

স্মৃতিব্র আংল

107th Senior Staff Course



Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka



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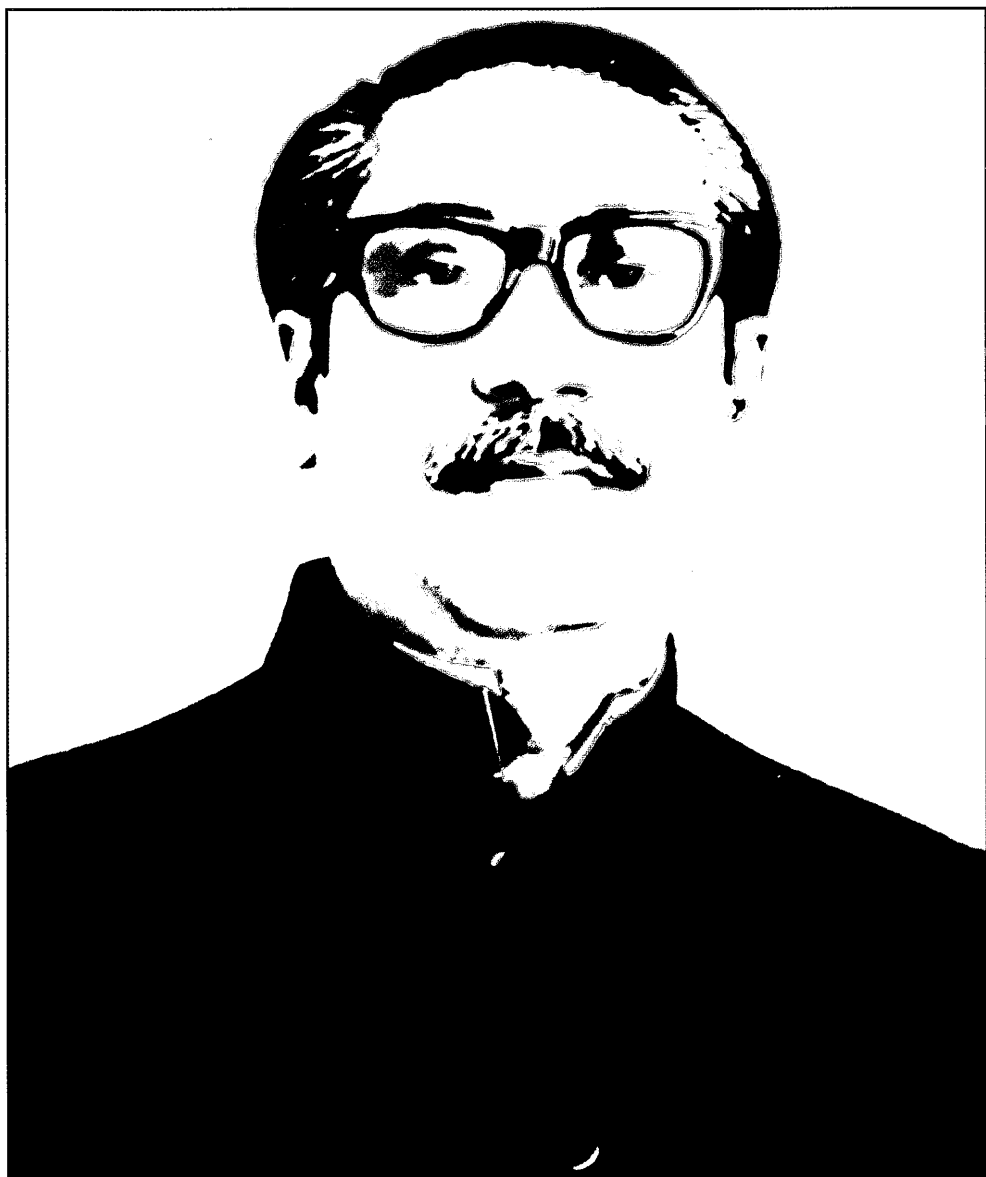
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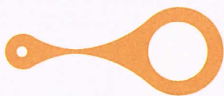
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Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

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Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Message

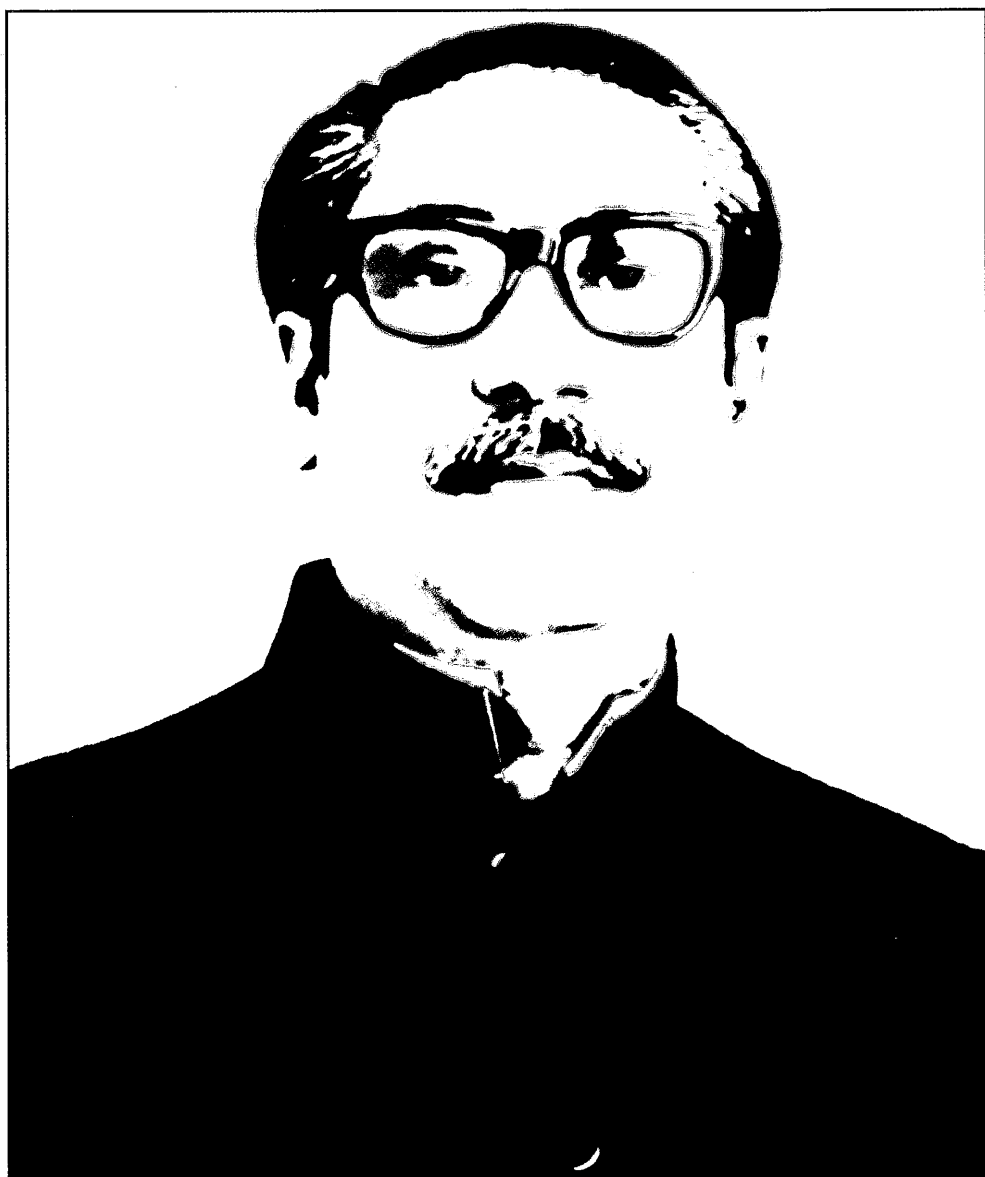
I am delighted to learn that the Participants of the 107th Senior Staff Course at Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC) are Preparing to Publish a commemorative publication that captures their vibrant memories. I commend their remarkable team spirit, unity, and dedication exhibited throughout their arduous training activities, which has contributed to the successful realization of this undertaking.

The Senior Staff Course has been carefully structured to enhance participants' expertise in effectively formulating and implementing public policies, while adeptly managing both national and global issues in a professional manner. As the preeminent training institution in Bangladesh, BPATC carries the responsibility of enhancing the leadership qualities of our civil servants and instilling within them the necessary skills to confront the challenges posed by various factors, including the fourth industrial revolution, LDC graduation, and global conflicts.

I hold a strong belief that this course will equip the participants with an unwavering sense of patriotism and integrity, enabling them to earnestly contribute towards the realization of the visionary aspirations of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Father of the Nation, in building a prosperous and golden Bangladesh, as well as the plans set forth by the Honorable Prime Minister to transform Bangladesh into a smart and developed nation by the year 2041.

In conclusion, I express my sincere gratitude to the Souvenir Committee and other individuals involved in the production of this publication. Additionally, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the participants for successfully completing the course and extend my best wishes for their triumph in both their personal and professional endeavors.

Md. Ashraf Uddin



Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman



Course Director

MDS

107th Senior Staff Course

Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre

Dhaka, Bangladesh

Message

I extend warm welcome and express my sincere appreciation for the publication of a commemorative souvenir by the participants of the 107th Senior Staff Course at the Bangladesh Public Service Administration Centre (BPATC). As the course director, it brings me great joy to witness the tangible presence of this souvenir in the hands of its readers.

In the current era of globalization, characterized by the increasing utilization of networked governance and artificial intelligence, civil servants are required to possess a comprehensive skill mix encompassing transformative leadership, knowledge, skills, and a positive mindset. The curriculum of the Senior Staff Course has been meticulously designed to meet the contemporary needs of Bangladesh. Officials trained with this curriculum may further contribute towards the realization of the visionary goal set by the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, aiming to establish a developed nation by 2041.

The participants of this course encompass a diverse group of senior policymakers and Defence bureaucrats who play an integral role in the nation-building process and the provision of services to the public. Working alongside these talented individuals has been an immense pleasure for me, as I have observed their visionary leadership, profound knowledge, exceptional skills, and unwavering commitment to tackling challenges head-on.

Once again, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to all participants of this course for their successful completion of the training program, and I wholeheartedly wish them continued success and satisfaction in both their professional and personal endeavors.

Md. Shaheenur Rahman



President

Souvenir Committee
107th Senior Staff Course
Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Dhaka, Bangladesh

A Note from Souvenir Committee Convener

Esteemed Readers,

The Souvenir Committee, acting on behalf of the participants of the 107th Senior Staff Course, is delighted to share with you the gratifying occasion of presenting this commemorative publication. This compilation serves as a testament to the cherished moments we experienced during our time at the Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC). Comprising twenty-five officials from the civil service, three individuals from the armed forces service and one from Bangladesh Police, we devoted forty-five days (2nd May-15th June 2023) to engage in this esteemed training program.

The Souvenir Committee extends its heartfelt gratitude to the esteemed Course Advisor, Mr. Md. Ashraf Uddin, the Rector of BPATC and Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh, Md Shaheenur Rahman, the Member of Directing Staff of BPATC, and the Course Director; Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim, and Dr. Md. Moshir Rahman, the Deputy Director of BPATC, as well as the Course Coordinator, for their invaluable guidance and support throughout the journey. We are also indebted to the entire staff of BPATC, including Mr. Shiraj, our diligent class attendant, for their cordial assistance. Moreover, we express our appreciation to the organizations that graciously published advertisements in this souvenir. Lastly, we extend our heartfelt thanks to all fellow participants of the training course.

On a personal note, being a part of the Souvenir Committee has been an honor and a privilege. Like my fellow participants, I hold dear in my heart the fond memories of our time at BPATC, characterized by the spirit of cooperation and camaraderie among the participants, the valuable insights shared by guest speakers during various sessions, and, of course, the dedicated trainers in the field, the proficient cooks in the kitchen, and last but not least, the diligent medical professionals of BPATC who ensured our well-being.

Wishing you all the very best.

