

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Chapter 1 : Bangladesh - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

To examine the dynamics, extent and process for growing women leadership in general than that of rural local government, an attempt was made to assess the social, economic, cultural and political contexts of Bangladesh and West Bengal.

Objectives of the Study 3. Methodology of the Study 4. Scope of the Study 5. Aspect of Women Leadership 7. Introduction It is an axiomatic fact that women leadership does not grow automatically rather it grows with the dynamic process of socio-cultural development of the country. Bangladesh and West Bengal, having a traditional socio-economic structure, do not have regular and systematic process of political participation of women, which is directly or indirectly linked to patriarchal values and kinship ties. Despite that in the recent days, numbers of women leaders at the grassroots level local government of both geographical areas have increased remarkably due to some change in the socio-cultural contexts and dimensions. Therefore, it deserves academic analysis and interpretation to delve into the dynamics and process of socio-cultural context that have contributed for the development of women leadership in both cases. Objectives of the Study The general objective of the study is to delve into the contextual dimensions for emergence of the women leadership in the grassroots based local government in Bangladesh and West Bengal, India. The specific objectives of the study are: To examine the social, political, economic and legal aspects for emergence of the women leadership in grassroots based local government of Bangladesh and West Bengal, India; ii. To identify the similarity and unique feature of emergence of women leadership at local government in both the cases; iii. To suggest some policy options for strengthening the role of women leaders in local governments in both cases. Methodology of the Study To understand the dynamics, issues and process of women leadership in the rural local government of Bangladesh Union Parishad and West Bengal Gram Panchayats information were collected through expert consultation and content analysis. Based on a short checklist for both Bangladesh and West Bengal some eminent gender specialists, social and political scientists, academicians and professionals who have comprehensive knowledge on the cognate areas of were chosen in consultation with some key experts of both the areas. Experts were consulted using a pre-tested checklist containing a few core questions designed in light with the purposes and objectives of the study. Scope of the Study The scope of the study was limited to some particular issues. To examine the dynamics, extent and process for growing women leadership in general than that of rural local government, an attempt was made to assess the social, economic, cultural and political contexts of Bangladesh and West Bengal. To identify the contextual aspects of women leadership, some specific quarries such as i what and how socio-economic and cultural contexts and value system influenced develop women leadership; ii how political participation and mobilization helped to change the contexts and iii how legal aspect helped grow women leadership were made. The time frame for analyzing the contextual aspects of women leadership was preferably confined from seventies to nineties because during the stipulated period some significant breakthrough in the firmament of socio-political milieu as well as major landmark incidents relating to the development of women leadership at the grassroots based local governments took place in both Bangladesh and West Bengal. From historical perspectives both geographic areas experienced colonialism and were ruled by different kings and dynasties among which the British colonialism prolonged for the longest period of about more than two hundred years, who ruled the then subcontinent what at present constituted three sovereign states namely, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. In , the undivided subcontinent was divided in to two different states - India and Pakistan. In , East Bengal again achieved its independence from Pakistan and was renamed as Bangladesh. Both areas share some common socio-economic and cultural similarities. The commonality of socio-economic features can be found in varying degrees in some areas such as widespread poverty, low level of living, income, literacy and education, over population, unemployment, underemployment, lawlessness, high mortality, socio-political unrest, existence of dualistic socio-economic systems, inappropriate and inadequate technologies and institutions etc. In all Indian context other relatively

