Pakistan and the enemy's slipping control over his few pockets of security in Bangladesh. Our determined policy of economic denial, the brilliant exploits of our guerillas on land and sea, and the growing strength and intensity of our resistance, have brought the day of his complete defeat significantly nearer. I should however like to emphasize the need for patience and fortitude-the two virtues which would be most necessary, in our circumstances, to rout the enemy finally and to rebuild the county after this cruel war is over.

There have been significant shifts in the balance of power in the world. That the enemy's attempt to cash in on this has not been successful is further evidenced by the Indo-Soviet Treaty. Bengalis undoubtedly relly on their own power, which they have discovered with amazement in the course of their struggle, but there is satisfaction to be derived from signs of support from quarters where before there was only caution. Some Governments however continue to act perversely, although the people they represent have expressed their solidarity with us in unambiguous terms. We can only hope that this gap in their responses would soon disappear.

No many in the world would really on the Pakistan army to bring succour to the people of Bangladesh whose destruction is its undoubted policy. Yet the UN has thought it fit to channel relief given by the nations of the world to Bengalis in the occupied areas through the Pakistan Government which has had no scruple in pressing into service relief helicopters, vessels, and vehicles in its campaign of suppression against them. Much of the material meant for the distressed is being utilized to sustain the occupation troops while the communication experts, with advanced gadgets, who form part of the UN relief team, confer unquestionable logistical benefits on the Pakistan army. All this gravely endangers a mission which is said to be humanitarian. If the UN Secretary General at all cares for the prestige of the World Organisation in this part of the world, he must take all steps to prevent UN relief operations in Bangladesh from becoming a mockery.

Our enemy is not only overtly barbarous, as is demonstrated by his massacres and depredations, he is covert and insidious. From time to time he would float treacherous compromise formulae the purpose of which could only be to mislead our people and weaken our resolve to achieve our irreducible goal of complete independence. If the

enemy seeks a compromise it must be because he is weak or because he wants to lay a trap for us against which we must be on our guard.

With the session of the U.N. General Assembly in the offing the military junta has resorted to the subterfuge of creating a facade of a return to civil administration in Bangladesh. General Yahya's replacement of the hated Tikka by a civilian stooge, the reported move to make discredited Bengalis, isolated from the people, represent Pakistan at the U.N., are all part of the same subterfuge calculated to hide the harsh reality of continued martial Law, genocide and suppression of popular will in Bangladesh.

Whom does Yahya want to impress by his elaborate show of unseating some members of the National and Provincial Assemblies while leaving others to retain their seats? The elected representatives of the nation derive their authority from the expressed will of the people and are neither subject to a usurper's rule nor to his make-believe methods designed to produce the quite fraudulent impression that all those not unseated by him are supporters of his regime. The MNAs and MPAs in their convention last July renewed their vow to continue the struggle till Bangladesh is completely liberated and the ridiculous trails to which they are being subjected and the confiscation of their property would make no difference to their resolution.

A world which has reacted with such horror to the mass murder of Bengalis and expressed such revulsion at the incarceration of their leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his secret trial in a military court, with attorneys dubiously forced upon him by dictator Yahya, is not likely to be deceived by the whitewashing maneuvers and lies of the rulers of Pakistan.

Speaking of the trial of the Bangabandhu, I must remind the world that while it goes about its business, a man, filled with the vision of the happiness of 75 million people who love him, is being held in captivity by thugs who happen to have him in their power. The Government and people of Bangladesh have taken all steps to arouse other Governments, peoples, and groups, including jurists, against it. This has so far had little effect on the unseeing arrogance of a brutish clique. But I assure my countrymen that those who are plotting against the life of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman under cover of a so- called trial would not go unpunished. Meanwhile, I appeal to all powers who have any influence with Islamabad to help secure the release of the Sheikh immediately.

The recent mass transfer of allegiance by Bengali diplomats in Pakistan's service to the People's Republic of Bangladesh underlines its strength and is one more argument in favor of our recognition by other Governments. It is easy to see that recognition is a means to an end which is a speedy and victorious conclusion to the war of liberation. The people of Bangladesh, who are up in arms against forces which want to disenfranchise them by brute force and who have suffered in body and mind as perhaps no other people have suffered, deserve a better deal from at least those who profess democracy and also show humanitarian sympathy to us.

Nature, in the shape of flood, has added a cruel dimension to the already existing suffering caused by the evil deeds of the militarists from West Pakistan. These annual

waters of sorrow, which have engulfed vast areas of our land, are an indictment of the cynical policy of exploitation which neglected to provide for flood control in Bangladesh. It is clear that the problems of Bangladesh could be solved only by Bengalis taking charge of their own destiny.

Human standards of measurement break down before the scale and depth of Bengali's agony to-day, but I believe in the resilience of the Bengali soul, and feel sure that it would triumph over cyclone, flood and war.

Finally, all power to the arms of our freedom fighters whose courage, self-sacrifice, and achievements fill the nation with pride and hope for a great future. The people of Bangladesh have consolidated their solidarity through the present struggle. Let this solidarity be their abiding source of strength.

JOI BANGLA.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের পত্রিকা প্রকাশনা সম্পর্কে একটি সরকারী চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৬ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF HOME.

Memo -No. HD/44/3 SEPTEMBER. 6, 1971.

From: M.K. Chowdhury, Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of Home.

To: Mr. Khawja Ahmed, M.P.A.,
C/O. Sub-Zonal Administrator,
Belonia Zone.

With reference to your application for permission for publication of a Bengali Weekly Paper "AMAR DESH", this is to inform you that the Government have not yet finalized the criteria for according permission and the procedures thereof. Pending finalization of these, you are provisionally permitted to publish the said Paper from the address given by you.

The necessary formalities will be informed when final decisions are taken. You will keep on sending a copy of your publication to this Ministry (Press & Publication Department) and External Publicity Division at Circus Avenue, Calcutta. A copy of the same should also be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Defense, Govt. of the people's Republic of Bangladesh.

(M. K. CHOWDHURY)

Copy forwarded to:

1) External Publicity Division, 9 Circus Avenue, Calcutta.
2) The Secretary, Ministry of Defense, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(M. K. CHOWDHURY)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রধানমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক কৃষি সচিব নিয়োগ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগ	৬ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE.

Memo No September 6, 1971.

ORDER

Mr. Nooruddin Ahmed is appointed to act as Secretary, Agricultural Department, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, until further orders.

The appointment is made in the interest of public service.

The order shall come into force with immediate effect.

Sd/- Tajuddin Ahmad
Prime Minister.

Memo No…….. September 6,1971

Copy to: Mr. Nooruddin Ahmed for information and necessary action. He will draw a monthly salary of Rs. 500/00 (Rupees five hundred) (Consolidated).

Sd/- Tajuddin Ahmad
Prime Minister.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রচার ও প্রপাগান্ডার সমন্বয় সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি সার্কুলার	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

From: - Mr. A. Samad,
Defense Secretary to the
Government of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh.

To:-
(1) Mr. A. Mannan, MNA.
(2) Mr. Taheruddin Thakur, MNA
In-charge, External Publicity Division.
(3) Mr. M. R. Akhtar,
Director,
Press and Information.
(4) Mr. Qamrul Hasan.
Director,
Art and Design Division.
(5) Mr. A. Jabbar,
Director,
Film Division.

Subject: **Co-ordination of Publicity and Propaganda Effort of Bangladesh Govt.**

1. It has been felt necessary to co-ordinate the publicity and propaganda efforts of the Govt. so that the entire machinery has a unified focus and supports war activity.
2. The following guide-lines are suggested:-
   a. Raising morale of the Mukti Bahini.
   b. Raising morale of our own people.
   c. Lowering morale of enemy troops.
   d. Lowering morale of the public in West Pakistan and creating dissention among them.
   e. Counteracting propaganda by the enemy Radio and Press.
   f. Counteracting measures taken by the enemy to enlist public support.
   g. Projecting the correct Bangladesh situation abroad.
3. Further suggestions in this regard may kindly be forwarded.

-Defense Secretary
-Sep 71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
অনুষ্ঠিতব্য মন্ত্রী পরিষদের বৈঠকের কর্মসূচী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৭ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

September 7, 1971

The Next meeting of the Cabinet will be held on Friday, September 10, 1971 at 5-30 PM(Bangladesh Standard Time) in the office Chamber of the Acting President.

AGENDA FOR THE MEETING:

Subject:		**Sponsoring** Secy. & Secy.
Agency:		
1. Report from the Secretaries, Foreign Affairs & Defense.	Foreign Defense	of Foreign
2. Report from the Heads of Delegations who have returned from abroad recently.	Ministry Affairs.	of Home
3. Directorate of Welfare for Mukti Bahini.	Ministry Affairs.	
4. MISCELLANEOUS.		

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.

7.9.71.

Memo No.-(3)/Cab. Dt.7.9.71.

To:

1. Mr. M. Alam, Secretary, Foreign Affairs, with request to please submit his report to the Cabinet. He is also requested to please obtain reports from the Heads of Delegations who have returned recently.
2. Mr. A. Samad, Secretary, Defense, with request to please submit report to the Cabinet.
3. Mt. Anwarul Karim Choudhury, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Foreign affairs, C/o. B.D. Mission, 9, Circus Avenue, Calcutta. He will please obtain reports from the Heads of the Delegations. As Mr. Alam is away Mr. Choudhury will please do the needful and send the reports to the undersigned by 9.9.71.

(H.T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary
7.9.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের পাঁচটি রাজনৈতিক দল সমবায়ে ৮ সদস্যের উপদেষ্টা কমিটি গঠন সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-৯ সেপ্টেম্বর	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার অক্টোবর ১-৭, ১৯৭১	৯ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Bangladesh Liberation Front Formed:

A broad democratic front comprising the five main political parties of Bangladesh was formed on September 9 for conducting the liberation struggle.

A Consultative Committee of eight members as set up to advise the Bangladesh Government and to issue guidelines to the Mukti Bahini.

The formation of the Front was announced at the end of a two-day meeting of the leaders of the parties which was presided over by the Prime-Minister, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed.

The parties comprising the Front are the Awami League, National Awami Party (Bhashani group), National Awami Party {Muzaffar group), the Communist Party of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh National Congress.

A spokesman for the Bangladesh Government said that the formation of the Committee would ensure a sense of participation in the liberation struggle among all sections of the people actively fighting the "colonial and imperialist exploiters of Bangladesh".

He added: "The formation of the Committee reflects the unity among the rank and file of the freedom-loving people of Bangladesh having faith in the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Awami League and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The meeting, by a resolution, called upon India and all other countries of the world to accord immediate recognition to the Government of Bangladesh.

The resolution also appealed to them to give "active assistance" to the government of Bangladesh and the Mukti Bahini in the form of arms and ammunition.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তাঙ্গনে সরকারী কর্মচারীদের কাজে লাগানো সম্পর্কিত নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	৯ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH,
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Memo No..... September 9, 1971

From : M. K. Chowdhury,
Deputy Secretary.

To : Mr. A. Kashem Khan

Zonal Administrative Officer,
West Zone.

Subject: Liberated areas and utilization of the staff now working in Tentulia.

Your attention is drawn to the working and the staff under the C. O. (Dev.), Tentulia. It appears that the said officer has been working with his staff in the areas of Tentulia which, he claims, is a liberated area. It seems that he has been working without any plan or directive from relevant zonal Administrative Officer.

G. A. Deptt., Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, has been requested to design the administrative set-up for liberated areas which will be a standard set-up for all liberated areas. In one case, the Administrative set-up of Rowmari has been provisionally approved by the Minister for Finance, Trade and Commerce, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. All these are being consolidated by the G. A. Deptt. So as to introduce standard administrative set-up for all liberated areas.

Pending finalization of such proposals and their approval, you are requested to take immediate necessary action so that the C. O. (Dev.) Tentulia can work in the liberated area claimed by him in close collaboration with and at the direction of the Zonal Administrative Officer under which Tentulia falls. He along with his staff may also be utilized for collection of taxes and tolls, etc. In this context, we may mention that taxes should be levied on all jute and other items coming out of Bangladesh as export to India. On jute and tobacco, the export tax is Rs. 2/00 per mound. On all other items, tax should be in accordance with the rules previously followed in former East Pakistan. Taxes of other kinds also should follow similar rates and prices.

The matter may be treated as urgent and necessary action taken with intimation to this office.

(M. K. CHOWDHURY)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভারতে জহীর রায়হান পরিচালিত একটি প্রামাণ্য চলচ্চিত্র প্রদর্শনের প্রতিবাদে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতির কাছে লিখিত বাংলাদেশর চলচ্চিত্র প্রযোজক-পরিচালক ফজলুল হক-এর চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার রাষ্ট্রপতির দফতর	১০সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

জয় বাংলা

বাংলাদেশ সরকার
রাষ্ট্রপতির কার্যালয়।

Memo No. PS/SEC/III/110, Dated 10th Sept., 1971.

To

The Prime Minister,
Government of Bangladesh.

Sub: - Letter of Mr. Fazlul Huq, regarding exhibition of a documentary film produced by Mr. Zahir Raihan.

Please find enclosed copy of the letter of Mr. Fazlul HuQ, the Film Producer - Director of Bangladesh. The letter is self-explanatory. I would request you to kindly look into the charges leveled by Mr. Fazlul Hug and decide the matter on its own merit keeping in view the best interest of our country.

Action taken in this respect may please be intimated to me in due course.

(Syed Nazrul Islam)
Acting President.

Enc: Copy of letter
(1 sheet)

.....

Sir,

This is to put a serious matter, in my belief a matter of great National Importance, before your honor regarding a documentary film directed by Zahir Raihan, which we have viewed to-day in a private show in Calcutta.

This documentary is being financed by Eastern India Motion Picture Association and being produced by Bangladesh Chala-Chitra Silpi O Kalakushali Samity in association with Bangladesh Liberation Council of Intelligential. This would be sold to India Government to show it in India and other countries.

The film start with a photo of V. I. Lenin and with his wordings shows nothing but little of refugees in India and a little part of our liberation Army Training Camp. But the serious setback is, in my opinion, that there is not a single shot or word about our

beloved leader Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman or Awami League or, the six points.

I believe if this film is shown in India or abroad, the viewers shall have the belief that our liberation is being guided by something else and not the points we believe in.

If the film has been made by any Indian Director, we shall reserve our comments, but when it is made by a Director of Bangladesh we cannot sit idle.

I, personally, protest against this film and I request you to immediate action to stop this film before it is shown to the public through the Indian Government.

If it is not done, I alone, am ready to start a movement.

With deepest regards,

Sd/ -Fazlul Huq
Film Producer-Director of Bangladesh
C/o. Mr. Benoy Roy, 114/A, Park St.
Calcutta-17.

The President,
Government of Bangladesh
Mujibnagar.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মৎস্যচাষের প্রয়োজনে লীজ সংক্রান্ত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	১১ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Memo No. H. D. / 51 (1), SEPTEMBER 11, 1971.

From: M. K. Chowdhury,
Deputy Secretary.

To: The Secretary,

Ministry of Defense,

Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Forwarded herewith please find an Agreement between the Govt, of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Mr. Nizamuddin Ahmed, son of Hajee Mobarak Hossain, and Mr. Afsar Ali Biswas, son of Ilajee Gulzar Hossain of village Godagari, P. S. Godagari. Dist. Rajshahi, at present temporarily residing at village Lalgola. P. o. Lalgola, Dist. Murshidabad, W. Bengal. The Agreement speaks for itself.

2. Kindly inform the relevant Sector Commander about the Agreement so that the Lessee of the fishery referred to in the Agreement can operate unhindered for the period mentioned in the Agreement.

3. A copy of the letter addressed to the Sector Commander / Commanders may be sent to us for ready reference and record.

Enc: (1) One Agreement.

(2) Sketch map of the fishery
referred in the Agreement.

(M. K. CHOWDHURY).

.....

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MUJIBNAGAR

AN AGREEMENT between the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

AND

M. Nizamuddin Ahmed, son of Hajee Mobarak Ilossain, and Mr. Afsar Ali Biswas, son of Hajee Gulzar Hossain of village Godagari, P. S. Godagari, Dist. Rajshahi, at present temporarily residing at village Lalgola, P. o. Lalgola, Dist. Murshidabad, West Bengal, referred to as First and Second parties respectively in this Agreement.

Whereas the 2nd party agrees to take Lease of the Fishery specified in the annexed map duly attested by the Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and

Whereas the 1st party wishes to lease out the same fishery through negotiation, this Deed of Agreement is signed by the two parties on the following terms and conditions.

(1)The 2nd party will not have rights of Fishery to areas other than those specified in the Annexure duly attested.

(2)The 2nd party will pay a sum of Rs. 1,000/00 (Rupees one thousand) only to the 1st party at the time of signing this Deed in cash. The remaining Rs. 1,000/00 (Rupees one thousand) shall be paid by the 2nd party to the 1st party within one month of signing of this Deed.

(3)In case the 2nd party fails to pay the remaining balance of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) within a month, the 1st party reserves the right to lease out the fishery to any other party it deems suitable,

(4)This Deed of Agreement will remain in force for one year from the date this Deed is signed by both the parties.

(5)The 1st party is not responsible for any damage or loss caused to the 2nd party because of taking the Lease of the fishery.

This agreement is signed on this day of 10th September, 1971 at Mujibnagar.

Sd/-
K. A. Zaman
Finance Secretary,
Govt. of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh,
Signature of the 1st party.

Sd/-
Nizamuddin Ahmed
Signature of the 2nd party.

Witness: 1. M.K. Chowdhury, D. S. (Home)
2. B. Gupta. Confidential Asstt. to F. Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রধানমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক সচিব নিয়োগ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগ	১৩সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
MUJIBNAGAR.

Memo No……., Dated 13th Sept.'71,

ORDER.

Mr. Anwarul Haque Khan, formerly Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, is appointed to act as Officer on Special Duty under the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh with the rank and status of a Secretary to the Govt. until his actual designation is determined. His services are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department until further orders.

The appointment is made in the interest of Public Service.

The order shall come into force with immediate effect.

Sd/- Tajuddin Ahmed.
Prime Minister,
13. 9. 1971.

Memo No. GA/…….Dated 13th September, '71.
Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. Mr. Anwarul Hoque Khan.
2. Mr. M. Alam, Foreign Secretary.
3. Mr. A. Samad, Defense Secretary.
4. Mr. K. A. Zaman, Secretary Finance.
5. Mr. H. T. Imam, Cabinet Secretary.
6. Dr. T. Hossain, Secretary Health.
7. Mr. Emdad Ali, Chief Engineer.
8. Mr. J. G. Bhowmick, Relief Commissioner.
9. Mr. S. R. Mirza, Director, Youth Camp (1-I/Q).
10. Mr. Silabrata Barua, O. S. D./Law & Parliamentary Affairs.
11. Quazi Lutful Hoque, P. S. to president.
12. Dr. Faruq Hossain. P. S. to P. M.
13. Mr. Saadat Hossain, P. S. to Finance Minister.
14. Mr. Kamal Siddique, P. S. to Foreign Minister.
15. Mr. B. B. Biswas, P. S. to Home Minister.
16. Establishment Branch of G. A. Department.

This modifies the earlier Govt. order issue under this department's Memo No. GA/1265 dt. 7.9. 71.

(H. T. Imam)
Secretary (G. A. Deptt.)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রাজস্ব আদায় সম্পর্কে অর্থ সচিবের একটি মেমো	বাংলাদেশ সরকার অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	১৩ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF FINANCE. TRADE & COMMERCE.

Memo No……., Dated 13. 9. 71.

The undersigned desires that the Revenue Collection scheme is implemented properly and immediately. For that purpose the following officers are deputed in different Zones as mentioned against their names.

For their guidance, a copy of Revenue collection scheme general instruction and rate of levy and taxes fixed by the Govt. of Bangladesh are attached herewith.

Name of Officers.	**Area of Operation.**
1. Mr. Md. Matiur Rahman, Staff Officer, Finance Department	All liberated area under Coochbehar, Tura and Davvki Zones.
2. Mr. Shamsuddin Haider, Taxation Officer, Finance Department.	All liberated area under Barasat, Krishnanagar and Balurghat Zones
3. Mr. Md. Idris Ali, Staff Officer, Trade & Commerce.	All the liberated area under Sabrum, Dharmanagar and Agartala Zones.

(K. A. Zaman)
Secretary,
Finance Department.

Memo No. FIN/2/71/183 (7) Dated 13. 9. 71.
Copy to: - (1) The Secretary, General Administration Dept.
(2) F. S. to Finance Minister.
(3) Mr. Md. Matiur Rahman, Staff Officer, Finance.
(4) Mr. Shamsuddin Haider, Taxation Officer, Finance.
(5) Mr. Md. Idris Ali, Staff Officer, Trade & Commerce.
(6) Treasury Officer, Finance.
(7) Zonal Administrative Officer.
- For information and taking necessary action.

(K. A. Zaman)
Secretary.
Finance Department.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বরাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় লিবারেশন জোনের প্রধানকে অর্থ বিষয়ক কমিটি গঠনের নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৩ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.

Memo No. 639 Dated 11. 9. 71.

Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury, MPA,
Chairman,

Liberation Council, Eastern Zone

Please appoint a Committee of 5 to 7 members to look after the affairs and financial expenditure of the reception and holding camps. The Directors should have no responsibility regarding finance. The jurisdiction of this Sub-Committee will extend to Zone I, II and III unless altered. From each Zone there shall be at least one member. The Committee shall have one Chairman. This should be immediately done.

Sd/- A. H. M. Quamaruzzaman,
Home Minister,
13.9. 71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আন্তঃসচিব সভার সিদ্ধান্তের অংশবিশেষ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১৪ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Dated 14. 9.71.

P. U. D. gives the minutes of the meeting of the Secretaries held on 23rd August, 1971.

(A)According to the decisions taken in this meeting, every department is supposed to give a weekly report of their activities to the Cabinet Secretary by Saturday, each week. A report will be sent from next Saturday regularly in consultation with the Secretary.

(B)The said meeting will be held every Monday at 9 A. M. in the Prime Minister's Chamber.

Under Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ ডিফেন্স লীগের মুখপত্র বাংলাদেশ নিউজ লেটার প্রকাশনার প্রাক্কালে প্রেরিত বাংলাদেশের প্রধানমন্ত্রীর শুভেচ্ছাবানী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	১৪ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

জয় বাংলা

গনপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
Mujibnagar,
September 14, 1971.

The people of Bangladesh to-day are fighting for freedom, democracy secularism, and human values. They are fighting a ruthless enemy armed to the teeth, a military junta that has no right to preside over their destiny and a band of exploiters that has bled Bangladesh. While the struggle continues on the soil of Bangladesh, her children abroad are contributing to the liberation war by mobilising public opinion and raising funds.

Since the beginning of our war of independence, the Bangladesh Defense League has been doing laudable work in the United States. Its organ, ***The Bangladesh News Letter***, is a source of reliable information for our friends and compatriots abroad. I should like to assure the members of the League that their work is deeply appreciated by our freedom fighters.

I congratulate them on their efforts.

(TAJUDDIN AHMAD)
Prime Minister,
Govt. of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তিবাহিনীর প্রচার সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	১৬ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Ministry of Defense
16.9.71.

It is felt that small booklets / leaflets with pictures of the Mukti Bahini in action, captured West Pakistani Soldiers etc. will create greater enthusiasm and confidence amongst the people inside Bangladesh. The Press and Publicity Division may kindly be requested to prepare such materials immediately. Copies of such leaflets already prepared may kindly be given to us:

Mr. A. Mannan, M. N. A.
21/A, Balu Hakkak Lane,
Park Circus, Cal-17.

(A. Samad),
Defense Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রধানমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক চারটি নতুন প্রশাসনিক জোন প্রতিষ্ঠার নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগ	১৮সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT
MUJIBNAGAR

ORDER

With a view to facilitating smooth working of the Zonal Councils, the order conveyed in G. O. No. GA/810 (345) dated 27. 7. 71 is partially modified. Two more Administrative Zones shall be set up by splitting up the existing West Zone and South-west Zone with Head quarters and Jurisdiction as noted below against each :-

1. West Zone-I	H. Q. Balurghat	(i) Dinajpur. (ii) Bogra.
2. West Zone-I I	H. Q. Maid ah	(i) Rajshahi.
3., South-West Zone-I	H. Q. Krishnanagar	(i) Pabna. (ii)Kushtia.
4. South-West' Zone-II	H. Q. Bongaon	(i) Jessore. (ii). Faridpur.

This order shall come into force with immediate effect.

Sd/- Tajuddin Ahmad,
Prime Minister

Memo No.GA/1366 (500), Dated the 18th September, 1971.

Distributions: -

1. M.N.A.s & M.P.As (All):
2. Head of Bangladesh Mission, Calcutta.
3. Secretaries (All):
4. Inspector General of Police:
5. Relief Commissioner:
6. Officer on Special Duly, Law & Parliamentary Affairs:
7. Zonal Administrative Officer (All):
8. Chief Engineer:
9. Private Secretaries (All):
10. A D.C. to Commander-in-Charge.

(K. Ahmed)
Deputy Secretary,
General Administration Department.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোন প্রশাসনের অর্থ ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়-এর একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	১৮ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Memo No..... …….. September 18, 1971.

From: M. K. Chowdhury,
Deputy Secretary,
Finance.

To: All Zonal Administrative Officers.

Your attention is drawn to Memo No. Fin/2/71/183(7) dated 13.9.71. The following officers have been, deputed in that memo to different zones as mentioned against their names below:

Name of Officers.	**Area of Operation.**
1. Mr. Md. Matiur Rahman Staff Officer, Finance Department.	All the liberated area under Coochbehar, Tura and Dawki Zones.
2. Mr. Shamsuddin Haider, Taxation Officer, Finance Department.	All the liberated area under Barasat, Krishnanagar and Balurghat Zones.
3. Mr. Md. Idris Ali, Staff Officer, Trade & Commerce.	All the liberated area under Sabrum, Dharmanagar and Agartala Zones.

As the G. A. Department has not yet finalized a standard set-up for administration of liberated areas, formal rules and regulations regarding collection of taxes and levies cannot be supplied. Taxes should be levied on all jute and other items coming out of Bangladesh as an export to India. On jute and tobacco, the export tax is Rs. 2.00 (Rupees two) per maund. Considering the proportion of tax on jute to its price and the perishable nature of items like fish, tax on per maund offish exported should be @ Rs. 6.00 (Rupees six) per maund. On all other items, tax should be in accordance with the rules previously followed in former East Pakistan.

Your attention is also drawn to the existence of Sairat Mahals like fisheries, hats and bazars, etc. in the liberated zones. These should be leased out through auction, if possible, or through negotiation where auction is not possible. A copy of the formal agreement signed with the Lessee on behalf of the Govt, of the People's Republic of Bangladesh should be sent to the Secretary, Finance for his information and necessary action. It may

be mentioned in this context that fisheries in the liberated area in and around Godagari, West Zone, have been leased out from the Central Headquarter here because of communication difficulties. This is for information of particularly Zonal Administrative Officer of West Zone. If fish is exported from this Zone from the fisheries in auction, taxes at the prescribed rates mentioned above must be paid.

(M. K. CHOWDHURY)

Memo No..... …….. September 18, 1971.

Copy forwarded to:

(1) The Secretary, G.A. Deptt. with a request to refer to our Memo No. Fin/14/71/172/1(5) dt. 9.9.71. The administrative set-up may kindly be finalized immediately.

(2) The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, for information.

(3) The Secretary, Ministry of Defense.

(4) I. G. of Police.

(5) P.S. to Finance Minister.

(6) Treasury Officer, Finance.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জনগণের প্রতি সরকারের নির্দেশাবলী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, প্রচার বিভাগ	সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের এক বিশেষ পর্যায়ে এসে গেছি আমরা। কার্যতঃ ভারতও আমাদের পরিপূর্ণ স্বীকৃতি দিয়ে ফেলেছে ৪ঠা ডিসেম্বরের এক বেতার প্রচারের মাধ্যমে। আকাশবাণী থেকে বলা হয়েছে, পাকিস্তানের অত্যধিক বাড়াবাড়ি পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে ভারত যুদ্ধে লিপ্ত হয়েছে; তবে তার কাজ হবে বাংলাদেশে বাঙালীদের উপর গত ৮ মাস ধরে অকথ্য নির্যাতনকারী নরপশু পাক-বাহিনীকে আত্মসমর্পণ করানো, তথা বাংলাদেশের সরকারের হাতে ক্ষমতা তুলে দেয়া-ভারতের নিজস্ব স্বার্থে লড়াই চালিয়ে যাওয়া নয়।

এ এক বিরাট সংবাদ। বুঝতে হবে আমাদের বিজয়ের সর্বশেষ পর্যায় এটাই। আর সেই জন্যেই এতদিনের সংগ্রামী বাঙালীকে এবারে যেতে হবে আরও কঠিন অগ্নিপরীক্ষার মধ্য দিয়ে। বিশ্বমানবতার শত্রু সাম্রাজ্যবাদী আমেরিকা একদিকে এ ক'মাস ধরে অস্ত্রশস্ত্র ও গোলাবারুদ দিয়ে সাহায্য করে এসেছে বর্বর ইয়াহিয়ার জঙ্গীশাহীকে এবং নেহায়েত দায়ে পড়া ভাবে ভারতে আশ্রিত এক কোটি মানুষের জন্যে পাঠিয়েছে নামমাত্র সাহায্যদ্রব্য, কিন্তু একবারও বাংলার মানুষ আজ কেন বিদেশে শরণার্থী হ'ল?- এ বিষয়টি প্রতিকারে এগিয়ে আসেনি! আর যখন আমরা আমাদের চূড়ান্ত সাফল্য অর্জন করতে চলেছি, আমেরিকা এসেছে শান্তির বুলি নিয়ে। নিরাপত্তা পরিষদে প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন করেছে অবিলম্বে যেন পাক-ভারত যুদ্ধ বন্ধ হয়ে যায়। আমাদের প্রশ্ন, এটা কি আদৌ পাকিস্তান ও ভারতের মধ্যে যুদ্ধ? এ যুদ্ধ স্বাধীনতাকামী বাঙালীদের বিরুদ্ধে অত্যাচারী উপনিবেশবাদী পাকিস্তানের। কাজেই ভারতের এ থেকে সরে দাঁড়ানোর কোনই মানে হয় না। অবশ্য আমাদের অকৃত্রিম বন্ধু সমাজতান্ত্রিক সোভিয়েত ইউনিয়ন আমেরিকার এ ধৃষ্টতাকে নাকচ করে দিয়েছে জাতিসংঘের দরবারে। মুনাফেক মার্কিনী দস্যু, যার হাত ভিয়েতনামী মা ও শিশুদের তাজা রক্তে ভেজা, সে চায় আজ নিরাপত্তা পরিষদের মধ্যস্থতা।

দেশবাসীগণ, আপনারা এ চক্রান্তের কখনও বিভ্রান্ত হবেন না। বিশ্ব সাম্রাজ্যবাদী চক্রের তাঁবেদার ও পাঞ্জাবী ধনিকদের অস্ত্রধারী-পেয়াদা ইয়াহিয়ার জমজ আইয়ুবের সময়ে পাকিস্তান থেকে আরও একবার হামলা হয়েছিল শান্তিপ্রিয় ভারতের উপর; এবং দেশে জারী হয়েছিলো জরুরী আইন, দেশরক্ষা বিধি প্রভৃতি কালাকানুন- সবই জনসধারণের গণতান্ত্রিক আন্দোলনকে নস্যাৎ করার জন্যে। এবারও ইসলামের নামে সেই পুরানো ধুয়া তোলা হচ্ছে। এসব অপপ্রচার থেকে সদা সতর্ক থাকুন। এ ছাড়াও রয়েছে তথাকথিত সমাজবাদী গণ-চীন। যখন গ্রাম বাংলার পথেঘাটে লক্ষ লক্ষ নিরীহ জনতা অসহায় শিকার হয়েছে পাক-দস্যুদের অত্যাচারের, তখন চীন বলেছে এটা নিতান্ত পাকিস্তানের আভ্যন্তীরণ ব্যাপার। সম্প্রতি সে আমাদের বন্ধুরাষ্ট ভারতের বিরুদ্ধেও প্রচারণা শুরু করেছে। কিন্তু আমরা ভুলে যাইনি ১৯৬২ সালের চীনই আকস্মিকভাবে আক্রমণ করেছিল ভারতকে; এবং মাত্র গত বছরও সে সোভিয়েত ইউনিয়নের সীমান্তে শুরু করেছিল ধবংসাত্মক অভিযান। অতএব চীন সম্পর্কেও সাবধান থাকুন; বস্তুতঃ সে আমেরিকারই দোসর।

জনগণের প্রতি নির্দেশাবলীঃ

১। গুজবের কান দেবেন না; গুজব রটনাকারীকে ধরিয়ে দিন।

২। মুক্তিযুদ্ধের পরিকল্পনার কথা গোপন রাখুন।

৩। পাক-বাহিনীর গতিবিধির খবর মুক্তিবাহিনীকে জানিয়ে দিন।

৪। শত্রুর সরবরাহ সম্পূর্ণ বিপর্যস্ত করে দিন।

৫। বিমান আক্রমণের সময় নিরাপদ স্থানে আশ্রয় নিন।

৬। মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের সর্বতোভাবে সাহায্য করুন।

-মনে রাখবেন, শত্রুর প্রতিটি বুলেট আপনার পয়সার কেনা। অন্যদিকে মুক্তিযুদ্ধে ব্যয়িত আপনার প্রতিটি পয়সা স্বাধীনতাকে এগিয়ে নিয়ে আসছে।

বাংলাদেশ গণসাধারণতন্ত্র সরকারের আঞ্চলিক প্রচার দফতর কর্তক প্রকাশিত ও প্রচারিত।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের বাজেট সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্তের অংশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২০ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

Extracts from the minutes of
the Cabinet meeting held on
September 20. 1971.

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AGENDA NO. 6 . . . Budget for the Ministry of Defense.

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While discussing the budget of the Ministry of defense, the acute shortage of winter clothing and trainees etc. for our fighting forces and Youth Camp trainees was brought to sharp focus. The Cabinet decided that the Defense Secretary will immediately prepare estimates for procurement of winter clothing's including blankets covering the requirements of both the fighting forces and the Youth Camp trainees.

Sd/

ACTING PRESIDENT.
Dated September 27,1971.

Memo No ....

To the Secretary, Defense.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
27.9.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বাস্থ্য ও জনকল্যাণ বিভাগের সচিবের বিভিন্ন এলাকা সফর শেষে প্রদত্ত রিপোর্ট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বাস্থ্য ও জনকল্যাণ বিভাগ	২০ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

MUJIBNAGAR

20.9.71,

Report on the recent tour of Dr. T. Hossain, Secretary, Health and Welfare Department from 8th to 18th September 1971.

8. 9. 71 : Waited at Dum Dum Airport from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. The flight was finally cancelled.

9.9.71 : Reached Agartola.

Visited Melaghar Hospital in Sector Head Quarter 2.

10. 9. 7 : Accompanied the Home Minister to Youth Camp near Udaipur. Interview with Chief Minister of Tripura.

11.9.71 : Went to Sector Head quarter 3 at Mantola. Went to Sector Head quarter 1 at Harina, stayed overnight.

12. 9: 71 : Went to Belonia and Rishi Mukh-Returned to Agartola at 10 P. M.

13.9.71 : Met local authorities at Agartola. Visited Agartola Hospital.

14.9.71 : Started for and reached Karimgonj.

15.9.71 : Attempted to visit Sector Head Quarter at Barapenji but failed to do so due to intense shelling by Pak. Army. Went to Mukitol Sub-Sector.

Visited patients at Karimgonj Sadar Hospital and Mukti Bahini Hospital set up at Karimgonj.

16.9.71 : Readied Silchar. Inquired about Youth Camp and patients at Mashimpur Military Hospital. Discussed problems with Sector Commander Col. Dutta.

17.9.71 : Reached Shillong. Discussed local problems with local political leaders and Administrative Officers.

18.9.71 : Went to Balat and returned to Gauhati.

19.9.71 : Returned to Head Office.

Reports on various aspects is enclosed.

(Dr. T. HOSSAIN)
Secretary,
Department of Health & Welfare.

Copy to Health Minister, C-in-C,
" " Secretaries G. A.. Cabinet and Defense.

IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS

1. **TRANSPORT FOR INJURED PATIENTS**

Immediate arrangement must be made to place Ambulances the following places.

A. Sector No. 1 : One at Hariana, Sreenagar, Rishimukh and Belonia, total No.-

B. Sector No. 2 : One at Rajgonj, Nidaya, Saldanadi, Mandabhag, Total No : 4.

C. Sector No. 3 : One at Head Quarter-Simna or new place one at Chebri, minimum-2.

D. Sector No. 4 One at Kamalpur, Kailash Sahar, Dharmanagar, Barapunji, Muktil and Jalalpur and Karimgonj-Total: 7 (some vehicles) are available at Mosimpur Sector Commander's disposal. They should be immediately repaired and putatthedisposalofSectorNo.4 Commander.

E. Sector No. 5 : One at Shillong, Balat, Dowki, Shilla and Bassara, Total No: 5

F...Sector No. 6: (Visited earlier) One at Patgram, Tentulia, Shahebgonj, Total No : 3.

2. **Medicines**

Unfortunately our dispatch of medicines from Head Quarter was delayed by six weeks since my last visit and dire dirt of medicine caused lot of sufferings everywhere.

It was my effort to collect medicines in the form of gifts from various sources and I collected medicines worth our Rs. 60,000/-. They are now gone to different Sectors but medicines over one lakh of rupees should immediately be purchased and dispatched to all sectors as per list. I begged in many quarters and were blaffed by most of donors on this or that pretext.

Worse thing is that some of our organizations like Bangladesh Red Cross is not Co-operating with us, whereas medicines are being collected by the name of Mukti Bahini.

I strongly feel that all our agencies should be urged to deliver all available gifts to the Head Quarter for equidistribution.

At least Rs. 1,000/- should be placed at the disposal of each Sector Commander immediately for local purchase of urgently required medicines. Mr. M. K. Bhimani has donated medicines worth over Rs. 5,000.00 for Agartola, Karimgonj and Shillong to meet the immediate need. These medicines were locally purchased at my instance. Earlier he gave medicines worth Rs. 7,000/00 to our Head Quarter. These medicines have been sent to all sectors along with other gifts.

Medical Staff

1. Sq. Leader Shamsul Haq was working at Sector No. 1. He is a Senior Officer. He has been posted by me in overall charge of Sector Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with his Head Quarter along with Cos. at Agartola. He will co-ordinate all demands and supply

of each Sub-Sectors. He will be solely responsible to me to assess all requirements and receive supply from the Head Quarter for equitable distribution.

2. One doctor has been posted at Belonia to set up an A. D. S.

   He will do so with the help of Regional Medical Officer No 1.

3. Sector Nos. 1, 2 and 3 has one Medical Officer Incharge in each. Commander of Sector No.3 requires one more.

4. One Doctor has been placed Incharge of Sector No.4 with his Head Quarter at Mukti Bahini Hospital at Karimgonj.

5. One Doctor is urgently needed at Shillong. I am trying to send one in a day or two.

6. Some devoted Senior Medical Students are working as Medical Officers in each Sub-Sector. It is my intention to appoint One, M. B. B. S. doctor in each Sub-Sector as soon as suitable doctors are available.

Convalescent Homes

Mr. M. K. Bhimani under direction of Dr. Triguna Sen at my persuation, has opened Convalescent Homes at Agartola (40 beded to begin with and intention to increase upto 100 beds 011 U.9. 71.) this time. He had intention to open one at Karimgonj or Silchar but suitable house or helper was not available at either place. The Convalescent Homes opened at Shillong is doing good work under supervision of Mrs. M. Das. wife of the Divisional Commissioner of Shillong.

The management committee of Convalescent Homes has been trusted with a 5 (five) men committee 3 (three) being local, prominent citizens and 2 (two) representatives from Bangladesh.

In my earlier notes I reported about the Convalescent Homes at Tura and Coochbehar. Few more such Homes are under contemplation in West Bengal, preferably at Calcutta and Balurghat.

These Hospitals will cost about a lakh of Rupees for establishment and at least Rs. 50,000/- for monthly expenses. Mr. Bhimani will collect fund through Hariana Bangladesh Mukti Shahayak Samity and undertaken the responsibility to run them.

Ambulance Problem

Two months ago when I went to Delhi, I met Ms. Padmaja Naidu and requested her for 36 Ambulances from Bangladesh Assistance Committee. I have not yet heard from her. I am sending her a reminder. Meanwhile, I understand from Mr. Sen and Mr. Bhimani that they have procured us about 2 Ambulances from the Governor of Bombay, 3 from Moharaja of Bhutan, and 3 from Horiana.

There are at least six cars at Sector No. 4 which can be connected into Ambulances.

I understand some of our Ambulances are lying at Barakpur. I do not know how true it is but I need hardly over stretch the immediate need of transport to save life of the injured soldiers.

Karimganj Mukti Babini Hospital

One house was procured by Mr. Dewan Farid Gazi MNA. One Mr. Mosabber Ali donated the beds and beddings for 20 patients we have seen 12 patients there. We have appointed one Doctor and 3 Nurses.

This Hospital will have to be maintained by the Defence Department. An estimated cost of Rs. 5,000/- will be required to run this Hospital. Some medicines will have to be sent immediately.

Balat A. D.S.

Our politicians at Shillong has organised one A. D. S. at Balat with 4 tents. One doctor is working there and paid by B. S. F. Medicines and surgical equipments are immediately to be sent by us. 4 more tents are to be set up with 20 more beds. We shallhave to bear the expenses from Defense, initial cost will be at least Rs. 5,000/ - and running costs of about Rs. 3,000/- per month including medicines. We shall have to do something about it immediately.

Similar A. D. S. will have to be set up at Dowki, Sheila and Bassera. Once the sector Medical Officer is appointed, he will be entrusted with the responsibility to organize them. One transport will have to be placed at the disposal of the Medical Officer; otherwise no work will be possible.

Overall Impression

I am thankful for the opportunity offered to me by the Acting President to express my impressions of recent tour to the Cabinet. I think, all pervading problems are undermining our patriotic fervent with the passage of time. The problems are at least four fold multiplied by two. On Indian side, they are Military, Civil, Social and Political. On our side also they do exist.

Indian Military Authority does not seem altogether prompt in helping our desperate freedom fighters who have burnt all their boats and nothing else to be given except their blood. They are very bitter about their lazy past times under very add living conditions for lack of arms and ammunitions.

I have witnessed two operations, one at Barapunji and one at Balat.

The complaints are the same. Our boys were not given adequate artillery cover. The inferior Indian artillery (if the range of Pakistani artillery is 5 miles, Indian artillery goes only upto 3 miles) I do not know how far it is true but the complaints were uniform everywhere. The Indian side were found unprepared both at Barapunji where Pakistani Army actually entered Indian territory and encircled our boys 3 miles inside Indian

response was late by 24 hours. The frustrations of our boys can be read in their pale appearances. At Melaghar our casualty is enormous and mostly due to inadequate supply of ammunitions.

The borders are being effectively scaled by Pak Army. The few miles of liberated areas are being recaptured particularly along Balat to Bassara borders.

I ventured to inquire from the Indian side. They said-our boys entered without planning and information with their counterpart, so they were not ready for the offensive.

Anyway, these problems are to be effectively sorted out at local levels to make them consistent with higher level agreement before any optimism is indulged in our reliance on our host.

It is my opinion that if the present state of affairs continues for the next three month, at least another 5 million people will cross the border and equal members will be killed inside.

The other problems need not be repeated here but in my humble opinion the ONLY SOLUTION IS OUR MOBILE CABINET meetings at all Zones and Sectors. All local problems should be collectively solved by the Cabinet on the spot and effective persons should be left behind to see that the Government decisions are correctly interpreted and adequately implemented.

Can't we have an air career like the one which brought us from Agartola on the 12th April to car: y the whole Government all along the borders?

I am suggesting so because, I find that the individual Cabinet member's occasional tour often create more misunderstandings then their rectifications.

I must say, the Home Minister has earned a very good reputation by his all round tours but his popularity has only partially removed the popular prejudices against the Government.

For Acting President, P. M. & C-in-C. only.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২০ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Minutes of the Secretaries' meeting with Prime Minister held on 20.9.1971.

After the opening remarks of the Prime Minister the Secretaries concerned raised a number of problems that needed immediate solution. The Prime Minister was pleased to issue, the following directives: -

(a)Transports:

The Cabinet Secretary will make fresh attempts to get all the Bangladesh vehicles released. Lists of all vehicles will be updated. Requirements of the various agencies under the Government will also have to be prepared.

(**b)Accommodation:**

This was posing a very serious threat to the Government activities. It was desired that the various offices now functioning, except Ministry of Defence, will all be shifted to other places without further delay. The G. A. Department will do the needful.

(c) Budget:

The Finance Department would appraise the resources position of the Govt, and allocate resources on the basis of priority only.

(d) To ensure speedy implementation of Govt, policies and directives, formalities may be avoided as far as possible.

(e) Difficulties were being faced because of lack of functional division of various Ministries and Departments. The Cabinet Secretary will prepare a chart and submit it to the Cabinet, clearly demarcating the functions of the various Ministries and Departments.

(f) Certain news items and stories regarding "Liberation Struggle" were being published by Indian newspapers, which comprised the plans of the Ministry of Defense. The Defense Secretary was advised to take up the matter with appropriate agencies of the Government of India so that the news managements could be pursuaded not to publish stories endangering the security of our forces.

(g) Regarding the Home Secretary's proposal for house rent and conveyance allowance to the Government functionaries, the Prime Minister assured that the matter would receive due consideration of the Government.

Memo No…..Cab. Dated: The 1st October, 1971.

Copy to all Secretaries to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary,
1.10.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগের জরুরী প্রয়োজনের ওপর প্রস্তুতকৃত সরকারী প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	২১ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

REQUIREMENTS

1. TRANSPORT FOR INJURED PATIENTS:

Immediate arrangement must be made to place Ambulances the following places.

A. Sector No.l : One at Hariana, Sreenagar, Rishimukh and Belonia, total No. : 4

B. Sector No.2 : One at Rajgonj, Nidaya, Saldanadi, Mandabhag, total No.: 4

C. Sector No.3 : One at Head Quarter-Simna or new place one at Chebri,

Minimum-2.

D. Sector No.4 : One at Kamalpur, Kailash Sahar, Dharmanagar, Barapunji,

Mukital and Jalalpur and Karimgonj-Total : 7 (some vehicles are available at Mosimpur Sector Commander's disposal). They should be immediately repaired and put at the disposal of Sector No.4 Commander.

E. Sector No.5 : One at Shillong, Balat Dowki, Shilla and Bassara.Total No. : 5.

F. Sector No.6 : (Visited earlier) One at Patgram, Tentulia, Shaheb gonj.

Total No. : 3.

2. MEDICINES.

Unfortunately our dispatch of medicines from Head Quarter was delayed by six weeks since my last visit and dire dirth of medicine caused a lot of sufferings everywhere.

It was my effort to collect medicines in the from of gifts from various sources and I collected medicines worth our Rs. 60,000/-. They are now gone to different Sectors but medicines over one lakh of rupees should immediately be purchased and dispatched to all sectors as per list. I begged in many quarters and was baffled by most of the donors on this or that pretext.

Worse thing is that some of our organizations like Bangladesh Red Cross is not co- operating with us, whereas medicines are being collected by the name of Mukti Bahini.

I strongly feel that all our agencies should be urged to deliver all available gifts to the Head Quarter for equidistribution.

At least Rs. 1,000/- should be placed at the disposal of each Sector Commander immediately for local purchase of urgently required medicines. Mr. M. K. Bhimani has donated medicines worth over Rs. 5,000/- for Agartala Karimgang and Shillong to meet the immediate need. These medicines were purchased at my instance. Earlier he gave medicine worth over Rs.7,000/- to our Head Quarter. These medicines have been sent to all sectors along with other gifts.

MEDICAL STAFF:

1. S. Leader Dr. Shamsul Huq was working at Sector No. 1. He is a Senior Officer. He has been posted by me in overall charge of Sector Nos. 1, 2 & 3 with his Head Quarter along with, Cos. at Agartala. He will co-ordinate all demands and supply of each Sub Sectors. He will be solely responsible to me to assess all requirements and receive supply from the Head Quarter for equitable distribution.
2. One Doctor has been at Belonia to set up an A. D. S. He will do so with the help of Regional Medical Officer No.l.
3. Sector Nos. 1,2 and 3 has one Medical Officer in Charge in each. Commander of Sector No.3 requires one more.
4. One Doctor has been placed in charge of Sector 4 with his Head Quarter at Mukti Bahini Hospital at Karimgonj.
5. One Doctor is urgently needed at Shillong. I am trying to send one in a day or two.
6. Some devoted Senior Medical students are working as Medical Officers in each Sub-Sector. It is my intention to appoint one M.B.B.S. doctor in each Sub-Sector as soon as suitable doctors' are available.

CONVALESCENT HOMES:

Mr. M. K. Bhimani under direction of Dr. Triguna Sen at my persuasion, has opened Convalescent Homes at Agartala (40 beded to begin with and intention to increase up to 100 beds on 14. 9.71), this time. He had intention to open one at Karimgonj or Silchar but suitable house or helper was not available at either places. The Convalescent Home opened at Shillong is doing good work under supervision of Mrs. M. Das, wife of Divisional Commissioner of Shillong.

The management committee of Convalescent Homes has been trusted with a 5 (five) men committee of which 3 (three) are local prominent citizens and 2 (two) are representatives from Bangladesh.

In my earlier notes I reported about the Convalescent Homes at Tura and Coochbiher. Few more such Homes are under contemplation in West Bengal, preferably at Calcutta and Balurghat.

These Hospitals will cost about a lakh of Rupees for establishment and at least Rs. 50,000/- for monthly expenses. Mr. Bhimani will collect fund through Hariana Bangladesh Mukti Shahayak Samity and has under taken the responsibility to run them.

AMBULANCE PROBLEM

Two months ago I went to Delhi, I met Miss Padmaja Naido and requested her for 36 Ambulances from Bangladesh Assistance Committee. I have not yet heard from her. I am sending her a reminder. Meanwhile, I understand from Dr. Sen and Mr. Bhimani that they have procured us about 2 Ambulances from the Governor of Bombay, 3 from Moharaja of Bhutan and 3 from Hariana.

There are at least six cars at Sector No.4 which can be connected into Ambulances.

I understand some of our Ambulance are lying at Barakpur. I do not know how true it is but I need hardly over stress the immediate need of transport to save life of the injured soldiers.

KARIMGONJ MUKTI BAHINI HOSPITAL

One house was procured by Mr. Dewan Farid Gazi, MNA, One Mr. Mosabber Ali donated the beds and beddings for 20 patients, we have seen 12 patients there. We have appointed one Doctor and three Nurses.

This Hospital will have to be maintained by the Defense Department. An estimated cost of Rs. 5,000/- will be required to run this Hospital. Some medicines will have to be sent immediately.

BALAT A. D. S.

Our politicians at Shillong has organised one ADS at Balat with 4 tents. One doctor is working there and paid by BSF. Medicines and Surgical equipments are immediately to be sent by us, 4 more tents are to be set up with 20 more beds. We shall have to bear the expenses from Defense. Initial cost will be at least Rs. 5,000/- and running costs of about Rs. 3,000/- per month including medicines. We shall have to do something about it immediately.

Similar ADS will have to be set up at Dowki, Sholla and Bessera. Once the Sector Medical Officer is appointed, he will be entrusted with the responsibility to organise them. One transport will have to be placed at the disposal of the Medical Officer, otherwise no work will be possible.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্ত এলাকায় বিভিন্ন সামগ্রী বিতরণ সম্পর্কে পরিকল্পনা তৈরী করার জন্য পরিকল্পনা সেলে লিখিত চিত্র ও পরিকল্পনা সেলের উত্তর	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২৩ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

CONFIDENTIAL

The Government is contemplating formulation of the plan for the distribution of essential commodities inside the liberated Zones of Bangladesh. The Planning Commission may kindly prepare a scheme for this purpose. The articles to be supplied inside will be mostly food staff, such as rice, salt, mustered oil etc. and some quantity of kerosene oil as well as medicine. The Planning Commission may please indicate their requirements for the preparation of such scheme.

This has been voted by the Home Minister, who requests that the scheme may please be prepared at an early date.

U. O. No. 162 (3)/Cab. Dt. 23. 9.71.

Mr. MUZAFFAR AHMED
Chairman,

Planning Commission.
P. S. Suharwardi Avenue.

(H. T. IMAM)
Cabinet Secretary.
23. 9.71.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
PLANNING CELL.

No. P. B ./63/44 September 28,1971.

Mr. H. T. Imam

Cabinet Secretary

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Dear Mr. Imam,

This refers to your letter No. U. O. 162 (3)/Cab. Dated 23.9. 71.

We will need the following information

(a) Routes to the liberated zones-how safe are these? The geographical location of these areas will be helpful. An idea about the approximate number of the liberated zones will be helpful.

(b) How many people are likely to be involved in each liberated zone? What is the size of population in each liberated zone? How many persons are likely to be on the starvation level in these areas.

(c) Do we have any bases in these zones? How are these maintained?

(d) Do we have any persons who will take the responsibility in this respect and who can be broadly relied on?

(e) How are these articles going to be distributed, whether freely or on payment of prices?

Yours sincerely,
(Muzaffar Ahmed Chowdhury)
Chairman,
Planning Cell
Govt. of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুদ্ধ পরিস্থিতি ওপর মুক্তিবাহিনীর সর্বাধিনায়কের বক্তৃতা	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার অক্টোবর ২২-২৮, ১৯৭১	২৫ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

C-In-C of Liberation Army on War Situation:

The Commander-in-Chief of the Mukti Bahini (Liberation Army), Col. M. A. G. Osmany, declare on September 25 that the war in Bangladesh was a crusade in defense of justice and truth, and echoed the people's firm resolve to free the country, whatever the cost.

In a broadcast on the completion of six months of the freedom struggle, he said the war in Bangladesh was a national war in which the entire nation, irrespective of political beliefs, caste or creed, stood united. There could be no solution to the Bangladesh issue except on the basis of the unconditional release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people and withdrawal of the West Pakistani forces from East Bengal.

In an appeal to the people, he said: "Wherever you are in Bangladesh-in the rivulets, lakes, fields and remote recesses of the rural interior, on the highways, land routes, rural markets, industrial centers, towns and cities-strike the enemy with whatever you can find, strike him hard, destroy him. Obliterate all semblance of his existence."

Meanwhile, a news dispatch disclosed that the demoralization of the West Pakistan Army was evidence by the fact that it at present manned no more than 54 of the 229 posts along the Indian border. The remaining 175 posts had been deserted by it.

At the control positions, it was present either in company strength or in one or two platoons.

This was the result of greater precision and better organization introduced by the Mukti Bahini in its operations. Instead of isolated groups rushing into haphazard fights, the Mukti Bahini now functioned according to a well-planned strategy with its thrust directed at well-defined and specific targets, like roads, bridges, railway lines and places where Pakistani troops were stationed.

Greater use of mines and explosives and raids on ships had been among the new-factors of the guerrilla war. The daily West Pakistani casualties were 30 to 35.

The Mukti Bahini was giving considerable thought to plans for post-Monsoon operations. The end of rains, it was conceded, would give a tactical advantage to West Pakistani forces. They would have greater mobility and would be able to move bigger convoys. They might also make greater use of air travel.

At the same time, the Mukti Bahini, which had consolidated its gains, would be able to step up its operations primarily because of valuable local support. The lack of defense

against tanks and air raids would be its handicap, which could partly be overcome by swift concentration and dispersal and through hit and run tactics.

The guerrillas had already left several visible marks-slow works at ports, heavy guards provided to ships, the Army's reluctance to move out after dark, thin attendance in offices (barely 20 per cent), closure of ordnance factories and stoppage of the Tea and Jute trade.

This and the continued exodus of refugees showed that the switchover to a "civilian" regime clearly lacked credibility. Continuation of wholesale looting, murder, rape and killing by West Pakistani soldiers re-inforced this view.

On the average 30,000 refugees were pouring into India every day, the grand total until September 28 having been 8,989,000. Scarcity of food medicines and medical facilities were additional reasons for the exodus.

An analysis of the influx in Tripura showed that 3,000 to 4,000 refugees were crossing over every day. At one stage most of them were Hindus, but now Muslims constituted around 45 per cent of them. Mostly the refugees were from Comilla and Sylhet which had been the special targets of the West Pakistan Army.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
কেবিনেট ডিভিশন কর্তৃক প্রচারিত একটি আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সার্কুলার	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২৭ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

(CABINET SECTT.)

To

1. The Foreign Secretary.
2. The Secretary, Defense.
3. The Secretary, Finance.
4. The Secretary, G. A.
5. The Secretary, Home.
6. The Secretary, Health.
7. The Secretary, Agriculture.

Memo No.....(7) / Cab. dt. 27. 9. 71.

May I draw your attention to the Cabinet Secretariat memo No. 30 (8) / Cab. Dated 21. 8. 71 requesting for submission of a weekly resume of activities of your Ministry / Department to the Prime Minister. This report is required to be placed before the weekly meeting of the Secretaries with the Prime Minister every Monday.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
27.9.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২৭ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Extracts from the minutes of the Secretaries' meeting with the Prime Minister held on September 27, 1971

The foreign Secretary reported on the activities of his Ministry, including the Missions abroad.

The Finance Secretary reported on his recent visit to Delhi in connection with formalization of Trade and Commerce with India. A written report was submitted by the Finance Secretary.

Various problems of the Zonal Administrative Councils, particularly the question of strengthening the Zonal Administration through decentralization of the Government's functionaries were discussed. The Prime Minister desired that the Secretaries' Committee should further deliberate on this issue and come up with specific suggestions to make the Zonal Administrative councils more effective and efficient.

The Secretary, Agriculture, was advised by the Prime Minister to help the Planning Commission in matters connected with Agriculture. It was desired that the Agriculture Secretary should devout his attention to the problems of our agricultural economy, particularly those having a definite bearing on the future development of the country, such as land ownership and land tenure system, co-operatives, introduction of modem techniques of farming, irrigation etc. The Prime Minister directed all the Secretaries that they should keep him informed of all major developments and decisions concerning their Ministries / Departments,

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
1. 10.71,

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তিযুদ্ধে প্রকৌশলীদের ভূমিকা সম্পর্কে প্রেরিত একটি রিপোর্ট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসন মন্ত্রণালয়	২৮ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Memo No. Eng-39 (4) / II, dt. 28-9-1971.

Utilization of the Services of The Engineering Personnel on the Liberation movements and reconstruction works;

A set up for the Engineering Department was approved by the Minister, R. R. & H. A. in June 1971. But he advised me not to give effect to that Scheme. However another set up for utilizing the services of Engineers was approved and referred to the Secretary, Finance by the Minister, R. R. & H. A. on 15. 9.71 for examining financial feasibility and obtaining Cabinet decision immediately.

The usefulness of the services of the Engineers in the Liberation movement, Planning cell. Relief and Youth camps has been recognized by the relevant departments

(1) Liberation Movement.

The assistance and advice of the technical personnel Engineers, from foremen and others are required for military operations. The case has been initiated by Defense Department. The list of Engineers and Technicians has been furnished as asked for. The decision regarding their posting is awaited.

(2) Planning Cell.

Recently Government has established a Planning cell with the following functions:

1. Identification of the problem arising out of the struggle.
2. Preparation of policy options and spelling out their implications.
3. Long term planning.
4. Planning for the post-struggle phase.
5. Follow up on execution of proposals.
6. Identification of bottlenecks in execution.

The services of the Engineers will be required in the Planning cell on the following aspects:

For restoration of-

a. Housing and Rehabilitation of displaced persons including water supply and sanitation.

b. Communications like Roads, Railways and Water-ways.

c. Power-supply and Industrial units.

d. Telephone, Telegraphs and wireless system.

e. Irrigation and Flood control system for agriculture to be taken up later.

Field Surveyors are required for preparation of plan and estimates. The preparation of economic estimates and drawing up of phased development programme require the services of Engineers. The Engineering Department will implement field-works and prepare plan and estimate while the Planning Cell will process the schemes for approval.

3. **Youth Camps**.

The Services on the Engineering personnel are considered necessary to impart training on brief technical know-how to Mukti Bahini.

4. **Relief Camps.**

The services of the Engineers are required in relief Camps to mitigate sufferings of the evacuees. Recently Col. Luthra, Additional Secretary to Rehabilitation Department, Union Government has given as statement in this respect. We may take up this issue with the local Government. In consideration of the above facts, the Minister, R. R. & H. A. asked me to put the case before him (Prime Minister) so that the Engineering Department is set up keeping in view of the requirements of different departments.

I beg to add that a separate note on this utilization of the services of Engineers was submitted on 20. 7. 71 for his perusal.

(Md. Emdad Ali)

Chief Engineer.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বেতারে নীতিনির্ধারণী বক্তব্য প্রচারের উপর বিধিনিষেধ সংক্রান্ত বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রচার ও জনসংযোগ বিভাগ	২৯ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

IMMEDIATE
Date: 29-9-1971.

Defense Secretary & Secretary-in-Charge of

Information & Broadcasting,

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

As decided by the Prime Minister it may please be circulated that no policy statement be broadcast through Radio Bangladesh without the prior approval of the undersigned.

It may also be informed to all concerned that no script be broadcast from Bangladesh Radio without prior scrutiny by the undersigned.

(A. Mannan)
M.N.A-in-Charge,
Press, Publicity, Information & Broadcasting
Department, Government of Bangladesh.

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT.

No. 44, Dated 29.9.71.

It has been decided by the Government that all scripts and statements will be scrutinized by Mr. A. Mannan, MNA-Incharge before broadcast.

Mr. Shamsul Huda Choudhury, Programme organizer has been given the responsibility of collecting the scripts and getting these scrutinized. All scripts will please be given to him in time so that broadcast schedule may not be hampered.

(A. Samad)
Secretary
Information & Broadcasting Deptt.

Memo.No. 44, Dated 29. 9. 71.

Copy forwarded to Mr. A. Mannan, MNA-Incharge for information. This has reference to his letter No. dated 29-9-71.

(A. Samad)
Secretary,
Information & Broadcasting Deptt.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব ক্যাম্পের জন্য ঔষধ সরবরাহের হিসাব	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, যুব ক্যাম্প প্রধান কার্যালয়	১ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, H/Qs, YOUTH CAMPS,
MUJ1BNAGAR.

TOP SECRET
Dated 1.10.1971.

Memo No. 88(10)

To

Mr. Abu Yusuf

5/11, Kunjaban Township

Krishnanagar, Agartala (Tripura)

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find herewith a list showing scale of medicines and equipments for 1000 strength of each youth Camp for one month as approved by the Health Unit, for your Information and necessary action.

A copy of above scale of medicines may also please be sent to the Deputy Directors in your area.

Please acknowledge the receipt.

Yours faithfully
(S. R. MIRZA)
Director, H/Qs, Youth Camp.

Scale o! Medicines and Equipments for 1000 strength of each Youth Camp for one month as approved by the Health Unit, Department of Rehabilitation Branch Secretariat, Caicutta-17.

SI.No. Nomenclature.	Quantity
1. Syringe 5 cc and 28 cc	5
2 Bandage 3 inch	2 dos
3 2 inch	2 dos
4. Cotton	5 lbs
5. Gauze Packets I Meter each	5Packets
6. Tinture Iodine	1 lbs
7. Tinture Benzine	1 lbs
8. Cutting needles for stitches : curve	6
9. - do - : straight	

Needle Holder	1
Artery Forcops	5
Tissue Forcops	4
Thermometers (Clinical.)	2
Tray	2
Capsules Terram Yuine	100
Capsules Oxytetracycline	200
Injection Penicilin 5 lac	100
X 1000 Injection Antibiotics 1/2 mg. X 1000	100
Injection Dicrystien 1/2 mg. X 1000	100
Tablets S. D. Z.	1000
Sulphaguanidine	2000
Tablets Entrequinol	1000
Tablets Mexaforms	400
Tablets Multi-vitamin	500
Tablets Vitamin "C 500 mg. X 5000 Tablets	500
Vitamin B' Complex'	500
Capsules Chloramphenicol	200
Capsules Enteroquionol	1000
Sulphanilamide Powder	V2 lbs
Tablets Inastopan	1000
Capsules intespotan Forte	200
Injection Atropine Sulph x 500 amp	30
Injection Glucose 25 % x 25 cc content	50
Injection Normal Saline 500 cc	50
Injection Largactil 50 mg	20 amp
Tablets Largactil 25 mg.	50 mg
Injection Pathedine	10 amp
Injection Morphia	10 amp
Decadrop Eye Drop	5
Varmycotine Eye Ointment	5
Injection Avil	10 amp
Tablets Avil	5
Tablets Prednisolone	100
Corex (COREX) Cough syrup 40 ml.	10
Injection Solorcortef	10 amp
Injection A. T. S.	100 amp
Cotgent (chronic plain X 4, 3, 2 Nos)	2 each
Scissors	1

Tablet Crocin	50
Teblets Novalgin	100
Tablet Tetsil	100
Tablets Solladonal. retarod	100
Tablets Phenobarbitonc	100
Tablets Binocopan	4
Injection Baralgin	20 amp
Tablets Spasmindon	100
Odomoos (Anti mosquito cream) 30 gms each 000	2 tubes

59 Mixture Lime ..... Bleaching Powder.....As required
(If bleaching powder is not available,
100% lime may be used.)

000 (For Hygiene and sanitation).

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিভিন্ন যুব শিবিরে অবস্থানকারীদের শীতবস্ত্র সরবরাহ করার জন্য রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, রাষ্ট্রপতির কার্যালয়	১ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

President's Secretariat

SECRET
IMMEDIATE
Dated, 1st October, 1971.

Memo No. PS/,

To,

The Minister in-charge of
Relief and Rehabilitation,
Government of Bangladesh.

Sub.: **Supply of warm clothing to the boys living in Reception/base camp.**

Within a short time winter will set in and it is necessary to supply warm clothings to our boys living in base/reception camps. I, therefore, advise you to kindly ensure supply of two rugs (one to be used as matress and the other as quilt) one full sleeve pullover/jacket/chaddar to every boy residing in the above noted camps. I would further request you to kindly ensure that supply of warm clothing to the camps of the hilly regions of Meghalaya, Assam and Tippera is completed by the 15th of October and supply to the reception base camp in the plain lands of West Bengal is completed within 30th of October, 1971.

This may be treated as extremely urgent.

Sd/- (Syed Nazrul Islam)
Acting President.

Memo No. PSI Dated, 1st October, 1971.

c. c. to: (1) The Prime Minister for favour of Information.

(2) The Finance Minister for favour of Information and necessary action.

Acting President.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকার মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্তের অংশবিশেষ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

MOST IMMEDIATE

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON OCTOBER 1, 1971.

Agenda No. 5-Miscellaneons

B. The Cabinet decided that the question regarding arrangement of ambulances must be finalised by October 7. 1971. In case, these could not be arranged from friendly sources, the Bangladesh Government would acquire at least 3 field ambulances out of its own resources, for placing them with Tura, Shillong and Agartala Sectors.

Sd/-ACTING PRESIDENT.

Memo No. 198 (2)/Cab. Dated: The 5th October, 1971.

Copy forwarded to: (1) The Secretary, Defence.

(2) The Secretary, Health & Welfare, for information and necessary action.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary,

Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বাধীনবাংলা বেতার কর্মী কর্তৃক আন্তর্জাতিক যোগযোগ সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রচার বিভাগ	২ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BANGLADESH.
New Delhi -18, 19 & 20 September, 1971.
223 Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-I, India. Tele : 273376/271946
Grams: Satyagraha

October 2, 1971.

To

The Secretary for Defence,
Government of Bangladesh
Mujibnagar.

Highly Confidential

Dear Sir,

When I was attending the International Conference on Bangladesh late last month at New Delhi one of the delegates, Mr. Richard Houser, approached me with a proposal to train one Bangladesh citizen in the essentials of psychological warfare as part of his contribution to the Bangladesh liberation war. The gentleman is second in command to General Rikhyi, President, International Peace Academy, New York-otherwise known as the commander of the United Nations force in Congo during Lumumba-Tshombe crisis. He is also the husband of Hephzibah Menuhin sister and accompanist of world famous pianist, Yehudi Menuhin. I enquired about him from other delegates to the conference and was convinced of the authenticity of the details he gave about himself.

Here is his precise proposal: A man who must be not-too-young and in possession of more-than-average intelligence, organizing capability and sense of humor-preferably unspotted by Pakistani intelligence-should be chosen for a three-week training course in London on the subject of psychological warfare. In his opinion, psychological warfare is as important as warfare with arms. After his intensive training the chosen person may be put in charge of developing a whole department for psychological warfare-a department that must work in full coordination with military offensives and the propaganda media- particularly the radio. He has also stressed on the need of or maximum security measures to protect the trained person as the Pakistani intelligence would be after him.

As regards the costs of the training-these will be fully bourne by the trainers. They are willing to contribute up to £100 toward the trainee's return fares to England. As he would not like get his identity disclosed to many people he would like to maintain the liaison through me.

I must remind you that Mr. Houser is a jew by religion. I do not know whether the proposal has anything to do with the State of Israel-a country, as you know, has been constantly sending feelers to Bangladesh citizens here and abroad about any kind of help-military or otherwise that-we might be willing to accept from them. Their motive behind supporting our cause is probably a part of their strategy against Arab supporting countries-Pakistan happens to be one in the chain.

In my opinion, whatever the source of training, there is no harm in exposing only one man to any risk involved. If we really can get trained-he is most certain to prove a great asset to our war efforts.

As there is a lime limit to the offer, I shall hope that a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours truely,
(A. Kabir)
Radio Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে একটি নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে স্বাস্থ্য সচিবের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বাস্থ্য ও জনকল্যাণ বিভাগ	৪ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH & WELFARE.
MUJIBNAGAR .

Appointment

Dated, the 4th October, 1971.

No. HS/34S

Dr. Ahmed Ali, now working as Deputy Director General (Administration), Deptt. of National Health Services is appointed as Deputy Secretary, National Health and Welfare with immediate effect.

He will draw a monthly salary of Rs. 500/00 (Five Hundred) only.

The appointment is made in the interest of public service, by approval of the Prime Minister.

Sd/-Dr. T .Hossain,
Secretary
Ministry of National Health &
Welfare.

Memo. No. HS /345 (18) Dated, the 4th October, 1971.

Copy to:

1. Dr. A. Ali Deputy Secretary, Deptt. of National Health & Welfare.
2. Head of the Bangladesh Mission, Calcutta.
3. Secretary, General Administration Deptt.
4. Secretary, Finance Department.
5. Secretary, Foreign Affairs,
6. Secretary, Defence.
7. Secretary, Cabinet Division.
8. Secretary, Home Department.
9. Chief Engineer.
10. Relief Commissioner..
11. Director, H. Q., Youth Camp.
12. Officer on Special Duty, Law & Parliamentary Affairs.
13. Private Secretary to the President.
14. Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
15. Private Secretary to the Finance Minister.
16. Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister.
17. Private Secretary to the Home Minister.
18. A. D. C. to C-in-C.

(DR. T. HOSSAIN)
Secretary, Deptt. of National Health and
Welfare.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আহত মুক্তিযোদ্ধা ও তাদের পুনর্বাসন সম্পর্কিত মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশিন	৭ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

SECRET.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES AND DECISION
OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON OCT. 7, '71.

B. Scheme for the Medical Care and Welfare of the injured Mukti Bahini members as well as the dependents of the Shaheed.

The Cabinet approved the Scheme in principle. It was however, decided to implement only the essential parts of it, viz. those dealing with the treatment of the wounded and provision for their pocket allowance, the provision for the disabled, the burial/cremation of the dead and pension for the dependents of the Shaheed. It was also decided to engage only the absolute minimum number of personnel for implementing the decision.

Sd/-

ACTING PRESIDENT.

SECRET.

Memo No(4)/Cab Dated October 25, 1971

Forwarded to:

1. C-in-C.
2. The Secretary, Defence, together with copies of his shemes.
3. The Secretary Health Department.
4. The PS to the Prime Minister.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.

25.10.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
তথ্য সচিব হিসাবে আনওয়ারুল হক খানের নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৭ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE MINUTES
AND DECISIONS OF THE CABINET MEETING
HELD ON OCTOBER 7, 1971.

A) * * It was observed that the Defence Secretary was already much too preoccupied with his own work and hence, could not devote his attention to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, in addition to his own duties.

The Cabinet, therefore, decided that Mr. Anwarul Haque Khan, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance, Trade and Commerce, would be appointed as Secretary in charge of Information and Broadcasting for the time being. The Finance Minister was pleased to agree to release Mr. A. H. Khan with immediate effect.

Sd/

ACTING PRESIDENT.

SECRET.

Memo No….(4) Cab. Dated October 25,1971.

Forwarded to: 1. The Secretary, GA Department.

2. The Secretary, Defence Department.

3. The PS to the Prime Minister.

4. The PS to Finance Minister.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
25. 10.71. •

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিভিন্ন সেক্টরে প্রয়োজনীয় ঔষধের তালিকা প্রেরণ সম্পর্কে স্বাস্থ্য সচিবের একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বাস্থ্য ও জনকল্যাণ বিভাগ	৭ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

IMMEDIATE

Henceforth indents should be prepared and duly signed by the Medical Officer-in- charge of the Sector. He will submit a monthly return along with his indents.

This indent should be countersigned by the Sector Commander and submit to corresponding Host Commander.

If medicines and other requirements are not supplied within 5 days, the indent should be brought back with their reasons for inability to supply the medicines and sent to the undersigned for necessary actions.

In this connection, all the Sector Commanders be requested to submit a detail report of their existing Medical facilities created by us and so far, provided by the Indian Military Medical Department.

Only when these informations will be available, medicines and other requirements will be dealt with.

This instruction has the concurrence of the C-in-C. Copy of this instruction should be sent to Defence Secretary, COS Agartala, A.D.M.S. Agartala as well as the corresponding Indian Army Sector Commanders.

Sd/-Dr. T. Hossain,

7. 10.71.
Secretary, H & W

Copy forwarded to :....

1. Secretary, Defence,
2. C. O. S,, Agartala,
3. A. D. M. S,, Agartala,

for information and necessary actions. Corresponding Indian Army Sector Commanders may also please be informed accordingly.

(DR. F. A. SHEIK)
Special Medical Officer
for Procurement & Supply of Medicines,

Directorate of National Health & Welfare Services,
Govt, of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mujibnagar.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রতিরক্ষা স্বাস্থ্য বাজেট সম্পর্কিত মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৭ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES AND. DECISIONS

OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON OCT. 7.1971.

O o o o o
o

C. Defence Medical budget submitted by the Health Secy.

It was decided to open a new head of account under the title "Health" Defence Medical Service) Account. An amount of rupees ten Iacs(Rs. 10 lacs) was sanctioned under this head of account. It was also decided that fund under this sanction (that is Rs. ten lacs) would be placed at the disposal of the Prime Mipister (Minister for Defence and Health) all and that this fund would be drawn only by the Prime Minister on the basis of requirements, As the counter-part agencies are supposed to provide Medical cover for the members of the Muktibahini, the Cabinet decided that this sanction would be utilised only in urgent and pressing cases. The Ministry of Finance will please release funds on the basis of requisition from the Prime Minister.

O o o o o o

Sd/-

ACTING PRESIDENT.

SECRET.

Memo No...(6)/Cab. Dated Oct. 25, 1971.

Forwarded to: 1. The Prime Minister,

2. The Finance Minister.

3. C-in-C.

4. The Defence Secretary.

5. The Finance Secretary.

6. The Health Secretary.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
25. 10.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনাল স্বাস্থ্য কর্মকর্তা নিয়োগ সংক্রান্ত মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৭ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE MINUTES AND DECISIONS OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON OCT. 7, 1971.

o o o o o o o o o o

D. On the Civil Health side it was pointed out that eleven Zonal Health Officers were required for these Zones. These posts, it was decided would be filled in immediately. To cover the requirements on the civil side it was decided to open another new head of account under the title "Health (Civil Medical Service) Account". An amount of Rs. 5, 50,000.00 at the rate of Rs. 50,000.00 per Zone was sanctioned under this account and placed at the disposal of the Prime Minister (Minister for Health). The fund would be released by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of requisition from the Prime Minister.

Sd/-

ACTING PRESIDENT.

SECRET;

Memo No..(4)/Cab. Dated Oct. 25, 1971.

Forwarded to : 1. the Prime Minister.

2. the Finance Minister;

3. the Secretary, Finance Deptt.

4. the Secretary, Health Department.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
25. 10. 71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
তথ্য সচিব কর্তৃক লিখিত প্রশাসনিক সমন্বয় সম্পর্কিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	১৬ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

জয় বাংলা

তথ্য, প্রচার ও বেতার দফতর
গনপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মুজিবনগর

From: Mr. A. H. Khan,

Secretary to the Govt, of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Press, Information, Broadcasting and Publicity.

My dear Secretary,

It is almost self-evident that no Ministry can work in isolation. There is an intimate to nexus between the works of different Ministries. The reason why I am reiterating this is that this Ministry finds it extremely difficult to project the views of the Govt, and tocounter enemy propaganda because of lack of communication from instance, important occassions such as President's or Prime Minister's tour in the Liberated areas, and Ministers visit and meetings with other dignatories, important actions and achievements of our valiant defence forces are not communicated to this Ministry with sufficient speed. The result is that this important activities of the Govt, are not properly publicised and millions of people of Bangladesh who are in the occupied zones are kept completely in the dark as to their significance. They are also likely to fall prey to the evil propaganda which has been launched by our enemies if we cannot counter this propaganda in time.

To remedy this situation it is essential that each Ministry should communicate to us in advance the occassions and activities of their respective Ministries deserving publicity. This Ministry can then chalk out its own programme on the basis of priority keeping in view the War situation prevailing in the country. Further this Ministry also need to know important decisions of the Govt, in different fields to ensure correct dessimination of news and views to public on correct line. It is therefore necessary that your Ministry should communicate to us the important decisions on all important matters.

I hope that you will take a personal interest in this matter and give specific responsibility to one officer for this work.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd/- A.H. Khan
16. 10.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
তথ্য সচিব কর্তৃক প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	১৮ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

জয় বাংলা

তথ্য, প্রচার ও বেতার দফতর
গনপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মুজিবনগর

From: A.H. Khan,
Secretary,

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

My dear Samad,

I have just received your D.O, dated 18.10.71.

I am sorry I cannot attend this meeting about coordinating of propaganda and publicity. I also regret that all my officers in the Directorates of Press & Information, Films, Art & Design and Radio are already engaged and will not be able to attend the meeting.

I appreciate the concern shown by you on the works regarding coordination of propaganda and publicity. We value this gesture and we shall let you know the specific areas where we need your cooperation.

I have already addressed you on this matter. I shall happy to receive your suggestions in this regard.

With thanks,

A. H. Khan

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের বিভিন্ন বিভাগের কর্মের অগ্রগতি সম্পর্কে একটি প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২০ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

So far the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh have been organised into the following Ministries/Departments:

1. Ministry of Defence.
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
3. Ministry of Finance, Trade & Commerce.
4. Cabinet Secretariat.
5. General Administration Department.
6. Ministry of Health and Welfare.
7. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
8. Ministry of Home.
9. Relief & Rehabilitation Department.
10. Parliamentary Affairs Division.
11. Agriculture Department.
12. Engineering Department.

In addition, several autonomous bodies have also been organised outside the direct Government set-up. These are:

(i) Planning Commission;
(ii)Board of Trade & Commerce;
(iiiBoard of Control, Youth & Reception Camps;
(iv)Relief & Rehabilitation Committee; and
(v)Evacuee Welfare Board.

1. **Ministry of Defence:**

Report on Ministry of Defence is being submitted separately. Three more functions of the Administration of Defence may also be noted:

(i) Psychological Warfare Cell-This is working in close co-operation with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

(ii) Medical Cover and Welfare for the Niomito Bahini and Ganabahini-this is being done in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health.

(iii) Institution of Gallantry Award for the Forces-

2. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs:**

(a) Establishment of Missions abroad-at Calcutta, Delhi, London, Washington, New York and Stockholm.

(b) Diplomatic Drive abroad:

(i) Delegation to the United Nations;

(ii) Delegation to Afganisthan, Syria and Lebanan ;

(iii) Delegation to Nepal; and,

(iv) Delegation to Ceylon, Burmah and other South-East Asian countries.

Good results achieved in some of the above mentioned countries.

(c) Intensive lobbying by Bangladesh nationals and sympathisers in the UK, USA, France, Sweeden, Japan and a few other countries. Very favourable press coverage have been received in these countries. Funds have been collected abroad.

(d) Defection of Pakistani Diplomats-Ambassadors to Iraq, Phillipines and Argentina and switched allegiance. High-ranking Diplomats in London, Washington, New York, Kathmandu and Hongkong have declared their allegiance to the Government (apart from Calcutta and Delhi).

(e) Civil Service Officials under training abroad (seven in the USA and two in the Uk) have also offered their services.

(0 External publicity has also been organised.

3. **Ministry of Finance, Trade & Commerce:**

The Secretary, Finance, is submitting his report separately. This Ministry has taken over and collected monetary resources brought over from Bangladesh. It has also prepared budgets and has been, by and large responsible for making payments to the various agencies and persons under different accounts. It has also introduced some sort of financial discipline. It has of late started collecting revenues on account of payments made to Bangladesh Government employees and agencies. According to a Cabinet decision the Government have instituted an enquiry Commission to look into the.

Trade and Commerce:

A Board of Trade & Commerce has been organised as an autonomous body. This Board has already explored various possibilities of exporting Bangladesh commodities abroad not only as a source of income, but also as a measure of economic viability of Bangladesh.

The Ministry of Finance, Trade & Commerce and the Board of Trade & Commerce have jointly held negotiation with the Government of India and the State Trading Corporation of India to work out the possible details of a Trade Agreement with India. They have also discussed the various facts of arranging transit facilities for the export and import of Bangladesh through India till such time the ports of Chittagong and Chalna could be used. Considerable progress has been made in these negotiations.

At the moment there is no Secretary for Trade and Commerce Department. The Finance Secretary is looking after it.

4. Cabinet Secretariat:

The Cabinet Secretariat has been organized with the Cabinet Secretary and a very skeleton staff under him. The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for placing important matters before the Cabinet, for recording Cabinet decisions and circulating them, for following up the various decisions taken and also for any other matter that is connected with the Cabinet but does not fall strictly within the purview of any particular Ministry/Department. The President's secretariat is also looked after by the Cabinet Secretary.

5. General Administration:

A full-fledged Secretary for General Administration Department has been appointed from the beginning. He works directly under the Prime Minister.

This Department is responsible for all Establishment matters of the Government, such as recruitment, appointment, posting, transfer, discipline etc. The Department is also responsible for the execution of the Government policy in matters of public appointments. According to the Cabinet decision all class I and II appointments under the Government are made by the Establishment Minister himself (that is the Prime Minister). Manning of all Class I and Class II posts under the Zonal Administrative Councils also come within the purview of this department. Maintenance of lists of officials and staff who have pledged their allegiance to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, selection of personnel out of these lists, preparation of panels for recruitment etc. are done by the General Administration Department.

Zonal Administrative Councils

The Establishment part of the Zonal Administrative Councils, that is the offices of the Zonal Administrative Officers and other departments come under the General Administration Department. Filling up of Class I and Class II posts at Zonal Levels, budgetary sanctions for the office etc. are also done by the General Administration Department.

Under the original Scheme five Zones were created. The Scheme has recently has been modified and six more new Zones have been created. Elections have been held and the Chairman selected in the following Zones so far:

1. South-East Zone I	Prof.N.I.Chowdhury MNA.
2. South-East Zone II	Mr.Zahur Ahamed Chowdhury MPA
3. East Zone	Col.M.A Rabb, MNA.
4. North-East Zone I	Dewan Farid Gazi MNA.
5. North-East Zone II	Mr.Shamsur Rahaman Khan MNA.
6. North Zone	Mr. Matiur Rahman, MNA.
7. West Zone I	Mr. Abdur Rahim, MPA
8. South-West Zone II	Mr. Phani Bhushan Mazumdar, MPA.
9. Mr. Asharful Islam	Malda,
10.Mr. Abdur Rauf	Krishnanagar.

The Zonal Councils have also elected their various sub-committees. Al-most all the Zonal Councils have adopted resolutions high-lighting certain common as well as peculiar problems. Decisions have been taken in certain case, but in others no decision has been taken because of board policy implications. Government decision/action will be communicated to all Zonal Councils on their various resolutions as soon as election in all the Zonal Councils are complete.

Budgetory provisions have been/are being made for the Zonal Councils where elections have been held. Action is under way to release funds.

Necessary officers and staff for the Zonal Administrative Councils and also for the offices of various Zonal level functioneries are being recruited and posted.

6. Ministry of Health and Welfare

The Health Secretary is submitting his report separately. Additional comments on the department are given below:

The Department was originally organised under one Director-General of Health. Later on, the Director-General was given the rank of Secretary to the Govt.

The Health side of the Department is being organised under two different categories, viz. (i) Medical cover for the Forces and (ii) Civil Medical Care.

(i) The Medical Care on ihe Defence side provides for the following;

(a) Arrangement of Surgeon & Physicians;

(b) Transports for carrying injured/dead bodies;

(c) Medicines;

(d) Surgical equipments;

(e) Field Medical Units such as Advance Dressing Stations(ADS) and Main Dressing Stations (MDS).

(f) Convalescence Homes: On the Welfare side for the fighting forces the following are being taken care of:

(i) Car for the dependents of the Shaheeds;

(ii) Pension/Subsistence for the completely disabled; and

(iii) Provision of work for the partially disabled.

Necessary provision has also been made for the above purposes (Rupees ten lacs).

On the civil side, necessary arrangements are being made to provide medical cover to Bangladesh citizens. An amount of Rs. 9, 50,000’00 has been earmarked for this purpose.

The Health Secretary has also made arrangements for absorbtion of Bangladesh Doctors in various jobs. These Doctors have been engaged by the Government of India to look after the evacuee camps.

The Health Department is also responsible for collection of medicines and other equipments as donations from various friendly agencies and dispatching them to the sectors on the basis of requisitions received.

The Health Department has also been entrusted with the duty of procuring equipments, ambulance etc. for the sectors in case of their non-availability from friendly sources.

7. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting:

The Bangladesh Radio is one of the earliest organizations under the Government. Initially, the radio was installed under the direct supervision of Mr. Abdul Mannan, MNA. The staff for programming and broadcasting were selected from amongst the former Radio Pakistan who came over to us. Gradually, more and more artists and technicians have joined us resulting in improvement of the radio's out-put. By now almost 100 persons have been recruited for Bangladesh Radio. Because of the presence of a large number of heterogeneous elements, it has been extremely difficult to regularise the services of all the Bangladesh Radio personnel according to a definite standard. Since Radio is our most important information media and comes only second to our war-efforts in order of priority, Government have always sanctioned necessary financial backing for it.

The other agencies organized under the Information and Broadcasting Ministry are:

(a) Director of Films;

(b) Director of Publication; and,

(c) Director of Arts and Designs.

As discussed above the Psychological Warfare Cell of the Ministry of Defence works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The External Publicity of the Government is at present located within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This wing has brought out a large number of publications in the form of book-lets, pamphlets, brochures etc. These have played a very significant role in our foreign publicity.

A few eminent Bangladesh intellectuals have also published books and book-lets covering a wide range of subject’s profecting the Bangladesh cause and our struggle for freedom.

Recently a series of meeting were held with the Heads of Information agencies under the friendly Government in order to further strengthen our publicity effort on all fronts. All necessary assistance has been promised and is forthcoming.

This Ministry has suffered from the beginning in the absence of an experienced person with necessary expertise who could be appointed as Secretary. After waiting for a long time Government have very recently appointed Mr. Anwarul Haque Khan on a purely temporary basis to look after this department. He will work in close co-operation with Mr. A. Mannan, MNA.

8. Ministry of Home.:

This has now been organised under a full-fledged Secretary. Until recently the Inspector-General of police was doing the main work of this department. Collection of information and its dissemination to various agencies involved is an important function of the Home Ministry.

The Minister-in-charge of Home is also responsible for the Zonal Administrative Councils. His Ministry performs the following functions, among others:

(a) Administrative set-up in the liberated areas;

(b) Issue of Travel documents; and

(c) Enquiries.

9. Relief & Rehabilitation Department:

This is organised under a Relief Commissioner who works directly under the Minister for Home and Relief. This department runs an office at princep Street. It scrutinises various applications received for relief and helps Bangladesh citizens in special cases. They are also organising Zonal Relief offices within the framework of the Zonal Administrative Councils.

This Ministry has organised relief Bangladesh Teachers. A scheme for Camp-Schools utilising the services of the Bangladesh teachers for the benefit of evacuee camps children has also been drawn up and party implemented with the help of the Bangladesh Teachers. Association of which Mr. Kamaruzzaman, MNA is the Executive President.

10. Parliamentary Affairs Division:

This is looked after by the Minister for Foreign Affairs himself. At the moment it is responsible for taking care of the problems of the elected representatives of Bangladesh.

11. Agriculture Department:

This is yet to be organised. Only a Secretary has been appointed who is now preparing a blue-print for agricultural development in free Bangladesh.

12. Engineering Department:

A Chief Engineer has been appointed. Under him Zonal Engineers are also being posted to cater to the needs of the Sector Commanders. They will also be responsible for taking care of the engineering problems in the liberated areas.

(i) PLANNING COMMISSION:

Government have recently organised the former Planning Cell into a full fledged Planning Commission. Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed Chowdhury has been appointed as the Chairman of the Commission with the following as Members:

(a) Dr. Sarwar Murshed;

(b) Dr. Musharraf Hossain;

(c) Dr. S. R. Bose; and,

(d) Dr. Anisuzzaman.

The Commission is now recruiting its own staff from amongst the Bangladesh intellectuals and technicians who have reported to the Government.

The Commission have been entrusted with the following functions:

(a) To prepare a long-term development Plan for free Bangladesh on the basis of the Awami League manifesto and the objective set down by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Awami League High Command;

(b) To prepare a mid-term Plan for reconstruction of the country and its economy. This plan will have to be fitted into the long-term plan; and,

(c) To prepare a short-term reconstruction Plan, this will be necessary in the immediate future.

As the problem of reconstruction will be a gigantic one and the Government will be left with no time to tackle these problems, we must be ready with all our plans and programmes right now. Planning, therefore, has assumed a real sense of urgency.

For the immediate reconstruction of the country the following problems will have to be taken care of:

(a) Problem of rehabilitation of refugees;

(b) Problem of accommodation for the displaced persons;

(c) Food supply;

(d) Restoration of communication;

(e) Restoration of normal facilities, such as, health, electricity, water, hospitals etc.

(f) Comissioning of damaged Ports, Factories, Industrial Institutions etc.

(g) Restoration of law and orders;

(h) Restoration of educational facilities;

(i) De-mobilisation of the Armed Forces as far as possible and arranging education for the Youth now under Arms;

(j) Commencing Bank and Insurance and other financial Institutions according to the avowed policy of the Government for nationalising them;

(k) Restoration of Trade and Commerce; and,

(1) Future trading of the country, and so on and so forth.

The planning Commission is also tendering expert advice on relevant subjects to the Government from time to time.

Co-Operation with friendly Institutions in matters of planning:

A series of discussions were held earlier with Mr. D.P. Dhar. Recently Dr. S. Chakravarty of the Indian Planning Commission also came here and held detailed discussions with the Acting President, Prime Minister and the Planning Commission. Various fields of co-operation and mutual assistance in the matter of planning were discussed. Services and facilities have been offered also.

(ii) BOARD OF TRADER COMMERCE:

This has already been covered under the Ministry of Commerce.

(iii) BOARD OF CONTROL, YOUTH & RECEPTION CAMPS:

This Board is headed by Prof. Yousuf Ali, MNA. According to the reorganised structure the Youth Camp Directorate came under the Ministry of Finance. The Prime Minister has delegated the function of looking after the Youth Camps to the Home Minister, who discharges this responsibility with the help and assistance of the Board of Control for Youth and Reception Camps.

There are now as many as 24 Youth Camp and 112 Reception Camps (list enclosed). The requirements of the Youth and Reception Camps are now being taken care of by the Board on the basis of the budget approved. Training facilities for the Youth Camp Units have also been organised on a large scale. Regular induction of boys from the Youth Camps into the Guerrilla forces is also being made. Essential items for the Youth such as, beddings, woolen garments, blankets etc. are now being taken care of both by the friendly agencies as well as by our own institutional arrangements.

(iv) RELIEF & REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

This is headed by the Home Minister and is responsible for looking after the Bangladesh evacuees.

(v) EVACUEE WELFARE BOARD:

This is yet to be organised. Only a chairman has been appointed.

The following three Associations have also been organised by Bangladesh citizens outside the Government periphery:

(a) Bangladesh Red Cross Society (Dr. Ashabul Haque, MPA).

(b) Bangladesh Teachers' Association (Mr. Kamaruzzaman, MNA).

(c) Bangladesh Volunteer Service Corpse (Mr. Aminul Islam, MNA).

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary,

Govt, of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
উপজাতীয় কর্মচারীদের নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত কেবিনেট সচিবের চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২৩ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

SECRET.

OCTOBER 23, 1971.

A number of my tribal officers and staff crossed the border with me in the months of April /May, 1971. Since then we have been able to utilise the services of only very few of them. There are quite a few available now whose services can be very well utilised in our war effort.

I have always maintained that no move toward Chittagong is possible without the assistance and co-operation of the tribal people of Chittagong Hill Tracts district. Special efforts should, therefore, be made to will the friendship of as many hill people as possible and neutralise those who are hostile. Given this background, I very strongly feel that we should direct our propaganda towards the Hill tribes also.

I came to know the other day that the Ministry of Defence was looking for persons who write scripts in Chakma language. I do not know whether this is in pursuance of the policy recommended by me above. In any case, I would like to emphasise that there are a number of tribal officers and staff who served under me and who can be utilised for this type of work. In case the Secretary, Defence, wants their services, they can be engaged.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
23. 10.71.

M. O. No...

DEFENCE SECRETARY.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ে নিয়োজিত কয়েকজন কর্মকর্তার তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	২৬ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

No. A-002/108 (3) Dated 26 Oct. 1971.

To : The Deputy Secretary,

General Administration Deptt.

Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Enclosed herewith please find the list of the following Officers who have been appointed in this Ministry by the Defence Secretary.

This is in response to your memo No. GA/1573 (16) dt. 7. 10. 71.

SI. No.	Name of the officer & Destination	Reference
1.	Mr. B. Hossain, Advisor	A-002/5(12)
2.	Mr. Nazrul Islam, Staff Officer	-do-
3.	Mr. AI-Muzahidy, -do-	-do- dt.2.9.71
4.	Mr. Zahid Hossain -do-	A-002/48(5) dated
5.	Mr. AI-Mahmood -do-	2.10.71.
6.	Mr. S. R. A. Haroon, Admn. Officer	A-002/52(5) dated 2.10.71. A-002/100(6) dated 22.10.71.

Secretary,
Ministry of Defence.

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

No. U. O. No. 116 Dated, 28 Oct. 71.

To : The Dy. Secretary (C. S.),
General Administration Deptt.

Subj :-Particulars of Officers/Staff of Bangladesh Govt, at Mujibnagar.

Ref :-Your Memo. No. GA/1700/(I6) dt. 23.10.71.

A list containing particulars of Officers and Staff of Bangladesh Govt, under the Secretary, Ministry of Defence is enclosed herewith as desired.
Enclo:- 2 (Two).

Under Secertary
Ministry of Defence

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রতিরক্ষা মেডিকেল কর্মসূচীর অধীনে হাসপাতাল প্রতিষ্ঠার ব্যাপারে ভারতীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের সাথে আলোচনার রিপোর্ট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	২৭ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

Additional Arrangements made by Host Defence Medical Service.

I had been to Fort William to see General Prakash D. D. M. S., Eastern Command, to discuss the above subject.

It has been decided that our host will undertake the responsibility of developing the following Hospitals for us.

1. Shantir Bazar (near Belonia) under Sector I. One ADS for 100 Beds. We planned this ADS one month ago. COS and ADMS, Agatiala, alongwith the Commander of Sector I, were entrusted with the job with which they are going ahead.
2. Similar arrangement was made with Commander Sector 3 to find out a suitable place to establish one 100 beded ADS.
3. Hospital attached to Sector 2, between Melaghar and Bisramgan, can be converted into a 400 beded one and they will pay for the expenditure.

General Prakash was kind enough to inform me that, at least, 1200 more beds are added to their exsisting Military Hospitals all along the border. Therefore, we need not undertake construction of bigger ADSs elsewhere except that we should improvise our RADs with competent doctors and tent Hospitals as far as we can with the idea that these Hospitals will be moved forward as we conquer our land.

I believe that this is a very sound and helpful proposition and deserves to be brought to the notice of our Government.

Memo No. HS/282/1 (7) dt. 27. 10. 71.

(DR. T. HOSSAIN)
Secy, H & W.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুদ্ধরত সৈনিকদের ভাতা সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৩০ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE MINUTES AND DECISIONS
OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON SATURDAY
OCT. 30, 1971.

O O O O O O

ISCELLANEOUS AGENDA 14 (a):

The Cabinet considered the present pay-scales, allowances and other facilities of the JCOs and Other Ranks of the Bangladesh Fighting Forces and decided that the JCOs and other Ranks be given an allowance of Rs. 50/- per JCO/OR, in addition to their present salary of Rs. 150/-and Rs. 75/- respectively with effect from the month of October, payable on 1st of November, 1971. The Ministry of Defence should make arrangement for regular payment from Nov. 71.

Sd/-

ACTING PRESIDENT.

Memo. No. 128 (2), Dated Nov. 2, '71.

Copy forwarded to the DCOs for information and necessary action please.

Secretary, Defence.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রতিরক্ষা বিভাগের পত্র বিনিময় ও প্রকাশনা সংক্রান্ত মাসিক রিপোর্ট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

No.

Dated Oct.'71.

To : The Cabinet Secretary,

Govt, of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh.

In response to your Memo No. 177 (7) Cab dated 27.9. 71. the weekly report goes as under:-

(1) Letter receipt 80

(2) Letter despatched 50

(3) War bulletin both English & Bengali are being published daily.
Moreover, Budget have been placed before the Cabinet for sanction.

Secretary,
Defence.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তিফৌজের জন্য বিশ্রামাগার মিশন ও ঔষধ সংগ্রহ সংক্রান্ত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	২ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Sub: Convalescent Homes and Medicine for Mukti Bahini.

I had been to Mr. Guljari Lai Nanda, Chairman, Hariana Bangladesh Mukti Sangram Shahayak Samity, at West Bengal Raj Bhavan. I had been at the instance of Mr. M. K. Bhimani, Treasurer of the said Committee, on 30th October 1971. I went to discuss the above subject. Nandaji has very kindly agreed to run a 300 beded Convalescent Home, preferably in Calcutta, providing the entire cost from his Committee. However, we shall have to find out or help Mr. Bhimani find out suitable accommodation. As soon as the house or premise is available, the fund and materials are ready. We should exert our influence at different levels to find out a suitable premise for the purpose. It may be noted here that the Convalescent Homes opened by the said Committee at Agartala, Shillong, Tura and Cooch-Behar are doing good jobs.

As regards medicine for Mukti Bahini, I pointed out to Nandaji that our boys are going inside in batches of ten. They need First Aid boxes with Medicine worth Rs. 100.00. I have placed an order for 1,000 such bags with Mr. Bhimani. This will cost Rs. 10,000.00 (Ten Thousand) and I have also requested Mr. Bhimani to give us 9,000 more bags worth Rs. 90,000.00 (Ninety Thousand). He has very kindly consented to consider the request.

Memo No. HS/349(10) Dt. 3. 11.71.

(DR. T. HOSSAIN)
2. 11.71.
Seey; H & W.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পুলিশ কর্মচারীদের বিভিন্ন জোনাল কাউন্সিলে নিয়োগের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	ইন্সপেক্টর জেনারেল অব পুলিশ দপ্তর	৫ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH,
MUJ1BNAGAR.

CENTRAL ORDER NO. 45

The following Police officers who have been working in the boarders are henceforth placed at the disposal of the Zonal Councils as per indication made hereby. They will immediately report for duty to the Zonal Police Officer of the Zones as shown hereunder.

The Zonal Police officers will please draw up scheme of duty for these officers in consultation with the Chairman, Zonal Council, Zonal Administrative officers and B. D. F. Commanders. These officers will perform normal Police duties as decided upon by the Zonal Council. With the progress of the liberation activities, these officers will be available at the disposal of the Zonal Councils for being utilised in liberated areas of the respective zones.

It is hereby made clear that these Police officers are borne on the budget of the Police Department in the Headquarters. Their monthly pay bills will be drawn by the Asstt. Inspr. Genl. of Police and sent to the Zonal Council for disbursement with effect from November, other emoluments including T. A., D. A. will be borne on the Police budget. Their T. A. bills should be forwarded by the Zonal Police officer to the Asstt. Inspr. Genl. of Police for encashment from now on.

Zonal Police officers will please report the date of joining of those officers to the respective Zonal Council headquarters.

(A.KHALEQUE)
Inspector General of Police,
Bangladesh.

Memo No. 532(92) Dated 5.11. 1971.

Copy forwarded to :-(for favour of information and necessary action.)

(1) hairman, Zonal Council

(2) onal Administrative Officer

(3) onal Police Officer

(4) he Secretary, General Administration Department

(5) he Secretary, Home Affairs

(6) he Secretary, Defence Govt, of Bangladesh. He is requested to kindly arrange to inform B. D.F. Commanders concerned.

(7) Inspector/S.I.A.S.I.....

(A. KHALEQUE)
Inspector General of
Police,
Bangladesh.

Zonal Headquarters:	**Police Officers placed at the disposal of Zonal Councils.**
1) Barasat	S. I. Shahiduzzaman
(Barisal. Patuakhali & Khulna)	S. I. Kanchan Kumar Ghosal
	S. I. Mafizuddin Ahmed
	S. I. A. Hakim
	A. S. I. Ramanath Mitra.
2) Bangaon	S. I. Chowdhury Abdur Razzak
(Faridpur & Jessore)	S. I. M. A. Matin
	S. I. Shamsul Alam
	A. S. I. Abdul Gafoor
3) Krishnagar	S. 1. A. K. Makbul Ahmed
(Pabna & Kushtia)	S. I. Matiur Rahman
	S. L Susil Kumar Sarkar
	S. I. Mujibul Haque
	S. I. Birendra Nath Biswas
	S. I. Afzal Hossain
	S. I. A. K. Mujibur Rahman
	Ar.S. I. Abdul Majid
	A. S. I. Hatem Ali
	S. I. Subash Chandra Mujumdar
4) Maldah	Inspector, Mafizuddin Ahmed
(Rajshahi)	S. I. Firozzaman Sarkar,
	S. I. Rakendra Loval Samaddar
5) Balurghat	S. I. Golam Mustafa
(Dinajpur & Bogra)	S. I. A. Kuddus
	S. I. Obaidul Haque
	S. I. Kazi Golam Mahboob
	S. I. Bazlur Rahman
	S. I. ShafiquI Islam
	S. I. Phani Bhusan Borewa
	S. I. Akram Ali

	S. I. Md. Fakrul Alam Mondal
	S. I. Sowkat Ali
	S. I. Afzal Hossain
	S. I. Ataur Rahman
	A. S. I. Aswini Kumar Singh
	A. S. I. A. Majid
	A. S. I. Safiuddin Ahmed
	A. S. I. Meher Uddin.
6) **Coochbehar**	S. I. A. K. M. Fazlul Haque Basonia
(Rangpur)	S. I. Atiar Rahman
	S. I. Ramendra Chandra Khan
	S. I. Md. Nurul Alam
	S. I. Makbul Hossain Miah
	S. I. Shamsul Rasul Munshi
	S. I. Abdul Quaiyum
	A. S. I. Bibhuti Bhusan Sarker
	A. S. I. S. M. Rajab Ali
7) **Tura**	Inspector, Priyanath Burman
(Mymensing & Tangail)	Sgt. Masudur Rahman (Mymensingh & Tangail)
	Ar. S. I. Ahmed Ali Akhand
	S. I. Nurul Islam Chowdhury
	Ar. S. I. Reazuddin Ahmed
	S. I. Shaikh Abdur Rahim
	S. I. Narayan Chandra Sarma
	S. I. Rustam Ali
8) **Dawki**	S. I. Shohendu Bikash Chowdhury
(Sadar & Sunamgonj Sub-divn. of Sylhet)	Inspector, A. K. M. Mahbubur Rahman
	S. I. Shamsur Rahman
9) **Dharmanagar**	S. I. Manindra Chandra Gope
(Habiganj, Moulavi bazar of Sylhet)	Bazar of Sylhet)
	S. I. Dewan Hafizuddin
	A. S. I. Golam Toha

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রতিরক্ষা সচিব কর্তৃক পংগু সৈনিকদের আশ্রয় নিবাস প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য জোনাল কাউন্সিল-এর প্রতি নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	৫ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

TELEGRAM

MR. K. A. RAQIB

Zonal Administrative Officer

C/O. SRI K P DUTTA

5/11 Kunjaban Township Agartala

Please set up a disabled soldiers home with capacity of 20 beds immidiately (.) some recreational facilities for these soldiers should also be provided (.) Also arrange to collect the disabled soldiers for admission into this home (.) A sum of Rs. 15000 Fifteen Thousand is being placed with You Immediately (.) This amount should also cover running expenses for two months.

(A.SAMAD)

Not to be telegraphed:

Memo. No. Dated 5th Nov '71.

Copy by post in confirmation is forwarded to Mr. K. A. Raqib Zonal Administrative Officer, C/O Sri K. P. Dutta, 5/11 Kunjaban Township, Agartala Tripura.

(A. Samad)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শীতবস্ত্র কেনার জন্য সরকার কর্তৃক কর্মচারীদের আগাম প্রদানের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগ	৬ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Memo No. GA/1905 Dated November 6, 1971.

To

The Secretary, Finance Department.

Sub :- Advance for winter cloths.

The undersigned is directed to inform that Government, has been pleased to accord, sanction of advance, as detailed below to the Govt. employees for purchase of winter cloths.

The rates of advance and repayment schedule are as under :
Class I & II Officers : May be advanced a maximum amount of Rs. 200/00
Repayable in. 10 equal monthly installments.
Class III Officers.: May be advanced a maximum amount of Rs. 150/00
repayable in 20 equal monthly installments.
Class IV Staff. May be advanced a maximum of Rs. 100/00 repayable in
20 equal monthly installments.

Action may kindly be taken accordingly.

(K. Ahmed)
Deputy Secretary (Estbt.),
General Administration Deptt.

Memo No. GA/1905/1 (50) Dated November 6, 1971.
Copy forwarded to:
(1) M. N. A. in-charge .....
(2) Chairman .....Zonal Council.
(3)Chairman Planning Cell.
(4)Chairman, Board of Trade, Commerce & Industries.
(5) Secretary.....
(6)Inspector-General of Police, Bangladesh.
(7)Chief Engineer.
(8)Relief Commissioner.
(9)Director, Youth Camp. (H. Q.)
(10)O. S.D., Law & Parliamentary Affairs.
(11) Zonal Administrative Officer ...Zone.
(12)0. S. D..PST Deptt.
(13) A. D. C. to C-in-C.
(14) Private Secretary to .....

(K. Ahmed)
Deputy Secretary (Estbt.)
General Administration Deptt.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনাল কাউন্সিল এবং সংসদ সদস্যদের ভ্রমণ ও অন্যান্য ভাতা সম্পর্কে অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের নির্দেশাবলী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	৬ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

No, FIN 11/71/373 Dated 6.11.71.
From: K. A. Zaman,

Secretary, Ministry of Finance,
Govt. of Bangladesh.

To :- 1. The Secretary,

Ministry of Home/G. A./Cabinet/Foreign Affairs/Health/
Agriculture/Information/Trade & Commerce./Defense

2. The Chairman, Zonal Administrative Council,

3. The Zonal Administrative Officer,

Sub :- Control over the financial expenditures

in Zones and T.A & D. A. for MNAs/MPAs.

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the undersigned has to reproduce below an extract from the decisions of the Cabinet Meeting held on 1. 11. 71 for information and necessary guidance:-

"Regarding TA & DA for the MNAs and MP As it was decided that only actual travelling expenses (T. A. actual) will be admissible and that no allowance for food charges will be paid. While the MNAs/MPAs undertake approved tours an amount of Rs. 15/00 per day as lodging allowance will be admissible to them. For Mujibnagar, the rate will be double. The Cabinet decided that no MNA or MPA will be entitled to either T A or DA for their visits to Mujibnagar unless they are called officially.

Similarly, no TA and DA will be admissible to them without the prior approval of their joumies by the competent authority, 'that is, the Minister concerned or the Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council concerned".

(K. A. ZAMAN)

Secretary,
Finance Deptt.

Memo. No ... Dated.....

Copy for information to :-l. P. S. to Minister, In-charge of Finance Deptt.

(K. A. ZAMAN),
Secy., Finance.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব অভ্যর্থনা শিবির পরিচালনার নিদের্শাবলী	যুব শিবির কেন্দ্রীয় পরিচালনা বোর্ড বাংলাদেশ সরকার	৮ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF YOUTH RECEPTION CAMP.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

1. Each Reception Camp will have an Advisory committee as approved by the Board of Control, Youth Camp. Its function will be to provide an overall supervision of the camp and maintain proper management and discipline. The Committee will have a minimum of 3 Honorary Members from amongst such MNA/MPAs and other political leaders and workers who are interested in the running of the Camp and are resident, for the time being, within the close vicinity of the camp. For Camps, which are already functioning, an Advisory committee along these guidelines will be formed, if not formed already, for further development and progress of the camps and also a review/regularization of the camp staff. In such cases, the acting Camp-in-charge will convene a meeting of above category to form an Advisory Committee.

The Committee will have a Chairman from amongst the members and a Secretary form amongst the members. A list containing the name of Chairman and other members, Secretary shall be submitted to Chairman. Board of Control, for approval, within 15/9/71. The Advisory Committee will appoint the Camp-in-charge.

The Camp-in-charge will be a whole-time functionary and an ex-officio members of the Advisory Committee. While the Advisory Committee will 'provide guidance, the Camp-in-charge will be responsible for the day to day running of the Camp. The proceedings of the meeting of Advisory Committee should be recorded and copy to be forwarded to the Chairman, Board of Control, and Director of the Zone concerned. The Camp-in-charge will be responsible for maintaining a proper account of the camp expenses.

The minimum strength needed for the recognition of Camp will be 250.

STAFF:

All functionary staff of the Camp including the Camp-in-charge will be residents of the Camp.

2. The Camp-In-charge, subject to approval of the Advisory Committee, will also select and appoint.

(a) **One Accountant**: responsible for maintaining all accounts in the Camp including stores and catering as per standard accounts procedures. The books of accounts will be audited at regular intervals.

(b) **One Deputy Camp-In-Charge-cum-Supervisor-In-Charge:** of accommodation, bedding, tents, sanitation arrangements……..general cleanliness of the camp, i. e., he will also maintain inventory of the equipments.

(c) **One Catering Supervisor**: He will be responsible for, the marketing of kitchen, cooking arrangements, plates, drinking water and fuel etc. He will submit his daily accounts to the Accountant.

(d) One Medical Officer.

(e) One Compounder.

(f) One General Assistant.

(g) Four Instructors: (for a Camp of 500 boys)

3. INSTRUCTORS:

(i) Motivational Instructor-One for each 250 youths.

(ii) Physical Instructor-One for each 250 youths. Other training may be included from time to time and suitable instructions will then be appointed-Instructions in the matter will follow in due course, if necessary.

4.The Deputy Camp-in-charge will be assist the Camp-in-charge in all matters and in the absence of Camp-in-charge will held charge of the Camp and act as the ex-officio Member of the Advisory Committee.

5. Board/Lodge for staff: Pocket allowance:

The following Staff will get free board and lodge in the camp. They will receive no salary. However, they will be paid a pocket allowance of Rs. 50/- per month, for the time being.

(i) Camp-in-charge.

(ii) Dy. Camp-in-charge (Supervisor)

(iii) Accountant.

(iv) Store Supervisor.

(v) Catering Supervisor.

(vi-ix) Four Instructors..

(x) Medical Officer

(xi) Compounder.

(xii) General Assistant (for cooking supervision etc. and other duties as may be assigned by the Camp-in-charge)

6. COOKS & OTHER STAFF:

The Camp will also engage necessary service staff, such as cook, cook-assistant etc. from amongst the volunteers and youths and they will be designated as helpers. The number and nature of service staff required will be determined by the Advisory Committee.

All such staff will be provided with free board and lodge in the camp and pocket allowance of Rs. 50.00 (L. S.) per month will be paid for the party.

7. FUNCTIONAL INSTRUCTIONS:

The Advisory Committee, through the Camp-in-charge, will maintain liaison with the Zonal Director for Camp requirements and will submit fortnightly reports on camp activities and account etc. One copy should be sent directly to the Chairman, Board of Control and other copy to their respective Director.

All payments will be subject to.....

Where Bank facility is available, the account will be operated jointly by any two of the following: (a) Chairman, (b) Camp-in-charge, (c) Accountant.

Copies of the daily return of the number of youth present in the camp at the beginning and end of each day must be intimated / posted to the Chairman, Advisory Committee and the Zonal Director's Office.

Proforma for submission of other reports and accounts will be dispatched later on. In the meantime, such reports will be sent on blank sheets.

8. PHYSICAL TRAINING:

The Physical training syllabus should be such that in the shortest possible time the youth can acquire maximum stamina and highest degree of physical fitness for most abnormal operational tasks. This syllabus should include cross country running and walking as well. The detailed syllabus should be worked out by the instructors concerned. There should be no drill.

9. ADMISSION:

Admission to the Camp will be made under supervision of the Camp-in-charge who will be guided in the matter by the Advisory Committee itself or any other body to be formed by the Advisory Committee for that purpose.

A boy admitted to the camp will have to be a national of Bangladesh and identified by the MNA/MPA of the area of his domicile in Bangladesh, who will issue a written certificate to the effect. In the absence of the MNA/MPA concerned, the decision will be with the Advisory Committee or the body, formed by the Advisory Committee.

The boy will be medically examined and must fulfill other requirements of admission.

He should have unquestionable faith and belief in the freedom of Bangladesh. He must have no past criminal record. He must not have any extra-territorial loyalty.

Admission will be open to all eligible youths irrespective of religion, caste, creed etc., place of birth and domicile, and on secular basis strictly.

A boy admitted to Reception Camp but subsequently having failed to pass the scrutiny for admission to Youth Camp on the first and the second time, will automatically cease to be on inmate of the Camp.

10. AUDIT TEAM.

An audit team composed of one Accountant and an Accounts Assistant and any other necessary staff to be deputed by director, Camps of the Zone concerned, will visit the Reception Camp periodically, for audit of accounts and payment of advance subject to pre-audit adjustments. The team will submit to the Chairman.....

.....

SECRET.

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, YOUTH CAMPS.

List of strength in Youth Camps during week ending 6-11-71 with week ending sent out for higher training received from Brig. Master Office

Name of Camp.	Strength of Youth sent out for higher training on week ending 6-11-71.	New arrival on week ending 6-11-71.	Strength of week ending 6-11-71.
1. Pita	-	145	900
2. Barrackpore (Sreepalli)	-	645	800
3. Jomsherpur	-	38	800
4. Datal	300	-	600
5. Chapra (Bangl Jee)	297	-	665
6. Poriple	-	-	800
7. Goubagan	910	68	390
8. Pattrum	-	57	760
9. Dhansarigaon	310	-	920
10. Tapurhat	67	-	693
11. Gokulnagar-I	-	254	1180
12. Gokulnagar-IT	-	273	1200
13. Charilam-I	-	133	1000
14. Charilam-II	-	308	1200
15. Katheliachara	-	150	1000
16. Menu	152	-	720
17. Bageta	-	105	1000
18. Kailashahar (Kalaynagar)	-	300	1000
19. Hassoin	-	51	421
20. Labow	140	-	960
21. Sholin	285	-	1730
22.Dalu	101	-	1970
23. Cloverhouse	-	-	295
Total of week ending 6-11-71 :	2,577	2530	20,964

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও মন্ত্রী পরিষদের ব্যবহারের জন্য যানবাহন সংগ্রহঃ প্রধানমন্ত্রীর অনুমোদনের জন্য প্রদত্ত কেবিনেট সচিবের একটি প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৮ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

NOVEMBER 8. 1971.

Sub : Transports.

Ref: My earlier U.o. No. 286/Cab dt. 29.10.71

As desired by the Prime Minister, I have prepared a working paper on our requirement of transports. As discussed in the meeting with Mr. A. K. Ray and Mr. D. K. Bhattacherjee (along with Dr. S. Chakravarty in the residential office of the Acting President), I have handed over two copies of this working paper to Mr. A. K. Ray this morning. He has promised early action.

The Liaison officer earlier advised me that he could arrange to bring Bangladesh Cars from Tripura through the courtesy of the IAF. Accordingly, I have given him a list of nine cars to be air-lifted to Mujibnagar. Copies of the working paper and the list of transports given to the LO are placed below for favor of PM's information.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary
8. 9. 71

U.O.No...../Cab. Dt. 8.11.71

PRIME MINISTER.

.....

WORKING PAPER ON TRANSPORTS OF BANGLADESH

In consultation with various agencies of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh a comprehensive list of vehicles, urgently required for civil purposes, has been prepared. According to this list we need the following vehicles now :

Cars	29
Jeeps	20
Buses	2
Total	51

The transports most urgently required are noted below. The requirements of other agencies can be not gradually on the basis of availability:

1)	Acting President	1car.
2)	Prime Minister & office	2cars.
3)	Home Minister	1car.
4)	GA Department Pool	2Buses, 1 car.
5)	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.	
6)	Ministry of Health	1 Jeep.
7)	Ministry of Defense	1 Jeep. 1 Jeep.
8)	Planning Commission	1 Car.
9)	Home Minister	1 Car.
		12

Arrangements may please be made for handing over these transports to us as early as possible.

The transport requirements of the Ministry of Defense have been placed separately.

A comprehensive list showing availability of transports in various areas has also been prepared by us. This list is, by no means, comprehensive. We have been able to prepare list only in areas where the local authorities have co-operated.

IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENT OF TRANSPORTS FOR THE CABINET AND CIVIL AGENCIES OF BANGLADESH GOVERNMENT.

SL NO	OFFICE	Require ment	Type of vehicle	Presently available	Minimum requirement now	
1	Acting President & Office	2	Cars	1	1 Cars	One being brought from Delta section.
2	Prime Minister & Office	2	Cars	None	2 Cars	-
3	Finance Minister	1	Car	1	-	-
4	Foreign Minister	1	Car	1	-	-
5	Home Minister	1	Car	None	1 Car	-
6	Cabinet Secretary	2	Cars	1 Jeep	1 Car	-
7	GA Department Pool	4	2 Buscs/Pick -up Vans	1 Jeep	3 (2 buses, I Car)	-
8	Information & Broadcasting Ministry	2	1 Car, 1 Jeep	-	2 (1 car, 1 Jeep)	-
9	Finance Ministry	2	2 Car	1 Jeep	1 Car	-
10	Health & Welfare Ministry	2	1 Car, 1 Jeep	-	2(1 Car, I Jeep)	-
11	Defense Ministry	1	1 Jeep	-	1 Jeep	-
12	Foreign Affairs Ministry	2	2 Car	-	2 Car	-
13	Trade & Commerce Board	1	1 Car	-	1 Car	-
14	Planning Commission	1	1Car	-	1 Car	-
15	Board of Control, YC	2	Jeeps	1	1 Jeep	-
16	Home Ministry	1	Car	-	1 Car	-
17	Engineering Directorate	1	Car	-	1 Car	-
18	Agriculture Department	1	Car	-	1 Car	-
19	Parliamentary Affairs	1	Car	-	1 Car	-
20	Relief & Rehabilitation	1	Car	-	1 Car	-
21	Youth Camp Directors	5	Jeeps	None	5 Jeeps	-
22	Zonal Councils	11	Cars or	-	11 Cars	-

			Jeeps			
23	Zonal Administrative Officers	11	Cars or Jeeps	8	8 Jeeps	-
	Total:	61			51	

IMMEDIATE
CONFIDENTIAL

November 1, 1971.

The following transports may please be brought over here from Tripura, for the use of the Cabinet and Government functionaries.

PARTICULARS OF CARS

Sl No	Make of the car	Old Regn. No.	New Regn. No	Where available
1	Car VoIkswagon	Dacca Ga 3339	Not Known.	Asrambari Camp, Tripura (Sector No. 3).
2	Car Cortina	DA-K-A-9205	,,	Sector No.3, Mantala Camp, Tripura.
3	Car Morris Oxford	SYL-KA-514	,,	,,
4	Car Prinze	SYL-KA-1449	,,	,,
5	Car Volkswagon	1386	,,	Scetor No.3, srambari Camp Tripura.
6	Car Volkswagon	SYL-KA-1175	,,	,,
7	Car Vauxhall	Engine No. 1419407	,,	,,
8	Car Vauxhall	CTG-KHA-972	,,	,,
9	Car Volkswagon	SYL-KA-1695	,,	,,

Memo. No. 300/Cab. Dt. 1.11.71.
D.O.

Sd/-H.T.Imam
Cabinet Secretary

SECOND-HAND DRY CARGO COASTERS

Broad Specifications :

1. Length	Not exceeding 200 ft.
2. Dead Weight	1000 tons
3. Draught	not exceeding 13 ft.
4. BHF	not exceeding 960 H.P.
5. Engine	Single screw 4 stroke-Dissel

	Reversible compressed air start using marine diesel fuel Directly driving a fixed pitched propeller
6. Speed	10-12 knots
7. Classification	Lloyds-100 A1 or equivalent

SECOND-HAND VEHICULAR-CUM-PASSENGER FERRIES

Broad Specifications :

1. Length	125 ft.
2. Beam	35 ft.
3. Draught	4’6”
4. Speed	10 knots.
5. Capacity	6 loaded trucks having 7 tons loaded weight ench or 24 cars and 100 passengers.
6. Propulsion	4 stroke diesel engines compressed air start and using high speed diesel oil. Total horse-power 650 B.H.P.- geared drive-twin screws and twin rudders. Fixed pitched propellers. Two light engines 110 V.A.C.

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SECOND-HAND SHALLOW DRAFT DRY CARGO VESSELS
(Landing Craft Type)

Broad Specifications :

1. Cargo carrying capacity	500 tons
2. Draught	0′ 00″ Forward. 6′ 00″ Aft (maximum)
3. Engine	Single screw : Diesel
4. Speed	10 knots.

……..

SECOND-HAND OIL TANKERS

1. Length	200 ft. approximate
2. Draught	12 ft. loaded.

3.	Class	100 A1 for coastal services in East Pakistan with Lloyds Register of shipping or equivalent.
4.	Speed	Fully loaded service speed of 10 knots.
5.	Propulsion	4 stroke normally aspirated slow speed diesel engine from any reputable builder, horse-power not exceeding 960. Compressed air start reversible engine directly driving single fixed pitched propeller.
6.	Auxiliaries	3 diesel generators 440 A.C. (220 V. for accommodation). Electrical driven pumps for fire, general service and ballasting.
7.	Cargo Capacity	Six cargo tanks with total cargo capacity 1000 long ton. Two cargo pumps driven either by generator diesel or A.C. motors each of pimping capacity 200 tons per hour.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শীতবস্ত্র সংগ্রহ ও বিতরণ সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণায়ের দু'টি পত্র	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	১০ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
Ministry of Defense

No. A-001/139 (2) Dated 10.11.71.

To

Mr. M. Hossain Ali,

High Commissioner for Bangladesh,

Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,

9, Circus Avenue,

Cal-I7.

Sub: Placement of fund for the purchase of Woolen Blankets, Pull-over etc. for the forces.

I am sending herewith an amount of Rs. 1,50,000/ vide cheque Nos. 25673 & 25676 of the Mercantile Bank Ltd. for the purpose of purchasing Winter Cloths for forces as per our requisition. The requisition will be sent to you for time to time in this regard. The cheques are sent to Mr. Matiur Rahman, Assistant.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the cheques.

Defense Secretary.

…….

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.

Ministry of Defense
No. A-001/140 (3)
10th November, 1971.

Mr. Moniruzzaman,
Reception Camp.

Mr. Tazul Islam, student of L. O., Burimari is going to you for arranging truck for the
shipment of woolen clothing's etc. for forces. Please help him in this regards.

Defence Secretary.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রধান প্রকৌশলী নিয়োগের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগ	১০ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MUJIBNAGAR.

Memo No. November 10,1971.

ORDER

Mr. M.A. Gafur, is appointed to act, as Chief of the Engineering Division in the Planning Cell under Bangladesh Govt. until further orders.

The appointment is made in the interest of Public Service.

The order shall come into force with effect from September 21st, 1971.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVT. OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANOLADESH.

Sd/-

(M. Noorul Quader)
Secretary
Genl. Administration Department

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিদেশে প্রস্থানকারীদের ছাড়পত্র সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণায় ও স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	১১ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

Memo. No: A-006/145(2) Dated 11th Nov. 1971.

To : The Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Ref : His No. HD/41/274/1, dated 5.11.71.
No form designed by you as stated in the memo refd above, has not attached in the letter.

Please send the forms.

For Secretary, Defense.

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Memo No. HD/41/274/1 NOVEMBER 5,1971.

From : M.K. Chowdhury, Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

To : Mr. A.Samad,
Secretary,
Ministry of Defense.

The undersigned brings it to your notice that the Government’s policy is to discourage the young people to leave the country. As such, it was agreed to have strict scrutiny of the intending young applicants.

Attached herewith kindly find a form designed by us for this purpose. In cases where we consider references necessary, we shall send this form to you for the clearance of the Ministry of Defense. This is for our own satisfaction to the effect that the applicants in question can and should be recommended by us to the Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India, for grant of travel document to the applicants.

In view of the possible pressure of work which you may have, we shall be highly oblige, if you authorize an Officer in writing for issuing clearances on behalf of the Ministry of Defense to cases referred by us. The name of the Officer may kindly be intimated to us.

(M. K. CHOUDHURY)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের মুক্তাঞ্চলসমূহের বে-সামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১১ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE MINUTES AND
DECISIONS OF THE CABINET MEETING
HELD ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1971.

MISCELLANEOUS-Civil Administrative set-up in liberated Bangladesh.

The Acting President presided. The Prime Minister and all the Members of the Cabinet attended. The Cabinet Secretary was present. The following attended by special invitation:

1. C-in-C.
2. Mr. Fatah,
3. Secretary, Defense.

The problems in setting up civil administrations in the liberated areas were discussed.

The following points were made:

a) No piece-meal solution of the problems will have any effect. While trying to tackle these problems we must take up the entire gamut of civil administration.

b) Law and order, rehabilitation, arrangement for food and other essential supplies, housing, essential services such as medical facilities etc. will pass problems of inconceivable dimensions,

c) Before drawing up plans we should also have the minimum data available to us.

d) A technical paper on the basis of the guide-lines given by the Cabinet may be prepared by the Secretaries, who have direct knowledge and experience of the working of civil administration.

e) While establishing Law and order the question of screening collaborators will naturally came up. It is suggested by some people that the collaborators have been mostly forced to help the enemy in the interest of their very existence. It has been reported by the various agencies, both national and international that the majorities of the Government employees is Bangladesh supporters at heart and are in fact, covertly helping the cause.

(f) Very large scale purge of the Government employees may create an administrative vacuum which may be difficult to fill in. It may also create political problems.

g) Inspite of these problems where administrative vacuum is found to be inevitable some kind of arrangement has to be worked out. Political workers may also be utilized.

h) Whatever the problems, the revolution must be carried forward to build the country.

DECISION

A Sub-Committee of the Secretaries, either directly concerned with the problems or having administrative expertise will be formed to examine the various facets of the problem of setting up civil administration in liberated Bangladesh, of maintaining law and order, arranging essential supplies and services, providing food and accommodation to the temporarily uprooted people, arranging relief and rehabilitation for the displaced persons, restoring normalcy and creating a sound base for not only a quick recovery of the economy, but for future development of the country on the lines of the principles already enunciated by the Government. The Sub-Committee will submit a comprehensive report containing their findings and recommendations to the Government as early as possible. Mr. A. Fatah will act as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, with the following as Members:

1. Secretary, Defense.
2. Secretary, Home.
3. Secretary, Cabinet.
4. Secretary, Finance.
5. Secretary, G. A.

More members may be co-opted, if necessary. The C-in-C, the Planning Cell and other functionaries of the Government will also be associated with the work of the Sub- Committee.

Sd/-ACTING –PRESIDENT.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রতিরক্ষা সচিব কর্তৃক তথ্য সচিবকে প্রদত্ত রাজাকারদের প্রতি সরকারী নীতি ব্যাখ্যা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

A.SAMAD
Defense Secretary,
Govt. of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh.
November, 1971.

My dear Anwar-ul-Haque

The policy so far being followed towards Razakars is as under:

a. Appeals and suggestions for surrender should go out through various radio programmes.

b. News regarding Razakars' casualties will be under plan. Only that much will go, which will be sufficient to keep a fair with Razakars actively cooperating with Pak Army or doing arsenals, etc., are getting punished.

c. Even for Razakars who surrender, word 'captured' will be used while giving news. This has been necessary because Pak Army is retaliating on the families of Razakars who have surrendered. The impression of 'capture' is being given to give whatever protection is possible to the families of Razakars, who voluntarily surrender.

2. The above guidelines may kindly be followed.

With regards.

Yours

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভারত সরকার ও বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মধ্যে মুক্তিফৌজের জন্য ত্রাণ ও চিকিৎসা সাহায্য সংক্রান্ত আলোচনার রিপোর্ট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	১৩ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

DISCUSSION WITH COL. LUTHRA RE MEDICAL RELIEF.

I had been to see Col. Luthra this morning and discussed the following subjects:

1. Ambulance supply to Mukti Bahini.
2. Medicine supply to Mukti Bahini and Liberated Areas.
3. Convalescent Home Accommodation.
4. Secret Cabinet Assignment.

1. Ambulance supply to Mukti Bahini:

Nineteen Ambulances have been procured and released so far, for different Sectors. Exact dates of departure and arrival of these Ambulances to the location specified and the authority to maintain and handle them will be known to us by tomorrow. It may be mentioned here that Col. Luthra had, on the spot, discussion with host and our Sector Commanders together at Tura and Shi I long. Both the Sector Commanders agreed that if 2 Ambulances are placed at each place, they will be able to cope with the emergencies. These 4 Ambulances have already reached their destinations-2 at Tura and 2 at Shillong- as per arrangements made with Col. Luthra and the Sector Commanders. They were actually dispatched from our Head Quarter, carrying our medicines to our Sector Commanders.

Man from Shillong has already returned with a receipt and another man has also just returned from Shiliguri, delivering our medicines to our Sector Commander No.6 I shall let the authority know as soon as I have further knowledge about Ambulances.

2. Medicine:

Arrangements have been made by Col. Luthra to supply medicines from their Regional Stores located at Shilliguri, Gauhati, Shillong and Agartala, to our Sector Commanders on monthly basis on the requisition of Sector Medical Officers. If there is any difficulty, he will take up the matter on my report to ensure the supply.

As regards the Hospitals and Dispensaries at Rowmari an adhoc supply has been arranged to start with. This medicine will be available within a week. This has been settled in the presence of local M.N.A. -Mr. Sadakat Hussain.

As regards other liberated areas, they have made unit of 25,000 populations for medical supplies on a Dispensary basis in all our Liberated Zones on our report. The medicines will be supplied locally to our employed Doctors.

3. Convalescent Home Accommodation:

I have requested Col. Luthra to find out suitable homes for convalescent Mukti Bahini patients anywhere in West Bengal, either at one place or at different places, to

accommodate 300 such patient. The entire cost will be borne by the Hariana-Bangladesh

Mukti Shahayak Samity under Chairmanship of Mr. Guljari Lai Nanda through its Treasurer, Mr. M.K. Bhimani.

4. Secret Cabinet Assignment:

I have received the secret instruction from the Cabinet Secretary to undertake the job with the help of Col. Luthra. He has asked me to collect the victims at one place through Social workers. I have requested him to place fund and transport at my disposal to send Social Workers to various camps. He has instructed his Director for Medical Relief. We shall pursue the matter. I have made local arrangements for the treatment.

Finally Col. Luthra is going along the border in Eastern Sector from 5th November. I have suggested that I should go along with him to ensure actual supply of gifts of medicines from his source.

(DR. T. HOSSAIN)
Secretary,
Deptt. of National Health &
Welfare.

Memo No. HS/348(12), dt. 13.11.71.

Copy to:

1. P. S. to Acting President.
2. P. S. to Prime Minister.
3. P. S. to Foreign Minister.
4. P. S. to Finance Minister.
5. P. S. to Home Minister.
6. C-in-C.
7. Col. Luthra.
8. Cabinet Secretary.
9. Foreign Secretary.
10. Defence Secretary.
11. General Administration Secretary.
12. Finance Secretary.

Administrative Officer,
Deptt. of National Health &
Welfare.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অক্টোবর থেকে ডিসেম্বর মাস পর্যন্ত ব্যয় বরাদ্দের হিসাব সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১৪ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET. MOST IMMEDIATE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF BANGLADESH
(CABINET DIVISION)

Memo No...../Cab Dated, November 14, 1971.

To

Mr. K. A. Zaman,
Secretary,
Ministry of Finance.

Sub: Budget for the period from October, 1971 to December, 1971.

Ref: Your memo No. FIN/39/71/430 dated 13.11.71

At the time of inclusion of the budget in the agenda for the Cabinet meeting to be held on Monday (Nov. 15, 1971), the Prime Minister desired that before circulating the budget papers to the Acting President, the Prime Minister and the other Ministers, we should ensure that the demands of all the Ministries, departments and agencies of the Government are reflected in the budget. On scrutiny of the abstracts of the budget it appears that certain allocations and sanctions earlier made by the Cabinet and the Prime Minister for Ministries, and agencies against specific demands have not been shown in the budget. I feel that these ad-hoc sanctions made earlier within the period beginning from October 1, 1971 should also be reflected in the budget. I may quote the following specific instances:

a) In its meeting held on October, 7, 1971, the Cabinet was pleased to sanction an amount of Rs. 10,00,000/00 (ten lakhs) for Defense Medical Service (Health) (Extracts sent to you vide this office memo No. 246(6)/ Cab. dt. Oct. 25, 1971).

b) In the same meeting, the Cabinet was pleased to sanction another amount of Rs. 5, 50,000/00 for Health Civil Medical Service. (Extracts sent to you vide this office memo No. 247(4) Cab. dt. 25.10.71).

c) The Cabinet sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50,000/- for the Care of dependants of the Shaheeds and disabled soldiers etc. in its meeting held on October 30, 1971. Extracts sent to you vide this office memo No, 294(3)/Cab. dt. 1.11.1971.

d) A sum of Rs. 7, 00,000/- (seven lakhs) was sanctioned for the procurement of winter clothing's for the Muktibahini, by the Cabinet in its meeting held on

October 30. 1971. (Extracts sent to you vide this office Memo No. 294(5)/Cab. dt.Lll.71).

e) Provision was also made for the procurement of winter clothings for the boys of Youth and Reception Camps in the same Cabinet meeting held on 0ct/30, 1971 (Extracts sent to you vide this office Memo No. 294(5)/Cab. dt. 1.11.71).

f) Allowances for the JCOs and other ranks have been enhanced with effect from November 1, 1971 by a decision of the Cabinet on 0ct/30,71. (Extracts sent to you vide this office memo No. 297(5)/Cab.dt. 1.11.71.)

g) In the meeting of the Cabinet held on Nov.l ,71, decision was taken to grant advances for winter clothing's and also to issue woolen pull-overs to the class IV employees free of costs (Extracts sent to you vide this office memo No. 316(2)/Cab. & 313 (2)/Cab. dated 3.11.71).

h) On November 7, 1971, the Prime Minister approved the Organizational set-up and the budget for Rs. 1.00,000/00 (one lath) for three months submitted by the Planning Cell. This was placed before the Secretaries Committee on Wednesday (10.11.71) and processed.

Items listed above in paragraphs (a), (c), (d) and (f). relate to the Defense Directorate as far as I understand. These items may either be shown under a sub-head of the Ministry of defense or separately against a new item titled as Defense Directorate. Obviously, Rs.33, 000/00 demanded by the Ministry of Defense as their recurring expenditure cannot include much bigger sums.

In view of the above and in the light of the Prime Minister's observation that all requirements of all the Ministries and Agencies should be reflected in the Budget. I would request you to please recast the Budget proposals and place them before the Cabinet meeting to be held week after next, that is, on Monday, November 22, 1971.

(H.T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
14.11.71.

Memo No..... (3)/Cab. Dated November 14,1971.

Copy to: 1. the Prime Minister for favor of information with reference to his verbal instructions.

2. the Minister for Finance.

3. the Defense Secretary.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
14.11.71.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
চিকিৎসা ব্যবস্থা ও ঔষধ সরবরাহ সম্পর্কে স্বাস্থ্য দফতরের কতিপয় চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	১৫ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
MUJIBNAGAR

Memo. No. .HS/455(l)/5 Dated, 15. 11. 71.

From:

Dr. T. Hossain, MS, FRCS. Secretary,

Ministry of National Health & Welfare. Mujibnagar.

To:

Col. P. N. Luthra,
Addl. Secretary,
Govt, of India.
Calcutta.

Dear Col. Luthra,

Re: Tangail Liberated Area.

You will be pleased to know that most of the district of Tangail is now liberated. The population of the liberated area is approximately 1.8 million. They have no medicine.

As you decided, you will provide medicine for a dispensary for each 25,000 people. Accordingly, medicine for 72 such dispensaries may kindly be sent to Tangail, through Mukti Bahini Channel via Tura from Gauhati.

This gift will be greatly appreciated and boost up the morale of the people.

Kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,
(Dr. T.
HOSSAIN)

Copy to;

i) P. S. to the Prime Minister.

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH & WELFARE,
Mujibnagar.

Memo No: Dated, 22.11.71

To:
The Medical Officer Incharge
Sector No. 9.

You are requested to fill up the Bio-data form enclosed herewith and submit it to this office immediately as desired by Government.

(DR. T. HOSSAIN)
Secretary,
Department of National Health &
Welfare.

Memo. No: HS/477/l(4) dated 22.11.71.
Copy to: 1. P.S. to Prime Minister.

2.P .S. to President.

3.Commander, Sector 9.

4.Office copy.

(N. HUQ)
Administrative Officer,
Deptt. of National Health & Welfare.

……..

SECRET

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH & WELFARE
MUJIBNAGAR.

Memo. No. HS/492, Dated, the 23rd November, 1971.

From:
Dr. T. Hossain, Secretary,
H&W.

To:
Mr. A. Samad,
Secretary,
Defense.

Dear Mr. Samad,

Ref; Armed Forces Medical Supply and Medical Store.

After my office was shifted, you did not have any more communication with me regarding the Armed Forces Medical Supply.

My staff working in the Medical Store reported to me that one Dr. Shamsul Haque has been brought in without consulting me and placed in charge. It is also reported that the said Doctor asked the Special Officer in charge of the Procurement & supply of medicines on behalf of this Department not to handle the store anymore.

I was surprised to hear about it in connection with the store of medicines kept there after being collected from Indian Medical Relief Department for the liberated areas of Patgram, Lalgola and Bagda where Cholera has occurred in epidemic form. The local representatives have come to collect these medicines and are moving about for the last two days.

Pending the solution of major problems in which you, me and the C-in-C are involved, by the Prime Minister, may I request you to kindly help to release the medicines of liberated areas to the local representatives through the Special Officer.

Kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Copy to:

P .S. of Prime Minister

…….

Copy

Headquarters 8
Sector,
Bangladesh Forces.
No. JS/39/XI/A,
17th November, 1971.

From: Major M. A. Manzur,
Sector Commander.

To: Dr. T. Hossain, MS, FRCS.
Secretary,

Ministry of National Health & Welfare
Mujibnagar.

Dear Dr. Hossain,

Thank you very much for the cheque (Rs. 15,000/-). The amount will be utilized for providing medical facilities to my troops.

Regarding the selection of a site for the hospital and its running, I suggest you do the needful through your departmental resources with the help of the Political leaders. It is not possible for me to under-take any such responsibility at this critical moment. The

need for establishing such a hospital is an urgent one, and whatever is to be done in this regard should be done without loss of time.

With best wishes.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd/-
M. A. Manzur.

It relates to the proposed M. D. S. at Kalyani.

Prime Minister's selection of authority is solicited if the proposed Hospital is to be built up at Kalyani.

(DR.T. HOSSAIN)
Secy., H & W.

Memo No. HS/498, dt. 23. 11. 71.
Copy to : Secretary, Defense.

P. S. to the Prime Minister.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পাকিস্তানের সাথে রাজনৈতিক সমঝোতা বিরোধীতা সংক্রান্ত সংবাদ	'বাংলাদেশ সরকার' বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার বিভাগ	১৭ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Vol. 1. November 17, 1971. No. 21.

PRESIDENT'S FOUR POINTS REBUTTAL FEELERS

This is no surprise at least to the political circle of Bangladesh that there will be definite attempts to create a cloud of confusion by the friends of Pakistan in the wake of definite victories by the gallant Mukti Bahini. These attempts are by now quite obvious due to the so called feelers from certain Western countries.

The Bangladesh leadership could correctly read that such an attempt might be made as early as in the month of June 1971. Therefore in the fitness of things the Acting President of Bangladesh Syed Nazrul Islam made it very clear at that time that the question of settlement with West Pakistan can only be pondered over when four pre- conditions enunciated by him, and described below are fulfilled.

Fresh and fresh attempts have been made by friends of Pakistan to float feelers hinting towards a political settlement between the Awami League leaders and W. Pakistan Military junta. These are no necessity of fresh countering of these feelers because our Acting President's four pre-conditions are enough to reply to these wishful thinkers.

The determination of the Government of Peoples of Bangladesh is too clear to be reiterated. Time without number it has been said that nothing but total independence is our goal. Any proposal short of independence has been rejected summarily by the Bangladesh Government.

Sources close to Bangladesh Government said here on November 14, 1971 that, Bangladesh official position in respect of initiating a dialogue with Yahya Khan of Pakistan has been spelt out very clearly and many a times.

When the Government of Bangladesh has already taken up a public position on this point there is no necessity or scope of any political feeler from any quarter to the same end. Bangladesh Government or leaders are not in touch with any foreign source or quarter in order to meet any body of Pakistan.

The purpose of this sort of news is only to divert attention and confuse the people engaged in fighting day in and day out to annihilate the Pakistani brute in Bangladesh. People of Bangladesh and all their sympathizers all over the world require to be cautioned not to give any importance to these diversionary tactics of the well wishers of Pakistan.

Four pre-conditions have already been laid down by the Acting President Syed Nazul Islam for settlement with West Pakistan. Those are:

(i) Recognition of Bangladesh as free and sovereign country,

(ii) Withdrawal of Pakistan forces from Bangladesh,

(iii) Unconditional release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahaman and

(iv) Compensation for the loss inflicted on the people of Bangladesh due to army atrocities and for the disparity existing before 25th March, 1971.

Gallant Mukti Bahini is replying to Yahya in the language of weapon as he started it. on 25th of March, 1971 and they will continue to do so until total independence is achieved which is the declared policy of the Government of Bangladesh.

———————

Published by External Publicity Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mujibnagar, Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পরিকল্পনা সেল কর্তৃক, 'কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প' সম্পর্কে প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কাছে প্রেরিত প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পরিকল্পনা সেল	১৮ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE PLANNING CELL
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH,

Memo No. 108/PC/71 Dated, November 18, 1971.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I am sending an ad-interim report on the Community Development Project. It has been prepared keeping the whole of Bangladesh into account. It can be cut to the size of any particular area such as a thana (i.e. the area covered by a thana) or a union board (i.e. the size of the existing council) or a village, as & when, such an area is deemed suitable for its application. The relevant Ministry can do it or if the Planning Cell is asked to do so, it will be glad to do it.

The report was discussed at a meeting of the Planning Cell held on 16.11. 71.

The Planning Cell wishes to put it on record that this plan will be subject to the overall economic policy which the Government may adopt in due course.

Yours sincerely,
(MUZAFFAR AHMED CHOUDHURY)
CHAIR MAN
PLANNING CELL

Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed,
Prime Minister,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
Calcutta.

…….

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Awami League Government is committed to democracy. "A real living democracy shall be established in which people shall live in freedom and with dignity, and in which justice and equality shall prevail" so runs the Awami League manifesto. The Awami League is solemnly resolved to secure to all citizens social, economic and political justice. To establish "a real living democracy" a number of important proposals are embodied into the manifesto. These include: universal adult franchise, direct and free elections, equality before the law, rule of law, independence of the judiciary, fundamental right and freedom, secular social order, full rights of citizenship for the minorities, parliamentary government in which the legislature shall be supreme and to which the

executive shall be responsible. On the political plane this is the programme to translate into reality the two basic democratic values, liberty and equality.

The Awami League Government knows and believes that the liberty and equality of political democracy are hollow unless they are completed by economic liberty and equality. Freedom, if it is to be real, implies freedom from the economic constraint of want, poverty, and hunger, and this is as much fundamental as freedom from the political constraint of military autocracy and dictatorship. To establish economic justice and to give fruition to the longing of the common men for freedom from want, the Awami League is committed to a socialist economic order. In the Awami League manifesto it is laid down, "the basic aim of the economic programme is the creation of a just and egalitarian society free from exploitation. The vision is that of a socialist economic order, in which economic injustice will be removed, rapid economic growth will be promoted and provision shall be made for the just distribution of the fruits of such growth among all sections of the people". To realize this objectives some specific proposals are embodied into the manifesto and these are: private enterprise as the sole vehicle of economic, growth with private profit as the main motive leads to the concentration of wealth in a few hands and to the control of the key sectors of the economy by powerful private coteries, making it impossible for the goal of social justice and equality to be realized; this is to be altered and removed by nationalization and extension of the public sector, by the development of cooperation enterprises, and by the evolution of new institutional arrangements.

The Awami League Government is thus committed to a socialist economic order based on democratic principles and values. Its main task is bring about a social and economic revolution through democratic process.

The villages, more than 65,000 in numbers, seem to be the appropriate centre where these political, economic, and social goals can be translated into action. Let us have a hard look at the objective conditions prevailing in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is predominantly a rural and agrarian society, depending on agriculture for its sustenance, employment, and exports. Nearly 65 per cent (department of agriculture) of the national income of Bangladesh is derived from agriculture, and the industrial sector contributes only 10 per cent to the total national income. Only 5.9 per cent (1961 census) of the total population lives in the urban areas and 94.8 per cent in the villages.. It has one of the highest densities of population 922 persons per sq. mile. The percapita income is only 5.56 (Dr. H. Huq). Its industrialization is rudimentary, its monetization limited, and its financial superstencture inadequate. On top of it there is a chronic shortage of food which has been aggravated by the cyclone of 1970 and by the present genocidal war with unparalleled brutalities unleashed on 'Bangladesh by the West Pakistani military rulers.

The real Bangladesh lies in these villages, more than 65,000 villages. Our people are condemned to an unimaginable alyss of poverty due to the criminal negligence of past governments to agriculture, and, the pursuit of a capitalist economy which has the effect of transferring the purchasing power of the community to the members of some 22 families. Our lands are the most fertile ones in the world, and yet our people are the poor-

est. But the present liberation struggle which also involves a mighty social revolution has awakened our people to an unprecedented degree.

The people are wide awake today. They are no longer the passive objects of policy but its main driving forces. Acutely anxious inquiry has moved from the question "who are the poor?" to the fundamental question "why are they poor?" There is no getting away from answering this fundamental question. The problem of poverty is not a problem of individual character and its waywardness, but a problem of economic and industrial policy and organisation. The issue has to be tackled first at its source, and only secondly in its manifestation.

The villages, as already stated, are the appropriate centers to put into effect the socialist economic order based on democratic values. The task of bringing about a social and economic revolution through democratic process must begin in the villages where 94.8 percent of the people live. The Community Development and National Extension projects are the effective means of bringing about the social and economic transformation of the village communities. The community development projects have, therefore, a place of capital significance in those sectors of our national life, which bear most closely upon the welfare of the rural population.

The Community Development Projects have three important aspects. First, the community development projects and the national extension services are intended to be the areas of intensive effort in which development agencies of the government work together as a team in programmes which are planned and co-ordinate in advanced. The activities comprised within the community development and national extension projects must be regarded as an integral part of the programme for improving all aspects of rural life. Second, the essence of the programme is that the villagers who are actually conscious of their miseries come together for bringing about social changes, that is, building a new life for themselves and participate with increasing awareness and responsibility in the planning and implementation of projects, which are material to their well-being. The programmes provided them with new opportunities, and. in turn, through their active participation in planning and execution; they give them a distinctive quality and enlarge their scope and influence. Self-help and co-operation are the basic principles on which the movement rests. Its main purpose is to provide opportunities for leadership lo grow from within. In essence it is a movement for social development, which will embrace all sections of the rural communities. Third, the movement should bring within its scope the entire rural communities and enable them to take their place in the co-operative movement and other spheres in their own right. It will develop the initiative and add to theoreativity and inventiveness of our people. It is on account of these, features that the community development projects are regarded as the normal pattern of a socialist economy based on democracy in action.

Community development means voluntary self-help by the village communities. It purpose is to transform the social and economic life of the village. The basic philosophy underlying the programme is that the social and economic development will not be sustained unless the village people are convinced of the need for such development and participate actively and enthusiastically in the work. The basic problems are to be solved

by the villagers themselves. The government agencies will assist the village communities to satisfy the recognized needs, by teaching them new skills, when necessary, by improving upon the existing skills, by bringing advanced technical knowledge to bear on the village needs and by obtaining financial assistance from government funds to support and galvanize the voluntary community effort. The leadership must come from the people. It partakes the nature of a movement in which the villagers are in the dominant position and the governmental agencies occupy the subordinate ones.

The Community Development Programme is designed to support this voluntary community effort. It consists of a number of schemes each of which falls under one of the following aspects of rural community life.

1. Agriculture

(a) animal husbandry;

(b) irrigation;

(c) reclamation:

(d) better seeds

(e) fertilizers:

(f) other inputs

2. Health and Rural Sanitation

(a) Medical facilities

(b) Doctors

(c) Pure drinking water

(d) Cleaner environment

3. **Education**

(a) Adult education

(b) Social education

4. Communications

(a) Roads

(b) Bridges and culverts

5. Rural arts, crafts and industries

6. Housing

The initiative for transforming the social and economic life of the rural communities must come from the villagers themselves. Self-awareness, self-examination, and self-help are the main driving of this movement. It depends entirely on the willing and voluntary and enthusiastic participation by the people.

To create congenial conditions for the movement to grow, a group of volunteers who are themselves imbued with the philosophy behind it is essential. There are many young men who are waiting to join the Mukti Bahini, but all of them may not be taken in the

Mukti Bahini. The social volunteers necessary for the movement may be recruited from among these young men. In course of their work they may be given a short course of training in the philosophy (social, political, and economic aspects) of the movement. With this background the social workers will be in a position to impart the motivation to our people. Their main function shall be to generate a movement which will embrace all classes of the villagers, and to create conditions so that the movement is sustained and carried on by the villagers themselves through their increasing awareness of its supreme necessity.

In the past there was no democracy in the real sense in the country at any level. With an autocratic and dictatorial centre, there cannot be any democracy at the circumference and vice-versa. It is hoped that in future there will be democracy both at the centre and at the circumference. This alone can ensure effective and meaningful participation by the people in the movement. It must have the character of a movement so that the people can be attracted to it.

The precise number of social workers will depend on the area and size of the population and also on the availability of workers. The workers must be devoted and energetic. They must try to get into the skin of the people and create a living fellowship with the rural people. By their conduct, character, behavior and attitude they must create the impression that they are a natural and normal part and parcel of the village communities. Complete avoidance of arrogance and a friendly attitude on their part will draw the people to the movement. A serious responsibility is imposed on the social workers who must realize it themselves.. It needs creative and effective backing of the political leaders who will look upon politics as the grand avenue for service to mankind.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The local self-governing bodies-village Panchayet, the Union Board Development Block, District Board-shall be integrated with the Community Development Projects. These local self-governing bodies seem to be the appropriate institutional mechanisms for this purpose. Detailed administrative arrangements are discussed in the next section.

The fundamental assumption on which the whole edifice of local self governing bodies is based is that good government is no substitute for self government. It begins by admitting the obvious fact that all problems are not central in their incidence, and that to leave to the Central Government the decision of problems which affect only a portion of the community is to destroy in that portion the sense of responsibility and the habit of inventiveness. The inhabitants of a given area need a consciousness of a common purpose, a sense of the needs of the neighborhood, which only they can fully know. They then find that the power to satisfy them of themselves gives to them a quality of vigor for greater in the happiness it produces than would be the case if satisfaction were always provided by or controlled from, without. Because, administration from without lacks the vitalizing ability to be responsive to local opinion; it misses shades and expressions of thought which are urgent to successful government. It lacks the genius of the place. It does not elicit creative support from those over whom it rules. It makes for mechanical uniformity, an effort to apply similar rules to unsimilar things. It is too distant from the

thing to be done to awaken interest from those concerned in the process of doing it. Centralized management of local affairs may well provoke indignation, and it can never elicit creative support which constitutes ethics of Local Self Government and Community Development.

Some problems

1. **The Area:** The area of Local Self-Government should be as small as possible.

2. Constitution of local bodies at the village and district level.

(a) (i**) Village Panchayets**, headed by member elected from that village to the Union Board, to be responsible for all village level development and administrative functions.

(ii) The base workers, trained in Youth Camps, will work in their own villages in a locally organized Rural Development Programme.

(b) **Union Board** to consist of 10 to 15 members directly elected by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.

(c) **Development Block**: Thana level co-ordination to consist of the Chairman of the Union Boards within the Thana for co-ordination. They,will be assisted and, guided by the officers at .that level.

(d) **The District Board** to consist of such number of members as the population of each district would warrant. They will be elected directly by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.

(1) The Chairman of the District Board should be the first citizen of the district. He may be given the status of a Deputy Minister.

3. Functions:

(a) Statutory and routine functions.

(b) Development Work-Community Development.

4. Committee System

5. Finances

(a) Local Taxation

(b) Government Grant

(c) Development Grant

6. Relations with the Central Government

7. Local Self-Government Civil Service

(a) Recruitment

(b) Local Bodies to have full and complete control on the offices working under them.

(c) Pay and other conditions of services.

8. A cadre of reconstruction workers-Wholly devoted to Community Development.

N.B. A detailed scheme about the rural administration both at the District and Union Levels will be submitted along with the report on general administration.

Administrative set-up for Community Development

Bangladesh is a geographically compact area. For purpose of Community Development, each thana or police station may be regarded as the Development Block (henceforth, the thana shall be called a Development Block). On average each thana or Development Block consists of 158 villages, and there may be little veriation here and there. In each thana there are on average 10 to 12 Union Councils, and these Union Councils will be renamed as the Union Boards. Each Union Board consists of 10 to 15 villages on average.

There will be one Block Development Officer for each Development Block. There will be eight Extension Officers, one for each of the following subjects:

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Husbandry
3. Rural Engineering
4. Social Education
5. Programme for women and children
6. Co-operation
7. Rural Industries
8. Village Panchayets and Union Board

Apart from these there will be 10 village level workers or social workers and two women village level workers for each Union Board Area.

In addition, there will be one agricultural assistant for each Union Board.

There must be a Medical Officer for the primary health centre, with supporting medical personnel. Each Block will have primary health centre. Gradually there will be a primary health centre in each Union Board, also in each village. In 1992 or 1995, each village will have a primary health center, other things remaining equal.

To cover the whole of Bangladesh, the following number of officers of each category will be necessary to start with.

1. Block Development Officer	411
2. Extension Officers	3288

3.	Agricultural Assistants	4046
4.	Village level workers of volunteers.	40460
5.	Village level women workers or volunteers	9092
	Total	86,297

B.D.Os will be members of the existing or reconstituted cadre of the Government personnel. These Block Development Officers should be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of village life. By their work and conduct they should be in a position to create a living fellowship with the village people. They should be men of maturity, drive, and initiative. Their salaries and remunerations will borne by the Government. Their responsibilities of each B. D. O. include:

(1) to organise and attempts to ensure that the objectives, methods and contents of the Community Development Projects are understood by the village people throughout the block;

(2) to design an integrated working plan for the block;

(3) to guide and supervise the work of the staff in the block;

(4) Proper utilization of funds and to maintain accounts and records;

(5) to see that the initiative comes from the villages;

(6) to build up stocks of equipment necessary for the community development activities and to establish and maintain supply lines in order to achieve timely execution of the plans;

(7) Staff meetings for discussion;

(8) to tour the block area for a prescribed number of days.

Training On appointment these officers shall receive a one month course in orientation training and a further two-month course of job training on their own.

A sufficient number of orientation and study centers will have to be set up. This will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Community Development and Local Self Government at the Centre.

Extension Officers and their common functions and duties. These comprise:

(1) to assist and advise the B. D. O. in all matters concerning their respective specialties.

(2) to collect and supply to village people and their organizations at all levels all available technical knowledge, and other available data;

(3) to satisfy the questions raised by the village people about the methods;.

(4) to collect and supply and information’s about the detailed schemes, and to render all help when necessary;

(5) to keep in touch with policy developments in their parent departments;.

(6) to provide technical support for all the village level workers.

Each Extension officer shall have a number of particular duties and functions relating to his specialty.

(1) Agricultural Extension officer;

(a) to study the work of the various institutions of agriculture;

(b) to explain to villagers the recommended measures for improving fields in the block. He must himself participate in the work with the villagers for a specified number of hours in a week.

(c) to organise demonstrations through Union Boards and Village Panchayets in close co-operation with the village level workers, and to keep charts and other exhibition materials relating to agriculture programme; and

(d) personal contact with farmers, registered seed growers and other village leaders.

(2) Extension officer for Animal Husbandry:

(a) To work as veterinary officers in charge for a dispensary, educate and assist the village people in the proper can, improvement, and use of cattle,

(b) To encourage co-operative effort in production and marketing of milk and other produce;

(c) To take steps to improve grasslands and other fodder crops and to encourage fisheries development;

(3) Extension Officer for Rural Engineering: (Overseers)

(a) to prepare and plan estimate for construction work under taken on a grant-in-aid basis :

(b) to supervise all such construction works and arrange for the release of grant-in-aid functions.

(4) Social Education Officer:

(a) to make arrangement for adult literacy classes and follow up activities (such as newsletters, pamphlete and circulating libraries)

(b) to organise village youth in groups and clubs and suggest useful projects in which they can participate and arrange cultural and recreational activities...

(5) Extension officers for Women and children:

(a) to organise village women's Committees

(b) to organise Mahila Samities, where-ever possible and to suggest suitable projects for their benefit;

(c) to encourage parents to send their children to schools, to promote habits of cleanliness among the people; and to encourage the village people to start schools, particularly for the girls.

(6) Extension Officer for Co-operation:

(a) to encourage each family in the block to belong to some co-operative society (there may be two types of co-operatives:- (i) agricultural co-operatives and (ii) consumer co-operatives):

(b) to help to organise new co-operatives;

(c) to inspect regularly all co-operative societies; and

(d) to ensure that co-operative societies get financial aid and supplies without delay.

(7) Extension Officer for Industries:

(a) to help individual artisans and their co-operative societies in the supply of equipment and the marketing of goods;

(b) to supervise and inspect village industrial institutions;

(c) to assist the people in the development of various types of rural industries-carpentry, brick-making, tailoring, iron work, weaving, pottery, bee-keeping, and fishing, etc,

(8) Extension Officers for Village Panchayets:

(a) to encourage the villagers to resuscitate the moribund village panchayets,

(b) to explain to the people their purposes, organisation and Recruitment of Extension Officers:

It is not possible to ascertain with accuracy and certainty the precise number of officers of this level who might be available at the moment. They may be recruited either directly from colleges giving degrees for the post, from the ranks of the parent departments or from the suitable educated young men who are waiting in the various youth camps but may not be taken in the Mukti Bahini or from village level workers Suitable training arrangements are to be made for village level workers for each Union Board, Village Level Women Workers:

Village Level Women Workers:

For each Union Board there shall be two village level women workers. All efforts should be made to encourage the women to act as village level workers.

But it may not, be possible to obtain such a vast number of village level women workers. In such an eventuality it will be necessary to fill up the vacancies by the male village level workers.

Village Level Workers and their Functions:

The duties and functions of the village level workers reflect in microcosm this purposes and scope of the community development organisation. Their specific jobs may be grouped into seven classifications:

1) Educative and informative:

a) demonstration of the use of improved seeds, manure, fertilizers, and improved implements;

b) organizing campaigns for greater use of fertilizers and artificial insemination;

c) Giving advice on balanced food for milch cattle, digging of compost pits, rainwater drainage, chlorination of water and rural housing;

d) organizing fairs and exhibition in the villages and distributing or displaying posters, films, pamphlets, leaflets and other audio-visual aids.

2) Ameliorative:

a) Use of first-aid kits for minor ailments;

b) distribution of medicines;

c) first-aid treatment of animal cases for minor ailments and assistance in inoculations and vaccinations of both human beings and cattle;

3) Supply and Service jobs:

a) distribution of improved seeds, improved implements, manure and fertilizers and the conduct of soil and water tests.

4) Construction activities:

a) assessment of needs and resources of the village for undertaking work items;

b) to assist in the preparation of statements of expenditure;

c) to assist in obtaining administrative approval and technical verification of works schemes; and

d) to collect public contributions.

5) Organizing Villages for development:
   a) to organise crop competitions;
   b) to organise sanitation campaigns; and
   c) to organise youth clubs.
6) Collection of Statistics:
   a) ad-hoc surveys; and
   b) census work.
7) Administrative:
   a) receipt and recommendation of applications for loans;
   b) maintenance of office records;
   c) preparation of progress reports, charts, maps and statements;
   d) maintenance of equipment and other stores;
   e) attending monthly, fortnightly and emergency meetings; and
   f) showing visitors around the circle.

The main job of the village level workers is to change attitudes and practices in the villages through the application of various educative techniques. They must also work for a specified period in a week in the field with farmers

Training

All village level workers shall receive two years training at one of the Extension Training Centers to be set up.

1. Preliminary selection on the basis of short written test to be conducted of the B.D.O. in each block.

2. They must have to pass a few tests-intelligence tests, working tests, manual labor tests, agriculture tests, a public speaking tests, and a games test.

3. Training will be in two parts:
   a) Class room instructions, and
   b) practical work in actual fields.
   c) syllabus: agricultural, engineering, soil management, plant protection, agronomy, animal husbandry, co-operatives, public health, social education, rural industries and crafts and extension methods.
   d) Trainees sleep in barracks and eat in a common dining hall. Duties of village Level Workers when they enter the villages:
      i) to explain the objectives and methods of community development,
      ii) to find out possible village interests in development work,
      iii) to fry to discover to whom the village people look for leadership, and

iv) to try to learn what the villagers consider to be their chief problems and what interests they have in solving them.

They are trained to exercise restraint and tact, and they are slowly accepted in the village as friend. They begin, with extreme caution, to prepare the village for action. In doing so, they work mainly through village leader-ship. These village leaders, friendly or hostile, progressive or conservative, guide village thinking and action. A village level worker at work in a village must strike a balance between compulsion and self- determination.

Assistance for Development

1. Technical assistance for community development is provided by a two way channel of communication between the block personnel and research stations or scientific institutes. It brings scientific information regarding village activities directly to village people through trained personnel who can interpret this information to them by relating it to their environment. It also takes village problem to research stations and scientific institutes for solution.

2. Financial Assistance for community development is provided be grants-in-aid; in some cases loans and subsidies are also used. The distinctive character of this assistance is the attempt to encourage self-help in the village by insisting a certain proportion of people's participation is guaranteed before release of loans. This participation may take the form of cash, labor or materials (a) Cash may be either in the form of taxes raised by- Union Boards and Panchayets and donation from individuals. Villagers who contribute labor on a particular work are also contributing to the cost of the work this labor is calculated on the basis of Public Work's Departments estimates of work-load in terms of man-powers, and its rupee value is fixed according to prevailing wage rates in the district of region for type or labor offered. Contributions in kind are valued at prevailing market rates.

Grants-in-aid. These are intended to benefit the community at large. These grants are usually available under the Community Development Programme to construct or repair public drinking water-wells, roads, culverts, schools, dispensaries, and Community Centers.

Loans. Loans are granted primarily for activities which are expected to give specific economic benefit and for which there would seem to be a reasonable chance of repayment. For example, it is common to grant loans for irrigation work.

Subsidy When a programme is new and its usefulness has not yet been demonstrated, a subsidy is granted as an inducement for undertaking it.

All categories of officers, B.D.O., Extension Officers and village level workers:.

1) Extensive tour,

2) Direct, frequent and informal contact with people,

3) participation in different activities, particularly, agricultural activities with the farmers in the field.

Village Panchayets:

In each village there will be a Village Panchayet. The man elected from the village to the Union Board will be the head of the village panchayet (that is, of that village).

The head of the village panchayet will be responsible for all types of work in his village agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, social education, communications, rural arts, crafts, industries and housing. It will be his responsibility to carry out these programmes. He will have the assistance of ten volunteers to be recruited from the village. The specific programmes relating to a particular village will be implemented at that level. The panchayet will draw up the plan for his village after discussing with the villagers. The plan will then be submitted to the Union Board and it be integrated with the Union Board plan. It will then go to the Development Block and will be integrated with the plan of the Development Block, i.e. thana. It will then go to the District Board, and from there to the Ministry of community Development and Rural Self Government at the Centre.

Execution of the Plan at the village level.

The leader of the village panchayet will be responsible for the execution of the plan relating to his village. He will be assisted by the villagers and volunteers from his village. Under his guidance these volunteers, will participate in the actual implementation of the plan. They will work with the villagers in the fields and in other activities. They will get all assistance from the village level worker of their Union Board. He will arrange for experts and necessary inputs from the village agricultural co-operatives.

The underlying idea is that all able-bodied man and woman in the village must be induced to earn their bread by their own work. He who shall not work shall not eat. The hands of the beggars must be converted into those of workers. These volunteers shall be from the village, shall live and work with the villagers.

The number of volunteers will be 6,50,000 on the basis of 10 volunteers for each village panchayet. If and when, these volunteers are not immediately available in the village, the young men who are now waiting in the Youth Camps may be recruited as volunteers having regard to their age, and qualifications. They will have to undergo a short training course for three weeks. The villagers will arrange for their food and accommodation. They may be given a token pocket allowance.

These volunteers will be trained by the village level workers. The village level workers shall assist the volunteers of each panchayet in all aspects of the community development project.

The Ministers, politicians, members of the National Parliament should visit the villages at regular intervals. The senior Officers-Secretary, Joint Secretary and Deputy

Secretary-of the Ministry of Community Development and Local Self-Government and of other relevant Ministries and Department should spend at least two months in a year in anyone of the Development Block. The young recruits to the various Services must spend at least three months in each Development Block.

(MUZAPFAR AHMED CHOWDHURY)
Chairman, Planning Cell,
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

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ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP FOR
COMMUNIYT DEVELOPMENT

DISTRICT BOARD

↓

ELECTED CHAIRMAN
&
ONE MEMBER FOR EACH 75,000

↓

DEVELOPMENT(COMMUNITY) BLOCK
(THANA LEAVEL)

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

↓ ↓

EXTENSION OFFICERS ***EXTENSION OFFICERS***

UNION BOARD
(10-15 Elected Members)

↓ ↓ ↓

10(TEN) VILLAGE LEAVEL WORKERS **2(TWO) WOMEN WORKERS** **1(ONE) AGRICULTURE ASSISTANT**

VILLAGE PANCHAYET

↓

HEAD
(ELECTED MEMBER OF THE UNION)

↓

10 VILLAGE VOLUNTEERS

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রশাসনিক জোনের প্রধান এবং জোনাল অফিসারদের তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগ	১৯ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Memo No. GA/2009 Dated November 19, 1971.

To

The Secretary,
Defense.

Sub :- Particulars of Zonal Chairman/
Zonal Administrative Officers.

Ref: Your Memo No. 160. dated 18.11.71

With reference to above, a statement of particulars of Zonal Administrative officers/Zonla Chairman is submitted herewith for favor of kind disposal.

Enclo.: One

(Waliul Islam)
Deputy Secretary,
Common Service,
General Administration Department.

Name of the Zone	Area	Name and address with Tel. No. of the Chairman Zonal Council	Name and address with Tel. No. of the Zonal Administrative Officer.
1.South East Zone-I (Subroom)	(1) Chittagong (2) Chittagong Hill Tracts, (3) Feni Sub-division of Noakhali District.	Mr. Nurul Islam Chowdhury, C/0. Postmaster, Santir Bazar. Dist. South Tripura, Sabroom.	Mr. S. A. Samad, C/O. Postmaster, Santir Bazar, Dist. South Tripura. Sabroom,
2.South East Zone-II (Agartola)	(1) Dacca, (2) Comilla. (3) Noakhali District except Feni Subdvn.	Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury, C/O. Sri K. P. Dutta. 5/11, Kunjaban Township, Agartola, Tripura.	Mr. K. R. Ahmed, C/O. Sri K. R. P. Dutta, 5/11, Kunjaban Township, Agartola, Tripura.
3.East Zone (Dharinanagar)	(1) Habiganj. (2) Moulvi Bazar Sub- Division of Sylhet District.	Col. M. A. Rab, C/O. O/C. Dharmanagar P.S. Tripura.	Dr. K. A. Hassan, C/O.O/C. Dharmanagar P.S Tripura.
4.North-East Zone-I (Dawki)	(1) Sadar & (2) Sunamganj Sub-Division of Sylhet District.	Mr. Dewan Farid Gazi, Neuk Cottage, Keating Road, Shillong-1	Mr. S. H. Chowdhury, Neuk Cottage, Keating Road, Shillong-l
5.North-East Zone-II (Tura)	(1) Mymensingh. (2) Tangail.	Mr. Shamsur Rahman Khan, C/O. Sericulture Rest House, Garo Hills, Tura, Meghalaya.	Mr. Lutfur Rahman, C/O. Sericulture Rest House, Garo Hills, Tura, Meghalaya.
6. North Zone (Coochbehar)	(1) Rangpur	Mr. Matiur Rahman, Naran Ranjan Road, Near Dak Bungalow, Coochbehai.	Mr. Fayzuddin Ahmed, Naran Ranjan Road, Near Dak Bungalow, Coochbehar.

Name of the Zone	Area	Name and address with Tel. No. of the Chairman Zonal Council	Name and address with Tel. No. of the Zonal Administrative Officer.
7. West Zone-I (Balurghat)	(1) Dinajpur. (2) Bogra.	Mr. Abdur Rahim, Gangarampur, Dak-Bungalow, P.O. Gangarampur, West Dinajpur.	Mr. A. Kashem Khan, Gangarampur, Dak-Bungalow, P.O. Gangarampur, West Dinajpur.
8. West Zone-II (Maldah)	(1) Rajshahi.	Mr. Ashraful Islam, C/O. Sri Ram Sankar Satian, North Baluchar, P.O. & Dist. Maldah.	Mr. Z.I. Bhuiya, C/O. Sri Ram Sankar Satian, North Baluchar, P.O. & Dist. Maldah.
9. South West Zone-I (Krishnanagar)	(1) Pabna. (2) Kushtia.	Mr. M.A. Rouf Chowdhury, 10, H.C. SarkarRoad, Nadiapara, Krishnanagar.	Mr. Shamsul Haque 10, H.C. Sarkar Road. Nadiapara, Krishnanagar.
10. South West Zone-II (Bongaon)	(1) Jessore. . (2) Faridpur.	Mr. Phoni Bhusan Majumder, C/O. D.K. Bagchi, Purbapara Road, Bongaon Rail Bazar, P.O. Bongaon, Dist. 24 Parganas.	Mr. B.B. Biswas C/O. D.K. Bagchi. Purbapara Road, Bongaon Rail Bazar, P.O. Bongaon, Dist. 24 Parganas.
11. South Zone (Barasat)	(1) Barisal. (2) Patuakhali. (3) Khulna.	Not yet elected.	Mr. A. Momen, C/O. Gobinda Barrak, Barasat, 24 Parganas.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিভিন্ন সেক্টরে রণ সাংবাদিক নিয়োগের নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	২১ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

The following war correspondents have been posted :

(1) Sector-1.