Dr. Md. Ziauddin

Course Management Team



Md. Ashraf Uddin
Rector



Md. Shaheenur Rahman
Course Director



**Dr. Mohammad
Rezaul Karim**
Course Coordinator



**Dr. Md. Moshir
Rahman**
Course Coordinator

Souvenir Committee



Dr. Md. Ziauddin
President



Md. Wahidul Islam
Member



Mohammad Atiqur Rahman
Member



Md. Shaugatul Alam
Member



Md. Zahurul Alam Chowdhury
Member

Committees at a glance

Souvenir Committee

Dr. Md. Ziauddin

President

Md. Wahidul Islam

Member

Mohammad Atiqur Rahman

Member

Md. Shaugatul Alam

Member

Md. Zahurul Alam Chowdhury

Member

Mess Committee

Abu Sayed Md. Kamruzzaman *ndc*

President

Colonel Golam Mohiuddin Haider

Member

Md. Mohsin

Member

Md Hanif Uddin

Member

Mohammad Abdullah Al Mamun

Member

Cultural Committee

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President

A N M Moinul Islam

Member

Shaikh Khalilur Rahman

Member

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Member

S M Ferdous

Member

Mohammad Sanaul Huq

Member

Sports Committee

S M Ferdous

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Tanvir Marzan

Member

Md. Motaher Hossain

Member

Altaf Hossain Sheikh

Member

Muhammad Rezaul Kabir

Member

Md. Mohsin

Member

Committee in 107th Senior Staff Course



Souvenir Committee



Mess Committee

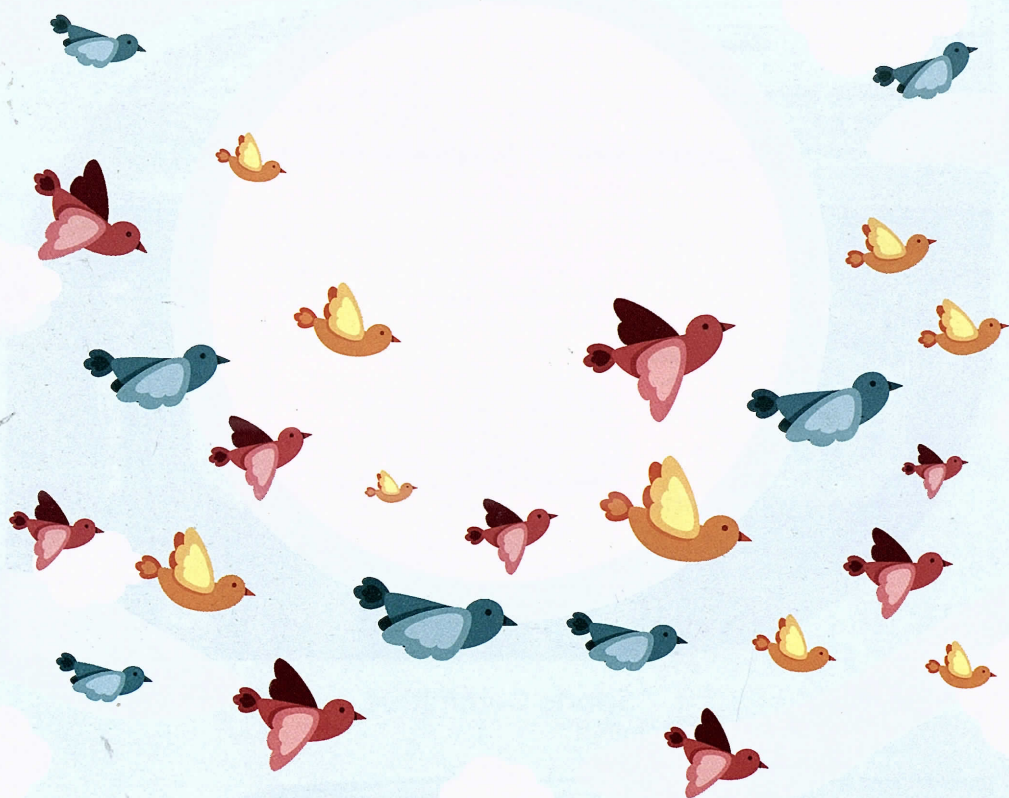
Committee in 107th Senior Staff Course



Sports Committee



Cultural Committee



PARTICIPANTS

PERSONAL

INFORMATION



Tanvir

Tanvir Marzan

Group Captain

Civil Service / Batch : 40 GD (Pilot)
Cadre / Service : Bangladesh Air Force
Date of Birth : 01 January 1981
Official Address : Officer Commanding, Helicopter Wing,
101 Special Flying Unit, BAF Base Bashar,
Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka
Present Address : 47, Shishmahol, BAF Officers' Quarter,
Tejgaon, Dhaka
Permanent Address: Vil: Hatalia, PO: Birajala, Thana & Dist: Patuakhali
Blood Group : A (+ve)
Name of Spouse : S M Nilufar Sultana
Spouse Profession : House wife
Children : 02 Boys and 01 Girl
Hobby : Golfing, Macrophotography
Favorite Quote : "বাংলার আকাশ রাখিব মুক্ত"
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Email : marzantanvir@gmail.com





Mohammed Daudul Islam

Joint Secretary

Daud

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
 Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
 Date of Birth : 13 September
 Official Address : Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh
 Secretariat, Dhaka
 Present Address : 51/1-E, North Mugda, Dhaka-1214
 Permanent Address: Vill : Derpara, Po : Fulgazi,
 Ps : Fulgazi, Dist: Feni,
 Blood Group : B (+ve)
 Name of Spouse : Rokshana AKhter
 Spouse Profession : Banker
 Children : Two (02) Daughters
 Hobby : Reading Books and Travelling in hilly
 and forest areas.
 Favorite Quote : Wise men speak when they have something
 to say, fools speak because they have to say
 something- Aristotle
 Mobile No. : +8801815006988
 Email : daud6681@yahoo.com





Altaf Hossain Sheikh

Director (Joint Secretary)

Altaf

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 02.03.1975
Official Address : Bangladesh Bridge Authority,
Setu Bhavan, Banani, Dhaka-1212
Present Address : House 56, Road : 16, Sector-13, Uttara, Dhaka
Permanent Address: Vill+P.O : Islamkati, Upazila : Tala, Satkhira
Blood Group : B (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Rehena Perveen Tuli
Spouse Profession : School Teacher
Children : Two (02) boys
Hobby : Travelling, Playing football, Lawn tennis
Favorite Quote : Honesty is the best policy
Mobile No. : +8801521520940/ +8801716571158
Email : altaf6715@gmail.com



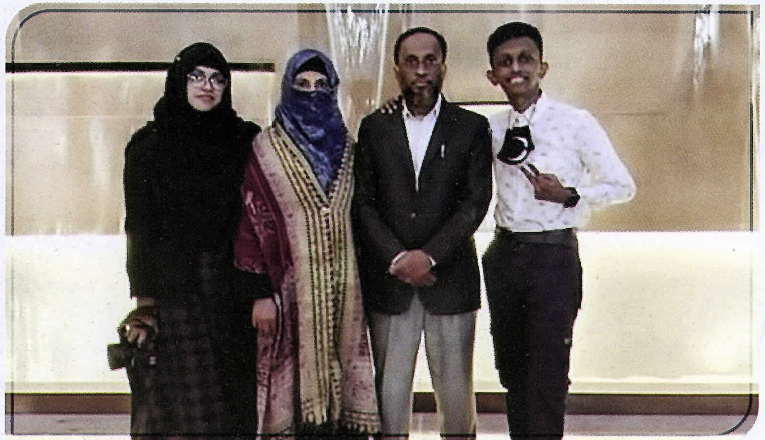


Md. Hanif Uddin

Joint Secretary

Hanif

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 25.10.1968
Official Address : 24/D Segun bagicha, Dhaka
Present Address : 331 Elephant Road, Dhaka-1205
Permanent Address: Vill+ P.O : Malipara, Sarishabari Jamalpur
Blood Group : O (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Nahida Yismin
Spouse Profession : House wife
Children : One (01) boy One (01) girl
Hobby : Fishing
Favorite Quote : Honesty is the best Policy.
Mobile No. : +8801720252981
Email : hanif6710@gmail.com





Motaher

Md. Motaher Hossain

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing
and Public Works.

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 28 November 1972
Official Address : Ministry of Housing and Public works,
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
Present Address : 32/3A Shajahan Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka
Permanent Address: Sandiapur, Sadullapur, Gaibandha
Blood Group : B (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Jesmin Parvin
Spouse Profession : Deputy Secretary Local Govt. Division
Children : Two (02) boy One (01) girl
Hobby : Travelling, Fishing
Favorite Quote : মানুষের জন্য ভালো কিছু করার চেষ্টা করার মধ্যে আনন্দ খুঁজে পাই।
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Email : mohaher66791@gmail.com





Saif

Saif Uddin Ahammad

Joint Secretary

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 30 June, 1974
Official Address : Ministry of Commerce,
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000.
Present Address : 58 North Circular Road,
Kalabagan, Dhaka-1205
Permanent Address: Vill-Ramanondi, Post- Charmatua,
Upazila- Noakhali Sadar, Noakhali.
Blood Group : O (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Farhana Afroze
Spouse Profession : Associate Professor
Department of Public Administration, JU
Children : 2 Daughters
Hobby : Walking and Sight Seeing
Favorite Quote : The Woods are dark, deep and lovely, but I have
promises to keep, miles to go and miles to go
before I sleep (Robert Frost)
Mobile No. : +8801777929898
Email : saifahammad@yahoo.com





Jamil Ahmed

Director (Joint Secretary)

Jamil

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 30.12.1973
Official Address : Parjatan Bhaban, Plot no: E-5 C/1, West Agargaon
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Administrative Area, Dhaka
Present Address : Flat no:4A , House no:135/A, Road no:1,
Mohammadia Housing society,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka
Permanent Address: Vil:karaikanda, PO: Lotifpur
Thana:Haluaaghat Dist: Mymensingh
Blood Group : O (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Shahnaj pervin
Spouse Profession : House wife
Children : 01 Boy
Hobby : Sports
Favorite Quote : None
Mobile No. : +8801712103200
Email : jamil6673@gmail.com





Shohid

Md. Shohidul Islam Bhuiyan

Director (Joint Secretary)

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 4th January 1973
Official Address : Director, Govt. Accommodation
Bangladesh Secretariate .
Present Address : Flat No-9/A, Shimul Building, Ramna
Police Officer's Qtr. Ramna, Dhaka.
Permanent Address: 283/1, Muradpur High School Road,
Jurain, Dhaka.
Blood Group : B (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Kanij Fatima
Spouse Profession : Addl. DIG of Police
Children : One Son and One Daughter
Hobby : Sports
Favorite Quote : "The best and most beautiful things in the
world cannot be seen or even touched - they
must be felt with the heart." -Helen Keller
Mobile No. : +8801711231234
Email : shohid206684@gmail.com





Haider

Colonel Golam Mohiuddin Haider, afwc, psc

Colonel

Civil Service / Batch : 38 BMA Long Course
Cadre / Service : Bangladesh Army
Date of Birth : 25 December 1976
Official Address : Colonel Staff, Headquarters 9 Infantry Division,
Savar Cantonment, Savar
Present Address : B-7 Bungalow (Shuktara), Rangon Square,
Officers' Residential Area, Savar Cantonment, Savar
Permanent Address: Village: Aggapur (Anis Bari), Post Office: Kalikapur,
Thana: Burichong, District: Cumilla
Blood Group : O (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Dr. Taslima Akter
Spouse Profession : M.B.B.S, FCGP (Family Physician,
PRAAVA Health, Banani, Dhaka)
Children : One Son and One Daughter
Hobby : Golfing, Travelling, Singing Songs, Reading Books
Favorite Quote : "Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in
rising everytime we fall" – Nelson Mandela
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Email : haider5696bd@gmail.com





Md. Shaugatul Alam

Member Directing Staff

Shaugat

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 12 September
Official Address : BPATC, Savar, Dhaka
Present Address : 115 Noyatola, Mogh Bazar, Dhaka
Permanent Address: Lauhjong, Munshigonj
Blood Group : O (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Nurun Nahar
Spouse Profession : N/A
Children : 1. Romysa Alam (Tanha), 2. Md. Navid Alam
Hobby : Travelling
Favorite Quote : Family is Inspiration
Mobile No. : +88 01731648284
Email : shaugat20@gmail.com





Mahbub

Md. Mahbubur Rahman Bhuiyan, BPM Bar

DIG

Civil Service / Batch : 18th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Police)
Date of Birth : 24.10.1969
Official Address : DIG, Admin, Bangladesh Railway Police Hqs
Present Address : Madhobi, Ramna Police Officers Complex,
Ramna, Dhaka
Permanent Address: 170 West Monipur, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216,
Blood Group : A (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Fowzia Ahmed
Spouse Profession : Associate Professor, 21st BCS
Govt Teachers Traning College, Dhaka
Children : 1 Son & 1 Daughter
Hobby : Travel, Listenign Songs, Gardening
Favorite Quote : "Do what you think"
Mobile No. : +8801711157262
Email : mahbub_bhuiyan@yahoo.com





Mohammad Sanaul Huq

Joint Secretary

Setu

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 01.01.1975
Official Address : Joint Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports,
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
Present Address : 605/ North Shahjahanpur (2nd Floor)
Dhaka-1217
Permanent Address: Jagannathpur, Upazila : Bhairab,
Dist : Kishoreganj,
Blood Group : O (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Rukshana Jahan
Spouse Profession : Teaching
Children : N/A
Hobby : Reading
Favorite Quote : "Life's but a walking shadow"
Mobile No. : +8801715432238
Email : huqsanaul@gmail.com





Md. Abdul Hye Al Mahmud

Joint Secretary

Al Mahmud

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 22 January, 1970
Official Address : Director (Joint Secretary), Department of Land
Records and Surveys
Present Address : 1/9, NS Road, Banasree, Rampura, Dhaka-1219
Permanent Address: The Brother's House, Jagannathpur, R/A,
Word No : 9, Shaistaganj Poursova, Habiganj,
Blood Group : B (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Nasima Akhter
Spouse Profession : House Wife
Children : Saleh Ahmed Zaber (boy)
Nadia Nowrin Dina (girl)
Hobby : Reading Newspaper, Listening Music,
Using Youtube and Facebook
Favorite Quote : Positive Attitude can bring a radical
change in our Society
Mobile No. : +8801760059385
Email : almahmud150@gmail.com





Mohammad Atiqur Rahaman

Joint Secretary

Atiq

Civil Service / Batch : 18th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 24.12.1973
Official Address : Bangladesh Services Limited, 1000, Minto Road
Present Address : House # 34, Popular Housing-1,
Borobag Mirpur-2
Permanent Address : Do,
Blood Group : A(+ve)
Name of Spouse : Zinat Ferdous
Spouse Profession : Teacher
Children : 2 Daughters
Hobby : Reading Book, Travelling
Favorite Quote : Know theyself-Socrates.
Mobile No. : +8801711076651
Email : rahaman6542@gmail.com