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

successful cases of local governments belong to Panjab, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and so on in which women are playing vital role in the spheres of rural local governments. But the socio-economic, political and cultural systems of those areas are quite dissimilar, incongruent and diversified in nature than those of Bangladesh and West Bengal. Therefore, it would not be meaningful and useful to make a comparison between Bangladesh and any one of those aforesaid areas. Lastly, comparing to Bangladesh case political participation of women in Gram Panchayets system in West Bengal is greater and local governments have achieved a little more success than that of Bangladesh case. Therefore, with a view to utilizing the experiences of West Bengal the comparison between Bangladesh and West Bengal has been made. In critical analysis both Bengals shared the above-mentioned commonalities up to the partition of this sub-continent. But after , East and West Bengal, to some extent, began to diverge in its broad socio-economic and cultural profiles. During this time West Bengal being the part of India began to achieve the characteristics of a state through having a regular and sustained political process. In case of East Bengal what now constituted Bangladesh began to struggle for having a sustained democratic process but all efforts were in vain due to weak socio-economic and political institutions and absence of regular political process which were transformed into frequent military interventions till late sixties. Due to massive socio-economic and cultural oppressions and exploitations, East Bengal opted for separation that resulted in independence through a nine months bloody war with Pakistan in . After the independence Bangladesh government undertook several reform measures to overhaul its social, economic, cultural and political structures with the basic premise for building an egalitarian, exploitation free, prosperous and progressive nation state. But due to massive failure and dissatisfactions for meeting up the revolution of rising demands and aspirations of the people, arising out from the independence movement, the successive democratic government ended with the brutal killing of civilian ruler by a sudden military crackdown in . The similar trends continued up to fall of Ershad regime through a mass upsurge in . With the frequent military interventions progressive socio-economic trends were destabilized in Bangladesh. After that again representative politics was revived in , which continued up to three consecutive terms with an unstable and a malfunctioning parliament and weak political process. On the other hand, except a short disturbance of presidential ruling, democratic process in West Bengal has been continuing on a regular and sustained basis since . But the landmark history in West Bengal was the coming of left governments in that have been continuing till date with secular, stable and progressive political trends. Aspect of Women Leadership Instead of an automatic process, all over the world, irrespective of country specifications - developed and developing-women leadership grows everywhere with the positive impetus and dynamic process of socio-cultural development of the country. Innumerable factors like psychological, psycho-somatic, attitudinal, social, political, cultural, economical, religious, organizational and institutional factors influence the process of political participation and emergence of women leadership. The development of women leadership are intricately interrelated with the prevailing social, cultural, economic and political context of a country. The first ways for women development is to give priority to change the situation of women by accepting existing social, economic and political structures. To change the situation of the women the second alternative necessitates general transformation of the existing socio-economic structures. According to Papanek For having a systematic analysis of the contextual dimension of women leadership, the contexts have been divided into socio- cultural, economic, political and legal contexts. In countries where culture and society are heavily textured by patriarchal and traditional values, it is necessary to look into the issues or causes that in turn, help promote and create an enabling environment to enter women in the structure of power and decision-making process. In general women have lack of access to the resources in family and state i. Lehary and Ahmed In the cultural realm women are subjugated by men, which is well entrenched in habits, belief, custom, feeling, thinking, art, morals, law etc. The socio-cultural impediments behind women empowerment and their coming into public domain, have recently been changed to some extent due to development of some aspects of socio-cultural phenomena, which are described beneath. Talukder Moniruzzaman expresses that Bengali speaking Muslims are basically liberal minded. The fundamental cause of developing women leadership, as

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

enunciated by Moniruzzaman, lies with the fact that "women in Bangladesh are moderate and quickly adaptive. Women are not that much conservative and traditional as the so-called progressive people tried to establish about these Muslims. Bangladesh society is not as patriarchal as it is deemed". Cataclysmic development of science, technology and ITC revolution helped changing mind-set of women, which affects development process of women. In the late 70s and early 80s there emerged a massive change in the global communication system. TV, VCR, radio, two-in-one, cassette recorder and daily newspapers were more or less available to the rural women. The information revolution facilitated women for getting modern and up-to-date knowledge that had made a positive impact in the thinking process of women. In this regard Moniruzzaman elucidates that during the Ayub Khan regime transistor played an important role for developing rural women in changing their attitude by listening to family planning programmes broadcasted from the Radio Pakistan or East Pakistan broadcasting center. According to Moniruzzaman, Shaikh Siraj, the presenter of that programme, was one of the masterminds of women development in rural Bangladesh. Watching this programme women got involved in various income generating activities which helped some women to bring economic emancipation what actually facilitated growing women leadership in Bangladesh.