Mr. Abul Manzoor.

(2) Sector-2 & 3 (at Agartala).

Mr. Mainuddin Ahmed Chowdhury.

(3) Sector-4.

Mr. Harun-ur Rashid.

(4) Sector-5.

Mr. Jalaluddin Ahmed.

(5) Sector-6.

Mr. Abdullah A1 Farooq.

(6) Sector-7.

Mr. S.A. Nabi.

(7) Sector-8 & 9 :

being covered by the Staff from here.

All the correspondents, except for Sector VII, have already joined.
C-in-C may kindly see for information.

(A. Samad)
Defence Secretary.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দেশবাসীর প্রতি প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদ-এর ভাষণ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার	২৩ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

An address to the nation by Mr. Tajuddin Ahmad, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, broadcast on Nov. 23,1971.

My dear countrymen and comrades,

The freedom struggle in Bangladesh has achieved many success since I spoke to you in September. The volume and intensity of our resistance against the occupation army are to-day acknowledged by friends and foes alike. The Mukti Bahini can now strike at the enemy at any time and at any place and surprise him at the heart of his security. It has achieved spectacular successes on land, river and sea and has crippled shipping at the ports of Mangla and Chittagong. It has wiped out the vestiges of enemy presence from district after district in Bangladesh. As more and more areas are coming under the effective administrative control of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the enemy's losses, in men, material and morale, are making him insane with frustration.

The evil men of Islamabad are to-day bewildered by their reverses in the battle-field and the mounting international support for the cause of Bangladesh. They are now riddled with doubts and fears as to their survival. They have not only caused immeasurable suffering to the people of Bangladesh but brought West Pakistan to the brink of economic ruin and political disintegration. They are now seeking an international crisis in the form of a War with India. In this their aim is, on the one hand, to divert attention from the grim struggle for freedom in Bangladesh and to conceal their humiliations at the hands of the Mukti Bahini and, on the other, to create a situation for intervention by their patrons. But they are not likely to succeed in these aims which can only carry them from folly and crime and ruin to more folly and more crimes and to total self-destruction.

Whatever plans the ruling junta might have for self-destruction or whatever arrangements in the sub-continent might suit some powers, the only arrangement that suits the people of Bangladesh is freedom. Our will to freedom and our ability to consolidate and perpetuate it, is daily being tested in one of the bitterest wars of history. Freedom conceived as destruction of the occupation troops or their withdrawal from Bangladesh, is our only objective. If history has any lesson for mankind, it is that a people's will cannot be trifled with, nor can a liberation struggle be suppressed by the fire power of even a global giant.

When some western nations fail to show much sensibility to the need for democracy in Asia, where they worship the concept of stability more than men's dignity as man, it is bad enough. But when one of them makes the quite soulless suggestion that India should absorb the evacuees from Bangladesh in exchange for financial support, we are appalled and outraged. The suggestion accepts without comment the consequences of genocide, seeks to freeze a situation of revolting inequity, and invites, and abets in advance, future

mass killings and large scale migrations. Surely, the uprooted victims of Pakistani terror are not chattels to be disposed of in exchange for money. It is their birth right to return home in honor and dignity, and return they shall in not too distant a future.

And what is the object of President Nixon's sending a fact finding mission to the sub- continent at this time? What is it he wants to know that his country's diplomats and legislators do not already know too well? The administration he heads failed to express any horror for the blackest crime of his time, namely, the planned extermination of a million Bengalis or for the brutal uprooting of nearly ten million human beings from their homes. Whatever the U. S. Government wishes to achieve through this move, it will not make any difference to our determination to free our country and to create the kind of society we want.

The event we have been preparing for through blood and tears is positively nearer, but we must reckon with the sacrifices, deaths, and hardships that are yet to be gone through. Since freedom is an inexhaustible concept and is yet conditioned by what we do with it in war and peace, we must, as we renew our vow to destroy the enemy completely, also renew our pledge to build a society worthy of the martyr’s blood. The young men who are fighting in the cities and villages of Bangladesh to end foreign occupation are also fighting to end privilege and injustice. The present struggle will thus be completed only by our achieving the secular-democratic-socialist order promised by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The vision that impels Bangladesh to-day is that of a society where political, economic and cultural life will be organized on the basis of the equality of all citizens, who will join in a common adventure to develop and fulfil themselves in freedom.

The Bangabandhu, the leader of the Bengalis, is still a captive of the Pakistani generals. We are convinced that the military junta will see reason and free him only when the exit routes of the occupation army are cut. This is what we are now able to do and intend to do. We shall take on the enemy on land, sea and air and force upon General Yahya Khan the moment of truth he has been waiting for.

I call upon the people of Bangladesh to turn this phase of the liberation war into a decisive one. All officials, razakars, members of the police and others who have been compelled to serve the invader against their conscience must take the first opportunity to revolt. I ask all willing collaborators for the last time to reform and desist from their acts of betrayal against the country. We promise the unrepentant collaborator and his alien master the same fate: death with ignominy.

Thousands of our guerrillas at the moment surround the enemy and menace his existence. All citizens of Bangladesh must join their strength to that of the Mukti Bahini and stay poised to deliver the occupation regime a mortal blow with their united might when the call is given for a final assault on the invader.

I salute the heroic dead, the heroic freedom fighters, and the heroic people of Bangladesh who have brought the freedom struggle to its present level of success.

Joi Bangla

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শহীদদের পরিবারকে অর্থ সাহায্য দান এবং পংগু ভাতা সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা দপ্তরের দলিল	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	২৪ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Govt, of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh.
Ministry of Defense.
24th November, 1971.

Capt. Abdur Rashid,
Commander B Company 4 Sub-Sector,
Kajipara.

Subject: Cheque for death gratuity and disabled allowances.

Please find herewith a cheque of Rs. 7,000/00 (Rupees Seven Thousand) only from BDF HQ. A list of Shaheeds and disabled persons is enclosed. Payment may please be made according to rule.

The cheque is sent through Mr. Md. Waseb Ali. FF of your SubSector. The Cheque may be acknowledged.

Enc.:....

Sd/-

Defence Secretary.

Copy to Sector Commander, Secior-7 for information and necessary action please. A list of the Shaheeds and disabled persons for whom the cheque-has been issued is enclosed.

Enc :…….

Defense Secretary

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Sl No.	Regt. No.	Name	Date & Place of Shahecd	Home Address	Father's Name
1	FF 5074	Monsur Ali	6.11.71. at Khidarpur Bazar	Vill. Tilakpur. P.O. Digha P.S. Ishurdi. Disl. Pabna.	Ishaque Munshi
2	FF5068	Abdus Sattar	-do-	Vill. New Ruppur. P.O. Paksey. P.S. Ishurdi. Dist. Pabna.	M. A. Rahman Biswas
3	FF 5070	Adbur Rashid	-do-	Vill. Bilkeder. P.O. Digha P.S. Ishurdi, Dist. Paban.	Rahmat Ali Pk.
4	Local Trained Boy	Md. Abdul Malek	-do-	Vill. Ruppur. P.O. Paksey P.S. Ishurdi, Dist. Pabna.	Mofizuddin
5	-do-	Md. Naib Ali	-do-	Vill. Kaikunda P.O. Pakuria P.S. Ishurdi Dist. Pabna	Md. Zafaruddin
6	-do-	Md. Abdur Razzak	-do-	Vill. Bilkender, P.O. Digha P.S. Ishurdi, Dist. Pabna	Md. Aminuddin
7	-do-	Md. Shahidul Islam	-do-	Vill. Dadapur. P.O. Pakuria. P.S. Ishrdi, Dist. Pabna.	Tayed Ali Mondol

Wounded Personnels :

1	FF 5069	Joynal Abed in	-do-	Vill. Bilkader, P.O. Digha. P.S. Ishurdi. Dist. Pabna.	Irs had Ali
2	Local Trained Boy.	Mozahar Ali	-do-	-do-	Shamser Ali

৩.

HQB Coy 4 Sub-Sector
Bangladesh Forces
Kazipara
No. 162/6/XX/R

19 Nov. 71

To: The Defense Secy.
Govt. of Bangladesh,
Mujibnagar

Subj : Grant of Gratuity

An application submitted by group leader Md. Weseb Ali is forwarded herewith duty recommended for consideration as special case.

End:-2 (tow)

Sd/-

B Coy 4 Sub-Sector
Bangladesh Mukti Bahini.

. . . . . .

To

The Defense Secretary,
Govt. of Bangladesh,
Mujibnagar.

Subj : Grant of Pension/gratuity to the family of deceased personnel.

Sir,

With due respect, I beg to bring your kind notice that the under mentioned Gono Bahini boys (Pabna) of my group have lost their lives during fight with Pak Army on 6- 11-71 and Khidirpur, Ps. Atghoria. Dist. Pabna where there were 16 Pak Army including one captain killed.

The family members of these boys are quite helpless and passing hard days. It is learned that the Govt. of Bangladesh going to pay Rs. 1,000/- for the maintenance of families of deceased persons.

Under the above circumstance, I, therefore pray and hope that you honor would be graciously kind enough to grant the same benefits for these families and thus obliged.

Dated Kazipara

The 19 Nov. 71

I have the honor to be

SIR

Yours faithfully
Md. Weseb Ali
Group leader
No. 5 group
B Coy 4 Sub-sector
Kazipara

Sl No.	Regt No	Name	Date & Place of Shaheed	Home Address	Father's Name
1.	FF 5074	Monsur Ali	6.11.71. at Khidarpur Bazar	Vill. Tilakpur. P.O. Digha P.S. Ishurdi. Dist. Pabna.	Ishaque Munshi
2.	FF 5068	Abdus Sattar	-do-	Vill.New Ruppur. P.O. Paksey. P.S. Ishurdi. Dist. Pabna.	M. A. Rahman Biswas
3.	FF 5070	Adbur Rashid	-do-	Vill. Bilkeder. P.O. Digha P.S. Ishurdi, Dist. Paban.	Rahmat Ali Pk.
4.	Local Trained Boy	Md. Abdul Malek	-do-	Vill. Ruppur. P.O. Paksey P.S. Ishurdi, Dist. Pabna.	Mofizuddin
5.	-do-	Md. Naib Ali	-do-	Vill. Kaikunda, P.O. Pakuria. P.S. Ishurdi. Dist. Pabna.	Md. Zafaruddin
6.	-do-	Md. Abdur Razzak	-do-	Vill. Bilkender, P.O. Pakuria P.S. Ishurdi, Dist. Pabna	Md. Aminuddin
7.	-do-	Md. Shahidul Islam	-do-	Vill. Dadapur. P.O. Pakuria. P.S. Ishrdi, Dist. Pabna.	Tayed Ali Mondol

Wounded Personnel :

1.	FF 5069	Joynal Abedin	-do-	Vill. Bilkader, P.O. Digha. P.S. Ishurdi. Dist. Pabna.	Irshad Ali
2	Local	Mozahar Ali	-do-	-do-	Shamser Ali

৫.

TELEGRAM

RAQUIBUDDIN AHMED
CARE SRI K P DATTA
5/11 Kunjaban Township
Agartala

BANK DRAFT FOR RUPEES 15000 DESPATCHED STOP
ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT STOP

SAMAD

Not to be telegraphed :

(A. SAMAD)

Memo No. 175 Dated 24, 11. 71

Copy by post in confirmation is forwarded to Mr. Raquibuddin Ahmed, Zonal Administrative Officer,

C/O. Sri. K.P. Dutta, 5/11 Kunjaban Township, Agartala.

Defense Secretary.

৬.

As per Cabinet decision you are requested to kindly place with their Deptt. of Rs. 50,000/- for setting up disabled soldier's home.

The Cheque may please be issued in the name of Mr. A. Samad.

No ..... dt. 24. 11.71

Finance Secretary. Defence Secretary.

৭.

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

No. C-002/173 Dated 24. 11.71

Mr. M. A. Rouf Chowdhury,
Chairman,
Zonal Council.
South West Zone-I,
Krishnanagar.

I am directed to inform you that the Government has been pleased to sanction a home for the disabled soldiers in your area.

You are, therefore, requested to select the site for the proposed home in consultation with all concerned. Proposal may please be submitted for renting a suitable house for the proposed home at the earliest.

Sd/-

Deputy Secretary,
Defence.

No. C—002/173/1 Dated 24. 11. 71

Copy to the Zonal Administrative Officer, South West Zone-I, Krishnanagar for necessary action.

Deputy Secretary,
Defence.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তাঞ্চলসমূহে বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার উদ্দেশ্যে আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের কাছে স্বরাষ্ট্র সচিবের চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৪ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Memo No. HD/9/399/l(10) Dated. 24. 11. 71

Ref. : Memo No. HD/9/365/1, Dt. 13.11. 71.

For setting up civil administrative machinery in the liberated areas of Bangladesh at District and sub-divisional levels to start with, it seems necessary to have officers to carry the responsibilities of Deputy Commissioner, District, Judge, S. P., Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, Medical Officer, Engineer, Publicity Officer, Education Officer, Ansar Adjutant and Post & Telephone Officer as a minimum standard and their corresponding officers in the sub-divisional levels. If possible, we may think of Thana level officers also in these vital departments wherever possible.

In this context, it is necessary to take account of officers who have owed allegiance to the Govt. of Bangladesh so far showing therein the number of officers category wise.

Since the progress of liberation is very rapid, we may not lose time in working out the details and naming officers for the different units so that a very short notice the officer concerned may be asked to take post of duty.

I would, therefore, requested to kindly plan mobilization contingent as immediately as possible.

(A. KHALEQUE)
Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

SECRETARY,
G.A. DEPARTMENT.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Finance

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Cabinet Division
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Health
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Defense
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Foreign Affairs
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Chairman Trade & Commerce
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Secretary, Communication
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Information & Broadcasting
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Chief Engineer
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Chairman, Planning Cell.

(A. KHALEQUE)
Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তাঞ্চলে বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার ব্যাপারে আন্তঃবিভাগীয় সচিবদের নিয়ে একটি সাব-কমিটি গঠনের সিদ্ধান্তের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	২৪ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET
MOST IMMEDIATE

The cabinet in its meeting held on November 22, 1971 have decided to form a Sub- Committee of the Secretaries to look into the various problems of establishing civil administration in liberated Bangladesh and to submit a comprehensive report to the Government on the subject. Mr. A. Fateh will act as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee. For the time being, the following will act as members:

1. Secretary, Defense,
2. Secretary, Home.
3. Secretary, Finance.
4. Secretary, Cabinet.
5. Secretary, G. A.

The C-in-C, the Planning Cell and other functionaries concerned with the problems will also be associated with the work of the Sub-Committee.

It has been decided that the Sub-Committee will meet today at 4-00 p. m. For the convenience of the members it has been decided to meet at the Ministry of Defence.

Relevant extracts from the minutes of the Cabinet meeting will be circulated later.

U. O. No.../Cab.

Dated 24. 11.71.

Mr. A. FATEH,

C./0. Bangladesh Mission.

Sd/- (H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যোদ্ধাদের শীতকালীন বস্ত্র কেনার জন্য অর্থ চেয়ে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিব কর্তৃক অর্থ সচিবকে লিখিত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	২৫ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

25/11/71

As per Cabinet decision you are requested to place further amount of Rs. 2,00.000/- (Rupees two lacs) for the purchase of winter clothes for troops.

The cheque may kindly be issued in the name of Mr. A. Samad.

B-001/176 dt. 25/11/71
Finance Secretary.

Defence Secretary.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনাল কাউন্সিল এবং সেক্টরে সুষ্ঠু অর্থনৈতিক লেনদেন সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি নোট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	২৫ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

NOTE.

Zonal Council Chairman of North Zone recently met me and started that in Rawmari alone, more than 2 lacs has been spent from local funds for food and transportation charges of the Sector Troops and Guerillas. Some such cases have been reported from few other Sub-Sectors also. It appears that the Sector/Subsector Commanders take this help because of following factors :

(a) delay in delivery of ration, shortage in supply of ration,

(b)where normal transportation charges are not sufficient to cover induction/ operation cost,

(c) to make essential purchases like plates, degchis, shoes etc.

Since the needs are genuine, we may consider placing a lump amount of Rs. 50,000/00 with each Sector Commander for meeting emergent cases of the nature described above.

I would request the C-in-C to kindly give his views in the matter.

I will take up the case with Finance Ministry.

(A. Samad)
Defense Secretary.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পুলিশ বাহিনীর ইউনিফর্ম নির্বাচন সংক্রান্ত একটি সরকারী চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	২৭ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET
MOST IMMEDIATE

**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH,
MUJ1BNAGAR**.

Memo No... Dated 27. 11.71

To:- The Secretary,
Ministry of Defense,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,
Mujibnagar.

Sub: Selection of uniform etc. for the Police Personnel.

It was decided in a meeting of the Cabinet on October 30,1971 that a Committee consisting of the C-in-C, Secretary, Ministry of Defense, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Director, Arts and Designs should submit their recommendation to the Cabinet regarding design and color of the uniform of various services including badges etc.

In view of the rapid progress made in liberating Bangladesh, the matter of setting up Civil Administration in the liberated zone needs immediate attention. As a matter of fact. Civil Administration has already been set-up in some parts of Bangladesh. In the circumstances, supply of free uniform to Police Personnel up to the rank of S. I. has become an immediate necessity. But we have not yet selected uniforms etc. The need for uniform for the Police requires no new emphasis.

The selection of uniform and thereafter its procurement through contractor etc. is urgently required. In view of this, I would request you to kindly convene a meeting of the committee and finalize the selection of uniform and badges etc. as immediate as possible.

(A. KHALEQUE)
Inspector-general of Police,
Bangladesh.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
নার্সদের নিয়োগ এবং বেতন সংক্রান্ত একটি সরকারী চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

Memo No..... Dated Nov. 1971.

To
The Health Secretary,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Subject: Appointment of Nurses and their pay.

Refer. : Discussion on 10. 11. 71. & your appointment letters issued vide your Nos.
HS/214(3) dt. 20. 10.71 and HS/235(3) dated 21. 10. 71.

As the scale of pay fixed for Nurses of Mukti Bahini is Rs. 75/- P.M. you are requested to kindly revise all such orders relating to appointment of Nurses offering pay more than Rs. 75/-' P.M. from Defense Budget.

Sector Commanders are being informed accordingly.

Defense Secretary

Copy to A. C. O. S. (Pers) for information and necessary action please.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
তথ্য বিভাগের কর্মকর্তাদের বিদেশী সাংবাদিকদের সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ সম্পর্কে তথ্য সচিব কর্তৃক প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	২৯ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

জয় বাংলা

তথ্য, প্রচার ও বেতার দফতর
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মুজিবনগর

D. O. No. PIPB. Dated, the 29th November, 1971.

From: Mr. A. H. Khan,
Secretary to, the Govt. of Bangladesh,
Ministry of Press, Information, Broadcasting & Publicity.

My dear Samad,

Would you please refer to your D. O. letter No. C-001/170 dated 23/24.11.1971.

I am forwarding herewith a copy of Mr. Alamgir Kabir's letter dated 27.11.71 which is self explanatory. I have nothing more to add to this report. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was not consulted in the matter of thrashing out an agreed procedure for such sensitive matters as have been referred to in Mr. Badsha's letter. Furthermore, it looks that there is lack of co-ordination between the External Publicity Division and the Defense which, to my mind, is responsible for such anomalous situation.

I would, therefore, suggest that instead of wasting our energy in trying to locate responsibility for such past incidents it would be more fruitful to sit together and devise suitable procedure so that such situations do not recur in future.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
(A. H. Khan)

Mr. A. Samad,
Defence Secretary,
Govt, of Bangladesh.

True Copy

Mr. A. H. Khan, Secretary,
Ministry of Press, Information and Broadcasting,
Government of Bangladesh,

Rcf: D. O. No. PIPB, 25 Nov. 1971.

Dear Sir,

Your letter brought me shock and surprise. Because the incidents that you say have been reported to you are a conglomeration of quarter-truths and outright lies. I'm

surprised how such accusations could be made officially when the "reporter" concerned could have easily contacted me in Calcutta, if not for anything else, at least for ascertaining the truth. This surely reveals a gross abuse of official authority-one of the scourges that the people of Bangladesh are still fighting paying a lot of price in terms of blood.

Here are, the facts. I have been a professional journalist at home and abroad for last 12 years or so. As a result, a large number of foreign journalists, including Peter Carmichel of Paris- Match and L'Express, happen to be my old acquaintances. Sometime during the first week of this month Peter met me rather accidentally in Calcutta and sought my help for a proper introduction to Mr. Taheruddin Thakur of the Foreign Ministry as he was keen on publishing illustrated features on the Mukti Bhahini about which the western press has suddenly been showing great interest. This I did. Mr. Thakur promised him that he would try and do something for Peter in respect of getting Indian clearance. He also said that if Indian authorities do not have any objection Bangladesh Government would be only too glad to send him to a Mukti Bahini camp. But. he told me privately, that Indian have sent a secret note saying that Bangladesh Govt. should not allow any foreigners without prior clearance of a special kind. That was the end of the matter so far as I was concerned.

During the second week of November I went to Major Jalil's sector for a day to do some Radio Bangladesh Programmes I sent along with the film unit of Zahir Raihan that went there under the management of Babul Chowdhury to do some shooting for the films that are being made by them for your ministry. At Taki, I suddenly came across Peter. It appeared that he was no stranger to Taki and that he has been there on several occasions prior to that. He told me that he had full Indian clearance to cross into Bangladesh and that he was waiting to see Major Jalil for the purpose. When I met Major Jalil I told him that a photographer of international repute was waiting outside to see him. Major Jalil immediately invited him in. What transpired between them was none of my business. Of course, I was present when the conversation took place. Peter convinced Major Jalil of the necessity to prove to the western world that a Mukti Bahini actually exists and that it is a force capable of driving out the West Pakistani invaders. Then Major Jalil asked him if he had clearance from Indian authorities. Peter replied in the affirmative. After that Major Jalil gave him permission to take photographs in the Mukti Bahini camp nearby. He also promised to take him to a forward base the next day to show some action. After that Major Jalil sent Peter to the camp escorted by one of his officers. He also gave instructions to Captain Huda to accompany Peter in one forward camp about four miles away-inside Bangladesh. The coincidence was that we too had our work to be done at the same camp. I worked there until about 1 O'clock. Then I went away to another camp. Later in the afternoon I returned to the first camp to collect my things as I was to return to Calcutta the same day. I saw Peter getting along very well with the camp commander. He said he was very happy with first day's work. But he was very keen to move into Bangladesh the same day. He was waiting for Captain Huda to take him into Bangladesh when I left for Calcutta. Babul Choudhury, who did not know peter at all, decided to move to Bashirhat the same night and return to the camp the next morning to finish off some patchwork.

Two days later when Babul returned from Taki he reported that next day Mr. Badsah (Aminul Haq Badshah of External Affairs Ministry) went to the same Headquarters with some foreign journalists and was furious to find Peter there who had gone there without Badshah's help. Anyhow, he also included Peter in the group and look them round on a sight-seeing tour of the "liberated areas".

Now these facts how that it is the Sector Commander on whom depended the whole thing. Peter could not have gone near the camp if he did not permit. Sector Commander Jalil, as I know, is an experienced officer, and knew exactly what was at stake. He told Peter that the camp was the border but not exactly on Bangladesh soil. Peter gave him his professional promise not to divulge the fact to outside world. Major Jalil believed him because he knew that western journalists of repute never go back on their words-it is a part of their professional ethics and to a great extent, responsible for their international success. Almost all the foreign journalist know on which soil the headquarters of the Bangladesh Government is located. But they never divulged this fact. I have a feeling that almost all the foreign journalists know exactly how many hardcore training camps we have and on which soil they are located right now. But they do not go for cheap disclosures and this is why, even after seven months of this war, nothing about Mujibnagar's actual location has been speculated upon. This display of exasperation vis - vis this "Indian soil" business is rather cock-eyed and could not possible be serious.

Thus: in reply to the accusations I hope I have been able to show that I myself neither had the power nor the enthusiasm to introduce Peter Carmichel into any Mukti Bahini Training Camp. Secondly' Peter could not have stayed longer than one night in the camp as he met Aminul Haq Badshah the second day. And, if he had been to forward base as was arranged earlier he did not stay in the camp even for one night.

It is surprising that this so-called 'reporter' could report so many lies to a government department and the department concerned could proceed with them officially without trying to ascertain the reality by contacting me against whom the accusations have been made. This relects a deplorable attitude. Either the government's authority is being grossly misused and abused or the person concerned who took so much trouble to collect the lies, ... the government seriously. I have been in international field—is ever older. As I have thrown my lot unconditionally with people and the Government of Bangladesh right from its inception. I love and nurse my allegiance to both unstintedly. It hurts me grievously when I find some people with untested loyalty to the Government and the people seize on to flimsy pretexts to question either my wisdom or allegiance. I do hope that you will move the relevant echelons to bring to an end such shocking attempts at scandalisation once and for all.

As a postscript let me inform you that peter Carmichel has served our cause quite effectively by publishing an illustrated feature in L'Express on the Mukti Bahini last week. Unfortunately, he is now furious over another thing. Apparently, Mr. Badshah has told Peter Jennings of CBC that he suspects Peter Carmichel of being a Pakistani spy. Mr.

Jennings thought it imperative to inform this to Peter because the charge is so serious that it would affect the entire community of western journalists. Peter informs me that he is going to take up the matter not only at Bangladesh and Indian Governments level but also with the international body of journalists. It seems that, for a frivolous remark, we are in for some adverse publicity in the international press. Perhaps you would like to intimate the incident to the "reporter"s superiors.

Yours truly,
Alamgir Kabir.
Programme Organizer,
Radio Bangladesh,

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রণক্ষেত্রে মুক্তিবাহিনীর ভূমিকার প্রচার সম্পর্কে তথ্য সচিবের একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	২৯ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

জয় বাংলা

তথ্য, প্রচার ও বেতার দফতর
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মুজিবনগর

D.O. No. PIBP/64., Dated the 29th November, 1971

From:- Mr. A. H. Khan,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bangladesh,

Ministry of Press, Information, Broadcasting & Publicity.

My dear Samad,

As you are aware, the Pakistanis are trying to tell the world that India has sent its army inside Bangladesh and that it is they who are fighting the main battles inside Bangladesh. The purpose of this propaganda line is twofold-first, to mislead the world by trying to divert the world opinion from the real issue of Bangladesh to that of Indo-Pak confrontation and secondly, to inimize the achievements of the Mukti Bahini. India has refuted this allegation resolutely. However, I feel there is need that the Government of Bangladesh should categorically deny the involvements of the Indian Army in the battles which are being waged by the Mukti Bahini on all fronts inside Bangladesh.

Since this is a very urgent matter, may 1 suggest that you may give your view immediately so that we may counteract the Pakistani propaganda through our Radio.

Yours sincerely,

(A. H. Khan)

Mr. A. Samad,
Defense Secretary,
Govt. of Bangladesh.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রণক্ষেত্রে সংবাদদাতা নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	২৯ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

SIGNAL
D T G 29-1100 hrs

FROM: HQ EASTCOM GS (X)

TO : ALL SECTORS (LESS BRAVO SECTOR)

DEF/183

FROM DEFENCE SECRETARY BANGLADESH FORCES FOR COMMANDER ALL BANGLADESH SECTORS EXCEPT NUMBER SEVEN (.)POSTING WAR ORRESPONDENTQWAR CORRESPONDENTS POSTED IN YOUR SECTOR HAVE NOT YET SENT ANY REPORTS (.) PLEASE ACTIVATE THEM.

DEFENCE SECRETARY

File No. 1-004.
Date-29 November, 1971.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের দপ্তরসমূহ এবং ঊর্ধ্বতন কর্মকর্তাদের নিরাপত্তা সম্পর্কে কেবিনেট সচিবের একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৩০ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

As desired by the Cabinet I requested AKR for making certain special security arrangements for the person of our VIPs and for our liaison offices. A few days ago and again yesterday I had some discussion with the persons concerned. The following suggestions have been made:

a) Regarding the security of the Ministry of Defense Building and also our main liaison office (the new building), it has been suggested that all the functionaries who are required to attend offices there should carry identity cards with photographs. There also be special checking by our own staff.

   It has been advised that the new building is very risky from the security point of view. Hence VIPs may not attend offices there.

   Static guards are being posted at the new building. The present arrangement at the old building will continue.

b) RESIDENCE OF VIPS: Plain clothes security guards ate being arranged at the entrance of every residence. It has been requested that interviews may please be restricted as far as possible, that is, only among the known persons.

c) SECURITY OF THE PERSON OF VIPs:

   i) Personal body guards for round the clock duty are being provided;

   (ii) It has been suggested that VIPs would not undertake any visit outside without prior notice, arrangements are being made to provide escort cars. I have been told that for the time being four local cars are being arranged-two for the use of VIPs and two for escort duties. For this purpose, even inside the head-quarter area may please be restricted;

   iii) Use of foreign cars for the movement of VIPs should be avoided.

DISPERSAL PLAN:

This is being drawn up as I have been told. However, this plan depends upon availability of accommodation.

WEAPONS FOR OUR OWN SECURITY MEN:

It has been suggested that the responsibility for providing security lies with local agency and they are taking all necessary precaution. Our security man should be available on supplement the efforts of the local agency. They need not carry arms. This is the view point communicated to me.

In the Cabinet meeting held yesterday I have apprised the Cabinet of the developments and suggestions mentioned above.

1 would request the Home Secretary to please contact the person concerned and finalized the arrangements. Secretary, GA Department may please expedite issue of identity cards.

CIVIL DEFENCE MEASURES:

It has also been requested that there should be two spaces reserved for use as air raid shelter- (i) at the residence of the VIPs, (ii) at the new offices. It has also been suggested that the glass of all our buildings should be covered with paper according to specification.

Sd/-

CABINETSECRETARY.

1.11.71.

TOP SECRET.

No. 415(2)/Cab. Dated 2.12.71.

Copy to: 1. The Defense Secretary with a request to please make arrangements for the office building;

2. The Secretary, GA Department with a request to please take necessary arrangements for the main office and also to expedite issues of identity cards.

Sd/-
(H. T. Imam)
CABINET SECRETARY

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তাঞ্চলে বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৩০ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES AND DECISIONS OF THE ADJOURNED CABINET MEETING HELD ON Tuesday, November 30, 1971.

AGENDA N0.2. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Acting President presided. The Prime Minister and all the members of the Cabinet, except, the Minister for Home Affairs, attended. The Cabinet Secretary was present. The Defense Secretary attended by special invitation.

The Cabinet was pleased to confirm the minutes and decisions in respect of the subject "Civil Administrative Setup in liberated Bangladesh" taken in the meeting held on November 22, 1971. In this regard it was pointed out that a few of the terms of reference given to the Secretaries Sub-Committee over-lapped with those given to the Planning Commission and hence there was need for very close co-ordination between the two. There were two alternative solutions. Either the Secretaries' Sub-Committee could prepare their recommendations and submit them to the Cabinet after consulting the Planning Cell or the two bodies (the Planning Cell and the Secretaries Sub-Committee) could submit their findings and recommendations separately.

It was decided that the Secretaries, Sub-Committee would submit their report direct to the Cabinet and that the Planning Cell would also do the same separately so that the Cabinet could have two separate sets of reports and recommendations before them.

Sd/-

ACTING PRESIDENT.
30.11.71.

Dated November 30, 1971.

Memo No(5)/Cab.

Forwarded to:

1.Mr. A.F.M.A. Fateh,

2.the Secretary, Defence,

3.the Secretary, Home Affairs,

4.the Secretary, Finance,

5.the Secretary, GA Department.

(H.T. IMAM)
(CABIN ET SECRETARY)
30.1 1.71

The liberation war in Bangladesh epitomises the noblest aspirations of 75 million people. It is a unique movement in that it not only seeks to shake off colonialism but also aims at the establishment of a new order that will provide economic freedom, social justice, and political liberty.

Restoration of the Civil Administration in liberated zones is as such a part of the liberation war itself.

At the moment the entire Nation is engaged in a grim struggle to drive out the occupation forces. Immediate tasks of the administration are of special nature and will have to be dealt on priority basis.

From the military point of view Bangladesh may be divided into 3 zones:

(a) Areas which have been liberated and are under effective control of the liberation forces.

(b) Areas which are in the process of liberation.

(c) Occupied areas.

(a) Liberated areas:

The main objectives of administration in the liberated areas are as follows:

1) Maintenance of law and order.

2) Civil Defense.

3) Relief to the evacuees.

4) Health with emphasis on preventive aspects (in view of the source constraints it may not be possible to allocate sufficient resources for curatives).

5) Import of essential consumer items which are not available in the area.

6) Supply of essential agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizer.

7) Restoration of the communication system as far as possible.
8) Public relation.
In view of the facts stated above the following officers may be posted to the liberated Zones:

Designation	**Functions**
1. Thana Magistrate	Law and order, civil defense and publicity and over-all co-ordination.
2. C.O. (Dev.) / Special Relief officer	Relief.
3. C.O. (Dev.)/Thana Food Officer	Supply of consumer items.

4. O.C.	Law and Order
5. Thana Overseer/ Asstt. Engineer	Restoration of communication
6. Thana Agricultural Officer/T.S.O./TI.	Supply of agriculture inputs
7. Thana Medical Officer	Health

In selection of the officers the following procedure may be followed:-

1. The officers who have been posted in the Thana before the commencement of liberation work will continue to function unless he is declared to be a collaborator by the Zonal Council.

2. If it is found that there is surplus administrative personnel in any liberated area they will assist the Thana Magistrate in the discharge of his duties.

3.If there is any shortage for personnel in any thana, they may be Posted from Reserve pool of the Central Govt.

The work at the Thana level will be guided by the Zonal Councils. The rule of the Zonal Councils will be as follows:

1. Establishment of Union level committees for the maintenance of law and order but these Committees will not take up the cases relating to evacuees property. The evacuees should be discouraged to return until the whole country liberated.

2. Preparation of priority list of the distressed persons, the assessment of the quantum of relief and the actual distribution through Union level committees.

3. Assessment of the needs of essential imports.

4. Imports and supply of essential agricultural inputs.

5. Test relief and other constructional activities.

The minor schemes may be executed through Union level Committees but the major schemes should be taken up by the Zonal Engineer under the supervision of the Chairman, Zonal Councils.

6. Publicity.

(b) Areas which are in the process of liberation:

The main tasks of administration in such areas is to provide civilian support to army operation. Such a task at the moment could be best undertaken by the political leadership. Moreover, the exigencies of war very from place to place and time to time. As such the Zonal Council should be permitted to take ad-hoc administrative decision in such areas. They shall utilise the services of all the Govt. employees who have already been appointed in the Zonal Administrative set up.

U. O. No. 404(4) Cab., dt 30.11. 71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পঙ্গু যোদ্ধাদের জন্য স্বাস্থ্যনিবাস প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক জোনাল কাউন্সিলে প্রেরিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	১ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

No. C-002/197 (4) Dated 1.12.71

Mr. M. A. Rouf Chowdhury,
Chairman,

Zonal Council, South West Zone-I,
Krishnanagar.

Please refer to our Memo No. C-002/1.73 dated. 24.11.71 kindly communicate at the earliest views on the selection of suitable site for the proposed convalescence home for disabled soldiers in your sector.

(Akbar Ali Khan)
Deputy Secretary,
Defense.

No. C-002/ Dated

Copy to the Zonal Administrative Officer, South West Zone-I, Krishnanagar for necessary action.

Deputy Secretary;
Defense.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্ত বাংলাদেশের রাষ্ট্রীয় কাঠামো সম্পর্কে উপ-পরিষদের বৈঠক সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

In the Sub-Committee meeting held on November 26, 1971, it was. decided that papers should be prepared as indicated below and discussed in the next meeting of the Sub-Committee:

1. Political order-Mr. A. F. M. Fateh (Chairman);

2. Restoration of Police machinery-Home Secretary;

3. Law regarding disposal of enemy property and restoration of property of displaced persons-Mr. Akbar Ali Khan;

4. Civil liaison of the Army, absorption of F. F. and Mukti Bahini members-Defense Secretary;

Treatment of collaborators and servicing of civil servants-Cabinet Secretary and Defense Secretary;

6. Public Service Commission, recruitment, posting, transfer etc. of public servants-Secretary ,Cab;

7. Relief and rehabilitation of uprooted persons-Dr. Mosharaf Hossain, Member, Planning;

8. Economic reconstruction and connected problems-Dr. Mosharaf Hossain, Member. Planning;

9. Ways and means-Finance Secretary;

10. Civil Administrative set-up-Finance Secretary.

Of these, we have as far received two papers from the Finance Secretary, which have been already circulated among the Members. Earlier the Home Secretary submitted a comprehensive paper on law and order, which was discussed in the first meeting of the Sub-Committee. The Home Secretary was requested to prepare another paper on Police administration…….. making specific recommendations.

It is expected that the other papers would also be ready in a day or two. I would request all the Members to please complete their papers by Friday and send them either to me or to the Chairman (Mr. A. F. M. Fateh), so that the Sub-Committee can start deliberation again from Friday after-noon.

I may mention here that the Cabinet in its meeting held on yesterday has been pleased to decide that the Secretaries' Sub-Committee and the Planning Cell would submit their reports to the Cabinet separately.

Since there are some problems with which our other colleagues, particularly the Health Secretary, Agriculture Secretary and Information Secretary are concerned, I would request the Chairman either to invite them to attend our meetings or held discussion with them. The D. C. O. S. of the Bangladesh Forces may also be associated with our work at the present stage.

U. O. No. 413/Cab.
Dated 1.12.71.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary,
1.12.71.

Chairman,
Secretaries' Sub-Committee
on Civil Administrative set-up. (Mr. A. F. M. Fateh).

Memo. No. 413 (6)/Cab. Dated: December 1, 1971.

Copy to: 1) the Defense Secretary,
2) Finance Secretary,
3) Home Secretary,
4) Secretary ,G A.,
5) Dr. Mosharaf Hussain, Member, Planning,
6) Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, Dy. Secretary, Defense.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary,
1.12.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিদেশে গমনেচ্ছু বাংলাদেশীদের ছাড়পত্র সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিব কর্তৃক স্বরাষ্ট্র সচিবকে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	২ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

URGENT
SECRET;

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

No. 7-007/201 (3) Dated 2.12.71

To

The Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs.
Govt. of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh.

Subject: Clearance of Bangladesh citizens forgoing abroad.

Reference: His memo. No. HD/24/330/1, dated 8.10.71.

As a general rule cases for clearance need not be referred to this Ministry as no machinery exists to check anticedents of the applicants. Home Ministry itself is capable of dealing such cases.

The following guidelines are suggested: This will be valid till the liberation of the country.

(1) No guerilla trained for Bangladesh Forces should be allowed to go abroad.

(2) No ex-armed services personnel below the age of 45 Years and no young man above the age of 20 years, should normally be allowed to go abroad except on extreme compassionate and compelling grounds.

Papers sent with your above quoted reference is returned herewith.

Defense Secretary

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্ত এলাকায় বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার অনুরোধ জানিয়ে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবের একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	৩ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

TOP SECRET

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

No. 202(3) Dated 3.12.71

To

Mr. Noorul Quader Khan,
Secretary, General Administration
Mr. A. Khaleque,
Secretary, Home Affairs.
Mr. K. A. Zaman,
Secretary, Finance.

Civil Administration may please set up in the following places immediately.

1) Thakurgaon in Dinajpur District.

2) Shamsher nagar, Zakiganj and Duarabazar in Sylhet District.

3) Bhurungamari in Rangpur District.

4) Parshuram in Noakhali District.

5) Kaliganj in Khulna District.

It is understood that Civil Administration has already been set up in Jiban Nagar in Kushtia District, and Chaugacha in Jessore District.

(A. Samad)
Defense Secretary.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বৈদেশিক বাণিজ্য মিশন কর্তৃক প্রত্যন্ত সীমান্ত ও মুক্ত এলাকার অবস্থিত ধন-সম্পত্তির সংরক্ষণ ও ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য সংক্রান্ত প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের বৈদেশিক বাণিজ্য মিশন	৬ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

BOARD OF TRADE, COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Overseas Trade Mission
225-C, Lower Circular Road,4th Floor.
CALCUTTA-20
Cable : BANGATRADE
Phone : 44-8806 (on courtesy).
December 6, 1971.

The Prime Minister,
Govt. of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh,
MUJIBNAGAR,

Dear Sir,

I beg to forward herewith a comprehensive report for the overall study of present situation on economy and trade in border and liberated area along with valuable properties of Bangladesh. This report is prepared after meeting with high official of B. S. F. on their invitation.

This report may be helpful for taking policy and action 011 the related matters concerning with the Government.

It would be very kind of you, if you kindly examine about the proposal of running Bangladesh Overseas Trade Mission, in Calcutta which will also to officially operate in a Foreign land to contact with overseas parties through this Mission. Therefore, approval of our Gov/, is necessary for this Mission which is being organized for the interest of Bangladesh.

Thanking you
Yours .faithfully,
(Mustafa Sarwar)
Member,
Board of Trade, Commerce & Industries.
Bangladesh Overseas Trade Mission,
Govt. of Bangladesh.

TOP CONFIDENTIAL

From : Mustafa Sarwar,

Member : Central Working Committee, Bangladesh Awami League, Board of Trade. Commerce & Industries, Government of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Overseas Trade Mission, 225/C Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-20.

Subject:- Report prepared after meeting with B. S. F. High Officials, about valuable properties of Bangladesh lying without proper care and suggestions to control unauthorized Trade activities and profit-seekers at the cost of human tragedy including trade, government income and State Bank.

On the individual invitation of high official of B. S. F.. Prof. Mozaffar Ahmed Chowdhury, the Chairman. Planning Cell and the undersigned were in their office and exchanged their views about the unlawful trade activities in the border area. As the matter is important, and related to the interest of Bangladesh and neighbouring country India, the undersigned have prepared this report for information and to make necessary policy by the Government. There should be policy to wipe out the profit-seeker and black marketers who are in habit of mounting money at the cost of tragedy in Bangladesh and on availability of sincere generosity towards Bangladesh by the neighboring country.

B. S. F. SEIZING BANGLADESH COMMODITIES IN THE BORDER AREA.

It is reported many commodities of Bangladesh are seized at the border areas either by B. S. F. or Customs authorities while being brought by the people of Bangladesh. It is further gathered that taxes or levies are being collected on these commodities. Huge quantity of Bangladesh goods are being mis-handled in this way. Goods should be released to Bangladesh Government.

REPORT AND SUGGESTION.

(1) As the large number of Bangladesh people are crossing to this side the Indian Border Security Force Authority should be instructed to allow to bring any Bangladesh commodities like jute, tea, hides & skins, vegetable, tobacco, machineries, fish, films, groceries, food-grains & catties etc. without any restriction and difficulties. This was also assured by the Indian Authority during our discussion on mutual trade.

(2) The Government of Bangladesh Ministry of Commerce through their Board of Trade is trying to establish systematic lawful trade by issuing valid document to those existing traders of Bangladesh commodities, so that systematic exports of all such commodities are brought in a lawful and systematic way with the authority of the Bangladesh Govt. This will identify the Authorised Traders and

shall help to eliminate the unauthorized dealers and persons engaged in the espionaging.

(3) B. S. F. personnel's may be advised to honor the license-holders of Bangladesh Govt. and to allow their supplies into this side, free of tax if any and without any restriction whatsoever.

(4) Only authorized dealers who will be issued licenses by the Govt. of Bangladesh in the border belts should be allowed to carry on trade by the M. B./B. S. F. and all other related concerns.

The specimen copy of the licenses shall be kept in each border check posts for information and guidance of the authorities concerned.

(5) There shall be systematic and lawful transactions of goods with the introduction of trading licenses or valid documents by the government of Bangladesh only to those persons who are engaged in such trading activities in the border area. Such licenses may be issued on strict scrutinisation and supervision by the local Bangladesh officials, MNAs/MPAs or public leaders who are attached to B. S. F. and other authorities concerned in their respective border areas. No other persons than the existing traders shall be issued with such valid document/license. All Bangladesh goods may be kept in one place in each border area, (if available) and can be disposed off after necessary verification by the government official and workers after keeping small levies only from commercial goods like jute, food grains, medicines, tobacco, hides & skins etc. Among the available ***MNAsl*** MPAs and workers in the border area 2 (two) persons may be selected to look after this job in each border who will strictly supervise and perform their duties with honesty and sincerity which will be a model of manpower in future Bangladesh.

(6) Profit making in unusual way. holding of stocks, black marketing and any other activities at the cost of Bangladesh tragedy and due to sincere feelings over this side by any person or persons should be eliminated by both the governments and the people as well. It has been reported that some smugglers are bringing medicines of foreign patents and many other goods from Bangladesh inspite of good demand there. There are more reports about the supply of these goods to more interior of India like Madras, Maharastra etc. by the local smugglers which goes against the interest of India.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

There is a tremendous demand of K. Oil, matches, sugar, salt. dal. atta. maida, soaps and other essential commodities which may be allowed to be imported from Indian suppliers. These suppliers also may get details and valid document from Bangladesh Overseas Trade Mission in Calcutta. The Bangladesh Government may realize some royalty on export of all commercial items like export of jute, hides & skins, food grains (if any), tobacco, tea, machineries & catties. The Government of Bangladesh may also impose tax or royalty to import goods inside Bangladesh from the neighboring country.

All such collection of royalty or tax will come under the credit of Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Overseas Trade Mission at present is looking after the interests and all matters related to trade and commerce in the overseas land.

NECESSITY OF BANGLADESH OVERSEAS TRADE MISSION
LIKE U. S. S. R. & RUMANIA ETC.

In view of long trade relation with India and other countries, and specially during the time of emergency, such a Mission is urgently required to look after the following interests on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh:

(1)As our Government is not at the moment in a position to contact the Overseas parties directly and to finalize any trade agreement or buying and selling of any commodities from Mujibnagar, until the Government is formally recognised, this Trade Mission may look into the trade & commerce of Bangladesh in foreign lands.

(2)As the Government of India has permitted to operate our Bangladesh Mission with full diplomatic status, this Trade Mission may also work simultaneously for developing our trade relation with India and all other friendly countries for obtaining commercial recognition thereof.

(3)To keep regular contact with overseas countries by way of commercial correspondences, mutual understanding and obtaining enquiries in the matter of Trade and Commerce. Looking after the financial and trading interest of the Government in foreign land by way of obtaining offers for selling commodities like Jute, Tea, Tobacco, Hide and Skins. Machineries etc. as many of which could not get market value due to lack of coordination, correspondences, proper handling and bargaining.

(4)To supply time to time information about the position of jute export and other commercial items to interested countries as some of them are losing confidence in absence of such information. Many of them are in dark-and do not know about the existence and development of Bangladesh. Otherwise, there will be no propaganda which will be helpful during emergency period which may gain the ground to get even political recognition. There will be serious economic set back after liberation, if we loss such confidence by the overseas countries.

(5)To set-up trading programme in view of existing trade activities and requirements and to make planning of future economic programme during liberation war and after liberation which will be helpful to our Planning Cell with existing dates to be collected by this Trade Mission..

(6)This Trade Mission may work like "TRADE REPRESANTATION OF USSR AND RUMANIA, CZECHOLOVAKIA ETC,”- in Dacca/Calcutta and "INTER EXPORT OF YUGO SIAVIA “ in Dacca. It may be mentioned that East Germany,

China, Cuba, North Vietnam also did start their trade relation without recognition for gaining their ground through trading activities and contacts for recognition.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF BANGLADESH
ALREADY IN OUR POSSESSION

Variour valuable properties of Bangladesh have crossed over the border and brought to this side. Some of which are listed below. These are the properties of Bangladesh Government which must be kept in proper care and control. There is no responsibility from the Govt. or from any concern to deal with these valuable properties. The Board of trade is not taking any effort though we are entrusted by the Ministry. There must be arrangement either to dispose off or to take any other policy. Otherwise many of such properties shall be damaged, spoiled, or stolen. These are lying idle due to lack of coordination and immediate decision. The value of such properties shall be about Rs.3 crores. Immediate decision is required in this regard.

MOTOR CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES

Many vehicles of Bangladesh are lying idle without any proper care. The Transport pool may make comprehensive registration of all the vehicles of Bangladesh in all Zones and border areas. The department concerned should keep official records of each and every vehicles of Bangladesh as those are the properties of Bangladesh Government. The respective valuation of all the vehicles and proper insurance arrangements should be made. It is reported that about 50/60 vehicles are lying in Krishnanagar area. Commercial vehicles may be issued by the Bangladesh Transport pool for the income of the Government if possible.

DESCRIPTION OF SOME PROPERTIES

LIMESTONE MACHINERIES PLANT OF TAKERGHAT: A large Limestone Mining Machineries Plant in unpacked boxes of foreign origin have come to this side. The list of such machineries are available separately.

The value of the entire plant is understood to have about more than Rs. 2 crores as stated by official on the spot. As the plant was imported at a non devalued currency, i.e., Rs. 11.40 per £ 1. Therefore, the local market value is much more higher.

Barrister Montaquim Choudhury, M.N.A. and Mr. Shahid Ali Khan, M.P.A. have given their very good services to obtain the detailed inventory and all other lists of these properties by spending many days in the spot, otherwise it would be impossible to get such large inventories. Barrister Choudhury is very much influential there and has got good relation with B.S.F. Therefore, the personal efforts of Barrister Choudhury and Mr. Khan may be utilized. It should be noted that the Finance Ministry is benefited with the services of Mr. Shahid Ali Khan who have brought a box of DIAMOND tools and one Type Machine along with inventories of machinery plant etc.

REMARKS: If we like to get maximum price of the machineries, then I feel, we may depute an Engineering firm to survey/assess the machineries and to submit us the actual value of the same prior to bargaining with the interested parties/bidders. But as the "War Smell" is prevailing, we may dispose it off at a maximum price on "As it is where it is basis" without further unscheduled delay. So the circumstances indicate that the same maybe

disposed of as quickly as possible. During or before taking decision, some genuine parties may be given personal interviews, if necessary, to get the maximum price, if the Minister concerned is pleased accordingly.

Reasonable value may be obtained if it is possible to bring these machineries here or inspection team is sent. The list of the plant is available on payment of Rs. 10/- at the Board's Office. Mr. Zahirul Qaium M.N.A., Prof. Hamidur Rahman, M.P.A.., Barrister M. Choudhury, M.N.A., Mr. Shahid Ali Khan, M.P.A. and Mr. Akram Siddiqui may also help with their suggestions.

DETAILED LISTS OF OTHER ARTICLES BROUGHT WITH THE LIMESTONE MINING MACHINERY PLANT

Other miscellaneous steel materials' which have already been taken into this side across the border are listed below:-

Sl No	Name of Articles.	Particulars.	Quantity.
1	Rail	40 Lbs, 30 Lbs, 20 Lbs, 15 Lbs.	50,000 Rft.
2	C. I. Sheet.	New 8' length 22 Gauge U. S. made.	1,543 Rft. 1,250 Rft.
3	G. I. Pipe	2½",1½", ½" & ½"	6,000 Rft
4	Ceiling Fan	48" GEC.	80.
5	Table Fan	Deluxe	16 Nos.
6	Iron Sheet	Godry made medium size.	1 No.
7	M. S. Rod	Different size M. S. Rod.	170-175 Tons (Approx).

Good price shall be possible if all goods are brought to Calcutta through a reputed Transport Contractor and arrange to store in godown. Some parties are offering cash payment of availability of goods here.

DETAILED LIST OF VEHICLES & TRACTORS OF TAKERGHAT LIMESTONE MINING PROJECT

Sl No	Name of Particulars	Particulars	Quantity
1	Essuzu	Diesel Truck 5 Tonner, Model DA 720,6 Cyl., Made in Japan.	2 Nos.
2	Chevrolet	Diesel Truck 5 Tonner, 3 cyl. Model No. 60	1 No.
3	Toyota	4 wheel Jeep Model 403, 6 cyl. Type 135.	1 No.
4	Mosi Fourgoson	Tractor FF-35, Model HP, HP35, 3 cylinders.	--

5	Solarus	Model MT 3.50,4 cylinder, Diesel MP 50, RPM 1000, Made in U. S. S. R.	5 Nos.
6	Tractor Trailer.	Docci made 5 cyl. Diesel Model-1500	13 Nos.
7	Truck (International Truck).	Made in USA.	5 Tonners
8	Ford Truck	F 682, Model HP 104, 6 cyl. RPM 2500 Diesel, USA.	1 (5 Tonner) 1 (3 Tonner)

The Government of Bangladesh should take immediate decision for the above.

DIAMOND TOOLS FOR DRILLING PURPOSE

Mr. Shahid Ali Khan, M.P.A. has brought a box of diamond tools which is now lying with the Finance Ministry. The value of this articles is Rs. 30/40.000 as stated below officials on the spot. But we have no idea about the value of these goods. Samples are now being supplied by the Ministry to ascertain the proper value.

LIST OF SPEED BOATS, ENGINES, & OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED BY DEFENCE DEPTT. NOW AT TAKERGHAT LIMESTONE MINING PROJECT

Sl No	**Name of Articles.**	**Particulars.**	**Quantity.**
1	West Band Out Board Motor.	Model-20 H. P., 2 cyl.	8 Nos.
2	Johnson Out Board Motor.	Model-20 H. P., 2 cyl. Mcxlel-ISH.P.	6 Nos. 2 Nos.
3	Yamaha Out Board Motor. (K. Oil)	Model-15 H. P.	4 Nos.
4	Spares for above	--	--
5	Speed Boat Fiber Glass Hull with remote control and other fittings.	--	1 No.
6	Aluminium Hul	Big Size	1 No.
7	Aluminium Hul	--	2 Nos.
8	E. P. R. Wireless Set.	Big Size	1 No.
9	E. P. R. Mobile Wireless Set.	Small Size.	3 Nos.
10	Police Wireless set.	--	I No.
11	Wireless Sets.	10 Watt., Satellite Station. Type TRC-1SF-2VHF Radio Equipment 3339, 1001, 1002, 1000, 1079, 1078, 1077, 1070, 1075, 1074, 1073 & 1072.	6 Nos.

N. B. : All these Wireless Sets are now lying with the Indian Army from the following places they have been recovered :-

(1) Sholla P.S., (2) Chirai P. S. (3) Mercury P. S., (4) Khaliajhuria P. S.

12. Cement	ABC	100 Bags.
13. Television Set.	23 inch	1 No.
14. Refrigerator		6 Cft.
15. Explosive Items.	….	155 mds.
Gun Powder		
Gilignete	….	2,000 lbs

Proper arrangement should be made for the above goods. There must be some concerns from the Govt. of Bangladesh to look after these and to do the needful. It is not known whether this has been brought to the knowledge of the ministry of Defense. If feel Barrister Montaquim Choudhury, M. N. A. and Mr. Shahid Ali Khan, M. P. A. may by authorized to look after those properties as they have given tremendous advises to these and they are the proper person to deal with.

JUTE: Statistics.	(1) Bangladesh Crops in 1971 -72	50/55 lacs bales approx.
	(2) Last year carried over	15 lacs bales approx.
	Total=	65 lacs bales.
	Due to biggest cyclone of November, 1970, many Railways Wagons were held up specially stocks could not move from North Bengal districts like Jessore, Kushtia, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra & Rajshahi etc.	
	(3)Mill consumption of Bangladesh	30 lacs bales approx.
	(4) World Requirement of Raw Jute from Bangladesh	35 lacs bales approx.

PRESENT POSITION OF JUTE MILLS IN BANGLADESH AND EXPORT.

The correspondent of Associate Press of America Mr. Arnold Zeithin who, visited Jute Board in Dacca, told me and shown his notes in our office as follows:-

All together 64 Jute Mills are working in Bangladesh. The production
for shipment in September, 1971 was 26,347 tons
Whereas the quantity in September, 1970 was... 52,627 tons.

This shows that the Bangladesh Jute production in the Jute Mills are now about 50% less.

The following figures were available from the said Correspondent of Associate Press of America about Raw Jute.

RAW JUTE EXPORT FROM BANGLADESH.

Raw Jute shipment from Bangladesh in September, 1971	1,65,066 Bales
Shipment was made sometime in September, 1970	2,26,174 Bales.

Before disturbance by Mukti Bahini over ocean ships, Bangladesh shipment position was not bad since the month of June to September.

The said Correspondent also reported that the Jute Board, P. J. A. and Jute Research Authority of Bangladesh were seems to be upset and worried when he met them last week as 2 (two) overseas ocean ships were damaged by the Mukti Bahini. They were of the opinion that the Overseas Jute Industries will suffer very heavily and there is a possibility of diversion of Jute Industries into synthetic industries due to effect in shipment. Some of them have already diverted. I have gathered that many overseas commitments of Bangladesh are dishonored.

ESTIMATION OF QUANTITY OF RAW JUTE TO BE BROUGHT TO LIBERATED AREA AND ACROSS THE BORDER.

Now we are expecting to get at least 7/8 lacs of bales over this side. If 50 thousand to I lac bales of Jute from this quantity is allowed to be exported, the Government of India and Bangladesh will be in a position to maintain the minimum price level, otherwise there is tremendous possibilities of coming down of the minimum price and diversion of world jute industries into synthetic industries including many other problems which have been stated separately.

INDIA'S JUTE EXPORT.

India does not export RAW JUTE to any world market with the exception of RUSSIA, where small quantities are exported under license or Barter from the Indian Government.

India will also shall be benefited considerably by Bangladesh Jute for its superior WHITE Quality and TOSSA quality.

India was getting at least 2 lacs to 3 lacs bales of Bangladesh jute even during 1965 War,

INDIA'S QUANTITY.

India's crop was in 1947 … …	16 lacs bales
India's present crop of 1971 ...	70/75 lacs of bales

WORLD DEMAND & SUPPLY OF RAW JUTE.

I[s'] India's production in the jute mills.	70/75 lacs of bales excluding domestic consumption

2nd. Bangladesh	30	lacs	bales.
3rd. U. K.	8	"	"
4th. Belgium	7	"	"
5th. France	6	"	"
Other countries	80	"	"

POSITION OF OVERSEAS COMMITMENT BY OCCUPIED LAND.

After 25th March, the Bangladesh Jute Exporters and Millers have been seriously affected. Many old overseas commitments are still outstanding and have failed to honour International contracts of raw jute and jute goods. Almost all Jute Export Firms and Mills were completely closed down for many days. Now they have started on Army's directive having their production by 30% to 40%. Most of the Bengali efficient workers belong to Noakhali are very little in number now. Due to such low production, all the Jute exporters and Millers are running at loss by 50% to 60% as the production costs arc made with 3 shifts production along with market value of Bonus. Voucher which are only available within 45 days after shipment and payment by the Overseas Buyers. Therefore, the 40% costs are always kept in debit balance, until the overseas payment and Bonus Vouchers are received by the Exporters. About 50% payment of costs remains in dark and in available until payment is covered by Bonus Voucher. Most Bengali raw jute houses and Mills are not getting Bank finance. Most of them are forced to reduce their cash credit limits. At the same time all West Pakistani Banks are trying to get back their invested money by selling stocks at any price. Under these circumstances, no raw jute exporters or Millers are dared to commit any fresh order. They do not entertain any contract due to absence of (A) Management, (B) Bank Finance, (C) Labor, (D) Fall of Production, (E) Communication & (F) Raw Jute.

Overseas Buyers show interest after shipment of goods. The price are 40% to 50% higher when goods are on ocean vessel. Due to such condition, the Overseas Buyers are anxiously looking for the export of Bangladesh raw jute. Some Overseas Buyers are ready to negotiate with Bangladesh even for 1/2 lacs bales. They have already reduced their import from occupied land and eager to give any support for import of Bangladesh Jute.

PROPOSAL OF BANGLADESH JUTE TRADE IN THE BORDER:

The matter is being dealt with by the Finance Secretary with the Indian Authority for clearance. A New short scheme has been given to the Finance Secretary for direct purchase operation. But we did not encourage direct trade to avoid involvement of cash transaction until we get clearance for export. Some genuine parties have offered to purchase our jute with their cash and to pay us a profit or a commission as Royalty to our Bangladesh Government. These parties will start their purchase at the border belt with their own agreement, finance, godown and machineries etc. They will only pay us Royalty for the procurement of Bangladesh Jute. The License-holders may also sell their jute directly to them without involving our finance. For this business, the border areas may be divided into 6/7 Zones for the smooth running of the Jute Trade. They may be

appointed as Purchasing Agent on Royalty basis. They may be advised to deposit some money as advance before operating their business.

PROPOSAL ABOUT JUTE EXPORT AND
MEETING WITH MR. D. P. DHAR.

With our personal efforts we have been able to obtain an official firm contract subject to authority's clearance from England and Germany in the name of Bangladesh Trade Mission to be valued at about £4, 50,000. For export, some 50/75,000 bales jute is always available to Bangladesh Government, from existing agents.

During the meeting with Mr. D. P. Dhar in Delhi, Mr. Dhar insisted on the Chairman of the Board of Trade to start immediate local business with the State Trading Corporation of India on a share of profit with them and to wait or sometimes for export. Mr. Dhar also mentioned not to rule out about the possibility of raw jute export which will be considered by their Government in near future. On the request of Mr. Dhar, we met Mr. Shwaminathan, I. C. S., Economic Aid to the Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Mr. Shwaminathan was very much sympathetic and could realize about the requirement of raw jute export by the Bangladesh Authority. Some news appeared recently in the Indian Press including the 'Statesman' that Bangladesh jute will be exported which are coming in a bulk quantity. About 6/7 lacs bales are being brought to this side. We may convince the Indian Authority to allow only 10 % out of the total quantity or a small quantity of 50,000 bales to export, after keeping the interest of the Indian Mills with balance quantity of at least 6 lacs bales for their production. We have got our political and logical ground to convince the Indian authority which are as follows:-

(A) The question of transit facilities for exporting jute through India may easily be considered by them while they have already shouldered the responsibilities of the refugees and extended all out materials aid to Bangladesh through their desperate attempts to evoke the world conscious and facilities to our official visit to United Nations and other foreign countries.

(B) Fair price and tremendous encouragement of Bangladesh growers to bring more quantity to this side or to hold further supply to deny Pakistani Economy.

(C) The existence of Bangladesh Government will be a recognized fact to the world with the export of raw jute in the name of Bangladesh.

(D) Raw jute export will enable the world jute importers to cut their import from Pakistan and will come forward to make trade agreement for the present and also for the future.

(E) The Bangladesh Government will find serious hardship in economic field even after liberation, if we lose such long established market in absence of continuity of export and confidence which may be created even with limited supply of jute.

(F) Indian Jute Mills will not be able to keep minimum price level because of heavy supply and less production unless some quantity of Bangladesh jute is exported. This has reference to Indian News Papers comments.

(G) World market of jute goods will be upset with the absence of superior quality raw jute, when jute industries of other countries will suffer from the traditional supply of good quality of raw jute.

(H) There is a serious possibility of diversion of Jute Industries to synthetic production which will not help the overall jute Industries of the world, including India.

(I) The sincerity and honesty of India will be established in the world including Pakistan, that India has no interest to grap the "Golden Fibre". Therefore our discussion to convince the authority concern will be for mutual interest and benefit.

DEMONETISED NOTES:FIRM OFFER TO SELL ALL NOTES.

A genuine firm offer has been received to sell all demonetized "Note of Rs. 100' against payment in foreign exchange of $ 75 (Dollar) which comes to Rs. 562/50 in official (@ Rs. 7.50) rate per Rs. 1000/00.,Whilst the Indian market presents us Rs. 35/40 per Rs. 100 which comes to Rs.350/400 in Indian currency. After obtaining clearance from the Indian Authority, the Finance Ministry may verify the world market and be satisfied with all scrutinize. The Immediate finalization of this deal shall render immense gain to the Bangladesh Government. If we succeed in this deal then the Pak authority will also face another setback. I have been able to get certain information that some foreign bank has either declared fictitious deposits on behalf of some Capitalists and Shaikhs of KUWAIT or there is a business possibility with Pakistan from Middle East countries. A Bank of Switzerland is interested to purchase.

RICE:

Our Board's member based in Shillong area, Barrister Mr. Montaquim Chowdhury, M.N.A. has reported that good quantity of rice is coming across and being sold on a very cheap rate in Shillong area. We cannot encourage to import Rice as there is a food shortage of about 20 lacs tons in Bangladesh. But when it is compelled, the fare price should be obtained by the Bangladesh Administration.

TEA.

There is a tremendous demand for Tea. Many parties are visiting our office regularly and wanting to immediate purchase of tea of any quantity of cash payment. We can sell any quantity of tea at a very good price at any time on the spot. We do not know what has happened about the tea stocks. Proper enquiry should be made to find out whether we have any stock of tea. It is gathered verbally that Bangladesh used to produce about 70 million pounds. Now tea production is seriously affected. There is a good possibility to bring more quantity of tea. The area Administration of Bangladesh Government may take more constructive steps in this respect. There is a good demand in India though she is producing about 6000 million pounds of tea. Mr. Zahirul Quyum, M.N.A. a renowned tea Garden Owner of Bangladesh may be requested to give his kind suggestion in this respect.

TOBACCO.

No proper arrangements have yet been made to find out the quantity which are coming to this side. I understand that some 1,000 maunds are available at

Changrabandha. Patgram is a leading tobacco growing area and huge quantity of tobacco can be exported at a good price. The good number of interested parties is also visiting for the same. But we are unable to give any details of the stock as we do not have any direct control over the same in this areas due to lack of co-ordination. There is a good prospects of tobacco business.

HIDES & SKINS.

I have discussed with the State Trading Corporation of India who are very much interested to purchase. I understand that some parties of Bangladesh have started this business. Huge quantity of hides and skins are coming in Shiliguri, Jalpaiguri and Tetulia. The undersigned had a discussion with the local MNAs/MPAs who have agreed to arrange realization of taxes and levies or any other income from the merchants during export business. In that area we can establish our right on these commodities by issuing licenses.

FILM.

This Trade Mission had obtained an overseas offer from London who has officially confirmed to purchase the Bangladesh film "JIBAN THEKEY NEYA" of Zahir Raihan with 50% share of profit in foreign exchange. There is a good possibility of this trade in foreign countries. The film Division headed by Mr. A. Khayer, M.N.A. may organise the production of film and Trade as per decision of the Government. But this Bangladesh Overseas Trade Mission may obtain maximum offer with bargaining from the overseas countries and look after all trading interest of Bangladesh films in foreign land which will help Mr. A. Khayer, M.N.A. for any film-trade in foreign land. There is a prospect to produce a film on Bangladesh Liberation Movement in a joint venture with Indian investment. Such prospects may be obtained and examined for onward transmission to Bangladesh Govt. Film Division to make any trade agreement if any. The Board may issue valid document or license for film trading in overseas land with the recommendation of film division if the matter is related to trade in foreign land.

It is reported that some more Bangladesh Film are brought for which the Film Division should be entrusted to treasure them, and any negotiation for maximum bargaining with foreign countries, with the help of Bangladesh Trade Mission.

CAMPHER (KARPUR)

Our Mukti Bahini have taken possession of about 40 packets of campher of Japan origin, along with 12 maunds of Dhup from the Shamnagar P. S. in Sundarban area. The owner of the goods Mr. Upendra Nath Sikder stated that the value of the goods will be about Rs. 30/35 thousand. The Bangladesh Government should take immediate steps to dispose of the same, otherwise the entire goods shall be damaged.

MEDICINES.

There is considerable demand of medicines inside Bangladesh where we may issue license to interested parties to bring medicines with proper licences and Royalty if possible.

GROCERY.

Import and export of grocery goods may be allowed subject to the restriction of Overseas Country on the basis of Royalty or Commission with the license to be issued by the Board through this Trade Mission.

ARTS & CRAFTS.

The Bangladesh Government has started one Arts and Design Department with renowned Artist Mr. Quamrul Hasan as its head. They are working well specially in posters, designs, monograms etc. I understand the Government is also meeting their financial requirements. Their artists may be encouraged by arrangement of selling their production as arts & craft of Bangladesh. They may exhibit these arts and crafts in a showroom at Bangladesh Mission which will be attractive to foreigners. The sale proceeds may be credited to Bangladesh Government.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

There must be some concerns who should keep the possession of photographs of Bangladesh. No photographer or any other concerns should be allowed to sell any photographs of Bangladesh. The Government or the Commerce and Finance Ministry should have the knowledge of any sale proceeds of Bangladesh photographs. There is a tremendous demand for such photographs in the whole over the world. The Trade Mission may arrange to sell them at a fixed price collaborating with Directorate of Press and Information Department of Bangladesh and forward the sale proceeds to Finance Ministry. The Govt. have financed to purchase Cameras. Photographers are also maintaining by the Govt. efforts may be taken for income of the Government.

NEWSPAPER :

It is reported that many news papers are being published without any knowledge of Government. Any concern may be entrusted to look into it. It is further reported that some unscrupulous persons are trading with the newsprint which are being obtained from Indian authority in the name of Bangladesh struggle for liberation. These underhand deals of the so called publishers of periodicals and weeklies have been causing immense harm to our national prestige. F"

STATE BANK OF BANGLADESH:

If our liberation is delayed, the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh may consider of promulgation of an ordinance to establish a State Bank as large number of transactions and many other monetary problems are to be sorted out. The formation of State Bank may be required when the political recognition shall be achieved from India and other countries. Any reported branch of local bank up to the time of political recognition may be used as agent who may give us space for our cash transaction and chest for deposit along with their security. Creation of this Bank will give immense scope for monetary collection and transaction all over the world on behalf of Bangladesh.

I have been advised by my economist friends and experts in England and other parts abroad who are in a position to bring maximum amount of foreign exchange against

rupee currency for their relation in Bangladesh. Many Sylhet people have held up their remittance from Overseas. I shall give details about the scheme if it be needed. I shall give further information in person.

HUGE ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES!

The Government of Bangladesh is fortunate enough to get good amount of monetary resources in their hand. They have taken huge responsibility of various expenses of Bangladesh Govt. through the Ministry of Finance. The Government has taken up the most important responsibility to Finance the vast War Operation. Maintenance of Diplomatic Establishment. Radio Broadcasting, Publicity and Propaganda throughout the world, and huge expenditure to maintain the Civil Administration.

But the Government should take necessary steps to gear up the administration to strength the total efforts of Mukti Bahini by each and every manpower. At the same time huge expenses in maintaining the civil administration should be reduced wherever it is possible. It is reported that good performance is given to maintain the Government Civil Officials. It is further reported by a worker that a sum of Rs, 70.000 is being spent per month of Krishnanagar area only as salary of civil official etc. where the entire political workers could be maintained with 30% of this expenditure.

POLITICAL WORKERS:

It should be noted that political workers are the main victims of Pak army and they are the most dedicated souls for the liberation movement with their clean heart and political consciousness which have developed in the process of long sufferings, imprisonment and torture in the past. They have proved themselves as most dedicated Freedom Fighters. But it is unfortunate that they find civil officials are getting more preference now, as they used to get in Pakistan. It is said that blood of millions were not shed for the same type of treatment of Government Civil Servant towards the political workers. Due respect and preference are rare to political workers for which misunderstanding agitation and lack of confidence are mounting.

CHARACTER MUST BE CHANGED:

Each and every person of Bangladesh must change their old character as the old country "Pakistan" is dead. The character of each and every officials, public leaders, workers etc. must be changed. Revolutionary change should be there with new aspiration of new country and new nation. Each and every man power of Bangladesh must perform their duties actively, honestly during this emergency situation under the command of Bangladesh Govt. for the greater cause of liberation.

SHORT TERM THINKING MUST BE AVOIDED:

Many of our Bangladesh people, workers, public leaders are sincere and serious in one thinking "that is to go home within December or as early as possible". But a few of us are taking self-responsibility about the present WAR of liberation and for future socio- economic structure of the new society in addition to our thinking of going home. The Govt. of Bangladesh in aware of the fact for which a planning Commission is set up with

eminent expert of the country. It is very important now to each and every citizen of Bangladesh to be more serious, active and united under the banner of Bangladesh Government and to give our all efforts and help to WIN the WAR. At the same time we must work hardly even day and night for the income of the Govt. to continue our WAR and consolidated struggle with long term policy and to give future economy to the new society where there may be tremendous crisis and famine even after liberation.

Therefore, setting up of Government machineries like Trade Mission is extremely essential for Trade activities from this time onward and for future economy according to the manifesto and policy of the Awami League for Nationalization and Socialism.

Dated: 30th Nov. 1971.

(MUSTAFA SARWAR)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্ত এলাকায় অবস্থিত দেশের সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ সম্পর্কে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতির নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার রাষ্ট্রপতির কার্যালয়	২ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

President's Secretariat

To

The Commander-in-Chief,
Bangladesh Army.

Sub: Safe custody of movable and immovable properties and various products in the liberated areas of Bangladesh.

As our valiant Liberation Army is marching forward rolling back the occupation forces in Bangladesh, it is now necessary that specific instructions should be issued to the Sector Commanders, Sub-Sector Commanders and other officers down in the line of command that the declared policy as well as anxious concern of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is that all movable, immovable properties and standing crops in the liberated areas are kept in safe custody and returned to the legitimate owners after obtaining clearance from the appropriate authority. This, of course, is the Primary responsibility of the civil authority who will receive detailed directives on this behalf very shortly. In the meantime, the armed forces may be instructed to render all help and cooperation to the civil authority in safeguarding the properties in the liberated areas.

2) It has been represented to me by public leaders that Sundari timber and Golpata are the most valuable resources of Sundarban and in our national interest; all possible steps should be taken to avoid their destruction. I would suggest that necessary instruction may please be issued to the Sector Commanders concerned in this regard.

Sd/- (Syed Nazrul Islam)
Acting President

Memo No.PS/SEC/VI 1/243 (1) dated. 2.12:1971.

Copy forwarded to the Minister-in-Charge of Defense for favor of information and necessary action.

Acting President.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অস্থায়ী মহাসচিব নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	৭ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES AND DECISIONS OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON DECEMBER 6, 1971.

O O O O O O

It was decided that, for the time being an Acting Secretary-General to the Government would be appointed and this appointment would be on a purely temporary basis. The Cabinet was please to select Mr. Ruhul Quddus for this purpose and decided to appoint him to the post with immediate effect.

O O O O O O

Sd/-

ACTING PRESIDENT

Memo No...../ Cab. Dated Dec. 7, 1971.

Forwarded to : 1. PS. to the Acting President.

2. PS to the Prime Minister.
3. PS to the Finance, Minister.
4. PS to the Foreign Minister
5. PS' to the Home Minister.
6. Mr. Ruhul Quddus.
7. All Secretaries.
8. The Secretary, GA Department, with request to make necessary office accommodation and staff support for the Acting Secretary General. The Prime Minister has desired that the Acting Secretary-General's office should be located in the Prime Minister's office building.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
7.12.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জাতির উদ্দেশে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলামের ভাষণ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার	৭ ডিসেম্বর,১৯৭১

সংগ্রামের শেষ প্রহরে নতুন অগ্নিশপথ

আমার প্রিয় দেশবাসী ভাইবোনেরা,

ঝঞ্ঝাসঙ্কুল, সংগ্রামময়, অমারাত্রির শেষমত প্রহর আমরা অতিক্রম করে এসেছি । স্বাধীনতার সূর্যাভাসে বাংলাদেশের দিকবিদিক আজ উদ্ভাসিত।স্বাধীনতার এই সূর্যসকালে আপনারা আমার অভিনন্দন ও শুভেচ্ছা গ্রহন করুন। আজ আমাদের জাতীয় ইতিহাসের পাতায় লিখিত হল আর একটি স্মরণোজ্জ্বল দিন।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশকে আনুষ্ঠানিক ন্যায্য স্বীকৃতি দিয়েছেন আমাদের প্রতিবেশী গণতান্ত্রিক রাষ্ট্র ভারতবর্ষ। বাংলাদেশের মাটিতে যে নির্মমতম গণহত্যা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে তার বিরুদ্ধে বিশ্ববিবেক জাগ্রত করার জন্য মহান ভারতের প্রধানমন্ত্রী এই দীর্ঘ আট মাসব্যাপী যে অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রম করেছেন তার জন্য আমি গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও বাংলাদেশের সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষের তরফ থেকে তাঁকে ও ভারতবাসীকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাই।

মিত্র রাষ্ট্র ভারতের সৈন্য বাহিনীর জোয়ানরা আমাদের বীর মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের কাঁধে কাঁধ মিলিয়ে বাংলাদেশের মাটি থেকে হানাদার শত্রুদেরকে নির্মূল করার জন্য আজ যুদ্ধ করে চলেছে । আর এই ভাবেই দুই দেশের জনগণের মধ্যে যে অটুট বন্ধুত্ব রচিত হচ্ছে তা রক্ত দিয়ে লেখা । মিত্র রাষ্ট্র ভারতের জোয়ানদেরকে আমি বাংলাদেশের জনগণের তরফ থেকে আন্তরিক অভিনন্দন জানাই।

বাংগালীর শৌর্য-বীর্যের ইতিহাস

প্রায় সাড়ে আট মাস হতে চললো, আমরা এ মুক্তিযুদ্ধ পরিচালনা করে এসেছি। এই সংগ্রামের ইতিহাস জয়ের ইতিহাস, শত্রুকে উপর্যুপরি আঘাত হানার ইতিহাস, বাঙ্গালীর শৌর্য-বীর্যের ইতিহাস, শত্রুদের পর্যায়ক্রমে পরাজয়ের ইতিহাস। এ ইতিহাসে যাঁরা লিখেছেন, বাংলার সেই কোটি কোটি জনসাধারণ, যাদের ত্যাগ ও তিতিক্ষা এ ইতিহাস লেখায় সাহায্য করেছে, তাদের সবাইকে আমি সংগ্রামী সালাম জানাই। বাংলার বীর সন্তানেরা যাঁরা অস্ত্রধারণ করে হানাদার দস্যুকে আঘাত হেনেছেন, সেই মুক্তিবাহিনীর, বীর সৈনিকদেরকে আমি আজকের দিনে আমার আন্তরিক শুভেচ্ছা জানাই।

আজকের দিনে স্মরণ করি সেই সমস্থ বীর শহীদদেরকে যাঁদের রক্তে বাংলার শ্যামল প্রান্তর লাল হয়েছে, আর যাঁদের বীরত্বের ইতিহাস বাঙ্গালী জাতির জন্য এক গৌরবময় অধ্যায় করে গিয়েছে।

বন্ধুরা আমার, রক্তের আখরে লেখা, এই সংগ্রামের ইতিহাসের সাফল্যের এ ক্লান্তিলগ্নে আজ গভীর শ্রদ্ধার সঙ্গে স্মরন করি বাঙ্গালী জাতির পিতা জনাব শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানকে। স্বাধীনতার এ ঊষালগ্নে আজ তিনি আমাদের মধ্যে নেই। বর্বর জঙ্গীশাহীর কারাগারে আজ তিনি আবদ্ধ। আমরা জানি না, অন্ধকার কারাগারে কি দুঃসহ জীবন তিনি যাপন করছেন। বাংলাদেমের মানুষ, বাংলাদেশের বীর মুক্তিবাহিনী, আমরা সবাই যাঁর আদর্শে অনুপ্রানিত, আর যাঁর আদর্শকে রূপ দেওয়ার জন্য আজকের এই সংগ্রাম চলছে এবং চলবে- সেই মহান নেতাকে ফিরিয়ে আনার জন্য আমরা চেষ্টা করছি এবং করে যাবো। যে হানাদার দস্যুরা বাংলার নয়নমণিকে কারাগারে আজও আবদ্ধ রেখেছেন, তাদের কাছে আমি বলতে চাই, সাড়ে সাত কোটি বাঙ্গালীর দুর্জয় সাহস আর প্রতিজ্ঞা যেমন অস্ত্রের ভাষায় রুদ্ধ করা যায়নি, তেমনি করে বাংলার অবিসংবাদিত নেতাকে কারাগারে রেখেও তারা নিস্তার পাবেন না।

প্রিয় দেশবাসীর কাছে আমি, আমার সরকারের তরফ থেকে আশ্বাস দিচ্ছি, বঙ্গবন্ধুর মুক্তির জন্য চেষ্টা করেছি, সেই চেষ্টা চালিয়ে যাবো। কেননা আমরা মনে করি, বঙ্গবন্ধুকে ফেরত না পেলে বাংলাদেশের মানুষের কাছে এই স্বাধীনতার আনন্দ উপভোগ করা সম্ভবপর হবে না।

বিভিন্ন দেশের প্রতি আবেদন

বন্ধুরা আমার, আজকের এই দিনে ভারতবর্ষ যখন আমাদেরকে স্বীকৃতি দিয়ে সারা পৃথিবীর সামনে সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষের ইচ্ছাকে পূরণ করেছে, সেই দিনে আমি বিশ্বের বিভিন্ন দেশের কাছে আবেদন করব, আপনারা স্বাধীন গনপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের সত্তাকে স্বীকার করে দিন। স্বাধীনতা ও গনতন্ত্রের যে মূল্যবোধ যুগ যুগ ধরে পৃথিবীতে মানুষের অগ্রগতিকে সাহায্য করেছে, সেই স্বাধীনতার ও গনতন্ত্রের মূল্যবোধে যদি কারো কোন আস্থা আস্থা থাকে, আজকে তাঁদের কাছে আমার উদাত্ত আহবান , দ্বিধা না করে স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশকে স্বীকৃতি দিয়ে গণতন্ত্র আর স্বাধীনতার মর্যাদাকে রক্ষা করুন।

বন্ধুরা আমার, আর বিশ্বাস, ভারতবর্ষের দৃষ্টান্ত অনুসরন করে অচিরেই পৃথিবীর আরও দেশ আমাদেরকে স্বীকৃতি দেবেন। পৃথিবীর যে সমস্ত বৃহৎ রাষ্ট্র আজকে রাজনীতির আর জাতীয় স্বার্থের প্রয়োজনে বাস্তব সত্যকে স্বীকার করে নিতে পারছেন না, তাদের ভূমিকা ভবিষ্যৎকালের বংশধরেরা কোন দিনই ভুলবেন না। পৃথিবীর সকল দেশের শান্তিকামী মানুষের জন্য আমার দেশের জনগণের ভালবাসার কথা আমি আবার ঘোষণা করছি। কিন্ত যাঁরা রাষ্ট্রীয় স্বার্থে আজকে ক্ষমতায় মদমত্ত হয়ে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতাকে বানচাল করার জন্য এখনও ক্ষীণ ও দুর্বল প্রচেষ্টা চালাচ্ছেন, যে সমস্ত রাষ্ট্র আজও একজন অত্যাচারী ক্ষয়িঞ্চু একনায়ককে বাঁচিয়ে রাখার জন্য প্রচেষ্টা চালাচ্ছেন- সেই সমস্ত বৃহৎ রাষ্ট্রের কাছে আমি এখনও আবেদন করব, আপনারা আপনাদের নীতি পরিবর্তন করুন, বাস্তবকে স্বীকার করে নিন। স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের সত্তাকে আপনারা উপেক্ষা করতে পারেন নাই, ভবিষ্যতেও পারবেন না।

বন্ধুরা আমার, স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ প্রতিষ্ঠা হয়েছে, আজকে হানাদার বাহিনী বাংলাদেশের বিভিন্ন অঞ্চল থেকে হটে যাচ্ছে, আমাদের মিত্রবাহিনরি সহায়তায় মুক্তিবাহিনীর জোয়ানেরা, মুক্তিবাহিনীর নৌ-বিভাগের দুর্ধর্ষ নাবিকেরা, মুক্তিবাহিনীর অসম সাহসী বৈমানিকেরা আজকে শত্রুকে আঘাত হানতে হানতে পিছু হটিয়ে দিচ্ছেন। শুধুমাত্র কয়েকটি বড় বড় ক্যান্টনমেন্টে আজকে তারা আবদ্ধ।

আর বেশী দেরী নাই

প্রিয় দেশবাসী ভাইয়েরা, আপনারা বিশ্বাস করুন, আর বেশী দেরী নাই, যেদিন মিত্রবাহিনীর সহায়তায় আপনাদের মুক্তিবাহিনী ইয়াহিয়া খানের নৃশংস সৈন্য-বাহিনীকে বাংলার মাটি থেকে সমূলে উৎখাত করবে।

তাই আমি দেশবাসীর কাছে আবেদন করব, শেষ আর চরম আঘাত হানার জন্য যখন আমাদের মুক্তিবানিহী, আমাদের মিত্রবাহিনীর সহায়তায় জোরকদমে এগিয়ে চলেছে, তখন আপনারা তাঁদের প্রতি যে সহানুভূতি, সাহায্য বিগত সাড়ে আট মাস দেখিয়েছেন, সেই সহানুভূতি এবং সাহায্য দিয়ে শেষ বিজয়ের মুহূর্তটিকে ত্বরান্বিত করুন।

বন্ধুরা আমার, প্রিয় দেশবাসী ভাইয়েরা আমার, আজকে বাংলাদেশের গোটা কয়েক জায়গা ছাড়া বাকী অঞ্চল মুক্ত। এই সমস্ত মুক্তাঞ্চলে স্বাধীন গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের পক্ষ থেকে শাসন ব্যবস্থা কায়েম করা হচ্ছে। মুক্তাঞ্চলে আমার সরকারের তরফ থেকে যে শাসন ব্যবস্থা কায়েম করা হচ্ছে, আমি আনন্দিত যে সেই শাসন ব্যবস্থায় পরিপুর্ণভাবে মুক্তাঞ্চলের জনগণের সাহায্য এবং সহযোগিত আমরা পাচ্ছি।

বন্ধুরা আমার, অচিরেই সারা বাংলাদেশ জুড়ে গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের শাসন ব্যবস্থা কায়েম হতে চলেছে। দীর্ঘ তেইশ বছরের ঔপনিবেশিক শাসন এবং গত আট মাসে শত্রুদের নির্বিচার স্বেচ্চাচারিতার ফলে বাংলাদেশের শাসন কাঠামো ও অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থা সাংঘাতিকভাবে বিপর্যস্ত হয়েছে। এর অপরিহার্য পুনর্গঠনের

দায়িত্ব আমাদের সকলের উপর রয়েছে। বিপর্যস্ত দেশের অর্থনীতি ও সমাজ ব্যবস্থা পুনর্বিন্যাসের দায়িত্ব আমার সরকারের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে দেশবাসী সবাইকে নিতে হবে। যে অটুট মনোবল ও অতুলনীয় বীরত্ব দিয়ে দেশকে আপনারা শত্রুমুক্ত করে চলেছেন ইতিহাসে তা অনন্য ঘটনা হিসেবে স্থান পাবে। সেই মনোবল এবং উদ্যমকে এখন দেশ গঠনের কাছে নিয়োগ করতে হবে। একদিকে যেমন শেষ শত্রুটি নিধন না হওয়া পর্যন্ত অবিরাম সংগ্রাম করে যেতে হবে, অন্যদিকে তেমনি স্বর্ণপ্রসবিনী বাংলার হৃত সৌন্দর্য ও সম্পদের পুনরুদ্ধারের জন্য নিরলস প্রচেষ্টা চালিযে যেতে হবে।

বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মৌলিক নীতি

স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের পুনর্গঠনে আমার সরকারের মৌলিক নীতি ইতিপূর্বেই ঘোষণা করা হয়েছে । ধর্মনিরপেক্ষতা, গণতন্ত্র আর সমাজতান্ত্রিক অর্থনীতির উপর ভিত্তি করে ভবিষ্যতের সুখী আর সমৃদ্ধিশালী বাংলা গঠন করতে হবে।

স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশে মানুষে মানুষে কোন প্রভেদ থাকবে না। হিন্দু, মুসলমান, বৌদ্ধ, খৃষ্টান, যে যে ধর্মেরই হোন না কেন, তাঁদের ব্যক্তিগত আর সামাজিক জীবনে পরিপূর্ন ধর্মীয় স্বাধীনতা থাকবে। রাষ্ট্রীয় জীবনে গণতন্ত্রের মূল আদর্শের উপর ভিত্তি করেই ভবিষ্যতের সুখী আর সমৃদ্ধিশালী বাংলা আমরা গড়ে তুলব।

গণতান্ত্রিক বাংলাদেশে প্রত্যেক নাগরিকের মৌলিক অধিকার স্বীকৃত হবে। প্রত্যেক নাগরিককে গণতান্ত্রিক বাংলাদেশে তাঁর রাজনৈতিক অধিকার প্রয়োগের পূর্ণ ক্ষমতা দেওয়া হবে।

জনগণের দ্বারা নির্বাচিত সরকারই ভবিষ্যতে বাংলাদেশের স্থায়িত্ব, স্বাধীনতা আর অগ্রগতির দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করবে।

বন্ধুরা আমার, আইনের শাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা করাই হবে ভবিষ্যৎ গণতান্ত্রিক বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মূল লক্ষ্য। তাই দেশবাসী ভাইদের কাছে আমি আবেদন করছি, সরকারের তরফ থেকে আইনের শাসন প্রবর্তন করে যুদ্ধবিধ্বস্ত সোনার বাংলার শান্তি-শৃঙ্খলা ফিরিয়ে আনবার জন্য সরকার যে পদক্ষেপগুলি নেবেন, আপনারা এই পদক্ষেপে সরকারকে সাহায্য এবং সহযোগিতা করবেন।

দেশবাসী ভাইদের কাছে আরও আবেদন করব, নিজের হাতে আপনারা আইনের ভার তুলে নিবেন না। আপনারা শান্তি ও শৃঙ্খলা বজায় রাখার জন্য নিজ নিজ এলাকায় নিজের দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করুন। মুক্তিবাহিনীর বীর সৈনিকেরা এবং আমার সরকারের নিয়োজিত কর্মচারীরা আপনাদেরকে পরিপূর্ণভাবে সাহায্য করবে।

বন্ধুরা আমার , তেইশ বছরের শোষণে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি ধ্বংস করেছে পশ্চিমা পুঁজিপতিরা। বাংলার সম্পদকে লুণ্ঠন করে তেইশ বছরে সোনার বাংলাকে শ্মশান করেছে। নৃশংস সেনাবাহিনী আমাদের অর্থনীতির মেরুদন্ড, অনেক শিল্প-কারখানাকে ধ্বংস করে দিয়েছে । বিপর্যস্ত এ অর্থনীতিকে সম্বল করে স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ সরকার বাংলাদেশের মানুষের জন্য অর্থনৈতিক স্বাধীনতা আর মুক্তি আনার শপথ নিয়েছে। আমার সরকারের তরফ থেকে আমি বলিষ্ঠভাবে ঘোষণা করতে চাই যে, একটি সমাজতান্ত্রিক অথ্যনৈতিক ব্যবস্থা কায়েমের মধ্য দিয়েই বাংলাদেশের সকল শ্রেণীর সকল স্তরের মানুষের জন্য অর্থনৈতিক মুক্তির সংগ্রামের প্রচেষ্টা আমরা চালিয়ে যাবো। আমরা এমন একটা অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্তা প্রবর্তন করব, যে অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্থায় ধনী-দরিদ্রের ব্যবধান দূর হবে- যে অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্থায় প্রতিটি কৃষক শ্রমিক মধ্যবিত্ত মানুষ তার জীবন ধারণের পরিপূর্ণ সুযোগ পাবে।

কিন্তু যুদ্ধবিধ্বস্ত একটি দেশের কোন সরকারের পক্ষেই কোন অর্থনৈতিক পরিকল্পনা কার্যকরী করা সম্ভবপর হয় না যদি না দেশবাসীর পরিপূর্ণ সমর্থন পাওয়া যায়।

আমার সরকার অচিরেই অর্থনৈতিক পরিকল্পনার মূল বিষয়গুলি দেশবাসীর সামনে প্রকাশ করবেন। আমি দেশবাসী ভাইদের কাছে আবেদন জানাই, সরকারের এই প্রচেষ্টায় আপনারা পরিপূর্ণভাবে সাহায্য আর সহযোগিতা করবেন।

বন্ধুরা, বহু দুঃখ, বহু কষ্ট আমরা করেছি। বহু রক্ত আমরা দিয়েছি, বহু মায়ের বুক খালি হয়েছে, বাংলার বহু নারী তার ইজ্জত খুইয়েছে স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করার জন্য । যে স্বাধীনতা আজকে অর্জিত হতে চলেছে, সেই স্বাধীনতাকে স্থায়ীভাবে আমাদের ভবিষ্যৎ বংশদরদের জন্য ফলপ্রসূ করার মহান দায়িত্ব দেশবাসী সবাইকে নিতে হবে।

তাই দেশবাসী ভাইবোনেরা, স্বাধীনতার সংগ্রাম সমাপ্তি হলেই আপনার আমার সংগ্রামের সমাপ্তি হবে এ যেন আপনারা না ভাবেন। দেশের অর্থনৈতিক পুনর্গঠন, গণতান্ত্রিক সমাজ ব্যবস্থা প্রতিষ্ঠায় আমাদের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের মতোই দৃঢ় মনোবল নিয়ে অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রম করে আমাদের কাজ করে যেতে হবে।

নতুন সংগ্রামের আহবান

প্রিয় দেশবাসী ভাইবোনেরা , অর্থনৈতিক, সামাজিক, সাংস্কৃতিক সংগ্রামের এই আহবান আজকে আমি আপনাদেরকে জানাচ্ছি। আমি আশা করি, স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে যেভাবে আপনারা বিপুলভাবে সাড়া দিয়েছেন, আগামী দিনের সুখী সমৃদ্ধিশালী বাংলা গঠনের সংগ্রামে তেমনিভাবেই আপনারা সাড়া দেবেন। আমার যে সমস্ত প্রিয় দেশবাসী নৃশংস হানাদার সৈন্য দ্বারা বিতাড়িত হয়ে প্রতিবেশী রাষ্ট্রে আশ্রয় নিতে বাধ্য হয়েছেন নৃশংস হানাদার নৈস্য দ্বারা বিতাড়িত কথা বলতে চাই।

ইতিহাসের নজীরবিহীন এই দুর্বিপাকের মোকাবিলা করেছেন আপনারা, দুর্নিবার সাহস ও তিতিক্ষার সাথে। এর জন্য শুধু আমাদের নয়, সারা বিশ্বের সহানুভূতি আপনাদের জন্য আজ উন্মুখ।

আমি স্থিরবিশ্বাসী যে আপনাদের দুঃখের দীর্ঘরাত্রি প্রায় ফুরিয়ে এল, অতি শীঘ্রই আপনারা আপনাদের প্রিয় মাতৃভূমিতে সসম্মানে ফিরে আসতে পারেন। বাংলাদেশ সরকার আপনাদের নিরাপদে দেশে ফিরে আসা ও পুনর্বাসনের সব দায়িত্ব সানন্দে নিয়েছেন।

প্রিয় দেশবাসী ভাইয়েরা, আজকের এই দিনে আপনাদের তরফ থেকে সারা পৃথিবীর ছোট-বড় সকল রাষ্ট্রকে আমি জানিয়ে দিতে চাই যে, আমার সরকারের পররাষ্ট্রনীতি হবে- জোটনিরপেক্ষ স্বাধীন পররাষ্ট্রনীতি। এই জোটনিরপেক্ষ স্বাধীন পররাষ্ট্রনীতির মাধ্যমে বিশ্বের সকল শান্তিকামী দেশ আর শান্তিকামী মানুষের সঙ্গে আমরা সহ-অবস্থানের নীতিতে বন্ধুত্ব স্থাপন করতে চাই।

আমরা সকল প্রকার সাম্রাজ্যবাদ এবং উপনিবেশবাদের বিরোধী। পৃথিবীর যেখানেই মানুষ গণতন্ত্র আর স্বাধীনতার জন্য সংগ্রাম করবে, আমরা সেই সমস্ত সংগ্রামী মানুষকে সমর্থন ও সহযোগিতা করব।

প্রিয় দেশবাসী ভাই ও বোনেরা, এই মহান আদর্শকে রুপ দেওয়ার জন্য আমাদের আজ এই চরমলগ্নে নতুন করে অগ্নিশপথ নিতে হবে। বীর মুক্তিবাহিনীর জোয়ানরা, বাংলার সংগ্রামী ছাত্র এবং তরুণেরা, দেশমাতৃকাকে শত্রুর কবল-মুক্ত করার জন্য তোমরা বীরত্বের সঙ্গে সংগ্রাম করেছ।

শত্রুর উপর শেষ আঘাত

বীর মুক্তিবাহিনীর বাইয়েরা, সংগ্রামের এই শেষ মুহূর্তে তোমাদের কাছে আমি উদাত্ত আহবান জানাব, জোর কদমে তোমরা এগিয়ে চলো। আমাদের মিত্রবাহিনীর ভাইয়েরা, আমাদের স্বাধীনতাকে প্রতিষ্ঠিত করার জন্যই

তাদের বুকের তাজা রক্ত বাংলার শ্যামল মাটিতে ঢেলে দিচ্ছেন। তাঁদের সঙ্গে কাঁধে কাঁধ মিলিয়ে শত্রুর শেষ দুর্গগুলোর উপর প্রচন্ড আঘাত হানতে হবে। আঘাতের পর আঘাত করে শত্রুর দুর্গগুলিকে চূর্ণ করে দাও।

আজকে তোমাদের একটি দুর্জয় শপথ হোক- সেই শপথ 'ঢাকা চলো'। ঢাকার বুকে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীন পতাকা উড্ডীন করো।

আমি আল্লাহতায়ালার কাছে মোনাজাত করছি। বাংলার দুর্জয় বীরেরা, তোমাদের চরম সাফল্য নিকটবর্তী হোক।

প্রিয় দেশবাসী ভাইবোনেরা, সংগ্রামের এই শেষ মুহূর্তে আপনারাও মুক্তিবাহিনী আর মিত্রবাহিনীর সঙ্গে কাঁধে কাঁধ মিলিয়ে শেষ চেষ্টায় শরিক হোন। আপনাদের কাছে আমার এই আকুল আবেদন। ইনশাল্লাহ, আমাদের সুনিশ্চিত সাফল্য আমরা আজ দেখতে পাচ্ছি।

আল্লাহর মেহেরবানীতে, গনপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার ঢাকার বুকে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হবে। বাঙ্গালী জাতির পিতা শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের স্বপ্ন সফল হবে।

শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান-জিন্দাবাদ

বাংলার সংগ্রামী জনতা-জিন্দাবাদ

বাংলার মুক্তিবাহিনী- জিন্দাবাদ

জয় বাংলা।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য ও প্রচার দফতর কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত ও প্রকাশিত।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের অভ্যন্তরে মালিকানাহীন সম্পত্তি সংরক্ষণ সম্পর্কে অর্থমন্ত্রীর নির্দেশাবলী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	৮ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

copy

Memo No.

Dated 8th December, 1971.

ORDER

It has been reported that many people inside Bangladesh have left their movable properties in various places due to the very nature of the war situation. Some of the owners of these movable properties could as well be collaborators or enemies of the State.

Any such properties lying uncared for should be deposited to Zonal Council, Sector or Sub-Sector Commanders or any others person or persons duly authorized by the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Anyone who take possession of these properties for his own individual interest will be liable to serious punishment.

Cases of returning these properties to the bonafide owners will be considered later on.

Sd/- M. Mansoor Ali
Minister-in-charge
Finance, Trade & Commerce.

Memo No. FM/76 (2/71

Copy to : 1. Secretary, Finance. Trade & Commerce for information

2. Secretary, Defense, for informing the Sector and Sub-Sector Commanders concerned.

3. Secretary, General Administration Deptt. for informing Zonal Council.

4. Secretary, Information & Broadcasting, for arranging to broadcast over Radio Bangladesh stating clearly that the decision has been taken by the Ministry of Finance, Trade & Commerce, Govt. of Bangladesh.

Sd/-M. Mansoor Ali

8.12.71
Minister-in-Charge,
Finance, Trade & Commerce,

Memo No. 232 dt. 15/12/71

Copy to the D. C. O. S. for favor of information and transmitting the same to the Sector Commander immediately for necessary action.

Defense Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জাতীর উদ্দেশে প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দীন আহমদ-এর ভাষণ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	৮ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

LET US BUILD GOLDEN BENGAL

My dear countrymen and comrades,

The Pakistani generals have plunged the sub-continent into a calamitous war. It was clear for months that they were seeking this evil consummation of their folly and crimes in Bangladesh.

The aggression against India has taken place in the background of Pakistan's humiliating reverses at the hand of the Mukti Bahini and India's warm-hearted support to the people of Bangladesh in their just struggle.

The peril from the common enemy has brought the people of Bangladesh and India closer than ever. Our forces are now fighting shoulder to shoulder with Indian forces; and their blood is mingling with ours on our soil. This seals the bond between two peoples who are destined for friendship.

The people of India had always recognized us in their hearts and now their Government has accorded formal recognition to the People’s Republic of Bangladesh. It is a tribute to the martyrs in the cause of our freedom and a triumph for all classes of people in Bangladesh, their elected representatives, and the Mukti Bahini whose efforts, sacrifices and impregnable, unity have won them diplomatic recognition as an independent and sovereign nation. It is also a triumph for the people of India whose united wish was for Bangladesh to be recognized. This is indeed, a fine hour for both Bangladesh and India.

This is but natural that India, the largest democracy in the world, should be the first to welcome us to the comity of independent nations. Her commitment to humanity and freedom, evident in her caring for ten million uprooted Bengalis and bearing the brunt of war to defend their democratic right, must be regarded as a marvel of our time. We rejoice at India's bold decision, and thank Prime Minister Indria Gandhi, the Government of India, the members of the Indian Parliament, and the people of India for their historic contribution to the consolidation of our statehood. The Bengali nation owes as infinite debt of gratitude to Sreemati Gandhi's sagacity and statesmanship. Following India, Bhutan has given us recognition, and we are also grateful to the King and people of that country.

India's recognition of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is a big event. As far as our relations with India are concerned, their foundation will be friendship and mutual respect. The tie we have forged with the Indian people in adversity and war will endure in peace and will, I am confident, bring lasting benefits to our two nations.

The joy of the people of Bangladesh is, however, darkened by a cruel irony. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of the Bengali nation, is in the prison of the enemy at this hour, when Bangladesh, his dream, has come true on the international plane. The Bangabandhu, whether away from his people or among them, is always in their hearts. He is the symbol of the consciousness that has changed the past for us and is part of the mythology that will sustain this nation in the future. And yet his absence from us now is painful.

The emergence of free Bangladesh should be welcome to all progressive nations. The new state represents peaceful coexistence, non-alignment in international politics and opposition to imperialism and colonialism in all forms and is committed to democracy and a secular and socialist way of life. I invite the nations to follow the example of India and Bhutan and accept the reality of seventy-five million people. The alternative to this is flying in the face of common sense.

The West Pakistan Government is being engulfed by the evil it has brought into existence. The attempts of her partrons in the UN Security Council to save her from Nemesis has so far been unsuccessful. The American resolution calling for a cease-fire in the sub-continent without attending to the root cause of the conflict in Bangladesh is, in fact, a monument to America's blindness and perversity. China is also guilty of the same failure of judgment. The people of Bangladesh are grateful for the Soviet veto.

We in Bangladesh must now complete the task assigned to us by history and drive the last nail into the coffin of a fascist state led by crazy militarists. The ring of death is fast closing round the enemy. He is in retreat everywhere and reeling under the blows of the Mukti Bahini and our ally. The hour has struck for the people of Bangladesh to rise against the invader to a man and give him the coup de grace he has earned. They must at the same time aid the liberators in every possible way, help maintain law and order, and co-operate with the administration of the Government of Bangladesh. Let it not be said of anyone in Bangladesh, whatever his station in life, that he failed when the call came.

I call upon all enemy troops and razakars to lay down their arms and surrender. They can yet save themselves by heeding this call. I also call upon all citizens of Bangladesh to avoid the temptation to take the law into their own hands. We must remember that it is the prerogative of the State to punish offenders according to the due process of law. If a single citizen of Bangladesh is harmed or hurt because of his language or race it will be a betrayal of the ideals of the founder of the nation and the flag of free Bangladesh.

Bangladesh will carry in her bosom the scars caused by the occupation army for a long time, but there is comfort and exultation in the thought that the end of the invader is come, that Bangladesh is going to be completely liberated, and that her homeless stricken children will soon return home from their sorrow and exile.

As we win the war, we must prepare to win the peace. The edifice of 'Golden Bengal' must be laid on the ruins left by a cruel war, and every one of her sons and daughters must take part in the exhilarating and humbling task of reconstruction and development. The revolution begun by the Bangabandhu will end only when his ideals of democracy, socialism and secularism are fully realized.

JA1 BANGLA

An address to the nation by Mr. Tajudditt Ahmed, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, broadcast on December8, 1971

Printed & Published by the Ministry of Information, Govt. of the People s Republic of Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মন্ত্রীপরিষদের বৈঠকের কার্যবিবরণীর অংশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১০ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

IMMEDIATE

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES AND DECISIONS OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON 10.12.71

o o o o o o

MISCELLANEOUS AGENDA NO. 2

The Cabinet was pleased to decide that all accounts pertaining to Bangladesh Government funds now being maintained in various Banks, both in India and abroad, in the name of individual person/persons, shall be immediately converted into the name of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Memo No ..... (12)/Cab.

Sd/- ACTING PRESIDENT
Dated .....December, 1971.

Copy forwarded to : 1) The Prime Minister

2)The Minister for Foreign Affairs.

3)The Minister for Finance.

4)The Minister for Home.

5)The Secretary, Foreign Affairs.

6)The Secretary, Defense.

7)The Secretary, Finance.

8)The Secretary, Home.

9)The Secretary, G. A.

10)The Secretary, Health.

11)The Secretary, Agriculture.

12)The Secretary, Information & Broadcasting.

(H.T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দখলীকৃত বাংলাদেশে কর্মরত সরকারী কর্মচারীদের প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের নীতিমালা প্রচারের জন্য তথ্য সচিবকে লিখিত কেবিনেট সচিবের একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১১ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

MOST IMMEDIATE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH CABINET SECRETARIAT

Memo No. Cab/446 Date: December 11, 1971.

To

Mr. Anwarul Haque Khan,
Secretary,
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting,
Government of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh.

The Cabinet in its meeting held on Friday, December 10, 1971 have taken the following decisions among others, which need to be immediately broadcast and given maximum publicity through all your media.

"Government is aware that many Government Servants were serving under duress and guarantees that no one will be punished without fair trial in accordance with the Law.

All Government Servants who left their posts during enemy occupation and remained inside Bangladesh should return to their posts as soon as the areas are liberated and establish contact with the local Administration.

Those who were at their posts at the time of liberation should remain in their posts and establish similar contact with the Administration, until further orders. However, in cases where appointments are made under the orders of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the present incumbents will revert as officers on Special Duty.

Those Government Servants who left their posts and crossed into neighboring countries, unless otherwise assigned by the Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, to any specific purposes, should also return to their posts held by them on or before March 25, 1971 with prior intimation to the Government and the nearest Bangladesh Administration. Present holders of such posts will become officers on Special Duty until further orders."

The announcements may please be made today.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.

Govt. of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh.

No. 446(5)/cab

Copy forwarded to the : 1. Acting Secretary General, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

2. Chairman, Secretaries' Committee on Civil Administration,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

3. Director General of Police

4. Finance Secretary

5. Secretary, General Admn. Deptt.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পুলিশের ডিরেক্টর জেনারেল-এর অধীন কর্মকর্তাদের তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পুলিশের ডিরেক্টর জেনারেলের দপ্তর	১৪ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH,
MUJIBNAGAR.

Memo No.. Dated.....

To

The Secretary,
Establishment Division,
Govt. of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh, Mujibnagar.

Ref:-Your Memo No. GA/3165 (6) dt. 13.12: 1971.

The list of Officers of this Department as desired in your Memo under reference is enclosed herewith.

(A. KHALEQUE)
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
BANGLADESH.

Memo No..

Dated 14. 12. 71

Copy forwarded to:

1) The Secretary, Home Affairs, Govt. of Bangladesh.
2) The Secretary, Finance Deptt. -do-
3) The Secretary, Defense -do-
4) P. S. to President -do-
5) P. S: to Prime Minister -do-
6) P. S. to Home Minister -do-

Along with a list of police officers posted of the District.

(A. KHALEQUE)
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
BANGLADESH

THE FOLLOWING POLICE OFFICERS HAVE BEEN POSTED AS SUPDT. OF POLICE ON A TEMPORARY BASIS IN THE DISTRICTS SHOWN AGAINST EACH:

1) Mr. M. I. Talukdar (Addl. S. P)	Chittagong
2) Mr. Bimaleshwar Dewan (S.P.)	Chittagong Hill Tracts
3) Mr. Tripura Kanti Chakma (D. S. P.)	Noakhali
4) Mr. A. H. Mazharul Hannan (Addl S. P.)	Sylhet
5) Mr. China Binode Das (D. S. P.)	Comilla
6) Mr. A. K. R. Q. A. Muttaleb (Addl. S. P.)	Mymensingh
7) Mr. Indrajit Ghose (D. S. P.)	Tangail
8) Mr. Sulamar Karmakar (D. S. P.)	Faridpur
9) Capt. Mahaboobuddin Ahmed (Addl S. P)	Dacca
10) Mr. M. A. Samad (D. S. P)	Rajshahi
11) Mr. Rafiqul Hossain (Addl. S. P.)	Dinajpur
12) Mr. Md. Afsar Uddin (D. S P.)	Rangpur
13) Mr. Siddique Hossain (D. S. P.)	Bogra
14) Mr. Majedur Rahman (D. S. P.)	Pabna
15) Mr. Pankaj Bhusan Mitra (Addl S. P.)	Khulna
16) Mr. Md. Abul Hashem Miah (D. S. P.)	Jessore
17) Mr. S. J. A. Noor Enayet (D. S: P.)	Kushtia
18) Mr. A. K. Chand Miah (D. S. P.)	Bakergonj
19) Mr. Ataur Rahman Khan (D. S. P.)	Patuakhali
20) Mr. Durgadas Lahiri (D. S. P.)	Police Academy
21) Mr. Tamizuddin Ahmed (D. S. P.)	Saidpur Rly. District
22) Mr. Md. Ibrahim (D. S. P)	Chittagong Rly. District

(A. KHALEQUE)
Director General of Police,
Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশে বিদেশী কর্মকর্তা নিয়োগ সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১৫ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES AND DECISIONS OF THE CABINET MEETING ON DECEMBER 13, 1971.

O o o o o o

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. The recent press reports regarding appointment and posting of officials under the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh were brought to the notice of the Acting President and the Cabinet. After some discussion on the subject it was decided that a statement clarifying the policy of the Government in this regard should be issued by the Acting Secretary General, who would act as the Spokesman for the Government on the Administrative matters. It would be made very clear that the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh would borrow the services of only experts and skilled personnel from outside as Advisers in such cases where they would not be available to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh immediately. To dispel misgivings it was further decided to announce all important Government postings clearly mentioning the names, former postings, and present assignment of the incumbents.

B. Copies of all letters of appointment should also forwarded to all Zonal Councils. The Councils should also informed of all the transfer/ posting orders covering the employees working in respective Zones.

C. The Cabinet also considered the question of issue of entry permits. It was decided that entry permits issued by the Government of India would be considered as

a..... clearance from that Government. On the basis of such clearance the

Bangladesh High Commission would insue entry permits to intending visitors to Bangladesh.

Sd/-ACTING PRESIDENT..

Dated : December 15, 1971.

Memo No.....(101/Cab).

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দখলদার বাহিনীর সহযোগীদের বিচার সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের বৈঠকের কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১৫ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

Enclosed please find extracts from the decisions of the Cabinet meeting held oil December 13, 1971 on the subject "Trial of collaborators" and "Screening of employees of Government, semi-Government and autonomous bodies". This is for favor of information and necessary action.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
15.12.71,

U.O.No. (9)/Cab. Dated 15.12.71.

1. Acting Secretary-General,
2. Secretary, Foreign Affairs.
3. Secretary, Defense.
4. Secretary, G. A.
5. Secretary, Home/D. G., Police.
6. Secretary, Home Affairs.
7. Secretary, Finance.
8. Secretary, Information and Broadcasting.
9. Secretary, Agriculture.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES AND DECISIONS OF
THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON
DECEMBER 3, 1971

O.....o o o o o

AGENDA NO. 2: Trial of Collaborators.

The Cabinet considered the summary on the subject "Trial of collaborators" and after due deliberation decided as follows:

a) An announcement should be made forthwith to the effect that a machinery of justice is being established for the trial of collaborators and that pending trial all alleged collaborators should be protected and that private retribution must be prevented.

(b) The recommendations contained in the summary on the subject "Trial of Collaborators", submitted by the Secretaries' Committee, were accepted as noted below:

(i) Tribunals will be formed for different categories of collaborators.

(ii) An announcement should be made through radio and other media of communication that local authorities under the Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh have been authorized to arrange immediate arrest and safe custody of collaborators pending trial.

c) The subject "Trial of Collaborators" should be immediately examined in details

by a Committee of jurists and legal experts, who will advise the Government,

particularly on the following matters:

(i) Whether new law should be drafted to give legal form to the recommendations

made to the Cabinet by the Secretaries' Committee or this should be done within the framework of the existing law. If the law on the trial of collaborators is to be framed according to the existing law/laws, under the provisions of the Proclamation of Independence Order dated April 10, 1971 and the laws Continuance Order dated April 10, 1971, how should it be fitted therein.

(ii) Whether the offence of collaboration should be given precise definition or it is covered sufficiently by the existing law dealing with such crimes as waging war against the State, sedition, murder, loot arson etc.

(iii) What should be the composition of the tribunals or Special Courts?

(iv) What category of persons should be tried?

(v) What other allied factors are to be considered and brought within the legal framework?

(d) The Committee of Jurists and legal experts should be immediately constituted by the Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs and further necessary action should be taken by that Ministry. If necessary, the Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs may ask for the services of legal experts from the Government of India.

AGENDA NO 3: - Screening of employees of the Government,
Semi-Government and autonomous bodies.

The Cabinet considered the summary on the subject "screening of employees of the Government, semi-Government, and autonomous bodies". The recommendations contained in the summary were accepted with certain amendments. The Cabinet decisions of the subjects, with amendments, are noted below:

1. Screening Committees will be set up as follows:

(i) Screening Committee A-for dialing with all persons drawing a salary of Rs. 2000/- and above;

(ii) Screening Committee B-for persons drawing a salary of more than Rs. 750/- but less than Rs. 2000/-;

(iii) Screening Committee C & D-for all class I officers other than those falling within the jurisdiction of Committee A & B as well as persons drawing a salary from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 750/-;

(iv) Screening Committee E-for class II (Gazetted) Government servants not covered by Screening Committee C & D; and,

(v) Non-Gazetted Government servants and employees of semi-Government and autonomous bodies of equivalent rank will be screened by Screening Committees at the district level to be appointed by the Government.

2. The Screening Committee will be competent to award anyone or more

Punishments specified in Government Servants' Efficiency and Discipline Rules,

1961. The seriousness of the offence will be determined by the facts of each case.

3. **Screening Committee A** will consist of the following:

(a) A person who is or has been a Judge of the High Court or Supreme Court as Chairman,

(b) One Vice-Chancellor of University and

(c) One elected public representative.

Screening Committee B:

(a) One Secretary of the Central Government or equivalent as Chairman,

(b) One elected public representative and

(c) One educationist of the rank of Professor/Head of Department of University.

Screening Committee C & D:

(a) One District Judge as Chairman.

(b) One elected public representative and

(c) One Reader of a University.

Screening Committee E:

(a) One Sub-Judge as Chairman.

(b) One elected public representative and

(c) One Principal of a College or a senior lecturer of University.

4. The screening Committee will submit their report and findings to the President for his approval.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বেসামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কে মন্ত্রী পরিষদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১৫ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

December 15,1971

Relevant extracts from the decisions of the Cabinet meeting held on Friday, December 10, 1971 on the subject "Restoration of Civil Administration" are circulated herewith for information and necessary action by all concerned. .

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.

Memo No. 469(5)/Cab. dated 16.12.71.

To: 1. Defense Secretary.
2. Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
3. Secretary for Health.
4. Secretary, Agriculture.
5. Secretary, Finance.

SECRET

DECISIONS OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 71, ON THE SUBJECT "RESTORATION OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION".

O o o o o o

The maintenance of law and order and the provision of essential services is the foremost task to be taken in hand by the Bangladesh Government in the wake of liberation. To achieve this it is necessary to repair and restore the Civil Administration immediately.

2. Taking all factors into account, it seems that there is no alternative to the retention of the existing personnel and administrative structure at the district level and below. Government will make categorical statement forthwith to the following effect:

(a) A high power Administrative Reforms Commission will be set up within two months of the Govt.'s shifting its headquarters to Dacca to draft legislation to reform the services and administrative structure in accordance with the fundamental principles enunciated by the Govt. from time to time.

(b) A high powered Screening Committee will be set up to punish or remove unpatriotic officials. This is in addition to the trial of those who have actively collaborated with the enemy, under the law for trial of collaborators.

(c) Government is aware that many Government servants were serving under duress and guarantees that no one will be punished without fair trial in accordance with the law.

(d) All Government Servants who left their posts during enemy occupation and remained inside Bangladesh should return to their posts as soon as the areas are liberated and establish contact with local Administration. Persons appointed/posted to these places after March 25, 1971, will revert as Officers on Special Duty. Those who were at their posts at the time of liberation should remain in their posts and establish similar contact with the local Administration until further orders.

Notwithstanding the above, all postings and appointments made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will hold good and present incumbents of these posts will become Officers on Special Duty until further orders.

(e) Those Government servants who left their posts and crossed into neighboring countries, unless otherwise assigned by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to any specific purposes, should also return to their posts held by them on or before March 25, 1971 with prior intimation to the Government and nearest Bangladesh Administration. Present holders of such posts will become Officers on Special Duty, until further orders.

(f) The Offices of Zonal Administration will submit to the Government a list of Government Servants whether at present employed or not indicating the last posts held by them in Bangladesh.

3. Out of the list of personnel furnished by Zonal Administration paragraph 2 (f) above or available in headquarters office. Thana Units will be formed ready for dispatch to places where vacuum may exist. The composition of the Unit will be as follows:

DESIGNATION	FUNCTIONS.
1. Thana Magistrate	Law & Order and overall co-ordination
2. CO (DEV)/Special Relief Officer	Relief and treasury
3. Thana Food Officer	Supply of consumer items
4. O.C	Law and order
5. Thana Overseer/ Asstt. Engineer	Restoration of communication.
6. Thana Agricultural Officer/TCO /TI	Supply of Agricultural inputs
7. Thana Medical Officer	Health.

The Thana Magistrate will have the power to deploy personnel available within his jurisdiction, in any manner he chooses to meet emergency with regard to maintenance of

Law & Order, rehabilitation, supply of essential commodities and restoration and maintenance of services. He will be the financial controller at the thana level. As financial controller he will incur expenditure in respect of pay of officers and establishment and contingencies out of the imprest placed at his disposal. The CO (DEV) will act as special Relief Officer.

The Secretary, General Administration will follow up implementation of the decisions by the Department concerned.

4. Each Thana Unit constituted under para 3 shall be provided with one month's pay in advance before being dispatched to their places of duty. The Treasury Officer will be provided with an initial imprest of Rs. 10,000.00 (ten thousand).

The Cabinet was also pleased to take the following decisions for restoration of Civil Administration in Bangladesh:

(a) Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrate, the Superintendents of Police will be posted in all the 19 districts. Other officials will be posted whenever necessary.

Regarding administration of the Municipal/Town Committees and villages, the following decisions were taken:

(b) For the time being Administrators will be appointed by the Government to take over and start functioning the Municipal and Town Committees. The Administrators will continue to function till such time Committees are appointed. by the Government to run the administration of the Municipal towns. The Committee will be nominated in due course.

(c) For the maintenance of Law and Orders and for provision of basic facilities at the village levels, Gram Panchayet will be responsible. They will be assisted by Gram Rakshmi Bahini.

(d) The Cabinet was pleased to observe in this connection that people's representatives should be associated at all levels of administration, as far as possible. The public representative should be consulted particularly in such matters as relief and rehabilitation, reconstruction and Law & Order. It was decided that Acting Secretary General would submit a paper to the Cabinet on this subject.

Sd/—
ACTING PRESIDENT.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভারতীয় প্রশাসনের সাথে আলোচনা সম্পর্কিত অস্থায়ী মহাসচিবের সার্কুলার	বাংলাদেশ সরকার ভারপ্রাপ্ত মহাসচিবের দপ্তর	১৫ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.

CIRCULAR.

DECEMBER 15, 1971.

All Secretaries to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh are requested to please send me the names and designations of officials who would be deputed by them for discussion with their counterparts under the Government of India. List of subjects, together with briefs to be discussed immediately, in order of priority, should also be communicated to me.

(R. QUDDUS)
Acting Secretary-General.

Govt. of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh.

15.12.71.

No. 454 (9)/.....

To: 1. Defense Secretary.

2. Foreign Secretary.

3. Finance Secretary,

4. Secretary, Cabinet.

5. Secretary, GA Department.

6. Secretary, Home Affairs.

7. Secretary, Health

8. Secretary, Information & Broadcasting.

9. Secretary, Agriculture.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মন্ত্রী পরিষদের অনুষ্ঠিতব্য একটি সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার কেবিনেট ডিভিশন	১৬ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

CABINET MEETING

NOTICE

The following subjects will also be discussed in the Cabinet meeting to be held on Saturday, December 18, 1971, as desired by the Prime Minister:

AGENDA:	SUBJECT:	SPONSOR:
6	Absorption of the members of the Gana Bahini in the National Militia.	PRIME MINISTER
7	Proposal for reassignment of public servants.	Secretary General Administration.

(H. T. Imam)
Cabinet Secretary.
16. 12.71.

No. 472 (3)/Cab. Dated December 16, 1971.
To: 1. C-in-C (for Agenda No. 6 only).

2. Defense Secretary (for Agenda No. 6 only)

3. Secretary, General Administration,
(for Agenda No. 7 only).

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জেলা প্রশাসকদের আশু কর্তব্য সম্পর্কিত সংস্থাপন বিভাগীয় সচিবের চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার সংস্থাপন বিভাগ	১৬ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION.

Memo No. Estbt. DvnV 3179 (19) Dated December 16, 1971.

From : M. Noorul Quader,

Secretary, Establishment Division.
To : The Deputy Commissioner,

Subject: Immediate tasks for Deputy Commissioners.

1. The Civilian Administrators posted by the Bangladesh Government will face a tremendous task on assumption of their post. The entire administrative as well as economic structure has been shattered during the war with the enemy and these will have to be restored before development activities can start. On the positive side, there is a tremendous upsurge of public enthusiasm which should be properly tapped and channeled towards speedy reconstruction. The administrators must keep this in view and enlist active co-operation and support of elected representatives, the freedom fighters, and all other sections of the people.

2. Amongst other tasks, the following should be given top priority.

A) RESTORATION OF LAW AND ORDER:

During the course of liberation struggle, law and order machinery had broken down. The aim of the Govt. is to restore the Rule of Law as speedily as possible. For this, the magistracy and the police have to be put back in their proper position as the lawful authority for maintenance of law and order. The Deputy Commissioners must take the following immediate steps:

(i) Post magistrates in each thana and also see that the S. P. takes steps to adequately man the police stations.

(ii) Put an end to summary execution of collaborators and criminals. For this, full support of elected representatives, political workers, freedom-fighters and the people in general will have to be enlisted. It will also be necessary to arrest collaborators as speedily as possible.

B) RE-FUNCTIONING OF GOVT. OFFICES.

The Govt. has already made an announcement asking all employees to return to their posts. Except for those who openly collaborated with the enemy, Govt. servants will be allowed to continue in their job subject to subsequent screening. The measures to be taken in this regard are enumerated below:

(i) Announcements will be made locally asking all employees of Govt., Semi-Govt., as well as private organizations to immediately return to their job. On return, they should intimate the fact of their re-joining to you.

(ii) Employees, who openly collaborated with the enemy, shall be taken into custody. For this, you should exercise your Judgment after consulting local people.

(iii) Appointments and postings wherever made by the Bangladesh Govt. supersede orders made by the occupation Govt. Incumbents of posts which have been filled up by the Bangladesh Govt. shall continue to work. Persons appointed by the occupation Govt. against these posts will become Officers on Special Duty.

(iv) Employees who had left their posts but did not get employment under the Bangladesh Govt. have been asked to resume their previous posts. Appointments made to these posts by the occupation army stand cancelled. Such employees shall remain Officers on Special Duty until further orders.

(v) Where appointments have been made by the Bangladesh Govt. to posts whose incumbents had left their jobs and abstained from serving the occupation Govt., the officers appointed by the Bangladesh Govt. shall assume charge of the office while the earlier incumbent shall join as Officers on Special Duty.

C) RESTORATION OF ECONOMIC LIFE.

It is essential that normal economic activities are restored as speedily as possible. At the same time, a correct assessment of the assets and liabilities of Banks etc. and also of properties left by enemy nationals and collaborators would have to be made. It is immediately necessarily to ensure that these properties are not looted or destroyed. The following actions in this field are to be taken:

(i) All treasuries and banks will cease to hold transactions with immediate effect pending issue of further instructions by the Govt. Cash, gold, other valuable articles etc. in the Treasuries and Banks should be verified, sealed and their safe custody ensured by posting of adequate guards in the premises. Verification Report should be sent to the Govt. without delay.

(ii) Industrial establishments, factories, shops and other properties of the enemy nationals and absentee collaborators should also be sealed. Where conditions permit and the Dy. Commissioners so deem expedient, steps may be taken to run any of the above establishments by appointing suitable Administrators. In other cases, the employees should be asked to remain in readiness so that the establishments can be put to commission immediately on receipt of Govt. directives.

(iii)People will be encouraged to re-open all other factories and shops as quickly as possible. Hospitals, dispensaries, Municipal services, etc. should also be resumed forthwith.

(iv) Steps should be taken for providing irrigational facilities by use of Power Pumps, etc.

(D) RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION:

Restoration of communication is a matter of Top-most Priority. Without this, all other activities of the Govt. will suffer. Please take the following actions:

(i) All telephones and telegraph services should be revived. Messenger and courier system has also to be used systematically. You should, also try to take advantage of wireless sets of the armed forces whenever possible.

(ii) Road and Rail Communication has to be restored. For this, officials of these departments should be contacted and whatever action is possible taken. Also inform Govt. of your requirements in this regard.

(iii)Great emphasis should be laid on river communication.

(E) RELIEF AND REHABILITATION:

Systematic supply of relief and rehabilitation of refugees and other displaced persons will be paramount importance. Without this restoration of normalcy will be difficult, if not impossible. Actions to be taken in this regard are as follows:

(i)Designate personnel at thana level to look after refugees and displaced persons.

(ii) Check position of food grains in Govt. godowns.

(iii)Appeal to people to maintain peace and order and to go back to their respective houses in an orderly manner.

(iv) Elaborate orders in this regard will be issued by Govt. soon. In the meantime, all possible assistance may be given as interim measures.

(F) ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES:

There is likely to be shortage of food, kerosene, salt, sugar, mustard oil and many other items of essential supplies. Govt. is looking after this problem in a broad based manner. For the interim period, take the following actions:

(i) Make an assessment of the existing stock of these items and take measures for proper distribution.

(ii) Take measures to prevent hoarding and black-marketing.

(iii)Furnish your requirement to Govt. for the next three months.

Lastly, I would again emphasize the need of working in full co-operation with elected representatives, political workers, freedom-fighters and the public in general. The task before you is of tremendous magnitude and a concerted effort of all sections of the public is necessary to accomplish it.

A preliminary report covering all aspects should be sent to Govt. at the earliest. Detailed report should follow soon after.

(M. NOORULQUADER)

Memo No. BD/3179(19)/1 (23) Dated, December 16, 1971.

Copy to:

1. Chairman, Board of Trade, Commerce & Industries.
2. Chairman, Planning Cell.
3. Secretary, Defense.
4. Director General of Police.
5. Relief Commissioner.
6. Chief Engineer.
7. Special Officer-in-charge, P & T Deptt.
8. P. S. to President.
9. P. S. to Prime Minister.
10. P. S. to Minister-in-Charge.
11. A. D. C. to C-in-C.

for information.

(K. AHMED)
Deputy Secretary,
Establishment Division.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জাতির উদ্দেশে অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলামের ভাষন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার রাষ্ট্রপতির কার্যালয়	১৬ ডিসেম্বর,১৯৭১

সুখী সমৃদ্ধিশালী সমাজ গড়তে হবে

আমার প্রাণপ্রিয় দেশবাসী,

আপনারা আমার সংগ্রামী সালাম গ্রহণ করুন ।

আজ পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানী দখলদার বাহিনী ঢাকায় সম্মিলিত বাহিনীর অধিনায়কের কাছে বিনাশর্তে আত্মসমর্পণ করেছে । গত ২৫ শে মার্চের বিভীষিকাময় রাতে যে জাতীয় দুর্যোগের বীভৎসতা শুরু হয়েছিল, এই সাথে সমাপ্তি হলো সেই অন্ধকারাচ্ছন্ন অধ্যায়ের। এই দীর্ঘ ন'মাসে দখলদার বাহিনীর কলঙ্কিত হাতে আমার প্রিয় দেশবাসীরা অনেকে অমূল্য জীবন দান করেছেন। আজ রাতে, তাঁদের স্মৃতিকে আমি যথাযোগ্য মর্যাদার সাথে স্মরণ করছি এবং তাঁদের বিদেহী আত্মার মাগফেরাত কামনা করে সর্বশক্তিমান আল্লাহতালার কাছে আকুল প্রার্থনা জানাচ্ছি। মাতৃভূমিকে মুক্ত করার সংগ্রামে আমাদের যেসব বীর মুক্তিযোদ্ধা আত্মদান করেছেন,শহীদ হয়েছেন, আজকের এই রাতে তাঁদেরও স্মরণ করি। তাঁরা আজ আমাদের প্রতিটি দেশবাসীর হৃদয়ে অমর। তাঁদের এই অপূর্ব আত্মবলিদান অনাদি অনন্তকাল ধরে আমাদের ভবিষ্যৎ বংশধরদের যোগাবে অনুপ্রেরণা, করবে উদ্বুদ্ধ। বিশ্বের প্রতিটি মুক্তিকামী মানুষের জন্য তাঁদের স্মৃতি হয়ে থাকবে অনুপ্রেরণার উৎস। আমি আজ রাতে জাতির জনক বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানকে আবার স্মরণ করছি। তিনি আজও পাকিস্তানের কোন এক কারাগারের অন্ধ প্রকোষ্ঠে দিনাতিপাত করছেন। আসুন, আজ আমরা আমাদের প্রিয়তম নেতাকে আমাদের মাঝে ফিরিয়ে আনবার দৃঢ় সংকল্পকে বলিষ্ঠ শপথের আগুনে আরেকবার ঝলসে নিই। স্বাধীন ও সার্বভৌম বাংলাদেশ আজ এক বাস্তব সত্য। আগামী ক'দিনের মধ্যেই গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার ঢাকায় বসবে। দেশ আজও নৃশংস ও নির্মম শত্রুর আঘাতে ক্ষতবিক্ষত। রক্ত ঝরছে এর বুকের সেই ক্ষতচিহ্ন থেকে। তাই এ জাতির ভবিষ্যৎকে নবরূপ দান করতে হবে আমাদেরই । নতুন করে গড়ে তুলবার দায়িত্ব এই সরকারের।

সরকারের সামনে রয়েছে অনেক কাজ। কিন্তু আমাদের দৃঢ়বিশ্বাস আল্লার অশেষ কৃপায় সোনার বাংলার স্বপ্ন বাস্তবায়নের পথে সব বাধাই আমরা সফলতার সংগে অতিক্রম করতে সক্ষম হবো। এ মুহূর্তে দেশবাসীর কাছে আমার আবেদন শান্তি ও শৃঙ্খলা বজায় রাখার স্বার্থে এই গৌরবোজ্জ্বল ক্ষণটিকে যথাযথ মর্যাদা ও শান্তভাবে গ্রহণ করুন এবং সুখী ও সমৃদ্ধিশালী একটি সমাজ গঠনের উদ্দেশ্যে পরিচালিত আমার সরকারের যাবতীয় কর্মপন্থার প্রতি সর্বাত্মক সহযোগিতা করুন। আমাদের মহান প্রতিবেশী রাষ্ট্র ভারত গত ন'মাস ধরে আমাদের জন্যে যা করেছেন তার জন্যে আমি এই সুবাদে আমার নিজের, আমার সরকারের ও বাংলাদেশের জনগণের পক্ষ থেকে ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি। আমাদের আরেকটি প্রতিবেশী রাষ্ট্র ভুটান আমাদের স্বীকৃতি দিয়ে যে সাহস ও দূরদৃষ্টির পরিচয় দিয়েছেন তার জণ্যে আমি তাকে ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি।

আমাদের মুক্তিসংগ্রামের প্রতি সমর্থন দানের জন্যে আমি সোভিয়েত সমাজতান্ত্রিক প্রজাতন্ত্র, পোলান্ড ও অন্যান্য দেশের নেতৃবৃন্দ, জনগণ ও সরকারের প্রতিও ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করি । গত ন'মাস ধরে মুক্তিবাহিনীর বীর যোদ্ধারা মাতৃভূমির মুক্তির জন্যে যে স্মরণীয় শৌর্য ও দুরতিক্রম্য বীরত্বের প্রমাণ দিয়েছেন আমি তার জন্যে দেশবাসীর পক্ষ থেকে তাঁদের অভিবাদন জ্ঞাপন করছি। মাতৃভূমির মুক্তির জন্যে আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনীর সংগে কাধেঁ কাঁধ মিলিয়ে আমাদের মিত্রবাহিনীর যেসব সৈনিকেরা অসীম বীরত্বের সংগে লড়ছেন আমি তাঁদেরও ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি।

সবশেষে আমি দেশবাসীকে দুর্যোগের হাত থেকে রক্ষা করার জন্যে ও অভীষ্ট লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছাতে আমাদের মদত দেবার জন্যে অসীম কারুণিক আল্লাহতালার কাছে কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করছি। আমি , মুসলমান , হিন্দু, বৌদ্ধ খৃষ্টান সহ সব দেশবাসীকে আল্লার প্রতি শোকরিয়া জ্ঞাপনের জন্যে ও একটি সুখী সমৃদ্ধশালী সমাজ গঠনে আল্লার সাহায্য ও নির্দেশ কামনা করার উদাত্ত আহবান জানাচ্ছি।

জয় বাংলা

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলাম কর্তৃক ১৬ই ডিসেম্বর
জাতির উদ্দেশে প্রদত্ত বেতার ভাষণ।
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য ও প্রচার দফতর
কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত ও প্রকাশিত পুস্তিকা।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যশোরের ডেপুটি কমিশনার কর্তৃক সধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগের সচিবের কাছে প্রদত্ত বে-সামরিক প্রশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার রিপোর্ট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার যশোরের ডেপুটি কমিশনারের দপ্তর	১৭ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.
Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Jessore.

Memo No..... Dated 17.12.71.

From : Mr. Waliul Islam ,

Deputy Commissioner, Jessore.

To : The Secretary,

General Administration,

Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mujibnagar.

The undersigned has set up the Civil Administration up to the Thana level . The existing Sub-divisional Officers were asked to continue in their jobs as O. S D. Administration in the area. The Sub-divisional Officer, Narail was killed . The Second Officer was asked to act as O. S.D. Administration. Out of the 20 Thanas, in 18 the Police personnel’s have been posted. In 13 Thanas the Circle Officers (Dev) have already joined and by Monday the Circle Officers (Dev) will be posted in the other Thanas if incumbent in the post does not join by that date. The Circle Officer (Rev) will be asked to act as Circle Officer (Dev) in those thanas. A list of the officers who have submitted their joining report under the Government of Bangladesh is enclosed here with .

At the Sub-divisional level it is requested that new Sub-divisional Officer be posted; for it is difficult on the part of the old Sub-divisional Officer to function smoothly for obvious reasons.

Deputy Commissioner, Jessore.
17.12.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জাতির উদ্দেশে প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দিন আহমদের ভাষণ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	১৭ ডিসেম্বও ১৯৭১

স্বাধীনতার সূর্যোদয়ে

দেশবাসী সংগ্রামী ভাইবোনেরা,

বাংলাদেশে দখলদার বাহিনী আত্মসমর্পণ করেছে। সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষের মুক্তিসংগ্রাম আজ সাফল্যের তোরণে উপণীত হয়েছে।

গতকাল বিকেল পাঁচটা এক মিনিটে সম্মিলিত ভারতীয় সৈন্য বাহিনী ও মুক্তিবাহিনীর অধ্যক্ষ লেফটেন্যান্ট জেনারেল জগজিৎ সিং আরোরার কাছে প্রেসিডেন্ট ইয়াহিয়া খাঁর নিযুক্ত 'খ' অঞ্চলের সামরিক প্রশাসক লেফটেন্যান্ট জেনারেল নিয়াজী তাঁর অধীনস্থ পাকিস্তানী স্থল, বিমান ও নৌ-বাহিনী, আধা সামরিক ও বেসামরিক সশস্ত্র-বাহিনী সহ বিনাশর্তে আত্মসমর্পণ করেছেন।

পঁচিশে মার্চ বাংলাদেশের জনসাধারণের যে দুঃস্বপ্নের রাত্রি শুরু হয়েছিল, এতদিনে তার অবসান হল। বাংলাদেশে আমাদের নিজেদের কর্তৃত্ব পূর্ণরূপে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হল। এত অল্পসময়ে বোধহয় আর কোন জাতির স্বাধীনতার সংগ্রাম সফল হয়নি।স্বাধীনতার জন্য এত মূল্যও বোধ হয় আর কোন জাতি দেয়নি।

আজকের বিজয়, বাংলাদেশের সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষের বিজয়, ভারত-বাংলাদেশ মৈত্রীর বিজয়, সত্য, ন্যায় ও গণতন্ত্রের বিজয়।

আমরা যাঁরা আজ স্বাধীনতার সূর্যোদয় দেখার সৌভাগ্য লাভ করেছি, আসুন, শ্রদ্ধাপ্লুত হৃদয়ে, কৃতজ্ঞচিত্তে স্মরণ করি সেই বীর মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদেরকে, যাঁরা নিজেদেরকে উৎসর্গ করেছেন সকলের জন্য।

পাকিস্তানের সামরিক চক্র চেয়েছিল বর্বর শক্তি দিয়ে বাংলাদেশের জনগণকে দমন করে রাখতে। হানাদারেরা দেশের মানুষকে হত্যা করেছে, পঙ্গু করেছে, ঘরবাড়ী জ্বালিয়েছে, আমাদের জাতীয় সম্পদ ধ্বংস করেছে। এই দুঃসময়ে আমাদেরকে সাহায্য করতে এগিয়ে আসে ভারত। আর তাই পাকিস্তানী সমর নায়কদের আক্রোশ গিয়ে পড়ে ভারতের উপর। বাংলাদেশের বিরুদ্ধে যুদ্ধকে তারা রুপান্তরিত করে ভারতের সঙ্গে যুদ্ধে। পশ্চিম রণাঙ্গনে ভারতীয় সেনারা পাকিস্তানী আক্রমণ প্রতিহত করেছেন। আর পূর্ব রণাঙ্গনে মুক্তিবাহিনীর সাথে মিলিতভাবে সংগ্রাম করে তাঁরা মাত্র বারো দিনের যুদ্ধে দখলদার সেনাদেরকে আত্মসমর্পণে বাধ্য করেছেন।

পাকিস্তানী সেনাবাহিনীর বিপর্যয় এত দ্রুতগতিতে সম্পন্ন হতে পারল ভারতীয় সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর সর্বাধ্যক্ষ জেনারেল মানেকশা'র নেতৃত্ব এবং সম্মিলিত বাহিনীর অধ্যক্ষ লেফটেন্যান্ট জেনারেল জগজিৎ সিং আরোরার নিপুণ রণকৌশলে। এই দুই সেনাপতির কাছে এবং ভারতের স্থল, নৌ ও বিমানবাহিনীর কাছে আমরা গভীরভাবে কৃতজ্ঞ।

আমাদের সাফল্যে এই মুহূর্তে ভারতের প্রধানমন্ত্রী শ্রীমতী ইন্দিরা গান্ধীর কাছে বাংলাদেশের আবালবৃদ্ধবনিতা গভীর কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করছে। তিনি যেভাবে পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন দেশের সরকার ও নেতাদের কাছে আমাদের ন্যায় সঙ্গত সংগ্রামের ব্যাখ্যা দিয়েছেন এবং যেভাবে লক্ষ লক্ষ শরণার্থীর দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করেছেন, ইতিহাসে তার নজীর নেই। আমাদের সংগ্রামের ফলে ভারতের জনসাধারণকে যে বিপুল ভার বহন করতে

হয়েছে, সে বিষয়েও আমরা সচেতন। তাঁদের এই কষ্ট স্বীকার সার্থক হয়েছে। শরণার্থীরা এখন মর্যাদার সঙ্গে প্রত্যেকে নিজের ঘরে ফিরে আসবেন।

আমাদের সংগ্রামের প্রতি দৃঢ়তাপূর্ণ সমর্থন দানের জন্য বাংলাদেশের মানুষ সোভিয়েত ইউনিয়নের কাছে গভীরভাবে কৃতজ্ঞ। পোল্যান্ড এবং অন্য যেসব দেশ আমাদের ন্যায্য সংগ্রামকে সমর্থন করেছে, তাদের কাছেও আমরা কৃতজ্ঞ।

আমরা একথাও ভুলিনি যে, পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন দেশের জনগণ, সংবাদপত্র, বেতার ও টেলিভিশনের সাংবাদিকেরা গণতন্ত্র ও মানবাধিকারের জন্য আমাদের সংগ্রামকে যথার্থরূপে তুলে ধরে এই সংগ্রাম সফল করতে সাহায্য করেছেন।

দেশবাসী ভাইবোনেরা,

বাংলাদেশের রক্তক্ষয়ী যুদ্ধ শেষ হয়েছে, কিন্ত আমাদের সংগ্রাম শেষ হয়নি। আমাদের মহান নেতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান এখনও শত্রুর কারাগারে । পাকিস্তানী শাসকদেরকে আমি আহবান জানাচ্ছি তাঁরা শেষ মুহূর্তের অন্ততঃ শুভবুদ্ধির পরিচয় দিন, বঙ্গবন্ধুকে মুক্ত করুন। এই দাবী মেনে নেবার সুফল সম্পর্কে পাকিস্তানক অবহিত করাও তার বন্ধুদের কর্তব্য বলে আমি মনে করি।

বন্ধুগণ,

বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা এলা এক রক্তাপ্লুত ভূমিতে, এক ধ্বংসস্তূপের মধ্যে। জনগণের আশা ও আকঙ্খা অনুযায়ী এই দেশকে নতুন করে গড়ে তোলার দায়িত্ব এখন আমাদের সামনে। দেশের দ্রুত পুনর্গঠনের কাজে আমরা ভারতের সহযোগিতা ও সাহায্য কামনা করব। শুধু পুনঃর্নিমাণ নয়-নতুন সমাজ গঠনের দায়িত্ব আমরা নিয়েছি। সংগ্রামের কালে সমগ্র জাতির যে ঐক্য ও আত্মত্যাগের পরিচয় আমরা দিয়েছি, সেই ঐক্য ও ত্যাগের মনোভাব অটুট রাখতে হবে। তবেই গণতান্ত্রিক, ধর্মনিরপেক্ষ, সমাজতান্ত্রিক বাংলাদেশের ভিত্তি দৃঢ় হবে। সেই নতুন আলো পথে আজ আমরা যাত্রা করলাম।

জয় বাংলা

জাতির উদ্দেশে ১৭ই ডিসেম্বর ১৯৭১ তারিখে প্রদত্ত গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রধানমন্ত্রী
জনাব তাজউদ্দীন আহমদের বেতার ভাষণ।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য ও প্রচার দফতর
কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত ও প্রকাশিত পুস্তিকা।

পরবর্তী দলিলসমূহের তারিখ নির্ধারণ করা সম্ভব হয়নি, ফলে সেগুলি সন্নিবেশের ক্ষেত্রে কালানুক্রম পদ্ধতি ব্যাহত হয়েছে। দলিলসমূহের কালপর্যায় ২৬ মার্চ হতে ১৬ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রবাসী বাংলাদেশীদের জন্য বাংলাদেশ সরকারের ঘটনাবলীর ব্যাখ্য (লিফলেট)	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রচার দপ্তর	..... ১৯৭১

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
FOR BANGLADESH CITIZENS AND FRIENDS ABROAD

MUJIBNAGAR.

BANGLADESH.

Gentlemen,

Bangladesh is at war. Since March 25th, 1971 our Liberation forces have been fighting an aggression by West Pakistani troops and resisting a very well trained and mechanized army. Their attempt is clear. They would like to continue with their colonial policy towards Bangladesh. In their last desperate attempt to deprive us from our right to live, they have adopted a policy of destruction, annihilation, and attrition. West Pakistani troops have burned down hundreds of villages, killed millions of people, and destroyed all our major industrial projects and vital installations. They have bombed and strafed indiscriminately. They have killed our mothers, raped our sisters, and driven out thousands of helpless people outside the country. Wherever they go, they kill young boys and children, loot houses, banks, jeweler shops, steal food grains and cattle and finally desert the places, leaving no human being alive.

The heroic people of Bangladesh have, however, accepted this challenge of war.

The people all over Bangladesh have joined the Liberation Army within 24 hours after they heard of the massacre at Dacca on 25th night.

There is no instance of this kind of genocide ever committed in human history. The detail of the atrocities need not be noted here as we are certain that you have been receiving the same through world press and radios and particularly through Indian Newspapers.

We all have to take part in this War. Every Bengali whether in England or America or Japan or even in Iceland, is a part of our Liberation force. And we expect that each one of us shall fight this War through the means available to him, wherever he is residing. World opinion is vitally important today for the survival of the most helpless and poor 78 million people. This war is as important outside Bangladesh as it is inside.

Gentlemen, while the brave sons of our soil are now engaged in the marshy battle fields of Bangladesh to defend their soil from the enemy aggression, our citizens abroad can contribute equally by organizing themselves into liberation front’s, mobilizing public and world opinion, holding seminars and meetings, collecting funds sending reliefs and essential supplies.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

1. Form organizations in the nature of Liberation Front and if there is more than one such organization in one country, establish-contact with each other and form a co-ordinate federation type organization so that all correspondence and communications may be made through one particular body. Unless otherwise impracticable, follow the system mentioned above.

2. A bank account must be opened properly in the name and style of Bangladesh and should be operated by at least two persons. You should have a cable code for communication proposes and a permanent address to be mentioned in every correspondence.

3. The people of Bangladesh expect you to continue your struggle and lobby the world public opinion, particularly with the American and Canadian Press, radio and television. Your organization may sponsor a solidarity committee consisting of public representatives, journalists, lawyers, teachers and other important personalities and representatives from other national and international bodies, from different shades of opinion who would lead the movement on your behalf. You are to continue to get in touch with all the countries of the world including the members of the United Nations.

4. You ought to maintain day to day contacts with the USSR Embassy, the Indian High Commission and countries who are supporting our cause and also to follow up the developments.

5. Through your lobby you ought to follow up the notes of different countries in respect of Bangladesh.

6. Put pressure upon the Diplomats from Bangladesh to dissociate from Pakistan and wherever possible make them establishes the Bangladesh Mission.

7. You must move a petition in the International Court of Justice for taking effective measures to stop genocide and to set up a trail for punishing Yahiya Khan and his gangsters for committing crimes against humanity. You may also approach the International Commission of Jurists and follow up their condemnation already flashed through world press.

8. Please make maximum utilization of the UN Human Rights Charter and relevant forums for such purposes. Take advantage of Genocide Charter. Engage able, inspired and well reputed international jurists.

9. An UN observation team ought to come immediately for an on the-spot inspection of the actual position.

10. Diseases and famine is imminent. As most of the food storages have either been looted or bombed by the military junta, a great scarcity of food-grain is prevailing. Millions of people are already at starvation stage. Please contact International Red Cross and all other humanitarian organizations to send relief materials immediately.

11. All your lobbing must be handled by mature political hands with utmost sophistication and care. Remember that one faulty step may disrupt what we have

already achieved in the international world. At the appropriate time, our emissary will be sent and he would get in touch with you for necessary liaison. Our cardinal principle is 'friendship to all and malice to none'. Solidarity and friendship with freedom-loving people all over the world. We seek for peaceful co-existence and strive for world peace.

12. Since you are already aware about the atrocities reported through the Indian Press, we need not make this heavier by adding more to what you have already learnt. Read the Indian Press for getting the details. Foreign Press may be told that since Pakistan Army bundled out all foreign journalists, the only source remains open is by way of crossing the border from Indian Territory. The news thus collected should be given due credence and importance and we invite the British Press to come and see the situation for themselves, as to the effectiveness and stability of the Government of Bangladesh, and particularly the unparallel morale and determination with which our people have been fighting with the foreign army.

13. West Pakistani troops are only in occupation of the towns and cantonment areas. The whole of the rest of Bangladesh is under the effective control of Bangladesh Government. The innocent and helpless people in the villages are completely relying upon this Government for their food, shelter and security. This a colossal task and it needs cooperation from every individual of Bangladesh whether he is inside or outside the country.

IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS:

(a) Medium-wave Broadcasting Transmitter to cover at least 300 miles.
(b) Sophisticated arms and ammunitions (for specification and channel of transportation contact the authorized representative, of Bangladesh Government in your country of residence. Do not plan till you are in contact with such a representative).
(c) Walki-talkies and wireless transmitters for communication purposes.
(d) Food grains.
(e) Salt.
(f) Matches and Kerosene.
(g) Clothing's (both civil and military).
(h) Medicines and medical units.
(i) Petrol, diesel, and fuel oils.
(j) Other essentials.
(k) Cash money (not to be sent till clear instructions are given).
(1) Tents and tarpaulins
(m) Boots and other outfits.

14. For correspondence and communication for the time being use the address of Bangladesh Mission, 9, Circus Avenue, Calcutta-17.

Sd/-Rahmat Ali
(For and on behalf of
Bangladesh Government)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
''বাংলার বাণী''-একটি লিফলেট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, প্রচার দপ্তর	.....১৯৭১

বাংলার বাণী

বাংলার নির্যাতিত, নিপীড়িত, মুক্তিপাগল সংগ্রামী ভাইয়েরা-

বাঙালী জাতি আজ এক চরম অগ্নিপরীক্ষার সম্মুখীন। তথাকথিত পশ্চিমা বেনিয়া গোষ্ঠী শেষবারের মত বাঙালী জাতির উপর চরম আঘাত হেনেছে। তারা চায় বাঙালী জাতিকে চিরতরে পৃথিবীর মানচিত্র থেকে উঠিয়ে দিতে বাঙালীর অপরাধ তারা আর শোষিত হতে চায় না। ইসলামের নামে মিথ্যা প্রহসন দিয়ে, তাই বলে চব্বিশটি বছর বাংলাদেশকে শোষণ করেছে। স্বাধীনতা-উত্তরকাল থেকে আমাদের উপর চলেছে শাসন আর শোষণের যাঁতাকল। ১৯৫২ সালে মায়ের ভাষার জন্য আমরা রক্ত দিয়েছি, পর্যায়ক্রমে '৬২সাল, '৬৬সাল, '৬৯ সাল এ দেশে ''লাল রক্তের'' ইতিহাস হযে রয়েছে। কত মা তার পুত্রকে, কত বোন তার ভাইকে, কত স্ত্রী তার স্বামীকে হারিয়েছে। শহীদের আত্মা আজ বাঙলার পথে-প্রান্তরে ঘুরে বেড়াচ্ছে।

তাই বাংলার সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষ আজ একতাবদ্ধ। তারা হাতে অস্ত্র তুলে নিয়েছে। পৃথিবীর কোন শক্তিই তাদের আজ দাবিয়ে রাখতে পারবে না। শহীদের অতৃপ্ত আত্মাকে তারা তৃপ্ত করবেই। বঙ্গবন্ধু বলেছেনর ''রক্ত যখন দিয়েছি-আরো রক্ত দেব, এদশেকে মুক্ত করে ছাড়বো ইনশাল্লাহ।'' ইতিহাস কখনও মিথ্যা হতে পারে না। আজ জাগরিত বাংলার মানুষ প্রতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ। কৃষক, শ্রমিক, মেহনতি মানুষ আজ প্রতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ-বাংলাকে শাসন ও শোষণমুক্ত গণপ্রজাতান্ত্রিক ''বাংলাদেশ'' রূপে প্রতিষ্ঠা করবেই।

সতর্কবাণী

(এক শ্রেণীর দুস্কৃতকারী যারা সব সময় বাংলার সাথে বেঈমানী করেছে, তাদের কাছ থেকে সাবধান)

(১) মুসলিম লীগ ও জামায়াতের দালালদের কথায় কর্ণপাত করবেন না। মনে রাখবেন-তারা আমাদের বড় শত্রু

(২) অবাঙালী বা অপরিচিত লোকের কাছে গোপন তথ্য প্রকাশ করবেন না।

(৩) ঢাকা বেতারের গায়েবী আওয়াজে বিশ্বাস করবেন না।

নির্দেশ

(১) পশ্চিমা পশুদের খতম করার আগে নিজেদের বিশ্বাসঘাতকদের খতম করুন।

(২) পশ্চিমা এবং চীনের দ্রব্য-সামগ্রী ব্যবহার বর্জন করুন।

(৩) অবাঙালীদের দোকানে যাতায়াত বন্ধ করুন।

(৪) বাংলার সাথে যারা বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা করে তাদের নাম তালিকাভুক্ত করুন এবং নিকটস্ত 'মুক্তিবাহিনী' কে প্রদান করুন।

(৪) সরকারী কর্মচারী যারা আছেন তারা কাজে যোগদান থেকে বিরত থাকুন।

''এবারের সংগ্রাম আমাদের মুক্তির সংগ্রাম-
এবারের সংগ্রাম স্বাধীনতার সংগ্রাম''

-বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান।

জয় বাংলা

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
সংগ্রামী জনগণের প্রতি উদাত্ত আহবান	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, প্রচার দপ্তর	.....১৯৭১

স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের

সংগ্রামী জনগণের প্রতি উদাত্ত আহবান

বঙ্গবন্ধুর নেতৃত্বে আমরা এক হয়েছি। এক আওয়াজে মিলেছে সাত কোটি কণ্ঠঃ পশ্চিমা শোষণের অবসান চাই সোনার বাংলায়। তবু অগণতান্ত্রিক বেঈমান ইয়াহিয়া খানের সামরিক চক্রের ষড়যন্ত্র আমাদের অধিকার দেয়নি, বাধ্য করেছে লড়াইয়ের পথ বেছে নিতে।

খান নামে কুখ্যাত অমানুষ এই সেনা পিশাচের অত্যাচার চালিয়েছে শান্ত স্নিগ্ধ গ্রামের বুকে। আপনারা হাজারে হাজারে বেরিয়েছেন পথে। প্রথম দিন থেকে শহরে বেছে বেছে শিক্ষিত মানুষদের নিশ্চিহ্ন করে দিয়েছে তারা। শহরে আজ জনমানুষ মেলা ভার-বলেছেন বিদেশী সাংবাদিকেরা। সৈন্যবাহিনী এবং তাদের আওতায় স্বার্থান্বেষী স্থানীয় দালাল অত্যাচারীরা নির্বিশেষে তাদের মেরেছে। চেয়েছে সবকিছু নষ্ট করে দিতে। মাঠেঘাটে পথের পাশে রয়েছে খানসেনার শিকার অগণন মানুষ। এরা সব আপনার আমার আত্মীয়। যাঁরা বেঁচে তাঁরা সবাই আজ পথে পথে। যাঁরা রুদ্ধ ঘরে লুকিয়ে তাঁদের ঘরে ঘরে হাহাকার।

আমরা চেয়েছি হিন্দু মুসলমান বৌদ্ধ খ্রীষ্টানের মিলিত বাংলা। শোষণের বিরুদ্ধে এক হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছিল এরা সবাই। পশ্চিমী জঙ্গীশাহীর চূড়ান্ত বিশ্বাসঘাতকতার মুখেও বঙ্গবন্ধু আমাদের সাবধান করেছিলেন ‘‘শত্রুর চরেরা আমাদের মধ্যে সাম্প্রদায়িকতা ও প্রাদেশিকতার জিগির তুলবে।’’ চরম প্ররোচনার মুখেও তিনি জানিয়েছিলেন বাংলাদেশে বসবাসকারী সকল সাম্প্রদায়িক ও প্রাদেশিক সংখ্যালঘুদের ধনপ্রাণ ইজ্জত রক্ষা করার দায়িত্ব আমাদেরই নিতে হবে।

সারা পৃথিবীর বিবেকবান মানুষের কাছে ইয়াহিয়া চক্রের অত্যাচার এবং তার বীভৎসতা যতই প্রকাশিত হচ্ছে ততই বাংলার স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের সমর্থনকে বিভ্রান্ত করার চরম হাতিয়ার হিসাবে সংখ্যালঘুদের উপর বিশেষ আক্রমণকে প্ররোচিত করছে জঙ্গীসেনা । এই নীতির তিন লক্ষ্য-(১)স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামকে বিভক্ত করা, (২) ভারতহসহ অন্যান্য দেশের সাধারণ মানুষকে বিভ্রান্ত করা ও (৩)ভারত ও পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারকে এককোটির অধিক সংখ্যালঘুর দায়িত্ব চাপিয়ে পর্যুদস্ত করা। এ জঘন্য চক্রান্ত আমাদের বুঝতেই হবে।

এবং এর জবাব চাই। এর জবাবে তৈরী হচ্ছে দেশের রক্ষীরা। দেশের ছাত্ররা, জোয়ানরা এগিয়ে আসুন। মুসলমান , হিন্দু, বৌদ্ধ, খ্রীষ্টান-আপনাদের প্রতি অত্যাচার হয়েছে। আসুন সবাই মিলে তার জবাব দিই। ‘‘সাত কোটি মানুষেরে দাবিয়ে রাখতে পারবা না’’ বলেছিলেন বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান। তাঁর সেই অমর বাক্য সত্য হবেই। কি করে পারবে খানসেনা তাদের অপরিচিত এই সোনার দেশকে, বীর মায়েদের হাতে তৈরী সোনার টুকরো ছেলেদের চেপে রাখতে? এ অত্যাচার ভুলবে কে? আসুন মুক্তিফৌজে যোগ দিই, মুক্তিফৌজকে সাহায্য করি, মোকাবিলা করি এই সুসজ্জিত কিন্তু বর্বর শত্রুসেনার সঙ্গে।

তারপর আমরা ফিরে পাবো সেই হারানো বাংলাকে। বাংলাদেশ সরকার আপনাদের প্রতিশ্রুতি দিচ্ছে-নিঃস্ব হয়ে যাঁরা পথে দাঁড়িয়েছেন, এই অবস্থার শেষে জেলায় জেলায় জমিজায়গা, ভিটেমাটি আপনারা নিশ্চয় ফিরে পাবেন। জমি যে হারিয়েছে সে ফিরে পাবে তার জমি। ঘর যার গেছে তাকে দশজন মিলে গড়তে সাহায্য করবে নতুন ঘর। মাঝি তার লুকানো নৌকো আবার বের করবে মুক্ত নদীর বুকে। জেলে ফিরে পাবে তার জাল। তাঁতী ফিরে বুনবে কাপড়। যে যার কাজে ফিরে যাবে।

বাংলাদেশ বেশীদিন শ্মশান থাকবে না। দিনে দিনে তার উন্নতি হবে অব্যাহত। কারণ আমাদের ধান পাট মাছ গুড় চিনি, আমাদের সোনাদানা, আমাদের চা কাগজ তামাক এখন থেকে আমরাই খরচ করব। আমরাই বিশ্বের দরবারে কেনা-বেচা করব আমাদের নিত্যপ্রয়োজনীয় জিনিস। খুব তাড়াতাড়ি তাই আবার ফিরে পাবো আমাদের সোনার বাংলাদেশ। আবার জাতি ধর্ম দল মতবর্ণ নির্বিশেষে বাঙালী ফিরে পাবে তার সম্মান। আজ যে শ্মশান বাংলাদেশে এনেছে খানসেনা, সেই শ্মশানে দাঁড়িয়ে মনে রাখুন আগামী এই সোনার বাংলার ছবি। জঙ্গীশাহীর কুৎসায় ভুলবেন না। মনে রাখবেন চরম শাস্তি হবে তার, যে এই জঙ্গীশাহীর সঙ্গে হাত মেলাবে। জয় বাংলার আদর্শ, শেখ মুজিবের আদর্শ ভুলে তুচ্ছতা, নীচতা সাম্প্রদায়িকতার জিগির তুলে জঙ্গীশাহীর চরের কাজ করবে যে, সে পাবে চরম শাস্তি-প্রাণদন্ড।

-গণতান্ত্রিক প্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

জয় বাংলা প্রেস, মুজিবনগর

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
''মোনাফেকদের ক্ষমা নেই''	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, প্রচার দপ্তর	.....১৯৭১

গণপ্রজাতান্ত্রিক বাংলাদেশ সরকার

মোনাফেকদের ক্ষমা নেই

ক্ষমতার দম্ভে, উন্মত্ততায় মানুষ বিবেকবুদ্ধি হারিয়ে এমন সব কথাবার্তা বলে থাকে যখন মনে হয় মানুষ তার আসল হারিয়ে জানোয়ারের স্তরে নেমে এসেছে।

পাকিস্তানের ২৩ বছরের ইতিহাস এরূপ বহু নজীর সৃষ্টি করেছে। পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানের কায়েমী স্বার্থবাদী গোষ্ঠী নিজেদের স্বার্থে এতটুকু হতে পড়তে দেখলেই অস্থির হয়ে ওঠে। ন্যায় নীতির সমর্থকদের বিরুদ্ধে পশ্চিম পাঞ্জাবী গোষ্ঠী ও তাদের তাঁবেদারগণ তখন তাদের বিরুদ্ধে কুৎসা রটনায়, ষড়যন্ত্রে লেগে যায়। পাকিস্তানের ২৩ বছরের ইতিহাস ষড়যন্ত্রের ইতিহাস, শোষণ ও পীড়নের ইতিহাস।

সিরাজুদ্দৌলা নাটকে নাট্যকার নবাব সিরাজুদ্দৌলার মুখ দিয়ে জানিয়েছেনঃ ''মীরজাফর,জগৎশেঠ, রাজবল্লভ, উমিচাঁদের দল কি আর জন্মগ্রহন করবে না গোলাম হোসেন?'' নাট্যকারের সে আশঙ্কা অমূলক নয়। বাংলায় বহু বিশ্বাসঘাতক জন্ম নিয়েছে এবং তারা বহাল তবিয়তে বাংলাদেশ ও বাঙ্গালীর সাথে বেঈমানী করে চলেছে। বাংলার এই বেঈমান, বিশ্বাসঘাতকগণই কায়েমী স্বার্থবাদী গোষ্ঠীর পদলেহী হয়ে দেশ ও দশের সর্বনাশ করে চলেছে। এদের দাস-সূলভ মনোভাবের উপর নির্ভর করে তাদের পাঞ্জাবী প্রভুরা বাঙ্গালীর বিরুদ্ধে কুৎসা রটনা করে, বাঙ্গালীদের উৎখাত করে।

বাংলার মানুষ যখনই তাদের হক আদায়ের দাবী জানিয়েছে, ইনসাফের আওয়াজ_তুলেছে,সুখে-শান্তিতে, মর্যাদার সাথে বাঁচতে চেয়েছে তখনই পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানী গোষ্ঠী তাদের ''দেশদ্রোহী'', ''বিচ্ছিন্নতাবাদী'', ''ভারতের দালাল'' বলে কুৎসা রটনা করে বাংলার সরল, সহজ মানুষের মনে ঘৃণা ও বিদ্বেষ সৃষ্টির চেষ্টা করেছে।

অদৃষ্টের নির্মম পরিহাস! যে দেশের সিংহপুরুষ মরহুম এ, কে ফজলুর হক লাহোর প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন করল, যে দেশের মানুষ তাদের প্রিয় নেতা মরহুম হোসেন শহীদ সোহরাওয়ার্দী, মাওলানা আবদুল হামিদ খান ভাসানীর নেতৃত্বে পাকিস্তানের পক্ষে নিরঙ্কুশ সমর্থন দিয়ে পাকিস্তান প্রতিষ্ঠাকে সুনিশ্চিত করেছিল, যে দেশের মানুষ তাদের প্রাপ্য আসন কায়েদে আজম মোহাম্মদ আলী জিন্নাহ, মরহুম লিয়াকত আলী খান, চৌধুরী খালিকুজ্জামান, চৌধুরী মোহাম্মদ আলী, খান আবদুল কাইয়ুম খানকে ছেড়ে দিয়েছিল, সে দেশের মানুষ ও তাদের নেতৃবৃন্দের দেশপ্রেমে কটাক্ষ করা হয়েছে। অদৃষ্টের নির্মম পরিহাস! যে দেশের আবাল-বৃদ্ধ-বণিতা, নিজেদের অটুট ধর্ম-বিশ্বাসে পঞ্জেগানা নামাজ আদায়ে ভুল করে না, ধর্মীয় অনুশাসন মেনে মদ খেয়ে বেহুশ হয়ে থাকে না, কামুক নারীর উলঙ্গ নৃত্য ও উৎকট সঙ্গীত শুনে ক্লাবে, ক্যাবারেতে আল্লাহর শান খুঁজে ফেরে না, ধর্মীয় বিধান মেনে যারা জিঘাংসাকে সংযত করে প্রীতি ও সৌহার্দ্যের বাণী প্রচার করে, যে দেশের মানুষ পশ্চিম পাঞ্জাবী শোষণ ও শাসনকে ছোট ভাইয়ের উৎপাত বলে মনে করে নির্যাতনের অবসান কামনায় তাদের উপর আল্লাহতালার হেদায়েত বর্ষণের প্রার্থনা জানায়, সেই বাংলাদেশের মানুষের ধর্ম বিশ্বাসে সন্দেহ সৃষ্টি করার অপপ্রয়াস চালান হয়েছে ও হচ্ছে।

অদৃষ্টের নির্মম পরিহাস! যারা কায়েদে আজম মোহাম্মদ আলী জিন্নাহকে বিনা চিকিৎসায়, অবহেলায় মৃত্যুবরণ করতে বাধ্য করেছিল, যারা লিয়াকত আলী খানকে হত্যা করেছিল, যারা নিজেদের প্রভুত্ব বিস্তারে রাজনীতিতে ষড়যন্ত্রের আমদানী করে পাকিস্তানের পরিবেশকে বিষাক্ত করে তুলেছে, যারা বৃটিশের গোলামী করেছে আর পরে গোষ্ঠীস্বার্থে জনপ্রতিনিধিদের সরিয়ে দিয়ে নিজেরাই পাকিস্তানের ভাগ্য বিধাতা হয়েছে, যারা

পাকিস্তানে গণতন্ত্রের অবসান ঘটিয়ে স্বৈরতন্ত্র ও সামরিক শাসন চালু করেছে, যারা কাসীম ভাট্রির মত চোরাচালানকারীর সাথে আঁতাত করে কোটি কোটি টাকার সোনার চোরাকারবার করেছিল , যারা ইরান, আফগান সীমান্তে চোরাকারবার ও চোরাচালানের খোলাবাজার চালু রেখেছে, যারা ইরান-তুরস্কের মাধ্যমে ইহুদীদের সাথে গোপন সংযোগ রেখেছে, বাংলাদেশের বরেণ্য নেতৃবৃন্দ ও বাংলার গণপ্রতিনিধিবৃন্দকে দেশদ্রোহী বলে অভিযুক্ত করছে।

কায়েমী স্বার্থবাদী মহল ও তাদের পদসেবীগন, যারা জাতির স্বার্থের চাইতে, নিজেদের স্বার্থের উপর অধিক গুরুত্ব দিয়ে আসছে, যারা তাদের স্বার্থে কোটি কোটি লোককে অভুক্ত রেখে, অনটনে রেখে, বেকার রেখে, বন্যা ও জলোচ্ছ্বাসে বাঙালীর জানমাল ধ্বংস হয়ে যেতে ষড়যন্ত্র করেছে আকাশচুম্বী বৈষম্যের সৃষ্টি করে মানুষের মনকে বিষাক্ত করে দিয়েছে; যারা ষড়যন্ত্র করে, সামরিক শক্তির প্রয়োগ এবং নির্বিচার গনহত্যার ও পোড়ামাটি নীতির অনুসরণে বাঙালী, বেলুচী ও পাঠানদের মনকে তিক্ত করে দিয়েছে এবং যার ফলে নির্যাতিত- নিপীড়িত বাঙালী, বেলুচী ও পাঠান আজ পশ্চিম পাঞ্জাবীদের সাথে একাত্ম হতে পারছে না, যার অপরিহার্য ফল হিসাবে পাকিস্তান আজ খান খান হয়ে গিয়েছে, সেই কুটচক্রী,কায়েমী স্বার্থবাদী পশ্চিম পাঞ্জাবী গোষ্ঠী বেঁচে থাকার দাবীকে মুখর বাংলার মানুষকে বিচ্ছিন্নতাবাদী বলে প্রচার করছে।

অদৃষ্টের নির্মম পরিহাস! মুসলমান মুসলমানের উপর নির্যাতন করতে পারবে না, হত্যা করতে পারবে না, অমুসলমানদের জানমালের পূর্ণ নিরাপত্তা মুসলমানকে দিতে হবে , অহেতুক অশান্তি সৃষ্টি করতে পারবে না-ইসলামের এই সুস্পষ্ট নির্দেশ লংঘন করে যারা স্রেফ নিজের প্রভুত্ব, শোষণ ও শাসণ অক্ষুণ্ণ রাখার উদ্দেশ্যে বাংলাদেশের মুসলমানদের নির্বিচারে হত্যা করছে, তাদের ধন-সম্পত্তি লুট করছে, তাদের বাড়ী ঘর জ্বালিয়ে দিচ্ছে, হিন্দু বৌদ্ধ খৃষ্টানদের উপর চরম নির্যাতন চালিয়ে তাদের ভিটামাটি থেকে উচ্ছেদ করছে, যাদের ভাড়াটিয়া সৈন্য নিজেদের মুসলমান বলে দাবী করছে আর বাংলার মুসলমান নারীদের উলঙ্গ করে মা-বাপের সামনে পর পর পাশবিক অত্যাচার চালিয়ে শেষে গুলি করে মারছে, নিস্পাপ শিশু-কন্যাদের, যাদের সঙ্গে রাজনীতি বা দুনিয়ার কোন সম্পর্ক এখনো গড়ে ওঠেনি তাদের খুন করছে, মুসলমান বাঙ্গালীকে গ্রেপ্তার করে তাদের দিয়ে গর্ত খুঁড়ে গুলী করে মারার পর তাদেরই সেই গর্তে ফেলে দিচ্ছে, নিরপরাধ সাহিত্যিক, সাংবাদিক, শিক্ষক, শিক্ষাবিদ ও শিল্পীদের নির্বিচারে খুন করেছে ও করছে, যারা মদে চুর হয়ে থাকে, কোরআন-হাদিসের বিধি-বিধানের ধার ধারে না, যারা সুন্নী সম্প্রদায়কে দাবিয়ে রেখে শিয়া-কাদিয়ানী প্রভুত্ব কায়েমের চক্রান্তে মেতে উঠেছে-তারাই ইসলামের জিগির তুলে বাঙালীর সরল মনকে বিভ্রান্ত করার অপচেষ্টা চালাচ্ছে।

পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানী হানাদারগণ যদি ইসলামে বিশ্বাসী হত তাহলে তারা নিরপরাধ বাঙ্গালীকে নির্বিচারে হত্যা করতে পারত না।বাঙ্গালীর বুকে গুলী লেগে যখন মৃত্যু নেমে আসে, তখন তার মুখ দিয়ে কি কলেমা উচ্চারিত হয় না? কি অপরাধ করেছিল বাংলার নারী ও শিশু সন্তানেরা ?কেন আজ তারা সর্বহারা হয়ে গ্রাম থেকে গ্রামান্তরে প্রাণ ভয়ে ছুটে চলেছে? ইয়াহিয়া খান কেন নির্বাচন দিয়েছিল, কেন বলেছিল নির্বাচন সুষ্ঠু নিরপেক্ষ হয়েছিল, আজ আবার কেনই বা আওয়ামী লীগকে বে-আইনী করল, বাঙ্গালীর উপর নরপিশাচ পাঞ্জাবী ভাড়াটিয়াদের অতর্কিতভাবে লেলিয়ি দিল? এর জবাব কে দেবে?