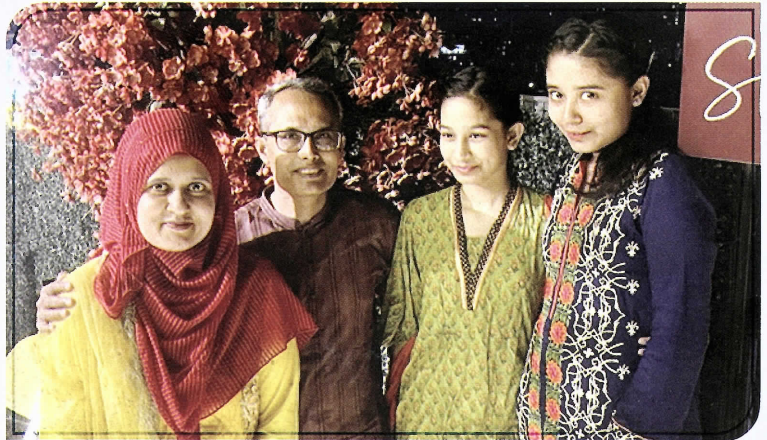


Mohsin

Md. Mohsin

Joint Secretary

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 05.12.1970
Official Address : Ministry of Food,
Bangladesh Secretariat Dhaka-1000
Present Address : House # 19, Road # 20, Sector # 13,
Uttara Model Town, Dhaka-1230
Permanent Address: Vill : Dorihamidpur, P.O : Chakbailtail (Nandina),
Upazilla + Dist: Jamalpur
Blood Group : O (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Sajila Islam Saji
Spouse Profession : Business & Home Maker
Children : 2 Daughters
Hobby : Tourism and Gardening
Favorite Quote : Life is a long Lesson in Humility.
Mobile No. : +8801712681531
Email : mohsinmopa@gmail.com





Kamruzzaman

Abu Sayed Md. Kamruzzaman *ndc*

Director General (Joint Secretary)

Civil Service / Batch : 18th Batch
 Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
 Date of Birth : 5 August 1970
 Official Address : Director General, Digital Security Agency,
 ICT Division
 Present Address : Flat # 6-A, "Insaf Villa", 26/8/1/1 North Pirerbagh,
 Mirpur, Dhaka-1216
 Permanent Address: Vill : Charkumaria, P.O : Charvoira,
 Upazila : Bhedarganj, Dist : Shariatpur
 Blood Group : A(+ve)
 Name of Spouse : Engr. Nazma Khanom
 Spouse Profession : Service
 Children : One (01) boy One (01) girl
 Hobby : Gardening
 Favorite Quote : Look Before you leap
 Mobile No. : +8801711192900
 Email : kzaman050870@gmail.com





S M Ferdous

Joint Secretary

Prince

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : Administration
Date of Birth : 30.11.1973
Official Address : Public Security Division, MOHA
Present Address : Azimpur Officer's Quarter
Permanent Address : Jaynagar, Zazira, Shariatpur,
Blood Group : B (-ve)
Name of Spouse : Afruja Akhter Nasreen
Spouse Profession : BCS (Eda)
Children : One (01 boy & One (01) girl
Hobby : Singing/ Sporting
Favorite Quote : Everything comes from zero and
Definitely goes to zero [020]
Mobile No. : +8801555020880
Email : ferdous.sm020@gmail.com





Shaikh Khalilur Rahman

Joint Secretary (Additional Project Director,
Dhaka Mass Transit Development
Project (Line-5): Southern Route

Khalil

Civil Service / Batch : 18th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Railway Engineering)
Date of Birth : 21 October 1969
Official Address : Dhaka Mass Transit Company Ltd., 71-72
Old Elephant Road, Eskaton Garden, Dhaka.
Present Address : Flat# 1102, Shapla-13A, Road#2/D,
RAJUK Uttara Apartment Project, Sector 18,
Uttara, Dhaka – 1230
Permanent Address: Vil: Kachubunia, PO: Masni,
Upazilla: Morrelganj, Dist: Bagerhat
Blood Group : AB (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Kamrun Nahar
Spouse Profession : Private Service
Children : 03 Girls
Hobby : Reading, Travelling
Favorite Quote : "When you play with a gentleman, you play like
a gentleman. But when you play with bastards,
make sure you play like a bigger bastard.
Otherwise, you will lose."
—Bongobondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Mobile No. : +8801761480487
Email : khalilur_rahman2007@yahoo.com



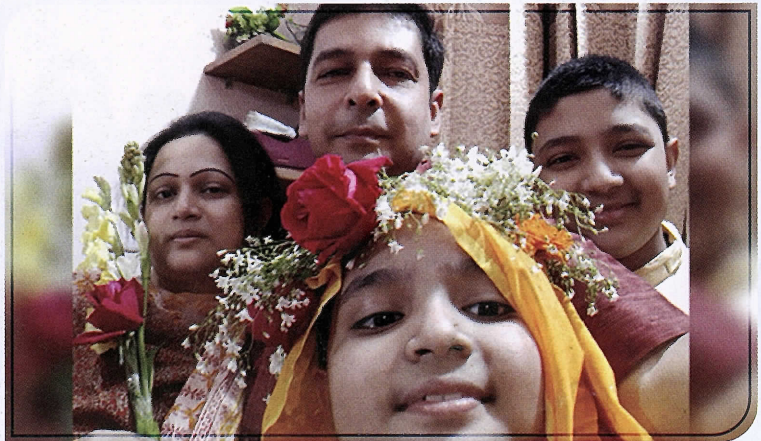


Dr. Md. Ziauddin

**Additional Director General
(joint Secretary)**

Zia

Civil Service / Batch : 18th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 25.02.1972
Official Address : Bangladesh Karmachari Kallyan Board
Present Address : H- 42, Zakir Hossain Road,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka
Permanent Address: Vill : Hazipara, Thana+Dist : Thakurgaon
Blood Group : B (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Tania Tahmina
Spouse Profession :
Children : One (01) boy One (01) girl
Hobby : Sports
Favorite Quote :
Mobile No. : +8801715026961
Email : ziauddinshihab@gmail.com



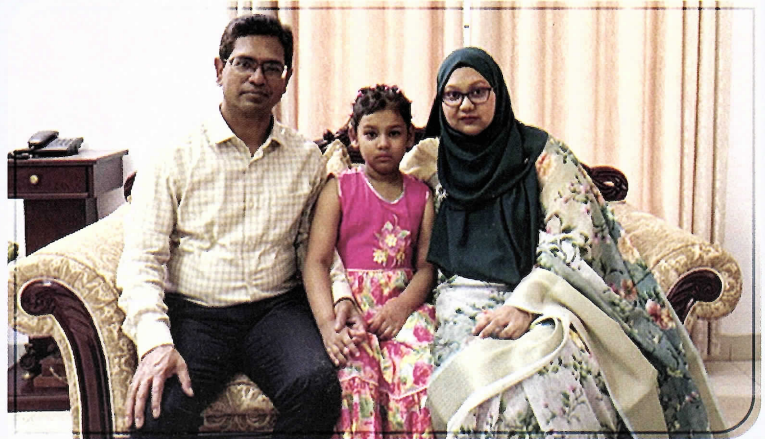


Muhammad Rezaul Kabir

Joint Secretary

Kabir

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 02.04.1974
Official Address : Ministry of Women and Children Affairs,
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
Present Address : House: 30, Road: 2, Block: D,
Basundhara R/A, Dhaka-1229
Permanent Address : House: 57/5, Ramjan Ali Sarak-2,
Beutha, Manikganj
Blood Group : B (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Rejwana Chowdhury
Spouse Profession : Housewife
Children : 1 Daughter
Hobby : Gardening and Travelling
Favorite Quote : "An unexamined life is not worth living"
Mobile No. : +88 01711071704
Email : rezaulkabir1974@gmail.com



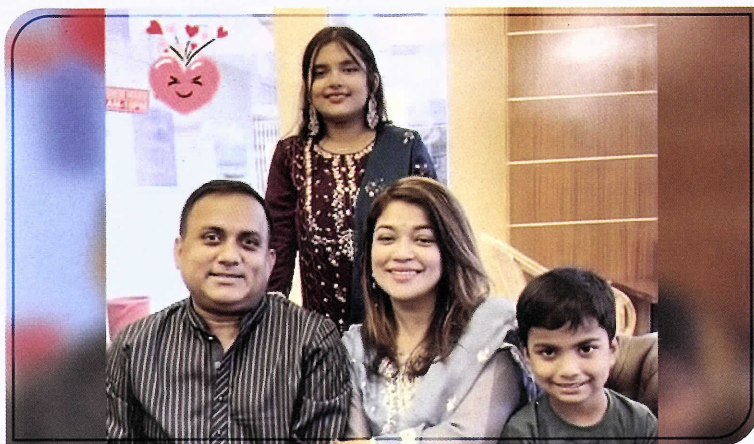


Mohammad Abdullah Al Mamun

Joint Secretary

Mamun

Civil Service / Batch : 20th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 01.12.1975
Official Address : Member, Bangladesh Handloom Board,
Karwan Bazar, Dhaka
Present Address : 149/150 Madhubazar, Dhanmondi 19, Dhaka
Permanent Address: Vill.: Mukterpur, P.O.: Lakshmidarpara,
Upazilla: Ramganj, Dist.: Lakshmipur
Blood Group : A (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Kaniz Fatema
Spouse Profession : Housewife
Children : 1 Son & 1 Daughter
Hobby : Enjoying Cricket
Favorite Quote : Always have patience at all odds.
Mobile No. : +88 01712501223
Email : almamun20th@gmail.com





Wahid

Md. Wahidul Islam

Joint Secretary

Civil Service / Batch : 18th Batch
Cadre/ Service : BCS (Administration)
Date of Birth : 25.12.1966
Official Address : Director (Administration & Finance)
Department of fire service and Civil Defence
Present Address : 2/3, Block-C, Lalmatia, Dhaka
Permanent Address: Vill- Kalikabari, P.O : Jashodal
P.S+ Dist : Kishoreganj
Blood Group : O (+ve)
Name of Spouse : Ummul Khair Siddiqua
Spouse Profession : Associate Professor
(Project Director, Department of Social Welfare)
Children : 2 Sons and 1 Daughter
Hobby : Travelling
Favorite Quote : Know thyself
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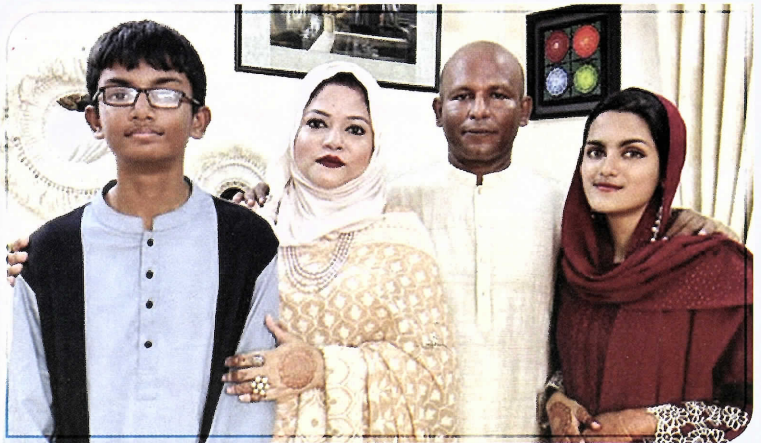


Captain K M Mamunur Rashid

Captain

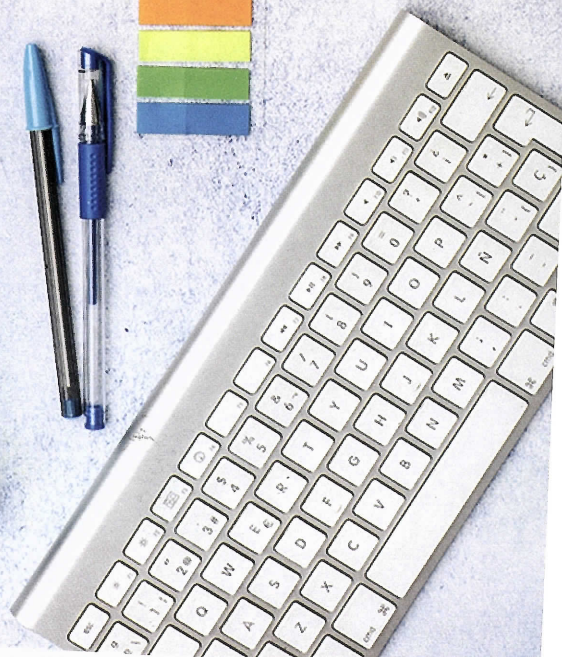
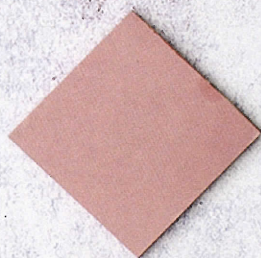
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CREATIVE WRITING





Charismatic Leadership Attributes of Bangabandhu in the Context of Revolution in Military Affairs: an Aspiration for a Modern Bangladesh Army

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"No man in the entire history of modern world except Mao for different reasons has hypnotized his people as Mujib did"

Y. Bhatnagar, Mujib- The Architect of Bangladesh¹

Introduction

'Bangabandhu' Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the name of true aspiration for Bangladesh and the Bangalees. Bangabandhu is the triumph of survivability as he conquered the hearts of millions of people from inside and outside the country through his valour, boldness and unwavering devotion to the cause of his people. His powerful oratory and uncanny ability to communicate with the audience, regardless of the size of the crowd could make everyone mesmerized.

Bangabandhu is a charismatic leader who possessed hypnotic leadership quality. His inspiring direction and struggle enabled us in gaining our long-desired independence; only few such leaders have existed in the history. Bangabandhu possessed a keen understanding of how to encourage and persuade others to strive towards the leader's aim. All around the world, he is regarded as the symbol of captivating personality and political independence.