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

poverty, slower economic growth, weaker governance, and a lower living standard for all people. Thus they constitute the bulk of those people who are in dire need of microfinance services. However, the poor remain generally un-served or offered inappropriate financial services. Informal financial institutions catering to the financial sector of developing countries have existed through time immemorial. Informal financial institutions catering to the poorer sections of the society are documented as far back as the 15th Century in Nigerian history. The term microfinance was formally employed in academic literature in the s. The emergence of microfinance is widely seen as a response to the failure of the rural credit markets both in Bangladesh and India. Microfinance claims to provide an answer as to many problems and imperfections that commonly plague rural credit markets such as information asymmetries, high transaction costs, monopoly of money lenders and lack of collaterals from bank. Various ill-directed government programmes and policies of colonial and post-colonial India and Bangladesh pushed for the arrival of Microfinance Institutions MFIs. Microfinance has changed age-old banking practices and encouraged the emergence of new financial institutions targeting the poor, mainly poor women. The group lending model stands out as a major innovation of the microfinance industry. It not only keeps a check on the defaulters list, but at the same time promotes solidarity and gives strength to the groups. This has led governments, development practitioners and donors to focus on microfinance as a strategy capable of reaching and empowering women. Access to appropriate financial services has an empowering effect on poor and marginalised people, particularly women. Microfinance and SHGs programmes have been increasingly hailed for their positive impact in transforming power relations and empowering the poor – both men and women. In well-run microfinance programmes, there is a relationship of respect between the provider and the client that is inherently empowering. The theme of Microcredit Summit Campaign spelled this out clearly: It is about women lifting themselves out of poverty and vulnerability. It is about women achieving economic and political empowerment within their homes, their villages, and their countries. There is no general consensus on the definition of empowerment, it can be defined variously. Central to this process are actions which both build individual and collective assets, and improves the efficiency and fairness of the organizational and institutional context which governs the use of these assets. Empowerment is the capacity to fulfil this capability and not just the choice to do so. World Bank, ; www. The Quality of Life. Oxford England New York: Women feels more empowered firstly, when they have more resources, such as income, education, improved health and secondly, when apposite change occurs in the social context in terms of giving women more social freedom, decision making power and consequently a high self-esteem. The concept of women empowerment is equally vast and thus no straight jacketing of the idea is feasible. These include proper nourishment, good health and shelter. If there are systematic gender differences in these very basic functioning achievements, they can be taken as evidence of inequalities in the underlying capabilities, rather than as differences in preferences. The rationale for providing women access to microfinance services is that gender inequalities inhibit economic growth and development. Nobel laureate Dr Yunus is of the view that if the goal of economic development include improved standard of living, removal of poverty, access to dignified employment and reduction of inequality then it is quite natural to start with women, as they constitute the majority of poor, under developed and economically and socially disadvantaged. Hunger and poverty are issues that affect women more than men. Commercial banks often focus on men and formal businesses, neglecting the women who make up a large and expanding segment of the unorganized informal economy. Microfinance strategies address this problem because of its direct relationship to both poverty alleviation and women. Secondly, today, female client represents approximately more eighty percent of the client base of the MFIs over the world. The business case for focusing on female clients is substantial, as women clients register higher repayment rates. They also contribute larger portions of their income to household consumption than their male counterparts. There is thus a strong business and public policy case for targeting female borrowers. Several institutions confirmed the well documented fact that women are more likely than men to spend their profits on households and family needs. Dhaka 9 Small Change, Big Changes: However, providing credit to women does not guarantee their control over its use.