ধর্ম যদি রাষ্ট্রীয় বন্ধনী হয়, তবে সাউদী আরব কেন ইয়ামেনের মুসলমানদের উপর নির্যাতন চালাচ্ছে-মিশর, সিরিয়া ইরাক, ইরান তুরস্ক, লিবিয়া, আলবেনিয়া, তিউনিসিয়া, মরক্কো, সুদান পাকিস্তান এক হতে পারল না কেন? পাকিস্তান কেন আফগানিস্তানের বিরুদ্ধে বিষোদগার করছে? পাকিস্তান ইরান ও তুরস্কের মাধ্যমে কেন ইহুদীদেরও সাথে যোগাযোগ রক্ষা করে চলেছে আর বাইরে দেখাচ্ছে তারা ইসরাইলের বিরোধী-এ মোনাফেকীর জবাব দেবে কে? প্যালেস্টাইনের মুসলমান মুক্তিফৌজ আজ জর্দানের মুসলমানদের হাতে কেন খুন হচ্ছে? বাঙ্গালী কি এসব বোঝে না? বাঙ্গালী কি এতই বুজদিল? বাঙ্গালী সব জানে, সব বোঝে, কেবল সময়ের অপেক্ষায় আছে । বাঙ্গালী আজ সম্পূর্ন সচেতন।

আর এই ক্ষমতালোভী স্বার্থপর মহলের পদলেহন করে তাদের মনস্তুষ্টির জন্যে চাটুকারিতা করে চলেছে বাংলার কিছু সংখ্যক বিশ্বাসঘাতক, পিশাচ হানাদারদের সাময়িক সাফল্যকে তারা স্থায়ী সাফল্য বলে মনে করে, হানাদার পশুদের সাথে হাত মিলিয়ে বাংলার গণজীবনে হাহাকার সৃষ্টি করেছে । বিশ্বাসঘাতকদের কেউ কখনো বিশ্বাস করে না-ইতিহাস তার সাক্ষী। মীরজাফরকে রেহাই দেওয়া হয়নি। বিশ্বাসঘাতক যাদের জন্যে দেশ ও জাতির সঙ্গে বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা করে, স্বার্থসিদ্ধির পর তারাই তাদের খতম করে দেয়। তাই বিশ্বাসঘাতকের জান-মাল দু'দিক থেকেই বিপন্ন। বাংলার মুক্তিকামী মানুষ, বাংলার মাটি থেকে এসব বিশ্বাসঘাতক মোনাফেক, পরগাছাদের নির্মূল করে দিতে বদ্ধপরিকর। এ অভিযান চলছে। ইতিমধ্যেই বাংলাদেশের বিভিন্ন এলাকা থেকে কয়েকজন বিশ্বাসঘাতককে বিলোপ করে দেয়া হয়েছে। বিশ্বাসঘাতককে তাদের কাজের জন্য চরম মূল্য দিতে হবে। কোন ক্ষমা নেই। তাদের উৎখাত করা হবেই-তাদের পাঞ্জাবী প্রভুদের বেষ্টনী ভেদ করে মুক্তি সংগ্রামী বুলেট বিশ্বাসঘাতকের লাগবেই। নির্যাতিত, নিপীড়িত মানুষের তীব্র জ্বালায় বিশ্বাসঘাতকদের ধন-সম্পত্তি দাউ দাউ করে জ্বলবে। জাতীয় স্বার্থে বাঙ্গালী শত্রকে ক্ষমা করবে না, করতে পারে না-তাদের চরম শাস্তি দেওয়া হবে।

আজকের এ সংগ্রাম মুক্তির সংগ্রাম। বাঙ্গালীর এ সংগ্রাম বাঁচার সংগ্রাম , সত্য ও ন্যায়ের সংগ্রাম । মানুষ নিজের গরজে রাষ্ট্র সৃষ্টি করে। রাষ্ট্রের জন্য মানুষের সৃষ্টি নয়। মানুষকে মেরে রাষ্ট্র হতে পারে না। বাঙ্গালী তাদের দু'যুগের তিক্ত অভিজ্ঞতায় নিজেরাই নিজেদের শাসন করার দাবী জানিয়েছে;বাঁচার মত বাঁচতে দাবী জানিয়েছে। বাঙ্গালী তাদের সন্তানদের জন্যে উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা লাভের, চিকিৎসার দাবী জানিয়েছে ; অনাহার-অনটনের তাহ থেকে মুক্তিলাভের দাবী জানিয়েছে, বন্যা ও প্লাবনের কবল থেকে রক্ষা করার দাবী জানিয়েছে, বেকারত্বের অবসানে কর্মসংস্থানের দাবী জানিয়েছে। মানুষের মৌলিক অধিকারে শান্তিতে ও সুখে বাস করার দাবী জানিয়েছে। অন্য কোন অপরাধ করেনি। বাঙ্গালীর অটুট সঙ্কল্প, ঐক্য ও দৃঢ়তা তার মুক্তি আনবে; বাঙ্গালী পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানী অক্টোপাসের কবল থেকে মুক্ত হবেই।

আল্লাহতা'লা প্রতিশ্রুতি দিয়েছেনঃ সত্যের জয় ও মিথ্যার বিনাশ অবশ্যম্ভাবী। বাঙ্গালী এত সম্পূর্ণ বিশ্বাসী।

জয়বাংলা

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রচার দপ্তর হইতে প্রকাশিত।

শিরোমনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তাঞ্চলের জনসাধারণের জন্য বাংলাদেশ সরকারের নির্দেশাবলী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রচার দপ্তর	.....১৯৭১

মুক্তাঞ্চলে জনসাধারণের জন্য বাংলাদেশ

সরকারের নির্দেশাবলী

(১) মুক্তাঞ্চলের জনসাধারণকে দৃঢ়ভাবে শৃঙ্খলা বজায় রাখতে হবে। এ ব্যাপারে আপনাদের নির্বাচিত জনপ্রতিনিধি ও বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রশাসনিক কর্মচারীদের সংগে পূর্ণ সহযোগিতা করুন।

(২) বিচার ও শাস্তির ভার কোন অবস্থাতেই নিজের হাতে নেবেন না। দেশদ্রোহীদের বিচারের ব্যবস্থা বাংলাদেশ সরকার করছেন।

(৩) ঐক্যবদ্ধভাবে আত্মবিশ্বাস ও সাহসের সংগে বসবাস করুন। একে অন্যকে সাহায্য করুন।

(৪) এখন দেশের পুনর্গঠনের দায়িত্ব আপনার, আমার-সকলের। পুর্ণোদ্যমে নিজ নিজ কার্যে লিপ্ত হয়ে যান-দেশের সম্পদ বাড়ানোর জন্য সর্বশক্তি নিয়োগ করুন।

বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য প্রচার দফতর কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত ও প্রকাশিত।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
''বাংলার গণদুশমনরা হুশিয়ার''	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, প্রচার দপ্তর	.....১৯৭১

বাংলার গণদুশমনরা হুশিয়ার

স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশবাসী ভাইসবের প্রতিঃ

আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনীর বীর বিক্রমে হানাদার ইয়াহিয়া সরকারের বর্বর সেনাবাহিনীর সহিত লড়াই করিয়া চলিতেছে। বিপুল পরিমাণ অস্ত্র-শস্ত্র সীমাহীন অত্যাচার-অবিচার, নিরস্ত্র নর-নারী-শিশু-বৃদ্ধ হত্যা, নারী ধর্ষণ, অবাধ লুণ্ঠন ও ঘরে ঘরে অগ্নিসংযোগের তান্ডবলীলা বাঙ্গালী জাতির ইস্পাতদৃঢ় মনোবল ক্ষুন্ন করিতে পারে নাই। সমস্ত দেশে নরখাদক পাক সরকার আজ পর্যন্ত অফিস-আদলত, রাস্তাঘাট চালু করিতে সক্ষম হয় নাই, খাজনা-শুল্ক আদায় ও দেশের কাচাঁমাল লুণ্ঠনে সম্পূর্ণ ব্যর্থ হওয়ায় তারা অর্থনৈতিক দিক দিয়া সম্পূর্ণ দেউলিয়া হইয়া পড়িয়াছে।

বাংলাদেশের অভ্যন্তরে দখলদার বাহিনী নিজেদের দালাল খুঁজিয়া পাইয়াছে গণদুশমন মুসলিম লীগ, পি,ডি,পি জামাত ইত্যাদি জনসমর্থনহীন রাজনৈতিক দলগুলির মধ্যে। আপনারা এই সব দালালদের কলঙ্কময় অতীত ইতিহাস ভালভাবে জানেন আজ তারা হানাদারদের সাহায্যে বাংলাদেশের নিরীহ জনসাধারণের উপর যে বিপদ ডাকিয়া আনিয়াছে, বিশ্বের ইতিহাসে তাহার তুলনা নাই।

স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের জনসাধারণ মুক্তিফৌজের সাথে কাঁধে কাঁধ মিলাইয়া লড়াই করিতেছেন। অপরদিকে পাক ফৌজকে তাহাদের দুষ্কৃর্ম ও পাশবিক কার্যকলাপে পি,ডি,পি , মুসলিম লীগ ও জামাতে ইসলাম ইত্যাদি প্রতিষ্ঠানের দালাল ও গুন্ডারা সহযোগিতা করিতেছে। দালালেরা গ্রামে গ্রামে পাক ফৌজকে পথ দেখাইয়া লইয়া আসে,নিরীহ জনসাধারণের টাকা-পয়সা, গরু-খাসী সহ যাবতীয় খাদ্যবস্ত্ লুটপাট করে, ঘরবাড়ী ভাঙ্গিয়া আগুন ধরাইয় দেয়, মহিলাদের উপর পাশবিক অত্যাচার চালায়, মানুষের মনে ত্রাসের সৃষ্টি করিয়া হাজারে হাজারে লোককে দেশত্যাগে বাধ্য করে। নির্বিচারে নারী শিশু-বৃদ্ধ-যুবকদিগকে হত্যা করিয়া নদী-নালায় ভাসাইয়া দেয়।

তাই, হানাদার দস্যু বাহিনী পাকফৌজের মতো এই সমস্ত দালাল ও গুন্ডাদল বাংলাদেশবাসীর জাত শত্রু এই দালাল-গুন্ডা দেশদ্রোহী বিভীষণদের খতম করার জন্য আমরা চিহ্নিত করিয়াছি। এদের প্রতিটি দুষ্কৃর্ম ও গতিবিধি সম্বন্ধে আমরা সম্পূর্ণ অবগত আছি। এদের নির্মূল করা আমাদের প্রাথমিক ও অবশ্য কর্তব্যের মধ্যে গণ্য। ইতিমধ্যে আমরা এই সমস্ত দেশদ্রোহীদের মধ্যে অনেককেই খতম করিয়াছি। বাকীগুলি মৃত্যুর অপেক্ষায় দিন গুনিতেছে। জানিয়া রাখুন, এদের ধ্বংসের দিন আর দূরে নয়।

ভাইসব,

হানাদার বাহিনীর প্রতি পদক্ষেপে দুর্বার গণপ্রতিরোধে অধিকতর দৃঢ় করুন। নিকটস্ত মুক্তিবাহিনীর শিবির ও স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ সরকারের কার্যালয়ের সঙ্গে ঘনিষ্ঠ যোগাযোগ ও পরিপূর্ণ সহযোগিতা বজায় রাখিয়া চলুন। দুর্বার গতিতে মুক্তি সংগ্রামকে চূড়ান্ত বিজয়ের লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছাইয়া দিন।

আমাদের স্বাধীনতর সংগ্রাম আজ প্রায় তিন মাস যাবৎ অপ্রতিহত গতিতে চলিয়াছে। সারা বিশ্বে বীর জাতি হিসাবে আমরা শির উঁচু করিয়া দাঁড়াইয়াছি। রক্তের বিনিময়ে দেশের স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করিতে হয়। আমরা বহু রক্ত দিয়াছি, প্রয়োজনে আরও দিব । আমাদের সংগ্রাম ন্যায়ের সংগ্রাম, আজাদীর সংগ্রাম, স্বাধীনতার সংগ্রাম। জয় আমাদের সুনিশ্চিত।

মনে রাখিবেন, যে জাতি নিঃশেষে প্রাণ বিলাইয়া দিতে জানে, সে জাতির ক্ষয় নাই, ক্ষয় নাই।

-জয় বাংলা-

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতার পক্ষে যুদ্ধরত পুলিশদের প্রতি স্বরাষ্ট্র দপ্তর	বাংলাদেশ সরকার স্বরাষ্ট্র বিভাগ	..... ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশের বীর পুলিশ ভাইসব,

সাড়ে সাত কোটি নিরস্ত্র বাঙ্গালী আজ মরিয়া হয়ে ইয়াহিয়া খানের সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর বিরুদ্ধে সংগ্রামে ঝাঁপিয়ে পড়েছেন। আমরা বাংলাদেশের সন্তান, আমরা বাঙ্গালী, আমরা বাংলাদেশের পুলিশ আমরা মুক্তিযোদ্ধা। বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষা করার দায়িত্ব আমাদের।

অতীতে এবং বিগত ২৫শে মার্চ থেকে পাক ফৌজ বাংলাদেশে যে নিধনযজ্ঞ ও বর্বরতা চালিয়েছে তার নজীর ইতিহাসে নাই। সোনার বাংলা আজ এক প্রেতপুরী। সেখানে এখন কবরের শান্তি বিরাজ করছে। এই হত্যাযজ্ঞের প্রথম শিকার হয়েছিল বাংলার পুলিশ বাহিনী। রাজারবাগ, চট্রগ্রাম , খুলনা, রাজশাহী, কুমিল্লা ও অন্যান্য জেলাসমূহের পুলিশ বাহিনীকে কিভাবে মেশিনগানের গুলিতে ও বোমার আঘাতে হত্যা করা হয়েছে তার করুণ দৃশ্য আমরা কোনদিন ভুলতে পারবো না।

আপনারা স্বচক্ষে দেখেছেন নারী হত্যা, নারীধর্ষণ, শিশু-ছাত্র-কৃষক-শ্রমিক বুদ্ধিজীবী ও শিল্পী হত্যার বীভৎস দৃশ্য। হারিয়েছি আমরা প্রিয়জন, আত্মীয়-স্বজন, বেনাদক্লিষ্ট জীবনের সব সঞ্চয় ও সম্বল। ধ্বংসের ঢেউ শহর বন্দর ছড়িয়ে এখন পৌঁছেছে গ্রামে-গ্রামান্তরে। রাস্তাঘাটে হাটে মাঠে নৃশংসভাবে হত্যা করা হয়েছে নিরীহ বাংগালী পুলিশ বাহিনীকে, ভাসিয়ে দেয়া হয়েছে তাদের পরিবারকে দুঃখের অতল সাগরে। এই গণহত্যা ও ধ্বংসের তুলনা ইতিহাসে মেলে না।

তাই আজ বাংলাদেশের প্রতিটি মানুষ বজ্রকণ্ঠে আওয়াজ তুলেছেন-স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের মাটিতে পাক ফৌজকে দাঁড়াতে দেবে না। পশ্চিম পাক ফৌজের সর্বশেষ প্রাণীটি বাংলাদেশ থেকে বিতাড়িত না হওয়া পর্যন্ত আমরা সংগ্রাম চালিয়ে যাব।

হালকা অস্ত্র নিয়ে বাংলাদেশের পুলিশ বাহিনী মেশিনগান, ট্যাঙ্ক ও বোমার মুখে যে বীরত্ব দেখিয়েছে তা কখনও ভোলা যায় না। বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষার সংগ্রামে পুলিশের ত্যাগ ও অবদান ইতিহাসে সোনার অক্ষরে লেখা থাকবে।

বাংলাদেশের পুলিশের মনোবল ভেঙ্গে দেয়ার জন্য পুলিশ কর্তাদেরকে মেশিনগানের মুখে রেখে বাধ্য করা হয়েছে একথা ঘোষনা করতে-যেন বাংলাদেশের পুলিশ বাহিনী ইয়াহিয়ার জঙ্গী শাসকদের কাজে যোগদান করেন। মুক্তিফৌজের বীরত্বপূর্ণ সংগ্রামে আঘাত হানার জন্য এই হীন প্রচেষ্টা । এই ঘোষনা বা ডাকে বাংলাদেশের পুলিশ বাহিনী সাড়া দেবেন না। নানা কৌশলে পুলিশ বাহিনীকে একবারে নিশ্চিহ্ন করে ফেলাই পাক ফৌজের উদ্দেশ্য একথা আমাদের ভুললে চলবে না। একবার ভেবে দেখুন-কেন পাক ফৌজ আমাদের সহকর্মী পুলিশ ভাইদেরকে অকাতরে নৃশংসভাবে হত্যা করছে-কেন তারা বাংলাদেশেরে পুলিশ লাইন পুড়িয়ে জ্বালিয়ে ধ্বংস করেছে-কেন হাজার হাজার পুলিশকে দেশছাড়া করেছে। জঙ্গী সরকার অস্ত্রের শক্তিতে শক্তিশালী এবং সেই শক্তির দাপটে ইয়াহিয়া সরকার আমাদেরকে নিশ্চিহ্ন করার প্রচেষ্টা চালাচ্ছে। এই জঙ্গী সরকারের সাথে সহযোগিতা করা বাংলাদেশের প্রতি বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা ছাড়া আর কিছু নয়।

আমরা বাংলাদেশের সন্তান-বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষার সংগ্রামে আমরা বহু ত্যাগ করেছি। আমরা আমাদের সর্বস্ব ত্যাগ করেছি। মুক্তিযুদ্ধে হাসিমুখে প্রাণ দিয়েছি। বাংলাদেশের শত্রুদের সংগে লড়াই করে বহু কর্মচারী শহীদ হয়েছেন। তাদের কাছে আমরা চিরঋণী। তাদেরকে চিরদিন জানাব শ্রদ্ধা। তাদের পরিবারবর্গকে

জানাব সহানুভূতি-যারা শত্রুসেনার হাতে ক্ষতবিক্ষত হয়ে মৃত্যুর সংগে লড়াই করছে। তাদের জীবন বাঁচাবার জন্য আমরা সব কিছু করতে প্রস্তুত। বর্বর পাক ফৌজের অমানুষিক অত্যাচারের হাত থেকে রেহাই পাবার জন্য অনেক পুলিশ কর্মচারী বাংলাদেশের অভ্যন্তরে আশ্রয় নিয়েছেন। তাদেরকে আহবান জানাচ্ছি তারা যেন অবিলম্বে মুক্তিফৌজে যোগদান করেন।

আমরা পুলিশ-আমরা অস্ত্র চালনা জানি। বাংলাদেশের এই মুহূর্তে আমাদের অনেক কিছু করার আছে। আমরা শত্রু শিবিরে সহযোগিতার মনোভাব নিয়ে যাব না- শত্রুর কাছে মাথা নত করবো না। তাদের সংগে সহযোগিতা করার আহবানে আমরা সাড়া দেব না। বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষার সংগ্রামে প্রাণ দেব। আমরা জানি যারা শত্রুর সংগে হাত মিলিয়ে চলেছেন-বাংলাদেশের সংগ্রামী জনতা তাদেরকে কোনদিন ক্ষমা করবে না। পুলিশের সংগে যারা অফিসের কাজ করছেন তাদের প্রতিও আমাদের এই একই আবেদন।

পুলিশের ভাইয়েরা যারা সীমান্তের ওপারে গিয়ে আশ্রয় নিয়েছেন তারা ৯নং সার্কাস এভেনিউ, কলিকাতায় (বাংলাদেশ মিশন) অথবা সুবিধামত মুজিবনগরে পুলিশ সদর দপ্তরের সংগে যোগাযোগ স্থাপন করবেন।

আমরা একথাই মনে রাখবো যে-আমরা বাংলাদেশের সন্তান-বাংলাদেমের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষার সংগ্রাম আমাদের বাঁচার সংগ্রাম। আমরা লড়ছি সত্যের জন্য-ন্যায়ের জন্য। এই সংগ্রামে আমরা জয়ী হবই।

-জয় বাংলা-

-আবদুল খালেক

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দেশবাসীর প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অর্থ ও বানিজ্যমন্ত্রীর বেতার ভাষণ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রচার দপ্তর	..... ১৯৭১

নতুন শপথ

আমার প্রিয় দেশবাসী,

আমাদের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষার মরণজয়ী সংগ্রাম ধাপে ধাপে এগিয়ে আজ এক চূড়ান্ত পর্যায়ে উপনীত হয়েছে। মুক্তিযুদ্ধের এই সাফল্যের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে সামাজিক এবং অর্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্রে আমাদের প্রত্যেকের দায়িত্ব নতুন করে বুঝে নিতে হবে। বৃহত্তর জাতীয় স্বার্থের প্রতি গভীর শ্রদ্ধাবোধ, প্রত্যেকটি নতুন ঘটনার প্রতি সজাগ দৃষ্টি, সচেতন মানসিকতা এবং সর্বোপরি সম্মিলিত প্রচেষ্টার মাধ্যমে আমরা বাংলাদেশকে একটি সুখী সমৃদ্ধিশালী রাষ্ট্র হিসেবে গড়ে তুলতে পারি।

বন্ধুগণ,নানারুপ প্রতিকূল অবস্থার মধ্যেও আমাদের মুক্তিসংগ্রামে যে সাফল্য অর্জন করেছে তাতে বিশ্ববাসী বিস্মিত না হয়ে পারেনি। বঙ্গবন্ধুর অগ্নিমন্ত্রে দীক্ষিত বাংলার মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের আত্মপ্রত্যয় এবং শৌর্যবীর্যে যে ইতিহাস সৃষ্টি হয়েছে যুগে যুগে পৃথিবীর মুক্তিকামী মানুষকে তা নূতন নূতন প্রেরণা জোগাবে। মানবতা ও ন্যায়নীতি বোধে উদ্বুদ্ধ ভারতীয় মিত্রবাহিনীর কাঁধে কাঁধ মিলিয়ে তারা একের পর এক শত্রুঘাঁটি দখল করে চলেছে।

মহান ভারত বাংলাদেশ সরকারকে স্বীকৃতি দিয়ে আমাদের মুক্তিসংগ্রামকে আরো দুর্বার এবং বিশ্বের দরবারে আমাদের সম্মান উত্তরোত্তর বৃদ্ধি করেছে। ভারতের এই মানবতাবাদী এবং বন্ধুসুলভ ব্যাবহারে আমরা মুগ্ধ এবং কৃতজ্ঞ। আমাদের আর এক প্রতিবেশী রাষ্ট্র ভূটানও আমাদের বাংলাদেশ সরকারকে স্বীকৃতি দিয়েছে। তাদের কাছেও আমরা কৃতজ্ঞ। বাংলাদেশ আজ বিশ্বে একটি প্রতিষ্ঠিত রাষ্ট্র-স্বাধীন সার্বভৌম বাংলাদেশের অস্তিত্ব আজ একটি বাস্তব সত্য।

সমগ্র মুক্তাঞ্চলে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রশাসনিক ব্যবস্থা চালু করা হচ্ছে। সেখানে আইন শৃঙ্খলা পরিস্থিতি সন্তোষজনক জনজীবনের স্বাবাবিক অর্থনৈতিক কর্মতৎপরতা ফিরে আসছে দ্রুত গতিতে।

তবু বন্ধগণ, একথা সত্যি যে বর্বর হানাদার বাহিনী বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতির সর্বাত্মক ক্ষতি সাধনে এখনও আপ্রাণ চেষ্টা করে যাচ্ছে। হামলার প্রথম স্তরে তারা বাংলাদেশের অনেক শিল্প-কারখানা জ্বালিয়ে দিয়েছে কিংবা কলকব্জা করে পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানে পাচার করেছে। তার পর থেকে শহরের পর শহর, গ্রামের পর গ্রাম জ্বালিয়ে দিয়ে, সোনা-দানা গরু-বাছুর লুটতরাজ করে, তাদেরকে নিজেদের বাড়ীঘর থেকে তাড়িয়ে দিয়ে লক্ষ লক্ষ বাঙালীর জীবনে ডেকে এনেছে এক চরম অর্থনৈতিক বিপর্যয়। ক্ষেতে-খামারে বিষাক্ত ঔষধ ছিটিয়ে আমাদের ফসল করেছে বিনষ্ট। রাজাকার এবং চোর-ডাকাতদের লেলিয়ে দিয়ে, দেশপ্রেমিক নাগরিকদের বাড়ী জবরদখল করিয়ে তারা আমাদের সমাজে বপন করতে চেয়েছিল অর্থনৈতিক বিশৃঙ্খলার বীজ।

তারপর আমাদের শিক্ষিত এবং কর্মক্ষম ব্যক্তিদের হত্যা করে মানবিক সম্পদকে করেছে পর্যুদস্ত-আমাদের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নতির পথকে করেছে দুস্তর।

আজ যখন মুক্তিবাহিনী ও মিত্রবাহিনীর হাতে মার খেয়ে পালিয়ে যাচ্ছে, তখনও তারা চালাচ্ছে এই অবাধ ধ্বংসযজ্ঞ।

এই পর্যুদস্ত অর্থনীতির পুনর্গঠনের বিরাট দায়িত্ব আমাদের উপর ন্যস্ত হয়েছে। একটি নবজাত স্বাধীন রাষ্ট্রের নাগরিক হিসাবে সে দায়িত্ব সুষ্ঠুরূপে আমাদের পালন করতেই হবে। পুনর্বাসন ও অর্থনৈতিক পুনর্গঠনকে প্রধান দায়িত্ব হিসেবে ধরে নিয়েই রচিত হচ্ছে আমাদের অর্থনৈতিক পরিকল্পনার খসড়া। প্রত্যেক বাস্তুচ্যুত লোক যাতে সসম্মানে ফিরে আসতে পারে এবং তার দখলীকৃত সম্পত্তি ফিরে পায় তার জন্য বাংলাদেশ সরকার শীঘ্রই যথাযথ ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবেন। যে সমস্ত দুস্কৃতকারী অন্যের বাড়ীঘর জবরদখর করেছে তাদের কঠোর শাস্তি পেতেই হবে। কেউই তাদের রক্ষা করতে পারবে না।

যুদ্ধের কারণে অনেক নাগরিককে তাদের অস্থাবর সম্পত্তি অরক্ষিত অবস্থায় রেখে পালিয়ে যেতে হয়েছে। এইসব সম্পত্তি যদি কেউ নিজের স্বার্থে বেদখল করতে চেষ্টা করে তবে তাকেও কঠোর শাস্তি ভোগ করতে হবে। যদি কেউ সরলভাবে বিশ্বাস করেন যে কোন সম্পত্তি লা-ওয়ারিশ অবস্থায় পড়ে আছে এবং নষ্ট হয়ে যাবার আশংকা রয়েছে তবে তিনি যেন নিকটবর্তী থানা সেক্টর বা সাবসেক্টর অথবা বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক ক্ষমতা প্রদাত্ত ব্যক্তি বা কর্মচারীর কাছে তা জমা দেবার ব্যবস্থা করেন। প্রকৃত মালিককে এগুলো ফিরিযে দেবার ব্যবস্থা যথাসময়ে করা হবে।

স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতির কাঠামো হবে সমাজতান্ত্রিক। এ কাঠামোর ভিত্তিতে আমরা গড়ে তুলব এমন এক সুখী-সমৃদ্ধ দেশ যেখানে মানুষ মানুষকে শোষণ করবে না। যেখানে শ্রমিক পাবে তার শ্রমের ন্যায্য মূল্য, কৃষক পাবে তার ফসলের ন্যায্য অধিকার। অথ্যনৈতিক বৈষম্যের প্রাচীর রুদ্ধ করবে না মানুষের দক্ষতা এবং প্রতিভা বিকাশের পথ। বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিসংগ্রামে যেমন প্রতিটি পরিবারের দান রয়েছে, বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক পুনর্গঠনের কাজে যেমনিভাবে প্রত্যেকটি সক্ষম নাগরিককে অংশ নিতে হবে, তেমনি বাংলার অর্থনৈতিক উন্নতির ফসলেও থাকবে সমান অধিকার। এক শ্রেণীকে শোষণ করে আরেক শ্রেণী ফেঁপে উঠবে এমন অর্থনৈতিক অনাচার বাংলাদেশের মাটিতে বরদাস্ত করা হবে না।

বন্ধুগন, মনে রাখবেন জনসম্পদই একটি জাতির সবচাইতে বড় সম্পদ। বাংলাদেশের মত একটি দরিদ্র দস্যু-বিধ্বস্ত দেশের পক্ষে এ উক্তি আরো বেশী সত্য। পুনর্বাসন ও পুনর্গঠনের যে বিরাট কাজ শুরু হয়েছে তা সুষ্ঠুভাবে সম্পন্ন করতে আমাদের প্রচুর ত্যাগ তিতিক্ষা সহ্য করতে হবে। পুনর্গঠনের এই পর্যায়ে সম্মিলিত শ্রমই বস্তুতঃ পুঁজি হিসেবে কাজ করবে। বিশেষ করে যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার উন্নতি সাধনের মাধ্যমে জাতীয় অর্থনীতির ভিত্তিপ্রস্তর স্থাপনে সম্মিলিত শ্রম একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা গ্রহণ করতে পারে। বাংলাদেশের প্রত্যকটি মানুষ যেমনিভাবে এতদিন মুক্তিযোদ্ধা হিসাবে কাজ করে আসছে ঠিক তেমনিভাবে আজ প্রত্যেকটি বাংগালীকে হতে হবে এক-একজন কর্মঠ পুনর্গঠক। দ্রুত এবং সুষ্ঠু পুনর্গঠনের পূর্বশর্ত পূর্ণ নিয়ম ও শৃঙ্খলা।

তাই মুক্তাঞ্চলে আইন-শৃঙ্খলা বজায় রেখে স্বাভাবিক অথ্যনৈতিক কর্মতৎপরতা চালিয়ে যান এবং অর্থনৈতিক পুনর্গঠনের কাজে নিয়োজিত কর্মচারীদের সর্বতোভাবে সাহায্য করুন। কর্মচারীদের কাছে আমার অনুরোধ, জাতি গঠনের এই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মুহূর্তে যাবতীয় দুঃখ-কষ্ট সহ্য করে আপনাদের সমস্ত সময় ও শক্তি জনগণের সেবায় নিয়োজিত করুন। মনে রাখবেন, বাংলাদেশের মানুষ দীর্ঘ আটমাস ধরে হানাদর সৈন্যদের হাতে চরম অত্যাচার-নিপীড়ন সহ্য করে আসছে। লক্ষ লক্ষ ছিন্নমূল মানুষকে নিজের ঘরবাড়ী ছেড়ে গ্রামে-গ্রামান্তরে পালিয়ে বেড়াতে হয়েছেঃ বিনিদ্র রজনীর কষ্ট করতে হয়েছে। প্রায় এক কোটি মানুষকে পৈতৃক বাস্তুভিটা ত্যাগ করে বন্ধুরাষ্ট্র ভারতে আশ্রয় নিতে হয়েছে। এদের অভাব-দুঃখ-দুর্দশার অন্ত নেই। আপনাদেরকে পরম সহানুভূতি এবং সমবেদনা সহকারে এসব লোকদের পুনর্বাসনের দায়িত্ব পালন করতে হবে।

বাংলার কৃষক শ্রমিক সবার কাছেই আমার আবেদন তারা যেন যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব নিজ নিজ কাজে যোগ দিয়ে জাতীয় সম্পদ এবং উৎপাদন বাড়িয়ে তোলেন। মিল-মালিকদের কাছে আমর অনুরোধ, যত শিগগির সম্ভব কলকারখানা চালু করুন, যাতে শ্রমিকরা আপন কাজে যোগ দিতে পারে এবং জাতীয় সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি হতে পারে।

বন্ধুগণ, জাতির এই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মুহূর্তে আমি মুক্তিসংগ্রামে শহীদ এবং আহত ভাইদের স্মরণ করছি। নিজের বুকের রক্তে যারা স্বাধীনতা রক্ষা করতে এগিয়ে গেলেন সেইসব হাজার হাজার তরুণ মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের জন্যে জাতি গর্বিত। মহান ভারতের মহীয়সী দেশনেত্রী শ্রীমতী গান্ধীর নেতৃত্বে মানবাতবোধে উদ্বুদ্ধ যেসব বীর ভারতীয় সৈনিক বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতার জন্য প্রাণ দিয়েছেন তাঁদের আমি গভীর শ্রদ্ধার সংগে স্মরন করছি।

নানা অসুবিধার মধ্যেও ভারতের জনগণ ও সরকার আমাদের লক্ষ লক্ষ ছিন্নমূল মানুষকে তাদের মাটিতে আশ্রয় দিয়ে এবং সর্বোপরি বর্বর পাক সরকারের চরম সামরিক হুমকির মুখেও বাংলাদেশ সরকারকে স্বীকৃতি দিয়ে সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষের বাঁচার অধিকারকে সার্থকভাবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত করেছেন। বাংলাদেশের সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষর কণ্ঠে কণ্ঠ মিলিয়ে আমিও ভারতকে আর একবার ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি। এই স্বীকৃতির ফলে বাংলাদেশ ও ভারতের অর্থনৈতিক সহযোগিতার ক্ষেত্রে এক নতুন অধ্যায়ের সূচনা হবে। হাতে হাত মিলিয়ে পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতার ভিত্তিতে কাজ করে দুটি দেশ এগিয়ে যাবে শান্তি এবং সমৃদ্ধির পথে।

আমাদের মুক্তি সংগ্রামকে নৈতিক সমর্থন যুগিয়ে এবং জাতিসংঘ বাংলাদেশের মানুষের মানবিক অধিকারের মৌলিক প্রশ্নটিকে অত্যন্ত দৃঢ়তার সাথে এবং পরিস্কারভাবে তুলে ধরে সোভিয়েত রাশিয়া আর একবার প্রমাণ করেছেন যে বিশ্বের নির্যাতিত মানুষের মুক্তি সংগ্রামে চিরদিন তার সমর্থন ছিল এবং থাকবে।

বিশ্বের আরো যে সকল বন্ধুরাষ্ট্র বিভিন্ন ভাবে আমাদের মুক্তি সংগ্রামেকে সাহায্য করেছে তাদেরকে আমি ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি। সাথে সাথে আমি বিশ্বের সকল রাষ্ট্রকে অনুরোধ করছি বাংলাদেশ একটি বাস্তব সত্য। এ সত্যকে মেনে নিযে বাংলাদেশ সরকারকে স্বীকৃতি দিতে এগিয়ে আসুন। পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানের জংগী-শাহী, যারা বাংলাদেশের লক্ষ লক্ষ মানুষকে হত্যা করেছে, তাদেরকে সাহায্য দানে বিরত থাকুন।

বন্ধুগণ, গত চবিবশ বছর ধরে অন্যায় আর অত্যাচারের বিরুদ্দে প্রতিবাদ জানাতে গিয়ে বাংগালী শুধু রক্ত দিয়ে এসেছে। কিন্তু আজ তারা রক্ত নিতে শিখেছে। জমাট বাঁধা রক্ত যেন এক এটি বুলেট। অত্যাচারে ভেঙে যাওয়া হাড়গুলো যেন ধারালো বেয়নেট। ক্রোধে আক্রোশে ফেটে পড়েছে এতদিনের বঞ্চিত লাঞ্ছিত মানুষগুলো। মিত্রবাহিনীর কাঁধে কাঁধ মিলিয়ে তারা ছুটে চলেছে বাংলার এক প্রান্ত থেকে অন্য প্রান্তে। আঘাত হানছে শত্রুর প্রতিটি ঘাঁটি উপঘাঁটিতে। এ আঘাত রোধ করতে পারে এমন কোন শক্তি পৃথিবীতে নেই।

শত্রু তাই দিশেহারা। চরম পরাজয় তাদের সমাসন্ন। দীর্ঘ চবিবশ বছরের অমানিশার অবসানে স্বাধীন বাংলার আকাশে দেখা যাচ্ছে সুপ্রভাতের নব আভাস।

জয় বাংলা

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অর্থও বাণিজ্যমন্ত্রী জনাব এম, মনসুর আলী কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত বেতার ভাষণ।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের তথ্য ও প্রচার দফতর

কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত ও প্রকাশিত।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
‘‘যুব প্রশিক্ষণ-কর্মসূচী ও সিলেবাস	বাংলাদেশ সরকার যুব শিবির পরিচালনা বোর্ড	..... ১৯৭১

YOUTH TRAINING

PROGRAMME. SYLLABUS AND ROUTINE.

Issued by
Youth Camp Board of Control.

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I. GENERAL PROGRAMME OF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING.

L. Tentative Schedule:

1st-2nd day : Arrival of Trainees; Registration; Sub-division into Groups and Teams.

3rd-16th : Training with Motivational emphasis to all trainees.

17th-18th : Recruitment to Armed Forces as needed. Base Worker Oath (See Anne xed) to Volunteers; Re-grouping.

19th-32nd : Training with Methodical emphasis to Base-work volunteers.

30rd-34th : Briefing by locality leaders; Base-work Assignment option; Group Leader Registration.

35th : Pass-out.

2. The Scheme calls for a fresh bitch of trainees every 15 days. Motivational training is to be given to all. Armed Forces Recruitment is then to take place as needed. From among those who may decline, or are not otherwise recruited, to join Armed Forces, the volunteers for Base-work are then to be given another 2 weeks of Methodical training. The two parts of the syllabus (see Para 68-72) are thus to be given simultaneously to the respectively succeeding Groups in each Camp.

3. However, the volume and timing of Armed Forces Recruitment being flexible the schedule may have to be changed even without notice. The Training Staff in each camp have therefore to cover as much of the Syllabus as fast as possible. The minimum essential coverage as in Para 71-72 has to be kept in view.

11. OUTLINE OF THE COURSE SYLLABUS

-Abu Yousuf.

A. THE NEED AND TIIE OBJECTIVE

(Guerilla War: A Total War)

4. WHO will fight our war of independence and HOW?

It must be clear that the foreign powers will not fight for our independence. Whatever they may or may not do, whatever help they may or may not give we shall win or lose our independence exactly in proportion to our self-reliant efforts. We alone shall have to fight.

5. But who among us will fight and how? The foremost need is. of course, to train and arm as soon, and as many, of our young men as we possibly can to destroy the heinous enemy particularly with the tactics of Guerilla Fighters (Mukli Fouz).

6. But if destruction is the only training we give our armed fighters what will they do in their operational bases in between, or after, destroying the enemy? Unless we also train them in some constructive work, shall we not be turning out potential parasites, or even bandits, who will incur the hostility of the people, lose their "Safe Base" and thereby render themselves unfit for Guerilla warfare? Grounding in constructive base-work is therefore as essential as destructive training for our armed fighters.

7. But what about the other young men who remain beyond our capacity to arm? Shall we let their militant enthusiasm to turn into frustration and possibly even antagonism to our cause? Should we not enlist them also as active participants in our war effort by training them as Base-Worker, to operate as vanguard and rearguard to our armed forces for preparing and maintaining Safe Bases?

8. But what about the rest of the people of Bangladesh? Is there no active role for them in our war efforts? Are they to keep on helplessly depending on our armed fighters and to serve only passively as their safe bases? But even in that role, how are the villagers to maintain the safe bases? Militant words……or from the Base-Worker, will not do. Because, the inhuman enemy is not stopping even at unlimited brutalities of murder, arson, loot and rape. With cold calculation he is now inducing a twin menace of

lawlessness and famine as a socio-economic device to break the people's last resistance to enslavement.

9. A village can act as a safe base only if it can sustain itself at least in food and social order, the irreducible minimum of social life, without begging for the enemy's mercy, relief or protection. Our Villagers could conceivably do so only by maximizing and organizing their "labor, cooperation, and discipline within their village Panchayet with an indomitable will for self-sustenance and security at whatever may be the attainable standard, without depending either on the enemy's bureaucracy for law and order or his money mechanism for the means of living.

10. And once the villagers begin to protect themselves from the indirect weapons of the enemy behind the shield of such an indomitable self-sustenance, they cannot only maintain the Safe Bases in the areas outside enemy occupation but also be the most effective fighters in an economic war, as our deadliest weapon against the enemy.

11. The activation of such indomitably self-reliant village bases ("Fortress in each village"-S/?«'M Mujib) to ensure active participation of all our human resources in a Total-War against the enemy, is therefore needed as our basic *war effort now*.

12. That the "*Swadhin Bangla Betar* " has to constantly improve and intensify its efforts in that direction goes without saying. But only the trained Base-Worker, absorbed in his local knowledge of the village life, will be able to urge, guide and activate the people in their day-to-day self-reliance against the machinations of the enemy fifth column the informer cheat.

13. The Creation of a task force of such Base-workers (*Bhitti Fouz*), along with an initial grounding of our armed forces in that work, is the objective of the Youth Training Programme as a key to our Total War effort. So that, we may self-reliantly destroy the enemy while we construct our own social base, not merely to win but to consolidate our independence as we win it this time.

B. PRACTICAL WORK

Notes for the Instructors

14. The syllabus is primarily for practical work throughout, because it is based on a single premise that only through the intensive labor for constructive work can come co- operation, discipline and ingenuity as the only pillars upon which an indomitable will for socio-economic self-sustenance can grow and survive as the mother of independence for welfare through either war or peace.

15. The immediate objective of the training course is therefore to activate the trainees- in doing such work, and not merely to motivate them to do so ("as and when", and perhaps never), so that the trained worker in his turn can activate the villagers of Bangladesh in doing the same, as the real objective of the course. In other words, the trained worker must be armed with the habit of constructive labor in his hands as his primary weapon in war and peace. It is only for that purpose that the lectures are to be

given to give the urge of constructive labor in his heart (motive) and the avenues of constructive labor in his head (method).

16. First and Foremost, however, will be the need to break the usual Bengali "sense" of educated "prestige" behind the stigma on manual labor. The trainer can do it only by his own example in doing "shoulder to shoulder" work in a spirit of "joint venture". By the end of the course the trainee must be brought to realize that nothing can ever be attained without manual labor as the primary labor of man and, therefore, that the shirker of manual labor is an enemy of our cause. And this can be done only if the trainers remain wholly dedicated to their effort by living working and talking together with the trainees instead of just talking to them about work from a distance.

17. Items of Practical Work (See Para 71 for details).

1. Lineup.
2. Physical Training.
3. Cleanliness.
4. Camp works.
5. Rural Agricultural practices (doing whatever practicable in the Camp, and talking about other possibilities in the village).
6. Rural Arts, Crafts, Skills and Industries (same as above).
7. Self- Help Exercise.
8. Self-Government Exercise
9. Intelligence gathering and communication (as may be arranged).
10. Use of Small Arms (as above).

18. Ground Rules for Group Action

Throughout the above activities the following codes of constructive conduct must be consciously and indelibly impressed upon the trainee:

1. We are at war, we can neither fight nor win it without the strictest discipline. Any relaxation of discipline on our part is the enemy's weapon in our hands.
2. No matter how a leader is made, or haw often and why the leader is to be changed, everyone cannot be the leader at the same time. There has to be only one leader at a time, and he has to be followed.
3. Decisions must be taken in democratic participation as far as the time allows. But once a decision is available its implementation in time is mandatory.
4. Know what is to be implemented. Don't just "do a job"; accomplish the objective.
5. Don't criticize without a suggestion for improvement. We are all to blame for our troubles to-day. Tomorrow will be better only if *we cooperate*.
6. *Obey first,* argue later. We have to win a war, not a debate.

7. Help others; but don't interfere.

8. Don't wait for others to do it. If you can do it yourself, do it.

9. Don't get stuck; improvise.

10. The time is for action, not for talk.

C. LECTURES

Notes for the Instructors

19. The lectures are to be given in-between work sessions and only to re-inforce the trainee's work habits into an effective dedication to the constructive primacy of our struggle even through the necessary destruction of war. One or more of the following points should be the theme of each lecture:

a. Pride of Bengali Nationalism irrespective of groups and religions as founded by Sheikh Mujib.

b. *Love* for the people of Bangladesh in their just cause of welfare through Independence.

c. Hatred for the barbarian enemy who is a blot on human civilization.

d. Concept of Total War of all the people of Bangladesh and the complimentary roles in it of the Bhitti Fouz and the Mukti Fouz. Role of everyone as a Bhitti Fouz in the cause of welfare.

e. Dedication to our self-reliant struggle for the cause of welfare through independence of the People of Bangladesh with the fundamental method of self-sustained village bases ("Fortress in each Village'-Sheikh Mujib).

20. The lecture units with reference to specific paragraphs in this text have been set out in Para 72, as the minimum needed to serve the basic purpose of the course. Further elaboration may be given to interested trainees with reference to other paragraphs as time permits. But, in any case, these lectures should be in a language and manner to motivate the trainee not for a theoretical debate but for down-to-earth action that has to be taken now.

A. INTRODUCTION

21. We are here not to escape the horror in our localities but to prepare for the war imposed upon us. It is a total war of all true Bengalies regardless of their parties and religious. We have one leader -*Sheikh Mujib, one slogan-Joi Bangla*, and one cause-welfare through independence of the people of Bangladesh.

22. The war is in our hearts and homes and has to be fought and won there. Every moment we delay, the more of our brothers and sisters are being killed, burned, looted and raped, the more of our independence is being lost, and the more of our social foundations is being destroyed.

B. THE ENEMY

(i) His Inhumanity:

23. Even worse than the combined bestiality of the worst enemies of human civilization. Unlimited cruelty, immorality and barbarism; genocide, burning, intellectual and youth depopulation; public raping, torture and dehumanization; induced famine and lawlessness; all let loose for a cold blooded destruction of our society to make us his sub- human slaves and prostitutes.

(ii) Immediate background: His treachery and treason:

24. Yahya himself conducted election on openly stated six-points of Sheikh Mujib for equal justice not only for the Bengali but also West Pakistanis. Patriotism of six-points was not questioned at that time. Yahiya himself declared election as "free and fair" when it established six-points as National Mandate by an absolute majority, validly binding on the whole nation if the nation was to be considered as one. Yahya himself hailed Sheikh Mujib as would be Prime Minister of the whole of Pakistan.

25. But M. M. Ahmed - Hameed - Bhutto - Yahya secret plot to continue exploitation of Bangladesh by violent overthrow of this unassailable national mandate. Assembly delayed, then postponed; unnecessary Round Table Conference started; all as covers to build up military preparation. Then, while supposedly working out interim Government under Sheikh Mujib, brutal genocide suddenly unleashed on Bangladesh without the slightest forewarning. This violation of national mandate is highest possible treason, the surprise attack the highest *treachery*, the armed butchery' the meanest inhumanity. By the heinous attack on democratic majority, the barbarian minority of West Pakistan has ended one-ness, integrity, and the very existence of Pakistan forever.

26. Present blatant lies about Indian "infiltrator', 'Hindu domination' and 'Islamic solidarity' were not even mentioned by Yahya in his delayed cover up on 26th March. After destroying the foundation of Pakistani nation-hood themselves, they are killing us in the name of Pakistani integrity. Their butchery of Bengali Muslim in the name of Islam has put Islam itself to shame forever. The minority is calling the majority his 'internal affair'. Unarmed and helpless victims including thousands upon thousands of women and children are being called 'miscreants' by armed gangsters. 'Relief for Bangladesh is being procured for our destruction.

(iii) Pakistan background: His exploitation and lies:

27: Bengali Muslims established Pakistani States for justice in fear of possible injustice in united India. But West Pakistani Landlord-Capitalist-Bureaucratic axis plotted to subjugate and exploit Bangladesh and deprived Bengalies of that justice (with the connivance of Bengali traitors). Political subjugation, economic exploitation and cultural enslavement under the guise of Islam and Integrity. Some axis behind this war of inhuman aggression. Unity of thieves against us, in their necked adventure in gunpoint imperialism.

C. HOW HAS HE DARED

(i) Out Habit of depending on others.

28. Enemy has dared to violate all civilized codes of conduct even to put the blame on us for all his crimes, because he banked not merely an our military unpreparedness but on our *mental unpreparedness* to take the initiative of action. We depend on others, to act while we talk, elect, agitate, threat and even offer our lives, but yet wait for others to act.

(ii) History of Bengali Liberation Movement:

29. Pakistan (47), Language (52), United Front (54), Constitutional Parity (56), Mass upheaval (69). In each case a 'crowning' victory was turned into miserable failure by Bengali inability to follow up in action what is resolved in words. The role of traitors, and our inaction to punish 'them. Even now there are traitors, betrayers, and opportunists who go unpunished. We have perhaps the best human resources as our assets who have risen massively again and again at the call of their welfare; who have voted, agitated, and given their live again and again as asked for; but who have been betrayed and frustrated again and again because no one told them how to take action.

30. Our only strength so far has been occasional unity in resolve, but it remains empty without constant discipline in action to implement the resolve. We have depended on others for this action and therefore the defaulters, betrayers, and traitors have flourished to foil our resolve by helping the enemy in his actions. The enemy has banked on it, and we are getting exterminated.

D. HOW CAN WE OVERCOME

(i) Should we depend on Yahya and settle with him?

(or his equivalent)

31. Begging or compromising with Yahya to spare our lives will not end the trouble. Can Bengalies live through this sub-human slavery and prostitution? The veil of Pakistani nationhood is now gone forever. Can Bengalies live as fourth class serfs of pleasure of the Punjabis, other West Pakistanis, other non Bengalies, and the Bengali slave-drivers, in that order.

(ii) Should we just depend on Foreign Powers?

32. Foreign people may sympathies with but agony, but foreign governments do not act on mere moral principles. U. S. A. does not act for democracy in Pakistan or freedom of Bangladesh, or U. K. for parliamentary process, or China for liberation from capitalist exploitation. The Governments act in their own interest as a part of their world power politics. The less said about the powerless U. N. the better. So long as we do not or cannot speak from a position of strength the foreign powers will not be likely to act solidly for us. The best we can hope from them is a "peaceful" settlement for continued Pakistani bondage, with the last enemy soldier remaining on our soil.

(iii)Should we just depend on our armed fighters?

33. In spite of its unsurpassed heroism, our armed front is just getting stalled. It is good enough for bleeding the enemy, but it is not likely to match the mechanized army of

West Pakistan in the foreseeable future to give us any real position of strength just by itself. We have to prepare for guerilla warfare in our revolution from within.

(iv) Lesson from successful Revolutions:

34. No revolution has ever succeeded by armed destruction alone. The French Revolution was a miserable failure, the first time. Whether it is in China or Vietnam or Algeria or Cuba, revolutions have succeeded only in proportion to the constructive action that the people themselves have taken in partnership with armed fighters. Guerilla war is impossible without such partnership. We also must do the same.

(v) Self-reliant Total War by the people of Bangladesh:

35. The enemy is strong in foreign affairs because he is in strong military affairs. But at the base of these weapons, the enemy is extremely weak in economic affairs because he is vitally dependent on exploitation of Bangladesh even while he is fighting us. U. S. A. and China will not finance him indefinitely in his nacked imperialism. Therefore, if we employ, at the base of our foreign affairs and armed front, an economic war by our people in a total war against the enemy we cannot only defeat the enemy but also disintegrate him at his home base in West Pakistan. What we have to do is to urge our people to continue the economic boycot of the enemy that was started by Sheikh Mujib, regardless of the present horrors in the hand of the inhuman enemy, because economic war is our deadliest weapon against the enemy.

(vi) Enemy strategy:

36. But, in all his mad inhumanity, the enemy is pursuing a vicious tactics of preventing such an economic war by our people. The enemy occupies the bureaucratic and monetary nerve centers in the capital and the towns. He knows he cannot keep the producing fields of rural Bangladesh occupied physically; but he is pursuing a two pronged attack for its control. He is systematically destroying our food grains to create a famine, and he is starting a chain reaction of internal social lawlessness by his fifth column, the common thieves and dacoits backed by our social cheats who act as enemy informers, to bring down enemy raids as protection to the miscreants.

37. Amidst all their terror and horror, our people are being deprived of even food and internal social order, the two ultimate requirements for the existence of a human society. The enemy hopes that the people, thus faced with the *destruction* of our society will turn to their usual habit of depending on others and surrender for "law, order and relief' to the enemy controlled bureaucracy; and will thus be enslaved once again for bureaucratic subjugation and monetary exploitation by the enemy.

38. Even if our people were to forget the message *Sheikh Mujib* and accept that slavery, the enemy has already destroyed too much of our economic superstructure to rebuild it soon enough to regain his economic empire. As if maddened by that thought he appears to be bent upon a revengeful destruction of our society by inducing more and more famine, lawlessness, and debasement. So that, when he leaves, he may leave behind a jungle of sub-humans in Bangladesh.

(vii) Real enemy:

39. Even in this gravest of all possible dangers to us as a nation, our deadliest enemy is not so much the mechanized barbarians of West Pakistan, as the same old virus of internal social cheat, now acting as the enemy *informer*, who has along been ruining us in the past by acting as the supporter of our political traitors in their betrayal of our cause.

40. And here again, the enemy and his agent-informer depend for their success not so much on their own ability, as on our fatal habit of depending on others for action to satisfy our needs; in this case on some bureaucratic administration from the "top" for "law, order and relief'. This fatal habit is *our real enemy within*.

(viii) Self-help:

41. But to-day, faced not merely with the loss of our independence but with the destruction of our society itself, we the people of Bangladesh must at long last give up this fatal dependence on other's actions and begin to take, as *our national life breath*, our own self-reliant action to weed out the deadly enemy, the informer-cheat our social foundation.

42. But unorganized and uncontrolled action against the informers by patriotic *individuals* will not do, because such divergent action will lead to lawlessness as intolerable as the other. Punitive action, to be really beneficial, has to be an orderly one with the sanction of a body which has public recognition behind it. But the Bangladesh government cannot extend its bureaucratic "Order" (even if it so wanted), because the Mukti Fouz cannot drive the enemy out right now.

43. And yet there is a simple way out to preserve our internal social order at least in the large majority of our villages which lie outside regular enemy patrol. What we have to do for it is simply to revive our age-old village *Panchayet* and enforce its "order" to prevent the thieves and dacoits and to deprive them of possible enemy protection by suppressing the informer so effectively as to terrorise the potential informer-cheat back to normalcy.

44. And from within the security and discipline of such Panchayet administration at our social base, and with the same *will* for self-reliant action, our villagers (at least in the areas outside regular enemy patrol) can organise their labor and cooperation for maximizing their food production (along with as much of other social amenities as they possibly can) so as to maintain their *self-sustained* (even if not self-"sufficient") village units without falling prey to the enemy's tactics. There will be hardship no doubt. And a key role will have to be played by motive ingenuity of our people in finding indigenous means and methods not only for maximizing and diversifying local products but also in doing without things that can neither be produced by the village, nor be obtained by friendly barter with neighboring areas.

45. And it is only through such self-reliant socio- economic action that we can build the *"Fortress in Each Village*" which was called for by *Sheikh Mujib* in our war preparation as the indestructible seed of our independence.

(ix) Village Unit:

46. The Village has to be the basic unit of such action primarily because the day-to- day (management and supervision of such labor) management and supervision of such labor, cooperation and discipline is not feasible in any unit larger than a village, the fundamental, contiguous, and indivisible unit of our society. The other units (union, Thana etc.) are simply the administrative groupings of villages and, in any case, they now lie sheltered and scattered by enemy action and occupation pattern. Only the village continues as a unit, whether occupied, patrolled raided, or free.

(x) Self-Government

47. The Village Panchayet will thus be a true self-Government, without dependence on any other "administration" in the daily life of the village. In fact such is the age-old system of Public Administration in Bangladesh, which, however, has been stunted and debased, by the diabolical "Diarchy" as introduced by the British and followed over since. Yet, it will not be too difficult to re-vitalize the administrative Panchayet to-day, because our villagers have already had a taste of it during *Sheikh Mujib's* historic Non- cooperation of March '71, when bureaucratic administration became practically defunct, and law order and justice in our villages were maintained by the Panchayets of some kind, or the other (Shalish, Darbar, Baithak etc.). Almost the same situation continues now, and what we have to do is to reactivate these Panchayets with a renewed vigor as our basic war effort at home. The main principle to be remembered is that the villagers are to be motivated to select the Panchayet themselves so that they get morally bound to abide by the Panchayet's decision and discipline in their daily lives (see para 67 for details).

48. The reactivation of the village Panchayet, although the key step in our Total War, will however not involve any defense or violation of any rule, law, regulation or ordinance that may conceivably be imposed by the enemy or his bureaucracy. In fact the Panchayet needs no registration with the enemy bureaucracy; it remain a private affair entirely of the villagers, by the villagers and for the villagers; and the normal productive and protective activities of the villagers under it (para 67) can be carried out openly, either without any name, or under any convenient name (even under cover of "Peace Committee") without attracting any excuse for the enemy's wrath.

(xi) Economic War

49. But it is from within the shield of these self-sustained socio-economic "fortresses" under Panchayet administration that own, villagers can continue their relentless economic war, which then will not only be a simple matter, but also will not violate any conceivable law of the enemy. The people with simply stop going to the enemy's bureaucracy for law, order and justice; stop using the enemy's products (textiles, cement, wheat, manufactured articles etc); and keep the enemy deprived (by stopping production if needed) of such of our products (jute, hide, tea etc.) as he uses for our exploitation. The enemy will not survive long by this deprivation of Rs. 250 crores in Pak Currency and Rs. 100 crores in Foreign Exchange per year, respectively, upon which his

industrial-military economy rests. Payment of Land Revenue (even if unavoidable under physical threat) will be of little consequence to the economic war. In any case there will be very few imposable taxes when the people produce only for their own consumption, and at most do barter trade in kind.

(xii) Resistance

50. But the enemy is not fighting a "civilized" war; he is on an inhuman rampage. He comes for raids, murder, arson, loot and rape, from which our unarmed villagers must get prepared to save themselves as best as possible by faking, hiding and fleeing from the enemy with their lives and essential products and stores, particularly of food, while they can-yon their constant rearguard action against the enemy informer. At the same time their blind fury against the enemy brutalities must be kept constantly galvanized into in indomitable will for resistance through various wartime actions culminating in to the guerilla fighters (para 67.B.2). The organisation and order of these activities also can be best carried out by their own Panchayet within their socio-economic "fortress in each village" whenever, wherever, and to whatever extent its construction is possible.

(xiii) Safe-Base

51. The best areas for the construction of these village 'fortresses' are obviously those which have not yet been raided. Soon, the work may be extended to the once raided villages for the people to re-group and start again. And gradually, in a highly secretive manner, the work may extend to enemy patrolled and even occupied villages under the very nose of the enemy. And it is in these villages "fortresses" that our guerillas will find their safe-bases to operate, not as our mercenaries against the enemy mercenaries, but as the army of our people, to help and protect our people, with the help and protection of our people.

(xiv) Participation

52. But even more than its utility in economic war and Safe-Base, the activation of village "fortress" will save our social foundation from destruction by the barbarian enemy. It will give a positive construction and a constructive purpose to the helpless villagers of Bangladesh who are probably the most terrorized and bewildered human beings on earth today. Most importantly, however, the work will save them from the impatience of passive expectation of a quick victory by Mukti Fouz alone, and the resulting frustration and even a dangerous antagonism to our cause of the inevitable delay, by giving them the scope and duties of active participation in our war effort and the resulting solidarity with our leadership and the Mukti -Fouz on the one hand, and the continued hatred of the enemy and his agents (by polarization) on the other. Only thus can we wage an invincible total war of 75 million people to uproot the enemy from our soil and thereby to disintegrate him at his unstable home base in West Pakistan.

(xv) Foreign Policy

53. Only the confidence of such a primarily self-reliant total to destroy the enemy can give us the position the real strength as needed for a successful foreign policy.

Only then can we tell the world plainly and clearly that Pakistan is dead and gone forever, and the West Pakistani gangsters in the skin of Pakistan have no jurisdiction over the fate of Bangladesh; that our evacuees shall return home under our own protection; that we are fighting for nothing short of total victory in true independence; and that we have nothing to negotiate with the enemy except the terms of his surrender. We can then begin to lash the conscience of world humanity about the criminal connivance of those governments who are "aiding" Yahya's gang, and about the conspiracy of silence of the world powers on the inhumanity of these West Pakistani barbarians.

(xvi) Conventional versus Guerilla War

54. What is needed for us to wage such a total war is first and foremost the realization of all of us, particularly of our youth that we are not fighting a conventional war for crushing the enemy with our military weapons in one frontal fight. Ours is a Guerilla war for bleeding the enemy to death with "all of our weapons in the hands of all of our people" (Sheikh Mujib) in a well concerned total war. In its present phase, when our Guerillas are still gathering strength, their primary effort must be to assist our people firstly in their social security by eradicating the undoubted traitors and economy-agents, and secondly in their economic war by ambush and sabotage to prevent enemy's trade communication on the one hand and to push his war expenditure to an unbearable maximum on the other. Only when the enemy has thus been "softened" enough, the time for their mopping up will come in the final phase of our war with our people themselves rising in a body to give the finishing touch. Our soldiers must, therefore, be motivated to fight the military war not as "everything" but only as a part, although a most vital part, of our total war in active partnership with our people in the Socio-economic war. Because, there is no other way to fight a guerilla war.

(xvii) Base Worker

55. And which is needed for our people to actively participate in this total war is a corps of dedicated Base- *Workers to activate . . . self-sustained* socio-economic "fortresses" in the villages of Bangladesh. First of all, the worker himself has to be activated in the habits of hard work, the mother of self-sustenance, as he is taught the "why" (motivation) and "how'" (method) of self-sustenance. He is also to be taught to get inconspicuously absorbed in the economic life of a village through some productive labor so that he may get into the confidence of the villagers before he can activate them.

56. He can then select a village as his assignment and begin to carry out his systematic tasks (see para 64) under cover of the village elders to uphold the indomitable will of our people, even through the brutalities of the enemy, for the construction of their self-reliant socio-economic "fortress" as their primary shield, and also their deadly weapon, against the enemy.

57. And thus, with the Base-workers at the foundation of our political war, the Armed Fighters at the forefront of our military war, and both solidly united with the people in the main thrust of our socio-economic war, we can confidently proceed to really and truly vanquish the enemy.

D. WHY TO OVERCOME?

58. But what then? What shall, we do with independence when the enemy is vanquished? The only possible answer is that we shall use independence in our actions to win our welfare'.

59. But, we became independent 23 years ago along with the West Pakistani minority. While they used more than their due share of independence in their actions to enhance their welfare and strength, we did not use ours. And therefore not only we have lost our welfare and strength, but we are now about to lose our 'Independence' itself.

60. But, no nation or society is either absolutely independent or absolutely non-independent, because every society can take its own actions up to a degree. The only way to retain whatever independence is there and to win a greater degree of independence for greater welfare and strength is to use in actions whatever independence is now available for whatever welfare and strength is now possible. Otherwise, welfare, strength, and independence itself go by default. We, the people of Bangladesh, are now finding it out to our bitterest agony.

61. And this action must be taken by the people themselves. The Leaders are of course needed to show the way; but nothing is really attained until the people at the base of the social pyramid begin to act with their productive (economic) and protective (social) lob ours in mutual cooperation and discipline. The key to independence, strength, and welfare itself, thus, lies in the bare hands of the people.

62. Sheikh Mujib has chosen *democratic socialism as our path to welfare.* Whatever details we may follow in that path, (and notwithstanding the arguments of various 'isms') our elemental step to enduring welfare must be social cooperation through democratic self-government at the foundation of our society (fortress in each village,) where the people themselves will protect their constructive vitality from subjugation and exploitation by the social cheats. Such democratic self-government, as the only administration' at the social basest is the only common feature of, all really progressive countries *irrespective of their 'isms*' whether it is called a commune or a Kibutz, a County or a Borough, a Collective or Canton. We also must do the same. The Leader, his Lieutenants, and the Base-Worker must of course mobilize, guide and urge. But it is the people at our social base who must be activated to take that step.

63. If then, the blind fury of our people against the enemy today can be converted into an indomitable will on their part for self-reliance, and if their labor, cooperation and discipline can be activated into the construction of the same socio-economic 'fortress in each village' within their truly democratic Panchayets, wherever and to whatever extent possible, as their weapon as well as their shield against the hated enemy, far more than a beginning will have been made on our way to welfare by the time the enemy is vanquished. And then, upon the solid foundation of these constructive village bases the superstructure of our national welfare will be built, quickly and confidently, at progressively higher levels, never again to be the helpless victim of any aggrandizer.

At this fateful moment of birth of our nation it is, therefore, for the Base-Worker to transform what is now a calamity into an opportunity for the people of Bangladesh.

III. DO'S AND DONT'S FOR BASE WORKER

64. THE DO'S

1. Select your own village of work where you will feel the safest and most welcome. (More than one worker can work in the same village, but don't overcrowd if a village has already reached stage 8 of this list)
2. Lie low and watch the villager's attitude towards our cause. (If it is too hostile, you may pretend to join them and work from behind enemy ranks, or you may leave the village and go to another village of your choice! If not:).
3. Categories the villagers, particularly influential elders and energetic workers; in your mind into (a) friendly, (b) neutral, and (c) hostile in regard to our cause. Look for persons dedicated to our cause.
4. Get quietly absorbed in village life through some productive labor.
5. Start making friends by sincerely helping people and thus get into their confidence.
6. Begin whispering campaign for self-reliant action for our cause to form a confidential nucleus of future Village Guards and inspire them with the idea of socioeconomic "fortress in each village". (Suppress imminently dangerous enemy in former, if any, in consultation with "friendly" village elder(s))
7. By working through this nucleus, activate Village Panchayet in re-grouping (as needed) and organizing its normal functions (see para 67.B. 1).
8. Guide urge and assist Village Panchayet in its *wartime* functions (see para 67. B. 2)
9. When in your estimation the village has become "safe" for our guerillas, inform proper quarters through your Group Leader or locally available prominent leaders or workers of our cause.
10. Keep on strengthening this village "fortress" by inspiring the villagers to higher and higher levels of self-sustenance.

65. Note: (a) All the above steps are to be taken in succession, each step only after you are sure of the previous ones. An enemy raid or the arrival of an enemy- agent may disturb the sequence and you may have to start all over again.

(b) Steps 5 to 10 are to be ever continued, intensified, and expanded.

66. THE DONT'S: After having taken the oath and the training of "Bhitti Fouz".

1. Don't leave Bangladesh (unless absolutely compelled). The war is in Bangladesh, and it has to be fought and won there. Do your work whatever and to whatever extent possible. Ever)' little bit helps the cause.
2. Don't quit after you have reached step 3 in para 64. Carry on till step 8, and only then you may go for work in another village.

3. Don't scatter your efforts in more than one village at a time.
4. Don't *seek* or *accep*t public leadership: it exposes and kills a Base-worker. Act as a pace setter.
5. Don't cultivate or accept *charity* which is anathema to self-sustenance.
6. Don't collect any funds: depend on co-operative labour and resources.
7. Don't punish (informer or any others) on your own decision alone: that is lawlessness. Obtain local concurrence (p. 64).
8. Don't *publicize* or leave trace of punitive action on informers.
9. Don't *attack* the enemy: fake hide, or free from him. Leave the enemy for Mukti Fouz.
10. Don't rob or cheat the people, or tax upon their hospitality in the name of free-dom fighting. The real Mukti Fouz will not do that either.

IV. FRAMEWORK OF THE VILLAGE PANCHAYET

67. A. ORGANISATION

1. The villagers themselves are to re-establish the Panchayet in a general meeting with its members from among village inhabitants loyal to our cause. Too many Panchayet-members will create confusion; it may consist of 3 to 7 members depending on the size of the village.
2. A Panchayet Leader is to be nominated by the new Panchayet and got accepted by the villagers in the same meeting, for them to promise to abide by the decision and discipline of the Leader as the spokesman of the Panchayet, and the head of the village government.
3. The Panchayet is to decide about its own methods and procedures for transacting its business. The Leader must be given powers of emergency decisions and disciplinary control of the Village Guards.
4. General meetings, of the villagers to be held within, say, two months of each other. In each meeting the criticism, if any, of Panchayet members will be a compulsory item. Members will be re-elected or replaced after discussion and decision.

67. B. FUNCTIONS

1. **Normal Functions**: To construct self-reliant socio-economic village "fortress"

through following activities:

(a) Use village guards (see below) to prevent and suppress thieves robbers, defectors and cheats with iron discipline.

(b) Settle and adjudicate all disputes in the village clearly and promptly so as to eliminate dependence on outside agencies for "law, order and justice".

(c) Revive owner-laborer production sharing practice to intensify cooperative labor in all fields.

(d) Maximize food production by cooperative labor in the utilization of all land, water, vegetable and animal resources of the village.

(e) Enhance local ingenuity in means and methods for maximization and diversification of village products from indigenous resources (through agriculture, arts, crafts, skills and industries); and maintain indomitable will for self-sustenance on just as much food, clothing, shelter, health, education, communication, culture and recreation, as can be produced in the village and obtained by friendly barter with neighboring areas.

2**. Wartime Functions**: To utilize village "fortress" as the primary shield and also a

deadly weapon against the enemy, through following activities:

(a) Suppress enemy informers so effectively as to terrorize potential ones.

(b) Repare for faking, hiding and fleeing through enemy raids with essential products and stores.

(c) Continue socio-economic boycott of the enemy.

(d) Take custody of unauthorized firearms and ensure their proper use.

(e) Organise food, shelter, information, and assistance for Mukti Fouz. Pass on important information, particularly on disposition of enemy and his agents, through Bhitti Fouz Group Leader or prominent leader or worker for our cause in the locality.

67: C. VILLAGE GUARDS

Energetic and active villagers are to be selected by the Panchayet as a corps of Village Guards. Under command of the Panchayet Leader they will be employed at the forefront of all cooperative labors particularly for 'public' benefits, such as social order, flood control, embankment, drainage, irrigation, health, education and communication. In all their jobs the guards will be responsible for cleanliness and beautification of the village. Their special use in wartime actions above.

67: D. FINANCE

Financial problems should not arise when the village activities are based on co-operative labor, pooling of resources and sharing of products. In any case, money, as the carrier of cheating and, corruption must be avoided to the utmost. And right now it is an enemy trap.

67: E. REMUNERATION.

The Panchayet and the Village Guards will do primarily voluntary and honorary duties in addition to their normal occupations. A pre-agreed allocation of village products may be apportioned to them as their weekly or monthly honorarium;

provided that it is from the enhanced production of the village efforts under the Panchayets management as may be adjudged by the villagers in their general meeting when the Panchayet may be replaced on adverse finding,

V. CAMP ROUTINE
(and syllabus coverage)

68. It is essential that the same orientation be maintained in the training in all camps. Selected items of practice and lecture from the syllabus (Selection II) have therefore been listed in this section as the *minimum essential* units to be covered through the daily routine of the camps. More work or lecture, as time Permits, may be given for further elaboration or emphasis.

69. For the convenience of training as well as management of camp facilities it is suggested that the trainees may be divided first into Croups of about 250 each in-charge of one General and one Physical Instructor. Each group may be sub-divided into about 10 Work Teams under team leaders selected/elected from among the trainees.

70. The *actual routine* in each camp should be drawn up at least on a weekly basis in advance by the training staff in consultation with the Incharge and Administrator. The Camp day may begin at 5:30 A. M. with cleaning and wash up and end at 10 P.M. with some discussion. The practical work items may range up to 120 minutes each whereas the lecture items should not exceed 60 minutes. Lectures should be repeated to cover various work teams.

71. PRACTICAL WORK ITEMS:

A. Motivational (for all trainees throughout)

P.l Line-up discipline to break crowding habit throughout camp life.

P.2 Morning Exercise and afternoon games each day (No drill or march)

P.3 Camp cleanliness and beautification daily for all boys for each camp and the whole camp area in assigned lots.

P.4 Camp work in Work Teams: The Teams will work in rotation for the following items of work:

(a) Camp sanitation, garbage disposal and utilization.
(b) Camp clearing and communication.
(c) Camp water drawing and storing for wash and bath.
(d) Camp fuel-wood gathering, marketing.
(e) Camp housing, hospital, mosque, temple repair and improvement.
(f) Camp cooking, serving and food carrying for work teams.
(g) Camp drainage, water courses, flood and drought protection.
(h) Camp barbering and Laundry.

P.5 Rural work in work teams (for, all teams in rotation)

(i) Use of spade: digging and head carrying of earth in reservoir, embankment, road models to be worked and re-worked.

(j) Use of plough and hand digger (Nirhani), in practice plots.

(k) Fruit and vegetables growing practices-preparation of bed, mixing of manure, sowing, plant protection practice in practice plots.

71. B. Methodical (particularly for Base-Workers):

P.6 Rural Arts Crafts Skills/and Industries: Each trainee has to participate in at

least one of the following:-

Bamboo, Cane, Grass, Leaves and Wood Work, Sewing, Pottery, First Aid, Village Modeling, Drawing, Painting, Singing, Music, any other Rural Art and Craft as may be possible in the camp.

P.7 Self-Government Practice:

(a) At the beginning of the Methodical part the work team will be re-organized by geographic proximity of the trainee's village homes, and the new Teams will elect their Team Leaders.

(b) The Instructor's Groups, re-organized to contain about equal number of trainees will elect their respective Panchayets and Panchayet Leaders (No election campaign. The group will sit together and elect by discussion and voice vote with the instructors as umpires).

(c) The Team Leaders will sit. with their group Panchayet and Instructors each night to discuss the day's progress and problems, consider disciplinary cases and recommend punishments as needed to higher authorities, and chalk out the next day's programme.

(d) The Panchayet Meeting every third day will be with all trainees in the group. A by complaint against any Team Leader, Panchayet Member or Leader will be heard, and necessary re-election or replacement will be made.

P. 8 Self-Help Exercise:

The performance of each Team (during Methodical Part) of P4 and P5 will be evaluated by the camp authorities and their products of P6 will be sold in the local market for improved diet. All Members or the Team with the highest overall performance will get a special commendation.

P. 9 & P. 10 Intelligence is gathering and small Arms Training to be given as may be arranged.

72. LECTURE ITEMS

A. General (G)

(a) Motivational (for - all trainees)

G. I. The need; How to make it a Total "War of 75 million people of Bangladesh - Sheikh Mujib".	{Text para reference 4-5, 8-10, 54
G-2. Ground Rules for Group Action	18
G-3. Why are we here: Bengali Nationalism	21-22
of - Sheikh Mujib: Six-Point-Eleven point	
G -4. The Enemy: His inhumanity	24
G-5. Historical Background	23-26
G-6.	27
G- 7. Our asset and deficiency	29
G-8. Lessons from other Revolutions	30
Enemy's position and our strength	34-35
G-9. Enemy's strategy:. Real enemy	54
G-lO.The way out: "Fortress in each	36-40
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72. B. ECONOMICS OF SELF-SUSTENANCE (for all trainees)

E-l. Food and agricultural practices and possibilities of indigenous to development in the villages of Bangladesh: flood control.

E-4. embankment, irrigation, green manure, deep ploughing, seeding, harvesting, fruits, vegetables, poultry, dairy, fishery, use of every inch of land and water.

E-5. Village clothing and housing

E-6. Village health: cleanliness, drainage, sanitation, water purification, fly and mosquito eradication as epidemic preventives; indigenous first-aids and herbal and other indigenous medicines as curatives; other accessible medical services.

E- 7. Village education

E-8. Village communication: roads, paths, bridge, waterways-their construction, and care, and their use against enemy.

E-9. Village beautification, cultural and recreational activities.

E-IO. Rural arts, crafts, skills and industries.

Note:- The above items may be repeated in the methodical part for Base Workers for their ingenuity development discussion. The Instructors should keep notes of the trainees' ideas for enrichment of the course.

72. C. SOCIAL (For Base Workers; may be given to all as time permits)

S-l The needs of a human society: Food and social order as the irreducible minimum needs for social existence. Without either of which the society collapses. Others (Shelter, clothing, health, education, communication, culture and recreation) as needed for social welfare.

S-2 Ownership and labor sharing practices in the villages Bangladesh: a means of increased labor and co-operation for increased production and equitable distribution. Role of Panchayet in social security and development.

S-3 Formation of Village Panchayet. (67, A, D-E)
S-4- Normal functions of Village Panchayet. (67. B. I)
S-5 War time functions of village Panchayet. (67. B.2)
S-6 Village guards in productive labors. (67. C)
S-7 Village guards in protective labors. (67. C)
S.8 The Cheat-informer: how to subjugate. (64. 6-8)
S-9 The Do's of the Base Worker. (64-65)
S-10 The Dont's of the Base Worker. (66)

স্বাধীন বাংলা সরকার অনুমোদিত

গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের কাঠামো

সংগঠনঃ

১। ভিত্তি-ফৌজ কর্মী গ্রামবাসীর সাথে গ্রামের দৈনন্দিন কাজে মিশে গিয়ে গ্রামবাসীকে শেখ মুজিবের অমর নির্দেশ ‘‘গ্রামে গ্রামে দুর্গ গড়’’ ব্যাখ্যা করে আত্মনির্ভরশীল জীবন-যাপনের উৎসাহ-উদ্দীপনা দেবে, এবং তার জন্য বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রে স্বাবলম্বী শ্রম-সমবায়- শৃঙ্খলার পথ দেখাবে। ভিত্তি-ফৌজ কর্মী গ্রামবাসী গ্রামবাসী মুরুববীদের আশ্রয়ে থেকে পরামর্শ-অনুপ্রেরণা দিয়ে কাজ করাবে, কিন্তু নিজে কোনো নেতৃত্বের মাতববরী করবে না।

২। গ্রামের সকল কাজে শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষার জন্য যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব স্বাধীনতাকামী গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত গড়ে তুলতে হবে। গ্রামবাসীর সাধারণ বৈঠক মনোনয়নে সমাজ সেবক শ্রদ্ধাভাজন নেতাদের পঞ্চায়েতে নিযুক্ত হবেন। গ্রামের লোকসংখ্যা অনুযায়ী ৩ থেকে ৭ জন পঞ্চায়েত সদস্য হলেই চলবে।

৩। একই বৈঠকে সদস্যরা নিজেদের মধ্যে, গ্রামে স্থায়ী অধিবাসী যুক্তিবাদী একজনকে নেতা মনোনীত করবে। এবং গ্রামবাসীর অনুমোদন পেলে তিনি পঞ্চায়েত নেতা হিসাবে নিযুক্ত হবেন। নেতার জন্য গ্রামবাসীর সাধারণ অনুমোদন অবশ্য প্রয়োজনীয়, কেননা পঞ্চায়েতের মুখপাত্র হিসাবে তিনিই গ্রামের শাসন-বিচার-শৃঙ্খলার অধিপতি হবেন।

৪। পঞ্চায়েতের দৈনন্দিন কার্যপ্রণালী পঞ্চায়েত নিজেরাই স্থির করে নেবেন। তবে সকল জরুরী অবস্থায় বিচার নির্দেশ দেওয়ার ক্ষমতা পঞ্চায়েত নেতার হাতে থাকতে হবে।

৫। প্রতি দুই মাসের মধ্যে গ্রামবাসীর সাধারণ বৈঠক বসবে,এবং পঞ্চায়েত সদস্যদের বিরুদ্ধে সমালোচনা কিছু থাকরে তা করতেই হবে। সমালোচনার পর সদস্যেরা পুনরায় নিযুক্ত অথবা পরিবর্তিত হবে।

কার্যক্রমঃ

১। গ্রামের আত্মনির্ভরশীলতা বাড়িয়ে তোলার সকল কাজে, বিশেষতঃ দুর্ভিক্ষ এবং অরাজকতা দমনের কাজে, আবালবৃদ্ধবনিতা গ্রামবাসীর সকল সম্ভাব্য পরিশ্রম এবং সমবায় যতদূর সম্ভব বাড়াতে হবে।

২। পল্লী রক্ষী বাহিনীর মাধ্যমে এবং কঠোর শাসন-শৃঙ্খলায় গ্রামের আভ্যন্তরীণ চুরি, ডাকাতি, লুটতরাজ, বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা এবং শত্রুপক্ষের আনুগত্য নিশ্চিহ্ন করে রাখতে হবে।

৩। গ্রামের আভ্যন্তরীণ সকল ঝগড়া-বিরোধের মীমাংসা করে, প্রয়োজনীয় শাস্তি দিয়ে, কোর্ট-কাছারী যাওয়া বন্ধ করতে হবে। মামলাবাজী নিশ্চিহ্ন করে দিতে হবে।

৪। শ্রমিক-মালিকের ঘনিষ্ঠ সহযোগ এবং প্রচলিত সকল উৎপাদনের ভাগাভাগি বিনিময় এবং বিতরণ ব্যবস্থা করে সুখী সমাজ গড়ে তুলতে হবে।

৫। গ্রামবাসীর সাধ্যমত পরিশ্রম এবং সমবায়ের সাথে সাথে কৃষি এবং কুটির শিল্পের সকল ক্ষেত্রে গ্রামে আর কি কি উৎপাদন হতে পারে এবং গ্রামের উৎপাদন দিয়েই কি করে বাইরে থেকে আসা জিনিসের কাজ চলতে পারে সেই উদ্ভাবনা শক্তিও বাড়াতে হবে। যেন যেন যে কোনো বাইরের শত্রুর বিরুদ্ধে শুধু খাদ্য এবং সমাজ-শৃঙ্খলাতেই নয়, বস্ত্র, আবাস, স্বাস্থ্য, শিক্ষা, গ্রামের পথ-ঘাট, শরীরর্চ্চা এবং মানসিক ও আধ্যাত্মিক কৃষ্টির সকল ক্ষেত্রেই অদম্য মনোবলে আত্মনির্ভরশীল গ্রামের জীবন-যাপন সমাজ-শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষা করা যায়।

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* যুব প্রশিক্ষণকালে অনেক সময় পাঠ্যক্রম হিসেবে বিবেচিত হতো।

গ্রামরক্ষী:

পঞ্চায়েত নেতার নির্দেশ- শৃঙ্খলায় সমাজসেবী কর্মঠ স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের গ্রামরক্ষী দল গড়ে তুলতে হবে। নেতার নির্দেশে প্রয়োজন হলে প্রাণ দেবে এমন দৃঢ়প্রতিজ্ঞা নিয়ে তারা কাজ করবে। শুধু গ্রাম পাহারা দেওয়া এবং চুরি-ডাকাতি, শত্রুর চরানুচর দমনের কাজই নয়, গ্রাম-জীবন উন্নয়নের সকল কাজেও এরা অগ্রণী হয়ে থাকবে। এরাই হবে গ্রামের সত্যিকার ভিত্তি-ফৌজ। এই গ্রামরক্ষী বাহিনীকে অনুপ্রেরণা দেওয়াই হবে ভিত্তি-ফৌজ কর্মীর অন্যতম কাজ।

অর্থব্যবস্থাঃ

শ্রম-সমবায় এবং ভাগাভাগি-বিনিময় ববস্থায় প্রতিষ্ঠিত গ্রাম জীবনে টাকা পয়সার তেমন কোনো প্রয়োজন থাকবে না। দুর্নীতি এবং সামাজিক প্রতারণার বাহন হিসাবে টাকার ব্যবহার যত কমবে ততই মঙ্গল।

পারিশ্রমিকঃ

পঞ্চায়েত এবং গ্রামরক্ষীরা স্বেচ্ছাসেবক হিসাবেই এসব দায়িত্ব নেবে। তবুও তাদের নামমাত্র পারিশ্রমিক যদি কিছু দিতেই হয় তার জন্যও টাকা-পয়সার সত্যিই কোনো প্রয়োজন নেই। ঘরে ঘরে পঞ্চায়েতী ''তোলা'' তুলে তাদের জন্য মাসিক পণ্যের ব্যবস্থা করলেই চলবে। কিন্তু তার মধ্যেও যেন শোষণ-দমননীতির বিষ না ঢোকে, তার জন্য এ নীতিও গ্রহন করতে হবে যে পঞ্চায়েতী শৃঙ্খলায় গ্রামীন উৎপাদন যা বাড়বে তার উপরই ''তোলা'' উঠবে। উৎপাদন যদি না বাড়ে, গ্রামবাসী যদি পঞ্চায়েতের উপর সন্তুষ্ট না থাকে, তবে দ্বৈমাসিক সভায় গোটা পঞ্চায়েত বদল করে নিলেই চলবে।

স্বাধীন বাংলা সরকার অনুমোদিত ভিত্তি-ফৌজের মূলনীতি

গ্রামে গ্রামে দুর্গ গড়

শেখ মুজিবের অস্ত্র ধর

পশ্চিমা হানাদর বর্বর এবং তাদের চরানুচর বিশ্বাসঘাতকদের জঘন্য আক্রমণের হাত থেকে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা এবং বাঙ্গালী জাতির ভবিষ্যৎ রক্ষার জন্য আজকের এই মুক্তিযুদ্ধ। শুধু মুসলমান অথবা শুধু হিন্দু বাঙালীর যুদ্ধ নয়, এ শুধু ছাত্র-শিক্ষক-বুদ্ধিজীবী অথবা শুধু কৃষক-শ্রমিক বুদ্ধিজীবী অথবা শুধু কৃষক-শ্রমিক-মেহনতী বাঙালীর যুদ্ধও নয়। সকল বাঙালীর মহান নেতা শেখ মুজিবের অমর আদর্শে আজকের এই যুদ্ধ, যে বাঙালী যেখানে আছে, যে যেই কাজে যতটুকু পারে তারই সম্মিলিত দল-মত শ্রেণী-ধর্ম নির্বিশেষে সকল বাঙালীর সর্বাঙ্গীণ জন-যুদ্ধ।

বাইরের কোনো শক্তি এসে বাঙালীকে এই যুদ্ধ করে দেবে না। অথবা করলেও তাতে বাঙালীর লাভ হবে না। বাইরের কেউ সাহায্য করুক বা না করুক এবং তা যতটুকুই করুক, নিজের পায়ে দাঁড়িয়ে নিজের চেষ্টায় বাঙালী যতটুকু করবে এ যুদ্ধে বাঙ্গালীর জয় ততটুকুই হবে। কেননা পরম করুণাময় সর্বশক্তিমানও বলেছেনঃ আমি কোনো জাতির ভাগ্য পরিবর্তনে ততটুকুই সাহায্য করব যতটুকু সে জাতি নিজের চেষ্টায় করবে। তাই আজ অতীতের সকল পরনির্ভরতা ভুলে গিয়ে বাঙ্গালীকে আত্মনির্ভরশীল সংগ্রামের পথ ধরতে হবে।

কিন্তু শুধু নেতৃত্বের মুখে যুক্তি-তর্ক দিয়ে আজকের এই জয় হবে না অথবা শুধু মুক্তিসেনার হাতে অস্ত্র দিয়েও নয়। তার সাথে সাথে চালিয়ে যেতে হবে শেখ মুজিবের দেওয়া মারণাস্ত্র-গ্রামে গ্রামে কোটি কোটি মুক্তিকামী বাঙ্গালীর হাতে অর্থনৈতিক যুদ্ধ। এই অর্থনৈতিক যুদ্ধের ভয়েই পশ্চিমা দুর্বৃত্ত আজ নৃশংস উন্মাদ হয়ে

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* যুব প্রশিক্ষণকালে অনেক সময় পাঠ্যক্রম হিসেবে বিবেচিত হতো।

উঠেছে । কেননা বঙ্গ-লুণ্ঠন বন্ধ হয়ে গেলেই তার জঙ্গীশাহী বিকল হয়ে যাবে। তাই এই অর্থনৈতিক মারণাস্ত্র দিয়েই তাকে উৎখাত করতে হবে-বাঙ্গালীর উৎপাদন পশ্চিমার জন্য এবং পশ্চিমার উৎপাদন বাঙ্গালীর জন্য হারাম করে দিয়ে তাকে ভাতে-পানিতে মারতে হবে-পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানের চোরে চোরে লড়াই বাধিয়ে দিয়ে তাদের শয়তানির অস্তিত্ব চিরতরে ধ্বংস করে দিতে হবে।

সেই ভয়ে , এই অর্থনৈতিক যুদ্ধ থেকে বাঙালীকে নিরস্ত্র করার জন্য পশ্চিমারা আবার এক জঘন্য ফাঁদ পেতেছে। অন্য সকল পৈশাচিকতার সাথে সাথে তাদের হানাদার বাহিনী বাংলাদেশের খাদ্য-শস্য ধ্বংস করে দিচ্ছে।এবং তারই সাথে সাথে দুষ্কৃতকারী পঞ্চম বাহিনী লেলিয়ে দিয়ে তারা বাংলাদেশে এক ভীষণ লুটতরাজ অরাজকতার আতঙ্গ ছড়িয়ে দিচ্ছে। যেন একদিকে দুর্ভিক্ষ এবং আরেকদিকে অরাজকতার ত্রাসে বর্তমানের পরনির্ভরশীর বাঙ্গালী জনগণ আবার ‘‘সাহায্য’’ এবং ‘‘আইন-শৃঙ্খলার’’র জন্য পশ্চিমা প্রভুর আমলাতান্ত্রিক শাসনশোষণের জালেই আত্মসমর্পণ করে , যেন বাঙ্গালীর জন্য সকল চেষ্টা, মুক্তি- ফৌজের সকল অস্ত্র ব্যর্থ হয়ে যায়।

তাই , আজ আর কোনো আমলাতান্ত্রিক ব্যবস্থার দিকে তাকিয়ে অসহায় হয়ে বসে থাকলে চলবে না। আজ সর্বাঙ্গীণ জনযুদ্ধের সর্বপ্রথম পদক্ষেপে গ্রামে গ্রামে বাঙালীকে নিজের হাতে দুর্ভিক্ষ এবং অরাজকতা দমনের পথ ধরতে হবে। এজন্য গ্রামে গ্রামে আজাদী পঞ্চায়েত গড়ে তুলতে হবে, এবং তার শাসন-সংস্থার মাধ্যমে সবদিকে সকল দুস্কৃতি-অরাজকতার বাহন হিসাবে শত্রুর চরানুচরকে কঠিন শাস্তি দিয়ে দমন করে রাখতে হবে, অন্যদিকে শত্রুকবলিত শহুরে অর্থনীতির মুখাপেক্ষী না হয়ে গ্রামে গ্রামে আপন শ্রমে আয়ত্তগত খাদ্য এবং কুটির শিল্পের উৎপাদন যতদূর সম্ভব বাড়িয়ে তুলতে হবে-যেন যত কষ্ট করেই হোক না কেন গ্রামে গ্রামে বাঙালী আপন দৃঢ়প্রতিজ্ঞ কর্মশৃঙ্খলার ভিত্তিতে এবং পঞ্চায়েতী শাসনের মাধ্যমে মোটা ভাত মোটা কাপড়ে জীবন যাপন করে সমাজ-শৃঙ্খলা বাঁচিয়ে রাখতে পারে, কোনোমতেই যেন শত্রুর কাছে হাত পাততে না হয়।

হোক না তা সরল অথবা আদিম অর্থনীতি, তবুও বঙ্গবন্ধুর নির্দেশ মতো পশ্চিমা শত্রু ধ্বংসের জন্য বাঙালীকে সেই পথই ধরতে হবে। সেই গ্রামে গ্রামে আত্মনির্ভরশীল দুর্গের বজ্র- কঠিন ভিত্তিতে দাঁড়িয়ে বাংগালী তার অর্থনৈতিক মারণাস্ত্র চালিয়ে যাবে, শত্রুকে ভাতে-পানিতে পঙ্গু করে দেবে, এবং সেই দুর্গের নিরাপদ আশ্রয়ে থেকে শেষ মুহূর্তে মুক্তিসেনার সহযোগিতায় শত্রুকে নিশ্চিহ্ন করে দিয়ে বাংলার মাটি চিরতরে পূত পবিত্র করে তুলবে।

তারপর বাঙালী তার মুক্ত দেশে, আপন শ্রমে আপন জনকল্যাণের চির-নির্ভর জয়যাত্রা আরম্ভ করবে। গ্রামে গ্রামে আত্মনির্ভরশীল বাঙ্গালীর সম্মিলনে গড়ে উঠবে বৃহত্তর বাঙালী সমাজের বৃহত্তর অর্থনীতি, বলিষ্ঠ দুর্জয় বাংলাদেশ।

বাংলাদেমের গ্রামে গ্রামে, গ্রামের দৈনিক কাজে মিশে গিয়ে, গ্রামবাসীকে এই দুর্গ সংগঠন এবং উন্নয়নের কাজে সাহায্য করাই হল ভিত্তি-ফৌজের মূল নীতি এবং কার্যসূচী।

জয় মুজিব

জয় বাংলা

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবির প্রণোদনা কোর্স সম্পর্কিত দলিল	বাংলাদেশ সরকার যুব শিবির পরিচালনা বোর্ড	..... ১৯৭১

FOR YOUTH CAMP MOTIVATIONAL COURSE

1. *Need for such motivation*

If Youngman engaged in liberation war must understand the Cause he is fighting for- in other words, he must be prepared both physically and mentally. Motivational course would aim at preparing a fighter mentally.

2. *The primary aim in our struggle.*

To liberate our dear motherland from the clutches of a brutal armed force-to free our people from the virtual prison life-to establish a free, democratic and secular Bangladesh-a future with new life and new order. A happy and prosperous Bangladesh to be built up with the co-operation of all-the freedom fight is a step towards building up of a future society without corruption, poverty and exploitation-a society with justice and equality for all.

3. *The just struggle.*

We are fighting for the most noble cause in the world. We are fighting for freedom and democracy-we are fighting to destroy the evil force of fascism and imperialism. Therefore, in this fight we have the moral support of all the right-thinking people in the world. The news of our struggle spread more and more.

4. *Our national history and heritage.*

Our fighting force need to know aspects of our national history, the genesis of Bangladesh and the evolution of its social history. The present period is the most crucial period in our history. Either the Bengali nation fights towards a new future-or reduced to perpetual slavery. History is made by men and our fighters are shaping the history. Posterity would record their roles in boldest terms.

5. *Armed. Struggle.*

The enemy has forced us to take up arms. At the beginning we were unarmed, unprepared. But we have learnt quickly. Bengalies are proving themselves as great fighters.....

In fact our people are eagerly waiting to be rescued from a life of inhuman torture and oppression. Many of your family members probably lost their lives, suffered torture, and many of your own relatives are now eagerly waiting to welcome you as a victorious liberator.

6. Our People.

(i) Our strength lies with our people. We must realize the most difficult situation our people are living in. They are poor-and at the top of that they are living under a reign of terror. But at their heart they are behind us. At no times, we should by our acts, antagonize them. We must prove to them as effective, organized, and disciplined group of freedom fighters. We must gain their confidence by extending helping hand in their work. In all our activities, we must express our oneness with the people. To lose people's support would bring disaster.

(b) A freedom fighter must fight the enemy-not only in the field-but also in other aspects. The enemy is trying to divide our people-by propaganda, and by exploiting human weakness. Do not fall victim of propaganda-do not be tempted by greed and selfishness-finally do not indulge in personal conflict. All your efforts should be geared around the cause you are fighting.

7. Victory is ours

The future is definitely ours. All analyses by the World Press and political thinkers of the world agree to the point that Pakistan as a nation is dead. All military logistics suggest that Pakistan cannot hold an armed occupation of Bangladesh much longer. The success of Guerillas in the liberation wars around the world.....are same too well- known. It is only matter of time. How soon we want to make it? It depends on you-or all of us. Let us take vow to make it sooner.....

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরঃ একটি নির্দেশিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার যুব শিবির পরিচালনা বোর্ড	..... ১৯৭১

YOUTH CAMPS

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WHY YOUTH RELIEF CAMPS?

1. OBJECTIVE:

(a) In the never-ending stream of evacuees fleeing from the brutal oppression of Pak Army in Bangladesh, there is an increasing number of active young man who form a special group because of their special needs.

(b) It is important to channel their youthful energies into constructive lines so as to make them useful citizens on their return home.

(c) Left uncared for, they will be ready victims of frustrated misdirection into extremist local politics and violent anti-social activities, creating serious problems for the Local Govt.

II. THE PLAN:

(a) For this purpose, it is necessary to establish Special Relief Camps for young man, where appropriate training to meet the urgent and immediate needs of Bangladesh, can be imparted.

(b) These Youth Camps will also serve as recruiting centres for training in specialised institutions.

III. **TYPE OF CAMPS:**

(a) Youth Reception Camps.

Reception Camps are being established along various routes of entry at a distance of about 5 miles from the border for the following purposes:

(i) To provide some rest and shelter for the young men after a long and arduous journey from Bangladesh.

(ii) To verify their identity.

(iii) To check against infiltration by enemy agents.

(iv)To hold them for a few days pending admission into regular Youth Relief Camps.

(b) Regular Youth Relief Camps are established in centralized location to provide an undisturbed atmosphere for training the young men in various skills which will make them useful citizens in Bangladesh.

YOUTH RELIEF CAMPS

(An introduction)

Dated: 6-6-71.

1. **OBJECTIVE**

(a) To channel and train the stream of young men coming out of Bangladesh into some organized and purposeful activity in service of Bangladesh on their return.

(b) To serve as holding camps from which the trainees for our Armed Forces (Regulars and Guerillas) will be recruited.

(c) To train others as Base-Workers who will also be available to supplement (b) above provided adequate training facilities and arms /equipment can be made available.

2. **PROGRAMME**

(a) Training will be given within the next six months to

(i) 1,00,000 Base Workers

(ii) 36,000 Armed Forces recruits.

(b)Average monthly intake will be. 24,000

(c)Training will be for one month divided into two 15-day parts

(i) First part mainly motivational training for all new entrants. Armed Forces recruitment will then be made.

(ii) Second part mainly methodical training for Base-Work to those not recruited for Armed Forces.

An outline of the syllabus is attached at Appendix-A (Summary at Flag-X).

3. **BUDGET**

Expenditure for each camp of 500 trainees has been calculated at

(a) Non-recurring-Rs. 72,000/-

(b) Recurring-Rs. 83,000/-per month

An overall budget of Rs. 1, 25,000/- to cover the scheme has been informally handed over to the Govt. of India Representatives (details attached).

It envisaged an expenditure of approximately Rs. 1 lac per month per camp of 500.

4. **CAMPS SET-UP**

Camps will be of two types:

(a**) Reception Camps**: About 16 such camps are in Tripura, situated about 5 miles within border along main routes of entry. These will provide:

(i) Initial rest and orientation.

(ii) Security check up by respective political leaders.

(iii) Some initial training, if possible for this awaiting admission to regular camps.

(b) **Youth Camps**: 10 such camps in Tripura with a capacity of about 1000 each, situated in groups in three areas within 30 miles of Agartala are now being established.

A list of camps is attached at Appendix-B.

5. **CAMP MANAGEMENT**

A. Reception Camps will be managed by Committees consisting of:

One Camp in-Charge.

One Dy. Camp in-Charge.

One Camp Supervisor.

One Student Representative.

One Health Officer.

B. *Youth Camps:*

Each Training Camp will have the following office bearers for providing guidance and instruction in their respective fields:

One Camp Chief.

One Dy. Camp Chief.

One Political Instructor per 250 trainees.

One Health Officer.

(ii) The Training programme will be conducted under the overall direction of the Training Coordinator (Dr. Abu Yousuf).

(iii) The supply of the camp facilities and security will be provided by the Government of India.

6. APPOINTMENTS:

a. Camp Chief/Camp-in-Charge and their deputies will be nominated by the Directorate of Youth Camps, from among public representatives.

b. Camp Chief/Camp-in-Charge will appoint the other office bearers as follows:

(i) Camp Supervisor from among public servants and professionals in consultation with Director, Youth Camp.

(ii) Political Instructors, from among professors and teachers in consultation with Training Co-coordinator.

(iii) Physical Instructors from among servicemen/Ex-Servicemen in consultation with Sector Commanders.

(iv) Student Representative as nominated by Bangladesh Student Action Committee.

(v) Health Officer in consultation with Medical Co-coordinator.

(vi) *All appointees will reside in their respective camps.*

7. FINANCE & ACCOUNTS

Camp Supervisor/Camp Administrator will be the drawing/disbursing officers. They will furnish weekly expenditure returns to the Director, Youth Camp, and provision of fresh funds will be subject to up-to-date accounting of funds already drawn.

8. HEAD QUARTERS

A directorate General will be established at the Headquarters for overall organisation of the scheme, which shall be located in the Ministry of Defense, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

UNREV1SED

FOR TRAINING 50,000 YOUTH IN 6 (SIX) MONTHS

SUMMARY OF COST :

1. Non-recurring Expenditure

(a) Huts @ Rs. 45,000/00 per 500 trainees X 21 for 10,500 total camp capacities.	Rs. 9,45.000/00
(b) Tube-well @ Rs. 3,000/00 per 500	Rs. 63,000/00

(c) Bedding @ Rs. 13,000/00 per 500	Rs.	Rs. 2,73.000/00
(d) Lighting @ Rs. 400/- per 500	Rs.	Rs. 8.400/00
(e) Utensils <s> Rs. 2.000/00 per 500	Rs.	Rs. 42,000/00
(0 Hand tools @ Rs. 500/00 per 500	Rs.	Rs. 10,500/00
(g) Teaching aids @ Rs. 1,700/00 per 500	Rs.	Rs. 35,700/00
(h) Furniture @ Rs. 1,000/00 per camp	Rs.	15,000/00
X 15 for 15 camps (average 750 capacity)	Rs.	1.00.000/00
(i) Contingency.	Rs.	14,92,600/00
Say	Rs.	15,00,000/00

II. **Recurring Expenditure :**

(a) Maintenance of trainees @ Rs. 60/00 per trainee for out-fit for 12,000 =Rs. 7,20,000/- p.m. Total for six months & @ Rs. 90/00 per head for food for 10,500 = 10,35,000.00 p.m. Total for six months	.. Rs.	43,20,000
(b) Camp establishment for supervision and training staff @ Rs. 43,200 p.m. for 15 camps Total for six months	.. Rs.	62,13,000
(c) Periodicals @ Rs. 100/00 per camp 1,500/00 for 15 camps. Total for six months.	.. Rs.	2,52,200
(d) Transport @ Rs. 16,500/00 p.m. for 15 camps (Operation and maintenance).	.. Rs.	9,000
(e) Central service office for stores distribution @ Rs. 4,200/00 per month (for 15 camps Total for six months)	.. Rs.	99,000
(f) Medicines, contingencies & miscellaneous @ Rs. 1,000/00 per camp per month. Total for six months.	.. Rs	25,200
	.. Rs	90,000/00
Say	Rs.	1,10,15,400/00
	Rs.	**1,10,00,000/00**

ABSTRACT

I. Total Non-recurring Expenditure.	.. Rs.	15,00,000/00
II. Total Recurring Expenditure	.. Rs.	1,10,10,000/00
GRAND TOTAL	.. Rs.	1,25,00,000/00

YOUTH RELIEF CAMP

1. Non-recurring Expenditure.

Group cost for each 500 recruits :

a. Huts @ 25 sq. fit per trainee and Rs. 3/50 per sq. ft. with bamboo mathing.	Say	
b. Tube-well 3 @ 100 each	Rs.	45,000/00
c. Bedding- Satranji @ Rs. 8/00	Ra.	3,000/00
Pillow @ Rs. 5/00 Mosqt. Net @ Rs. 1/00 Bed sheet @ Rs. 5/00	Rs.	13,000/00.
per Head Rs. 26/00 X 500	Rs.	200/00
d. Lighting @ 25 Lanterns @ Rs. 70.00 say	Rs.	200/00
2 Patromax © 100		

Non-recurring Expenditure:

e. Utensils for each Group	= Rs.	500/00
Plates 250 @ Rs. 2/00		
Glass 100 @ Rs. 1/50	= Rs.	150/00
Jug 25 @ Rs. 6/00	= Rs.	150/00
Badna 25 @ Rs. 5/00	= Rs.	125/00
Drums 2 @ Rs. 75/00	= Rs.	150/00 (one hundred fifty).
Degchi (i)6 Rs. 90/00	= Rs.	540/00 (Five Hundred Forty).
" (5)5 @ Rs. 40/00	= Rs.	100/00
f. Hand cools for manual work of each group	Rs.	1913/00. Say Rs. 2,000/00
g. Teaching aids-	R.s	500/00
Black Board ect.		
audio-visual (2) 200		
Radio 6 per camp 1200		
Ducks 300		
1700 for each Group	Rs.	1,700/00

B. **Camp Establishment**

Furniture's for staff:
One table (Rs. 20.00) and one chair (Rs. 10.00) and bedding (40.00) per each.

1. Camp-in-Chief.
1. Camp-in-Charge.

3. Instructors (average for 750 recruits)
3. P.T. cum-Manual work Instructor for 750 recruits
1. Medical Mobilize.
1. Medical Officer

10 @ Rs. 100 per each = 1000 for each camp. Rs. 1,000/00

II**. Recurring Expenditure:**

(a) Per trainee:	Rs.	8/00
Persona] effects	Rs.	5/00
Lungi Shirt	Rs.	15/00
Shirts (2)	Rs.	10/00
Vest (2)	Rs.	10/00
Shoe (Bata)		
Socks		
Note Book ...	5.00	
Pencil		
etc.		

Rs. 58/00, Say Rs. 60/00 x 12,000 per month.

= Rs. 7, 20,000/00 p.m.

Food @ Rs. 3/00 per head per day

for 30 days. Rs. 90 x 10,500 = Rs 10, 35,500/00 p.m.

Recurring Expenditure:

b) For Camp establishment:

for Secretary -15 camps covering 750
capacity (varying between 500 to 1000)
15 Camp-in-Chief.
15 Camp-in-Charge
42 Instructors (one for each 250)
42 P.T. Instructors (-do-)

15 Student Mobilisers. 15 Medical Officers.	
144 @ Rs. 10/00 per head per day for 30 days. 1/00 " 300 p.m. say	Rs. 43,200/00 p.m
c)Periodicals for each camp.	Rs.100/00 p.m.
Medicines, Contingency, Misc.	Rs. 1,000/00 p.m.
d)Transport:	Rs. 15,000/00 p.m.
For Stores and trainees' movement.	Rs.1, 500/00 p.m.
Maintenance and operation of 15 pick up Trucks	Rs.300/00 p.m.
15 Scooters	Rs.200/00 p.m.
e)Central Service Office for Stores :	Rs.3,000/00 p.m.
1Officer.	Rs.500/00 p.m.
2Assistant-cum-Typists	Rs.4,100/00 p.m.
3Truck maintenance operators	Rs.4,100/00 p.m.
1 Jeep @ 1 bi-cycle operators	Rs.100/00 p.m.
Contingency	Rs. 4,200/00 p.m.

YOUTH RELIEF CAMP
Budget for 500 Trainees.
(A SUMMARY)

NON-RECURRING :		Rs. 45,000/00
1.	Huts (1,25,000 sft.)	Rs. 3,000/00
2.	Tube-well (3)	Rs. 13,000/00
3.	Bedding	Rs. 4(X)/00
4.	Lighting	Rs. 2,000/00
5.	Utensils	Rs. 1,700/00
6.	Hand Tools	Rs. 1,00/00
7.	Furniture for Office Use	Rs. 5000/00
8.	Contingency.	Rs. 71,000/00
Say		Rs. 72,000/00 per month

RECURRING EXPENDITURE : (PER MONTH)

1. Clothing.	Rs.30,000/00
(a) Rs. 60/00 each	Rs.45,000/00
2. (i) Food (a) Rs. 3.00 per trainee	Rs. 2,000/00
(ii) Food for Officers & Staff	Rs. 3,500/00
3. Basic allowance for Officer and staff.	Rs. 100/00
4. Periodicals	Rs. 1,100/00
5. Transports (P.O.L)	Rs. 1,000/00
(Truck-1, Scooter-1)	Rs.82.700/00
6. Medicines & Contingencies	Rs.83,000/00 per month
Say	

ABSTRACT

Expenditure for one Camp (500 trainees for 6 months)

Non-recurring Rs. 72,000/00	Rs.72,000/00
Recurring =83,000/00 p.m X 6	Rs.4,98,000/00
Grand Total	Rs. 5,70,000/00
i.e. An average of Rs. 1 lakh, per month per camp	Rs. 6.00,000/00

SYLLABUS

I. The General part for all recruits to cover :

a. The need of 'safe' bases : The concept of Total war and the parts to be played in it by the Base-Worker and the Armed Fighter in support of, and with the support of, the People of Bangladesh. The role of economic warfare as our deadliest weapon.

b. Hatred of the enemy and his agents: historical background of their exploitation, cheating, betrayal and crimes : the urge for revenge.

c. Love for our people: historical background of their unity and sacrifice for just causes: the urge of sacrifice for their welfare.

d. Our deficiencies to be overcome: historical background of our tragic dependence on other for action while we talked. Experience of successful revolutions elsewhere.

e. The need of our self-help action in terms of manual labor, co-operation and discipline.

4. The Methodical part for Base-Workers to cover:

a. Needs of village society: essentials (food and social order) and extras (clothing, shelter, health, education, communication and recreation); how can the essentials and even some of the extras be produced fully within the labor and resources of the village.

b. Roles of native ingenuity and indomitable will in maintaining self-sustained village life.

c. Getting and remaining absorbed in village life without being conspicuous: urging without imposing, leading by example, working under shadow of village elders.

d. Methods of self-help and self-Government.

e. Civilian actions in Total War: militant morale, economic warfare, suppression of enemy agents and fifth-column miscreants, safe base, intelligence communication, assistance to commando and liberation army action.

LIST OF YOUTH CAMPS

(Easter Zone)

From	**To**		**Present Strength**	**Camp Chief**
Chittagong	1)	Harina	750	M.A. Harinan
&			--	Secy. D. A. L
Hill Tracts	2)	Harishamukh	300	Prof. A. Han if, MNA
	3)	Rajnagar	350	Khauja Ahmed, MNA
Noakhali	4)	Chotokhola	500	Abdul Awal, MNA
	5)	Kathalia (Baramura)		Capt. S. Ali, MPA
Comilla	6)	Udaipur	350	Capt. Alam
	7)	Malaghar	350	M. A. Rashid, MPA
	8)	Hatimara (Kamalnagar)	300	Prof. A. Rouf, MPA
	9)	Buxnagar (Chyanmara)		
Comilla	10)	Konaban		
Dacca &	11)	Charipara		
Faridpur	12)	Joynagar	500	Shamsul Huq. MPA
	13)	Narshingharh	250	Afzal Hussain. MPA
Sylhct	14)	Mohanpur	500	D. A. Abdas. MNA
	15)	Khowai	150	Sharfuddin. MPA
	16)	Kailashar	250	Mustafa Shahid. MPA
	17)	Karimganj (Assam)	350	Manik Chowdhury. MNA
			450	A. Rashid, MNA
			5,650	

APPENDIX 'C'

EASTERN ZONE
DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH CAMP.
1. OFFICERS

SI. No.	Name	Designation	Responsibilities
1	Mr. M. Alam	Director, Youth Camp	i) Overall Co-ordination
2	Prof. Nurul Islam Chowhdury, M.N.A.	Director, Administration. Director, Motivation.	ii) Resource Mobilization.
3	Mr. Khaled Mohammed Ali, M.N.A.	Director, Youth Camp	i) Resources utilization & there welfare
4	Dr. Abu Yousuf	Training Co-coordinator.	i) Preparation & supervision of the training programme.
5	Mr. Md. Bazlur Rahman	Supply Officer.	i) Arrangement for inflow & outflow of trainees. ii) Procurement of Camp supplies in bulk and its distribution. iii) Support for construction of camp sites.
6	Mr. Mosharraf Hussain	General Services Officer	i) Office Maintenance. ii) Accounts & Stores.

LIST OF PROGRAMME PROFORMAS

(a) LIST OF CAMP OFFICERS

(b) (i) DAILY ENTRY/EXIT REGISTER

(ii) DAILY RETURN

(c) DAILY EVENTS REGISTERS

(i) ENEMY ACTION

(ii) OUR ACTION

(d) WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT.

Name DATE STARTED:

PRESENT STRENGTH:

YOUTH RELIEF CAMP
(TRANSIT/REGULAR)

OFFICERS

1. Camp, Chief .....
2. Deputy Camp-Chief...
3. Camp Supervisor.
4. Political Instructor;....

   ii) . . .
   iii) . . .

5. Physical Instructor :...

   ii).

   iii)...

6. Student Representative :
7. Health Officer:

YOUTH RECEPTION CAMP
Entry/Exit Register.

Sl No.	Name	Father's	Village	P.O	District	Age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Education	Vocational	Special Qualification	Sent to: Youth Relief Camp	Evacuee Camp	Remark
8	9	10	11	12	13

RECEPTION
YOUTH RECEPTION TRANSIT CAMP

Daily Return

Name of Camp .....

1. No. of Youth:

A. Entry	Held Over
B. Exit	form previous day . .
C. Held Over (A-B)	Fresh Entry. ....
	Sub total ....
	To Regular Camp
	To Evacuees Camp
	Sub-Total . . . .

Expenditure

2. (i) Transportation cost to Regular Camp Rs....
(ii) Other Expenses ..... Rs...

Total Expenditure Rs....

Balance sheet

Balance from previous day . . . .

Fresh Receipt

Sub-total

Today's expenditure

Balance : Carried over

Camp Administrator
Nominee of Returning
Officer .....

Camp-in-Charge
(Recruiting Officer
or his nominee) .. .

YOUTH RELIEF CAMP: Enemy Action

1. Ref. Reporter and corroborator (if any) Date
2. Locality- with Cross Index Page Ref.
3. Date and summary of incident.
4. Prominent collaborator (if any) with Cross Index Page Ref.
5. Local Reaction/morale.
6. Classification of event with Cross Index Page No.

ENEMY ACTION

1. Killing
2. Burning
3. Looting
4. Rape
5. Degradation
6. Youth
7. Crop
   (a)Destruction
   (b)Protection
9. Communication
10. Lawlessness
11. Administration
12. Banking & Commerce
13. Education
14. Attitude to:
    (a) Politicians
    (b) Muslims
    (c) Hindus
    (d) Buddhists
    (e) Others

A. Pak Army Action
   (Specify which item
   by quantity, number above.)
B. Collaborator's action.
   (Specify which item
   by quantity, number above.)

YOUTH RELIEF CAMP
Daily Events Report:

Date.....

OUR ACTION

1. Reference of Reporter and corroborator.
2. Locality with Cross Index Page No.
3. Date and Summary of Incident.
4. Prominent Sympathizers if any with Cross Index Page No.
5. Enemy Reacting if any.
6. Local Reaction/morale
7. Classification of even with Cross Index Page No.

LIST
OUR ACTION

Negative

1. Pak Army.
   (i) Ailled ....
   (ii) Captured
2. Collaborators
   (i) Killed ....
   (ii) Punished
   otherwise
   (iii)Driven away....
3. Destruction of
   (i) Communication-
   (a) Roads
   (b) Rly. Lines....
   (c) Telephone....
   (ii) Vital Installations
   (a) Power Lines....
   (b) Water Supply....
   (iii)Army Equipments & transports
   (iv)Exportable stocks....
4. Terrorism (Panic)
5. Boycott of West Pakistani goods

Positive

6. Food Production,
7. Resistance & suppressions to miscreants.

WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT

Name Date :

YOUTH RELIEF CAMPS
(CHECK LIST)

1. OFFICEBEARERS:
   (a) Has the list of office bearers completed?
   (b) If not which are the vacancies?
   (c) What needs to be done to fill up the vacancies?
   (d) Are the office bearers staying in the camps?

2. LOCATION:
   (a) At present:
   (b) Moving to:
   (c) Distance from nearest Border point:

3. CONSTRUCTION:
(a) Tents Size :
Nos. :
(b) Huts :
(i) Size:
Nos. :
(ii) Completed- Nos.
(iii)Under construction :
(iv)Work not started-
Expected date of commencement
of construction.
(v) Expected date of completion of all construction :
WATER SUPPLY :
(i) What is the source of drinking water?
(a) Is it adequate?
(b) If not. what is being/proposed to be done :
(ii) What is the source of bathing water?
a) Is it adequate?
b) If not, what is being/proposed to be?
SANITATION
i) What arrangement for latrine?
ii) What steps for garbage disposal?

4. BEDDING

Additional stock
Received during week Total

ITEMS AT HAND
i)
ii)
iii)
iv)
v)

5. CLOTHINGS

In stock.	Issued during week	Balance in hand	Requirement for next batch.	Date by which supply needed.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

6. FOOD
   a) AS GIVEN
      i) Breakfast:
      ii) Lunch :
      iii) Dinner
      iv) Other supplements:
   d) ADDITION REQUIREMENTS

7. POCKET ALLOWANCE/PERSONAL NEEDS :
      i) Is pocket allowance given?
      ii) Is so, how much per head?
      iii) Any personal needs?

8. TRAINING:

a) Instructors name :	i) Political : ii) Physical:
b) Daily Routine followed :	i) Political : ii) Physical:

9. FINANCE & ACCOUNTS :

Last week	Current week	Total since inception (.....)
1 2 3 4		
Total expenditure: Total receipt:		
Balance in hand		

10. RECRUITMENT
      i) Nos. sent for army training:
      ii) Nos. retained for base worker's training:
      iii) Nos. of base worker passing out:
      iv) Other:

11. GENERAL REMARKS CAMP CHIEF/SUPERVISOR

_____

LIST OF YOUTH CAMP
(RECEPTION)

Sl No	Name of District	Name of the Camp	Address	Name of Camp In-Charge	Strength	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	24. Parganas	Takipur	(i) WEST BENGAL P.O. Takipur			
2	do	Hakimpur	Basirhat Sub-Dn. Bashirhat Sub-Dn	Nurul Islam Manju, Mosharaf Hossain		P.Y. T.
3	do	Hingalganj	do			
4	do	Hasnabad		Nurui Islam	T	
5	do	Talikhola	Baneaon	Lt Matiur Rahman		
6	do	Chapabara	do	do		
7	do	Ghoshpur	Maslandapur	Hadiuzzainan, VIP A Enayet Hossain, MPA		
8	do	Chandpur	Barasat Sub-Dn.	Matiur Rahman MPA		
9	Nadia	Ranaghat	Ranaghat	Asaduzzaman MPA		
10	do	Majdia	Ranaghat Sub-Dn.	Abul Hashein Mokter		P.Y.
11		Kechudanga	Krishnanagar Saddar sub-Dn.			
12		Karimpur	do	Abdur Rouf Chowdhury MPA		
13		Bctai	do	Sahiuddin MNA		
14		Shikarpur	do			
15		Hiidaipur				
16	Murshidabad	Kaherpara				
17	do	Lalgola				
18	do	Sheikhpara		A. Hadi MPA		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Malda	Enayetput		Dr. Mesbahul Huq MPA		
20.	Do	Gourh				
21.	Do	Mehdipur				
22.	West Dinajpur	Bangalipara			Sector Commander	
23					Major Nazmul Huq	
23	Do	Dalimgaon		Dr. Naimuddin S.M. Yousuf MPA		
24.	Do	Gangarampur		Shah Mahtab MPA		
25.	Do	Kurmail		Prof. Sayeed MNA		
26.	Do	Katla Kumarganj		Abdur Rahman MPA		
27.	Do	Malon		Azizur Rahman MNA		
28.	Do	Pransagar				
29.	Do	Tapan		Dr. Mashrul Huq MPA		
30.	Do	Thokrabari		Fazlul Karim MPA		
31.	Dinajpur (Banglades h)	Tetulia				
32.	West Dinajpur	Anginabad				
33.	Do	Tarangapur				
34.	Purnoa	Islampur		Afsar Ali Ahmed MNA		
35.	Jalpaiguri	Dewangonj				
36.	Do	Haldibari				
37.	Do	Papri				
38.	Coochbehar	Dinhata			Sector Commander Capst. Noazesh	
39.	Do	Kapurhat	(ii) MEGHA LAY			
40.	Maghalaya	Begmara		A. Majid & Tara Mia		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Do	Dalu		Principal Matiur Rahman		
42.	Do	Mehhondraganj	(iii) ASSM	Latif Siddiqui MPA		
43.	Karimgonj	Sonakhira		A. Momen Advocate		
			(iv) TRIPURA			
44.	Sabroom	Harina		M.A. Hannan, Secy DAL	750	
45.	Do	Harishamukh (Sringar)		Khairuddin, MPA		
46.	Beloina	Rajnagar		Prof. A. Hanif, MNA		
47.	Do	Chotakhola		Khauja Ahmed, MNA		
48.	Do	Kathalia (Baramura)		Abdul Awal, MNA		
49.	Udaipur	Udaipur		Capt. S. Ali MPA		
50.	Sonamura	Melagharh		Capt. Alam		
51.	Do	Hatimara (Kamalnagar)		M.A. Rashid, MPA	350	
52.	Do	Buxnagar (Chyanmara)				
53.	Saddar	Konaban		Prof. A. Aouf, MNA	300	
54.	Do	Charipara		Shamsul Huq, MPA	500	
55.	Do	Joynagar		Afzal Hussain, MPA	250	
56.	Do	Narshinghgarh		D.A. Abbas, MNA	500	
57.	Do	Mohampur		Sharifuddin, MPA	150	
58.	Khowai	Khowai		Mustafa Shahid, MPA	250	
59.	Kailashar	Kailashahar		Manik Chowdhury, MNA	350	

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরের নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার যুব শিবির পরিচালনা বোর্ড	..... ১৯৭১

YOUTH CAMP SECURITY

Residence

1. No persons other than bonafide trainees and duly authorized Camp staff will reside in the camps.
2. Residents of the camp must not leave camp without written permission for the time of absence allowed from Camp Chief (C. C.) or Camp Administrator (C. A.). Any unauthorized absence will be treated as desertion and dealt with accordingly.
3. The C. C. or C. A. may go out on official business, but not at the same time.
4. No unauthorized or private guests will be allowed for residence.

Visitors

5. No visitors other than those duly authorized by Youth Camp Directorate or Deputy Director Youth Relief will be allowed. C. C. or C. A. may allow other visitors with written justification.

Training

6. Nothing contrary to the highest devotion to Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the President of the Government of Bangladesh, or divergent with the syllabus for Youth Training will be taught or propagated in the Camp.
7. The nature and timing of the small arms practice will be as approved by the Training Co-coordinator in consultation with authorities concerned.

Recruitment

8: There will be no recruitment or taking out of the trainees from the Camp other than as authorized by the Training Co-coordinator. The same restriction will apply for taking out qualified Base-workers.

Discipline

9. Any violation of discipline as given in the "Ground Rules for Group Action" in the approved syllabus must be severely dealt with and reported to Youth Camp Directorate in grievous cases.

Secrecy

10. The names and addresses and the dates and destinations of the trainees and their expected movements must be guarded as Top Secrets. No person other than the C. C.

or his Deputy must handle the related papers. All Camp Staff must take an oath of Secrecy in this regard.

Sabotage

11. Each Instructor will sub-divide his class into small discussion groups comprising trainees of neighboring localities for mutual inspiration, improvement and progress report. Any potential saboteur, defector, or spy must be immediately isolated and reported to Youth Training Directorate.

Camp Guards

12. A crops of Camp Guards will be selected from each group of Trainees for the above measures. They will receive usual training with the next group.

Secret

All Youth Camps.

It has been decided by the Authorities that all servicemen (current or ex-) should report for advice at Joi Bangla office in the following order:

1. In-Service personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force, EPR.
2. Ex-Service personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force, EPR.
3. In- Service personnel of Ansar, Mujahid and Police.
4. Ex-Service personnel of Ansar, Mujahid and Police;

All Camp Chief/In-Charge/Administrators are requested to direct all persons of the above categories to report at the above office without fail.

The four categories may please be sent at an interval of 2-8 days in successive order. The camps may refrain upto 15 ex-ansar & Mujahids as unpaid Camp Guards if considered necessary. Those guards however are not to be employed as Trainers.

by order
Youth Camp Directorate.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের স্বাস্থ্য ও জনকল্যাণ বিভাগের কর্মকান্ডের উপর একটি প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার	..... ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE.

MUJIBNAGAR.

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.

STAGE I:

The Health Service of the Government of Bangladesh was open on 1.5.71, with the appointment of Dr. T. Hossain (MS, FRCS) as Director General of Health Service.

Dr. Hossain accompanied us when the Government was formed. Some members of the Cabinet were sheltered in his Clinic at Dacca for 2 weeks after the crackdown. His Nursing Home, at Dacca, was left behind with equipment worth over 6 lakhs rupees. He came by choice to assist us. He had been a friend of the Awami League Leadership since release of Bangabandhu from Agartala Conspiracy Case. We all used to have our treatment at his Nursing Home. He had been a political friend of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman since preparation day's student life in Calcutta. Dr. Hossain is the only senior member of the Medical profession who was available to start Health Services on behalf of the Government.

Soon after his appointment, he started with a skeletal office with Dr. Ahmed Ali as his assistant. During the first three months, the Directorate undertook the task of coping with the gigantic Medical problems facing the evacuees. All doctors and paramedical staff reporting to the Head Quarter and elsewhere along the border were themselves rehabilitated in West Bengal and Tripura Estate particularly. There were over 1400 Medical staff employed under various agencies through the Health Directorate. During this period, Dr. Hossain visited almost every Evacuee Camp in West Bengal until the number of refugees went up to six million. Meanwhile, Indian Union Government took over the overall responsibility of evacuee settlement.

STAGE 2:

During mid-July, when the Government was organized, the Medical Directorate was converted into a full-fledged Department of Health and Welfare, with Dr. Hossain as Secretary and proposed four Directorates, namely: Defense Medical Service; Civil Medical Service; Welfare Service and a Directorate for Medical Education.

I. *Defense Medical Service* -It is our main concern at present. Since August 71, Dr. Hossain has been to almost all Sectors and Sub Sectors more than twice. He tried his best to organise the Medical Service at sub-Sector level with available doctors and Medical Students.

The problem of organizing the Defense Medical Service is really complicated but Dr. Hossain has now stream-lined the organizational setup and channelized three sources of Medical supply, namely, i) Host Forces Source, ii) Public Donations, and iii) Our Government Resources.

We have placed Rs. 10 Lakhs for next three months to be used in three Sectors. We are going to establish one dispensary (RAP) at each Sub-Sector, supplying first-aid medicines worth about Rs. 100.00 with each batch of Fighters.

We are trying to place one Mobile Unit at each Sub-Sector and establish 10 ADS (Advanced Dressing Station) at 10 Sectors, with at least 50 beds in each. We have established the first Bangladesh Forces Hospital, 100 bedded, in Sector 2. We are going to have one like that in each, Sector.

Construction has started already for three such ADS, one at Sectors 1, 2 & 3.

We have set up one 25 bedded Hospital at Karimganj and one 30 bedded Hospital at Tetulia, 10 beded at Patgram, 10 bedded at Shahebganj. We are expecting two 50 bedded Mobile Hospitals, one for Dowki and one for Dalu.

We are going to set up one Hospital at Rowmari with 20 beds, in the course of one month. We have received-as gifts—4 Convalescent Homes for the injured members of the Mukti Bahini: one 40 bedded at Agartala; one 10 bedded at Shillong, Tura and Coochbehar. The number of beds in those Hospitals will be received with the growing demands-there is a plan to set up a 300 bedded Hospital somewhere in West Zone. Mr. M. K. Bhimani has promised to run them on behalf of Hariana Bangladesh Mukti Shahayak Samity.

We are fully aware of our problems relating to transport and treatment of patients.

The most outstanding one is TRANSPORT: We do not have enough transport for i) carrying the patients from the field to the Hospitals. We lost some valuable lives and limbs because of lack of timely transport, ii) We are unable to send our medicines in time for want of transport. Anyway, we are trying to solve this problem through various sources and our limited resources.

Our second problem is MEDICINE: We have not yet spent any money to buy medicines. Dr. Hossain collected gifts of medicines worth over 1½ lakh rupees which has been distributed to all Sectors. Many organizations collected medicines by the name of Mukti Bahini but no trace of these collected medicines were available to any Sector Commanders. We should make collective efforts to place all medicine at the disposal of our Central Store.

The third problem is DOCTORS: We initially deputed most of our doctors to the Evacuee Camps, so enough doctors are not available for Mukti Bahini. Besides, very few trained Surgeons are available. We are negotiating for Surgeons in England.

Difficulty of communications due to bad roads, Jungles, and forests are our main handicaps. Anyway, we are trying to solve these problems with the help of our host as far as possible.

We are going to improve the Medical care every day. Dr. Hossam has made some successful bargains with various agencies, both at Government level and Private level, and I am sure the Fighting Forces will feel more secure. Dr. Hossain working in this front with firm determination.

2.*Civil Medical Service*:-With the development of Zonal Council, East Zone is going to have a Zonal Health Officer under a Health Council which will solve the problems of our population of the region, namely the Evacuee Camps. Youth Camps. Transit Camps and Liberated Areas. We shall supply necessary doctors and medicines for the Liberated Areas. We are negotiating to take over the responsibilities from our host as far as possible and set up our own Health Department machinery during the coming month.

3. *Welfare Service*:-\Ve\farz of our patients in Hospitals and during convalescence is our job. Our patients are spread out all along the border in various civil and military Hospitals. We are going to employ one Welfare officer for each Hospital or even Camp, if possible, as early as we can.

4. *Medical Students*:-^e cannot be indifferent to our Medical students who are now rendering valuable service in various Mukti Bahini and Evacuee Camps. Most of the Medical students are members of the Student League and came away with us out of their patriotic incentive. Although we cannot arrange Medical Education at this stage, we should have a Director of Medical Education to keep an account of all Medical students and utilise their services in the best possible way, keeping them and Nation's interest in mind.

Minister in Charge

Department of National Health & Welfare.

OFFICE OF THE

SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Particulars of Officers/Staff of Bangladesh Govt.

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Father's Name	Residential Address		Family	Date of entry in India	Remarks
				In Bangladesh	In Calcutta			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Mr. A. Samad	35	Mr. Abdul Jabbar	D.C. Sylhet	214/1/5 Lower Circular Road, Cal-17	1	1st Week of Aug,71	
2.	Mr. Abkar Ali Khan	27	Mr. Khan	S.D.O. Habigonj	3 Shurawordy Avenue	1	April '71	
3.	Mr. S.A. Imam	31	Late. S.A. Absar	D.F.O. Sylhet	7, Tanti Bagan Road, Calcutta-4	6	24.4.71	
4.	Mr. N.I. Choudhury	39	Mr. Shamsul Huq Choudhury	Jessore Airport	Bongaon, 24 Pargana	3	5.4.71	
5.	Dr. B. Hossain	34	Mr. Sharafat Ali	Deptt. Of Physics, Dacca University	214/1/5 Lower Circular Road Calcutta-17	1	24.4.71	
6.	Mr. Nazrul Islam	28	Lat Mvi. Abdul Hye	The Daily Ittefaq 1 R.K. Mission Road	21, Dr. Rajendra Rd. (Near Northern Park)	1	4.6.71	
7.	Mr. Al-Muzahidy	28	Late Mohammad Abdul Halim	Tangail Town, Dist. Tangail	C/O. Khondokar Asaduzzaman 3, Suhrawordy Avenue, 'KASHANA' Park Circus, Calcutta-17			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Mr. al-Mahmood	36	Late Maulavi Abdur Rob	Vill. Morali, P.O. Brahmanbaria, Comilla	214/1/5 Lower Circular Road, Flat-5, Cal-17	4	6.5.71	
9.	Mr. Zahid Hossain	26	Mr. Amir Ali	19, Party House Azimpur, Dacca-5	118, Elliot Road, Calcutta-16	3	24.7.71	
10.	Mr. S.M.A Haroon	25	Mvi. M.A. Qader	84, Mosque Road, Shantibag, Dacca-2	112/1 Park Street, Calcutta-17	1	21.5.71	
11.	Mr. Dibakar Banerjee	30	Late M.M. Banerjee	Kalibari Road, Khulna	9, Dwarik Ganguly Street, Kalighat, Calcutta-30	4	29.5.71	
12.	Mr. Suresh Ch.	27	Mr. Pulin Behari Saha	48, Nayanmati Road, Narayanganj, Dacca	9, Kankargachi Road, Calcutta-54	4	17.5.71	
13.	Mr. Md. Amirul Islam	34	Mr. Wazed Ali Sarket	Vill. Barakuti, P.O. Choramara, Rajshahi	162/1 B.B. Ganguli Street, Calcutta-12	6	27.4.71	Family residing at; C.O. Mossarraf Hossain Pk. Bhogwangola Murshdabad
14.	Mr. Md. Shafiur Rahman	27	Md. Abdul Karim	Loan Office Para P.S. Kotwali Jessore	11/A Wellesly St. Calcutta-13	1	16.6.71	R.P. No. 392 of 16.6.71
15.	Mr. Samarendra Bhusan Roy	31	Late K.C. Roy	Chouhata,Sylhet	C/O. U.N. Halder Udaipur Nimata (Belgharia) Cal-49			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Mr. Mir Mosharaf Hossain	32	Late Mir Moslem Hossain	Vill. Chourash, P.O. Jagati, Kushtia	C/O. Mr. Mir Emam Hossain 5 Brozodulal St. Calcutta.	9	10.4.71	Family residing at: C/O. Md. Afsar Hossain. Vill- Bamanpukur, Saddarpara, P.O. Shree Maya, P.S. Nabadwip, Dist.Nadia
17.	Mr. S.N. Saha	36	Late Sasi Mohan Saha	36 Uschap Podder Lane, Dacca	28, Musalman para Lane, Cal-9	6	18.6.71	
18.	Mr. Md. Nurul Hasan	32	Md. Matraff Hossain	Vill. & P.O. Meherpur, Kushtia	Vill. & P.O. Panchgram, Dist- Murshidabad	6	16.4.71	
19.	Mr. Abdul Latif	36	Md. Fakir	Vill. & P.O. Kushtia, Dist. Kushtia	Vill. & P.O. Santipur, Nadia	7	15.471	
20.	Mr. Kotswar Biswas	39	Late Basanta Kumar Biswas	Vill- Gopalpur, P.O. Bonipur, Dist- Jessore	Garulia D Camp Colony, C/O- Surendra Nath Diswas, P.O. Garulia, 24 Pargana	8	1.5.71	

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
তথ্য ও বেতার মন্ত্রণালয়ে কর্মরত ব্যক্তিদের তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার তথ্য ও বেতার মন্ত্রণালয়	..... ১৯৭১

	Present Position	Suggested Destination & Pay	Remark
A: NEWS SECTION			
I. Mr KAMAL LOHANI	News editor Conunci Rs. 425/	Incharge News Section Contract Rs. 425/-	The Contract will mention that they will work in the news section and their responsibility will be to collate and compose the daily news bulletins. They will also perform other duties as and when required
2 . Mr. J U Ahmed	Subeditor Contract Rs. 300/-	No designation Contract Rs. 300/-	
3. Vli Subrain llama	Sub Editor Contract Rv 300/-	No designation Contract Rs. 300/-	
4. Abiil Quasem	Sub Editor Contract Rv 300/-	No designation Contract Rs. 300/-	
5. Mr. Kan Ihbibuddin	Sub Editor regular Rs. 300/-	No designation Contract Rs. 300/-	
6. Mr. Mrinal Krutiiu Roy	Ad-hoc RS. 250/-	No designation Contract Rs. 300/-	
7.Mr. Ratujil PAI Choudhury	Ad-hoc RS. 250/-	No designation Contract Rs. 300/-	
8. Mr. M. Mamua	Sub Editor Regular Ex.G		
9. Mrs pervin Hossain	News reader contract Rs. 300/-	As Existing	The contract should state that their primary duty will be to read the news but they will also perform other duties as and when needed
10. Mrs. Zarin Ahmed	News reader contract Rs. 250/-	As Existing	

	Present Position	Suggested Designation & Pay	Remarks
11. Mr. Ali Reza Choudhury	News Reader Contract Rs. 200/-	As existing	
12. Mr. Nurul Islam Sarker	News Reader Ad-hoc Rs. 300/-	News Reader Contract Rs. 300/-	
13. Mr. Ezaz Ilossain	News Monitor Contract Rs. 200/-	As existing	
14. Mr.	News Monitor Contract Rs. 200/-	As existing	

B : ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAMME AND INTERVIEWS :

1. Md. Alamgir Kabir	English Programme Organizer Contract Rs. 500/--	As existing	
2. Mr. Ali Zaker	English Programme Producer Contract Rs. 275/-	As existing	

C. ENGINEERING SECTION

1. Mr. S. A. Shaker	Radio Engineer Regular Ex-G Rs. 400/-	As existing	
2. Mr. Rashedul Hassan	Technical Asstt. Regular Ex-G Rs. 300/-.	As existing	
1. Mr. Samar Das	Music Director Regular Rs. 500/-	As existing	

	Present Position	Suggested Designation & Pay	Remarks
2. Mr. Abdul Jabber	Music Producer Contract Rs. 500/-	No renewal	
3. Mr. Apel Mahmud	Staff Artist Contract Rs. 350/-	No renewal	
4. Mr. Rathin Roy	Staff Artist Contract Rs. 300/-	No renewal	
5. Mr. Arun Goswami	Staff Artist Contract Rs. 300/-	As existing	
6. Mr. Pronodit Barua	Staff Composer Contract Rs. 300/-	As existing	
7. Mr. Mannan Moque	Staff Artist Contract Rs. 300/-	No renewal	
8. Mr. Hasan Imam	Drama Producer Contract Rs.	As existing	
9. Mr. Sadekin	Script-writer Regular Rs. 300/-	As existing	
10. Mr. Shahidul Islam	Announcer Contract Rs. 300/-	As existing	
11. Mi-. Motahar Hossain	Announcer Regular Ex-G Rs. 275/-	As existing	
12. Mr. Manzoor Kader	Sub-Editor Regular Ex-G Rs. 300/-	As existing	
D. PROGRAMME SECTION			
. Huda Choudhury	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 400/-	As existing	

	Present Position	Suggested Designation & Pay	Remarks
2. Mr. Ashfaqur Rahman	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
3. Mr. Mesbahuddin Ahmed	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
4 Mr. Balal Mohammad	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing Except that he may be paid Rs. 400/-	
5. Mr. T. H. Sikder	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
6. Mr. Taher Sultan	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
7. Mr. Mustafa Anwar	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
8. Mr. Nazrul Islam	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
8. Mr. Nazrul Islam	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
8. Mr. Nazrul Islam	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
9. Mr. AbduJlah-al Farook	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
10. Mr. Mahmud Farouk	Programme Organizer Regular Ex-G Rs. 280/-	As existing	
11. Mr. Ashraful Alam	Announcer- cum-News Reader Contract Rs. 275/-	As existing	
12. Mr. Zahed Siddique	News Reader Contract Rs. 350/-	Program producer Contract Rs. 350/-	

	Present Position	Suggested Designation & Pay	Remarks
13. Mr. Shahidur Rahman	News Reader Contract Rs. 350/-	No renewal	
14. Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed	Asstt-cum- Receptionist Regular Ex-G ,Rs. 300/-	Presentation Supervisor Regular Rs. 300/-	
15. Mr. M. Ashrafuddin	Stenographer Contract Rs. 250/-	As existing	
16. Mr. Nowab Zaman Choudhury	Copyist Regular Ex-G Rs. 175/-	As existing	
17. Mr. Abul Barkat	Copyist Regular Rs. 175/-	As existing	
18. Mr. Anil Kumar Mitra	Accountant	To be fixed after seeing Bio-data	
19. Mr. Bimal Chandra Ncogi	Peon Rs. 100/-	As existing to be issued contract	
20 Mr. Panchu Gopal Ghosc	Peon	As existing to be issued contract	
B. NEW HANDS:			
I. Mr. Runcn Kushari		Drama Producer Contract Rs. 400/-	
2. Mrs. Madhuri Chatterjee		Staff Artist Contract Rs. 300/-	
3. Mr. Nasim Choudhury		Script writer Contract Rs. 200/-	
4. Mr. M.Chand		Staff Artist Contract Rs. 300/-	

	Present Position	Suggested Designation & Pay	Remarks
5. Mr. Yar Mohammad	Staff Artist Contract Rs. 300/-		
6. Mr. Anwarul Abedin	Office Asstt. Regular Rs. 200/-		
7. Mr. Rangalal Deb Choudhury	Librarian Regular Rs. 200/-		
8. Mr. S. S. Sajjad	Studio- Executive cum- Receptionist Contract Rs. 200/-		
9. Mr. Abu Yunus	Announcer Contract Rs. 200/-		

Sl. No.	Name of Staff.	Previous Designation	Last Pay Drawn	Present assignment	Pay proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mr. Ashrafuddin	Programme Producer, Raj shah i,		Stenographer	Rs. 250/-
2.	Md. Nazrul Islam			Programme Producer	Rs.
3.	Mr. Rczaul Karim Chy.			Technical Operator	Rs.
4.	Mr. Mannan Haque	Technical operator		Staff Artist	Rs. 300/-
5.	Mr. Ashraful Alam	Chittagong Radio		Announcer-cum-news Reader	Rs. 275/-
6.	Mr. Sharfuzzaman			Technical operator	Rs.
7.	Mr. S. A Rahman	Staff Reporter Pak Observer		Field Officer (Press Unit)	Rs. 300/-
8.	Mr. Zahed Siddiquc			Announcer, Urdu	Rs. 350/-
9.	Mr. Ali Tarequc	Prof, of Bengali, Chittagong University		News Feature	Rs. 425/-
10.	Mr. Alamgir Kabir			Information Officer	Rs. 500/-
11.	Mr. Mahabub Talukdar			Chief Reporter Asstt. Editor	Rs. 400/-
12.	Mr. Ali Reza Chowdhury	Technical operator, Dacca Radio		News Reader	Rs. 300/-
13.	Mr. Pronob Ray			Technical operator,	Rs.
14.	Mr. Md. Haroon	Accountant-in-charge of circulation & advertisement, Pak Observer		Driver	Rs. 200/-
15.	Mr. S. K. Dasgupta			Circulation Manager	Rs. 350/-
16.	Mr. Santosh Gupta	Jt. News Editor, Daily Azad		Asstt. Editor	Rs. 400/-
17.				Copyist	Rs.
18.	Nawab Zaman Choudhury			Music Producer	Rs. 500/-
19.	Mr. Abdul Jabbar				Rs.
	Lina Rani Chakraborty				
20.	Mr. Samar Das	Accounts Asstt. House Building Finance Corpn., Dacca		Asstt. Of file work & Keeping	Rs.
21.	Mr. Asif Ali	Dacca Radio		rccords	Rs.
				Music Producer Producer (Film)	

Sl. No.	Name of Staff.	Previous Designation	Last Pay Drawn	Present assignment	Pay proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mr. Md. Fazlul Hoque Bhuiyan, M.A.	Asstt. Accountant National Bank, Dacca	Rs. 775/-	Office Supdt.	Rs. 400/-
2.	Mr. A. K. Shamsuddin	Duty Officer, Dacca Radio		Asstt-cum-Recepionist	Rs. 250/-
3.	Mr. Abdul Barkal	Clerk-cum-Copyist, Raj Settlement Office		Copyist	Rs. 200/-
4.	Mr. A. Sakur	Radio Engineer, Dacca	Rs. 525/-	Radio Engr.	Rs. 350/-
5.	Mr. Rashedul Hasan		Rs. 361/-	Tech. Asstt.	Rs. 300/-
6.	Mr. Aminur Rahman			Do	Rs. 300/-
7.	Mr. Mominul Huq Chy		Rs. 350/-	Do	Rs. 300/-
8.	Mr. Kamal Iohani			News Editor	Rs. 425/-
9.	Mr. Abdullah-al-Farook	Programme Producer Ctg. Radio	Rs. 375/-	Sub-Editor	Rs. 300/-
10.	Mr. Jalaluddin Ahmed			Do	Rs. 300/-
11.	Mr. Subrata Barua	Bangla Academy Dacca		Do	Rs. 300/-
12.	Mr. Abdul Kasem Sandip	Vice-Principal Fatikchhari College		Do	Rs. 300/-
13.	Mr. Kazi Habibuddin	Script Writer, Ctg. Radio		Do	Rs. 250/-
14.	Mr. A. K. Dutta	Accountant, Observer Group of Publication, Dacca	Rs. 775/-	Accountant	Rs. 350/-
15.	Mr. Ali Zaker			Eng. Programme Producer	Rs. 275/-
16.	Mr. Shahidur Rahman			News Reader	Rs. 350/-
17.	Miss. Parveen Hossain			News Reader	Rs. 300/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mr. Zarin Ahmed			News Reader	Rs. 250/-
19.	Mr. Ezaz Hossain			News Reader	Rs. 200/-
20.	Mr. Md. Sadekin	Script writer, Dacca		Script Writer (Talks)	Rs. 350/-
21.	Mr. Shamsul Huda Chy.	Programme Organizer, Rajshahi Radio	Rs. 525/-	Programme Organizer (outside Stud ion)	Rs. 350/-
22.	Mr. Belaluddin Ahmed	Script writer, Radio, Ctg	Rs. 451/-	Programme Producer &	Rs. 350/-
23.	Mr. Meshbauddin Ahmed	Programme Organizer, Rajshahi Radio	Rs. 350/-	Do	Rs. 350/-
24.	Mr. Ashfaqur Rahman	Programme Organizer, Dacca Radio	Rs. 350/-	Do	Rs. 350/-
25.	Mr. Taher Sultan	Programme Producer, Radio Dacca	Rs. 400/-	Programme Producer	Rs. 300/-
26.	Mr. Mustafa Anwar	Do, Ctg. Radio	Rs. 375/-	Do	Rs. 300/-
27.	Mr. T. H. Sikder	Programme producer. [Dacca Radio	Rs. 400/-	Programme Producer	Rs. 300/-
28.	Mr. Monjur Kadar	Announcer, Dacca Radio	Rs 310/-	Announcer	Rs. 275/-
29.	Mr. Shahidul Islam	Do		Do	Rs. 275/-
30.	Mr. Mothahar Hossain			Announcer	Rs. 150/-
31.	Mr. Apel Muhammad			Staff Artist (Vocal)	Rs. 350/-
32.	Mr. Rathin Roy			Do	Rs. 300/-
33.	Mr. Pronojit Barua			Do (Composer)	Rs. 300/-
34.	Mr. Arun Goswami			Do (Tabla)	Rs. 300/-
35.	Mr. S.K. Saddi			Do (Violin)	Rs. 275/-
36.	Mr. Hasan Imam			Producer of Drama & Feature	Rs. 425/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Mr. Amir Hossain			Chiekf reporter from 15.7.71	Rs. 400/- (including T.A.)
38.	Prof. Abdul Hafiz			Special corpdt. From 1.7.71	Rs. 400/- (do)
39.	Mr. Firdous Alam			Asstt. Cameraman	Rs. 300/-
40.	Mr. Abul Mansur			Reporter & Still Photographer	Rs. 350/- (Including T.A.)
41.	Mr. Al-Mujahidy M.A			Sub-Editor	Rs. 350/-
42.	.Mr. Md. Safi Alam	Photographer, Azad		Photographer	Rs. 300/-

SI No.	Name & Previous assignment	Present assignment
1.	Mr. Abdul Jabbar Khan	Director of Film
2.	Mr. Kamrul Hassan, Head of Design Centre, EPS1C, Dacca	Director of Art and Design.
3.	Mr. M. R. Akhier (Mukul)	Director of Press & Publicity.

পরিশিষ্ট-ক

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

স্বেচ্ছাসেবক সংগঠন ও কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ স্বেচ্ছাসেবক বাহিনী সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পরিকল্পনা সেল	১৬-৯-১৯৭১

BANGLADESH VOLUNTEER SERVICE CORPS

I. INTRODUCTION:

The situation for food, medicine and shelter for the enormous number of evacuees from Bangladesh to India is problematic. Indian Govt. Relief Organizations are doing their best to cope with the problems and are trying hard to meet the most basic needs of the people.

As the food and housing situation of the evacuee camps are being organized and relating problems are being brought under control, the moral, social and cultural standards of the evacuees in the camps are quickly falling and the inmates are feeling that they are left in a sort of apathy.

It is in these lines that the Bangladesh Volunteer Service Corps is working to initiate a programme to boost up the sinking moral of the evacuees in the camps. It is believed that the relief programmes will be more efficient and meaningful if they are combined with a moral, social, cultural and educational programme.

II. OBJECTIVES:

A. The object is to save the minds of the evacuees from otherwise certain deterioration by providing moral, special, cultural and educational programmes in the evacuee camps. To achieve this aim each camp shall have its, own groups of volunteers under the camp volunteer-in-charge, appointed and posted by the Central Organisation.

The volunteers in each camp will be responsible:

(a) to provide welfare facilities of the inmates of the camp and maintain communal harmony,

(b) to provide educational and vocational services for the evacuees living in camps,

(c) to provide moral, cultural, social and national motivation to the evacuees of the camps,

(d) to provide female welfare-(under female volunteers) moral, mental and physical health of young girls. Pre-natal

and post-natal care of mothers; recreation; and training in sewing, embroidery etc.

(e) 10 provide recreational facilities to keep atmosphere normal and healthy, in meaningful, moral corporate and happy living with eyes on the future rehabilitation in Bangladesh,

(f) to provide nutrition programme for children in camps.

B. Organisation of training camps for volunteers.

C. Providing relief against hunger and disease in Bangladesh.
D. To provide welfare facilities for families from Bangladesh
E. To provide health services for evacuees in the camps.

III. COMMITTEE AND MEETING:

(a) Volunteers shall work as a team and shall keep records of activities in each sphere. Detailed programme may be chalked out in meetings after full discussion. Assessment of progress to be made and discussed in such meeting to be held at least once a week. Proceedings of such meetings shall be maintained.

(b) All volunteers will be members of the Committee to be termed BVSC Committee. The volunteers as residents of the camps shall represent the residents. Some non- volunteer residents may also be co-opted members. The camp Volunteer in-charge shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

He should at least be kept informed of all progress made. One of the volunteers shall work as the Secretary.

IV. ORGANISERS:

Organizers may be deputed to areas to organise the activities of the Corps and supervise the works already started.

V. VOLUNTEERS:

(a) Volunteers shall be recruited from persons living in the camp. Some may be recruited from various transit camps or outside, but once recruited for a camp they shall live as inmates of the camp.

(b) Necessary directions will be issued from the Central Organisation from time to time. But the volunteers will work according to needs and requirements of the local camps and chalk out their programme accordingly.

(c) The volunteers shall be given accommodation in the camps. They shall also receive free cooked food in camps where cooked food is distributed. In other camps they may organise their messing with dry provisions supplied free. They may also receive a small pocket allowance.

(d) The volunteers will receive vital training in social work and rehabilitation.

VI. ORGANISATION:

CENTRAL:

Board of Directors: There shall be a Board of Directors appointed by the Managing Committee. Board of Directors shall be responsible for the general oversight of the whole movement. They shall normally meet once or twice a year.

Advisers: They are persons with special interest and contributions to make may be appointed as advisers.

Managing Committee: There shall be a Managing Committee which shall be responsible for planning and implementing of all plans and policies. The Managing Committee shall consist of all directors, all advisers, and representatives of all organizations related to and working in co-operation with BVSC. The Managing Committee will normally meet once a month. The Managing Committee will appoint a Chairman.

Executive Committee: An Executive Committee shall be responsible for day to day running of the organization, and shall consist of the Chairman, the Directors willing to serve in the Committee, the Conveners of the Sub-Committees, and members of the Finance Sub-Committee. It shall co-opt up to 3 members.

SUB-COMMITTEES:

Sub-Committees may be appointed by the Managing Committee to be responsible for the special works. These shall consist of the following but others may be added as the need arises:

(1) Camps Sub-Committee (including education, health, training etc.)

(2) Finance.

(3) Radio Programme.

(4) Women's Welfare.

LOC LOCAL ORGANISATION:

(a) Volunteers shall be recruited and attached to as many camps as possible in such numbers as time to time may be required. One volunteer shall be designated as Volunteer in-charge.

(b) A Camp Organizer may be appointed to have a general oversight of more than one, in no case more than 10

(c) Area Organizer: Where necessary an Area Organizer may be appointed to coordinate the camps in an area and be responsible to look after outside normal activities of camps.

VII. ACCOUNTS:

(a) No expenditure of funds or resources shall be made on any purpose other than those detailed in the objectives as above.

(b) A full records of all expenditure shall be kept and accounted for at monthly Intervals.

OUTLINE OF SYLLABUS ON COOPERATION

1. **Principles of cooperation-Voluntariness**
Group action based on enlightened self-interest.

2. **History of Co-operative movement**-Rochdale Pioneers, the German experience-
cooperation's in Socialist countries (Russia, China, Yugoslavia) cooperation's in India & Pakistan.

3. **Co-operative experience in Bangladesh**
(i) Comilla approach (ii) Chittagong movement

4. **Types of co-operatives**
(i) Service cooperatives
(ii) Land cooperatives (joint farming vs. collective farming)
(ii) Marketing cooperative
(iv) Credit cooperatives
(v) Industrial cooperatives
(vi) Housing cooperatives
(vii) Fishermen cooperatives
(viii) Weavers cooperatives
(ix) Consumers' cooperatives
(x)Others.

5. **Agricultural cooperatives-special features**
-their structural pattern from village to apex.
-Multipurpose objectives-community development approach through cooperatives-
Relationship between cooperatives and Panchayets and other local bodies.

6. **Management of cooperatives**
(i) Board of Directors or Managing Committee
(ii) General meeting
(iii) Staffing-control over staff by the members.
(iv) Maintenance of Accounts
(v) Regular auditing.

7. **Training**
(i) Directors (ii) General members (iii) Staff.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের পরিকল্পনা	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পরিকল্পনা সেল	..... ১৯৭১

THE SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

To execute this programme, the prime requirement would be to start a new movement in Bangladesh. The philosophy of this movement shall be the basis of the State Planning, Development and Administration for the progress and prosperity of our people.

The initiative for transforming the social and economic life of the rural communities must come from the villagers themselves. Self-awareness, self-examination, and self-help are the main driving forces of this movement. It depends entirely on the willing and voluntary and enthusiastic participation by the people.

To create congenial conditions for the movement to grow, a group of volunteers who are themselves imbued with the philosophy behind it is essential. There are many young men who are waiting to join the Mukti Bahini, but all of them may not be taken in the Mukti Bahini. The social volunteers necessary for the movement may be recruited from among these young men. In course of their work they may be given a short course of training in the philosophy (social, political, and economic aspects) of the movement. With this background the social workers will be in a position to impart the motivation to our people. Their main function shall be to generate a movement which will embrace all classes of the villagers, and to create conditions so that the movement is sustained and carried on by the villagers themselves through their increasing awareness of its supreme necessity.

In the past there was no democracy in the real sense in the country at any level. With an autocratic and dictatorial centre, there cannot be any democracy at the circumference and vice-versa. It is hoped that in future there will be democracy both at the centre and at the circumference. This alone can ensure effective and meaningful participation by the people in the movement. It must have the character of a movement so that the people can be attracted to it.

The precise number of social workers will depend on the area and size of the population and also on the availability of workers. The workers must be devoted and energetic. They must try to get into the skin of the people and create a living fellowship with the rural people. By their conduct, character, behavior and attitude they must create the impression that they are a natural and normal part and parcel of the village communities. Complete avoidance of arrogance and a friendly attitude on their part will draw the people to the movement. A serious responsibility is imposed on the social workers who must realize it themselves. It needs creative and effective backing of the political leaders who will look upon politics as the grand avenue for service to mankind.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Awami League is committed to democracy. "A real living democracy shall be established in which people shall live in freedom and with dignity, and in which justice and equality shall prevail", so runs the Awami League manifesto. The Awami League is solemnly resolved to secure to all citizens social, economic and political justice. To establish "a real living democracy" a member of important proposals are embodied into the manifesto. These include: universal adult franchise, direct and free elections, equality before the law, rule of law, independence of the judiciary, fundamental right and freedoms, secular social order, full right and citizenship for the minorities, parliamentary government in which the legislature shall be supreme and to which the executive shall be responsible. On the political plane this is the programmed to translate into reality the two basic democratic values-liberties and equality.

The Awami League knows and believes that the liberty and equality of political democracy are hollows unless they are completed by economic liberty and equality. Freedom, if it is to be real, implies freedom from the economic constraint of want, poverty and hunger, and this is as much fundamental as freedom from the political constraint of military autocracy and dictatorship. To establish economic justice and to give fruition of the longing of the common men for freedom from want, the Awami League is committed to a socialist economic order. In the Awami League manifesto it is laid down "the basic aim of the economic programmed is the creation of a just and egalitarian society free from exploitation. The vision is that of a socialist economic order, in which economic injustice will be removed, rapid economic growth will be promoted and provision shall be made for the just distribution of the fruits of such growth among all sections of the people". To realize this objectives some specific proposals are embodied into the manifesto and these are: private enterprise as the sole vehicle of economic growth with private profit as the main motive leads to the concentration of wealth in a few hands and to the control of the key sectors of the economy by powerful private coteries, making it impossible for the goal of social justice and equality to be realized; this is to be altered and removed by nationalization and extension of the public sector, by the development of cooperative enterprises, and by the evolution of new institutional arrangements.

The Awami League is thus committed to a socialist economic order based on democratic principles and values. Its main task is to bring about a social and economic revolution through democratic process.

The villages, more than 65,000 in number, seem to be the appropriate center where these political, economic and social goals can be translated into action. Let us have a hard look at the objective conditions prevailing in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is predominantly a rural and agrarian society, depending on agriculture for its sustenance, employment and exports. More than 65 percent of the national income of Bangladesh is derived from agriculture, and the industrial sector contributes only 10 per cent to the total national income. Only 5.2 per cent of the total population lives in the urban areas and 94.8 per cent in the villages. It has one of the highest density of population, 922 persons per sq. mile.

The per capita income is only $56. Its industrialization is rudimentary, its monetization limited, and its financial superstructure inadequate. On top of it there is a economic shortage of food which has been aggravated by the cyclone of 1970 and by the present genocidal war with unparalleled brutalities unleashed on Bangladesh by the West Pakistani military rulers.

The real Bangladesh lies in these villages, more than 65,000 villages. Our people are condemned to an unimaginable alyss of poverty due to the criminal negligence of the government to agriculture and the pursuit of a capitalist economy which has the effect of transforming the purchasing power of the community to the members of the 22 families. Our lands are the most fertile ones in the world and yet our people are the poorest. But the present liberation struggle which also involves a mighty social revolution has awakened our people to an unprecedented degree. The people are wide awake today. They are no longer the passive objects of policy but its main driving force. Acutely anxious inquiry has moved from the questions "who are the poor?" to the fundamental question "why are they poor?" There is no getting away from answering this fundamental question. The problem of poverty is not a problem of industrial character and its waywardness, but a problem of economic and industrial policy and organization. The issue has to be tackled first at its source, and only secondly in its manifestation.

The villages, as already stated, are the appropriate centers to put into effect the socialist economic order based on democratic values. The task of bringing about a social and economic revolution through democratic process must begin in the villages where more than 94.8 per cent of the people live. The Community Development and National Extension Projects are the effective means of bringing about the social and economic transformation of the village communities. The Community Development Projects have, therefore, a place of capital significance in these sectors of our national life, which bear most closely upon the welfare of the rural population.

The Community Development Projects have three important aspects. First, the community development projects and the national extension services are intended to be the areas of intensive effort in which development agencies of the government work together as a team in programmers which are planned and co-ordinated in advance. The activities comprised within the community development and national extension projects must be regarded as an integral part of the programme for improving all aspects of rural life. Second, the essence of the programme is that the villagers who are acutely conscious of their miseries come together for bringing about social changes, that is, building a new life for themselves and participate with increasing awareness and responsibility in the planning and implementation of projects, which are material to their well-being. The programmes provide them with new opportunities, and in turn, through their active participation in planning and execution, they give them a distinctive quality and enlarge their scope and influence. Self-help and co-operation are the basic principles on which the movement rests. Its main purpose is to provide opportunities for leadership to grow from within. In essence it is a movement for social development, which will embrace all sections of the rural communities. Third, the movement should bring within its scope the entire rural communities and enable them to take their place in the co-operative

movement and other spheres in their own right. It will develop the initiative and add to the creativity and inventiveness of our people. It is an account of these features that the community development projects are regarded as the normal pattern of a socialist economy based on democracy in action.

Community development means voluntary self-help by the village communities. Its purpose is to transform the social and economic life of the villages. The basic philosophy underlying the programme is that the social and economic development will not be sustained unless the village people are convinced of the need for such development and participate actively and enthusiastically in the work. The basic problems are to be solved by the villagers themselves. The government agencies will assist the villages communities to satisfy the recognized needs by teaching them new skills, when necessary, by improving upon the existing skills, by bringing advanced technical knowledge to bear on the village needs and by obtaining financial assistance from government funds to support and galvanize the voluntary community effort. The Leadership must come from the people. It partakes the nature of a movement in which the villagers are in the dominant position and the governmental agencies occupying the subordinate ones.

The Community Development Programme is designed to support this voluntary community effort. It consists of a number of schemes each of which falls under one of the following aspects of rural community life.

1. **Agricultures**
   (a) animal husbandry
   (b) irrigation
   (c) reclamation
   (d) better seeds
   (e) fertilizers
   (f) other inputs

2. **Health and rural sanitaries**:
   (a) Medical facilities
   (b) Doctors
   (c) Pure drinking water.
   (d) Cleaner environment

3. **Education**
   (a) Adult education
   (b) Social education

4. **Communications**
   (a) Roads
   (b) Bridges and culverts

5. Rural arts, crafts and industries
6. Housing.

The whole country side should be divided into appropriate blocks or groups, each consisting of 15,000 to 20,000 persons. Each block will elect its own leader and the executive committee. They will be directly elected by the people. The officials will act only as their assistants. If at any time election is not possible ad-hoc committees with respected local people may be created. This is to meet the present situation in a state of emergency. The Community Development shall form part of the comprehensive planning.

Muzaffar Ahmed Chowdhury.

N. B. The organisation as set up in your note can go on at the movement. The report on Raumari is attached herewith for initiating the programme.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
গ্রামীণ প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ সাংগঠনিক কাঠামো ও প্রশিক্ষণ সিলেবাস	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পরিকল্পনা সেল	..... ১৯৭১

I. ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK

1) VILLAGE PANCHAYET

These blocks would correspond to the villages and the committee may be termed Panchayet in keeping with the tradition of Bangladesh.

Formation : By direct election of the leader as well as the members, numbering 3 to 7 depending on 'he size of population.

Authority : The Panchayet will be the sole administrative authority with regard to all village affairs. It will also have unlimited, informal legislative and judicial authority subject to the statutory limitation of National Legislature.

Function : .....

2)UNION BOARD

Formation: Indirect. Village Panchayet Leaders as ex-officio members to elect a Chairman who will resign from Panchayet Leadership.

Authority : To act as an executive arm of the District Board in the implementation and management of such works and activities as involving more than one village and feeling within the area and scope of the Union.

Function: ……..

3) THANA BOARD

Formation: Indirect. Union Chairman as ex-officio member to elect a Chairman who will resign from Thana Chairmanship.

Authority and Function: To act as an executive arm of the District Board in the implementation of such works and activities as involving more than one Union and falling within the areas and scope of the Thana.

4) DISTRICT DOARD

Formation : Direct election of members who will elect a Chairman.

Authority and Functions: All planning, executive and administrative authority beyond the scope of the village within the District, within the statutory jurisdiction of the State Government.

II. **RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CADRE**

1. **Need.**

Trained Base-workers as intended for maintaining socio-economic 'safe-Bases' for over guerilla forces during the war, will be far more essentially

needed for the success of any socio-economic reconstruction plan for our society after its devastation through the war. The Base-work training programme should therefore be intensified with a view to such post-war reconstruction, and the trained base-workers may form the nucleus of the Rural Reconstruction Corps.

2. **Syllabus**

The present syllabus for Base-workers (enclosed at…) may therefore continue and the exphasis may gradually be shifted on the normal function (at para…) with a corresponding de-emphasis on the war-time function as our victory comes closer. The syllabus will be subject to review by the Board as needed.

3. **Camps**

Permanent training camps of the present type would be desirable. In their absence, residential High School or College premises in the liberated areas would be used as a stop gap arrangement.

4. **Finance**

The present budget for permanent camps, costing about Rs. 200/- per trainee for one month's training course will serve as a basis.

5. **Admission**

a) **Immediate:**

Class VI and above youth, preferably permanent village residents, or at least volunteering to work in a village for the time being would be desired for base-work training.

b) **Long Range**:

Matric examinees between examination and result out, and abiding to reside in a village permanently or at least for a couple of months after training, may be admitted for Base-work training on a regular basis.

6. **Cadre classification**

(i) Base-workers: Temporary workers or those failing in deep motivation, test at the end of training.

(ii) (a) Reconstruction corps-Apprentice (also "tentative group leader" selected at the end of training) :Matric standard graduate of youth camp; permanent residents of village or town mahalla; passing in test for deep motivation.

(b) Reconstruction corps-Members: After one year's works in a village (or liberated mahalla) on the basis of Functional Survey Report (See below).

(c) Reconstruction corps-Senior: Group Leader selected from among best Reconstruction corps members: potential Thana Organizers (See below).

Note: Reconstruction corps members and group leaders may be allowed Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 respectively for work outside their assigned villages.

(III) RURAL RECONSTRUCTION BOARD

(a) Board

A high level, high powered body is needed for initiation and caretaking of the scheme, with the planners of the scheme in key positions for its effective implementation. A Board may be formed with:

1 Chairman	:	Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed Chowdhury
5 Members	:	3 M. N. A.M. P. As.
		1 Member, Training
		1 Member, Surveys and functional audit of local bodies.

1 Member-Secretary:

(b) Initiation

District Organizers and Thana Organizers (along with Agriculturists, Doctors and Engineers) initially under administrative control of Member-Secretary, will initiate the scheme with various publicity and audio-visual media and also act as election returning officers for the local bodies (Village panchayet and District Boards). District Organizer may continue to work under Member-Secretary as member of Central Public Service, whereas Thana Organizer and other may be absorbed in District Public Service.

(c) Training

Camp Administration and training staff may work under control of member, Training.

(d) Survey-Audit.

Thana Surveyors/Auditors may work under control as member, Survey-Audit who will report to the Board at fixed intervals.

SYLLABUS

i. What is community? The necessity and importance or community development-Aims & objects. The people who live in the community their general classification.

ii. Present organisation of the community change in organisation needed-future scientific organisation set up-community development a great approach towards National development.

iii. Development works-Agriculture- Animal Husbandry-Forests-Fisheries cooperation like Agricultural Marketing Co-op. Societies-preservation and Marketing of Fisheries Co-op. Primary Credit Societies.

iv. Industry-Education-Social Education-Health-Water supply-Sanitation-Housing-Road development-Welfare of Backward classes etc.

v. Integrated development of village community-Economic & social and cultural emphasis on village community and not on the individual.

vi. Self-help and co-op. as a method of community development-common life- common welfare.

vii. Bengali Nationalism-its aims and objects and community development. Bengali Nationalism and economic freedom.

viii. Protection of National property-creation and utilization of productive labor elimination of idle labor-solution of unemployment problem.

ix. Security and community-Loyalty, solidarity, unity, friendly relations for peace and order.

x. Women and the community-building up of home and society-domestic affairs and women and handicaps of their work-lack of knowledge, means leisure, and education etc.

xi. Community and new nation-new mind, peace and prosperous life.

SYLLABUS FOR TRAINING COURSE
General Syllabus

a) Villages and importance of village development for National Economy. Number of villages, population, area, density of population, Agriculture, cottage industry as source of village as well as National income, comparative study of village and urban population-per capita income.

b) Labor available in villages for development of National economy-utilization of labor cooperation of labor, education, and training of labor.
c) Organisation of villages, formation of cooperative societies.
d) Village Panchayet as self-government. Formation of Panchayet in a democratic way-the role of Panchayet-advantages and benefits of Panchayet in maintaining peace and order, doing justice and helping development activities. Panchayet is a disciplined way of life.

e) Functions of Panchayet:

i. Use village guards to prevent and suppress thieves, robbers, defector, and cheater with iron discipline.

ii. Settle and adjudicate all disputes in the village clearly and promptly so as to eliminate dependence on outside agencies for "law, order and justice".

iii. Review owner-labor production sharing practice to intensify cooperative honor in all yields.

iv. Maximum food production by cooperative labor in the utilization of all land, water, vegetables and animal resources of the village.

v. Production of commodities required locally with resources available.

2. Base Workers

i. Introduction and Definition of Base worker-importance of Base worker-village development and the role of base worker-self-sustained socio-economic 'Fortresses' in the villages of Bangladesh and base worker.

ii. The nature, knowledge, character, habit to hard work power of motivation and method of work of the base worker-the base worker is to earn confidence of the villagers before he can activate them.

iii. Maintenance of independence available for welfare and strength is to use in actions as good as possible-otherwise welfare, strength and independence itself go by default.

iv. Base worker must mobilize the people to understand the philosophy of democratic socialism of Sk. Mujib as a path to welfare-irrespective of all 'isms' democratic socialism must be our elemental step to enduring welfare of the nation-social cooperation and democratic government at the foundation of the society-No subjugation and exploitation by the social cheater.

v. Self-reliance-labor-cooperative-descriptive of the people will speed up economic activity through village panchayet with the help of base worker-villages will stand upon solid foundation of welfare-everybody will live in peace.

Economy of self-sustenance

a) Food and agriculture practices and possibilities of indigenous development in the villages of Bangladesh. Food control, embankment, irrigation, green manure, deep ploughing, seeding, harvesting, fruits, vegetables, poultry, dairy, fishing, use of every inch of land and water. Village clothing and housing.

   Village health-cleanliness, drainage, sanitation, water purification, fly and mosquito eradication as epidemic prevention; indigenous first aids and other indigenous medicines as curatives, other accessible medical services.

Village education-

Village communication-roads, paths, bridges. waterways-the construction and cares and their use against enemy.

Village beautification-cultural and recreational activities-rural arts, crafts, skills and industries.