Bangabandhu was surely a magnanimous yet revolutionary leader, the 'Greatest Ever Bangalee' born on this Ganges Delta, who resurrected the whole nation with the spirit of independence. He was genuinely a visionary and a pro-people leader, who aspired to see a sovereign and self-sufficient 'Golden Bengal' with a rejuvenated modern army in the independent Bangladesh. That is why it is important to study the leadership attributes of Bangabandhu in the context of Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA).

The military concept of Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) is a military-theoretical hypothesis, about the future of warfare, often connected to technological and organizational recommendations for change in the militaries of the United States and other countries. Broadly stated, RMA claims that in certain periods of the history of humankind, there were new military doctrines, strategies, tactics and technologies which led to an irrecoverable change in the conduct of warfare. Furthermore, those changes compel an accelerated adaptation of novel doctrines and strategies. Famous futurists like Alvin Toffler

and Heidi Toffler have quoted that, “a military revolution, in its fullest scene, occurs only, when an entire society transforms itself, forcing its armed forces to change at every level simultaneously from technology and culture to organization, strategy, tactics, training, doctrine and logistics”.

Charismatic Leadership Attributes of Bangabandhu in RMA

Bangabandhu was a revolutionary leader who later transformed into a magnificent statesman. His charismatic leadership attributes in the context of RMA may be justified in following enumerations:

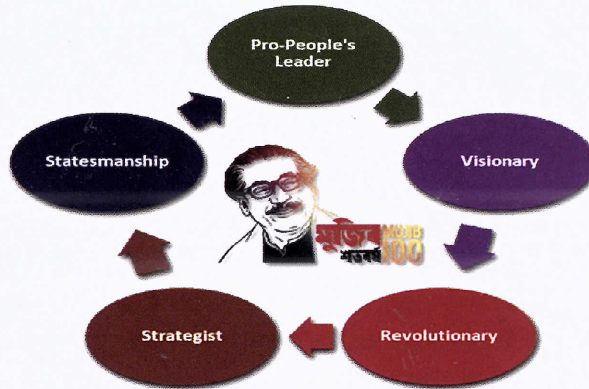


Figure 1: Bangabandhu in the Context of RMA

(Source: Developed by the author)

- ❑ Bangabandhu was a Pro-People's Leader. Bangabandhu's very appearance suggested raw power, a power drawn from the masses and from his own strong personality.² After 1945, Bangladesh was the only country of the world which successfully seceded from Pakistan through armed struggle. However, the principal strength of that struggle came from the unparalleled election victory of Awami League led by its charismatic leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The popular support he enjoyed was unheard of in a Western Democracy.³ While Bangabandhu exuded his personal appeal and exercised his charisma over his people, he also handled authority, ran a war-ravaged administration, formulated policies, issued directives, operated a massive party machine and also structuralised all elements of national power including a promising army.
- ❑ Bangabandhu was a Visionary Leader in which he commenced his revolution against West Pakistani Military Regime by launching 'Six Point Programme' in 1966 without engaging in an armed struggle. In his 6th demand he claimed, "East Pakistan should have a separate military or paramilitary force, and Navy Headquarters should be in East Pakistan".⁴ The movement had massive support from the population of East Pakistan.⁵ This veracity identifies his farsightedness towards an independent and sovereign Bangladesh at that time.

- ❑ Bangabandhu's 'Revolutionary 19 minutes extempore speech of 7th March' was the guidance for the final phase of the revolution. This speech inspired a popular revolution.⁶ The speech was rated as one of the world's best speeches from the history of mankind.⁷ Ninety percent of the people of Bangladesh were taken in by the magical power of Sheikh Mujib, and they were ready to sacrifice their lives for the creation of Bangladesh.⁸ Ostensibly, he was not a revolutionary guerrilla leader like Che Guevara or Mao Zedong; the source of his strength did not come from the barrel of the gun, rather, he acquired the incontestable mandate and the solemn trust of his people. After his call of independence, thousands of Bangalee military personnel serving under West Pakistan Armed Forces, absconded and defected to join the great cause of liberation war. They were all ready to be martyrs.
- ❑ Bangabandhu was a Great Strategist, whose speech of 7th March was a leap out of the darkness; pointed to the dusty pastoral path to freedom, to the twilight struggle of liberation. He clearly gave his strategic guidance in his speech. He reiterated the ends, means and ways throughout his speech. He mentioned, ".... I call upon you to turn every home into a fortress against their onslaught. Use whatever you can, put your hands on to confront the enemy. Every last road must be blocked. We will deprive them of food, we will deprive them of water." If independence of the country was the end state, surely guerilla warfare doctrine would be the way.
- ❑ Bangabandhu possessed Outstanding Statesmanship with Magnificent State Craft. He adopted non-alignment and neutral foreign policy for a peaceful co-existence with its neighbours and sought for world peace stating that 'Friendship to all and malice towards none'. He even visited Pakistan to join OIC summit in 1974. In the Delhi Agreement of 1974, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan pledged to work together for regional stability and peace. The agreement paved the way for the return of imprisoned Bangalee military officers, men and families stranded in Pakistan, as well as establishing diplomatic relations between Dhaka and Islamabad. He rehabilitated and reinstated the exiled military members within Bangladesh Armed Forces. His statecraft energized the forming of a formidable army of a war-ravaged country within a short span of time.

Leadership Takeaways and Aspiration for a Modern Army

Bangabandhu was a magnificent visionary leader whose captivating leadership attributes paved the way of a modern army for Bangladesh may be described in following records:

- ☑ Promulgation of 1st Defence Policy in 1974 clearly defined the size of the force, preferred tactics and self-sustainment capacity of Bangladesh Army

considering the riverine demarcation, sectoral configuration of demography and geography. Bangladesh Army is now pursuing to develop a modern force in accordance to a new Defence Policy-2018, which has a clear inclination to the 1st Defence Policy.

- ☑ Bangabandhu rejuvenated Bangladesh Army and ventured for a formidable army despite having economic constraints of the country. He started acquiring military hardware from the former Soviet Union, Egypt and Yugoslavia for Army. Bangladesh Army received its first tanks in 1974 during Bangabandhu's visit to Egypt. The then Egyptian President Anwar Sadat presented Bangabandhu with 44 tanks which were in good shape at that time.
- ☑ Bangladesh Military Academy was established in Cumilla Cantonment in 1974. On 11 January 1975, he witnessed the 1st Passing Out Parade of 1st Bangladesh Army Short Course and where he delivered an outstanding speech for the cadets and officers of Bangladesh Army.
- ☑ During the sensitive and crucial years after the war of independence, personnel of the Mukti-Bahini was absorbed into different branches. During the 1972-73 tenure, units of engineers, signals, army services, ordnance, military police, remount veterinary and farm and medical corps were raised. In 1974, Bangladeshi soldiers and officers repatriated from Pakistan were reinstated.
- ☑ Bangabandhu aspired to have disciplined and patriotic future leaders with pro-people attitude who would work for national development. Analyzing his leadership attributes, the takeaways for different levels of leadership may be listed as follows:
 - ➡ Strategic : National Interest (Sovereignty and Security of States).
 - ➡ Operational : National Development (Pro-people attitude).
 - ➡ Tactical : Patriotism, Honour and Pride, Justice and Character (Individual Motivation).

Conclusion

History of any nation has always been shaped by extraordinary leadership. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of the nation of Bangladesh, was a leader who had made the history of our country.⁹ In the autobiography, 'Osomapto Attojiboni' (The Unfinished Memoirs) Bangabandhu himself wrote: "As a man, what concerns mankind concerns me. As a Bengalee, I am deeply involved in all that concerns Bengalees. This abiding involvement is born of and nourished by love, enduring love, which gives meaning to my politics and to my very being".¹⁰ Bangabandhu was a towering personality with distinct leadership attributes. His early life was influenced by his father, whose two traits of

character he regarded as exemplary: honesty and foresightedness.¹¹

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a visionary leader. He led the nation towards independence and is the architect of Bangladesh. He conceived and propagated the idea of a 'Sonar Bangla' which would be based on social emancipation, justice and equality. He dreamt of a country free from all kinds of oppression, poverty and corruption. The military component of Bangladesh constituted an important part of the dream of the Father of the Nation. More specifically, Bangabandhu was focused on the development of military leaders. He affectionately called them as 'My Sons'.

Bangabandhu undertook numerous acts of modernisation for Bangladesh Army. His vision for transformation and expansion of Army has been translated into 'Forces Goal-2030'. He is a rabble-rousing, charismatic leader who galvanized the nationalist struggle for the creation of Bangladesh where he envisaged the importance of a formidable army to defend its sovereignty. Bangabandhu is the 'Greatest Bangalee of All Time'¹², who lives in the hearts of his people so as in the minds of all army personnel. Bangladesh and Bangabandhu are one and inseparable. And that is why Ananda Shankar Roy said,

"As long as the Padma, Meghna, Gouri, Jamuna flows on
Your accomplishment will also live on, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman"

Endnotes:

- ¹ Y. Bhatnagar, Mujib- The Architect of Bangladesh, RK Publishers, Delhi, 1971
- ² Bangabandhu: The Making of a Great Leader by Brigadier General Saleem Ahmad Khan, published on August 15, 2018, The Daily Star (as quoted by Gary J. Bass).
- ³ The Shephard King of the History by Mozammel H Khan, published on August 15, 2015, The Daily Star (In 1995, two reputed constitutional lawyers of Canada while analysing the legalities of the possible separation of Quebec from Canada, observed).
- ⁴ 'Six-Point Demand: A Watershed in Our Glorious History' by Anwar A. Khan, The Daily Sun on 03 June 2019.
- ⁵ 'Six Point Demand: Roadmap for Founding Bangladesh' by Anwar A. Khan, The Daily Sun on 29 December 2019.
- ⁶ 'Bangabandhu: The Making of a Great Leader' by Brigadier General Saleem Ahmad Khan, The Daily Star on 15 August 2018.
- ⁷ 'We Shall Fight on the Beaches: The Speeches That Inspired History' by Jacob F Field, 2013, underlined the rationale for the rating through a collection of extracts from the most inspirational speeches of the last 2,500 years, including speeches of leaders like Churchill, Lincoln, Mao and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
- ⁸ 'How Pakistan Got Divided' by Maj Gen Rao Forman Ali (the Martial Law Administrator of East Pakistan during 1971), 1992.
- ⁹ Nahrin Ahmed, Bangabandhu's personality and charismatic leadership, published on 7 February 2016, retrieved from <https://www.observerbd.com/2016/02/07/135106.php> on 12 Mar 2020
- ¹⁰ Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Osomapto Attojiboni (The Unfinished Memoirs), published by

University Press Limited, Dhaka, 2012.

- ¹¹ P R Biswas, Bangabandhu: From the earth to the stars, Published on 19 March 2019, P R Biswas, published on Daily Asian Age, retrieved from <http://www.albd.org/articles/news/32454/Bangabandhu:-From-the-earth-to-the-stars> on 12 Mar 2020.
- ¹² In a 2004 poll conducted on the worldwide listeners of BBC's Bengali radio service, Bangabandhu was voted the "Greatest Bangalee of All Time" beating out Rabindranath Tagore and others.

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বাংলাদেশের উপন্যাসে জনপ্রশাসন: ১৯৪৭-২০০৬ একটি সার-সংক্ষেপ

ড. মোঃ জিয়াউদ্দীন
যুগ্মসচিব

উনবিংশ শতাব্দীর দ্বিতীয়ার্ধে প্রশাসনের বলয়ে বন্দী জনগণকে নিয়ে বাংলা উপন্যাস সাহিত্যের যাত্রা শুরু হয়েছিলো প্যারীচাঁদ মিত্রের আলালের ঘরের দুলাল উপন্যাস থেকে। জনপ্রশাসনের সঙ্গে জনগণের মিথস্ক্রিয়ার বেগ এই নকশার মাধ্যমে পরিস্ফুট হলেও রবীন্দ্রনাথের গোরাতে সাংঘর্ষিক রূপের সৃষ্টি হয়। ত্রৈলোক্যনাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়, মীর মশাররফ হোসেন পর্যন্ত এই বেগ সম্মুখে পরিচালিত হয়ে শরৎচন্দ্রের সময় থেকে গ্রামীণ জীবনমুখী হয়ে পড়ে। তারাশঙ্কর, বিভূতিভূষণ তাঁদের রচনায় সর্ব-ভারতীয় জীবনবেদের অনুসন্ধানে থেকে যান। তারাশঙ্কর গ্রামীণ জীবনে ভূমি ও পুলিশ প্রশাসনের নিবর্তনমূলক কর্মকাণ্ডের চিত্র এঁকেছেন। বিভূতিভূষণের রচনায় প্রশাসনের মতো কৃত্রিম অথচ অনিবার্য প্রতিষ্ঠানটি গ্রামীণ ও চিরন্তন ভারতবর্ষীয় জীবনধারার ব্যতিক্রম বলে পরিত্যাজ্য হয়েছে। মানিক বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, গোপাল হালদার সমাজের প্রতি দায়বদ্ধতার দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি থেকে যে সকল মানুষের জীবন রূপায়িত করেছেন তারা নতুন এক সমাজ প্রতিষ্ঠার পথে সংগ্রামশীল। ঔপনিবেশিক শাসনের বিরুদ্ধে জাতীয়তাবাদের চেতনা পরিপূর্ণ রূপ ধারণ করলে জনগণ এবং প্রশাসন বিপরীত মেরুতে চিত্রিত হয় বিভাগপূর্বকালের উপন্যাসগুলোতে।