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Moreover, management skills, education and lack of occupational experience in related business stand as one of the major constraints in their path of development. Microfinance, interventions in developing countries, more often than not fails to provide opportunities for management training, financial management, marketing and people management. This spectacular growth and mushrooming of the microfinance industry was fuelled by the deliberate actions of the non-governmental organizations NGOs, donors and even national government who views microfinance as an effective tool for alleviating poverty and empowering women. Since independence the country has suffered from natural disasters, particularly it was the disastrous famine of that provided the background for the emergence of microfinance in Bangladesh. The government of Bangladesh too has so far maintained a progressive stance towards regulating and supervising the activities of the NGO sector thereby ensuring their operational flexibility. Empowerment of women in Bangladesh can be viewed in the background of patriarchy. Life for women in rural Bangladesh is heavily circumscribed by both the prevailing patriarchal system and religious edicts. Women in Bangladesh have gained an international reputation for their excellent performance as microfinance beneficiaries in microfinance institutions. Membership in microcredit programme positively affected her decision making role, her marital stability, her position in family, and her mobility. In India, with financial inclusion emerging as a major policy objective, microfinance has occupied the centre stage as a promising conduit for extending financial services to the poor and unbanked sections of the population. The microfinance sector in India is in its nascent stage and not well regulated. In NABARD launched a scheme to organize poor people into a group of persons and linking that group with the banks. SHGs are believed to be the conduit for empowering women and alleviating poverty. L Meyer; Triangle of Microfinance: Financial Sustainability, Outreach and Impact, chapter 11, page, 6 Though acceptance of gender equality in the Constitution of independent India gave women rights to equality, justice and dignity in all spheres of life however, its realisation is farfetched. Recent years have seen a brisk of SHG activities in the eastern states of India and West Bengal is most important of them. However, West Bengal too like the whole of India could not escape from the impact and vices of the liberalization and globalization effects that brought a major setback to the pro poor initiatives of the state in its attempt to reduce poverty. As Malati Talapatra, Howrah, recounts how her husband stopped her from participating in the cultural events of the SHG and prevented her participation only to the meetings of SHG. Attending meetings in SHG was allowed, probably because it brings them extra income. In some cases like in case of Bibha Mondol, Bardawan, her husband was even opposed to her decision of joining a SHG despite of the prospects of increased family income. In a study conducted by Manab Sen, , on the SHGs in West Bengal, sponsored by the State Institute of Panchayats and Rural Development, Government of West Bengal, showed that the major economic activities pursued by the members of the SHGs included petty business and trade, agriculture and livestock, husbandry, small scale industries. The data collected in the study reflected the positive impact of SHGs in generating income but on the contrary has very little social impact in empowering women. Majority of members are ignorant of the basic services and program benefits that they are entitled to.

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Chapter 3 : West Bengal - Wikipedia

A number of Indian politicians and journalists alleged that advocates of a Greater Bangladesh seek the expansion of Bangladeshi hegemony in Northeastern India, including the states of Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura, as well as the Arakan Province of Burma (Myanmar), where there is a considerable population of Bengali Muslims.