COURSES OF STUDY OF TRAINEES IN THE TRAINING CAMPS

1. Agriculture:

a) Introduction about agriculture for the national development of Bangladesh- economy of the country and agriculture-Agricultural needs-p.c. of total population depends on agriculture-primary industry as a source of national income GNP AND NNP.

b) Old system of cultivation and modern improved cultivation-Defects of premative system of cultivation and advantages of modem scientific cultivation-Extensive and intensive cultivation etc.

c) Irrigation-use of fertilizer-insecticides and improved cultural practice-better seeds-better ploughing and the nursing of the plants etc.

d) Instruction for different crops cereals, i. e. paddy, Boro paddy, wheat production- pulses, vegetables, kitchen gardening etc.

e) Storage preservation of products-marketing-transportation and distribution of goods. 0 Poultry-Dairy and other allied topics.

f) Poultry- Dairy and other allied topics.

g) Discussion of various problems and their solution-cooperation with all invitation of suggestion-opinion etc.

2. Weaving:

a) Importance of cottage industry-need for cloth only next to food-quality of cloth- color-design etc.

b) Supply of yarn-supply of color-dyes-different kinds of production of clothes like sharee, lungi, gamcha etc.

c) Price for the cotton piece goods-marketing facilities etc.

d) Problems-discussion of problems-opinions and suggestions etc.

3. Fishing

a) Introduction about fish as well as fishing-fishes provide badly needed protein in the diet of people of Bangladesh-art of catching fishes etc.

b) Supply of fishing nets-supply of coaltar for boats-production of different kinds of fresh water fish-river fishes. Importance of pisciculture etc.

c) Preservation and storage of fishes. Iceing-besketing-marketing of fishes. Capital requirements-loans-refund of loan etc.

d) Discussion of problems-Instruction of opinion and suggestion etc.

4. Adult Education:

a) Introduction-need for adult education-illiteracy curse. Beautiful life and education comparative study of our country with Japan, West Germany, UK, USA, USSR, France and other developed countries of the world-relation with economic activity.

b) Discussion for Bengali Nationalism-modern civilization-reading of Newspapers- Books poems-Family letters-Building up of character.

c) Social and political education-how other countries of world developed through their efforts-Modernization of Turkey.

d) Religious education with emphasis on unity of all religion-spirit of religion and practical ethics-Religion and humanity and mental development of human beings.

e) Communal harmony-acts of charity-justice-examples of struggle like Karbala etc., universalism-selfless service to the society irrespective of caste, creed etc.

f) Discussion of problems, invitation of opinion and suggestions for quick improvement etc.

5. Cottage Industry

Introduction and importance of cottage industry for the economy of Bangladesh-comparative study of cottage industry of Japan, China, India, Holland and Bangladesh. Cottage industry and solution of unemployment problem-idle labour and cottage industry.

a) Nature of cottage industry-cane and bamboo products-Ghani, and mastered oil, toys, pottery etc.

b) Finance-marketing-problem-opinions and suggestions for improvement.

6. Health Education And Beautification

a) Importance of sanitation-Neatness and cleanliness as a part of daily life- sanitation and vaccination-pure drinking water-water purification-Fly and mosquito eradication-first and epidemic protection (Prevention) i.e. Cholera, Small Pox etc.

b) Model village-clean and airy house-good drainage system-cleaning of ponds, canals cleaning of water hyacinth unwanted jungles and bushes. Tree plantation- gardening etc. Rural house planning for comfort and economy.

c) Discussion of problems and invitation of suggestions.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন ও স্থানীয় সরকারের প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক ব্যবস্থা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পরিকল্পনা সেল	..... ১৯৭১

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT:

The local self-governing bodies, village Panchayets, the Union Board, Thana Co-ordination Body, District Board-shall be integrated with the Community Development Projects. These local self-governing bodies seem to be the appropriate institutional mechanisms for this purpose.

The fundamental assumption on which the whole edifice of local self-governing bodies are based is that good government is no substitute for self-government. It begins by admitting the obvious fact that all problems are not central in their incident, and that to leave to the Central Government the decision of problems which affect only a portion of the Community is to destroy in that portion the sense of responsibility and the habit of inventiveness. The inhabitants of a given area need a consiousness of a common purpose, a sense of the needs of the neighborhood, which only they can fully know. They then find that the power to satisfy them of themselves gives to them a quality of vigour far greater in the happiness it produces than would be the case if satisfaction were always provided by, or controlled from, without. Because administrations firm without lacks the vitalizing ability to be responsible to local opinion; it misses shades and expressions of thought which are urgent to successful government. It lacks the genius of the place. It does no elicit creative support from those over whom it rules. It makes for mechanical uniformity, an effort to apply similar rules to unsimilar things. It is too distant from the thing to be done to awaken interest from those concerned in the process of doing it. Centralized management of local affairs may well provoke indignation, and it can never elicit creative support which constitutes ethics of Local Self-Government and Community Development.

Some problems:

1. **The Area:** The area of Local Self-Government should be as small as possible.
2. Constitution of local bodies at the village and district level.

   a) (i) **Village Panchaycts,** headed by member elected from that village forth Union Board, to be responsible for all village level development and administrative functions.

   (ii) The Base Workers, trained in Youth Camp, will work in their own villages in a locally organized Rural Development Programme.

   (b)**Union Board** to consist of 10 to 15 members directly elected by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise,

(c) **Thana Co-ordination Body**: Thana level co-ordination to consist of the Chairman of the Union Board within the Thana for co-ordination.

(d) **The District Board** to consist of such members as the population of each district would warrant. They be elected directly by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.

(I) The Chairman of the District Board to be the first citizen of the district. He may be given the status of a Deputy Minister

3**. Functions:**

(a) Statutory and routine functions,

(a) Development Work-Community Development

4 **Committee System:**

5. **Finances:**

(a) Local Taxation

(b) Government Gram

(c) Development Grant

6. **Relations with the Central Government.**

7. **Local Self-Government Civil Service:**

(a) Recruitment

(b) Local Bodies to have full and complete control on the offices working under them.

(c) Pay and other conditions of services.

8. **A cadre of reconstruction workers**-wholly devoted to Community Development.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
কমিউনিটি উন্নয়নের ‘রওমারী’ প্রকল্প সভার কার্যবিবরণী	রওমারী প্রকল্প	৯-১০-৭১

A SELF-HELP RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME FOR RAUMARI

List of discussions of the Secretary Foreign Affairs, Representatives of the Public, "Awami League" workers and Officers held 011 9. 10. 71.

The discussion concentrated on development of the areas of Raumari Sub-Zone. Total population of the area is nearly 3 lakhs. Classification of the total population according to their profession is as follows:

1. Cultivators - 95%
2. Fishermen - 1 %
3. Weavers - 2%
4. Others - 2%

Development in the following fields was considered essentials-

1. Agriculture
2. Public Health and Sanitation
3. Education
4. Communication

Agriculture:

1. How to increase agricultural productions means:

a) Irrigation through power pumps:

Power pumps available:	17
In order	12
Out of order	5

These 12 power pumps can irrigate 12 x 25 = 300 acres of land,

b) Use of improved varieties of seeds:

i. Irri 8 and 5
ii. Maxipah wheat
iii. Potato (Holland varieties)
iv. Master seed-Swedish variety
v. Providing credit to farmers.

Irri 8 and 5 can be cultivated on the land which has irrigation facilities.
Maxipah wheat is a very good variety which can increase present production.

Since the farmers are generally poor this will require loan either in cash or in kind. Credit requirement for cultivation of irri @ Rs. 300/- per acre is Rs. 90,000/- Irri seeds may be available locally but Maxipah wheat shall have to be imported.

Fisherman:

Number of fisherman…….2, 000 (approx).

Fishermen of different places have taken shelter in the liberated areas. They have no capital for investment.
They will also require loan.
Requirement of loan Rs. 1.00, 000/-

Weavers:

There are at least 300 families who live on weaving cloths. Owine to property most of them cannot carry on their business. If they are provided with some credit, they will be able to carry on the work.

Requirement of loan.....Rs. 60,000/- (@Rs. 200/- each family.)

Farmers, fishermen and the weavers should form Co-operative Societies and these societies will carry on the development works.

Public Health & sanitation:

Epidemic like cholera and small pox are great problems. Already there have been scattered cases. All efforts shall have to be made to take preventive measure.

(i) **Supply of medicine**

Requirement:

1. Anti-Cholera vaccine	-	300000 c. c.
2. B. C. G.	-	100000 c. c
3. T. A. B. C. injection	-	
4. Bleaching powder	-	10 drums
5. Sulphaguanidine tab	-	15000
6. Saline	-	1000 files
7. Glucose injection	-	1000
8. First Aid set	-	10

(ii) **Cleanliness;**

Everyone should keep his house and the surroundings clean. Village cleaning and beautification schemes can be drawn up and executed. Teacher of Primary school can organise the work.

Hospital:

The existing hospital at Raumari has little facilities. It should be developed into a 25 bed hospital and should be provided with necessary medicine and equipment.

Education:

1. Primary-There are 63 Primary Schools out of which 43 have already been opened.

2. Adult Education-Adult Schools should be opened in every village mahallas.

Communication:

1) Repair of existing roads.
2) Construction of new roads.
3) The basis should be 80 % voluntary work and 20 % cash help.

Development Committee (Raumari Sub Zone)

Political:

1. Mr. Sadakat Hussain MNA, Chairman
2. " Nurul Islam MP A, Vice Chairman
3. " Abdullah Suhrawardy, Member
4. Dr. Mafizar Rahman M NA "
5. Mr. Fazlul Haque Khan
6. " Azizul Haque, Head Master, Raumari High School
7. " Nurul Islam, Chairman, Thana Awami League
8. " NawsherAli (Raumari)
9. " Sirajuddin Ahmed (Chairman, Mollarcharhat Committee)

Official:

10. " Abdul Latif, Sub-Zonal Administrato
11. " Abdul Karim Mia-C. O. (Dev) Raumari
12. " Abdul Shahid Chowdhury, C. O. (Dev) Ulipur
13. " Abdul Matin, T. A. O. in-charge
14. " Abdul Jalil, T. E. O. in-charg

Social workers:

15. Mr. N. A. Jahangir
16. " Fazle Rabbi
17. " Saiful Alam
18. " Azizar Rahman
19. " Azmal Hussain
20. " Motiar Rahman
21. " Nurul Islam (Rajibpur)
22. " Shamsul Hoque
23. " Sada Ali Sarder (Mainkarchar)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রওমারী প্রকল্পের স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	রওমারী প্রকল্প	২৪-১১-৭১

BANGLADESH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

A meeting of the volunteers for Raomari Community Development Project was held on 24th November, 1971 at Circus Avenue at the 3.30 p. m. Persons attended were:

1. Mr. Mahbub Alam,
2. Mr. Taheruddin Thaku
3. Mr. Mohammad Khaled,
4. Mr. Abul Kashem Sandwip,
5. Mr. Nirmal Das Gupta,
6. Mrs. Swapna Dev
7. Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Vomic

attened on invitation

Survey:

A survey should be conducted before the work on the project can be staited. This will include the basic premise i. e. the willingness and the enthusiasm of the local volunteers etc. will also be assessed.

Chart:

The existing chart will suffice for the time being and 500 more will be available from the friends.

Elementary book:

The present book will have to be recast. Mr. Kashem and Mr. Belal would try to complete the same within 7 days from today. While doing this they will also examine the chart once more and suggest any revision if required.

Training of Instructors:

a) Training will have to be given for the whole programme.

b) There will be one Supervisor for each village.

c) Supervisors will be trained by Instructors available.

d) Teachers who are going from outside may take Training as Organizers.

e) The existing available teachers and volunteers will receive training in the meantime in Calcutta as Organizers.

f) For the adult education centers there would be one teacher in every training centre.

Syllabus:

(i) One syllabus for the whole community programme. This will be meant for the organizers and supervisors.

(ii) Another syllabus for the teachers on literacy.

Training for the community development:

Subject	**Available Instructors**
Health, Sanitation and beautification.	Dr. T. Hussain Dr. John Rohde, and Mr. Allan Taylor. Mrs. Swapna Dev
Adult Education	Dr. D. K. Biswas
Agriculture	Mr. M. Alam
Collective Firming and Cooperatives	
Duty and responsibility of Volunteers	Mr. Abul Kashem sandwip
Political Education and aims and object	Mr. Taheruddin Thakur
Domestic Science, small savings, household budge ting and child care.	Mr. Kashem
Animal Husbandry	
Cottage Industry	
Weaving	
Fishing	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

Adult Education Guild:

Mr. Khaled and Mr. Kashem have been requested to revive the Bangladesh adult education guild and form the organisation as soon as possible.

Film:

Films on the Development programme and literacy should be made if possible.

Working Group:

As working group consisting of Mr. Mohammad Khaled, Dr. Anisuzzaman, Mr. Kashem Sandwip and Mr. Moudud Ahmed has been formed to coordinate the affairs and the allied work of the development programme.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রওমারী প্রকল্পের স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মসূচীর রিপোর্ট	রওমারী প্রকল্প	২৬-১১-৭১

To
The Secretary,
Rowmari Development Project,
Rowmari District, Rangpur,
BANGLADESH

1) TRAINING:

Training classes started with great zeal on 26.11.71 with forty-four trainees on the roll. The following Unions participated in the 14 days training course.

SI. No.	Name of Unions	P.S.	No. of trainees
1.	ROWMARI	ROWMARI	11
2.	MOHANGANJ	CH1LMARI	4
3.	SHAULMARI	ROWMARI	11
4.	BANDABER	ROWMARI	5
5.	DANTBHANGA	ROWMARI	8
6.	JADURCHAR	ROWMARI	4
7.	RAMNA	CHILMARI	1
			44

Trainees have been given Khata and Pencil.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION OF THE TRAINEES:

The academic qualification of the trainees is to some extent satisfactory. The following chart shows their qualification, are etc. –

CHART-A

1)	Graduate	4 Nos.
2)	Road up to Degree class	12 Nos.
3)	Matriculate /SSC/HSC	14 Nos.
4)	Read up to Class X	7 Nos.
5)	Read up to Class VII and not less than Class V	7 Nos.
	Total :	44 Nos.

CHART -B	Age group		No of trainees
	Between	16-20 years	12 Nos.
	"	21-25	22 Nos.
	"	26-30	7 Nos.
	"	31-35	1 Nos.
	"	36-40	2 Nos.
	"	41-45	-------
		46-50	-------
		TOTAL :	44 Nos

3. **ADULTS EDUCATION CENTRE:**

Adult education centers are being organized. There is great enthusiasm among the people of the village where it has been organized. Only 6 (six) adult education centers have been organized up to 30th November 1971. Local enthusiastic young men are taking classes in the school. Classes are hold at night. Each school is provided with some posters, charts, etc. The kerosene oil is being supplied to the school by the Development Committee regularly.

The following statement show the number of adults, number of teachers and the age of the participants:

No. of adult Education centers	No. of Adults	No. of Teachers
6	(a) 20 per centre (average) 120	6

*Note: - All are volunteers

Adults on the basis of age:

Age group		Number
Between	14 to 19 years	----------
''	20 to 25 years	----------
,,	26 to 31 years	---------- Not yet
,,	32 to 37 years	----------
,,	38 to 43 years	----------
,,	44 to 49 years	---------- available
,,	50 to 55 years	----------
	56 to 61 years	
above 62		

PRACTICAL TRAINING:

The trainees are also given practical training every day. Besides they will be given 7 (seven) days practical training.

3) **EXAMINATION:**

An examination of the trainees will be help at the end of the fourteen days training course. The examination will be of an objective nature.

4) **CERTIFICATE:**

Successful candidates will be given certificates on the basis of the result of the examination in a simple function.

5) **INSTRUCTORS:**

There are at present two regular instructors including the Director of the training programme. Besides, the Secretary of the Development Committee Mr. M. A. Shahid Chowdhury, C. O. (Dev.) Ulipur P. S.; Dr. Matiur Rahman, Doctor, Rowmari Hospital, C. O. (Dev.) Rowmari P. S.; Mr. Fazle Rabbi, Advocate also take classes.

6) **VILLAGE PANCHAYET:**

Village Panchayet is being formed. So far 15 village panchayet has been duly organized (Upto 30th Nov. /71)

7) **PROGRAMME:**

A detailed programme about training (1SI batch) from 26.11.71 to 12.12.71 has been attached herewith.

8) **INAUGURATION:**

The training programme will be officially inaugurated later on and Mr. Sadakat Hossain, MNA, will inaugurate it.

9) **REQUIREMENT LIST:**

i) Twenty maps of Bangladesh.

ii) Bangladesh on documents - 2 copies.

iii) Slates, Books for the students of Adult Education Centres for 220 students.

iv) Winter clothes for the volunteer leaders

Sd/- Prof. B. N. Majumder
Director, Training programme
Rowmari Development Plan
P. O. Rowmari, Dist. Rangpur,
Bangladesh

ROWMARI DEVELOPMENT PLAN
ROWMARI-RANGPUR-BANGLADESH

Training Programme from 26.11.71 to 12.12.71

Time	**26.11.71**	**Speaker**
11.00 to 12.00	General discussion on the Community Development Scheme	Mr. M. A. Shahid Choudhury, C. C. (Dev.)

12:00 to 14:00	The Idea, Principle and necessity of Community Development	Prof. B. N. Majumder
14:00 to 15:00	Villages of Bangladesh- Population, area, per capita income etc.	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Come
	27.11.61	
11:00 to 12:00	Formation of village Panchayet, its advantages in organization	Mr. M. A. Shahid Chowdhury,
12:00 to 13:00	Villages of Bangladesh workers for National Development	C. O. (Dev.) Mr. S. B. Dey. B. Com.
13:00 to 15:00	Community and its organization past and present and development works	Prof. B. N. Majumder
	28.11.71	
11:00 to 12:00	Law and Order and peace for Community	Mr. Fazle Rabbi, Advocate
13:00 to 14:00	Health Education	Dr. Matiur Rahman
15:00 to 16:00	Agriculture and Economy of Bangladesh	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
15:30 to 16:30	Cultural activity	
	29.11.71	
11:00 to 12:00	Cultivation old system and modern scientific system for maximization of production of crops	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
12:00 to 13:00	Motivation and mobilization of people for community development	Mr. Fazle Rabbi, Advocate.
14:00 to 16:00	Community Development with	Prof. B. H. Majumder.
16:00 to 17:00	ref. to cottage industry	
18:20 to 20:00	Cultural activity Practical field work- Adult Education	
	30.11.71	
11:00 to 12:00	Irrigation, use of fertilizer, insecticides, better seeds and better ploughing	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
12:00 to 13:00	Functions of village Panchayet	Mr. Fazle Rabbi, Advocate.

13:00 to 13:30	The necessity of motivation in development work, with reference to Nationalism	Mr. N. A. Jahangir, B. Sc.
14:00 to 15:00	Self-help common welfare, Bengali Nationalism and community development.	Prof. B. H. Majumder.
15:00 to 16:00	Organization of cultural functions in relation to the movement.	Practical demonstrations
18:00 to 20:00	Practical class on adult education	

1.12.71

11:00 to 12:00	Functions of village Panchayet	Mr. Fazle Rabbi, Advocate.
12:00 to 13:00	Discussion of different cereals viz. Paddy, wheat etc. and vegetables	Mr. S. B. Dey.
13:00 to 13:30	Formation of village producers Co-operative Societies	Mr. Md. Nurul Islam, Thana Coop. Officer.
14:00 to 15:00	Base workers and its importance in relation to community development	Prof. B. N. Majumder.
15:00 to 16:30	Cultural activity	
18:00 to 21: 00	Field Organization, formation of Panchayet and Organization and survey of adult education centre.	

2.12.71

11:00 to 12:00	Storage and preservation of products marketing, and transportation of cereals.	Mr. S. B. Dey
12:00 to 13:00	Volunteer Leaders as worker to establish the spirit of Bengali Nationalism for community Development	Mr. Fazle Rabbi, Advocate
13:00 to 13:30	Principle of Co-operative for Economic Development in rural areas in Bangladesh	Prof. B. N. Majumder.
14:00 to 15:00	Charactor, habit of base worker to earn confidence of the villagers	Prof. B. N. Majumder.
15:00 to 16:00	Cultural activity	

16:00 to 21:00	Field work in the villages	
	4.12.71	
11:00 to 12:00	Storage, Preservation, Marketing and distribution of agricultural products.	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
12:00 to 13:30	Plant Protection	Mr. N. Haque, A. O. Rowmari
14:00 to 16:00	Principles of adult education and its importance in a developing economy of Bangladesh	Prof. B. N. Majumder
18:00 to 20:00	Practical - Village Organization	
	5.12.71	
11:00 to 13:30	Poultry', Dairy and allied topics	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
14:00 to 15:00	Adult education with ref. to total social, Political and religious education	Prof. B. N. Majumder
15:00 to 16:00	Practical class on cultural activities	
18:00 to 20:00	Practical on village Organization	
	6.12.71	
11:00 to 12:00	High Yielding variety of crops such as IR-20, IR-8 etc.	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
12:00 to 13:00	Plant Protection	Mr. Nurul Haque, Agricultural Officer, Rowmari
	7.12.71	
11:00 to 12:00	Soil, classification of soil and importance of the same for agricultural development in Bangladesh	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
12:00 to 12:30	Group discussion class	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
12:30 to 13:30	Co-operative as a method of village development	Mr. Nurul Islam, T. C. O
14:00 to 14:30	Selfless service to society and universalism for justice and charity	Mr. Fazle Rabbi, Advocate
14:30 to 15:00	Fishing as an economic activity in rural areas	Prof. B. N. Majumder
15:00 to 16:00	Cultural activity	
18:00 to 20:00	Practical on village Organization	

	8.12.71	
11:00 to 12:00	Weaving an important cottage industry	Mr. S. B. Dey
12:00 to 12:30	Group discussion on community development	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com
12:00 to 13:30	Use of insecticides	Mr. Nurul Haque, A. O. Rowmari.
14:00 to 15:00	Comparative study of cottage industry of Japan, China, India, Holland in Bangladesh	Prof. B. N. Majumder
15:00 to 16:00	Cultural activity	
18:00 to 20:00	Village meeting	
	9.12.71	
11:00 to 12:00	Neatness and cleanliness in daily Life	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
12:00 to 13:30	Group discussion on village life	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
14:00 to 15:00	Village Communication	Prof. B. N. Majumder
15:00 to 16:00	Cultural activity	
	11.12.71	
11:00 to 12:30	Democratic socialism- the philosophy of Sheikh Mujib- the Great Leader of Bangladesh	Prof. S. N. Majumder
12:30 to 13:00	Examination	
14:00 to 16:00	Cultural activity	
18:00 to 20:00	Village meeting	
	12.12.71	
11:00 to 12:00	The philosophy of our Great Leader	Mr. Fazle Rabbi, Advocate
12:00 to 12:30	Group discussion	Mr. S. B. Dey, B. Com.
12:30 to 13:00	The role of young blood in a developing economy	Mr. M. A Shahid Chowdhury, C. O. (Dev.)
14:00 to 16:00	General meeting and distribution of certificates among the trainees	
16:00 to 17:00	Tea Party.	

Md. Fazle Rabbi, Advocate,
29.11.71

B. N. Majumder, Training Director, Rowmari Development Plan, Rowmari Bangladesh

For Secretary
Rowmari Development Committee

29.11.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রওমারী প্রকল্পের স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	রওমারী প্রকল্প	১-১২-৭১

BANGLADESH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

A meeting of the volunteers for Raomari Community Development Project was held on December 1, 1971 at 9, Circus Avenue at 3.30. p.m. Persons attended were :

1. Mr. Mahboob Alam
2. Dr. Anisuzzaman
3. Prof. Khaled
4. Mr. Abu Zafar
5. Mr. Maqsood Ali
6. Mr. Abul Kashem
7. Mr. Alimuzzaman
8. Mr. Muniruzzaman Chowdhury
9. Mrs. Selina Banu; and
10. Mrs. Swapna Dev (attended on invitation).

Survey:

All aspects of the Community Development will have to be examined when the survey is conducted.

Local Response:

The meeting expressed deep concern for not having any news of Prof. Majumder and other local volunteers. Since he left Prof. Bimal Majumdar has not sent any message either. The meeting decided to wait a few more days on this issue.

Identity Card;

Volunteers working and or travelling for the project should be issued Identity Cards.

Response from Raomari local people

If no adequate response is found from Raomari local people another area will have to be taken into consideration to start this project.

Interim period

1) Money

The meeting discussed the possibility of an ad-hoc fund for the project but no definite decision was made.

2) Youth camps

As there is a possibility of the Youth Camps being close-down the meeting discussed how the youths could be utilized for this development programme. It will prove further into the ways and means to utilize such youths for the projects under this programme.

3) Adult education guild:

May submit a mass education programme to Bangladesh government and the Chairman, Bangladesh Youth Camps.

4) Dr. Moniruzzaman will try to find out an Instructor on Animal Husbandry and Mr. Alam on Agriculture for the training course.

Time-table for the training course;

The meeting decided that the training course would be for 72 hours spreading over 12 days. Instructors will prepare the respective syllabuses within 7 days.

Elementary book and Chart:

The elementary book and the Chart will be examined again and a report will be submitted in the next meeting.

The next meeting of the volunteers will be held on December 8 at 5 p. m.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রওমারী প্রকল্পের ব্যয় বরাদ্দের খতিয়ান	রওমারী প্রকল্প	৯-১২-৭১

ROWMARI DEVELOPMENT PLAN
P.O. &P.S. ROWMARI
DIST. RANGPUR
BANGLADESH.

BUDGET FOR IRRIGATION FOR SIX MONTHS
12 SCHEMES

(1) T.A./D.A TO THE SCHEME MANAGER.

There are 12 (twelve) pump schemes and there will be 12 Managers.

Each Manager is to be paid @ Rs. 5/00 per week at T.A./D.A./training allowance-

(A) Per week cash payment for the same purpose	..... 12×5/-	= Rs. 60/-
(B) Monthly payment will be	..... 60×4	= Rs. 240/-
(C) For six months payment will be	..... 240×6	= Rs. 1,440/-

(2) MODEL FARMER 12 (TWELVE)-CUM-DRIVING HELPING HAND

Each model farmer will be paid @ Rs. 4/- per week as T.A./D.A./training allowance and the same expenditure will be met from Voluntary service. So it is not included in the Budget.

Note: Total amount to be spent for this purpose would be Rs. 1,152/00 (One thousand one hundred and Fifty-two) only for six months.

(3) PUMP DRIVER:

Twelve Drivers will be appointed and each will get @ Rs. 80/- p.m

(A) Weekly payment		= Nil
(B) Monthly payment	80/-× 12	= Rs. 960/-
(C) For six months	960/- × 6	= Rs. 5,760/-

(4) MECHANICS : 2 (two) i.e. One Mechanic and one Assistant.

(A) Weekly payment		= Nill
(B) Monthly payment- Mechanic	150×1	= Rs. 150/-
Assistant	80/-×1	= Rs. 80/-
		Rs. 230/-
(C) Payment for six months	230/-×6	= Rs. 1,380/-

(5) Irrigation supervisor one and his pay will be @ Rs. 210/-p.m and for six months it will come to Rs. 1,260/- But this will be met from voluntary service and not included in the Budget.

(6) Co-operative Inspector-One-Pay for six months-	@ Rs. 150/-p.m. 150/-×6	=	Rs. 900/-
(7) Store-keeper-One-Pay	@ Rs. 100/- p.m.		
Guard-One-Pay	@ Rs. 70/- p.m.		
	Rs. 170/-p.m.		
For six months	170/-X6	=	Rs. 1020/-

BUDGET AT A FINANCE

(A)Weekly-Manager-		=	Rs. 60/-
(B)Monthly-(a) Manager-		=	Rs. 240/-
(b)Pump Driver		=	Rs. 960/-
(c) Mechanic & Assistant Mechanic		=	Rs. 230/-
(d)Co-opt. Inspector		=	Rs. 150/-
(e)Store-Keeper & Guard		=	Rs. 170/-
			Rs. 1750/-
(C) For six months	1750/-X6	=	Rs. 10,500/-
(D) Loan	L.S.	=	Rs. 90.000/-
			Rs. 100.500/-

Sd/-
Fazle Rabbi
for
Secretary
9.12.71

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রওমারী প্রকল্পের স্বেচ্ছাসেবকদের প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মসূচীর রিপোর্ট	রওমারী প্রকল্প	১০-১২-১৯৭১

To

The Secretary,

Rowmari Development Plan,
Rowmari, Dist. Rangpur.
Bangladesh.

Sub. : **Report on Training Programme from 1.12.71 to 12.12.71**

Training Class : Training classes are being hold regularly according to the programme already given.

The Trainees : The trainees regularly and enthusiastically attend classes both theoretical and practical with great zeal. But due to the change in liberation war of the country from 6. 12. 71 they think that they should go to urban areas for the job and should not stay in the rural areas. Moreover, their attitude shows that they may not get an opportunity of rendering their voluntary service for the development works of the country, because they are to earn something for welfare of their distress families. This Psychology of the trainees should be carefully considered.

The attendance of the trainees in the training class is satisfactory (average attendance 97 %).

The response from the trainees in the training class is good though not satisfactory due to the fact that the trainees lack in education.

44 trainees received training in the 1st batch which commenced on 26. 11. 71 and will be closed on 12. 12.71.

The training class for the 2nd batch will commence on 13. 12. 71 and the same will be closed on 29. 12. 71.

Instructor : At present there are five instructors, viz. two regular and three part- time. We require more 8 (eight) Instructors.

(a) Agriculture	2
(b) Adult Education	2
(c) Health, Sanitation and village beautification	2
(d) Co-op. and village organization	2

Agriculture: Agricultural scheme has not yet been started because harvesting of crops not completed. It is expected that the same will be started very shortly and 12 pump schemes have been taken up under this scheme.

Adult Education Centers	:	8 (eight) Education Centers have been started so far. The Centers run on the voluntary basis. The roll strength of the adult students is 160
Village organization i. e. Panchayet	:	Fourteen village Panchayet committees have been formed during the period
Construction of Road	:	Construction of the road has already been started and about 1 K. M. road has been completed.
Fishing	:	'Fisherman Society' has been formed and the Development Committee supplied the Society with nets coaltar. bamboo etc. and catching of the fishes will start on and from today the 10th December 1971
General	:	Illiteracy is a curse for the people of this area. Therefore, efforts must be made to meet this challenge. The people of the locality will entertain all efforts of the volunteers if they really render their services for the welfare of this people.
	:	A 'JAR! PARTY' may kindly be formed to motivate and gear up the movement. We require instructions, principles and philosophy of the Government of Bangladesh in connection with the success of this movement
Requirement list	:	(a) 20 Maps of Bangladesh (b) 2 copies of Books "**Bangladesh on Documents**" (c) 100 posters expressing the idea and philosophy of our great and beloved leader Sk. Mujibur Rahman. (d) Films on development works.

I am grateful to the members of the Development Committee for their kind cooperation in running the training classes.

JAI BANGLA.

Sd/

(PROF. B. N. MAJUMDER)
Training Director.
Rowmari Development Committee.
P.O. Rowmari. Dist. Rangpur.
Bangladesh.

Daicd: Rowmari

the 10th December, 1971.

Sd/-

Md. Fazle Rabbi. Advocate,
for Secretary.

Rowmari Development Committee.
10. 12. 71.

পরিশিষ্ট-খ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারঃ
শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও পুনর্গঠন

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও তার পুনর্গঠনের একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পরিকল্পনা সেল	১৩ ডিসেম্বর ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE PLANNING CELL
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.

Memo No. PC-143/(2)/71
Date...../1971.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister.

I am sending the Report 011 the Administrative System and its re-organisation. The Report is prepared in three pans (these are styled as chapters): (i) Problems of the Civil Service: (ii) Organisation of ministries, their organisation, structure, and functions a chart is also given): (iii) District Administration-judicial, law & order, revenue, and other specialist departments at the district and sub-divisional level; and (iv) Local self- governing bodies. .

The report is fairly comprehensive. It covers the whole field of administration.

The main problems which will need immediate attention and action are:

(i) Public Personnel. There are three district categories of services:

(a) all-Pakistan (former) services, like the C.S.P. & P.S.P., (b) Centre (former) superior services such as Audit. Accounts, Customs, Income Tax, Posts & Telegraphs. Military Accounts Railway Accounts, etc. (c) Provincial Services.

(ii) There no justification for these three categories of civil services in the basically altered situation. They should be unified in a single grading structure. This is done. This will need an enactment in the shape of an ordinance.

(iii)There are Secretaries at two levels-Central & Provincial. There is no justification for two such bodies. There will be only one Secretariat, i. e., the Secretariat of the Government of Bangladesh. A detailed structure is given in chapter II. This can be effected by an ordinance and also by executive orders.

(iv)District Administration is spelled out in chapter III. It deals with all aspects of district administration-**law & order, judicial, revenue**, and. development. The local self-governing bodies are dealt with briefly.

(v) A detailed budget on the Civil Administration for the period beginning from January. 1972 to June 30. 1972 will be sent within a few days. In the meantime the Government may make arrangement for a sum of Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 175 crores for the period.

Yours sincerely.
(Muzaffer Ahmed Choudhury)
Chairman, Planning Cell.
Government of the People's
Republic of
Bangladesh.

…….

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM
CHAPTER -1

Contents :

1. The tasks of the Civil Service.
2. Democratic Administration.
3. Re-organisation of the Administrative Personnel,
   (a) Shortage of officers.
   * (b) Three Main Categories of Services.
   * (c) Main Problems.
   (d) Defects of the Existing structure.
   * (e) New structure of the Civil Service-Criteria-main recommendations
   * (f) Senior Policy & Management Group.
   (g)Proposed Uniform Grading Structure.
   (h)The Bangladesh Civil Service.
   (i)Scientific & Technical Services.

4. The Bangladesh Educational Service.
5. The Bangladesh Police Service.
6. The Bangladesh Foreign Service.
7. Professionalism in the Civil Service.
8. General Administration.
9. Personnel Administration & Management.
10. Career Management.
11. The New Civil Service Department.
12. Administrative Organisation.
    *(a) The Secretariat.
    *(b) Organisation of a Ministry.

(c) Criteria underlying on Organisation.
(d) Principles relating to the Distribution of work.
(e) Existing Provincial Secretariat Departments.
(f) Provincial Directorates.

13. Public Corporation.
14. Local Administration.

CHAPTER-II (Detailed structure)

(A) Ministries.

1. Ministry of Defense
2. Ministry of Finance.
3. Ministry of External Affairs.
4. Ministry of Food & Agriculture.
5. Ministry of Jute.
6. Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
7. Ministry of Education & Scientific Research.
8. Ministry of Health.
9. Ministry of Transport & Communication.

(a) Department of Railways
(b) Department of Transport
(c) Department of Civil Aviation & Communication

10. Ministry of Fuels, Mines & Natural Resources
11. Ministry of Community Development, Local Self- Government & Rural Housing
12. Ministry of Home Affairs
13. Ministry of Irrigation & Power
14. Ministry of Law & Parliamentary Affairs
15. Ministry of Service & General Administration
16. Ministry of Refugee Rehabilitation & Minority Affairs
17. Ministry of Labor, Employment & Social Welfare
18. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
19. Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply
20. Cabinet Secretariat
21. Planning Commission
22. Bangladesh Public Service Commission

CHAPTER-I1I
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

1. What is District Administration?
2. Number, Types & Dimension of Districts
3. Purposes & Principles of Administration
   (1) Law & Order
   (2) Land revenue
   (3) Administration of land
   (4) Executive Function
   (5) Relief
   (6) Development
4. Framework
5. Law. Order. Revenue & General Administration
   (a) Judicial Administration
   (b) Order
   (c) Revenue Administration
   (d) Technical & other Departments
   (e) Deputy Commissioner
6. Local Self-governing Bodies.

CHAPTER-I
THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM
The New Tasks

Immediately 011 the morrow of independence the Government of Bangladesh will be confronted with a vast variety of problems of unexampled complexity. The ravages of the war will have to be removed. The gigantic tasks of reconstruction will have to be undertaken with the crusading zeal of a missionary. These will have to be tackled 011 the war footing. Some of the problems to be tackled immediately are: food, refugee, rehabilitation, housing communications, resumption of work in all the industrial establishments, the opening of the academic institutions at all levels, the law and order, trade and commerce, banking, collection of revenue, social problems such as molested women and their status, rehabilitation of the broken families, the creation of a Central Government by amalgamating the existing Provincial Government, the re-organisation of the administrative personnel involving the amalgamation of the existing Central and Provincial administration personnel at all levels, and the resettlement of the demobilized members of the Mukti Bahini. The Defense personnel under a Ministry of Defense will have to be organized. These will put enormous burden on the Government and the administrators.

The Government of Bangladesh is committed to a socialist pattern of economy based on democracy and democratic values. This will involve social and economic planning on a massive scale. The entire planning will involve a three integrally connected stages-(a) immediate and short-term planning to deal with post-war problems, some of which are stated above, (b) mid-term planning on a five-years basis, and (c) a long-term perspective planning extending over a period of 20 to 25 years.

The fundamental principles of an egalitarian democracy and a socialist economy will greatly and profoundly affect the character and work of public administration. The responsibilities of the administrators will expand beyond recognition in scale, scope, volume, variety and complexity. It means that the Government will be involved in new and complicated tasks. The new responsibilities of the Government will include development of an independent economic policy, programme of industrialization on a vast scale, the problems of the nationalization of key and basic industries, social ownership of the key factors of production, technological revolution in the economy, accelerated development of agriculture to attain self-sufficiency in food, the question of the redistribution of land among the farmers and of co-operatives, increased productivity of commerce-oriented crops, sound infra-structure for economic and social development, development of power, development and exploitation of natural resources, control of the menace of flood, full employment in a free society, banishment of hunger, eradication of poverty, removal of illiteracy, expansion of education, promotion of industrial peace, a high degree of social security, a national health service, development and exploitation of water resources, transport and communication, control of capital investment, a favorable balance of trade, state trading in key sectors of exports and imports, rising standard of living for the masses, housing, town and country planning, control of population and family planning, contact with international organisation and various specialized agencies, a national minimum standard of living below which no one shall permitted to fall, finding of resources from domestic and international sources for financing the multifarious projects, increase of the per capita income and of the gross national product, and finally, the social ownership and operation of the main means of production.

We must realize that our whole future depends on our being aware of what science is and can be in the life of a nation. The role of the scientists and of scientific research and development has enormously increased. There is, finally, the supreme need of maintaining constant contact with the public.

The responsibilities of the Government in essence and a bottom are the responsibilities of the administrators because Government functions through its administrators. There is the supreme need of the developing a highly competent, honest, able and energetic administrative personnel who can take by bull by the two horns. Again, the necessary administrative organisation-ministries, departments, directorates, and subordinate offices will have to build up and re-organized. The entire provincial administrative apparatus will be absorbed into the new organisation. Administration in both the rural and urban areas districts, villages and municipalities-will have to be re- organized arid re-structured. The whole plethora of public corporations and other autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies charged with different responsibilities will need careful re-examination and re-assessment to infuse a new life into them.

The problems of the administrative personnel and administrative organizations will have to be thought of in the light of the problems stated above. The question is: What kind of Administration are we going to evolve in Bangladesh? What shall be the main features of this administration?

I.

Democratic Administration.

The Awami League is committed to a democratic administration. "The existing administrative machinery was designed to discharge the functions of a colonial Government. It needs to be radically re-structured in order to serve the needs of a dynamic, democratic society", so states the Awami League Manifesto. What is a democratic administration? What are the criteria by which we can judge whether an administration is democratic or not? We must seek to discover the methods by which administration can be made, or kept, democratic.

Professor C. H. Hyneman begins by stating four assumptions. First, the conviction that the bureaucracy must be judged by the way it uses its power, and not by its size and cost. Second, all those who exercise governmental authority should exercise their power within the limits that are acceptable to the nation as a whole. Third, the belief that the powers which the modern bureaucracy possesses can be turned towards ends that are not acceptable to the people as a whole, and may be turned towards them if proper direction and control over administration are not provided. Fourth, we must chiefly rely on elective officials-ministers and politicians to carry out the task of control and direction. Fifth, to be considered democratic, and administration must be open in the sense of having wide contacts with the people. It must not operate in the interest of the ruler or of a directing class. It must be recruited without discrimination from a very wide social strata. It must reflect the cross-sections of the society. Sixth, the administration. Monsien Pujet rightly points, must be controlled not only by an official hierarchy or the jurisdictional power but also by public opinion and public liberties. The people and their representatives must be free to discuss and to criticise the administration. Seventh, administrative power must be subordinate and submissive. Administrative power should not exist independently of political power. On the other hand, the civil servants must not be completely subordinate and the administration must be independent of interference by political patties. A political party in power should not try to monopolies all the jobs or to exercise, pressure on responsible civil servants. The principle of the continuity of administration must be maintained. Ministers are of course entitled to exercise authority over civil servants; what is deprecated is any form of direct pressure by a political party on public officials. Eighth, Professor Aron thinks that the essential criteria of democracy in administration include decentralization; the subordination of administration to policies which reflect the desires of the people; and a friendly attitude on the part of officials towards the governed. Avoidance of arrogance and the cultivation of a friendly attitude towards the public are the outward manifestation of a democratic spirit in administration. "It is the presence of such qualities which bridges the gulf between 'we' and 'they' that often separates the governors from the governed. The existence of such a gulf is opposed both to the interests of good administration and of democracy", rightly observes Professor Robson.

Political control of bureaucracy is one of the most effective methods of keeping the administration democratic. It can be exercised at two levels by the ministers and by the legislature. "It does not by any means automatically occur in a parliamentary system. It requires a powerful political government which depends in turn on the constitution, on the party system, on the relations between Parliament and the Executive, and on the relations between ministers and civil servants", rightly observes Professor Robson. Our politicians and political leaders must note this very carefully. In Britain, Professor Robson points out, effective political reforms preceded civil service reforms, so that a reformed House of Commons and a government supported by it were in a strong position relatively to the civil service. In this subcontinent a very strong and efficient bureaucracy was created first and long before political reforms of a democratic character was introduced. The members of the world famous I. C. S. were the real rulers of the country for a very long time. The I. C. S. was virtually a governing corporation. Some modification was introduced at the provincial level since 1921 and was further extended by the Act of 1935. But at the centre up to 1947 the civil servants were not under the ministers.

In the former state of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971 democratic values and democratic institutions were treated with contemptuous disdain by the West Pakistani ruling clique. The essence of the political control and direction of the civil servants by the ministers lies in the fact that the ministers themselves are responsible to the legislature. Democracy was not allowed to take its root in former Pakistan. The bureaucracy, particularly its upper echelons, remained as independent as they were before 1947. This bureaucratic independence is one of the factors responsible for the death of democracy in former Pakistan. It is hoped that the political leaders and politicians and members of the legislature in Bangladesh will never forget this phenomenon. An untamed and uncontrolled bureaucracy is a positive threat to democracy.

Professor Robson makes a scintillating observation when he ways, "There are. in the cabinet system of government, three principal factors in the parliamentary equation: Ministers, Members of Parliament and Civil servants. They comprise the essential elements, representative or bureaucratic; and they are indispensable to one another. They are partners in a common enterprise-‘the endless adventure of governing men'. Unless the terms of the partnership are understood and accepted by all the partners the enterprise may not succeed." It is of paramount importance that the minister’s members of parliament and civil servants must understand it.

The relations between the ministers and the civil servants cannot be reduced to any formula. It defies any codifications. "In theory, Ministers decide policy, and civil servants carry out their decisions. Those is strictly true from a constitutional standpoint; but in reality it is a conventional half-truth." Writes Robson. The reasons are not far to seek. Ministers seldom have the time, or knowledge, sometimes not the skill, to formulate policy unaided. They must rely on their senior officials for advice, and skill more for knowledge of the basic facts and figures on which policy must be based. It is the business of the officials to assemble, to collate, to collects, to analyze and to synthesize all the relevant data, facts and figures on the basis of which the policy is formulated. They must

do it honestly and without any reservation. Various alternative policies will be sorted out on the basis of the facts and their relative strengths and weaknesses must be examined and pointed out honestly and fearlessly to the ministers. The Ministers have right to expect that civil servants will do their utmost to make proposals which will reflect, or at least be compatible with, the political philosophy and the programme of the party in power.

A minister should always consult his senior officials before deciding an important matter of policy, though he is not under a legal or constitutional obligation to do so. One compelling reason is that if he blunders, the department, as well as he personally, will suffer a loss of reputation. The civil servant on his side has a right to put forward what Lord Bridges has called the departmental philosophy'. It is, indeed, his duty to give his minister the quintessence of departmental experience on those large issues of policy which he must decide and thus *to let the waves of the practical philosophy wash against ideas put forward by his Ministerial master'. The civil servant is entitled to advice, to warn, to encourage and to explain-but no more. If a civil servant thinks, a proposal by his minister is misconceived; it is his duty to say so and why. He may if invited to do so, express his opinion as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of alternative courses of action, looked at from the government's standpoint. He must not, however, allow his personal prejudices or his political bias to suppress or distort policies or to denigrate courses of action which are administratively practicable although leading to ends he considers undesirable. Once the policy is decided by the minister, it is the duty of the civil servants to implement it honestly and faithfully as if it is own policy.

A civil servant has no right to be "unhelpful, unconstructive, and negative". He should not be indifferent to the political connection or party pressures which affect the minister he serves. As an official he may not share them, he should nevertheless be aware of their existence and make due allowances for them in his work. Civil servants will be acting without the knowledge or guidance of their political chiefs most of the time: and hence it is important that they should accurately reflect the minister's mind or at least his policy in every aspect of day-to-day administration.

If the departmental administration is accurately to reflect the minister's outlook, civil servants of all ranks must be brought into contact with the Minister and thereby learn his views. This is particularly important when there is change of government or when one minister succeeds another. Talks by the minister to staff gathering, and other methods of achieving personal contact, can bring great advantage which will repay the time and trouble spent for them. Mutual understanding, respect, and confidence between a Minister and his officials should be based on a firm foundation of knowledge: and time occupied in ensuring this is well spent.

There is a sound rule which requires members of parliament to communicate with the Minister-in-Charge of a department and not to be make a direct approach to his officials, except with his knowledge and permission. The dangers of too close a relationship between members of Parliament and civil servants might be considerable. A civil servant might be deflected by the political influence of an M. P. or group of M. Ps. He might be

made to feel that his own future depends to some extent on the favor or disfavor in which he stands with members of the legislature. A Minister's authority in his department might be undermined by legislative support for a particular decision or policy. Above all, the status of Ministers in parliament would be lowered if M. P. s. could get what they wanted by going behind their backs to officials. It is hoped that the politicians, political leaders, and members of the legislature will not only pay adequate attention to this, but also practice it in full. If the position of the Ministers is rendered weak by the intransigence, hostility, and irresponsibility of the members of the legislature, as was the case in France, it will strengthen the position of the civil service.

A civil servant should rarely, if ever, be mentioned in the legislature. Everything that he does is the act of the minister and it is the duty of the minister to defend his servants, observed Lord Attlee: and to take full responsibility. The civil servant on his part must never defend himself publicly. That must be left to the Minister. In the debate on the Critihel Down case in the House of Commons Mr. Morrison (later on Lord) expressed the view that a Minister need not always defend his officials in public, and he mentioned that, on one occasion, he had. as a Minister, publicly castigated in parliament and official of his department who failed to carry out his instructions. Usually, however, the minister accepts responsibility for them act of his officials even when he does not approve of them. Sir David Maxwell (cater on Lord Kilmuir) speaking as Home Secretary, agreed broadly with Mr. Morrison’s view that a Minister is under no obligation to endorse what he believes to be wrong or to defend the manifest errors of his officials. He need not approve of action of which he knew nothing about and of which he disapproves; but he will nevertheless remain constitutionally responsible to Parliament for the fact that something has gone wrong, and can be called to account for it. Ministerial responsibility is the fundamental maxim of the parliamentary Government. The Minister is the link between Parliament and the department. He is responsible to Parliament for the activities of his department. If Parliament wants anybody's head, it must be that of the Minister.

It is not possible in the space of a few pages to deal with the relations between politics and administration in their entirety. The legislature also exercises considerable influence on the civil servants. The techniques through which the legislature exercises its control include: question, resolution, discussion on budget and other issues, adjournment motions, committees, particularly the public accounts committee. Accordingly to lord Attlee, "question time in the House of Commons is one of the finest examples of real democracy". He further observed. "The effect of questions to the Minister and stilmore questions asked publicly in the House, is to keep the whole of the Civil Service on their toes." In addition there are various types of control such as control by the judiciary and administrative tribunal, financial control, control within the administration, and control by mores.

II.

Re-Organisation of the Administrative Personnel

We put great emphasis on the personnel because the public personnel is the sovereign factor in administration. First, will, energy, and mind, and then, the organisation. The problem that will confront the Bangladesh Government is the creation of a highly competent, able, honest, devoted energetic civil service capable of dealing with the

gigantic problems of unexampled complexity that lie ahead. The problem has been aggravated by the acute shortage of officers at the higher levels. The exploitation of Bangladesh was facilitated by the West Pakistani dominance over the Central Government. At the higher echelons of administration Bangladesh was grossly underrepresented. This policy enabled the West Pakistani ruling clique to maintain their administrative control over Bangladesh. The following figures show the nature and extent of administrative domination:

Position of the Bengalis in the higher echelons of Central Administration (1968-69) (In terms of percentage):

Post	Bangladesh(P.C)	West Pakistani (P. C.)
1	**2**	**3**
Secretary	14	86
Joint Secretary	6	94
Deputy Secretary	18	82
Other Officers	20	80

Besides the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, the Central Finance Ministers, finance Secretary, key individuals in resource allocation, had always been West Pakistanis. In the Foreign Service Bengalis accounted for 15 per cent. Of the 60 Heads of Foreign Mission only 9 were from Bangladesh.

The Government of Bangladesh will have to devise ways and means to meet this acute shortage of senior officers.

Three Main Categories of services

At present there are three main categories of services, instituted in the British days- (i) all-Pakistan, (ii) Central, and (iii) Provincial Services. The all-Pakistan Services were the successors in Pakistan of the old I.C.S. and the Indian Police Services. They were recruited and controlled by the Central Government. The members of the C. S. P. used to occupy key positions at the Centre, in the Provinces, in the Secretariat, in the Divisions and Districts and in various fields of public administration, including public corporations. There is also a judicial branch of the C. S. P., and a percentage of members of this Service is appointed to higher posts in the judiciary. This was the key instrument through which the Central Government used to maintain its control over the provinces. The cadre of the C. S. P. was centralized and that of the P. S. P. was provincialised. The members of the other Central Superior Services, such as the Audit and Accounts, Customs, Income- Tax, Railway Accounts, Military Accounts, etc., worked exclusively under the Central Government. There were some technical services under the former Central Government of Pakistan and these include: Central Engineering Service, the Telegraph Engineering Service, the Central Health Service, the Railway Engineering Service, the Central Health Service, the Geological Survey, the Archaeological Service, etc.

The Civil Service, both Central & Provincial is organized in four classes, class I (which includes the former all-Pakistan Services), class II, class III & class IV, such

classification being based on pay range admissible. The managerial and administrative aspects of governmental work-whether in the field or at headquarters-is predominantly in the hands of those who are in class I, we find in this class:

(i) the all-Pakistan (former) Services (C. S. P. & P. S. P.) engaged mainly in administrative duties in the province & in the centre (former), in the field, and in the Secretariat;

(ii) the non-technical Central (former) Services, Class I, which are meant to administer non-technical areas of administration at the centre (former) like the audit and accounts, income tax, posts and telegraphs, and the railways. Their members were also deployed, to some extent, in the Central Secretariat;

(iii) the technical class I (former) Central Services which have similar functions on Service, the Telegraph Engineering Service, the Central Health Service, the Geological Survey, the Archaeological Service, etc. To small extent, members of these Services occupy Secretariat posts.

At the provincial level too, there are both technical & non-technical Services. They operate exclusively under the provincial government. Sometimes, the members of these Services are borrowed for work at the centre.

These Services, both Central & Provincial, are also vertically classified on the basis of the types of work they are called upon to discharge. These are: (i) the Generalists; (ii) the Functional Services; (iii) the Specialists. The Generalist Services in include the C. S. P. & the members of the Provincial Civil Service class T & so on. The Functional Services are the Audit Accounts, Income Tax, Customs, and so on. The Specialist Services comprise the scientists, engineers, doctors & other scientific and technical services.

Bangladesh, it is assumed, will be a unitary static like Britain & France. Geographically, economically, politically, culturally, and linguistically Bangladesh is a homogeneous entity comprising an area of 55,126 square miles. There will be numerous administrative units at the divisional, district, sub-divisional, thana & union council levels. The district administrative will have to be considered denovo. It is discussed in a separate section.

The form of government shall be parliamentary in which the executive shall be responsible to the legislature. The Awami League is committed to it. In the context of the radically altered situation, there will be no need and justification for retaining three district categories of services as at present. The unitary state with a unitary system of government will immensely simplify the complex structure of existing services as at present. The unitary state with a unitary system of government will immensely simplify the complex structure of existing services. Instead of having three district categories of services, there will be on the nontechnical side, only one category of services which may be named as the Bangladesh Administrative Service. On the technical side, there will be only one category of services to be known as the Bangladesh Scientific and Technical Services.

Ill

Main Problems:
Conversion of the three district categories of services into a single one

The basic character of the governmental system under which these three categories of services existed and operated, will undergo a revolutionary change on the morrow of independence. The former state of Pakistan would cease to exist and hence the former system of government and administration would also disappear. Bangladesh is a sovereign democratic republic engaged in a grim struggle to liberate herself from the clutches of the West Pakistani military rulers. Bangladesh, as stated above, is a single geographic entity. She is geographically compact, culturally homogeneous, and linguistically similar. She will be. it is assumed, a unitary state with a unitary system of government. In such basically altered conditions there appears to be no need and no justification of these three separate categories of services. There is no need for the all-Pakistan services, such as, the C. S. P. & P. S. P., simply because there will be no Pakistan comprising two wings as in the past. The tenure system- the provinces borrowing officers from the centre and vice versa-by which the key posts in the Secretariat and in the divisions and districts were filled, will have no validity any more. There is also on need for a separate category of the Central Superior Services as district from the two all-Pakistan services. Similarly, there is no need on justification for the Provincial Services as district from the C. S. P. & other Central Superior Services as there will be no provinces. The main problem is: how to unify these three district categories of services with different conditions of pay, prospects and other incidents into a single unified service, to be known as the Bangladesh Administrative Service, on the non-technical side, and the Bangladesh Scientific and Technical Service on the technical side.

IV.

Defects of the existing structure

The existing structure of the Civil Services came to us as an inheritance from the British India. The structure of the civil services was largely determined by the course of political and military developments in the nineteenth century. It began with the Report of the Macaulay Committee, 1854 and culminated in the Islington Commission of 1912-15 and the Lee Commission of 1924. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report 1918, and the Report of the simon Commission, 1930 also played not an insignificant role in determining the structure of the Civil Service. In the former state of Pakistan a number of Commissions and committees examined the problem, but nothing fundamental emerged in reality. The basic character of the structure remained what it was in the past. It is generally recognized that the inherited structure is neither adequate nor appropriate for fulfilling needs of a government which will have a fundamentally different character and ideology from the previous administration. The flaws of the inherited structure needs a rigorous examination. The existing structure stands in the way of what is considered to be the only efficient method of matching men to jobs-rigorously examining what each post demands before selecting the individual who is best fitted to fill it. The existing structure seems to suffer from the following defects:-

(1) It prevents the best deployment and use of individual talent. Mobility from one service to another service is almost impossible. Again, movement from one class to another class is very more. The formal and relatively rigid procedures involved in moving from one class to another class put unnecessary barrices in the way of the movement of individuals, both upwards to post of higher responsibility and sideways between different kinds of related work. It also impedes the rapid development and promotion of young people with outstanding potential.

(2) It is a major obstacle to the ability of the service to adopt itself to new tasks. Each service and each class tends to regard the posts that its members usually feel as its own preserve, guaranteeing a career structure with a fixed number of posts at various levels. Men and Women enter these classes in their youth and form expectations about their prospects, to which they cling with increasing ten city as the years go by. The members of the C. S. P. occupy a special commanding position in the entire administration. They are usually regarded as fit for any kind of job. Many key positions are reserved for them. They are allowed to move from kind of job to another and from one department to another with remarkable facility without any regard being paid to their linked experiences. This system neutralizes this usefulness to a great extent. It does not enable them to acquire a profound knowledge of the subject-matter of their departments. This also necessarily restricts the promotional prospects of the members of the other Central Superior Services. The Audit & Accounts, Customs, Income Tax, etc. are organized a independent entities, operating within the limitations of their respective cadres, subject, further, to the reservation of many higher posts for the C. S. P. Apart from fostering a distressing class-consciousness, it prevents the best deployment of the staff; because once a member of the Audit & Accounts or Income Tax or Customs, he remains so all throughout his career. Even when members of these services show outstanding ability and other attitutes of leadership and a flair for specialized work, it is not always possible to utilise their talents to the best advantage of administration, because the rigidity of service structure comes in the way of their employment to other fields for which they are better suited.

(3) The career opportunities that are thus defined for the different services and classes of services vary greatly in their attractiveness and scope, even for people with similar educational qualifications. There is a great deal of difference between the members of .the two former all-Pakistan Services-C. S. P. & P. S. P. -and the members of the provincial class I services in respect of pay, promotion, status and other conditions of service. The same is broadly true of the other central superior services vis-a-vis the C. S. P. Differences also exist in these respects between the specialist-scientists, engineers, doctors and other highly qualified technical personnel-and the Generalists such as the C. S. P. & other non-technical superior services. The separate classification encourages the idea that opportunity is not equal. This militates against the best possible utilization of talents available within different and separate categories and classes of services.

(4) The word "class" and the structure it represents, produce feelings of superiority as well as of restricted opportunities. Class, class-consciousness, status, positions, and ranks, gazette and non-gazette, generate tensions, misgivings and misunderstandings among

the civil servants. All these severely hamper the efficient and expeditious disposal of governmental business which is increasingly becoming overwhelmingly complex, technical and specialized.

(5) The structure also leads to the inefficient organisation of work. Each class has its prescribed functions. Financial and policy work in almost all cases are generally reserved for the C. S. P. with appropriate support from other classes below them, while technical or scientific work belongs to the specialist classes. Where administrators and specialists are engaged in a common task, parallel or joint hierarchies are the usual devices to enable them to work together. But within these hierarchies the administrator is normally responsible to another administrator in the next higher grade, and the specialist similarly to another specialist, thus the separation of prescribed responsibilities is maintained. The separation of function has a damaging effect in blurring responsibility and authority in command. There are many joint tasks, specially projects, and programmes with a high technical content, in which good management depends upon putting a single person in charge and holding him responsible for the result; the rest of the team should be responsible to him. Often, however, the preparation of functions results in twin heads being in charge, one a specialist, the other an administrator. A man's career is primarily thought of as a career within his class or service. There is, therefore, a natural pressure to maximize the opportunities of the class, in each area of work it occupies, by making use of as many of its grades as possible. The presumption thus grows up that the organisation of any area of work should reflect in full the grading structure of the class concerned. This is also true of the specialist classes.

The fundamental point underlying many of these criticisms is that the system of classes and separate services stands in the way of the most efficient method of matching men to jobs. This is because classes are too crude an instrument for the purpose. They involve two assumptions: (i) that any job can be categorized as appropriate to one or other of the classes; and (ii) that it will then be most appropriately filled by selection from the members of that class, all of whom are in principle more likely to be good candidates for it than any other member of another. These assumptions seem to be no longer sound and valid, particularly in view of the changing nature of the tasks the Civil Service has now to do.

Time and space at our disposal do not permit any detailed examination of the structure.

The new and radical situation calls for a comprehensive and major re-organisation of the services. The inherited structure of the services will be out of tune with the realities. The new government of Bangladesh will be fundamentally different in character and ideology from the previous government. The Government of Bangladesh is committed to a socialist economy based on democratic principles and values. We are committed to mass democracy, to egalitarian democracy, to the public control and planning of the economic process, and therefore to strong government capable of dealing with the complex problems that lie ahead. This will give a new purpose and new role to the administration. Without a major re-organisation and re-adjustment of the machinery of government and a fundamental re-organisation of the higher services to foster the growth

of the feeling that all officers are equally responsible for the administration of the country, it would be impossible to secure the fulfillment of the purposes of the state. Again, no form of government, no pattern of administration can remain static. It must always be in a state of evolution and of self-adjustment, if it is to fulfill adequately the changing demands and needs of a new nation. The demands and needs, as already stated earlier, will be heavy and exacting. The organized Civil Service, with well-defined rules of recruitment, promotion and other conditions, which came into existence in Britain in 1854, on the basis of the Trevelyan and Northcote Report, has been subjected throughout the past century to periodical reviews and adjustments. As a consequence, the British Civil Service has shown itself to be an adaptable body, remarkably capable of standing heavy strains and of adjusting itself to a large variety of tasks and situations. It is urgently necessary to refashion the Bangladesh Services in order to create a flexible organisation which can function with facility and efficiency both in the dynamism of industrial and social planning and execution, and also in the strains and stresses of a national emergency.

The government of a democratic socialist state must concentrate on the wider and more positive needs of all-round development and progress in the agricultural, industrial and social fields. The whole purpose of government will undergo a radical re-orientation; this will be reflected more and more in the successive five-year plans. The major problem which will emerge will be that of fulfilling the development programmes. The formulation of co-ordinate plans of development and the allocation of financial resources will not by themselves ensure fulfillment, unless competent technical and administrative manpower are recruited to the services to provide the motive power. Viewed from any point of view, a fundamental re-organisation of the Services is called for. The following criteria should determine the structure of the services:

The New Structure of the Civil Service

What should be the criteria to determine the structure of the new services that we propose to build up in Bangladesh? The new structure of the new Services should in our view be based on the following principles:

(1) There must be a searching analysis and evaluation of the Job. Both the grading of a post and the selection of the man to fill it should be base on it.

(2) Each post should be filled by the person best fitted by his qualifications and experience to fill it. No other consideration should be allowed to determine it.

(3) There must not be any reservation of posts for any group as there is to-day for the members of the C.S.P. It must go, except in so far as individuals comprising the group may be uniquely qualified for them, that is, doctors for medical posts.

(4.) Since the qualifications and experience required for particular posts will vary from time to time, it should be right and duty of management to determine the new qualifications and experience required for them.

(5) Merit or ability should govern the promotion of man to fill individual post. Right man must be in the right place, even if he is not the next in the order of seniority, or bring

him in from outside the service if he cannot be found within, & sometimes appointment from outside would bring a valuable reinforcement of skill and experience.

(6)As regards the pay-scale, the criterion laid down by the Islington Commission may be adopted with suitable modifications. The criterion laid down by the Commission for the determination of pay-scales is that. "Government should pay so much and so much only to their employees as is necessary to obtain recruits of the right stamp and to maintain them in such a degree of comfort and dignity as would shield them from temptation and keep them efficient for their term of service". It can be modified by maintaining relativity between the rates of pay for civil servants and the rates of pay for jobs of comparable responsibility and authority outside the service. In some cases, it may be necessary to maintain a kind of internal relativity.

(7)The structure should permit work to be organized in such a way that chains of command reflect the demands of the task and, where necessary, cut across any groupings by discipline & type of skill.

The application of these principles demands two fundamental and complementary changes in the structure of the service. Together they produce the single unified grading system running across the whole service, in which there will be an appropriate number of different pay-levels matching different levels of skill and responsibility, and the correct grading for each post is determined by an analysis of the job.

First, the division between the all-Pakistan and other Central Superior Services and the Provincial Civil Services should be abolished. The division between higher and lower classes should also be abolished, and a continuous grading system from bottom to the top should be substituted in each occupational group. Thus, for example, we propose the merger of all the non-technical Central Superior Services, including the C. S. P., the class II services, all the non-technical Provincial Services, and the clerical classes. All these services will be marged, organized, and unified into a single grading structure. We also propose the marger of the Scientific Civil Servants, Engineering and allied groups, Geological Service, Archaeological, Medical Services, Architectural and Engineering Draughtsman Service, and all other technical services.

To replace the existing structure by a single unified grading structure from bottom to top for each occupational group will involve a major programme of job analysis and evaluation: a fresh examination of what each job or kind of job is for, and of the qualifications and experience it requires.

Second, it seems that the principle of the best man for the job should apply between civil servants of different occupations no less than between those who enter the service with different levels of educational qualifications. No posts should be the preserve of any one group, except in so far at individuals in the group may be uniquely qualified for them. This calls for another radical structural change. It means bringing to an end the system in which an individual can normally move between jobs now reserved for different occupational groups only if he himself moves into a different class.

To give full effect to the proposals made above, it is necessary to replace the present multitude of classes and different categories of services and their separate career structures by the creation of a classless uniformly graded structure. The basis of the system that is proposed is the establishment of a number of successive grading levels that together will embrace all the jobs in the Service. Each grade will carry a range of pay. The number of grades required can be determined only after a more detailed examination of the existing structure and detailed examination of the structure, it is hardly necessary to point out, is not possible at the moment.

All the jobs now performed by the many different services and classes of services should be filled into the appropriate grade. This will require careful job analysis and evaluation. This should be based on such factors as the "end-results" required, the degree of personnel responsibility involved, the importance attaching to the work and the qualifications and experience needed in the holder to achieve the prescribed results. At the same time the process of job evaluation should take into account the market rate for jobs of similar responsibilities outside the service.

Senior Policy and Management Group

Within this overall structure, there will, of course, continue to be a great variety of groups of staff. At the highest levels of the service, it is useful to distinguish top management, comprising all top posts in all grades from Secretary down to the Deputy Secretary, and including all grades that are equivalent to Deputy Secretary. This may be called the senior policy and management group. In other words all the Class I posts in the Bangladesh Administrative Service (the C. S. P., Central Superior Services, Members of the Provincial Services, Class I after their unification into a single unified grading structure) may be divided into three groups or levels, such as the senior, middle and junior. Each group or level may be divided into three grades and, in all, there will be nine grades in there three levels. The progress of an officer among the grades within each level should be on the basis of proved performance and competence, Promotions from the junior to the middle levels and from the middle to the senior level will be by selection on the basis of demonstrated ability, competence, and honesty. Honesty should be given its due importance, along with other factors. There will be direct recruitment to the junior level. The unified civil service may be divided into the following professional groups- economic administration, industrial administration, agricultural and rural development administrational, social and educational administration, personnel administration, defense administration and internal security, and planning. They will be trained accordingly at the appropriate level. The need for professionalism in the Civil Service is discussed below. Below is attached an illustrative chart of 9 pay scales into which the existing class I scales can conceivably be fitted in. Some examples of the posts which can be filled into the grades are also given, I would like to emphasize that the details in the annexure given only by way of illustration. A more detailed and elaborate examination will be necessary for the purpose of determining the grades as well as the posts to which they should be attached. All the post under the government can, I think, be brought into a framework of 20 to 25 grades. Each grade will carry a range of pay.

Proposed Uniform Grading Structure

	Proposed Scales	Examples of Corresponding posts illustrative and national, subject to objective evaluation
	Rs. 3,500 (i)	Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh,
Senior Level	Rs. 3,000 (ii)	Chairman and Members of Functional Boards, highest technical posts.
		Additional Secretary, Members, Additional Members of some Boards.
	Rs. 2,500-2,750 (iii)	Joint Secretary, Heads of main research institutes, Members of the Board of Revenues,
		Divisional Commissioners, Heads of Departments, Chief Engineer, etc.
Middle level	Rs. 2,000-2,250 (iv)	Heads of some Departments, Accountant General, Income Tax Commissioner, Chief Engineer (smaller charge). Doctors, etc.
	Rs. 1,600-2,000 (v)	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Superintending Engineer, Heads of Smaller Departments.
	Rs. 1,300-1,600 (vi)	Junior Administrative Grade, Dy. Secretaries, Superintending Engineers.
	Rs. 900-1,250 (vii)	Deputy Commissioners, may class I posts of the B.C.S. Deputy Superintendent of Police,
		Executive Engineers, posts of Under Secretaries, Doctors.
Junior Level	Rs. 700-1100 (viii)	Many senior scale posts in the C.S.S., may junior scale of the old C.S.P. and P.F.S. Under
		Secretaries, AIG of Police, Executive Engineers, Doctors, etc.
	Rs. 400-950 (ix)	All class I other those shown above. There can be a training grade of 400-500.
	(x) and (xi) Rs. 350-900	Class II may have two grades
	(xii to xxiv)	Class III may have 9 to 13 grades with suitable pay scales.
	(xxv)	Class iv. Minimum pay should be Rs. 175

N.B. The pay-scale proposed will come into effect only when the economy of Bangladesh takes a stable form. At the moment it is out of questions.

The Bangladesh Civil Service

It is already stated above that all the non-technical Central Superior Services, including the C. S. P., all other Central (non-technical) Services, and all the non-technical Provincial Services, including all classes, should be merged, organized and unified into a single grading structure to be known as the Bangladesh Administrative Service. The members of this service will fill different posts in the grades in the structure. This may be done on the following basis: (a) present positions or posts held by different officers, (b) performance record, (c) competence, (d) length of service, (e) academic background, and (f) suitability.

It is hoped that the members of the various services referred to above shall accept it, taking into account the basically altered circumstances. However, if any member of anyone of these services is unwilling to join this new structure, he may be retired on proportionate pension on the basis of the length of his service. A high-powered Committee consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of the High Court, and another senior Judge of the Supreme Court, the Chairman Public Service Commission and two or three retired civil servants shall go into the whole question.

It may be pointed out that the Fulton Committee on the Civil Service in Britain made similar recommendations with regard the structure of the British Civil Service. The Committee said, "In our view, all Civil servants should be organized in a single grading structure in different pay-levels matching different levels of skill and responsibility, and the correct grading for each post is determined by an analysis of the job". In an attempt to give a concrete shape to this structure and the Committee further observed, "We propose the merger of the Administrative Executive, and Clerical classes, as recommended to us by the Treasury." It may be also helpful to mention that in 1945 France took the bold and rational step of integrating the services into a single civil service. But they are trained and equipped differently to discharge their respective responsibilities. It swept away the cobwebs of narrow departmentalism which inhibited the growth of unity among the Civil servants. The Indian Administrative Reforms Commission made similar recommendation with to the Civil Services in India. The commission recommended a unified grading structure.

The Scientific & Technical Services

The importance of Science and technology cannot be over-emphasized. Our whole future, it may safety be asserted, depends, to a considerably greater extent than is adequately appreciated and understood, on the application of science and technology, of to our economy and social life. The development of science and technology, of researches in science and technology, and of the scientific and technical manpower should receive the highest priority in any scheme of national development, economic and social. Our scientists, our engineers, our medical doctors, and other technically qualified men and women should be accorded their due recognition in the administrative system. Nothing should prevent or should be permitted to prevent the eminently qualified scientists, engineers, doctors, and other technical personnel from occupying the top positions in their

(1) Report of the committee on the Civil Service (Fulton), Vol. I, 1966-68 Cmnd, 3638, para 192. p. 63
(2) Ibid., para 215, p. 70

lives in the administrative pyramid. Their pay and status should be commensurate with their qualifications, importance and need in to-day's and tomorrow's administration. In the bitterness and resentment amongst them which hampered the development programmes. In other words, a scientist, or an engineer or a doctor, for example, should be appointed to the post of the Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and soon, in the ministry or department which is concerned with his specialty depending on his qualifications, experience and suitability. He should be given training in the art and science of public administration at appropriate stages in his careers.

The scientific, engineering, medical and other technical services that exist to-day are as follows:

1. Scientific Civil Service
2. The Engineering Services
3. Medical and Health Services
4. Forest Service
5. Archaeological Services
6. Geological Service

All these service-in future, more services in this group may have to be created-should be organized in a single grading structure in which there are appropriate member of different pay-levels matching different levels of skill and responsibility, and the correct grading for each post is determined by an analysis of the job. They might be incorporated into a single Scientific Service, divided into specialized groups, organized in a single grading structure, to be known as the Bangladesh Scientific Service. Each grade should carry a range of pay which should be similar to that of the Bangladesh Administrative Service at each appropriate grade. There should be no difference in the pay-scale and other incidents of services between these two broad classes of Service at the appropriate grade. The Fulton Committee, it may be mentioned, made similar recommendation relating to the structure of the Specialist Services in Britain. The Committee observed, "We also propose mergers of the scientific officer, Experimental Officer, and Scientific Assistant classes and of the Works Group of Professional Classes, the Technical Works, Engineering and Alied classes and the Architectural and Engineering Draughtsman Classes".

The Bangladesh Educational Service

Since education will undoubtedly be one of the major responsibilities of the Government, the existing Educational Services should be thoroughly re-organized on a scientific footing so as to attract the best available men and women to this field. There pay-scale and other conditions of Service should be such as will enable them to give them best to the nation. They are, it is hardly necessary to mention, in charge of the future hopes of the nation. There should be broad similarity between their pay-scale and that of other categories of civil servants, generalist and specialist, mentioned above.

(I) Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Personnel Administration. Government of India, Chapter IV. 1969.

The Bangladesh Police Service

There are two broad categories of the police service such as the former all Pakistan Police Service and the Provincial Police Service. The members of these services should be merged and organized in a single unified grading structure in which there will be an appropriate number of different pay levels matching different levels of skill and responsibility, and the correct grading for each post is determined by an analysis of the job on the model of the Bangladesh Administrative Service.

The Bangladesh Foreign Service

The Government of Bangladesh will have to form a new Bangladesh Foreign Service. The existing Bengali members of the Foreign Service of the former state of Pakistan will form the nucleus around which this service will grow and develop.

Professionalism in the Civil Service

It will be necessary to survey all the administrative jobs in the service. It will be the duty of the proposed Civil Service Department to analyze them and to identify groups of jobs which provide a field for specialization on the basis of their common subject-matter. It may be mentioned here that the French Civil Service, particularly at the higher level, is divided broadly into four branches: (a) general administration, (b) economic and financial administration, (c) social administration, and (d) external affairs.

In this connection the views of the Fulton Committee deserve special mention. The Committee has divided the administrative jobs into two broad groups. The Committee said, "First, we think that a broad group of administrative jobs in different departments is concerned with a subject matter that is primarily economic and financial. Within this broad group the emphasis in some areas of government may be on general economic planning and control; in others, on the problems of international trade or of particular industries; in others, on the financial control of major programmes of capital and current expenditure; in others (mainly in technical and scientific departments) on the economic and financial aspects of large technological projects. Thus, from a general economic and financial basis, the work develops its own internal specialism. We think that this pattern should be reflected in the training and deployment of individual administrators for this work." Speaking on the second group the Committee further observed. "There is a second broad group of administrative jobs where the basis is essentially social; for example, housing, town and country planning, education, race relations, social security, industrial- relations, personnel management, crime and delinquency. Again, within a common framework of knowledge and experience, the work develops its own specialism. Here too the training and deployment of individual administrators should reflect this pattern."

The vast change in the role of the Government and the great diversification of its functions call for a variety of skills in the higher administration. The new tasks call, at higher levels, for a competence which cannot be acquired overnight, but can only be imbibed through special training granted on to a basic functional skill or academic

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(1) Fulton Committee, op. cit., Para-215, P.70.

qualification. Each new area of administration-be it economic, social, industrial, technological, scientific, agricultural, banking, finance, trade, has its own body of academic requirements, knowledge and techniques. The effective administration of each demands an intimate knowledge of its underlying principles and an awareness of its problems. Hence, the Service must ensure that its administrators acquire and develop the appropriate body of knowledge together with associated conceptual framework and analytical tools. This means that an administrator, at least in his early years, should specialize in one or other of these main categories of work-the economic, industrial, agricultural, commercial, and financial or the social. The training arrangements should be made accordingly. This is how the necessary professionalism can be developed in the Civil Service."

What is professionalism? The Fulton Committee refers to the two main attributes of professionalism which are essential in varying combinations for work in the Government service. "One is being skilled in one's job-skill which comes from training and sustained experience. The other is having the fundamental knowledge & deep familiarity with a subject that enable a man to move with ease among its concepts. Both spring from and reinforce constant striving for higher standards. The work of government demands these qualities not only in the member of the generally recognized professions, but at all levels and in all parts of the service."

These attributes of professionalism are already present in the Civil Service in some measure. But to-days' tasks require them to be much further developed then hitherto. According to the Fulton Committee the Service needs two broad types of professionalism. "The first is the professionalism of those whose work in government is just one of a number of career opportunities for the exercise of their qualifications and skills." In this category come the architects, lawyers, doctors, engineers, scientists, accountants, economists, draughtsman, technicians and soon. Some of these, like doctors and scientists, have acquired their professionalism or specialism by recognized training outside the service. Others like some draughtsman and technicians may acquire and develop their skills after joining the service. These categories of civil servants are known as "specialists."

The second kind of professionalism which needs to be much more fully developed is the professionalism of those members of the Administrative and Executive Classes who are now treated, and regard themselves as "generalists". The generalists move frequently from job to job and from ministry to ministry, and thereby they gain proficiency in operating the government machine and in serving Ministers and Parliament. But many lack the fully developed professionalism that their work now demands. They do not develop adequate knowledge in depth in anyone aspect of department's work and frequently not even in the general area of activity in which the department operates. Often they are required to give advice on subjects they do not sufficiently understand

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(1) Report of the (Fulton) Committees, op. cit., Para-46, P. 19-20.
(2) Ibid., Para-47, p. 20.
(3) Ibid., Para-32, P. 16.
(4) Ibid., Para-35, P. 16. (1)

or to take decisions whose significance they do not fully grasp. This has serious consequences. It can lead to bad policy-making. It prevents a fundamental evaluation of the policies being administered. It often leads to the adoption of inefficient methods for implementing these policies. It may also obstruct the establishment of fruitful contacts with sources of expert advice both inside and outside the service. The recommendations of the Fulton Committee deserve careful consideration.

The brief description of the nature of the jobs the civil servants will be called upon to discharge in Bangladesh is enough to make it clear the civil servants will have to be equipped to tackle the political, economic, social, scientific, and technical problems of our times. The work of the government is becoming increasingly complex and more and more specialized in nature. The nature of work of the government calls for high professional competence on the part of the civil servants. They have to be aware of interests and opinions throughout the country and of many developments abroad. They have to keep face with the rapid growth of new knowledge and acquire new techniques to apply it. The civil servants of Bangladesh will have to specialize in agriculture, co-operatives, industry and industrial management, trade and commerce, state trading, banking, insurance, management of the nationalized sectors of economy, economic planning and control, public finance, housing, town and country planning, education, social security, industrial relations, personnel management, crime and delinquency. They will have to deal with various types of international organizations.

Each of these categories of work has a rapidly growing corpus of knowledge. Our administrators must, in future, have or acquire the basic concepts and knowledge, whether social, economic, industrial, agricultural or financial, relevant to his area of administration and appropriate to his level of responsibility. He must have a real understanding of, and through familiarity with, the principles, techniques and trends of development in the subject-matter of the field in which he is operating.

To develop professionalism in the Civil service of Bangladesh, it is necessary to divide the Civil Service into the following professional groups:

1. Economic Administration
2. Industrial Administration
3. Agricultural and Rural Development Administration
4. Social and Educational Administration
5. Business Administration
6. Personnel Administration
7. Financial Administration
8. Defense Administration and Internal Security
9. Planning

The entrants to these specializations must be specially trained and made to acquire the necessary background. This knowledge come through the study and practice of administration of the relevant area over a long period of time, in some cases at least, long enough, in facts to amount to a commitment-a professional commitment. The knowledge

and expertise which will be relevant in the various specializations are briefly indicated below:

(a) Economic Administration:

Currency, banking and financial institutions, international trade, foreign aid and foreign exchange, problems relating to income, wages and prices.

(b) Industrial Administration:

Economic growth, industrial licensing, import of technical know-how, also problems relating to incomes, wages, and prices in common with specialism (a)

(c) Agricultural and Rural Development Administration:

Rural co-operatives, community development, irrigation, rural electrification, agricultural science, agricultural economics, rural sociology.

(d) Social and Educational Administration:

Education, social welfare, family planning, urban development, labor welfare and industrial relations, factory and labor inspection, information and public relations.

(e) Business Administration:

Principles, methods, techniques of administrating a large-scale business concern, such as the public corporations, trading corporation, Jute trading corporations.

(f) Personnel Administration:

Management analysis involving work study, grading and evaluation of posts, organisation and methods, selection techniques, training and career management, staff supervision and control, motivation, morale and staff welfare.

(g) Financial Administration:

Cost-benefit analysis, budgeting and expenditure control, performance budgeting, revenue, taxation, etc.

(h) Defense Administration and Internal Security:

Intelligence, concepts of strategy and tactics, logistics, weapons systems, systems analysis, defense industry, defense research and development, etc.

(i) Planning:

Assessment and projection of demands and resources; models of economic growth, input-output ratios, inter and intra-sectoral balance, cost-benefit analysis of projects and schemes; programming methods; techniques of progress reporting and feeding back, and of evaluation of results, operations research; systems management.

Persons selected for the nine areas of administration should constitute a policy and managerial pool, which will be available to the Government and which should partly feed the senior management of the Government of Bangladesh in the relevant areas.

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i) Ibid., Para-39, P. 18.

General Administration

In view of the increasingly complex and multifarious functions of the present day administration, a general purpose Service like the C.S. P. & the Class I Provincial Civil Service will have limited scope and utility as such. It can, however, provide a useful and good material for various posts in functional areas where organized services do not exist and which require only some specialized training and experience, for which suitable arrangements can be made. A specific functional field may be carved out for the members of the all purpose civil service. This could consist of land revenue administration, exercise of magisterial functions and regulatory functions in the fields other than those looked after by officers of other functional services. Examples of such posts are Assistant Deputy Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Directors of Civil Supplies, Directors of Settlement, Directors of Land records, Revenue Secretaries, Home Secretaries, Divisional commissioners, etc.

The policy of grouping administrators is necessary to enable them to gain the knowledge and experience their work requires. Within each group the depth of understanding, skill, knowledge and experience demanded will vary with the level of responsibility. The higher the responsibility of the post, the greater the understanding required of its occupant. Professionalism must be there at all levels, senior and junior. It means the ability and the sustained effort needed to ensure that each job, whatever its level, is performed to a constantly improving standard.

The primary purpose of the administrators-economic, financial, and social-is not to duplicate the specialist knowledge of the scientist, engineer, social scientist, or vice versa. It is, rather, that the administrator, trained and experienced in his subject-matter, should enjoy a more fruitful relationship with the specialist than in the past, and that the service should harness the best contribution from each.

The members of the Bangladesh Administrative Service at the appropriate level should be vertically decided into departments, in order to provide for specialized training in the different spheres of governmental activity. At the top level there will be the need of a corps of administrative who have wide general administrative experience, a breadth of view, a broad sweep over the entire field of administration, a broad liberal outlook, and, in one world, men who are well-versed in liberal administrative culture. It these men who will provide administrative leadership.

Personnel Administration & Management

The problem of personnel administration and management was not given its due importance by the governments in the past. The importance of the human element in administration has received adequate recognition in all advanced and progressive administrations all over the world. Human resources, now widely termed "human capital" are regarded as having a significance superior to that of physical and financial capital. Human resources, as Professor Tawney has pointed out, are by far the best resources that a country possesses. Consequently, efforts to devise effective and adequate means of getting the best out of the available manpower will have to be sharply accelerated.

The system of recruitment, the development of professionalism in the administrators and specialists, a scientific career management, training and deployment of the staff, and the promotion of greater departmental efficiency will make greater demands on the central management of the Service. The Constant adaptation of men and methods to changing tasks must be a joint responsibility, shared between central management and individual departments, but central management must have the appropriate degree of ultimate authority in those areas that affect the interest of the public service as a whole. The main responsibilities of the central management should be:

(1) to determine the recruitment policy in consultation with department;
(2) to stimulate and assist departments in reviewing the kinds of skill and forms of organisation needed for their tasks as they change and develop;

(3) to determine manpower requirements both in quantity and quality, agree with departments how these requirements should be met, provide the necessary common services for new recruitment and internal transfer and satisfy itself that departments are efficiently and economically staffed;

(4) to specify in consultation with departments the qualities, qualifications and experience required of new recruit to the service.
(5) to determine pay, pensions and other conditions of service;
(6) to determine training policy in consultation with departments conduct central training courses, arrange external training, and stimulate and guide training within departments;
(7) to promote career development throughout the Service, and in particular to co-operate with & guide departments in fostering the promotion, and planning the future development, of the most promising members of all disciplines;
(8) to promote mobility both between departments, and between the service and outside employments;
(9) to discuss with departments all promotions to higher levels (i.e. senior policy and management group), and to take the initiative in proposing individual moves between departments both within the group and at lower levels ;

(10) to advice the Prime Minister :-
(a) appointment at the salary level of Deputy Secretary and above; and
(b) the most efficient division of responsibility between departments ;

(11) to study new developments in methods of organizing work, in management techniques and in office machinery, and promote their use throughout the service.

For Career Management

During the early year of a man's career he is expected to remain within the specialism group for which he is trained. This does not mean that he must stay in one job in one department; he should move between jobs and perhaps between departments but usually within the area of his specialism. As far as the administrator is concerned, he should move

at much less frequent intervals than he does now. While there will be a great variety of individual career patterns, the basic principle of career management should be a progressive development within a specialism and between fields of activity that are related to each other. While the needs of the service must come first in this, nevertheless the personal interests and wishes of the individual should be taken into account more positively than appears to be usual practice to-day. The increased attention to personnel management and individual career planning should apply to all categories of the civil servants-the generalists and the specialists.

Promotion

The Fulton Committee observes, "The right promotion at the right time is an essential part of the process of developing to the full the talents of the men and women in the service". The unified grading structure that is recommended would provide the necessary foundations for a new promotion system:

(1) Promotion should be based on the performance record of an individual in achieving the aims of his job.

(2) The aptitudes and experience of the individual can be more directly and specifically linked to the requirement of a particular job at the higher level.

(3) Promotion boards can consider candidates for higher posts, not only within the field of their specialization, but also in management posts where their special knowledge may be useful.

(4) There will be more equal promotion opportunities for all because performance is taken properly into account, and selection based upon the aptitudes and experience of the individual rather than upon his membership of a particular class.

(5) Able individuals can skip grades.

(6) Where seniority denotes valuable experience, it can be given its proper weight. It must not be forgotten that seniority is sometimes a synonym for antiquity. Ability, competence and merit should be the main foundation of promotion.

The New Civil Service Department

A new department to be known as the Civil Service Department should be created to discharge effectively the tasks of central management. In the efficient discharge of these tasks depends the evolution of a strong, able, competent and energetic administration which is the essential prerequisite for sound and vigorous development planning. It is precisely this which is lacking in Bangladesh. The political leaders and the public must understand the social and economic significance of a highly developed administration. In the past adequate attention was never paid to the supremely important tasks of personnel administration and management. The need for a well-thought-out effective action will be urgent as the expanding tasks of government, particularly in the economic and social fields, will put increasing strains on the civil service as a whole. The staffing of this department is of crucial importance. It will be discussed in another connation.

1. Report of the Fulton Committee. Opt cit., Para-248, P.80-81.
2. Ibid.. Para-116, P. 40.
3. Ibid. Par-238, P.76.

Time and space do not permit us to enter into a detailed discussion of other vital issues-recruitment, training, pay, discipline and conduct. Merit alone should be basis of recruitment. First rate minds from all comers of the academic discipline should be recruited through the system of open competitive examination to be conducted by the Public Service Commission. Apart from the traditional method, method II as it obtains in Britain, may be applied. In the end, the quality of the recruits greatly depends on the quality of education in the country. Immediately after independence government will have to appoint a fairly good number of persons from different professions outside the civil service to cope with the acute shortage of competent personnel. This kind of lateral entry will be on a contract basis for a definite period. Training arrangements that will be inherited by the Government of Bangladesh are lifeless, half-hearted, and half-backed. The training system should be based on the principles and methods on which the Ecole National d' Administration in France is built. Justice, equity and fairness should be the keynote of conduct and discipline. The pay-scale should be rational and in tune with the prevailing economic conditions in the country-The ridiculously senseless gap between the highest pay and the lowest pay should be reduced. The extent of pay at the lower level must amount to a living wage. Immediately after independence the highest pay would not be more than Rs. 1,500.00 per month for a couple of years. Other things remaining equal, the economy, it is assumed, will recover during this period and at the end of this period, the entire issue of pay-scale and other relevant matters will be thoroughly examined by a high-powered pay commission. Corruption and malpractices in different forms must be dealt with effectively. Its costs are excessive as a recent analysis of corruption in the U. S. A. shows. Suitable machinery will have to be evolved to deal with this cancer.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

The Secretariat

The secretariat is the nerve centre of administrative organisation, where the policies of the government in different fields are conceived, thought-out, shaped and issued out to different levels of the administration in the directorates, attached offices, divisions, districts, sub-divisions, police stations, and villages. It will be the principal instrument of the government of Bangladesh and is responsible for administrating the different subjects in all fields of governmental activity, national and international. It is in the secretariat that policies of the government are formulated and co-ordinate.

Now, there are two main levels of the Secretariat-Central and Provincial. In Bangladesh there will be only one main secretariat, that is, the Secretariat of the Government of Bangladesh. The Provincial Secretariat will be absorbed into it. There will be no need for a provincial Secretariat. In the British days, the Secretariat was arranged in department, each administrating a specified subject, forming the portfolio of a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. On transfer of power in i947, the departments were renamed as Ministries at the central level and in the provinces these were known as Secretariat Departments. In Bangladesh the secretariat will be organized in and arranged in Ministries, each administering specified subject or subjects in charge of a Minister at the top, who will be responsible to the National Parliament.

The Ministry or Department of the Government represents the largest sub-division or cross-section of its administrative structure, designed for the satisfactory and efficient discharge of its functions and responsibilities. The business of every well-organized government is transacted through different Ministries or Departments which are responsible for particular subjects or groups of subjects.

Besides the various Ministries or Departments, the activities of the Government of Bangladesh will also be conducted through the various Attached and Subordinate Offices. The Attached Offices will be responsible for providing technical advice required in the formulation of policies by the Ministries or Departments. They will also provide executive direction required in the implementation of policies laid down by the Ministry to which they will be attached. The Subordinate Offices function more or less as field establishments responsible for the detailed executions of the decision of Government. They generally function under the direction of an Attached Office, or in cases where the Volume of executive direction involved is not considerable, directly under a Ministry.

Organisation of a Ministry

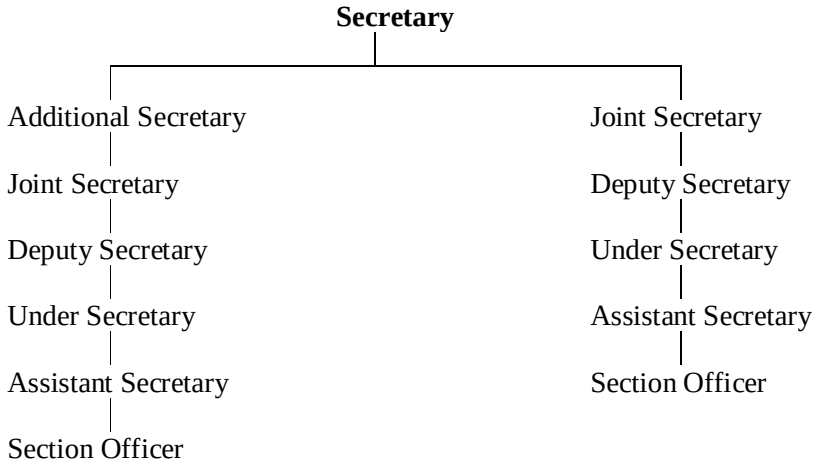
The administrative set-up of the Government of Bangladesh will be divided into Ministries amongst which the various subjects of governmental activity are distributed on the basis of certain criteria which will be discussed later on. A Ministry ordinarily will consist of two or more departments and a Minister is in charge of all of them. In certain cases, two or more Ministries are placed under the charge of one and the same Minister. A Ministry or a Department is an organizational Unit consisting of a Secretary to the Government with a part of the Secretariat under his administrative control. Usually, a Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh will be the official and administrative head of the Ministry. A Secretary has four-fold functions: (a) he is the principal adviser of the Minister in all matters of policy and administration; (b) he is responsible for the efficient and economic administration of his Ministry and the attached offices and other organizations which it controls; and c) he represents the Ministry before the Parliamentary Committee on public Accounts to give an account of its financial administration, and (d) finally, as the Chief Accounting Officer, he also has the ultimate responsibility for all departmental expenditure.

When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings are established with a joint Secretary or in some cases, an Additional Secretary in charge of each wing. In such cases, the Joint Secretary or the Additional Secretary is vested with the maximum measure of independent functioning and responsibility subject to the control of the Secretary on the whole.

For the efficient and expeditious disposal of business allotted to it, the Ministry is divided into divisions, branches, and sections. A division consisting of two branches is normally under the charge of a Deputy Secretary. A branch comprising two sections is under the charge of an Under Secretary. A Section, under the charge of a Section Officer, consists of a certain number of clerical staff that is assistants, upper division and lower division clearks, typists, diarists etc. In certain matters, Deputy or Under Secretaries may transact business direct with the Minister, but proposals involving important policy decisions are always routed through the Joint Secretary or the Secretary or both.

Pattern of the Secretariat

The Pattern of the Secretariat set-up is as follows:



Criteria underlying an Organisation

An organisation in the government is built on the basis of any one of the following criteria-hierarchy and collegium. An organisation is created on the basis of hierarchy which signifies a superior-subordinate relationship reaching from the top to the bottom or base of the organizational pyramid. Most Ministries and Departments and other offices are created by the application, of the principle of hierarchy. The Secretariat set-up which is the common feature of all the Ministries, Departments, Attached Offices, and Subordinates Offices, as shown above is based on the principle of hierarchy. Its strengths and weaknesses need to be noted. It ensures unity of command which is of the essence of sound administration, and also a clear and uninterrupted line of command from above and an equally clear and uninterrupted line or responsibility from below. Second, it facilitates the co-ordination of the activities of Ministry through the scalar process superior- subordinate relationship from top to the base of the pyramid. It operates on a two-fold basis. For example, the Section Officer and the section of the Ministry under his charge are responsible to the Assistant Secretary who is a step above him in the hierarchy. The Assistant Secretary and the branch of the Ministry under his charge are responsible to the Under Secretary. The Under Secretary and the units under his charge are accountable to the Deputy Secretary. The Deputy Secretary and the division of the Ministry under his charge are responsible to the Joint Secretary. The Joint Secretary and his wing of the Ministry are responsible to the Secretary who is the top of the Ministry. Third, it leads to a clean location of responsibility and also creates an inter-related sequence of decisions at appropriate levels. Fourth, it facilitates the delegation of responsibility to appropriate levels. Hierarchy is unavoidable in any large-scale organisation. It is also equally true of any large-scale private organisation as well.

It puts a great deal of strain on a single man at the top. There lies its main difficulty. It brings us to another very important concept and that is called the "span of control" which denotes the limit of the authority of a single man to effectively supervise the work of an organisation wherein an increasingly large number of employees arc working. It is due to

a few unavoidable factors: (a) limit of the physical capacity, (b) limit of knowledge, and (c) limit of time in a hierarchical organisation the men on the top depends on the man immediately below him, who in his turn depends on the man below him until the base is reached.

The principle of collegium leads to an organisation where all the people at the top enjoy more or less similar status and power. The best example of this type of organisation is the British Cabinet in Which the members are colleagues, none superior, none inferior, that is, all are equal, although the Prime Minister is primus inter pares-first among equals. There are other types of organisation such as the Board type or the Commission type such as the Board of Governors of a public corporation or a Planning Commission, and soon.

Most ministries, Departments and other organizations all over the world are based on the principle of hierarchy. Bangladesh can be no exception.

Principles relating to the Distribution of Work

The criteria by which the total volume of governmental business is distributed among various Ministries and Departments include: (a) Purpose or function; (b) work process; (c) clientele; and (d) geography. When all the units of an organisation, which are devoted to the same purpose or function, are grouped together in a single Ministry or Department, this is called a purpose or function-based organisation, such as the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, and so on. This criterion is widely used all over the world in regard to most of the Ministries and Departments. When all the people who use or apply the same or similar instruments or apparatus, are brought together in a single Ministry or Departments on the basis of the concept, "work process". This is called organizing a Ministry on work process. The examples are Ministry of Works which employees the engineers or the Ministry of Public Health which employees all the doctors and so on. When a Ministry or Department is created to serve the needs of a particular class of people, this is called an organisation based on clientele, such as the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Refugees, and so on. When all the different types of employees or personnel serving more or less the total needs of a particular area of the country are brought together under a single authority or Department, this is creating an authority on the basis of geography, such as the Tennsse Valley Authority in the U. S. A. or the Volta River Scheme in Ghana or the Snowy-Murray Project in Australia and so on.

There are other factors which play a very important part in determining the size of a Ministry or Department include: the manageability of the charge of a Secretary, the substantial homogeneity of functions, the constitutional provisions, and the traditions of a country.

It is important to realize that the unquestioned position of one Secretary as principal adviser to a Minister shall be stressed and made real in an organizational reconstruction. The Maxwell Committee as early as 1937 emphasized the unity of administrative control of each Ministry and Department and the concentration of responsibility for advising the Minister on all matters relating to a ministry in one officer. In the view of the Committee, “the principle of collective ministerial responsibility has for its counterpart the individual responsibility of one departmental head to the ministry and the minister; no other

arrangement will be conducive either to departmental efficiency or to departmental discipline". It will be, therefore, more rational to have a single Secretary in overall charge of a Ministry with functions of co-ordination unburdened with routine, departmental work. The departments constituting a ministry should each be headed by an Additional Secretary. This re-organisation would be give the Secretaries the welcome opportunity of giving time and attention to policy formulation and prevent half-baked policies being adopted without a mature consideration.

There must not be an unnecessary and avoidable dissipation of the competent manpower when there will be acute shortage-because of the unscientific and even unsound organisation of the administration.

In view of all that has been said above it seems that the Secretariat of the Government of Bangladesh should consist of the following Ministries: Defiance, Finance. External Affairs, Food and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Education, Public Health, Transport and Communication, Fuel, Minerals and Natural Resources, Community Develop and Local Self-Government, Irrigation and Power, Home Affairs, Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Minorities and Refugee Rehabilitation, Information and Broadcasting, Labor and Employment, and Works, Housing and Supply, and Services and General Administration.

Existing Provincial Secretariat Departments

At present the provincial secretariat consists of the following secretariat departments: (1) Department of Agriculture, agricultural marketing, cooperative, forest, fisheries and live stock; (2) Basic Democracies and Local government; (3) Commerce and Industry; (4) Education: (5) Finance; (6) Food; (7) Health, Labor and Social Welfare; (8) Home, police and ansars, jails and civil defense; (9) Information and National Reconstruction; (10) Law and Parliamentary affairs; (II) Planning; (12) revenue and relief; (13) Communications, railways, waterways, and road transport; (14) Services and general administration; and (15) Works, power and irrigation.

All these departments will be absorbed into the Ministries as stated above.

These apart, the attached offices, departments, directorates and subordinate offices will have to be re-organized in the light of the basically altered circumstances.

Provincial Directorates

The following are the Directorates under the existing provincial secretariat: (1) directorate of agriculture; (2) directorate of marketing; (3) directorate of fisheries: (4) directorate of live-stock services; (5) chief conservator of forests; (6) registrar of co-operatives; (7) directorate of fire services; (8) chief engineer, public health engineering; (9) directorate of commerce and industries; (10) directorate of supply; (11) directorate of public instruction; (12) directorate of technical education; (13) directorate of excise and taxation; (14) directorate of national savings; (15) directorate of procurement, distribution and rationing (food); (16) directorate of movement and storage; (17) inspection and control; (18) directorate of health services; (19) directorate of labor; (20) directorate of social welfare; (21) inspector-general of police; (22) inspector-general of prisons; (23) directorate of ansars and civil defense; (24) directorate of E.P.R.; (25) directorate of public

relations; (26) bureau of national reconstruction; (27) inspector-general of registration; (28) legal remembrance; (29) bureau of statistics; (30) directorate of land records and surveys; (31) commissioner, relief and rehabilitation; (32) chief engineer, roads and highways; (33) directorate of anti-corruption; (34) public service commission; (35) directorate of transport; and (36) chief engineer, building. Apart from these directorates there are many attached offices. All these directorates and attached offices will have to be re-organized on a scientific basis.

Public Corporation

There is a plethora of public corporations and various other autonomous bodies in the country. Each of such bodies is charged with a definite responsibility in different sectors of the economy. They are public organizations with to very significant features-(a) operational flexibility, and (b) financial autonomy. These are expected to enable them to discharge their responsibilities free from the constricting restrictions under which the governmental departments operate. They are staffed by officers on deputation from the various government departments. In almost all cases the chairmen and senior government officers. They work in these corporation for a limited period and then go to their parent department or Ministry wherein their main interest. They are unable to develop a kind of commitment to these bodies. Consequently, the work of the autonomous corporations suffers and this hampers the progress of the country. To man these autonomous bodies a new service to be called the Industrial Management Service should be created. They should be the whole time officers of the corporations. This should be initially staffed by lateral recruitment from the private sector and government. The civil servants having requisite qualification & background should become the permanent members of this new service.

How far are the public corporations autonomous? At present the autonomy seems to be merely national. Their autonomy must be real. They must be made free from the nagging control of administrative departments without impairing in any way their accountability. These bodies should have full authority over the expenditure of allocated funds.

The existing corporations include : (I) Bangladesh Industrial Development Corporation; (2) Bangladesh Industries Corporation; (3) Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation, (4) Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation, (5) Bangladesh Jute Marketing Corporation, (6) Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation, (7) Bangladesh Film Development Corporation, (8) Bangladesh Water and Power Development Authority, (9) Bangladesh Shipping Corporation, (10) Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation, (11) Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority, (12) Bangladesh Railway Board, (13) Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, Dacca; (14) Water supply and Sewerage Authority, Chittagong, (15) Dacca Improvement Trust. (16) Chittagong Development Authority and (17) Khulna Development Authority. In addition, to these, it will be necessary to create a few more Corporations.

A high-powered Commission should be set up to examine the re-organisation and Working of the Corporations.

Local Administration

The fundamental premise on which the local administration shall be based is: good government is no substitute of for self-government. The Awami League is committed to the development of fully democratic local self-governing institutions both in the rural and urban areas. A well-developed, well-organized local self-government will be essential to carry on the massive development work at all levels. Moreover, strong, efficient, and democratic local self-government, apart from educating the people in the art or government and administration, will act as a powerful bulwark against the growth of authoritarian dictatorship in the country. They will also lead to decentralization of power and authority from the centre to the local areas. This is no liberty in any state where there is an excessive concentration of power at the centre. It will also generate a real sense of participation among rural masses.

Again, if the decisions to be made are to embody the needs of those affected by them, the latter must have major responsibility for their making. We must begin by admitting the obvious fact that all problems are not central in their incidence; to leave to the central government the decision of questions which affect only a portion of the community is to destroy in that portion the sense of responsibility and the habit of inventiveness. The inhabitants of any given area need consciousness of common purpose, a sense of the needs of their neighborhood, which only they can fully know. They then find that the power to satisfy them of themselves gives to them a quality of vigour far greater in the happiness it produces then would be the case if satisfaction were always provided by, or controlled from, without. For administration from with always lacks the vitalizing ability to be responsive to local opinion, it misses shades and expressions of thought and want which are urgent to successful government. It lacks the genius of the place. Administration from without may well provoke indignation but it cannot elicil creative support from those over whom it rules. It is too distant from the thing to be done to awaken interest from those concerned in the process of doing it.

The problems connected with the re-organisation and re-construction of the local self- governing bodies will be: (a) the area of the local government. In the Awami League manifesto it is rightly pointed out that the existing sub-divisions will, with suitable modifications and adjustments, be converted into districts. From the point of view of population each district is too big for effective administration. The ratio between the peoples and the officers is so big that the districts have always been underadministerd. It was pointed out by the Report of the Bengal Commission, 1943. Each sub-division should be converted into a district. Each thana with suitable modifications should be converted into a sub-division. This measure is long overdue. This will obviously be a part of the long-term planning.

(b) Democratic local bodies. Each local body, both in the urban and rural areas, shall be directly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. The number of members of each local body-District Board, Union Board and Municipality-shall be fixed after ascertaining the number of voters in each area. Efforts would be made to associate ladies with these bodies wherever possible. The elected members will elected the respective Chairman or President.

(c) Functions. The functions of the local bodies should be clearly defined There is nothing permanent or unalterable about it. These will be modified in the light of experiences. Functions may be further sub-divided into routine and development ones regulation & development ones.

(d) Committee system. Each local body should have a system of well-thought-out committees. The local officials will be associated with the committees.

(e) Finances. The sources of finances shall be: (1) Local taxes and other means- (2) Government grant. The existing sources of their revenue will have to carefully examined; and (3) Development.

(f) Local government service. The Simon Commission pointed out as early as 1930 that the absence of a well-organized local government Service is one of the main drawbacks of the system of local government system in the sub-continent. This is one of the main reasons for the in effectiveness of the system. A well-organized local government service should be created. The members of this service shall be under the full control of the respective local bodies.

(g)Thana Committee. There may be coordinating Committee at the thana level consisting of the elected Chairman of all the Union Boards under each thana. It may be called the respective local bodies.

(h) Relations between the local government and the central government The main basis of the relationship should be one of mutual understanding, help and co-operation. The relationship between the central government and the local self-governing bodies should be in the nature of a genuine partnership devoted wholly to the welfare of the people. Wherever and whenever a local self-governing body is found to be seriously wanting or is guilty of very serious charges, it should be dissolved, and fresh election should be held immediately. Lei the people punish it for its faults through elections.

CHAPTER -II
ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

The Secretariat

The Secretariat of the Government of Bangladesh shall consist of the following ministries:

1. Ministry of Defiance
2. Ministry of Finance
3. Ministry of External Affairs
4. Ministry of Food and Agriculture
5. Ministry of Jute
6. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
7. Ministry of Education and Scientific Research
8. Ministry of Public Health

9. Ministry of Transport and Communication
10. Ministry of Fuel, Minerals and Natural Resources
11. Ministry of Community Development, Local Self-Government and Rural Housing
12. Ministry of Home Affairs
13. Ministry of Irrigation and Power
14. Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs.
15. Ministry of Services and General Administration
16. Ministry of Refugee Rehabilitation and Minorities
17. Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Welfare
18. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
19. Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

Secretariat and the detailed structure of the Ministries are given below:

(1) Ministry of Defiance

Functions and Organisation

The ministry of Defiance will be responsible for obtaining policy decision of the Government on defense matters and for securing their implementation by the Services Headquarters. The subjects allotted to it are:

(1) The defense of Bangladesh, and every part thereof, including preparation for defense and all such acts as may be conductive, in times of war, to its prosecution and after its termination, to effect demobilization, also marine surveys and matters concerning dangers to navigation.

(2) Maintenance of Land, Naval and Air Forces and other armed forces of Bangladesh.

(3) Formation of cantonment, delimitation excision of cantonment areas, local self-government in such areas, the constitution of cantonment boards and the regulation of housing accommodation.

(4) Army, Navy and Air Force works, including ordnance factories.

(5) Acquisition or requisition of property for Defiance Services. Eviction of unauthorized occupants from Government accommodation (Defiance Services)

(6) Bangladesh Agencies and Institutions:

   (a) for professional, vocational or technical training for the armed forces personnel

   (b) for promotion of special studies or research in relation to Forces, Defiance Science organisation.

(7) Defiance Industries:

The Ministry of Defiance shall function like other ministers of the Government of Bangladesh. The Army Headquarters, the Naval Headquarters and the Air Force Headquarters shall be under the direct control of the Chief of Army Staff, the Chief of Naval Staff and the Chief of Air Staff. In addition to the three Services Headquarters, there are a number of organizations catering to the needs of the three services known as Inter service Organisation. These will be directly administered by the Ministry.

The Ministry will be headed by a Cabinet Minister, who may be assisted by one Deputy Minister and two Parliamentary Secretaries. All policy decisions relating to defense shall be taken by the

(a) Defiance Committee of the Cabinet:

The Chairman of this Committee shall be the Prime Minister and the other members of the Committee shall be the ministers of Defiance, Education and Scientific Research, Home, Finance and Transport and Communication.

The Defiance Committee of the Cabinet deals with all important questions on behalf of the Cabinet relating to Defiance and report to Cabinet such matters as it considers necessary. In the absence of a specific directive from the Defiance Committee, it is the responsibility of the Chairman to determine which of the Committee's decisions should be reported to the Cabinet.

(b)Defiance Minister's Committee (Inter-Service):

Matters which are not important enough to be referred to the Defiance Committee of the Cabinet and concern the three services are decided by the Defiance Minister's (Inter- Service) Committee. The Minister for Defiance shall be the Chairman of the Committee. Other members of the Committee shall be Deputy Secretary for Defiance, the Chiefs of Army, Navy and Air Force. The Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defiance and the Financial Adviser.

(c) Chiefs of Staff Committee:

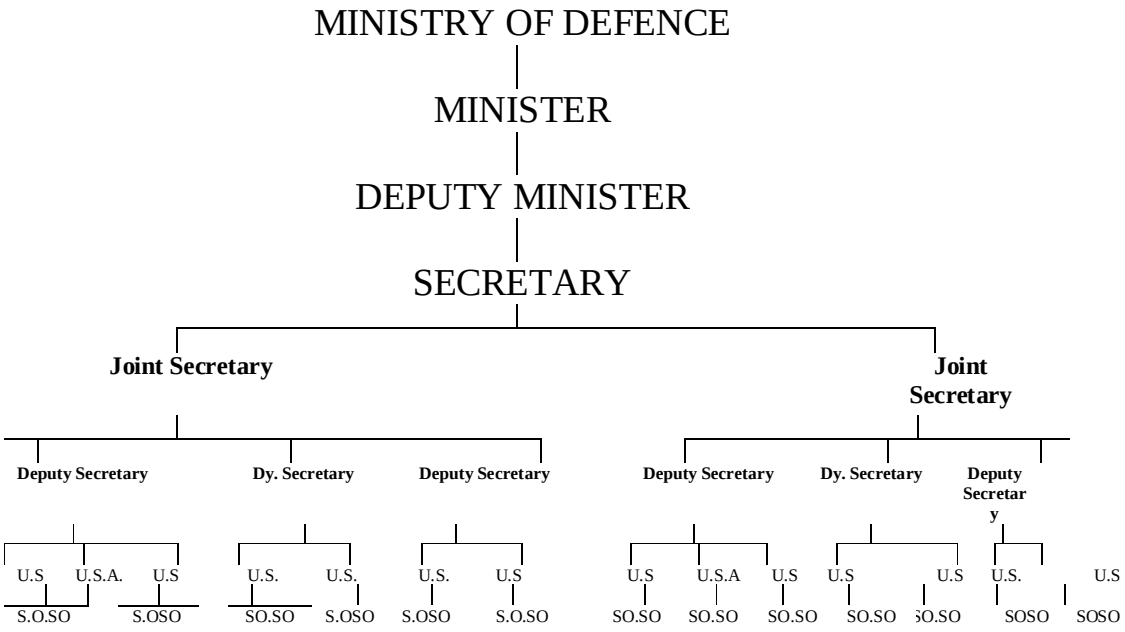
This Committee, consisting of the Chiefs of the three Services, is collectively the professional adviser of the Government in military matters.

The Secretariat of the aforesaid Committee is provided by the Cabinet Secretariat.

Secretariat

The Secretariat Staff consists of:

Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretary	:	2
Deputy Secretary	:	7
Under Secretary	:	15
Section officer	:	20


MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
MINISTER
DEPUTY MINISTER
SECRETARY
Joint Secretary
Joint Secretary
Deputy Secretary
Dy. Secretary
Deputy Secretary
Deputy Secretary
Dy. Secretary
Deputy Secretary
U.S
U.S.A.
U.S
S.O.SO
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The Secretariat of the ministry may be organized into the following branches. The branches will be subdivided into sections:

(1) Ordnance Branch
(2) Adjutant General's Branch
(3) Air Branch
(4) Pay and Pension Branch
(5) General Staff Branch
(6) Co-ordination Branch
(7) Vigilance Branch
(8) Navy Branch
(9) Personnel Branch
(10) Registration Branch
(11) Quartermaster General's Branch
(12) People's Militia Branch
(13) Administrative Branch

Defiance Production Branch

There shall be a Defiance Production Board with the Minister for Defiance as its Chairman, and the Controller-General of defense production as its administrative head. The other members of the Board shall be senior representatives of the three services, a senior representative of the Ministry of Finance, the Director-General, Ordnance Factories, the Scientific Adviser, to the Government of Bangladesh. The main function of the Board is to co-ordinate research, development, and design activities in the State Services relating to Defiance production.

Controller General of Defiance Production

The Chief Executive of the Defiance Production Board and the administrative head of the organisation is the Controller General of Defiance production and it is his overall responsibility to co-ordinate and direct the Defiance research and development activities and the production effect. The Technical Development of the Army also will come under his control.

Army Headquarters:

Army Headquarters function directly under the Chief of Army Staff. It may be divided into the following main branches which are again subdivided into Directorates:

(1) General Staff Branch. This Branch, under the Chief of General Staff, deals with questions relating to military policy, military operations, intelligence, military training and education, organisation and distribution of the Army's inter-communication services and use trials of new weapons and equipments,

(2) Adjutant General's Branch. This Branch is responsible for matters relating to manpower, recruitment and organisation; general policy regarding leave, production,

discriptive, pay and allowances, and pension; general welfare, morale, health, military law, and budget estimates for pay and allowances of all personnel of the Army.

(3) Quartermaster General's Branch. This Branch is responsible for the movements of personnel, stores, equipment; provision, inspection and issue of food stuffs and storage; work policy; accommodation for the Army and connected questions; administration of the military farms, remount and veterinary services, army postal and canteen services fire- fighting services; technical examination of M E S works bills; and administration of civilian 'Q' Services.

(4) Master-General of the ordnance Branch. It deals with the provision, storage, repair, maintenance and issue of all Ordnance stores and equipment including M. T. vehicles, armaments and ammunitions, signal equipment, general stores and clothing for the Army as a whole.

(5) Engineer-in-Chief’s Branch. It is responsible for:

(a) Design, construction and maintenance of all accommodation and works for the three services including dock installations' air fields, military roads, water supply, electricity and lighting services, refrigeration and furniture.

(b) Raising of Engineer Units (including) transportation, bomb disposal and mines clearing units) their technical training, organisation, administration; operational planning and intelligence.

(c) Research, design and development in respect of Engineer equipment, Engineer Plant, demolition explosives, mine detection equipment connected with M E S.

(d) Procurement, holding and distribution of Engineer stores (including Transportation Stores).

(e) Administration of personnel of the M. E. S. and Crops of Engineers.

(6) Military Secretary's Branch. It is responsible for the grant of all types of commissions in the Army, postings, transfers, promotions release, retirement, resignation, and invalidment of all non-medical officers of the Army. It maintains the confidential reports and personal records of all non-medical officers of the Army and provides the Secretariat for the Selection Boards which recommend officers for promotion to senior ranks. This Branch also deals with the grant of honors and awards to Army to civilians.

Commands and Areas:

Under the Army Headquarters, the Army is organized into Commands, each under a G. O. C., of the rank of Lt. General. The command is divided into Areas, each under the command of a G. O. C. of the rank of Major General and the Areas in their turn divided into sub-areas, each under the command of Brigadier. These are static formations, the operational mobile formations corresponding to the Command, Area, and Sub-Area being respectively Army, Divisions and Brigade. In so far as the organisation of active formation is concerned, a Corps Headquarters to command and control two or more Divisions.

Naval Headquarters

The Naval Headquarters controls the administration and operation of all ships and establishments. The Head of this organisation is the Chief of the Naval staff. Under him there will be four Principal Staff Officers and the Naval Secretary as shown below:

(1) Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff. He is responsible for all work in connection with operations, plans, movements, programmes, intelligence, security, communications, hydrography, press and publicity, statistics and works projects. In addition, the Deputy Chief of the Naval staff is the co-coordinator of the work of the other Branches in Naval Headquarters and deputies for the Chief of the Naval staff in his absence.

(2) Chief of Personnel. He is responsible for recruitment, service conditions, training, welfare and discipline of the Naval personnel, appointment of officers and general manning of the fleet. He is also responsible for educational, medical supply, and victualling, pay, pensions and allowances.

(3) Chief of Material. He will be responsible for the provision of ships, weapons and equipment, dockyard facilities and their organisation the acquisition and construction of ships and the production and procurement of all Naval Stores. He is also responsible for the Naval Armament Supply and Ordnance Inspection Organizations and for scientific research and development.

(4) Chief of Naval Aviation. He is, responsible for the general direction and co-ordination of all Naval Air matters including policy operations, staff and material aspects, and the exercise of functional control over the training and administration of Naval Air Units.

(5) Naval Secretary. The Naval Secretary is the head of the Secretariat and is also responsible for all platters regarding recruitment, service conditions, welfare and discipline of the civilians of the Bangladesh Navy, for the co-ordination of the budget, for establishment matters, mail, confidential books, publications and records.

All ships afloat excluding Minesweepers and the survey ships will be controlled through the Flag Officer (Flotilla), Bangladesh Navy.

There will Commodores-in-Charge at Chittagong and Khulna, who will control all shore establishments of the Navy situated in or near these areas.

Air Headquarters

The Air Headquarters will be under the Chief of the Air Staff, who will be responsible for the command, discipline, operation, training, and efficiency of the Air Force. The Air Headquarters will consist of three main Branches, each being under the charge of a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Air Vice-Marshal or Air Commodore.

(1) Air Staff Branch. This Branch will be under the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff (D.C.A.S.), who controls Air Staff matters. The D. A. C. S. is responsible for the mobility and efficient functioning of the operational units, and for adequate training and Air Staff Planning for the B. A. F. He is also to ensure that signals and intelligence requirements are suitably met for defense, and that the control, direction and conduct of

preparedness, in place, of air operations in war, are adequate and efficient. He is also responsible for the formulation of policy and all problems connected with Reserves and Auxiliary Air Forces.

(2) Personnel and Organisation Branch. This Branch is under the Air Officer, Personnel and Organisation (A. O. P. & O.), who controls the personnel and organisation matters. The A. O. P. & O. is responsible for estimate, establishments, recruitment, postings and promotions of personnel, and for the accounting, medical welfare works requirements of the B. A. F. and legal advice on all matters relating to Air Force Law to ensure good organisation and efficient administration.

(3) Technical and Equipment Branch. This branch is under the Air Officer, technical and Equipment Services (A. O. T. & E. S.), who controls the Technical and Equipment

Services. The A.O.T. & E. S. is responsible for all maintenance facilities, and for the provisioning and stocking of equipment for operational efficiency and preparedness of the Air Force.

The Operational Command has under its control all flying units-Fighter, Bomber, Reconnaissance and Air Transport Squadrons-and signal units. The command is responsible for the front line air defense, and surface support for operational efficiency and readiness of Squadrons and front line units. It is responsible for operational training and preparedness of all crews. Moreover, it is also responsible for the training of paratroopers, mainly of the Army, in the technique of airborne operations.

The Training Command will have under its control all Ground and Flying training units and Ground Training of officers and for the training of airmen joining the B. A. F. in various technical and non-technical trades.

The Maintenance Command will have under its control Repair Depots, all Equipment Depots. Explosive Units, and M. T. Storage unit, maintenance and repair of aircraft and equipment of the B. A. F.

The units that will be under Air Headquarters shall be Air Force Station, Dacca, the Air force Selection Board, and the Proof Ranges. The Air Force Record office and the Air Force Central Accounts office shall be under the direct functional control of Air Headquarters.

Inter-Service Organizations

The set-up of these organizations is briefly stated below:

(1) Office of the Chief Administrative Officer. 'The Chief Administrative Officer shall be responsible for:

(a) All matters connected with the organisation and general administration of gazette and non-gazette staff of the Armed Forces Headquarters and the Inter-Service Organizations, that is, recruitment, promotions, confirmation, reversion, retrenchment, discipline, pay, allowances, leave and welfare.

(b) Office accommodation for the Defiance Headquarters and residential accommodation for Service Officers employed in the Armed Forces Headquarters and the Inter-Service Organizations.

(c) Security measures for Defense Headquarters.

(2) Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories.

The Ordnance Factories shall be controlled by the Director General, Ordnance Factories.

(3) Bangladesh Electronics. The Defense Secretary shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors. There shall be also a whole time Managing Director to attend to day- to-day administration. The factory will produce wireless and electronic equipment for the Defense Services and the Civil Departments of the Government.

(4) Technical Development Organisation.

This Directorate shall be responsible for the technical research, design development, inspection, technical trials and modification of all weapons, ammunition, A & B Vehicles, Engineering Stores, Electronics, General Stores and Clothing and certain medical stores. The main business shall be the production of weapons and equipment to achieve self- sufficiency.

(5) Defense Science Organizations.

The Government of Bangladesh will have to develop a National Physical Laboratory, the Bangladesh Naval Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, and also a Psychological Research Unit.

(6) National Cadet corps Directorate. The Directorate shall be located at Dacca and shall be under the charge of a Director of the rank of Brigadier.

(7) Military Lands & Cantonments Services.

(a) The Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, who will be head of this service, shall be responsible for the administration of the cantonments in Bangladesh and all military lands in and outside cantonments. He shall be responsible for the requisition and acquisition of lands and buildings for the Defense Services.

(b) Lands, Hirings, and Disposals Service.

This service also will be under the control of Director, Military Lands and Cantonments. Its activities will include acquisition of war-time requisitioned lands and buildings, disposal of war-time created assets on such lands and buildings, and payment of compensation for these properties.

(8) School of Foreign Languages. This school will provide training in French, Russian, German, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Arabic, Burmese, and Spanish.

(9) Director-General, Armed Forces Medical Services Under a Director-General this organisation shall be responsible to develop the Medical Services of the army, the Navy and Air Force.

(10)Combined Inter-Service Historical Section.

This will be a combined organisation of Bangladesh and India to complete the official history of the Second World War with reference to the operations in which the Armed Forces of undivided India took part.

(11) Historical Section (Bangladesh).

This section shall be engaged in compiling the history of the liberation struggle of Bengalees.

(12) Armed Forces Information Officer.

This office shall be under the charge of the Armed Forces Information Officer. Its main functions shall be to keep the public informed about the activities of the 'Defense Services through the medium of the press, radio, television, films and pamphlets.

(13) Armed Forces Film and photo Division.

It will care for the film and photographic requirements of the three services.

(14) Office of the Fire Adviser.

This officer will advise the Defense Services in regard to fire prevention and fire fighting. It will conduct training courses for this purpose.

(15) Director of Military Regulations and Forms.

Director of Military Regulations and Forms shall be responsible for: (a) printing, publications and forms; (b) supply of stationary, office machinery and appliances; and (c) also distribution of decorations and medals to eligible members of the Armed Forces.

(16) Bangladesh Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

It will render assistance to ex-servicemen and their families and also look after the domestic interests of serving personnel, who may be away from their homes.

(17) Resettlement Section.

It will formulate in collaboration with all the Ministries and Departments of the Government, autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies and private organisation, schemes for the rehabilitation of the ex-servicemen in all these organizations.

(18) The Bangladesh Rifles.

They will be under the Ministry of Defense.

(2) MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Functions and Organisation

The Ministry of Finance shall be responsible for the following functions :-

(1) The administration of the finance of the Government of Bangladesh and dealing with financial matters affecting the country as a whole.

(2) Raising the necessary revenues for carrying on the administration and regulating the taxation and borrowing policies of the Government.

(3) The administration of problems relating to banking, currency, and in consultation with the other Ministries concerned, arranging for the proper utilization of country's foreign exchange resources.

(4) Controlling the entire expenditure of the Government in co-operation with other Ministries and departments concerned.

The Ministry shall consist of a Secretariat, attached offices and sub-ordinate offices.

The Ministry shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister, who will be assisted by two Deputy Ministers of Finance and four Parliamentary Secretaries. The Ministry must be adequately strengthened in organisation for the most efficient and expeditious disposal of business.

The Ministry should be organized into the following four Department and three Departments will be further sub-divided into a member of divisions, branches and sections:

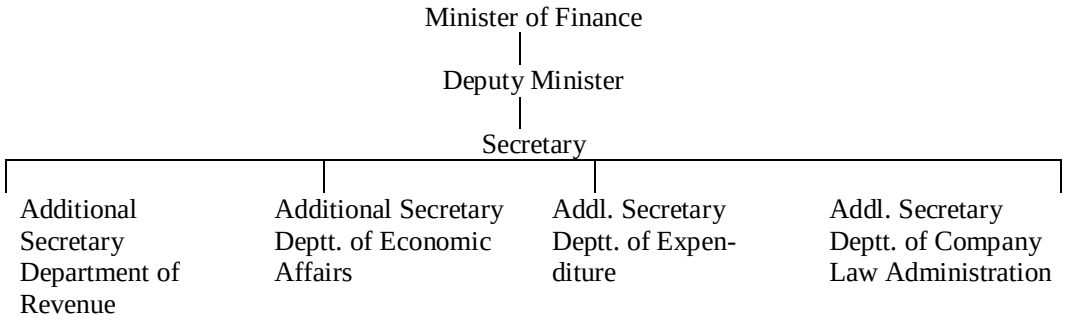
(a) Department of Revenue

(b) Department of Expenditure

(c) Department of Economic Affairs

(d) Department of Company Law Administration

Each Department shall be under the control of an Additional Secretary but overall coordination of policy and direction shall be exercised through the principal Secretary.



Department of Revenue

Additional Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretaries	:	3
Deputy Secretaries	:	7
Under Secretaries	:	14
Section Officers	:	36

Department of Expenditure

Additional Secretary	:	1
Joint. Secretaries	:	2
Deputy Secretaries	:	6
Under Secretaries	:	12
Section officers	:	36

Department of Economic Affairs

Additional Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretaries	:	6
Chief Economic Adviser	:	1
Deputy Secretaries	:	12
Deputy Economic Adviser	:	1
Asstt. Economic Adviser	:	1
Under Secretaries	:	24
Section Officers	:	48

Department of Company Law & Administration

Additional Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretary	:	1
Deputy Secretary	:	1
Under Secretaries	:	3
Section Officers	:	9

Department of Revenue

The Department of Revenue, which will also functional as a Board of Revenue, deals with the following subjects:

Income Tax, Expenditure Tax, Wealth Tax, Estate Duty, Customs, Excise, Opium and Narcotics, Corporation Tax, Sales Tax, Land Revenue, Stamps, Registration and all other taxes and duties.

The Board of Revenue is a statutory body, constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. In this capacity it has to hear and decide appeals under the customs and excise laws. The organisation will be headed by a Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh, who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Revenue and is assisted by three members who are also ex-officio Joint Secretaries to the Government of Bangladesh. It will also deal with appeals under land revenue.

There will be two Directorate of Inspection under the Board of Revenue-on for Income Tax Inspection and Investigation and other for Customs and Excises. The Directorate of Income Tax Inspection & Investigation will consist of two wings-(a) Inspection and (b) Investigation. A separate Vigilance Wing may be created in the

Directorate of Inspection, Customs and Excise, for keeping a watch on all corruption and malpractice cases in the Customs and Excise. This wing is responsible direct to the Hoard of Revenue.

The Board also will have under it a Statistical Branch for the compilation of statistics relating to all taxes and duties.

Department of Expenditure

The Department of Expenditure may be divided into the following divisions:

(1) Establishment Division

(2) Civil Expenditure Divisions

(3) Defense Expenditure Division

Establishment Division.

This Division is generally responsible for dealing with matters relating to the interpretation of financial codes, including those embodying rules and regulations relating to pay, allowances, leave, pensions, etc. It also acts a co-ordinating unit for all the departments in establishment matters and general questions relating to wage structure of Government employees are also dealt with in this Division. It also performs certain administrative function in respect of the different departments of this Ministry.

Civil Expenditure Division.

The main functions of this Division are to exercise financial scrutiny of proposals of various administrative Ministries. Normally, this work will be carried through the Financial advisers of the rank of Joint Secretary whose charges are constituted by grouping various Ministries. The Financial Advisers shall be assisted by Attached Financial Advisers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary associated with each Ministry or a wing of Ministry. Proposals involving substantial outlay and of complex character, though initially scrutinized by Financial Advisers, are finally concerned in by a Committee to be known as the Expenditure Finance Committee, presided over by the Additional Secretary of the Expenditure Department, where all officials connected with the proposals concerned arc present. This will be necessary for the expeditious disposal of business.

Defense Expenditure Division

The Defense Expenditure Division shall be under the charge of the Financial Adviser. Defense Services, whose status is that of a Joint Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh. He will have direct access to the Minister of Defense and Finance, and acts as (he Financial Adviser to the Defense Minister, the Chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force and (he Defense Secretary. He is a member of the various committees in the Defense Ministry presided over by the Minister for Defense and also attends the meetings of the Defense Committee of the Cabinet. This Division is responsible for scrutiny, sanction and accounting of the expenditure of the Defense Ministry and controls the Defense Accounts Department.

Department of Economic Affairs,

The Department of Economic Affairs may be divided into the following divisions, each under the charge of a Joint Secretary. The Economic Division is under the charge of a Chief Economic Adviser.

1. Budget Division
2. Planning Division
3. Internal Finance Division
4. External Finance Division
5. Economic Division
6. Insurance Division

These apart, there may be a separate Division under the charge of a Joint Secretary dealing with subjects such as control of Capital Issues. Stock Exchanges and Finance Corporations, Further, for dealing with problems connected with sales tax. a sales tax unit may be set up in this Division.

(1) Budget Division. This Division is primarily responsible for the preparation of the budget other than the Railway budget. The estimates for Defense Services are scrutinized & compiled by the Defense Division, while the estimates for the posts & telegraph departments will be compiled by the Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs. The estimates relating to other Ministries & Departments of the Government of Bangladesh are compiled by the Budget Division with the assistance of the associated Finance Divisions concerned. The ultimate responsibility for the consolidation of the entire budget & the preparation of its supporting documents shall vest in the Budget Division.

It is also responsible for the following items of work:

(a) Obtaining supplementary grants and appropriations in every session of parliament during the course of the year.

(b) Preparation of the "Ways and Means" estimates, the floating of public loans, promotion of small savings movements, women's savings campaign, administration of the public debt & borrowing by the Government & the administration of the Contingency Fund *of* Bangladesh Rules, including the sanctioning of the advances and their ultimate recoupment to the Fund.

(c) Questions pertaining to audit, accounting procedure, classification of transactions in Government accounts & framing & application of the Teasury Rules.

(d) Work connected with the fixing of the borrowing rate of interest, productivity test rate, interest rates chargeable on the loans sanctioned by the Government, commercial departments and other parties and the Accounts and Audit Reports of the Controller and Auditor-General to the President of Bangladesh before their presentation to the Parliament.

(c) Issuing of standing instructions for maintaining proper control over expenditure during the course of the year and for accepting surrenders of the provision not required by the ministers.

(2) Planning Division. This Division will deal with the work relating to the following subjects:

(a)Financial assistance, including loans and grants for development purposes;

(b) Capital budget consisting of allotment of funds on capital account and control of capital expenditure.

(c)Policy matters relating to the administration of National Sample Survey.

(d) Bangladesh Statistical Institute.

Moreover, it shall function as the coordinating divisions of the Ministry regarding the Central Government's policy in regards to important economic matters. It is also responsible for the scrutiny of schemes relating to the Public Co-operation programme under the Five-Year Plan.

(3) Internal Finance Division. It deals with all matters connected with currency and coinage, the State Bank of Bangladesh and banking, the administration of the mints, the assay office and the Bangladesh Security Press.

(4) External Finance Division. It deals with all aspects of Bangladesh's financial and economic relations with foreign countries. It is responsible for the administration of the exchange control, the execution of payment and other financial agreements, the examination of proposals for foreign investments, the obtaining of foreign loans and for the external financial and economic relations of Bangladesh generally.

This Division may be divided into three wings:

(a) The Exchange Control Wing. It is concerned with ensuring that the expenditure on foreign exchange arising out of such varied items as commercial imports of food grains, contribution to international bodies, etc., is within the total resources available and accruing from exports and other invisible earnings. Further, foreign exchange prospects shall be reviewed periodically by this Division.

(b) The Second Wing. It shall be concerned with the International Monetary Fund and I.B.R.D., including the annual consultation with the international Monetary Fund in regard to the continuance of exchange restrictions.

(c) The Third Wing. It shall deal with all matters relating to Foreign Aid (financial and technical). All Foreign assistance work shall be routed through the Department of Economic affairs, which is responsible for entering into agreements with Foreign Governments, International Agencies and foreign philanthropic organizations.

(5) Economic Division. This Division shall be under the charge of the Economic Adviser, assisted by a Deputy Economic Adviser and a few Assistant Economic Advisers and Research Officers.

The activities of the Economic Division are the following:

(a) Research into and study of important economic, financial and monetary problems.

(b) Preparation and maintenance of statistics relating to balance of payments, balance of trade, currency and coinage.

(c) Study and analysis of foreign economic and financial reports, received from the Bangladesh Diplomatic Missions and Trade Representatives abroad.

(6) Insurance Division. The Life Insurance business shall be nationalized. A Life Insurance Corporation shall be set up. This Division will deal with the Insurance Act.

4. Department of Company Laws and Administration. The Department shall be responsible for the administration of the company law and matters relating to accounting professional department may be organized into a few sections to deal with matters relating to Company investigations, prosecution liquidations and licensing policy. There may be a few regional directorates at Chittagong. Khulna, Rajshahi and Dacca, consisting of a Regional Director, a Company Accountant and a Company Law Solicitor in each region. The main functions of the regional offices are to:

(i) remain in close touch with all the important development of company practices and managements in the country.

(ii) watch the performance of the Registrars of the Companies and advise them in
all matters when such advice is sought.

(iii) watch the progress of enquiries and investigations into the affairs of the companies by the Inspectors appointed for the purpose and keep in touch with
the Lesal Remembrance, the public Prosecutor, and the Police authorities and coordinate activities of Inspectors and the police in the matters of investigation.

(iv) remain in touch with important commercial and industrial developments in the country and the trends of the company management and assist in securing the enforcement of the Company Law systematic and Constant administrative per- suasion.

(v) function as a liaison officer between the company and the Government.

(vi) guide the public and particularly the smaller companies by explaining the correct implications of the Act.

Attached Offices

A brief description of the Attached offices is given below:

(1) Office of the National Savings Commissioner. Dacca.

This office should work on a district basis and would be controlled by a Central office at Dacca, under the charge of the National Savings Commissioner. I he whole organisation aims at including the habit of thrift amongst the masses to the Government.

(2) Bangladesh Security Press (including Currency Note Press & Central Stamp Stores to be set up).

The Government of Bangladesh notes, postal and other Stamps, postal stationary and miscellaneous items, such as excise banderoles, will be printed at these press.

(3) Government of Bangladesh Mint (to be set up at Dacca). The main functions of the Mint shall be:

(a) minting, casting, stamping and refining of gold and silver bullion from Bangladesh mines, banks, bullion merchants and the general public.

(b) manufacture and repairs of note-punching machines for the State Bank of Bangladesh

(c) manufacture and verification and adjusting of standard weight and measures.

(d) manufacture of stamp office dyes, government seals, etc.

(e) striking of medals, campaign stars and badges.

(4) Assay Department. It shall be mainly responsible for the work ofassaying of gold and silver and of counterfeit coins, etc., for the Government Departments and public bodies and individuals.

(5) Office of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. Dacca.

The main functions of this office are as follows:

(a) To assist and advise the Government regarding the presentation of technical assistance requests, which they wish to submit to organisation, taking into the relative urgency of the specific projects within the economic development programme and policies of the Government.

(b) To advise the Technical Assistance Board and the organisation concerned on request for and programmes of technical assistance in Bangladesh: to negotiate with the Government on technical assistance programmes on behalf of the organizations and assist these organizations in such other negotiations with the Government at policy level, as may be necessary.

(c) To assist and ensure the effective rendering of technical assistance by the various organisation and in harmonizing the activities of experts and specialists provided by these organizations with a view to assuring and developing the well-balanced and coordinate technical assistance programme in Bangladesh.

(d) To co-operate with the coordinating machinery, set up by the Government of Bangladesh, for facilitating reference of technical assistance.

(c) To make available to the experts such administrative services as may be specifically requested, including payment of allowances to the experts out of the funds received from the Government or from the organizations.

(f) To assist the Government on the selection of candidates for fellowships and scholarships.

(g) To maintain in all matters pertaining to technical assistance the most effective liaison with the Government on the one hand and the organisation on the other.

(6) Directorate of Inspection and Investigation (Income-Tax).

The Directorate will have a separate organisation under it to collect and distribute to various income-tax offices, through-out Bangladesh, information regarding payment made to contractor's receipt of large dividends and all transactions of similar nature. Some of the functions of the Director of Inspections (Income- Tax) shall be as follows:

(i) Overall supervision of the technical work, done in the Commissioners' Charge.

(ii) Compilation of all-Bangladesh Progress Report of assessment and collection and their comparison with the budget estimates.

(iii) Consideration for action the various suggestions for effecting economy and proficiency in procedure generally.

(iv) Maintenance of close watch on and taking steps to deal with the areas of assessment and collection in respect of circles other than those within the jurisdiction of the Investigation Wing.

(v) Devising and administering systems of training for various classes of officers, both gazette and non-gazette.

(vi)To organise and conduct the Departmental examination for gazetted and non-gazetted staff in consultation with the Board of Revenue.

(vii) To work on the committee to implement the provision of Double Taxation Advance Agreement between India and Bangladesh.

(viii) To inspect the offices of the appellate Assistant Commissioners with a view to suggesting measures for speedy disposal of appeals.

(ix) To advise the Board of Revenue on matters arising out of the measures for financial integration and other congnate matters.

(x) To advise the Commissioner of Income-Tax in the matter of creating new circles.

(a) Investigation Wing.

It will undertake study and scrutiny of cases, or groups of cases involving large scale tax evasion As a central organisation at Dacca it will maintain close contact and liaison with other authorities, and collects information. It also helps the officers in conducting investigation and offices necessary technical advice in those cases. It will also deal with the cases of corruption amongst offices of the Income-Tax Department.

(7) Directorate of Inspection-Customs and Excise.

It functions as an agency for executive audit by inspecting the working of the administrative formations connected with excise and customs and ensuring proper assessment and realization of revenue.

The Directorate is mainly responsible for the following matters:

(a) inspecting and reporting on practical operation of the Customs (including Land Custom) and excise Acts and rules, and all matters pertaining thereto; detecting and remedying defects wherever they may be found; coordinating and assimilating procedure; suggesting improvement of the organisation of the Customs and Excise Department and advising the Board of Revenue on customs and excise problems.

(b) compilation and maintenance of up-to-date and complete codes of instructions for the Customs and Excise Department, including excise procedure for the information of the general public.

(c) devising a system of training and conducting Departmental examination for various grades of officers in the Customs and Excise Departments in accordance with the orders of the Board of Revenue, etc.

There may be a few regional units of the Directorate of Inspection.

(8) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

It shall deal with the work relating to the study of information on smuggling activities and the development of all anti-smuggling measures on an all-Bangladesh basis.

Subordinate Offices

The Subordinate offices of the Ministry will be the following:

(1) Offices of the Regional Directors of Companies.

(2) Offices of the Registers of Companies at Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi and-Khulna..

(3) Collectors of Customs, Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong and Khulna.

The main functions of the Customs Houses are to levy and collect the Customs duties by assessing the goods coming into or going out of Bangladesh. Moreover, they administer the various restrictions and prohibitions, under various acts on the Import and Export of goods. All the Customs Houses are under the direct supervision of the Board of Revenue. Each customs officer is under the charge of a collector bf customs. The collection of customs duties at all other minor ports and at land frontiers is looked after by the Excise Department.

(4) Collectors of Excise, Chittagong, Khulna and Dacca and Rajshahi.

The collectors of excise are responsible for the collection of excise duties build by the Government and for the collection of customs duty are Land frontiers and at all ports except Chittagong and Khulna.

(5) Income-Tax Department.

The administrative set-up of the Income Tax Department is divided into various district units, each under the charge of a Commissioner. These units deal with

cases or classes of cases, in which systematic evasion of tax is suspected or special scrutiny of account is considered necessary. These cases may be specifically assigned to them by the Board of Revenue.

(6) Statistical Branch (Income-Tax).

It is responsible for work relating to the compilation of Income-Tax statistics, the total income and tax paid by various classes of persons, the classification of income under kinds of business, trade, industry, profession.

(7) Statistics and Intelligence Branch (Excise).

The statistics and Intelligence Branch is mainly responsible for the collection, tabulation and interpretation of statistics relating to the various central excise commodities. Essential statistics, relating to the customs duties build on several articles, subject to customs tariff, are also compiled by this branch.

(3) MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Functions and organisation

The Ministry of External Affairs will be responsible for work connected with the following subjects:

(1) Foreign Affairs

(2) Diplomatic and Consular representation; Bangladesh Foreign Service; Bangladesh Foreign Publicity

(3) United Nation Organizations; international conferences, associations and other bodies

(4) Treaties and agreements with foreign countries

(5) Foreign jurisdiction and extradition

(6) Emigration from Bangladesh, passport and Visas and pilgrimage to place outside Bangladesh.

(7) The ministry will be responsible for the administration of certain Acts.

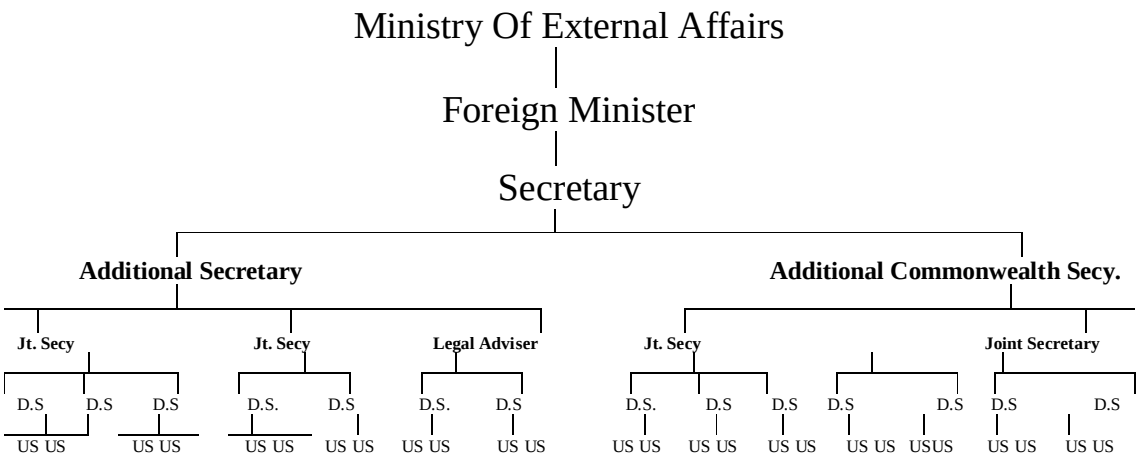
The Ministry will consist of a Secretariat and a few subordinate offices. After head of the Ministry will be the Foreign Minister, and may be assisted by the Deputy Minister and Parliamentary Secretaries.

Secretariat

The Secretarial shall consist of:

Secretary	-	1
Additional Secretary	-	1
Additional Commonwealth Secretary	-	1
Joint Secretaries	-	3 or4
Deputy Secretaries	-	10 or 15
Under Secretaries	-	20
Section Officers	-	25 or 30

A chart indication the nature of the Secretariat is given below:



The Ministry will have a few sections, some of which will be administrative and others territorial and technical. These sections may be grouped into the following divisions.

(1)	American Division	:	Countries of North and South America Foreign Aid
(2)	Indian Division	:	
(3)	Western Division	:	The United Nations & Europe (excluding the U.k and U.S.S.R. & Eastern European countries)
(4)	Eastern European Division	:	U.S.S.R. Eastern European Countries Foreign Aid
(5)	Commonwealth Division	:	U.K. Canada. Australia. New Zealand and other Commonwealth countries.
(6)	South East Asian Division	:	Japan Indonesia. China. Vietnam. Korea. Burma. Philippines. Thailand & Malaya.
(7)	Middle East and Africa	:	Division: Sudan. Egypt. Saudi. Arabia. Libya. Morocco. Jordan. Iran. Turkey and all other African Countries.
(8)	Protocol Division	:	Protocol. Consular work and Emigration.
(9)	Administration Division	:	Administration. Personnel. Housekeeping at Headquarter and Bangladesh Mission abroad. Establishment matters. Budget and Accounts. General Administrative matters. and Parliamentary work.
(10)	External Publicity Division	:	
(11)	Foreign Service Inspectorate and abducted persons.		
(12)	Historical Division		

Bangladesh Missions Abroad, Permanent Representative at the Head quarters of the United Nations.

Subordinate Officer.

(1) Emigration Establishment

(4) MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Ministry shall consist of the following two departments:

(a) Department of Food, and

(b) Department of Agriculture

Department of Food:

Functions and organizations.

The Department of Food shall be responsible for the following functions:

(a) Procurement of food grains for civil and military requirements:

(b) Distributions of imported food grains

(c) Co-ordination, planning and guidance in regard to food policy for the country as a whole

(d) Regulating import and export of food grains

(e) Storage Facilities

Secretariat

The Secretariat Staff consists of:

Secretary ...	1
Joint Secretaries...	2
Deputy Secretaries...	3
Under Secretaries...	9
Section Officers-	
Administrative Officers.	39

The Department of Food shall consist of the following branches:

(1) Policy and basic plan (2) Distribution

(3) Movement Directorate (4) Imports

(5) Storage and Inspection (6) Ports and Depots & Sales Depots.

(7) Budget and Finance Co-ordination, and (8) Army Purchase Organisation.

Attached Offices:
Directorate of Sugar

(a) Sugar Technical Section.

(b) Sugar Development Council Section.

(c) Co-operative Factories Section.

(d) Sugar Control Section.

Subordinate Offices

(1) Offices of the Regional Director, Food, Dacca & Rajshahi.

Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture shall be responsible for the following function:

1. Agricultural production.
2. Agricultural Research. Education and Extension.
3. Animal Husbandry. Fisheries and Forestry.
4. Fruit and Vegetable Products Industry.
5. Agricultural Economics and Statistics:
6. Agricultural Development.

7.Liaison with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the U.N. and other International organisation and technical and economic aid in Agricultural Sector.

8. Procurement & Distribution of Fertilizers.
9. Agricultural Marketing.
10. Co-operation.
11. Land Reclamation.
12. Tube well &: Minor Irrigation.
13. Soil Conservation.

A brief description of some of the important functions of the Department is given below:

1. Agricultural production.

A vigorous campaign for growing more food to attain half-sufficing in food must be started immediately on the narrow of independence. It will occupy a place of capital importance in the Five Year Plan that will be put into execution after independence. The food productions scheme will be made after a thorough and careful assessment of the whole position. Necessary inputs will have to be provided for and arrangement must be made against flood. The whole problem who have to be tackled on a war footing. A similar programme on a modest scale can be started in the liberated areas.

2. Agricultural Research, Education & Extension.

Research & Extension Services will be carried through Various agencies.

3. Commodity Committees. Research & extension in the field of agriculture will be conducted through various committees. The committees will make grants for this purpose.

4. Bangladesh Jute Committee. Research & Extension Service in the field of Jute will be conducted through this committee which will be a high-powered body.

5. Similarly committees will be set up for the same purpose in regard to tobacco, coconut, betel nut. Oil seeds, etc.

6. Bangladesh Sugar Committee

7. Bangladesh Tobacco Committee

8. Agricultural Extension

9. Animal husbandry. Fisheries & Forestry

10. Agricultural Economics & Statistics

11. Agricultural Development activities in agriculture will be under taken through various offices.

12. Liaison with the FAO. UN & other International Organizations & Technical & Economic Aid in the agricultural sector.

13. Procurement & Distribution of Fertilizers.

14. Agricultural Marketing

15. Co-operation

16. Land Reclamation

17. Tube well & Minor Irrigation.

Attached Offices:

1. Bangladesh Council of Agricultural Research. The Council shall function through the following organs:
   a) Governing Body
   b) Standing Finance Committee
   c) Advisory Body
   d) Board of Research
   e) Scientific Committees
   f) Regional Committees
2. Directorate of Economics and Statistics
3. Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
4. Directorate of plant Protection, Quadratic and Storage
5. Directorate of Extension and Training
6. All the Provincial Directorates will be incorporated into this scheme.

Subordinate Officers:

1. Bangladesh Veterinary Research Institute
2. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute. Dacca
3. National Dairy Research Institute

4. Marine Fisheries Research Station
5. Inland Fisheries Research Station
6. Deep Sea Fishering Station. Chittagong
7. Fisheries Technological Research Station
8. Rice Research Institute
9. Potato Research Institute
10. Jute Research Institute
11. Sugarcane Breeding Institute
12. Institute of Sugarcane Research, Rajshahi
13. Bangladesh Mechanized Firm
14. Tea Research Institute
15. Exploratory Tube wells Organisation
16. Forest Research Institute
17. Dacca Zoological Park
18. Soil Conservation Centers.

State Undertakings:

1. Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
2. Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation
3. Bangladesh Forest Development Corporation

(5) MINISTRY OF JUTE

Jute occupies a place of capital importance in the economy of Bangladesh. It is the mainstay of her economy. It is the biggest foreigner exchange earner. By virtue of its position, it deserves a full-fledged ministry.

Functions and Organisation

The Ministry shall be responsible for the following activities:

(i) Basic policy and plan about the production of jute;

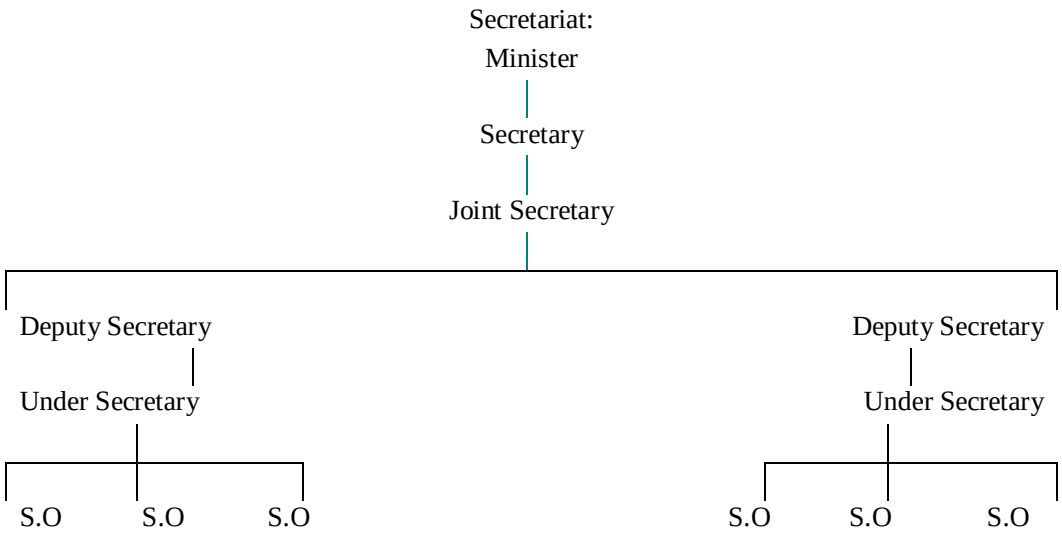
(ii) Acreage under jute;

(iii) Assessment of foreign markets and domestic consumptions;

(iv) Improvement of the quality of jute and greater yield per acre;

(v) New uses of jute;

(vi) Interest of the jute growing.



Attached Institutions:

1. Central Jute Committee
2. Jute Research Institute
3. Jute Seed Multiplication Farm

Sate Undertaking:

1. State Jute Trading Corporation Farm.

The Awami League Government is committed to the nationalization of Jute trade. including its domestic purchase and sale, as well as its exports. It aims at the elimination of parasitic middlemen and exploitation of growers. It will ensure fair price to the jute growers. A law is to be enacted to set up the corporation.

2. Jute Marketing Corporation.

(6) MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Functions and Organizations

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry shall be concerned with work connected with foreign trade, control over import and exports, export promotion, negotiation of trade treaties, determination of tariffs, commercial representation in overseas countries and participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions. It will also regulate internal trade and commerce, trademarks, patents, standards, standardization of products, forward markets and price contest. Almost the entire field of privately-owned industries and industries of the public sector, including small scale industries, viz, those relating to tea

and rubber, etc.. are under the charge of this Ministry. In addition, it is also responsible for helping Producers to increase their output and for accelerating the pace of the industrial development of the country; at the same time, in the interest of the consumer, it has to exercise control over production, distribution and pricing of the essential commodities, including chemicals and cement.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry consists of a Secretariat a few attached offices and subordinate offices. The Ministry shall have under its control a large number of state undertakings. Boards, a commission, a committee and the Bangladesh standards Institution. The Ministry is headed by a Cabinet Minister for Commerce and Industry, who Mill be assisted by two Deputy Minister-one for Commerce and the other for industry.

Secretariat:

Secretary	:	1
Additional Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretaries	:	6
Chief Industrial Adviser (Ex-officio Joint Secretary)	:	1
Development 111 Com missioner (Small Industries) & Ex-officio Joint Secretary	:	1
Textile Commissioner & Ex-officio Joint Secretary		1
Chairman (Bangladesh Handloom Board) & Ex-officio Joint Secretary	:	1
Chairman (Tea Board)	:	1
Deputy Secretaries	:	13
Under Secretaries	:	26
Section Officers	:	78

Attached Offices*:*

A short description of the Attached Offices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is given below:

(1) Office of the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports. Dacca. This Office under the charge of a Chief Controller of Exports and Imports is primarily responsible for the execution of the various policies of the Government of Bangladesh in regard to exports & import's. It will have branch offices in Chittagong. Khulna. Rajshahi & Dacca.

(2) Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of Bangladesh.

The Economic Adviser to the Government of Bangladesh, assisted by his staff, renders technical advice to the Ministry, on all economic matters. He collects, studies &

interpret various economic data & information having a bearing on foreign trade & commerce. He also compiles the official index numbers of prices in Bangladesh, conducts investigation in respect of prices, effect of tariffs, employment situation, foreign trade & industrial productions, and advises the ministry in all economic, commercial & industrial matters.

(3) Development Wing, Dacca.

The main responsibility of this Wing is to deal with the problems of planning & development of large & medium scale industries, with some exceptions, like textile & sugar. The Development Wing is the principal body of the Government of Bangladesh in planning, regulating and maintaining statistical data for the industrial development of the country. Its major functions may be classified as follows:

1) Planning the development of industries to secure a well-balanced and properly coordinated pattern of industrial economy with a view to:

(a) secure increased production of those articles and commodities to meet the country's demand:

(b) diversify production activities to meet the country's requirements in various sectors:

(c) to ensure improvement in quality and maximum economy in the cost of production:

(d) arrange for the supply of technical know-how and foreign collaboration, where necessary, by taking advantage of the facilities offered by various international bodies and foreign foundations:

II) scrutiny of application, received under the Industries (Development &Regulation) Act. for establishing new industrial units for substantial expansion of existing production units and following up of their progress to ensure effective implementation of development plans:

III) examination of sectors seeking financial and other forms of assistance such as Loans from the Government and Industrial Development Bank. Tariff protection, regulation of import and export duties and quotas;

IV) assistance to industries in the procurement of raw materials like steel and cement, capital goods, fuel and electric power, transport facilities, etc.:

V) making recommendations regarding:

(a) formulation of half-yearly import and export facilities :

(b) grant of licenses for import of raw materials capital goods, etc., to applicants:

(c) allotment of pig-iron and steel to various industrial units:

(d) training of technical personnel overseas:

(VI) issue of:

(a) licenses for the import and export of machine tools ;

(b) certificates of exemption from payment of customs duty on scientific equipment and appliances not manufactured in Bangladesh ;

(VII) investigation and development of indigenous sources of supply of stores imported from abroad;

(VIII) collection and compilation of industrial data relating to installed capacity, actual production, employment position, stocks, prices, etc.

(IX) Technical assistance to other ministries such as steel mines, fuels, finance, education, the planning commission, etc., and

(2) Deputy Chief Controllers of Imports and Exports.

They assist the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in the discharge of his functions.

(3) Office of the Chairman, Tariff Commission, Chittagong

The Tariff Commission shall consist of a Chairman and three members. It is a statutory and quasi-judicial body and has wide powers. Its primary purpose is to examine all cases of protection to industry. It is empowered to consider claims of protection not only from established industries but also from industries which have not started production but which are likely to do so, if granted suitable protection. It is also empowered to consider the question of the grant of protection to agricultural industries. The Commission may be granted wide discretion both in regard to general principles relating to the fixation of tariffs and the principles relating to the application of protected industries. The Commission may be given freedom to decide the duration of protection according to the requirement of each industry.

(4) The office of the Registrar of Trade Marks.

This office is headed by a Registrar who is assisted by his staff.

It is mainly responsible for:

a) registration of trade marks after due scrutiny of the applications filed for registration:

(b) maintenance of a register of all the registered trademarks and recording all subsequent entries with regard to change in the proprietorship of trademarks, assignments, etc.

(c) rendering advice to the Government of Bangladesh on all matters relating to trade marks in general.

(5) Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

This organisation is responsible for the administration and disposal of enemy assets and for the release of assets, which are due to be returned to persons and concerns in

countries formerly occupied by the belligerent powers. The custodian will be concerned with the registration and processing of claims of the Bengalis in enemy and enemy occupied territory.

(6) Office of the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Dacca. The Director-General, who is the head of this office, is responsible for the compilation and publication of trade and shipping statistics of various kinds, and for commercial intelligence work.

(7) Office of the Controller of Patents and Designs, Dacca. Its main functions are:

(a) to grant patent for inventions after examination of the applications for each patent;

(b) to register industrial designs;

(c) to issue an annual publication giving information regarding the patents granted; and

(d) to advice the Government of Bangladesh on technical matters relating to patents and designs.

(8) Sericultural Research Station Rajshahi.

It will conduct experiments and research in the various branches of the Sericulture industry.

State Undertakings:

1. National Small Industries Corporation

2. State Trading Corporation

Foreign trade in particular export and import of the major commodities such as cotton, iron and steel products, coal, food grains, cement and fertilizer shall be nationalized. A law is to be enacted to set up State Trading Corporation to deal with these commodities stated above.

3. Bangladesh Industrial Development Corporation

4. Bangladesh Cottage Industries Corporation.

Boards:

1. Bangladesh Tea Board

2. Bangladesh Cotton Board

3. Coir Board

4. Silk Board

(7) MINISTRY OF F.DUCATION & SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Ministry of Education & Scientific Research shall comprise the following Departments:

(1) Department of Education

(2) Department of Cultural Activities and Physical Education

(3) Department of Scientific Research & Technical Education.

Functions & Organisation

The Department of Education shall be responsible for the following

1. University Education
2. College Education
3. School Education
4. Basic, Social & Secondary Education
5. UNESCO, Publication Information & Statistics.

6.Scholarships-all kinds of Government scholarships, National Fellowships Schemes, Practical Training stipends scheme, Research Scholarship for research in science, technology, social sciences and arts-Colombo Plan Scholarship Scheme-United Nations and UNESCO Scholarships and Fellowships-Foreign Institutions, Organizations, Scholarships and Fellowships.

The Department will be headed by Deputy Minister who will function under the overall control and direction of the Cabinet Minister for Education and Scientific Research.

Secretariat:

(Department of Education and cultural activities and Physical Education):
The Secretariat staff comprises

Educational Adviser & Secretary	:	1
Joint Educational Adviser & Joint Secretary	:	1
Joint Educational Advisers	:	2
Adviser, National Discipline Scheme	:	1
Deputy Secretaries	:	4
Under Secretaries	:	16
Deputy Educational Advisers	:	6
Assistant Educational Advisers	:	16
Director (Bureau of Educational & Vocational Research)	:	1
Director (Bureau of Text Book Research)		1
Education Officers	:	15
Section Officers	:	50

The Department of Education shall consist of the following Divisions

(1) Administration Division

(2) Basic and Social Education Division

(3) Secondary Education Division

(4) Scholarship Division

(5) UNESCO, Publication, Information and Statistics

Attached Offices:

1. Directorate of Public Instructions

Subordinate Offices:

Institute of Education, Dacca-research projects in education & Psychology-teacher training & other courses leading to higher degrees at the postgraduates level in education & psychology.

2. Training Centre for Adult Blind.
3. National institute of Basic Education to conduct research in basic education & to import advanced training in basic education to inspectors, administrators & other higher personnel in education.
4. National Fundamental Education Centre, Dacca-Social Education, Overseas Education Department.

Autonomous Body
Social Welfare Board:

Department of Cultural Activities & Physical Education:

Functions & Organisation

The Department shall be responsible for the following functions:

1. Cultural Activities;
2. Physical Education and Recreation. Games & Spoils, Youth Welfare; The Department shall consist of the following Divisions:
   1. Cultural Division
   2. External Relation Department, and
   3. Physical Education Division.

Attached Office:

1. The Department of Archaeology, Dacca

Subordinate offices:

1. Department of Anthropology, Comilla
2. National Library, Dacca
3. National Archives of Bangladesh, Dacca
4. National Gallery of Modern Art, Dacca
5. National Museum, Dacca
6. Bangladesh War Memorial Museum, Dacca

Department of Scientific Research & Technical Education:

Functions and Organisation

The Department shall be responsible for the following subjects:

1. Scientific Research Survey.
2. Technical and Scientific Education.

The Department shall act as the administrative link between the Government and organizations mentioned below:

1. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
2. Bangladesh National Scientific Documentation Centre
3. National Research Development Corporation.

The Department of Scientific Research and Technical Education shall be under the charge of a Deputy Minister who will function under the overall centers and direction of the Cabinet Minister for Education and Scientific Research.

Secretariat:

The Secretariat staff consists of:

Additional Secretary	1
Educational Adviser & Ex-officio	
Joint Secretary	1
Deputy Secretaries	2
Deputy Educational Adviser	1
Under Secretaries	4
Assistant Educational Adviser	4
Technical Officer	.....
Education Officer	.....
Senior Scientific Officer	2
Assistant Education Officers	2
Section Officers	15

Subordinate Offices:

1. Bangladesh Institute of Mine and Applied Geology
2. Survey of Bangladesh, Chittagong
3. Botanical Survey of Bangladesh, Rajshahi
4. Zoological Survey of Bangladesh, Mymensingh
5. Board of Geophysics, Dacca
6. National Atlas Organisation, Dacca
7. Dacca Polytechnic, Dacca
8. Bangladesh Institute of Technology, Sylhet
9. Regional Offices of the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research, Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong & Khulna.

(8) MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Functions and Organisation

The Ministry is responsible for the following functions:

a) Administration of Health Institutions;

b) Promotion of Medical Research, regulation and development of medical, pharmaceutical, dental and nursing professions and laying down the standards of education for these professions;
c) Promotion, of medical education;
d) Promotion and expansion of health services in the whole of Bangladesh;
e) Establishment and maintenance of drug standards and prevention of adulteration and food;
f) Promoting investigations into particular health problems;
g) International Health Relations and the administration of poet quarantine.

Administrations of Health Institutes:

The Ministry of Health shall be responsible for the administration of the following health institutions:

1. All Government Hospitals in Bangladesh
2. Medical Research Institute, Feni,
3. Bangladesh Institute of Public Health, Chittagong
4. College of Nursing, Dacca
5. Medical Stores organisation
6. Drugs Control Organisation
7. Drugs Laboratory, Dacca
8. B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Khulna
9. Bangladesh Institute of Medical Sciences, Dacca (to be set up)
10. Contributory Health Services Scheme, Dacca
11. Bangladesh Cancer Research Centre, Faridpur
12. Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Rangpur.
13. Institute of Mental Health, Pabna
14. Leprosy Institute, Dinajpur
15. V. D. Training Centre, Dacca

The Ministry shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister

The Secretariat staff comprises:

Secretary	1
Deputy Secretaries	6
Under Secretaries	12
Section Officers	24

The Secretariat of the Ministry shall be organised into the following divisions:

1. Planning, Hospital and Drugs Division
2. Medical Division
3. Local Self-government and International Health Division

4. Housekeeping Division.

Attached Offices:

1. Directorate-General ***of*** Health Services, Dacca.

Subordinate Offices:

1. Research Institute, Dacca
2. Institute of Public, Health, Feni
3. Malaria Institute of Bangladesh, Dinajpur
4. Serologist and Chemical Examine to the Government of Bangladesh, Barisal
5. Antigen Production Unit, Noakhali
6. Hospital for Metal Diseases, Pabna
7. College of Nursing, Dacca
8. Medical Stores Organisation
9. Seaport and Airport Health Organisation
10. Drugs Control Organisation
11. Drugs Laboratory, Mymensingh
12. B. C. G. Vaccine Laboratory, Comilla
13. Civil and Military Dispensary
14. X-Ray Installation, Mymensingh.

(9) MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The Ministry shall consist of the following departments:

(a) Department of Railways;

(b) Department of Road Transport; and

(c) Department of Civil Aviation and Communication

Department of Railways

Functions and Organisation

The Railway Board shall function as a Ministry of the Government of Bangladesh. The Minister for Transport and Communication shall be in charge of this Department, and is assisted by three Deputy Ministers, each in respect of the above Departments.

The Railway Board shall consist of a Chairman and four members, one of whom is the Financial Commissioner. Three other members of the Railway Board shall be in charge of separate portfolios—Staff, Transportation and Engineering.

The Chairman is the ex-officio Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh in the Ministry of Railways and is solely responsible under the Minister for arriving at decisions on technical and other matters and advising the Government on matters of Railway policy. All policy and other matters shall be put up to the Minister through him.

Financial Commissioner for Railways:

In his capacity as ex-officio Secretary, the Financial Commissioner for Railways is vested with full powers of the Government of Bangladesh to sanction railway expenditure. No proposals involving expenditure or affecting revenues can be sanctioned without his prior concurrence.

Other Members:

Members in charge of staff, transportation and engineering shall be responsible for dealing with all aspects of Technical subjects under their charge.

The constitution of the Railway Board should give it freedom in shaping and carrying out Railway policy to enable it to treat Railways as a national undertaking to be developed on commercial lines.

The members of the Railway Board shall be assisted by Directors and Joint Directors. There shall be a Secretary of the Railway Board with the status of a Director.

The Secretariat establishment shall be more or less in conformity with the pattern of the Civil Secretariat but the conditions of the service of the staff of the former are principally linked up with those obtaining for Railway servants.

Attached Office:

Research, Design and Standardization Organisation.

The principal aim of this organisation is to promote progressively standardization of rolling stock, track, bridges, structures and all equipment used on the Bangladesh Railways in accordance with the changing conditions and as a result of practical experience. It shall be responsible for the preparation and supply of Bangladesh Railway Standard. Drawings and specifications for an equipment and material used by the Railways in Bangladesh. The work relating to the inspection of locomotive boilers shall also be conducted by this Office. It shall also perform all the functions of foreign consulting engineers as specialists for designs, etc. in various branches of Railway Engineering. It also has an Architectural Wing which deals with all the architectural designs requires by the Railways.

The Railway Testing and Research Centre shall deal with investigation and problems of research pertaining to Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering as also Metallurgical and Chemical Research. Research on a concrete and building and research and tests on bridges structures and track shall also be varied out by the organisation. It also provides information service which publishes bulletins and summaries of important research conducted in Bangladesh and abroad. It will publish the Bangladesh Railway Technical bulletin and other technical Railway papers.

Subordinate Offices:

(1) Railway Rates Tribunal.

A Railway Rates Tribunal with mandatory powers needs to be seat Chittagong. An Act will be necessary for this The functions of the Tribunal shall be to hear and decide complaints against the Railway Administration in respect of undue discrimination;

quotation of unreasonable rates refusal to quote station to station rates, etc. In addition, the tribunal shall be assigned the work of dealing with complaints in connection with the exercise of revisionary powers of General Managers in regard to cases of removal from service and dismissal of Class III employees.

(2) Railway Service Commission.

It will conduct selections for the recruitment of Class III employees for the different units. This will be done at Rajshahi, Chittagong, Khulna and Dhaka.

(3) office of the Railway Liaison Officer with the Director General of Supplies and Disposal.

(4) Railway Staff College, Chittagong.

The Railway Staff College shall be established for importing specialized technical training to Railway Offices. It shall provide courses of training on general railway working to Probationary Officers & also refreshers courses for Junior Officers. Besides, it arranges periodically special lectures on selected subjects by lecturers who have specialized in their line, mainly for the benefit of Senior Officers.

Department of Transport

The Department shall be responsible for the following subjects:

(a) Road Transport & Road Development,

(b) Major Ports

(c) Tourism.

(a) Road Transport. The major functions under this head shall be to laydown principles for taxation of motor vehicles and for the regulation of road transport all over Bangladesh, including registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers and conductors, safety pleasures, insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks, nationalization of road transport, etc. I shall deal with all the Acts in this field.

Road Development

The Government shall be dealing with the following subjects relating to roads:

(i) Highways declared by Parliament or under law made by Parliament, to be

National Highways.

(ii) Other Roads covered by the Government grants.

(iii)Road communications declared to be of national or military importance.

Ports.

Development, expansion and modernization of the ports at Chittagong & Khulna.

Maritime Shipping & Lighthouses.

Inland Waterways & Inland Water Transport.

This has been so far neglected in Bangladesh. It should be developed, expanded and modernized as the main arteries of communications in Bangladesh.

Tourism.

Tourist traffic from abroad, exsides promoting international good will is an important means of earning foreign exchange. Adequate attention needs to be paid to this.

The Department of Transport consists of a Secretariat and a number of subordinate offices.

Secretariat:

The Secretariat consists of:

Secretary & Director General of Shipping	:	1
Development Adviser & Ex-officio Joint Secretary	:	1
Consulting Engineer (Road Development) & Ex-officio Joint Secretary	:	
Deputy Secretaries	:	
Under Secretaries	:	1
Section Officers	:	6
		12
		24

Subordinate Offices & other units:

1. Director-General of Shipping, Chittagong.

It shall deal with all matters connected with the execution of the policy of the Government affecting merchant shipping & navigation administration of the merchant shipping laws, rules & regulations concerning the recruitment & conditions of service of Bangladesh Seamen, promotion of their welfare provision of facilities for their training.

The following subordinate offices shall be under the administrative control of the Director-General of Shipping:

(a) Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong.

(b) Shipping Offices, Chittagong & Khulna.

(c) The Seamen's Welfare Offices, Chittagong & Khulna.

(d) Seamen's Employment Offices, Chittagong & Khulna.

(e) Training Institution.

(f) Regional Offices

Directorate of Marine Engineering Training.

2. Department of Lighthouses & Lightships

3. Regional Tourist Offices.

Department of Civil Aviation & Communications

Functions & Organisation

The Department is responsible for the administration of:

1. Civil aviation & air transport industry
2. Posts & Telegraphs & Telephones industries
3. Meteorology
4. Railway Inspection
5. Overseas Communications
6. Wireless Planning & Co-ordination.

These subjects are administered through the under mentioned subordinate organizations, the Heads of which are indicated against each.

1. Civil Aviation Department (Director-General of Civil Aviation)
2. Air Transport Industry (Bangladesh Airlines & Bangladesh International Airlines Corporation.
3. Posts & Telegraph Departments (Director General, Posts & Telegraphs).
4. Wireless Planning & Co-ordination organisation (Adviser, Wireless, Planning & Co-ordination).
5. Bangladesh Meteorological Department (Director-General of Observatories).
6. Overseas Communications Service (Director-General, Overseas Communications Service).
7. Railway Inspectorate (Chief Government Inspector of Railways).
8. Bangladesh Telephone Industries (Managing Director, Bangladesh Telephone Industries).

The entire ministry of Transport & Communications is headed by a Cabinet Minister, assisted by two Deputy Ministers.

