



BANGLADESH

Goals and Objectives



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

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GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Bangladesh is the lowest riparian 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 hitherto unexploited potentialities. The country has a vast man-power and labour 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 bounded 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 nationalised along with the key industries.
6. Jute—the premier foreign exchange earner—is considered to be a national product and its trade will be nationalised.

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. Industrialisation 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 motto of the Government.
2. There is no Zemindary (feudal) system in the country. But land holdings require to be rationalised and government is posted with the problem.
3. The peasants having holdings upto 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 secular 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 civilisation and prosperity.