The 2,km border in Bengal is fenced and patrolled by soldiers of the Border Security Force BSF , but the women, including teenage girls, find their way into India through the land and river routes, the journey backed by a sophisticated racket where middlemen in the business use satellite phones to avoid arrest. More than four decades after gaining Independence, no one knows where India ends and Bangladesh starts. In many places, the border cuts through houses and buildings. Nothing can be done to rectify it. There are two crossover points. High, wire-meshed fences separate the nations at these two land ports; there are gun-toting BSF soldiers. There are soldiers and checkpoints on the river banks as well, but it is humanly impossible to monitor the vast expanse of paddy fields and water bodies. No one knows what exactly the line of demarcation is. Operators have powerful, political backing. Agents in Kolkata, claim sources in the city, routinely interact with their counterparts in Bangladeshâ€”mainly Dhakaâ€”for women and girls for supply across India. Many head to dance bars, massage parlours and special massages at homes, all invariably ending up in sex for charge. In Kolkata, newspapers carry full page advertisements of special massage services, cops in the city claim there is no way the girls can be booked and sent back home because they do not have valid papers. Mostly picked up from bus stands and railway stations, the victims are mainly Bangladeshi internal migrants. Many of these women and girls come to Bangladesh by boat to escape a brutal military crackdown. And eventually, they land in brothels, or are made to perform in dance bars. The channel said the man who bought Khartoun returned her to the women who sold her after 12 days. She now lives at the Kutupalong refugee camp. The United Nations and aid agencies claim sex trafficking in refugee camps in Bangladesh has gotten worse with the recent influx of more than , Rohingya. The Benapole border, the south-west transit point, is also used by the touts as it is the easiest land route to India. With the demand for women at an all time high in India, Bangladeshi touts are too happy to send in supplies through their Indian contacts. Sometimes they are herded like goats in boats that cross the Ichhamati river in the dark of night, others are camped in homes close to the border and pushed in regular intervals throughout the night. Some are bold enough to cross over during the daytime. Jaiswal says action has been initiated against those found to be involved in the trade. But one thing is clear, the trade is flourishing and cannot be contained in a stipulated time frame. Post trafficking, the victims are kept inside Indian homes at the border villages for a little over two months so that they can acquire travel documents with changed names. Often Muslim women are asked to wear vermilion to project themselves as Hindus. Ahmed says what is interesting is that Kolkata is not seen as a sex-hyped city despite this huge influx. And the numbers have remained static for quite some time. She and her team members have pushed for self-employment projects on the border so that those on the Indian side do not indulge in trafficking. Regular meetings are held with soldiers of the Bangladesh Rifles BDR and Bangladeshi and Indian authorities but it is easier said than done because of lack of opportunities. As a result, human traffickers operate openly in North 24 Parganas, close to the Ichhamati river, which flows along the border between India and Bangladesh. Parents who were interviewed in the study said all schools in the borders have a mandatory course on how to identify and avoid human traffickers, ostensibly because of an upsurge in kidnapping of girls from villages. Once Bengal was number two in terms of trafficking after Assam, but now the status has reversed. The crisis is serious, on an all-time high. For each girl, the middleman get approximately Rs 50,, while the women are sold in the brothels of Delhi, Ghaziabad and Agra for at Rs lakh. Last year, the West Bengal government set up a separate police district that covers the crocodile-infested Sunderbans area, also known as a habitat of Royal Bengal tigers. The cops routinely look for cross-border traffickers and their catch from Bangladesh and also from Bengal. Tathagata Basu, a senior West Bengal cop, says he travelled all the

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

way to the national capital and Agra to bust a trafficking racket in the brothels of these two cities after gathering information that bulk of the girls were from South 24 Parganas. What is interesting is that cash is regularly sent to the families so that the traffickers can pick up more girls. Often parents of girls in the village are shown photographs of the flashy lives of those in Delhi. But the touts are difficult to catch because they constantly change homes and source new mobile SIM cards. Jaiswal says the Bangladeshi women are stuck once in India because of their status as illegal immigrants. As a result, these women are totally dependent on the traffickers for protection from police. The traffickers also put tremendous fear of torture in Indian jails in the minds of the women if they raise an alarm. Return is not easy even for those who have families in India, as their families refuse them because of societal stigma. There are other troubles as well: As a result, the victims of organised crime are left to fight their case alone. Worse, the traffickers use fake identify cards, while taking the girls to the brothels to avoid arrest. As a result, trafficking continues unabated. Across the Bangladesh border in Bengal, some swim across under the cover of the night, some slide through the wired border after creating gaps into it. And once they are in India, the traffickers move in. There are many who work in such groups, young and handsome men who trick and lure young women.

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Chapter 4 : Greater Bangladesh - Wikipedia

A little over , women, including Rohingya girls, have been trafficked during the last decade from Bangladesh into West Bengal, turning the state into the world's worst human trafficking zone. The 2,km border in Bengal is fenced and patrolled by soldiers of the Border Security Force (BSF).