Secretary:

(Department of Civil Aviation and Communications)

Secretariat	....	1
Joint Secretary	....	1
Deputy Secretaries	....	4
Under Secretaries	....	8
Section Officer	....	16

Attached Offices:

1. Directorate-General of Civil Aviation
   (a) Directorate of Administration
   (b) Directorate of Air Transport
   (0) Directorate of Training & Licensing
   (d) Directorate of Aeronautical Inspection
   (e) Directorate of Air Routes and Aerodromes
   (f) Directorate of Communications
   (g) Directorate of Regulation and Information
   (h) Directorate of Research and Development
2. Directorate General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Subordinate Offices:

1. Meteorological Department
2. Railway Inspectorate
3. Directorate-General, Overseas Communications.

State Undertaking:

1. Bangla telephone Industries
2. Bangladesh International Airlines Corporation
3. Bangladesh Airlines Corporation.

(10) MINISTRY OF FUELS, MINES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Functions and Organisation.

The Ministry is responsible for the following subjects:

(1) Mines and Minerals

(2) Fuels, including coal, lignete, oil and natural gas.

The Ministry is headed by a Minister of State.

Secretariat		1
Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretary	:	3
Deputy Secretaries	:	6
Under Secretaries	:	12
Section Officers	:	

Subordinate Offices:

(1) Geological Survey of Bangladesh

It will be headed by a Director with his headquarters at Dacca where the major branches will be located-petrological, paleontological and chemical laboratories, geophysical section, engineering geology and ground water section, etc.

(2) Oil and Natural Gas Commission

Government shall undertake exploration, exploitation and refining of the oil in the country. It will be conducted through the Oil and Gas Commission. The Commission shall be responsible for the following:

(i) advising the Government on matters relating to the exploration, exploitation and refining of oil and natural gas resources;

(ii) (a) Conduct geological survey and geophysical surveys for the exploration of the oil;

(b) conduct drilling and other prospecting operations to find out oil reserves;

(c) establish production of oil including preliminary processing and storage;

(d) administration and implementation of agreements with oil Companies;

(e) collection and publication of statistics relating to oil and natural gas produced in the country, mining rules and other related matters.

(iii) publications of bulletins and monographs on investigation relating to oil and natural gas; and

(iii) any other functions assigned to it by the Government.

(11) MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND RURAL HOUSING

This Ministry shall consist of two departments-the Department of Community Development and the Department of Local Self-Government and Rural Housing.

Department of Community Development

According to 1961 census 5.2 per cent of the total population of Bangladesh lives in the urban areas and 94.8 per cent in the villages.

Again nearly 65 percent of the total national income of Bangladesh is derived from agriculture on which the people in the rural areas depended for sustenance, employment, and livelihood. Agricultural Sector is the main foreign exchange earner. Only 10 per cent of the total income comes from the industrial sector. The real Bangladesh lies in more than, 65,000 villages. With their prosperity & welfare is linked that of the country as a whole. Herein lies the importance of the Community Development. Considering the growing magnitude and the importance of the work, the setting up of a separate Ministry of Community Development is proposed.

The Department of Community Development is responsible for the following functions:

1. Planning. Directing & Coordinating the Community Development Activities in Bangladesh.
2. Basic policy matters to the Central Committee.
3. Implementation by the local bodies. .

Department of Local Self-Government.

The main responsibility of this Department shall be to deal with all matters connected with the local Self-governing bodies-Union Boards, Thana Level Co-ordination Committee & District Board in the rural areas & Municipalities in the urban areas- organisation, constitution, functions, finance government aid & relation between the Central Government and the Local Self governing bodies.

The Ministry shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister, who will be assisted by to Deputy Minister-one for Community Development & the other for Local Self-Government.

The Secretariat Staff shall consist of:

Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretaries	:	2
Deputy Secretaries	:	4
Under Secretaries	:	8
Section Officers	:	16

Subordinate Offices:

1. Social Education Organizers' Training Centers-Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong, & Khulna.

2. Development Officers' Training Centre, Dacca & Khulna.

Autonomous Bodies:

1. The National Institutes of Local Self-Government.
2. Academy for Rural Development, Comilla.
3. Other training institutes that will be set-up in due course.

(12) MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Functions & Organizations

The Ministry of Home Affairs shall be mainly responsible for the following subjects:

1. Public Security
2. Some subjects of general public interest.

Public Security:

In the field of public security the Ministry of Home Affairs shall be responsible for the maintenance of law & order throughout the country.

The Ministry is also responsible for the following subjects of general public interest:

(I) President's, Prime Minister's, Minister's, Deputy Minister's allowances & priveleges, salaries appointment and conditions of service of the Chief Justice & other

Judges of the Higher Court; Warrant of precedence; National Flag; President's Flag; National anthem; Coat of arms; National Emblem; Census; etc.

(II) Foreigners; Citizenship; Nationality; Press Laws, etc.

Secretariat:

The Secretariat consists of:

Secretary	:	1
Joint. Secretaries	:	2
Deputy Secretaries	:	4
Under Secretaries	:	6
Section Officers	:	18

Attached Offices:

A short description of the Attached offices is given below: (1) The Directorate of Police, Inspector General of Police.

The main responsibility of this Directorate is to maintain law & order in the country. This Directorate shall be under the charge of the Inspector-General of Police, with headquarters at Dacca. It will have a few branches distributed all over the country.

(2) Inspector-General of Prisons

(3) Director of Ansars.

(4) Intelligence Bureau.

The Bureau provides intelligence to Government on matters affecting the security of the State & advises the Government on security measures. It shall function under a Director, who will be assisted by a number of regional offices at Dacca. Khulna, Rajshahi, & Chittagong. The Government will have to take steps to set up (a) a Detective Training School, (b) Fingerprint Bureau, & (c) a Forensic Laboratory.

(5) Special Police Establishment.

This Organization’s work includes the detection and prosecution of cases of corruption among offices of the various departments of the Government, including Railways & contractors. This Establishment shall be under the charge of the Inspector- General of Police, with headquarters at Dacca. It will have a few branches distributed all over the country. This organisation is also responsible for the work relating to the recovery of abducted persons.

(6) The Sardah Police Training College.

The existing college will have to be improved More attention should be given to the college so that it can discharge its responsibilities effectively.

Subordinate Offices:

A Short description of the subordinate offices is given below:

(1) Directorate of Co-ordination. It is mainly concerned with three subjects: (a) technical advice to the Government on matters concerning wireless communications, (b) co-ordination of the police wireless organizations & (c) liaison and co-ordination with the technical communication departments and the services.

(2) National Fire Service College. Chittagong. The Government will have to set up a National Fire Service College to offer advanced & refresher courses of training in fire fighting.

(3) Police Training College. Sardah.

The Ministry shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister and be will be

assisted by two Deputy Minister's.

(13) MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER
Functions & Organisation

The Ministry is responsible for the following functions relating to:

1. Power
2. Irrigation
3. Flood Control
4. River Valley Projects

Power

The Ministry may be allotted the following items of business concerning "power" :

1. Development of Power.
2. Technical Assistance for power development.
3. Co-ordination of power & telecommunication lines.
4. Utilization of water for power development.
5. Electricity development
6. Research work in power matters.
7. Generation & supply of electricity

Irrigation

The importance of irrigation is immense to a predominantly agricultural country like Bangladesh. The requirements of the food self-sufficiency programme have made it imperative to proceed with works which would facilitate irrigation. The Government of Bangladesh will have to take the entire responsibility in this connextion.

Flood Control

It is not necessary to explain the urgency & importance of it to the economy of Bangladesh. This grave menace must be tackled on a war footing in co-operation & collaboration with the Government of India, the UN & other international agencies.

River Valley Projects

The Karnafully multipurpose project is yet to be developed. This is virtually a virgin field in Bangladesh. Extensive research work must precede concrete actions in the matter

The Ministry will he headed by a Cabinet Minister, who will be assisted by t*o Deputy Ministers, one for Irrigation and the other for Power.

Secretariat:

The Secretariat shall consist of:

Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretaries	:	2
Deputy Secretaries	:	4
Under Secretaries	:	8
Section officers	:	24

State Undertakings:

The Bangladesh Water & Power Development Authority.

There may be other units like the Board of Irrigation & Power, Karnafully multipurpose Corporation, Bangladesh Electricity Authority, The Bangladesh Water & power Development Authority.

(14) MINISTRY OF LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Functions and Organizations

The main functions of the Ministry shall be as follows:

(1) To advise the Ministers and Departments of the Government on all legal matters.

(2) To draft bills, ordinances and regulations and follow them up in all their stages up to their enactment or promulgation.

(3) To scrutinize statutory rules and orders from the legal and drafting points of view.

(4) To make arrangements for the publication of laws and other statutory rules and orders, as and when necessary.

As regards the legislative proposals which should be sponsored by administrative ministers, the functions of these ministers are confined only to the drafting of the statutes on the lines indicated by the administrative ministries concerned. Under the Rules of Business the ministry will invariably be consulted by the ministries and departments concerned.

When the new constitution of Bangladesh will come into force, elections to Parliament shall be allotted to this Ministry.

The Ministry shall consist of a Secretariat and one subordinate office. The Ministry shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister, who may be assisted by a Deputy Minister.

Secretariat:

The Sccretanat staff consists of:

Secretary	:	1
Joinl Secretary	:	1
Deputy Secretaries	:	2
Under Secretaries	:	6
Section Officers	:	12

Subordinate Office:

The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.

Inspector-General of Registration.

Regal Remembrancer.

(15) MINISTRY OF SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Ministry shall consist of two Departments-

(a) Civil Service Department and

(b) General Administration Civil Service Department.

Functions and Organisation

The Department shall be responsible for the following functions: 1. Formulation of the Recruitment Policy;

2. Review of the kinds of skills and forms of organisation needed by various ministries and departments;

3. Manpower requirement, quantity, qualifications;

4. Pay, pensions and other conditions of services;

5. Training arrangements;

6. Career development and mobility;

7. Promotions;

8. Advice to the Prime Minister on the appointments of officers at the level of Deputy Secretary and above.

Department of General Administration

The Department shall be responsible for the following functions:

1. Government Press and Stationery organisation;

2. Central Despatch - Keeper of Records, Secretariat, Library & Reading Room;

3. District Gazetteers;

4. Whitly Council System the Civil Service.

The Ministry shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister who will be assisted by two Deputy Ministers.

Secretariat

Secretary	:	1
Additional Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretary	:	1
Deputy Secretaries	:	4
Under Secretaries	:	8
Section Officers	:	16

Attached & Subordinate Offices:

1. The Civil Service Academy,

2. National Academy of Public Administration,

3. National Institute of Public Administration,

4. Administrative Staff College,

5. Gazetted Officer's Training Academy,

6 . Public Service Commission.

(16) MINISTRY OF REFUGEE REHABILITATION & MINISTRY AFFAIRS

Function & Organisation

The Ministry is primarily responsible for the following functions:

1. Arrangements for Relief & Rehabilitation.

2. Administration of Evacuee Properly.

3. Settlement of Claims & Grant of Compensation.

The Ministry shall be headed by a Minister of State, who shall be assisted by a Deputy Minister.

Secretariat:

The Secretariat Staff comprises:

Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretaries	:	2
Deputy Secretaries	:	4
Under Secretaries	:	8
Section Officers	:	16
Other Officers	:	10

The Secretariat is divided into the following Divisions: Settlement Divisions. Property Divisions, Rehabilitation & Housing Divisions, General Divisions & Administration Divisions.

Subordinate Offices:

1. Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner.
2. Office of the Custodian General of Evacuee Property.
3. Claims Organisation.

State Undertaking:

1. Refugee Rehabilitation Corporation.

(17) MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Function & Organisation.

The Ministry shall deal with the following subjects:

1. Labor Welfare & Trade Union.
2. Industrial & Labor Disputes
3. Factory Labor
4. Unemployment Insurance & Health Insurance
5. Labor employed in Railways. Major Ports. Mines. Oil & Gas Fields
6. Resettlement of demobilized soldiers & discharged workers
7. Participation in International Labor Conference & work connected therewith

The ministry is headed by a Cabinet Minister assisted by two Deputy Ministers.

Secretariat:

The Secretariat comprises:

Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretaries	:	2
Deputy Secretaries	:	5
Labor Attaches	:	2
Under Secretaries	:	9
Section Officers	:	25

The Ministry is divided into five Divisions, each under the charge of a Deputy Secretary.

(1) Division A: its main functions are:

(a) Organisation & methods
(b) Vigilance
(c) Departmental inquiries
(d) Administration &. Budget
(e) Library'
(f) Exhibition & Fairs
(g) War book
(h) Labor offices.

2. Division B: main functions include

(a) Co-ordination in matters dealt with by the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply.

(b) International Labor Organisation Conferences, Bangladesh Labor Conferences

(c) General Labor Welfare

(d) Labor Bureau

(e) Fair Wages

(0 Minimum Wages

(g) Agricultural Labor

(h) Rural cost of living Index Scheme.

3. Division C: its responsibilities are:

(a) Employee's State Insurance Scheme

(b) War-Injuries Scheme

(c) Decasualization in Pons

(d) Coal mines welfare fund organisation.

(e) Workmen's Compensation Act.

(0) Factories Act & Organisation of Chief Adviser of Factories

(g) Payment of Wages. Act.

(h) Mines Act.

(i) Maternity Benefits

(j) Employment of Children Act

(k) Productivity & T. W. L Centers

(I) Plantation Labor

(m) Forced Labor

(n) Emigrant Labor.

2. Division D: its functions comprise:

(a) Industrial Relations

(b) Trade Unions.

(c) Chief Labor Commissioner's Organisation

(d) Industrial, Tribunals Labor Appellate Tribunals

(e) Profit sharing & bonus.

(f) Retrenchment

(g) Rationalization

(h) Provident Funds

(i) Administration of the Working Journalists (conditions of service) & Miscellaneous Provisions Act.

5. Division E: its responsibilities consist of:

(a) Employment

(b) Manpower planning

(C) Seminars

(d) Workers' Education

(e) Labor Participation in Management

(f) Productivity.

Attached Offices:

1. Office of the Directorate-General of Resettlement & Employment. Employment Exchanges.
2. Office of the Chief Labor Commissioner.
3. Office of the Director, Labor Bureau, Dacca.
4. Office of the Chief Adviser, Factories.

Subordinate Offices:

1. Office of the Government Industrial Tribunal.
2. Labor Appellate Tribunal.
3. Office of the Director-General, Employee's State Insurance Corporations.
4. Office of the Provident Fund Commissioner
5. Office of the Controller of Emigrant Labor

(18) MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

Functions & Organisation:

The Ministry shall be responsible for the following functions:

1. Government Publicity including publications & advertisements;
2. Broadcasting;
3. Sanctioning & Cinematograph films to exhibition;
4. Production & Distribution of documentary films and newsreal; &
5. Registration & Statistics of Newspapers;

The Ministry shall be headed by a Minister of State, who will be assisted by a Parliamentary Secretary.

Secretariat:

The Secretariat staff consists of:

Secretary	:	1
Adviser (five year plan publicity)	:	1
Deputy Secretaries	:	4
Under Secretaries	:	8
Section Officers	:	20

The Secretariat of the Ministry shall be organized into the following divisions:

1. Broadcasting.
2. Publications. Advertising & Visual Publicity & Five Year Plan publicity.
3. Press & Films.
4. Administration.

Attached Offices:

1. Directorate-General. Bangladesh Radio. Dacca.
   (a) Radio Stations.
   (b) News Service Division.
   (c) External Services Division.
   (d) Monitoring Services Division. Dacca.
   (e) Office of the Research Engineer. Dacca.
   (f) Office of the Engineer-in-Charge, High Power Transmitter. Dacca,
   (g) Staff Training School, Dacca
2. Press Information Bureau.
3. Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity.
4. Publications Division.

Subordinate Offices:

1. Films Division, Chittagong,
   (a) Production Department,
   (b) Distribution.
   (c) Publicity &
   (d) Administration
2. Board of Film Censors.
3. Research & Reference Division.
4. Registrar of Newspapers for Bangladesh.
5. Five Year Plan Publicity.

(19) MINISTRY OF WORKS. HOUSING & SUPPLY.

The Ministry shall be responsible for the following function:-

1. Public Works.
2. Housing.
3. Accommodation.
4. Purchase & Disposal of Government Stores
5. Printing & Stationery.
6. Explosive of Boilers.

The Ministry shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister, who is assisted by a Deputy Minister.

Secretariat:

The Secretarial staff shall consist of:

Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretaries	:	2
Deputy Secretaries	:	6
Under Secretaries	:	12
Section Officers	:	24
Housing Commissioner	:	1
Housing Adviser	:	1
Deputy Housing Adviser	:	1
Chief Technical Examiner	:	1
Technical Hxaminers	:	2
Technical Adviser	:	1

The Secretariat is organized into the following Divisions:

1. Works Division.
2. Housing Division.
3. Supply Division.
4. Printing & Stationery Division

Attached Offices:

1. Office of the Chief Engineer Public Works Department.
2. Estate Office.
3. Directorate-General of Supplies & Disposals.
   (a) Supplies wing
   (b) Inspecting wing
   (c) Progress wing
   (d) Disposals wing
   (e) Administration wing
   (f) Co-ordination & Statistics wing.
4. Government Test House.
5. Office of the Chief Controller of Printing & Stationery-
   (a) Printing
   (b) Stationery
   (c) Focus &
   (d) Publications.

Subordinate Offices:

1. Explosives Department.
2. Pay & Accounts office
3. Bangladesh Stores Department. London

CABINET SECRETARIAT

The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for all secretariat work connected with the meetings of the Cabinet, making and maintaining records of the discussions and decisions of the Cabinet, and its Committees, such as the Defense Committee of the Cabinet, the Joint Planning Committee of the Cabinet, the Economic Committee of the Cabinet. Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet, Appointments Sub-Committee of the Cabinet, etc.

The O & M Division should be attached to the Cabinet Secretariat. The O & M Division is primarily responsible for initiating and sustaining a concentrated effort to improve the administrative efficiency in all, branches of the Government of Bangladesh. It should have close relations with the Civil Service Department under the Ministry of Services & General Administration.

The Cabinet also deals with the work relating to Central Statistical Organisation

The Cabinet Secretariat is headed by the Prime Minister and consists of a Secretariat and an attached office, namely, the Central Statistical Organisation.

Secretariat:

Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretary	:	1
Deputy Secretary	:	1
Under Secretaries	:	4
Section Officers	:	8

The Secretariat Organisation comprises:
(1) Main Secretariat.
(2) 0 & M Division.
(3) Military Wing and
(5) Economic Wing.

Main Secretariat:

The Main Secretariat, which shall consist of branches like Cabinet Co-ordination, Administration and General Sections, is responsible for the Secretariat work connected with the meetings of the Cabinet and its Sub-committees.

O & M Division:

The words (O & M) Organisation & Management stand for paying intelligent and critical attention not only to what is done but also how it is done and at what cost in time.

labor and money and also praying attention to the design of the machine and its working processes and not merely to its end product.

It shall function directly under the Prime Minister. In a vast and diversified organisation, like the Government of Bangladesh, it is necessary to devise a system which will spread a simultaneous effort for efficiency over as wide an area as possible. It is also clear that such efficiency will not be attained or maintained unless the main effort comes from within and each Ministry/Department or operating agency builds up sufficient interest and competence to provide its own 0 & M Unit. The Primary objectives of the Division are to:

(I) Supply the leadership and drive, and

(II) build up a common fund of information by a co-operative effort, experience and competence in O & M work.

The O & M Division is headed by a Director (also Additional Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh in the Ministry of Services and General Administration), who is assisted by a Deputy Director, an Assistant to Director, an Assistant Director and a complement of Secretariat Staff. The work is carried on through the O & M Units set up in each Ministry/Department, each render the charge of a Deputy Secretary functioning as its internal 0 & M officer in addition to other duties.

The Director. O & M Division, exchanges ideas and experiences with M & O officers of the various Ministries Departments from time to time by holding joint meetings. In the Ministries, periodic meetings are held, quite frequently, to review generally the progress of O & M work therein

The Deputy Director. O & M Division, pays informal visits to the various Ministries and Departments (including their Attached and Subordinate Offices), makes random checks to see how far the prescribed procedures are being followed and renders advice on various problems of O & M works.

Military Wing:

The Military wing is responsible for all Secretariat work connected with the meetings of the Defense Minister's Committee, the Chiefs of Staff Committee, the Principal Personnel Officers' Committee the Joint Planning Committee, the Joint Intelligence Committee, the Joint Trading Committee, etc

Economic Wing:

The Economic Wing is responsible for all secretariat work of the Economic, Production and Distribution Committee of the Cabinet, the Committee of Economic Secretaries and the Supply Committee.

Attached Office:

Central Statistical Organisation.

The main functions of this organisation are:

(1) Preparation and publication of the annual statistical abstract, monthly abstract of statistics, weekly bulletin of statistics, and guide to current official statistics.

(2) Attending to work relating to the United Nations Statistical Organisation, the observance of International Conventions pertaining to economic statistics and provision of data required for periodical publications and for other adhoc purposes.

(3) Undertaking special work for the various Ministries of the Government, including provision of facilities for training of officers in day-to-day statistical work.

(4) Graphical presentation of current statistics with a view to throwing light on the developing economic situation.

(5) Advising the Ministries and other Governmental agencies on statistical matters and arranging interdepartmental matters and arranging interdepartmental discussions on statistical problems.

(6) Coordinating the statistical work of the Ministries and other Governmental agencies.

(7) Keeping continuous touch with national statistical organizations in other countries of the world particularly with regard to the latest development in methodology and organisation.

(8) Developing definition and standards for improving national and international comparability and the quality of information required by the Government.

The organisation should function under the guidance of a Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet and is headed by a Statistician, who is assisted by various technical and secretarial staff.

PLANNING COMMISSION

The importance of a planning commission cannot be over emphasized. Almost all the under-developed countries and most of the developed countries have their Planning Commissions. The creation of the Planning Cell shows that the government of the Democratic Republic of Bangladesh has paid serious attention to the subject of planning to deal with the immediate post-liberation problems of unexampled complexity, to make the country self-sufficient both in matters regarding agriculture and industries, and to formulate plans and programmes for the social and economic development of the country on sound lines.

Functions and Organisation

The main functions of the Planning Commission are:

(1) To make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and to investigate the possibility of augmenting such of those resources are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirement.

(2) To formulate and plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources.

(3) To define the stages in which the plan should be carried out and to propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage on a determination of priorities.

(4) To indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and to determine the conditions which, in view of the current social and political situation, should he established for the successful execution of the plan.

(5) To determine the nature of the machinery which would be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the plan in all its aspect.

(6) To appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the plan and to recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal might show to be necessary.

(7) To make such interim or ancillary recommendations as might be appropriate on a consideration of the prevailing economic conditions, current policies, measures and development programmes or an examination of such specific problems as may be referred to it for advice by the Government for facilitating the discharge of the duties assigned to it.

(8) To prepare the Annual Development within the framework of the Five-Year Plan.

The Planning Commission if primarily a staff agency to advise the Government of Bangladesh in matters pertaining to planning and development. At the same time, the Commission has to undertake, from time to time, certain line of functions like the enlistment of public co-operation in the implementation of the plan, general direction and supervision of the Community Project and so on.

Composition of the Planning Commission:

The Composition should consist of 8 members. They are the Chairman (the Prime Minister), four full time members, (including the Deputy Chairman) and the Ministers for Commerce and Industry, Defense and Finance. The portfolios of the Members of the Commission are distributed as under:

(1) General Planning and Social Services

(2) Finance

(3) Industries and Agriculture

(4) Education and Health

(5) International Trade and Development

(6) Irrigation and Power

Each member of the Commission is responsible for one or more subjects and the Deputy Chairman is responsible for the overall coordination and administration. In addition, there is an organisation named the Programme Evaluation Organisation working along with the Commission.

There should be a Planning Cell in each Ministry and Department to prepare the plan relating to that Ministry/Department. There should be similar cells in the District Boards,

Union Boards and Municipalities. Similarly, there should be an implementation committee at each level to review the progress of the execution of the plan at each level. There shall be an Implementation Committee headed by the Prime Minister at the top. It will have 7 or 8 members. Its main responsibility shall be (a) to review the progress in the implementation of the plan and (b) to examine the bottlenecks and to suggest remedies. In each of the four divisions of Bangladesh there should be a high-powered development board which will be responsible for planning and development of the areas concerned. They shall report direct to the Planning Commission.

Secretariat:

The Secretariat shall consist of:

Secretary	:	1
Joint Secretaries	:	4
Deputy Secretaries	:	8
Under Secretaries	:	12
Section Officers	:	24

The Commission may be divided into three major parts:

(1) Programme Advisers

(2) General Secretariat

(3) Technical Division

(1) Programme Advisers:

There may be three senior officers designated as Advisers (Programme Administration) having the status of ex-officio Additional Secretaries to the Government of Bangladesh, to assist the Members of the Commission in matters concerning field study and observation of various schemes and projects. They also assist the Commission in connexion with the progress and implementation of various schemes and projects. They will work in close co-operation with the committees started above. In addition, these advisers also pay specific attention to the various problems of finance, public cooperation and administration connected with the implementation of the plan.

(2) Secretariat:

The Secretariat shall have the following branches:

(a) Administrative Branches-General Branch, Administrative Branch, O & M Section and Accounts Branch.

(b) Plan Co-ordination Branch

(c) General Co-ordination Branch

(d) Information and Publicity Branch.

(3) Technical Divisions:

The Technical Divisions are responsible for:

(a) Scrutinizing and analyzing various schemes and projects to be incorporated into the plan.

(b) Conducting technical studies and research regarding Plan projects and programmes.

(c) Preparing study material and reports on the plan.

(d) Following up of Plan projects, etc.

The heads of the Technical Divisions are subject-specialists designated as Chiefs or Directors, who are assisted by Deputy and Assistant Chiefs and adequate research staff.

A brief description of the Technical Divisions is given below:-

(1) Economic Division

The activities of this Division may grouped into two main categories:

(a) Overall aspects of planning, &

(b) Assessment of Resources.

In regard to overall aspects of Planning, the Division examines such issues as are connected with the size of the plan, objectives and priorities and Broad economic policy to be pursued for achieving the objectives of the plan. In regard to resources, the main function of the Division is to work out an assessment of financial resources, domestic as well as foreign. The Division has also to give an overall evaluation of the progress achieved over a particular period in economic terms. The Division has also to deal with references received from the various Ministries, and outside bodies and individuals.

(2) Education Division

Problems connected with various types of education, such as general education, technical education, women's education, scientific education, education of the handicapped, social education, physical education, rural education, adult education are dealt with in this Division. In addition, studies are also made on the following subjects:

(a) Scholarships

(b) Library Development

(c) School feeding and School health programme

(d) Development of Bengali Language

(e)Cultural activities, Archaeology, Museums, National Academies, National Theatres, etc.

(0) National Cadet Corps, Auxiliary Cadet Corps, Social Service Camps, Students and Youth Camps, etc.

(g) Assistance for educational development.

(3) Food and Agriculture Division

This Division undertakes work on the overall aspects of agricultural planning, both physical and financial. In particular, it is concerned with subjects such as planning of agricultural production, grow more food schemes, crash programmes, agricultural marketing, development of warehouses, co-operation and agricultural credits, animal husbandry dairying, fisheries, forest and soil conservation, agricultural labor, village bodies, Community Development and National Extension Service and production Co-

operatives. In addition to these, special studies are initiated from time to time on different aspects of agricultural production.

(4) Health Division

This Division deals with all aspects of health problems in the country.

Work relating to health Panel and other consultative bodies also forms a part of this Division's responsibility. Studies of the following types are also initiated in the Division to serve as a firm basis for future planning:

(a) Collection of basic data on the available health facilities.

(b) Studies of man-power resources and employment.

(c) Studies of:

(1) Hospitals

(2) Population Data

(3) Vital and Demographic Statistics

(4) Health statistics, morbidity, mortality

(5) Other specific subjects of importance.

(5) Industry and Minerals Division

Problems of policy programmes, etc., connected with various industries and minerals including the questions of co-ordination with small scale industries are studied in this Division. It maintains close liaison with the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Field, Minerals and Natural Resources and other technical organizations. The subjects dealt with in their Division include special studies on various items relating to development of industries.

(6) Labor and Employment Division

All aspects of labor and employment problems are dealt with in this Division. In all its work, the Division maintains close liaison with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Social Welfare.

(7) Land Reforms Division

The functions of this Division shall be as follows:

(a) to maintain continuous study of problems relating to the ownership, management, cultivation and distribution of land.

(b) to examine the possibility of the redistribution of land on the principal-land to the tiller.

(c) to assist the Government in determining and carrying out of land reforms.

This Division shall keep close liaison with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(8) Natural Resources Division

The subjects dealt with in this Division include irrigation power, flood control, drainage and other fields to water resources. This Division should have a special wing to

deal with the problem of flood control. This Division is called upon to work on various committees on Irrigation and Power Projects. This Division maintains close contact at technical level with the authorities in major irrigation projects. The Division collaborates with a number of national and international institutions and specialized agencies.

(9) Transport and Communication Division The entire problems relating to Railways, Roads, Highways and Waterways should be the subject of intensive study and examination by this Division. Special studies connected with transport, planning must be undertaken in this Division.

(10) Village and Small Industries Division

The following subjects are dealt with this Division:

(a) Cottage industries

(b) Handloom and Power-loom

(c) Village Industries

(d) Small Scale Industries

(e) Handicrafts

(f) Silk and Sericulture

(g) Coir Industry

(11) Programme Administration & Public Administration

This Division brings together into common tables the public sector plan as a whole. It also prepares and co-ordinates materials for periodical reports on the progress of the Plan.

(12) Statistics and Survey Division

The main functions of the Divisions are as follows:

(a) to promote through statistical Bureaus and Statistical Agencies, the collection, checking and analysis of statistics relating to the plan and the progress of its implementation.

(b) to maintain essential statistics needed by the Planning Commission on the plan and its progress.

(c) to prepare periodical progress report.

(13) local Development Works Branch

It concerns itself with schemes which have their origin in the people themselves working through voluntary associations. Union Boards and Village Panchayets. The basic principles in this field are laid down by the Planning Commission.

(14) Housing Section

It deals with policy programmes, etc., relating to various aspects of Housing, Town and Country Planning including Regional Planning.

It shall keep close liaison with the Ministries of Works, Housing and Supply, Labor, Employment and Social Welfare, Railways Community Development, Local Self- government and Rural Housing and Home Affairs.

(15) Scientific and Industrial Research Section

This section is concerned with work in the field of Scientific and Industrial research in relation to national development. It ensures that information regarding development in scientific research flows into the Planning Commission regularly. It deals with the work of scientists. Within the Planning Commission, this section is responsible for the work of certain important scientific institutions, organizations and associations, universities and rural scientific centers.

(16) Social Welfare Section

It deals with social welfare and welfare of backward classes.lt maintains close liaison with the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies, both official and non-official.

(17) Public Management Studies Section

It is concerned with the study of problems of organisation and administration of public enterprises and other state undertakings. It keeps itself in touch with the studies being made in the Ministries, enterprises and universities of the country and also with studies made in other countries.

(18) Prospective Planning Section

It deals with the questions of general policy affecting long-term planning and development of basic industries in the context of rapid industrialization. It is also concerned with problems relating to long range prospects of development of power resources, transport service, pattern of agricultural development and employment in relation to increase in productivity.

(19) Scientific and Technical Manpower Section

It deals with subjects relating to assessment of manpower, training and apprenticeship, engineering personnel, technical personnel requirements and service conditions of technical personnel.

(20) Prohibition Section.

The functions of this section are to co-ordinate the work on prohibition taking place in different areas. Information regarding the area and population covered by prohibition, methods of improvement, problems arising out of enforcement, changes in the law and other connected problems, is collected, analyzed and processed. It also maintains statistics regarding area, population, financial effects and incidence of crime. It also initials suggestions for assistance to prohibition through properly organized campaigns of publicity and keeps in touch with leading voluntary organizations in this respect.

(21) International trade and Development Section

The main functions of this section are to investigate the role that foreign trade in the economic development of Bangladesh as also to study economic development in the countries abroad, especially underdeveloped areas, with a view to assessing their effect on the development of Bangladesh. It also deals with certain aspects of Bangladesh's current trade with foreign countries and undertakes a systematic study in the country's exports and imports at particular intervals.

Programme Evaluation Organisation.

This is to undertake a systematic and periodic assessment of the methods and results of the community development programme. Although the Programme Evaluation Organisation is administratively linked with the Planning Commission, it is, for all practical purposes, are independent organisation and is assisted in technical matters by the Programme Evaluation Board. The main functions of the Programme Evaluation Organisation are:

(I) Making a systematic recurring evaluation of the methods and results of the Community Development Programme by keeping all concerned apprised currently of the progress made towards accomplishing programme objectives.

(II) Pointing out those extension methods which are proving effective and which are not.

(III)Furnishing an insight into the impact of the Community Development Programme upon the economy and culture of Bangladesh.

Advisory Bodies

A few advisory bodies may function in the Planning Commission and they are:

1. National Development Council
2. Committee on Plan Projects
3. Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects
4. Co-ordination Committee for Public Co-operation.

BANGLADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Composition of the Commission:

The Commission should consist of four members, in addition to the Chairman. The Chairman and other members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President. Half of the members of the Commission should be persons who on the dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years under the Government.

A member of the Commission holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier. He may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

The Chairman or a Member of die Commission can be removed from office only by an order of the President under the following circumstances:

(I) On the ground of misbehavior after the highest court,

on reference being made to it by the president, has, on enquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf under the constitution of Bangladesh, reported that the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought, on any such ground to be removed, (or pending enquiry into such a case by the Supreme Court, the president may suspend from office the Chairman or a Member of the Commission until he has passed orders on receipt of the report of the highest Court on such reference);

(II) If he is adjudged as insolvent; or

(III) If he engages, during his term of office, in paid employment outside the duties of his office; or

(IV) If he is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body;

On ceasing to hold office-

(a) The Chairman of the Commission is ineligible for appointment as the Chairman of the Bangladesh Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment under the Government of Bangladesh.

(b) A Member of the Commission is, however, eligible for further employment under the Government of Bangladesh.

Functions and Organizations

The functions of the Bangladesh Public Service Commission shall be laid down in the constitution of Bangladesh. These should include:

(1) The Commission is to act as the guardian of the merit. It should be the duty of the Commission to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of Bangladesh.

(2) The Commission shall be consulted:

(a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts;

(b) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers;

(c) on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of Bangladesh in a civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters;

(d) on any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served under the Government of Bangladesh in a civil capacity, that any cost incurred by him defending legal proceeding instituted against him in respect of acts done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duty should be paid out of the consolidated Fund of Bangladesh; and

(e) on any claim from the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained by a person while serving under the Government of Bangladesh and any question as to the amount of any such award, and it shall be the duty of the commission to advise on any matter so referred to them and on any other matter which the President may refer to them.

The constitution shall provide that the President may-make regulations specifying the metters concerning the Bangladesh Administrative Service and also other services

posts in connection with the affairs of the Government of Bangladesh in which either generally or in any particular class of cases, it shall not be necessary for the commission to be consulted.

The Constitution shall lay down:

(I) Nothing in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above shall require the Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which provision is made by the Government for the reservation of appointments or post in favor of any backward classes or citizens who, in the opinion of the Government, are not adequately represented in the Services.

(II) All regulations made by the President specifying the matters in which it shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted as indicated above, shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before the National Parliament, as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal amendment, as the National Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid.

The Commission's recommendations are not binding on the Government. They are not mandatory. Normally, the Government accepts the recommendations of the Commission, and this is a convention. But cases in which the Commission's advice is not accepted are mentioned by them in a report presented annually to the President in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution should provide that the President shall cause a copy of the report to be laid down before the National Parliament with a memorandum explaining, in respect of cases in which the Commissioner's advice was not accepted the reasons for such non-acceptance.

A short description of some of the important functions rendered by the Commission is given below:

(1) Examinations

The Commission shall conduct the following open competitive examinations:

A. The Bangladesh Administrative Services (a unified grading structure) direct recruitment shall be at the following levels or grades :

1) Under Secretary Level
2) Section Officer Level
3) Clerical Level.

B. The Scientific, Engineering, Medical, and other technical services

1) Scientific Service
2) Engineering Service
3) Medical Services
4) Various other technical services.

C. The Defense Services Examination for admission to:

1) The National Defense Academy.
2) The Military College.
3) The Bangladesh Air Force Flying College
4) The Commissioned Ranks of the Bangladesh Navy.

(D) The Army Medical Corps Examination

(E) Type-writing tests for the Ministerial Staff of the Sectional and Attached offices.

(1) Direct recruitment by Interview

(2) Promotion

(3) Temporary appointments and Re-employment

(4) Disciplinary cases

(5) Quasi-Permanency Cases

(6) Reimbursement of Legal Expenses

(7) Extraordinary Injury pensions.

Secretariat:

The Secretariat staff of the Commission comprises:

Secretary	1
Deputy Secretaries	4
Under Secretaries	12
Section Officers	36

In addition to the branches dealing with the house-keeping functions, the office of the Commissioner may be organized into the following branches:

(1) Examination Branch

(2) Recruitment Branch

(3) Services Branch

(4) Appointments Branch

(5) Confidential Branch

N. B. The Government of Bangladesh will be well-advised to consider the feasibility of adopting what is called Method II, as it obtains in Britain, in addition to the traditional method i. e. open competitive examination. It consists of: (a) a short written examination; (b) prolonged psychological tests; and (c) interview by the Public Service Commission.

CHAPTER III
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

I.

What is District Administration?

The district is the fundamental primary unit of administration in Bangladesh. Its origin can be traced to the distant past. During the Hindu, Muslim & British periods of this sub-continent, district was the main unit of administration. It continues to be so even to-day. District Administration is an important arch in the edifice of the general administration of the country. Whether it be for the maintenance of law & order or the implementation of the plan schemes for development it is the district which is the unit of administration. Though the executive power rests ultimately with the Government functioning through its cabinet, supported by the Secretariat located in the capital, the mass of the people for whom the administration is carried on live in the districts. It is here that the majority of the people feel the impact of Government's policies which are spelt out at the higher levels of the Government. It is also here that the public grievances are more intensely felt. The impact of administration on the people in the Districts assumes particular importance when viewed against the fact that it is they who send the larger body of representatives to the legislature and determine its composition. The districts, are, therefore, not only the fields in which Government's policies, particularly in the welfare sphere, are in the main put into execution. They also are the major arbitor in the selection of those who formulate those policies.

Districts are the creature of the Government for administration convenience. Districts, therefore, have no independent existence of their own. Their boundaries are artificial and accordingly can be, and sometimes are altered. District administration, then, is the total action of Government in an area specified as a district by the government. The broad purposes of district administration are maintain law & order, administer justice, collect revenue and attend to the positive welfare of the people. Now-a-day more and more attention is given to developmental functions.

The district administration, designed to effect these purposes, consists of a number of agencies of government working at the district level, including the Deputy Commissioner and sub-ordinate revenue & magisterial staff, the District police, the District Judge & subordinate Judges, field representatives of various development & other departments, the district boards, the community development personnel, municipalities, Union Boards, Village Panchayets & other local authorities. These agencies each perform separate functions but, at the same time, attempt to co-ordinate their work in order to make the total action of government in the district both effective in terms of cost & time & meaningful to the people of the district which the district administration is designed to serve. This co-ordination is secured mainly through the Deputy Commissioner, the Chief official representative of Government in the district, who has wide powers & overall responsibility for directing all component parts of the district administration towards the common objective of government.

II.

Numbers, Types & Dimensions of Districts.

There are 18 districts in Bangladesh at present and these are (1961 census)

Name	Area in sq. meters	Population '000	Density of population 1961 census
1. Dacca	2,882	50,93	1,909
2. Mymensing	6,361	56,19	1,141
3. Tangail		14,00	
4. Faridpur	2,694	31,79	1,311
5: Chittagong	2,705	29,83	1,131
6. Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,093	3,85	75
7. Noakhali	1,855	23,83	1,468
8. Comilla	2,594	43.89	1,794
9. Sylhet	4,785	34.90	737
10. Rajshahi	3,654	28,11	788
11. Dinajpur	2,610	17,10	659
12. Rangpur	3,704	37,96	1,130
13. Bogra	1,502	15,74	l,o75
14. Pabng	1,877	19,59	1,157
15. Khulna	4,652 •	28,49	600
16. Barisal	4,240	42,62	1,187
17. Kushtia	1,371	11,66	882
18. Jessore	2,547	21,90	877
	55,126		**922**

Districts can be divided into certain types. First, by for the largest proportion of these is of a type which can be conveniently called rural districts. This is not surprising when one considers that 94.8 percent of the population of Bangladesh (1961 census) lives in rural areas. Second, there are urban districts, in which the district administration is primarily concerned with urban problems. Dacca District, Chittagong District to a great extent & Khulna District to some extent are examples of this type. Third, there are what might be termed industrial districts, covering areas which are on the whole, heavily industrialized. Dacca, Chittagong & Khulna are examples. In course of time the number of such districts is quite likely to increase. Fourth, there is what can be termed scheduled district, such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

There are 59 Sub-division, 411 Thanas or police Stations, 64,523 Villages, 4,046 Union Councils, 191 union Committees & 28 Town Committees.

Ill

Purposes & Principles of District Administration.

The purposes of district administration and the major principles which underlie their application apply in rural districts in Bangladesh.

Law & Order:

The first purpose is to maintain the district in a state of Jaw & order. This is fundamental & absolutely essential. The safety of the people, their lives & properties, are dependent on it. It should receive the highest attention of the Government. The genocidal war unleashed on the people of Bangladesh by the West Pakistani military personnel has gravely endangered the law & order situation & also has seriously dislocated the law & order machinery. The law & order must be put on its proper gear. There are seven fundamental principles underlying this purpose. First, there is the principle of absolute priority: this means, quite simply, that law & order claim absolute priority attention by the district administration. All the other principles of law & order & for that matter, the other purposes of district administration must, in the final analysis, give way to this principle of absolute priority. Second there is the principle of safety for all. The right to safety & security inheres in every citizen of Bangladesh and cannot be surrendered, the only limit is the availability of the forces of law & order to maintain citizen's safety. Third, there is the principle of the rule & law. Every individual or agency of government, in exercising any authority, must demonstrably derive it from the law of Bangladesh. The maintenance of the rule of law is the main safeguard of the individual citizen against authority wrongfully used or attempted. Fourth, there is the principle of the use of force. The sanction of force must lie behind the maintenance of law & order, although the measure of good district administration is that force is rarely, if even, used. Fifth, there is the principle of the supremacy of the civil authority. The civilian supremacy over the forces is the pillar on which a democratic administration is based. The future constitution of Bangladesh must provide that the civil authority should at all times be in supreme command. Sixth, there is the principle of respect for authority, not fear of, but positive respect for, authority render law. In a district when this respect for the executive authority is missing, or diluted, there law & order will not only become difficult to maintain but will tend towards breakdown. Seventh, there is the principle of clearly established limits of tolerance which are widely known In the districts. Where people know how far they can go, they will tend to go that point and stop; if they do not know, they will probe further until they reach a point when they will be stopped. There is a need to establish as clearly as possible the limits to tolerance, & attempts to exceed that limit must be taken as a challenge to the determination & ability of the executive authority responsible for maintaining law & order in the district. There is no margin for flexibility & manoeuvre, as in politics, for law & order is not a negotiable commodity.

The departments mainly concerned are the Deputy Commissioner in his capacity as District Magistrate, the Police & the Judiciary. The administration of Jails which is under separate department, but generally under the supervision of the District Magistrate may also be included.

Assessment & Collection of the

Land Revenue & other Taxes.

(2) The second purpose of district administration is to assess and collect the Land revenue & other taxes. The main principle of revenue administration is that revenue by definition is intended to be collected & ought to be collected in full. Once this principle is allowed to slip & slide, there is no end to it. There are particular cases when it cannot or should not be collected, such as fire, flood or drought. The unparallel devastation caused by the present war must be taken into account. In such cases, the procedure is to give full relief on outstanding amounts of revenue at once, & to come to the aid of villagers with money and materials to relieve their immediate distress & to enable them to get on with the next crop. Another principal is fair assessment. Whether it is land revenue, irrigation dues, agricultural income tax or other taxes & duties which are levied under law, an essential preliminary to collection is that assessment must be fair and should be seen to be fair by the asses sees. There is also the principle of certainty. People should know the basis of assessment, the amount assessed & the place & time when the revenues due are to be paid or collected.

Land Revenue Exemption

The Awami League is committed to the following principle in regard to land revenue: "The burden of land revenue bears heavily upon our peasant population. As a measure of immediate relief, all holdings up to 25 bighas (8i acres) throughout Pakistan now it will be throughout Bangladesh) shall be exempt from the payment of land revenue & arrears in respect of such, plots shall be written off. The ultimate aim is the total abolition of the present system of land revenue. The Land records system shall be simplified & improve".

Administration of the Land

(3) The third purpose of district administration is to administer the land.

The system of landlordism or the zamindari system was abolished in Bangladesh in 1951 under the East Bengal Estate Acquisition & Tenancy Act of 1951. All rent-receiving interests in Land were acquired with some exception. The zaminders & other rent- receiving interests were compensated & the total amount of compensation was about Rs. 36.34 crores. Out of the total amount of Rs. 36.34 crores assessed as final compensation payable to ex-rent-receivers & others for their properties acquired under the Act, total amount paid up to May 31, 1969, was Rs. 22,80,90,796 in cash & Rs. 82,04,600 in bonds. Cash payment of compensation, which was made only to Pakistani nationals, was almost completed in the year 1968-69 except in the district of Sylhet when the payment as expected to be completed in 1969-70.

Land policy (in regard to Land) as enunciated in the Awami League manifesto includes: (a) reorientation of the land system to serve the best interests of the actual tillers of Land; (b) setting a ceiling upon land-holdings & redistribution of land which exceeds such ceiling to landless cultivators. This ceiling shall be estimated having regard to the local conditions or needs of the people; & (c) settlement of government has lands with landless cultivators.

The abolition of the Zamindari system with compensation to the ex-rent-receivers did not produce any appreciable or significant & meaningful effect on the economy of

Bangladesh..... it did not go far enough to bring about fundamental changes in the system of land tenure in the country. The policy of Awami League in regard to land system, as noted above, was conceived in the light of the situation prevailing in the country before March 25, 1971. The situation since March 25, 1971, has undergone a revolutionary change. The fundamental question is; should not the policy of the Government be adjusted to meet the revolutionary requirement of a revolutionary situation? Our mighty anti-colonial war of liberation against the West Pakistani military- landed-industrial-bureaucratic ruling clique or oligarchy advancing side by side with the social revolution & forming part of it, is the main reason why the society of Bangladesh of post-liberation era will be radicably & fundamentally different from that of Bangladesh before March 25, 1971. Can the Government remain indifferent to it?

It will put the whole thing in its proper perspective if we have a look at the characteristic of the agricultural farms in Bangladesh. The following table gives an idea about it:

Size of Farm	No. of farms	Cultivated area (p.c)	Family working members for cultivated area (p.c)	Cropping intensity (p.c.)
Less than-				
0.5 acres	13	1	11.8	165
0.5 to 0.1	11	2	3.7	170
1.0 to 2.5	27	13	1.6	165
2.5 to 5.0	26	27	0.9	156
5.0 to 7.5	7	20	0.6	148
7.5 to 12.5	7	19	0.5	141
12.5 to 25.0	3	14	0.3	134
25.0 to 40.0	Less than 5 pc	3	0.2	128
Greater than 40.0		1	0.1	115

According to Pakistan (former) Census of Agriculture, the total number of farms in Bangladesh was 6,139,480 & the total cultivated area being 19,138,109 acres.

In the light of the situation & facts stated above, the Government will have to decide their land policy. Land policy may be based on the following principles:

(1) That the land should go to its tiller.

(2) That land should be redistributed among the tillers on a per capital basis. This should be conditioned by compulsory co-operatives.

This will also solve the problem of fixing the ceiling upon land holdings. The redistribution of land must obviously include the landless cultivators.

(1) Pakistan census of Agriculture, Govt. of Pakistan (former) Vol. 1, 1962. p. 29, 358, 20 & 120.

(3)After the abolition of the zamindari system the tiller has come into direct relationship with the government. There is no intermediary between the tiller & the state.

The introduction of compulsory co-operatives on the basis of per capita redistribution of land among the actual tillers will bring about a fundamental change in the land system. It is bound to inspire the peasants & inspired peasants can add greatly to agricultural productivity, the prime need of our economy. It is estimated that "sils" consume 2,50,000 acres of land. The lands of the actual collaborators may be confiscated.

In other cases, the Government may give compensation to the owners in suitable forms. This was also done in the U. S. S. R. after 1971 revolution.

(4)Executive Functions

The District administration is to administer various other control and executive functions of government, that is, control of prices of essential commodities; administration of evacuee property; restoration of the property of displaced persons rehabilitation of the refugees; conduct of national and local elections; licensing of arms, explosives, petroleum and cinemas; issue of passports, extension of visas and control of foreigners; enforcement of prohibition of consumption (except for medicinal purposes) of intoxicating drinks or drugs injurious to health; protection of monuments or objects of artistic or historical interest from disfigurement, destruction of essential commodities ensuring the supply of essential medicines, and so on. Good public relations, efficiency in execution and strict accountability to the Government are three of the more important principles of public administration involved in the application of this purpose.

(5)Relief

The district administration is to take immediate action to relieve distress in case of calamity, disaster such 4s flood, drought epidemic, famine. This time there is no end to calamities and disasters because of the genocidal war inflicted on the people of Bangladesh. Adequate supplies of essential goods-food, medicine, house-building materials, kerosene, edible oil, salt, cloth-are to be ensured. They will challenge the district administration to the utmost. The problem of law and order, already stated above, is there. The entire district administration will have to be geared to the solution of these problems. It would need a vast army of officers. Adequate number of officers may not be available, and in that case a corps of volunteers will have to be created to assist the administration.

(6)Development

The district administration is to promote the positive progress and welfare of the people of the district. Administration should not remain insensitive to the problems or the people, and that will only alienate the officers from the people. The political leaders also must understand this. The political leaders should not interfere with the work of the officers, and the main role of political leaders is to see that the officers faithfully and honestly implement the decisions of the government.

Development work occupies an increasingly important place in district administration. To-day, the district administration is more extensively concerned to promote the welfare of the people. General objectives in this connection are contained in

the policy statement of the Government of Bangladesh. Contemporary principles underlying rural development administration in the district have evolved from the past experience, and include the following:

(1)A permanent impression can be created if the administrative approach to the villager is a coordinated one and comprehends his whole life.

(2)Programmes which are based on the co-operation of the villagers have a better chance of success than those which are imposed on them.

(3)Substantial results are achieved if the principal responsibility for improving rural conditions rests with the villagers themselves.

(4)Better results are possible if the rural development programmes are pursued intensively.

(5)Advice and precept are useless unless they are backed up by practical aids-e.g.. supplies of seeds and fertilizers, finance and technical guidance and irrigation for solving immediate problems

(6)The approach to the villager should be in terms of his own experience and problems and should avoid elaborate techniques and equipment until he is ready for them.

The six major purposes of district administration have been suggested and explained in terms of principles which underlie their application. They are clearly so diverse and tensive that no single agency can undertake them all. Thus, the district administration consists of a number of officers and agencies working within the framework discussed in the following Section.

IV.

The Framework

There are the following types of administrative area within each district:

1. Sub-division
2. Police station or thana
3. Villages
4. District Council
5. Municipalities
6. Community Development Blocks
7. Union Council (and Village Panchayet)

Sub-divisions.

Districts are divided into two or more sub-divisions, each of which is in charge of an officer called a Sub-divisional Officer. The sub-division is the principal unit of land revenue administration between the district and the Villages. There are 59 sub-divisions in Bangladesh.

Below the sub-division, the whole of Bangladesh is divided into thanas or police stations, and there are 411 police stations in Bangladesh. Each thana or police station comprises 158 to 160 villages. There are 64,523 villages in Bangladesh.

At the rural level there are District Councils, Thana Councils and Union Councils. Rural areas in districts are proposed to be divided, for purposes of rural-development administration, into Community Development Blocks, the area of which will coincide with that of a Thana. Each Block will be in charge of a Block Development Officer. Each Block consists of ten to twelve (10-12) Union Boards, each of which will cover ten to twelve villages. Each Union Board is in charge of a village level worker. There are the Village Panchayets, one in each village. It is headed by the elected representative of that village to the Union Board.

It is on the basis of this framework that the main components of the district administration organise their work. The law, order and revenue components are organized in the main on a district-sub-division-thana-tahsil basis; the community development and Union Boards components are organized on a district-block-union board-Panchayet basis.

V.
Law, Order, Land Revenue & General Administration.
Law.

(a) (Judicial Administration)

The judicial administration is headed by the High Court.

The principal civil courts of original jurisdiction in Bangladesh are located at the district level. A District Judge presides over each court. He will be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the High Court. In addition, there are usually subordinate judges working in the sub-divisions and the police stations. The Civil Courts hear suits and also act as the initial appellate authority in a number of cases affecting civil rights which are dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals in the first instance. Appeals from subordinate judges lie to the District Judge, although in suits valued at more than a specified amount of rupees; appeals lie to the High Court, as do appeals from the District Judge.

The issue before the Government is to see that the Civil Courts either the district level or sub-divisional level, whichever area is liberated, start functioning immediately. The existing Judges or subordinate Judges if they are acceptable to the government should asked to begin their work immediately. Where a Thana is liberated, the munsief's court, if there is one at the thana, should work immediately. The precise number of judges who may be both available and acceptable is known at the moment.

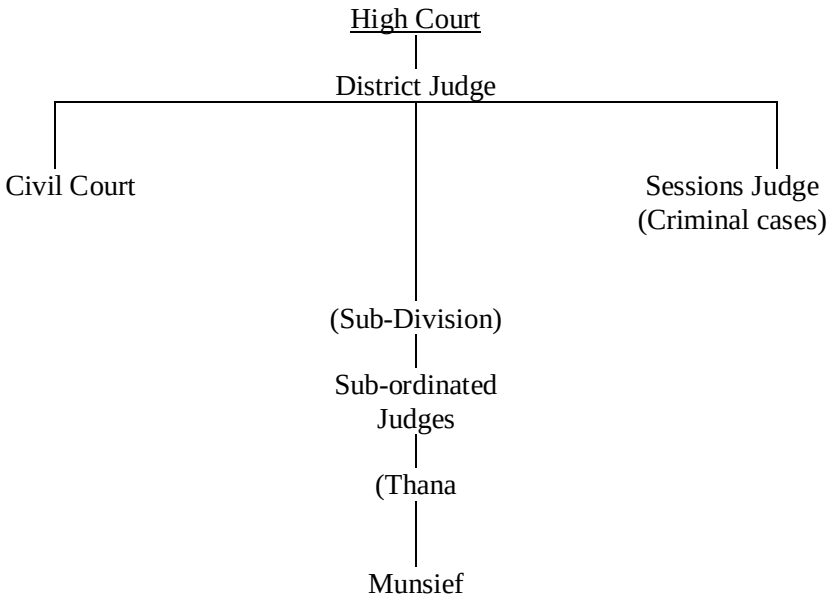
Administration of criminal justice is based primarily on the provisions of the code of criminal procedure & the Bangladesh Penal Code. The principal authority is the High Court. The High Court mainly tries appeals from the decisions of the Session Judges. The jurisdiction of a Sessions Judge is usually, but not always, co-extensive with the district & when it is, the District Judge for civil suits is also Session Judge for criminal cases in his district. He takes cognizance of more serious criminal cases within his jurisdiction after they have been committed to him by a magistrate or other executive personnel following a preliminary enquiry. He can inflict any punishment authorized by the Bangladesh Penal Code, although a sentence of death requires the confirmation of the High Court. He also hears appeals against the decisions of magistrates.

The trial of various crimes of a comparatively minor nature is entrusted to magistrates of three grades: a first-class magistrate may pass a sentence of two year's imprisonment & 2,000 rupees fine; a second-class magistrate one of six months imprisonment and 500 rupees fine; & a third-class magistrate one of one month's imprisonment & 100 rupees fine. The District Magistrate bas first-class magisterial powers, the Sub-divisional Officers are first-class magistrates & there are second-class & third-class magistrates at various levels. Cases may come to them in the form of private complaints & police arrests. They also administer preventive criminal law; for example, they take measures on their own initiative to prevent a breach of the peace during festivals or election. In many areas there are honorary magistrates. They do not exercise any of the ordinary powers automatically conferred on magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure, but they do perform such functions as authenticating documents & recording dying declarations. It is the District Magistrate alone who can issue orders for the distribution of business among the different magistrates. In nearly all judicial cases, the magistracy is subject to the control of the High Court.

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive

The Awami League is committed to the principle of the separation of the judiciary from the executive. "Complete separation of judiciary from the executive shall also be constitutionally guaranteed". It may not be possible to implement it immediately. At the appropriate time a Committee should be set up to go into the question.

The following chart gives an idea of the judicial administration.



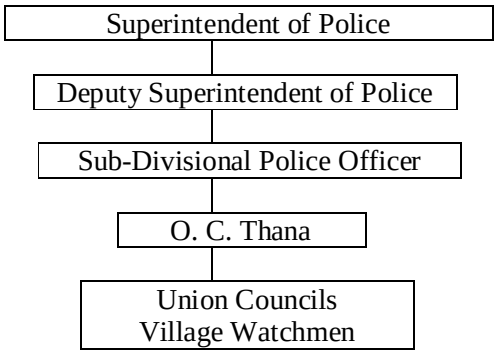
These Courts should start functioning immediately at any level covering the area which is liberated.

There are three grades of magistrates to deal with crimes of a minor nature. The District Magistrate can issue orders to distribute business among the different magistrates.

Order.

In Bangladesh the Policy department at present is a directorate under the Home Department. It is headed by the Inspector-General of Police. In future it will be under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The main Police force, excluding various special branches, is organized on a district basis. Each district has a Superintendent of Police who is responsible for police affairs throughout the district, subject to the direction of the Deputy Commissioner. His primary functions are concerned with the maintenance of order, prevention & detection of crime, collection of political intelligence & anticorruption work. The District Superintendent of Police is assisted by one or more Deputy Superintendents, a number of Circle Inspectors & other officials. There are 411 police stations in Bangladesh. Each thana or police stations is headed by an Officer-in-charge who is assisted by a number constables. At the level of Union Councils (these will be named in future the Union Boards) there are 10 to 12 village watchmen. The police & the village watchmen together constitute a great force of about 80,000.

Apart from these, there are Ansars, their precise number is not easily ascertainable at the moment. The following chart gives an idea of the organisation of the police force from the district to the thana level:



On the morrow of independence the law and order situation will constitute a formidable challenge to the government. Law and order will have to be maintained at any cost. Without it life, liberty and property will be insecure. No developmental activities

can go on in a state of chaos and disorder. The Government must have a firm grip over the whole problem. Since the mid-night of March 25, 1971, the law and order machinery has been put out of gear. In a number of cases the thana police personnel collaborated with the West Pakistani Army. The Mukti Bahini had to take drastic measures against them. The West Pakistani army attacked and killed a large number of police personnel; but it is extremely difficult to be precise about the exact number. A large number of police personnel has joined the Mukti Bahini and has been fighting the West Pakistani armed men.

This raises a number of problems. First, it is to ascertain the size of the police personnel that will be available at once after independence. Second, what is the extent of the gap between the number that will be available after liberation and independence and the number that was there before March 25, 1971. Third, having ascertained the gap, it will be urgent in to take immediate steps to fill in the gap. Fourth, after filling in the gap, the Government will have to decide whether more police personnel will be necessary to maintain law and order after independence. As already stated above, it will be a very formidable problem. Fifth, it appears that more police personnel will be necessary. The question is: how to recruit them and from where?

Police Personnel

(I) It will be extremely difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy and precision as to how many members of the police force will be available now and immediately after liberation and independence. If we assume that 50 p. c., i. e., 20,000 out of 40,000 police personnel will be available now and after independence, the problem will be to obtain the rest, i. e., another 20,000. These 20,000 may be recruited from the members of the Mukti Bahini. The Government will have, to ascertain from the members of the Mukti Bahini whether, and if so, how many of them will be willing to join the regular police force. If 20,000 police personnel are available from this source, so far so good. If not, the Government may recruit the remaining number from the young men waiting in the youth camps

Ansars

(2)The precise number of Ansars is not known. It is also not possible to say how many of the Ansars will be available after liberation and independence. If the necessary number of Ansars is not available, the vacant quota will have to be filled up by recruitment either from the Youth Camps or from other sources.

Police Officers

(3)Police officers at the thana level. In 411 or 413 thanas or police stations, there will be 411 or 413 O. Cs and their assistants. It must be ascertained as to how many of them will be available and at the same time acceptable now and after independence. It may be that the full complement may not be available and in such cases, the vacancies should be filled up either by promotion from the available qualified personnel or by recruitment from the graduate members of the Mukti Bahini (after ascertaining their views).

(4) Sub-Division.

Deputy Superintendents of Police. There are 59 sub-divisions, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and his assistants. If the full quota is not available, it may be filled up by promotion from the ranks of the O. Cs having requisite qualifications.

(5) District.

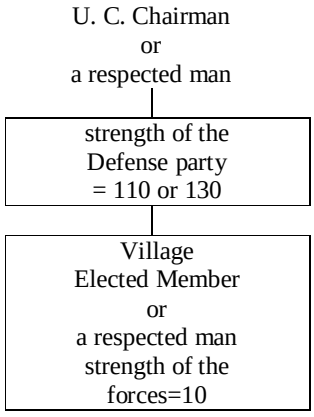
There are 18 or 19 districts, each district headed by a Superintendent of police assisted by Additional or Deputy Superintendents. The exact number must be ascertained. If there is any vacancy, it may be filled up by promotion from the rank of the Additional or Deputy Superintendents of Police having requisite qualifications and experience. There should be no promotion unless the men deserve it.

(6) Union Council.

At this level there are 10 to 15 village watchmen in each Union Council. In all the 4,046 Union Councils, there are about 40,460 such men. They are not adequately trained and as such may not be appropriate to meet the post liberation law and order problem at their level. Steps are called for to strengthen these elements.

(7) The entire law and order problem and the appropriate machinery must be viewed at the first instance from the Union Council, police station, sub-division and district levels. The machinery at each of these levels must be geared up and filled in by adequate forces. Time has come to examine it from the point of view of the country as a whole.

(a) Union Council. It seems sensible to begin from the very base of the society, that is, the village. At this level, the force of the village watchmen must be strengthened. At each village also at the Union Council level there should be Village Defense Party or Force. The village watchmen and the requisite number of volunteers (10 from each village) and this will mean 100 or 120 for each Union Council will have to be reorganized. At each village there should be a voluntary Village Defense Party consisting of 10 young able-bodied young men led by the elected member from that village to the Union Council, but if the elected member is not either available or not suitable, a well respected man from the village should be the leader of the voluntary Village Defense Party. At the Union Council level, they and the village watchmen will be led by the Chairman of the Union Council, and if not available or suitable, by the most respected man there.



These will be organized on a purely voluntary basis. Our people are golden, and given appropriate political leadership, it will not at all be a difficult proposition. It must be brought home to the villagers that this is absolutely essential in defense of their lives and properties. The state expects it of them.

(b)Thana Level or Police Stations. The law and order machinery at the thana level must be put on its proper gear. Immediately this must be so at the thanas which are either already liberated or which may be liberated soon. Apart from the regular police complement, there should be also Voluntary Defense Party at the thana level. The required number of police officers and other police personnel may not be available. They will work in closest co-operation with the similar bodies at the Union Council and Village level. There should also be a Defense Committee at each thana headed by the available M. N. A. or MPA It should consist of the Chairman of the Defense Party at the Union Council level and members from other appropriate political parties. The Committee will work in close co-operation with the regular police at the thana level. This arrangement will continue until complete normalcy returns to the country, and adequate police force is available.

(c) Sub-divisions. The Law and Order machinery in 59 Sub-divisions must be put in its proper form. The machinery will be headed by the Sub-divisional Police Officer who will be assisted by his regular complement of police forces. This, apart, there should be a Voluntary Defense Party at this level headed by an M. N. A. or MPA It will consist of 5 members from each thana Voluntary Defense Party and 10 other respected men. They will work in close co-operation with the Sub-Divisional Regular Law & Order machinery.

(d)District. The Law and Order machinery at the district level must be organized and strengthened. The law and order machinery is headed by the Superintendent of Police who will be assisted by adequate number of regular police officers and police force. It is known as to how many Superintendents of Police are available and acceptable. The available and acceptable ones should be put in charge of law and order machinery in the district. There should also be a Voluntary Defense Party at this level. It may be headed by an MNA or MPA It will consist of 10 MNA or MPAs representing the whole district, respected political leaders (10 or 15), respected local lawyers (10 to 15) or 25 members representing other professions. This party will work in close co-operation with the S. P. and D. C. They will raise at least 70 to 80 volunteers.

(e) Dacca City. The law and order machinery in the city will have to be strengthened. The city must have its full complement of police. It will be headed by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police or a Police Officer of the equivalent rank. At each mahalla or ward, there should be a Voluntary Defense Party headed by the most respected man in the ward. It will consist of 25 men from the ward and they should represent the ward adequately. They will be responsible for law and order in their ward. They will work in close co-operation of the police force of the Thana to which their ward belongs. There should be a city Defense (voluntary) party consisting of one representative from each ward headed by a widely respected political leader. This will work in close co-operation with the regular law and order machinery in the city.

(f) Chittagong and Khulna. These are also industrial areas. Peace must have to be maintained in each such area. There will be similar organizations at this level also. The respected trade union leaders and prominent workers will have to be included in the Voluntary Defense Party. It may be appropriate to set up similar difference party at each industrial establishment or comprising a number of such units depending on their location and situation.

(g)There may be similar organizations at all other cities like Rajshahi. Rangpur. Sylhet and so on.

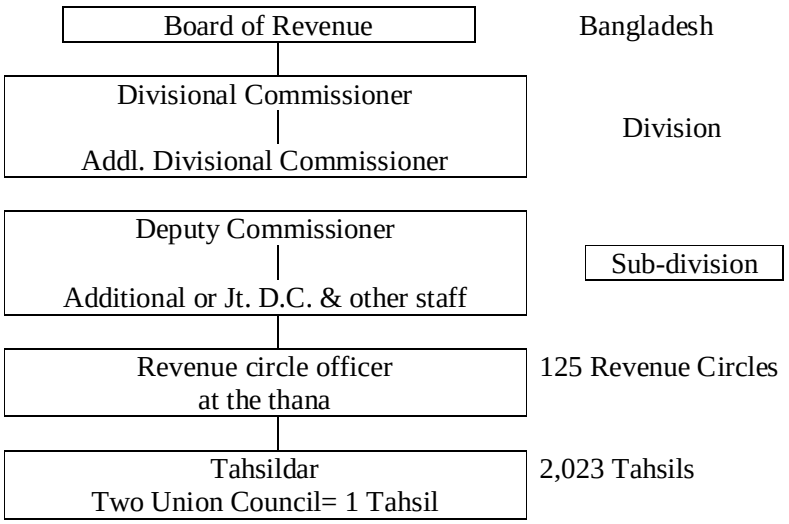
(h)The whole scheme is based on the clear principle that people at all levels and in all places must be associated with the maintenance of law and order. Immediately on the morrow of independence it will not be possible to revise the full complement of the police personnel. Law and order cannot wait and it must have to be maintained. The Government has no alternative but to depend on the people. Given correct, bold and imaginative political leadership our patriotic people will do everything to presence law and order which is absolutely 'faraz' or imperative in our country. The police force and their leaders must prove by their conduct, behavior and action that they are the custodians of the rights, lives, liberties, and properties of the people. They must give positive evidence that they are the friends of the people. The correct mobilization of the people for their own defense will be an impregnable bulk ward against any kind of attack on or breach or violation of law, and order. The mobilization of the whole people, their close association with the law and order machinery, the bold, courageous and imaginative political leader- ship and a friendly attitude of the police towards the people will be in my judgment, the best guarantee of peace and security in the country. This will be absolutely essential to meet the formidable law and order situation on the morrow of independence finally, the law and order force must not be deflected from their right and lawful duty or course by anyone however powerful he may be. After the Government is able to recruit and train the required members of police personnel, the Voluntary Defense Parties will be dissolved.

Land Revenue Administration

At the district level the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the collection of land revenue as well as other kinds of government taxes, fees, and dues. He is assisted by an Additional Deputy Commissioner or Joint Deputy Commissioner at the district level and by other staff. At the sub-divisional level, the Sub-Divisional Officer (S. D. 0.) is responsible for the same at his level, and he is assisted by a Sub-divisional Manager at this level. At the thana level there is the Revenue Circle Officer. There were 125 Revenue Circles, each circle comprising one big or two or more small thanas. The Revenue Circle Officer is in charge of each circle. There are Tahsildars at the Tahsil level, each Tahsil comprising about two Union Councils.

At the top there is the Board of Revenue which is the executive head of revenue administration in the Revenue Department. This is only mainly concerned with the policy-making. In the future administrative set-up the Board of Revenue will be a Department in the Ministry of Finance. (It is discussed in an earlier section). Under the Board of Revenue there is the Divisional Commissioner assisted by an Additional

:Commissioner at the Divisional level. The following chart gives an idea of this organisation.



This is the machinery for the administration of land revenue and other taxes and duties. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner is appointing authority for most important subordinate revenue staff in the district and supervises and controls the work of all of them.

This machinery can be put in operation at the levels, such as Tahsils. Thanas. Sub-divisions and Districts, which may be in the liberated areas.

Sub-divisions. The Sub-divisions headed by Sub-divisional Officers are more or less a replace of the District administration at their level. Generally, the responsibilities of the Sub-divisional Officer are similar in breadth of scope to those of the Deputy Commissioner.

In each case the Government must at once ascertain the number of officers at different levels and examine who are acceptable. The vacancies should be filled up by recruiting persons from different professions outside the government on a contract basis. It will inject some vigour and freshness in the administrative organism.

Technical and other Departments

Technical and other departments of the government post field offices throughout Bangladesh. There jurisdiction usually coincides with district boundaries, although there are some exceptions. The following is a sample list of such district level officers.

(1) Principal Medical and Health Officer

It includes the Civil Surgeon, other medical personnel, hospital staff and other staff.

(2) Executive Engineer (Buildings and Roads)

-the full complements of his office.

(3) Executive Engineer (Irrigation)

-his entire staff.

(4) Relief and Rehabilitation officer

-his full staff.

(5) District Industries officer

-his full staff.

(6) District Agricultural officer

-his staff.

(7) District Animal Husbandry Officer.

(8) Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

(9) Education Officer-District Inspector of Schools and his staff.

(10) Labor Officer (in the industrial districts).

(11) Social Welfare Officer.

(12) Public Relations Officer.

(13) District Employment Officer.

(14) District Statistician.

(15) District Social Education Officer.

(16) Ansar Adjutant.

(17) Post and Telephone Officer.

These officers have their corresponding counterparts at the sub-divisional level. At the thana level too, they have their counterparts. Wherever possible, links must be between the thana, sub-division and district levels.

Staff Requirements.

At each level and at each category of offices the Government should, without any loss of time, determine the precise number of officers who may be available and also acceptable. It seems to be that the overwhelming majority of officers who joined their duties during the course of liberation struggle may not the collaborators with the West Pakistani army. The number of willing collaborators may not be large, and this is likely to constitute something like 5 to 8 per cent of the total complement of officers. Apart from the actual collaborators, all others should be permitted to resume their duties forthwith in all liberated areas. The actual collaborators should be dealt with through judicial and lawful manner. Some collaborators at the top level may be given exemplary punishment.

The Deputy Commissioner

In a democratic system, an organisation whose members are equipped with arms and have the power to arrest or otherwise interfere with the liberties of the people, cannot claim complete freedom from supervisory control exercised by an external civilian authority. Such control is indispensable as a safeguard against the misuse or excessive use of the undoubtedly drastic powers which a police force is armed with. The proper approach would be that such civil authority should ultimately be responsible for the maintenance of peace and tranquility, and that the forces in uniform should be the agency through which the objective is to be attained.

It seems reasonable that the supervisory control if the Deputy Commissioner over the police should continue. This control should be a general nature and that, except in times of emergency, there should be no occasion for the Deputy Commissioner to direct the working of the police organisation. In other words, in the day-to-day functioning his organisation and in matters of a routine nature like transfers and postings within his Jurisdiction, the District Superintendent of Police should have full control, except that in matters when the functioning of a particular office is not in accordance with the maintenance of law and order, the Deputy Commissioner may intervene to have appropriate action taken, for example by transfer. The Deputy Commissioner should annually record his views on the performance of the District, Superintendent of Police after receipt from the officer concerned of a note written by him on his performance during the period under review.

Protocol Duties

An aspect of a district officer's work which can be a source of considerable difficulty and embarrassment is the one associated with the protocol duties and functions to be performed when dignitaries visit a district. It appears reasonable to suggest that it should not normally be necessary for the collector or any other district officer to wait upon a visiting dignitary unless his presence is specifically required.

Re-organisation of the District Administration.

The districts in the country vary widely in respect of area and population. The district of Mymensingh has a population of 55,32,318 in 5,060 square miles, while the Chittagong Hill Tracts District has 1,35,134 in 5,093 square miles. The population of Sub-divisions varies largely in population from 1, 91,200 in Meherpur Sub-division to 94,48,540 in Jamalpur Sub-division, and 17,92,804 in the Noakhali Sadar Sub-division. The average size of the population of Sub-divisions varies between 6,00,000 to 10,00,000.

The population of the districts is by and large too vast for sound and effective administration. Even if the administrative staff in bigger districts is suitably reinforced to handle the larger volume of work generated there is little doubt about the fact that there is always an optimum size for a district, beyond which the problems of co-ordination would tend to make administration lax, inefficient and ineffective. This is highly detrimental to development and welfare programmes. The districts now in existence, have remained administrative units for several decades past. The ratio between the population and the

officers is too thin for any effective administration. The burden on the district officers is too heavy to produce any meaningful administration. It has always been rightly pointed out that Bangladesh has been suffering from under administration. The Report of the Finance Commission, 1943, observed that Bangladesh was under administered.

It seems reasonable to suggest that all the sub-divisions should be converted into districts. In some cases one or two sub-divisions may have to be divided into two districts. The optimum size of the population of each district should be between 6,50,0(X) to 10,00,000. As and when it is implemented, it will produce near about 60 or 61 districts in Bangladesh. There are now 411 police stations or thanas in the country. These areas should be suitably arranged into 250 sub-divisions with an average population of 3, 00,000 in each sub-division. The city of Dacca may be converted into a metropolitan district. Being the headquarters of the Government, the greater Dacca city has problems which have no parallel in other areas.

It will require a larger number of officers' of different categories than the country has at the moment. It will also involve substantial amount of money. The whole scheme can be implemented on a phased basis. In the meantime, the Government should appoint a high powered committee to go into the whole issue.

Local Self-Governing Bodies.

Good government is no substitute for the foundation of democratic local self-governing bodies. The local self-governing institutes provide the people with the opportunity to participate in the local administration is a very significant aspect of democracy. The main problems to be faced in organizing the local self-governing bodies will be:

(1) Problem of area.

The districts are too vast both in population and area. It is already proposed above that the sub-divisions with necessary adjustments should be converted into districts. This will make the area of the proposed District Board small with a manageable population.

(2) District Board.

(a)The existing District Council should be renamed as the District Board. The members should be elected on the basis of the universal adult franchise. The District Boards should consist of 25 to 30 members.

The Chairman of the District Board should be given the rank of a Deputy Minister.

(b) The District administration should be divided into two-sectors one concerned with "regulatory" functions, like law and order, revenue, magisterial functions and other similar activities, and the other with "developmental" functions, such as agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry communications, public health and sanitation, education, industries, rural arts and crafts, and so on. The Deputy Commissioner should be the head of the former and the District Board should have the responsibility for the latter.

(c) The Deputy Commissioner and the Chairman of the District Board should meet at periodical intervals to resolve matters calling for co-ordination between the regulatory and developmental administration. This procedure should be given official recognition in the legislation dealing with the local bodies.

(3) Union Board.

(a) Membership. Each Union Board (the existing Union Councils should be replaced by the old Union Boards) should consist of 10 to 15 members. They should be directly elected on the basis of universal franchise. The members should elect their own Chairmen from amongst themselves.

b) Functions. The functions and duties assigned to the local bodies can be broadly placed under three categories:

(I) Municipal services and other civic amenities;

(II) Social welfare activities; and

(III) Development work.

(4) Development Block. Each Development Block will comprise the area covered by a police station or thana. The functions, responsibilities and the staff requirements of the development have been set out in detail in the Report on Community Development already submitted to the Government.

(5) Finances: (a) Taxation and other dues.

(b) Government Grant,

(c) Development.

(6) Method of work: well-developed committee system.

A detailed long-term plan for the development of local self governing bodies will be submitted in due course.

It is difficult to say at the moment as to how many of the lotcal bodies will be in a position to function. This will have to be ascertained immediately on the morrow of independence. In many cases, it may be necessary to make ad-hoc arrangement.

(Muzaffar Ahmed Choudhuri)
Chairman
Planning Cell.

দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ
পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আঞ্চলিক উপদেষ্টা কমিটির একটি নিয়োগপত্রঃ সৈনিকদের আশ্রয়ের ব্যবস্থার জন্য একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৫ মে, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE ZONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, YOUTH CAMPS.
SOUTH EAST ZONE II.
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.

Appointment letter.

Mr. Syed Motiul Islam, S/o. Sujat Ali, Vill…… P. O. Comilla, P. S. Kotwali, Dist Comilla is appointed as Political Instructor with effect from 10th May, 71 and posted in Youth Reception/Transit Camp at Padmanagar, Boxnagar.

(Ahmed Ali)
Chairman,
Zonal Advisory Committee,
Youth Reception Camps.
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

_____

From :-Capt. Mahbubur Rahman
Sub-Sector H. Q
Nirbhaypur
D. C. No. 1.
5 May, 71

To: - Prof. Mr. Abul Kalam Majumdar
Chief Dist. Awami Volunteer Corps
Comilla

Subject: -**Local organisation for food and shelter of MF operating in Laksham**

As you have been holding the key appointment ..... in the Awami League Front in Comilla Dist. and you belong to Laksham P. S., you are requested to organise the area you residing in such a way that our troops operating there may get food and shelter. You are also requested to provide us with guides for our troops operating in the area from your volunteer corps. This arrangement by you will be regarded no less important than Fighting in the front for our mother land.

I shall be very grateful if you co-operate in this matter which will enable us to move and operate move easily in your area.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোনের আওতাধীন যুব শিবিরের কর্মীদের তালিকা ও আনুষংগিক তথ্য	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২৫ মে, ১৯৭১

Name :- **Gukulnagar Youth Camp** (.....)

Date Started.

Present Strength

OFFICERS

(1) Camp Chief-MD. Shamsul Hoque Meah, M.A. Advocate.

(2) Deputy Camp chief -Md. Harunar Rashid.

(3) Camp Supervisor-Waizuddin Ahmed, Advocate.

(4) Political Instructor- (I) Anwar Hossain, B.A.
(II)Sirajuddin Ahmed, Advocate.
(III)Sree Sanjit Kumar Shaha.

(5) Physical Instructor- (I) Mahtabuddin Ahmed (E.P.R.)
(II)AbdulMannan.
(III)Yar Muhammed.

(6) Student Representative-Bashiruddin Ahmed.

(7) ..... Health Officer-

Sd/-Md. Shamsul Hoque,

M.P.A
Advocate.
25.5.71

Name: - **Rajnagar Youth Camp.**

Date Started-

Present Strength

OFFICERS

(1) Camp Chief -MD. HANIF, M.N.A.

(2) Deputy Camp Chief-BISMILLAH, MPA

(3) Camp Supervisor-

(4) Political Instructor- (I)
(II) Fazlur Rahman, M.A. (Eco).
(III)
(IV)

(5) Physical Instructor -
(I)
(II)
(HI)
(IV)

(6) Student Representative-Md. Shahjahan.

(7) Labour Representative-Ruhul Amin Bhuiya,

(8) .....Health Officer

Sd/-Md. Nurul Hoque
30.5.71

Name- **Hathimara Youth Camp**

Date Started-10-4-71.
Present Strength-750

OFFICERS

(1) Camp Chief-M. A. Rashid, M.P.A

(2) Deputy Abul Bashar

(3) Political Instructor- (i) Asgar Ali (Headmaster)
(ii)
(iii)
(iv)

(4) Physical Instructor- (i)
(ii)
(iii)
(iv)

(5) Student Representative-Md. Sahidullah.

(6) Labour Representative-

(7) Health Officer (i) Lutful Kabir M.B.B.S.
(ii)

Sd/-.

LIST OF YOUTH CAMPS
(YOUTH CAMP CHIEFS)

DISTRICT

YOUTH CAMP.
(Proposed Camp Site)
M.A. Hannan.

(a) Chittagong & Hill Tracts, (i) Harina
(ii) Sreenagar or
Harishamukh khairuddin Ahmed, M. P.A.
(iii) Udaipur Capt. S. Ali. M.P.A.

(b) Noakhali.	(i) Chothakhola	Khawja Ahmed. MNA.
	(ii)Radhanagar	A. Hanif, MPA (Rajnagar)
(c) Comilla,	(i)Kathalia (Baramura)	Abdul Awal, MNA.
	(ii)Hatimara (Kamalnagar)	M.A.Rashid, MPA.
	(iii)Buxnagar (Ghayamara)	Prof. A Raof, MPA.
	(iv)Matinagar	Capl. Alam.
(d) Comilla & Dacca.	(i) Konaban	Ameerul Islam, MPA.
	(ii) Ashrambari	Mustafa Shahid, MPA. (Manik Chowdhury)
	(iv) Patharkandi (Karimgonj)	A. Rahim, MNA.
Transit Camps at Agaitala for Dacca & Comilla.	(i) Joyangar	Afzal Hussain, MPA.
	(ii)Charipura	Shamsul Huq, MPA.
	(iii)Congress Bhavan.	Fazlur Rahman, MNA. (Transit only)
	(iv)Narsinghar	Dewan Abdul Abbas, MNA.
	(v)Battali (Mohanpur)	

An Administrative and Recruitment Committee is Formed for each youth Camp constituted of the following Officers

(i) Camp-in-charge.
(ii) Deputy Camp-in-charge.
(iii) Administrative Officer.
(iv) Political Instructor.
(v) Student Mobilizer
(vi) Physical Training Officer.
(vii) Medical Officer.

Sd/-.....

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তিফৌজে অন্তর্ভূক্তিকরণ সম্পর্কে সেনাবাহিনীর সাথে যুব শিবিরের যোগাযোগ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৪ জুন, ১৯৭১

The Chief of Staff
Bangladesh forces.

Sub : Recruitment for Mukti Fauz Training Camps.

Reference your letter No. 3032/BDF/G dated 18-6-71 on subject. This is to confirm that arrangements are being made to establish youth camps all along border from Sabrum Kacimgong in order to receive screen and give political education for a period of 15 days before they appear before the Board for recruitment to die Mukti Fauz.

A list of existing and proposed sits of Youth Camps is the following:
(i) Camp-in-Charge.
(ii) Deputy Camp-in-Charge.
(iii) Administrative Officer.
(iv) Political Instructor.
(v) Student Mobilizes
(vi) Physical Training Officer.
(vii) Medical Officer.

It is requested that the understanding that following establishment of Youth Camps recruitment from other sources, to be discontinued, may kindly be confirmed.

Sd/- M. Alam
Secretary General.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব ত্রাণ শিবির সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৬ জুন, ১৯৭১

THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH.

Dt. 6.6.71

Dear Camp Chief/Camp-in-charge,

I am enclosing extracts of the Youth Relief Camp Project as it now stands approved by the government for favor of your study.

A meeting will be held on SUNDAY at KRISHNANAGAR office at 3 P. M. to discuss the project with a view to its speedy and uniform implementation.

You are requested to kindly attend the meeting.

In the mean time, you are also requested to expedite appointment of the Camp Officers as per para 5 of the enclosed project.

A set of proformas of Registers & Returns is also enclosed. Kindly bring with you the
returns indicated below: according to proformas enclosed:-

(i) List of Officers.

(ii) Daily Return (Entry/Exit).

(iii) Weekly Progress Report.

Yours faithfully.
(M. ALAM)
6. 6.71.

YOUTH RELIEF CAMPS
(An introduction)

1. OBJECTIVE

(a) To channel and train the stream of young men coming out of Bangladesh into some organized and purposeful activity in service of Bangladesh on their return.

(b) To serve as holding camps from which the trainees for our Armed Forces (Regulars and Guerillas will be recruited).

(c) To train others as Base-Workers who will also serve as Junior Guerillas as needed in support and under the command of the Armed Forces.

2. **PROGRAMME**

(a) Training will be given within the next **six months** to

(i) 50,000 Base Workers

(ii) 18,000 Armed Forces recruits.

(b) Average monthly intake will be 12,000.

(c) Training will be for **one month** divided into two 15-day parts

(i) First part mainly motivational training for all new entrants. Armed Forces recruitment will then be made.

(ii) Second part mainly methodical training for **Base-Work** to those not recruited for Armed Forces.

An outline of the **syllabus** is attached at Appendix-A (Summary at Flag-X).

3.**CAMPS SET-UP**

Camps will be of two types:

(a) **Reception Camps**: About 15 such camps in Tripura, situated about 5 miles within border along main routes of entry. These will provide:

(i) Initials rest and orientation.

(ii) Security check up by respective political leaders.

(iii) Some initial training, if possible, for these awaiting admission to regular camps.

(b**) Training Camps**: 10 such camps in Tripura with a capacity of about 100 each, situated in groups in three areas within 30 miles of Agartala.

A list of camps is attached at **Appendix-B.**

4**. CAMP MANAGEMENT**

(a) **Reception Camps** will be managed by Committees consisting of:

One Camp-in charge.

One Dy. Camp-in-charge

One Camp Supervisor.

One Student Representative.

One Health Officer.

(b) Training Camps.

Each Training Camp will have the following office bearers for providing guidence and instruction in their respective fields;

One Camp Chief.

One Dy. Camp Chief.

One Political Instructor per 250 trainees,

One Physical Instructor per 250 trainees.

One Health Officer.

(ii) The Training programme will be conduct under the overall direction of the Training Coordinator (Dr. Abu Yousuf).

(iii) The management of the Camp facilities and security will be the responsibility of the Camp Administration being provided by the Government of India.

5. **APPOINTMENTS:**

(a) Camp Chief/Camp-in-charge and their deputies will be nominated by the political Committee of the Eastern Zone, from among public representatives.

(b) Camp Chief/Camp-in-charge will appoint the other office bearers as follows:

(i) Camp Supervisor from among public servants and professionals in consultation with Director, Administration Youth Relief Camp (Prof. N. I. Chowdhury, M.N.A.).

(ii) Political Instructions from among professor and teachers in consultation with Training Coordinator (Dr. Abu Yousuf)-

(iii) Physical Instructors from among Servicemen/Ex-Servicemen in consultation with Sector Commanders.

(iv) Student Representative as nominated by Bangladesh Student Action Committee (Mr. A. Q. Makhan).

(v) Health Officer in consultation with Medical Coordinator (Dr. Akhtaruzzaman).

(vi) All Appointees will reside in their respective camps.

6.**FINANCE & ACCOUNTS.**

Camp Supervisor/Camp Administrator will be the drawing/disbursing officers. They will furnish weekly expenditure returns to the Director. Administration, and provision of fresh funds will be subject to up-to-date accounting of funds already drawn.

7.**HEADQUARTERS.**

The High Powered Committee for Eastern Zone has set up a Head quarters Directorate for overall implementation of the scheme, as follows:

Mr. Mahboob Alam, Director	(Project Coordinator)
Dr. Abu Yousuf, Director	(Training Coordinator)
Prof. Nurul Islam, MNA, Director	(Administration)
Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed, MP A,	(Movement & Hospitality)
Director.	(Motivation)
Mr. Khaled Mahmood, MNA,	
Director.	

To be filled	Dy. Director (Admn).
”	” ” (Supply).
	” ” (Movement).
Mr. Bazlur Rahman	” ” (Accounts).
Mr. Mosharraf Hussain	Dy. Coordinator (Political)
Prof. Debabrata Datta Gupta	” ” (Physical).
To be filled	

NAME:

Date Started:
Present Strength :

YOUTH RELIEF CAMP
(TRANSIT,'REGULAR)
OFFICERS

1. Camp Chief .....
2. Deputy Camp Chief:.....
3. Camp Supervisor:.....
4. Political Instructor .....
   (ii) .....
   (iii) .....
5. Physical Instructor .....
   (ii).....
   (iii) ... .
6. Student Representative.....
7. Health Officer: .....

Signature:_____
(CAMP-CHIEF)
Dated:_____

WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT

NAME: DATE:

YOUTH RELIEF CAMPS
(CHECK LIST)

To-day's strength:

1.OFFICE BEARERS:

(a) Has the list of office bearers been completed?

(b) If not which are the vacancies?

(c) What needs to be done to fill up the vacancies?

(d) Are the office bearers staying in the camps?

2. LOCATION:

(a) At present:

(b) Moving to:

(c) Distance from nearest Border point:

3. CONSTRUCTION:

(a) Tents- Size:

Nos. :

(b) Huts

(i) Size:
Nos.:

(ii) Completed Nos.

(iii) Under construction:

(iv) Work not started

Expected date of commencement of Construction,
(v) Expected date of completion of all construction:
(c) WATER SUPPLY:

(i) What is the source of drinking water?

(a) Is it adequate?

(b) If not, what is being/proposed to be done:

(ii) What is the source of bathing water?

(a) Is it adequate?

(b) .....

YOUTH RECEPTION CAMP
Daily Return

Dated.....

Name of Camp .....

1. No of Youth:

A. Entry	Held Over from previous day ..... Fresh Entry ..... Sub-total .....
B. Exit	To Regular Camp ..... To Evacuee Camp.....
C. Held Over	(A-B)

Expenditure

2. (i) Transportation cost to Regular Camp Rs._____
(ii) Other expenses " " " Rs._____
Total Expenditure Rs._____

Balance Sheet

Balance from previous day.....
Fresh Receipt.....
Sub-total.....

Today's expenditure
Balance: Carried Over
.....

Camp Administrator
(Nominee of Returning Officer) ..... .
.....

Camp-in-charge
(Recruiting Officer.....
or his nominee)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোনের উচ্চ শক্তিসম্পন্ন পরিষদ সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২৭ জুন, ১৯৭১

THE MEETING OF THE HIGH POWERED POLITICAL COMMITTEE WAS HELD ON 13.6.71 AT N. P. C. C. REST HOUSE, AGARTALA AT 5-00 P.M. UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF ZAHUR AHMED CHOWDHURY. IN ALL 4 MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WERE PRESENT.

Members Present:

1. Mr. Z. A. Chowdhury.
2. " N. Hoque, MNA,
3. "Shamsuzzoha, MNA.
4. " Abdul Quddus Makhan.

Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, the General Secretary of the party who are here in connection with visiting of Youth Camps, Relief Camps and on organizational matter, also participated in the meeting on a special invitation and contributed effected suggestions which help the Committee to come to decision in regard to many important problems.

The High-powered Committee meeting faced a very important and critical problem in regard to replacement of Committee member Mr. Taheruddin Thakur, who is not in a position to attend the meeting as he is away from Agartala since a long time. Further, the pressure created by MNAs, MPAs and other political leaders who sent a resolution to the High-powered Committee demanding Mr. Zahurul Quium in place of Mr. Taheruddin Thakur as their representative. The matter was discussed in length and the Committee came to a decision to replace Mr. Taheruddin Thakur by Mr. Zahurul Quium. The General Secretary of the party Mr. M. R. Chowdhury who is also from the district of Comilla desired that immediate replacement should be made as Comilla is going unrepresented in the absence of Taheruddin Thakur. Accordingly, Mr. Zahurul Quium, was taken in place of Mi-. Taheruddin Thakur. all the members were unanimous in this connection.

Resolved that on the basis of the resolution of the meeting of Comma district representatives, Mr. Taheruddin Thakur be replaced by Mr. Zahur Quium, MNA, and the Committee notes its deep sence of gratitude to Mr. Taheruddin Thakur for this contribution to this Committee.

Resolved that the photo of BANGABANDHU SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN, Head of the State be displayed to all Youth Camps, Reception Camps and in all Offices of Bangladesh Liberation Council. And photo shall be supplied by Mr. Shamsuzzoha, MNA, Member, Relief & Rehabilitation.

Resolved that this High-powered Committee be renamed as Bengal Liberation Council, Eastern Zone as suggested by Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, the General Secretary of the party. The meeting was adjourned till 5-00 P. M. on 14.6.71. On 14.6.71 only three members were present namely Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury, Mr. Abdul Quddus Makhan and Mr. Zahurul Quium. Discussed many a problem specially about the conditions of prevailing in the Youth Camps and Transit Relief Camp. The General Secretary also reported about the conditions of the Youth & Relief Camps on 13.6.71. Again the meeting was adjourned till 5-00 P.M. on 15.6.71.

On 15. 6. 71 five members of the Committee were present namely Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury, Mr. N. Hoque, MNA. Mr. Shmsuzzoha, MNA and Mr. A.Q. Makhan and the General Secretary of the party Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, MNA also graced the meeting by his presence, suggestion. In this meeting the requirements of Youth Camp and other Transit Relief Camp as well as the requirements of the Secretariat was discussed and the following resolution was passed unanimously.

Resolved that a Medical Board be formed with the following Doctors for the effective functioning of Health Department and with the respective responsibilities mentioned against their names.

Further it is resolved that Member in-charge of Health Deptt. shall be the Chairman of that Board as Ex-officio Member.

These was in connection with the requirements placed by Dr. Abu Yousuf, Director, Training Co-ordination.

The name of the Doctors:

(1) Dr. Mosharraf Hossain, M.B.B.S. MPA General purposes.

(2)	Dr. M.A. Mannan, MPA	Dy. Director, Youth Camps.
(3)	Dr. Kazi Siraj, MPA.	Medical Liaison officer for Army.

Resolved that a Publicity Directorate be set up with Mr. Fazlul Hoque Moni as expert and Mr. A. B. Mridha, Deputy Director.

Further, it is resolved that Member, Publicity, and Press shall be the Chairman of the said Board as ex-officio Member of the Deptt.

Resolved that this meeting directors Member in-charge of the press and publicity to have a survey in regard to requirements and elements for bringing out a paper and to confirm the names submitted by Mr. H.T. Imam, Zonal Administrator, Eastern Zone. The report of the survey be placed within 5 days from today.

Resolved that an amount of Rs. 50,000/- be granted for relief and rehabilitation department.

Further it is resolved that an amount of Rs. 5,000/- be granted for Purchasing medicines, where and when it is warranted as emergency.

Resolved that a transport be supplied by Prof. K. Alam, MNA, Liaison Officer, Sabroom Sector for the following camps:

(i) Kathalia. (ii) Boxnagar, (iii) Hatimara, (iv) Malagar.

Resolved that Mr. Zahurul Quium is directed to handle the Deptt. of Press, Publicity and Youth Training Camp.

Resolved that an Administrative Officer with the rank of 1st Class Dy. Magistrate be appointed at Karimgonj and Silchar Sectors., Mr. H.T. Imam, Zonal Administrator, Eastern Zone is to prepare name for the approval of the Liberation Council. At the same time the Committee wants a report from Mr. Farid Gazi, MNA, Liaison officer in this connection.

Resolved that another Administrative officer be appointed at Tura (Mymensingh Border) after having the report from Mr. Rafiuddin Bhuiyan, Liaison officer, Tura and Garohill Sector.

Resolved that the following subsidy ceilings may be allowed to Youth Reception Camps as needed.

(a) 0.25 paisa per head per day on average food consumption.

(b) One Lungi per youth.

(c) Satranji, Pillow, Bed sheet as needed.

Resolved that Mr. Shamsuzzoha, Member Relief and Rehabilitation is directed by the High-powered Political Committee to deal with the application of Mr. M. A. Wahab, MPA, and other who have applied for funds for reception of Awami League worker, students, youth and members of public who are reaching India Border and required rest and help for Transitment to other camps.

The meeting ended with thanks to Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, the General Secretary of the party for his tremendous services which he is rendering for the liberation of the country by moving from one Zone to another Zone thus covering the Western and Eastern Zone without any recess.

(ZAHUR AHMED CHOWDHURY)
Convenor,
High-powered Political Committee meeting.

Memo. No..... Dated.....
.....

(1) Copy to Administrator, Eastern Zone, Bangladesh Govt.
(2) " Member, Press & Publicity and Youth Training.
(3) " Member, Rehabilitation & Relief.

(ZAHUR AHMED CHOWDHURY)

CONFIDENTIAL

A MEETING OF THE HIGH POWERED POLITICAL COMMITTEE FOR THE EASTERN SECTOR OF BANGLADESH WAS HELD ON 10. 5. 71 IN N. P. C. REST HOUSE, KUNJABAN, AGARTALA. THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WERE PRESENT IN THE MEETING. MR. ZAHUR AHMED CHOUDHURY, MPA WAS IN THE CHAIR. THE MEETING TRANSACTED THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS.

Members Present:

1. Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury, MPA
2. Mr. Nurul Haque, M.N.A.
3. Mr. A.S.M. Shamsuzzoha M.N.A.
4. Mr. Taher Uddin Thakur, M.N.A.
5. Mr. Md. Illias, M.N.A. (On special invitation).
6. Mr. Abdul Quddus Moktar (Observer).

At the outset Mr. Taheruddin Thakur proposed the name of Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury to be the Convenor of the High-powered Political Committee for the Eastern Sector of Bangladesh. Mr. Nurul Haque seconded the proposal and it was carried out unanimously.

Business transacted:

1. The Committee decided to authorize Mr. Fazlul Haque (Moni) to consult the leading Student League Leaders of Sylhet, Comilla, Noakhali, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dacca districts to suggest the name of one of their representative to the political committee for the Eastern Sector of Bangladesh.

2. Decided that M/S. Nurul Haque, M.N.A., and Taher Uddin Thakur, M.N.A. should immediately proceed to meet the Cabinet to secure its formal approval of the political committee. They are directed to solicit and obtain authorization from the Cabinet to incurr day to day and emergency expenditures including Rs. 10,00,000/00 sanctioned subject to the approval of the Cabinet by the joint meeting of M.N.As., M.P.As., partly executives of the Eastern Sector of Bangladesh as per resolution No proceedings of which are annexed herewith.

3. Decided that Rs. 1,00,000/00 be allocated for each Youth Relief Camp out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 10,00,000/00 for Youth Relief Camp. The Committee directs the Secretariat to prepare a budget accordingly and submit it to the committee for approval.

4. Decided that a Directorate be set up for the Youth Relief Camp to be coordinated by Mr. M. Alam, P.F.S. as the Director. The Directorate will be constituted with the following gentlemen with their designation mentioned against their name.

1. Dr. Abu Yousuf- Director, Co-ordination, Planning & Programming.
2. Prof. Nurul Islam. M.N.A.-Director, Administration.

3. Mr. Muzaffai Ahmed, M.P A.-Director, Movement & Hospitality.
4. Mr. Khaled Mohammad Ali, M. N. A-Director, Motivation,
5. Decided that the youth be set up Of be considered to be set up as follows:

District	**Youth Camp**	**Proposed Youth Camp site**
(a) Chittagong & Chittagong Hill Trs.	Harina.	(i) Sreepur or (ii) Hrishyamukh.
(b) Noakhali	Chotakhola	
(c) Comilla	(i) Kathalia (ii) Hatimara (iii) Baxanagar (iv) Matinagar	
(d) Comilla & Dacca		Konabar
(e) Sylhet	(i) Ashrambari (ii) Kaileshahar Khoawi.	Khoawi.
Transit Camps At Agartala For Comilla & Dacca.	(a) Joynagar (b) Charipara (c) Congress Bhavan. (d) Narsinghar.	

6. Decided that ail administrative committee be formed for each youth camp constituted of the following officers.

(i) Camp-in-Chief.

(ii) Deputy Camp-in Chief

(iii) Administrative Officer.

(iv) Political Instructor.

(v) Student Mobilize.

(vi) Physical Training Officer.

(vii) Medical Officer.

The Administrative committee will also act as the recruitment committee as and when necessary for the respective camp. The duties and responsibilities of the persons of the committee will be detailed by the Director, Youth camp. The persons will be appointed by the Committee. Each member of the Committee shall stay in the camp and subject to the decisions and control of the committee shall enjoy all the privileges due to them.

7. Decided that each member of the political committee will be in-charge of specific responsibilities (Dept) and these are allocated to them as follows.

Department	**Name of the member**
1. Relief, Rehabilitation & Health services.	Mr. A. K. M Shamsuzzoha, M. N. A
2. Information, Publication And	Mr. T. U. Thakur, MNA
Distribution.	Mr. D. F. Gazi, M.N.A.
3. Administration,	Mr. T.U. Thakur M. N.A
4. Training & Programming (youth camp)	Mr. M. R. Siddiqui, M. N. A
5. Finance.	Mr. Nurul Hoque, M.N. A
6. War efforts.	
7. Students affairs.	Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury. MPA
8. Political affairs	

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোনের আওতাধীন বেলেনিয়ায় রাজনৈতিক উচ্চ পরিষদ গঠন সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১৮ জুন, ১৯৭১

To
Mr. Zahur Ahmed chowdhury, MPA
Convenor, High Powered Political Committee,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Sub: **Formation of a Political sub-committee for Belonia**.

Dear sir,

Reference your Memo Number nil dated 3.6.71 I have the pleasure to inform you that in compliance with your instruction for a Political sub-committee for Belonia sub-Division has been formed in a meeting of the M.P. As M.N As Awami League Leaders and students representatives etc. residing in this Sub-Division held on 10.6.71 at Belonia with the following personnel's:-

1. Mr. Khawja Ahmed, M.N.A.	President.
2. Mr. Shahid Uddin Iskandar, MPA	Secretary.
3. Mr. A. B. M. Taleb Ali, MPA	Member
4. Mr. Md. Han if, MNA,	Member
5. Mr. Md. A. F. K. Safdar, MPA	Member
6. Mr. Md. Serajul Islam, MPA	Member
7. Mr. Md. Yunus.	Member
8. Mr. Md. Abdul Malek.	Member
9. Mr. Md. Aminul Karim (Khoka)	Member
10. Mr. Md. Azizul Haq.	Member
11. Mr. Md. Abu Baker.	Student Representative.
12. Mr. Md. Mustofa Hussain.	Labor Representative.

This is for your kind information

Thanking you.

Sincerely Yours,
Khawaja Ahmed
M. N.A.
18.6.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব ত্রাণ শিবির সম্পর্কে আরেকটি প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২৪ জুন, ১৯৭১

YOUTH RELIEF CAMPS

As a Part of the general evacuee relief Programme several Youth Relief Camps Were also Provided by the Indian Authorities at various entry points, about 5 miles within the border in this Zone (list enclosed). The separate camps for the young Evacuee were meant to;

(a) Keep young evacuees separated from the rest.

(b) Facilitate Easily excess reception and rest encouragement of Young-man from Bangladesh for our liberation struggle.

(c) Act as Holding Camps for youth training programme.

(d) Facilitate security and political screening by local Awami league representative
before the young men were sent for training.

A Separate youths training screen has also been approved by the Govt. of India. This cause for the construction of 10 Youth Training Camps deep within the Indian Territory. These camps are for-

(a) Preliminary arms exercise before recruitment to Bangladesh Forces.

(b) Base work training for these not recruited for Bangladesh Forces.

Accommodation For 1,450 trainees as so far been completed. Efforts are being made to construct more camps for a total of 10,000 trainees.

We now understand that the Youth Relief Camp are seen to be closed with the young evacuees are to reside with the youth evacuees in the lagers evacuees camps now under- construction.

The consideration for which, separate Youth Relief Camps were constructed by the Govt. For India Authorities are however, still applicable specially from the point of our Liberation struggle, we, on behalf of the Liberation Council, Eastern Zone, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, requests to Indian authorities to kindly allow the continuation of the present Youth Relief Camps.

Sd/-.....

YOUTH CAMPS AS ON 22-6-71
WITH
(CAMP CHIEFS)

A. RECEPTION CAMPS for DISTRICT.	**CAMP SITE (Proposed Camp Site)**	**CAMP CHIEF**
(a)Chittagong & Ctg. Hill Tracts.	(i)Harina (iiSreenagar of Barishamukh (iii)Udaipur (Palatana)	M. A. Hannan Khairuddin Ahmed. MPA. (Obaidullah Majumdar MNA.) Capt. S. Ali MPA.
(b) Noakhali.	(i)Chothakhola. (ii)Rajnagar.	Khwaja Ahmed, MNA. A. Hanif, MNA.
(c) Comilla,	Kalhalia (Baramura) (ii)Hatimara (kamalnagar) (iii)Bunagar (Chaymara) (iv)Melagarh.	Jalal Ahmed MPA. M. A. Rashid, MPA Prof. A. Rulf. Capt. Sowkat.
(d) Sylhet	(i)Ashrambari (khowai) (ii)Kailashahar (iii)Dharmanagar. (ivRatharkandi (karimganj).	Mustafa Shahid, MPA. Azizur Rahman, MPA. Manik Chowdhury, MNA. Taimuz Ali, MPA, Mr. Abdul Malek
Transit Camps at Agartala for Dacca & Commilla	(i) Congress Bhaban (Transit) (ii)Narsinghar. (iii)Ballali (iv)Mohanpur. Kamalpur.	Fazlur Rhaman MNA. Dewan A. Abbas, MNA. Gazi Fazlur Rahman, MPA, Shafiruddin, MPA. Mr. Altafur Rahman, MPA

Approved by the Bangladesh Liberation Council,
Eastern Zone

1. Udaipur. (11) Mr. Abdullah Haroon, MPA.
2. Silachara (Chittagong Hill Tracts), Mr. Syedur Rahman.

B. **REGULAR TRAINING CAMPS**

Area	No. of Proposed Camps.	No.of Existing Capms.	Camps Chief. Dy. Camp Chief
1. Gokulnagar (Now in overall charge of Mr. Shamsul Huq, MPA.)	4	2	a. Shamsul Huq. MPA. Waisuddin. b.Dewan Abul Abbas, MNA. Hamidur Rahman.
11. Pad man agar	3/6	Nil	

The Camp Management Committee in each camp will consist of:

1. Camp Chief-to be appointed by Liberation Council.
2. Dy. Camp Chief " " " " "
3. Camp Supervisor-to be appointed by Camp Chief on nomination by Director, Admn.
4. Political Trainer-" " " " " Director Training Co-ordination,
5. Physical Trainer" " " " "on -do-
6. Medical Officer " " " " " on nomination by deputy Director (Health)
7. Camp Administrator (wher appointed) by Local Government.
8. Arms Trainers (where appointed) by Local Government

Sd/-.....

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোনের আওতাধীন যুব শিবির পরিচালনা সংক্রান্ত সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২৭ জুন, ১৯৭১

The following extracts of the resolution taken in a meeting on the Youth Camps of the Eastern Zone on 27th June, 1971 is forwarded for favour of your information and action.

Mr. A. Rab of Student Action Committee gave a clear exposition of the base training scheme in relation to our basic war strategy of Economic War-fare as initiated by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. On his proposal it was resolved that the Liberation Council, Eastern Zone should be moved to take up at high level, the questions of our overall war strategy with particular emphasis on following points.

(a) We should have our own war strategy under our own leadership and not under the leadership of any other nation who may or may not be helping us.

(b) We should take whatever help and assistance available from any quarter to our overall war-strategy should be taken with full gratitude but not under the control of the helpers.

(c) The overall war strategy must have a large part where all freedom loving people of Bangladesh should be kept informed to ensure their full participation in the respective fields. Such popular parts of the overall strategy must get published for the public information.

(d) One of the essential factors of our war strategy must be to ensure an unified command and Control of our Armed Forces under the Govt. of Bangladesh. All assistance to any part of our Armed Forces such as to the Sector Commanders must therefore, be channeled through the Bangladesh Force's command. Otherwise, if assistance is given directly to the Sector Commanders or any other units outside, a tendency will grow towards private Army and war-lordism.

(e) A similar unified control must also been ensured in Army training, not only for the reason mentioned above but also to stop the infiltration of undesirable elements hostile to our cause into our Armed Forces.

(MD. SHAFI QUADERI)
Progress Officer,
Youth Camp.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় লিবারেশন জোনে জোন প্রশাসন বাস্তবায়ন স্কীম (বাজেট) সম্পর্কে অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের সচিবকে লিখিত জোন কর্মকর্তার চিঠি	মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৪ জুন, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Memo. No. III-A 5/71 C/22 Dated: 4.7.71

To: Mr. K. A. Zarnan,
Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Sub : **Implementation of the Zonal Administration Scheme in the Eastern Zone Budget.**

In pursuance of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Memo. No. GA/143(4) dt. 28.5.71, an office for the Zonal Administrator has been set up. This office started functioning with a skeleton staff, which was approved by the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister has also approved a tentative budget involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,08,475/- under various heads. As a result of the Cabinet's decision regarding payment of salaries to various categories of government employees, the budget required an upward revision. A revised budget was prepared for the office showing expenditure of Rs. 2,42,121/-. These revised budget estimates were sent to the Finance Secretary under D.O. No. LS/134 dated 20.6.71.

2) In the mean time a number of new appointments have been made by Mr. M. R. Siddiqi, Member, Finance of the Eastern Zone Liberation Council. These staff have now to be shown against the Zonal Office and paid their salaries. Similarly, a Confidential Section has now become absolutely essential in view of the need for maintain secrecy of our documents and plans. This has become impossible to achieve, as the present office has been exposed to the fullest public glare. The Confidential Section will require 2(two) Stenographers, who will also maintain papers and act as Assistants.

3) On the Youth Camps site quite a few appointments have been made and a number of others are proposed. It is to be decided as to whether these staff should be borne on the Zonal Administration or on the Youth Camps Directorate. They should logically from part of the Youth Camps Directorate, for which staff should be sanctioned and budgetary allocations made. For the time being, they are being shown on the Zonal Administration strength. The Liberation Council is appointing staff against the Youth Camps, the details

of which are not available. The Director (Administration), Youth Camp has sent a list of personnel for Youth Camps HQrs. Before their absorption the posts should be first of all sanctioned. If desired, a separate budget for Youth Camps staff at the HQrs. may be prepared. To meet the present requirements a block provision may please be made.

4) A scheme for internal security has already been drown up showing minimum financial requirements. This is also being sent herewith. This scheme envisaged a total expenditure of Rs. l/-lac per annum (Rs. 96,000/for staff & Rs. 4,000/- for contingency).

5) Three Deputy Director of Health have been appointed by the Liberation Council, Eastern Zone. One of them is attached to the Youth Camps. One is working with the Chief of Staff and maintaining liaison between the Chief of Staff, the Zonal Administrator and the local Health Directorate. The third one is looking after the hospital patients and miscellaneous work. These three posts should be sanctioned and budgetary provision made.

6) In order to implement the government scheme regarding creation of Sub-Zones and posting of officers thereto, 4 (four) Sub-Zonal Officers have already been posted at KHOWAI, Kailashahar, Sonamura and Belonia. The officers at Khowai and Kailashahar have already started working vigorously and the other two have gone out recently. 4 (four) more Sub-Zonal Officers are being posted out soon. These Sub-Zonal Officers are being will have to given their own staff, office accommodation, etc. These expenditures will, of course, be kept down to the minimum. The Sub-Zonal Officers have been advised to arrange office accommodation, furniture, type machine etc. locally and free of cost. The proposals in the budget in respect of the Sub-Zonal Officers are the barest minimum.

7) We now trying to salvage our transports and bring them all under a common pool If this materializes, we shall have to have a Transport Directorate with budgetary allocations. Proposals are being made accordingly.

8) So far no provision has been made for T.A. & D.A, (actuals) of the officers and staff. There is need for making block provision on this accounts also.

9) The Members of the National & Provincial Assemblies are now being paid an allowance of Rs.150/- per month with effect from April '71. This is in pursuance of a decision of the Liberation Council, Eastern Zone. I am told that the Cabinet has also taken a decision to this effect. A block amount of Rs. 3/- lac has been provided for this purpose in the revised budget proposals.

(H. T. Imam)
Zonal Administrator,
Govt. of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh, Eastern Zone.

Memo. No Dated :

Copy Forwarded to Mr. M. Nurul Quader, Secretary, General Administration Department

(H. T. Imam)
Zonal Administrator,
Govt. of the people's Republic
of Bangladesh, Eastern Zone.

ABSTRACT OF THE BUDGET FOR EASTERN ZONE.

HEAD	Estimated amount EXPENDITURE
Original:	
1. Budget Estimate for the Zonal Office, Eastern Zone as approxed by the Finance Minister (Annexure-I)	RS. 2,08,475/0
2. Supplementary budget on account of the upward division of pay as per cabinet decision and the order of the Finance Minister (approved in principle) (Annexure-I)	.....RS 33.646/00
Total revised estimates:	Rs. 2,42, 121/00
Supplementary :	
3. Supplementary budget for Zonal office For additional posts (Annexure-II)	Rs.51,000/00
4. Supplementary budget for the Sub Zonal offices (Annexure-III)	Rs. 2,40,000/00
5. Supplementary budget for actual T.A. & D.A. to the employees (Annexure-IV)	Rs. 17.000/00
	Rs. 3,08,000/00
Additional Grants:	
5. Supplementary budget for the Allowance of the MNAs and MPAs (Annexure-V)	Rs. 3.00,000/00
7. Supplementary' budget for Zonal Liberation Council (Annexure-V 1)	Rs. 40,200/00
8. Supplementary budget for the Directorate of Youth Camp (Annexure-VH).	Rs. 65,200/00
9. Supplementary budget for Subsistence allowance of the Govt. servants (Annexure-VIII)	Rs. 50,00,000/00

10. Supplementary budget for the proposed transport Directorate (Annexure-IX)	Rs. 1,44,400/00
	Total additional grants : 55,49.800/00
	Rs. 2,42,121/00
1.Revised budget Estimate as approved by Finance Minister :	.....Rs.
2. Supplementary budgets	3,08,000/00
	.....Rs.
3. Additional Grants	55,49,800/00
5. Supplementary budget for Internal security scheme.	Rs. 1.00,000/00
	Total Budget Estimates : Rs. 61,99,921/00

ANNEXURE-I

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR BANGLADESH ZONAL OFFICE, EASTERN ZONE (HEADQUARTER) FOR THE YEAN 1971 -72, (FROM MAY, 71 TO APRIL, 72).

Sl No.	**Heads of expenditure**	**Probable estimated amount.**
1	2	3
	GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.	
1	(a) Pay of the officers & staff.	...Rs. 97,246/00
	(b) House rent of the office-building @ Rs. 400.00 per month.	...Rs. 4,800/00
	(c) Electricity charge of office-building @ Rs. 75.00 per month.	..Rs. 900/00
	(d)Telephone charge of -do- @ Rs. 125.00 per month.	...Rs. 1,500/00
	(e) Expenditure for purchasing the office furniture's.	Rs. 10,000/00
	(f) Other office contingency including stencil paper, duplicating paper etc.	Rs. 10.000/00
		Rs. 1,24,446.00
2	**TRANSPORT**	
	(a) Expenditure for purchasing patrols. M.oils etc. for seven transports @ Rs. 175.00 per day.	... 63,875/00
	(b) Maintenance and servicing of - do- @ Rs. 500/00 per month.	...Rs. 6,000/00

	(c) Garage/Workshop hiring for-do- @ Rs. 150/00 per month.	...Rs. 1,800/00
	(d) Registration of Govt. vehicles and insurance of them	...Rs. 36,000/00
	@ Rs. 30.00 per vehicle per month (100 vehicles).	Rs. 1,07,675/00
2	**MISCELLANEOUS**	
	(a) Movement of Gove. resources and materials (Block provision of	... Rs.10,000/00
	Rs. 10.000/-00	... Rs.10,000/00
	GRANDTOTAL:...	...Rs. 2,42,121/00

Rupees two lakh Forty two thousand, one hundred and twenty one) only.

ANNEXURE-II

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGETF FOR ZONAL OFFICE
FOR ADDITIONAL POST IN THE ZONAL OFFICE

Name of the post.		Estimated cost per annum.
1)	Deputy Secretary Finance, @ Rs. 500/00 1 (one)	Rs. 6.000/00
2)	Three Deputy Directors of Health. 3 (Three) posts. @ Rs. 500/00	Rs. 18.000/00
3)	Relief Officer, 3 (Three) posts @ Rs. 300/00 per month	Rs. 10.800/00
4)	Reception-cum-Security Officer @ Rs. 300/00 per month	Rs. 3.600/00
5)	Stenographer, 3 (Three) posts for Confidential Section @ Rs.300/00 per month.	Rs. 10.800/00
6)	Peon, 1 (one) post @ Rs. 150/00 per month	Rs. 1.800/00
		Total : Rs. 51.000/00

ANNEXURE-III

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR SUB-ZONAL OFFICE

Pay of the personnel per each office. (vide details on the Note on sub-Zonal office).	Rs. 1.700/00 p.m
Contingency	Rs. 300/00
Transport	Rs. 300/00
House rent for office	Rs. 200/00
	Rs. 2.500/00 p.m.x 12= Rs. 30.000/00 per annum for each office
Estimated Annual cost for 8 sub-Zonal offices	Rs. 2.40.3000/00

ANNEXURE-IV

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR ACTUAL T.A. AND D.A.

Block allotment for T.A. D, A. for the officers @ 10% of the pay may be sanctioned for T.A., D.A... ... Rs 17,000/00

Total pay-Rs. 97,246/00 as per approved budget+Rs. 51,000/00 as per new estimates
+Rs. 20,400/00 for Sub-zonal Offices = Rs. 1,70,000/00 approximately

ANNEXURE-V

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR ALLOWANCE Of THE M.N. As & M.P. As

125 MNAs and M.P.As	@ Rs. 200/00 p.m. xl25	=25,00/00 p.m.
	Rs. 25,000x12	=3,00,000/00

ANNEXURE-VI

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR ZONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL

Estimated annual

1. House rent including electricity etc.	cost	
2.Stenographer	@ Rs. 400/00 p.m.	Rs 4,800/00
3.Peon-1	@ Rs. 300/00 p.m.	Rs. 3,600/00
4. T.A., D.A For the meeting of the MNAs and MPAs.	@ Rs. 150/00 p.m. @ Rs. 20/00 p.m. 20 x 125=2500/-x 12	Rs. 1,800/00 <u>-Rs. 30,000/00</u>
		TOTAL: Rs. 40,200/00

ANNEXURE-VII

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR HEAD OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH CAMP

Name of the section.	**Estimated expdt. P.M.**	**Annual estimate**
Training Section.	Rs. 1,000/00 p.m.	Rs. 12,000/00
Administrative Section	Rs. 1,400/00 P.m.	Rs, 14,800/00
Medical Section	Rs. 900/00 p.m.	Rs. 10,800/00
Accounts Section	Rs. 600/00 p.m.	Rs. 7,200/00
Movement Section	Rs. 1,000/00 p.m	<u>Rs. 12,000/00</u>
Col. Chowmuhani office.	Rs. 1,600/00 p.m.	<u>Rs 19,200/00</u>
		Rs. 76,000/00

Details of posts as appointed by Deputy Director, Youth Camps without formal sanction.

Name	Designation	Allowance/Salary
Training Section		
Prof. Debabrata Dutta Gupta	Deputy Coordinator	Rs. 300/00
Prof. Shafi Quadri	(Political).	Rs. 250/00
Stenographer	Progress Officer.	Standard as
(Name in office)		office.
File Clerk (Name in office).		Standard.
Peon (Name in office)		Standard
Administration Section :		
Gazi Gofran	Supply Officer.	Rs. 200/00
Parimal Bose	Asstt. Supply officer	Rs. 175/00
Nilai	Supply Assistant.	Rs. 175/00
Dulal	Supply Assistant.	Rs. 175/00
Kazal	Stores Assistant.	Standard.
(Name in office) Steno-Typist	Admn. Assistant	
Medical Section :		
Sekandar	Health Assistant	Rs. 175/00
Accounts Section :		
D.D.A/C (M. H.Chowdhury)		Rs. 250/00
A/C Officer		Rs. 200/00
A/C Assistant.		Standard
Movement Section :		
D.D.*s allowance	Movement Assistant,	Rs. 200/00
Shahid	-do-	Rs Standard
Mahbub.	-do-	,,
Habib (Name in office)	-do-	,,
Shi raj	-do-	
Col. Chowmuhani Office:		
Latif	Liaison Officer	Rs. 250/-
Zahirul Huq	Office Asstt.	Standard.
Salauddin Afsar	-do-	,,
Abu Taher	-do-	,,
Fakhruddin	-do-	,,
Peon (Name in office)	-do-	,,
Typist (Name in office)	-do-	,,

ANNEXURE-VIII

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR THE SUBSISTENCE TO GOVT. SERVANTS.
Estimated No. of Govt. and semi-Govt. employees

Class -I	Class-II	Class-Ill.	
150	400	1800	1,800/00
Class of Officer.	Estimated cost per month.	Estimated cost per annum	
Estimatedsubsistence allowancefor Class-I employees.	@ Rs. 250 x 150	=Rs. 3,75,000/00	
Estimatedsubsistence allowancefor Class-II Govt. employees.	@ Rs. 200 x 400	=Rs. 80,000/00	
Estimatedsubsistence allowancefor class-Ill employees.	@ Rs. 100 x 1,800	=Rs 2,70,000/00	
	Total: Rs	3,89,300/00 P.m Rs. 3,89,300/-xl2 = 46,71,600/00	
Lump contingency amount for Govt. servants not yet enlisted			. 3,28.400/00 50.00.000/00

ANNEXURE-IX

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR THE PROPOSED TRANSPORT DIRECTORATE

Pay of the staff			Estimated annual expenditure
1. Three Officers (1 Director, 2 Deputy Directors	@ Rs. 500/00-P.m		Rs. 18,000/00
2. Rent of garage	@ Rs. 500/-		Rs. 6,000/-
3. Ministerial staff-2			
4. Mechanics-3	@ Rs. 250/-		Rs. 6,000/-
5. Block sanction for repairs of 200 vehicles.	@ Rs.300/-		Rs. 10.800/-
6. Two night guards	@ Rs. 500/- for 100 Vehicles. Rs. 500/- X 200 Rs 150/-p.m.		Rs. 1,00,000/- Rs. 3,600/-
		Total:	1,44,400/00

ANNEXURE-X

INTERNAL SECURITY SCHEME

1. 28 Field Agents	@ Rs. 200/- p.m.	=Rs. 5,600/-
2. Fixed T.A.	@ Rs. 50/- p.m per agent	=Rs. 1400/-
3. 2 officers	@ Rs. 500/-p.m	Rs. 1,000/-
		Rs, 8,000/-
Rs. 8,000/-xl2=		Rs, 96000/= per year.
Contingency=		Rs. 4,000/-
	TOTAL:	Rs. 1,00,000/-

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভিত্তিফৌজ প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৫ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

YOUTH TRAINING. Memo No.l
DEPLOYMENT OF BHITTI FOUZ
Base-Workers

Enclosed please find Youth Training Circular No. 3

1. Bhitti Fouz is to serve three primary purposes:

(a) to strengthen and project our social foundation from the destructive forces let loose by the enemy,

(b) to create safe-bases for our Guerillas,

(c) to intensify economic war fare by isolating unproductive towns under enemy control from the productive villages under control of our people.

2. The villages of Bangladesh can be divided into three broad-groups in order of their difficulties of Bhitti Fouz Work :

(a) Enemy occupied-most difficult

(b) Enemy patrolled near the arteries of communication

(c) Unpatrolled-least difficult.

3. Development of Bhitti Fouz should begin with the (c) category villages, first of all to consolidate our position there and then to spread out the area of Bhitti Fouz work into (b) and finally (c) category villages, with initial help of the Mukti Fouz as needed.

4. The principle that the Bhitti Fouz worker, in order to remain inconspicuous, has to work in his own villages or that of a close relation in flexible enough for their deployment in the above order (in para 3). Such deployment can be ensured during final briefing by "Locality Leaders" as given in the General Programme of Training (Youth Training Circular No.3).

5. Most of the Bhitti Fouz work can be carried out by the workers individually from their basic unity in resolve. Unified command and control is however essential for the wartime activities of intelligence gathering and the full utilization of such intelligence in Mukti Fouz assistance. The Group Leaders, selected at Stage 6 of the General Programme of Training will be the key figures in the Bhitti Fouz intelligence network, with some additional training as necessary.

Director
Co-ordination Planning
and Programming,
Youth Camps.

Circular No. 3

YOUTH TRAINING CAMPS
General Programme of Training and Deployment of Base-Workers.

All concerned are requested to make every effort to keep to the following programme for each group of trainees.

Stage-1.	1 st-3 day	:	Arrival of Trainees to Youth Training Camp (From Reception Camps and elsewhere) Registration, Sub-grouping for Camp work.
2.	4^{th}-17^{th} (2 weeks)	:	Base-work Motivational Training
3.	18th-19^{th}		Armed Forces Recruitment and send off.
	20^{th}		Base-worker (Bhitti Fouz) oath. See enclosed oath form)
4.	21st -34^{th} (2 weeks)		Base-worker Methodical Training*
5.	$35t^{h}$ -$37t^{h}$		Briefing by Locality Leaders* (Awami League and Student Action Committee). Assignments. Group Leader Selection
6.	$38t^{h}$-39^{th}		Bhitti Fouz Assignment Registration and certificates. (See enclosed).
	40^{th}		Passport.

* Light Arms Training of one to two weeks will be arranged some time during the course.

** The Leaders will be informed of the dates and Places by the Camp Administrators.

Director
Co-ordination, Planning,
and Programming,
Youth Camps.
5.7.71.

শিক্ষা ফরম-১

বাংলাদেশ ভিত্তিফৌজ বাহিনীর
শপথপত্র (২কপি)

আমি.....বয়স.....
পিতা.....গ্রাম.....
থানা.....জিলা.....সর্বশক্তিমানের নামে শপথ গ্রহণ করিতেছি যে, স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশে জনকল্যাণ সাধনের মুক্তিমন্ত্রে দীক্ষিত হইয়া আমি স্বেচ্ছায় এবং সজ্ঞানে বাংলাদেশ ভিত্তিফৌজ বাহিনীর কর্মশৃঙ্খলায় আবদ্ধ হইলাম।

বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের মহান আদর্শের অনুপ্রেরণায় এই মন্ত্র সাধনের সকল কাজ সগর্বে এবং নির্ভয়ে প্রাণদানের জন্য আমি সদা প্রস্তুত থাকিব।

শপথ গ্রহণকারী..... স্বাক্ষর.....
তারিখ.....

(শিক্ষা শিবির কর্তৃপক্ষ পূরণ করিবেন)

শিক্ষা শিবিরের নাম ..... শিক্ষন কাল.....
শিক্ষা শিবিরের ক্রমিক সংখ্যা .....
রেজিস্ট্রেশন খাতা নং-.....
ভিত্তিফৌজ কর্মী হিসাবে গৃহীত না হইলে, না হইবার কারণ.....

ভিত্তিফৌজ কর্মী হিসাবে গৃহীত হইলেঃ
ভিত্তিফৌজ বাহিনীর ক্রমিক সংখ্যা.....কর্মস্থান.....
১। গ্রাম .....থানা..... জিলা
২। ” ” ”
৩। ” ” ”

কর্মীর স্বাক্ষর.....
তারিখ.....

২য় কপি ভিত্তিফৌজ সদর দফতরের জন্য।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব প্রশিক্ষণ সমন্বয় উপপ্রধান হিসেবে প্রফেসর দেবব্রত দত্ত গুপ্ত-এর নিয়োগপত্র	মুক্তিসংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২৮ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

28.7.71

Ref: YT/29 (Adm)/1.

Prof. Debabrata Datta Gupta is appointed as Deputy Coordinator, Youth Training with effect form 15.5.71. He will receive an ad-hoc allowance of Rs. 350/- per month until further order.

(Abu Yousuf)
Director,
Training Co-ordinator,
Youth Camps.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রাজনৈতিক প্রশিক্ষণ-সমন্বয় উপপ্রধান হিসেবে প্রফেসর শফি কাদরীর নিয়োগপত্র	মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২৮ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

28.7.71

Ref: YT/30 (Adm)/1.

Prof. Shafi Quadri is appointed Political Trainer (Senior) with effect from 15.5.71 against the now vacent post of Deputy Coordinator (M) as approve by the Liberation Council. He will receive an Ad-hoc allowance of Rs. 200/- per month until further order.

Abu Yousuf
Director
Training Co-ordinator
Youth Camps.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বক্সনগর যুব শিবিরে প্রবেশকারীদের দৈনিক হিসাব	লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

YOUTH CAMPS

Name of the Camp-Baxanagar **Daily Return-2-7-71** **Week ending 8-8-71**

Namber ot Youth		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
I. Entry. Held out from previous day		617	617	628	632	633	637	638
Fresh entry		Nil	11	4	4	4	2	11
	Sub-total:	617	628	632	636	637	639	649
2. Exit. To evacuee To Youth Training Camp To Army Training camp		Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	1 medically discharge	Nil
	Sub-total:	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	1	Nil
Held over		617	628	632	633	637	638	649

(PROF. M.A. ROUF)
Camp Chief.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শিবির ত্যাগকারী সম্পর্কে একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১২ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

To

The Camp Chief
Baxanagar Youth Camp,

Mr, Abdur Rahman of Vill. Mannara, Choddagram is one of the deserters. He will be identified that he has a mole on left side of his face. Kindly hold him and report to Director, Youth Camp if he approaches you.

Sd/-
Youth Training Camp
Govt. of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh.
Baxanagar Youth Camp.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শিবির তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১৯ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

List of the Files of Camps with respective Camp Chiefs upto 7.8.1971

Sl No	Name of Camps	Place	File No.	Name of the Camp Chief
1	Gumti II Youth Camp	Durga Chy. Para	Y/C-l	Mr. Anowar Hosain MPA
2	Shilachara " "	Clitg. I-Iill Tr.	"-2	Mr. Syedur Rahman
3	M. A. Aziz " "	Harina	"-3	Mr. M.A. Hannan
4	Bijna " "	Durga Chow. Par.	"-4	Mr. Syed Imdadul Bari, MPA
5	Palatana" Trg. Camp	Udaipur/Palatana	Y/T-5	Capt. S. AM M.P.A
6	Chothakhola " "	Chotrkhola	Y/C-6	Mr. Khaja Ahmed M.N.A.
7	Rajnagar " "	Rajnagar	"-7	Prof. A. Hanif M.N.A.
8	Baramura " "	Khathalia	"-8	Mr. Jalal Ahmed, MPA
9	Hatimara " "	Kamolnagar	"-9	Mr. Abu I Basher
10	Baxanagar " "	Baxanagar	"-10	Prof. A. Rouf.
11	Charilam" Tra. Camp	Charilam	Y/T-ll	Mr.Shakawat Ullah, MPA
12	Barmaputra " "	Hapania	Y/C-l 2	Mr. Aftabuddin Bhuya. MNA
13	Tita " "	Hapania	"-13	Mr. Kazi Akbaruddin Ahmed
14	Gumati-I " "	Hapania	"-14	Ali Azzam. MNA
15	Patharkandi " "	Karimgonj	"-15	M.A. Malek
16	Ganga " "	Charilam	Y/T-J6	Mr. Waliullah Naozowan
17	Narsinghar " "	Narsinghar	Y/C-l 7	Mr. Dewan Abul Abbas
18	S. I. Hoquc " "	Srecnagar	"-18	Mr. Khairuddin Ahmed, MPA
19	Jamuna " "	Hapania	"-19	Mr. Shafiruddin, MPA
20	Isamati " "	Durga Chy. Para	"-20	Mr. Jamaluddin Ahmed. MPA
21	Pad ma" Trg. Camp	Gakulnagar	Y/T-21	Mr. Shamsul Haque. Ad. MPA
22	Meghna " "	Gakulnagar	"-22	Mr. Hamidur Rahman, Advocaic
23	Kailashahar " "	Kailashahar	Y/C-23	Mr. Tovvabur Rahim, MPA
24	Asrampari " "	Khoai	"-24	Mr. Mostafa Shahid, MPA
25	Dharmanagar " "	Dharmanagar	"-25	Mr. Taimuz Ali, MPA

Director,
Co-ordiantion, Planning
and Programming,
Youth Camp
19.8.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শিবির প্রশিক্ষকদের তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল	১৯ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

APPOINTED LIST OF THE GENERAL INSTRUCTORS WITH THEIR NAMES

Name of the Camp	Place	Name of the person
1. Padma Y/T	Gokul Nagar	1) Mr. Sukial Shaha 2) " Moniruzzaman. 3) " Mozammel Hoque. 4) " Mofizuddin Ahmed
Meghan Y/T	Gokul Nagar	1) Mr. Shahjahan Tagore. 2) " Hadayetul Islam. 3) " A. F. M. Fazlul Haque 4) ".....
3. Brahmaputra Y/C	Hapania.	1) Mr. Surja Kanta Das. 2) 3) ,f..... 4) " .....
4. Titas Y/C	Hapania.	1) Mr.Faizullah khan 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4)
5. Jamuna Y/C	Hapania.	1) Mr. Siddqur Rahman. 2) " Chandi Charan Mazumder 3) " 4) " .....
6. Gumate-IY/C	Hapania.	1) Mr. Harun-ur-Rashid 2) Ashraf Hossin 3) Serajuddin 4) Yakub Ali.
7. Hatimara Y/C	Kama! Nagar	1) Mr. Asgar Hossian 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
8. Gumate-11 Y/C	D.C.Para	1) Mr..... 2) " ..... **3)** " 4) ".....

9.	Isamaty Y/C	D.C Para	1) Mr. Mohammad Ali 2) " Monoranjan Sarker 3) " ..... 4) " .....
10.	Bijana Y/C	D.C Para	1) Mr. Dewan Khan Khademi 2) " Sarwar Jahan 3) " HShamsul Islam Bhuiyan 4) " .....
11.	Narsinghar Y/C	Narsinghar	1) Mr. Sk. Abu Hamed 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
12.	Rajnagar Y/C	Rajnagar	1) Mr. Priay Lal Das. 2) " Fakrul Islam 3) " ..... 4) " .....
13.	Palatana Y/C	Udaipur	1) Mr. Gopal Chandra Chakrabory 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
14.	Harina Y/C	Harina	1) Mr..... 2) " ..... 3) " .....
15.	Baxanagar Y/C	Baxanagar	1) Mr..... 4) " 5) " ..... 2) " .....
16.	Chotakhola Y/C	Chotakhola	3) Mr..... 6) " ..... 7) " ..... " .....
17.	Baramura Y/C	Khatalia.	1) Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed 2) " M.A. Hamid 3) " Belayet Hossain 4) " .....
18.	Suna Khira Y/C	Patherkandi	1) Mr..... 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
19.	Jamuna Y/T	Chaurilam-1	1) Mr. A.H.M Ziaul Islam 2) " Safi Quaidiri 3) " 4) " .....

20.	Ganga Y/T	Chaurilam-11	1) Mr. Abul Farah 2) Maabul Ahmed 3) Shafruddin Sikander 4) Serajul Islam Khan
21.	S.J Hoque Y/C	Sree Nagar	1) Mr..... 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
22.	Shilachara Y/C	Shilachara	1) Mr..... 2) ".... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
23.	Asram Bari Y/C	Asram Bari	1) Mr..... 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
24.	Kailas Shar Y/C	Vagawan Nagar	1) Mr. Faizur Rahman 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
25.	Dharmanagar Y/C	Dharmanagar	1) Mr..... 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
26.	Muhuri Y/T	Khatalia Chara Road	1) Mr..... 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....
27.	Akinpur Y/C	Akinpur	1) Mr..... 2) " ..... 3) " ..... 4) " .....

Director
Co-ordination Planning
and Programming
Youth Camp
19.871

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব ত্রাণ শিবিরের মটিভেটর নিয়োগ সম্পর্কিত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২৩ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLC OF BANGLADESH

Dt. 23.8.71.

No. 4C/ 118/(4)

ORDER

Mr. Nirode Baran Sahaji, B. A. is appointed a Political Motivator at Hapania Bangabandhu Youth Reception Camp with effect from 15th August, 1971 pending compliance of formalities, if any. His allowance is hereby provisionally fixed at Rs. 150/- (Rupees one hundred fifty) only consolidated.

The appointment is made for purely public interest.

(Prof. Nurul Islam Chowdhury)
MNA,
Director-1
Youth Camp, Eastern Zone,
Govt. of Bangladesh.

Dt.
23/8/1971.

No. 4C/118/(4)
Copy to:-
1. Chief Accountant, Youth Camp, Eastern Zone,
2. Camp Chief, Hapania Bangabandhu Youth Camp.
3. Youth Camp Control Board, Govt. of Bangladesh, Mujibnagar.
4. Mr. Nirode Baran Sahaji, B. A. for information and necessary action please.

(PROF. NURUL ISLAM CHOWDHURY)
MNA.
Director-I,
Youth Camp, Eastern Zone.
Govt. of Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
অর্থনৈতিক উপ-পরিষদ গঠন সম্পর্কিত নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১৪ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Dt. 14th Sept., 71.

As per the Memo No. 639 dt. 11. 9. 71 addressed to me by the Interior Minister, People's Republic of Bangladesh and also as per the resolution adopted in the meeting of the elected representative of this Zone on 5. 9. 71, I do hereby nominate the following members to constitute a Body to look after the affairs and financial expenditures of the Reception Transit and Holding Camps for the Youths.

1. Mr. Ahmed Ail, Chairman,
2. Mr. Gazi Golam Mostafa,
3. Mr. Md. Ellias.
4. Mr. Khaled Mohammad Ali.
5. Mr. Abdulla Harun.
6. Director I, Youth Camps.
7. Director II, Youth Camps.

Sd/-Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury.
Chairman,
Liberation Council,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,
Eastern Zone.

Memo No. YC/206 Dt. 14.9.71.

Copy to: -

1) The Home Minister, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,
2) The Chairman, Board of Control, Youth Camps with request to furnish, if necessary, copies to all concerned.
3) The Administrator, Zone-I.
4) The Administrator. Zone-II,
5) The Administrator, Zone-Ill.
6) The Administrator, Zone-IV.

(ZAHUR AHMED CHOWDHURY)
Chairman,
Liberation Council,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,
Eastern Zone

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবির পরিচালক জনাব খালেদ মাহমুদ আলীর রিক্রুটমেন্ট প্রধান হিসেবে নতুন দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্তি সম্পর্কে একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১৭ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRFT

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

No. YTC/209 Date. 17. 9. 1971

Deputy Director,
Youth Relief Camps,

Sir,

You are requested to kindly communicate directly with Mr. Khaled Mohammed Ali, MNA (Director, Motivation Youth Camps) in regard to all recruitments, who will henceforth act as the Recruitment and Movement Co-ordinator on behalf of the Bangladesh Authorities.

Thanking you,

Sincerely Yours,
(Dr-. Abu Yusuf)
Training Co-ordinator.

Copy to:

1. Chairman, Liberation Council, Eastern Zone with reference to decision taken in the meeting on 16. 9. 71.
2. Chairman, Youth Reception Camps, Eastern Zone.
3. Mr. Khaled Mohammed Ali, M.N.A, Director, Motivation.
4. B.M. D.
5. C. O. S.
6 Sector Commander

Note: Mr. Khaled Mohammad Ali may kindly be contacted at Bangladesh Office, Krishnanagar.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ত্রাণ শিবির থেকে মুক্তিফৌজের ভর্তিকরণ সম্পর্কিত একটি চিঠি	লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২০ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, YOUTH RELIEF CAMPS, TRIPURA

No. YRC/B/71 -72/1. Agartala, 20 Sept. 71.

To
The Training Co-ordinator,
Youth Relief Camps,
Bangladesh Office,
Agartala.

PROVISION OF RECRUITS FOR ARMY TRAINING.

1. Army training programme for 24 Sept. to 4 Oct. 71 has been received by this office. Many attempts to contact the Training Co-ordinator on telephone has failed. Since the recruitment is to start before 24 Sept. you are requested to take the following action.

(a) 2000 boys as recommended by Mr. Mannan or his representative i.e., 1800 industrial workers of Dacca and 200 industrial workers from Chandpur may directly be sent from Reception Camps on the following dates :-

550 on 24 Sep to PALATANA
250 on 26 Sep to PALATANA
300 on 28 Sep to PALATANA
550 on 4 Oct to PALATANA
350 on 4 Oct to PALATANA

(b) 1000 boys as sponsored by-500 Labor league workers by Mr. Mannan and 500 sponsored by Capt. IIALIM CHOWDHURY may be sent directly from reception camps on the following dates:

1000 on (date to be given by D Sector) to LYLLAPUR.

2. You are responsible for entire political clearance and thorough medical examination. Consider this letter as requisition. Please contact D Sector for transport, on dates and places required.

3. For the rest of the recruiting programmed contact this office immediately. Please inform your authorities that in case you are detailed 011 other jobs other than training coordinator that this is a full time job and such appointee must attend my office at least once every day for liaison. You have been provided a transport for this purpose.

Sd/ R. V. Subramanian,
Major.

Copy to:
D Sector HQ.

The above action was necessitated as the time for recruitment is very short and the Training Co-ordinator is not available to me at all.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তিফৌজ প্রশিক্ষণের ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২১ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

Major R. V. SUBRAMANIAM.

YRC/B/71 -72
Agartala, 21 Sept., 71.

My Dear Dr. Yusuf,

Last night Mr. MANNAN, Labor Leader of Bangladesh came to me and asked me when I will be able to take 2000 persons for army training and which camp he should put in. I thought I will put them in TISTA and MOHURI as there camps were not full up, and accordingly told him to comply. But, today I come to understand that the camps are three quarters full and cannot take 2000 bodies. I tried to contact him or you on telephone but I could not get you. Now the telephone has become out of order.

Please tell Mr. Mannan to give his recruits direct to PALATANA camp after due formalities as per my instruction and on dates I have given you in my letter dated 20 Sept.,71. This is due to last minute rush against all previous planning.

With regards,

Yours very sincerely,
Sd/. R. V. Subramaniam,
Maj.
Deputy Director.

Dr. Abu Yusuf,
Training Co-ordinator,
Bangladesh (Eastern Zone).

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্রসমূহের প্রয়োজনীয় খরচাদির মঞ্জুরী সংক্রান্ত যুব শিবির পরিচালকের একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

No. YTC/236 Date 1.10.1971

Camp-in-Charge,
Youth Camps (Training)

The host authorities have now kindly sanctioned most of the expenses of those camps. It is hoped that sanction for all expenses will soon be obtained. It may however be necessary, as in the past, to meet some of the emergency/immediate expenses from this office on a re-imbursible basis to tide over supply and other delay.

Under the circumstances you are requested to get the accounts of your past advance from., as well as your future requisitions to, this office recommended / approved by the host authority concerned, before submission to this office.

This issues with the concurrence of the Deputy Director, Youth Relief Camps,

(Abu Yousuf)
Director, Training.

Copy for information:

Chairman, Eastern Zonal Council, Chairman,

Youth Reception Camps Committee, Eastern Zone.

Chairman, Youth Camps, Govt. of Bangladesh.

Copy to;

1. Deputy Director, Youth Relief Camp with the request that he may kindly inform the camp Administrators accordingly.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব প্রশিক্ষণ কার্যক্রম বাস্তাবায়নের অগ্রগতি ও সমস্যাদি পর্যালোচনার জন্য আহূত একটি সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি	মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

YTC/239 Date. 1st Oct. `71

Dear O/C,

May I request you to kindly attend a meeting of the Youth (Training) Camp in-charge and Dy. in-charge here on Sunday the 3rd October at 3 P.M. to discuss the progress and problems of implementing the Youth Training Syllabus.

I shall be most obliged if you could make it convenient to attend.

With kindest regards.

Sd/.....

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তিফৌজ রিক্রুটমেন্টের ব্যাপারে নিয়ম রক্ষার প্রয়োজনীয়তা সম্পর্কিত যুব শিবির মটিভেটর প্রধানের চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	২ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE RECRUITMENT CO-ORDINATOR
EASTERN ZONE
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

No. YC/241 Dt. 2nd Oct. '71.

As it is observed that recruitments have been made without prior authority from this Directorate, in violation of this office instructions No. YTC/123, dt. 25.8.71 regarding recruitment of youths from the Youth Reception Camps and Youth Training Camps, it is further reminded that in future no recruitment shall be made without a Recruiting Team authorized by the Recruitment Co-ordinator.

It is further clarified that in future all recruitments, viz. in Bangladesh regular forces, Guerilla forces etc. shall be made from the Youth Training Camps only and the Director Training is requested not to allow such recruitment by any person other than as authorized above.

Asstt. Director, Youth Relief Camps may kindly see for information.

KHALED MD. ALI, MNA
(Director, Motivation, Youth Camp)
Recruitment Co-ordinator, E. Zone.
Dt. 2nd Oct. 71.

No. YC/241
Copy for kind information:
1..... Bangladesh Forces.
2. Chairman, Liberation Council. Eastern Zone.
3. Chairman, Board of Control; Youth Camp, Mujibnagar.
4. All Camp Chiefs, Eastern Zone.
5. All Sector Commanders, Eastern Zone.
6. All Directors, Youth Camp, Eastern Zone,
7. All Political liaison officers.

KHALED MD. ALI, M.N.A.
(Director, Motivation, Youth Camp)
Recruitment Co-ordinaior, Eastern Zone,
Govt. of Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব প্রশিক্ষণ অগ্রগতি উপদেষ্টা কমিটি গঠিতঃ যুব শিবির পরিচালকের একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৪ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

No. YTC/244

Dt. 4th Oct. 71.

As proposed by Mr. Sakhawat Ullah an "Advisory Committee for Youth Training Progress" is hereby formed to help the undersigned is expediting the implementation of the approved training syllabus.

The Committee will consist of the Youth (Training) Camp in-charge as ex-officio members and will meet from time to time as to be called by the undersigned.

(Dr. Abu Yousuf)
Director,
Training Co-ordination.
To all concerned.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শিবির কর্মকর্তাদের বেতন সম্পর্কিত একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৪ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

No. YTC/246 Date, 4th Oct. 71

As discussed in the meeting of the Youth 'Reception' Camp Committee Eastern Zone on 2-10-71 an allowance of Rs. 500/- (Rupees Five hundred) only per month has been fixed for the post of all authorized Deputy Directors of Youth Camp organisation. This is in keeping with the allowance being already drawn by some of the Deputy Directors in this zone.

Prof. Debabrata Datta Gupta who was appointed Deputy Director, Training Co-ordination by the formal meeting of the Liberation Council (called High-powered Committee at that time) on 6.6.71, is thus entitled to Rs. 500/- as his monthly allowance.

He may kindly be allowed to draw the same subject to adjustment of advances drawn
by him.

Chairman
Youth (Reception) Camps,
Eastern Zone.

(Dr. Abu Yousuf)
Director,
Training Co-ordination

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরে নতুন যুবক ভর্তি সম্পর্কে চিঠি	লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৬ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

TOP SECRET

Sub: -Deadlock in Youth Recruitment Training in the Eastern Zone.

Asstt. Director, YRC.

Kindly refer to our discussion yesterday regarding vacancy requisition for Youth (training) Camps. It was noted that requisitions have not been issued for the recent vacancies caused by Recruitment to BDF since the 16th Sept.

I hope you will kindly expedite the vacancy requisitions.

Sincerely,
Signed-Abu Yousuf,
6.10.71.
(Training Co-ordinator)

Requisitions will be delay by a week as G of 1 has not provided funds for fresh rations clo. etc.
Signed-R.V. Subramonium,
Maj.
6.10.71
(Assistant Director, YRC)

No requisition has yet been issued by the Assistant Director, YRC whereas the Reception Camps are having an overflow of youth as another round of severe repression has started particularly in the Chittagong, Noakhali, Dacca and South Comilla Sections. The Reception Camp problem has become practically unmanageable, and at the same time the Youth Training Camps are coming to a grinding deadlock due to lack of funds from the friendly Authorities on the one hand and from Bangladesh Govt. on the other. The subsidizing funds from Bangladesh have been totally stopped since mid September, ***before*** finalization of alternate arrangements, and as a result, even the induction of trained Base-Workers is now held up additing to further blockage in the flow (Kindly refer to my last request dt. 6-10-71, copy enclosed).

Forwarded for kind information and the favor of urgent action.

(Abu Yusuf)
Training Co-ordinator.

P.S. to Prime Minister, Bangladesh.
P .S. to Finance Minister, Bangladesh.
P.S. to Interior Minister, Bangladesh.
Chairman, Youth Camps.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শিবিরে ব্যয় সম্পর্কিত প্রকল্প সংযোগকারীর একটি চিঠি	লেবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৬ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

SECRET

No. YTC/248. Dt. 6-10-71

Dear Prof. Yousuf Ali Sb..

Kindly refer to my Telegram of the 8th and my letter of the 22nd September, regarding the finance for Youth (Training) Camps both of which unfortunately remain unresponded so far.

The Youth (Training) Camps are now facing an acute crisis here due to the facts that.

(a) Funds (17.5 lacs) sanctioned by the Finance Minister. Bangladesh, against the **Youth (Training) Scheme**, have been exhausted irregularly (about 15 lacs) on other items (Reception Camps. Army Holding Camps, BDF Operational Camps etc.); and

(b) The Interior Minister. Bangladesh, has advised to stop all expenditure on Youth (Training) Camps, before finalization of alternate arrangements.

I have already informed you of the items of expenditure that are being borne by Bangladesh for the time being. The present needs against the times are as follows to meet the shortfall of currently approved expenditure by the friendly authorities:

	Per Camp/Month
1. Allowance subsidy over that has been sanctioned by the friendly authorities so far.	Rs. 400/-
2. Emergency expenditure on camp facilities to meet delay in friendly authority supply (such as for bedding, clothing, radios).	Rs. 1.000/-
3. Medical emergency to overcome shortage in standard supply.	Rs. 250/-
4. Pocket allowance at Rs. 9/- per trainee per month (over Re. 1/- sanctioned by host govt.) to make up Rs. 10/- as sanctioned by the finance Minister. Bangladesh.	Rs. 9.000/-
5. Transport : In absence of assigned Jeeps and Trucks all movement of trainees has to be done by hired truck. Movement of 1000 trainees from Reception Camp to Youth (Training) Camp every 15 days in the big issue. Other transport needs such as camp marketing, administrative and medical emergencies etc. The cost by hired trucks is in no case less than Rs. 5/- per head, twice monthly.	Rs. 10.000/-

6. Introduction of Base-Workers 400 per Camp per 15 days :	Rs. 3.200/-
(a) Identity Card for safety particularly against same side: Rs. 4/- per head	
(b) Transport from Youth (Training) Camp to Launching Point at the rate of Rs. 5/- per head	Rs. 4.000/-
(c) Five days ration with Base-Workers when they go to sector Commands for their safe conduct to Bangladesh (agreed to be given by YRC).	
(d) Induction funds at the rate of Rs. 50/- in Pak Currency per trainee	Rs. 40.000/-
Sub-Total for Induction	Rs. 47.200/-
Total for each Camp each month	Rs. 67.850/-
Total for 10 Camps in the Zone	Rs. 6.78,500/-
7. Directorate (Training): Allowances. Office rental. Transport. Travelling. Sundry contitmencies	Rs. 7,500/-
Total for Youth (Training) Camps	Rs. 6.85.000/-

Eastern Zone per month
2,85.000 in local currency.
of which
4.00.000 in Pak currency.

Under the circumstances may I request you most urgently to :

a. Take up the matter of these expenditures with the friendly authorities.

b. In the mean time kindly revive the sanction of Rs. 17.5 lacs for Youth (Training) Camps as given by Finance Minister. Bangladesh on 6-6-71. and release the amount yet unspent on Youth (Training) Camps for expenditure on these camps.

(A similar sanction may also be obtained from the Finance Minister for the other 20 Youth (Training Camps in the other zones).

c. In any case, kindly arrange for the following Induction Funds for want of which about 1500 Trained Base-Workers are now stuck for induction, (As a result the Camps are remaining blocked, the entire recruitment, training programme is being hindered, while the morale inside is perhaps taking a downward plunge as we are hearing the reports).

1. Identity Card and Transport for 1500 from Training Camps to launching sites, at Rs. 10 each in local currency. — Rs. 15.000/

2. Induction expenditure at average Rs. 50/- each in Pale currency. — Rs. 75.000/

Eagerly awaiting your immediate action. And if past experience is to be used to avoid future confusion. 1 hope you will see to it that the funds are placed under executive control of the Training Directorate.

With kindest regards.

(Abu Yousuf)
Director,
Training Co-ordination.
Youth Camps. Eastern Zone

No. YTC/248 Dt. 6-10-1971.

Chairman. Eastern Zonal Council and Chairman. Youth (Reception) Camps. Eastern Zone may kindly see. In order to meet the immediate expenditure of the Camps on items I to 5 on prepare and the imminent induction expenditure of 500 Base-Workers from Gokulnagar Meghna Camp, they are requested to release Rs. 50,000/- to this Directorate on an ad-hoc basis pending formal re-imbursement/allocation of Youth (Training) Camp funds.

(Abu Yousuf)
Director.
Training co-ordination.
Youth Camps. Eastern Zone.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরে অনিয়মতান্ত্রিক উপায়ে ভর্তি না করার জন্য শিবির পরিচালকের একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৭ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

No. YTC/250 Dt. 7th Oct. ^{v}71.

Recruitment Co-ordinator.

Sub : **Reported Irregular Recruitment.**

Dear Sir.

The Local Authorities have objected to some recent recruitments (3-10-71) made by Mr. Hannan for entrance to the FENI Camp on the following grounds:

(a) Medical Check up.

(b) Overage (40- 42 years)

(c) Underage (9 to 15 years)

(d) False promise of arms training although the recruitment was for Youth Training Camp.

You are requested to kindly advice Mr. Hannan to be more careful in future in this matter.

Thanking with kindest regards.

Director
Co-ordination. Planning
and Programming,
Youth Camps.

Copy to:

1. Asstt. Director. YRC.
2. Mr. A. Hannan. Harina Camp Chief. Administrator. Feni Camp.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবির প্রেরিত বিভিন্ন সামগ্রীর হিসাব	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৮ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE SUPPLY DEPTT.,
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH,
EASTERN ZONE.

No .....252/ Date. 8. 10. 1971.

To
The Chairman.
Finance Committee. Youth Camps.
Govt. of Bangladesh.
Eastern Zone.

Sir.

With reference to your Memo No. 766. dt. 4. 10. 71. 1 have the honor to inform you that since this store (Agartala Museum) has been functioning only 130 (One hundred thirty) packages of different articles were sent from Calcutta by the Bangladesh Govt. out of which. 74 (Seventy four) packages were taken delivery by Major Subramonium. Dy. Director Relief. Govt. of India directly from the Air-port which according to him have been distributed among the Training Camps. The rest 56 (Fifty six) packages received in Museum were proportionately distributed (according to strength) among 32 (Thirty two) Youth Reception/Holding Camp & Bangladesh Forces as well by Prof. Nurul Islam Chowdhury. MNA. Director of Administration. Youth Camps in due consultation with Shri K.P. Dana, Secretary. Central Council for Assistance to the struggle for Bangladesh.

1. Details of the Packages :

(1) Socks-	3 packets	2.000 pairs
(2) P. T. Shoes	IOW. Boxes	1.000 "
(3) Lungi	5 bundles	2.000 Pcs
(4) Bedsheets	7 "	2.000 "
{5) Saspen	12 "	82 "
(6) Water Drum	5 "	25 "
(7) Air Pillow	14 W. Boxes	2,000 "
	56 packets.	

2. The statement showing distribution of above mentioned articles is attached herewith.

Other relevant information’s will be supplied on in the next Statement.

Yours obediently,
(GAZI GOFRAN)
Deputy Director (Supply)
Govt. of Bangladesh.
Eastern Zone.

SL.	Name of Camps	Socks	P.T Shoes	Lungi	Bed Sheet	Serince	Water Drum	Air Pillow	Rem-arks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.	Bakshanagar 800			30 pcs	25 pcs			25 nos	
3.	Hatimara 700			25 Pcs	25 pcs	1 no.		25 nos	
4.	Gumati (D.C. Para) 800			30 pcs	25 pcs	1 no.		25 nos	
5.	Hijna (") 800			30 pcs	25 pcs	2 nos		25 pcs	
6.	Isamati (") 800			30 pcs	25 pcs	2 nos		25 pcs	
7.	Student Organisation				150 pcs	5 nos		50 nos	
8.	Sreenagar 900			25 pcs	35 pcs	2 nos	1 nos	30 nos	
9.	Titas (Hapania) 650			35 pcs	20 pcs	2 nos		20 nos	
10.	Brammaputra (Hapania) 650			25 pcs	20 pcs	1 nos		20 nos	
11.	Jamna (") 650			25 pcs	20 pcs	2 nos		20 nos	
12.	Gumati (") 650			25 pcs	20 pcs	1 no.		20 nos	
13.	Bangabandhu' (Maratilla) 650								
14.	Banga Shardul (") 650			25 pcs	20 pcs	2 nos		20 nos	
15.	Joy Bagnla (") 650			25 pcs	20 pcs	3 nos		20 nos	
16.	Sonar Bangla (") 650			25 pcs	20 pcs	2 nos		20 nos	
17.	Youth Training Camp-I (D.C. Para) 500	55 pairs	47 pairs	50 pairs					
18	-do- II (") 500	50 "	45"	42 pcs	62 pcs	3 nos	1 no.	60 nos	
19.	-do- III (") 500	40 "	40"	100 pcs	60 pcs	3 nos	1 no.	60 nos	
20.	----	500		30 pcs	20 pcs	2 nos	1 no.	20 nos	
21.	Baramura	800		30 pcs	25 pcs	1 nos	1 no.	25 nos	
22.	Harina	1,100							
23.	Rajnagar	1,100		55 pcs	35 pcs	2 nos	1 no.	35 nos	
24.	Khinpur	200		20 pcs	15 pcs	2 nos	1 no.	15 nos	
25.	Karimganj	600		50 pcs	30 pcs			30 nos	
26.	Dharmanagar	200							
27.	Udaipur	600		35 pcs	30 pcs	2 nos	1 no.	30 nos	
28.	Beloia	200		20 pcs	15 pcs	2 nos		15 nos	
29.	Chottakhola	500							
30.	Kailashahar	500		30 pcs	40 pcs			20 pcs	
31.	Matinagar	1,000		60 pcs	40 pcs	3 nos	1 no.	30 pcs	
32.	Nasima (Near Baramura)	250		25 pcs	20 pcs	2 nos		20 pcs	
33.	Khatalia	250		10 pcs	10 pcs	1 nos		5 pcs	

GAZI GOFRAN.
7.10.17
Dy. Director (Supply)
Govt. of Bangladesh

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরে বসবাসকারীদের প্রতি কতিপয় নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৭ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

SECRET
Most Immediate

No. YTC/249 Dt.7.
10.71

As desired by Local Authorities, the following steps have to be taken with immediate effect:

1. All residents, (the staff and the Youth) of Youth Reception Camps are to be **registered** for proper **evacuee** cards. The Camp Chiefs will be **responsible** to have it done by the nearest Thana authorities who have been requested to send proper persons to the Camps for this purpose daily or as frequently as needed.]
2. Admission to Youth (Training) Camps will be subject to production of these cards which will then be deposited with the local authorities. |The Camp Chiefs of the sending camps will be responsible to ensure that no Youth other than those holding such cards are "recruited" for the youth (Training) Camps.) The pertinent Recruitment form is being modified accordingly.
3. The Camp Chiefs will also be responsible to report to the local thanas the arrival of any suspicious person into their camps. The thana authorities will take such persons into custody along with the evidence of suspicion.

(Abu Yousuf)
Director,
Training Co-ordination.
Youth Camps.
Eastern Zone.

c. c.

1. Chairman. Eastern Zonal Council.

2. Chairman. Youth Reception Camp Committee with the request

to kindly circulate it to all Camp Chiefs immediately.

All Camp-in-Charge, Youth (Training) Camps.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরে পর্যালোচনা পরিষদের বৈঠকের সিদ্ধান্ত	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৮ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

YOUTH CAMPS

Decision of the Review Committee in its meeting with Group Captain Khondkar. D. C. O. S. on 6-9-71.

1. Base-work as outlined in the Youth Training Scheme is needed as a significant part of our total effort.
2. Intelligent, well-motivated, young men who opt for this work should be encouraged as the best possible Base-Workers.
3. Those who cannot join the armed forces should also be used for this work, to whatever extent they can do it, rather than be kept stagnating. There is no harm in employing anyone as a Base-worker so long as he is willing to go unarmed.
4. All Base-workers will go **unarmed.**
5. They will go in for work **outside** the command and control of Sector Commanders.
6. Afterwards, when a Base-worker has, in his estimation, established a "Safe-Base" he will inform the sectors through his Public Representative, or local A. L. Worker and the C.A.A.
7. All Base-workers should be given their final instruction clearly and specifically about the successive actions to be taken. The suggestions given by the D. C. O. S. in this regard (as attached) were gratefully accepted by the Committee.

D.C.O.S. may kindly
see for confirmation.
No. YTC/251

(A. Yousuf)
Chairman.
Review Committee.
8. 10. 71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরের সুষ্ঠু পরিচালনা সম্পর্কে কর্মকর্তাদের কয়েকটি পরামর্শ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১২ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

Secret.

Management of Youth Training Camps.

The Camp is for Training the Youth of Bangladesh in constructive socio-economic activities to create self-sustained village bases as the fundamental weapon to win the independence and welfare of their nation. For this purpose the management of their camp life must be. not to soften them by any non-essential facility, but to harden them for austarity and improvisation as will be needed in the village of Bangladesh to-day for its true self-sustenance.

Within that framework the primary responsibility of the Camp-in-Chief. as a highly respected Public Representative of Bangladesh, is to uphold the morale as well as the proficiency of training of the Youth.

The primary responsibility of the Camp Administrator is the management of the Camp **facilities** and the discipline of Camp **security.**

But since the facilities are meaningless without morale, and the training is impossible without discipline, their responsibilities are mutually overlapping and what is the primary responsibility of the one is the Secondary responsibility of the other. And therefore their constant co-operation in mutual understanding is the absolute must for the success of the scheme.

And since they are working as the representatives of two independent organizations, **equal dignity** and **mutual respect** have to be the basis of that co-operation. The following ground rules are therefore suggested:

1. The two officials will live as close and as equally as possible within the Camp premises, and will be in constant touch with each other.
2. They will keep each other informed while leaving the camp, and will not be absent from the camp at the same time except in recorded emergencies.
3. All major decisions (daily routine, staff meetings, special functions, major disciplinary actions etc.

Will be in mutual consultation, remembering however their primary responsibilities.

4. Minor decisions will also be in mutual consultation whenever the other is within reach. Otherwise it will be communicated to the other at the earliest opportunity.

5. All disciplinary actions, taken jointly or individually in their respective fields, will be recorded in a Logbook for joint noting.
6. All disciplinary actions against staff-members will be taken in consultation with the Camp-in-Charge. and reported for decision to Youth Camp Directorate (Training) in grievous cases.

Sd/- Abu Yousuf,
Training Co-ordinator.

Sd/- R. V. Subramonium.
Maj.
Deputy Director
Relief & Rehabilitation.
12. 10. 71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ক্যাম্পের সাংকেতিক নাম পরিবর্তনের সিদ্ধান্ত জানিয়ে লেখা চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১৩ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

TOP SECRET

No. YRC/Camps/71 -72. Agartala. Dated 13 Oct..71.

To

The Administrator,

PADMA/MEGHNA/GANGA/JAMUNA/MOIIARI/TISTA/FENI/ KALYANPUR
Sub: -CHANGE OF CODE NAMES.

I. With immediate effect the following Codes will be used in all correspondence: -

	OLD	NEW
1	PADMA	CRICKET
2	MEGHNA	GOLF
3	GANGA	TENNIS
4	JAMUNA	HOCKEY
5	MOHARI	FOOTBALL
6	TISTA	POLO
7	FENI	KABADI
8	KALYANPUR	SWIMMING

Signed
R.V. Subramanium.
Asstt. Director.

Copy to: -
1. R C.R.O.
2. TRG. Co-ordinator, BANGLADESH AGARTALA.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবির, এলাকা ও শিবির প্রধানের একটি তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১৮ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

LIST OF THE FILES MAINTAINED FOR YOUTH CAMPS APPROVED BY THE BANGLADESH LIBERATION COUNCIL, EASTERN ZONE.

S. No	F. No	Site	Area (Districts)	Camp Chief
I.	1.	Utlaipur -II		Abdullah-AI-Harun
II.	2.	Si lac hart	(Chittagong Hill Tracts)	Svedur Rahman.
III.	3.	Harina	(Ctg.&Ctg. Hill Tracts)	M. A. Hannan.
IV.	4.	Sreenagar or Barishmukh.	"	Khairuddin Ahmed. MPA & Obaidullah Majumdar. MPA.
V.	5.	Udaipur-I or Palatana.		C'apt. S. Ali. MPA.
VI.	6.	Chatakhola	Noakhali "	Khawaja Ahmed. MNA.
VII.	7.	Rajnagar.		A. Hanif. MNA.
VIII	8.	Kathalia or Baramura.	Comilla	Jala) Ahmed. MPA.
IX.	9.	Hathimara or Kama In agar.	" "	M. A. Rashid. MPA.
X.	10.	Bunagar or Chymara.	"	Prof. A. Rauf.
XI.	11.	Malaghar.	"	Capi. Sowkat.
XII.	12.	Ashrambari or Khowai.	Sylhet	Mustafa Shahid. MPA.
XIII	13.	Kailashahar.	"	Azizur Rahman. MPA. & Manik Chowdhury.
XIV	14.	Dharmanagar.		MNA.
XV.	15.	Patherkandi or Karimgaonj.		Taimuz AM. MPA. Abdul Malek.
XVI.	16.	Con cress B ha van (Transit at Agartala for Dacca & Comilla)		Fazlur Rahman. MNA.

XVII	17	Narsinghar..	"	Dewan Abdul Abbas. MPA
XVIII	18	Baltali.	"	Gazi Fazlur Rahman. MPA.
XIX.	19	Mohanpur-1.	"	Shafiruddin. MPA.
XX.	20	Kamalpur.	"	Altafur Rahman. MPA.

REGULAR TRAINING CAMPS
No. of proposed Camps

XXI.	21	Gokulnagar.	4	Shamsul Hoque. MPA. Wasiuddin.
XXII.	22	Padmanagar.	3/6	Dewan Abul Abbas. MNA Hamidur Rahman.

Sd/-.....
Director
Co-ordinator. Planning
and Programming.
Youth Camp.
18. 10. 71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
রিক্রুটমেন্টের ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত জনাব খালেদ মাহমুদ আলীর দলকে সহযোগিতাদানের জন্য যুব শিবির পরিচালকের একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১৯ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

No.-YTC/282 Date 19. 10. 1971

Asstt. Director/YRC.

Further to our discussion on 14. 10. 71 I have to confirm that as per C.O.S.. BDF, letter No 200I/BDF/A dated 12. JO. 71 (Copy enclosed) Mr. Khalid Mahmood Ali. signature attested below is to be treated as authorized by the Bangladesh Govt. to organise Recruitment for Bangladesh Forces.

Any Recruiting Team as may be authorized by him may kindly be accorded all facilities for such recruitment from the Youth (Training) Camps.

Sd/-
Tr. Co-ordinator.

Attested .....

Copy:
Comd. Delta Sector,
C. O. s.
Mr. Khalid Md. Ali, MNA.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবির পরিচালক, প্রশিক্ষণ সমন্বয় কর্মকর্তার কাছে প্রেরিত যুব শিবির রিক্রুটমেন্ট প্রধানের একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১৯ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

From : Khaled Mohd. Ali.
Director. Motivation. Recruiting Co-ordinator &
Movement Co-ordinator.

No. MRC/283 Dt. 19.6.71

To.
Dr. Abu Yousuf,
Training Co-ordinator.

Subject: **Recruitment**.

Dear Sir.

As per our previous discussion 1 sent recruiting team with authority signed by to recruit of the trainees from youth Camps but they were disobliged by the camp administrators concerned. Later I myself went to Charilam Camp for recruiting trainees but experienced the same deadlock for reasons best known to the Camp Administrator concerned.

I was then compelled to start recruiting boys from reception camps direct, to fill up thana wise quota and accelerate the training. I further suppose if this problem is not solved with an immediate effect our training is sure to suffer.

This is for your kind information.

Thanking you in the anticipation.

Yours.
K.M. Ali.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরে নবাগতদের ভর্তির ব্যাপারে শিবির পরিচালকদের কয়েকটি জরুরী নির্দেশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, মুক্তি সংগ্রাম পরিষদ পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	৪ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

SFXRET.
MOST IMMEDIATE.

As desired by Local Authorities, the following steps have to be taken with immediate effect: -

1.All residents, (the staff and the youth) of Youth Reception Camps are to be registered for proper **evacuee** cards. [The Camp Chiefs will be **responsible** to have it done by the nearest Thana authorities who have been requested to send proper pension to the Camps for this, purpose daily or as frequently as needed.]

2. Admission to Youth (Training) Camps will subject to production of these cards which will then be deposited with the local authorities. (The Camp Chiefs will be responsible to ensure that no youth other than those holding such cards are "rccruited" for the Youth (Training) Camps.) The pertinent Recruitment form is being modified accordingly.

3. The Camp Chief-will also be responsible to report to the local Thanas the arrival of any suspicious person into their camps. The Thana authorities will take such suspicion with custody along with the evidence of such suspicion.

Sd/-
Di rector.
Coordination. Planning
and Programming.
Youth Camps.
4. 11.71.

Chairman. Eastern Zonal Council.
Chairman. Youth Reception committee with

the request to kindly circulate it

to all Camp Chiefs immediately.

All Camp-in-Charge. Youth (training) Camps.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় শিবিরে তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	১৮ অক্টোরব, ১৯৭১

WITH
(CAMP CHIEFS)

A. RECEPTION CAMPS FOR DISTRICT

	Camp Site (Proposed Camp Site)	**Camp Chief**
(a) Chittagong & Ctg. Hill Tracts,	(i) Harina	M. A. Mann an.
	(ii) Sreenagar or Khairuddin Ahmed Harishamukh (Obaidullah Majumder MNA)	
	(iii) Udaipur (Palatana)	Capt. S. Ali MNA.
(b)Noakhali	(i) Chothakhola	Khwaja Ahmed. MNA.
	(ii)Rajnagar	A. Hanif, MNA.
(c)Comilla	(i) Kathalia (Baramura)	Jalal Ahmed MPA.
	(ii) Hatimara (Kamalnagar)	M. A. Rashid. MPA.
	(iii) Bunagar (Chaymara)	Prof. A. Rouf.
	(iv) Malagarh	Capt. Sowkat.
(d)Sylhat	(i) Ashrambari (Khowai)	Mustafa Shahid, MPA.
	(ii) Kailashahar	Azizur Rahman, MPA. Manik Chowdhury MNA.
	(iii) Dharmanagar	Tainuz Ali MPA.
	(iv) Patharkandi (Karimganj)	Mr. Abdul Malek.
Transit Camps at Agartala for Dacca & Comilla	(i) Congress Bhavan	Fazlur Rahman, MNA.
	(ii) Narsinghar	Dewan Abdul Abbas, MNA.
	(iii) Beltali	Kazi Fazlur Rahman, MPA.
	(iv) Mhanpur	Shafiruddin MPA.
	(v) Kamalpur	Mr. Altafur Rahman MPA.

Approved by the Bangladesh Liberation Council, Eastern Zone.