উনিশ শ' সাতচলিশে দেশবিভাগের মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ ব্রিটিশ উপনিবেশ থেকে পাকিস্তানী উপনিবেশে প্রবেশ করে। ঔপনিবেশিক শাসনের যা বৈশিষ্ট্য: নিয়ন্ত্রণমূলক প্রশাসনকে শোষণের হাতিয়ার হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা; পাকিস্তান পর্বেও তাই পরিলক্ষিত হয়, প্রশাসনকে শাসকগোষ্ঠীর আজ্ঞাবাহী হয়ে থাকতে দেখা যায়। বাংলাদেশের জনগণ যেহেতু পাকিস্তানী উপনিবেশের বঞ্চনার বিরুদ্ধে প্রতিবাদমুখর আন্দোলনের মাধ্যমে শাসকগোষ্ঠীকে প্রতিহত করতে চেয়েছে সেক্ষেত্রে ঔপন্যাসিকদের রচনায় জনগণকে অনুসরণ করে চলতে হয়েছে। তাই ব্রিটিশ আমলের মতোই বিভাগোত্তর বাংলাদেশে প্রশাসন ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে জনগণের বিরুদ্ধে পীড়নমূলক এক প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসেবে। পাকিস্তান পর্বে বাংলাদেশের কথাসাহিত্যিকদের রচনায় কাহিনীর সময় পরিমণ্ডলের প্রেক্ষাপট প্রধানত চলিশ দশকের গ্রামবাংলা। অগণতান্ত্রিক নেতৃত্ব এবং সামরিক শাসনের কারণে জনপ্রশাসন অগণতান্ত্রিক ও সামরিক শাসকের প্রেতচ্ছায়ায় পরিণত হলে জনজীবনে যে নিবর্তনক্রিয়ার সূচনা ঘটে তাতে ঔপন্যাসিকদের পক্ষে সমকালীন সমাজ-সত্যকে সরাসরি প্রকাশ করা মুশকিল হয়ে পড়েছিলো। ফলে ঔপন্যাসিকদের অনেকেই ইতিহাস, পুরাণ অথবা প্রতীকের আশ্রয় গ্রহণ করে স্বৈরাচার ও জনবিরোধী প্রশাসনের চিত্র রূপায়িত করেছেন। স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশেও সামরিক শাসকের নিষেধাজ্ঞার তর্জনি যখনই দৃশ্যমান হয়েছে তখনো ঔপন্যাসিকেরা ইতিহাস, ঐতিহ্য, পুরাণের সাহায্যে বক্তব্য তুলে ধরেছেন।

গণতান্ত্রিক সরকারের অগণতান্ত্রিক নেতৃত্ব এবং উপর্যুপরি সামরিক শাসনের অভিঘাত হলো বাংলাদেশের রাজনৈতিক বাস্তবতা। ফলে সামরিক ও রাজনৈতিক গোষ্ঠীর নিয়ন্ত্রণে জনগণের সঙ্গে জনপ্রশাসনও স্বাভাবিকভাবে বিকশিত নয়। এছাড়া সামরিক ও রাজনৈতিক শক্তি ঔপনিবেশিক শাসকদের মতোই প্রশাসনকে নিয়ন্ত্রণের জন্য ব্যবহার করেছে। সংখ্যাগরিষ্ঠ জনগণকে বঞ্চিত করে মুষ্টিমেয় ব্যক্তির স্বার্থ রক্ষায় প্রশাসনে এসকল হস্তক্ষেপের কারণ হয়ে দেখা দেয়। রাজনৈতিক, সামরিক হস্তক্ষেপের শিকার প্রশাসন জনসেবার পরিবর্তে পদগৌরব উপভোগ, পদোন্নতির মধ্যেই নিবদ্ধ হয়ে থেকেছে। আনোয়ার পাশার রাইফেল রোটি আওরাত, মঞ্জু সরকারের তমস, হুমায়ুন আজাদের মানুষ বিশেষে আমার

অপরোধসমূহ, রাজনীতিবিদগণ, পাক সার জমিন সাদ বাদ, জুলফিকার মতিনের সাদা কুয়াশার পাখী, বাড়ীর নাম পাছশালা, আনিসুল হকের আয়েশামঙ্গল, ফাঙ্কনের রাতের আঁধারে উপন্যাসে রাজনৈতিক ও সামরিক হস্তক্ষেপের অভিঘাতের চিত্র প্রকাশিত হতে দেখা যায়।

জনপ্রশাসনে কর্মরত বা কর্মকালীন অভিজ্ঞতা নিয়ে একাধিক জনপ্রশাসক উপন্যাস রচনা করে বাংলা কথাসাহিত্যকে সমৃদ্ধ করেছেন। প্রশাসনযন্ত্রকে গভীরভাবে পর্যবেক্ষণ করে, আত্মঘরানা বোধ থেকে তাঁরা জনপ্রশাসনের অন্দরমহলের বিভিন্ন তথ্য তুলে ধরেছেন। প্রশাসনিক সংস্কৃতিকে উপন্যাসের গণ্ডিতে চিত্রায়িত করে সার্থক উপন্যাস রচনা করেছেন। শাসনকারী ও সেবাদানকারী—দু'ধরনের প্রতিষ্ঠান দেখা গেলেও শাসন প্রয়োগকারী প্রশাসনের কর্মের অভিজ্ঞতা নিয়ে রচনার পরিমাণই অধিক। সেবাদানকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের জনপ্রশাসকদের রচনার সংখ্যা খুবই নগণ্য। প্রশাসনের উপর তলার কর্মপ্রক্রিয়া থেকে মাঠপর্যায়ে জনপ্রশাসকদের কর্মকাণ্ড ও তাদের মনোবৃত্তি তুলে ধরে জনপ্রশাসনকে পাঠকের কাছে উপস্থাপন করে জনপ্রশাসক উপন্যাসিকগণ প্রশাসনের ময়নাতদন্ত করেছেন।

আলোচিত উপন্যাসগুলোতে প্রায় সর্বত্রই জনপ্রশাসনকে রাষ্ট্রীয় বা সামাজিক অনাচারের শিকার হতে দেখেছি। রাজনৈতিক ও সামরিক হস্তক্ষেপে প্রশাসন রাষ্ট্রীয় অনাচারের লিপ্ত হয়। বিশেষ একটি গোষ্ঠীকে লাভবান করার জন্য বা অগণতান্ত্রিক সরকারের অস্তিত্ব রক্ষার লক্ষ্যে প্রশাসনকে জনগণের ওপর নির্ধাতন-নিপীড়ন চালাতে দেখা যায়। রাষ্ট্রীয় অনাচারের সহযোগী হয়ে প্রশাসনকে হত্যা, লুণ্ঠন ও ধর্ষণে জড়িয়ে পড়তে দেখা যায়। প্রশাসনের জবাবদিহিতা যখন কমে আসে তখন জনপ্রশাসনে সামাজিক অনাচারও বৃদ্ধি পেতে থাকে। ঘুষ, স্বজনপ্রীতি, প্রভুত্বসুলভ মনোভঙ্গি, হয়রানি প্রভৃতি ব্যাপকভাবে দেখা যায়।

অবৈধ উপায়ে ক্ষমতা দখল করে যে সরকার প্রশাসন পরিচালনার দায়িত্ব বহন করে, জনগণের সঙ্গে দূরত্ব বজায় রাখার জন্য সে সরকার প্রশাসনকে ব্যবহার করে। ফলে সরকারের সঙ্গে জনপ্রশাসনও জনগণ থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন হয়ে পড়ে। প্রশাসন তার উৎপত্তিগতভাবেই জনবিচ্ছিন্ন চরিত্র লাভ করলেও উন্নত দেশগুলোর মতো জনগণের সঙ্গে দূরত্ব মোচনের দৃষ্টান্ত বাংলাদেশের জনপ্রশাসনে কম। এর পেছনে রয়েছে ব্রিটিশ ও পাকিস্তানী ঔপনিবেশিক শাসনব্যবস্থার সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য। জনগণের সঙ্গে জনপ্রশাসনের দূরত্ব যখন অনতিক্রম্য হয়ে পড়ে তখন জনগণ নিজের হাতে আইন তুলে নিয়ে প্রশাসনের বিরুদ্ধে দাঁড়িয়ে যায়। হরিপদ দত্তের ঈশানে অগ্নিদাহ, অন্ধকূপে জন্মোৎসব, অজগর; সেলিনা হোসেনের কাঁটাতারে প্রজাপতি; আবুবকর সিদ্দিকের জলরাফস, বারুদপোড়া প্রহর; হুমায়ুন আজাদের ১০,০০০ এবং আরো ১টি ধর্ষণ উপন্যাসে জনগণকে প্রশাসনের বিরুদ্ধে সংঘাতে জড়িয়ে পড়তে দেখি।

ইতিহাস, ঐতিহ্য, পুরাণ প্রতীকসমূহের মধ্যে একটি জাতির মৌল বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলো নিবদ্ধ থাকে। প্রশাসনের বিকাশ ও বৈশিষ্ট্যের উপাদানগুলোও আমরা ইতিহাস, ঐতিহ্য, পুরাণ ও প্রতীকের মধ্যে লাভ করি। প্রাচীন বাংলার সামন্তপ্রধান সমাজব্যবস্থায় প্রাচ্যের সমরপ্রধান রাষ্ট্রব্যবস্থার সমন্বয় ঘটে বাংলাদেশের রাষ্ট্র ও সমাজব্যবস্থা গড়ে উঠেছে। এর সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়েছে ইউরোপীয় শাসকদের ঔপনিবেশিক বিধিব্যবস্থা। শওকত ওসমানের ক্রীতদাসের হাসি, রাজা উপাখ্যান, সত্যেন সেনের বিদ্রোহী কৈবর্ত, পুরুষ মেধ, সেলিনা হোসেনের নীল ময়ূরের যৌবন, কালকেতু ও ফুলরা, শওকত আলীর প্রদোষে প্রাকৃতজন, হরিপদ দত্তের স্বর্গের প্রেতাত্মা উপন্যাসে ভারতবর্ষীয় এবং মধ্যপ্রাচ্যীয় রাষ্ট্র ও প্রশাসনের জীবনবেদ চিত্রিত হয়েছে। এবং এতে যুক্ত হয়েছে ঔপনিবেশিক প্রশাসনের জনবিচ্ছিন্নতা ও শাসকদের স্বৈরাচারী মনস্তত্ত্ব।

শাসক ও শাসিতের শ্রেণী বিভাজনের সঙ্গেই প্রশাসনযন্ত্রের উদ্ভব। জনপ্রশাসন শাসিতগোষ্ঠীর সেবার লক্ষ্যে কাজ করলেও মূলত শাসকগোষ্ঠীর একটি হাতিয়ার হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। ক্ষমতার দিক থেকে যারা দুর্বল তাদের ওপর শাসন প্রয়োগে প্রশাসন যতটা তৎপর সেবা প্রদানে তার বিপরীত। ঔপন্যাসিকেরা সমাজের ক্ষমতাহীনদের দৃষ্টিতে প্রশাসনকে তুলে ধরে জনপ্রশাসনের জনবিরোধী রূপ চিত্রিত করে দেখিয়েছেন। নতুন আইন ও প্রশাসনব্যবস্থাও জনগণের বিরুদ্ধে দাঁড়িয়ে গেছে। তাই আখতারুজ্জামান

ইলিয়াসের খোয়াবনামা, সুবোধ লাহিড়ীর ভস্মার বিল, হুমায়ূন আহমদের ফেরা উপন্যাসে নতুন আইন ও প্রশাসনের দ্বারা দরিদ্র পেশাজীবীদের জীবিকার পথ রুদ্ধ হতে দেখি।

বাংলাদেশের সমাজব্যবস্থায় জনপ্রশাসন একটি কৃত্রিম প্রতিষ্ঠান। প্রাচীন ভারতীয় ঐতিহ্য অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশের সমাজ গ্রামভিত্তিক এবং প্রায় স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ। সভ্যতার বিবিধ প্রায়ুক্তিক উন্নয়ন, পুঁজির বিকাশ মানব জীবন-রহস্যের বিভিন্ন মতাদর্শগত বিশেষণ বিশ শতকের বাংলাদেশের সমাজব্যবস্থায় প্রভাব রাখলেও গ্রামীণ জনগণ নিজস্ব ঐতিহ্যের মধ্যেই আবদ্ধ থাকতে চায়। তাই তারা প্রশাসনের প্রভাব বলয় থেকে দূরে থাকতে চায়। শিক্ষিত ব্যক্তি ও জনপ্রশাসকদের 'অপর' মনে করে তাদের স্পর্শ থেকে জীবনধারা বাঁচিয়ে রাখতে চায়। কেননা, প্রাগৈতিহাসিক কাল থেকেই গ্রামীণ জীবনে প্রশাসনের উপস্থিতি দরিদ্র কৃষিজীবী ও শ্রমজীবী মানুষের জন্য কল্যাণকর বলে প্রতীয়মান হয় নি।

বাংলাদেশের উপন্যাসে জনপ্রশাসনের সকল বিভাগের উপস্থিতি নেই। নেই সমরেশ মজুমদারের সাতকাহন উপন্যাসের মতো প্রশাসনের উপর মহল থেকে মাঠ পর্যায়ের প্রত্যন্ত কর্মকর্তার জনপ্রশাসক জীবনের শিল্পিত আলোচ্য। হুমায়ূন আজাদের মানুষ হিসেবে আমার অপরাধসমূহ, শাবণের বৃষ্টিতে রক্তজবা, মিরজা আবদুল হাইয়ের যমিনিস সংবাদ উপন্যাসে কেবল প্রশাসনের উচ্চ স্তরের পরিচয় লাভ করি। কিন্তু এ পরিচয়ও খণ্ডিত। অপর দিকে মাঠ প্রশাসনের নিম্নস্তরের জনপ্রশাসকদের চরিত্র সামষ্টিক চরিত্রের প্রতিনিধি হিসেবে অঙ্কিত হয়েছে। কোনো জনপ্রশাসক চরিত্রের পূর্ণাঙ্গ পরিচয় উপন্যাসগুলোতে পাওয়া যায় না।

ক্রমাগত নগরায়ণ জনজীবনে জনপ্রশাসনের প্রয়োজনীয়তাকে অনিবার্য করে তুলছে। কিন্তু রাজনৈতিক নেতৃত্বের দুর্বলতা, রাজনীতিতে সামরিক হস্তক্ষেপ একটি অস্থির-অসহিষ্ণু পরিবেশের সৃষ্টি করেছে ফলে জনগণকে সেবা প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে একটি পরীক্ষিত কাল প্রবাহ অতিক্রম করতে পারছে না জনপ্রশাসন। তাই জনপ্রশাসনের কাছ থেকে সর্বোচ্চ সেবা লাভের জন্য একটি দীর্ঘস্থায়ী প্রতিশ্রুতিশীল রাজনৈতিক ব্যবস্থা অপরিহার্য।



The Challenges of Bangladesh's Graduation from LDC Category: An Uneven Recovery and Future Growth Prospects

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Unlike many least developed countries (LDCs), Bangladesh has seen spectacular growth of its gross domestic product (GDP), from 3.2% growth in 1980–1984 to over 7% growth in 2015–2019, due to its integration into international trade, stable macroeconomic environment and transformation from exports of primary to manufactured commodities. In Bangladesh, a rebound of manufacturing and service sector activities, along with steady growth in agricultural production, remittances, led strong GDP growth, which stood 6.9% and 7.2% in FY2021 and FY2022 consecutively. Growth performance all over the world including Bangladesh encounters new challenges as global commodity and fuel prices increase due to the increase in fuel and gas price hike as well as international supply chain disruptions created by the war in Ukraine. However, Bangladesh has made strong economic recovery from COVID-19 pandemic and remains resilient against all odds created due to the ongoing war in Ukraine.