Ashis Biswas Published at Over 21 political activists and voters, including women, were killed during a massive outbreak of violence during the three-tier polls. Kolkata-based analysts feel the timing of these allegations is significant. This is not the first time that the TMC has attempted to create controversies and other problems “ subtly and not-so-subtly ” targeting the Awami League. However, though relations between Banerjee and current Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi are none too cordial, Delhi would like her to be on board as the prime ministers of Bangladesh and India are scheduled to discuss the issue of Teesta water sharing, among other issues. Modi will be joining Sheikh Hasina during her long-awaited visit to the Visva-Bharati University campus, where the latter will inaugurate a new Bangladesh Bhavan. The Bangladesh Bhavan will not only be a monument to the growing bilateral interaction between the two countries, it will also be only the second such institution to be set up after the celebrated China Chin Bhavan, set up long ago by Rabindranath Tagore himself. Observers feel the new Dhaka-financed Bangladesh Bhavan, as a significant contribution from Bangladesh towards cementing the close linguistic and cultural ties between the two Banglas and the two countries , will also occupy place of pride in South Asia. Visitors from all over the world, especially from the Bangali diaspora, are keenly following the project and expected to attend the main function to be jointly addressed by the two prime ministers in large numbers. Both leaders will also discuss a range of major issues including the pending Teesta water sharing agreement. Modi would like to keep Mamata Banerjee on board during such talks, as a sensitive concession to Bangali sentiments before the Lok Sabha polls. India also attaches the highest importance to the fostering and growth of relations with Bangladesh. Senior BJP leader Dr Subramanian Swamy visited Kolkata to meet Banerjee to ensure that she does not rock the boat again and to prevent an encore of the fiasco. As for the TMC not cooperating with the Awami League government, there have been other instances as well. Both the Indian and Bangladesh governments have accorded top priority to weeding out the dangers of Islamic extremism from the region. However, only in West Bengal, top official anti-terrorist organization NIA has faced trouble in its work to track and arrest banned JMB extremists from Bangladesh taking shelter and operating from their West Bengal hideouts. The NIA has complained of non-cooperation from the state police. A proposed visit from Salman Rushdie to Kolkata was cancelled as Urdu-speaking Muslim hardliners protested. On the other hand, a special concert was arranged for Pakistani singer Ghulam Ali as other Indian states objected. When a Pakistani ambassador wanted to meet Banerjee while passing through Kolkata, she immediately met him. In contrast, local Bangladeshi diplomats have often been kept waiting for weeks as they sought an appointment. He talked of incidents in North 24 Parganas on Monday morning. When asked what the state government, its police, etc were doing, Jyotipriyo Mullick said: Partha Chatterjee and other TMC leaders, however, alleged that such incursions had occurred along the Dinajpur border as well. Several questions arise here. This correspondent asked local BSF authorities whether any major incursions of armed mobs from Bangladesh had occurred on or before May Expressing their surprise, they said they were not aware of any such incidents, whether in North 24 Parganas or Dinajpur. Has the state government contacted the BSF authorities officially to make a complaint? There were no official answers from the West Bengal government.

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Chapter 5 : Why Bangladesh and West Bengal cannot be united? | Yahoo Answers

West Bengal is a step closer to becoming "Bangla", with all parties in the state approving the name-change in the assembly today. The new name needs the centre's clearance. It will be "Bangla" in.

