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Posted on January 26, 2025 by Aparna Ghosh

Bangladesh Bangladesh

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When the sun sinks in the west

Die million people of the Bangladesh

The story of Bangladesh

Is an ancient one

Again made fresh

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১৯৪৭ সালে ভারত বিভাগের পরে পূর্ববঙ্গের হিন্দু ব্যবসায়ী ও ভূস্বামী শ্রেণী পশ্চিমবঙ্গে স্থানান্তরিত হন। এ সময় পূর্ববঙ্গের অর্থনীতিতে একটি বড় ফাঁদ পড়তে শুরু করে। পূর্ববঙ্গের অর্থনীতি ছিল মূলত হিন্দু ব্যবসায়ী ও ভূস্বামীর দ্বারা পরিচালিত। এরা পূর্ববঙ্গের অর্থনীতিতে একটি বড় ভূমিকা পালন করত। এদের পশ্চিমবঙ্গে স্থানান্তরিত হলে পূর্ববঙ্গের অর্থনীতিতে একটি বড় ফাঁদ পড়তে শুরু করে। পূর্ববঙ্গের অর্থনীতিতে একটি বড় ফাঁদ পড়তে শুরু করে।

পূর্ববঙ্গের অর্থনীতিতে একটি বড় ফাঁদ পড়তে শুরু করে। পূর্ববঙ্গের অর্থনীতিতে একটি বড় ফাঁদ পড়তে শুরু করে। পূর্ববঙ্গের অর্থনীতিতে একটি বড় ফাঁদ পড়তে শুরু করে। পূর্ববঙ্গের অর্থনীতিতে একটি বড় ফাঁদ পড়তে শুরু করে।

“In 1947, the predominantly Hindu trader and landlord class of East Bengal migrated to West Bengal, which was and is a part of India, leaving their businesses and lands behind them. From the start this vacuum was filled by Bihari Muslim refugees from the United Provinces of India and non-Bengali businessmen from the Western portion of Pakistan. The economic exploitation of East Bengal, which began immediately after partition, led to an annual extraction of some 3 billion rupees (approximately \$300 million) from the East by West Pakistani capital. The most important foreign-exchange earner was jute, a crop produced in East Pakistan that accounted for over 50 percent of exports. This money was spent on private consumption and capital investment in West Pakistan. The sums granted for development projects by

the central government offer an interesting case study of discrimination. Between 1948 and 1951, \$130 million were sanctioned for development. Of this, only 22 percent went to East Pakistan. From 1948 to 1969 the value of the resources transferred from the East amounted to \$2.6 billion. The West Pakistan economy was heavily dependent on East Bengal, partly as a field for investment, but above all as a mine of subsidies and as a captive market. The Six Points demanded by the Awami League included both political and economic autonomy and directly threatened the immediate business interests of West Pakistani capitalists and their supporters embedded in the military and the civil service. The Six Points were:

1. A federal system of government, parliamentary in nature and based on adult franchise.
2. Federal government to deal only with defense and foreign affairs. All other subjects to be dealt with by the federating states.
3. Either two separate, but freely convertible, currencies for the two parts of the country or one currency for the whole country. In this case effective constitutional measures to be taken to prevent flight of capital from East to West Pakistan.
4. Power of taxation and revenue collection to be vested in the federating units and not at the center.
5. Separate accounts for foreign-exchange earnings of the two parts of the country under control of the respective governments.

6. The setting up of a militia or paramilitary force for East Pakistan.”

It is a well-known fact that the Government of Pakistan has been planning for a long time to set up a militia or paramilitary force in East Pakistan. This force is intended to be used in the event of a crisis or emergency. The Government has already started the process of recruitment and training of personnel for this force. It is expected that this force will be ready for deployment within a few months.

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১৯৬৯-৭০ সাল থেকে ১৯৭৪-৭৫ সাল পর্যন্ত বাংলাদেশের মূল্যসূচী ও বেতন সূচী

TABLE 1: INDEX OF PRICES AND WAGES

Annual Average	Wholesale Price		Official Wage Level	
	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry
1969-70	100	100	100	100
1972-73	187	255	180	250
1973-74	251	320	230	275
1974-75	444	549	290	300

Source: "Economic Indicators of Bangladesh", Statistics Division, Government of Bangladesh

১৯৬৯-৭০ সাল থেকে ১৯৭৪-৭৫ সাল পর্যন্ত বাংলাদেশের মূল্যসূচী ও বেতন সূচী

TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BETWEEN 1969-70 AND 1974-75

Product	Unit	1969-70	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Change over the Period(percent)
Jute	Tons	5,87,487	4,46,308	5,00,167	4,42,000	-24.76
Textile yarn	Lakh yards	1,056	818	915	913	-13.54

Textile cloth	Lakh square yards	558	590	796	845	+51.43
Sugar	Tons	88,000	19,295	88,556	98,500	+11.93
Fertilizers	Tons	94,000	2,12,000	2,85,000	72,900	-22.45
Paper	Tons	44,000	21,748	23,768	57,700	-27.85
Newsprint	Tons	36,000	27,351	26,588		
Cement	Tons	64,000	32,000	53,000	89,900	+40.47
Cigarettes	Lakh sticks	1,77,290	64,461	1,18,950	1,04,436	-41.09
Chemicals	Tons	12,930	13,400	14,500	14,500	-12.14
Tea	1000 lbs.	68,000	54,000	65,000	65,000	-4.41
Matches	1000 boxes	13,393	5,911	6,089	5,627	-57.99
Oil products	Tons	10,705	9,562	NA	NA	-10.68
Steel Ingots	Tons	54,138	66,881	72,600	NA	+34.10
Total: Production Index	-	100	65.34	84.92	80.75	-19.25

Source: Government of Bangladesh Publications.

এই প্রতিবেদনটি বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো কর্তৃক প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। এতে উল্লিখিত তথ্যগুলি সরকারি সূত্র থেকে সংগৃহীত।

সংগঠিত: বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

তারিখ: ২০২৩

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

“...Personally intervene and work out a solution yourself, which could be acceptable to Bangladesh. If this was not done, I shall be compelled to follow the path of struggle I have learnt from your forefathers and Mahatma Gandhi.... “

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার MOU
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার : গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার -

‘... The water scarcity has brought much misery and hardship to the people of the affected south- western parts of Bangladesh that has resulted disruption of fishing and navigation, brought unwanted salt deposits into rich farming soil, adversely affected agricultural and industrial production, changed the hydraulic character of the rivers and brought about changes in the ecology of the Delta. Due to the Ganges diversion the minimum discharge of the river Padma at the point of Hardinge Bridge in Bangladesh fell far below. The groundwater level in the highly affected area went down particularly in the district of Rajshahi, Kustia, Khulna and Jessore. The south-west region had been facing the critical problem of salinity intrusion from the Bay of Bengal because of the drastic reduction of fresh water flows in the Gorai river which is the major distributary of the Ganges in this part of the country... ‘

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার -গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
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