Even though Bangladesh garment industry is making a strong turnaround in terms of exports, it is basically the bigger players in garment industry, which have developed strong infrastructure and networks over the years. They are in a better position of getting work orders from the global buyers, while smaller ones are yet to benefit much from the same. Many smaller units of apparel industry are in existential risks because these units have encountered stiff challenges in export competitiveness on multiple fronts: due to inadequate work orders from the buyers, increased cumulative prices of raw materials emanated from international supply chain disruptions and increased transportation costs.

Maintaining the sustainability of our economic development still remains as a challenge for us. In Bangladesh, while tackling the pandemic and the impacts of current global economic crises, government has tried to strike a balance between livelihoods and sustaining growth momentum. The prudent intervention of the government greatly helped manage the macro-economic stability of the country. Bangladesh's GDP grew from just \$92 billion in 2008 to an impressive \$460 billion in 2022. Per capita gross national income rose rapidly from \$686 in 2008 to \$2,824 in 2022. During Covid-19, the economy of Bangladesh remains resilient compared to many global economies, registering 3.5% growth in 2020 and 6.9% in 2021. However, increased import bills on

crude oil and food products, supply chain disruptions and ballooning inflation in the west as well as the fall in remittances due to the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic and war in Ukraine have affected the balance of payments (BoP) and foreign exchange reserve of LDCs including Bangladesh more adversely and disproportionately than the developed and developing countries.

Uncharted Reality with Untapped Potentials after Graduation

Bangladesh met all the criteria for graduation from the LDC category in two consecutive triennial reviews conducted by the UN Committee for Development Policy held in 2018 and 2021. Bangladesh is set to graduate from LDC category on 24 November 2026. Graduation is definitely a significant milestone for Bangladesh in its development journey. Most importantly, graduation will uplift the image of the country internationally. It will enhance the confidence of development partners and international financial bodies about the country's financial strength and resilience. Such impression will improve the overall credit rating of the country. The positive image will help the country to attract more foreign direct investment, needed to transform it into a smart and developed country by 2041. However, graduation from the LDC category will also bring numerous challenges to the country.

Challenges that Bangladesh will confront after Graduation

Bangladesh has been among the very few LDCs, which have been able to take significant advantage of the international support measures (ISMs). Consequently, the potential adverse implications are much greater for Bangladesh than other graduating countries. Graduation will cost the country a wide range of ISMs, which has contributed to the impressive socio-economic development of the country. There will be more stringent requirements in areas of compliance with various WTO Agreements and related disciplines. These will call for strengthening intellectual property rights and changes in a number of other policies including phasing out of some export subsidies. Indeed, dealing with the trading partners in international trade will need to be conducted more on the basis of reciprocity as against present non-reciprocity approach. The task before the country is to build on its past achievements and make appropriate use of the formidable strengths of the economy for moving towards sustainable LDC graduation.

Appropriate Policy Supports: Bangladesh is graduating from the LDC category amid multiple regional and global crises, as discussed earlier. Therefore, successful and sustainable graduation demand three prongs broader strategies: first, to create resilience in the economy and address the challenges of the impacts of COVID-19, supply chain disruption, and Ukraine-war induced global inflation; second, to manage trade and economic losses due to the losses of ISMs after graduation, especially trade related benefits like DFQF, rules of origin, and

flexibilities in TRIPS; third, Bangladesh needs to devise the right set of policies to make it capable of tapping the opportunities created for non-LDC developing nations.

Ministry of Commerce has formulated Export Policy 2021-2024 with the aim to almost double Bangladesh's export earnings to \$80 billion from \$52 billion within the period by facilitating shipments of diversified, non-traditional goods and labour intensive products. The Export Policy 2021-2024 and Import Policy Order 2021-202 aim to cope with the upcoming challenges that will emerge after 24 November 2026. The relevant policies have given emphasis on product diversification, identification of priority products, expansion of export industries, and making trade and investment easier to boost exports. Besides, these policies attach priority to the 4th industrial revolution, ICT and services sectors, e-commerce, e-governance, and women as well as small entrepreneurs engaged in export-oriented industries.

Export diversification: Export diversification can lead to higher growth, which can help Bangladesh to overcome the negative impacts of terms of trade. The heavy dependence on few product groups presents obvious risks to Bangladesh. Leather and footwear, pharmaceuticals, ceramics, IT and software, jute products, light engineering products, handicrafts, frozen food, agro-based items, and several other sectors have been identified as the thrust sectors in terms of export potentials, which could increase Bangladesh's export earnings manifolds if they are blessed with adequate policy supports like apparel industries.

Diversification of exports requires a move away from an anti-export stance of the tariff system and a focus on how to increase exports other than RMG. Government is focusing on giving all kinds policy supports including formulation of tariff policy focusing on tariff rationalization and export diversification, expansion of duty-draw-back, back-to-back letter of credit and bonded warehouse facilities to all potential export oriented products like ready-made garments. Bangladesh has taken necessary initiatives to promote trade facilitation by promoting skill development, technology upgradation and infrastructure development in meeting international standards and compliance. We have improved infrastructure: like the completion of Padma Bridge, Karnafuli tunnel, Matarbari deep sea port, Metro Rail, elevated express way and have taken initiatives to reduce the fare of cargo aircraft to reduce the lead time for export.

Market Concentration: Traditionally, Bangladesh's trade relations, particularly exports, have been primarily focused on North American and EU markets. However, Bangladesh has focused on market diversification for enhancing exports and has taken initiatives to engage in FTA with the neighborhood regions. Regional markets of South Asia, East Asia, and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) currently account for only about 12% of Bangladesh's

global export. We are trying to increase our trade relations with these regions to reduce the impacts of external economic shocks emanated from the overdependence on few trading partner countries.

FTA to Offset the Challenges of Graduation: Bangladesh has taken initiatives to engage in FTAs with its potential trading partners to diversify its export destinations and export goods as well as offset the loss of preference erosion after graduation. Government has already formulated Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) Policy encompassing extensive coverage of trade in goods, trade in services, investment, intellectual property rights, environment, labour, government procurement, logistics, trade facilitation etc. The Ministry of Commerce completed several feasibility studies to analyze the pros and cons as well as our offensive and defensive interests in RTA with potential key trading partners. Based on the positive outcome of the feasibility studies, it has already started RTA negotiations with its key trading partners.

In Conclusion: Bangladesh has arrived at a position of enviable socio-economic success through striding many odds with insufficient natural endowments while confronting multiple global economic shocks and geo-political adversaries. However, Bangladesh is now on the right track of achieving the targets of UN SDGs and Perspective Plan 2021-2041. Bangladesh has formulated national action plan and has taken requisite implementation measures accordingly to mitigate the challenges of graduation. Indeed, we have full faith in our resilience and capacity to transform Bangladesh into a smart, knowledge-based and developed country by 2041, overcoming all the adversaries like before.



ঘুরে দেখা ৬৮ টি দেশ

মো: মাহবুবুর রহমান ভুঁইয়া, বিপিএম বার
ডিআইজি

আমার একটা শখ হলো ভ্রমন । আর ভ্রমনের সাথে গান শোনা , গান গাওয়া , বাগান করা । নতুন কিছু করা , কাজে ডুবে থাকা । আমার বন্ধু শিপার আমাকে বলে মিস্টার মিটিং । কারন পুলিশ হেডকোয়ার্টার্স ডিআইজি ফিন্যান্স হিসেবে কাজ করার সময় অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব হিসেবে পুলিশ কল্যাণ ট্রাস্ট এর সদস্য সচিব হিসাবে কাজ করা । আইজিপি স্যার হলেন পুলিশ কল্যাণ ট্রাস্ট এর চেয়ারম্যান । তাই পুলিশ কল্যাণ ট্রাস্টের কয়েকটি অঙ্গ প্রতিষ্ঠান এর ম্যানেজিং ডাইরেক্টর এবং ডাইরেক্টর হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করার স্বার্থে দেশের বিভিন্ন Corporate প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলির সাথে MOU করে Police Members দের বিভিন্ন পন্য ও সেবা গ্রহনের ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ Discount এর ব্যবস্থা করেছি দেশের বিশেষ কিছু স্থানে Resorts স্থাপন করার উদ্যোগ নিয়েছি । তেমনি Thanchi Highlanders Park & Resort, Banderban.



গত ২০২১ সেপ্টেম্বর থেকে এই Resorts চালু করতে পেরেছিলাম । আমার পরিবার ও বন্ধুবান্ধব নিয়ে ঘুরেআসি গত অক্টোবর ২০২২ এ । সে এক অন্য রকম অনুভূতি । দেশের ভিতর নেপাল ও ভুটানের মত Natural Views দেখার দুর্লভ সুযোগ পেয়েছি । রেমক্রি Shangu River Cruise এর এক অনন্য অভিজ্ঞতা । আমি Uganda Nile River এর উৎপত্তি হতে প্রবাহমান নদীর মধ্যে Boat Ride এর Feeling পাচ্ছিলাম ।



ঢাকা থেকে আমার পরিবার ও বন্ধুবান্ধবসহ ১৭ জন একটা AC বাস এ করে বান্দরবানের উদ্দেশ্যে রওনা দিলাম সকাল ৮ টায় Higway Inn Resort চৌদ্দগ্রামে এ যাত্রা বিরতি ।

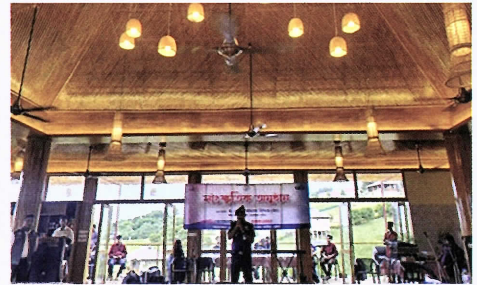


Manager Arif আমাদেরকে VIP Room এর Dinning গুলিতে সকল ব্যবস্থা করে রেখেছিল। সবাই খাওয়া দাওয়া করে খুবই প্রীত হয়েছিল। দুপুর নাগাদ আমরা বান্দরবান অফিসার্স মেস এ পৌছে সবাই Rest নিয়ে বিকাল / সন্ধ্যা বান্দরবান শহরস্থ Natural Beauty দর্শন করলাম।

পরের দিন সকাল ৮.০০টায় যথারিতি নাস্তা খেয়ে Micro, Chander gari সহ Thanchi এর উদ্দেশ্যে রওনা দিলাম। পথিমধ্যে নীলাচল, চিম্বুক, নীলগিরি এর প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য এর সাথে সকলে মিশে গেলাম। নীলগিরি তে Nilgiri Resorts এর Incharge আমাদেরকে VIP Treatmant দিলেন। কারন আমার SSF এর বন্ধু Col Alim Bhai আগে থেকেই Nilgiri Incharge কে আমাদের আসার কথা বলে রেখেছিলেন। আমরা Thanchi Highlanders Park & Resorts এ পৌছলাম ২ টায়। Cottage এ সবাই Set হওয়ার পর সবাই Thanchi এর Special পাহাড়ি Menu দিয়ে Lunch করলাম। বাঁশ ভাজি, গোয়াল এর গোস্ত, বাঁশ খোড়ল, Bamboo Chicken, হলুদ ফুল ভাজি। বিকালে বের হয়ে গেলাম তমাতুঙ্গী দেখতে তিন পাহাড়ের দৃষ্টি নন্দন সৌন্দর্য দেখলাম নয়ন ভরে।



সন্ধ্যায় এসে পাহাড়ের উপর সর্বোচ্চ উচ্চতায় বড় Swimming pool, Swana Bath সহ ঘণ্টা ২ সকলে মিশে গেলাম।



Dinner এর সময় পাহাড়ী Cultural Show হলো আমাদের পরিবারের সদস্য ও অন্যান্য Cottage এর Guest গন ও Cultural Activities এ অংশগ্রহন করলাম। Chittagong Medical College এর Doctor,s এর একটা Team ছিলো Cottage এ।