It marks the victory of ten-armed goddess Durga over the buffalo demon Mahishashur and signifies the victory of good over evil. The festival commences on Mahalaya, a week before the actual Puja celebrations begin on Sashthi and continue through Saptami, Ashtami, Navami and Bijaya Dashami, when the festival comes to an end. Pandals are set up and idols of goddess Durga and her four children - Lakshmi, Saraswati, Kartik, Ganesh are worshipped and displayed for five days across the state, especially in Kolkata. Some pandals are erected throughout Kolkata. Pujas are also conducted in sizeable number of family households and housing societies. Elaborate rituals are performed by priests amid sound of drums dhaak, conch shell shaankh and bells, and many devotees join in the prayers. Although the root of Durga Puja is essentially religious, the festival has slowly changed into more of a social carnival than a religious festival, where people from other religious or ethnic backgrounds freely participate in the festivity. The city is decked up with lighting decorations. Loudspeakers play popular songs as well as recitation of mantras by priests. Shops, restaurants and eateries stay open all night. Fairs are set up in numerous parks and public spaces. The roads become overcrowded with hundreds of thousands of devotees, revellers and pandal-hoppers visiting the pandals on Puja days. The number of crowd is estimated to be a few million on the festive days and nights, possibly the second largest annual human congregation after the Hajj. It creates a chaotic traffic condition and vehicular movement comes to a standstill in many places. Elaborate security arrangements are made by Kolkata Police and additional personnel are deployed to prevent any untoward incident as well as to maintain crowd movement. Trains, buses, taxis and other modes of transport operate for whole night as crowds pour into the city from nearby districts and towns. The festival is celebrated with shopping and gift-giving - usually new clothes, family and other social gatherings, communal feasting and different cultural performances. Modern day Puja celebrations also include reading special Pujabarshiki magazines, going out for a tour, watching movies and special programmes on TV, preparing special food items or dining out etc. On Bijaya Dashami, the day of the festival, people bid adieu to goddess Durga offering her sweets and sindoor. Before bidding adieu to the goddess, the married women assemble near the idol, apply vermilion on her feet or forehead and then smear vermilion on each other. This is a part of the last celebration before the idols are taken out in grand processions of song, dance, music and then immersed in the waters. The idol immersion ceremony continues for the next few days. People distribute sweets and visit their friends, family members and relatives to exchange the Bijoya greetings. Eid ul-Fitr and Eid al-Adha[edit] Main article: The Money, clothes and food is donated to the poor peoples of west Bengal. Muslims people of west Bengal visit each other home not only the Muslims but also the Hindu family and eat the Biryani, Kebab, Khurma etc. The homes, streets, markets and parks are illuminated with lighting decorations in the evening. Eid ul-Adhha is the second most festivals for Muslim in West Bengal. In this day, the Kurbani or sacrifice is started after finishing the Prayer of Eid ul-Adhha. After the kurbani, a large portion of the meat is given to the poor people and to the relatives and neighbors. Kojagori Lakshmi Puja[edit] Main article: Lakshmi Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped at homes on the full moon night, just five days after Bijoya Dashami. Public Pujas are performed in the same pandals as for Durga Puja. Goddess Kali is worshipped at night in thousands of pandals, homes and temples. Kali Puja is light-up night for Bengal. People decorate their homes with diyas, candles and lights and draw colourful rangolis on the floors of their homes. Children and adults burst firecrackers and burn sparklers throughout the night. A large number of devotees visit the temples to offer prayers to the goddess and animals, especially goats are sacrificed in some places. While doing so, they pray to God for the sound health, safety and prosperity of their brothers. The brothers in return present gifts to the sisters. Vasant Panchami Saraswati Puja Saraswati Puja, a festival honouring the goddess of learning and arts, is celebrated with domestic pujas, and familial gatherings