1. Udaipur (II) Mr, Abdullah Haroon MPA.
2. Silachara (Chittagong Hill Tracts) Mr. Syedur Rahman.

2. **REGULAR TRAINING CAMPS**

Area	No. of Proposed Camps	No. of Existing Camps	Camp Chief Dy. Camp Chief
I. Gokulnagar (Now in overall charge of Mr. Shumsul Huq MPA)	4	2	a. Shamsul Huq MPA Waisuddin (Camp No.) b- Dewan Abul Abbas MNA
II. Pad manager	3/6	nil	Hamidur Rahman

The Camp Management Committee in each camp will concern of

1. Camp Chief-to be appointed by Liberation Council.
2. Dy. Camp Chief " “ “ “ “ “
3. Camp Supervisor-to be appointed by Camp Chief on nomination by Director Adm.
4. Political Trainer " " " " on nominated by Director Training and Coordination
5. Physical Trainer “ “ “
6. Medical Officer" " " " on nomination by Deputy Director (Health)
7. Camp Administrator (Where appointed) by Local Government.
8. Arm Trainers (where appointed by Local Government)

Sd/-.....
Director
Coordination, Planning
and Programming,
Youth Camps
18. 11.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবির পচিালনা ও তার কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে একটি প্রতেবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	..... ১৯৭১

YOUTH CAMP OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE EASTERN SECTOR.

The youth Camps scheme contemplates to channelize the activities and also to train up the stream of young men coming from Bangladesh in the wake of inhuman atrocities and genocide committed by West Pak. Army. The Youth Camps were originally situated at different entry points of the Border as reception-cum-transit camps and some of these are still existing not as reception cum transit camps but as Youth Camps to give some preliminary training in order to meet the incessant demands of the boys who become frustrated finding that youth camps with training facilities have not yet been properly organized.

There has been an inordinates delay to implement youth camps scheme. Our boys are frustrated and their initial enthusiasm to have the training and to liberate the motherland disinitiates. Finding no accommodation and the facilities of training hundreds of our boys are returning back breaking the morale of the people inside. If the problems of organizational set-up of the youth camps are met in a stereotyped manner, then the whole scheme will fail since the youth from Bangladesh are not coming in a planned way to the accommodated according to our plan. The present heavy influx may be stopped in future due to various circumstances which we will have to consider in organizing the youth camps. Hence the necessity of Reception-cum- Transit Camps, Youth Camps which are existing to be changed into youth training camps and the gradual establishment of Youth Camps as envisaged in the Scheme submitted to the authority concerned. At present there are three categories of youth camps, viz. -in the first category we find the youth camps which were established with the help of local authority being situated at sites to catch the boys from the border.

Since the plan for concentrating the youth camps with a total accommodation of 10,000, in three blocks has not yet been completed, these camps are functioning now as preliminary training centers to cater to the demands of the boys. The camps are as follows:

(1) **Harina** with a strength of 1,000 youth. This figure varies depending on the entry of.....on a particular date. This camp has had training facilities which can be fully utilized to implement our scheme. It is not situated near the border. Our Sector Commander of that area (i.e. Harina Sector situated just opposite Hillock of Youth Camp) can take up the responsibility of training the boy.

I have already requested Maj. Mehta, Deputy Director, Youth Camps Operation to depute one of his officers to this Youth Camp but the real training (arms) can be started only after the concurrence of local military authorities. Mr. M. A. Hannan, Secretary, Chittagong District Awami League is the Camp Chief. Capt.

Chattarjee now working in place of Maj. Mehta (now on leave) promised to depute one officer at this camp.

(II) **Chetakhola** : (near Akinpur) This Camp has got a strength of about 400 boys. Since the camp is situated near the border, it will have to be shifted into the interior but uptil now no such scheme has been taken up. Mr. Khawja Ahmed MNA is the Camp Chief.

The boys are getting training with the help of our Liberation-army.

(III) **Rajnagar**: At Present this camp has accommodated only 400 boys but there is scope for expansion to accommodate 1000 boys. One Capt. R.P. Singh (since reported to have been withdrawn and placed in another camp) an officer of Maj. Mehta has been deputed to supervise the activities of this Youth Camp. Inspite of our repeated request, the construction of the camp is done at a snail's pace and as such we are hard pressed to give shelter to the stream of boys coming daily from Bangladesh through that area Prof.A. Hanif MNA is the Camp Chief.

(I**V) Sonamura** : There are 4 (four) camps in that area such as :

(a) **Kathalia**: with strength of 1000 boys capable of accommodating at best 800. Daily hundreds of boys are refused in that camp for want of accommodation for which no steps so far could be taken due to circumstances beyond our control.....

(b) **Hatimara**: With a strength of 800 boys (which can be easily raised to 1000) Mr. Mehta has deputed one Capt. Sharma in that Camp (since reported to have been withdrawn) but until now no substantive progress could be done for want of transport, construction materials and other pre-requisities to establish a full-fledged camp. The boys can have proper training in this camp provided the facilities are available. In fact the boys are getting some preliminary training and they are also occasionally engaged in operational activities within Bangladesh. Mr. M. A. Rashid MPA is the Camp Chief.

(c) **Buxanagar**: The camp has got a strength of 800 boys and there is constant pressure to raise the strength to at least 1000, since the camp authorities have to refuse entry of many boys coming from Bangladesh. Due to heavy influx of boys in that area, sometimes 1000 boys have to be accommodated temporarily to be shifted elsewhere if possible or in the alternative to be left in the larch. Capt. Das has been deputed by Mr. Mehta to supervise the activities of that camp but he has not been able to do much due to same handicaps experienced by other officers at different camps. Prof. A. Rouf is the Camp Chief. The boys are getting some training and also engaged in operational activities.

(d) **Melaghar**: This camp should be treated separately. It is at present attached with our liberation army camp at Sector No.2. There are about 1000 boys in this camp

(V) **Udaipur**: This camp has been started very recently but the progress is spectacular due to co-operation of local officers specially ADM Mr. Banarjee. At present, it has got a strength of 1200 with a proposal to accommodate 1500 boys. Capt. S.

Ali MNA is the Camp Chief. The boys are getting preliminary training. The camp is situated in an ideal place at PALATANA-about 5 miles off Udaipur. Since this camp is managed by on able and ex-army Captain like Mr. S. Ali MNA., there is no of deputing any officer by the Deputy Director, Youth Camp Operation. This camp can be easily recognized as a full-fledged youth camp as envisaged in the original scheme.

(VI) **Mohanpur**: This Camp has a present strength of 450. Mr. Shafiruddin Ahmed, MP A is the Camp Chief. There is enough scope for expansion of this camp but due to difficulties of construction etc. this could not be done. Capt. Chatarjee now acting as a Deputy Director, Youth Camp operation, has taken up the matter.

(VII) **Sylhet**: At present there are 3 (three) transit youth camps at Sylhet Sector, viz-

(a) Patherkandi, with a capacity of 500 boys. Mr. Abdul Monem. Organising Secretary, Sylhet District Awami League is the Camp Chief.

(b) **Khowai:** This camp has not been fully organised. At present the strength is only about 200, but several hundred more boys are scattered in different houses for want of proper accommodation. Mr. Mustafa Shahid, MP A is the Camp Chief.

An Officer Capt. Dhar had been deputed to organise this camp as per scheme as approved by the Govt. of India (since reported to have been withdrawn). If the construction at the site selected is expedited then it would have an accommodation of 1000 youth. The same difficulties of construction, transport, ration and the supply of other materials are there as in other camps.

(c) **Kailashahar**: This camp has not been properly organized due to some organisational defects. It is said that at present this camp has got an strength of 300 boys. Mr. Manik Chowdhury MNA is the Camp Chief.

The above youth camps are operating as originally planned before the approved youth camp scheme came in to operation but not yet implemented. Due to heavy influx of young men from Bangladesh between the age group of 16 to 25, many transit camps have o be established in addition to the demands of opening few other transit camps at different laces on border to cope with this abnormal situation. The second category of Youth amps re operating as Reception- cum-Transit camps.

These camps are as follows:

(1) **Dharmanagar**: It has been approved by the Chief Minister, Tripura and at present has got a strength of 200 boys to be easily expanded to accommodate 1000 if the construction is expedited. Mr. Taimuz Ali, MP A has been selected as a Camp Chief.

(2) **Narsingtaar**: The Camp originally accommodated about 600 boys who were shifted to Gokulnagar camp but we could not close the camp due to heavy on-rush of young men especially from Comilla, Dacca and Faridpur etc., and as such this camp is still operating with a strength of more than 600 boys though there is

constant Pressure from local authorities to close this camp. Mr. Dewan Abdul Abbas, MNA is the Camp Chief.

(3) **Beltali:** This camp has got a strength of 400 (no further expansion is possible). Mr. Enasur Rahman originally supervised this camp; now Mr. Gazi Fazlur Rahman. MP A has been selected as a Camp Chief.

(4) **Congress Bhavan (Agartala)**: Under a compelling circumstances we had to allow the boys to have temporary stay at this place. The unusual is at this such place varies from 300 to 400 boys to be packed like holds in a very limited space. Since there is no cooking arrangement and no such arrangement is possible within or outside nearly, the boys are escorted to a distance of 3 miles at Beltali to have their food. This is an intolerable situation which we cannot help inspite of best efforts.

The proposed transit camps to be established:

The High powered Political Committee now renamed as Bangladesh Liberation Council, Eastern Zone, Agartala has recommended for the establishment of the following transit camps and works are being started accordingly.

(a) **Kamalpur**: Mr. Altafur. Rahman, MPA has been deputed to organise this Camps as Camp Chief.

(b**) Harishamukh (between Srinagar and Amrighat)**:

Mr. Obaidullah Majumdar MNA and Mr. Khairuddin MPA have been requested to organise this camp.

(c) **Silchara**: A Transit camp to accommodate the Youth coming from Chittagong Hill Tracts with Mr. Syedur Rahman, Secretary, Chittagong Hill Tracts Awami League of Camp Chief has been recommended.

(d) **Udaipur:** Being centrally situated, boys from different areas gather at this place either to be sent to the youth camps or to refugee camps and as such in order to meet the practical difficulties. A transit camp with Mr. Abdullah Al-Haroon MPA as Camp Chief has been proposed.

(e) **Ekinpur**: To meet the same situation as in Udaipur, transit camp is proposed at this place. The main function of these reception-cum-transit camps established or proposed to be established are to act as waiting centers where the scrutiny of boys would be done to facilitate their entry to the Youth Camps.

There may be some other transit camps to be established in future depending on circumstances and demand.

We are experiencing difficulties to managa these youth camps since we are not getting accommodation, transport, proper ration (the quota of 400 gram rice per head has recently been curtailed to 300 gram in some camps and the rate of Rs. 1.10 paisa per head is too meagre to keep the health of the young men to be trained) supply of bedding, clothing etc. and other minimum necessities of life including water facilities and sanitation. Uptil now we have not get anything as envisaged in approved youth camp scheme.

We have been able to supply some articles and tried to supplement the food by giving tiffin @ Rs. 0.25 paisa per head with our meagre resources which is quite insufficient to keep the health of the boys who are having much physical exercise. If we are to maintain in this way then very soon we will have to close these camps since we have very little resources to cope with the situation.

GOKULNAGAR:

This camp has been placed on a different category since it is in consonance with the real youth camp scheme as envisaged and approved. It may be mentioned here that youth camp scheme contemplated 3 (three)block camps to be situated in selected cities for off the border and to be closed for security reason and with all the facilities to train up the young men within a period of one month. Uptil now only one block camp at Gokulnagar has been established with a present strength of only 1400 boys to be raised to 2000, though in the original scheme there was a proposal to accommodate 400 young men in 4 areas within the same block at Gokulnagar. Maj. Mehta has deputed 2 of his Captains- Capt. Mansingh and Capt. Rawat to organise this camp with the help of Camp Chief, Mr. Shamsul Huq MP A. No. articles and ration as per Youth Camp Scheme have been provided. The 2 other Block Camps to accommodate 6000 boys (3000 each) proposed to be situated at BARAMURA and PADDANAGAR have not yet been established and I understand that one such plan has been abandoned though a feeble attempt is still being made to have a Block Camps as originally contemplated.

In such circumstances, the organisation of youth camps have to be reoriented considering the circumstances and practical difficulties. The time is running fast and as such the plan whatever it is, must be executed immediately: Otherwise the whole Youth Camp Scheme will end in fiasco.

Sd/-
Director, Coordination,
Planning and Programming,
Youth Camps.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবির ও কর্মকর্তাদের একটি তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, লিবারেশন কাউন্সিল, পূর্বাঞ্চলীয় জোন	---------- ১৯৭১

KATHAL1A or BARAMURA Youth Transit/Relief Camp

Sl. No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Jalal Uddin Ahmed, MPA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Raja Meah, MPA
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. A. Choudaury
4	Political Instructors	Prof. Ashraf Uddin Ahmed
5	"	Mr. M. A. Hamid
6	"	Mr. Bclayet Hossain
7	"	
8	Physical Instructors	Mr. M. A. Mazid
9	"	
10	"	
11	"	
12	Student Representatives	
13	Medical Officer	Mr. Mahbubul Alam, M.B.B.S.
14	Medical Asstt.	Md. Sahidullah.

CHOUTAKHOLA Youth Transit/Relief Camp

Sl. No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Khawaja Ahmed MNA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. A. B.M. Taleb Ali. MNA
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Nurul Huda
4	Political Instructor	Mr. Mizanur Rahman M. A
5	"	Mr. Mahbubul Alam
6	"	Mr. Abdur Rahman
7	"	Mr. Serajuddin Chowdhury
8	Physical Instructors	Mr. Siddique Ahmed
9	"	Mr. A. M. Saifullah
10	"	Mr. S. I. Azizur Rahman.
11	"	
12	Student Representatives	
13	Medical Officer	Mr. Hafiz Ahmed
14	Medical Asstt.	Dr. Zulfiqur Islam, M.B.B.S.

BARANAGAK or CHARMARA Youth Transit/Relief Camp

Sl. No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Name of the persons
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Prof. Md. Abdur Rauf
3	Camp Supervisor	Prof. Md. Younus
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Md. Abdul Hakim
5	"	Mr. Sayed Matiul Islam Bhuiyan
6	"	Mr. Md. Abdul Awal
7	"	Mr. Md. Abdur Razzaque
8	Physical Instructors	Prof. Abul Hassan
9	"	
10	"	
11	Student Representative	
12	Medical Officer	
13	Medical Asstt.	Mr. Md. Abdul Mazid Chowdhury
14		Dr. Gulam Mustafa Khan, MBBS.
		Dr. Sikander Hyat

HARINA Youth Transit/Relief Camp

Sl. No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Mr. M. A. Mannan.
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Mosharraf Hossain MNA
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Jetendra Prasad Nath
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Azizul Hoq Chowdhury
5	,,	Prof. Nur Mohammed
6	,,	Prof. Nurul Absar
7	,,	Prof. Abdullah-al-Mamun
8	Physical Instructors	
9	,,	
10	,,	
11	,,	
12	Student Representative	Abu Mohd. Hashem
13	Medical Officer	Dr. Eklasuddin L. M. F.
14	Medical Asstt.	Mr. Hamidullah (Paramedical)

UDAYPUR OR PALATANA (I) Youth Relief Camp

Sl. No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Capt. M. S. Ali, MNA.
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Abdu 11 ah-A1 -Haroon, MPA
3	Political Instructors	Prof. Mihir Kumar Datta

4	"	Principal, Go pa I Chandra Das
5	"	Prof. Md Rafizur Rasul
6	"	Chowdhury
7	Physical Instructors	
8	"	Mr. Abdul Bari Khan.
9	"	
10	"	
11	Student Representative	
12	Medical Officer	
13	Medical Asstt.	Dr. S. L. Dey, MBBS.
14	Compounder	
15	Store Supervisor	
16	Store Keeper	
17	Receptionist	

HAPANIA Youth Transit/Relief Camp
"Gumati-I"

Sl No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Ali Azam, MNA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Azizul Haque
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Nasir Hussain
4	Political Instructors	Prof. Harun-ur-Rashid
5	"	Mr. Gulam Noor.
6	"	Mr. Sirajuddin
7	"	Mr. Yakut ali
8	Physical Instructors	
9	"	
10	"	
11	"	
12	Student Representative	
13	Medical Officer	
14	Medical Asstt.	

DURGA CHOWDHURY PARA Youth Transit/Relief Camp
"BUNA"

Sl No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Sayed Imdadul Bari, MPA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Lilu Miah
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Abdur Rouf
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Shamsul Huda
5	"	Mr. Dewan Khan Khadem

6	"	Mr. Sarwar Jahan
7	"	Mr. Shamsul Islam Bhuyan.
8	Physical Instructors	
9	"	
10	"	
11	"	
12	Student Representative	
13	Medical Officer	
14	Medical Asstt.	

HAPANIA Youth Transit/Relief Camp
"TITHAS"

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Kazi Akbaruddin Ahmed, MPA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Abdul Halim
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Habibur Rahman
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Ranjit Chandra Saha
5	"	Mr. Md. Ishaque
6	"	
7	"	
8	Physical Instructors	Bachchu Sikder
9	"	
10	"	
11	"	
12	Student Representative	Mr. Md. Idris.
13	Medical Officer	Dr. Shanti Ranjan Shaha, M.B.B.S Dr. Amjad Hossain, L.M.F
14	Medical Asstt.	Billamangal Bhowmic

HAPANIA Youth Transit/Relief Camp
"BRAMAPUTRA"

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Aftabuddin Bhuiya, MNA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Kafiluddin Ahmed
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Abdul Bari
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Abu Baker
5	"	Mr. Siddiqur Rahman
6	"	
7	"	

8	Physical Instructors	
9	"	
10	"	
11	"	
12	Student Representative	
13	Medical Officer	
14	Medical Asstt.	

HAPANIA Youth Transit/Relief Camp
"JAMUNA"

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Name of the persons
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Md. Safiruddin Ahmed, MPA
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Syedur Rahman
4	Political Instructor	Mr. Abdus Sattar
5	"	Mr. Monir Uddin
6	"	Prof. Goaranga Prasad Mitra
7	"	Mr. Siddiqur Rahman, B.A. B.T
8	"	
9	Physical Instructor	
10	"	
11	"	
12	"	
13	"	
14	Student Representative	Mr. Sahidul Islam (Emto)
15	Medical Officer	Mr. Abdus Samad, M. B. B. S.
16	Medical Asstt.	Dr. I-Iaripada Das, L. M. F.

DURGA CHOWDHURY PARA Youth Transit/Relief Camp
"ISAMATI"

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Jamaluddin Ahmed, MPA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Subash Chandra Modak
3	Camp Supervisor	
4	Political Instructors	
5	"	Mr. D. A. Quiyum
6	"	Mr. Mohd. Ali
7	"	
8	"	

9	Physical Instructors	Mr. A. K. M. Alauddin
10	"	Mr. Sunil Chandra Deb
11	"	
12	"	
13	Student Representative	Mr. Dee wan Md. Ibrahim
14	Medical Officer	
15	Medical Asstt.	

DURGA CHOUDHURY PARA Youth Transit/Relief Camp
"Gl MATI-II"

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Name of the persons
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Amir Hossain, MPA
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Kironmoy Datta
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Syed Abdul Kafi
5	"	Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed
6	"	Mr. Shamsur Rouf
7	"	Mr. Afzal Khan
8	"	
9	Physical Instructors	Mr. Firoz Ahmed
10	"	Mr. Dulu Mea
11	"	
12	"	
13	Student Representative	Mr. Siddiqur Rahman
14	Medical Officer	
15	Medical Asstt.	

NARSINGITAR Youth Transit/Relief Camp

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Dewan Ahul Abbas, MNA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Shamsul Haque
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Sk. Abu Mamod (Pri
5	"	Mr. Kazi Nurul Haque.
6	"	Mr. S. M. Bhuiyan
7	"	
8	"	
9	Physical Instructors	Mr. Zainul Abedin
10	"	Mr. Feroz Ahmed Sarker

11	"	Mr. M A. Baten
12	"	
13	Student Representative	Mr. Kafiqul Haque
14	Medical Officer	Mr. A Matin Bhuiyan. MBBS
15	Medical Asstt.	Mr M. R. Choudhury

HATIMARA OR KAMAL NAGAR Youth Transit/Relief Camp

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Name of the persons
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Abul Bashar
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Mahmood Hassan
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Ali Taher Mozumder
5	"	Mr. Zahirul Hoque Chowdhury
6	"	Mr. Asgar Hossain
7	"	Mr. Abdul Mannan
8	"	
9	Physical Instructors	
10	"	Mr. Abdul Malek
11	"	
12	"	
13	Student Representative	
14	Medical Officer	Mr. Imam Abu Zahid Salim
15	Medical Asstt.	Mr. Luthful Kabir
		Mr. Anisuzzaman

RAJNAGAR Youth Camp

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Name of the persons.
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Md. Hanif, MNA
3	Political Instructors	Mr. Bismillah, MPA
4	"	Mr. Priya Lai Das
5	"	Mr. Abul Kashem Chowdhury
6	"	Mr. Abdul Haque Chowdhury
7	Physical Instructors	
8	"	
9	"	
10	"	
11	Student Representative	
12	Medical Officer	Mr. Md. Shahjahan
		Dr. K. Imranul Haq. MBBS

13	Medical Assu.	
14	Compounder	
15	Store Supervisor	
16	Store Keeper	
17	Receptionist	
18	Camp Supervisor	

DHARMA NAGAR

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Taimuz Ali, MPA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	
3	Camp Supervisor	
4	Political Instructors	
5	"	
6	"	
7	"	
8	"	
9	Physical Instructors	
10	"	
11	"	
12	"	
13	Student Representative	
14	Medical Officer	
	Medical Asstt.	

KAILASHAHAR (Vagavan Nagar)

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Towabur Rahman, MPA.
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. M. A. Malek
3	Camp Supervisor	
4	Political Instructors	Prof. Faizur Rahman
5	"	Mr. Giasuddin Monir
6	"	Mr. Mozibur Rahman
7	"	
8	"	
9	Physical Instructors	Mr. Sikandar Ali
10	"	Mr. Abdul gafur
11	"	
12	"	
13	Student Representative	Mr. Md. Abdul Wadud
14	Medical Officer	
	Medical Asstt.	

PATHANKANDHI OR KARIMGONJ Youth Transit/Relief Camp
Runakhira Youth Camp

Sl No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Abdul Momin
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Tozammul ali
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Abdul Jabbar
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Parisat Kr. Poul
5	"	
6	"	Mr. Afsar Miah
7	"	
8	Physical Instructors	Mr. Md. Abdul Karim Chowdhury
9	"	
10	"	Mr. Abdul Haque
11	"	
12	Student Representative	Mr. A. Khalique Chowdhury.
13	Medical Officer	Dr. Mokaddas Ali, LMF
14	Medical Asstt.	

SELACHARA

Sl No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Sayedur Rahman Chowdhury
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Prof. Mohd. Chowdhury
3	Camp Supervisor	Mr. Gopal Chandra Dey
4	Political Instructors	
5	"	
6	"	
7	"	
8	Physical Instructors	
9	"	Mr. Md. Saifullah
10	"	
11	"	
12	Student Representative	Mr. Dulal Chandra Chowdhury
13	Medical Officer	
14	Medical Asstt.	

KADLASHAHAR ASRAM BARI (Khoai)

Sl No	Name of the posts	Name of the persons
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Mostafa Shahid, MPA.
2	Dy. Camp Chief	
3	Camp Supervisor	
4	Political Instructors	
5	"	
6	"	
7	"	

8	Physical Instructors	
9	"	
10	"	
11	"	
12	Student Representative	
13	Medical Officer	
14	Med teal Asstt.	

SREE NAGAR (S. J. Hoque) Youth Camp

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	Mr. Khair Uddin Ahmed, MPA
2	Dy. Camp Chief	Mr. Mirza Firoz Ahmed
3	Camp Supervisor	Md. Mostafa
4	Political Instructors	Mr. Mosharraf Hossain
5	"	Mr. Ali Ahmed Master
6	"	Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed, M. A.,
7	"	L.L.B.
8	"	
9	Physical Instructors	
10	"	Mr. Khurshed Alam
11	"	Mr. Emdad Ahmed
12	"	
13	Student Representative	
14	Medical Officer	Mr. Dilip Kr. Chowdhury
	Medical Asstt.	
		Mr. Md. Mozibul Hoq.

UDAYPUR OR PALATANA (II) Youth Transit/Relief Camp

Sl No	**Name of the posts**	**Name of the persons**
1	Camp Chief	
2	Dy. Camp Chief	
3	Camp Supervisor	
4	Political Instructors	
5	"	
6	"	
7	"	
8	Physical Instructors	Prof. Abu Taher Rizvi
9	"	
10	"	
11	"	
12	Student Representative	
13	Medical Officer	
14	Medical Asstt.	

তৃতীয় অধ্যায়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের
আঞ্চলিক প্রশাসন

দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-১
দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-২

পূর্ব জোন-১
উত্তর পূর্ব জোন-১
উত্তর পূর্ব জোন-২

উত্তর জোন
পশ্চিম জোন
পশ্চিম জোন-১
পশ্চিম জোন-২
দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন
দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন-১
দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন-২

দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-১
ও
দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-২

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-১ এর অনুষ্ঠিতব্য সভার আলোচ্য বিষয়	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	১ অক্টোবর ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
MUJIBNAGAR
NOTICE

A meeting of the Zonal Council South East Zone-1 to be held on October 10, 1971 at Shantibazar at 3-00 P. M.

The following agenda may be fixed for the said meeting:-

(1) Selection of the Chairman of the Zonal Council.

(2) Formation of the following Sub-committees of the Zonal Council.

(3) (a) Finance Sub-Committee,

(b) Relief sub-Committee,

(c) Health Sub-Committee,

(d) Publicity Sub-Committee,

(e) Education Sub-Committee,

and any other Sub-Committee subject to the approval of the Government.

(4) Selection of the Chairman of the Sub-Committees as per Clause 4 (C) of Memo No. GA/810 (345) dt. 27.7.1971.

(5)Miscellaneous.

Sd/-
(A. H. M. Kamruzzaman)
Home Minister.
1. 10.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-১ এর অনুষ্ঠিতব্য সভার প্রস্তাবাবলীর অংশ বিশেষ।	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	১০ অক্টোবর ১৯৭১

Extract from the minutes of the Zonal Council meeting. South East Zone-I held on 10-10-71. at Santir Bazar with Mr. Khawaja Ahmed, M.N.A. on the Chair.

.....

The house felt that it would not be advisable to shift the Head Quarters to Udaipur which is at one extreme end of the Zone. For purposes of ensuring adequate security and effective participation of all concerned, the house decided to shift the Head Quarters of Zone from Sabroom to Manu Ghat.

The house resolved that the entire Feni Sub-Division be tagged with Sector-I for operational purpose.

Sd/-
K. Ahmed
President.
12.10.71.

Memo No. SEZI/ZC/73, Dt. 19-10-71.

Copy forwarded to:

(1) The Defense Secretary, Govt. of Bangladesh for favor of information and necessary action.

Secretary
Zonal Council,
South East Zone—1

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তিফৌজে ভর্তি সংক্রান্ত সমস্যা নিয়ে লিখিত স্টাফপ্রধান কর্তৃক দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোনে লিখিত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-২	১২ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

SECRET
IMMEDIATE
Ech HQ Bangladesh Force
No. 2001/BDF/A
12 Oct, 71.

To : Comd. Delta Sector
Info : Mr. Khaled Mohd Ali, MNA —
South East Zone-II
Govt. of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh.

You are requested to please keep contact with this HQ for the purpose.

Sub: **Recruitment-Mukti Bahini**

Conversation Comd. Delta Sector /COS Echelon HQ Bangladesh forces of 9 Sep 71 refers.

1. It appears that there is some misunderstanding/lack of co-ordination regarding the selection and recruitment of men for Mukti Bahini. It has come to our notice that Maj. Subramanium is carrying out the recruitment at his own will without going through the correct procedure.

2. It will be appreciated that Mr. Khaled Mohd Ali, MNA has been appointed as the recruitment co-ordinator by the Bangladesh Government and therefore all recruitment should be done through him.

3. To remove any doubt misunderstanding and to ensure smooth recruitment, it is requested that this HQ may please be given the recruitment demand and Mr. Khaled Mohd Ali, MNA who is in contact with this HQ will carry out recruitment in consultation with the authority concerned in future.

Signed
for Chief of Staff.

SECRET

Sd/.....
Director,
Co -ordination, Planning
and Programming,
Youth Camps

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনের কর্মকর্তা নিয়োগের নিয়মকানুন সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-২	২৮ অক্টোবর ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
SOUTH EAST ZONE-II.

No. 905 Dt. 28th Oct. *7I

Mr. Debabrata Datta Gupta.

Deputy Co-ordinator, Training,

Youth Camps.

You are requested not to issue any appointment letter for any post in any Youth Reception Camp. All such appointment will require financial sanction of the Finance Committee. Moreover it is to be decided by the Finance Committee who will be vested with the authority for such appointment in Youth Reception Camps.

ALI AZAM
Chairman,
Finance Committee.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরের নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে চীফ অব ষ্টাফ কর্তৃক লিখিত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	২৮ অক্টোবর ১৯৭১

SECRET

Echelon HQ Bangladesh Force
No. 3009/BDF/.....
28 October, 1971.

To: Chairman, Zonal Council, South East Zone I.

,, ,, ,, South East Zone II.

Subject: Security.

1. It has come to light that some boys who are in possession of Pakistani Identity Cards are staying in Youth Camps and are being recruited in the "GONO BAHINI". It is not very safe to recruit such men unless we are sure that they will not do any harm.

2. It is therefore, requested that a thorough checking of, all the Youth Camps should be made and all Pakistani Identity Cards collected and destroyed. It should also be ensured that those found in possession of Identity Cards are recruited only when they are found free from any doubt.

Sd/-
Chief of Staff.

SECRET

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরের পরিচালনা ব্যবস্থার পুনর্বিন্যাসের নির্দেশ	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	৫ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
URGENT

To,

All Camp Chiefs, Youth Reception Camps, South East Zone-I.

Sub: Reformation of Youth Reception Camp Organisation.

Dear Sir,

As per instructions of the "Board of Control, Youth Camp" Govt. of Bangladesh, you are hereby requested to reform your Youth Camp Organisation for the better administration and smooth functioning of the camp and to report the undersigned within 14th Nov. 1971 positively.

Copy of the "Guide Line" is enclosed herewith.

Abdul Wahab, M.P.A.
5.11.71.
Chairman
Group Advisory Committee,
Youth Camp, South East Zone-1

Memo No 8E21/116 dt.13-11-71

Copy to:
Mr. S.A. Samad, ZAO, SEZ-I
for information and necessary action please.

Chairman.

GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF YOUTH RECEPTION CAMP

ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

1. Each Reception Camp will have an Advisory committee as approved by the Board of Control, Youth Camp. Its function will be provide an overall supervision of the Camp and maintain proper management and discipline. The Committee will have a minimum of 3 Honorary Members from amongst such MNA/MPAs and other political leaders and workers who are interested in the running of the Camp and are resident, for the time being, within the close vicinity of the camp. For the camps which are already functioning, an Advisory Committee along these guidelines will be formed, if not formed already, for further development and progress of the camps and also a review /regularization of the camp staff, in such case, the tacting Camp-in-charge will convene a meeting of above category persons of form an Advisory Committee.

The Committee will have a Chairman from amongst the members and a Secretary from amongst the members. A list containing, the name of Chairman and other members, Secretary shall be submitted to Chairman, Board of Control, for approval, within 15-10- 71. The Advisory; Committee will appoint the Camp-in-charge.

The Camp-in-charge will be a whole-time functionary and an Ex-officio member of the Advisory Committee. While the Advisory Committee will provide guidance, the Camp-in-charge will be responsible for the day to day running of the Camp. The proceedings of the meeting of the Advisory Committee should be recorded and copy to be forwarded to the Chairman, Board of Control and Director of the Zone concerned. The Camp-in-charge will be responsible for maintaining a proper account of the camp expenses.

The minimum strength needed for the recognition of a Camp will be 250.

STAFF:

All functionary staff of the Camp including the Camp-in-charge will be residents of the Camp.

2. The Camp-in-charge, subject to approval of the Advisory Committee will also select and appoint:-

a) **One Accountant**-responsible for maintaining all accounts in the camp including stores and catering as per standard accounts procedures. The book of accounts will be audited at regular intervals.

b)**One Deputy Camp-in-charge-cum-Supervisor-in-charge**: of accommodation, bedding, tents, sanitation arrangements, etc., including general cleanliness of the camp, i.e. he will see all matters relating to accommodation of the boys and staff.

c) One Store Supervisor-responsible for obtaining and storing all sorts of stores including storable goods, equipments, etc. and subsequent release or the same to departments concern. He will also maintain inventry of the equipments.

d) **One Catering Supervisor**: He will be responsible for the marketing of kitchen, cooking arrangements, plates, drinking water and fuel etc. He will submit his daily accounts to the Accountant.

e) **One Medical Officer**.

f) **One Compounder**.

g) **One General Assistant.**

h-k) **Four Instructors** (for a camp of 500 boys).

3. **INSTRUCTORS:**

i) Motivational Instructor-One for each 250 youths.

Officio Member of the Advisory Committee.

5. Board/Lodge for staff: Pocket allowance;

The following staff will get free board and lodge in the camp. They will receive no salary. However, they will be paid a pocket allowance of Rs. 50/- per month for the time being.

i) Camp-in -charge.

ii) Dy. Camp-in-charge (Supervisor)

iii) Accountant.

iv) Store Supervisor.

v) Catering Supervisor,

vi-ix) Four Instructors.

x) Medical Officer

xi) Compounder.

xii) General Assistant (for cooking supervision etc. and other duties as may be assigned by the Camp-in-charge).

6.COOKS & OTHER STAFF:

The camp will also engage necessary service staff, such as cook, cook-assistant etc. from amongst the volunteers and youths they will be designated as Helpers. The number and nature of services staff required will be determined by the Advisory Committee.

All such staff will be provided with from board and lodge in the camp and pocket allowance of Rs. 50.00 (L. S.) per month will be paid for the party.

7.FUNCTIONAL INSTRUCTION:

i) The Advisory Committee, through the Camp-in-charge, will maintain liaison of the Zonal Director for camp requirements and will submit fortnightly reports on camp activities and account etc. One copy should be sent directly to the Chairman, Board of Control and another copy to their respective Director.

ii) All payments will be subject to pre-audit and will be made at the site of the respective camp, fortnightly.

iii) The Director of the Youth Camp will maintain direct liaison with the Chairman, Advisory Committee, and Camp-in-charge.

iv) The money will be received by the Chairman, Advisory Committee, or the Camp- in charge, if authorized by the former and kept in safe custody in a manner as decided by the Advisory Committee where Bank facility is available, the account will be operated jointly by any two of the following:

a) Chairman, b) Camp-in-charge, c) Accountant.

Copies of the daily return of the number of youth present in the camp at the working beginning and one of each day must be intimated/posted to the Chairman, Advisory Committee and the Zonal Directors, Office.

d) Proforma for admission of other reports and accounts will be despatched later on. In the meetings, such reports will be sent on blank sheets.

8. **PHYSICAL TRAINING:**

The physical training syllabus should be such that in the shorter possible time the youth can acquire maximum stamina and highest degree of physical fitness for most abnormal operational tasks. This syllabus should include cross country running and walking as well. The detailed syllabus should be worked out by the instruction concerned. There should be no drill.

9. **ADMISSION.**

Admission to the Camp will be made under supervision of the camp- in- charge who will be guided in the matter by the Advisory Committee itself or any other body to be formed by the Advisory Committee for that purpose.

A boy admitted to the camp will have to be a national of Bangladesh and identified by the MNA/MPA of the area of his domicile in Bangladesh, will issue a written certificate to the.. .. In the absence of the MNA/MPA concerned, the decision will lie with the Advisory Committee or the body, formed by the Advisory Committee.

The boy will be medically examined and must fulfill other requirements of admission.

He should have unquestionable faith and belief in the freedom of Bangladesh. He must have no past criminal record. He must not have any extra-territorial loyalty.

Admission will be open to all eligible youths irrespective of religion, cast and creeds etc., place of birth and domicile, and as secular basis strictly.

A boy admitted to Reception Camp but subsequently... failed to pass the scrutiny for admission to Youth Camp on the first and second time, will automatically.....of the Camp.

10. AUDIT TEAM:

An audit team composed. .....Accountant..... Account Assistant and any other necessary staff, to be..... by Chairman, Camps of the Zone concerned, will

visit the Reception Camp periodically, for audit of accounts and payment of advance subject to pre-audit adjustments. The team will submit lo the Chairman, Board of control through the Director, the audit report together with a general report on the Camp. Advisory Committee will extend all necessary help and co-operation to the Audit Team.

11. **INSPECTION GROUP:**

An inspection group consisting of MNA/MPA and other political leaders, will be farmed by the Chairman, Board of Control. There will be one group for each Zone. The Group will visit the Reception Camps and forward necessary report to the Chairman, together with their recommendation. The Director, Reception Camps will simultaneously receive a copy of the report and recommendations.

12. **DIRECTOR, RECEPTION CAMPS:**

Each Zone has a Director-in-charge of Reception Camps. As already mentioned under "Functional instructions", the Director will be in direct contact with the Advisory Committee and have adequate knowledge of the practical running of the camp with a view to remove difficulties and introduce improvements. For this purpose, the Director or his Deputy will visit the camp frequently. The Director, Reception Camps, Headquarters, will also visit Reception Camps from time to time. The Director will submit necessary reports to the Board every week.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবির উপদেষ্টা কমিটির সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	১৩ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Minutes of the meeting of the Youth Camp Group Advisory Committee of the South East Zone-I held on 17-10-71 at Satchand at 15-00 hours with Mr. M.A. Wahab, MP A in the chair.

Members present:

1.Mr. M.A. Wahab, MPA. Chairman
2." Taleb Ali, MPA Member
3. Dr. Faizur Rahman MPA ,,
4.Mr. S.A. Samad, Zonal Administrative Officer, Member.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

1. That the reception camp now operating at Demagiri be included in the Zone with immediate effect.

2. That Dr. M. A. Mannan M.P.A., be co-opted as member of this Sub-Committee.

3. That for belter administration of the Youth Reception Camps, all the Camp Chiefs within the operation of South-East Zone-I be requested to re-organise their respective camp as per guideline given by the Board of Control, Youth Camp immediately and submit their report to this effect at the earliest, convenience.

4 That the list of the Youth Camps falling within the operational jurisdiction of South-East Zone-I be forwarded to the local host authority requesting for rendering all possible assistance such as Ration, etc.

5That a decision be taken not to make second payment unless hundred percent account of the payment received earlier is submitted up to date.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Sd/- Abdul Wahab MP A.
Chairman.

Memo No. SEZ-I/115 (6), dt. 13-11-1971
Copy forwarded with compliments to:
Mr. S. A. Samad, Zonal Administrative officer, SEZ-I
for information and necessary action.

Secretary,
Youth Camp Group Advisory
Committee.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পলো ক্যাম্প হইতে তিনটি যুবকের পলায়ন সংক্রান্ত একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি	দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-২, যুব প্রশিক্ষণ পরিচালনা বোর্ড	১১ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE YOUTH (TRAINING) DIRECTORATE
SOUTH EAST ZONE-II
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Memo No. YTC/338 Dt., 11 Nov., 1971

To
The Camp-in-charge/Camp Chief.
O/C, All YT/YC.

Sub -.-**Desertion**

It is reported by the Administrator of POLO Camp that the following boys were found missing from 5-11-71 on words.

Particulars of the boys are as follows:

Sl No	**Name**	**Address**
1	Mr. Mainuddin	Vill.Rampur, Companygonj, Dist. Noakhali.
2	Mr. Samsul Haque	S/O. Maha Alam, Vill. Sabarpur Sonagari, Noakhali
3	Mr. Ezamul Haque	S/O. Maha Alam Vill. Alipur Sudhara, Noakhali

This is for your information

Director,
Co-ordination Planning
and Programming,
Youth Camps.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভিত্তি-ফৌজে নিযুক্তকরণ সম্পর্কে মেজর মিত্রের কাছে লিখিত যুব শিবির পরিচালকের একটি চিঠি	দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-২, যুব প্রশিক্ষণ পরিচালনা বোর্ড	১৫ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE YOUTH (TRAINING) DIRECTORATE
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
SOUTH EAST ZONE-II

Memo No. YTC/343 Dt. 15th Nov. '71

From: Dr. Abu Yousuf
Director, Training,
Youth Camp.

Dear Major Mitra,

This is to introduce Mr. Anwar Hossain of my staff who is reporting to you in connection with V. F. induction as discussed yesterday.

I hope this will assist you in expediting the induction of at least the majority of the boys before I'd.

Thanking you,

With regards,

Director,
Co-ordination, Planning
and Programming,
Youth Camps.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবির পরিচালনা সংক্রান্ত জোন প্রধানের বিজ্ঞপ্তি	দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-২	২২ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
SOUTH, EAST ZONE-II

NOTICE

Dated, November 22, 1971

In accordance with the decision made in the Zonal Council meeting of 14.11.71,1 am to say that all MNA/MPAs holding the charge of the Camp Chief/Deputy Camp Chief as the case may be, should relieve themselves of the charge immediately by making over it with all connected papers to some other officers below them and report the fact to the Chairman, Zonal Administrative Council, South East Zone-II through the Chairman. Youth Advisory Committee. It is decided that henceforth no bill in connection with the affairs of youth reception camp should be drawn in the name of any MNA/MPA.

Immediate compliance with the decision is earnestly requested.

(Z. A. Chowdhury)
Chairman,
Zonal Administrative
Council.
South East Zone-II.

Memo No. 1059 (30) dt. 22.11.71.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:-

The camp chief/Dy. Camp Chief, Baranagar Youth Camp,
The Chairman, Youth Advisory Committee.
Zonal Administrative Officer. Ex-Officio Secretary.
Zonal Administrative Council.
Zonal Account Officer, South East Zone-II

(Z A. Chowdhury)
Chairman,
Zonal Administrative Council
South East Zone-II.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনের কর্মচারীদের কাজের তালিকা	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	২৫নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

OFFICE OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER SOUTH EAST ZONE-I

1.Mr. Mainudding Ahmed Accountant	:	Writing of cash scroll, preparation and checking of all bills; proper maintenance of all registers of Accounts including subsidiary cash ledgers; safekeeping of all valuable records and vouchers in the custody; timely submission of all accounts statements etc. and such other works relating to Accounts as may be assigned to him.
2. Mr. Kripasukh Chakma	:	Attached to Accounts Section. He will deal with the following files : (a) Contingency, (b) Finance (FEN), (c) Budget, (d) Finance Sub-committee (ZC/F), (e) Leave Accounts, (f) Misc. bills, (g) Liveries, (h) Electricity, (i) T.A. bills, (j) Pay fixation and other misc. paper relating to finance.
3. Mr. Sanjit Kumar day Sarkar	:	He will deal with the following files : (A) BIO-DATA (B-D), (b) Prayer & Appointments (P&APP), (c) Stock Register, (d) Youth Camp (YC), (e) Property statement.
4. Mr. Bhabani Prased Mojumdar	:	He will deal with the following files : (a) G.A., (b) Receipt & issue, (c) Miscellaneous, (d) Stationery Stock Register, (e) Ministry of Home Affairs and Home Deptt.
5. Mr. Golam Mostafa Chowdhury	:	He will deal with following files :- (a) Appointment & Posting, (b) Cabinet (c) Health Services, (d) Information, (e) Local Authorities, (0 Police, (g) Board of Trade, Commerce & Industries.

6. Mr. Mojibul Hoque Steno	:	He will deal with following files :- (a) Secret, (b) Zonal Council Minutes (ZC/MIN), (c) Zonal Council (ZC) (d) Personal files of the Zonal Administrative officer.
7. Mr. Shafiqur Rahman Typist	:	He will type out different letters of daily correspondence to be assigned by the O.S.
8. Nirmal Kumar Mallik, Typist	:	He will type out different letters of daily correspondence to be assigned by the O.S.
9. Mr. Narayan Chandra Majumder &	:	They will deal with accounts and other miscellaneous files and papers relating to Relief.
10. Mr. Mati Lai Karmaker	:	
11. Mr. Bimalendu Dewan, O.S.	:	General Supervision, Guard file, attendance of the staff, passing of paper relating to respective dealing Assistants, office discipline among the staff and smooth running of the office work.

In continuation of this office order dated 11-11-71 of the Zonal Administrative Officer the above staff will maintain their files properly noted against each. In case o missing of any paper from the files as well as leakage official secrets the respective Dealing Assistants will be held responsible for the same.

Since Bangladesh Govt. is a regular Government, the staff concerned age requested to render their services ungrudgingly in the public interest observing all Official Rules and Regulations as well as sanctity of the office. It may also please be noted that in case of any breach of office discipline and negligence of duties, by any of the staff, legal departmental action will follow against him. A members of the staff will strictly observe the following instructions:

(1) No one shall leave the station without permission from the competent Authority. (In case of all Non-Gazetted staff, except the office Superintendent and the Accountants, the Additional Zonal Administrative Officer shall be the competent Authority,)

(2) No one shall indulge in any criticisms of the Govt. of the armed forces.

(3) No one shall show any undue curiosity for matters beyond his area of operation and shall remain strictly within the orbit of their assigned responsibilities.

(S. A. Samad)
Zonal Administrative Officer,
South East Zone-I.
24.11.71.

Copy to the Staff officer 1 & 2 South East Zone-1.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনের অর্থ উপ-পরিষদ প্রধানের যুব শিবির সফর সংক্রান্ত চিঠি	দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-১	২৮ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

My dear Rouf & Afzal

I intend to visit your Camps at Boxnagar and Hatimata on Friday the 29th October, 71. In the meantime you are requested to arrange accommodation and fooding for the boys numbering 165 as stated by Mr. Fazlul Huq, the bearer of this letter.

Thanking you,

Sincerely Yours
(ALI AZAM)
Chairman
Finance Committee
South East Zone-II
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
28-11-71.

Prof. Abdur Rouf
&
Mr. Md. Afzal.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরে নতুন করে যুব অন্তর্ভূক্তিকরণ বন্ধ করার আদেশ	দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-২	২৯ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN, YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
SOUTH EAST ZONE-H

Memo No. 2/ZAC/Y /C. Dated 29th November, 1971

To

The Camp Chief,

This is to inform you that the Chairman, Central Board of Control, Youth Reception Camps has advised the undersigned that no further intake into the Reception Camps be made. It has also been intimated ensure save preservation of all camp articles.

You are therefore requested (i) to make no further admission of youths into the reception camp under no circumstances, (ii) you will also take immediate steps to ensure preservation of camp articles under your custody and' send list of such things to the undersigned immediately for our record.

It may be mentioned here that proposal have been sent from our end to enlist all the boys that already in the Reception camp as freedom fighters and they be inducted to help our freedom fighter inside. You will please supply a list of all inmates of our camp along with their Father's Name, Home Address, Age, Educational Qualification, etc. in 3 copy to the undersigned immediately for pursuing the matter further with higher authorities.

(Ahmed Ali)
Chairman,
Zonal Youth Advisory Committee
South East Zone-I.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রশিক্ষণপ্রাপ্ত সেবাকারীদেরকে (নার্সিং বয়) কর্মস্থলে নিয়োগের জন্য যুব শিবির পরিচালকের একটি চিঠি	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-২। যুব প্রশিক্ষণ পরিচালনা বোর্ড	৩০ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE YOUTH (TRAINING) DIRECTORATE
GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
SOUTH EAST ZONE-II

Memo No. YTC/360 Dt. 30th Nov., 71

The Officer-in-charge, Melagarh,

Sub .--**Induction of nursing trained boys.**

Dear Sir,

Boys who have been trained as nursing asstt. at Gokulnagar Camps are awaiting their induction, at Gokulnagar and Charilam Camp.

The boys meant for Sector 3 have already been lifted. May I request you to kindly make necessary arrangement at your earliest to lift the boys meant for your Sector.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully
(ABU YOUSUF)
Director,
Training.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব শিবিরের খরচের হিসাব অডিট করার আদেশ	দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-২	৩০ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
Audit and Inspection Sub-Committee
South Hast Zone-II

No..... Date 30-11-71

To
The Camp Chiefs/Deputy Camp Chiefs,
Chairman, All the Sub Committee under South East Zone- II
The Offices under Zonal Council; South East Zone-II.

Dear Sirs.

All the offices and Youth Reception Camps of the South East Zone-II will be audited by the Zonal Audit Team. You are therefore informed that your office will be audited on any suitable day and in this inspection you are requested to make all the Books of Accounts up-to-date so that the audit work will be done efficiently. Please treat this letter as pre-notice for audit purpose. I invite your co-operation and help in this respect which will highly by appreciate.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully
(S. Zoha, MNA)
Chairman,
Audit and Inspection Sub-Committee
South East Zone-II.

Chairman, Zonal Council, South East Zone-II

Chairman, Youth Reception Camp Advisory Committee.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনের কর্মচারীদের বেতনের হিসাব: নভেম্বর ১৯৭১	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

PAY BILL OF OFFICERS OF THE OFFICE OF ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, SOUTH EAST ZONE-I

for the Month of November, 1971

			DEDUCTIONS						
Name	Designation	Actual pay	Winter Adv	Other	Revenue	Total Deduction	Net amount payable	Sign ature	Remar ks
1. Syed Abdus Samd	Zonal Adm. Officer	Rs.500/-	-	-	Re. 1/-	Rs. 1/-	Rs. 499.00		
2. Mr. Md. Ishaque	Addl.- do-	” 500/-	20.00	-	Re. 1/-	Rs. 21/-	”479.00		
3. Dr. A.K.M Abu Zafar	Zonal Health Officer	”500/-	-	-	Re. 1/-	” 1/-	” 499.00		
4. Mr. A.K.M Ruhul Amin	” Staff Officer	” 500/-	20.00	200.00	Re. 1/-	” 22/-	” 279.00		
5.Mr. Moinul Ahsan	”Information Officer	” 487.50	20.00	200.00	Re. 1/-	” 22/-	” 266.50		
6. Mr. M. Mohyuddin	”Education Officer	” 349.86	20.00	200.00	Re. 1/-	” 221/-	” 128.86		
(pay for 21 day @ Rs. 500/-p.m)									Joined on
7. Mr. Bimaleswar Dewan	” Police Officer	” 400.00	20.00	-	Re. 1/-	” 21/-	” 379.00		
8. Mr. M. Shahabuddin	” A/C Officer	” 400.00	20.00	-	Re. 1/-	” 21/-	” 379.00		
9. Mr. S. Hafiz Ahmed	Zonal Staff Officer	Rs. 308.00	20.00	-	Re. 1/-	” 21/-	” 287.00		
10. Mr. M.A. Wahab	C.O.	” 300.00	15.00	-	Re. 1/-	” 16/-	” 284.00		
		Rs. 4,245.36	155.00	600.00	Re. 10/-	Rs. 765/-	Rs. 3,480.36		

Passed for Rs. 4,245/36 (Rupees four thousand two hundred forty five & Paisa thirty six) only

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১ এর প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-১	২ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL

Minutes of the meeting of the Zonal Administrative Council, South East Zone-I held on 2.12.71 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Nurul Islain Chowdhury MNA.

The Zonal Administrative Council met under the Chairmanship Prof. Nurul Islam Chowdhury, MNA on 2.12.71. The following attended:

1. Prof. Nurul Islam Chowdhury, MNA, Chairman.
2. Mr. Khawaja Ahmed, MNA.
3. Mr. Syed Fazlul Hoque, MNA.
4. Mr. Abdul Wahab, MPA.
5. Mr. Khairuddin Ahmed, MPA.
6. Mr. Obaidul Hoque, MPA.
7. Mr. A.B.M. Taleb Ali, MPA.

The Secretary read out the minutes of the last meeting which was approved by the members present. The house then got down to business:

PROBLEMS OF THE LIBERATED AREAS:-At the very outset of the discussion on the problems of the liberated areas, the members noted the contents of Memo. No. FIN/24/71/494 of the Finance Department of the People's Republic of Bangladesh with the observation of the Finance Minister therein.

The following resolution Was unanimously adopted on the subject:

"The Council regretted in the finding that the Department concerned has failed to appreciate the urgency of the problems of the liberated areas and acted in a bureaucratic, stereotyped idilatory manner which is even discredited in a peace time condition. The Telegram sent by the Chairman for the sanction of amount for Relief operation in the liberated areas had the consensus of the members of the Council. The Council feels that unless a Minister with full authority decided to reside at the Eastern Zone, the problems of the liberated areas which deserve on the spot decision cannot by fully appreciated.

The members of the Council urged the Chairman to press for emergency funds after visiting the liberated areas. The Civil Administration has been set up, but no such funds are available for meeting the Administrative expenses of the establishment. The Council feels that the members of the Cabinet should immediately visit the liberated areas of the Zone and take necessary steps immediately to alleviate the sufferings of the people. Any how the scheme placed was approved by the Council and the Chairman was requested to send express telegram to the Members of the Cabinet with the request to sanction money pending receipt of scheme approvedby the Council.

The Council expected that the Department concerned would sanction some amount for meeting the urgent expenses of the liberated areas pending Submission of detailed scheme as desired in the memo under reference."

Mr. Khawaja Ahmed, MNA, informed the house that a total of 232 tube wells used to be in commission at Parshuram. At the moment, 80% of them are out of order. Arrangement for bringing them in order have to be made immediately.

He also mentioned the accute shortage of petrol, diesel and other lubricants. The agriculturists of the area are on the verge of starvation as a consequence of eight months of war and its attending problems. They need adequate amounts of IRRI seeds for coming plantation. Parshuram has always been a surplus area in terms of food-grains and other agricultural products.

The Council decided to form a Trade body with the following members for sorting out the details of bilateral trade with the host Government.

1. Mr. Syed Fazlul Hoque, MNA.
2. Mr. A. B. M. Taleb Ali, MPA and
3. Mr. Abdul Wahab, MPA.

The following relief scheme was provisionally approved by the Council subject to its accommodation in the detailed scheme to be prepared by the Relief Sub-Committee for the entire Zone.

1.House Building Grant	Rs. 10,00,000
2. Supply of scarce essential commodities	Rs. 2,00,000
3.Test Relief work	Rs.50,00,000
4. Financial help to the affected poor students	Rs. 1,00,000
5.Medicines	Rs. 1,00,000

6. Distribution of winter cloth, to the deserving people: Woolen garments for ten thousand people.

The Council requested the other Sub-Committees for submitting detailed scheme relating to their sphere of activities.

The Council dissolved to continue, subject to the approval of the Government, with the old form of local self-Government with following alterations:

1.The collaborators are to be excluded from the respective bodies.

2.The remaining members will be supplemented by the social workers having the confidence of the people of the area, in consultation with the MNA/MPA concerned. The meeting decided to start Post Office in the liberated areas.

The meeting authorized the Zonal Administrative Officer to make appointments for manning the various posts in the liberated areas in consultation with the Chairman of the Zonal Council.

Syed Fazlul Hoque, MNA, dwelt at length on the difficulties which are being faced by the Freedom Fighters; they were not being paid regularly. Members have received agonising letters from the Freedom Fighters who are now inside Bangladesh, narrating their sad plight. The members expressed their deep concern at the unpaid, ill-clad and

uncared for state of the Freedom Fighters and resolved to move the Govt. for placement of funds for ameliorating their lot immediately.

The Council adopted the following basic principles of running the Civil Administration in the liberated areas:-

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The relief efforts of the Govt. are to be organized and administered, through the Relief Sub-Committee of the Zonal Council. A committee may be set-up for correct assessment of loss of property etc. suffered by the people since the beginning of the war of independence.

DEVELOPMENTS

Absolute reliance on self-help and voluntary works.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Council felt that it would not be advisable to think in terms of setting up to administration in the liberated areas below the level of a Thana which has always been accepted as the basic Administrative Unit in our country In the liberated areas people must be encouraged to learn to manage their own affairs without waiting for Government help. Police postings may be made for the purpose of ensuring a sense of security in the minds of the people. The basic pattern of Circle, Sub-Divisional and District Administration may continue to remain the same as they were before the liberation was started

MISCELLANEOUS

It was decided at the meeting that payments to the Youth Reception Camps for the month of November, 1971, shall be made on the basic of the actual cash balance of each camp at the end of the month.

An audit body with Mr. A. B. M. Taleb Ali, MPA, and Mr. Obaidul Hoque, MPA, was formed for auditing the accounts of the Youth Reception Camps. The Committee was requested to submit its findings before the Zonal Council at its earliest convenience.

The Chairman, Zonal Council, was authorized to move Major Subramonium for withdrawing Mr. Obaidul Hoque, MPA, Camp-in-Charge, Feni Youth Camp, as his services are required for the liberated areas of the Zone.

The Council resolved to move the Government that no Sector or Sub-Sector Commanders, should be posted to his native place and authorized the Chairman, Zonal Council, to make up the specific problems to such postings with the appropriate authority in case there be any in this Zone.

The Council authorized the Zonal Health Sub-Committee for making all postings in the Mayor's Hospital.

The Council requested the Zonal Administrative Officer to clear-up all the arrear works of the Publicity Branch.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

Prof. Nurul Islam Chowdhury,
Chairman,
Zonal Administrative Council

(S. A. Samad)
Secretary,
Zonal Administrative Council
South East Zone-I, Santirbazar.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জোনের প্রশাসনিক সভার সিদ্ধান্ত অনুসারে শিবিরের দায়িত্ব গণপরিষদ সদস্য কর্তৃক সহকারী প্রধানের হাতে ন্যস্ত করার আদেশ	দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-২	৪ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH,
SOUTH EAST ZONE-II

As per resolution of the Zonal Council meeting dated 14.11.71 the MNAs and MPAs those are holding the charge of camps are supposed to hand over the charge to the Deputy Chiefs concerned. None of the Public Representative should make any delay in making the charge of the Camp.

The Deputy Chief of the respective camps are requested to take charge of the Camp in question from the concerning MNAs and MPAs as the Deputy Chiefs are now considered as Camp Chiefs until reviewed by the committee.

(Ahmed Ali)
Chairman,
Zonal Advisory Committee,
Youth Camps,
South East Zone-II.

Memo N0.6/ZAC/Y/C Dated 4th December/71.

Copy to Mr. Afzal Khan for information and necessary action.

(Ahmed Ali)
Chairman,
Zonal Advisory Committee,
Youth Camps.
South East Zone-II.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
যুব অভ্যর্থনা শিবিরের খাদ্য ভাতা বৃদ্ধির বিজ্ঞপ্তি	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-২	৪ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
SOUTH EAST ZONE-II.

Memo No. 7/ZAC/Y/C Dated 4th. Dec. /71.

From: Ahmed Ali,
Chairman,
Zonal Advisory Committee,
Youth Reception Camps.

To: The Camp Chief,
Hatimara.

Dear Sir,

It is for your information that it is decided in the meeting of the Zonal Advisory Committee, Youth Reception Camps that the increase in the food subsidy from 25 paisa to 40 paisa should henceforth be adjusted as follows:-

(1) 30 paisa to be spent for tiffin for each inmate per day.

(2)10 Paisa to be paid in cash to each inmate per day. This payment may be made weekly or fortnightly as and when the advance is received.

You are requested to implement the system from 1st December, 1971.

Yours faithfully,
(Ahmed Ali)
Chairman,
Zonal Advisory Committee.
Youth Reception Camps.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের কাছে চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা করার আহবান জানিয়ে জোনের স্বাস্থ্য কর্মকর্তা তারবার্তা	দক্ষিণ পূর্ব জোন-১	৯ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

DR. T. HOSSAIN
8, THEATRE ROAD,
CALCUTTA-16.

PEOPLE AND MUKTI FOUZ IN LIBERATED AREAS BADLY NEEDED DOCTORS MEDICINES HOSPITAL EQUIPMENTS IMMEDIATE ON THE SPOT ARRANGEMENT ON EMERGENCY BASIS. FENI CHHAGALNAIYA MORERSJARO TANA CJARD EXISTING HOSPITALS BADLY DAMAGED BY ENEMY FORCE REFURNISHING ESSENTIAL. PLEASE SEND RS FIFTY THOUSAND IMMEDIATELY. DELAY TAKING IMMEDIATE STEP WILL SHAKE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN OUR GOVT.

ZONAL HEALTH OFFICER
SOUTH EAST ZONE-I.

Not to be telegraphed.
Memo No. SEZ-I/HS/14/237 dt. 9.12.71,
Copy in confirmation.

Zonal Health Officer,
South East Zone-I.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোনে বেসামরিক শাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা করে অনুষ্ঠিত সভার কার্যবিবরণী	দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	১০ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

The decisions of a meeting held on 10.12.71 at 7 P.M. in the Chamber of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni regarding Civil Administration set-up in the subdivision with Major Thappa in the chair.

Present.

1.Mr. Nurul Islam Chowdhury- Chairman, Eastern Zone.

2. „ Samad- Zonal Administrator, Eastern Zone.

3. „ Khawja Ahmed, MNA,

4. „ Taleb Ali, MPA.

5. „ Khairuddin, MP A.

6. „ Pulin Behari Dey, MNA

7. „ Khaney Alam Khan, D.C., Noakhali.

8. „ Musa, Superintendent of Police, Noakhali.

9. ,, Md. Eshaque, S.D.O., Feni.

10. „ Heads of all departments.

1. The following directives were given by Mr. Nurul Islam Chowdhury, Chairman, Eastern Zone:-

1. Civil Administration to be set up in the area immediately.

2. The existing staff of all departments to work provisionally till Govt. decision received.

3. Zonal policies are to be implemented.

4. Orders and directives issued from time to time by Mr. Samad, Zonal Administrator is to be carried out.

5. Mr. Md. Eshaque to work as Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni

6. Liaison Officer is to keep close touch with different department and Zonal authorities.

7. Official machineries are to work beyond office hours to gear up the local administration.

8. Those officers and staff who left their service places before 25th of March will have same position as others.

2. Mr. Samad, Zonal Administrator explained to all present the role of Zonal Administration and clarified the points raised by different members on different points.

3. Major Thappa issued the following directives:

1. Everything is regard to setting up the civil administration should be done immediately.

2. Relief Operation is to be taken up at Feni Thana Training and Development Centre where the following arrangement is to be made:-

(a) Cooking

(b) Conservancy

(c) Lighting

(d) Sanitation

3. All looted properties are to be returned immediately.

4. Currency:

(a) All Banks are to be sealed till checking on 11.12.71.

5. Mr. C. M. Ahmed to work as Sub-Treasury Officer for the time being.

6. Control of market-Secretary, Chamber of Commerce and Industries will see that no exorbitant price is realized from consumers.

7. The following commodities are to be.....and sold at rationing.

(a) Sugar

(b) Petrol

(c) K. oil

(d) Salt

(e) All E. oil

8. Hospital-Hospital is working normally.

9. Health-O.K. The Medical Officer, Feni was advised to start inoculation and vaccination to prevent outbreak of epidemic.

10. Sanitation-Town Committee to take up the question immediately.

11. Electricity-24 hours supply to be ensured. Arrangement for H.S.D. oil to be made.

12. To request the Host Govt. to supply H.S.D. Oil for this subdivision.

13. Arrangement for procurement of H. S. D. Oil for.....pumps for Agriculture.

14. Education-All institutions are to function immediately. Mr. A. Maleque a member of the College G. B. to see that the Feni College is started soon.

15. Road and Highways	D.C., Noakhali assured that he would send Engineers of both departments to contract
16. Building Department	Major Thappa.

17. Telephone-All Govt. Departments and Army Camps are to be given telephone connection immediately.

18. Post Office-Old stamps are to be sealed with seal of Bangladesh for the time being and start functioning.

19. Telegram-Telegram facilities to be extended within the subdivision.

20. Necessary spare parts are to be procured to repair the useless vehicles.

21. Railways-Station master is directed to stack all railway properties in the go down and to deposit all cash now with them in treasury.

22. Transport-Transport facilities are to be made by Bus Association immediately.

23. Agri.-Winter vegetable seeds to be supplied.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিভিন্ন রাজনৈতিক দল নিষিদ্ধ করার বিজ্ঞপ্তি জানিয়ে জোনের রাজনৈতিক বিষয় প্রধানের চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	১২ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

From : Khawja Ahmed,
Political Chief, Feni,
To : The Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni.

Memo. No. KA-I/CPRB. 19, Dated the 12th Dec., 71.

The following political Organizations have been banned by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The heads of the Organizations are to be taken into custody immediately and the offices should be searched and sealed without delay.

The following persons are the heads of the Organizations.

Please treat it as very urgent.

1.Shamsuddin Ahmed Chowdhury
S/O. Salamatullah Chowdhury,
Birinchi, P.S. Feni. — President (Convention Muslim League)

2. Khaiz Ahmed, S/O. Fazlur Rahman Bhuiya,
Vill. Barahipur, P.S. Feni. — Secretary. (Convention Muslim League)

3. Nur Ahmed, Chowdhury,
S/O. G....
Godown Quarter, P.S. Feni. — President (Council Muslim League)

4. Golam Mohiuddin Khondaker
S/O. Md. Ibrahim
Vill. Nij Panua,
P.S. Chhagalnaiya. — Secretary, (Council Muslim League)

5. Muqbul Ahmed, B A.
S/O. Naderuzzaman,
Vill. Purba Chandrapur,
P.S. Feni. — Nazem-e-Zamat-e-Is!ami.

6. Fazlur Rahman Contractor,
S/O. Omar Ali.
Doctorpara, P.S. Feni. — Amir-e-Zamat-e-Islami.

7. Abdul Jabbar Khaddar,
S/O. Abdul Hakim Choukidar,
Vill. Gunak, P.S. Sonagazi — Convenor, P.D.P.

8. Moulana Ibrahim
S/O. Hazi Reazuddin,
Vill. Barahipur, P.S. Feni,
President,
Nezam-e-lslami,

9. Nur Islam Choudhury
S/O. Abdur Rahman,
Godown Qr., P.S. Feni,
Secretary,
Nezam-e-Islami,

Sd/- Khawja Ahmed
12.12.71.
POLITICAL CHIEF. FENI.
Chairman, Finance Sub-Committee.
ZONE-1.
People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Meme. No. 6(2)/C., dt. 12.12.71.

Copy forwarded to:- 1) Mr. M. Hussain, Magistrate 1st. Class, Feni to search the offices and siege the records and articles found there and send the offices with the help of police to be deputed by the O/C. Feni P.S.

2) O/C. Feni P.S. to take into Custody the persons mentioned above.

(Md. Ishaque)
Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni
12.12.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
প্রত্যাগত শরণার্থীদের জন্য অভ্যর্থনা শিবির খোলা সংক্রান্ত কয়েকটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব জোন-১	১৭ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni.

Memo. No. 23/C, dated Feni the 17th December, 1971.

To
The Zonal Administrative Officer,
S.E. Zone No.I,
People's Republic of Bangladesh,
Shantir Bazar.

Subject -.-**Opening of Reception Camps.**

In order to receive and look after the welfare of displaced persons who are going to return immediately from India, four Reception Camps one at each Thana Headquarters have already been opened. All arrangements have been done for the purpose. The work is being hampered for want of necessary fund.

I have taken an advance of Rs. 5000.00 from Mr. Khawja Ahmed, M.N.A. the Political Chief at Feni. I have anyhow started the work with this meagre amount as best as possible.

Conveyance for the refugees is the most acute problem at the present as all the available vehicles are being used for army personnel. However, attempts are being made to solve the problem with the help of the Political Chief Mr. Khawja Ahmed.

Sufficient money may kindly be arranged and placed at my disposal at an early date.

The question of rehabilitating the displaced persons is also there. I have already submitted a scheme for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons to you at Shantir Bazar. Necessary arrangement for rehabilitation of the displaced persons in the light of that scheme or in the manner deemed most suitable may kindly be made immediately.

Copies of connected letters
are enclosed herewith
for favor of perusal.

(Md. Ishaque)
Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, FENI.

Memo. No..... dated 15.12.71.

To

C.O (Rev),	Feni-Officer-in-Charge,	Feni Reception Camp.
C.O (Dev),	Parashuram- „	Parashuram
C.O(Dev),	Feni- ,,	Mutigonj (Sonagazi) ,
C.O(Dev),	Chhagalnaiya- „	Chhagalnaiya

You are deputed to work as Officer-in-charge.....Reception Camp. You are also authorized to requisition the services of any officer and staff posted at.....at the time of need and as you require.

You are required to move there at once and organise the camp ready to receive the returnees.

Sd/Md. Ishaque
Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni.
15.12.71.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, FENI.

Memo. No. 20(4)/C., dated: 15.12.71

To

The Officer-in-Charge,

Reception Camp, Mutigonj/Feni/Chhagalnaiya & Parshuram.

You are requested to maintain registration of the returnees who comes through your Camp in conformity with the token No. issued by the Govt. of India if any. The register should contain the names, addresses, family members and other particular of the returnees.

Sd/-
Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni.
15.12.71.

Memo. No. 20(4)/l(2)/C., dated: 15.1.71

Copy forwarded to: (l)Mr. Khawja Ahmed, M.N.A. & Chairman, Finance Sub Committee, Zone-1, Feni.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali for information.

Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, FENI.

Memo. No. 21(4)/C, dated 16.12. 71.

To

The O/C (1) Chhagalnaiya Reception Camp
(2)Mutigonj (Sonagaji) ,,
(3)Parshuram „
(4)Feni ,,

Enclosed please find herewith a proforma of certificate to be produced by the displaced persons who will be coming back to their houses from India. The returnees should be advised to keep the certificate with them as it will be required during relief operation for their own interest.

You are also requested to maintain the register of displaced persons who will be coming homes through your camp as already instructed in this office Memo. No. 20(4)/C, dated 15. 12.71.

In this connection I would like to advise you to depute officers and volunteers to Indian border to receive the displaced persons who may come to Bangladesh through different check posts. The officers and volunteers should be instructed to render all possible assistance to the returnees and guide them to camp politely.

Sd/- Md. Ishaque
Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni.

Memo. No. 21(4)/1(3)/C, dated 16.12.71.

Copy forwarded to:

1. Mr. Khawja Ahmed, M.N.A., Political Chief, Feni
2. The Administrative Officer, S.E. Zone No.l,
3. The Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali

for favor of information.

(Md. Ishaque)Sub-Divisional Officer, Feni.

To
The Camp Supervisor,
.....Camp,

Sir,

We are grateful to the Government of India for the refugees and shelter provided to us. As our country have now been liberated, we should like to return to Bangladesh for good.

Yours faithfully,
Signature of the Head of the family.
Police Identity Card No.....

1. Name of the Camp.....
2. Name and age of head of family.....
3. Name and age of family members.....
4. Police Identity Card No.....
5. Block and Hut No.....
6. Date of entry into Camp.....
7. Date of return to Bangladesh.....

.....
Signature of the Camp Supervisor.

পূর্ব জোন

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পূর্ব জোন কাউন্সিল অধিবেশনে গৃহীত প্রস্তাবাবলীর অংশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পূর্ব জোন ও প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	৫ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Memo No. GA/1761 Dated: 27. 10. 71.

To
The Secretary,
Defense Department.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith copy of Resolution No.l adopted in the Zonal Council meeting, East Zone held on 5.9.71 for his information and necessary action.

(Waliul Islam)
Deputy Secretary (C.S.)
G. A. Department.

Enclo: As above.

RESOLUTION NO. l

1. dt. 5. 9. 71. The members unanimously resolved that the Govt. should appoint one or more Liaison Officer to keep up the regular contact with liberation Army.

.....

RESOLUTION NO.5, 12 & 14.

5. The Govt. of Bangladesh be moved to provide required number of transports to the member of the council and officer of the Zone facilitating their frequent visit to different refugee, youth and transit camps. Some sort of transport is essential to ensure nobility over this hilly areas. But unfortunately no transport is available even on hire basis in the town and also over the routes that connect Tura with different Youth, FF and Training Camps lying fairly distant places. In certain cases, injured freedom fighter, desperately looking for medical attention, could not be rushed to the nearest Doctor or moved to a place for immediate hospitalization. Experience have

shown that for want of transport facility some injured freedom fighters even lost their invaluable lives who could have been otherwise, saved had the means of transport been readily available. This transport crisis has been the cause of mounting resentment among the freedom fighters.

12. The honorable member of the council are seized with consternation at the increasing reports of the indiscipline and haphazard operations now being carried by the different groups of Mukti Bahini boys who constantly move about in the field of action without being guided by any recognized group leader and co-ordinated through the much needed chain of unified commands. Things being so, discipline in fact trampled down by some unruly boys who in turn, fan prey to their greed and private motivations to the under detriment of our inrage and goodwill taking advantage of their being in the Mukti Bahini some boys are reported to have indulged in feeding their family funds and personal grudge committing loots and oppression on the innocents. The Govt. of Bangladesh be moved to take appropriate step through the different Sector Commanders to introduce discipline, established proper co- ordination among different groups leaders & firmly set up the unified command. The council further urges upon the Govt. to direct the Sector Commanders to consult the council and take it into the confidence while sending the Mukti Bahini boys for operation against the local collaborators.

14. The winter season is fast approaching & is necessary to make arrangement for winter clothes, blankets, quilts etc. for use of our boys. The council therefore, urges upon the Govt. to make suitable provision for purchase of winter clothes so that in time of need there is no difficulty in procuring the same.

.....

RESOLUTION NO. 6 & 13.

6. Resolved that C-in-C of Govt. of Bangladesh be requested to make necessary arrangement to provide at least one suitable transport to each Sub-Sector to facilitate its organizational works.

13. Due to dearth of Army Officers progress of the operation in each Sub-Sector is suffering badly. Govt. of Bangladesh be requested to provide the adequate number of officers without delay.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পূর্ব জোন যুব শিবির উপদেষ্টা পরিষদের সভার কার্যাবলী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পূর্ব জোন	১৫ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Minutes of the meeting of the Youth Camp Advisory Committee, East Zone. Held on 15th November, 1971.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Youth Camp, East Zone was held on 15th November '71. Mr. Mustafa Shaheed, MPA Chairman of the Committee presided. The meeting was attended by :-

1. Moulana Asad Ali, MPA
2. Babu Gopal Krishna Maharathna, MPA
3. Mr. Toimus Ali, MPA
4. Mr. Towabur Rahim, MPA.

Mr. Mustafa Ali, MNA. (Member-Administration) or the East Zone also attended the meeting on special request.

Opening the meeting Mr. Mustafa Shaheed observed that due to various reasons (1)Dharmanagar (2) Kailashahar (3) Kamalpur Reception Camps of the Zone are not functioning smoothly. The continuous high influx of Youths from the Habiganj and Moulvibazar Sub-Divisions of Sylhet District are agravating the situation. It is now essential to gear-up the Administration of the Camps. So it is resolved that (1) Mr. Toimus Ali. MPA will be the Camp Chief of the Dharmanagar Youth Camp, (2) M.r. Towabur Rahim, M.P.A. will be the Camp Chief of the Kailashahar Youth Camp, (3) Mr.Gopal Krishna Maharathna, M.P A. will be the Camp Chief of the Kamalpur Youth Camp, (4) Moulana Asad Ali, M. P. A, will be the Camp Chief of the Mohanpur Youth Camp.

The Camp Chiefs are requested to re-organise the camp set-up immediately for its better management. They are also requested to solve the local problems with keen initiative and co-operation. They are also requested to follow strictly the (a) instructions relating to the operation of the Budget, (b) general guidance for the Administration. (Which enclosed herewith)?

2. It is observed with grave concern that in some of the Youth Camps ration supply from the Local Authority is not being properly done. As a result management of the Camps faces serious inconvenience. Resolved that higher authority of the Host Government be moved in this respect of the supply of regular ration.

3. As this Zone is considerably small and the number of reception Camps are not exceeding 5 (five) the necessity of a full time Director is not considered essential. One Deputy Director may serve the purpose. Hence it is resolved that the following staff including a Deputy Director be appointed immediately and the Chairman of the Advisory

Committee be authorized to appoint the staff in consultation with the Chairman, Zonal Council.

(i)Deputy Director	1
(ii)Accountant	1
(iii)Office Assistant	1
(iv)Office Peon	2
(v)Driver	1

4. For immediate guidance and supervision Dr. Abu Yousuf, Director Co-ordination, Planning and Programming station at Agartala, may kindly be requested by the Chairman, Advisory Committee, to help the new set up. He may also kindly be requested to Act as Director, Youth Camps, East Zone, temporarily. His travelling allowances and other initial expenditure in this respect will be borne by the East Zone, Youth Camps Advisory Committee.

5. It is also observed with grave concern that almost all the Youths in the camps have been suffering from various diseases due to shortage of medicine and specially want of winter clothing. Therefore, Chairman, Board of Control, be requested to supply 2,000 (Two thousand) pieces of Blankets and adequate quantity of medicines.

6. The Committee unanimously framed the Budget (Enclosed herewith) for the month of December, 1971 and the Chairman, Advisory Committee be requested to refer the same to the Authority concerned for its approval.

Sd/-
Chairman,
Youth Camp Advisory Committee,
East Zone,
Govt. of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh.

উত্তর পূর্ব জোন-১
উত্তর পূর্ব জোন-২
উত্তর জোন

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
গণপরিষদ সদস্য দ্বারা গঠিত উত্তর-পূর্ব জোন-১ এর প্রথম সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশাসনিক চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, উত্তর-পূর্ব জোন-১ এবং স্বাস্থ্য ও প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	৬ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Minutes of the 1st meeting of the MNAs and MPAs for constitution on Zonal Administrative Council of North East Zone-I.

The meeting scheduled to be held on Sept. 5th 1971 could not be held as none of the member reported on the said date at Dawki.

The member present unanimously decided to at Shillong to shift the date of the meeting on the 6th Sept/71 instead of the 5th Sept/71. The above decision was communicated by Mr. Dewan Farid Gazi M.N.A. over phone to Zonal Administrative Officer at Dawki. The shifting of the date of the meeting was necessiated due to the late arrival of MNAs and MPAs who are staying at Balat and Barsera. The delay was caused due to the breakdown of the vehicle.

The meeting started on 6-9-71 at 2 P. M. and the following MNAs and MPAs were present.

1. Mr. Dewan Farid Gazi, MNA
2. Mr. Abdul Malik, MPA
3. Mr. M. A. Quddus, MPA
4. Mr. Masud Ahmed Chowdhury, MPA
5. Mr. Abdur Rais, MPA
6. Mr. M. A. Zahur, MPA
7. Mr. M. A. Sattar, MPA
8. Mr. Lutfur Rahman, MPA
9. Mr. Abdul Aziz Choudhury, MPA
10. Mr. Abdul Latif, MPA
11. Mr. Manjur Ahmed, MPA
12. Mr. Habibur Rahman, MPA
13. Mr. Suranjit Sen Gupta, MPA
14. Mr. Qazi Seraj Uddin Ahmed, MPA
15. Mr. Dewan Obaidur Reza Chowdhury, MPA
16. Mr. Abdul Muntaquin Chowdhury, MNA
17. Mr. M. Abdur Rahim. MNA

18. Mr. M. Shahid Khan, MNA

19. Mr. Abdul Hamid, MNA

Mr. Dewan Obaidur Reza Chowdhury MNA was voted to the chair to conduct the meeting :-

The following agenda were discussed in the meeting:

1. Selection of the Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council.

2. Formation of the following Sub-Committees of the Zonal Administrative Council:

(a) Finance Sub-Committee

(b) Relief Sub-Committee

(c) Health Sub-Committee

(d) Publicity Sub-Committee

(e) Education Sub-Committee

1.The members present unanimously selected Mr. Dewan Farid Gazi MNA as Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council, North East Zone-1.

2.The selection of the Chairman and Members of the following Sub-Committees were done unanimously.

(a) **Finance Sub-Committee:**

Chairman:- Mr. Dewan Obaidur Reza Chowdhury, MNA

Members:- Mr. Abdul Hamid, MNA

Mr. Abdul Malik, MPA

Mr. Dewan Farid Gazi, MNA

Mr. S. H. Chaudhury, Zonal Administrative Officer.

(b)**Relief Sub-Committee:**

Chairman :-Mr. Abdur Rais, MPA
Members :-Mr. Lutfur Rahman, MPA
Mr. Abdus Zahur, MPA
Mr. M. A. Quddus, MPA
Mr. Suranjit Sen Gupta, MPA
Mr. M. A. Sattar, MPA

(c)**Health Sub-Coinmittee**

Chairman :-Mr. Habibur Rahman, MPA
Members :-Dr. Abdul Malik, MPA
Dr. Qazi Serajuddin Ahmed, MPA
Mr. Abdul Hoque, MNA
Mr. Masud Ahmed Chowdhury, M.P.A.
Mr. Abdul Hamid, M.N. A.

(d)**Publicity Sub-Committee:**

Chairman: Mr. Abdul Muntaquim Chaudhury, MNA.

Members: Mr. Manjur Ahmed, MP A.

Mr. Abdus Zahur, MP A.

Mr. Z. A. Rahim, MNA.

Mr. Abdur Rais, MPA.

Mr. Lutfur Rahman, MP A.

(e) **Education Sub-Committee:**
Chairman: Mr. M. A. Latif, MPA..
Member: Mr. Abdul Aziz Chowdhury, MPA.
Mr. Dewan Obaidur Reza Chowdhury, MNA.
Mr. Abdus Zahur, MP A.
Mr. Abdul Hoque, MNA.

3. **Miscellaneous:**
The following agenda were taken up with the permission of the Chair and the resolution adopted unanimously are as under:

1. Resolved that all the Sub-Sector such as (i) Karimganj, (ii) Dawki, (iii) Barchara-Balat-Rangua, and (iv) Bholaganj-Shella of North East Zone-I shall have committees consisting of MNAs., MPAs, and 5 Political workers having power to deal with the local administrative affairs.

2. Resolved that a Sub-Committee proposed to be formed to deal with the Trade and Commerce of the liberated areas under this Zone.

3. Resolved that an immigration Sub-Committee to be formed in this Zone to deal with the problems of the immigrants.

4. Resolved that a Sub-Committee proposed to be formed to collect revenue, public properties, tolls and also to assess value of the such properties already collected.

5. In view of the fact that maximum number of evacuees as well as representatives of Kishoreganj Sub-Division have temporarily settled under North East Zone-I. It is resolved that Kishoreganj Sub-Division may be included in this Zone.

6. Resolved that C-in-C of Govt. of Bangladesh be requested to make necessary arrangement to provide at least one suitable transport to each Sub-Sector to facilitate its original work.

7. Resolved that Govt. of Bangladesh be requested to obtain permission from the respective State Govt. for free movement of MNAs and MPAs within India. Resolved further that the Chairman or the Zonal Administrative Council be requested to obtain necessary movement permit from Govt. of Assam and Meghalaya for free movement of the personnel of the organisation.

8. Resolved that the Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council be authorized to depute suitable person in consultation with the local Sub-Committees to manage the affairs of the Youth Camps.

9. The Committee unanimously decided to shift the Headquarters from Dawki to Shillong since, Dawki, Balat, Sheila, Barchera, etc. are routed through Shillong. It also facilitates to make maximum contact with the Local Officials.

10. In view of the recent atrocities committed by Pak Army in certain areas of Bangladesh large and sudden influx of evacuees in this Zone particularly at Balat has created tremendous problem to be tackled. At present considerable number of evacuees at Balat are practically without any shelter and at times it, becomes upheaval task to provide with ration. Attention of Bangladesh Govt. is drown to the above fact to take effective steps for mitigationg the suffering of these evacuees.

11. At Balat area cholera is taking heavy toll and has broken out in an epidemic form. Though medical facilities have been extended by the Host Govt, but still it appears to be insufficient to cope with the situation. Bangladesh Govt. is requested to augment the medical facilities in order to save many valuable lives.

12. Due to continuous military operation casualties on our side are on the increase but proper treatment and care of the injured persons have become increasingly difficult for want of adequate medical facilities particularly at Balat. Sheila. Bholaganj and other places. Moreover there being no adequate arrangement for shifting the seriously injured cases to the nearest Hospital, sometimes it becomes too late to save precious lives.

In light of the above facts Govt. of Bangladesh is requested to provide this Zone with the followings:

(a) Ambulance-5 Nos.

(b) Establishment of at least 50 beded well equipped hospital particularly at Balat with proper medical facilities.

(c) Establishment of First Aid Medical Units nearest to the war front at different areas-15 units.

Pending the approval of the Govt. of Bangladesh, the Medical Sub-Committee be requested to take up the problems immediately.

13. Due to the dearth of Army Officers progress of the operation in each Sub-Sector is suffering badly. Govt. of Bangladesh be requested to provide adequate number of officers without delay.

14. Resolved that members of the Zonal Council be entitled to get fixed daily allowance @ Rs. 15/- per day per head from preceding and following day of the commencement of the meeting and minimum travelling expense within this Zone.

15. Resolved that the Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council and Mr. Dewan Obaidur Reza Chowdhury M.N.A. be requested to call on Govt. of Bangladesh to discuss all problems of this Zone, and find out solution.

16. Govt. Officials and teachers of this Zone are passing hard days having no subsistence allowance since they have become evacuees. Hence resolved that Govt. of Bangladesh be requested to consider their case sympathetically as they have drawn in other Zones.

17. Resolved that the extract of the copy of the resolutions of the meeting be circulated to all concern.

Sd/-

(S. H. Choudhury)
Zonal Administrative Officer
and
Member-Secretary.

Sd/-

(Dewan Obaidur Reza Chowdhury)
MNA.
President.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
উত্তর-পূর্ব জোন-২ আওতাধীন যুব শরণার্থী ও মুক্তিফৌজ শিবিরের মাসিক ব্যয় বরাদ্দের হিসাব	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, উত্তর-পূর্ব জোন-২ এবং এবং সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগ	১৬ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

OFFICE OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,
NORTH EAST ZONE-II

From: Md. Lutfur Rahman,
Zonal Administrative Officer,
North East-Zone-II, Tura.

To: The Home & Finance Secretary
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Sub: Budget estimate of monthly expenditure to be incurred by the Z A.C., Tura.
Ref: ZAO/ZAC(B)-3/71, dated 16.9.71.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that an estimate of monthly expenditure to be incurred by the Zonal Administrative Council, North East Zone-II, has been worked out and proposed in consultation with the Chairman and other members of the Council.

A copy of the budget estimate of expenditure is enclosed herewith for favor of your perusal and sanction of fund to help execute our programmes and perform our functions.

In view of the various pressing requirements of our boys in the Youth & FF camps and miseries of the refugees in the area, it is requested to expedite placement of fund so as to enable us to go ahead with the execution of programmes immediately.

I remain
sir.
Yours most obediently,
Sd/- Md. Lutfur Rahman.

Copy forwarded to the Cabinet Secretary for favor of information of the cabinet.

Zonal Administrative Officer.
North East Zone-II, Tura

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, General Administration for favor of information and necessary action

Sd/- Md. Lutfur Rahman
Zonal Administrative Officer.
North East Zone-II

Memo No. GA/..... Dt. 14.10.71

Copy forwarded to the Chairman, Youth Control Board,
(2) The Secretary, Defense.

Dy. Secretary (Estbt)
General Administration
Deptt.

.....

PROPOSED ESTIMATE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE TO BE INCURRED BY THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, NORTH EAST ZONE-II, TURA

The Council covers within its jurisdiction the existence of a number of Youth, FF and Refugee Camps which are detailed below to help appreciate the extent of financial responsibilities that the Council is required to shoulder while discharging its functions:-

Name of the Camps	Number of boys in the Camps	Name of the Camps	FF CAMPS Number of boys in the Camps
(i Moheshwarganj	2000 boys	(i)Mohcndraganj	500 boys
(ii)Porakhashia	500 boys	(ii)Porakhashia	500 boys
(iii)Dalu	2500 boys	(iii)Kanyabari	1000 boys
(Taken over by the		(iv)Gachuapara	500 boys
Central Govt.)		(v)Shib-bari.	1000 boys
(iv)Gachuapara		(vi)Jakshagram	1500 boys
(unrecognised)	500 boys	(vii)Rangra	1000 boys
			REFUGEE
(v)Shib-bari.			CAMPS:
(unrecognised)	600 boys	(i)Zigzag	10000 boys
(vi)Bagmara			
(vii)Rangra	500 boys	(ii)Ampati	50000 boys
(viii)Moliadeo	500 boys	(iii)Porakhashia	20000 boys
(unrecognised)	400 boys	(iv)Machang Pani	60000 boys
(ix)Moheshkhala.			
	1000 boys	(v)Dimapara	40000 boys
		(vi)Gachuapara (unrecognised but ration given)	5000 boys
		(vii)Menan	40000 boys
		(viii)Shib-bari	50000 boys
		(ix)Bagmara	100000 boys
		(x)Chandu Bhuiya	25000 boys

Of all the Youth Camps detailed above, Gachuapara, Shib-bari, Mohadeo and Mohcshkhala Camps are unrecognized and consequently pitiably mismanaged. Living

condition for the boys in the camps is simply deplorable. In the Youth Camps of Mohadeo and Moheshkhala no ration is supplied from the Government. In other recognized Youth Camps only rice, edible oil, Dal and salt are given leaving a lot of other essentials to be managed by the boys themselves who are uprooted from home in sheer destitute condition. As a result there have been untold miseries and the boys are falling victims to mal-nutrition and various common diseases which eat into the very vitality of their health and spirits. In the FF Camps also, there is pressing need for providing material support. It can be added by way of information that the whole area of the North East Zone - II is in the grip of a common disease of Malaria and protection against the menace of Anophilis mosquito has to be provided for prevention of this disease. Our boys in the Youth and FF Camp are suffering from this disease for want of medical care and mosquito-nets. The next important disease which victimizes our boys is the wide-spread dysentry caused due to contaminating spices and drinking water. The medicines required for prevention and cure of dysentry are not supplied. The injured Mukti Bahini boys to not often get immediate medical attention. For want of transport facilities, the injured boys desperately looking for medical attention, cannot be rushed to the nearest doctor or to a place for immediate hospitalization. The boys arc suffering badly for want of wearing clothes and Jungle shoes. The problems, being so acute and again so apathetically ignored, give one the only logical impression that there is, perhaps, none to look after and care for our boys in this Zone.

At Mainkarchar thousands of boy and refugees are crossing over daily.

In the Refugee Camps also, the inmates are subjected to endless sufferings. For want of adequate accommodation, proper food and nourishment, sanitation, medical care, mosquito- nets and wearing clothes, etc. the refugees are falling victims to mal-nutrition and various diseases. In the context of this miseries the Council feels that it has a moral duty to undertake relief work in Co-operation with the local administration and other local agencies.

As a result of the atrocities committed by the barbarous Pakistani Army, a lot of Political workers who could cross over to this area, were rendered worst destitute of the time. The Council, therefore, feels it a moral obligation to provide adequate relief, both in kind and in cash, to them.

Since the primary objective of our Govt. is to conduct the liberation war, it is only desirable that the Council devotes its whole soul to the cause of the physical fitness and morale of our boys in the Youth and FF Camps. The point at issue is either we win or we perish. Ceasing to realize this, and appreciate problems of the physical fitness and morale of our boys would be the negation of our operational planning and drive, nay,- the negation of the very purpose of our existence here. The achievement of our party in the last pools and the glories of our cause abroad will simply pale into insignificance if we fail to feed successfully the war efforts of our boys on whom we pin our hope for ultimate victory.

Keeping in view the problems and requirements of our boys in the Youth and F1 Camps and our moral obligation to look after the Refugees, an estimate of expenditure to be inclined monthly is proposed as under:

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE ZONE

YOUTH & FF CAMPS :
(for 16,000 boys)

Description of Articles	Units	Rate	Amount (Rs. Recurring (monthly)	Nonrccurring
1. Mosquito-nets (Since the boys have to sleep in Machangs, single person mosquito-nets will not serve the purpose. For every 6 persons one big size net should be provided)	2,500	Rs. 25/ per pc.		62,500/-
2. Blankets (two blankets for two boys)	16,000	Rs. 20/ do		3,20,000/-
3. Jungle Shoes.	16,000 paris	Rs. 20/- per pair.		3,20,000/-
4. Lungis, Nepkins, Ganjees, Shirts & wrapper (One set for each boy)	16,000 sets	Rs. 30/- per sets		4,80,000/-
5. First Aid Boxes.	20 Nos.	Rs- 50/		1,000/-
6. Toilet (soaps etc) (An amount of Rs. 5/- per head per month)	16,000 boys	Rs. 5/-head	80,000	
7. Messing articles (since the boys get only rice, salt, pulse & edible oil, they have to buy many other things). An amount of 0.50 paisa per head daily is proposed to be given.	16,000 boys	Rs. 0.50 paisa per head daily	2,40,000	
8. Anti-malarial drugs	50,000 tab	Rs. paisa tab.	Rs. 12,500/	
9. Dysentry drugs	1,00,000 tab	Rs. paisa tab	Rs. 25,000/	
10. Multivitamin tabs.	1,00,000 tab	Rs. paisa tab	Rs. 25,000/	

REFUGEE CAMPS
(For 4 lac refugees)

1. Utensils.				Rs 30,000/-
2. Wrapper	1,30,000 pes.		Rs. 10/- per piece	RS. 10,00,000

3. Sarees.	25,000 pes.	Rs. 8A per piece	Rs. 20.00,00/-
4. winter Baby Garments	75,000 Sets	Rs. 15/- per set	Rs. 1,25,000/-

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

I. Political sufferers & Artists.	25.000 Persons (approx)	Rs. 50/- per head per month	Rs. 1,25,000/-
2. Teachers & Govt. employees (allowances will he paid as per policies of the Govt.)	500 persons (approx.)	Rs. 100/- per head on an average	Rs. 50000/-

PUBLICITY WORKS

1.Cyclostyle machine	1 set	Rs 4000/-	Rs. 4000/-
2. Transistor sets	25 sets	Rs. 200/- each	Rs 5000/-
3. Newspapers, periodicals, leaflets & other publications			Rs. 10000/-

MEDICAL & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

1. Establishment cost for 10 medical centers proposed to be set up	Rs. 10/-	Rs. 5,000/- for each centre	Rs. 50,000/-

(N. B. Ten medical centers with attached maternity clinics may kindly be set up to look after the inmates of the Refugees, Youth & FF Camps. In each medical centre 5 bed emergency wards should be included to treat patients of Cholera and other epidemic diseases. In each medical centre at least on Medical Officer, three qualified Compounders and six Nurses should be engaged. In consultation with the Medical Officers, to be appointed for the purpose, requirement of medicines and other expenditure may please be assessed and fund placed accordingly.)

Description of Articles	Unit	Rate	Amount (Rs.)	
			Recurring (monthly)	Non-Recurring
2. Chairman's contingency fund (to be operated by the C. M. at his discretion)			Rs. 5500/-	
3. T. A. for the members of the Zonal Administrative Council			Rs. 2000/-	
4. Contingency fund for unforeseen expenditure.			Rs. 2000/-	
5. Tents.	200	Rs. 300/ per tent.		Rs. 60,000/-
			Rs. 526500/-	Rs. 3707500/-

Grant Total (Recurring and Non-Recurring expenditure)= Rs. 42,34,000/- (Rupees forty two lacs thirty-four thousand only).

The above estimate of expenditure is proposed and worked out in consultation with the Chairman and other members of the Council.

Sd/- Md. Lutfur Rahman
Secretary
& Zonal Administrative Officer
North East Zone-II

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ইন্টারন্যাশনাল কমিশন অব জুরিষ্টস সংশ্লিষ্ট দলিলাদি প্রেরণ সম্পর্কে নর্থ জোন প্রশাসক কর্তৃক কেবিনেট সচিবের কাছে লিখিত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার উত্তর জোন	২৫ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
ZONAL ADMINISTRATOR
North Zone, **COOCHBEHAR**

Memo No. 1248 Dated 25.11.71

From : F. Ahmed,
Zonal Administrator,
North Zone,
Coochbehar

To: Mr. H. T. Imam
Cabinet Secretary,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
8, Theatre Road,
Calcutta-17.

Sub: Documentation (evidence recorded and other materials in connection with the International Commission of Jurists.

Ref: This Office Memo No. 778 dt. 13-10-71; 779 dt. 13-10-71 821 dt. 19-10-71; 861 dt. 22-10-71; 896 dt. 25-10-71 & 1016 dt. 3-11-71

3 Sets of documentations (evidence and other materials) each containing 5 copies prepared by Mr. Akhileswar Barman, Advocate are sent herewith as 68th to 70^{lh} installments in continuation of the previous documentations.

Encl: 3 Sets of documentations each
Containing 5 copies.

Sd/-
Zonal Administrator,
North Zone, Coochbehar.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
উত্তর-পূর্ব জোন এম-এন-এ ও এমপিদের তালিকাঃ তাদের এলাকা ও ভারতস্থ ডাক ঠিকানা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার উত্তর জোন	-------- ১৯৭১

LIST OF MNA /MPA.'S WITH JURISDICTION AND POSTAL ADDRESS IN INDIA

Sl No	Name of MNA/M.P.A.	Jurisdiction P. S	Postal address in India.
1	Mr. Abul Hossain M.P.A	1) Fulbari P. S. 2) Lalmonirhat P. S. 3) Pari of Kaliganj P. S.(Durgapur U/C)	C/O. Mr. Azizur Rahman Prodhan Vill. Okrabari P. O. Balakandi Dist. Coochbehar.
2	Mr. Mozahar Hossain Choudhury M. N. A	1) Bhurungamai P S. 2) Nageswari P. S 3) Fulbari P.S	C/O. Mr. Jafar Alamul Hoque P. O. Sahcbganj Dist. Coochbehar.
3	Mr. Lutfur Rahman M.N.A	1) Gaibandha 2) Saghatta 3) Fulchari P.S	Bangladesh Office, Dhubri, Assam.
4	Mr. Shah Abdul Hamid M.N.A	1) Gobindagonj P.S 2) Palashbari P.S	Bangladesh Karjyalaya
5	Mr. Shah Abdur Razzaque M.P.A	1) Kaunia P.S 2) Pirgachha, P.S.	Chhoto kuthi, Coochbehar. P.O. Golakganj, Disl.Goalpara
6	Mr. Shamsul Choudhury, M.P.A	1) Bhurungamari P.S. 2)Part of Ngaswari P.S.	C/O. Dr. Kalipada Das P.O, Sitai. Dist. Coochbehar.
7	Mr. Md. Abdul Awal M.N.A	1) Kaunia P.S 2) Gangachara P.S. 3) Pirgachha P.S.	Vill.&P.O Sahebganj.Dist. Coochbehar.
8	Mr. Md. Abdul Hakim MPA	1) Kurigram P.S (Whole) 2) Nageswari P.S & Fulbari P.S.(Partly)	Vill. Fateh Mamud P.O. -do- Via—Haldibari Dist. Coochbehar.
9	Mr. Afsar Ali Ahmed, M.N.A	Nilphamari, Saidpur & Kishoreganj	Via—Haldibari Dist. Coochbehar.
10	Mr. Azharul Islam M.P.A	Jaldhaka cum Kishariganj. P.E-3 Rangpur III	Camp-in-Charge. Haldibari, P.O. Haldibari, Dist. Coochbehar.
11	Mr. Waliur Rahman M.P.A	1) Gaibandha P.S	Bangladesh Karjyalaya, Coochbehar.
12	Mr. Mafizur Rahman M.P.A	1) Saghatta P.S 2) Palashbari P.S 3) Fulchhari P.S	Mainkerchar Goalpara.

13	Mr. Siddique Hossain, M.P.A	1) Kotwali P.S Rangpur 2) Gangachara P.S	P.O. Makliganj, Dist. Coochbehar.
14	Mr. Matiur Rahman M.N.A	1) Pirganj P.S. 2) Mithapukur P. S	Coochbehar, now at Lower Circular Rd. Calcutta.
15	Mr. Reazuddin Ahmed M.N. A	1) KurigramP. S 2) Lalmonirhat P.S	C/O Jasimuddin Ahmed. D. K. Rd., P. O. Dhubri, Dist. Goalpara.
16	Mr. Sadaquat Hossain, M.N. A	1) Rowmari 2) Chilmari 3) Ulipur	Mainkerchar, Goalpara, Assam.
17	Mr. Abdur Rouf M. N. A	1) DimlaP.S. 2) Domar P.S. 3) Jaldhaka P.S	Netaji Para. P. O. & Dist. Jalpaiguri.
18	Nr. Abdur Rahman Chowdhury, M. P. A	1) DimlaP.S. 2) Domar P.S.	P. O. Dewanganj, Dist. Coochbchar
19	Mr. Md. Amin, M. P. A	1) Jaldhaka P.S	Prodhan Nagar, P. O. Siliguri, Dist. Darjccling
20	Mr. Karim Uddin Mia M.N.A	1) Kaliganj P. S	P. O. Sitai, Dist.Coochbcar
21	Mr. Abed Ali. M.P.A	1) Hatibandha 2) Patgram	P. O. Chengrabandha, Dist. Coochbehar.
22	Mr. Hamiduzzaman Sarkar M. P. A	1) Mithapukur P. S	P. O. Sitai, Dist. Coochbehar
23	Mr.Gazi Rahman M.P.A	1) Pirganj P.S	P.O Sitai, Dist. Coochbehar.
24	Mr. Elahi Baksh. Sarkar M.P.A	1) Badarganj P.S 2) Gangachar P.S	Dewanganj, Dist Coochbehar
25	Mr. Abdullah Sarwardy M.P.A	1) Ulipur P.S	Mainkercha Goalpara, Assam
26	Mr. Nurul Islam, M.PA	1) Rowmari P.S 2) Ulipur P.S	Mainkerchar, Goalpara, Assam.
27	Mr. Shamsul Hossain, M.P.A	1) Sundarganj. P.S	Mainkerchar, Goalpara. Assam
28	Mr. Abu Taleb, M. P. A	1) Sadullapur P. S 2) Sundraganj P. S (Three Union)	Mainkerchar, Goalpara. Assam
29	Mr. Azizur Rahman M. P. A	1) Palashbari P. S 2) Gobindaganj P. S.	Bangladesh Karjyalaya P.O. Balurghat, Dist. West Dinajpur.
30	Mr. Jamalur Rahman M.P.A	I) Gobindaganj P. S	Bangladesh Karjyalaya. P. O. Balurghat, Dist. West Dinajpur.

পশ্চিম জোন
পশ্চিম জোন-১
পশ্চিম জোন-২

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পশ্চিম জোন কাউন্সিল সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পশ্চিম জোন	৫ ও ২৬ সেপ্টেম্বর এবং ১৮ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

Proceedings of the 1st meeting of the Zonal Administrative Council, West Zone held on 5.9.71 at 11 A.M. in Kuti Kutchary, Balurghat.

Members present :-

1. Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA.
2. Dr. Wakiluddin Mondal, MNA.
3. Principal A.B.M. Moksed Ali, MNA.
4. Mr. Azizer Rahman, MNA.
5. Mr. Mosharraf Hossain Choudhury, MNA.
6. Mr. Md. Abdur Rahim, MPA.
7. Mr. Sardcr Mosharraf Hossain, MPA.
8. Mr. Md. Khatibur Rahman, MPA.
9. Mr. Kazi Abdul Majid Choudhury, MPA.
10. Mr. Md. Golam Rahman, MPA.
11. Mr. Shah Md. Yousuf, MPA.
12. Mr. Md. Ekramul Huq, MP A.
13. Mr. Md. Fazlul Karim, MPA.
14. Mr. Serajul Islam MPA.
15. Mr. Kamruddin Ahamed Mukteer, MPA.
16. Mr. Zahidur Rahman. MNA.
17. Mr. Kasimuddin Ahmed, MPA.
18. Dr. Saidur Rahman. MPA.
19. Mr. Abu I Hasnat Choudhury, MPA.
20. Mr. Muzaffar Hossain, MPA.
21. Mr. Hasan Ali Sarker. MPA.
22. Mr. Zamilur Rahaman Prodhan, MPA.
23. Mr. Md. Azizur Rahaman Sarker, MPA.
24. Mr. Prof. Abu Sayed, MNA.
25. Mr. Baitullah MNA.
26. Mr. Emazuddin Prarnanik, MPA.
27. Mr. Kazimder Khairuddin Ahmed, MPA.
28. Mr. Giasuddin, Sarder, MPA.
29. Mr. Emdadul Huque, MP A.
30. Mr. Azizul Islam Khan, MPA.

31. Mr. Abdul Hadi.MPA.
32. Mr. Ashraful Islam, MPA.
33. Mr. Md. Mesbahul Haque. MPA.
34. Mr. Hamidur Rahman MPA.
35. Mr. Reazuddin Ahmed MPA.
36. Mr. Sardar Amjad Hossain, MNA.
37. Mr. Mojibur Rahman, MNA.
38. Mr. Abul Kashem Khan, Zonal Administrative Officer.

The meeting started with recitation from the Holy Quran by Mr. Reazuddin Ahmed, MPA. Rajshahi.

Mr. Ashraful Islam, MPA, Rajshahi proposed the name of Mr. Azizer Rahman, MNA., Dinajpur to preside over the meeting. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Azizer Rahman Sarker, MPA. Rangpur.

Mr. Ashraful Islam, MPA. Proposed to show honour to the martyrs who had laid their lives for Independence of Bangladesh and in pursuance of that all the members observed one minutes silence by standing. Mr. Sarder Amjad Hossain, MPA, Rajshahi, condemned the Pak Army Junta for illegal trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman-the beloved friend of the people of Bangladesh. He also demanded safety and security of Sheikh's life.

The president read out and explained in details the entire set up place of Zonal Administrative Council as laid down in Memo No. GA/8I0 (345) dt. 27.7.71 at the very outset of the meeting. He further expressed the hope to liberate Bangladesh in no time as wanted by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Father of Bangalee Nation.

At this stage Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed, M.N.A, Dinajpur, proposed that the West Zone being very big in size with difficult communication system and having 20,00,000 of Refugees needed be divided into a number or Zones for better and efficient administration of the Zone and with a view to improving the conditions of the employees as well as refugees who were suffering a lot. He proposed that a resolution should be adopted to divide the West Zone into 3 Zones before constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council, West Zone.

Mr. Sardar Amjad Hossain, MNA, Dr. Mesbahul Huq, MPA, supported the proposal of Shah Mahtab Ahmed. Mesbahul Huq also pointed out that the members of Rajshahi District who have been spread over from Berubari to Jalpaiguri to Islampur to Lalgola could not function in a single Zone with H.Q. at Balurghat. Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA, Dinajpur expressed that if the constitution of Zonal Administrative Council was delayed further the sufferings of the people would be much higher than at present. So he was of the opinion that the Zonal Council should be constituted and after that steps might be taken for breaking the Zone if found necessary.

Mr. Baitullah, MNA, told that the MNAs and MPAs of Rajshahi had already decided in favour of dividing the West Zone. Mr. Zahidur Rahman, MNA, was of the opinion that the division of West Zone into 3 Zones was desirable no doubt but it was extremely doubtful if such a move would be acceptable to the Govt. as the Zones were set up by the

Govt. after due and careful consideration and that even 4 Districts were grouped into one Zone while the West Zone consisted of 3 Districts only. He further expressed that the Z.A.C should immediately be constituted and work should be started to liberate Bangladesh. Mr. Sardar Amjad Hossain agreed with Zahidur Rahman on principle but his opinion was that a beginning with a mistaken policy would not produce any satisfactory and good results.

Mr. Reazuddin Ahmed, MPA, Rajshahi pointed out that he had gone to Minister with some problems arising out of torture committed by the Pak-army and troubles developed by the dacoits and problems of the Mukti Fouz but he could neither contract him nor the Administrator or Sub-Administrator and his problems remained unattended. He further expressed that this state of affairs would continue if the West Zone remained intact and for this reason this zone should be divided first by postponing the constitution of the Z.A.C. He further pointed out that the North Bengal leaders and Ministers probably lost sight of our difficulties due to over anxieties and hurry and further that one Chairman and one Administrator would not be able to function properly at all in the time of need at many places at a time.

Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA, in his speech pointed out that there was practically no necessity of constituting and Zonal Administrative Council by selection of the Chairman etc. without doing any actual feasible and successful work of administration and co-ordination in the liberated area spread over the longest range of more than 400 miles only through a single Zonal Administrative Council. It should be first of all divided by the Cabinet into 2 or 3 sizeable Zonal Councils and then election should be held and then the refugees and public would get relief. Otherwise speedy election and unwieldy problems without actions will bring doom and disaster for the public of Bangladesh. Moreover after selection of Chairman and constitution of Zonal Administrative Council would be no scope for the Cabinet to make division of this Zonal Administrative Council having 20 lacs of refugees across the borders and North Bengal neglected over will continue to be neglected and overlooked original concept of 4 Zonal Administrative Councils was impressed but three Zonal Administrative Councils with 60 lacs of refugees have been divided into a Zonal Administrative Councils and this one Zonal Administrative Council has remained intact with problems overlooked by the Cabinet that has taken it with emergency matter and we all hope that the division of this Zonal Administrative Council would be done by the cabinet in emergency basis and election might to be held within 2/3 days by the members of the divided Zonal Administrative councils.

Mr. Kamaruddin, Mukteer, MPA and Gyasuddin Sardar, MPA expressed their opinion in favour of the division of the Zonal Council and postponement of the meeting.

Prof. Abu Syed, MNA, favored move for division of the Zone first which, according to him, was a realistic attitude for better and efficient administration. Mr. Hasan Ali Sarker, MPA, gave a vivid description of tortures being committed by the Pak Army in Bangladesh and wanted that all MNAs and MPAs should start liberation activities. He further expressed that the Zonal Administrative Council should at once be constituted and division of the same be taken up later on.

Dr. Wakiluddin Mondal, MNA, expressed the opinion that the division of Zonal Administrative Council was wanted by all but he was doubtful if the move would be

acceptable to the Govt. Mr. Abul Hasanat Chowdhury, MNA, stated that the Govt, order should be carried out, i.e. the Zonal Administrative Council should be constituted and the move for division of the Zone be taken up afterwards.

Mr. Abdur Rahim, MPA, Dinajpur pointed out that a delegation of 10 to 15 persons went to Mujibnagar a few days back with the move for division of the Zone but nothing could be done. He also stated that the Zonal Administrative Council should be constituted as the condition of the people was very grave. He further posed a question that the meeting was convened for constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council and as such it was ultra vires to act otherwise and the meeting had no legal authority to take up the question of division of the Zone without constituting the same.

The point of legality or otherwise of not to constitute the Zonal Administrative Council as per agenda raised by Mr. A. Rahim, MPA was put to vote by the President. There were 10 votes in favour of Mr. A. Rahim's point, 20 against and 8 abstention including the President of the meeting and the Zonal Administrative Officer.

Mr. Khatibur Rahman, MPA stated that the Z.A.C. should be formed then and there and the division of the Zone should be dealt with afterwards. Mr. Muzaffar Hossain, MPA, Bogra wanted a separate Zone for his District.

After their long discussions the President wanted the opinion of the members for and against the postponement of Administrators of zonal Administrative Council and division of Zone at that stage.

The members indicated their opinion by rising hand. There were 19 votes in favor of postponement of constitution of Zonal Administrative Council and division of Zone, 15 against it & 3 abstentions which included the President of the meeting and the local Administrative Officer of the meeting. The total 35 voted favor and against the postponement, wanted division of Zonal Administrative Council for the interest of Bangladesh public and refugees.

The President wanted to know who are in favor of division of Zonal Administrative Council & who are against the same. As many as 32 member's were found in favor of division of Zone. Either before the constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council or afterwards Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hussain MPA was against the division.

It was therefore resolved the constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council by selection of the Chairman and the sub-committees with their Chairman be postponed & the Cabinet be moved to kindly divide the biggest and unmanageable West Zone extended over 4 hundred miles from Barabari to Krishnanagar as its border into six Zones, one each for Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Bogra District to be sizeable and manageable for public interest and for the interest of gearing up the liberation efforts and co-ordination of effective administration of liberated areas.

The meeting ended with a vote thanks to the chair.

(Signed)
Md. Azizur Rahman, MPA
&
President of the Meeting.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Cabinet Division. Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mujibnagar for favor of information and necessary action.

(Signed)
Zonal Administrative Officer,
West Bengal.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Zonal Administrative Council, West Zone-I held on 26.9.71 at 11 A.M. at Kuthi-Kutchcry, Balurghat.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Mr. Azizur Rahman, MNA.
2. " Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury, MN A,
3. " Shah Mahtab Ahamed, MNA.
4. " Dr. Wakiluddin Mondal. MNA.
5. " Mr. A.B.M. Muksed Ali, MNA.
6. " Md. Abdur Rahim. MP A.
7. " Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MP A.
8. " Md. Khatibur Rahman, MP A.
9. " Kazi Abdul Majid Chowdhury, MPA.
10. " Md. Golam Rahman, MP A.
11. " Shah Mohammad Yousuf, MPA.
12. " Md. Ekramul Huque, MPA.
13. " Sirajul Islam, MP A.
14. " Kamaruddin Ahmed, MP A.
15. " Md. Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA.
16. " Zamilur Rahman Prodhan, MP A.
17. " Prof. Abu Sayed, MNA.
18. " Mr. Mujibur Rahman, MNA.
19. " Kasimuddin Ahmed, MPA.
20. " Dr. Saidur Rahman, MPA.
21. " Mr. Abu I Hasnat Chowdhury, MPA,
22. " Muzaffar Hossain, MPA.
23. " Hasan Ali Sarker, MP A.
24. " Taherul Islam Khan, MPA.
25. " Abul Kashem Khan, Zonal Administrative Officer, West Zone-I.

At the very outset Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Mujibur Rahman, MNA to preside over the meeting. The proposal was duly seconded by Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA. There were no other proposals to this effect.

Mr. Mujibur Rahman, MNA before taking his seat as Chairman of the meeting stated that all the members were brothers and if one was pained everybody else would be affected in the same manner. He further expressed the hope that there should be no parochialism and selfishness and that all possible attempts should be made with full co-

operation from people of all shades of opinion-both political as well as personal in order to achieve our desired goal-the Independence of Bangladesh.

Then the meeting started with recitation from the Holy Quran. At the instance of the Chairman one minute's silence was observed by standing to show honor and respect to the martyrs who laid down their lives for the cause of Bangladesh.

The meeting demanded:-

(1) Stoppage of shameful trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his unconditional release forthwith,

(2) Placing of strong demands before all the Nations of the World to support the struggle for Independence of Bangladesh,

(3) To place the cause of Bangladesh before the United Nations Organisation to recognize Bangladesh as an Independent Country.

The meeting expressed profound praise and high regards for the "MUKTI FOUZ" for their service to the Country.

The meeting also expressed high sense of gratitude of 55 crores of Indian people and to the Govt. of India for their all out help and sympathy towards Independence of Bangladesh and her inhabitants who have taken shelter in India. The meeting also expressed the same extent of gratitude to all other Nations who are Forming forward to help Bangladesh and her people.

The meeting gave thanks to the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for splitting up the erstwhile North-Western Zone into two Zones.

Then the Chairman expressed his strong desire that everything should be done by amicable settlement forgetting political and personal differences, if there be any. At this stage, the Presiding Officer adjourned the meeting for half an hour in order to enable the members to come to an agreed decision regarding selection of Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council by discussion among themselves.

After resumption of the meeting Mr. Sarder Mosharraf Hossain, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Abdur Rahim, MPA, to be the Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council. This was duly seconded by Mr. Azizur Rahman, MNA, Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA, Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA and Mr. Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA.

Mr. Muzaffar Hossain MPA proposed the name of Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA. to be the Chairman of Zonal Administrative Council which was seconded by Mr. Tahirul Islam Khan, MPA, Bogra. There was no other proposal. Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA requested the proposer of his name to withdraw the proposal which was declined by the proposer. Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal then withdraw his name from candidature. There was only one candidate i. e. Mr. Abdur Rahim, MPA for Chairmanship of the Zonal Administrative Council.

It was, therefore, resolved unanimously that Mr. Abdur Rahim, MPA be declared to have been duly elected as Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council, West Zone-I.

1. Finance Sub-Committee:

Mr. Shah Mohammed Yousuf MPA proposed the name of Mr. A.B.M. Muksed Ali, MNA to be a member of Finance Sub-Committee. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Md. Mosharraf Hossain Choudhury, MNA.

Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Kasimuddin Ahmed, MPA to be a member of the Sub-Committee which was seconded by Mr. Golam Rahman. MPA.

Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Azizur Rahman MNA and it was seconded by Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA.

The name of Mr. Zamilur Rahman Prodhan MNA was proposed by Mr. Azizur Rahman, MNA and seconded by Kazi Abdul Majid Chowdhury, MPA.

The name of Mr. Abul Hasnat Chowdhury, MPA. was proposed by Mr. Azizur Rahman, MNA and seconded by Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed MPA, Mr. Azizur Rahman,
MNA Mr. Kasimuddin Ahmed, MPA and Mr. Abul Hasnat Chowdhury, MPA withdrew their candidatures.

Mr. Musharraf Hossain Chowdhury proposed the name of Mr. Muzaffar Hossain, MPA which was seconded by Mr. Shah Mohammad Yousuf, MPA.

Mr. Muzaffar Hossain withdrew his candidature.

Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed MNA proposed the name of Mr. M. Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury, MNA to be a number duly seconded by Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA.

Mr. Khatibur Rahman, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Mujibur Rahman MNA to be a Member duly seconded by Mr. Azizur Rahman, MNA

Mr. Mujibur Rahman, MNA thankfully declined and pleaded his inability to be a member.

It was resolved that M/S. A. B. M. Muksed Ali. MNA, Zamilur Rahman Prodhan, MPA and M. Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury, MNA be declared to have been elected as members of Finance Sub-Committee.

2. Relief Sub-Committee:

Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA proposed the name of Mr. Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Ekramul Huq, MPA.

Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed MNA proposed the name of Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA seconded by Mr. A.B.M. Muksed Ali, MNA and Mr. Azizur Rahman. MNA to be a member of the Sub-Committee.

Mr. M. Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury, MNA proposed the name of Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA which was seconded by Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA.

Mr. Azizur Rahman, MNA. proposed the names of M/S. Muzaffar Hossain, MPA Tahirul Islam Khan, MPA and Kasimuddin Ahmed, MPA This was seconded by Mr. Jamilur Rahman Prodhan, MPA.

Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Golam Rahman, MPA and it was seconded by Mr. Azizur Rahman, MNA.

Mr.Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA proposed the name of Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA which was seconded by Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA.

Mr. Ekramul Huq, MPA proposed the name of Mr. S. M. Yousuf, MPA and it was seconded by Mr. A. K. M. Muksed Ali, MNA.

M/S. Kasimuddin Ahmed, MPA, Tahirul Islam Khan, MPA and Muzaffar Hossain, MPA withdrew their candidatures.

It was resolved that the following persons be declared to have been elected as members of Relief Sub-Committee.

1. Mr. Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA.
2. Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA.
3. Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA.
4. Mr. Golam Rahman, MPA.
5. Dr. Wakil Uddin Mandal, MNA.
6. Mr. S. M. Yousuf, MPA.

3. Health Sub-Committee:

Mr. S. M. Yousuf, MPA proposed the name of M/S. Ekramul Huq, MPA and A. Majid Choudhury, MPA which was seconded by Mr. Golam Rahman, MPA.

Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA proposed the Name of Mr. Fazlul Karim MNA which was seconded by Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed MPA.

Mr. Ekramul Huq, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Khatibur Rahman, MPA and it was seconded by Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA.

Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA proposed the name of Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA which was seconded by Mr. Sarder Mosharraf Hossain, MPA.

Mr. Khatibur Rahman, MPA declined to be a member of the Sub-Committee.

It was resolved that the following persons be declared to have been elected as members of the Health Sub-Committee.

1. Mr. Ekramul Haque, MPA.
2. Mr. Abdul Majid Choudhury, MPA.
3. Mr. Fazlul Karim, MPA.
4. Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA.

4.Publicity Sub-Committee:

Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA and it was seconded by Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA.

Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA duly seconded by Mr. Khatibur Rahman, MPA.

Mr. M. Mosharraf Hossain Choudhury, MNA proposed the name of M/S. Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA and Golam Rahman MP A and it was seconded by Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA.

Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA. and it was Seconded by Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA.

Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA proposed the name of Mr. Azizur Rahman, MNA and it was duly seconded by Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA.

It Was resolved that the following persons be declared to have been elected as members of Publicity Sub-Committee:-

1. Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA.
2. Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA.
3. Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA
4. Mr. Golam Rahman, MPA
5. Mr. Azizur Rahman Sarkar, MPA.
6. Mr. Azizur Rahman, MNA.

5. Education Sub-Committee

Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA proposed the name of Mr. Khatibur Rahman, MPA which was seconded by Mr. Ekramul Haque, MPA.

Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA proposed the names of M/S. Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA, and Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA. It was seconded by Mr. S. M. Yousuf, MPA. Mr. Golam Rahman, MPA proposed the name of Mr. S.M. Yousuf MPA, seconded by Mr. Ekramul Haque, MPA.

Mr. S. M. Yousuf, MPA proposed the names of M/S. Serajul Islam, MPA and M. Mosharraf Hossain Choudhury, MNA seconded by Mr. Golam Rahman, MPA.

Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA proposed the name of Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA and it was seconded by Mr. Ekramul Haque, MPA.

Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA withdrew his name.

Resolved that the following persons be declared to have been duly elected as members of Education Sub-Committee:

(1) Mr. Khatibur Rahman, MP A.

(2) " Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA. .

(3) " Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA.

(4) " S. M. Yousuf, MPA.

(5) " M. Mosharraf Hossain Choudhury, MNA.

(6) Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA.

Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA proposed that there should be two more Sub-committees namely (I) Trade & Commerce Sub-Committee and (2) Youth & Reception Camp Sub-Committee. The proposal was seconded by Mr. S.M. Yousuf, MPA.

Mr. Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA proposed that a Social Welfare Sub-Committee should also be constituted and the proposal was seconded by Mr. Ekramul Haque, MPA.

It was therefore resolved that three Sub-committees namely (1) Trade & Commerce Sub-Committee, (2) Youth and Reception Camp Sub-Committee and (3) Social Welfare Sub-committee be formed and Govt. be moved for approval for the same.

6. Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee:

Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain. MPA proposed the name of M/S. Kazi Abdul Majid Choudhury, MPA, Khatibur Rahman, MPA, Golam Rahman, MPA, Serajul Islam, MPA, Ekramul Haque, MPA, Jamilur Rahman Prodhan, MPA and Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA to be the members of the Sub-Committee.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali. MNA.

There being no other proposal, the following persons were declared elected to this Sub-Committee:

(1) Mr. Kazi Abdul Majid Chowdhury, MPA.

(2) " Khatibur Rahman, MPA.

(3) " Golam Rahman, MPA.

(4) " Serajul Islam. MPA.

(5) " Ekramul Haque, MPA.

(6) Mr. Jamilur Rahman, Prodhan, MPA

(7) Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA

7. Youth and Receptipn Camp Sub-Committee:

Mr. Golam Rahman MPA proposed the names of M/S. Abdur Rahim, MPA, Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA, Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA, Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA, S. M Yousuf; MPA and A. B. M Muksed Ali, MPA to be the members of the Sub- Committee.

The proposal was duly seconded by Mr. Ekramul Haque, MPA

As there was no other proposal the following persons were declared elected as members of the Youth and Reception Camp Sub-Committee.

(1) Mr. Abdur Rahim, MPA

(2) Mr. Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA.

(3) Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA.

(4) Mr. Sardar Musharraf Hossain, MPA

(5) Mr. S. M. Yousuf, MPA.

(6) Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA

8. Social welfare Sub-Committee:

Mr, Khatibur Rahman MPA proposed the names of M/S -Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA, Kazi Abdul Majid Choudhury, MPA, Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA, M. Mosharraf Hossain Chaudhury, MNA Serajul Islam,.MPA ,and Azizur Rahaman Sarker, MPA.

The Proposal was duly seconded by Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA

As there was no other proposal the following persons were declared duly elected as members of social welfare Sub-Committee:-

(1) Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA
(2) Mr. Kazi Abdul Majid Chowdhury, MPA.
(3) Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA
(4) Mr. M. Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury, MNA
(5) Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA
(6) Mr. Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA

The Sub-Committee selected their respective Chairman unanimously as shown below : -

Sl No	Name of Sub-Committee	Name of the Chairman
1	Finance Sub-Committee	Mr. A. B. M. Muksed Ali, MNA.
2	Relief Sub-Committee	Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA
3	Health Sub-Committee	Kazi Abdul Majid Choudhury MPA
4	Publicity Sub-Committee	Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA,
5	Education Sub-Committee	Mr. Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA
6	Trade & Commerce Sub-Committee	Mr. Jamilur Rahman Prodhan, MPA
7	Youth Reception Camp Sub-Committee	Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA
8	Social Welfare Sub-Committee	Mr. M. Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury, MNA

Mr. Tahirul Islam Khan, MPA, Bogra expressed that the members of Bogra district did not have any agreement with the formation of the Sub-Committees and election of the Zonal Administrative Council. He pointed out that members of Bogra district being a minority group would not be given proper importance in the Comittee and he proposed a seprate Zone for the district of Bogra with its H. Q. at Balurghat. The demand for separate Zone was suported by Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA Mr. Muzaffar Hossain, MPA Dr. Saidur Rahman, MPA, Mr. Hasan Ali Sarker, MPA, Mr. Abul Hasamat Chowdhury, MPA, and Kasimuddin Ahmed, MPA and they also spoke on the same line and demanded a separate Zone for Bogra district.

Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA Stated that the contention of the members of Bogra district to the effect that the members of Dinajpur was doing everything by virtue of their majority in the Council was totally unfounded, in as much as, the members of Dinajpur district were trying their best from the previous night to secure co-operation of the members of Bogra district in the matter of selection of office bearers. He also expressed that if they had any desire to decide things by the force of majority they had no necessity of going for prolong negotiation with the members of the Bogra district. It was also pointed out by him that the names of the members of Bogra district were proposed in different Sub-Committees but they refused enmass which signifies complete non- cooperation.

Dr. Wakiluddin Mandal, MNA and Mr. Serajul Islam, MPA also spoke on this point. They expressed that they would support the demand for a separate Zone for the district of Bogra only in case the members of Bogra district withdrew their version of Districtism and decision by majority against the members of Dinajpur district. They also stated that

there was no reason why they should oppose creation of separate Zone for Bogra when this was already resolved unanimously in the last meeting if the-same proposal came in a plain way.

Mr. Mujibur Rahman, MNA, the President of the meeting also spoke supporting the views of the members of Bogra district for a separate Zone for the district.
The meeting dissolved with thanks to the chair.

Sd/- Mujibur Rahman, MNA
President.
26/09/71

Memo. No. WZ-I/205, dated 28. 9. 71.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Cabinet Division, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for favor of information and necessary action.

Sd/- Md. Abul Kashem Khan,
Zonal Administrative Officer,
West Zone-I.
26/9/71

Memo. No. WZ-I/ 209, dated 29. 9. 71.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Govt. of People's Republic of Bangladesh, General Administration Department, for favor of information.

(Md. Abul Kashem Khan)
Zonal Administrative Officer,
West Zone-I.
26-9-71

.....

Proceedings of the meeting of Zonal Administrative Council, West Zone-I held on
18. 10. 71 at 11-00 Hrs. at Zonal Council office at Gangarampur.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

(1) Mr. Abdur Rahim, MPA.
(2) " Md. Abul Kashem Khan, Zonal Administrative Officer.
(3) " Azizur Rahman, MNA
(4) " Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury, MNA.
(5) Dr. Wakiluddin Mondal, MNA.
(6) Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA.
(7) " Shah Md. Yousuf, MPA.
(8) " Md. Fazlul Karim, MPA.
(9) " Serajul Islam, MPA.

(10) " Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA.
(11) " Jamilur Rahman Prodhan, MPA.
(12) " Kasimuddin Ahmed, M PA.
(13) " Abul Hasanat Chowdhury, MPA.
(14) " Muzaffar Hossain, MPA.

The meeting started with recitation from the Holy Quran by Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA.

At the very beginning respect and honor was shown to the martyrs of Bangladesh.

The meeting demanded immediate and unconditional release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The meeting also showed its gratitude to the Govt. and the people of India for their help, support and sympathy towards the Govt. and people of Bangladesh.

The proceeding of the meeting of Zonal Administrative Council held on 26.9. 71 were read over and discussed. There was no comments by any member.

It was, therefore, resolved that the proceedings of the said meeting be confirmed.

The Chairman of Relief Sub-Committee presented his budget which was elaborately discussed. It was decided that the entire area of the Zone should be divided into 5 Sub- Zones for Relief Operation which should be undertaken by the staff already employed after necessary adjustments. It was also decided that Govt, be moved for appointment of 68 officers for the 34 Relief Camps where no officer have been appointed.

If was resolved that budget for Rs. 3,00,000/00 (Rupees three lacs) for distribution among the distressed persons be approved and Govt. be moved accordingly for sanction of the amount immediately. It was also resolved that T. A. and contingent expenditure of Rs. 2,000.00 only be approved as this would be necessary for relief operation.

It was further resolved that the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh be moved for managing relief goods and articles for the suffering people of Bangladesh in India as well as in the Liberated Areas from the Host country and other International agencies.

Then the Chairman, Publicity Sub-Committee presented his budget which was after discussion approved (copy enclosed). It was also decided that the Zone should be divided into 5 Sub-Zones for facility of works.

Then the budget estimates of Social Welfare Sub-Committee was presented by the Chairman of the said Sub-Committee. The Budget of the Sub-Committee was approved omitting item no. 6 of the proposed budget (copy enclosed).

The budget of the Trade & Commerce Sub Committee was approved in to as presented by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee (copy enclosed).

The Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council suggested that a sum of Rs. 25.000/00 (Rupees twenty five thousand) only be budgeted for the Welfare of the effected 'Mukti Bahini', Freedom fighters etc. and their families.

Then the Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council presented and explained the budget of the Zonal Administrative Council, West Zone-1 for the period from 1. 10. 71 to 31. 12. 71 and the budget was approved by the Council.

The meeting was dissolved with thanks to the Chair.

Sd/- Chairman
Zonal Administrative Council,
West Zone-I, Govt. of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh, Gangarampur.

OFFICE OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
WEST ZONE-I

Memo. No. WZ-I/305 (2) dt. 25. 10.71

Copy forwarded for favor of information and necessary action to :-

(1) The Secretary, Cabinet Division to the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(2) The Secretary, General Administration Department to the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(3) All members of the Zonal Administrative Council.

Sd/-Md. Abul Kashem
Khan
Zonal Administrative
Officer
West Zone-I.

.....

ANNEXURE "A" BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR RELIEF SUB-COMMITTEE

(1) Cash Doll:-	Rs. 3,00,000/
(2) T. A. & D. A.:-	Rs. 2.000/
	Rs. 3,02,000/

Sd/-
Zonal Relief Officer,
West Zone-I.

To
The Chairman,
Zonal Administrative Council,
West Zone-I.

Sub: **Budget Estimate:**

Enclosed kindly find herewith budget estimate for the period from 1. 10.71 to 31.12.71 for the office of the Chairman, Publicity Sub-Committee for taking necessary action.

	Particulars.	**Amount**
1. Zonal Administrative Officer-I Rs.	Rs.500/- x 3	Rs. 1,500/00
2. Asstt. Sub-Officer- 5 (for 5 Sub-Division of West Dinajpur)	Rs. 300/-x3x5	Rs. 4,500/00
3. Clerk-5	Rs. 200/- x 3 x 5	Rs. 3.000/00
4. Office rent	Rs. 100/-X 4	Rs. 400/00
5. Peon-5	Rs. 110/- x 5 X 3	Rs. 1,650/00
6. Night guard-1	Rs. 110/- x 3	Rs. 330/00
7. Driver-1	Rs. 200- x 3	Rs. 600/00
8. T. A.	Rs. 500/- x 3	Rs. 1,500/00
9. Contingency:	Rs. 5000/-x3	Rs. 15,000/00
(a) Paper		
(b) Press		
(c) Printing etc.		
10. Fuel, lubricants etc.	Rs. 1000/- x 3	Rs. 3,000/00
11. Office furniture	Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 1,000/00
12. Publicity, Mike battery etc.		Rs. 4,000/00
13. Unforeseen expenditure		Rs. 3,000/00
	TOTAL;	Rs. 39,480/00

One vehicle is to be supplied for publicity works by the Bangladesh Government.

Sd/- Sardar Mosharraf Hussain,
Chairman,
Publicity Sub-Committee,
West Zone-I..

.....

Budget scheme for Social Welfare Sub-committee submitted by Mr. Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury, Chairman of the Sub-committee after consultation with the honorable members present for the period from 1. 10. 71 to 31. 12.71.

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i) Organisation of cultural team.....	10,000/00
(ii) Aid to the evacuee artists....	5,000/00
(iii Establishment of staff	2,350/00
(iv) Establishment of office.....	300/00
(v) Furniture for office.....	2,300/00
(vi) Conveyances.....	1,000/00
(vii) Contingency	1.000/00
Total: Rs.	21, 950/00

Total: Rupees twenty one thousand, nine hundred and fifty only.

Submitted by.
Sd/-M. Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury
Chairman,
Social Welfare Sub-Committee
West Zone-I.
18.10.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পশ্চিম জোন-১ প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পশ্চিম জোন-১	২৪ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Proceedings of the meeting of the Zonal Administrative Council West Zone-I held on 24. 11. 71 at 11-00 A. M. in the office of the Zonal Council at Gangarampur.

MEMBERS PRESENT:
1. Mr. Md. Azizur Rahman, MNA.
2." Shah Mahtab Ahmed, MNA.
3. Dr. Wakiluddin Mondol, MNA.
4. Mr. Sardar Mosharraf Hossain, MPA.
5. " Md. Khatibur Rahman, MPA.
6. " Kazi Abdul Majid Chowdhury, MPA.
7. " Golam Rahman, MPA.
8. " Shah Md. Yousuf, MPA.
9. " Md. Ekramul Haque, MPA.
10. " Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA.
11. " Md. Azizur Rahman Sarker, MPA.
12. " Jamalur Rahman Prodhan, MPA.
13. " Hasan Ali Sarker, MPA.
14. " Abul Kashem Khan, Zonal Administrative Officer.

The meeting started after recitation from the Holy Quran by Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA.

The proceedings of the meeting dated 18. 10. 71 was confirmed with modification that in place of 5 Sub-Zones for Relief Operation, it should be read as 5 offices.

Then the problems of the people of liberated areas were elaborately discussed and practically all the members contributed in the discussion. It was found that the main problem in the liberated areas were with the harvest of Aman paddy and sugarcane which were grown either by the owners of land directly or through Adhiars. At the moment, some owners are not available in the locality and this is true in case of some Adhiars also. In some cases, both the owners and Adhiars are absent from the locality. There are also lands whose owners left the place and some persons in the neighborhood has cultivated such land. In order to protect the legitimate interest of the owners of land as well as that of the Adhiars, it has been decided that adequate steps should be taken by the Zonal Council.

It was further decided that growers should get their produce in full where they cultivated the lands by themselves and 50% of the produce were the cultivation was done through Adhiars as existing customs. In case the owners of land were not traceable, the share of the owners would be taken over by the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The owners' share would be returned to them if they are found subsequently after proper verification in respect of bonafide of their claim. Where the deserted land

was cultivated by some person the portion of owners' share would be taken over by Bangladesh Government.

It was resolved that a Sub-Committee be formed with the following persons to find out ways & means in order to implement the decisions contained in the foregoing paragraphs. The committee should also adopt suitable measures for harvest, procurement, storage and disposal of paddy and sugarcane cover by the above mentioned decision.

It was further resolved that the MNAs & MPAs would be specially responsible for the area they represent.

1. Mr. Ekramul Haque, MPA.
2. " S. M. Yousuf, MP A.
3. " Golam Rahman, MPA.
4. " Sarder Mosharraf Hossain, MPA.
5. " Khatibur Rahman, MPA (Convenor).
6. " Kazi Abdul Majid Chowdhury, MPA.
7. " Jamalur Rahman Prodhan, MP A.
8. " Azizur Rahman Sarker, MP A.
9. " Mosharraf Hossain Chowdhury, MPA.
10. " Kamaruddin Ahmed, MPA.
11. " Syedur Rahman, MPA.
12. " Azizur Rahman, MNA.

The problems of Youth Reception camps were also discussed in details. It transpired during discussion that there were boys in different Youth Reception Camps for months together and those boys have become impatient to go out to receive training. It was also disclosed by the Chairman that the Administrator, Patiram Youth Camp was arranging training for these boys in his camp but after completion to the training the boys have to go back to their respective Reception Camps. It was felt very much by all the members present that arrangement for the boys already kept in different Youth Reception Camps was an imperative necessity and there should be continuous training for boys collected through Youth Reception Camps instead stopping such training.

It was, therefore, resolved that training facilities be arranged immediately for the boys who were already staying in different Youth Reception Camps and for others also and Govt. be moved accordingly.

The problems of Refugee Camps were also discussed and it was decided that Govt. be reminded to provide relief in the shape of winter clothing including supply of tents and tarpaulins for the refugee Camps immediately.

It was also disclosed that ration cards were not being issued to the new comers causing great hardships to them and it was decided that Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh be requested to take up the issue with the Govt. of India or any other appropriate authorities.

The alleged malpractices different Youth Reception Camps also came up for discussion and it was decided that corrupt practices, if any, in any camps should be

stopped and all the MNAs & MP As should be very strict at all stages of our liberation movement so that there might not be anything which may call for adverse criticism.

With the existing circumstances while new areas of Bangladesh are being liberated, it was felt by the members essential that the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee should be approved by the Govt. immediately so as to enable the Committee to start functioning without any loss of time.

The meeting ended with thanks to the Chair.

Sd/- (M. A. Rahim)
Chairman,.
Zonal Administrative Council,
West Zone-I.

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GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH OFFICE OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

WEST ZONE-I

Memo No. WZ-I/ 504 (28) Dated, December 1, 1971.

Copy forwarded to the :-

1) Secretary, Cabinet Division, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, C/O. Bangladesh Mission, 9, Circus Avenue, Calcutta-I 7.

2) Secretary, General Administration Department, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, C/O. Bangladesh Mission, 9. Circus Avenue, Calcutta-I 7

for favor of information.

Sd/
Zonal Administrative Officer,
West Zone-I.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
সীমান্ত এলাকার ব্যবসা বাণিজ্য সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পশ্চিম জোন-১	----

To

The Chairman
Zonal Council
West Zone-1

Honorable members present-I like to place before you the following plan, programme and Budget estimates for the trade and commerce Sub-Committee of this Zone for your kind information and sympathetic approval.

I recently visited Border areas and gathered information from some reliable sources that a large quantity of Bangladesh goods i. e. jute, tobacco, molaces, fire-wood, fish etc. are coming in Indian territory from different outposts of India Border. Some unauthorized agencies are collecting rents, taxes or customs duties on it. I also inquired the market rates of the aforesaid goods and found that the rates are more cheaper than the Indian rates and peoples of Bangladesh are in a precarious position and are willing to sell their goods as there is no such Agency who can purchase their goods regularly in Bangladesh now. If we undertake a plan and programme to impose customs tax of Bangladesh goods, a large quantity of goods will be available and we may collect customs tax on it and thus we may earn revenue and provide a large number of Bangladesh employees who are not yet provided and living in a most precarious conditions. Moreover, we may include our local political workers who are residing at border area for smooth collection of customs tax.

Now I am giving you the list of the outposts in Border areas from where we can collect customs duties regularly.

List of the probable customs outposts at different places in border areas within the West Zone-1

(1) Lashkarhat	In parila Border
(2) Kamarpara hat	Salpara & Sopra
(3) Trimohini hat	Changispur
(4) Panjuil Anchal	Hili
(5) Madarganj hat	Dangapara
(6) Dauger hat	Samgia
(7) Kumarganj	Khanpur
(8) Pransagar	Hamjapur
(9) Katabari	Hamijapur
(10) Champatali	Hamjapur
(11) Mohipal Dighi hat	Dungdungi
(12) Shatimari	Dungdungi

(13)Mollapara	Dungdungi
(14)Radhikapur Anchal	
(15)Malon	
(16)Islampur	
(17)Dashpara	
(18)Tetulia Anchal	
(19)Danghir hat	
(20)Taker para	Kaitan
(21)Saidpur hat	Kaitan
(22)Sardarhat	Debipur border
(23)Taltola	
(24)Tapan	Tapan
(25)Shpra/ Kumarganj	

(অসম্পূর্ণ)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পশ্চিম জোন-২ এর আওতাধীন মুক্ত এলাকার প্রশাসনিক কাঠামো	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পশ্চিম জোন-২	২৪ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Zonal Administrative Council
West Zone-II.

ORDER

The following arrangement is hereby made to run the administration in the liberated area of West Zone-II under the officers specially appointed for administration of the area:-

(1) Mr. Abdul Matin Sarker. Dy. Magistrate and Dy. Collector Dinajpur, now attached to Harischandrapur Relief Camp will help, the officer in Magisterial work of any other work assigned to him from time to time. He will move to his place of posting immediately.

(2) G. M. Aflatun, former Asstt. in S. D. O's office Nawabganj, will work as Asstt.- cum-typist to the officer Govt. will be moved for approval of his appointment immediately.

(3) Peon to the officer will be selected by the officer from the displaced Govt, employees of Bangladesh.

(4) Mr. Sk. Jamiruddin Ahmed, C. O. (Rev), Sylhet now attached to Gajol RJC will work as R/O of the area. He will be assisted by two toll collectors and two Asstt. R/Cs. These Officers will be selected by the distributor from the available absorbed staff of the Zone with the approval of the Chairman, Z. A. C.

(5) One clerk and one peon from the available absorbed staff already in Bholahat for the Revenue Officer will be selected by the Revenue Officer with the approval of the Chairman, Z. A. C.

(6) One peon for the Magistrate will be selected by the Magistrate himself subject to the approval of the Chairman, Z. A. C.

(7) Mr. M. A. Wadood, Head Clerk, P. S. Railway, Pabna now Relief Officer attached to Nimtala Relief Camp will work as Bench Clerk under the Magistrate.

(8) Two Medical Officers are required for the area. The Z. H. O. will suggest the names for appointment from the displaced Govt. personnel of Bangladesh, if available.

(9) Two Compounders and two Dressers-cum-Peon and one Sweeper are also to be selected by Z. H. O.

JUSTICE

All educational institutions at Bholahat are to start functioning immediately. The Z.H. O. will make necessary arrangements for the purpose.

POLICE

The Police personnel already appointed must join their respective post immediately. The Police personnel posted at Sibganj P. S. (Liberated area) as below will act at this moment at Bholahat P. S.

Staff Posted at Shibganj.

(1). O/C-l

The Police set up for Bholahat is as follows:-

1)Inspector-	1
2)O/C-	1
3)S.I.-	2
4)A.S.I.-	2
5)Const.-	15

PUBLICITY AND WELFARE

Mr. Asaduzzaman, Sub-Divisional Adjutant, now attached to Sujanagar Relief Camp will work as Social Welfare and Publicity Officer in the area. Other personal such as one Asstt. and 3 Peons are to be selected for the area by the Social Welfare and Publicity Officer with the approval of the Chairman. Z. A. C.

CHAIRMAN,
Zonal Administrative Council,
West Zone-II.

Sd/
Zonal Administrative Officer
West Zone-II.

Memo No. WZ-II 192 (15) dated 23-11-71.

Copy to :-

(1) Secretary, General Administration Deptt.
(2) Secretary, Finance Deptt.
(3) Secretary, Ministry of Home affairs.
(4) Head of Bangladesh Mission, Calcutta.
(5) Inspector General of Police.
(6) Secretary, Defence, Govt. of Bangladesh.
(7) Mr. A. H. Khan, Officer, Liberated area.

(8) Mr. Abdul Matin Sarkar, Dy. Magistrate & Deputy Collector, Dinajpur, now attached to Harischandrapur. Relief Camp.

(9) Sk. Jamir Uddin Ahmed, C. O. Revenue Sylhet,now attached to Gajol R/C.

(10) Zonal Health Officer, West Zone-II.

(11) Zonal Police Officer, West Zone-II.

(12) Zonal Education Officer, West Zone-II

(13) Mr. Asaduzzaman, Sub-divisional adjutant now attached to Sujanagar R/C.

(14) B. D. F. Commander (Sector Commander), Sector No.7.

sd/
Zonal Administrative Officer,
West Zone-II.
24. 11.71

দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন
দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন-১
দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন-২

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের গঠনতন্ত্র রচনার জন্য এম, এন, এ ও এম, পি-দের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন	৫ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, SOUTH WEST ZONE

Memo No. VII-7/71-255 dated 5. 9. 71.

From: Mr. M. Shamsul Haq,
Zonal Administrative Officer,
South-West Zone.

To : Mr. H. T. Imam,
Cabinet Secretary,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Ref: Memo No. GA/114 (9) dated 23. 8. 71.

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting of MNAs and MPAs for constitution of Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone held on the 5th of September, 1971 is sent herewith for favor of information of the Cabinet.

(M. Shamsul Huq)
Zonal Administrative Officer
South West Zone.

.....

Proceedings of the meeting of the MNAs and MPAs for Constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone held on 5.9. 71 at 11 A. M. in the Nadia Zilla Parishad Hall, Krishnanagar.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Mr. Azizur Rahman Akkas, MNA, Kushtia.
2. " Sahiuddin, MNA,, Kushtia.
3. " Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia.

4. Mr. Ahsanullah, MPA, Kushtia.
5. " Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia.
6. " Golam Kibria, MPA, Kushtia.
7." Abdur Rouf Choudhury, MPA, Kushtia.
8." Abdur Rob (Boga Miah) MPA, Pabna.
9. Dr. K. B. M. Abu Hena, MPA, Pabna..
10. Mr. Golam Hasnayen, MPA, Pabna.
11. " Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, Pabna
12. " Abdur Rahman, MPA, Pabna.
13. " Raushan Ali, MNA, Jessore.
14. " Khandaker A. Hafiz, MNA, Jessore.
15. " Sohrab Hussain, MNA, Jessore.
16. " Iqbal Anwarul Islam, MNA, Jessore.
17. " Nurul Islam, MPA, Jessore.
18." Syed Atar Ali, MPA, Jessore.
19. Lt. Matiur Rahman, MPA, Jessore.
20. Mr. Shah Hadiuzzaman, MPA, Jessore.
21. " Md. Abul Islam MPA, Jessore.
22. " Tabibur Rahman Sarder, MPA, Jessore.
23. " Golam Majid, MPA, Jessore.
24. " J.K.M.A. Aziz, MPA, Jessore.
25. " Asaduzzaman, MPA, Jessore.
26. " S.K. I. M. Salehuddin, MNA, Faridpur.
27. " Gour Chandra Bala, MPA, Faridpur.
28. " Phani Bhushan Majumder, MPA, Faridpur.
29. " Kazi Hedayet Hossain, MPA, Faridpur.
30. " A. Y. Aminuddin Ahmed, MPA, Faridpur.
31. " Satish Chandra Haider, MPA, Faridpur.
32. Dr. Aftabuddin Mollah, MPA, Faridpur.
33. Mr. Imamuddin Ahmed, MPA, Faridpur.
34." Jamal Uddin Chowdhury, MPA, Dacca.
35." Md. Siddiqur Rahman, MPA, Dacca
36. " Md. Alauddin, MPA, Rajshahi.

1. Mr. Sohrab Hossain, MNA, Jessore was chosen to preside over the meeting.

2. After a detailed discussion by different Members it was resolved as follows:-

While pledging full support and confidence on the Cabinet and with due regard to its decision as to the formation of Zonal Council, this house is of the opinion that the area comprising South West Zone i.e. the districts of Kushtia, Pabna, Faridpur and Jessore will be unweildy for various reasons and as such the Cabinet be requested to reconsider its decision for its bifurcation in different Zones and for that purpose the views of the individual MNAs/MPAs of the districts be ascertained by the Cabinet. Pending reconsideration of the recommendation of this house, the meeting of this council be adjourned.

(M. S. Hussain)
President.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের গঠনতন্ত্র রচনার জন্য এম, এন, এ ও এম, পি-দের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম জোন-১	২৬ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,
SOUTH WEST ZONE-I.

MEMO NO: VIII-71/290 DATED-26-9- 71.

From : Mr. M. Shamsul Hug,
Zonal Administrative Officer,
South West Zone-I.
To : Mr. H. T. Imam,
Cabinet Secretary,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Ref: Memo No. GA/1378 (100) dated 18-9-71.

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting of MNAs and MP As for constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I held on the 26th of September, 1971 is sent herewith for favor of information of the Cabinet.

(M. Shamsul Hug)
Zonal Administrative Officer,
South West Zone-I.

.....

Proceedings of the meeting of the MNAs and MP As for Constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone I held on 26.9. 71. at 11 A. M. in the Office of the Zonal Administrative Officer.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1.Mr. Azizur Rahman Akkas, MN A, Kushtia.
2." Barrister Amirul Islam, MNA, Kushtia.
3." Sahiuddin, MNA, Kushtia.
4." Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia.
5." Ahsanullah, MP A, Kushtia.
6." Zahurul Huq Raza, MPA, Kushtia.
7." Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia.
8. Mr. Golam Kibria, MP A, Kushtia.
9. Mr. Abdur Rouf Choudhury, MPA.

10. " Abdur Rob (Boga Mia), MPA, Pabna.
11. " Golam Hasnayen, MPA, Pabna.
12. " Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, Pabna.

1. Mr. Golam Kibria, MPA, was selected to preside over the meeting.
2. The meeting adjourned till 3 P. M.
3. The meeting resumed its sitting at 3 P. M.

4. As majority of members of Pabna district could not attend the meeting because of non-service of notice, it was unanimously resolved that in all fairness, an opportunity should be given to all so that in the Constitution of the Zonal set up the selection of the Chairman and other members of the Sub-Committees can be done by a general consensus of all members. The meeting is therefore adjourned to meet again on 3rd October, 1971 (Sunday) at 11 A. M. in the Office of the Zonal Administrative Officer, South West Zone-I at Krishnanagar.

5. The absentee members be informed by telegram.

(Golam Kibria) MPA,
President.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের গঠনতন্ত্র রচনার জন্য এমএনএ ও এমপিদের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১	৩ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE ZONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, SOUTH WEST ZONE-I

Memo No. VIII-7/71/304 Dated 3. 10. 71.

Form: Mr. M. Shamsul Huq,
Zonal Administrative Officer,
South West Zone-I.

To
Mr. H. T. Imam,
Cabinet Secretary,

Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Ref: Memo No. GA/1378 (100) dated 18. 9. 71 and this office Memo No. VIII-7/71/290 dated 26.9. 71.

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting of MNAs and MPAs for constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I and that of its Sub-Committees held on the 3rd of October, 1971 sent herewith for favor of information of the Cabinet.

Enclose :

1) Proceedings of the meeting of the Zonal Administrative Council-1 (one) copy.
2) Proceeding of the meeting of Finance Sub-Committee-1 (one) copy.
3) Proceedings of the meeting of Relief Sub-Committee-1 (one) copy.
4) Proceedings of the meeting of Health Sub-Committee-1 (one) copy.
5) Proceedings of the meeting of Publicity Sub-Committee-1 (one) copy
6) Proceedings of the meeting of the Education Sub-Committee-1 (one) copy.

(M. Shamsul Huq)
Zonal Administrative Officer
South West Zone-I

Proceedings of the meeting of the MNAs and MPAs for Constitution of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I held on 3. 10. 71 at 11 A. M. in the office of the Zonal Administrative Officer.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Mr. Azizur Rahman Akkas, MNA, Kushtia.
2. [rr] Sahiuddin, MNA.
3. " Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia.
4. " Ahsanullah, MPA, Kushtia.
5. " Zahurul Huq Raza, MPA, Kushtia.
6. " Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia.
7. " Golam Kibria, MP A, Kushtia.
8. " AbdurRoufChoudhury, MPA, Kushtia.
9. " Abdur Rob (Boga Mia), MPA. Pabna.
10. "Golam Hasnayen, MPA, Pabna.
11. "Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, "
12. " Abdur Rahman. MPA,

1. The adjourned meeting resumed its sitting at 11 A.M. with Mr. Golam Kibria, MPA in the chair.

2. Mr. Abdur Rouf Choudhury, MPA was unanimously selected as Chairman of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I.

3. It was also unanimously resolved that the following Sub-Committees be formed with the members as shown against each.

(a) FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE:

1. Mr. Abdur Rouf Chowdhury. MPA.	Ex-officio Member.
2. " Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia	Member.
3. " Abdur Rahman, MPA, Pabna	,,
4. " Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, Pabna	,,
5. " Shamsul Huq	Zonal Administrative Officer, Ex-Officio member.

(b) RELIEF SUB-COMMITTEE:

1. Mr. Tafizuddin, Ahmed, MPA, Pabna	Member.
2. " Sahiuddin, MNA, Kushtia	,,
3. " Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia	,,
4. " Zahurul Iiuq Raza, MPA, Kushtia	,,
5. " Golam Hasnayen, MPA, Pabna	,,
6. " Abdur Rab, MP A, Pabna	,,
7. " Golam Kibria, MPA, Kushtia	,,

(c) HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE:
1. Mr. Golam Hasnayen, MPA, Pabna.
2. " Ahsanullah, MPA, Kushtia
3. " Sahiuddin, MPA, Kushtia
4. " Tafizuddin, MP A, Pabna

(d) PUBLICITY SUB-COMMITTEE:
1. Mr. Abdur Rahman, MP A, Pabna
2. " Tafizuddin, MPA, Pabna
3. " Zahurul Huq, MNA, Kushtia
4. "Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia
5. "Ahsanullah, MPA, Kushtia

(e) EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE:
1. Mr. Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia
2. " Abdur Rahman, MP A, Pabna
3. " Tafizuddin, MP A, Pabna
4. " Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia

4. The Sub-Committee in their sittings selected the following as Chairman of the respective Committees:-

(a)Finance Sub-Committee	Mr. Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia.
(b)Relief Sub-Committee	" Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, Pabna,
(c)Health Sub-Committee	" Golam Hasnayen, MPA, Pabna.
(d)Publicity Sub-Committee	" Abdur Rahman, MPA, Pabna.
(e)Education Sub-Committee	" Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia.

5. After discussion by different members it was unanimously resolved that in all future operations by any Guerilla Team the MPA/MNA of the area should invariably be associated for briefing the team and such other action including selection of the team and area of operation as may be considered desirable.

6. The difficulties now being experienced by the boys in the Reception Camps was discussed. It was resolved unanimously that the Govt. be moved to take steps to improve the present deplorable condition of the camps.

7. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks the Chair and the newly selected Chairman of the Zonal Council.

(Golam Kibria) MPA,
President.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিল রিলিফ সাব-কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১	৩ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

Proceedings of the meeting of the Relief Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative Council, South-West Zone-I held on 3.10. 71 at 1-00 P.M. in the Office of the Zonal Administrative Officer.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1.Mr. Tafizuddin Ahmed, MP A, Pabna	Members
2." Sahiuddin, MNA. Kushtia	,,
3." Eunus Ali, MP A, Kushtia	,,
4." Zahurul Huq Raza, MPA, Kushtia	,,
5." Golam Hasnayen, MP A, Pabna	,,
6." Abdur Rab, MP A, Pabna	,,
7." Golam Kibria, MP A,	,,

1. Mr. Sahiuddin, MNA, Kushtia was chosen to preside over the meeting.

2. It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, Pabna be selected as Chairman of the Relief Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I.

(Sahiuddin) MNA,
President.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের পাবলিসিটি সাব-কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১	৩ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

Proceedings of the meeting of the Publicity Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I held on 3.10.71. at 1-00 P.M. in the Office or the Zonal Administrative Officer.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Mr. Abdur Rahman, MPA, Pabna	Member.
2." Tafizuddin, MPA, Pabna	,,
3." Zahurul Huq, MPA,	,,
4." Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia	,,
5." Ahsanullah, MPA,	,,

1. Mr. Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, Pabna was chosen to preside over the meeting.

2. It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Abdur Rahman, MPA, Pabna be selected as Chairman of the Publicity Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I.

(Tafizuddin Ahmed)
MPA. President.
3/10/71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের ফাইন্যান্স সাব-কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১	৩ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

Proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative council. South West Zone-I held on 3.10.71 at 1-00 P.M. in the Office of the Zonal Administrative Officer.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Mr. Abdur Rouf Chowdhury, MPA, Chairman, Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I: — Ex-Officio Member
2. Mr. Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia — ,,
3. " Abdur Rahman, MP A, Pabna — ,,
4. " Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, Pabna — ,,
5. " Md. Shamsul Huq, Zonal Administrative Officer. — Ex-Officio

1. Nurul, Huq, MPA, Kushtia was chosen to preside over tile meeting.

2. It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia be selected as Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I.

(Nurul Huq)
President.
3/10/71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের স্বাস্থ্য সাব-কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১	৩ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

Proceedings of the meeting of the Health Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I held on 3.10.71 at 1-00 P.M. in the Office of the Zonal Administrative Officer.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Mr. Golam Hasnayen, MPA, Pabna	Member.
2." Ahsanullah, MPA, Kushtia	,,
3." Sahiuddin,. MNA, Kushtia	,,
4." Tafizuddin, MP A, Pabna	,,

1. Mr. Ahsanullah, MPA, Kushtia was chosen to preside over the meeting.

2. It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Golam Hasnayen, MPA, Pabna be selected as Chairman, of the Health Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I.

(Ahsanullah) MPA.
President.
3/10/71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের শিক্ষা সাব-কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১	৩ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

Proceedings of the meeting of the Education Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative Council held on 3.10.71 at 1-00 P.M. in the office of the Zonal Administrative Council.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Mr. Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia	Member.
2. " Abdur Rahman, MPA, Pabna	,,
3. " Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, Pabna	,,
4. " Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia	,,

1. Mr. Abdur Rahman, MPA, Pabna was chosen to preside over the meeting.

2. It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Eunus Ali, MPA, Kushtia be selected, as Chairman of the Education Sub-Committee of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I.

(Abdur Rahman) MPA,
President
3/10/71

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১ এলাকার পাক্ষিক রিপোর্ট	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১	৬ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

SECRET

Memo No. H0/120 (2) Dated 6.10.71

EXTRACT OF THE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT FROM SOUTH WEST ZONE-I (KRISHNANAGAR) FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30-9-1971.

1. The influx of the Refugees has increased considerably. A large number of young men are coming to join 'Mukti Fouz'.

2. Rajakars and members of the peace Committee are indulging to all sorts of harassment to the villagers, though at places the 'Mukti Fouz' are taking adequate Steps.

3. Law and order situation is more or less normal but there are frequent complaints that less quantity of relief goods is distributed in the camps. Any complaint or resentment over this by the refugees is considered to be the gravest offence by the Camp Officials, who do not hesitate to threaten the complaining refugees including cancellation of cards.

4. There is no Communal trouble but there is some sort of social tension between the local people and the refugees.

5. There is shortage of the supply of medicine in the camps. Stomach trouble is the common disease, besides there are few cases of 'Chicken Pox' at Valuka Relief Camp.

6. Young men are eagerly waiting for the recruitment in the 'Mukti Fouz' and are ready to join the training.

Sd/-
DEPUTY SECRETARY
HOME AFFAIRS.

Copy forwarded to:

1. Private Secretary to the President
2. Private Secretary to the prime Minister
3. Private Secretary to the Home Minister
4. ADC. to the C-in-C, for favor of information.

DEPUTY SECRETARY
HOME AFFAIRS,

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন -১ প্রশাসনিক কাউন্সিলের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১	২২ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Zonal Secretariat, South West Zone-I

Memo. No. VIII-7/71/407 (3) Dated 26. 10. 71

To : 1. The Cabinet Secretary,
2. The Secretary, G. A. Deptt.
3. The Secretary, Finance Deptt.

Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Sub : Proceedings, of the meeting of the Zonal Administrative Council, South-West Zone held on 22.10.71.

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting, of Zonal Administrative Council held on 22-10-71 is sent herewith for favor of information.

(M. Shamsul Huq)
Member-Secretary
&
Zonal Administrative Officer,
South West Zone-I.

.....

Proceedings of the meeting of the Zonal Administrative Council, South West Zone-I held on 22-10.71 at 11-00 A.M. in the Office Chamber of the Zonal Administrative Officer

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Mr. Abdur Rouf Chowdhury, MPA. Kushtia.
2. Mr. Sahiuddin. MNA, Kushtia.
3. Mr. Nurul Huq, MPA, Kushtia.
4. Mr. Ahsanullah, MPA, Kushtia.
5. Mr. Eunus AU, MPA, Kushtia.
6. Mr. Golam Kibria, MPA. Kushtia.
7. Mr. Tafizuddin Ahmed, MPA, Pabna.
8. Mr. Abdur Rahman, MPA. Pabna.

This meeting resolved that-

1. The Member Secretary (that is Zonal Administrative Officer) stated to the Council that a letter bearing No. FIN/5/71/221(40) dated 1-10-71 addressed to the Zonal Administrative Officer, South West Zone-I was received for submission of budget within a period of 5 days. The budget was therefore prepared and submitted on 14-10-71. The members expressed their deep resentment for asking the Zonal administrative Officer to submit the budget and thereby ignoring the Zonal Council and depriving it of its rights and privileges.

2. The functions of the Zonal Administrative Council as communicated in para 3 of General Administration Deptt. Order No 810 dated 27-7-71 was considered and it was felt that the powers/ functions of the Zonal Council has been too much curtailed.

It was therefore unanimously resolved that the Cabinet be moved to examine the position and suitably amend the "Order" to make the Council a full autonomous body.

3. The question of appointment of officers and staff of the Zonal Council was discussed and it was resolved that the Zonal Council be authorized to appoint all categories of officers except Class-I in which case the view of the Council should be sought for.

(Abdur Rouf Chowdhury)
MPA,
Chairman,
Zonal Administrative Council,
South West Zone-I.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-২-এর কাউন্সিলের সভার প্রস্তাবাবলীর অংশ	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-২ এবং সাধারণ প্রশাসন বিভাগ	২৭ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

RESOLUTION NO. 11 & 19

11. Resolved that a war Council be formed to supervise the overall Mukti Sangram to liberate Bangladesh and that a Zonal, Defense Sub-Committee be formed in each Zone.

19. Resolved that MNAs, MPAs and local Awami League leaders be consulted before any Mukti Bahini is sent to a. particular place for operation in unliberated area in Bangladesh.

.....

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Memo No. 1757. Dated : 27.10.71

To
The secretary,
Defense Department,
Govt. of Bangladesh.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith copies of Resolution No. 11 & 19 adopted in the meeting of the Zonal Council, South West Zone-II held on, 26.9.71 for his information and necessary action.

(Waliul Islam)
Deputy. Secretary (C.S.)
G.A. Department.

Enclo: As above.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম-১ জোনাল কাউন্সিল সদস্যদের ভ্রমণ ও দৈনিক ভাতা প্রদানের নিয়মাবলী সম্পর্কে সরকারের প্রশাসন বিভাগীয় সচিবকে লিখিত জোন কর্মকর্তার চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম জোন-১	২৮ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Zonal Secretariat South West Zone-I.

From: M. Shamsul Huq,
Zonal Administrative Officer,
South-West Zone-I.

To : The Secretary.
General Administration Department,
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Sub **: Procedure for payment of T.A /D.A. to the members of Zonal Councils.**

The MNAs MPAs are claiming their T.A./D.A. for attending the meeting of the Zonal Councils. But there is no instruction from Govt. as to the rate of payment of, T.A./D.A. to them for the purpose as cited above. It is felt there should be uniform procedure regarding journeys by rail/road/air and haltages etc. for official tours of MNAs/MPAs. As such necessary clarification on the following points is necessary in regard to the payment of T. A./D. A. to the members of Zonal Councils :-

1) Whether MNAs / MPAs are entitled T. A./D. A. for attending meeting of Zonal Councils.

(2) The designation of the Controlling Officer who will countersign such T. A. bill of Chairman and members of Zonal Council.

(3) The procedure and rate of journeys by rail/road/air and D. A. for haltages in connection with tour of such members.

It is therefore, requested that necessary views and clarification of the Govt. in the, above subjects may please be communicated to the undersigned early.

Sd/ - M. Shamsul Huq
Zonal Administrative Officer,
South West Zone-I.

Memo No. 413/1 (2) Dated 28. 10. 71

(1) Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for information and necessary action.

(2) Copy forwarded to the Cabinet Secretary, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for information and necessary action.

(M. Shamsul Huq)
Zonal Administrative officer,
South West Zone-I.

চতুর্থ অধ্যায়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বৈদেশিক সম্পর্ক

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক ভারতীয় রাষ্ট্রপতির কাছে লিখিত পত্র	বাংলাদেশ সরকার	২৪ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১

Letter from the Acting President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to The President of India.
April 24, 1971.

SYED NAZRUL ISLAM,
Mujibnagar,
Acting President of the
People's Republic of Bangladesh.

April 24, 1971.

To
The President of Republic of India
New Delhi.

Excellency,

Upon the proclamation of the, sovereign, independent People's Republic of Bangladesh on March 26, 1971, a Government with the Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as its head has been established.

A copy of the Proclamation of Independence, Laws Continuance Enforcement Order and a list of Cabinet Members are enclosed and marked with letter 'A', 'B' & 'C' respectively for favor of your perusal.

The Government of Bangladesh is exercising full sovereignty and lawful authority within the territories known as East Pakistan prior to March 2.6.1971, and has taken all appropriate, measures to conduct the business of State in accordance with custom, usage and recognized principles of International law.

In view of the friendly relations that traditionally exist between the fraternal people of Bangladesh and that of India, I request Your Excellency's Government to accord immediate recognition to the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh will be pleased to establish normal diplomatic relation and exchange envoys with a view to further strengthening the ties of friendship between our two countries.

Please accept. Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

(Sd/-) SYED NAZRUL ISLAM
Acting President.,
(Sd/-) KHANDAKER MOSHTAQUE AHMED)
Foreign Minister

(Seal of the Bangladesh
Government)

.....

A. THE PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mujibnagar, Bangladesh.
Dated 10th day of April, 1971.

Whereas free elections were held in Bangladesh from 7th December, 1970, to 17th January, 1971, to elect representatives for the purpose of framing a Constitution,

and

Whereas at these elections the People of Bangladesh elected 167 out of 169 representatives belonging to the Awami League,

and

Whereas General Yahya Khan summoned the elected representatives of the people to meet on the 3rd March, 1971, for the purpose of framing it Constitution,

and

Whereas the Assembly so summoned was arbitrarily and illegally postponed for indefinite period,

and

Whereas instead of fulfilling their promise and while still conferring with the representatives of the people of Bangladesh, Pakistan authorities declared an unjust and treacherous war.

and

Whereas in the facts and circumstances of such treacherous conduct Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the undisputed leader of 75 million of people of Bangladesh in due fulfillment of the legitimate right of self determination of the people of Bangladesh, duly made a declaration of independence at Dacca on March 26, 1971 and urged the people of Bangladesh to defend the honor and integrity of Bangladesh,

and

Whereas in the conduct of a ruthless and savage war, the Pakistani authorities committed and are still continuously committing numerous acts of genocide and unprecedented tortures, amongst others on the civilian and unarmed people of Bangladesh,

and

Whereas the Pakistan Government by levying an unjust war and committing genocide and by other repressive measures made it impossible for the elected representatives of the people of Bangladesh to meet and frame a Constitution, and give to themselves a Government,

and

Whereas the people of Bangladesh by their heroism, bravery and revolutionary fervor have established effective control over the territories of Bangladesh,

We, the elected representatives of the people of Bangladesh, as honor-bound by the mandate given to us by the people of Bangladesh, whose Will is supreme, duly constituted ourselves into a Constituent Assembly,

and

having held mutual consultations,

and in order to ensure for the people of Bangladesh equality, human dignity and social justice,

declare and constitute Bangladesh to be sovereign People's Republic and thereby confirm the declaration of independence already made by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and

do hereby affirm and resolved that till such time as a Constitution is framed, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman shall be the President of the Republic, and that Syed Nazrul Islam shall be the Vice President of the Republic, and

that the President shall be the Supreme Commander of all the Armed Forces of the Republic,

shall exercise all the Executive and Legislative powers of the Republic including the power to grant pardon,

shall have the power to appoint a Prime Minister and such other Ministers as he considers necessary,

shall have the power to levy taxes and expend monies,

shall have the power to summon and adjourn the Constituent Assembly,

and

do all other things that may be necessary to give to the People of Bangladesh an orderly and just Government.

We the elected representatives of the People of Bangladesh, do further resolve that in the event of there being no President or the President being unable to enter upon his office or being unable to exercise his powers and duties due to any reason whatsoever, the Vice- President shall have and exercise all the powers, duties and responsibilities herein conferred on the President.

We further resolve that we undertake to observe and give effect to all duties and obligations devolved upon us as a member of the family of nations and by the Charter of United Nations.

We further resolve that this proclamation of independence shall be deemed to have come into effect from 26th day of March, 1971.

We further resolve that in order to give effect to this instrument wc appoint Prof. M. Yusuf Ali our duly constituted plenipotentiary and to give to the President and the Vice-President oaths or office.

(Sd.) M. Yusuf Ali
Duly Constituted Plenipotentiary
by and under the authority of
the Constituent Assembly of
Bangladesh.

B. LAWS CONTINUANCE ENFORCEMENT ORDER

Mujibnagar,
Dated l()th Day of April, 1971.

I, Syed Nazrul Islam, the Vice-President and Acting President of Bangladesh, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Proclamation of Independence, dated 10th day of April, 1971, do hereby order that all laws that were in force in Bangladesh on 25th March, 1971, shall subject to the Proclamation aforesaid continue to be so in force with such consequential changes as may be necessary on account of the creation of the sovereign independent Bangladesh formed by the Will of the people of Bangladesh and that all Government officials-civil, military, judicial and diplomatic-who take the oath of allegiance to Bangladesh shall continue in their offices on terms and conditions of service so long enjoyed by them and that all District Judges and District Magistrates, in the territory of Bangladesh and all diplomatic representatives elsewhere shall arrange to administer the oath of allegiance to all government officials within their jurisdiction.

This order shall be deemed to have come into effect from 26th day of March, 1971.

(Sd.) SYED NAZRUL ISLAM,
Acting President.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দিল্লীতে বাংলাদেশ তথ্য কেন্দ্র স্থাপন সম্পর্কে ভারতের পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীকে লিখিত বাংলাদেশের পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রীর চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৬ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭১

KHANDAKER MOSHTAQUE AHMED, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MUJIBNAGAR.
April 26, 1971.

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to stale that the People's Republic of Bangladesh have decided to establish an Information Centre in New Delhi till the opening of a full-fledged Mission there, with Mr. K. M. Shehabuddin as its chief and Mr. Amjadul Huq as Press Attaché. They enjoy full trust and confidence of the Government of Bangladesh.

I shall be grateful if the Government of India would kindly accord all facilities and amenities to Mr. K. M. Shehabuddin and Mr. Amjadul Huq to establish and run the Information Centre in New Delhi. I am confident that the Government of India will grant them the necessary diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sd/-
(Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed)
Foreign Minister.

No. P-5/28/71.

His Excellency Shri Swaran Singh,
Minister for External Affairs,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

(Monogramme)

Copy forwarded to Mr. K. M. Shehabuddin, B. F. S. Chief of Mission, Bangladesh Information Centre, New Delhi.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক বাংলাদেশের পক্ষে আনুগত্য প্রকাশকারীদের উদ্দেশ্যে লিখিত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৩ জুন, ১৯৭১

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

জয় বাংলা

MUJIBNAGAR,
June 13, 1971.

As you are no doubt aware, the struggle for preservation of the independence- of Bangladesh is entering a new and critical phase. With the increasing military activities, the enemy forces will be facing an acute difficulty in the coming months. It is necessary now to consolidate all our efforts to provide a final coup de grace to the enemy.

We are anxious to know where you are all staying and how you are faring under admittedly difficult circumstances. If your family have moved away from original home, have they been given as best an accommodation as can be provided under the existing circumstances?