সবাই খুবই সুন্দর পরিবেশে বসে Dinner করলাম বসনিয়ান রুটি, BBQ, Chicken, Fresh পাহাড়ি সজি, পাহাড়ি বিন্দি চালের ফিরনী, Soft Drinks। চাঁদনী রাতে Cottage এ Guest Zone এ বসে সবাই আকাশ দেখা, তারা গোনা।

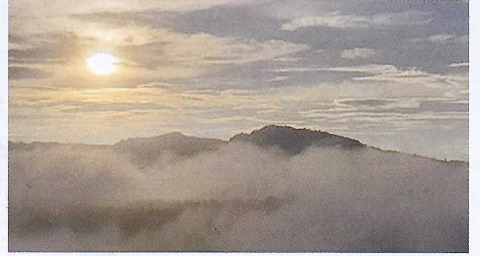
গানের আসর বসলো রাত ১ টা পর্যন্ত। তারপর আগামীকাল ভোরে তমাতুঙ্গা যাওয়ার প্রস্তুতি নেওয়ার জন্য সবাই ঘুমাতে গেলাম। ভোরে ফজর নামায পড়ে ০৫:১৫ তে গাড়ি নিয়ে চলে গেলাম তমা তুঙ্গী। অপরূপ রূপে মায়ায় আমরা সবাই হারিয়ে গেলাম। সূর্য মামা পূর্ব আকাশে উদয় হওয়ার সময়টা অপরূপ। নিজ চোঁখে না দেখলে বিশ্বাস করা যায় না।

যারা নেপাল, ভুটান ভ্রমণ করেছে তারা তার সাথে মিল পেয়েছেন। আমার নিজের দেশে এত সুন্দর প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য আছে তা না দেখে আমরা কেন যে বিদেশ যাই।

বিদেশ ভ্রমণ করার ধারণা শুরু হয় আমি যখন Dhaka University পড়ি আমরা SAARC TOUR এ গিয়ে Student Team Leader হিসেবে আমার প্রথম হাতে খড়ি। India (Calcutta, Delhi, Joypur, Agra, Tajmahal, Lal kella) Pakistan (Islamabad, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Mari) ভ্রমণ করি, নেপাল যাওয়ার কথা থাকলে Eid এর জন্য নেপাল না গিয়ে ঢাকায় ফিরে আসা।

Police এ join করার সুবাদে Un Mission এবং Interpol কাজ করার সুবাদে এখন পর্যন্ত পৃথিবীর ৫ মহাদেশের ৬৮ টি দেশ ভ্রমণ করার সুবর্ণ সুযোগ আমার এই ক্ষুদ্র জীবনে হয়েছিল। কিন্তু এমন সৌন্দর্য কোথাও দেখিনি। নিজের দেশে প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য অপরূপ। ১০০ টি দেশ ভ্রমণ করার ইচ্ছা পূরণ করতে পারলে খুবই ভাগ্যবান হবো।

সবাইকে প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য নিজের চোঁখে দেখার দাওয়াত রইল। কবির ভাষায় বলতে হয় “দেখা হয়নি চক্ষু মেলিয়া, ঘর হতে দু’পা ফেলিয়া...”





InterContinental Dhaka_ A silent witness of the birth of a nation

Mohammad Atiqur Rahaman

Managing Director (Joint Secretary)

Bangladesh Services Limited

"There is always a second bomb, I remember the King David in '47", Clare, Hollingworth, a war correspondence for The Daily Telegraph, who was the first correspondence to report the outbreak of World War II, as the 'Scoop of the century', urged the hotel guests to leave quickly just after a bomb blew up to the lobby "one day when I was there to buy some smokes". This is how Hugh David S. Greenway, an American Journalist of Washington Post, depicted the scenario of the premise of InterContinental Dhaka (ICD) in August, 1971.

It is observed that from Spanish Civil war of the 1930s to today's conflict in Ukraine-Russia, hotels provide important role for journalist to report from warzones. During the liberation war of Bangladesh, InterContinental Dhaka, the then Dacca, was the shelter for the journalists to cover the political turmoil of the West and East Pakistan along with diplomats and other foreigners in 1971.

It could be a matter of study that what would be happen if the 27-year old British reporter Simon Dring could not hide himself at InterContinental to notify the world about the brutal genocide of Pakistani Army?

In February 1966, Bangabandhu Shekh Mujibur Rahman, publicly declared the Six Points, widely known as 'charter of freedom for Bangladesh's struggle for independence', in Lahore. It is worth noting that the scheme of Hotel InterContinental (ICD) started its operation in Dhaka on 15 November, 1966. What a coincident!



Post card from late 60s - Hotel Intercontinental Dhaka

World famous hotel-architect William B. Tabler designed this iconic building and most of the original structure still stands today, notwithstanding the renovations over the years. Despite possessing aristocracy and heritage of the hospitality, since its inception, InterContinental Dhaka encompasses the memories of the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and significant events of the liberation war of Bangladesh.

ICD gained political connotation when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrived in late January, 1971 with his team to negotiate with Bangabandhu following the general election held in December, 1970. Bhutto and his team stayed at the InterContinental, where intense negotiations took place between Awami League and the PPP for a few days.

The Hotel assumed attention again when Bhutto returned to Dhaka in March 1971 to participate in ongoing negotiations between Bangabandhu and President Yahya Khan. While the President stayed at the President's House, Bhutto's team once again stayed at the ICD. However, outside the hotel, a group of Bengalis protested by shouting slogans against Bhutto and displaying their disapproval by showing him their shoes.



Protest of Bengalis against Pakistani rulers in front of ICD

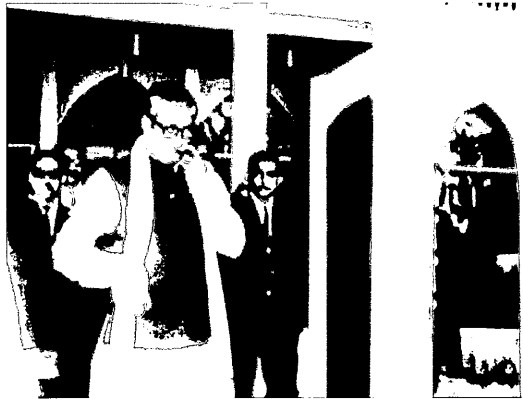
During this period leading up to the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971, the InterContinental Dhaka served as a shelter for international dignitaries, diplomats, journalists, who were covering the day to day change of political scenario of East and West Pakistan and reach them to international media. One notable meeting that took place at ICD in March 1971 was between Bangabandhu and Bhutto. Though it was an attempt to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the political crisis, Bhutto and General Yahya Khan conspired to prevent Bangabandhu's Awami League from assuming power, despite the party had massively won the December 1970 election securing the majority seat in the Pakistan federal parliament.

Tragically, after this meeting, on the night of March 25, 1971, the Pakistani Army propelled one of the most brutal crackdown of world history on the then provincial capital Dhaka which marked the beginning of a nine-month-long armed conflict that eventually led to the birth of an independent Bangladesh. On 24 March, the military authority ordered a ban on anyone staying at ICD not to leave. This move was likely an attempt to control information flow and restrict access to the unfolding events in Dhaka. In the evening of 25 March, President Yahya Khan was driven from "President's House" – to the Tejgaon airport through the nearby roads of ICD.

It is reported that number of journalists and guests staying at ICD saw the nearby office of the Daily People, an English newspaper located in a building across the street from the hotel which was most vocal against the military rules and it carried banner headlines daily criticizing the Pakistani Army, being destroyed through mortal shells and bomb attacks.

On the afternoon of March 26, Major Siddique Salik, the Pakistan Army's PRO, came to ICD and ordered all foreign journalists were to leave the country that night. It was recorded that approximately fifty journalists from the international media watched the ruthless genocide on the night of the Thursday, 25 March. However, early in the next morning, the Pakistani military rounded up all the journalists and transported them to the airport, where they were put on a plane outbound to Karachi and forced to leave Dhaka.

Now we know, how Simon Dring, the British Journalist of Reuters and BBC London, taking the risk of his life hid out behind the main air condition unit on the roof of the hotel for more than 32 hours and saw the foreign press journalists being herded into army trucks and driven away to the airport in the evening of March 26. Despite knowing about the bloody massacre on a freedom-seeking nation on that night, the journalist had to leave Dhaka and none of them could collect any news and evidence of the genocide, except Simon.



Bangabandhu is at lobby of ICD after a meeting in March, 1971

Simon also found Michel Laurent, a young French photographer of AP hiding in a hotel cupboard. He later acknowledged that they could escape the military net due to the 'courage and determination' of the young Bengali staffs of reception and kitchen who took risk to their lives and kept the reporters safely hidden from the army. They helped to go out into the city to cover exactly what happened.

On 27 March, when the curfew was lifted, Simon and Michel, wearing dress of kitchen staff, left the hotel and travelled the city on the back of a baker's van and collected the evidences of genocide at Dhaka University, Rajarbagh Police line and different parts of old Dhaka.

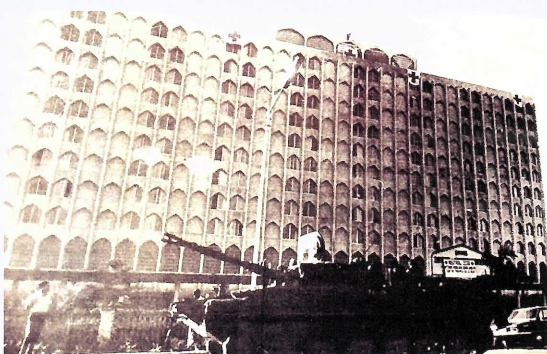
Later he managed to board on a flight to Karachi with his reports and could save those facing the security personnel and reached Bangkok. The famous report titled, 'TANKS CRUSH REVOLT IN PAKISTAN' was published in the front page of The Daily Telegraph on 30 March, 1971 which is considered as the first report in the international media of the brutal genocide in Bangladesh. It is clear that his news and photograph of Michel, exposed the truth for the first time to the international media about what really happened on the night.

When Indian Army joined in the liberation war of Bangladesh against Pakistani Army, International Red Cross designated hotel InterContinental as a neutral

zone. After the Crackdown, ICD turned into temporary office of the United Nations in Dhaka and provided spaces for international media including BBC, Reuters, AP and AFP. As there war fights between the Indian and Pakistani Jets over the Dhaka City, the hotel management had to remove shrapnel from the swimming pool with magnet fishing pole in those days, recalled reporter Jim Sterba of New York Times.

The employees of ICD actively participated in the liberation war, directly or indirectly. Two of these dedicated employees, Khwaja Nijamuddin Bhuiyan, Bir Uttam, and Osman, made the ultimate sacrifice and embraced martyrdom during the war.

In 9th June 1971, the Crack Platoon, a special commando team of the Mukti Bahini, performed their first guerrilla operation in Dhaka at ICD. The mission aimed to hinder the World Bank Aid Mission and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the leader of UNHCR, from providing financial support to the Pakistani junta. At the time, the



First troop of allied force is in Dhaka, December, 1971

Pakistani government's media cell claimed that East Pakistan was stable and expected economic aid from the international community. The Crack Platoon, armed with ENERGA grenades, bayonets, and submachine guns, initiated the attack by intercepting a car in front of the hotel. They threw five grenades during the operation, resulting in the deaths and injuries of numerous Pakistani soldiers. The BBC reported on this significant event which got wide publicity in the international media and the world community came to know that the situation of the-then Dacca was not stable.

During those days, reporters from different countries stayed at the InterContinental Hotel. Mark Tally from BBC, who has been part pf the memory of this hotel and the liberation war. They alongside many others, continuously provided the world with the latest updates on the war, shedding light on the extreme brutality and genocide carried out by the Pakistani military against the Bengalis. While the high officials gathered at the hotel lobby to exchange information, mass people were seen gathering on the pavement across the roads, eagerly waiting for the news of warzones.

The nine-month-long war of liberation, initiated by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, ended on 16 December the occupying Pakistani army surrendered at Suhrawardy Uddan, located near the Hotel InterContinental.

This Hotel has been a symbol of safety and significance from March 25, 1971, when the brutal assault on innocent Bengalis commenced, until the victory in the war on 16 December of the same year. The events occurred around the premises of InterContinental of those days in 1971 are a significant chapter in the historical narrative of Bangladesh's struggle for independence.

After independence, Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, realizing the prospect of the hospitality industry, formed Bangladesh Services Limited as a public limited company to do hospitality business and assigned responsibility to manage this state owned hotel. Since then, Bangladesh Services Ltd. has collaborated with renowned international hotel management companies to provide exemplary hospitality services.

Over the decades, along with millions of guests, InterContinental Dhaka hosted numerous famous personalities and there is a 'Wall of Fame' displaying the globally renowned icons ranging from head of states to actors, actresses, sportsmen, diplomats from all over the world, who do not need to mention their profession or designation rather than their name.

Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, Edwin Aldrin, Nelson Mandela, Mohammed Ali, Sonia Gandhi, Monmohon Sing, Noroshima Rao. Mamun Abdul Gaium, Yasir Arafat, Mahathir Mohammad, Tony Blair, Girma Sigme Wangchuk, Nawaz Sharif, Jennifer Lopez, Ravi Shastri, Shachin Tendulkar, Inzamul Haque, Gordon Greiniz, Michael Holding, Curtley Ambross, Chris Gayle, Sunil Gavaskar, Prince Charles, Jagjit Singh, Princess Ann, Queen Sophia of Spain, Nobel laureate Prof. Abdus Salam, Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen, Bill Gates, Cliff Richard, Manna Dey, Usha Uthup, Craig Barrett, Hasan Ali Baskia, - all of them chose to stay at InterContinental Dhaka, while they visited Dhaka. What could be more worthy and global recognition for a 5 star luxury hotel?

Time passes by, InterContinental Dhaka stands as the reminiscence of a chronicle of one of the most significant events of the last century.





Kashmir: A heaven on the Earth

Md. Shohidul Islam Bhuiyan

Director (Joint Secretary)

Visiting Kashmir was a dream which I dreamt in early life but could not possible due to many reasons. It comes true just few months back. I had heard so much about the natural beauty and cultural richness of this region, and I was thrilled to experience it firsthand. My visit to Kashmir was centered around the famous Dal Lake, Gulmarg, and Pahalgam, and I had a wonderful time exploring these stunning destinations. At last, in March, 13 of this year I started the much-awaited Kashmir tour and my wife accompanied me.

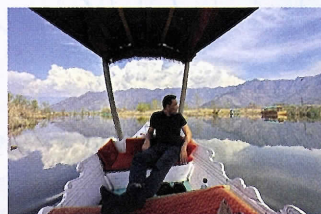
The journey started from Dhaka by air. From Delhi I went to Srinagar by air. It took about one hour to reach Srinagar, the capital of Jammu & Kashmir. The first leg of my trip was to the iconic Dal Lake, the center of Srinagar. As soon as I arrived, I was struck by the serene beauty of the lake and its boat riding. Its clear blueish water was surrounded by lush green mountains and charming houseboats. I stayed in one of these houseboats and was pleasantly surprised by the luxurious and comfortable amenities. The renowned movie **MISSION KASHMIR** and the famous song Bumra O Bumra of that movie was picturized on this boat. We booked one of the house-boat and stayed there one night. The inside amenities is like a five star hotel.



House boat at Dal Lake



Floating market at Dal lake



Shikara riding at Dal Lake

During my stay, I explored the lake in a Shikara, a traditional Kashmiri boat. The ride was incredibly peaceful and relaxing, and I was able to take some photograph in the beautiful scenery at a leisurely pace. I also visited the famous floating markets of the lake, where local vendors sold everything from fresh produce to beautiful handicrafts. A boat came close to my boat and prepare fish kabab Infront of me in a separate boat residing very close of my boat. The food was very tasty and experience was delightful. The entire experience was truly mesmerizing, and I felt like I was transported to a different world.

After spending two days at the Dal Lake and surrounding areas I proceeded to Gulmarg, a picturesque hill station known for its scenic beauty and adventure

sports. The drive from the lake to Gulmarg was breathtaking, and I was awestruck by the towering mountains and verdant forests.

Once I arrived in Gulmarg, I immediately headed to the famous Gondola cable car ride. The ride took me to the top of the Apharwat Peak, which offered stunning panoramic views of the surrounding mountains and mesmerizing snow fall. I also drove a KVT bike and went to snow covered hilly top of mountains. This was thrilling and added some extra fantasy in my trip. On the way to Gulmarg you must enjoy the Apple Garden and one can enjoy instant apple juice prepared by local fruit vendor standing front of the garden. It was so tasty that I have never find like this before. You will also see many shops of famous Kashmiri Shawal, kurta,koti, Panjabi, Katha, Jackets, Blankets, Floor mats.



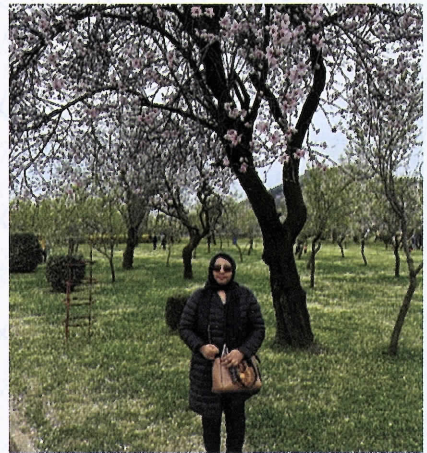
Ice skating in Gulmarg



Gulmarg valley

On the third day, I visited Pahalgam, a serene hill town located about 140 kilometers away from Gulmarg. The journey to Pahalgam was equally stunning, and I was struck by the lush forests, picturesque countryside, and the gushing Lidder River. There are a bunch of Badam trees, Apple trees and different types of wood trees. I purchased some Kashmiri Shawals and sweaters. We forgot to bring the warm clothes and due to cold weather, we were forced to buy Jackets. It was a learning for me.

During my stay in Pahalgam, I visited the famous Chandanwari, which serves as the starting point for the Amarnath Yatra. I also explored the breathtaking Aru Valley and the Betaab Valley, which is named after the Bollywood movie "Betaab" that was picturized there. Also the valley ended up in Mini- Switzerland where huge number of people enjoys scenic beauty of the valley. The valley offered a serene environment surrounded by snow-capped mountains, lush greenery, and the gushing Lidder River. We also enjoyed horse riding



Badambari garden

excursion, which was another fantastic way to experience the natural beauty of the region.

On the returning back we visited the holy Hazrat Bal mosque, Fort Akbar and the most attractive Badambari garden. It seemed me that this garden is just similar to the long-described Heaven on earth. People are gossiping, eating, and singing with their friends and families with smiling faces. On our returning we visited famous

Mughul garden, Shalimar Garden, most attractive Tulip Garden and some other majestic and historical garden located in Srinagar. Many Indian movie were picturized here.



Fort Akbar

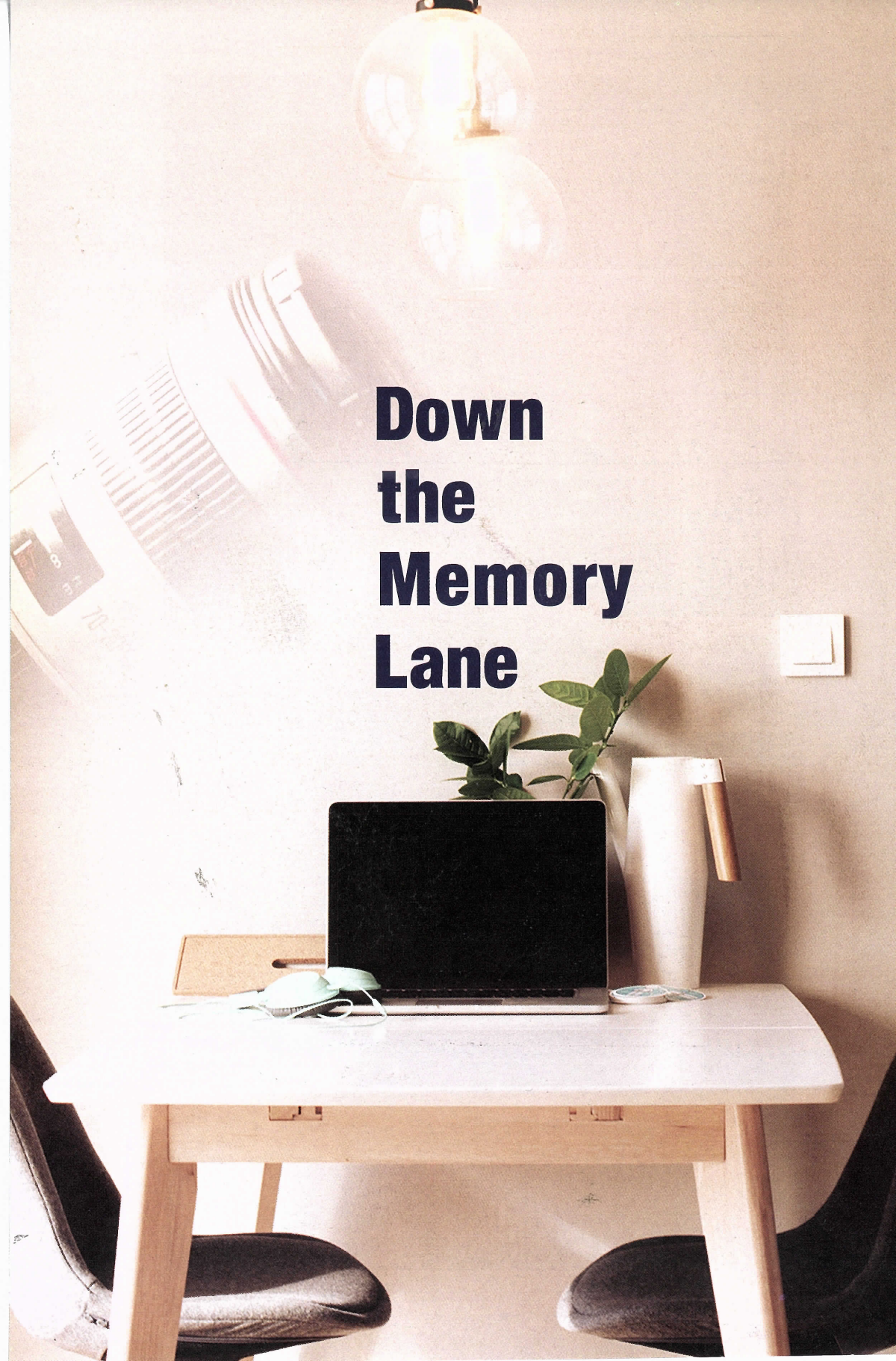


Shalimar garden



Tulip Garden in Srinagar

Overall, my trip to Kashmir was an unforgettable experience. The natural beauty, cultural richness, and warm hospitality of the locals left a lasting impression on me. Food was also delicious and of course they were Mughul style culinary. Chicken, Roti, lamb, mutton, Tarka Dal and flavored rice are the available almost in every restaurant. On my way back to Srinagar airport I visited saffron field. It is the costliest commercial crop of the world. The saffron fields are very close to highway. I highly recommend a visit to the region to anyone who loves nature, adventure, and culture. It happens a once-in-a-lifetime that you will never forget. Please never forget to bring warm clothes and must plan at the time of August-September or March-April to enjoy every scenic beauty and do not forget to book Gandola tickets before coming at Kashmir. So, I conclude here and request to visit this remarkable place.

A photograph of a minimalist desk setup. A light-colored wooden desk holds a laptop with a black screen, a small potted plant in a white vase, and a white pitcher with a wooden handle. A pair of green headphones and a small wooden box are also on the desk. The background is a textured, light-colored wall with a light switch. Two large, glowing spherical pendant lights hang above the desk. The overall mood is warm and cozy.

Down the Memory Lane



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Inaugural Ceremony



Classroom Sessions



Classroom Sessions



Classroom Sessions



Visit & Field Attachment



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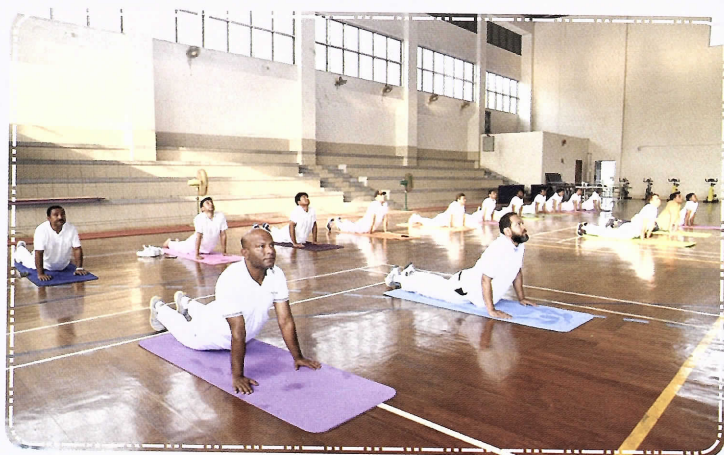
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Physical Exercise



Miscellaneous





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সতর্কীকরণ বিজ্ঞপ্তি

সম্প্রতি লক্ষ্য করা যাচ্ছে যে, হোটেল-রেস্তোরাঁ ও পথ খাবার ব্যবসায়ীসহ অনেক খাদ্য ব্যবসায়ী খবরের কাগজ/ছাপা কাগজ/লিখিত কাগজ এর মাধ্যমে ঝালমুড়ি, ফুচকা, সমুচা, রোল, সিজারা, পৈয়াজু, জিলাপি, পরোটা ইত্যাদি পরিবেশন করছেন, যা নিরাপদ খাদ্য আইন, ২০১৩ অনুযায়ী শাস্তিযোগ্য অপরাধ।



খবরের কাগজ/ছাপা কাগজ/লিখিত কাগজ এ ব্যবহৃত কালিতে ক্ষতিকর রং, পিগমেন্ট ও প্রিজারভেটিভস থাকে, যা মানবদেহের জন্য অত্যন্ত ক্ষতিকর। এছাড়া পুরনো কাগজে রোগসৃষ্টিকারী অণুজীবও থাকে। খবরের কাগজ/ছাপা কাগজ/লিখিত কাগজ এর ঠোঙায় বা উক্ত কাগজে মোড়ানো খাদ্য নিয়মিত খেলে, মানবদেহে ক্যানসার, হৃদরোগ ও কিডনীরোগসহ নানাবিধ রোগের সৃষ্টি হতে পারে।

এমতাবস্থায়, হোটেল-রেস্তোরাঁ ও পথ খাবার ব্যবসায়ীসহ সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে খাদ্য স্পর্শক প্রবিধানমালা, ২০১৯ অনুসরণ করে পরিষ্কার ও নিরাপদ ফুডগ্রেড পাত্র ব্যবহারের নির্দেশ প্রদান করা যাচ্ছে।

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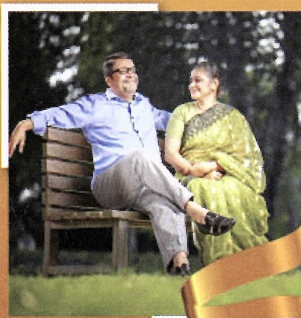
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