These and many other things about your welfare and that of your families naturally have been our constant anxiety and we are eager to minimize the hardship as best as we can before we all can devote our fullest time and energy for the attainment of victory.

I would, therefore, appreciate if you could kindly give us the relevant information about yourself and your family in the enclosed proforma. We would also like to have a copy of your bio-data in the proforma enclosed.

The messenger who will carry this letter to you will bring back your replies so that we can make the quickest arrangement for utilizing your talents, experience and services for the cause of Bangladesh at this critical moment of our history.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
(Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed).
Foreign Affairs, Law & Parliamentary Affairs.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের প্রতি বাংলাদেশের গণহত্যায় সাহায্য না করার আবেদন	দি হিন্দুস্তান টাইমস	২৪ জুন ১৯৭১

DON'T CONTRIBUTE TO GENOCIDE

Appeal by Bangladesh Acting President, Mr. Syed Nazrul Islam, to U. S. on June 23; 1971.

The Government of Bangladesh and the Acting President, Mr. Syed Nazrul Islam, today strongly deprecated renewed U.S. arms supply to Pakistan.

Mr. Islam, in a telegram to President Nixon, said the Government and people of Bangladesh are most hurt and distressed to learn about the arms supply.

He pointed out that Pakistan was using all the weapons in its armory including boats supplied for relief purposes to commit genocide and said "as an Independent and sovereign nation now, we appeal to conscience and even national interest of U.S. not to contribute to genocide and mass eviction of people and destruction of scarce resources of an impoverished nation."

A Foreign Office spokesman of Government of Bangladesh described the renewed sale as a "stern blow to the bleeding people of Bangladesh" and declared that the liberation war would be carried on relentlessly whatever be the aid to Pakistan.

Even accessories and spares for U. S. military hardware already at the disposal of West Pakistan war machine were reportedly being supplied by the U.S.

The Foreign Office spokesman said this act of the U.S. Government will create in the people of Bangladesh a sense of disillusionment with the free world, particularly the U.S. "The U.S. Government action is an utter disregard of the surging public opinion of freedom loving people of the U. S. and the rest of the world against the bloodbath and atrocities in Bangladesh caused by an alien enemy junta." he added.

The spokesman, while giving the background of the U.S. military aid to Pakistan since 1951, recounted that Pakistan received U.S. economic aid amounting approximately to $ 3,000 million by 1969. The quantum of U. S. military aid to Pakistan was between $ 1,500 million and $ 2,000 million for the period between 1964 and 1965. This massive military aid, the spokesman said, had all through been used to stifle the struggle for freedom of the Bengalis."

The spokesman said information was available that the U.S. offered to supply Pakistan the following items: nearly 300 armed personnel carriers, four maritime reconnaissance aircrafts, six F-104 jet fighters and seven B-57 bombers.

The spokesman said, "the present arms supply goes to establish that U.S. is now implementing the above offer and furthermore to replenish the exhausted armory of Pakistan due to her war on Bangladesh".

He added that the Government would appeal to the U.S. to call back the ships, freeze stock of all U.S. arms in Pakistan and stop forthwith all further shipment of arms, equipments and supplies to Pakistan.

(THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, New Delhi-June 24, 1971)

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক ইসলামী সম্মেলনে প্রদত্ত টেলিগ্রাম	দি ষ্টেটসম্যান	২৫ জুন, ১৯৭১

GENOCIDE IN THE NAME OF ISLAM

Press Report of the Telegram Sent to Various Members of the Islamic Conference at Jeddah by Acting President of Bangladesh on June 24,1971

Syed Nazrul Islam, acting President of Bangladesh, today sent a telegram to Tengku Abdur Rahman, General Secretary of the Islamic Conference at Jeddah, to use its influence and authority to put an immediate end to the genocide in Bangladesh.

Copies of the telegram have been sent to all members of the Secretariat, including King Feisal of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Sabban and Sheikh Bin Baz.

Mr. Islam also requested them to support the independence demand of Bangladesh and referred to the killing, torture, desecration of mosques, murders of Imams and the burning of the Holy Quran.

UNI adds: The telegram gave a description of the devastation caused by the Pakistani Army and said, "The warlords of West Pakistan are bent upon perpetrating the worst crime in human history while trying to cover their guilt under the holy name of Islam".

(THE STATESMAN, New Delhi-June 25, 1971)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের পটভূমি সম্পর্কে বাংলাদেশ মিশনের প্রেস এ্যাটাচির সাংবাদিক সম্মেলন	ন্যাশনাল হেরাল্ড	৪ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

PAKISTAN WILL MEET HER WATERLOO IN BANGLADESH

Statement of Mr. Amjadul Huq, Bangladesh Press Attaché, made to foreign and Indian Journalists on July 3, 1971

Mr. Amjadul Haq, Bangladesh Press Attaché, told foreign aid Indian journalists here today that Bangladesh was the expression of the determination and will of the entire people. "The new state, comprising 75 million people, has been formed after hard-won battles and heroic resistance which not all the forces of Pakistan can put down. It is based on a near unanimous vote of the people and its constitutionality, reality and popular base cannot be questioned.' he said.

Mr. Huq, who switched over his allegiance to the Bangladesh Government three months ago recalled that the Prime Minister of Bangladesh Government. Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed at the time of installation of his Government said that Pakistan was dead and buried under a mountain of corpses. The statement he issued on the tortuous negotiations which led to the declaration of independence of Bangladesh supports Mr. Ahmed's conclusion. It is a story of treachery, duplicity, negation of democracy throughout on the part of Yahya, Bhutto and their agents of the West Pakistan military regime. At no time throughout the negotiations there was any intention on their part to preserve the unity of Pakistan on the basis of respect for democratic rights. It was planned genocide, planned destruction of democracy and planned suppression of peoples will.

Mr. Huq added "There has rarely been such cold-blooded murder of democracy. But Bangladesh, built of the blood of thousands of martyrs, can never be undone by the Timurs of West Pakistan. It has come to stay. There is no power which can undo it".

Tracing the history of exploitation of Bangladesh for the last 23 years, the Press Attaché of Bangladesh here said that 90 per cent of the total bank deposits were controlled by the West Pakistanis and almost 85 per cent of the total capital of Pakistan was concentrated in Karachi alone and 87 per cent of the total private investment was monopolized by 22 families of West Pakistan. Fifty per cent of the national budget was deployed for the defense whereas there had been hardly 10 per cent of the total defense expenditure made in Bangladesh. In other words, politically, economically, administratively and militarily, the people of Bangladesh were completely subjugated and the democratic and freedom loving people of Bangladesh utterly hated to remain so.

The dark forces within Pakistan that ruled the country were basically anti-people, Mr. Huq said. They were part of the conspiracy between the military and civil bureaucracy and monopoly capitalists. These forces collaborated hand in hand and never allowed the

democratic forces to gather any strength. "Any student of the affairs of Pakistan knows it too well that it was a deliberate effort on the part of these vested interests to suppress the growth of healthy political institutions and time and again these forces combined and cruelly suppressed them by force".

Yahya exposed

Mr. Huq said at the time Yahya took over from Ayub the restoration of democracy was promised by the military junta. The Awami League moved forward to establish a democratic system in the country. Between December 7 and January 17 this year elections were held. The Awami League not only established itself as an absolute majority party in the former province but also an absolute majority in the National Assembly in the whole of Pakistan.

Awami League's astounding and spectacular victory in the last general elections were the complete defeat for the vested interests of West Pakistan in Bangladesh.

"It is now clear", Mr. Huq said, "that Yahya and his generals had not the slightest intention of solving Pakistan's political crises peacefully and democratically but were only interested in buying time to crush the democratic people of Bangladesh".

"A well trained and mechanized army of West Pakistan pounced on the weak and unarmed civilian population of Bangladesh on March 25 while negotiations were going on with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his close associates to and out a peaceful solution.

This was an act of treachery.

"Bangladesh is now a free and sovereign country. A Government headed by Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed as Prime Minister is now functioning and is in full control of the affairs in Bangladesh. The West Pakistan army is nothing but an occupation force ill Bangladesh. They must quit Bangladesh and the sooner they do so the better for them and us.

At war with Pindi

"Our country is now at War. It is a total War of the total population of Bangladesh. Our present struggle is a struggle for liberation. There is no difference between our struggle and the struggle of the people of Russia, China and Cuba and Algeria which they had to sustain for their liberation. Our struggle is the same in nature as that of the American struggle for independence in the eighteenth century.

Bangladesh bleeds today. Its people are crying aloud in torment and agony. The blood bath the world has seen on the soul of Bangladesh remains unsurpassed in brutality and bestiality.

Cities and towns of this unfortunate land have been soaked with blood. For Bengalis it is a battle for survival. It is a war which we never wanted. It is a war which has been thrust on us by the power hungry Military junta.

We are fighting our battle with courage, determination, and fortitude. Our brave men on the front, Mukti Fauj, have already proved their exceptional valour. Imbibed with the

spirit of defending the honor and dignity of the motherland, the Mukti Fouj has already shattered the phoney myth of the enemy's superiority. We have sufficient fighting manpower. What we need now is arms assistance. This is imperative to contain the diabolical enemy equipped with latest war machines. Only then the Pakistan marauders will realize what people they have taken on".

Against Islam

Regretting the attitude of the Muslim countries to Bangladesh Mr. Huq said that "we know that the West Pakistan colonial Government is carrying on heinous propaganda in the Muslim countries in the name of Islam". But we hope our friends in Muslim countries will not be victims of their utterly false propaganda. Bangladesh is a fait accompli and there cannot be any question of any political solution. Today there cannot be any compromise on the basis of a united Pakistan in the name of Islam. The Pakistanis are utilizing the name of the great religion of Islam for mischievous purposes to mislead the Muslims. Let us ask you, can an innocent Muslim child be butchered by a Muslim? Can the innocent Muslim girls be raped and butchered by the Muslim soldiers of West Pakistan in the name of Islam and unity? Why are the West Pakistan soldiers raping Muslim women and butchering them killing Muslim Doctors, teachers, scholars, businessmen? If that Islam upon which West Pakistan rulers are relying today? Our earnest appeal to the Muslim countries is they should come forward and condemn openly the inhuman massacre and genocide that are being carried on by the West Pakistan trigger happy troops in Bangladesh in the name of Islam.

“The war of West Pakistan troops should not be taken to be the only With the people of Bangladesh. It seriously threatens the peace of the whole of South Asia.

Expressing his surprise at the attitude of the Human Right Commission on Bangladesh issue. Mr. Huq asked, "When 75 million people of Bangladesh are fighting a War of freedom, justice, democratic principles, and peace? What are the international organizations doing today? What are then the objectives of such international organisation? What are the ethics of international solidarity and what are the principles of international relations?"

Gratitude to India

Expressing his firm confidence in the ability of the people of Bangladesh, Mr. Huq said we are fighting a winning war because we are fighting out of conviction. We know our ultimate goal and brave soldiers of Mukti Fouj shall continue to fight for years, if necessary, complete victory is achieved and West Pakistan forces are driven out of Bangladesh. In this effort, we seek active support, both moral and material, from all nations of the world. We urge all the countries of the world to recognize our Government of Bangladesh. We want all nations give us recognition the honor that we most certainly deserve. "He expressed his deep gratitude to the people of India for their moral support to the cause of Bangladesh".

Expressing great concern over the six million refugees who have crossed over for shelter to India, he said the people of Bangladesh "will remain ever grateful to the people

and Government of India what are they doing for the helpless refugees. This is not a simple task which can be undertaken by India alone". He appealed to the international community to rush relief to the succour of the suffering humanity.

Referring to the resumption of American Arms sales to Pakistan, Mr. Huq said that "it has set off waves of Sanger and resentment amongst the 75 million people of Bangladesh. We urge the U.S. Government that it should immediately stop arms shipments to Pakistan and also demand an assurance that no further shipments of military stores will be made to Pakistan to perpetrate the genocide on Bangladesh". He urged the U.S.A. with all its traditions of freedom and humanitarianism to stop giving aid to Pakistan either military or economic.

Those who still believe in united Pakistan should understand clearly that as Yahya flew out of Dacca on the night, of March 25, he took away with him last hopes of "united Pakistan. Yahya must have known that he was destroying the last hope of a united Pakistan".

Asked for his reaction to Yahya's latest broadcast, Mr. Huq said "this is all a load of rubbish and nonsense. Anyway we are not concerned with it. Ours is an independent country and Yahya is the head of another state. Many diplomats in Delhi have told me that Yahya is not an intelligent man. You can clearly see that till today he has not been able to get a quisling to form a puppet Government there".

About the Urdu press, he said that on June 26 he attended a seminar on the Urdu press. If the speakers at the session were truly representative of the Urdu press in general, he felt that the Urdu press shared the Indian national mood on Bangladesh.

"We hope and appeal to them to come forward to expose the treachery of Yahya Khan in Bangladesh more and more support our cause wholly".

Commenting on the acute economic crisis in Pakistan, Mr. Huq said that the austerity measures announced by the Pakistan Government to meet the grave economic crisis shows now much they are economically bankrupt today. The war in Bangladesh has led to a complete dislocation of the economy there. It is costing around 52 million a day. It has led to their huge budget deficit which has not been recorded to the world entirely. This is about 50 per cent of the budget cost and will have to be finance by creating paper currency which must inevitably add to the inflationary pressure. With West Pakistan import deficit running at $ 40 million a month Pakistan's reserves have reached a vanishing point. A unilateral moratorium on foreign debt repayments falling due by this time merely publicises Pakistan's total bankruptcy.

About a political solution Mr. Huq said: 'Our Acting President' Syed Nazrul Islam, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, have already spelt out four conditions for a political settlement. They are unconditional release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, recognition of the Bangladesh Government, withdrawal of the invading West Pakistan army, compensation for the losses suffered by the people during the last three months of barbarous activities by the West Pakistan army. Until and unless they fulfill these conditions the people of Bangladesh will continue to fight till they achieve their independence fully".

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দিল্লীতে অনুষ্ঠিত বাংলাদেশের উপর আন্তর্জাতিক সেমিনার সংক্রান্ত পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ে অনুষ্ঠিত বৈঠকের কার্যসূচী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৯ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

Minutes of the Conference held on July 9,1971 in the Hall Room of Bangladesh Mission in connection with the International Seminar at New Delhi on 14th, 15th and 16th August, 1971.

The following gentlemen participated.

1. Dr. A. R. Mallik, Vice Chancellor, Chittagong University.
2. Mr. Khitish Chandra Chowdhury,
   12 D Sankar Ghose Lane, Calcutta-6.
3. Mr. Radha Krishnan.
4. Mr. R. I. Choudhury, 1st Secretary, Bangladesh Mission.

The following decisions were taken:-

That a list of 25 eminent people from Bangladesh (Professors, Lawyers, Politicians, Journalists and Artists) who will attend the Seminar at New Delhi be drawn up immediately for information of the sponsors of the Seminar. The bio-datas of these persons should also be obtained and sent to the management of the organisation along with the list much ahead of the Schedule.

Dr. A. R, Mallik had kindly consented to draw up the list of Professors' and Artists and submit it to the 1st Secretary, Bangladesh Mission along with their bio-datas.

As regards the Politicians, Lawyers and Journalists it was suggested by the 1st Secretary that the following persons will be approached with the request for preparing the list with their bio-datas and submit it to the 1st Secretary.

(1) Mr. Moudud Ahmed, Advocate.

(2) Mr. Taheruddin Thakur, MNA.

2. That articles on the following subjects shall be written immediately and cyclostyled and sent to the sponsors of the Seminar much ahead of the Schedule for necessary action.

(a) Bangladesh as a viable State (Its manpower’s, resources, political social aspirations of the people, etc.).

(b) Political aspect (a backgrounds story in its true perspective, the economic disparity onslaught on culture of Bangladesh, their impact leading to the present crisis).

(c) Legitimacy of the Issue.

(d) Genocide in Bangladesh.

(e) Refugee influx in India from Bangladesh the humanitarian aspect of the problem.

3. Mr. Radha Krishnan and Professor Dr. Ali Hassen agreed to request Mr. Subrata Roy, Advocate, High court, Calcutta, to write the article on Genocide indicated in serial D.

Dr. A. R. Mallik kindly agreed to write the article on "Political aspects" on Bangladesh issue indicated in serial (b).

Regarding other articles indicated in serial a, c and e it was decided that a meeting of the 25 eminent persons as indicated in para 3 above be convened above for discussion and entrust the work to individual experts. The 1st Secretary of Bangladesh Mission will convene the meeting at his earliest.

4. That the Press and Information Department of this Mission be requested to procure the following articles and submit to the same to the 1st Secretary Bangladesh Mission.

(1) English translation of Sheikh Mujib's historical speech of March 7, 1971 (Fifty copies);
(2) Tapes of Sheikh Mujib's speech of 7th March, 1971;
(3) Films, Photographs on atrocities, Documentaries etc. on Bangladesh issue;
(4) Painting by prominent artists of Bangladesh;
(5) Big size Photograph of Sheikh Mujib (5 copies).

5. That a panel of speakers be prepared to project their views on Bangladesh issue for the period from July to August 1971. When selected these gentlemen be informed about it to keep themselves in readiness to move on short notice for tour to different places in India. First Secretary in consultation with Head of Mission will draw up the list.

(R. I. Choudhury.)
First Secretary,
Bangladesh
Mission.

No. B. 5/80/71

Copies to :-
(1) Foreign Secretary, Government of Bangladesh.
(2) Head of Bangladesh Mission.
(3) Assistant Press Attaché, Bangladesh Mission, Calcutta, for necessary action on para 4.
(4) Dr. A. R. Mallick for necessary action on paras 1 (ii) & 3 (ii).
(5) Mr. Moudud Ahmed for necessary action on para 1 (iii).
(6) Dr. Ali Hassen for necessary action on para 3 (i).
(7) Dr. Muzharul Islam for necessary action on his parts.

(R. 1. Choudhury)
First Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার সম্পর্কিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১২ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

Dt. July 12, 1971.

Mr. A. Razzak
Duvholmsgrand 38
127 48 Skarholmen
Stockholm.

Dear Mr. Razzak.

We have received your letter of July 3, and thank you for it. The various problems you have mentioned are being taken up by the authorities concerned and we hope to supply you, soon with publicity materials.

As for the newspaper, clippings you need send us regularly only recent extracts from the Swedish press. In the first batch please include any spectacularly good item that may have appeared earlier i.e. since March 25.

Yours Sincerely
12/7/71
(TAHERUDDIN THAKUR)
External Publicity Division.

C. C. Foreign Secy.

.....

BANGLADESH MISSION

Duvholmsgrand 38
127 41 Skarholmen
STOCKHOLM
July 3, 1971.

Subj: **Bangladesh Publicity work in Sweden**.

My dear Taheruddin Thakur,

Kindly refer to your letter dated June 24, 1971 regarding newspaper clippings etc. on Bangladesh in Sweden.

As you perhaps know already, I am working single handedly with little facilities of funds or personnel. Naturally it is quite difficult to do extensive translation work which your request means. I may inform that a wide coverage has been given to our problem in this country since March 25 in reports, commentaries and editorials. A number of articles have also been published. Some of the largest circulation popular magazines have also covered this subject in a manner favourable to us. You will now realise that if one is to undertake translation of this vast material, there will be time to do very little else. With the resources that are available at present, this may not be possible. However, I will be prepared to send you extracts (in English of course) from the local press and magazines from how on when they write on Bangladesh. This should be a reasonable compromise. I have in fact, all the clippings with me. But the main task is to translate them. Besides, it will cost some money also to send them by air-mail. I do hope that the Bangladesh Government finds it possible to accept my proposals for setting up an office here with funds. Until then, I shall do the best I can to carry on with my duties.

I have just informed Mr. Hossain Ali that the Swedish Young liberals have decided to start a nation-wide campaign to support Bangladesh for recognition by this country. They are also willing to raise funds and organise meetings and demonstrations. 1 consider this to be an important break through after two years of steady and persistent work. But they have to be backed up by us with plenty of publicity materials to be supplied regularly. This is to sustain their publicity drive on a nation-wide scale. This is a chance that we cannot miss. They would also like to have a film on Bangladesh showing atrocities and the achievements of the Liberation Forces. As their general party congress is being held on the 16th of August, the film has to reach us at least a week in advance. Kindly let me know how much you can do to assist our work here. A film of this type will make a lot of difference indeed to our campaign. The matter may please be treated as urgent.

Should you, however, find it difficult to despatch the film within this time, you could perhaps ask our London unit to supply a film taken and edited by a BBC or ITV group. This should not be difficult. London could also keep us supplied with plenty of publicity materials, maps and statements of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Bangladesh. What we require is immediate action to get the maximum out of this offer of co-operation. Following the Young Liberals, the Centre Youth League which represents a large section of the Swedish Youth may also join in this campaign. This means that we will have to give this movement by the Swedish our substantial backing. I believe that if you do your planning for supplies of all possible materials on that basis, our campaign here is bound to have an impact on the Government and influence the public in our favour. In the course of this work, I may find some means to have clippings translated though local resources. This will save us money and time. By making use of such local cooperation we have been able to arrange an Exhibition of Bangali life in Stockholm about which I have written to Mr. Hossain Ali. The Exhibition is still going on and is attracting public attention. Our work is beginning to make progress. All we need is persistence and dedication.

I have no doubt that with relentless efforts. Bangladesh could be a popular word in this country even if there are only tow Bengalis in this town.

You have also to think that we are eventually to organize our work in Norway, Denmark and Finland. I have received news of some of our boys planning to organize a local action committee in Oslo. They would also require some support and supplies of publicity materials. As and when some funds are available, I could also go down to Copenhagen to set up a unit there. I hope you have now received an idea of our work and requirement. It will be good of you to let me know your position in the matter immediately.

With regards,

Mr. Taheruddin Thakur
Externa] Publicity Division
Bangladesh Mission
CALCUTTA.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd/-
(A. RAZZAK)

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
কলিকাতাস্থ বাংলাদেশ মিশন প্রধান ও কর্মীদের পাকিস্তানের প্রত্যাবর্তনে অস্বীকৃতি-১৮ জুলাই	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার আগষ্ট ১৩-১৯-১৯৭১	১৮ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

Bangladesh Mission In Calcutta Refuses To Return To Pakistan-Swiss Mediation Attempt

Mr. Hossain Ali, Chief of the Bangladesh Mission in Calcutta, on July 18 announced that all his 63 staff members had indicated to an official interrogating team their intention not to go back to Pakistan.

The interrogating team consisted of Dr. Bonard, Counselor in the Swiss Embassy in New Delhi, Mr. Mehdi Masud, Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in Calcutta, and Mr. A. K. Roy, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, stationed in Calcutta.

As previously agreed upon, the Swiss diplomat asked individual members of the former Pakistan Deputy High Commission staff, who had switched their allegiance to the Republic of Bangladesh, an identical, question-whether he wished to return to Pakistan or not-and if the answer was in the affirmative the Government of India would provide safe conduct for him to any place of his choice.

Mr. Hossain Ali said that all the members who had appeared before the team gave their answer in writing in the negative-some in English and some in Bengali.

Mr. Hossain Ali himself did not appear before the interrogation team because it was considered below his status as Head of a mission of a sovereign independent Republic to do so. It was suggested that the team be received by him at his mission where he could give his answer, but Mr. Hossain Ali could not agree to that because, he said, he could not receive the Pakistani- representative, Mr. Mehdi Masud. Ultimately it was agreed, that a vacant but furnished house be placed at his disposal where he would receive the team. Under this arrangement, Mr. Hossain Ali gave his answer-in the negative to the same question put to him.

Mr. Hossain Ali told newsmen that the Bangladesh Mission staff would have had nothing to do with the Pakistani representative and would not have gone to see the Swiss representative but for their consideration for the personnel or the Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca.

Mr. Hossain Ali said: "They have kept them there as hostages and they are ill-treating them. We wanted to help their early repatriation. I can only hope they will be repatriated soon.

"We have now made it clear beyond a shadow of doubt in the presence of an accredited representative of a neutral country that we have willingly, gladly and sincerely transferred our allegiance to the Government of Bangladesh.

"It is also clear that we did not act under any duress. The only duress that we were under was the duress by the Pakistan Government. We have always been loyal to and devoted servants of the Pakistan Government, but it forced us to act as we did by creating the duress..

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক বৈধ সরকারী প্রতিনিধিত্বকরণ সম্পর্কে একটি প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২০ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

Phone:

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি

BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন
৯, সার্কাস এভিনিউ

কলিকাতা-১৭

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No. PR/25
MUJIBNAGAR

July 20, 1971.

GOVERNMENT STAND CLARIFIED

The attention of the Foreign Office has been drawn to news items published in the press in connection with observations of individuals from Bangladesh made during their private visits to different places. The Foreign Office has taken note of certain occasions wherein they dealt with questions of our relationship with foreign Governments and the United Nations

The Foreign Office is of the opinion that people claiming themselves as either "Close Associates" or "Legal Aides" to Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and "having connection with the Bangladesh forces", while talking to the press or otherwise, have done so on their own and in their individual capacity. The views expressed by them are their own and do not reflect the views held by the Government of Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
দিল্লীতে অনুষ্ঠিত আন্তর্জাতিক সেমিনার সম্পর্কিত পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২১ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

Minutes of the meeting held on July 20, 1971 in the Hall Room of Bangladesh Mission in connection with the International Seminar at New Delhi from 14th to 16th August, 1971.

The following gentlemen were present:

1. Professor Syed Ali Ahsan
2. Dr. Anisuzzaman
3. Mr. Motilal Paul
4. Dr. K. S. Murshed
5. Dr. Belayet Hossain
6. Mr. Ali Anwar
7. " Moudud Ahmed
8. " R. 1. Choudhury, First Secretary, Bangladesh Mission in chair.

After examining all the relevant aspects of this Seminar it has been decided that papers on the following subjects should be prepared from our side by the persons as shown against each item.

(a) "Account of events in Chronological order leading to the present situation in Bangladesh":- The paper has already been prepared on this subject and Professor Syed Ali Ahsan will hand over the same to Mr. Moudud Ahmed for typing and finalization.

(b) "Economic viability of Bangladesh"-The paper has already been prepared by Mr. Motilal Paul, Economist.

(c) "Genocide in Bangladesh":-Mr. Sadeque Khan has already been working on this subject. He may be requested to prepare this paper.

(d) "Refugee influx from Bangladesh to India and the humanitarian aspects of the problem":-Dr. Swadesh Bose, alternatively Dr. Mosharraf Hossain will prepare the paper.

(e) "The legitimacy of independent Bangladesh and Awami League Government from the point of view of international law and political aspirations":-Mr. Subrata Roy Choudhury, eminent Barrister of Calcutta High Court is already working on this subject. So, he may be requested to prepare this paper.

(f) "The political aspect of Bangladesh" (background with its true perspective which will include economic exploitation, attack on culture etc. leading to the present crisis):-Dr. A. R. Mallick has already taken the responsibility of preparing this, paper.

(g) "Recognition of Bangladesh in international law and current practices" :-Mr. Moudud Ahmed will prepare this paper.

(h) "The nature of Bengali nationalism" :-Dr. K. S. Murshed will prepare the paper.

(i) "Documentation of all immediate events leading to the proclamation of all immediate events leading to the proclamation of independence" :-A good compilation on this subject has already been made covering the period from March 1969 till April 1971. This compilation has already been approved by the Foreign Minister and is being sent to the press for printing. Therefore, this can be used for this purpose.

It has been decided that the individuals who will be preparing the papers should be informed so that they may be able to submit the same before 31st July positively for finalization and printing.

In this connection it has been observed by all members present that through this efforts some literature will come out which can be utilized by us in future.

2. As per minutes of the last meeting Dr. A. R. Mallick submitted a list of 20 persons. The list has now been revised keeping in view the actual requirement and utility. It will be seen that each one who goes may take part in some way either by reading paper or for effective lobbying purposes. Out of 20, the following 10 has now been finally proposed.

1. Dr. A. R. Mallick
2. Prof. Syed Ali Ahsan
3. Dr. K. S. Murshed
4. " Swadesh Bose, Economist
5. " M. A. Z. Ahmed, Physicist
6. " Motilal Pal, Economist
7. Mr. Osman Jamal, Rajshahi University
8. " Sadek Khan, Journalist
9. " Moudud Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law
10. "Alamgir Kabir, Journalist.

3. The meeting finds difficulty in suggesting the names of the Parliamentarians as the Foreign Office in consultation with the appropriate authority would be able to prepare the proper list. But as some members suggested certain names, they are listed below:-

(a) Mr. Abdul Muntakin Choudhury, MNA

(b) " Amirul Islam, MNA

(c) Mr. M. A. Sultan, MNA
(d) " M. A. Khair, MNA
(e) " Taheruddin Thakur, MNA

4. As the Conference authority requires also some artists, the following names have been proposed:-

(a)Mrs. Sanjida Khatoon
(b)Miss Kallyani Ghosh
(c)Mr. Samar Das
(d)" Abdul Jabbar
(e)" Apel Mahmood.

20 names have been suggested above in total. The rest five for inclusion may be suggested.

5. It has also been suggested that the Conference authority should be requested to send a formal invitation and also enquiring about the financial provisions for traveling, accommodation and other relevant expenses.

When all the papers reach the first Secretary of the Bangladesh Mission, a budget will be submitted for printing the same. However, proposal for printing these papers may be approved provisionally.

(R. I. Choudhury)
First Secretary.

No. B. 5/80/71 dt. 21.7. 71

Copy forwarded to Mr. Moudud Ahmed, Bar-at-Law. 9, Circus Avenue, Calcutta-I7.

He has kindly taken the responsibility of preparing a paper on "Recognition of Bangladesh in International Law and Current Practices" for reading at the International Seminar in Delhi. It will be appreciated if he kindly ensures that the paper reaches the undersigned by the 31st July, 1971 in final shape so that necessary arrangements to have it printed can be made.

(R. I. Choudhury)
First Secretary.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জাতিসংঘ কর্তৃক পর্যবেক্ষক মোতায়েন সম্পর্কে পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রীর প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৩১ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি

BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন
৯, সার্কাস এভিনিউ
কলিকাতা-১৭

(May be reproduced with or without Acknowledgement)

No. PR/30

Mujibnagar,
July 31, 1971.

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER ON PAKISTANI MOVE IN U. N.

When the attention of Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, was drawn to the reported move of the Pakistan Government to make 'Bangladesh' an India-Pakistan issue, he said that this was a wrong attitude and could not bring peace in this part of the world.

He said, indications are too obvious that Pakistan, as last minute efforts to polish her already tarnished image, has geared up activities in and around the United Nations to save herself from certain defeat in the hands of Bangladesh Liberation Forces. The move to send United Nation observers on the soil of Bangladesh and trying to make it an Indo- Pak, issue in the Security Council are symptoms of Pakistan's desperation. The Government of Bangladesh once again draws the attention of the nations of the world to the fact that Bangladesh is a free and sovereign country now. For some people, this might be bitter to swallow but then this is the truth.

Since March 25 what has happened on the soil of Bangladesh has been written in the pages of world history every day every month. United Nations' role since and during that time is known to the world. The United Nations had the power and willingness to deliver goods to the suffering humanity, but it did not avail of the opportunity. The suffering people of Bangladesh have overcome their initial setback and are now on the verge of success. What makes certain executives of the United Nations to wake up now from their sleep of indifference?

We want to make it very clear that any attempt to sidetrac the Bangladesh Government on Bangladesh issue is fraught with grave danger. Any attempt to ignore the fighting people of Bangladesh will lead to nowhere.

When our gallant fighters are making their way to victory at the cost of millions of lives and rivers of blood and tears, we shall not allow anybody to step and nullify these supreme sacrifices. On the soil of Bangladesh the 75 million people of Bangladesh constitute the only power.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation has taken a partisan view of the situation of the refugees. He wants to administer a palliative when it requires severe surgery. By now he should be in a better position to say whether or not his personal presence and assurance could inspire any refugee to go back home or cause still larger overflows to India. We feel that no further experiments in this line should be undertaken. We, therefore, call upon the United Nations to put off this vain attempt to tackle the refugees problems. Only the Government formed by the duly elected representatives of the people of Bangladesh can take the refugees back to their homes.

The United Nations and its affiliated agencies must recast and rationalise its role and, consequently, the scheme of sending observers on any attempt to make the issue as an India-Pakistan issue instead of admitting that it is a Bangladesh-Pakistan issue. This attitude cannot bring peace in this part of the world. The national approach would be to recognize the Bangladesh Government, which alone can speak on behalf of the People of Bangladesh as the sole arbiter of their destiny. In calling a spade lies the key of avoiding further catastrophe and crisis, and we assure the world that Bangladesh Government will pave the way of achieving peace, provided that the real issues are not clouded and avoided.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ইয়াহিয়ার নির্বাচন সম্পর্কিত বক্তব্যের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	দি হিন্দুস্তান টাইমস	৫ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

YAHYA TOLD HINDU VOTE WAS 15 PER CENT

Comment of Bangladesh Foreign Office spokesman on August 4, 1971.

A Bangladesh foreign Office spokesman today denounced as a "blatant lie" the Pakistan President's statement that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had won the election mainly because of Hindu minority vote.

Commenting on Yahya's interview with a Teheran daily, the spokesman pointed out that the Awami League had won 82 percent of the votes while the Hindu minority vote represented not more than 15 percent.

"Even if it is accepted that the Awami League bagged all these votes, the question still remains where did the remaining 67 percent votes come from?"

The spokesman said it was curious to note that Gen. Yahya who after the election, took pride to declare that the election was free and fair now wanted to make the world believe that the Awami League won the election through intimidation, threat and malpractices.

The spokesman recalled that during and prior to the election, Gen. Yahya had deputed the army, police and ansars to maintain law and order.

"This confession to the Iranian journalist that he was in-informed about the happenings in the country is sufficient evidence that Gen. Yahya has no capacity to be the Head of a State."

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মার্কিন প্রতিনিধি পরিষদের বৈদেশিক সাহায্য সংক্রান্ত সিদ্ধান্তের অভিনন্দন জানিয়ে বাংলাদেশ সরকার	দি টাইমস অব ইন্ডিয়া	৬ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

The Bangladesh Government today expressed satisfaction at the U.S. Congress ban on aid to Pakistan.

A spokesman of the Bangladesh Foreign Office said: "We have learnt with great satisfaction that the United States House of Representatives has voted restrictive provisions in the Foreign Aid Bill which would in effect suspend all economic and military aid to Pakistan."

"We extend our warm felicitations to American Congressmen for their wisdom in correctly evaluating the present situation in Bangladesh. It is gratifying that the members of the august body have not been deluded by the Pakistan propaganda that all is well in the land inhabited by 75 million Bengalies".

The spokesman especially thanked Mr. Thomas Morgan, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Coruelius Gallaghee, Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on South Asia, "for their role in bringing home to the members of Congress the magnitude of the manmade disaster which has overtaken our country".

"It is with special pride that the democratically elected representative of Bangladesh salute Congressmen of the United States for upholding democracy", he said and added: "We trust that the U. S. Administration will respect the verdict given by their own House of Representatives".

In Calcutta, the Bangladesh Mission Chief Mr. Hossain Ali, expressed joy at the "inspiring news" that all Bengali diplomats of Pakistani mission in New York and Washington had joined the war of independence.

In a statement Mr. AU said that in doing so the diplomats "had broken the shackles of slavery, and exercised the right of independence as free citizens of a sovereign Bangladesh."

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পাকিস্তান কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত শ্বেতপত্রের প্রতিক্রিয়া পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	দি টাইমস অব ইন্ডিয়া	৮ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

WHITE PAPER CALLED BUNCH OF WHITE LIES

Comments of Foreign Office spokesman of the Bangladesh Government on the Pakistan Government White paper on August 7, 1971.

A FOREIGN OFFICE *spokesman of the Bangladesh Government* today described Pakistan's "White paper" on Bangladesh as a "Bunch of white lies."

The spokesman said: "The army junta in its heinous move to hoodwink world opinion, so strong against it, has completely distorted contemporary events and facts".

The facts were too clear to be reiterated and largely known to the world by the "courtesy of the world fraternity of journalists".

"We want to tell the world that if Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had planned any armed struggle he would not have faced the possibility of arrest in the hand of the junta against whom his own army would be waging a war."

Non-violence and non-co-operation were the Sheikh's creed. He had repeatedly emphasized that he was against secession because it was meaningless for Bangladesh, comprising the major part of the Pakistan, to secede from the minor part.

"His six point programme was for all the provinces of Pakistan and he stubbornly fought for the right of the minority provinces".

Zero hour

The course oj events proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the zero hour was fixed by the army junta while it continued the "hypocrisy of a prolonged dialogue".

"On the 24th evening also" the spokesman pointed out, "there was a meeting between Yahya's advisory group and the Awami League high command. Principles of agreement were made out, and the draft of a Government proclamation was being finalized for announcement any time".

The spokesman said that the whole nation was "bursting with expectation ".

But instead of the announcement there came the army crackdown.

"We want to warn the conspirators that any attempt to execute the idol of Bangladesh will be avenged to the last."

He strongly repudiated the charges that non-Bengalis were killed by Bengalis before the army crackdown.

"During and after the days of non-co-operation, Bengalis never treated the non-Bengalis as aliens, not to speak of killing them. Thus even on March 9 non-Bengali army and navy personnel joined hands to wage a communal war in which hundreds of Bengalis were killed."

The communal tension was so high that Maulana Bhashani rushed to Chittagong and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman sent two leaders to that town to study the situation. The leaders directly charged the army and navy with killing Bengalis.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
অস্থায়ী রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক শেখ মুজিবের বিচার সম্পর্কিত প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	দি ষ্টেটসম্যান	৯ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

NAZRUL ISLAM WARNS YAHYA KHAN

Warning by Acting President of Bangladesh against any attempt on Mujib's life, August 9,1971.

The acting President of Bangladesh, Syed Nazrul Islam on Sunday warned President Yahya Khan of Pakistan against any. "attempt" on the life of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and said that it would not only be avenged on the battlefields in Bangladesh but would also trigger off developments which would destroy Pakistan itself.

In a message on the occasion of Mujib Release Day, he appealed to all countries which loved democracy, freedom and justice to help stop the sinister attempt of Yahya Khan to try Mr. Rahman.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আন্তর্জাতিক আইন সংস্থার অবদান সম্পর্কে একটি গোপন প্রতিবেদন	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৪ আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

PETITIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LOCAL BODIES

Further to the report already submitted to the Foreign Minister it is necessary to reiterate the following facts:

1.On my last visit to Delhi in July the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations (IFUNA) approached me saying that they were ready to sponsor filing of petitions before the international legal bodies and they were ready to negotiate with the Government of India with such a scheme. Along with the President and Secretary General of IFUNA, we discussed the whole matter and had a Conference with Dr. Nagendra Singh, ICS, Secretary to the President of India. After I left Delhi, I received two letters from Mr. Pandey, Secretary General, IFUNA, saying that negotiations were going on with the highest authorities in India and they met the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of India who were very sympathetic and asked their respective Departments to take immediate action in this regard. Last week I received telegram from Mr. S. D. Pandey saying that Indian Government had given the clearance and so I should come to Delhi immediately with all the documents etc.

2. The idea of this scheme was that IFUNA would sponsor the whole exercise and would get the necessary clearance, foreign exchange and other resources from the Indian Government, in order to assist us in filing this petition. They also suggested in writing both to us and to the Government of India that our Foreign Minister should accompany the team to make it more effective.

3. After my arrival, Mr. S. D. Panday confirmed all these and on 13.6.71 I accompanied him and two other persons of IFUNA to Mr. J.N. Dixit, Deputy Secretary, U.N. Division, Ministry of External Affairs. Mr. Dixit confirmed that the Indian Government had no objection to this scheme and suggested that we should get ready to go to these forums as soon as possible. He further informed that the decision in writing would be communicated on the same evening, 1. e. 13-8-1971. According to him, two things had to be sorted out before we could leave-

(a) the exact amount of foreign exchange required and its allotment by the appropriate authority, and

(b) the travel documents and visas to go to the proposed countries.

4. When I showed my concern over the nature of travel documents our Foreign Minister should carry, he said that he would discuss this matter in a meeting at 4-30 P.M. with Mr. Kaul where Mr. Alam was also to be present.

5. The major forums where the petitions against the violation of in international law could be filed are;

(a) International Court of Justice for the violation of Genocide Convention;
(b) United Nations Human Rights Commission;
(c) International Commission of Jurists; and
(d) European Human Rights Commission.

(c) and (d) lack jurisdiction cut rightly and so these go out of question. In (a) there is some scope although apparently it would appear that this forum may also not be very effective for our purpose. However, an intensive study is being made and the suggestion is that, if necessary, we shall try to pursue a country other than India (who has reservation on Genocide Convention) to file the petition in order to bring the matter before the International Court. This possibility is now being explored and that this negotiation is also on to get the support of any of the consultative committees or agencies of U.N. who have the right to agitate, to file the petition. It is further suggested that even Bangladesh Government can file this petition under the presumption that they are the legally constituted representative of Pakistan to agitate the international court and the military government in Pakistan are merely usurpers. There is also some scope to move the International Court of Justice in an individual capacity but the procedure would be that the petition will have to be filed with the Secretary General of U. N. requesting him to move the petition before the Court. Mr. Subrato Roy Chowdhury, the eminent Barrister of Calcutta, holds the view that this can be done. Another alternative is to have the petition filed by some very eminent intellectuals of the world like Satre along with some people of Bangladesh

The scope to agitate the Human Rights Commission in item (b) above seems to be more feasible but we will face almost similar difficulties. Justice Abu Syed Chowdhury being a member of the Human Rights Commission would be able to advise us best on this point and our final approach with regard to this will have to be left till we meet him in London.

In the meantime, it is learnt that a Sub-Committee of the U. N. Human Rights Commission has already started to enquire into the Genocidal Act of the Pakistan Army on request from some consultative bodies of U. N.

Moudud Ahmed
14. 8.71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পাকিস্তানের মিশনসমূহে কর্মরত কূটনীতিবিদদের বাংলাদেশের পক্ষাবলম্বন সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদি ২-২১ আগষ্ট	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার, সেপ্টেম্বর ১৭-২৩, ১৯৭১	২-২১আগষ্ট, ১৯৭১

Defection Of Diplomats:

An all-time record in the annals of diplomatic history was set up on August 5 when all the 14 Bengali diplomats in the Pakistani Mission in USA defected en masse to Bangladesh.

According to diplomatic observers, never before had such a large scale defection taken place anywhere in the world. It Was considered a stunning blow to the credibility of Islamabad's propaganda machine.

Bengali members serving in Pakistani Missions abroad had been placed under surveillance and in one Mission no Press statement was issued as the Press Attache happened to be a Bengali.

According to a report received in New Delhi, all the Bengali staff of the Pakistani l\fissions in Washington and New York were under orders of transfer to Islamabad. Some trumped-up charges were made to remove some of them to Islamabad.

On August 2, an East Bengali employee of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, Mr. Abdul Majid, eluded strict surveillance to turn up at a private Indian home and declared that he was changing his allegiance to the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

On arriving at the Indian home, be asked to be put in touch with Mr. K. M. Shahabuddin, a former Pakistani diplomat who had switched his loyalty to the Bangladesh Government soon after the army crackdown.

Mr. Majid joined Pakistan's Ministry of Information and National Affairs in 1964. After working in Karachi and Islamabad, he was posted to the Delhi mission in 1968.

In a brief statement to the Press, Mr. Majid said: "I have left the Pakistan High Commission to serve the cause of Bangladesh. I declare my allegiance to the People's Republic of Bangladesh and its Government."

Another Defection From Pakistan High Commission:

Mr. Fazlul Haque Chowdhury, an Assistant Labour Attache at the Pakistan High Commission in London, switched his allegiance to Bangladesh on August 12 in protest against the "farcical trial" of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Mr. Chowdhury was the fourth Pakistani diplomat in Britain to defect. He announced his decision on August 11 just as about 2,000 Bengalis went to the official residence of the British Prime Minister in Downing Street to urge the release of Sheikh Rahman.

The demonstrators assembled at Hyde Park and marched through the main streets of London before dispersing;

Mr. Chowdhury said it was ironical that Sheikh Rahman was being tried on concocted charges by a clique which had no legal right to be at "the helm of affairs in Pakistan. This clique had resorted to blatant lies in describing the people's elected leaders as "traitors."

Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed Defects:

The Acting Pakistani Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, defected to the Bangladesh Government on August 18.

In a Press statement, Mr. Ahmed accused the Pakistan Government of ruthless genocide in East Bengal. It is no more possible for any man of honor to represent the Government that is engaged in a ruthless genocide. We cannot remain silent spectators while thousands of our countrymen are fighting against oppression."

Mr. A. F. M. Abul Fateh Defects:

Pakistan's Ambassador to Iraq, Mr. A. F. M. Abul Fateh, pledged his loyalty to Bangladesh on August 21.

Mr. Fateh was the most senior Pakistani diplomat to defect so far.

He had been Ambassador in Baghdad for eight months and had previously served in Paris, Washington, . Prague, New Delhi and Calcutta. From 1966 to 1968 he was Counselor and later Deputy High Commissioner in New Delhi. For the next two years he was Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের গভর্নর হিসাবে ডঃ মালিকের নিয়োগ সম্পর্কিত পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি

BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন

৯, সার্কাস এ্যাভিনিউ

কলিকাতা-১৭

(May be reproduced with or without Acknowledgement)

No. PR/43 MUJIBNAGAR,

September 2, 1971.

"ACCEPTANCE OF DEFEAT"
Bangladesh Foreign Minister on
Dr. Malik's appointment.

1. Bangladesh Foreign Minister Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed termed the appointment of Dr. Malik as the Governor of occupied territory of Bangladesh as an acceptance of defeat.

2. In a statement released here to-day he said, the reported appointment of Dr. A. M. Malik, a quisling trade unionist, as the Governor of the occupied part of Bangladesh is the acceptance of defeat by the so-called military junta of Islamabad. It is evident that Tikka Khan's awful majesty of ruthless killing, looting, burning and raping have been turned into ignominious nullity on the soil of Bangladesh. The killer has fallen. His chivalrous glory is crumbled into pieces. He is to get out as disgraced man with head low and vanity lower. There is a clear message in this for General Yahya Khan also.

3. The Pakistani junta calls this an attempt of restoration of civilian rule. It is significant to note that the killers of Islamabad has gone for the "restoration of civilian rule" only in the colony and not at home i. e. West Pakistan. Therefore, the measure, besides everything alse, is an expression of colonial rule completely different from home rule. Restoration of civilian rule was an issue before 25th of March 1971. People almost unanimously voted for Awami League to rule the country. Restoration of civilian rule at that time meant restoration of state power to the elected representatives of the people and not to any one without such a mandate.

4. The appointment of Mr. Malik, is yet another attempt to throw a handful of dust in the eyes of the world to create cloud and confusion. People of Bangladesh know the designs behind this sort of restoration of civil administration. They witnessed these same 'restoration' once after Ayub staged coup in 1958, again after Yahya ascended the throne of Pakistan in 1969. When colonial rule by a military governor becomes pungent, stinky

and embarrassing, the military rulers go for transplanting a civilian quisling as the Subedar of Bangladesh. This time also the military colonialists have exercised their ground rule of colonial administration. This known game is not going to pay any dividend this time in an attempt to convince the foreign powers to give aid and assistance.

5. Dr. A. M. Malik is an old man. He has a dubious past and no future. He has underwritten heither-to unheard of crimes committed by his masters on the soil of Bangladesh beyond tolerance I He is in-capable of reading the writings on the wall because he is suffering from senile degeneration. We can only pity him.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও জাতিসংঘের মধ্যে বিনিময়কৃত চিঠি ও আনুষঙ্গিক তথ্য	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৪সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Dated, the 4th Sept, 1971.

FROM : MR. MOUDUD AHMED,
4-A Palm Avenue, Bulligunj,
Mayfair Road, Calcutta-19.

TO : Mr. Brian E. Urquhart,
Director,
Office of the Under Secretaries-General
for Special Political Affairs,
New York.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of August 27. I am glad that the Secretary-General consider the fate of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a matter of concern as expressed through the statement he made on August 10.

The main reason of my sending the cable was to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to communicate to the Pakistan Govt. that as one of his counsels in Dacca, I am still ready to have the opportunity of knowing that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is willing to brief me so that a team of lawyers, qualified to practice in Pakistan of his own choice can defend him. Mr. A. K. Brohi appointed by Pakistan Govt. is not a lawyer of his own choice. I am absolutely certain that if this can be communicated to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman through your good offices, the Sheikh would immediately like to meet me.

I am aware about the competency and jurisdiction of the Secretary General but you would also appreciated that I cannot approach the Pakistan Govt. directly because of my personal safety.

If this could be arranged somehow, this would also be extremely useful for the purpose of bringing peace in this region. I assure you that this matter will remain confidential till something positive is achieved.

An early reply will be very much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
(MOUDUD AHMED)

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

27 Auguest, 1971

Dear Mr. Ahmed,

One behalf of the Secretary of the United Nations, I acknowledge receipt of your cable of 18 August 1971 on the subject of the trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The fate of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is a matter of concern to the Secretary-General., whose reaction to reports concerning his impending trail Was set forth on 10 August 1971 in a press statement by the United Nations spokesman. A copy of that statement is attached for your information.

The Secretary: - General is however regretfully unable to accede to your request in this specific matter. He has been doing and continues to do all he can, within his competence and authority, to prevent an aggravation of the situation. I am sure you will understand this has to be done with all the necessary discretion and lack of publicity.

Yours sincerely,
Brian E. Urquhart,
Director
Office of the Under-Secretaries-General
for Special Political Affairs,

Mr. Moudud Ahmed
4-A. Plam Avenue
Mayfair Road, Calcutta
India

UNITED NATIONS
Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N. Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA-NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Note No. 3678
10 August 1971

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

In reply to questions regarding the news reports of the impending trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, a United Nations spokesman stated today:

"The Secretary-General feels that it is an extremely sensitive and delicate matter which falls within the competence of the judicial system of a Member State-in this case. Pakistan. It is also a matter of extraordinary interest and concern in many quarters, from a humanitarian as well as from a political point of view. The Secretary-General has, received and is still receiving almost every day expressions of serious concern from representatives of Governments about the situation in East Pakistan and there is a general feeling that the restoration of peace and normalcy in the region is remote unless some kind of accommodation is reached. The Secretary-General shares the feelings of many representatives that any developments concerning the fate of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman win inevitably have repercussions outside the borders of Pakistan"

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
নয়াদিল্লীস্থ বাংলাদেশ মিশন প্রধানের বক্তব্য- ৮ই সেপ্টেম্বর	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার অক্টোবর ১-৭, ১৯৭১	৮ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Mr. K. M. Shahabuddin's Claim:

Mr. K..M. Shahabuddin, head of the Bangladesh Mission in New Delhi, claimed on September 8 that "nine-tenths of Bangladesh territory is in our control."

He told a Press club luncheon meeting: "Even Dacca, considered a safer place for Islamabad is no longer that safe for West Pakistan. We have achieved a lot of success in our struggle."

His colleague, Mr. Amjadul Haque, warned West Pakistan that any harm done to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman would constitute a threat to peace as he did not belong to Bangladesh alone, but to the whole world.

Mr. Shahabuddin said that the success of the freedom fighters had forced the Pakistan Army personnel to remain within the bounds of cantonments. "The control of the Pakistan Army is only up to cantonments."

Mr. Haque re-iterated the four-point proposal as put forward by the Bangladesh Prime Minister and the acting President as precondition to a political settlement of the Bangladesh issue. They are: recognition of Bangladesh by West Pakistan, unconditional release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, withdrawal of the invading army and compensation for all the losses suffered by the people at the hands of the Pakistan Army.

Both Mr. Shahabuddin and Mr. Haque declared that "no longer are we unarmed, untrained, and unsupported" in the struggle against West Pakistan.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের ভারতস্থ হাইকমিশনার কর্তৃক স্বপক্ষ ত্যাগের কারণ ব্যাখ্যা	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৯ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
9, Circus Avenue, Calcutta-I7.

BANGLADESH

There comes a time in the life of individuals when loyalty to a higher principle must take precedence over subservience to temporal authority. No Government has a prior claim to allegiance simply because it is a government. When it begins to violate elementary norms of civilized conduct and commits crimes against humanity-as the Government of Pakistan has done-it becomes a moral imperative to oppose it. And this is what Jefferson meant when he said that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.

I served the Government of Pakistan for nearly 22 years as a member of the Pakistan Foreign Service and served Pakistan loyally to the best of my knowledge. Even after the launching by the Pak Army of the present war of extermination of the citizens of Bangladesh. I continued to serve the Government. As all communications remained severed I had no authoritative information's about what was happening in Bangladesh. The Pakistan Government put out bulletins about everything being normal or under control. The fact that thousands of panic-stricken wounded and maimed refugees crossed the border to India carrying blood-curdling tales of inhuman atrocities belied the Government claim. In the meantime reports of foreign and unbiased journalists who went deep inside Bangladesh and witnessed events at close range started pouring in and constituted an impartial source of information. The picture that emerged from these reports was grim and appalling. It proved beyond doubt that a cold-blooded genocide was underway.

The moment of my decision came and I decided to join the suffering millions of Bangladesh who were resisting with their lives the barbarity of West Pakistan Army determined to reduce East Pakistan to a colony.

The Government of Pakistan now is a military junta of West Pakistan desperate to retain its stronghold over the country. It has nullified the results of a free and fair election held under its own auspices only eight months back. It has chosen to mute the majority of the people by the most savage application of brute force. Its authority rests totally on its military strength and its control is limited by the range of its artillery. It has, therefore, lost even all pretences to legitimacy of power. It .has also destroyed the Pakistani nation. Pakistan lies buried under the mountain of corpses and the debris of destruction resulting from the military crackdown by the West Pakistan Army.

Bangladesh which was once a golden land of affluence today has become a scorched land at the hands of barbarous hordes from West Pakistan. The mercinaries of Yahya- Hamid-Bhutto have been let loose on the unarmed and peace-loving, democratic-minded people of Bangladesh. Murder, loot, arson, rape are the order of the day now in Bangladesh.

Pakistani Army have killed and are killing our people, irrespective of cast and creed. They have pushed millions of people out of the country. Millions and millions of people within Bangladesh are running from one village to another for their lives, to escape humiliation, massacre and worst still, dishonor. Complete sense of mistrust, disbelief, fear, worry and anxiety are prevailing among the people. The stories of horrors and atrocities in Bangladesh are not unknown to you.

Had the West Pakistani vested interests and their scion-the Army junta-considered Bangladesh to be a part of Pakistan they would not make Bangladesh a colony, they would not indulge in genocide, mass rape, arson and devastation. Now they want to make the world believe that Bengalis are secessionists. The Six-point Programme, with which General Yahya did not find any fault during and after election, was suddenly discovered on the 26th of March, 1971 to be an anti-State programme. It is a joke that though after the election Yahya declared that it was absolutely fair and free, on the 26th of March he announced that Awami League got the support of the people by threat and coersion. He forgot that he was himself admitting that his regime failed to maintain law and order during election. It is a joke of the century that the man whom he mentioned as the "Future Prime Minister of Pakistan" turned a 'traitor' overnight.

The barbarity and the atrocities could not cow down the spirit of the Bengalis. A nation which believed in Constitutional movement suddenly was pushed to a war. Now, Bangladesh is at war, a war of liberation. The people of Bangladesh are determined and united to liberate the motherland from the hands of the West Pakistan occupation forces. To organise and streamline the whole freedom struggle the elected representatives met on April 12, 1971 and formed the Government of the people's Republic of Bangladesh. All the progressive political parties of Bangladesh have given their allegiance to this Government. The liberation army bas kept the enemy engaged in all sectors. The regular troops, the guerillas, the commandos, and the hit-and-run fighters are inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. Thousands and thousands of young men are rushing to the youth camps every day after slipping away from the clutches of Yahya's butchers. They are preparing themselves for the final thrust. We are determined. We stand for truth, for human dignity and for democracy. So, we are confident of our success.

Pakistan is advancing the argument that this is an internal affairs of its own. But is it so, when peace in this part of the world is going to be disturbed, when a nation-with its far-flung geographical boundary, distinct language, literature, culture, heritage, hopes and aspirations is sought to be crushed?

Does it not sound a crude joke in the wake of the Pakistan barbarity-when millions irrespective of their caste and creed, are being killed, being uprooted from their health and home, when women are being raped, when the intelligentsia and the youths are being combed out and murdered?

Dated
September 9, 1971.

(M. Hossain Ali)
High Commissioner for Bangladesh
in India

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার বিভাগের একটি সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৩ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING HELD ON 13.9.1971

Present: (1) Director-External Publicity Ministry and Foreign Affairs, Government of India.
(2) Director-U.N.'s Desk of India
(3) Director General, All India Radio
(4) Director-Govt. Publicity Division
(5) Director-Television dealing
(6) Principal Advisor to the Govt. of India
(7) Dy. Director, PIB, Calcutta
(8) Mr. M. A. Samad, Defense Secretary, Govt. of Bangladesh
(9) A. P. A., Bangladesh Mission.

Presided over by the Public Relations Advisor, External Publicity Division, Govt, of Bangladesh.

Discussions were held on varied subjects ranging from release of press release up to the mobilization of artists, teachers and intellectuals of Bangladesh.

1.(a) About Bulletin : -It Was suggested that all bulletins including war bulletin from Govt. of Bangladesh should be issued before 3.30 p.m. and should be sent to the Delhi through PIB teleprinters before they are locally released to the press.

(b) In case and if it is not extremely urgent, issue of bulletin after 3-30 p.m. should be carried over for the next day.

(c) Mr. M. Maqsood Ali, APA was nominated as liaison from our side to keep contact with Mr. Roth of PIB for this purpose. Both were-present in the meeting and have first- hand knowledge of the arrangements.

2. Details of necessary documentation to be carried by Bangladesh U. N. Delegation were discussed. Mr. Dikyit made generous contribution by suggesting the necessary articles which are to be carried by the delegation with them. They are: -

a) Recorded version of leaders.

b) History of Bangladesh from December ‘70 to March ’71.

c) Documents justifying the struggle and analyzing the basic aspect of denial of rights to the peoples of the Bangladesh in course of last 23 years.

d) Taped interviews with refugees.
e) Tapes of important events in Bangladesh, if any,
f) Selective interviews of important foreign dignitaries.
g) Film on genocide.
h) Mr. Zahir Raihan's documentary films after proper editing.
i) Pathans' personal interview-film if possible.

Director General of A. I. R. has been very kind to place services of an engineer-a programme man at the disposal of Mr. Moudud Ahmed from our side to tape these interviews. He also assured us that Mr. D. K. Sen Gupta; Station Director will be available for all possible help in this direction.

3. Artists and intellectuals:- Discussion on the aspect of rehabilitation and fruitful utilization of services of Bangladesh artists and intellectuals were have hold in detail. Friends participating in the discussion said that this meeting should not discuss the aspects of teachers and intellectuals; because a separate team is expected to move in Calcutta at a later date to discuss this subject. But the aspect of utilization of talents of artists were deliberated upon quite exhaustively. The chair gave a detailed background of the activities of Bangladesh artists in India. The following facts were placed before the meeting:-

(a) Names of organisation of artists and intellectuals. The total number is 5.

(b) The reason for so many organizations were explained. Since the Govt. could not provide subsistence to all artists or utilization their talent they had to mobilize themselves for enhancement of Bangladesh cause and earning subsistence on the individual initiative.

(c) The conflicting interest among artists were also explained. But emphasizes was laid on the common objective prevalent in all of this i. e. liberation of motherland. Then listening to these backgrounds the meeting wanted to discuss and final out purposeful ways of mobilization of talent. In course of this discussion, the following suggestions were made by different participants:-

(ii) Whether there is any possibility of dividing artists into 5 groups such as :

(a) A group responsible for holding cultural functions for youth camps and refugee camps.

(b) A group responsible for entertainment of army and guerilla bases.

(c) A group to undertake travel to all the cities of India to propagate and project the
Bangladesh issue among the people of India.

(d) A group to feed Radio Bangladesh.

(e) A group to propagate and project the Bangladesh issue abroad.

(iii) Whether Govt. can exercise its influence on this organisation to keep their individual activities under suspension till liberation is complete.

Suggestions were offered to plan out the specific projects and proposals with this purpose in end and they assured that fund will be no problem.

Prior to doing all these things essential suggestions are:-

(a) Registration of all artists with the Govt. of Bangladesh.

(b) Constitution of a committee to study the possibility of all these proposals under the auspicious of Ministry of Information and broadcasting. It was suggested that our friends should meet the cross action of our artists to-day (14.9.71) at 5 p.m. in the Mission premises. They are kindly agreeable to the proposals.

The entire situation obtaining in Bangladesh came up for review. The question of channelizing the detailed information of operation deep inside Bangladesh was also discussed by the way of a suggestion made from the chair with regard to the formation of nucleus news organisation in the shape of an Agency. However, no specific decisions were taken in this regard. The meeting was adjourned till 3 p.m. to-day.

A suggestion was put forward by APA for making Radio Pakistan monitoring report available to us. The Director General A.I.R. kindly noted it and assured all possible help.

Copy to:-

1. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
2. Foreign Minister
3. Foreign Secretary
4. High Commissioner, Calcutta
5. Mr. Samad, Defense Secretary
6. Deputy Director, P.I.B., Calcutta
7. Mr. Moudud Ahmed
8. A. P. A.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রচার সংক্রান্ত সভার কার্যবিবরণী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৪ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

MINUTES OF THE MEETING (SECOND) HELD ON 14.9.1971 AT 4 P.M.

Present:

1. Director-General, All India Radio.
2. Director, External Publicity Division, Government of India.
3. Director. All India Radio (Telev. Sec.).
4. Prof. M. Khaled, MNA, Editor, External Publicity Division, Government of Bangladesh.
5. Mr. M. A. Samad, Secretary (Defense), Government of Bangladesh.
6. Mr. Moqsood Ali, Assistant Press Attache, Bangladesh High Commission.

Mr. Taheruddin Thakur. MNA, Public Relations Adviser, External Publicity Division, Government of Bangladesh, presided over the meeting.

Mr. M. .A. Samad while initiating the discussion apprised the meeting how the people inside Bangladesh, in India, in West Pakistan and abroad are fed with information's about the liberation struggle. He stressed on coordinated and unified projection for more affective results. Mr. Samad suggested that, live broadcast in news bulletin should be arranged so that Radio Bangladesh can use latest news. Present arrangement in that news for the evening transmission are to be recorded within 3 p.m. Mr. Samad informed that presently 5/6 hours programme are being broadcast daily in 3 transmissions and there are 37 members in the staff of the Radio. He further informed that the radio programme, particularly in the evening are being disturbed, almost joining, regularly. Mr. Samad suggested that Indian talents may he utilized in preparing scripts.

Mr. Moqsood Ali suggested that to know the trend of the Urdu Press, arrangements should be made to get the summary of their views.

He was advised to talk to Mr. Ray on this.

Mr. Taheruddin Thakur in summing up the discussion agreed that the Radio programme is up to the expectation of the people but could be further improved.

To bridge-up this he suggested that the programme should be extended and programme organizers from both the sides should sit in coordinating at least twice in a month. For the overall improvement he proposed that another studio, to more tape recorders, library facilities should be arranged. The present arrangements in two studios and on three tape recorders not only consume longtime but tell upon the efficiency of the workers. Accommodation, he said, has become a great problem. Mr. Thakur put

stress on further arrangements to accommodate the workers at least with minimum amenities.

Mr. Thakur drew the attention of the D. G. to the A. I. R. News Bulletin (in English) where in a term 'designated' is used against Bangladesh Ministers, (example: Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, Prime Minister designate, People's Republic of Bangladesh)

D.G., A. I. R. assured to take up these matters with higher authorities. He emphasized that Radio Bangladesh should retain its character by all means.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভারতস্থ বাংলাদেশ হাইকমিশনার কর্তৃক একটি চিত্রপ্রদর্শনী উদ্বোধনকালে প্রদত্ত বক্তব্য	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৪ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি
BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন
৯, সার্কাস এভিনিউ
কলিকাতা-১৭

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No. PR/49.

September 14, 1971.

M. HOSSAIN ALI INAUGURATES EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES

"I must compliment Mr. Subal Paul for arranging this timely exhibition which I am sure will go a long way in bringing out vividly the price in blood the people of Bangladesh are paying everyday to achieve independence for themselves" says Mr. M. Hossain Ali, High Commissioner for Bangladesh in India.

Mr. Hossain Ali was inaugurating the Exhibition of Sketches by Mr. Subal Paul at the Academy of Fine Arts on September 14, 1971.

As regards art and Mr. Subal Paul's paintings, Mr. Hossain Ali says even though critics may argue that art does not produce anything of strictly utilitarian character, it is, and has always been an indispensable need of humanity and also indispensable to civilization. It reflects the whole manner of a nation or a given period. The powerful strokes of brush in the dexterous hands of Mr. Subal Paul has precisely tried to achieve this in the context of what is happening today in Bangladesh. It is said that one of the main purpose of art is to give pleasure and to create beauty and in this Nature is the artist's inexhaustible source of inspiration. If that be so, then the paintings that we see before us would be a great disappointment to many, for the paintings of Pual are not more outlines indicating a shape or a beautiful landscape, but a successful attempt at capturing the agonies of a nation of seventy five million people caught in ruthless war thrust upon them by an alien army of occupation. And his paintings assume added significance because in portraying the happenings in Bangladesh, he does so, as he describes it himself so aptly, to register his protest as a painter.

Regarding the freedom struggle in Bangladesh the High Commissioner says by now, you and for that matter the civilized world, are aware of what happened and is still happening in Bangladesh. I would not repeat them here as to how it came to pass that a nation comprising a sizeable section of humanity became the victim of worst kind of brutalities in the hands of a military junta. The story is too familiar; the worm is aware of

the massacre of an unarmed and defenseless people in Bangladesh. However, let me tell you that by resorting to the wholesale slaughter of the simple and God-fearing people of Bangladesh, the Junta of West Pakistan has, in fact, set in motin a chain of events that has made the independence of Bangladesh not only an inevitability within a matter of time, but would also slowly but surely lead to the break-up of what is known today as West Pakistan. The military clique headed by Yahya Khan is already aware that it cannot hold captive, as it is trying desperately with the use of massive military fire-power and sophisticated weapons, the entire population of Bangladesh much longer.

They stand thoroughly condemned today in the eyes of the civilized world; their economy which flourished on the exploitation of the riches of Bangladesh cannot sustain the mad and senseless war of extermination that they have waged on us; politically the provinces of West Pakistan are already raising their voice against the prospect of a continued military suppression and denial of civil liberties for years to come. The hand some foreign aid that they used exclusively to build the economy of West Pakistan and to maintain an ever-expanding military machine, is gradually coming to a trickle. The collapse of the military adventure in Bangladesh will also bring in its wake the crumbling of the economy of West Pakistan which is based on the 'military industry' ostensibly to fight India, but primarily to keep itself in power by suppressing the genuine aspirations of the people, and also to provide employment opportunities to its 'Martial Race'.

Commenting on the activities of Mukti Bahini the High Commissioner says that our death-defying Mukti Bahini are already playing havoc with the enemy. The War of Liberation is gaining momentum every day. Our guerillas are killing large number of West Pakistan soldiers-they are disrupting their line of communication by blowing up bridges, snapping rail and road communication and also sinking boats and ships which the West Pakistan are using to carry their arms, ammunition and troops. Our guerillas are also systematically wiping out the collaborators inside Bangladesh. The morale of the Pak Army has gone down with the colossal loss of their men and material and they are compelled to fall back at different points. The Mukti Bahini is in control of large areas of Bangladesh and already the troops belonging to the so called 'Martial Race' are panic- stricken and retreating.

Politically, we are today united as never before. Although the Awami League won absolute majority in the elections, it has now, in the larger interest of the country, joined hands with other equally dedicated political parties whose aim is also total independence for Bangladesh, in order to ensure the participation of all shades of people and opinion to carry the liberation struggle to victorious conclusion.

Thanking Mr. Paul and the Academy of Fine Arts for arranging the exhibition Mr. Ali said "A picture is worth a thousand words."

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পাকিস্তান পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের বাঙালী কর্মচারীর স্বপক্ষ ত্যাগের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর বিবৃতি	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৫ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Phone:

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি
BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন
৯, সার্কাস এ্যাভিনিউ
কলিকাতা-১৭

(May be reported with or without Acknowledgement)

No. PR/50. MUJIBNAGAR.
Dated the 15th Sept, 71.

IN REPLY TO PAKISTAN'S EXTRADITION MOVE AGAINST MR. FATEH.

Commenting on a reported move by Pakistan seeking extradition of her former Ambassador in Iraq Mr. A.F.M. Abul Fateh, the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed said in Mujibnagar today that I feel amazed to learn that Pakistan Government has asked some country for extradition of Mr. A.F.M. Abul Fateh, Pakistan's ex-Ambassador to Iraq who switched over his allegiance to the legitimate Government of his motherland. Mr. Fateh has been charged for taking away Pakistan Embassy's money in Iraq.

2. Mr. Fateh is one of those brave and patriotic sons of the soil who have responded to the call of the motherland to rise and protest against the barbarious atrocities being committed by the Pakistani military junta in exterminating the Bengali Nation. In taking away the Pakistan Embassy fund in Iraq, Mr. Fateh has only carried out the orders of the Bangladesh Government and has undertaken a timely exercise of redeeming a portion of the rightful share of Bangladesh in Pakistani funds and properties. This money is now at the disposal of the Bangladesh Government and will be used to strengthen the fight for freedom.

3. In Pakistan, everything has gone wrong today. The colonialist junta of Pakistan cannot view a patriot of Mr. Fateh's stature in the right perspective. The Government of Bangladesh is ever eager to welcome such patriots to the fold of Mukti Bahini. Extradition move against such a patriot will only amuse the freedom-loving people of the world.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সংক্রান্ত প্রথম আন্তর্জাতিক সম্মেলনে ডঃ এ, আর, মল্লিকের ভাষণ-১৮ সেপ্টেম্বর	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার, অক্টোবর, ৮-১৪, ১৯৭১	১৮ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Dr. A. R. Mallik, Vice-Chancellor of Chittagong University and leader of the non-official delegation from Bangladesh, attacked the 'self-styled guardians of Pakistan and Islam in Islamabad who had no qualms in going in for a mass annihilation of Bengalis. It was a blatant lie, he said, that the leaders of Bangladesh were responsible for the disintegration of Pakistan. The ruling clique in Islamabad would have to bear this responsibility.

He said that the issue of Bangladesh had ceased to be an internal affair of Pakistan from March 26. Tracing the history of Pakistan and the constant tussle between the democratic forces in East Bengal and the despots in West Pakistan, he said with feeling that the people of Pakistan had never enjoyed the blessing of freedom and democracy as the Indian people had. Greedy army generals had replaced corrupt and communal politicians who together had ruled Pakistan for 24 years and created monopolies and cartels, which exploited the toiling millions. The first attack on the cultural and linguistic heritage of East Bengal was with the attempted imposition of Urdu as the national language. For six years, the people of Bengali fought this move and many were killed in the streets of Dacca. In the 11-year Ayub rule, 22 families acquired 60 per cent of Industrial assets, controlled 75 per cent of internal trade, and 80 percent of bank advances were given to three per cent of account holders who were already minting money. Eighty per cent of foreign aid was spent on West Pakistan and less than 10 per cent on the East Wing which earned more than 70 per cent of foreign exchange for Pakistan.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জাতিসংঘে প্রেরিত বাংলাদেশ প্রতিনিধিদল সম্পর্কে প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২১ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

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গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন
৯, সার্কাস এ্যাভিনিউ
কলিকাতা-১৭

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P/R No. 52

Mujibnagar.
September 21, 1971.

BANGLADESH DELEGATION TO UN

Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh announced the composition and names of the members of Bangladesh delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. The delegation will be led by country's Permanent Representative to the UN Mr. Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury.

Mr. Justice Chowdhury who is also Bangladesh Permanent Representative in U. K. has already proceeded to New York from London.

The following members of the delegation are proceeding from Mujibnagar to Delhi today en route to New York.

1. Mr. M. A. Samad, MNA, Political Adviser to the Government of Bangladesh.
2. Prof. Muzaffar Ahmed, Member of the Consultative Committee to the Government of Bangladesh.
3. Mr. Phani Bhusan Mazumdar, MPA
4. " Serajul Haque, MPA
5. " Syed Abdus Sultan, MNA, Advocate
6. " Fakir Shahabuddin, MPA
7. " Mafiz Chowdhury, MNA
8. " Ashabul Haque, MPA
9. " A.F.M. Abul Fateh, Ambassador-at-large
10." K. K. Panni, Roving Ambassadors to Far-East and South-East Asia.
11. Dr. A. R. Mallik, Vice-Chancellor of the Chittagong University.

M/S. M. R. Siddiqui, MNA, and Bangladesh Representative in USA, Rahman Sobhan, an economist and Ambassador Extraordinary for economic affairs, S. A. Karim, Bangladesh Deputy Permanent Representative in UN and A. M. A. Muhith, Counselor, Bangladesh Mission in USA are already in New York and who join the delegation there.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
''পূর্ণ স্বাধীনতা আমাদের লক্ষ্য''- পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৫ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Phone:

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গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন
৯, সার্কাস এ্যাভিনিউ
কলিকাতা-১৭

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MUJIBNAGAR.
Dated September 25, 1971.

No. PR/54

TOTAL INDEPENDENCE IS OUR GOAL.
SAYS KHANDAKER MOSHTAQUE AHMED

Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed Bangladesh Foreign Minister warned against use of Bangladesh blood for the power block interest or to maintain political leverage.

Reiterating the Government stand he emphatically declared that total independence is our goal. In a statement released to-day in Mujibnagar the Foreign Minister said that UN General Assembly Session has commenced. The freedom loving people all over the world are awaiting discussion and a decision about the fate of 75 million people of Bangladesh. Unfortunately a few Governments are trying to cloud the clear issue in order to preserve and perpetuate the interest of Yahya's colonialist junta.

Some such powers have taken public positions with regard to Bangladesh issue and are advocating 'political accommodation', 'Settlement', 'reconciliation,' and 'solution'. Our stand is too obvious. The stream of blood of the Bangladesh people should not be utilized for the sake of power-block interest or to maintain political leverage.

Total independence is our goal. We urge upon those who are working contrary to the interest of the 75 million people of Bangladesh to please leave us to die for our freedom if they cannot give us anything to live on.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
‘‘বাংলাদেশ-কনটেম্পর‍্যারী ইভেন্টস এ্যান্ড ডকুমেন্টেস’’ঃ পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত গ্রন্থ এবং তার উপর প্রদত্ত প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৫ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Phone:

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি

BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন

৯, সার্কাস এ্যাভিনিউ

কলিকাতা-১৭

(May be reproduced with or without Acknowledgement)

No. PR/55

Mujibnagar,

September 25, 1971

A KEY DOCUMENT

The book "Bangladesh—Contemporary Events and Documents" is a compilation of the main events that took place in Bangladesh from March 1969 to April 1971 leading to the present conflict and declaration of Independence of Bangladesh. This work presents the facts in positive terms without going into any analytical aspect to the situation. The book is the key document of 28 documents to be placed by the Bangladesh delegation to U.N.

It has six chapters. Chapter I "COLONISATION" touches on the background of the creation of Pakistan and the colonization of East Pakistan, as it was then called, by the ruling class of West Pakistan. This has shown the cultural and political suppression and also the economic exploitation of the men and resources of Bangladesh.

Chapter II "Demand for a Right to Live" includes two main documents, the six-point formula of Awami League and the 11 point programme of the Central Student's Action Committee.

Chapter III "The Second Martial Law": A Promise with a hidden meaning" relates the main documents showing how Ayub Khan after promising to hand over the power to the people's representatives, backed out and instead, illegally handed over the power to the Army in March, 1969. It includes Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's speech of March 10 at the Round Table Conference, General Ayub Khan's speech of March 12, 1969 at the Round Table Conference and Gen. Ayub's letter to Gen. Yahya Khan handing over the power and Gen. Yahya Khan's address to the nation on the proclamation of second Martial Law on March, 1969.

Chapter IV "Towards Democracy: The First General Election in Pakistan" shows that despite the Legal Framework Order which had imposed restrictions on the sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly and gave the president the power of veto with regard to the Constitution framed by the elected representatives of the people, Awami League being a

Constitutional Political Party had accepted the challenge and participated in the election. Besides the relevant provisions of the Legal Framework Order this chapter includes Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's election broadcast, the Manifestos of different political parties in brief, the results of the General Election and Awami League's Constitutional proposal.

Chapter V "Design revealed: Army buys time to attack" relates mainly to the events that took place between March I and March 25. This chapter has shown how army played with the elected representatives of the people and bought time to launch their attack on the unarmed civilians of Bangladesh. It includes Gen. Yahya Khan's broadcast of March 6, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's speech of March 7 and the details of the negotiations that took place between Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Gen. Yahya Khan till March 25 and the Army's attack with a plan to exterminate the Bengalis.

Chapter VI "Bangladesh: a new Sovereign State" will show the establishment of a new Independent and Sovereign State. It includes broadcast declaring Independence on March 26, Gen. Yahya Khan's broadcast on March 26, the Proclamation of Independence, the Laws Continuance Enforcement Order and the establishment of Bangladesh Government.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের ঘটনাবলীর উপর বিশ্বব্যাপী প্রতিক্রিয়াঃ বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পররাষ্ট্র দপ্তর প্রকাশিত একটি পুস্তিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার	---------

BANGLADESH
----------A World Commentary
From Autonomy
To Independence

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

PREFACE

The most heinous crime of civilization has been committed in Bangladesh. The Army rules of Pakistan have engineered complete decimation of Bengali Nation. The military machine of Pakistan has been let loose on 75 million unarmed, peaceful and democratic people of Bangladesh.

The world conscience has been a mute spectator of all these tyrannical onslaughts on human civilization.

Amidst this ocean of silence, some righteous world leaders specially the world fraternity of journalists have tried to stand by the norm of human dignity and civilization. Their observations and reporting's have exposed Yahya's crime against humanity beyond any shadow of doubt.

We have undertaken this publication to bring together the disjointed or forlorn pieces of truth. This is a small little garden of truths presented to the lovers of freedom and human dignity.

The pieces have been so arranged as to offer an objective evaluation of events leading a constitutional movement for autonomy to a struggle for independence thrust on the people of Bangladesh by the Military Rules of Pakistan. Here we do not say anything of our own, but publish the truth as they are.

We recommend this to the people of the world.

Jai Bangla !

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY DIVISION
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH.

CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT
FROM AUTONOMY TO INDEPENDENCE

Hundreds of thousands of Bengalis are being slaughtered. Murder, arson, looting and raping is the order of the day. Why? Because they voted for autonomy. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, their beloved leader is on trial for committing "treason" because he won an election which has no parallel in democracies and further because he refused to compromise on the programme of autonomy for which the Bengalis voted from him. The Awami League is a democratic political party, firmly anchored in democratic and constitutional methods. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is devoted to democracy. He has an unflinching faith in democratic and peaceful politics. He sought to realize the demand of the people through non-violent means.

The NEW YORK TIMES writes on March 28 "the resistance which began after a surprise attack on the civilian population by the Government forces three nights ago, sprang from a non-violent drive for provincial autonomy. The East Pakistanis tried to claim the majority political power they had won in the election last December and the army moved to prevent this."

Along the same lines the BALTIMORE SUN writes on April 4, "the West Pakistan Army has shown every sign of being prepared to send its last soldier to more populous East Bengal, if necessary, in an all-out effort to shoot to death the results of last December s elections."

Referring to Yahya Khan, THE GUARDIAN in an editorial of April 6, says "What he has done, and is doing, is to use his army to oppress the East Pakistanis and their chosen leaders. Not did negotiations collapse in any ordinary sense. The President did not want Sheikh Mujib to assume the power that his people had voted him. So the President

reached for his gun"....." The East Pakistanis are an impoverished people who are being punished for having- voted in a way that annoyed the President. By sending in the army he has shown himself to be not only careless of democratic rights, but a reckless ruler as well. The military intervention in East Pakistan was a deliberate act."

THE GUARDIAN in its editorial of April 14, wrote, "the Bangladesh affairs is not a second Biafra or the fruits of more interminable wrangling between Delhi and Rawalpindi. It arose simply when a well-conducted, peaceful election produced a result the army could not stand. Sheikh Mujib himself has not, in any certain sense, declared Bengali independence. He was not asking essentially for more than the programme he legally fought and won the election on."

Referring to the background of the present situation and the economic exploitation of the East by the vested interests of West Pakistan, the SUNDAY TIMES writes on April 18.... "the political programme of Sheikh Mujib's Awami League, over-whelmingly endorsed by the people of East Pakistan in the recent elections, sought to correct these disparities by transferring control over economic policy from the Central Government to the Provinces. The response of Yahya Khan's Government was to unleash a reign of terror whose full dimensions are only gradually becoming known."

Sudan's daily EL SAHAFA also rejected the contention that the struggle in East Bengal was a separatist movement. It writes "the situation has now exploded for which General Yahya should be considered responsible. Mujibur Rahman is the true representative of the people of East Pakistan.....Mujibur Rahman's opinion is to be respected since he is the representative of true democracy. "

Senator Willian Saxbe in his speech in the United States Senate on May 11, said "I could remind my colleagues that during the negotiations preceding the military blitz of March 25. the demand of the East Bengalis was not independence but autonomy or self- rule in domestic matters, such as policy and para-military forces, trade and commerce, tax and economic investment and the like."

Senator Prank Church in his statement made in the United States Senate on May 18, said, quoting THE NEW YORK TIMES referring to Awami League "this Bengali political party had just won an overwhelming mandate: 167 out of 169 seats assigned to East Pakistan in the 313-seat National Assembly, on a platform advocating greater political autonomy for the East."

Once the election results were out the Pakistan army was reluctant to hand over power to the Bengalis, George Clark writes in KENSINGTON POST on June 11, 1971, "Yet Bangladesh in the past five months has faced disasters which are truly titanic simply because the military government of Pakistan refused to recognize the result of a democratic election. It is as if Sir Malby Crofton and the Conservatives lost control of the Borough Council and refused to acknowledge the result of the election and called in the Guards!"

About the status of Pakistan Government vis-a-vis the legitimacy of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman the GUARDIAN in its editorial of June 14, 1971, writes,....."and even the Pakistan Government (by) overturning the verdict of the last elections is an usurper."

John Pilger, International Correspondent of THE DAILY MIRROR London, writes on June 16, 1971, "the Bengalis have not seceded or rebelled. They are the majority in Pakistan and they took part in the country's first-ever elections and they overwhelmingly voted for Sheikh Mujib's Awami League, which won 167 of the 169 Bengali seats in the National Assembly. The Sheikh's short-lived government was as democratically founded as Mr. Heath's government." Pilger further writes "Bangladesh was declared only after the generals, in panic invaded Dacca and began their rule of terror. A Parliamentary movement was put down by troops flown in from a thousand miles away."

Mr. Ted Leadbitter, Labour M. P. in a letter to Mr. Salman Ali, Pakistan High Commissioner in Britain, wrote, "every report, every television account and every version on the situation in Bangladesh is in conflict with your propaganda"....."The blood-shed on your hands is there for everyone to see and no diplomatic nicety will prevent me from condemning the stupidity of your leaders, irresponsibility of your propaganda and the need to support a people who asked for nothing more than democracy.

Beirut Paper AL SHAAB says "in fact East Pakistan did not incline towards secession except when it was proved to her that the regime in the country did not depend on the will of the people but on the will of a domineering group living 1,000 miles away. Who approves of living within such a country? Pakistan is an artificial construction and any artificial thing is doomed to vanish."

TIME Magazine on August 23 writes, "though Mujib is accused of advocating secession for East Pakistan, the fact is that he did not want a total split-up of Pakistan and never declared independence until.....after the bloodbath began."

Lord Fenner Brockway of the House of Lords, England said in a statement "from a humanitarian view it has been greatest calamity in suffering since the bomb fell on Hiroshima. From a political view, it has been the most ruthless denial of democracy since Hitler.

CONSPIRACY TO SABOTAGE DEMOCRACY

Mr. Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto, Chairman of Pakistan People's Party, played the most suspicious role in the political drama of Pakistan. On his request, and disregarding the request of Awami League for an early session of the National Assembly, General Yahya summoned the Assembly on March 3, It is again Mr. Bhutto who was the first man to boycott the Assembly. Not only that, he also openly intimidated other members in West Pakistan from attending the Assembly. He threatened a "bloodbath" on this issue. In protest of the summoning of the session he called for a general strike all over West Pakistan, he threatened to launch a hartal from Khyber to Karachi; whereas Mr. Bhutto was a leader of a minority party in the National Assembly and secured majority seats only in the Punjab and Sind. On the one hand, he was demanding early transfer of power, democracy and constitutional Government and on the other hand, he was opposed to the idea of majority rule.

Once the election results were out, both the army and Mr. Bhutto backed by the feudal lords and big business of West Pakistan were out to sabotage the whole prospect of democracy. Mr. Henry Bradsher in the Washington EVENING STAR of April 29, writes "from the time election results were in, Bhutto began trying to deny to the East the right to get the kind of constitution it wanted. Bhutto, a feudal landlord and former foreign minister with a brilliant but opportunistic career, had won in the West on socialistic promises to the poor. His obstructive man oeuvres against Rahman served the interests of the Western elite, however, rather than the poor. "

THE TIMES, London, July 20, writes, "Mr. Bhutto's argument was that the Awami League could not reasonably expect, even on the basis of its absolute majority in the assembly (where it won 167 seats), to dictate terms to the whole of Pakistan when it was represented in only one half. It was a pretty thin argument. But it had just enough legal and constitutional substance to provide the President with an excuse to postpone the meeting of the constituent assembly that was planned for March 3."

The military government, although it allowed elections, never intended to hand over real power to the people. Their calculation was that once elections were held different

parties would share the seats, there would be political chaos in the country and they would be able to discredit politicians once again to perpetuate their rule. But the election results shattered their plan. The promise to transfer power which Yahya Khan made soon after he came to power, as only a care-taker government, a promise with a hidden meaning.

A West Pakistani leader and President of National Awami Party of Pakistan, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, in an interview with the Afghan paper NEW WAVE (as reported in The STATESMAN, India of August 19) said, "President Yahya Khan had been misled by the army intelligence into the belief that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League would not fare well in the elections. According to intelligence information, Quyyum's Muslim League was expected to win 70 seats, Daulatana 40, Bhutto 25, National Awami Party 35 and Mujib's Awami League only 80. It was on the basis of this information that President Yahya Khan agreed to make the public promise that power would be transferred to the elected representatives. It was a gamble that failed, but the military junta was refusing to accept the consequences."

The GUARDIAN, London on July 6, describes the attitude of Pakistan army, "there in three sentences is the true Pakistani army attitude. Callous, careless of life, indiscriminate of slaughter: and, at heart sickeningly supercilious."

NEWSWEEK Magazine in a cover page story under the heading "Bengal: the murder of a people" on August 2, 1971 writes "suddenly it seemed that Bengal's time had come. But at it turned out, Mujib's platform of economic and diplomatic autonomy for the East was too great a threat to be endured by Punjabi Leaders. Unwilling to play second fiddle to Mujib, West Pakistan's popular politician, the left leaning. Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto refused to participate in the new Parliament. And in the end President Yahya abruptly postponed the opening of the Assembly indefinitely.

In a cever-story published on August 2, 1971, TIME Magazine said, the election victory meant that Mujib, as the leader of the majority party, would be Prime Minister of all Pakistan.

It was something that Yahya had simply not anticipated. He and his fellow generals expected that Mujib would capture no more than 60% of the East Pakistan seats, and that smaller parties in the East would form a coalition with West Pakistani parties, leaving the real power in Islamabad. Mujib feared some sort of double-cross: "If the polls are frustrated," he declared in a statement that proved horribly prophetic, the people of East Pakistan will owe it to the millions who have died in the Cyclone to make the supreme sacrifice of another million lives, if need be, so that we can live as a free people. "

A PRE-MEDITATED PLAN": POWER. WAS NOT TO BE HANDED OVER:

That Yahyas military regime never intended t6 hand over power to the peoples representatives is further evident from the fact that it had been planning an attack upon the people of Bangladesh for a considerable time. While discussions were going on after the elections in December, 1970 the Army was preparing through all these months, in meticulous detail, a plan of how and when to launch an attack to crush the new democratic forces of the country.

Sidney Schanberg writes in the **NEW YORK TIMES** on March 28, "but the bits and pieces that have come to light make it clear that the power establishment in the West never intended to let Sheikh Mujib win a single measure of autonomy for East Pakistan. He writes on the same day, "troops were flowing in daily from West Pakistan and many Bengalis began to believe that the negotiations were being deliberately prolonged to give the Government in West Pakistan time to get heavy reinforcements to the East."

John Woodruff writer in THE BALTIMORE SUN on March 30, under the headline "Yahya's planned attack in East Pakistan"..... "but that condition (the minor technicality on which Yahya abandoned the talks with Mujib) is not naive, its disingenuous. It will make the whole purpose of the talks look like a delaying action while they (the Pakistan Army Generals) flew in more troops from West Pakistan". He goes on, "the comment was not the first serious suggestion that the talks were a delaying action. One well connected traveler arriving in Dacca from Karachi shocked newsmen a week before the conflagration by reporting that to Generals he regarded as highly reliable had told him that the Army's plan was to pull the Bengali leadership into believing the talks could succeed, then to crackdown without warning". He further goes on to say "the events could be described only as a carefully coordinated premeditated attack on a basically defenseless populations in an attempt to crush a movement whose main tactics had been non-violent non cooperation.....General Tikkas predecessor, a man known among Bengalis for his understanding of their movement, left Dacca and returned to West Pakistan with no public explanation. Bengalis who knew him said, he resigned when he was ordered to make preparations for a military crackdown, soon after the initial Assembly postponement was announced on March 1."

THE GUARDIAN in its editorial of March 31, says "while he (Yahya) negotiated with Mujib, his Generals planned carnage."

THE BALTIMORE SUN on April 4 writes, "Clues as to how coolly the West Pakistanis had calculated their plan to shoot and burn the Bengalis into submission are provided by the personal actions of some West Pakistani politicians at the Hotel Intercontinental on the night the holocaust started.

THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 4 also confirms the same..... "It is clear now that the West Pakistanis never meant the talks to succeed, that they dragged them out only to buy the time to get enough troop reinforcements over from West Pakistan to launch the attack."

Henry Bradsher reports in the EVENING STAR of April 29, "the cyclone might not have taken its full toll yet" This revealing remark was made by Mr. Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto during a March 4 interview. It showed that West Pakistan's military-bureaucrat landlord elite Was willing to shed blood to keep control of East Pakistan. Three weeks later, last Thursday, the bloodshed began....."

LE MONDE of France agrees with this judgment by saying "far from looking for a compromise, even one which would be favorable to the Central Government against the Bengal autonomists. Yahya Khan is stepping up repression which has now reached such a pitch of brutality that one wonders if it was not premeditated."

Senator William Saxbe in his speech in the United States Senate on May 11, said, "Behind the smoke-screen of the negotiations, the strength of the largely Punjabi West Pakistan Army was increased, and its full force was unleashed on unarmed Bengalis in a manner and on a scale which Dr. Rohde and many other eye-witnesses had described as a variable bloodbath, mass slaughter and genocide."

THE TIMES, London on July 20, says "There is not much doubt that by the middle of March the use of armed force, as a final option was firmly implanted in the minds of the President and his advisers. A large scale air lift of troops from the West Wing-though absolutely denied by the military authorities in Dacca was carried out clandestinely throughout the month."

NEWSWEEK Magazine in a cover page story under the heading Bengal: The Murder of a People' writes on August 2, 1971 "weeks before the Yahya-Mujib meeting actually took place the President and his right-hand man Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan were already mapping out plans for Mujib's arrest, the dissolution of Awami League and the slaughter of Bengali nationalists."

The Magazine further writes "Tikka Khan apparently pursuaded Yahya to buy time for the Army to build up its strength in Bengal. Accordingly, Yahya made his bid for discussions with Mujib. And while the two leaders talked-and Bengalis as well as the world at large looked for a compromise that might save Pakistan-the army pulled off a logistics coup. Flying the long over-water route around Southern India with Boing 707s commandeered from Pakistan International Airways, the Army doubled its troops strength in Bengal to 60,000 men. When Tikka gave the word that all was ready, Yahya flew out of Dacca. And that very night, the bomber of Baluchistan (Tikka Khan) unleashed his troops"

TIME Magazine published on August 2, 1971:

"With the constitutional assembly scheduled to convene in March, Yahya began a covert troop build-up flying soldiers dressed in civilian clothes to the East at night. Then he postponed the assembly, explaining that it could not meet until he could determine precisely how much power and autonomy Mujib wanted for the East. Mujib had not espoused full independence, but a loosened semblance of national unity under which each wing would control its own taxation, trade and foreign aid. To Yahya and the generals, that was unacceptable. On March 25, Yahya broke off the meetings he had been holding and flew back to Islamabad. Five hours later, soldiers using howitzers, tanks and rockets launched troop attacks in half a dozen sections of Dacca."

TIME Magazine of August 23 writes, "In last December's elections for a Constitutional Assembly, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League won an overwhelming 167 of 169 seats in the East. That was enough to guarantee Mujib a majority in the 313-seat National Assembly, and ensured that he would have become Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was also enough to alarm President Yahya Khan and the West Pakistan establishment, which has run the geographically divided country since its partition in 1947. Yahya and Co. feared that Mujib's ascendancy would mean far greater

autonomy for the long-exploited East Pakistanis, and the Pakistan army ruthlessly moved to crush the Bengali movement.

Finally, David Loshak analyses in SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of April 4, the Pakistan army elite's character and design to crush democracy. "These men never believed in the democratic process that Yahya set in motion. They did hot" believe in it because they were not democrats by nature, by upbringing or by belief, but autocratic, patriarchal and partician. Contemptuous of the mob, more of the 18th century than the 20th, they realized that their whole future as the dominant group in Pakistan was threatened by a peaceful transition to civilian Government like the one which only a month ago, seemed (but never was) so near. To them, the precisely phased programme that President Yahya Khan and his civilian Cabinet devised for the transfer of power to a elected assembly, was never more than a cloak for the realities of the power structure in Pakistan. They were counting on December's election results. This would have provided the most legitimate excuse for prolonging military rule. Instead it gave absolute majority to one man and one party the East Wing leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his Awami League. From that day, December 7. the Generals and Colonels knew what they had to do. It was then simple a matter of waiting for an excuse.....By then the army had a carefully laid contingency plan. Its intelligence network had thoroughly infiltrated the Awami League. Clearly, the final preparation must have been in train, under the direct personal guidance of Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan, President Yahya's new Martial Law Administrator, even as the President was having the last rounds of constitutional talks with Sheikh Mujib."

"Even as he conferred with Mujib. President Yahya must have known of the preparation that the army was taking. It seems hard, on the evidence of the sequence of events, to acquit the President of charges of the deepest treachery."

GENOCIDE

An overwhelming majority of the world is more than convinced today that Gen. Yahya Khan and his Government is guilty of genocide. His occupation Army's mission has been "to kill and burn every Bengali." Plans were drawn out and executed in meticulous detail to destroy a nation and a people. Article II of the Genocide Convention defines this crime as "acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group by killing or causing serious bodily or mental harm to the members of the group....." Today in the occupied areas anyone who asserts that he is a Bengali will be shot out of hand by the Punjabi army and equally anyone who owns to being a Hindu will be eliminated. The extent of atrocities that has been committed has no paralled in modern history.

How this operation of deliberate genocide started was written by almost all the foreign correspondents who were present in Dacca till they Were expelled on march 26 and the others who have been to Bangladesh after the military launched its attack. This is how, according to them, it all began:

Henry Bradsher in WASHINGTON STAR said "the Army seized control of Dacca on Thursday night and gunfire including heavy artillery was heard till late on Friday morning. Huge fires burnt in the direction of the Dacca University."

The AFP Correspondent Brian May said....." the intensity of ringing gunfire that raged all night and continued sporadically throughout Friday made it seem likely that the death toll in the city ran into several thousands... It appeared that the Army had disarmed the Police force which consists mainly of Bengalis."

Robert Kaylor of UPI said "soldiers carrying torches are seen going towards the office of 'the People" newspaper near the Hotel. There is some shouting and firing and the office is set on fire..... Huge columns of smoke rise from the direction of the University. If troops have attacked with heavy weapons, the carnage will be tremendous. The students at the University are crammed into dormitories that hold about 400 each."

Michael Clayton of BBC reported "the troops carried out a ruthless operation on Thursday night to intimidate the people of Dacca."

Simon Dring, another eye-witness, of the DAILY TELEGRAPH, London, wrote on March 30, "caught by surprise, some 200 students were killed in Iqbal Hall when their rooms were sprayed with Machinegun fire.....the military removed many of the bodies but the 30 bodies still there could never have accounted for all the blood in the corridors of Iqbal Hall. He further said "people asleep in the Bazar were shot In the morning the victims were still lying there with rugs on them, as if they were still sleeping. On the morning of March 26 the firing stopped and silence prevailed all over Dacca. Suddenly the city was again filled by troops and for 11 hours they went about systematically destroying the entire old city of Dacca". He further said "the Army shot every person in the old city and burnt people inside their homes. The biggest massacre was in the Hindu locality. The army then rushed to its next target, the centre of Sheikh Mujib's supporters The carnage continued tin the night". (Simon Dring was a Journalist who escaped the expulsion of 26th night and hid himself in one of the rooms of the Hotel Inter-continental. On morning of March 27 when the unannounced curfew was withdrawn Dring had a look at the killing and destruction with his own eyes.)

Peter Hazelhurst of THE TIMES, London, quoting a student who survived three days of carnage in Dacca University, said "some people were ordered to dig a huge grave. The Pakistani soldiers told 8 or 9 bearers to sit down. After a while they were directed to stand and line up near the grave. The guns fired again and they fell next to the bodies of my friends".

John Woodruff writes in THE BALTIMORE SUN on March 30 under the headline 'Yahya planned attack on East Pakistan', "the first Radio broadcast announcing a curfew was made in mid-morning, 8 hours after foreign newsmen watched soldiers turn a jeep- mounted Machinegun without warning on 15 empty handed youths who walked towards them slowly, shouting defiance".

Michel Laurent of Associated Press reports in NEW YORK POST "touring the still burning battle areas Saturday and yesterday, one found the burnt bodies of some students still in their dormitory beds. The tanks had made direct hits on the dormitories. A mass grave had been hastily filled in at the Jagannath Hall, 200 students were reported killed in Iqbal Hall. About 29 bodies were still on the ground and in the dormitories".

Louis Heren of THE TIMES, London writes on April 2 "the Pakistan Army is alleged to have waged a war of genocide in East Pakistan. The objective is said to be the elimination of the political and intellectual leadership, and it might well have been achieved". The conclusion drawn was that "East Pakistan would be without Political and intellectual leadership for at least a decade and perhaps a generation. The Bengali soldiers and officers here in Pakistan Army were being dis-armed by the West Pakistanis weeks before they launched the attack..

Mervyn Jones wrote in THE NEW STATESMAN on April 2 "President Yahya Khan's thanks have been ordered into destructive action, no holds barred against the people of East Pakistan; and, in grim logic the enemy must be the whole people because they had declared this with rare unanimity for demands of self rule."

THE EVENING STANDARD of London writes on April 8 "Bengalis were being killed in their thousands. The Army was rounding up people and machinegunning.... them they were shot from behind like dogs".

Michael Hornsby writes in THE TIMES of July 20 "that the army conducted a systematic persecution of an important segment of the population of East Pakistan there can no longer be any reasonable doubt".

DAILY TELEGRAPH “in an editorial of April 12 wrote "what is going on is less a civil war or the suppression of a rebellion than a colonial war of conquest. Strict censorship and the expulsion of all foreign correspondents make it impossible to say whether the instances of brutality reported by many eye-witnesses are typical but enough has been to arouse the worst fearst."

David Loshak reports from Sylhet, Bangladesh in the DAILY TELEGRAPH of April 15 "almost the entire population of 700,000 had fled into the surrounding countryside leaving the streets to the helpless old and crippled, the corpses to wild dogs and vultures.

Bloated corpses floated in the Surma river which flows through Sylhet. They were testimony to the night of March 26, 1971 when the West Pakistani troops burst into the city and launched a campaign of looting and slaughter. Special units were assigned to the killing of doctors and advocates, Journalists, teachers and other professional people"

THE NEW STATESMAN, London writes on April 16 "if blood is the price of a people's right to independence, Bangladesh has over paid..... Piously required, as third world countries always are by the West to make their demands known through the ballot box, they did so. They won an absolute majority in the all-Pakistan Assembly. It was the first General Election the country had held and the result came as a considerable shock Faced with this the Islamabad Government of Yahya Khan whose strength is based on an Army from which the Bengalis are excluded, panicked and Islamabad fidgetted. The result was carnage".

Sydney Schanberg in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 17, 1971 quoting a wounded 90 year old Second Lieutenant of the Pakistan Army who subsequently escaped, writes, "through a window he saw 60 Bengali soldiers of the Regiment being taken off behind a

building, their hands in the air, by West Pakistan troops. Then he heard a sustained burst of firing and assumed that the Bengalis had been killed".

The Steering Committee of the 'International Committee on the University Emergency' in a statement reported from New York and published in HINDUSTAN STANDARD, India of April 24 said "It was obvious that the University has been a major target. A premeditated massacre appears to have been conducted from a master list of victims prepared possibly as early as last fall. Leading teachers as well as artists, musicians and writers associated with Bengali literature and culture were the victims. It was genocide in its cruelest and most abject sense".

Syria's AL-THAWRA called this action of West Pakistan troops as "an organized campaign of mass-killing in East Bengal".

Dan Coggins, Correspondent of TIME Magazine was another newsman who Was expelled on 26th evening but subsequently became the first American journalist to visit Dacca by truck, bus and bicycle through less prominent routes. He wrote "the tales of brutality are seemingly endless. A young man whose house was being searched begged the soldiers to do anything, but to leave his 17 years old sister alone; they spared him so that he could watch them murder her with a bayonet. Col. Abdul Hai, a Bengali Physician attached to the East Bengal Regiment was allowed to make a last phone call to his family; an hour later his body was delivered to his home. An old man who decided his Friday prayers were more important than the curfew, was shot to death as he walked into a Mosque".

The most revealing of all the reports, was that of Anthony Mascarenhas who in his 4-page account in the SUNDAY TIMES on June 13 said "This is genocide conducted with amazing casualness". Mascarenhas was a guest of West Pakistan army in Bangladesh in April 1971 and toured the whole of the territory assisted by army officers. In. his despatch which came out under the heading "GENOCIDE" he writes "I think that in reality there is no contradiction in the Government's East Bengal policy. East Bengal is being colonized.....President Yahya Khan is riding on the back of a tiger but he took a calculated decision to climb up there".

"But the army is not going to pull out easily. The Pakistan Government's policy for East Bengal was spelled out to me in the Eastern command Headquarters at Dacca. It has 3 elements:

(i) the Bengalis had proved themselves 'unreliable' and must be ruled by West Pakistanis.

(ii) the Bengalis will have to be re-educated along proper Islamic lines. The 'lslamisation of the massess'-this is official jargon-is intended to eliminate secessionist tendencies and provide a strong religious bond with West Pakistan.

(iii) when the Hindus have been eliminated by death and flight their property will be utilized as a golden carrot to win over the under privileged Muslim middle class. This will provide the base for erecting administrative and political structures in the future. This policy is being pursued with the utmost blatancy".

DAILY MIRROR says on June 14 "it is now clear that what has happened in East Pakistan is not just the suppression of an insurrection but mass slaughter".

"the military Government of West Pakistan is waging a war of selective genocide and of starvation against 2 % of the human race-the 75 million people of Bangladesh."

The SUNDAY TIMES, London on June 20 published a full page account titled" Pogrom in Pakistan" and confirmed the genocide that has been committed in Bangladesh by Yahya Khan's Government; "a new campaign of tenor has been unleashed in Bangladesh, killing teachers, journalists, writers, magistrates, doctors, Hindus and Awami Leaguers. Gestapo-like activities are rampant; this is chiefly the work of the Razakars- group of armed Biharis and armed forces personnel-who carryon, with the tacit approval of senior officers, extortion, kidnapping of girls, raping, prostitution, and other forms of related activities. In Agrabad Chittagong such a prostitution camp is run-the object being to provide girls for officers and during parties.

Army intelligence has prepared a list of suspect. They are classified as white, gray and black. The whites are to be let loose, the greys fined and/or imprisoned and the blacks shot dead. Many suspects are arrested openly or called to the Cantonment for interrogation-then they are never heard of again. Many examples of such cases may be cited."

Tony Clifton of NEWSWEEK Magazine writes on June 28 quoting John Hastings, a British Missionary in India for 20 years as saying "I am certain that the Pakistan troops have raped girls repeatedly, then killed them by pushing their bayonets up between their legs". Clifton concludes that this genocide was not haphazard but part of a calculated operation launched by the military rulers of Pakistan to exterminate Bengalis.

Martin Woollacott of the GUARDIAN, London writes on June 28 in a despatch from Bangladesh "what can reasonably safely be asserted about the Comilla District is that there was killing, rape, looting and burning. "

Sydney Schanberg who was expelled by West Pakistan Army on June 30 wrote on June 29 from Faridpur, Bangladesh "the Pakistan Army has painted big yellow H's on the Hindu shops still standing in this town to identify the property of the minority thousands of the population that it has made its special targets".

Schanberg writes again on July 4 "does not the world realise that they (the West Pakistani soldiers) are nothing but butchers?' asked a foreigner who has been living in East Pakistan many years.'That they killed and are still killing Bengalis just to intimidate them, to make slaves out of them? That they wiped out whole villages, opening fire at first light and stopping only when they got tired?"

THE HONG KONG STANDARD writes on July 5 "Yahya Khan's army has set a grisly new record in the bloody annals of the human race"

Hassanein Heikal, Editor of AL-AHRAM, UAR wrote on July 9, "How Can we accept to remain silent about what happened in East Pakistan, when someone quarter of a million people were slain in the most tragic carnage of contemporary history?"

Anthony Lewise in NEW YORK TIMES on July 12 writes "the feeble Pakistan propaganda claim to be dealing only with 'miscreants' does not conceal the fact that the Army is killing and terrorizing on grounds of race and politics."

On the conclusion of an extensive study tour of Bangladesh in June 1971, 10 representatives of the World Bank submitted a joint report. Along with this report were submitted the observations of Mr. Hendrik Van der Heijen, Economist, Pakistan Division, IBRD, who said "the farmers are not coming to the cities, nobody goes out. Thousands of farmers have fled. Everything is abnormal there and it was a shattering experience"

Mr. George Broussine wrote in LA POLITIQUE DE MATIN of France, "Of all the crime which trouble the world today, the most serious and the most disastrous for mankind is the one in Bangladesh."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reports on July 21, 1971 "more than 150 thousand East Pakistan refugees-nearly an of them Muslim-have fled into India's Tripura State in the past few month after a reported wave of village-burning and rape by Pakistani troops."

TIME Magazine, in its issue of August 2, 1971, wrote:

"The evidence of the blood-bath is all over East Pakistan. Whole sections of cities lie in ruins from shelling and aerial attacks. In Khalishpur-the northern suburb of Khulna, naked children and haggard women scavenge the rubble where their homes and shops once stood. Stretches of Chittagong's Hazari Lane and Maulana Sawkat Ali Road have been wiped out. The central bazar in Jessore is reduce to twisted masses of corrugated tin and shattered walls. Kushtia, a city of 40,000, now looks, as a World Bank team reported, "like the morning after a nuclear attack." In Dacca, where soldiers set sections of the old city ablaze with flamethrowers and then machine-gunned thousands as they tried to escape the cordon of fire, nearly, 25, blocks have been bulldozed clear, leaving open areas incongruously amid jam-packed slums.

Clare Hollingsworth writes in the DAILY TELEGRAPH on August 5, 1971 in a despatch from Dacca 'there has been little change in army methods during the past 4 months.....the young men are quickly taken off in trucks for questioning in the nearest prison while the older men and women run away then they see the troops preparing to destroy houses with bulldozers."

Senator Edward M. Kennedy in his statement made in the US Senate on April I said "it is a story of indiscriminate killing, the execution of dissident political leaders and students and thousands of civilians suffering and dying every hour of the day. It is a story of dislocation and loss of home. "

Senator Saxbe in his speech in the U.S. Senate on May 11 quoted Doctor Rodhe, an eye-witness, as saying it is clear that the law of the jungle prevails in East Pakistan where the mass killing of unarmed civilians, the systematic elimination of the intelligentsia and the annihilation of Hindu population is in progress."

Over 200 members of the British Parliament including 11 Privy Councilors and over 30 former Ministers signed the following motion tabled in June 1971 accusing West Pakistan army of being guilty of genocide.

"That this House believes that the widespread murder of civilians and the atrocities on a massive scale by the Pakistan Army in East Bengal, contrary to the United Nations Convention on Genocide signed by Pakistan itself, confirms that the military Government of Pakistan has forfeited all right to rule East Bengal following its wanton refusal to accept the democratic will of the people expressed in the election of December 1970: therefore believes that the United Nations Security Council must be called urgently to consider the situation both as a threat to international peace and a contravention of the Genocide Convention: And further believes that until order is restored under United Nations supervision the provisional Government of Bangladesh should be recognized as the vehicle for the expression of self determination by the people of East Bengal. "

Edward Kennedy once again, after a one week tour of refugee camps of India said on August 26 "refugees told stories of atrocities, of slaughter, looting and burning and harassment and abuse by West Pakistan soldiers and collaborators....."we must demonstrate to the Generals of West Pakistan and to the people of the world that the United States has a deep and abiding revulsion of the monumental slaughter that has ravaged East Bengal."

SITUATION INSIDE BANGLADESH

Complete Collapse of Economy

Since the West Pakistan army's crack-down on March 25, 1971 Yahya Khan has claimed again and again that normalcy has returned inside Bangladesh. This is far from the truth and many people suspect that Yahya Khan does not know at all what has been happening, in Bangladesh which he is claiming to have occupied.

The World Bank Report says "people fear to venture forth and as a result commerce has virtually ceased and economic activity generally is at a very low ebb."

"The first thing that struck one whether in Dacca or travelling in the countryside-is that there seem to be very few people about."

After dark the situation is more unusual still. Most areas have curfews. Whatever the curfew hours, the streets began to clear in mid-afternoon and are completely deserted by dark."

"For almost 3 months there was virtually no movement of jute, tea, or other exports from farm to factory or port, and very little from ports abroad."

"Nowhere is vehicular traffic along the roads at more than 5 to 10% of normal levels. And, except for some fishing activities the waterways appear deserted. The country boats have disappeared'.

The situation inside Bangladesh has not changed much since the reports of the World Bank Team came out in July 1971.

TIME Magazine said, in its cover story of 2nd August 1971, "Thus far the war has been officially misrepresented to the people of the West as a mere "operation" against "miscreants." Tight censorship allows no foreign publications containing stories about the conflict to enter the country. Even so, as more and more soldiers return home badly maimed, and as young officers are brought back in coffins (enlisted men are buried in the East), opposition could mount. The pinch is already being felt economically and there have been massive lay-off in industries unable to obtain raw materials for lack of foreign exchange.

In other words the whole economy has completely collapsed. This is confirmed from the suggestion made in the study of the World Bank which reads "it is most unlikely that any significant movement in the direction of normality will occur until there is a drastic reduction in the visibility-and preferably, even the presence of the military and a re- establishment of normal civilian administration in East Pakistan".

Army To Live Off The Land

The West Pakistan Army has either burnt or looted the food stores and due to the complete dislocation of agricultural life the food situation has become very acute. Because of their failure in logistical supplies, the troops are always found to be desperate for their own survival.

Patrick Keatly of THE GUARDIAN, London writes on April 15, 1971 "Orders to live off the land are being issued to Platoon, Company and Battalion commanders as they leave Dacca with their troops.

It suggests that the logistical supply system has broken down and perhaps there is a problem of finance for the Central Govt. But it conjures up the unpleasant prospect of troops obtaining their food supply at the point of bayonets and clearly ushers in a new phase of what is becoming a savage military campaign."

Famine

Michael Hornsby writes in THE TIMES of London on June 24 "a serious famine is likely to begin in about 4 months and last for a year or more. Many thousands may die- certainly many more than in the refugee camps in India-and several millions could be weakened by malnutrition."

Civil Administration

Because of complete non-cooperation from Bengali civilians who are not assisting the West Pakistan army in any manner, Yahya Khan's regime has brought thousands of West Pakistanis to run the Govt. The SUNDAY TIMES of London writes on June 20 "all Hindu and Awami League Bank accounts have been frozen and Dacca is patrolled by 3000 imported Punjabi Policemen."

Schanberg writes on June 25 "the Pakistan Army is clearly in control of the city but normality the word the Government uses to describe conditions here-does not exist."

Sydney Schanberg of NEW YORK TIMES writes on July 13 : "In addition to the daily troops arriving the Govt, is bringing in wave upon wave of West Pakistanis to replace East Pakistanis in Government jobs. No Bengali is trusted with a responsible or sensitive post; even the man who cuts the grass of the Dacca Airport is a non-Bengali."

DAILY TELEGRAPH of London writes on July 19, "the situation deteriorated during the last few weeks in Dacca largely as a result of the improved organisation and training of the urban groups of Bangladesh guerillas-the situation in East Pakistan is still so far removed from normal that the military Governor Gen. Tikka Khan and his staff are making frantic efforts to persuade the President to postpone his visit. "

It is to be mentioned here that Tikka Khan was successful in doing so and Yahya Khan has not yet been able to visit Bangladesh for fear of his personal safety.

People's Morale

The Liberation forces enjoy the complete support of the people of Bangladesh. Despite the reign of terror continued by the West Pakistan army the morale of the people is very high.

Clare Hollingsworth writes in the DAILY TELEGRAPH London on August, 9, 1971 "the moment the Pakistan army is not around, the villagers express their sympathy with Bangladesh, but the moment they see a soldier they yell "long live Pakistan". One villager told me this is our life-saver."

Occupation Armys Propaganda of A Civil War

There is no positive evidence and certainly not in the so called White Paper published by Yahya Khan that Bengalis killed non Bengalis before March 25. This propaganda which the West Pakistan Army adopted subsequently has not convinced anyone either.

On the contrary, Associated Press Correspondent Denois Neeld, who visited the forbidden city of Dacca during the news-blackout wrote in April 1971 "non-Bengali civilians from West Pakistan are taking advantage of the situation to loot and kill. The army however stands by or openly condones the violence launched by non-Bengalis. "

THE TIMES of London writes on July 12, 1971 "a considerable propaganda effort has been made by the Pakistan Government to suggest not only that the army action was necessary to prevent the mass slaughter of Biharis but also that killings of non-Bengalis took place on a substantial scale even before the army moved in.

It is a pretty thin explanation. It is inconceivable had there been killings on the scale claimed that these would not have come to the eyes and ears of the many foreign journalists in East Pakistan until their expulsion en masse on March 26."

Refugees: When will they return?

Over 8 million refugees have crossed the border and are taking shelter in different areas of the neighboring country, India. They have left their homes out of fear and terror;

for sheer survival. Equally distressing are the conditions prevailing inside Bangladesh for those who could not escape and are under constant torture and a reign of terror.

The GUARDIAN, London writes on June 14, in an editorial "Murder, the hope of shelter and fear have driven 4 or 5 million refugees from East Pakistan to India... ...in addition, left behind in East Pakistan at the mercy of Yahya's bayonets there are further millions of whom at least many thousands must be in tenor, misery and near starvation."

Colin Smith wrote in THE OBSERVER, London on June 27 'the army is opening up reception centers for refugees wishing to return to East Pakistan from India. Mr. Bottomley and his party visited one of these camps and found 22 exhausted people. The Pakistanis were expecting 500 a day."

Murray Sayle writes in July 71 in THE SUNDAY TIMES, London "the Pakistan Military regime recently repeated its claim that East Pakistan is rapidly returning to normalcy after its prolonged military operation.....I spent a week touring one of the areas from which many thousands of refugees fled and found that this is untrue; that, in fact, a repulsive political system is taking shape which may well make it impossible for them (the refugees) to return."

Reginald Prentice, a member of the British Parliamentary delegation which visited both Bangladesh and India wrote in NEW STATESMAN on July 16 "everywhere we went we questioned refugees at random; everywhere we were told similar stories. The army have come to their village or a nearby village. People were shot or mutilated, houses and farms burnt. Women were raped, the soldiers had looted or encouraged the non-Bengalis to loot Bengalis (and specially the Hindus). This was still happening. That is why they had left. They wanted to return, but only when it was safe, that is when Mujib said it was safe or when the army left'"

The refugees include both Hindus and Muslims. The GUARDIAN of London writes on July 21, "there are 20,000 Muslim refugees at Kantala Camp 19 miles from Agartala and only 20 yards from the border. All of them came from villages just inside East Pakistan."

The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes on July 21 "a party of foreign journalists who recently toured the remote areas of Tripura and Assam said many East Pakistan refugees told of looting and burning of Muslim villages and the rape of Muslim women by Pakistani soldiers."

THE MUKTI BAHINI

From Resistance to Victory

The Mukti Bahini (Liberation forces), grown out of a spontaneous resistance from among the people of Bangladesh is now a well-organized force. It has grown both in strength and size. By all standards it has established itself as a capable liberation force and will, without any doubt, bring ultimate victory. The Mukti Bahini enjoys the

complete support of the population and continues to achieve more successes every day. The world is gradually recognizing this fact.

David Loshak in a despatch from Sylhet writes in DAILY TELEGRAPH on April 15 "their own losses have been so far, heavier but Bengalis in their thousands are continuing the fight and constantly replacing the dead. I found of their morale consistently high despite their desparate situation, and there is no doubt of their readiness to fight to the death".

The SUNDAY TIMES of London writes on April 18 "the independence of Easi Pakistan is inevitable. What started as a movement for economic autonomy within the framework of united Pakistan has been irrevocably transformed by the wholesale slaughter of East Pakistani civilians into a movement that sooner or later will produce an independent East Pakistan-'Bangladesh is a matter of time."

THE SUNDAY TIMES of London writes on June 20, 1971 "frequent grenade blasts rock Dacca, apparently the work of the Mukti Fouj. Most young people between the ages of 16 and 26 have joined the Mukti Fouj. Their widespread fear is that to be young in East Pakistan is to be killed. They mentioned the hope also that they may one day live in a free Bangladesh."

Martin Woollacott writes in THE GUARDIAN, London on June 23 "but outside Dacca and not only in the border regions, the army still faces the almost impossible task of guarding a vulnerable communication system and rural economy against sabotage by the guerilla groups of Mukti Fouj who still have bases in the interior of the Province."

Clare Hollingworth writes in the DAILY TELEGRAPH of July 6 referring to the West Pakistani troops vis-a-vis freedom fighters "but the position of the armed forces grows more difficult everyday as the training and efficiency of the Bangladesh guerillas increase." She further writes in the same despatch from Dacca, "and unless dramatic efforts at conciliation are made and made soon, Bangladesh will become an independent state whether it takes the guerillas 5 years or even a decade to make their points; for they have the everwhelming support of the population as the 96% vote in the election for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman suggests."

Sydney Schanberg of NEW YORK TIMES wrote on July 13 "outside Comilla not long ago the guerillas blew up a rail bridge, a repair train was sent out with armed guards. The guerillas attacked the repair train in broad day light, killing the firemen and taking a hostage. The train sped back into town."

Schanberg writes again on July 15 after he was expelled from Dacca "guerillas (of the Mukti Bahini) have recently carried out several raids in and around Dacca, knocking out Power Supply Stations, attacking on Ordnance Factory and damaging a plant that Was converting motor launches into gun boats for the army. This correspondent found that poor Bengali villagers, though too occupied with daily survival to think about defying the army openly were quietly cheering the insurgents on and hoping for a chance to help them."

Sydney Schanberg writes in the NEW YORK TIMES of July 16, 1971, 'as the still disorganised Bengali autonomy movement appears to be gaining momentum, the guerillas have been avoiding frontal battles but have inflicted a sizeable number of casualties" ,"the heaviest action has been in the Eastern border district of Sylhet, Comilla and Noakhali, specially in the latter where the guerillas have been able to keep the vital road and rail links between Chittagong and Dacca severed."

Clare Hollingworth in a despatch from Dacca writes in the DAILY TELEGRAPH of London on July 21 "Dacca has been without electricity since Bangladesh guerillas destroyed 3 vital Power stations with bombs on Monday night killing 13 guards in a gun battle at one.

Army experts say the guerillas know exactly where to place the charges to cause the most damage ... it will take months before new transformers can be imported to replace the destroyed installations."

The Correspondent of THE TIMES, London writes on July 21 "a new phase has began in the armed struggle for East Pakistan's independence. After spending a few days with Bangladesh liberation forces (Mukti Fouj), I cannot see the Pakistan army finding it easy to cope with them."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, London writes on July 22 "inside the towns highly trained saboteurs are now operating in small groups of 3 and 4 dressed like poor Bengali villagers.

Correspondent of THE TIMES, London writes on July 23 "East Bengal freedom fighters claimed to have killed between 15,000 and 20,000 West Pakistan troops and wounded many others so seriously that they must have succumbed to their injuries in Hospital. In a special interview Col. M. A. Osmani, Commander-in-Chief of the Bangladesh forces told me, he was speaking exclusively of losses suffered by the Pakistan army.

Talking to different, Mukti Fouj (Liberation forces) Commanders in the Eastern Sector, I have tried to find out if their estimates vary. But if anything they tend to think Col. Osmani's estimate undoubtedly conservatives. "

Peter Gill writes in the DAILY TELEGRAPH, London on July 23 "Bangladesh guerillas have occupied an area of 150 sq. miles in the Jessore District of East Pakistan near the frontier with India."

Clare Hollingwolth writes in the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH on July 25 'the Pakistan Army stopped all traffic leaving Dacca for the south or west for several hours yesterday. A captain politely explained that the road to Fatulla was closed because 'there is firing ahead' ....."after the roads had been reopened late yesterday, only a large new civilian lorry, destroyed near a road barrage, bore witness to what was clearly an incident between Pakistan army and guerillas. Fatulla is the site of an important electric Power Plant and Transformer which is now vital to maintain the erratic low power current available in Dacca since Monday, when two big substations in the city were destroyed by Bangladesh guerillas."

Murray Sayle in a despatch from Dacca writes in THE SUNDAY TIMES on August 1, referring to the PIA flights between Dacca and Karachi carrying the heavy army casualties "the patients are soldiers going home to West Pakistan because military hospitals in Dacca are full." He Went "On my flight last week there were six, two had legs blown off by mines, and the other four, caught in ambushes, had bullet wounds in the upper body. Sometimes, I was told, the PIA planes are a quarter-full of badly wounded men". He further writes, "the (Bangladesh Liberation forces) guerillas have already scored successes which any Vietcong commander would record as a highly promising start to a protracted war."

THE TIMES, London writes on August 5, 1971 from a despatch of Louis Heren. Reliable reports have it that the Mukti Bahini, or freedom force, has decided that the best strategy is to bring the economy to a halt.

Clare Hollingworth writes in. DAILY TELEGRAPH, dated 5. 8.71. "The situation in East Pakistan grows perceptibly worse each day as the Mukti Fouj, the Bangladesh guerillas, increase the number and efficiency of their operations. 'Explosions during the night have become louder and more frequent... ...The West Pakistan troops are tired. They have had no break for over four months and they are operating in a strange environment. On the frontiers they are subject to mortar bombs and other harassments from the Mukti Fouj, who are beginning to demonstrate the results of their training."

Independence of Bangladesh: A Reality

In political terms, Bangladesh is now a reality. Recognition by the world community is only a matter of time. The nation of Bangladesh has its roots in the history and economy of her people. THE SPECTATOR of London writes on April 17, "Politically, economically, socially, the West Pakistan military regimes which have ruled both Pakistan have neglected East Pakistan; and there is nothing at all surprising that the- Bengalis of East Pakistan should have sought independence as Bangladesh."

Peter Hazelhurst in a despatch from a liberated area of Bangladesh writes in THE TIMES, London on June 19, "the former Pakistan army Captain is adamant that freedom fighters will not accept any political settlement short of independence. 'There can be no going back after what the army did on March 25. We have lost too many lives, and most of my men have no idea what has happened to their families. This is now a struggle for complete freedom."

Prof. Louis Dumont, a Director of the Institute of the Higher Studies in Paris writing in LE MONDE on August 6 makes the point that East Bengal is virtually independent and urges France to stop all assistance to the Government of Pakistan because that Government had lost its legitimacy by going to war against the majority of its Citizens.

Bruce Douglas-Mann a member of the British Parliament told the House of Commons on June 9, 1971 "it is undoubtedly true that a whole people are being deliberately destroyed. They are being driven out of their country and the terrorizing tactics being adopted can have only one possible outcome, and that is the ultimate independence of Bangladesh."

He continued to say "that was not necessary until the night of 25th March but as a result of what has been done, it is now pointless even to discuss the question of reconciliation and the possible reunification of Pakistan. Pakistan is dead. It has been burried under millions of bodies and I fear that we have not yet seen the worst."

"I am saying that Pakistan as an unit and as an entity is dead. The only solution which will provide any possibility of relief for the people of East Bengal is for the West Pakistan army to be forced to withdraw by economic pressures and sanctions."

Mr. Gallagher in a statement to the House of Representatives made on August 3. 1971 said "this war of resistance in East Pakistan is bound to spread. A while people has arisen in revolt against an unpopular regime. The Pakistan army cannot win this war. For that army is fighting an outmoded colonial war in a land far away from its home base against a vast population of 75 minion which its barbaric actions have totally alienated... ...The war of East Pakistan's Liberation and Independence may already be too far gone for a settlement short of Independence through the processes of political conciliation and negotiation. The questions really are how long will this war last?"

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আন্তর্জাতিক পরিস্থিতির উপর পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের জন্য প্রস্তুতকৃত প্রতিবেদন	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৫ সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

September 25, 1971

CRISIS OF BANGLADESH MOVEMENT

Considering the present international moves an assessment has become necessary to evaluate the whole question of Bangladesh movement. Before taking a final position on this subjects the role of different big powers with regard to Bangladesh can be summarized in the following terms :-

U.S.A.: American has committed herself to the Yahya khan's regime. Without going into the reasons for such a policy, U. S. has done the following so far :-

(i) An emergency grant of dollar-aid of 4 million to purchase coasters for the occupation army during Monsoon;

(ii) Several Ship loads of non-lethal arms supplies. It is believed that heavy and sophisticated weapons are sent to West Pakistan via Iran and Turkey while auxiliary equipment and spare-parts are delivered openly;

(iii) 18 Cobra-gunships (Large Helicopters) bought from Iran but believed to be delivered by America;

(iv) It is highly likely, as reported in the Los Angeles Times in early August, that American arms are being diverted from Vietnam into West Pakistani hands;

(v) American AID Office in Dacca is now full of counter insurgency experts who acquired their experience in Vietnam;

(vi) The American Government is now preparing to reopen the Aid-Faucit to save the West Pakistan economy and at the moment American Banks are supporting by giving loans to Pakistan Government.

Therefore, it is clear that US has involved quite deeply in the crisis of Bangladesh and is giving full support to Yahya Khan. The way Russians and Indians have committed to each other, it can be more the reason why it will push U.S. to go all the way for Yahya Khan for the time being. U. S. THEREFORE IS FOR ONE PAKISTAN.

USSR: In this sub-continent particularly with regard to India and through her over Bangladesh, Russians have gained most while doing the least. What Russia has done so far with regard to Bangladesh is (i) a letter by Podgorny to General Yahya Khan on April 2, 1971. This letter was not a threat but a mild approach requesting Pakistan to settle the issue peacefully, (ii) Exchange of some letter which were not disclosed but apparently the tone was same as in the original one. (iii) In a joint communiqué after the Indo-Soviet Treaty was signed a

political solution was suggested "to the satisfaction of the entire people of Pakistan", (iv) On the recent visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Soviet Union although a little change in the Soviet attitude has emerged, but the position remains basically the same. Never-theless this little change can be considered to be a reasonable achievement from the Indian point of view, India has been able to make Russia say things which the latter did not say before. For example Mr. Kosygin said "it is impossible to achieve the action of the Pakistani authorities which compelled more than 8 million people to leave their motherland, their homes, and their properties and to look for shelter in neighboring India. (THE STATESMAN, page 1, dated 29. 9.71)

On the next day Mr. Kosygin proclaimed Soviet sympathy for the democratic forces in Pakistan and said "the atrocities and the like committed against the people there will never enjoy the support of the Soviet people".

However, the Soviet Union reaffirmed its position with regard to East Bengal situation as laid down in the original appeal of Mr. Podgorny to General Yahya Khan on April 2, 1971. Furthermore the basic position remains the same. Russia desires a peaceful political solution of the crisis in Bangladesh and appears to be opposed to any kind of aggravation that would provoke a military confrontation between India and Pakistan. But from its stand taken in the joint communiqué after Indo- Soviet treaty for a political solution "to the satisfaction of the entire people of Pakistan", the Soviet Union has gone this time a little further (closer to Indian side) by saying that "urgent measures should be taken to reach a political solution of the problems which have arisen there, paying regard to the wishes, in alienable rights and lawful interests of the people of East Pakistan as well as the speediest and safe return of the refugees to their homeland in conditions safeguarding their honor and dignity".

In return India had also to accept the idea of a political through negotiations which is contrary to her earlier stands, (v) Technicians and other experts working both in West and East as usual.

It is believed that the Russians do not want any War or any kind of aggravation of the situation between India and Pakistan on Bangladesh issue Their continued policy, as it has been in last ten years all over the world, has been to extend its influence without much of actual confrontation and achieve her goal through shrewed diplomatic means.

THEREFORE THE USSR WOULD LIKE TO SEE PAKISTAN REMAINS AS A ONE SINGLE STATE AT THIS STAGE.

CHINA: Although China has supplied arms to Pakistan and gave all-out support to Yahea Khan's regime at the beginning, it is now believed that the Chinese Government has become cautions and lately has not made any utterances at.

On the contrary signs of little change in the policy of Chinese Government towards the crisis of Bangladesh are gradually emerging. In Peking Review No. 37 of 1971, along article in full has been reprinted from the North Vietnamese Monthly Journal "Hoc Tap" on the dangers of Japanese policies of expansionism in Asia. Toward the end this article contains an unobtrusive references to

revolutionary struggle and says that "the peoples of Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaya, India and Pakistan are waging heroic revolutionary struggle."

Knowing the Chinese, therefore, this reference to Pakistan is significant and there is no doubt that they refer to the struggle that is going on in Bangladesh. Further evident of this change in attitude are (i) China has never condemned the Bengali people in her utterances on Bangladesh attacking the Soviet Union and India mainly; (ii) The report by the DAILY TELEGRAPH Correspondent in Dacca that the Pakistani Generals are worried about losing Chinese support; and (iii) the unconfirmed report that K. M. Kaiser has been briefing Chou en-lai sympathetically about Bangladesh and has been protected by Chou from the Pakistani regime which wanted to recall him to Islamabad long ago.

This does not however, mean that China will come forward to supported Bangladesh at this stage. It only suggests that they are keeping themselves open and as soon as the time comes they can start helping the revolutionaries in Bangladesh. China would not like to see an Independent Bangladesh under the leadership of Awami League. So they would not mind any of the two courses: (i) to prolong the war till the Awami League leadership losses the grip over this struggle when they can start helping the revolutionaries, or (ii)a settlement between Yahya Khan and Awami League within the framework of Pakistan, which would mean a sell-out by Awami League and its consequent unpopularity. In such a situation they would think of supporting the freedom fighters who would still struggle for independence i.e. the struggle under the leadership of the revolutionaries. THEREFORE CHINA WANTS PAKISTAN TO REMAIN AS ONE STATE FOR THE TIME BEING.

INDIA: India's support for Bangladesh basically comes out of her negative approach towards Pakistan. For political, historical & economic reasons India desires to weaken of Pakistan both West and East. It is not that for her love for democracy or.....of brotherhood to the people of Bangladesh that India wants but uphold the Cause of the liberation struggle of our people.

Therefore, India has no positive policy for the independence of Bangladesh. As the whole issue is looked from a negative point of view they can merely react to the events and cannot have a planned course of action which will be solely aimed at our favor. And whatever policies and measures, India may pursue, she cannot take a positive decision for the independence of Bangladesh solely on her own. Particularly after the Indo-Soviet treaty India has become more dependent on Russia for any major decision. For example, till General Yahya Khan's speech of 28th June Indian leaders spoke of a political settlement. Once the speech was over their leaders made public statements saying that there was no scope for any political solution as Yahya Khan took a hard-line. The Indian leaders at this stage till the Indo-Soviet treaty advocate for more or less an Independent Bangladesh-at least they did not speak of any political settlement. But after the Indo- Soviet Treaty they had to change their position and started talking about a political settlement which has now been confirmed in the latest joint statement in Moscow.

Nevertheless, if India is at all thinking in positive terms for the Independence of Bangladesh she is to consider the following issues:

i) The future of an Independent Bangladesh under the leadership of Awami League and subsequently under the leadership of other more radical elements.

ii) The effect of establishing an Independent state on the other states of India. Particularly the effect of the precedence that will show that an unarmed and disorganized people can manage to over throw an organized and established army to win independence. This will have a tremendous psychological effect and influence over all the states of this subcontinent.

iii)The role of the leftist of West Bengal and the possibility of their future demand for independence.

iv) The prospect of Awami League's achieving independence without Indian intervention.

v) Effect of an independence through Indian intervention amongst the common people in Bangladesh.

vi) The communal implications both in India and Bangladesh if India really intervenes.

Therefore, when India extended support for Bangladesh and committed themselves, they did not know the implications of such demand. The conservative Delhi establishment thought that:

(a) Pakistan would not have that such support from international powers;

(b) Pakistan would not be able to survive economically;

(c) that with such a big support from the people Awami League leadership would be dynamic enough to hold the ground.

(d) Pakistan Government would soon come forward to settle the matter with Awami League leaders.

The Indo-Soviet Treaty apparently confirms that India never wanted a war with Pakistan before a time convenient to her. Considering all the aspects and the attitudes shown by the Indian Government in last six months the following can be assumed:

(i) India would avoid war with Pakistan till such time she would be convinced that:

(a) India can defeat Pakistan militarily;

(b) There would be no involvement of any third country;

(c) The war could be finished with a very short time; say 7 to 10 days.

And to do so they even may not equip Mukti Bahini in such a manner that will lead to provoke Pakistan into a War or take an initiative for a war.

(ii) India will not accord recognition till a positive political or military action becomes necessary.

(iii) India is dependent on USSR for taking any major decision.

(iv) India is not inclined to believe that an Independent Bangladesh can come at this stage for the reasons as mentioned above in item (iv) of page 820.

(v) Therefore, for India there are the following alternatives:

(a) To go for a political settlement on reasonable terms that will take the Awami League leadership to power and the refugees back home. They expect that even if a political settlement is there, there will be no stability in Bangladesh and consequently in Pakistan. This situation will continue to make Pakistan weaker and weaker and at the same time, through Awami League Government they will be able to have some trade and commercial links to benefit the Indian industries.

OR

(b) To continue with the present situation till that psychological moment comes when Pakistan Government will eventually accept terms which will be favorable to Bangladesh because of the pressures, political, climatic and economic from within. At such a time India may even give recognition to Bangladesh, help heavily in military terms, and march into Bangladesh.

OR

(c) If the position No. (b) above is too burdensome for India because of the refugees and the position in paragraph (a) above becomes impossible because Pakistan Government's present hard-line attitude. India may even create such conditions that a portion of the refugees will be compelled to go back. To substantiate it one can say that (a) the rice allocation to each refugee has been brought down from 4 hundred grams to 200 for one day, (c) supply of arms may also be reduced, (d) there is a possibility that facilities for training, youth camp etc. will be reduced gradually.

(c) The tension that have been built up in many refugee camps, whether for communal or economic reasons may also lead India Government to take such measure which will indirectly pressurize the refugees to go back.

THEREFORE INDIA RESTRAINS HERSELF FOR AN INDEPENDENT BANGLADESH AT THIS STAGE.

Britain, France, Canada and all other major countries have also expressed openly that they wanted a settlement within the framework of Pakistan. In other words, not a single country in this world including India bas come forward to support the Independent Bangladesh.

THEREFORE THERE IS AN INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE TO RETAIN PAKISTAN AS A SINGLE STATE SUPPORTED BY ALL THE MAJOR COUNTRIES INCLUDING INDIA, AT THE MOMENT.

The powers which were sympathetic to us and were considered to be trusted friends have also now turned against the concept of an independent Bangladesh. India's Minister for External Affairs Mr. Swaran Singh told the United Nations General Assembly on

September 27 that a political settlement between the military regime and the elected members was essential. He suggested that the military regime should enter into negotiations with elected representatives to achieve a political settlement and send the army back to the Barracks. His call was "to impress upon the military regime of Islamabad that force will not succeed and that a political settlement between the military regime and the already elected representatives is essential".

"Bilaterally all Governments should do their utmost to ensure, by whatever means are available to them, that the military regime stops its repression and enter into negotiations with the elected leaders to achieve a political settlement with their concepts and sends the army back to the barracks."

Similarly the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference at Paris failed to even mildly condemn Pakistan for its action in Bangladesh mainly because of lack of support from USSR. A key paragraph in the resolution on the subject mentioning Pakistan by name was opposed among others by USSR. The resolution which was opposed called upon the Pakistan Government to "continue to take all appropriate peaceful and democratic steps" to halt the flow of refugees to India "to establish conditions in East Pakistan to encourage the voluntary return of the refugees ".

It therefore, seems that there is an international effort going on at the moment for some kind of political settlement within the framework of Pakistan. It is not possible to know what would be the terms of settlement even if it is within the framework of Pakistan. By political solution or settlement, the national view is that there would be a negotiated peaceful settlement between Yahya Khan and the Awami League leaders for a political arrangement within the framework of Pakistan, although it does not necessarily mean that an independence cannot be achieved through such a political settlement. Nevertheless a political settlement or solution can be achieved in three broad lines:

(i) a complete independence-which goes out of question at the moment;

(ii) a settlement which will ensure six-points or six-point less foreign trade;

(iii) a settlement which will ensure the complete withdrawal of West Pakistani troops from Bangladesh and handing over the power of the Province to the Awami League leaders with the understanding that Pakistani Flag would remain and Pakistan would be a kind of confederation which will virtually mean independence but would be a face saving device for the West Pakistani Generals.

ASSESSMENT

Besides the general views about Indian attitude with regard to Bangladesh and all the contradictory and confusing stands she has taken from time to time and particularly the impression that has been created by the Indo-Soviet Treaty, there is a well-planned positive side of Indian diplomacy. In my view India would like to see an Independent Bangladesh provided it is certain that it would have absolute control over the Government and affairs of Bangladesh. Even if the whole world continues to bring a political settlement, every sensible person who is politically conscious knows that the

independence of Bangladesh is inevitable. It is only a matter of time. Therefore, India would also think likewise and being in the most advantageous position would also like to see (and who would not in relation to a smaller country!) that Bangladesh comes under her complete political influence if not within her territory.

In the premises as mentioned, it will not be surprising if this is India's ultimate goal and they are only waiting for a suitable time to materialize this plan. The way it is going it does not look unlikely. As for a political settlement, India would like to give it a chance knowing that if it is possible it does not harm them but there is a greater possibility that this attempt would not materialize.

India has shown all amount of restraint and sobriety over the Bangladesh crisis. It has improved its prestige before the world for giving shelter to 9 million people and at (he same time by not taking any extreme measure such as recognition or military action. To accept the idea of a political settlement is only to show that India is also reasonable in her approach to the problem but at the same time buying time for an action to be taken at her choice with the initiative in her own hands. As soon as the month of October would be over the initiative of any military action from Pakistan's point of view will, to some extent, disappear and from November till the end of February India will have a big' opportunity to achieve her goal. If Bangladesh is at all to be independent, India would like to see that she brings it. In the meantime all the frustrations, leadership squabbles, acts of sabotage by Mukti Bahini ruining the economy of Bangladesh, and all the other factors could also create such a situation that India would not find them unsuitable to march into Bangladesh and restore a Government of her own choice.

Indian Prime Minister's recent visit to Moscow was also very fruitful in the sense that she has been able to bring Russia close to her stand by committing Russia for a political solution based on the inalienable rights and interests of the people of East Pakistan. This is not a small achievement. The effect of the whole exercise is this that India has agreed to an honorable political settlement acceptable to the people of Bangladesh provided Russia can bring it. But she has at the same time kept an opening for taking appropriate measures if the attempt of a peaceful settlement fails. If the time proves that the settlement the Russians and the rest of the world desire cannot be materialized, India may take a military offensive and in such case Russia will have no other alternative but to support India and the rest of the world would also not be that hostile for such an action. If India can manage a quick victory world intervention will have no practical effect.

In view of the fact that the State elections are to be held at the beginning of next Year it is another factor which would influence the mind of Indira Gandhi to take a decisive action before the elections are held. By doing so and if she is successful she will continue to enjoy an absolute power in the Central Government of India and may also win in all other Non-Congress states including West Bengal where the Congress Party is relatively weaker at this moment.

Bangladesh Government & the Liberation Movement.

In the background of all these international move and diplomacy where does Bangladesh Government stand? It appears that recently the Government machinery has lost enthusiasm and initiative to a great extent and the general impression is that everyone is waiting for something to be happened. The situation should have the other way round. It is true that we being in a situation like this have to depend on others particularly on India.

In my opinion India has done a great deal for the Bangladesh movement and its survival. As a matter of fact they have done beyond expectation. No one should have expected that India would really like to march into Bangladesh. But it is because of our own failures, contradictions and lack of initiative in pursuing a direct course of action emphasizing completely on the war front, that India has to re-think and take necessary action and advantage for her self-interest.

We should not think that we have no role to play at all. As a matter of fact we can play such a role which can change the attitude of other people and Governments including that of India towards our movement. If we Gould properly appreciate the ingredients of conducting a liberation war the whole complexion would have been completely different today. The time is still there and Bangladesh Government can still take measures which will bring initiative into our hands. This was is for our own liberation and considering all the circumstances within Pakistan, we are capable of winning this war ourselves. Instead of sitting and waiting for others to act I suggest that we do the following immediately:

i) Make a list of all the political leaders, workers, students and volunteers who are now in and around Calcutta and in the border areas and enlist them as freedom fighters;

ii) Divide the whole of Bangladesh into small military units comprising of a few villages;

iii) Assign such freedom fighters who would mainly do the public relation work for our guerillas inside, in every such unit under a coordinated organizational framework. The selection should be made in such a way that people are engaged in the areas where they locally belong;

iv) The Headquarters should be shifted from Calcutta keeping only a small public relation office in the Mission besides the office or the Mission as such;

v) The Headquarters should be established in suitable border areas on mobile and there should be no office excepting for defense, liaison, and finance. The Cabinet members can stay as the headquarter for coordinating the war efforts.

If this can be done the whole complexion of our movement and that of our leadership will immediately change and our position will be much stronger in relation to other governments and powers who are thinking to solve our problem according to their own

convenience. IN OTHER WORDS ALL OUR EFFORTS AND EMPHASIS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARDS THE WAR AND NOTHING ELSE.

Further, along with this move as mentioned above another diplomatic action should be taken by Bangladesh Government. We should remember that the basis of international politics is nothing but self-interest. So there is no reason why we should ignore China completely. We should not get emotional when we talk of China or Russia or any other country as far as international diplomacy and our self-interest is concerned. So we should make a very tactful appeal to the people of China to come forward to support us as we consider that our war is a just War and the people of China would support the people's struggle in Bangladesh as much as they would support such struggle in any other country. This will not only show our independent thinking in foreign policy but will also shake the world particularly America and Russia to do something more positive for our independence.

Our immediate effort should be:

i) TO DIVERT ALL ENERGIES FOR THE LIBERATION WAR BY MOVING CLOSER TO THE BASES;
ii) TO PURSUE AN INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY FROM RIGHT NOW, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পাকিস্থানের মিশনসমূহের কূটনীতিবিদদের বাংলাদেশের পক্ষাবলম্বনের আরও সংবাদ-১৩ সেপ্টেম্বর-১ অক্টোবর	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার, অক্টোবর ২২-২৮, ১৯৭১	সেপ্টেম্বর ১৩, অক্টোবর ১, ১৯৭১

More Defections To Bangladesh:

On September 13, Mr. Mohiuddin Jaigirdar, a Pakistani diplomat, quit his country's Foreign Service and joined the Bangladesh Mission in London.

Mr. Jaigirdar (34) had been head of Chancery and sometimes the acting High Commissioner at the Pakistani mission in Lagos. Nigeria.

In a statement, he charged that many thousands of his East Bengali countrymen had been killed or maimed in the worst tragedy since. Hitler.

He said: "No one with a conscience could be a silent spectator. To assist the junta Government in the sale of a pack of lies was no longer possible on my part"

The same day (September 13), the Pakistani Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr. Khurrum Panni defected to the Bangladesh Government.

Mr. Khurrum Panni (49) was the first diplomat of ambassadorial rank to defect to the Bangladesh Cause. He came to Manila as Ambassador in March, 1970 and his tenure of duty was not scheduled to end until late in October, 1971.

Mr. Panni told a news conference later that he would ask the Philippine Government for permission to remain in Manila and start his mission. He was moving from the official residence to new quarters.

He said: "I hereby disassociate myself from the present, usurper army junta of West Pakistan which claims to be the Government of Pakistan. It is totally illegitimate and absolutely barbarian. It has no mandate of the people-it has no right to call itself the Government of Pakistan."

"Pakistan, as I knew it, lies buried under a mountain of corpses-ihe corpses of innocent men, women and children of Bangladesh. It lies buried under the agony of the eight million refugees whom they have pushed out into India. It lies buried under the mass plunder and rape which the West Pakistani Government are perpetrating there every day."

Until Mr. Panni's resignation, the highest ranking Pakistani diplomat to go over to Bangladesh was Mr. Mahasin Ali, head of Pakistan's mission to Hong Kong.

With Mr. Panni's resignation, the only Ambassador of Bengali origin left in Pakistan's diplomatic service was Mr. Kaisar in Peking. He was believed to have fallen from official favor for refusing to work for Peking's endorsement of President Yahya Khan's action in East Pakistan. He had been virtually stripped of his powers and refused permission to visit even Hong Kong.

On September 23, a Bengali employee in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, Mr. S. M. Nurul Huda, made a daring escape when he scaled the chancery wall to free himself from nearly 1 Vi months' confinement in his official residence.

Shortly after his escape from what he described as prison life, Mr. Huda (27) contacted the Bangladesh mission to declare his allegiance to the "legitimate Government of my Motherland." He was attached to the High Commission as a supervisor in the telephone exchange.

When he met newsmen later, he betrayed his concern for his wife now in Bangladesh. He stated: "I know it is a big risk dodging two armed West Pakistani guards inside our quarters. But, I had no choice I just could not bear it any more. I appeal to you to rescue my colleagues who are being treated like prisoners inside the chancery."

He added that the Bengali employees in the Pakistan High Commission had been held as hostages and were being subjected to all kinds of indignities.

On September 28, four more employees of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi switched their allegiance to Bangladesh along with their families.

The four members of the staff were Mr. Mufizur Rahman, stenographer, Mr. A. K. Azad, upper division assistant, Mr. Mohammad Zainul Abedin, lower assistant, and Mr. Ghulam Mustafa, dispenser.

Mr. Mufizur Rahman told a news conference at the Bangladesh mission that a large crowd of people had helped them get down from a bus after they had told them that they were being taken to Pakistan forcibly. The people arranged for another bus from the border which brought them to the Bangladesh mission.

Mr. Rahman said that about 16 West Pakistani nationals, most of them armed, were escorting them in a minibus and a Mercedes car of the Embassy. They tried to block the way of the defectors but could not succeed before the crowd. The escorts turned back after having waited for half-an-hour and making sure that the defectors were not likely to return with them.

On October 1, yet another Bengali employee of the Pakistan High Commission escaped from the mission building in New Delhi.

Mr. Abdul Shaheed (40), a peon scaled the compound wall of the Embassy and found his way to the Bangladesh mission, located about 4 km away.

Mr. Shaheed was the 11th Bengal employee of the Pakistan High Commission to switch allegiance to Bangladesh,

Three more Bengali employees of Pakistani missions abroad, two of them cypher assistants also defected and joined the Bangladesh liberation movement, Mr. Nayebul Huda, a cypher assistant for 19 years, was last serving in the Embassy at Brussels (Belgium), when he too quit on receipt of orders of transfer to Islamabad which he considered a graveyard of Bengali officials."

Mr. Abdul Karim Mondal, an assistant in the Embassy at Madrid (Spain), after defecting said Bengalis in Pakistani missions abroad were being subjected to all sorts of harassment and maltreatment. I was not allowed to do official work and was treated with utmost contempt.

Abdul Latif, a cypher assistant in the Embassy at Beirut (Lebanon), quit the Pakistan Government's service when he received orders of transfer asking him to report to Islamabad. He quietly left Beirut and arrived in London where he announced his allegiance to the Bangladesh Government.

Pakistan High Commission's Protest Against Defections:

On September 29, the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi lodged a "vehement protest" to India in connexion with the escape by four East Bengali members of its staff with their families while being taken by road to West Pakistan.

In a Note to the External Affairs Minister that there had been a breach of the immunity of the High Commission personnel. It also accused the Indian authorities of collusion with 'traitorous elements'-an apparent reference to the Pakistani diplomats who had defected earlier to organize a Bangladesh mission.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রে অবস্থিত বাংলাদেশ মিশনের একটি প্রতিবেদন	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৯৭১

THE CASE FOR BANGLADESH

Background :

Pakistan was the result of the free choice of the minority community of India-i.e., the Muslims-expressed through a free election in 1945 and a referendum in 1947 . The demand for Pakistan had its roots in inequity and discrimination against, denial of equal opportunities to, and exploitation in general of the minority community by the majority.

Pakistan consisted of two territories, West, separated by a thousand miles of India. It was a dream and an ideal which called for sacrifices on the part of the citizen of both wings. At the time of independence the population and wealth distribution in the country was as follows:

	East	West
population	56%	44%
Gross Domestic product	52%	48%

The power centers, however, were located as follows

	East	West
Capital of the country	none	X
Parliament of the country	none	X
Supreme Court	none	X
Headquarters of the Army	none	X
Headquarters of the Air Force	none	X
Headquarters of the Navy	none	X
Headquarters of the State Bank	none	X

Twenty-four years of partnership [1947-71] between East and West Pakistan had the following complexion in political and economic fields:

	East	West
Chief Executive [Prime Minister or President]	5 years	19 years
Commander-in-Chief Army	none	24 years
Commander-in-Chief Navy	none	24 years
Commander-in-Chief Air Force	none	24 years
Finance Minister	none	24 years
planning Minister/Chief	none	24 years
Employment in Pakistan Govt. Civil Service	20%	80%

Employment in Armed Forces	7%	93%
Revenue Expenditure	23%	77%
Utilization of Foreign Assistance	23%	77%
Foreign Exchange Earnings [exports]	54.7%	45.3%
Foreign Exchange Expenditure	31.1%	68.9%
Development Expenditure	32.5%	67.5%

During the five years that Bengalis were in control of political power, civil and military bureaucracy indulged in conspiratorial politics to nullify their influence. The first Bengali Prime Minister, Khawaza Nazimuddin, was dismissed by Punjabi Governor- General Ghulam Mohammed after one and a half years in office even though he held the confidence of the parliament. The second Bengali Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali Bogra, was a prisoner of the Punjabi ruling elite from the date of his installation and having gone through one ignominy after another, was finally dismissed after two years in office. The last Bengali Prime Minister, H. S. Suhrawardy, was dismissed at the end of a half in office by General Iskander Mirza without being given an opportunity to test his strength in the Parliament.

A constitution envisaging a federal parliamentary form of government was at last adopted in 1956. But this constitution was not given a chance to come into fruition due to Iskander Mirza's conspiratorial politics and the interference of the Punjabi dominated Army and government services. When general elections under the new constitution were being planned, the final Army coup came about on October, 1958.

Twelve years of Army dictatorship at last gave into public pressure and elections were held in December 1970 with the following results :

	Pakistan National Assembly
Awami League	167
All others	146
Total	313

Out of the 169 seats of East Pakistan , the Awami League won 167 seats with only two seats going to two other members , the Awami League secured an absolute majority in the National Assembly and was thus in a position to form a stable government in the country as well as to frame its constitution. But the Assembly was never called into session by Pakistan's military dictator Yahya Khan. Since the Awami League consisted of Bengalis led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the vested, interests of West Pakistan decided to nullify the election result. While more than two months elapsed without the National Assembly commencing to function, the brutal Army crackdown came on March 25.

25th March, 1971, and After

Despite every provocation, the Awami League tried until the very last to reach a peaceful solution of the Pakistani crisis. Transfer of power to elected representatives and

withdrawal of martial law were pre-requisites to any settlement. After a period of protracted negotiations, President Yahya was expected to make a nationwide broadcast on March 25, 1971, announcing an agreement with the Awami League. Instead, he secretly left East Pakistan and at midnight his Army attacked a sleeping nation with tanks, artillery, machine guns flame throwers and every other weapon of destruction. Special targets of the Army were Bengali units of the Army; the members of the paramilitary force, East Pakistan Rifles; the civil police force; university teachers; members of the intelligentsia; young people; Awami League leaders and workers; industrial laborers; and members of the minority community-i.e., Hindus. Women, children and old people were not spared either. Everyone in sight was shot. Women were nailed to trees and then shot. Men were tied to jeeps and then dragged at the speed of sixty miles per hour. Women were raped to death and left to be devoured by dogs. Sleeping children were bayonetted to death. Young men from cordoned-off villages were picked up and their blood was drained off for the wounded soldiers till they were dead. Young girls were kidnapped and taken to garrisons for forcible prostitution. All properties within the range of the artillery were destroyed. City blocks were put, to the torch and residents were machine-gunned. The sadistic orgy of massacre and destruction is not over yet; it is still continuing in elected and the limited areas.

Butchery of unarmed people so far has taken a toll of a million lives. Another nine million had to flee the country to save their lives, leaving their hearth and home and becoming destitute refugees. The flight of this mass of humanity can be comprehended only by imagining the total evacuation of the City of New York.

Declaration of Independence

Political and economic exploitation was tolerated by Bengalis in the hope that change' in political power structure would remedy the evils. But when the army launched its genocidal attack it became apparent that living together by East and West was no longer possible. The elected representatives of East Pakistan declared East Pakistan independent, renaming it "BANGLADESH," thus relieving the unwilling minority in West Pakistan from the fear of domination by majority Bengalis.

The dreamland of Pakistan created by people expressing their wishes through ballots has been destroyed by vested interests expressing power through bullets. People of Bangladesh through their elected representatives and with their blood have given their verdict in favor of Independent Bangladesh.

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September 1971

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের জন্য প্রস্তুতকৃত একটি প্রতিবেদন	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

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Reference Cell
October 2, 1971

FOREIGN MINISTER

AN ANALYSIS OF INDIAN PLANS ON BANGLADESH

India feels it can go to war with Pakistan only when the following three conditions are satisfied:

(i) India must possess such decisive military superiority over Pakistan as to be able to achieve its objectives swiftly;
(ii) Chinese intervention must be ruled out;
(iii) World opinion must be neutralized, so that a overwhelming wave of condemnation of India does not ensue.

Indian analysts very quickly realized that November-December, 1971 was going to be a time when all these conditions would hold. When the winter sets in and the Northern mountain ranges of India freeze up the Chinese threat vanishes to near-zero. Thus at this time India can afford to remove some of its mountain divisions and deploy them against Pakistan. This fact when coupled with extensive damage already done to the Pakistan Army by the Mukti Bahini means that the first condition is as nearly fulfilled as if over will be. The second condition clearly also follows. As for the third, world opinion by now is so fed up with the Bangladesh problem that it would undoubtedly resign itself to any strong to actions to resolve the problem.

Thus, from the very beginning i. e. from June onwards, Indian diplomacy has been engaged in a holding action to prevent a war breaking out before November-December i.e. at a time of Pakistan's advantage.

The main reason for our speculation that India will attack Pakistan later this year, apart from the evidence of heavy troop build ups etc.. comes from the fact that India has an obvious interest in seeing to it that the Bangladesh crisis ends with the Indian Army ultimately storming in all the way to be the Indian Ocean. This would have the advantage of making sure that following the removal of West Pakistani authority, there is no widespread chaos in Bangladesh, a chaos which could be prolonged and be as damaging to Bangladesh itself as to India. India obviously would prefer to help Bangladesh establish a firm and effective government and one which is friendly to India. We may resign ourselves to a period of Indian influence in Bangladesh but we must try to minimize it as much as possible. In this way, the interests of both Bangladesh and India would be served.

Between now and November Pakistan has four different options on how to deal with the delicate with the delicate game that India is playing.

The first is that they can launch a pre-emptive attack and attempt to capture some important parts of Indian territory while the U. N. General Assembly is still in session in the hope that hostilities are quickly stopped. This is such a dangerous gamble however and would so alienate the Soviet Union that it seems unlikely that Pakistan, in its present weakened state, would dare to attempt it.

The second is that Pakistan would try to solicit some dramatic gesture of support from China such as the dispatch of a token force of Chinese volunteers to Bangladesh. This would have an immense psychological impact and might deter India successfully. (An important factor to bear in mind is that India may yet get cold feet when the moment of decisive action actually comes and so such a psychological country by Pakistan is by no means negligible).

The third is that Pakistan might try to get a similar gesture of support from the United States, such as the landing of a token force of U.S. Marines, in Bangladesh during the month of October. Again, even though it is extremely unlikely that Nixon will be able to follow up such a move with sizeable military support for Pakistan, this move would have great deterrence value in the psychological game of bluff in which India and Pakistan are presently engaged. A variation of this would be to land a U.N. force of some kind a move which the United States seems to be actively considering at the present moment.

The fourth way out for Pakistan is to release Mujib and attempt to get a settlement. Our government must therefore make a serious effort to win China's support and make the second option impossible. Also in order to deal with the third possibility we must intensify our campaign to bring the true story of Bangladesh to the attention of the American people.

If the fourth option is chosen by Pakistan we should hold out for the best possible terms as we are bargaining from a position of strength. The only settlement we should envisage is if the West Pakistanis agree to withdraw all their troops from Bangladesh beforehand. If this is conceded to us we can in return make any concessions that Pakistan needs for face-saving purposes. Then, as was done between Algeria and France, after a suitable time has passed we can hold a conference with West Pakistani leaders and declare our independence, retaining some elements of partnership with West Pakistan if we so desire at the time.

Today, therefore, at a time when all the players are assessing their various strengths. For the final and crucial round, the most important necessity for the Bangladesh Government is to establish its credibility and that of its armed forces as strong as possible. Far from becoming complacent as the and approaches, we must more than ever seek to demonstrate our effectiveness before the serious bargaining really begins, as it should do soon.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আন্তর্জাতিক প্রচার সম্পর্কিত একটি অফিস নোট	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৩ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

For MOUDOOD AHMED.

Re: your request to be kept informed, of public statements made by Indian leaders and joint communiqués etc. Amjadul Haque of your Mission in New Delhi is being contacted by Delhi. You may like to keep in touch with him as he will be fully and promptly briefed. He has already been assured of channels of communication.....

A. G.
3. 10.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের সপক্ষে আনুগত্য প্রকাশের আরো ঘটনা- অক্টোবর ৩-৭, ১৯৭১	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার, নভেম্বর ১৯-২৫, ১৯৭১	৩-৭ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

More Defections To Bangladesh:

The First Secretary of the Pakistani Embassy in Katmandu, Mr. Mustafizur Rahman, switched his allegiance to the Bangladesh Government on October 3.

Mr. Rahman, a 29-year-old Bengali, who was also head of the chancery, told a news conference at his residence that he had taken this "bold" decision after six months of "the worst mental agony in my life."

He said he had communicated his decision to the Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. K. N. Bisht, from whom he sought permission to stay on in Nepal as the special envoy of the Bangladesh Government till it was liberated, he had also sought the Nepalese Government's protection for himself and his family-wife and two children- "from physical, mental or material harm" that may be caused by West Pakistanis living in Nepal.

On October 4, Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, Minister-Counsellor, and Head of Chancery in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, on October 4 switched his allegiance to Bangladesh.

In a statement, Mr. Choudhury said that "history will certainly indict Yahya Khan not only for the fiendish genocide of innocent people but also for having provoked the disintegration of Pakistan. It is he, and not Sheikh Mujibur Rahman that should be tried not only for crimes against Pakistan but also for crimes against humanity."

His announcement came within a few hours of the escape of his personal assistant, Mr. Fariduddin Ahmed, who along with his wife and four children had scaled the boundary wall of the High Commission to freedom.

With Mr. Choudhury and Mr. Ahmed, the number of Bengali employees in the Pakistan High Commission, who had switched allegiance to Bangladesh, was now 13, including three diplomats. There was one Bengali diplomat and 11 other Bengali staff members still in the High Commission.

On October 7, Mr. Rizaul Karim, Counsellor in the High Commission, in London said he was severing all connexion with the Government at Islamabad and declaring allegiance to the Republic of Bangladesh.

Mr. Karim later joined the Bangladesh mission in London.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
শীতবস্ত্র সংগ্রহ সম্পর্কে একটি আন্তর্জাতিক আবেদন	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৯ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি
BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন
৯, সার্কাস এ্যাভিনিউ
কলিকাতা-১৭

(May be reproduced with or without Acknowledgement)

No. PR/61. OCTOBER9, 1971.

AN APPEAL FOR WINTER CLOTHINGS

With winter just round the corner the urgency of providing the freedom fighters and the suffering uprooted millions of Bangladesh with woollen and other winter garments needs no emphasis. Bangladesh Mukti Bahini is fighting the West Pakistani invaders to liberate the motherland against odds unparallel in the annals of history. To help the Mukti Bahini will be a service not only to the cause of Bangladesh but also to that of humanity and freedom in general.

To help protect against cold and for use during the ensuing winter season by the Mukti Bahini, Mr. M. Hossain Ali, High Commissioner for Bangladesh in India appeals to the Philanthropic Organizations, Voluntary institutions, Manufacturers and dealers of cardigan, pull-over, woollen blankets, wrappers and scarfs etc., to come forward to donate these articles for the above mentioned purposes.

The donation of woollen garments will be gracefully accepted by the office of the High Commissioner for Bangladesh in India at 9, Circus Avenue, Calcutta-I 7.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ইয়াহিয়ার বক্তৃতার প্রতিক্রিয়ায় বাংলাদেশ সরকারের মুখপাত্র	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৩ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি
BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ মিশন
৯, সার্কাস এ্যাভিনিউ
কলিকাতা-১৭

(May be reproduced with or without Acknowledgement).

No. PR/64. October 13, 1971.

BANGLADESH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN'S REACTION TO YAHYA'S BROADCAST

While commenting on Yahya Khan's broadcast of October 12, 1971, a spokesman of the Government of Bangladesh stated today at Mujibnagar that the broadcast was another exposition of his own desperate situation in West Pakistan. The speech appears to be an exercise in make-believe and an attempt at creating war psychosis in West Pakistan to rally the people there behind the regime. It has no relevance for the people of Bangladesh. The plan to hand over power is nothing but an attempt to mislead world opinion which is so much against him at the moment. His allegations against India are only meant to divert the main issue in Bangladesh. His occupation army is not fighting the Indians but the 75 million Bengalis determined to free their country.

In his speech on June 28 Yahya Khan said that power would be transferred to the people within four months but yesterday's broadcast only exposes the design of the junta to continue to cling to power for an unlimited period. From Bangladesh point of view his plan has nothing to do with the people of Bangladesh and his 'constitution' may only be meant, if at all, for West Pakistan. The whole plan is to buy time to continue with his acts of genocide and repression in Bangladesh and at the some time to put up a facade of transfer of power. The aim is to secure foreign aid and support.

Yahya Khan has attempted once again to turn the liberation war in Bangladesh into an Indo-Pakistan issue but the world knows today that the issue of Bangladesh is nothing but the aspiration of 75 million people to drive out Yahya Khan's troops from the soil of Bangladesh. The Government of India is not a party to it.

His whole speech was motivated to create a war hysteria in West Pakistan in order to overcome the difficulties he is now facing from the people of West Pakistan. He has blamed India for all his troubles and tried to project for himself an image of sweet reasonableness. He has thus sought to make India the scapegoat for his own crime of

destroying Pakistan.

Yahya Khan has thus ignored the realities in Bangladesh and it is high time that he should recognize the fait accompli. He should by now be fully convinced that his occupation army under heavy and increasing pressure from Mukti Bahini has no other option but to vacate the soil of Bangladesh. The only way out for this junta remains in the release of Sheikh Mujib, withdrawal of their troops from Bangladesh and in the acceptance of Bangladesh as a sovereign state.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
নিউইয়র্কের পরিস্থিতি অবহিত করে পররাষ্ট্র সচিবকে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৪ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

COPY

Date 14. 10. 1971

Dear Alam Bhai,

Thank you for your letter dt. 28. 9. 71.1 had just come back from New York when I received it. Dr. Nurul Islam and I met Dr. Mullick and Mr. Asabul Huq. Others had gone out for one weekend. Earlier I had met Prof. Muzaffar Ahmad.

2. Dr. Nurul Islam has written letter to you and one to P. M. Some work on planning has already begun here. Both of us are collecting material. There is a wealth of data in one Bank. Rehman Sobhan is also of one opinion that long-term (i. e. 5 yr.) planning can best be done away from one theater of war and where computers and data are available.

3. Syeduzzaman (C. S. P.) met ushere and gave us same information. Indications are that Canada, Franch and U. K. opposed debt moratorium. The Pak delegation returned "frustrated". However, inside information has to that U.S.A. has decided to grant de-fecto moratorium without saying so.

4. Have you received one paper on "Economic assistance to Pakistan" written jointly by Muhith, Rehman and myself?

5. The World Bank could not be prevented from sending a mission to Dacca. The Mission members are R. Picciotto, R. Haxma, A. Shibusawa. They intend to visit (I) Khepupara. (2) Bhola and Char Lalmohan, (3) Hatia, (4) Sandwip, and if possible (5) Ramgati. This is for revival of the cyclone shelters programme. They said they will take Helicopters to those places without army escort: Period in occupied Bangladesh will be Oct. 14 to Nov. 5.

6. Khurshid Alam is settled in his studies and I don't think he wants to join as a Secretary.

7. I hope you have my last letter. If I stay in one Bank they intend to send me as consultant to one Govt. of Mexico, which I don't want. Shoaib certainly wants me out of one scene. I could either be in the Mission in Germany or I could help Dr. Nurul Islam and others with the Planning Commission.

Very best regards,

Yours sincerely,
HARUN

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক ভারতীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কাছে লিখিত চিঠি	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৫ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

Letter from the Government of Bangladesh to the Prime Minister of India October 15,1971

(Seal of the Bangladesh Government)

Mujibnagar,
15th October, 1971.

Excellency,

We write in continuation of the letter, dated April 24. 1971, addressed to His Excellency the President of India, and the subsequent communications and personal discussions. Excellency, you are aware of the proclamation of independence on the 10th of April by the Constituent Assembly of the duly elected members of the National and Provincial Legislatures representing the will of the 75 million people of Bangladesh. This declaration followed the unilateral, arbitrary and brutal denial of verdict of the people and the suppression of their democratic and fundamental human rights by the military regime of Pakistan since the 25th of March, 1971.

2. It is well-known that the people of Bangladesh were subjected to a long period of ruthless colonial domination, systematic economic exploitation, and gross political and cultural discrimination by the successive regimes dominated by the ruling circles of West Pakistan. The letter of April the 24th, 1971, informed you of the formation of the Government of the people s Republic of Bangladesh under the Presidency of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the Acting Presidency of Syed Nazrul Islam.

3.Over the last several years, our people had waged a peaceful and non-violent struggle for the attainment of our basic rights. Even after the successive postponements of the convening of the National Assembly by the military regime of Pakistan, we did not resort to violence but continued our non-violent struggle. The military rules of Pakistan took advantage of this to gain time by employing the ruse of so-called negotiations till the night of 24th of March, 1971, while they were augmenting their military strength.

4.Their plans became visible to the whole world on the black night of March the 25th, when they let loose their Army under a premeditated plan on the innocent and defenseless men, women and children of our country. They made a special target of the intellectuals, the elite of the youth and the leaders of the workers, peasants, and students. This left is with no alternative but to resort to arms.

5. Since the formal proclamation of our Independence on April 10, our struggle for liberation has gained increased momentum and strength. Nearly 60,000 members of the former East Bengal Regiment, East Pakistan Rifles and other para-military formations identified themselves with the struggle of the. 75 million people of Bangladesh and took up arms in defense of our motherland. They were joined by hundreds of thousands of

young men whom they trained to defend the sovereignty and independence of their homeland and to release it from the bonds of colonial oppression.

6. The policy of repression has continued with increasing brutality in the vain hope of liquidating the leadership and reducing the majority of the Bengali speaking people to a minority. Members of the minority communities became special victims of the reign of terror. As a result of this policy of genocide, rape, arson and loot, nearly nine million of our men, women and children have been driven out in terror and have taken shelter in your country, and the exodus still continues.

7. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, our undisputed leader and President, has been subjected to a secret military trial and has been reportedly condemned to death. The Awami League has been banned, which had won unparalleled victory in the national elections held last December. The military regime of Pakistan has disqualified 79 duty elected representatives of the people and has imposed a so-called civilian regime consisting of defeated candidates and quislings which is now supported by the might of the military machine of Pakistan. These gestures have not deceived the 75 million people of Bangladesh. They have only exposed the deception and insincerity of the military oppressors. All this has only made us more determined than ever to liberate Bangladesh.

8. We are glad to inform you. Excellency, that this struggle has borne fruit. The liberation army of the people's Republic of Bangladesh, the Mukti Bahini, are in full control of half the territory of Bangladesh. We also confirm that the Bangladesh Government has established effective civil administration over this area which is functioning smoothly. This development has not merely been welcomed by the broad masses of the people, but the efforts of our Government have found spontaneous and over whelming support in the areas under its control.

9. May we, therefore, in the light of these developments, request Your Excellency for a positive response to the message of the 24th of April, 1971, requesting for recognition to the free and duly constituted Government of Bangladesh. Such a response on your part would give a tremendous impetus to the struggle being waged by the people and the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh for their liberation. It would also generate an international response which would promote the cause of freedom, peace, and stability in this part of the world. May we, therefore, request Your Excellency for an early response to this communication?

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest esteem.

(Seal of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh)

(Sd.) SYED NAZRUL ISLAM (Sd.) TAJUDDIN AHMAD

Her Excellency Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জাতিসংঘে প্রেরিত বাংলাদেশ প্রতিনিধি দল সম্পর্কে একটি প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৬ অক্টোবর, ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি
BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

ভারতস্থ বাংলাদেশ হাই কমিশন
৯, সার্কাস এ্যাভিনিউ
কলিকাতা-১৭

(May be reproduced with or without Acknowledgement)

No. PR/68.
Mujibnagar,
October 26, 1971.

BANGLADESH DELEGATION IN THE U.N.O.

The 16-member Bangladesh delegation to United Nations General assembly Session headed by Justice Abu Sayeed Choudhury has effectively presented to the international community the background and the present position of the Bangladesh movement for total independence from the colonial rule of West Pakistan.

The delegation apprised the world body of the truth about the Bangladesh and countered the Pakistan's evil and malicious propaganda about Bangladesh. The delegation met and briefed various other delegations of the members of the UNO. Such meetings have greatly helped to educate the members of delegations of different nations on the various aspects of Bangladesh problem. Supports for the cause of Bangladesh were expressed by many delegations during their speeches in the General Assembly Session. The delegation has also successfully impressed the world community about the gravity of the Bangladesh problem and the magnitude of the genocide committed in that part of the world by Pakistan. The very fact that many member countries spoke about Bangladesh problem in the floor of the Assembly prove that Bangladesh is not an internal affairs of Pakistan.

The members of Bangladesh delegation also contacted the American intelligensia and received overwhelming support from them. Despite the great enthusiasm among the supporters of Bangladesh in the U.S.A. due to the presence of the delegation, the Nixon Government continued to pursue a policy of friendship towards the military regime of West Pakistan. The Pakistani attempt to prevent the delegation from lobbying in the UN proved futile. Under the dynamic leadership of Justice Abu Sayeed Choudhury, the delegation has created a good impact on the other delegations attending the U.N General Assembly Session.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভারত-পাকিস্থান যুদ্ধের সম্ভাবনার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রী	‘‘বাংলাদেশ’’ -পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় প্রকাশিত পত্রিকা	৩ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

BANGLADESH LEADERS CONDEMN NAKED PAKISTANI AGGRESSION ON INDIA

75 million Bengalis stand solidly behind Indian people

Pakistan declared unilaterally unprovoked war against India on December 3. Pakistani blatant aggression on the India soil evoked condemnation from the peace loving people of the world. It was 5-30 in the evening. Mrs. Gandhi was on the rostrum of Calcutta's Brigade Parade ground addressing the nation. About the same time Pakistan air force attacked Indian positions in the Western Sector. Simultaneously Pakistani artillery went into action.

Bangladesh leaders have condemned Pakistan's heinous attack on India and pledged full support of Bangladesh people to their brethren in India.

Foreign Minister

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed strongly condemned Pakistani naked aggression on the Indian soil and pledged full support of 75 million people of Bangladesh to the Indian people in routing out the enemy.

Khandaker Moshtaque in a statement issued in Mujibnagar late night of December 3, confidently hoped that the dynamic leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the gallant forces of India "will bring in quick victory and glory to the peace loving people of the world".

Following is the full text of the statement:-

"No language is enough to condemn the shameless and senseless act of naked aggression by Pakistan on the soil of India and her sovereignty who has been consistently working for peace despite Pakistan's persistent provocations.

Hunger for power and thirst for blood of the Islamabad junta once led them to underestimate the potentialities of the nation of Bangladesh. The same unscrupulous and bankrupt leadership has once again, dared to undermine the power and strength of the great democratic nation of India. But this time, they have come forward out of folly to be destroyed and annihilated. The 75 million people of Bangladesh solidly stand behind the people of India in routing out these confirmed enemies of humanity. No sacrifice is too dear for us or the Mukti Bahini to redeem this pledge of ours.

We do firmly believe that the dynamic leadership of Mrs. Indira and gallant forces of India will bring in quick victory and glory to the peace loving people of the world. The war tyrants of Pakistan had been a persistent menace to peace and progress in this part of the world and provided a fertile breeding ground for the imperialist and colonial clique.

We are bearing the death-knell of the tyrants. Tl* day is not far off when they will enjoy the peace of grave."

Home Minister

Mr. A. H. M Kamaruzzaman, the Home, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister said that this War will clearly eradicate the so-called state of Pakistan from the map of the world He called upon the leaders of Sindh and Beluchistan to start all out movement for their emancipation from the oppressive clutches of the Pakistani military junta.

Mr. Kamaruuaman declared that Mukti Bahini will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Indian Jawans to liberate Bangladesh from the occupation of enemies.

While paying tributes to the people and the Government of India, he said tluit. Mrs. Gandhi is the greatest and ardent believer of democracy in Asia, nay in the world. And that is why she has lined up with the freedom fighters at the most critical hour of Bangladesh. He said that every people of Bangladesh is grateful to her.

Finance Minister

Mr. Mansoor Ali. the Finance Minister, said that the freedom fighters and the Indian Jawans are going to create a new Bangladesh, fighting side by side against the enemy. This will remain as

a unique example in history, he said. The minister hopes that India will help to build the country in the same way, as she is now helping the freedom struggle of Bangladesh.

High Commissioner

Mr. M. Hossain Ali, High Commissioner for Bangladesh in India said. "We are shocked at this sudden, undeclared, and unprovoked full scale war unleashed by the military junta against India. It is a blatant and naked aggression. Being on the run in Bangladesh as a result of the mounting successes of Mukti Bahini the military clique has now thought fit to make this dastardly attack against India thus engulfing the entire subcontinent in a war. It is a desperate attempt to hide their shame of being defeated by the people of Bangladesh.

This shameless aggression has filled in the cup of crime and sin of the Junta to the fullest brim West Pakistani regime appears to be totally unhinged mentally. If it thinks that it can withstand the strength and power of the 550 million democratic and peace-loving people of India, it is living in fool's paradise. We are confident that the determination of the Indian people under the dynamic leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi win rout the Pakistani aggression and teach the hotheaded Generals of West Pakistan a lesson which they will never forget.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জাতিসংঘ ও বাংলাদেশঃ একটি প্রতিবেদন	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৩ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

UNITED NATIONS AND BANGLADESH

1. Spirit and purpose: Most civilized and humane concept of World Body for securing peace and security, a dream of mankind.

Major Criticisms

(a) An Organisation dominated by power politics-motives of Big Powers guide the effectiveness of the Organisation.

(b) Basically a debating club for the powerful nations.

(c) The right of veto-undemocratic and unrealistic.

(d) No right of an individual although fundamental human rights are purported to be guaranteed by International Law and the Charter of the U.N.

(e) International crimes such as genocide and war crimes have no remedies.

(f) Rights are guaranteed but remedies are not ensured-no machinery to deal with the violation of the Charter. Even with Security Council decisions are violated U.N. appears to be helpless: examples, South Africa, Rhodesia (Israel).

(g) Contradictions of UN between letters and practice.

Suggestions

(a) UN will have to be made more realistic as an organisation-right of veto should be withdrawn.

(b) Measures should be taken by law to discourage the power blocs inside United **Nations.**

(c) U. N. should be an organisation where free play of conscience should dominate instead of global strategy motives-this idea will have to be developed to make the UN really democratic and effective organisation.

(f) UN must have effective law enforcing machinery of its own to deal with the international crimes and the violations of the Charter.

(g) Device will have to be innovated where individuals can seek remedy for the violation of fundamental human rights.

Conclusion

The spirit and purpose of the UN is still the dream of ideal world community. What we need now is to find out the means to implement them in reality. As far as the humanitarian rule of the United Nation is concerned, on most of the occasions it has played a very vital role in last two decades. This role the U.N. can go on playing in a more effective and commendable way.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পররাষ্ট্র সচিব কর্তৃক ঘোড়াশাল সার কারখানা এলাকায় মুক্তিবাহিনীর তৎপরতা সম্পর্কে প্রতিরক্ষা সচিবকে লিখিত চিঠি	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৩ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

পররাষ্ট্র দপ্তর
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মুজবনগর

(Monogram)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Government of the
People's Republic of Bangladesh
Mujibnagar
Nove3, 1971

My Dear Defense Secretary,

I enclose a note relating to Ghorasal Fertilizer Factory. It seems that the threat given to the Japanese experts by our Mukti Bahini had some effect. So it is necessary to keep up harassing the Ghorasal Factory experts so that the initial impact made is fully utilized.

I would appreciate if the enclosed information is brought to the notice of the Defense Minister.

Yours sincerely,
(M. Alam)
3.11.71

Mr. A. Samad,
Defense Secretary,
Govt. of Bangladesh
Encl: As above

COPY

SECRET

Following message has been received from Tokyo:

" Alam Bangladesh Foreign Secretary from Maswood.

Suggest that fact of present offensive against Pakistan Army is by Mukti Bahini be clarified and affirmed by Bangladesh spokesman quickly unless already done. Indian denial published here but Bangladesh statement appears necessary. Regards".

We have also received information that some journalists have been asking why there has been no statement from the Bangladesh Government re: the present offensive of the Mukti Bahini.

A. G
26. 11.71

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
GOVT. OF BANGLADESH

IMMEDIATE
November 27, 1971

Memo. No. 281 (3)/FS/MFA/71
Copy forwarded to:

1) The Defense Secretary,
   Govt. of Bangladesh
2) Information Secretary,
   Govt. of Bangladesh
3) E. P. D. for information and necessary action.

(M. Alam)
Foreign Secretary
27.11.71

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের কূটনীতিককে পাকিস্থান দূতাবাস থেকে মুক্ত করার ব্যাপারে জাতিসংঘ মহাসচিবের হস্তক্ষেপ কামনা	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	৪ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

No. PR/74.

November 4, 1971.

ACTING PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S INTERVENTION

The Acting President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Syed Nazrul Islam has made an appeal to the U. N. Secretary General U. Thant to urgently intervene in saving the life of Mr. Hussain Ali and his family who have been beaten and kept captive in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

In a telegram sent to the U. N. Secretary General to-day the Acting President has called upon the world body to condemn Pakistan Government for the violence that they have let loose on Bangladesh nationals which have of late been extended from the occupied area of Bangladesh to the precincts of diplomatic missions in the foreign countries. He has urged the Secretary General's interference for Mr. Hussain Ali and his family's immediate release. President has given a brief description of the inhuman treatment neted out to the Bengali employees by the Pakistan High Commission's West Pakistani employees.

Following is the full text of the telegram:—

Eleven Bengalee employees of the Pakistan High Commission in India New Delhi who were virtually prisoners inside the mission premises were coming out of the chancery on November 2 with forty three dependents when West Pakistani employees in presence of senior officers pounced on them with variety of deadly weapons causing serious injuries to many.

Even children and ladies were not spared. Majority of the helpless victims bleeding profusely from wounds were rushed to hospital for emergency medical Care. Foreign journalists who had gathered outside Pakistan chancery were kept at bay by flying missiles and stones thrown by West Pakistanis from inside the chancery. Foreign teams televised the incident.

One Bengali employee Mr. Hussain Ali was mercilessly beaten till unconscious and then forcibly detained with wife and three daughters while his two minor sons escaped. His teenage daughter who tried to come out was manhandled beaten and forced inside. The incident was witnessed by foreign news media representatives. Mr. Hussain All was

the personal assistant to West Pakistani officer incharge military intelligence. As Mr. Hussain Ali has the knowledge of intelligence contacts in India his life may be in danger.

I appeal to your Excellency in the name of humanity and justice to urgently intervene and secure release of Mr. Hussain Ali and his family from the wrongful detention by the Pakistan envoy, if meanwhile he has not already been murdered. I also appeal to the world body to condemn Pakistan Government for this wilful violence on Bangladesh nationals. Crimes of genocide and against humanity perpetrated in Bangladesh are now being extended into the precincts of diplomatic missions in foreign countries and deserve universal condemnation.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের স্বপক্ষে দূতাবাস কর্মীদের আনুগত্য প্রকাশের আরও ঘটনা -নভেম্বর ২-৮	এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার, ডিসেম্বর ১৭-২৩-, ১৯৭১	২-৮ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Diplomat in Singapore Defects To Bangladesh,

A 39-year-old cipher assistant of the Pakistan High Commission in Singapore defected to the Bangladesh Government on November 8, declaring that in view of mass slaughter of his Bengali compatriots by the West Pakistan Army he could no longer serve the Islamabad military regime.

Mr. Ali Ahmed, accompanied by his wife and three children, flew out of Singapore after mailing letters to news agencies and journalists and to the Pakistan High Commission in Singapore.

Mr. Ahmed had been with the Pakistan mission for 10 months and was under orders of transfer to Islamabad. A Bengali, he was asked to vacate his house some days earlier to make way for his West Pakistani replacement and moved to East Asia Hotel from where he left to join the Bangladesh Government on the sub-continent.

Although Bengali employees of the Pakistan mission had been kept out of important work, Mr. Ahmed in his capacity as cipher assistant was privy to most of the secret messages coming to and emanating from Singapore. In fact, while there had been mass defections of Pakistani diplomats to Bangladesh, Mr. Ahmed was the only cipher official to declare his loyalty to the Bangladesh Government.

More Mass Defections:

On November 2, forty-three East Bengali men, women and children escaped to freedom from the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi after being severely beaten up by the West Pakistani staff. All of them switched their loyalty to Bangladesh.

The group comprised 10 East Bengali employees of the High Commission and their families. Two of those injured as a result of the beating where admitted to hospital.

With this mass escape, the only Bengalis left inside the Pakistan High Commission were Mr. Hossain All personnel assistant to Mr. Abdul Ghani head of the Pakistani intelligence net-work in India, Mrs. Hossain Ali and their three daughters and the wife, two daughters and a son of another Bengali employee who escaped himself.

In Tokyo, on November 2, Mr. S. M. Maswood, Press, Attache of the Pakistani Embassy and his family and the Third Secretary, Mr. Mubammad Abdul Rahim, defected to Bangladesh because "we can pretend no more."

Mr. Maswood, 56-year-old father of six children, and Mr. Rahim (29) are both from East Bengal. Mr. Maswood, serving in Tokyo since September 10, 1970, is from Comilla and Mr. Rahim, a bachelor, comes from Rajshahi in East Bengal. Mr. Rahim had been in Tokyo since September 30, 1970.

Mr. Maswood and Mr. Rahim told Japanese newsmen they had defected "because we could no longer bear the terrible repression by the West Pakistan Government in East Bengal."

In Berne, on November 2, Mr. Waliur-Rahman, Second Secretary of the Pakistan Embassy in Switzerland and former Charge d' Affairs, announced that he had resigned and was asking for asylum in Switzerland.

He accused the Pakistan Government at a news conference of having killed 1,500,000 people in East Pakistan.

Mr. Fazlul Karim, Head of Chancery at the Pakistan Embassy in the Egyptian capital of Cairo, arrived in London on October 26 and joined the Bangladesh movement in protest against the policies of the Pakistan Government.

The 31-year-old diplomat in a statement said that "the Army junta in West Pakistan has taken a calculated move to deprive the 75 million people of Bangladesh of their basic human rights and keep them in perpetual subjugation."

A spokesman for the London based movement said that about 40 East Bengali diplomats had left their posts abroad since the Pakistan Army moved into East Bengal in March.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
পাকিস্থান দূতাবাসে বাংলাদেশী কর্মচারীকে আটক সংক্রান্ত সংবাদ	''বাংলাদেশ'' -পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় প্রকাশিত পত্রিকা	১০ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

DELHI PAKISTAN MISSION-YAHYA'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Pakistanis set up yet another unique record of barbarism in a foreign country when they inflicted brutalities on the Bengali employees of their High Commission in New Delhi on November 2, 1971. The Bengali employees along with the members of their families were mercilessly beaten up while they were escaping to freedom and declared allegiance to Bangladesh. Mr. Husain Ali Khan, personal Assistant to Mr. Abdul Ghani, chief intelligence network in India, was forcibly kept inside the High Commission premises and beaten up. It is still unknown if MR. Husain Ali Khan is alive.

The ugly maltreatment with the Bengali staff was so nakedly exposed despite the assurance given to them on their freedom of movement. The High commission authorities recently withdrew all restrictions on the movement of the Bengali Staff who were previously subjected to confinement, within the, chancery premises. They were told they could leave the High Commission should they so desire. The Pakistanis held Mr. Husain Ali captive because he was personal assistant to the Chief of the Intelligence network in India.

Describing the High Commission as "Yahya Khan's slaughter house ip India", the wailing and bleeding escapees showed their injuries to Pressmen and others outside the High Commission.

The West Pakistani atrocities invoked deep indignation and anger all over Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Government and leaders strongly condemned the torture and oppression committed by the West Pakistanis on the Bengali employees and called for international intervention for the release of Mr. Husain Ali Khan.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
জনাব মওদুদ আহমেদ (বিহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার বিভাগ) কর্তৃক প্রধানমন্ত্রীকে লিখিত চিঠি	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১২ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Mr. Prime Minister,

1 write this note to you today out of a despondent mood which has been clouding my thoughts for last several weeks. After more than 7 months of my efforts to help the Bangladesh cause it may perhaps appear to be odd to address you. But my sense of duty dictates me to inform you that I have been psychologically persecuted without any reason whatsoever. For your record and necessary action I put down very briefly the facts as follows:

(1) left Dacca towards the end of March and after spending about 3 weeks on the eastern side came down to Calcutta on April 19, 1971. It was my commitment to the cause of an Independent Bangladesh rather than the fear of Pakistani army that brought me down here. You, your colleagues and the Awami League party arc aware of the humble contribution I made during the trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in the Agartala conspiracy case and during the time of Round Table Conference of 1969 and thereafter.

(2) Soon after I arrived 1 devoted myself to work for the cause of our liberation through the functionaries of the government of Bangladesh. As at the beginning the only surface activities were conducted from the Mission. I associated myself with it to render my services to the best of my ability. Because of the circumstances, there was no sufficient machinery for the work that was necessary in the diplomatic and public relations front. I tried to narrow the gap and fill the vacuum whenever it was necessary. I drafted letters, prepared instructions for the organizations abroad, prepared briefings for different dignatories, briefed foreign correspondents and visitors, compiled facts and documents of Bangladesh movement and many other pieces of work in different spheres at different times.

(3)On many occasions I submitted different schemes and plans to develop our Foreign Office and the External Publicity Machinery to strengthen our diplomatic efforts abroad. My personal contact and friendship with a good many international Journalists paid a very rich dividend for our cause. Whenever I have spoken I tried my best to vindicate our cause and the importance of our leadership with a background to the role of Awami League and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

(4) After Mr. Alam took over as the Foreign Secretary I also tried to be cooperative as much as possible and rendered all possible assistance to him and to all others working in the Mission. I have also always extended my fullest assistance to Mr. Hossain Ali on different matters whenever it was demanded of me. Many things I have done going out of my own way only to strengthen our cause and there are countless small things which I have done in the Mission. On my submission the concept of which I developed and now it is working reasonably well. An English Bulletin called 'Bangladesh' is also coming out regularly every week from this Division. I submitted a comprehensive scheme for this Division in order to make it more effective to achieve our ultimate objective.

(5) During all this time not even for a moment it occurred to me that my contribution was not necessary or for that matter to work for the cause of Bangladesh I needed any

formal or official position. But in order to work more effectively I thought the distribution of work could be made in the Foreign Office so that what exactly I should do. This would have help me to be more creative and vigorous in performing my responsibility. At this time the Foreign Secretary informed that there was difficulty in formalizing my position. On hearing this I met the Foreign Minister for the first time in the last week of July. The Minister was very kind to me and praised me for all the work I was doing but told me that there were difficulties from other quarters about my holding any responsibility officially. He however consented to my continuing the work quietly on the voluntary basis as before.

(6) So I continued to work as a volunteer in the Foreign Office, as my main purpose was to serve the cause of our people. The Foreign Minister was however kind to grant a little subsistence allowance with effect for August, if I required.

(7) In the meantime however, two publications compiled and prepared by me came out from the External Publicity Division. One "Bangladesh-Contemporary events and documents" and the other was "Bangladesh-from Autonomy to Independence" (World Press commentary). In the first one the Publicity Division was kind to mention my name although I agreed originally not for such naming.

(8) This position, although I did not mind personally, was however insulting and humiliating. I was gradually realizing that I was not allowed to function effectively. It was also embarrassing in dealing with large number of foreign correspondents and other dignitaries and also in entering into correspondence etc.

(9) All this time it has been conveyed to me through various sources and particularly the Foreign Office that there is objection from, your side in my working for the cause of Bangladesh. Finding this situation humanly intolerable and politically most unfortunate 1 meet the Foreign Minister again last week. He advised me to discuss this matter with you and the Acting President and assured me that this undesirable situation could be changed if only you and the Acting President consented to allow me to work more effectively. When I discussed this matter with the Acting President he was sorry to hear all these and advised me to take this matter up with you also.

May I here make it absolutely clear, Mr. Prime Minister that I would be only delighted to continue my work as a volunteer provided my responsibility is defined. I have already expressed my desire to contribute in my little way as much as possible to strengthen the Government's hand in our liberation struggle and in representing oi 7 cause in a better and effective manner.

I hope you will take an immediate action in this respect. I may continue to work in the Foreign Office or in the Planning Commission or in any other front as you would consider suitable for me.

Yours faithfully
(Moudud Ahmed)
Barrister-at-Law
Dt. 12/11/71

1. Prime Minister

Copy to:

2. The Acting President
3. Foreign Minister

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অনুমোদিত প্রতিনিধিদের একটি তালিকা	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২২ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

পররাষ্ট্র দফতর
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মুজিবনগর

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MUJIBNAGAR

CONFIDENTIAL

No. B-3/I6/71. **November 22, 1971.**

CIRCULAR

A list of official representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh with full particulars of their addresses is circulated to all concerned for their information and guidance.

(Anwarul Karim Chowdhury)
Officer on Special Duty.

Distribution:

1. All Bangladesh Missions abroad.
2. Private Secretaries to the Acting President and Cabinet Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mujibnagar.
3. All Secretaries of the ministries of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mujibnagar.
4. C-in-C, Bangladesh Mukti Bahini.
5. Deputy Chief of Staff, Bangladesh Mukti Bahini.
6. Director, Press and Information, Government of Bangladesh.
7. In-charge, Bangladesh Radio.
8. External Publicity Division.

MISSIONS ABROAD

CALCUTTA	Mr. M Hossain Ali, High Commissioner for Bangladesh in India. 9. Circus Avenue, **Calcutta-**17, India.	Phone: 44-5208 44-0941
NEW DELHI	Mr. H. R. Choudhury, Bangladesh Representative, Bangladesh Mission, C-l 19, Anand Niketan, **New Dclhi-21**, India.	Phone: 62-6405

LONDON	Mr. Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury. Special Representative of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Mission, 24, Pumbridge Gardens. **London.** W-2 U. K	Phones: 01-229-0281 01-229-5435 Cable: Bangladesh London W2
STOCKHOLM	Mr. A. Razzak, Bangladesh Representative. Bangladesh Mission. Duvholmsgrand 38. 12741 Skarholmen. **Stockholm.** Sweden.	Phone: 7/0-68-57
NEW YORK	Mr. S. A. Karim. Bangladesh Representative. Bangladesh Mission. Room No. 1002A. 10 East 39th Street. N. Y. 10016. **New York**. U. S. A.	Phone: (212)685-4530 (212)739-0388
WASHINGTON	Mr M. R. Siddiqi. Bangladesh Representative. Bangladesh Mission, 1223. Connecticut Avenue, North-West (fourth Floor), **Washington. D. C. 20036.** U. S A.	Phone: 737-9538 737-9196 Cable: Bangladesh Washington D. C.
HONG KONG	Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, Bangladesh Representative, Bangladesh Mission, 1st Floor, 31, Broad Wood Road Happy View Terrace **Happy Valley**, Hong Kong.	Phone: 769610
MANILA	Mr. K. K. Panni, Bangladesh Representative, Bangladesh Mission, 1939 Kamias Street, Das Marinas Village, Makati Rizal, **Manila,** Philippines.	Phone: 89-56-27

KATHMANDU	Mr. A. M. Mustafizur Rahman, Bangladesh Representative, Bangladesh House, Maharajgani-Bansbari, (Opposite Brahma Cottage), G. P. O. Box No. 789, **Kathinandu**, Nepal.	
BERNE	Mr. Waliur Rahman, Bangladesh Representative, Helvetiastr. 21, **3005 Berne**, Switzerland.	Phone: 448265
TOKYO	Mr. S. M. Maswood, Bangladesh Representative, 17, Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Kojimachi, **Tokyo**, Japan.	

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক ভারতীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীকে লিখিত চিঠি	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৩ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Letter from the Government of Bangladesh to the Prime Minister of India November 23,1971.

(Seal of the Bangladesh Government)

Mujibnagar,
November 23, 1971

Excellency,

May we invite your kind attention to our letter of the 15th of October, written to you on the eve of your departure for Europe and the United States of America? Our hope was that, apart from giving consideration to our basic request for the recognition of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and its government, our letter would also assist you in conveying the depth of our feelings and the increasing momentum of our struggle for freedom to the world leaders whom you were to meet. The reports that we received about your discussion had created the hope that the statesmen whom you meet would be able to persuade President Yahya Khan to evolve a political solution to the problem of Bangladesh, in consultation with our undisputed leader. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and our already elected representatives.

2. Even while you were abroad describing the realities of the situation and emphasizing the imperative necessity of a political solution according to the declared wishes of the people of Bangladesh, we received definite indications that the military rules of West Pakistan remain determined to continue their policy of repression and brutality against our people. President Yahya Khan's statement of the 12th of October, the increased activities of the West Pakistani Army against the civilian population in Bangladesh and his rebuffs to various overtures made by the statesmen of the world urging a rational political solution on him, confirmed our assessment.

3. Development especially over the last two weeks clearly show that the military rulers of West Pakistan are not open to persuasion to return to the path of reason and face the realities of the situation. Meanwhile, the exodus of our countrymen into India continues unabated, which is a direct consequence of the continuing repression of our people by the West Pakistani army. The oppression of our people is accompanied by a deceitful policy of so-called normalization undertaken by the military junta of West Pakistan. The defeated candidates and quislings, who constitute the so-called civilian government of East Pakistan, are sustained by a repressive martial law regime universally hated by the people of Bangladesh. Their atrocities have reached new and unimaginable dimensions in terrorizing and decimating our people in recent days. You must have seen reports about curfews and arrests, exercises in scorched earth and mass extermination undertaken by the West Pakistani army in Bangladesh over the last fortnight. Entire villages have been razed to the ground and their populations liquidated. The West Pakistani army has acted with

such systematic brutality that millions of our countrymen wander without shelter and food within Bangladesh. According to our assessment, nearly five million citizens' of Bangladesh are in this tragic and heart-rending predicament with no succour or relief. This is apart from the ten million citizens of Bangladesh who have already gone to India and whose number is increasing every day. The aforesaid facts lead us to the unmistakable conclusion that the military regime of Pakistan has embarked on a pre meditated and planned extermination of our race.

4. The military regime of West Pakistan still refuses negotiations with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the Government of Bangladesh. This has resulted in the alienation not only of the people of Bangladesh from the military regime of President Yahya Khan but also the people in other parts of Pakistan. The people of North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan have expressed their dissatisfaction in a manner which has now compelled the Government of West Pakistan to ban the National Awami Party which had won a majority in the provincial elections in these two provinces of West Pakistan.

5. All this only confirms our original assessment that the people of West Pakistan were never a party to the conspiracy of military oppression undertaken by President Yahya Khan in conjunction with a small coterie of Generals. President Yahya Khan's pronouncements and activities over the last month gave a clear indication of his determination to suppress the democratic aspirations not only of the people of Bangladesh, but also of the people all over Pakistan.

6. As we had informed you in our letter of the 15th of October the operations of the Mukti Bahini have been gathering momentum. The Mukti Bahini, with the universal support of the people of Bangladesh, has achieved signal successes in regaining effective administrative control over large areas of our motherland against the military oppressor. We had informed you of our being in control of half the territory of Bangladesh in our letter of the 15th of October. We have great pleasure in informing you now that our effective jurisdiction extends to two-thirds of the total area of the country. We have not only liberated this area, but at so consolidated our authority and established increasingly effective civil administration in areas under our control. Even in the remaining areas, the freedom struggle with popular support has reached a stage that it has compelled the West Pakistani troops to confine themselves to a limited number of fortified positions. Our successes as well as the events in West Pakistan, with the passage of time, have convinced even the people of West Pakistan of the legitimacy of our cause. The intransigence of the military regime of West Pakistan and the pogroms being carried out by them against our people are indicative of the vain hope which President Yahya Khan entertains of retaining control over Bangladesh by coercive authority. This has only strengthened our determination to liberate our motherland completely and we are confident of achieving our objectives. We have become better organized and our armed forces are acting with discipline and determination. The ranks of the Mukti Bahini have swelled with thousands of patriotic young men, dedicated to remove the colonial bondage of the people of Bangladesh once and for all. It is our unalterable intention to remove the root cause of the tragedy which we have undergone-the oppression that we have suffered for nearly two decades, and culminating in the holocaust on March 25th and the events following it. This is a just struggle of an enslaved people against their exploiters.

7. It was out hope that our struggle would find immediate and tangible support from the international community, particularly from our great neighbor. India. Our expectations had some basis in the eloquent resolution passed by the Parliament of India on the 31st of March, 1971, which expressed sympathy for and solidarity with the people of Bangladesh in their struggle for a democratic way of life. Already, eight months have gone by, neither international pressure nor counsels of reason from the statesmen of the world have succeeded in persuading the military regime of West Pakistan to negotiate a political settlement with the people of Bangladesh through their already elected and acknowledged leaders led by the President of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Nor has your tolerance and restraint made any constructive impact on the rulers of West Pakistan. To the contrary, apart from carrying out a systematic policy of genocide, violation of human rights and repression, the military regime of West Pakistan has sought to divert the attention of the world from the root cause of the problem by attempting to internationalize the issue by projecting it as an Indo-Pakistan dispute. We are aware of the consistent efforts that your Government has made to explain the problem in its correct perspective and to direct the attention of the international community to the realities of the situation. These attempts at a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the people of Bangladesh and the military rulers of West Pakistan have failed and the recent pronouncements and activities of President Yahya Khan provide little hope for a political solution. In this context, it has surprised and even perturbed us that India should continue a policy of caution and restraint against the oppressive military regime of West Pakistan.

8. The people of Bangladesh are conscious of the leading role that India played in eradicating the evil of colon alism from the Afro Asian region. It was India's eloquent advocacy and consistent stand in favor of the oppressed peoples of the world which made it the leading political force accelerating the process of de-colonization. Your Government and your people have always raised their voice where human dignity was in danger and liberties and freedoms of people threatened. Your consistent support to the just struggles for liberation and freedom movements of the oppressed people of the world is well-known. India has been a leading exponent of the cause of freedom and upholder of liberty for those who are oppressed and deprived of their fundamental rights. You have shown unflinching support to the principles of democracy, secularism, socialism and a non-aligned foreign Policy. The proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and subsequent pronouncements by the Government of our country have given clear indication that we share their ideals and aspirations. We should like to reiterate here what we have already proclaimed as the basic principles of our State policy, i. e., democracy, socialism, secularism, and the establishment of an egalitarian society, where there would be no discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex or creed. In our foreign relations, we are determined to follow a policy of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence and opposition to colonialism, racialism and imperialism in all its forms and manifestations. Against this background of this community of ideals and principles, we are unable to understand why the Government of India has not yet responded to our plea for recognition.

9. On a more practical plane, we are conscious of the burdens imposed on your country by the massive influx of the citizens of Bangladesh in the face of the terror which

they face in their own country. We share your anxiety regarding the tensions which the presence of millions of our countrymen on your territory can generate. The economic burden and the socio-political tensions which the large number of Bangladesh refugees in India can create are and should be the common concern of both the Government of India and Bangladesh. With our effective control over our territory and with the establishment of organized civil administration, we are anxious that all our fellow citizens who were forced to leave their hearths and homes after the 25th of March, 1971, and who are now living in your country in adverse conditions despite your generosity, return to their home- land at the earliest possible date. We are also now in a position to resettle and rehabilitate them in their own homes in conditions of safety, dignity and honor. In view of the onset of winter, time is of essence in this matter. The health and welfare especially of the women, children and the aged, can be safeguarded only if the arrangements for their return to Bangladesh are expedited. We would like to assure you of our Government's full co-operation in organizing the expeditious return to the refugees back to their home. Let it not be said that we failed them in their hour of need.

10. Your extending recognition to the Government of Bangladesh seems an imperative requisite to us to relieve the tensions and strains which the people of Bangladesh and India had to bear over the last eight months. The early achievement of our common objectives would also depend on your giving not only political and moral support to us, but also all essential material and to the freedom struggle. We are convinced that your according recognition to us and giving substantive content to this recognition by co-operation in all aspects of our mutual relations would expedite a lasting solution to the problem of Bangladesh.

11. We are grateful for the continuing support that you have given to our cause and the efforts you have made on this behalf with the international community. We feel it is now necessary to give formal political content to you support, in order that our struggle is rewarded with speedy success and our existence as a free society is recognized by the world at large. Recognition by you would give an impetus to and would be an acknowledgement of our aspirations and free existence. It is also our considered assessment that the granting of recognition by the Government of India to the People's Republic of Bangladesh is a most necessary and important step not only to stabilize the situation on the sub-continent but also to ensure peace, progress and stability to South- East Asia. May we, therefore, reiterate the request which we made in our letter of 15th October that you accord immediate recognition to the sovereign People's, Republic of Bangladesh?

Please accept, Excellency, the assurance of our highest esteem.

(Sd.) SYED NAZRUL ISLAM (Sd.) TAJUDDIN AHMED

HER EXCELLENCY MRS. INDIRA GANDHI,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
আন্তর্জাতিক প্রচার সম্পর্কিত একটি প্রতিবেদন	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৭ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Nov. 27, 1971.

The trend of International publicity has radically changed in last 7 days. The theme of the publicity in different international Newspapers and medias has been dominated by the Indo-Pakistan conflict and it appears to turn into an Indo-Pakistani dispute taking the real issue of Bangladesh and the struggle of the Mukti Bahini in obscurity.

It is essential that we should try to see that the real issue remains alive. Therefore, our effort should be more intensified now then ever before to keep the Bangladesh struggle in the world scene. There are more than 100 foreign correspondents, Photogra-phers, Television teams and News agencies in Calcutta and all of them have rushed thinking that there is going to be a war. From our side we must try to draw their attention to the real problem and see that the Mukti Bahini remain as a dominant factor in their work. On the other hand, it is not possible nor it would be wise to treat all the correspondents on the same footing. Many of them we do not know, there are many who have not been writing fully in our support and there are some who also perhaps function as informers. From my personal experience I may suggest that we should select six to eight persons preferably not more than one from one particular country and make special arrangement to show them round the Mukti Bahini activities and successes. The following names can be suggested for an immediate coverage of the Mukti Bahini:-

(1) John Pilger, Chief International Correspondent, Daily Mirror and his Photographer John Garrett.
(2) Simon Dring, Newsweek USA and his Photographer Bob Whittaker
(3) Gerard Viratelle, of Le Monde, France.
(4) Miss Penny Tweedier, Photographer, Sunday Times.
(5) David Sell, BBC Television Team.
(6) Faris Glubb, CBS Television Team.
(7) The Canadian Television Team.
(8) The Australian Television Team.
(9) One Swedish Television Corporation.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
মুক্তিবাহিনীর সাফল্য সম্পর্কে একটি প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	৩০ নভেম্বর, ১৯৭১

PRESS RELEASE

A spokesman of the Bangladesh Government stated in Mujibnagar to-day that Yahya Government is now raising the bogey of Indian attack to hide the successes of the Mukti Bahini which has launched an all-out offensive throughout Bangladesh. In this connection the spokesman stated that the Mukti Bahini has already liberated large territories and is now controlling the entire countryside including some towns. Even in Dacca, the Mukti Bahini guerillas are daily engaging the occupation army in street battles. The spokesman asserted that the aim of the Yahya Government is to mislead world opinion about Mukti Bahini successes and to unite the people in West Pakistan where the NAP had to be banned to suppress movements by the people of the Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

Mujibnagar
30-11-71.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক ভারতের প্রধানমন্ত্রীকে লিখিত চিঠি	-------	৪ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

Letter from the Government of Bangladesh to Prime Minister of India December 4,1971

(Seal of the Government of the
People's Republic of Bangladesh)

From
SYED NAZRUL ISLAM
Acting President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,
and
TAJUDDIN AHMED
Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

To
HER EXCELLENCY MADAME INDIRA GANDHI,
Prime Minister of India, New Delhi.

Your Excellency,

We have just learnt with deep shock of the dastardly attack launched against your country by the military junta of Pakistan on the afternoon of the 3rd of December. This latest manifestation of Yahya Khan's reckless violation of international covenants is the final proof of his determination to subject the countries of this sub-continent to tensions, destructions, and socio-economic ferment. The people of Bangladesh were conscious of the above inclinations of the Government of West Pakistan and they launched their struggle for freedom nearly nine month ago. We had sent communication to Your Excellency on the 15th of October and 23rd of November explaining the realities of the situation and our determination to fight the military junta of Pakistan till the complete defeat of the occupation forces is accomplished. The aggression committed by Yahya and his generals on your country makes it all the more necessary that the people of India and the people of Bangladesh stand shoulder to shoulder to repel the aggressors and fight for democracy and freedom and the values we cherish in common.

Madame Prime Minister, We have the honor to inform you that in view of the direct aggression committed by Pakistan against your country on the 3rd of December, the freedom forces of Bangladesh are ready to fight the aggressive forces of Pakistan in Bangladesh, in any sector or in any front. Our joint stand against military machinations of Pakistan would be further facilitated, if we enter into formal diplomatic relations with each other. May we, therefore, repeat our request to Your Excellency that the Government of India accord immediate recognition to our country and our Government.

We should like to take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency that the Government and the people of Bangladesh stand solidly with you in this hour of peril and danger to both countries. It is our earnest hope that our joint resistance to the nefarious plans and intentions of President Yahya Khan will be brought to a successful conclusion.

We assure Your Excellency of our Government's full support in your just struggle against the aggressor.

Renewing Your Excellency, the assurances of our highest esteem.

December 4, 1971.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভারতীয় স্বীকৃতি দানের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে বাংলাদেশ পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রীর প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রনালয়	৬ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

বাংলাদেশ প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি

BANGLADESH PRESS RELEASE

ভারতস্থ বাংলাদেশ হাই কমিশন
৯, সার্কাস এ্যাভিনিউ
কলিকাতা-১৭।

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No. PR/79.
CALCUTTA
December 6, 1971.

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER ON RECOGNITION

The following is the statement of Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as received here to-day by the High Commissioner for Bangladesh in India:-

"With an overwhelming heart precipitated with deep sense of gratitude, we the 75 million people of Bangladesh once again express our heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of India on this epoch-making moment of history. India to-day has formally redeemed her ideals of, pledge and commitment to the enhancement of human civilization, peace and progress by according formal recognition to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

On this historic day, let us an pledge to bring into being faithfully the new economic and social order that our great leader Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman pledged to the Nation of Bangladesh. Let us also hope that bond of friendship between India and Bangladesh will have ever lasting and eternal glory of greater and greater understanding. The great nation of India and emerging nation of Bangladesh can supplement and complement each other according to their capabilities to put up a monumental example of peaceful co-existence under the principle of panchshill.

We owe our thanks and congratulations to the heroic men and officers of Mukti Bahini and Indian forces who have written this new page of history not in golden words but words stained with their blood. Glory belongs to them.

Our great leader Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the dreamer of Bangladesh has to be rescued from the prison of the barbarous junta of Islamabad. If blood can bring freedom, blood will also bring him back in his dream land-BANGLADESH.

We make a fervent appeal to all freedom and peace-loving government of the world to accord immediate recognition to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and help in holding up high the banner of democracy, secularism and socialism.

JOY BANGLA

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
১৬ই ডিসেম্বরে জাতির উদ্দেশ্যে বাংলাদেশের পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর ভাষণ	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১৬ ডিসেম্বর, ১৯৭১

যেন মনুষ্যত্বকে গ্রাস না করে

বাংলার অজেয় ভাইবোনেরা,

আচ্ছালামু আলায়কুম !

রক্তাক্ত একটা ইতিহাসের ক্রান্তিলগ্নে আমরা এসে পৌঁছেছি। বাঙালীর রক্তে গড়া লোহিত-সাগরের অতল তল থেকে একটা নতুন জাতি জন্ম নিয়ে মাথা উচুঁ করে দাঁড়িয়েছে। নাম তার বাংলাদেশ। শত সহস্র তরুণের বুকের রক্ত বাংলার শ্যামল মাটির বুকে অমিত ও অজেয় বিক্রমের আলপনা এঁকে দিয়েছে। এ রক্তিম আলপনার পাশাপাশি চলেছে অশ্রুভেজা কান্নার স্রোত । সারা বাংলা আজ অশ্রুসাগরে ভাসছে। কিন্তু সে অশ্রুই শেষ কথা নয়। অশ্রুসাগর পাড়ি দিয়ে এসেছে স্বাধীনতার সূর্য। পূত পবিত্র চিত্তে এ সূর্যকে বরণ করে নিতে হবে হাসিমুখে। আমরা আর কাঁদব না। আমাদের কান্নার সময় নেই।

আজকের কর্তব্য

স্বাধীনতার দুর্জয় সংগ্রামে যাঁরা প্রাণ দিয়েছেন তাঁরা বীরের মৃত্যু বরণ করেছেন। মরে তাঁরা অমর হয়েছেন। আমরা যারা বেঁচে আছি এবং যারা পৃথিবীর হলাহল পান করে মৃত্যুর দিকে এগুচ্ছি তাদের হয়তো দেয়ার মত আর বেশী কিছু নেই। আসন্ন আগামীর হাতে অনাগত ভবিষ্যতের দায় ও দায়িত্ব তুলে দেয়ার প্রতীক্ষায় সত্যনিষ্ঠ হয়ে অপেক্ষা করাই আমার মতো মানুষের আজকের কর্তব্য।

স্বাধীনতার স্বর্ণফসল

আমাদের মুক্তি সংগ্রামের সুদীর্ঘ ন'টি মাস অতিক্রান্ত হয়েছে। দুর্বিষহ সঙ্কটের মধ্য দিয়ে বাংলার প্রতিটি মানুষ এ দিনগুলো কাটিয়েছেন। পরম করুণাময়ের অপার অনুগ্রহে অচিরেই সেসব নিগ্রহের দিনগুলো দূর হবে আমাদের এ বিশ্বাস আছে। বাংলার সাড়ে সাত কোটি মানুষ অভূতপূর্ব ত্যাগ-তিতিক্ষার মধ্যে দিয়ে স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করেছেন। সে স্বাধীনতাকে সুসংহত করার জন্যে চূড়ান্ত সংগ্রাম চলছে। এ সংগ্রাম সাফল্যমন্ডিত হবে সন্দেহাতীতভাবে এ ধারণা আমরা করতে পারি। কিন্ত যেদিন সশস্ত্র সংগ্রাম শেষ হবে সেদিন শুরু হবে আর এক ধরনের সংগ্রাম। সে সংগ্রাম হবে সৃষ্টির সংগ্রাম। যুদ্ধবিধ্বস্ত ক্ষতবিক্ষত একটা দেশকে নতুন করে গড়ে তুলতে হবে। গণতন্ত্র, সমাজতন্ত্র ও ধর্মনিরপেক্ষতা- এ তিনটি বিঘোষিত জাতীয় মৌলনীতির উপর ভিত্তি করে দেশকে পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে। দেশে একটা নতুন সমাজ কাঠামো ও মূল্যবোধের সৃষ্টি করতে হবে। যে জাতীয় ঐক্য ও সংগঠন আমাদেরকে যুদ্ধক্ষেত্রে সাফল্যের দিকে এগিয়ে দিয়েছে,সেই একই ঐক্য ও সংগঠন দিয়ে আমাদেরকে স্বাধীনতার স্বর্নফসল ফলাতে হবে এবং বাংলার ঘরে ঘরে সে ফসল পৌছে দিতে হবে।

পতাকার পরিবর্তন নয়

১৯৪৭ সালের ১৪ই আগস্ট আমরা একবার স্বাধীন হয়েছিলাম। কিন্তু সে স্বাধীনতা ছিল পতাকার পরিবর্তন। তাই অচিরেই সে স্বাধীনতা হতাশার বালুচরে হারিয়ে গেছে। শোষণের বেদীতে সে স্বাধীনতার অপমৃত্যু ঘটেছে। এই যে মর্মান্তিক অভিজ্ঞতা সে অভিজ্ঞতার আলোকে আমাদের প্রমাণ করতে হবে, স্বাধীনতার মানে পতাকা পরিবর্তন নয়। রক্তের বিনিময়ে যে স্বাধীনতা অর্জিত হয়েছে সে স্বাধীনতা সম্পূর্ণ ভিন্নতর প্রতিশ্রুতিবাহী। এ সত্যটাকে ব্যক্তি, সমষ্টি, সামাজিক ও রাষ্ট্রীয় ব্যবস্থা এবং আচার-আচরণের মাধ্যমে সঠিকভাবে ব্যাপ্ত ও উপস্থাপিত করতে হবে।

বাংলাদেশের সংগ্রাম ভারত উপমহাদেশের গন্ডি ছাড়িয়ে বিশ্বের সব কটি দেশের দুয়ারে করাঘাত করেছে। মুক্তবুদ্ধি বিশ্ববিবেকগোষ্ঠী বাংলার রক্তক্ষয়ী সংগ্রামের আহবানে সাড়া দিয়েছেন। মানবিক মূল্যবোধ, শান্তি ও সভ্যতার বিকাশে বিশ্বাসী সকল বিশ্ব নাগরিক আমাদের সঙ্গে একাত্মতা ঘোষণা করেছেন। সমগ্র বিশ্বের সাংবাদিক সম্প্রদায়, বুদ্ধিজীবী এবং রাষ্ট্র ও জননেতাদের সাগ্রহ সমর্থনের কারণে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামকে পাকিস্থান ঘরোয়া বা আভ্যন্তরীণ ব্যাপার বলে চালিয়ে দিতে বা ছাই চাপা দিতে পারে নি।

গণতন্ত্র হত্যার চেষ্টা

আন্তর্জাতিক ক্ষেত্রে বাংলাদেশ আজ আর কারও কাছেই অপরিচিত নয়। কিন্তু বাংলাকে আন্তর্জাতিক জগতে উপস্থাপিত করতে গিয়ে আমরা বিচিত্র অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করেছি। আমরা দুঃখের সঙ্গে লক্ষ্য করেছি যে অনেক দেশ আছে যেখানে জনমত ও গণবিবেক সে দেশের সরকারকে কার্যকরভাবে প্রভাবান্বিত করতে পারে না। ভূমন্ডলীয় ষ্ট্র্যাটেজির স্বার্থে এসব দেশ স্থানীয় জনমতকে নিদারুণভাবে উপেক্ষা করেছে। ফলে সে ধরনের দেশের জনগণের কাছে আমরা কৃতজ্ঞ কিন্তু সরকারগুলোর ব্যবহারে আমরা ক্ষুদ্ধ ও দুঃখিত। গভীর ক্ষোভের সঙ্গে আমরা লক্ষ্য করেছি যে, যেসব দেশ গণতান্ত্রিক বিধিব্যবস্থায় বিশ্বাসী এবং হরদম গণতন্ত্র ও মঙ্গলমানসী বিধিবিধানের কথা কপচাচ্ছেন তারাই পাকিসত্মানী স্বৈরতন্ত্রের দোসর হিসেবে অনন্তর গণতন্ত্রকে হত্যার চেষ্টা করেছেন বাংলার মাটিতে।

ভিখিরির হাত যদি-

দরিদ্র জাতি ও ক্ষুদ্রায়তন দেমের প্রতি অমর্যাদাকর ব্যবহার প্রদর্শন বা সে দেশের গণশক্তিকে ছোট করে দেখার একটা প্রবনতা আমরা কোন কোন বৃহৎ শক্তির মধ্যে লক্ষ্য করেছি। ভিখিরির হাত যদি আমরা প্রসারিত না করি তাহলে দারিদ্রের সুযোগ নিয়ে যে আমাদের অমর্যাদা করা যায় না, এ কথাটা স্পষ্টভাবে এদের বলে দেবার প্রয়োজন আছে বলে আমার বিশ্বাস । ক্ষমতার মোহে আর সম্পদের দম্ভে মানুষের, বিশেষ, করে অনুন্নত অঞ্চলের মানুষের অন্তর্নিহিত শক্তিকে ছোট করে দেখাটা এদের বাতিকে পরিণত হয়েছে। ভিয়েৎনাম রণাঙ্গনের অভিজ্ঞতা থেকেও যাদের এ বাতিকের অবসান হয়নি, আশা করি বাংলাদেশের উত্থানের দৃষ্টান্ত দিয়ে তারা তাদের চরিত্র শুধরে নেবেন।

মানুষের শক্তির কাছে-

বিশ্বের কোথাও যদি কোনদিন মানুষের মুক্তি সংগ্রাম বিজয়ী হয়ে থাকে তবে বাংলাদেশের মানুষের মুক্তি সংগ্রামও বিজয়ী হবে। ইতিহাস এ শিক্ষা ও সিদ্ধান্তই ঘোষণা করেছে।। বৃহৎ শক্তি, সাম্রাজ্যবাদ, নয়া সাম্রাজ্যবাদ ও শোধনবাদের অক্টোপাশ ছিঁড়ে আমরা যখন বেরিয়ে এসেছি তখন বালির বাঁধ দিয়ে এ জোয়ারের গতিরোধ করা যাবে না। মুক্তিকামী মানুষ মুক্তিযুদ্ধের ব্যাপারে বৃহৎশক্তির তোয়াক্কা কোনদিন করেনি। আমরাও করি না। যে শক্তি মানুষের কল্যাণে নিয়োজিত হয় না সে শক্তি পাশব শক্তি। সে পাশব শক্তির বিরুদ্ধে আমরা সংগ্রাম করছি এবং করব। অতি শক্তিমান দু-একটি দেশ তাদের আচার-আচরণের মধ্য দিয়ে প্রমাণ করেছেন যে, তাদের মন ও মানসিকতা আজ দেউলিয়া হয়ে পড়েছে। চিন্তাক্ষেত্রে যে ক্লীবত্ব তারা অর্জন করেছে তার পর এদের কাছ থেকে মুক্তিকামী মানুষের আশা করার কিছু নেই। মানুষের সংঘবদ্ধ শক্তির কাছে বলবান ব্যক্তি বা গোষ্ঠী চিরদিন হার স্বীকার করেছে।

ভোগের লিপ্সার অবসান-

নতুন জাতি হিসেবে যে গণশক্তির উদ্বোধন আমরা করেছি সে গণশক্তি দিয়ে আমরা আমাদের দেশকে গড়ে তুলব। ব্যক্তিসত্তাকে ভূলে গিয়ে গোটা জাতির জন্যে আমাদের কাজ করতে হবে। অসাধু প্রতিযোগিতা বা দলাদলির মাধ্যমে উচ্চাকাংক্ষা চরিতার্থ করার চিরন্তন অভ্যাস আমাদের পরিত্যাগ করতে হবে। এ ধরনের আকাঙ্ক্ষার কাঙালরা অতীতে জাতির সর্বনাশ করেছে। কারণ অসাধু প্রতিযোগিতার দ্বারা তারা সৎ ও চরিত্রবান

ব্যক্তিদের কর্মপ্রেরণা ও প্রবুদ্ধিকে প্রতিহত করেছে। আমরা অবশ্যই আশা করব যে,আমরা দেশের তরুনের বুকের উষ্ণ রুধির-ধারা আকাঙক্ষার কাঙালদের ভাসিয়ে নিয়ে গেছে অবলুপ্তির অতল গহবরে। সমগ্র জাতির জন্য আমরা একাত্ম হয়ে কাজ করব এবং জাতীয় সমৃদ্ধির বন্টননামায় আমাদের যা বরাদ্দ থাকবে তাই আমারা ভোগ করব ভোগের লিপ্সার হোক অবসান। ত্যাগের দীপ্তিতে হোক দীপ্তিমান বাংলাদেশের রক্তাক্ত বসুমতি।

ঋণ অপরিশোধ্য

আমাদের প্রতিবেশী রাষ্ট্র ভারত আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে আমাদের স্বীকৃতি দিয়েছেন। বাংলার সাড়ে সাত কোটি মুক্তিকামী মানুষ আবেগ -আপ্লুত ও বিনয়াবনত চিত্তে ভারতের এ স্বীকৃতি গ্রহন করেছে। ভারত শুধুমাত্র আমাদের প্রতিবেশী রাষ্টই নয়, এ ভরত অনন্যসুন্দর ও সমৃদ্ধিশালী একটি ঐতিহাসিক ঐতিহ্যের উত্তরাধিকারী। ভারত একটা শুধু ভূখন্ডই নয়, এটা বিবর্তনশীল মানব সভ্যতার অর্নিবাণ শিখাসম্পন্ন একটা পিলসুজও বটে। আয়তনের বিরাটত্ব, চিন্তার ব্যাপ্তি, আদর্শের দ্যুতি এবং বৈচিত্রের ঐক্যের সমাহারে ভারত মুদু একটা দেশ নয়, এটা একটা উপমহাদেশ। বাংলাদেশের নির্যাতিত মানবতার পাশে ভারত যে অনাবিল বলিষ্ঠতা নিয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে তার তুলনা বিশ্ব ইতিহাসে বিরল। বাংলার শরণার্থীর জণ্যে, বাংলার ছিন্নমূল এবং মুক্তিকামী মানুষের জন্যে ভারত সরকার ও ভারতের জনগণ যে ত্যাগ স্বীকার করেছেন সে ত্যাগের ঋন অপরিশোধ্য। বাংলার মানুষ হৃদয়-নিংড়ানো প্রেম প্রীতি ভালবাসা দিয়ে ভারতবাসীদের ত্যাগ-তিতিক্ষার মর্যাদা দিতে চেষ্টার ত্রুটি করবে না এ বিশ্বাস আমার আছে। মহান ভাতের সৎ প্রতিবেশী হিসেবে আমাদে উভয় রাষ্ট্রের সরকারও জনগণের মধ্যকার বন্দুত্ব দিন দিন গাঢ়তর হবে বলে আমাদে স্থিরপ্রত্যয় আছে। ভারতে প্রধানমন্ত্রী শ্রীমতী ইন্দরা গান্ধী তারঁ গতিশীল ও বলিষ্ঠ নেতৃত্বের দ্বরা ভারতের জীবন দর্শনকে বিশ্বদরবারে নতুন করে প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে সমর্থ বলেও বলেও আমরা মনে করি।

আর এক বন্ধু

ভারতের পাশাপাশি আমাদের আর এক প্রতিবেশী রাষ্ট্র ভুটান আমাদের সরকারকে স্বীকৃতি দিয়েছে। ভুটানের মহারাজা জিগমে দরজি ওয়াংচোক ব্যক্তিগতভাবে বাংলাদেশের শরণার্থীদের প্রতি যে দরদ প্রদর্শন করেছেন সে সম্পর্কে আমরা ওয়াকিফ রয়েছি। বাংলার মুক্তিযুদ্ধের প্রতি তাঁর সহৃদয় সমর্থনের কথাও আমাদের অজ্ঞাত নয়। মহারাজা, তাঁর সরকার ও তাঁর জনগণের কাছে আমরা কৃতজ্ঞ। দুই দেশের মধ্যে সহযোগিতার ক্ষেত্র প্রস্তুতে আমরা ব্রতী হব এ আশ্বাস আমরা তাদের দিতে পারি।

রুশ সরকার ও জনগণের প্রতি

বৃহৎ শক্তিবর্গের মধ্যে সোভিয়েট রাশিয়া আগাগোড়া যে গণমুখী ভূমিকা পালন করেছে সে ভূমিকা শুধু বাংলাদেশের নয়, মুক্তিকামী সকল মানুষের প্রশংসা অর্জন করেছে। রুশ সরকার আমাদের সমস্যা ও সংগ্রামের প্রতি যে গভীর সহানুভূতি প্রদর্শন করেছেন সেজন্য আমরা তাঁদের কাছে অত্যন্ত কৃতজ্ঞ। আমরা আশা করি যে, রুশ সরকার ও জনগণ আমাদের রক্তাক্ত সংগ্রামকে আরও গভীরভাবে উপলব্ধি করবেন এবং তার ফলশ্রুতি হিসাবে তারা আমাদের সরকারকে আনুষ্ঠানিক স্বীকৃতিও দেবেন।

স্কেন্ডিনেভীয় ও পোলান্ডসহ পূর্ব ইউরোপীয় কয়েকটি দেশ আমাদের প্রতি গভীর সহানুভূতি প্রদর্শন করেছেন। আমাদে সমস্যা, সংকট ও সংগ্রাম সম্পর্কে তাঁরা ও শ্রদ্ধাশীল । আমরা তাঁদের কাছে কৃতজ্ঞ। আমরা আশা করি, যে, মুক্তিকামী মানুষের সফল সংগ্রামের আনুষ্ঠানিক স্বীকৃতি দিতে তাঁরাও এগিয়ে আসবেন।

বৃটেন ও ফরাসী ভুমিকা

বৃটেন ও ফরাসী সরকার সাম্প্রতিককালে বাংলাদেশ প্রশ্নে একটা নিরপেক্ষ ভূমিকা পালন করে যাচ্ছেন। আমরা আশা করব যে, এ নিরপেক্ষতা এটা অর্থহীন কূটনৈতিক অনুশীলন নয়। বৃটেন ও বাংলাদেশের মধ্যকার

সম্পর্ক সুপ্রাচীন। আমরা মনে করি, বাঙালী মানসিকতা ও বাংলার ধ্যানধারনার সঙ্গে বৃটেনবাসীর সম্যক পরিচয় আছে। বৃটিশ ভারতে শাসনবর্হিভূত অঞ্চলসহ গঠিত পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানের যুদ্ধবাজ গণতন্ত্রের দুশমনদের মানসিকতাও তাদের কাছে পরিচিত। তাই বৃটেন সরকারের পক্ষে সঠিক সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়া দুরূহ নয় বলেই আমরা মনে করি।

ফরাসী দেশ সভ্যতার প্রথম গণবিপ্লবের উত্তরাধিকারী। গণসংগ্রামকে উপলব্ধি ও অনুভব করার ব্যাপারে তাঁদের একটা সুপ্রাচীন ঐতিহ্য আছে। ফরাসী বিপ্লবের উত্তরসুরী বাংলাদেশের বিপ্লবকে স্বীকৃতি জানিয়ে ফরাসী সরকার ও জনগণ তাদের গণমুখী ভূমিকা অব্যাহত রাখবেন বলে আশা করা অযৌক্তিক নয়।

পাষন্ডের রক্ষাকবচ

গণতন্ত্রের পুরোধা বলে প্রচারিত মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র আর জনগণতান্ত্রিক বিপ্লবের পথিকৃৎ বলে পরিচিত চীন বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিকামী মানুষের কামনা-বাসনার প্রশ্নে যে সম্পূরক নীতি গ্রহণ করেছেন সে নীতির নিন্দা না করে পারা যায় না। জাতিসংঘের ভেতরে ও বাইরে ওয়াশিংটন-পিকিং আঁতাত যে ভূমিকা গ্রহন করেছে তাতে বিশ্বের স্বাধীনতাকামী প্রত্যেকটা মানুষ স্তম্ভিত হয়েছে। আত্মস্বার্থ ভূমন্ডলীয় যুদ্ধনীতির খাতিরে এ দুটি পরস্পরবিরোধী শক্তির যে মিতালী হয়েছে। সে মিতালী মানুষের জন কল্যাণে আসবে বলে আমরা বিশ্বাস করি না। সুবৃহৎ দুটি শক্তির এই ধরনের মিত্রতা বিশ্ব মানবগোষ্ঠীর জন্যে বড় রকমের একটা সর্বনাশ ডেকে আনার আশংকা রয়েছে বললে অত্যুক্তি করা হবে না। মার্কিন প্রশাসনের হাতে গণতন্ত্রের অপমৃত্যু আর মহান চীনে মার্কসবাদ ও লেনিনবাদের সাম্রাজ্যবাদী স্বরূপের যৌথ অভিব্যক্তি ইয়াহিয়ার মত একটা পাষন্ডের রক্ষাকবচ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে- এর চাইতে দুঃখের ও ক্ষোভের বিষয় আর কি হতে পারে।

পররাষ্ট্রনীতির রুপরেখা

বাংলাদেশের পররাষ্ট্রনীতি হচ্ছে স্বাধীন সার্বভৌম জোটনিরপেক্ষ শান্তিপূর্ণ সহাবস্থানের নীতি। আমাদের মত ক্ষুদ্রায়তন এবং উন্নয়নকামী দেশকে ভূমন্ডলীয় শক্তি -সংঘাতে জড়িয়ে পড়া থেকে অবশ্যই বিরত থাকতে হবে। আমরা সর্বপ্রকারের সামরিক জোট বা আঁতাতের বিরুদ্ধে। সাম্রাজ্যবাদ, উপনিবেশবাদ ও বর্ণবৈষম্যবাদের বিরুদ্ধে সংগ্রামরত সকল মানুষের প্রতি আমাদের সমর্থন থাকবে। কারও প্রতি আমাদের বিদ্বেষ নেই। সবার জন্যে আমাদের বন্ধুত্বের দুয়ার উন্মুক্ত।

নিষ্ঠুর প্রহসন দুঃসহ

আওয়ামী লীগ দলের পক্ষ থেকে দলের নেতা এবং স্বাধীন বাংলার জাতির পিতা শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান তাঁর নির্বাচনপূর্ব বেতার ও টেলিভিশন ভাষণে ১৯৭০ সালের ২৮ শে নভেম্বর এ পররাষ্ট্রনীতির রুপরেখা জাতির সামনে পেশ করেছিলেন। স্বাধীন বাংলার স্বপ্নদ্রষ্টা বাংলার আদরের দুলাল বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান আজ ইয়াহিয়াচক্রের কারাগারে আবদ্ধ। কি নিদারুণ পারিপার্শ্বিকতায় না বাংলার নয়নমণি দুঃসহ দিনগুলো কাটাচ্ছেন। আজ স্বাধীনতার নবীন ঊষাকে তাঁর অনুপস্থিতি শুধুমাত্র ম্লানই করে দেয়নি, তাঁকে ছাড়া স্বাধীনতা আমাদের কাছে নিতান্তই অপূর্ণাঙ্গ, অসম্পূর্ণ। বাংলার পথে-প্রান্তরে, গ্রামে-গঞ্জে, শহর-বন্দরে বঙ্গবন্ধুর অমোঘ বাণী বাঙময় হয়ে উঠেছে। কিন্তু তিনি থেকেও আমাদের মধ্যে নেই। এ মর্ম-যাতনা দুঃসহ। এ নিষ্ঠুর প্রহসন আমরা স্বীকার করে নিতে পারি না।

বিশ্ব দরবারে যেসব কুটিল কূটনীতিক নিরন্তর রাজনীতির দাবার ঘুঁটি চালছেন তাদেরকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলছি, শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের মত ক্ষণজন্মা মহাপুরুষকে দানবের গ্রাস থেকে উদ্ধার করে আনার দায়িত্ব বিশ্ববিবেকের। লুমুম্বা হত্যার কুৎসিৎ বিয়োগান্তক ঘটনার পুনরাবৃত্তি যাতে না ঘটে সেজন্যে তৎপর হওয়া মানবিক মর্যাদাবোধে সকল বিশ্বাসী নাগরিকদের অবশ্য কর্তব্য। বৃহৎ শক্তিবর্গ ও জাতিসংঘের কাছে আমাদের জোর

দাবী এই যে, স্বাধীন সার্বভৌম বাংলার জনক শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানকে অবিলম্বে মুক্ত করে তাঁর স্বপ্নরাজ্য বাংলাদেশে হস্তান্তরের ব্যবস্থা করা হোক।

আজকের বিজয়লগ্নে আমি আমাদের মুক্তিবাহিনীর অফিসার ও জোয়ানদের অভিনন্দন জানাচ্ছি। বাংলার ঘরে ঘরে অযুত-লক্ষ যেসব তরুণ স্বাধীনতার পতাকাকে সমুন্নত রেখেছে তাদের কর্তব্যনিষ্ঠা প্রশংসার্হ। আমাদের সঙ্গে কাঁধে কাঁধ মিলিয়ে যেসব ভারতীয় সেনাধ্যক্ষ ও জোয়ান সংগ্রাম করেছেন তাঁদের কাছে আমরা অন্তরের অন্তস্তল থেকে কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাচ্ছি।

বাংলার ছাত্র, শিক্ষক, বুদ্ধিজীবী, শ্রমজীবি আর শিল্পী-সাংবাদিক অকুতোভয় আদর্শনিষ্ঠা গণপ্রতিনিধিরা স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামকে সাফল্যমন্ডিত করার জন্যে যে অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রম করেছেন তা অভূতপূর্ব ও স্মরনীয়। দেশে যেসব সরকারী কর্মচারী ও বিদেশে যেসব কূটনীতিক বাংলার সংগ্রামী মানুষের সঙ্গে সংগ্রামী ঐক্য ঘোষনা করেছিলেন তাঁদের সবাইকে আমি অভিনন্দন জানাচ্ছি।

যেন মনুষ্যত্বকে গ্রাস না করে

বাংলা আজ জয়ী । বিজয়ের উল্লাস যেমন আছে, তেমনী আছে তার দায়িত্ব। নিরহঙ্কার চিত্তে বিজয়কে আমাদের বরণ করে নিতে হবে। বিজয়ের অহঙ্কার যেন আমাদের মনুষ্যত্বকে গ্রাস না করে। আমরা যেন অতীত পাপ-পঙ্কিলতার আবেষ্টনী থেকে নতুন সূর্যের কিরণে অবগাহন করে সত্যিকারের মানুষ হতে পারি এ কামনাই করি। কবিগুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথের ভাষায় আমরা শুধু মাত্র আমাদের নয় বিশ্বপাপের মার্জনা চাইব। কবিকণ্ঠের বাণী উদ্ধৃত করে আমরা বলব ‘‘হে করুণাময় তুমি বিশ্বপাপ মার্জনা কর।’’

-জয় বাংলা।

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বুদাপেষ্টে অনুষ্ঠিত বিশ্বশান্তি সম্মেলনে বাংলাদেশের প্রতিনিধি জনাব এম, এ সামাদের বক্তৃতা	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

SPEECH BY MR. M. A. SAMAD, REPRESENTATIVE, PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH AT WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE, BUDAPEST, 1971.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me first of all thank the organizers of this conference to invite the People's Republic of Bangladesh to attend this august Assembly of the peace loving nations of the world. Let me also convey the goodwill of the people of Bangladesh to all the people of the countries whose representatives are present at this conference. I have come here on behalf of my Government to take this opportunity of meeting you and conveying the hope and aspiration of million peace-loving people of Bangladesh.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are at war. Bangladesh, formerly known as East Pakistan, is an independent state today and is a new nation of 75 million people. You have heard the stories of the genocide and atrocities that have been going on for the last one and a half months through newspapers and other means of communication. This occasion today gives me a further opportunity of acquainting you with the realities of our people and the circumstances in which our people are at the moment resisting the aggression of a well- trained army of West Pakistan equipped with the best weapons from the arsenals of the big powers of the world.

Pakistan came into existence on the basis of principles that were laid down in the Lahore Resolution of 1940 passed at the annual conference of All-India Muslim League. The people of Bangladesh sacrificed most to achieve independence from the clutches of the British colonial rulers. Blood was shed, lives were sacrificed, properties were given away but the independence was achieved. The aspiration of the people of Bangladesh had its sources from the above-mentioned resolution which guaranteed the creation of a con- federation of autonomous and sovereign states consisting of Muslim majority areas in India. On August 14, 1947 independence was materialized but the power was vested in the hands of the few West Pakistanis to rule whole of Pakistan. Since then the days of oppression and exploitation began.

In economic terms, Bangladesh, though having a majority of population the ratio being 56 % to 44% was turned into nothing but a colony. Jute, the golden fiber, cultivated by the toiling masses of Bangladesh was the main source of foreign exchange earning and constituted 70% of the total earning of Pakistan including the export of tea. hide and skin, and other foodstuff and raw materials.

But these earnings were hardly used for our own development. Whereas with the foreign exchange earned through Bangladesh, massive industrial projects were materialized in West Pakistan. The deserts of the Punjab were turned into thousand shades

of green, dry hills and rough lands were rolled plain and beautiful broad roads were built. A small town of pre-Partition Karachi became the busiest commercial city of Asia. Islamabad, a rough and rugged plateau was turned into the capital at the expense of the resources provided by Bangladesh.

The last 23 years of independence were years of only exploitation for Bangladesh. The per capita income in West Pakistan increased three times compared to that of the people residing in Bangladesh. 60% of our national budget was deployed for the defense services whereas there has hardly been 10% of the total defense expenditure made in Bangladesh. In the Defense services, Bengali youths were deliberately not taken and, therefore, the total recruit never exceeded 7 % including officers, whereas 78 % of the total soldiers in the Armed Forces come from the Punjab alone. The major-development projects in West Pakistan including the famous Tarbella and Mangla projects were built outside the national budget and the millions of dollars aid came for the hundreds of similar projects in West Pakistan was solely invested in that par alone. Ninety-two percent of the total bank deposits were controlled by the West Pakistanis and almost 85% of the total capital of Pakistan was concentrated in Karachi. Eighty-seven per cent of the total private investment was monopolised by 22 families of West Pakistan.

The economic system that was sustained by the West Pakistan vested interests, established an intolerable structure of injustice. About 2 dozen families acquired control over 60 per cent of the nation's industrial assets, 80 per cent of its banking assets and 75 per cent of its insurance assets, 82 per cent of the total bank advances were concentrated in only 3 per cent of the total accounts. The tax structure in existence was one of the most regressive in the world, whereas oppressive indirect taxes were imposed on such essential commodities that would only hit the common man. Tax Holidays, huge subsidies in the form of bonus vouchers, credit and grants of foreign exchange at the artificially low official rate, had created special favorable conditions for the growth of monopolies and cartels.

Total revenue expenditure of the Government only rupees 15 thousand million was spent in Bangladesh against over rupees 50 thousand million in West Pakistan. Of the total development expenditure during the same period (up to 1968) rupees 30,600 million was spent in Bangladesh as against over rupees 60,000 million in West Pakistan. West Pakistan had imported goods worth more than rupees 30 thousand million as against its own foreign exchange earnings of rupees 13 thousand million and thus imports into West Pakistan were 3 times the value of import into Bangladesh.

It was made possible for West Pakistan to import goods worth rupees 20 thousand million in access of its export earnings by allocating its rupees 5 thousand million of the foreign exchange earning of Bangladesh and allowing to utilise over rupees 80 per cent of all foreign aid receipts.

The price of essential commodities had been 50 to 100 times higher in Bangladesh than in West Pakistan. The average price of coarse rice in Bangladesh had been prior to March 25, 1971, Rs. 45/50 per maund as against Rs. 20/25 in West Pakistan and that of wheat Rs. 30/50 in Bangladesh as against Rs. 15/20 in West Pakistan. The price of mustard oil was at Rs. 51- per seer as against Rs. 2.50 in West Pakistan.

Similarly the gold price had been Rs. 135/140 per tola in Karachi as against Rs.160/165 at Dacca (Bangladesh) during the period mentioned above.

In the official caders, the approximate number of employees engaged by Pakistan Government before March, 1971 is shown below:

TABLE 'A'

Officer:	West Pakistan :	Bangladesh
Class I	3,769	811
Class II (Gazetted)	4,885	884
Class II (Non-Gazetted)	5,551	1,184
Class III	1,37,975	13,724

This is in brief the account of the injustices that were inflicted upon the people of Bangladesh by the vested interests of West Pakistan for last 23 years.

Politically also we were utterly subjugated and the democratic people of Bangladesh hated to remain so. In 1940 when an attempt was made to impose Urdu as the only State Language of the country, Bengalis resisted and the struggle for democratic rights started. In 1954 a general election in Bangladesh was held for the first time after independence and the United Front under the leadership of Awami League dislodged the ruling Muslim League, part of the same coteries of today, by securing 97 seats. In 1956 the first Constitution of Pakistan incorporated Bengali as one of the two state languages. A general election all over Pakistan that was supposed to have been held simultaneously was later on scheduled for the beginning of 1959, but before that could happen, in October 1958 military Generals led by Ayub Khan overthrew the democratic Government and established a dictatorship. The Constitution was abrogated and the National Assembly was dissolved.

The civil and military bureaucracy connived and conspired and in 1962 Ayub introduced a political system by which they could only perpetuate their political authority and at the same time continue with the exploitation of the men and resources of Bangladesh. From October 1968 to March 1969 democratic forces gathered strength through an unprecedented mass upsurge and having found difficulty in managing the affairs of the country Ayub released Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from military custody and on his invitation a Round Table Conference was held at Rawalpindi in February-March 1969 with leaders of all political parties. At the end of the conference Ayub in his concluding speech although ignored the demand of Bangladesh but conceded to the demand of a federal parliamentary system and an immediate election on the basis of adult franchise. But again, the same hidden and vicious vested interests emerged and on March 25, 1969 instead of fulfilling his promise made at the Round Table Conference, Ayub abdicated and handed over the power to Yahya Khan, Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Armed Forces.

The forces within Pakistan that ruled the country were basically anti-people. They were part of conspiracy between the military and civil bureaucracies and the monopoly capitalists. These forces collaborated hand In hand and never allowed the democratic forces to gather any strength. It was a deliberate effort on the part of these vested interests to suppress the growth of political institutions and at any time when an attempt was made to establish a democratic system these forces combined together and managed to succeed.

Ladies and gentlemen, at the time Yahya Khan took over the power from Ayub the Constitution was abrogated for the second time and the National Assembly was also dissolved; but however, restoration of democracy was promised by the junta and a legal framework order was introduced to elect a National Assembly on the basis of adult franchise. The people of Bangladesh believed the words of the Generals and the Awami League being a constitutional political party moved forward to establish a democratic system in the country. Between December 7 and January 17 this year, elections were held and according Yahya Khan they were "free and fair". At the end of the elections, Awami League secured 167 seats out of the total 313. In Bangladesh they secured 85 % of the total votes cast and lost only 2 seats out of the total 169. They won 288 seats out of 300 for the Provincial Assembly of Bangladesh. Thus the Awami League not only established itself as an absolute majority party in the former province, but also an absolute majority party in the National Assembly, including West Pakistan.

The Awami League fought the election on a programme based on 6 point formula. As the people of Bangladesh suffered for 23 years and were deceived again and again by the ruling clique of West Pakistan, the 6-point formula presented a programme for an effective autonomy within the frame work of Pakistan. It reflected the hopes and aspirations of all the peace loving people of Bangladesh. The idea was that the Awami League would establish the democratic and economic rights of the people of Bangladesh through constitutional means and there would be no more exploitation of the Bengalis by the West Pakistani vested interests.

After the elections were concluded, leaders of all the political parties in the National Assembly had mutual discussions both between themselves and between individual party and President and 3rd of March, 1971 was at last fixed for the National Assembly session. In the meantime, following his decision to boycott the Assembly, Mr. Bhutto, leader of Pakistan People's Party, launched a campaign of intimidation against all other parties in West Pakistan to prevent them from attending the session. Mr. Bhutto having an electoral lead in the Sind and Punjab started behaving in a most undemocratic manner. In collaboration with Generals including Li. Gen. Umer, Chairman of the National Security Council, Lt. Gen. Pirzada, President's Chief of Staff and others, all close associates of Yahya Khan, Mr. Bhutto continued with his display of pressure tactics, but when signs of his failure were imminent and the members of the National Assembly coming from West Pakistan at last took their air seats to come to Dacca to attend the session, General Yahya Khan obliged Mr. Bhutto and the warlords of West Pakistan postponed the National Assembly session sine die through an announcement made over the radio suddenly on 1st of March, 1971.

The reaction of the postponement in Bangladesh was inevitable and spontaneous and throughout the land people took to the streets to record their protest at this arbitrary -act. People now felt sure that Yahya never really intended to transfer power, and was making a mockery of parliamentary politics. The popular mood felt that the rights of Bangladesh could never be realized within the framework of Pakistan, where Yahya could so blatantly frustrate the summoning of an Assembly proclaimed by his own writ and urged that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman must go for full independence.

Sheikh Mujib, however, continued to seek a political settlement. In calling for a programme of non-cooperation on 3rd March he chose the weapon of peaceful confrontation against the army of occupation as an attempt to bring them to their senses. This was in itself a major gesture in the face of the cold-blooded firing on unarmed demonstrators on the 2nd and 3rd March which had already led to over a thousand casualties.

The course of non-cooperation movement is now a part of history. Never in the course of any liberation struggle has non-cooperation been carried to the limits attained within Bangladesh between 1st and 25th March. Non-cooperation was total. No judge of the High Court could be found to administer the oath of office to the new Governor, Lt. General Tikka Khan. The entire civilian administration including the police and the Civil Service of Pakistan, refused to attend office. The people stopped supply of food to the army. Even the civilian employees of the Defense establishment joined the boycott.

Non-cooperation did not stop at abstention from work. The civilian administration and police positively pledged their support to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and put themselves under his orders.

In this situation the Awami League without being formally constituted Government, was forced to take on the responsibility of keeping the economy and administration running whilst non-cooperation lasted. In this task they had the unqualified support not only of the people but the administration and business community. The latter two subordinated themselves to the directives of the Awami League and accepted them as the sole authority to solve their various problems.

In these unique circumstances the economy and administration were kept going in spite of formidable problems are doing out of the power vacuum which had suddenly emerged in Bangladesh. In spite of the lack of any formal authority, Awami League volunteers in cooperation with the police maintained a level of law and order which was a considerable improvement on normal times.

Faced with this demonstration of total support to the Awami League and this historic non-cooperation movement, General Yahya appears to have modified his tacties. On the 8th March, he still seemed determined to provoke a confrontation when he made his highly provocative speech putting the full blame for the crisis, on the Awami League and not even referring to the architect of the crisis, Mr. Bhutto. It seems that he expected a declaration of Independence on 7th March. The Army in Dacca was put on full alert to crush the move and Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan was flown to replace Lt. Gen. Yakub to signify the hardening of attitudes within the Junta.

Sheikh Mujib, however, once again opted for the path of political settlement in spite of massive public sentiment for independence. In presenting his 4-point proposal for attending the National Assembly he not only had to contain the public mood but to leave a way open for Yahya to explore this last chance for a peaceful settlement.

It is now clear that Yahya and his Generals never had the slightest intention of solving Pakistan's political crisis peacefully but were only interested in buying time to permit the reinforcement for their military machine within Bangladesh. Yahya's visit to Dacca was a mere cover for his plan of genocide It now becomes clear that contingency plans for such a crisis had already begun well in advance of the crisis.

As part of this strategy of deception Yahya adopted the most conciliatory posture in his talks with Mujib. In the talks beginning on 16th March, he expressed regrets for what had happened and his sincere desire for a political settlement. In a crucial meeting with Sheikh Mujib he was asked to positively state the Junta's position on the Awami League's 4-point proposal. He indicated that there were no serious objections and that an interim constitution could be worked out by the respective Advisers embodying the four points.

The basic points on which agreement was reached were:

(1) Lifting of Martial Law and transfer of power to a Civilian Government by a Presidential Proclamation.

(2) Transfer of power in the provinces to the majority parties.

(3) Yahya to remain as President and in control of the Central Government.

(4) Separate sittings of the National Assembly members from East and West Pakistan preparatory to a joint session to finalize the Constitution.

Once this agreement in principle had been reached between Sheikh Mujib and Yahya there was only the question of defining the powers of Bangladesh vis-a-visa the Centre during the interim phase. Here it was again jointly agreed that the distribution of power should as far as possible approximate to the final constitution approved by the National Assembly which it was expected would be based on 'Six Points'.

While negotiations were not yet declared to be complete, on 25th March at approximately 11 p. m. Yahya Khan committed an act of treachery that has no parallel in human history. A well-trained and mechanized army of West Pakistan clamped down over the weak and unarmed civilian population of Dacca. Without any warning or announcement or any order of curfew, tanks, mortars, artillery, machineguns, and rockets were indiscriminately used to kill the innocent people in the dark of the night. The major areas where the attacks took place were Police Barracks at Rajarbagh Headquarters, East Pakistan Rifles Headquarters at Peelkhana, University student's hostels and teacher's quarters, Tejgaon Industrial Area, ferry ghats, stations, roadside slums, Malibagh, Maghbazar, Babubazar, Nayabazar, etc. wherever there was concentration of population. The approximate number of people killed on the first two nights in and around Dacca is estimated to be 100,000. On the first night two daily newspaper offices ("The People" and "Ittefaq") were shelled and completely burned down and two days later another Bengali daily newspaper ("Sangbad") was also set on fire.

The nature of the genocide that has been committed in Bangladesh has no similar example in modem history. The soldiers mostly coming from tribal background of Punjab and Frontier were only human beings in form but in reality behaved like hungry wolves. Their action was of destruction and annihilation. They killed, looted, arsoned and raped. On the first night they attacked the university dormitories and killed 300 students. They entered into residential quarters of the university teachers and killed all the available eminent scholars of the country. They picked up the philanthropic industrialists and after killing them, looted their properties and cash money.

On 27th morning when the curfew was apparently lifted after 33 hours, almost the entire population of Dacca started evacuating and within the next 24 hours approximately 75 % to 85% of the population left the city. They have created such a terror that at the moment all the cities and towns of Bangladesh have deserted. Politicians, doctors, engineers, lawyers, teachers, students, businessmen, and intellectuals have all left their respective place of work and gone into the villages to join the liberation forces.

Before 25th March whatever number of Bengali officers and ranks in the armed forces stationed in Bangladesh and were within their reach, they were disarmed and were subsequently killed along with their families. In Jessore and Comilla cantonments almost all the Bengali officers, about 30 each, were killed including their families who were present at that time. Similar genocide took place in all the other cantonments and military bases. The cantonments in Bangladesh are based at Dacca, Comma, Rangpur, Jessore and Chittagong.

The account of the brutalities committed by the West Pakistani troops cannot be completed in such a short space. There are thousands of incidents of rape, loot and arson I can describe to you, ladies and gentlemen, that you would feel yourselves ashamed to be sitting here purportedly holding a conference for peace. Jinjira Bazar, on the other side of the river, was attacked in the dark of the night and a population of approximately 25,000 was put in peril. By setting fire, they damaged the entire area of approximately 10 to 15 sq. miles and killed approximately 10,000 to 12,000 people. Similar war of annihilation was exercised on Shantinagar Bazar, Rayerbazar, Bhadhi, Shakharibazar, Tatibazar, Kaptanbazar, Chakbazar, Tongi and many other places. The total number of people killed in and around Dacca City alone till to-day would be approximately 150,000.

Bangalis had, however, accepted this challenges of war. Though in Dacca they were caught unprepared, the people organized themselves into liberation forces all over Bangladesh within 24 hours. Led and guided by the East Bengal Regiment (3000 strong regular army) and East Pakistan Rifles (a para-military force of about 17000), Police (40000), Ansars, Mujahids, youth in every district and sub-division immediately prepared themselves for resistance. Finding the collapse of administration all over Bangladesh and failing the control both the population and the land and that their whole calculation of winning to have gone wrong. West Pakistani Generals become more desperate and jittery. In every place where they found resistance, they have used strafing and bombing from the air by sabre jets. Besides thousands of villages, the towns which have been heavily mortared and bombed from air are, among others, Chittagong, Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Sunamganj, Habiganj, Srcemangal, Narshingdi, Brahmanbaria. Akhaura, Kasba, Comilla,

Laksham; Chandpur, Feni, Khulna, Daulatpur. Kaligang. Jhinida, Chuadanga, Meherpur, Narail. Kushtia. Bheramara, Kumarkhali. Alamdanga, Pabna. Shahjadpur. Rajshahi. Nawab ganj. Rangpur. Santahur. Parbatipur. Lalmonirhai. Nilphaman. Dinajpur. Bogra. Shcrpur, Mymcnshingh, Tangail. Jamalpur and Jaidcbpur.

The West Pakistani troops are following the most heinous method of fighting a war. Before they send troops to a particular area they arc bombing and strafing indiscriminately. By this, ordinary people are scared away and then their troops start arriving. On their way. they stop, kill anybody they find in front of them, loot houses, banks, jewellery shops, rape women, steal food grain and cattle and finally set lite villages on fire.

Hospitals and medical centers have been bombed, nurses and sisters have been driven away from their patients, clergymen have been persecuted and missionaries were made to broadcast at gun point at Rajshahi. A huge population of Christians have been turned into refugees and there are many instances of churches and mosques being shelled and damaged

In last six weeks although many areas have been bombed, liberation army has grown in strength (approximately 100,000). Adopting guerilla methods they have been extremely successful in not only resisting the West Pakistani troops but also in recapturing many towns and areas by either killing them or driving them away. All their cantonments and military bases are at present fully surrounded by liberation forces and air lifting remains to be their only means of communication. All major bridges have been blown up and river ways are never safe for them. Recruitment and training centers have been opened and short but effective guerilla courses arc given to the youths who are pouring in every day in thousands to take up arms and defend their beloved land.

In the meantime, however, the elected representatives of the people of Bangladesh considered it to be their sacred duty to protect the life, liberty and property of their fellow countrymen and assembled in Mujibnagar, the new capital of our country. On the 10th day of April 1971. having held mutual consultations and in order to ensure for the people of Bangladesh equality, human dignity and social justice, the said elected representatives declared and constituted Bangladesh as to be a sovereign People's Republic and thereby confirmed the Declaration of Independence that had already been made by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, undisputed leader of the 75 million people of Bangladesh A Capital has been formed with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as the President of the Republic

The Liberation Forces have allowed the West Pakistani troops to extend as much as they can only to surround them and fight them out at their own choice. The West Pakistani troops are, therefore, in effect, in control of only some cantonment towns or where they have military concentration. Even most of the towns and the small areas which have once been taken over by West Pakistani troops are retaken by the Liberation Forces and this process is going on for quite a long time. The Liberation Forces are now fighting to recapture Chittagong, Comilla. Sylhet and Jessore towns and continuous fighting is going on in these places.

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The liberation Forces have survived very successfully during the most critical and difficult phase of this war. This only indicates the strength they have gathered and with the support of the entire population they are growing bigger every day and the response from the youth is so much that some time it is becoming difficult to train and accommodate all of them at a time.

West Pakistani troops are fighting a losing war. The simple war logistics suggest that it will be impossible for the occupation army humanly or militarily to hold Bangladesh any longer. At present they have approximately 80000 soldiers and with their reinforcements can reach to a maximum of 140000 in next 4-6 weeks. They cannot extend beyond this number in view of the large border of West Pakistan territories.

The logistic impossibilities of the West Pakistan troops can be summarized in the following terms:-

a) They have no adequate provision for supplies particularly food ration and other necessaries.

b) They have no immediate place of retreat being almost surrounded by India and Karachi being 3000 miles away now.

c) They do not enjoy any support from the population.

d) They are trained for conventional warfare.

e) West Pakistan industries have started to fee) the strain and West Pakistan people have started realizing the impact of this war on their economy.

f) They have limited military manpower.

As the whole economy of the country has been ruined and a total dislocation has taken place, the village economy of Bangladesh is undergoing a great strain. As the towns are more or less evacuated now, the population in the village has increased. The villages which have been burned or bombed remain uncultivated. The problem of supplies has already created a near-famine situation. Diseases are widespread, unemployment has reached its highest peak and daily necessities are becoming scare every day. Food grains, salt, kerosene, matches clothing's, petrol, diesel and medicine are the most essential things to have to be supplied for more survival. International agencies although eager to help have yet not come forward to extend any material assistance whatsoever. While only keeping some dead towns in occupation, the entire village .population of Bangladesh is left with the Bangladesh Government and it has become their primary responsibility to protect the life, liberty and property of these people. They are 100 per cent relying upon the care and attention of the Bangladesh Government and the Government has taken the full responsibility of the same.

At the moment, stories of further atrocities are pouring in from the occupied areas. In these areas a war of attrition is going on. West Pakistan personnel have been brought in vain to run the civil administration, border scouts from Frontier have been imported to substitute the police force and non-Bengali local hooligans have been hired to point out every Bengali in the area and loot his belongings, kill the young and rape the women.

Ladies and gentlemen, the armed forces of Pakistan have been trained by the colonial and imperialist powers. The vested interests of West Pakistan have always used them for their own ends and they have been frequently used to suppress any democratic movement that took place inside the country. Having had all the privileges and security out of the national budget it itself became a part of the vested interest and assumed the responsibility again and again to rule the country instead of defending the borders from external aggression.

The military pacts like SEATO and CENTO gave a hand to the armed forces of West Pakistan in this direction. The Foreign military aid that came-whether from America or China-provided these West Pakistani troops with sharp and sophisticated weapons which are now being used only to kill the unarmed people of Bangladesh. The irony of the situation is that even when USSR or China extended aid and assistance to Pakistan, this only helped the monopoly capitalists of West Pakistan. The main purpose of the American aid to Pakistan was to maintain this status quo in the economic system and at the same time to grow a strong bourgeoisie which ultimately helped the West Pakistani business class to flourish by exploiting the resources of Bangladesh. All the machineries that have been working against the interests of Bangladesh for last 23 years were encouraged and assisted by the foreign aid of different countries. If aid and particularly military aid is given to strengthen the ability of a country to protect herself from external aggression, then why today we find that weapons manufactured both in America and China are being roared upon the innocent people of Bangladesh?

The people of Bangladesh have always believed in the struggles for freedom. In the past, they always supported the cause of Algerians, the Vietnamese and the freedom struggles of Libya, South Africa, Rhodesia, Cuba and also China. In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt, the people of Bangladesh registered their support for their Egyptian brethren against the official policy of the Government of Pakistan. Our demand for last 23 years has always been to come out of SEATO or CENTO and other military pacts and international power blocks and pursue a policy of peaceful non-alignment.

Our present struggle is a struggle for our liberation. There is no difference between our struggle and the struggle of the people of Russia or China or Hungary or Cuba or Algeria which they had to sustain for their own liberation. This struggle is the same as that of the Vietnamese who are also struggling for their liberation. This struggle is the same in nature as that of the American struggle for independence in the 18th century.

Ladies and gentlemen, the West Pakistan Government is trying to make an appeal to the Muslim countries in the name of Islam. May I address you, the honorable gentlemen, from the Muslim countries, from this platform requesting you to search your heart and tell me whether in the name of Islam mother can be deprived of her child, a child can be taken away from his mother? What is that Islam upon which any grain of sympathy can be extended to these trigger-happy murderers who are now bombing our villages, looting our food silos and granaries, raping our young sisters, killing doctors, lawyers, businessmen and scholars who are overwhelmingly Muslims without any discrimination? Is it that Islam upon which the West Pakistani rulers are relying upon today? My appeal would be to you, gentlemen, to come forward and expose the true lessons of Islam and condemn

openly the atrocities, the brutalities and inhuman massacre that are being exercised by the West Pakistani troops in Bangladesh in the name of Islam.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are in a peace conference and we are to struggle for peace. Is not this war by the West Pakistani troops upon the 75 million people of Bangladesh impeding peace? This War of West Pakistani troops should not be taken to be only upon the people of Bangladesh but it threatens also the peace of the whole of South Asia. We are aware that we are a poor nation. We may appear to be helpless in the face of this materialistic world. The power blocks and the international power politics may not find 75 million people worth considering. But I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, what are the objectives of international organisations like United Nations or for that matter like the organisation which has sponsored this conference today? What are the ethics of inter- national solidarity and what arc the principles of international relations? Because it does not suit the purpose of big powers, or because the ping pong diplomacy may be disturbed or because it will upset a so-called balance of power in the eye of Pentagon or Moscow or Peking, the 75 million people of Bangladesh arc to suffer today. May I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, that is it the solidarity between the peace-loving nations, is it the morality of the freedom fighting socialist world, it is the philosophy of equality and justice that the 75 million struggling, suffering freedom-fighting people of Bangladesh have to be abandoned and left uncared and unnoticed.

We are fighting a winning war because we are fighting out of a conviction which is clear and straightforward. We know our ultimate goal and. if necessary, we shall continue to fight for thousand years till the victory is achieved. This war is not only a war for geographical liberation but this will be a war for the political and economic liberation of the 75 million people of Bangladesh.

Ladies and gentlemen, while I have come here with a message of peace, greetings and solidarity from the Government and people of Bangladesh and while I convey the deepest felicitations to you all, and particularly to the people and the government of Hungary, the host country of this conference. I have also an appeal to make. The appeal is simple. Give us formal recognition. Give us our honor and dignity that we most certainly deserve. Give us our formal status as a nation.

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PAKISTAN GUILTY OF GENOCIDE

Pakistan army's "Mission" to kill and bum Bengalis still continues with utter disregard to the fundamental rules of international law. This calculated mass killing is the outcome of a nefarious design to eliminate every 'Bengali' whether Hindu or Muslim, Buddhist or Christian. The object is to destroy a nation whose people are ethnically and racially different from those in West Pakistan as a whole.

The 'fault' of the Bengalis was that they wanted their right to live. The ruthless economic exploitation that was exercised upon the people and resources of East Pakistan, as it was then still called had to be stopped if Pakistan as a single country were to exist. The majority people of a country could no longer bear the feeling of being colonized by a handful of people belonging to West Pakistan. This feeling was growing harder to bear for a long time but no redress was in sight as the Bengalis were deliberately kept away from the real corridors of power.

After the downfall of Ayub, came General Yahya Khan with the promise to hand over power to the elected representatives of the people. Elections were held throughout the country and the people's representatives were elected but when the intention to hand over the power was put to the actual test, it collapsed at once. Neither Z. A. Bhutto nor the Military junta was prepared to accept majority rule-the essence of democracy. While the negotiations between Yahya Khan and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman-leader of the majority party in the National Assembly, were still continuing, an organized army with modem war weapons suddenly clamped down upon un-armed and innocent civilians. They killed and burnt, raped and looted with the single aim to destroy a people who were no more ready to suffer any further humility and exploitation.

Yahya Khan's speech on March 26 clearly indicated the design on which the whole operation of mass killing was launched. 'Sheikh Mujib and his party were enemies of Pakistan' and therefore they were to be eliminated. Looking at the results of December election which gave Awami League 167 of 169 seats from the 75 million people of the East, it is obvious that the whole population supported the programme which Mujib was trying to achieve through constitutional means.

The army therefore took the whole population as their target and killed and burnt indiscriminately. They did not limit their onslaught on some selected individuals but on the contrary launched a full-scale attack to eliminate any sense of Bengali nationalism from amongst the people. It is clear now that the Pakistan Army does not intend to let anyone live within their reach who would assert himself to be a 'Bengali', whether Muslim or Hindu.

Hitler's National-Socialist regime in Germany exterminated more than eight million people. Subsequently United Nations adopted in 1948 the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and defined it in Article II as acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group by killing or causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of such group. The Convention also declared crime as punishable under International Law and made it applicable to rulers and public officials also (Article IV).

With this is connected the concept of fundamental human rights recognized both by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations. If crime against humanity is an offence under International Law, then Pakistan Army's action in Bangladesh could be taken up by the United Nations and its organs for an appropriate action.

No other better or clearer case of genocide has emerged since the end of the Second World War then the one being committed by the Pakistan regime in Bangladesh today. By sheer brutal force Pakistan Army is committing 'double genocide'- one, elimination of Bengalis as a race, and two, Hindus as a religious group. Anyone who dares to proclaim himself a 'Bengali' is shot at sight whether Muslim or Hindu and anyone who audits to being a 'Hindu' is bayonetted to death. In simple terms this is genocide and this is exactly what the Pakistan Army is doing now. If world conscience is to act, no issue could be more worthwhile to take up then the present case of Bangladesh. Genocide is a crime should never go unpunished.

Annexure 1-The Genocide Convention.

Annexure Il-Ten eye-witness accounts obtained from the Bangladesh refugees who crossed the border.

These accounts are in the form of individual letters which have already been sent to the Human Rights Commission at Geneva. Besides these accounts some of the members of the National Assembly who would be going to New York should write down their own experiences and they should also be submitted along with these.

Annexure III

Two personal statements given in English. Once by Kalimuddin Mia of Jinjira, Dacca and the other one Mr. Abdul Karim of Malibag, Dacca. Both of them lost their nearest relatives when they were shot dead by the Pakistani troops in front of their eyes.

Pakistan army junta has violated the following provisions of international law:-

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Pakistan army junta has violated the following provisions of international law:-

I) Laws of warfare. The doctrine of immunity of non-combatants from belligerent attack.

II) Article 23 (G) of the Hague Convention II of 1899 and the Hague Convention IV of 1907. The article enacts "it is specially forbidden to destroy or seize the enemies property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war."

Ill) Fundamental human rights guaranteed by the Charter of the United Nations, (a) In the preamble one of the main objectives of the United Nations is "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small".

b) Article I, Paragraph 2 is "to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of people."

c) Article I, Paragraph 3 is "to achieve international cooperation.....in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

d) Article 3 (b) of the Charter "the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of.....assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

e) Article 55 (c), the United Nations shall promote "universal respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

0 Article 56: "all members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organisation for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

g) Article 76 (c) is "to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.".

h) Article 66 (2) provides ECOSOC to make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

i) Article 68: the ECOSOC "shall set up Commissions" in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights.

j) Article I (2) right to self-determination of the people.

IV) The General Assembly of the U.N. proclaimed universal declaration of human rights on Dec. 10, 1948. It is the Magna Carta of men.

a) Article 3 fundamental right of every man "to life, liberty and the security of persons."

b) Article 15 recognizes the right of every man to belong to a nation i.e. to a nationality.

c) Article 21 "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of the Govt." and this will is to be expressed in "periodic and genuine elections" based on "universal and equal suffrage".

V) International conventions of human rights the Gen. Assembly of Dec 16, 1966 transformed two convents on human rights into international conventions and adopted without any objection, and open for signature both the covenants. Pakistan voted in favor of both the covenants.

VI) The Genocide Convention, Dec. 1948. Pakistan was a signatory to this Convention.

a) Article 2: Genocide means "acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical racial or religious group such as by killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to the members of the group; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; much measures intended to prevent birth within the group forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

b) Article 3: Punishable acts; Genocide; conspiracy to commit genocide; direct and public incitement to commit genocide; attempt to commit genocide; and complicity in genocide.

c) Article 4: "persons committing genocides or any of the other acts enumerated in Art. Ill shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials, or private individuals.

VII) Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal. Crimes against humanity are considered to be "murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other in human acts committed against any civilian population before or during war". Gen Assembly adopted a resolution without dissent and reaffirmed the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the judgment of the tribunal. Therefore crime against humanity is a crime under international law.

GENEVA CONVENTION

VIII) Art. 3 of the Geneva Convention of 1949. Pakistan ratified the conventions of 1949 and 1951. Pakistan ratified the Geneva civilian conventions with reservation to Art. 44 and 68 (2). There was no reservation to Article 3. Art. 3 is common to all the 4 Geneva Conventions which were adopted at the Diplomatic Conference at Geneva held from April 21 to August 12 1949. Article 3 reads:

"In case of an armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting parties, each party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the followings:

1) persons taking no active part in hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed 'Horsde combat' by sleekness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse definition founded on race, color, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other criteria. To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above mentioned persons:

   (a) violence to life and persons in particular character of all in cruel treatment and torture;

   b) taking of hostages;

c) outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;

d) the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording by the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

2) The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for (international law documents 1950-51, Naval War College USA Volume XLVII, Page 82).

These provisions apply primarily to civil wars in cases in which there has been no recognition of belligerency (Oppenheim) Volume II, Page 370).

IX) Pakistan refused to give permission to the members of the International Committee of the Red Cross to go to Bangladesh to offer relief and other aid to the victims. One paragraph of Art. 3 of the Geneva Convention of 1949 which applies to a conflict not of an international character meaning a civil war says "an impartial humanitarian body, such as the International Committee of Red Cross, may offer its services to the parties to the conflict." The Red Cross offer its services but Pakistan refused to grant permission.

X) The 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 which deals with protection of civilian person in times of war.

XI) WARFARE RULES

Violence of warfare rules: The Hague and Geneva Conventions safeguarding prisoners and non-combatence. The key theme is proportionately that is may not go beyond strict military requirements. The purpose is practical as well as humane: indiscriminating killing demoralized arms turned civilians into guerillas and endangered soldiers captured by an incensed enemy. According to US Arm Field Manual 27-10 (the law of land warfare), the law" requires that belligerents refrain from employing any kind or degree of violence which is not actually necessary for military purposes, and that they conduct hostilities with regard for the principle of humanity and chivalry".

The rules protect defeated enemy troops, the wounded parachuting airmen and other helpless people forbidden weapons including bullets and poison. Forbidden targets include Hospitals, Churches, Museums and coastal fishing boats unless used for military purposes. Torture, looting and political assassinations are band. Reprisals are permitted against illegal enemy acts to only on orders from Commanders and never, against civilians who may not be punished without trial before a court.

Crime against peace and crime against humanity

The 1949 Geneva Convention says "individual and mass force able are prohibited regardless of their motive". It further says" persons taking no active part in the hostilities shall in all circumstances be treated "humanely." Among specific prohibitions: "collective penalties" such as burning villages that may harbor guerillas. The 1907 Hague Convention prohibits "the attack or bombardment, by whatever means, on towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended".

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

XI) Racial discrimination, resolution 103 (I) of the General Assembly, I960. The General Assembly had declared that "it is in the highest interest of humanity to put an immediate end to religion and so-called racial persecution and discrimination '.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

XII) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article-I: "Human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reasons and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article-2

Article-3

Article-5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article- 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

ArticIe-9: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.

Article-10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Articlc-2 (1): Everyone charge with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by court of law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at any time when it was committed.

Article-19 : Everyone bas the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right include freedom to hold functions without, interference and to seek, receive and impart functions and ideas through any medias and regardless of frontiers.

Article-21 (1): Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his country directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(3)The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

POSITION OF PAKISTAN ARMY

Pakistan Army has to place to retreat. The land mass of Bangladesh is surrounded by India except a small stretch of border with Burma. Other routes of escape are limited lo

air and water transports on a journey of over 3000 miles along the Indian coast. In other words the fellows have no retreat which is essential for any war. Therefore psychologically they are weak and demoralized and because of this they are even more desperate than they would be.

2. The ranks in Pakistan Army consist of people from Sind, Beluchistan and Frontier also. Reports are there of conflict and fighting of soldiers of these provinces in one hand and the Punjabis on the other. Reports are also there to suggest that one many occasions Frontier and Beluch forces have treated our people less severely and sometime with sympathy.

3. Every effort should be made to take advantage of this difference between the Punjabis and non-Punjabis in Pakistan army.

4. Emphasis should be given more on getting the Pakistan soldiers, particularly officers alone rather than lend. Direction should go in this line to Mukti Bahini units.

5. Behaving and treating the enemies well, always demonstrate self-confidence and determination for victory for the host country. It enhances the prestige and respectability and will show our.....to perform the obligation of international warfare rule.

6.Pakistan will reciprocate and may also find it necessary to imprison the Mukti Bahini members rather killing them with the expectation that they will get them now back in exchange of ours once the war is over.

7. A good number of hostages particularly high ranking officers may also be used for securing the release of Sheikh.

A 5-minute programme in Urdu especially meant for the members of Pakistan armed forces operating in Bangladesh in each of the transmissions every-day is suggested on the line as mentioned below.

1. Address the soldiers coming from Beluchistan, Frontier and Sind.
2. Explain the situation that the people they are killing are 90 percent Muslims and they are misguided by the Punjabis in doing so. Narrate Islamic principles.
3. Welcome the attitude of Beluchistan, Frontier and Sind and appreciate their feeling that they are also equally exploited by the Punjabis and that they have been misguided by the Punjabis with regard to the War in East Bengal. They were told that the war in East Bengal was against the Indians but on arrival they have found that they are fighting the innocent people of Bangladesh.
4. Appreciate their sympathies and support for the people of Bangladesh on many occasions and in many areas and that they should not allow themselves to be misguided any more.
5. Explain that they do not have any retreat and narrate the lack of their logistics in maximum detail. They are fighting on a foreign soil but victory will be ours.

6. Before time runs out they should surrender and give in to Mukti Bahini. Once they do that, they will be treated as prisoners of war. He will not be killed, rather he will be given food and shelter and once the war is over he can choose either to go to West Pakistan or settle in Bangladesh as an equal citizen. He will be assured that Bangladesh Government will treat him in accordance with the international laws of warfare.

West Pakistan Government has recently launched a campaign through its special ambassadors and paid agents in the Western world to defend its case against the murders and atrocities they are committing upon the innocent people of Bangladesh. The mounting public opinion throughout the world that has now crystallized against the unjust and genocidal act of Pakistan Government has compelled the West Pakistani rulers to device a defense for themselves. In doing so many attempts have been made giving all sorts of excuses and arguments but they have all failed. At present attempts are being made to divert the issue at a different level with a different color.

The cause which is no greater than a liberation struggle and no more sacred than fighting for freedom is being stinked with communalism. It is said that non-Bengalis have been killed by Bengalis and hence the action of Pakistan troops to control the situation. Nothing could be more a blatant lie than this mean and heinous propaganda. Bangladesh government is distressed to see that some of Western newspapers also are playing up with such concocted stories. Sunday Times of 2nd May. despatch by Anthony Mascarenhas has only given the West Pakistan version of a story which cannot be substantiated on any score. Same applies to the reporting of Mr. Rosenblaum, who, of course, had a guided tour of Bangladesh by West Pakistani troops.

The malafide and falsehood of this propaganda can be found in the following facts:

1. Not within our knowledge a single newspaper ever published any news-item weeks before 25th March 1971 that a Non-Bengali in any part of Bangladesh was killed by Bengalis.

2. About 40-50 foreign journalists including West Pakistanis never wrote a line on this subject when they were in Bangladesh for weeks. It would have certainly come to their knowledge if any incident like this took place in Bangladesh.

3. Never any foreign or West Pakistani journalist for once asked any question to any of the leaders including Sheikh and Bhutto on this subject or referred this matter at all the series of Press Conference the leaders addressed.

4. Least of all, if it was the reason of this military atrocities, why Yahya Khan did not mention it in his speech on 25th March? Had there been any incident like that Yahya Khan would certainly have not missed the opportunity of making it a major point?

5. Six journalists were a conducted tour by West Pakistani troops but none one only mentioned this make-belief defense through his despatch. Whereas correspondent of Associated Press visited Bangladesh frequently and at least one was present for days in Dacca till 25th March before his expulsion but did not write anything on this subject.

On the contrary, in his speech, directives and Press Conference from March 1, till 25th Sheikh very clearly mentioned that Bengalis and non-Bengalis Were all same and the definition of nationalism that has been established as an article of faith for all citizens by Sheikh in Bangladesh Was that "all people, Bengalis, Non-Bengalis, Christians, Buddhists, whoever residing in Bangladesh are Bengalis irrespective of their cast, creed and religion."

.....

Mr. Anthony Mascarenhas did not hesitate to give an account of dead bodies found in different areas supplied by West Pakistani troops. He has, however, not mentioned whether he saw the dead bodies himself or verified them to be that of non-Bengalis. Even if he saw them, the dead bodies were perhaps decomposed and could not speak any language. How can he then say that they were non- Bengalis?

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভারত-পাকিস্তান যুদ্ধ সম্পর্কে একটি খতিয়ান	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

CONFIDENTIAL

POSITION PAPER

LNDO-PAK1STAN WAR

The possibility of an Indo-Pakistan war reached its peak in May and June of this year. But subsequently this possibility was in some way averted by the Indo-Soviet Treaty signed in August, 1971.

The underlying exposition of Indo-Russian Treaty can be summarized as follows:

India because of her own internal political situation particularly in the non-Congress and leftist states and when the heavy industries build up through last 24 years have just started paying dividends, did not intend in any circumstances to enter into any kind of confrontation with Pakistan. Besides, Indira Gandhi by her absolute majority in the Parliament has brought a considerable amount of political stability in the Central Government of India and this also could not be allowed to be disturbed and disintegrated.

Any confrontation with Pakistan would involve a total war and this India could take the risk of provided (a) she could be absolutely certain that there would be no involvement of any third party; (b) she could defeat Pakistan militarily; and (c) she could complete the war within a short possible time-within 7 to 10 days. Indian military strategies could never be assured of any of these three conditions above and had therefore always advised against a war.

The Indian assessment of the Bangladesh crisis is that:

(a) Pakistan cannot sustain a war in Bangladesh and cannot bring it under control. Even if it can bring for some time, the economy will never get on to the rails. Pakistan will get weaker and weaker and could never be a political or military threat to India.

(b) The effect of the economic collapse within Pakistan and particularly in West Pakistan will sooner or later affect the ordinary traders and the farmers and industrial workers. This will create pressure along with the pressure from the political elements from within which will ultimately lead to a confrontation with the army rulers. This will create a situation of a psychological moment when the Pakistani rulers would like to settle the issue with leaders of Bangladesh and is only at that time any settlement that may be reached will come to our favor. This settlement may be for the complete independence of Bangladesh.

(c) India, on the other hand, never thought of going to a war with Pakistan and this is clearly evident from the Indo-Russian Treaty. Therefore, in future also they will not do anything which will increase the possibility on an Indo-Pakistan war. This by implication means that India arms the Mukti Bahini in such a manner at this stage which may lead to Pakistan saying that India had invated Pakistan.

Any major victory of the Mukti Bahini will be considered at this stage by Pakistan as an armed intervention by India.

(d) So the question of recognition also does not arise. If India is willing to help the Mukti Bahini more with arms, she can help without any formal recognition. Therefore, recognition would not necessarily mean an increased assistance in all spheres, though the national impression of the ordinary people is that recognition would mean that India would extend massive support to the Mukti Bahini. Therefore, for India the time has not come for either the recognition or any assistance of serious nature.

Due to the internal political pressures and situation particularly in West Bengal, India may at a time convenient to the Congress Government may accord a formal recognition to Bangladesh but this will be merely a paper recognition if it comes within next six months.

So for India, their main purpose is served and is going to be served in near future as regards Pakistan vis-a-vis Bangladesh is concerned. In the meantime they will maintain the same position as they are maintaining now. They will continue to give assistance of such nature which will not allow us to achieve anything spectacular in the sense of receiving heavy arms or any air or artillery protection for holding any land permanently as a liberated zone.

Pakistan Government's main stand is that it is due to India that they are facing difficulty in bringing the situation in Bangladesh under control. It is therefore, an Indo- Pakistan dispute. To save their scheme and to bring the matter more under the control of the international jurisdiction, the Yahya Government at one time and still now would go for a war with India only for an international intervention to divert the main issue of Bangladesh.

This possibility is still there. For Pakistan September and the first half of October would be suitable time to have an international confrontation. They are, therefore, assessing right now whether once this period was over whether. India would do anything drastic with regard to Bangladesh. This is what they are trying to find out from the Russian Government. If they have information of such a design of the Indian Government, the Pakistan Government might attempt to venture a serious boundary confrontation with India during this time. If on the other hand, they have the assurance from the Russian (which they have always been receiving) then of course, there is no possibility of this attempt of Pakistan Government.

ASSESSMENT

Bangladesh Government should emphasis more on the arms assistance and supplies than on recognition. Because it should be absolutely clear now that we have to win the war ourselves. Sooner we can win, the better for us and therefore Bangladesh Government would have develop an independent policy of conducting the war and to win it. The time has come to assert her own strength can be the relationship with India as good as it is now India is far too committed for us and will have to give us recognition and the necessary assistance only when the time will be suitable from their point of view and we can play a role to bring that time nearer.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিদেশে অবস্থানরত বাঙালীদের প্রতি বাংলাদেশ সরকারের আবেদন	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
FOR BANGLADESH CITIZENS AND FRIENDS ABROAD.

MUJIBNAGAR,
BANGLADESH.

Gentlemen,

Bangladesh is at war. Since March 25th, 1971 our Liberation forces have been fighting an aggression by West Pakistani troops and resisting a very well-trained and mechanized army. Their attempt is clear. They would like to continue with their colonial policy towards Bangladesh. In their last desperate attempt to deprive us from our right to live, they have adopted a policy of destruction, annihilation, and attrition. West Pakistani troops have burned down hundreds of villages, killed millions of people, destroyed all our major industrial projects and vital installations. They have bombed and strafed indiscriminately. They have killed our mothers, raped our sisters and driven out thousands of helpless people outside the country. Wherever they go, they kill young boys and children, loot houses, banks, jeweler shops, steal food grains and cattle and finally desert the places, leaving no human being alive.

The heroic people of Bangladesh have, however, accepted this challenge of war.

The people all over Bangladesh have joined the Liberation Army within 24 hours after they heard of the massacre at Dacca on 25th night.

There is no instance of this kind of genocide ever committed in human history. The detail of the atrocities need not be noted here as we arc certain that you have been receiving the same through world press and radios and particularly through Indian Newspapers.

We all have to take part in this war. Every Bengali whether in England or America or Japan or even in Iceland, is a part of our Liberation force. And we expect that each one of us shall fight this war through the means available to him, wherever he is residing. World opinion is vitally important today for the survival of the most helpless and poor 78 million people. This War is as important outside Bangladesh as it is inside.

Gentlemen, while the brave sons of our soil are now engaged in the marshy battle fields of Bangladesh to defend their soil from the enemy aggression, our citizens abroad can contribute equally by organizing themselves into liberation front’s, mobilising public and world opinion, holding seminars and meetings, collecting funds, sending reliefs and essential supplies,

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE:

1. From organizations in the nature of Liberation Front and if there is more than one such organisation in one country, establish contact With each other and from a coordinated federation-type organisation so that all correspondence and communications may be made through one particular body. Unless otherwise impracticable, follow the system mentioned above.

2. A bank account must be opened properly in the name and style of Bangladesh and should be operated by at least two persons. You should have a cable code for communication purposes and a permanent address to be mentioned in every correspondence.

3. The people of Bangladesh expect you to continue your struggle and Lobby the world public opinion, particularly with the American and Canadian Press, radio and television. Your organisation may sponsor a solidarity committee consisting of public representatives, journalists, lawyers, teachers and other important personalities and representatives from other national and international bodies, from different shades of opinion who would led the movement on your behalf. You are to continue to get in touch with all the countries of the world including the members of the United Nations.

4. You ought to maintain day to day contacts with the USSR Embassy, the Indian High Commission and countries who are supporting our cause and also to follow up the developments.

5. Through your lobby you ought to follow up the notes of different countries in respect of Bangladesh.

6. Put pressure upon the Diplomats from Bangladesh to dissociate from Pakistan and wherever possible make them establish the Bangladesh Mission.

7. You must move a petition in the International Court of Justice for taking effective measures to stop genocide and to set up a trial for punishing Yahya Khan and his gangsters for committing crimes against humanity. You may also approach the International Commission of Jurists and follow up their condemnation already flashed through world press.

8. Please make maximum utilization of the UN Human Rights Charter and relevant forums for such purposes. Take advantage of Genocide Charter. Engage able, inspired and well-reputed international jurists.

9. An UN observation team ought to come immediately for an on-the spot inspection of the actual position.

10. Disease and famine is imminent. As most of the food storages have either been looted or bombed by the military junta, a great scarcity of food-grain is prevailing. Millions of people are already at starvation stage. Please contact International Red Cross and all other humanitarian organizations to send relief materials immediately.

11. All your lobbing must be handled by nature political hands with utmost sophistication and care. Remember that one faulty step may disrupt what we have already achieved in the international world. At the appropriate time, our emissary will be sent and the world get in tough with you for necessary liaison. Our cardinal principal is

'friendship to all and malice to none'. Solidarity and friendship with freedom-loving people all over the world. We seek for peaceful co-existence and strive for world peace.

12. Since you are already aware about the atrocities reported through the Indian Press, we need not make this heavier by adding more to what you have already learnt. Read the Indian Press for getting the details. Foreign Press may be told that since Pakistan Army bundled out all foreign journalists, the only sources remains open is by way of crossing the border from Indian territory. The news thus collected should be given due credence and importance and we invite the British Press to come and see the situation for themselves, as to the effectiveness and stability of the Government of Bangladesh, and particularly the unparallel morale and determination with which our people have been fighting with the foreign army.

13. West Pakistani troops are only in occupation of the town and cantonment areas. The whole of the rest of Bangladesh is under the effective control of Bangladesh Government. The innocent and helpless people in the villages are completely relying upon this Government for their food, shelter and security. This a colossal task and it needs cooperation from every individual of Bangladesh whether he is inside or outside the country.

IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS:

(a) Medium-wave Broadcasting Transmitter to cover atleast 300 miles.
(b) Sophisticated arms and ammunitions (for specification and channel of transportation contact the authorized representative of Bangladesh Government in your country of residence. Do not plan till you are in contact with such a representative.)
(c) Walki-talkies and wireless transmitters for communication puiposes.
(d) Food grains.
(e) Salt.
(f) Matches and Kerosene.
(g) Clothing's (both civil and military).
(h) Medicines and medical units.
(i) Petrol, diesel and fuel oils,
(j) Other essentials.
(k) Cash money (not to be sent till clear instructions are given).
(I) Tents and tarpaulins,
(m) Boots and other outfits.

14. For correspondence and communication for the time being use the address of Bangladesh Mission, 9, Circus A venue, Calcutta-17.

Rahmat Ali
(For and on behalf of
Bangladesh Government).

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের প্রতি আনুগত্য প্রকাশকারী কূটনীতিকদের নামের একটি তালিকা	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

DECLARATION OF ALLEGIANCE TO BANGLADESH
IN MISSIONS ABROAD

Sl No	Name	Designation	Date of Declaration
1	2	3	4
1	Mr. K. M. Shehabuddin	Second Secretary	April 6, 1971.
2	" Amjadul Huq	Asstt. Press Attache.	April 6, 1971.
3	" Abdul Majid	Ministerial Staff.	August 12,1971.
4	" Abdul Karim	,,	
5	" S. M. Nurul Iluda	,,	Septem. 28, 1971
6	" Amzad Ali	,,	
7	" Mafizur Rahman		Septem. 23, 1971.
8	" A. K. Azad	Stenographer	-do-
9	" Gulam Mustafa	U.D.C.	-do-
10	" Mohammed Zainul Abedin	Dispenser	-do-
11	" Abdul Shaheed	L.D.C.	October 1, 1971.
12	" Humayun Rashid Chowdhur)	Peon	October 4, 1971.
13	" Fariduddin Ahmed	Counsellor P.A.	October 4, 1971.
		CALCUTTA	
1	Mr. M. Hossain Ali	Deputy High Commissioner	April 18, 1971 -do-
2	" R.I. Choudhury	First Secretary	-do-
3	" Anwarul Karim Chowdhury	Third Secretary	-do-
4	" Kazi Nazurl Islam	Third Secretary	-do-
5	" M. Maqsood Ali	Asstt. Press Attache	-do-
6	" Sayidur Rahman	Non-Diplomatic	-do-
7	" M.A. Hakim	Accountant	-do-
8	" Amir Ali Choudhury	Addl. Assistant	-do-
9	" Anwar Husain Choudhury	P A. to D.H.C.	-do-
10	" Md. Sayeduzzaman Miah	Stenographer	-do-
11	" Jainal Abedin Choudhury	Stenotypist	-do-
12	" Mustafizur Raliman	Assistant	-do-
13	" Alimuzzaman	Assistant	-do-
14	" A. Z. M. A. Qair	Assistant	-do-
15	" Motiur Rahman	Assistant	-do-
16	" Kazi Sekander Ali	Assistant	-do-

1	2	3	4
17	”Shamsul Alam	Assistant	-do-
18	” Md. Golamur Rahman	Assistant	-do-
19	” Abdur Rob	U.D.C	-do-
20	” Mohd. Siddiqullah	U.D.C	-do-
21	” A. K. M. Abu Sufian	U.D.C	-do-
22	” Mohd. Fakhrul Islam	U.D.C	-do-
23	” Nurul Amin	L.D.C	-do-
24	” A. B. M. Khurshed Alam	,,	-do-
25	” Nur Ahmed	,,	-do-
26	” Mohd. Abdur Rahim	,,	-do-
27	” Mohd. Aminullah	,,	-do-
28	” Abdur Rahman Bhuiyan	,,	-do-
29	” Abdul Mannan Bhuiyan	,,	-do-
30	” Mohd. Abul Bashar	,,	-do-
31	” Mohd. Alauddin	,,	-do-
32	” Samiruddin	,,	-do-
33	” Mohd. Solaiman	,,	-do-
34	” Shamsuddin Husain	,,	-do-
35	” Jahur Husain	,,	-do-
36	” Mir Mozammel Haq	,,	-do-
37	” Mohd. Zakaria	,,	-do-
38	” Mohd. Wahidui Rahman	,,	-do-
39	” Abdun Noor		-do-
40	” A.K.M Abdur Rob	Telephone	-do-
41	” A.K.M. Qamrul Rashid	Operator	-do-
42	” Anwaruzzaman		-do-
43	” Abbasuddin Ahmed Chowdhury	L.D.C	-do-
44	” Wahidur Rahman		
45	” Mohd. Shahedur Rahman	Despatch Rider	-do-
46	” Sharful Alam	Daftary	-do-
47	” Abdul Kader	,,	-do-
48	” Abdul Matin Prodhan		-do-
49	” Mohd. Amin	Office Orderly	-do-
50	” Mohd. Hossain	,,	-do-
51	” Motior Rahman		-do-
52	” Abdul Gafur Mirdha	Peon	-do-
53	” Aman Hosain	,,	-do-
54	” Hatim Ali	,,	-do-
55	” Bazlur Rahman	,,	-do-
56	” Mohd. Hedayetullah		-do-

1	2	3	4
57.	" Nurul Haq	”	-do-
58.	" Shamsul Anwar	”	-do-
59.	" Mohd. Ishaque	Electrician	-do-
60.	" Momtaz Miah	Peon	-do-
61.	" Hormus Haq	Peon	-do-
62.	" Abdus Sobhan	Peon	-do-
63.	" Shanu Miah	Peon	-do-
64.	" Mohd. Elias	Peon	-do-
65.	" Abdul Hashem	Gardenar	-do-
		NWE YORK	
1	Mr. A. H. Mahmood Ali	Vice Consul	April 26, 1971.
2	Mr. S. A. Karim	Deputy Permanent Representative	August 4, 1971
		WASHINGTON	
1.	Mr. Enayet Karim	Minister	August 4, 1971
2.	" S. A. M. S. Kibria	Political Counselor	-do-
3.	" A. Muhith	Economic Counselor	-do-
4.	" A.R. Matinuddin	Education and Cultural Counselor	-do-
5.	" Syed Muazzam Ali	Third Secretary	-do-
6.	" A.R. Choudhury	Finance and Accounts Officer	-do-
7.	" Sheikh Rustam Ali	Assistant Information	-do-
8.	Mr. A.M.S. Alam	Asstt. Administrative Officer	-do-
9.	" Aftabuddin	Member of staff	-do-
10.	" Sulaiman	P.A.	-do-
11.	" M. Hoque	P.A.	-do-
12.	" Nurul Islam	Asstt. Defense Wing	-do-
13.	" Mustaq Ahmed	Asstt. Administrative Wing	-do-

LONDON

1.	Mr. Mohuddin Ahmed	Second Secretary	August 1, 1971.
2.	" Md. Akbar Lutful Matin	Director of Audit and Accounts	Augusts, 1971.
3.	Mr. Abdur Rouf	Deputy Director, Films and Publication	August 8, 1971.
4.	" Fazlul Haq Cbowdhury	Labor Attaché	August 11, 1971.
5.	" Reazul Karim	Counselor	October 7, 1971

PARIS

1	" Mr. Mosharraf Hossain	Cypher Assistant	July 5, 1971.
2	" Shaukat Ali	Counsellor	July 5, 1971
		BERNE	
1	Mr. Golam Mosiafa	Second Secretary	August 9, 1971.
2	" Waliur Rahman		
		BAGHDAD	
1	H. E. Mr. A . F. M. Abdul Fatch	Ambassador	August 21, 1971.
		HONGKONG	
1	Mr. Mohuddin Ahmed	Acting Trade Commissioner	August 18, 1971.
		STOCKHOLM	
1	Mr. Md. Safiullah	Cypher Assistant	August 25, 1971.
		LAGOS	
1	Mr. Mohuddin Ahmed Jaigirdar	Third Secretary	
		MANILA	
1	H.E. Mr. K.K. Panni	Ambassador	September 14, 1971
		BRUSSELS	
1	Mr. Nayebul Huda	Cypher Assistant	
		MADRID	
1	Mr. Abdul Karim Mandal	Ministerial Staff.	
		BEIRUT	
1	Mr. Abdul Latif	Cypher Assistant	
		KATHMANDU	
1	Mr. Mustafizur Rahman	Second Secretary	October 3, 1971.
		BUENOS AIRES	
1	H.E.Mr. A. Momin	Ambassador	October 11, 1971.
		TOKYO	
1	Mr. Maswood	Press Attache.	
2	Mr. Rahim	Third Secretary.	

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের জাতিসংঘ প্রতিনিধি দলের সদস্য কর্তৃক বাংলাদেশকে স্বীকৃতি দানের আবেদন	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

RECOGNITION OF BANGLADESH

A QUESTION
TO THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD

BY
SERAJUL HUQ
Advocate, Supreme Court.
Member: National Assembly, BANGLADESH

....

RECOGNITION OF BANGLADESH
As an independent Republic

Birth is always a painful process. The 75 million people, occupying 55 thousand square miles of the globe, have emerged on the map of the world through pain of death and destruction-as an independent Nation. No nation has possibly passed through so much of fire, against so heavy an odd. If sufferings and sacrifices are prerequisites of a birth of a Nation, Bangladesh has indeed created a new history stained with the blood of martyrs and innocents.

This struggle of the Bengalis is not an isolated incident-it is spread over a period of 23 years. Unfortunately, these ill-fated millions have always stood up for freedom and justice irrespective of caste, creed and religion-and that has brought on them the wrath of a people, who were yoked together in 1947 through a political arrangement of Lord Mountbatten-the last Governor General of undivided India, who presided over the game of partition. The intolerance of a section of people and intransigence of politicians coupled with hatred and exploitation swept the people to accept a political arrangement, which may be called a "rape on Geography".

True this was accepted with reluctance with an expectation of a new opportunity, to give for the Indian Muslims ideals of freedom and justice a 'local habitation and a name". But in between ideals and reality, there is always an yarning gap. A quick look at history will reveal the age of the conflict. It's roots tie deep in the basic cultural, geographical and traditional differences of the two wings of Pakistan. The difference was sought to be bridged with religion-rather in the name of religion. This experiment was an expensive one in terms of human lives. It became a tale of misery-too deep for tears. Yet the people of Bangladesh bent all their energy, made all accommodations for their uncongenial partners, both political economic and cultural, but they would not see reason. They would not care for the ennobling tenets of Islam, which to my mind is based primarily on the

principle of justice to all, and peace at any cost. These colonial minded ruling cliques of West Pakistan, stubbornly stuck to the gory side of religion and never appreciated the essence of any religion of the world. The rulers of the west proved themselves to be the most irreligious people of the world, ignorant of Islam and innocent of any higher civilized norm of life. I have no hesitation to declare that those who have no spilt the blood to stifle the voice of freedom can call themselves heathen but they have no right to call themselves Muslims.

It is an irony, that the poet, who dreamt of Pakistan, did not include Bengal as a part of that country. In December 1930, in Alahabad session of the Muslim League, Sir Mahammad Iqbal, could not conceive of such molestation of geography. His proposal reads as follows:

"I would like to see the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province Sind and Baluchistan into a single State".

The name of Pakistan was first suggested by a student Mr. Rahmat Ali of Cambridge University in 1930, in a leaflet, he too did not include Bengal in the territory of proposed Pakistan.

In 1933, in the round table conference in London at a session of the joint parliamentary committee Reginald Craddocx asked the delegation of Indian Muslims, led by Yusuf Ali to comment on the scheme of Pakistan. The reply was "It is a students' scheme and there is nothing in it", he also added "we have considered it chimerical and unpractical." What then brought about the creation of Pakistan? It is the famous Lahore resolution of 1940-that gave the first glimpse of the new State. It was recorded in the language quoted below.

"No Constitutional plan would be workable in this country acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles-viz. the geographically continuous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North Western and Eastern Zone & of India should be grouped to Constitute Independent States in which the Constituent Units shall be autonomous and sovereign".

It is very clear from the language that the resolution, whatever is its merits, conceived, of "two sovereign States". Are we to say now that Mr. Jinnah, did not know the significance of the word, "Sovereign" or the use of plural number, after the word 'State' and 'Unit'. It is too frivolous an argument. On the 3rd June 1947, Mr. Nehru in a broadcast message accepted the proposal of Pakistan in the following words.

"For generations we have dreamt and struggled for a free independent and united India, the proposal to allow certain parts to secede, if they so will, is painful for any of us to contemplate. Nevertheless I am convinced that our present decision is right one even from the larger viewpoint".

I have referred to these legal documents only to invite the attention of the world, to show that two sovereign States were conceived in the very document which brought
Pakistan into existence.

The sanction, and mandate of the people was in favor of two States. The birth of Bangladesh is not new feature in the political History of India.

The departure from the Lahore resolution is the cause of all evil. In the name of religion and so-called integrity, the 75 million people of Bangladesh were subjected to untold repression, colonial exploitation, and economic deprivation by the rulers of Pakistan. .The people of Bangladesh, as I have said before, made supreme sacrifices, to impress upon their unimaginative partners that religion alone cannot bind a divergent people into a nation. Some philosophy of unity based on the principle of justice, equality, freedom and a democratic institution, is essential to keep a loose federation on the rail.

Their claim to a United Pakistan is primarily based upon religion-let us now examine, how religiously the rulers of West Pakistan have dispensed Islamic Justice to the Bengalis. Let cold figures speak for themselves.

According to the figures computed by Stephen R. Lewis (Pakistan: Industrialization and trade policies. London 1970. PP. 142-3). East Pakistan's share of total commodity imports from 1950 to 1965,-divided into three plan periods was 30.5 per cent (highest). Whereas East Pakistan's share of total export is 61.4 per cent.

The foreign exchange thus earned, was canalised for the Industrial development of West Pakistan-Manufactured products were then sold to the protected market of East Pakistan. Only Textile goods, worth about 50 crores are sold to East Pak, every year. A colonial pattern of economy was the reward that East Pakistan received in the hand of West Pakistan. Up to the third plan period (1965-68), only 37 per cent of the development expenditure fell to the share of East Pakistan. Only 20 per cent of the foreign aid was spent in East Pakistan, and 80 per cent in West.

East Pakistanis constituted no more than 5 per cent of the officers of the Pak army-in Navy officers level is 19 per cent and technical cadre 9 per cent and in the Naval rank only 28.5 per cent. In Air Force 11 per cent Pilots are Bengalis. From 1947 to 1960, out of 50 senior army officers who attained the rank of Major General only one was Bengali.

According to the official Economist of Pakistan 20 families of West Pakistan, control 66 per cent of Industrial assets, 70 per cent Insurance funds and 80 per cent of the Bank- assets.

This is the backdrop of the present conflict. Turning to political aspect from 1948 to 68,-the western rulers persistently devised mischievous methods to squeeze out the Bengalis from participation in the administration of the country. Up to 1968, the East Pakistani representation in the Civil Service was only 36 per cent. The western rulers from the very day of inception of Pakistan began to indulge in conspiracies to retain the bastion of power in their wing-and a handful of millionaires, made a common cause with the ruling clique. The poor became poorer and the rich multiplied their millions. Whoever raised a protest came to be looked down after as a branded traitor. Even laws were framed for the benefit of the few. The History of Pakistan in short, is the history of deception under the guise of religion, and integrity, To the western rulers these two weapons were ideally suited to befool the vast majority of people of Pakistan-who in the

name of religion would readily accept even an irrational proposition. The difficulty that the rulers faced, was the growing consciousness of educated middle class and the student community.

As early as 1952, the rulers of West Pakistan struck the first blow on the Bengali language, and systematically attempted to trample underfoot the cultural heritage of the Bengalis. The Martyrs' blood was spilt and then only Bengali was grudgingly accepted as one of the State languages. The Bengalis were shaken into a consciousness that a long struggle is ahead.

The election of 1954, routed the rulers of Karachi but soon centre's rule was imposed in Bengal to smother the legitimate demand of the majority people of Pakistan A Constitution Was framed in 1956, but before it could unberthen its contents the hand of a dictator robbed the nation of its democratic institution. It was not merely a coup by Gen. Ayub to snatch power but to perpetuate the colonial supremacy of the west, and to complete the process of subjection of the east. From 1958 to 1969 Ayub, the ring leader of the western ruling coterie, threw to the wind all semblance of democracy and introduced one of his own, which in shod was a new device to rule through a chosen band of quislings, with a sham pretext of a 'democracy'. The continuation of the system for ten years is due to the efficacy of corruption, bribery, nepotism in human life. The entire nation was smarting and reeling under the feet of a dictator,-and it burst into action when their leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was being tried for treason (Sk Mujib's trial in Agartala conspiracy case). The dictator went out of the stage, leaving the state craft in the hand of his able general Yahya Khan. Gen. Yahia Khan, made his entry with a promise to usher in democracy through an election. His intentions were no better than that of his predecessors, but he adopted a new modus operandi, to establish colonialism through the expected dissensions of political parties. But the people of Bengal being conscious of the sinister motive proved greater than the schemers of Pindi. They stood solidly behind their leader the Shaik with an indisputable majority and claimed transfer of power to them. The cat could no longer be concealed. Thus the long looked after event of March came to pass. The hounds of Yahia were let loose to hunt out the Bengalis-and annihilate the entire race. The death-knell of Pakistan was rung. Students were killed, women were raped, children were mutilated.-with the fond hope to kill the spirit of an awakened people. The Bengalis, stunned as they were, in the beginning-emerged almost immediately as an inspired people, with one mind, one soul and one purpose to break with the past, crush the aggressors and *there was a birth of a nation-"The independent Republic of Bangladesh*". A liberation force sprung up from the soil with spontaneity of a plant that sprouts.-and it is growing from strength to strength. The rulers of the West, pampered by the American rulers, and assured by their Chinese allies, arc now making frantic attempts to save their soul, but their doom is near-nearer than their shadows.

The Bengalis as a nation is posing a question now to the conscience of the world.

Do we deserve recognition from you as an independent nation?

The question of recognition is not a pure question of law-the concept is more political and moral than legal. True there are certain established and accepted criteria, in determining the question, but all such considerations are subject to the enlightened

national interest of the State granting recognition. The golden rule for granting recognition is that the government of the emerging state should enjoy habitual obedience of the majority of the people living within well-defined territory with a reasonable expectancy of permanence. Secondly, the claim to recognition is not devoid of legitimacy and lastly the proclaimed policy and ideals of the State are in conformity with the natural law embodying the principles of justice and freedom.

Judging the case of Bangladesh in the light of the aforesaid rationale of recognition, it is by now as clear as day light that the Government of Bangladesh is not a myth but a reality backed by the entire population of 75 millions, except the few quislings, who can be counted on fingers. The people have not only habitually given allegiance to the government formed by their elected representatives, but they have been waging a righteous struggle in defense of their government. They are laying down their lives for the cause of independence against a brute force of imperialism and colonialism. Imposition of rule over the weaker people by means of force with political, economic, social and cultural implication is the accepted definition of imperialism and the people of Bangladesh is now engaged in one of the bitterest struggle against these colonial and imperialistic activities of the western rulers of the minority province of West Punjab.

If any particular government ignores the mandate of the people obtained through a fair election-and instead unleash the engine of torture, death and destruction only because the mandate favors a greater autonomy to the provinces-what the unarmed people can do? Should they surrender abjectly to the forces of evil which seek to crush the human values, the civilized norm of life and annihilate a particular section of people who call themselves Bengalis?

Will the signatories of the charter of United Nations tell us-What the Bengalis could do?

I am proud to say that the Bengalis, have only reaffirmed their faith in the fundamental human rights and are defending the dignity and worth of human being-on behalf of themselves as well as the humanity as a whole. If U. N. O. chooses to become the hand-made of a powerful state, and remains blind to the naked aggression upon an unarmed people-the signatories of the Chatter will have to declare someday that U. N. O. is nothing but an UNNECESSARY Organisation manufacturing tall talks signifying nothing.

How long can the U. N. O. hide its face comfortably under the cover of "domestic jurisdiction"? It is not a case of mutiny or rebellion. It is a case of a legally constituted party, democratically elected by the people-who has democratically decided to part with the forces of evil, to save the people from economic exploitation and political subjugation after exhausting all possible means to arrive at a peaceful solution. In this respect let me quote the opinion of "The News Week"-dated 12th April, 1971, a respectable organ of public opinion.

"Ironically as independence-fever mounted throughout Bangladesh, it was Mujib who sought to moderate the passion. Aware that any unilateral declaration of independence

would bring down the wrath of the army, Mujib desperately sougth to compromise that would give Bengal the autonomy his people demanded while preserving at least a semblance of Pakistani National Unity as the army demanded. Mujib was the last hope that Pakistan's two distant and disparate wings might achieve some kind of accommodation. What finally undid Mujib's efforts was the supercilious attitude of the West Pakistanis especially the Punjabi who dominate the army and who have been nurtured on impassioned patriotism and cliches about the inferiority of the Bengalis".

The die is cast now. The notions of Unity is reduced to a mere fiction. Yahia has successfully killed Pakistan. The Bengalis are merely carrying the costly coffin to its infamous grave. Bangladesh has come to stay-with all the moral and legal right to be heard, appreciated and recognized by the world. The expectancy of Permanance of the new *Government of Bangladesh is guaranteed by the will of its people* and good will of the free world.

If the conscience of the world is not dead, Bangladesh will lean heavily upon it, and demand of it to reassert its will.

If News medias are any index of the public opinion of the world let me quote the observation by a renowned Editor.

The Sunday Telegraph (March 28, 1971) writes in its editorial "The Victims":

"It is hard for the Western mind to absorb the full dreadfulness of the Civil War in East Pakistan-once again it seems that the full fury of the latter part of the 20th Century has fallen upon one of the poorest and vulnerable of peoples-the country which was conjured into being by an exercise in Political adroitness in 1947 is falling apart amid carnage. Whatever happens the old Pakistan is dead.

The rulers are trying to deny the fact by arms but the attempt cannot be other than tragic folly".

The Daily Telegraph said on March 29, '71 that all the bayonets from Punjab cannot shove back into the bottle the Genie of Bengali Nationalism.

The New York times recorded its reaction on March 28th, 1971 saying "Even if West Pakistan troops succeeded in imposing a semblance of Central rule over the nation, the violence that is now sweeping the East Pakistan and the sustained repression that would be required to bend the Bengalis to the Islamabad will would add a, barrier of hate to the differences of race, language, customs-and Geography,"

Some International Jurists, may attempt to argue that Recognition to Bangladesh will be a 'precipitate recognition' under the International law. But I would like to repel such arguments by pointing out, that the recognition of the United States itself by France in 1778 was precipitate.

The United States accorded premature recognition in 1903 to Panama when it seceded from Columbia. America not only recognized but fought in aid of Panama so as to liberate it from Columbia.

The U.S.A. had recognized Texas in 1837 in spite of the resentment of the mother country Mexico.

U.S.S.R. and China recognized the Government of Sihanouk even though he was not in effective control of Cambodia.

To bring finality to question of legitimacy, 1 can profitably quote, what Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla of India has observed-which I believe cannot be improved upon:

To my mind it is the legally and validly constituted Government of Bangladesh that has a much better title to legitimacy than Yahia Khan whereas the Shaik claims the right through democratic forces, through the wishes of the people. Yahia Khan's claim depends solely on brute force and the strength of the military machine. Our Government (India) should not hesitate in coming to an early decision on the issue of recognizing the Government of Bangladesh. Let us take a bold and courageous decision now; otherwise History will not forgive us".

I can only reiterate the words of Mr. Justice Chagla to the nations of the world and add that if you allow your conscience to sleep now, -in no time you will cover yourself with the ignominy of surrendering to a brute force, the spectra of which may rise anytime anywhere in the world I invite the attention of the great people of America to seek peace in their own souls first and then in the distant shores of China. Peace will remain as illusive as the mirage, if you lend your guns to shed more blood to buy peace in China. If your great might becomes the scourge of humanity. History will not forgive you. If you allow your great nation to be bogged into petty consideration of diplomatic gains your image as a Champion of the free world will be shattered beyond recognition. Your allies will run away from you as a child does from the ghost. If you still choose to hide yourself under cloak of "Internal affairs'-you will not clothe yourself in eternal glory, but you will deface your own glorious struggle against the colonial rule.

To-day the people of India stands in recognizing the justness of our cause, we are overwhelmed with the warmth of their sympathy, the noble blood of the Prime Minister has apparently flowed a little quicker with the tidings, from the East, but coming to question of dejure recognition. India is limping with the weight of her conscience. So she too is, timorous to take the initiative. She is still groping in darkness and hesitating to leap forward into the heaven of light-truth and justice. I am sure they cannot long endure the conflict and she will accord recognition to us in no time.

In recognizing Bangladesh, the nations of the world will only register their sympathy for a cause-which they profess to believe. If they really believe in Democracy.-they are required to protect it without merely preaching the gospel. The league of nations, foundered on the rock of narrow self-interest of the nations Who founded it. The U. N. O. will have no better fate if the great powers of the world do not strive to safeguard its ideals.

Is not America aware that when an embittered nation rises to a man to tear itself free from its own mother-country, no other nation can force them into that unholy alliance again. Political adroitness can a make temporary arrangement but the unity cannot be

achieved. It is the mind of a nation that matters. Indulgence in soulless politiking will not bring peace, nor further the cause of freedom. A nation becomes a nation when it feels that it is so-all other qualifications are acquired in due course of time. Recognition need not depend upon other those minor considerations.

What harm will this new state cause to them? We are not against any particular state- we have a fund of friendly feelings to all, if they only allow us to live, and live with honor.

The question of recognition has a deeper implication of right and wrong. If any nation of the world believes that Yahia and his military govt. is on the right, we can hardly persuade them to recognize us, but it will be a great pity, if they yet send ship-load of arms to crush a people's war against tyranny and injustice. If Pakistan is falling brick by brick under the weight of injustice of its ruler,-can America build it again? If partners fall apart,-what the neighbors can do? Separation delayed is separation confirmed. The misery of the people can still be avoided if the great powers show signs of maturity in their assessment of facts. They should grow to appreciate that unity of the two wings of Pakistan cannot be achieved again. There is a rift in the lute. Nothing can bring back the symphony of unity-there is a revolt of the soul. The thin bond that linked the distant parts of the physical world-was not power but a will to live together,-a sense of common danger from outside-but if danger emanates from within, the will is snapped. Such is the case in Pakistan. All the arms of the world will not restore the inner urge to unite-because all the water of the Pacific will not wash the blood-that stains the hand of Pakistani rulers. The concept of Pakistan has vanished into thin air.

The people of Bangladesh believe that their cause has already transcended the limit of International law-it has seized and touched the fringe of international conscience. Our cause has taken the flight in to realm of thought, and it will in no time conquer the soul of humanity as our strength lies in our faith in truth, justice and democracy.

There is no death for the faithful. If no one responds to our call, we will march alone till the goal is reached.

JOY BANGLA

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
‘‘বাংলাদেশ’’ঃ উদ্দেশ্য ও লক্ষ্য	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

BANGLADESH
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Bangladesh is the lowest riperian delta of the Ganges. Erstwhile known as East Pakistan province of Pakistan, it ushered in as an independent sovereign nation and country on and from 26th March, 1971.

The land has a mixed population of 75 million people-Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists and Christians. This green pasture of land has a dominant agrarian economy with tremendous heitherto unexploited potentialities. The country has a vast man-power and labor availability. The industrial prospect is also bright. The people are democratic, religious, minded, honest and simple in nature and have all the oriental virtues.

Bangladesh measuring 55,126 sq. miles is bonded by India in the west, north, and east, Burma in the south-east and the Bay of Bengal in the south. The country is a continuous plain tract of land with innumerable rivers and brooks spread over as an arterial system. The language spoken is Bengali and the people are of the same monolithic origin.

Bangladesh as a country and nation has the following aspirations goals and objectives:-

FREEDOM & RIGHTS

1. The State will guarantee life, liberty and property of each individual irrespective of caste, creed and religion.
2. Freedom of speech, expression, association and religion is guaranteed by constitutional sanctions.
3. All individual offences of any description will be justiciable in the court of law.
4. Press will be free.
5. The judiciary shall be independent and neutral.

POLITICS

1. It is a democratic country with a government elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise. The Government is a parliamentary democracy.
2. The people are democratically oriented and have been consistently upholding oriental and democratic values in the face of historical invasions from many a direction.

ECONOMY

1. The economy of the new nation of Bangladesh has been enunciated as a socialistic pattern of economy. There must be sufficiency for all before there is superfluity for some.
2. Evolution through the process of democracy to reach the goal is the path to be followed both within and without. Planned development of economy through democratic process is her goal.
3. Progress and prosperity of all people are the broad objectives determining formulation of government decisions. Full employment in a free society is her objective.
4. There will be equitable distribution of wealth through various economic measures.
5. Monopoly and cartels will be done away with. All the financial sources will be nationalized along with the key industries.
6. Jute-the premier foreign exchange earner-is considered to be a national product and its trade will be nationalized.

INDUSTRY

1. The industry in Bangladesh is in an embryonic stage and with a monopolist bias. But the tendency will not only be arrested but reversed effectively.
2. Industrialization will thus be planned to make effective dispersal of capital and capital goods.
3. Cottage industry will play a predominant role in the country's industrial complex and will feed the big industries.
4. Industrial workers will be a classified factor of production.
5. Shares of industries and profits thereof will be distributed among the workers.

AGRICULTURE

1. Agriculture is the backbone of the country's economy and is bound to remain so. Everything possible to augment agriculture and agricultural economy will be done by the Government. Increasing application of science to agriculture is the motion of the Government.
2. There is no Zemindary (feudal) system in the country. But land holdings require to be rationalized and government is posted with the problem.
3. The peasants having holding up to 25 bighas (8 acres) of land will enjoy land revenue exemption.
4. The Government khas lands will be freely distributed among the landless peasants- -
5. 'Land belongs to the tillers' is the central theme of the agrarian policy of the Government.

SOCIETY

1. All people are equal in the eye of law and society irrespective of caste, creed and religion. All are entitled to equal protection of law
2. The society is a socular society based on mutual tolerance and accommodation of each others ideas
3. The society is divided into segments of activities within the purview of the concept of local self-government being elected by the people on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

CULTURE

1. The culture is a Bengali culture enshrining universal contributions of poets, litterateurs, folk singers and intellectuals.
2. Nature in her bounty exercises a tremendous influence on the people and makes them fond of music tuned to the flow of the rivers and rivulets.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. 'Friendship towards all and malice towards none* is the keynote of the foreign policy of the Government of Bangladesh.
2. End of political subjugation, economic exploitation, and cultural invasion is the objective of the foreign policy.
3. Bangladesh believes in peaceful co-existence on the basis of mutual understanding by the process of dialogues. The foreign policy is effectively conducted to achieve those goals and friendly relations with all the countries of the world.
4. Bangladesh denounces imperialism and neo-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and all other extraneous forces having their sinister influence on the smaller countries.
5. Bangladesh stands for and will persistently work for world and regional peace for the unhindered development of human civilization and prosperity.

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শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ভারতস্থ বাংলাদেশ মিশন প্রধান কর্তৃক বিচারপতি আবু সাঈদ চৌধুরীকে পাঠানো টেলিগ্রাম	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

JUSTICE ABU SAYEED CHOUDHURY
ELEVEN GORING STREET
LONDON EC 3

Please convey following message from Prime Minister Bangladesh to Mr. Heath and Mr. Wilson and send copy to Editor Daily Mirror with thanks for converge. Message beings respectfully draw your attention John Pilger's report Daily Mirror June sixteenth as also reports in Sunday Times June thirteenth and twentieth and various reports in the Times, Guardian, Daily Telegraph and almost all British and World newspapers. Reports clearly show how brute force used to massacre people to stifle democracy and aspirations of seventy five millions of Bangladesh. As occupation army it has flagrantly violated basic human rights of world citizens. Has committed undeniable genocide. Women in Bangladesh to-day no more than objects of disgraceful mass rape. Children being annihilated. Tens of thousands terror-stricken people fleeing to India daily. Famine conditions aggravated by calculated steps of Pakistan-Fifteen million may die of starvation by Pilger's estimate. Could be more. Whole race facing extermination. Appeal in the name of humanity, civilization and democracy intervene and assert your influence. Vital that Pakistan be denied further military economic aid. Respectfully-request that you deplore recent American arms shipment to Pakistan. Urge you to act now and recognize Bangladeshi immediately. Warm personal regards message ends:

HOSSAIN ALI

Not to be telegraphed. *Sd/*
for HOSSAIN ALI

Copy memo. No.....forwarded by post to Mr. Justice Abu Sayeed Choudhury in confirmation.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশের পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক জাপানের পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রীর কাছে পাকিস্তান সরকার কর্তৃক সাহায্য সামগ্রীর অপব্যবহার সম্পর্কিত টেলিগ্রাম	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

TAKEOFUKUDA
FOREIGN MINISTER, JAPAN

Pakistan Military has systematically appropriated equipment intended for Relief of Bengali people and used same for repression and slaughter of these very people. Japanese Toyota Jeeps sent after November cyclone are freely used by Pakistan Army officers. Bangladesh forces captured Gunboat recently at Khulna found to be Norwegian relief ship converted into gunboat. Similarly all other coastal vessels, helicopters, money etc. donated by foreign nations for cyclone relief used by Pakistan Army to kill and destroy in Bangladesh since March 25, FAO has submitted formal note to U. N. Secretary General accusing Pakistan of using FAO-supplied boats and vehicles for military purposes. Danish government and certain US agencies have also complained formally to Pakistan. Recently 200 Japanese trucks for famine relief reached Bangladesh. On arrival at Chittagong these trucks taken immediately into Pakistan Army custody under personal supervision of army commander. In this context we are gravely concerned at Japanese government's decision to allow Pakistan to buy five coastal vessels In Japan. These boats will undoubtedly contribute to genocide of Pakistan Army in Bangladesh. Urge you to reconsider and prevent further sales. With friendly greetings to your Excellency.

Foreign Minister
Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বহির্বিশ্ব প্রচার বিভাগের সম্প্রসারণ সম্পর্কে একটি সরকারী পরিকল্পনা	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

EXPANSION OF EXTERNAL PUBLICITY WING

To win the liberation war we have two major tasks:

(i) Intensify our war efforts in the fields.

(ii) Organize publicity both in the home front and outside world.

Our home publicity has now been considerably organized. "Joi Bangla" and "Sadhin Bangla Bctar Kendra" are performing their functions purposefully and these have brought excellent success so far and will continue to do so.

To mobilize our efforts for the outside world as far as foreign propaganda is concerned, it is necessary to organize and expand the external publicity wing.

It is essential that the favorable world press and opinion that we have been receiving should be sustained. All efforts should be made to see that our external propaganda machinery works smoothly and vigorously to strengthen our diplomatic potentialities in India & abroad.

With this view in mind the following structure may be suggested.

(1) The name of the Machinery shall be "External Publicity Division". This cell although will be under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from administrative point of view but for all practical purpose it shall operate and function through the Mission in Calcutta.

(2) Mr. Taheruddin Thakur, MNA, may act as an Advisor to this wing.

(3) The major functions of this division will be as follows:-

(a) It shall be responsible for all publications including documentaries and photographs for international consumption.

(b) It shall publish a weekly English Bulletin for the outside world. This bulletin will mainly cover our battle news, atrocity and genocide news, International press reports, leaders speeches and statements and other relevant topical subjects in connection with our liberation movement.

(c) It shall maintain contact and liaison with Bangladesh organizations abroad and shall remain responsible to feed their needs.

(d) It shall deal with the foreign press and prepare international briefings and propaganda materials for all foreign agencies in India and abroad. It is absolutely essential that foreign press is conducted will in a coordinator manner. A report on every individual journalist should be prepared giving the details about their antecedents along with their personal and official views about Bangladesh affair. Some indication about their past work will have to be spelled out.

(e) It shall organize mainly press briefings and press conferences.

(f) It shall maintain close liaison with Sadhin Bangla Betar Kendra and All India Radio.

(g) It shall keep track of International conferences, seminars, and meetings and shall arrange lobbies for the same and particularly in the aid-giving countries and agencies. It shall organize a world conference on Bangladesh and a Court by world intellectuals for the trial of Pakistani War Criminals.

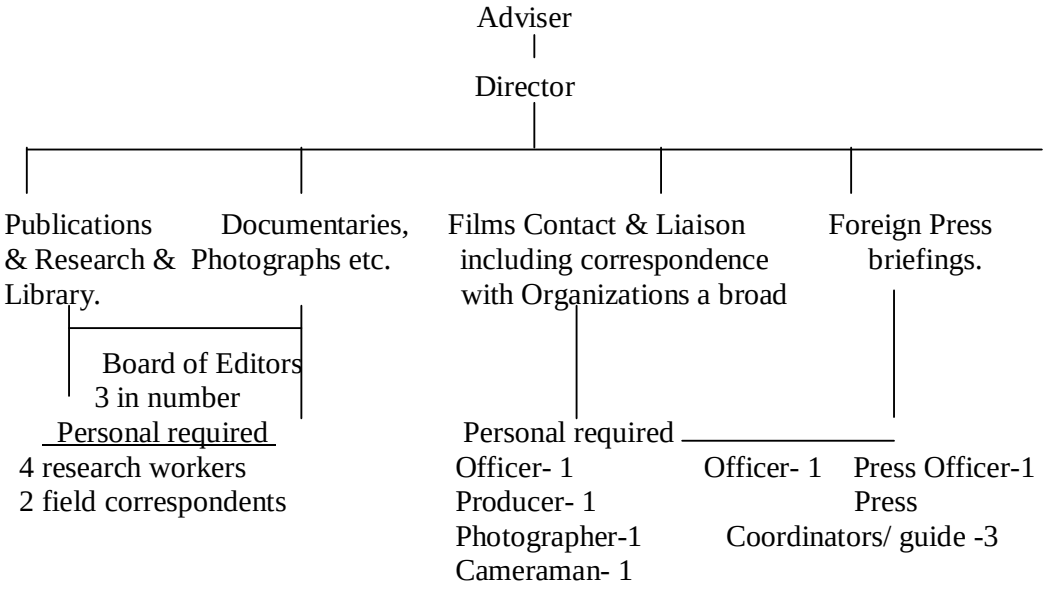
(h) It shall feed for information centers to be opened by Bangladesh Government abroad with adequate propaganda materials

(4) There shall be a Director or executive in charge of this wing for co-ordination and smooth day-to-day functioning.

(5) It shall have a research team to carry out, the different work as envisaged.

(6) There shall be an editorial board which will approve the publications and the Adviser, shall be an Ex-officio member of the Board.

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY DIVISION



ACCOMMODATION

This division needs at least two rooms somewhere within the premises of this mission.

There is no room for such requirement in Mr. M. Ali's Deptt. nor this can be continued in the foreign Secretary's Chamber. Regular work has started with the full research team and minimum editing and working facilities are required to continue with their work.

STAFF REQUIREMENTS

One steno-typist, three desk clerks, two office boys, one typist.

OFFICE REQUIREMENTS

One transistor, two type writers, one cassette tape-recorder, one telephone, stationeries & other necessary furniture.

BUDGET FOR STAFF ALLOWANCES AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES FOR THE RESEARCH TEAM AND THE WEEKLY ENGLISH BULLETIN.

1. Officers & Producer	Rs. 350/- per month-3 x 350= Rs.1050/-
2. Research workers Field Correspondents Press Coordinators and others.	Rs. 300/- per month-12 x 300= Rs. 3600/-
3. Steno-typist, Clerks & other staffs.	Rs. 200/- per month-5 x200= Rs. 1000/-
4. Peon	Rs. 150/- per month-2x 150=Rs. 300/-
	Rs.5950/-

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বিদেশী প্রতিনিধি দলের সাথে যোগাযোগ ও প্রচার সম্প্রসারণের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে অনুষ্ঠিত সভার কার্যবিবরণী	পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	-------- ১৯৭১

As desired by the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Mosharraf Hossain invited some of our available talents to explore the possibility of having a good team to strengthen our efforts in different spheres of activities under External Publicity Division. The following persons attended this meeting.

1) Mr. Ali Anwar,
Senior Lecturer in English,
Rajshahi University,
Studied at Dacca and Nottingham.
19 Ekdalia Place
Ballyganj
Calcutta-19.

2) Mr. S. K. Saha,
Senior Lecturer in Economics,
Studied at Rajshahi & London School of Economics.
123, Sarat Ghose Street
Calcutta-14.

3) Abdul Razzaque,
Lecturer, Sociology,
Rajshahi University.
3, Beck Bagan Road
Calcutta-17.

4) Mr. Golam Murshed,
Senior Lecturer,
Bengali
Rajshahi University, 11/D Nasiruddin Road
Calcutta-19.

5) Dr. Mosharraf Hossain
Head of the Department of Economics,
Rajshahi University.
7/6 Gabru Road
Calcutta-14.

6) Khalid Hasan,
Lecturer.
4/3/C Oment Row
44-3943.

Later on two other University teachers contacted us to offer their services:

1.Mr. Osman Jama),
Senior Lecturer in English
Chittagong University.
Studied at Dacca and Leeds.
C/O Amitava Chatterjc
Mudhya Path
Bosc Nagar
Mudhya gram
24 Parganah.

2) Mr. Md. Rashidul Haque.
Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics,
Chittagong University.
16, Alimuddin Street,
Calcutta-16.

As we held this meeting prior to the visit of the Canadian Parliamentary Delegation, work was divided amongst these persons to prepare memorandum, to meet the delegation at Bongaon etc. Subsequently work was distributed to collect facts and background on different countries, where our delegation will soon visit. A note outlining the requirements was prepared by us and accordingly considerable work has already been completed on (lie basis of the same. The facts and background that have been collected are now being edited and finalized.

External Publicity
Division

পরিশিষ্ট-ক

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রথম ডাকটিকিট

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রকাশিতব্য ডাক টিকিটের হার জানিয়ে বিদেশে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার ডাকা বিভাগ	৭ জুলাই ১৯৭১

Ri. Hon. J. STONHOUSE, M.P
House of Commons
London S.W.I
United Kingdom.

Bangladesh Postal
Administration
Kasipur, Jessore Sector,
Bangladesh.
7 July, 1971.

Dear Sir,
I write to confirm the details of the postal rates which have been opened by this Administration. They are as follows :

Internal

Letters	For first 15 grams	20 Ps.	
	Every additional 15 grams of part	10 Ps.	
	Postcards	10 Ps.	
	Inland letter card	15 Ps.	
Parcels	Inland 400 grams	Rs. 1.00	
	Addl. 400 grams or part	80 Ps.	
External (ordinary)	2nd class mails	80 Ps.	50 Ps.
Letters	Up to 20 grams	50 Ps.	30 Ps.
	Each addl. 20 gms		
External (Air)	Letters	2nd class mails	
	Up to 10 grams Burma, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Ceylon!	1.80 Ps.	
	Each addl. 10 grams	80 Ps.	60 Ps.
	Europe	Rs. 1.80	
	Each addl. 10 grams	Rs. 1.10	
	U.S.A. Canada	Rs. 2.20	
	Each addl. 10 grams	Rs. 1.80	

Parcel rates	Rs. 1.00			
Internal 400 grams addl. 400 grs. or part	Rs. 1.00			
External Parcel rates	1 kg. Rs. 5.10	3 kg.	up to 5 kg.	up to 10 kg.
India, Pakistan	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 8.10		Rs. 10.20. Rs. 15.00
Burma	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 20.00		Rs. 30.00 Rs. 45.00
Europe		Rs. 27.00		Rs. 38.00 Rs. 55.00
U.S.A				

Parcel rates (Air)	250 grams	Addl. 250 grains
Europe	15.20	5.50
U.S.A	16.50	10.50

Director, External Publicity Division,
Bangladesh.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের যশোর পোষ্ট মাষ্টার কর্তৃক বিদেশে লিখিত একটি চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার ডাকা বিভাগ	১১ জুলাই ১৯৭১

PERSONAL

BANGLADESH POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
JESSORE SECTOR

July 11, 1971

Dear Sir,

I understand you may be interested in our postal arrangements for Bangladesh. In the liberated areas we are providing a general and official Postal Service using the Post Offices we control. Also for the Army, the Mukti Fouj has established a number of Field Post Offices which enable the soldiers to communicate with their families in other liberated areas or in India.

We have found that this postal service has been a great morale booster for our people.

For the time being until our own stamps are available we are using the old Pakistani stamps overprinted Bangladesh similar to the stamps you see on this envelope. At the frontier with India our mail is accepted as international mail by the Indian Post Office with whom we have the most cordial and useful relationship.

We have now given approval for a special issue of our new stamps-the Independence Issue-and these will be issued here in Bangladesh on July 29.

If I can give you any more information please do get into touch with me.

Thanking you very much.

Yours faithfully,
SHARIF AHMED
Post Master.

Mr. Kenneth Chapman,
24, Maiden Lane,
LONDON W. C. 2.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রথম ডাকটিকিট প্রকাশের সংবাদ	বাংলাদেশ ফিলাটেলিক এজেন্সী	২৯ জুলাই ১৯৭১

PHILATELIC DEBUT OF BANGLADESH.

Date of First Issue: July 29,1971

The Government of Bangladesh, which in April 1971 broke away from West Pakistan and proclaimed itself an independent State, has authorized the international distribution of its first issue of postage stamps.

The first issue of eight Bangladesh stamps will be released on July 29. The stamps consist of 10, 20 and 50 paisas and 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 rupees. (The rate of exchange is 20 Bangladesh rupees to the £1, the complete issue being equivalent to £ l-09p.) This is a Definitive issue.

These stamps are replacing those which until July 29 were used in Bangladesh Territories. These were Pakistan stamps overprinted 'Bangladesh

This first series will be used for internal mail and for external postage being accepted by the Government of India for onward transmission.

The eight separate designs for this first series from the Government of Bangladesh dramatically and colorfully illustrate the great struggle for independence of the new State.

The designs are the work of Biman Mullick, the Bengalee graphic designer who designed the Gandhi Memorial stamp for the British Post Office in 1969 winning two gold international medals for the best Gandhi stamp issued by any country in the world.

The Bangladesh stamps are in the following denominations.

lOp (paisas). Blue, scarlet, purple, Map of Bangladesh.

20p. Yellow, scarlet dark green, blue. Depicting Massacre at Dacca University on 25th-26th March -1971.

50p. Orange, light brown, dark brown, greys. Bearing the numerals 75, denoting new *nation of 75 million people*. 1 Re (Rupee). Yellow, scarlet, green. The Flag of independence, incorporating map of Bangladesh. 2 Rs. Blue, dark blue, magenta. *Election 1970*. Shows a ballot paper and stylized ballot box inscribed *Results-167 Seats out of 169 for Bangladesh*. On side of box is highlighted 98%. 3Rs. Green, dark green, blue. *Proclamation of independent Government on 10th April 1971*. Depicting the breaking of links with West Pakistan. 5Rs. Assimilated gold, orange, dark brown, half-tone black. Portrait of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of Bangladesh. 10Rs. Assimilated gold, magenta, dark blue. A Support BANGIADESH stamp.

Size: 25.5 mm. x 38.5 mm.

Printed by a lithographic process on white coated unwater-marked security paper by Format International Security Printers Ltd.

Perforation: 14V$_2$x W/x.

In Britain, these stamps will be distributed exclusively to the philatelic trade by the Bangladesh Philatelic Agency who will sell direct at face value. Orders for the stamps, with remittance of £I.09p per set, plus 25p per order for registration and postage should be sent to: Bangladesh Philatelic Agency, Chobham, Woking Surrey.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
ডাকটিকিট প্রচার সম্পর্কে বৃটিশ এম, পি জন স্টোনহাউস-এর চিঠি	বৃটিশ কমন্স সভা	১১ জুলাই, ১৯৭১

From The Rt. Hon. John Stonehouse, M. P.
20 Gillingham Street,
London, S. W. 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON, SWI
11th August, 1971

My dear Moudud,

It was a great pleasure talking to you on the telephone this weekend, although the line was so bad.

I am glad that such satisfactory arrangements have been made at your end for the stamps. Since speaking to you I have seen an article which appeared in the New York Times last Sunday. This is very damaging to the stamp issue in that it alleges that they are not genuine stamps. Because of this article it becomes all the more important to ensure that the letters with Bangladesh stamps on do arrive at overseas destinations without Indian postal service marks on them. As you know, one envelope has already arrived addressed to me at the House of Commons. It will be useful if I could have some more there, but could you put some envelopes in the post of the following :

Mr. Marcus Samuel,
Philatelic Journal,
C/o. Robson Lawe,
50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1.

Mr. Arthur D. Stansfield,
Philatelic Exporter,
P. O. Box 4,
Edgware, Middlesex.
Mr. A. L. Michael,
Stanley Gibbons,
Strand, London, W. C. 2.

Mr. Arnold R. Strong,
G. B. Journal,
Plumtree Cottage,
Aspley End,
N r. Hitchine, Hertfordshir.
Mr. Russell Bennett,

Stanley Gibbons Monthly,
Drury House,
Russell Lane, London, W. C. 2.

Mr. Peter Ibbotson,
Philatelist,
446 Strand, London, W. C. 2.
.....
.....
Mr. Robson Lowe,
50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. I.
Mr. L. Chapman,
42 Maiden Lane, London, W. C. 2.

Mr. W. Newport,
42 Maiden Lane, London, W. C. 2.

Mr. L. R. Lehmann,
Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation,
225 West 34th Street,
Pennsylvania Building,
N. Y. 1, U. S. A.

The Editor,
New York Times,
New York, U. S. A.

Mr. David Lidman,
New York Times,
New York, U. S. A.

It would be useful if in each envelope you could put a note asking the recipient to receive a cover which confirms that the Bangladesh postal service is operating successfully. In the note you could also confirm that the stamps are being used for internal postal service in the area controlled by the Bangladesh Government.

All best wishes.

Yours ever,
Signature.

Mr. Moudud Ahmed,
Bangladesh Mission,
9, Circus Avenue, Calcutta-19.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে ডাকটিকিট প্রচারের অবস্থা সম্পর্কে যুক্তরাজ্যে লিখিত চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	২৩ সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৭১

September 23, 1971

My dear John,

Thank you for your letters of September 13 and 16 received on the same date.

2. One of your letters arrived with a Bangladesh postage stamp having the seal of a London Post Office. It seems that British Postal Service is gradually accepting our postage and who knows that one day you will start saving money by puting Bangladesh stamp instead of Her Majesty's Royal postage. Any how it was all very pleasant.

3.1 shall be sending a letter to Dick Hardie as suggested by you but I have to get hold of Mr. Misra to finally arrange the posting.

4. It was very nice of you to sent the clippings which we hope we will continue to receive in future also. Is it possible to send you the despatch of Peter Hezelhurst of September 13 which appeared in the front page covering five columns and also his subsequent despatches ? Peter is now here and I am trying to make him send as many despatches as possible. Our effort is however, suffering a setback because of the British Newspapers Industrial dispute.

With very best wishes.

Yours sincerely.
(Moudud Ahmed)

Rt. Hon.
John Stonehouse, M. P.
20, Gillingham Street,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

শিরোনাম	সূত্র	তারিখ
বাংলাদেশ ডাকটিকিটের ব্যবহারের অগ্রগতি সম্পর্কে তথ্য জানিয়ে বৃটিশ এমপি জন স্টোনহাউসের নিকট মওদুদ আহমেদের চিঠি	বাংলাদেশ সরকার, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	১ নভেম্বর ১৯৭১

Dated, November 1, 1971

My dear John,

Thank you for your letter of October 25. I am sorry to see that you have not received letters with Bangladesh stamps on which were sent by Mr. Misra. In the meantime I had a discuss on with the Indian External Affairs Ministry with regard to the transmitting of our letters. Because of the International Postal Union rules they say that it will not be possible for them to maintain the arrangement that was previously made. However, fresh arrangements are being made to settle this matter but goodness knows how long it will take.

The Postal service in the liberated areas however is functioning very smoothly. In Raomari area a postal zone has been established with 8 Post Offices and one Sub-Post office. This covers a huge area in the north with 500,000 people residing. The Post office is at Raomari as the Headquarter and the Branch post offices are at Datbhanga, Tapunchar Showlmari, Jadurchar, Rajibpur, Mohanganj and Makunchar.

Mr. Sadakat Hossain MNA, Convenor, Bangladesh Liberation Council, Raomari, P.O. Raomari, District Rangpur, Bangladesh is the political representative of the Government in this area. I have told him that you will be in touch but when you write please add-via Manikchar, Assam, India. I hope your letter will reach him.

With regards and very best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
(Moudud Ahmed)

The Rt. Hon. John Stonehouse, M P.,
House of Commons, LONDON
England.

নির্ঘন্ট

অ
অরোরা, জগজিৎ সিং, ৩১৬

আ
আওয়ামী লীগ, ১৫, ৪৬, ৩২৬, ৮৭০

আওয়ামী লীগ স্বেচ্ছাসেবক বাহিনী ৮
আখতার, এম, আর , ৩১৫, ৩১৭
আঠার দফা নির্দেশাবলী ৪২, ৪৩
আলী, খালেদ মাহমুদ ৫৯৯, ৬২৩
আলী মনসুর ১৬, ৩৩২, ৩৩৪
আহমদ, খন্দকার মোশতাক ১৬
আহম্মদ, তাজউদ্দীন ৭-১২, ১৬, ২১-২৯, ৩৪ ৪৯, ৫৫, ৬৮, ১১৬, ২৩৯, ২৪০, ৩১৪, ৩১৫, ৩১৬, ৩১৭
আহমেদ, মওদুদ ৮৫৩, ৯২৭
আহমদ (মেজর) ৮

ই
ইন্টারন্যাশনাল কমিশন অব জুরিস্টস ৬৯৫
ই, পি, আর, ৮
ইয়াহইয়া-শাহী ৪০
ইসলাম, শহীদুল ৩
ইসলাম, সৈয়দ নজরুল ১৬, ৫৩-৫৪, ২৮৬-৯০, ৩১৩, ৩১৪

উ
উপজাতি ১৮১
উমি চাদঁ ৩২৫

এ
এশিয়ান রেকর্ডার ১৯, ৩০, ৫৫, ৬৮, ১২৩, ৭৫৯, ৭৭৩, ৭৮০, ৮২৬, ৮৩৫, ৮৫০

ও
ওসমান (মেজর)
ওসমানী (কর্নেল) ১৯
ওয়াং চোক জিগমে দরজি ৮৬৯

ক
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কন্টেম্পরারী ইভেন্টস এ্যান্ড ডকুমেন্টস ৬
কামারুজ্জামান, এ এইচ, এম ১৬, ৫৫
কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প ২১৯-৩৪

খ
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খান, আবদুল কাইয়ুম খান ৩২৫
খান, ইয়াহিয়া ১০, ১১, ৪৮, ১৩৮, ১৮৭, ৩১৪, ৩১৬, ৩২৩, ৩২৬, ৩২৯, ৩৩০, ৭৬৬, ৮৭০
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গ
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গোলাম হোসেন ৩২৫
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গুহ ঠাকুরতা, জ্যোতির্ময় ৫৩

চ
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চৌধুরী, আবু সাঈদ (বিচারপতি) ৩৩, ৩১২
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জ
জগৎশেঠ৩২৫
জলিল (মেজর) ৮
জয় বাংলা (পত্রিকা) ৪৬, ৫০
জামায়াত ৩২২, ৩২৯
জামাতে ইসলাম ৩২২, ৩২৯
জিন্নাহ, মোহাম্মদ আলী ৩২৫
জোন প্রতিষ্ঠা ও প্রশাসন ১৩৫, ১৬৩, ১৩৭

ট
টাইমস অব ইন্ডিয়া ৩৪, ৫১, ৭৬৭, ৭৬৮

ত
তীতুমীর ৮
দত্তগুপ্ত, দেবব্রত ৫৮৯
দি স্টেটসম্যান ২, ৪২, ৬৪
দেব, গোবিন্দ (ড:) ৫৩

ন
নিয়াজী লেঃ জেঃ) ৩১৬

নোয়াজেশ(মেজর)৮
ন্যাশনাল হেরাল্ড ৭৫০

প

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প্যাট্রিয়ট (পত্রিকা) ৪৮

ব

বংগবন্ধু স্পীকস ১
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