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

in Kolkata on a date between the last week of January and the middle of February. The day is sacred to Saraswati, goddess of learning whose worship is celebrated with great splendor mainly by students and artists. Books are often worshipped in lieu of the clay image of the Goddess. Girl worshipers usually wear saffron and yellow-coloured cloths. The puja is especially celebrated in schools and other educational institutes. It gives an chance of free-mixing among school kids. The typical bhog which accompanies the Puja depends dramatically on whether the family is initially from West Bengal or ghoti or from East Bengal " now Bangladesh " or bangal. Ghotis have vegetarian fare, while bangals offer paired Ilish fishes to the goddess and then consume it. Holi Colours for Holi on sale at a market Dol, corresponding to the North Indian festival of Holi, is celebrated on account of the god Krishna, and is supposedly coincident with the advent of spring. Holi is locally known here as Dolyatra or Basanta Utsab. The celebrations start in the city with the burning of Holika bonfire on the night before Holi. The festival of colour involve throwing, sprinkling and smearing powdered colour aabir , and water colour jal rang on others. Unknown passersby often get drenched by coloured water balloons, and celebrations often get rowdy with the men partaking the intoxicating drink of shiddhi bhang , often laced with the stronger charas. Nowadays, Holi party usually means frolicking dance and various delicacies like sweets, biryani, beverages etc. Rath Yatra Rath Jatra is widely celebrated in Bengal The symbolic movement of the chariot of Jagannath is celebrated with much fanfare in Kolkata due to closeness to Odia culture. The destination of the cult figures are the Maidan. Thousands of people spill into the roads to witness the pulling of the chariot. Images of Jagannath are set upon the chariots and pulled through the streets by the children as well as by the adults in many neighbourhoods and areas. The week is synonymous with numerous fairs Rather mela held all over Kolkata parks, known for their distinctive food and carousels. Myth has it that it always rains on the day of Ratha Jatra in Kolkata. The idols are brought back after a week in the chariot in the festival of Ulto Ratha. Rath Yatra is an ancient culture in Bengal in spite of having its origin at Puri in Odisha. It is a month-long festival here and a grand fair is held at that time. At Chandannagar, it is a five-day long puja, with pompous lighting decorations and pandals. Vishwakarma Viswakarma puja is celebrated all over the state usually on 17 September each year and it marks the beginning of the month long puja session. Viswakarma, the divine architect represents the working class. Naturally the workers of different factories observe this day with honour, and they pray for safe working conditions on this day. Vehicles are decorated with garlands and streamers while engineers refrain from using gadgets and other devices as a mark of obeisance to the god. Workers of factories and warehouses celebrate this occasion by keeping their factories and warehouses shut for a day or two. The labourers enjoy the day with songs and special feasts. Idols and photographs of the deity are installed at workplaces including factories, automobile shops, bus stands and miniature replicas adorn the interiors of cabs and buses. The day is celebrated by youth and teenagers by flying colourful kites. Kites in a variety of shapes, sizes and vibrant hues float in the sky. Ganga Sagar Mela[edit] Main article: The festival commences on Makar Sankranti when hordes of ascetics, pilgrims and devotees flock to the picturesque Sagar Dwip islands. The annual fair is hosted during the winter months of January and February. The three day long affair is a gala occasion in the state. There is a common belief among the locals that the girls who take the holy dip and pray at the ashram of Kapil Muni get handsome grooms and the boys get beautiful brides. Lord Shiva Charak Puja is a special folk festival and it is celebrated on the last day of Chaitra month in the Bengali calendar or a day before Poila Boishakh. The rituals of Charak Puja, a way to show the miracle of God, are unique and, at times, a little risky. On this day, bamboo stages, of average height between 10 and 15 feet, are erected, with their ground full of knives, glass and thorns where devotees intentionally fall from above. Pahela Baishakh Poila Baisakh festive meal The first month of the Bengali calendar, Baishakh, marks the starting of the crop cycle in Bengal. A lot of Bengali weddings are held in this month, and new businesses started. The first day of this month is called Poila Baisakh is celebrated as the Bengali new year. The Bengali New Year or "Poila Baisakh" the first day of the month of Baisakh is celebrated on either 14 or 15 April on the basis of the lunar calendar of Bangabda. Visitors to homes are greeted with sweets, and trade establishments are decorated with auspicious garlands of marigold and aam

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

mango leaves. Shop-owners and businessmen offer puja at temples in the morning with new ledgers or Halkhatas. Some open the first page by drawing the Hindu symbol of auspiciousness called swastika. Some shopkeepers print goddess calendars with their address, and distribute them to their clients. In some regions, festivities begin a few days before, with music and dance performances. The Mela draws the largest number of Bauls, the wandering minstrels of Bengal. The river Ganga accounts for one of the huge festivals-cum-fair. On the last day of Poush, thousands of assembled pilgrims take a holy dip at the island beach on the estuary of the Bhagirathi river, where a makeshift township is erected for their reception by the state authorities. Complete bazaars markets crop up for meeting their needs. Medical and hospital facilities are made available and Hindu missionary bodies provide thousands of volunteers to look after their welfare. The fair is hosted between 7th and 9th of the month of Poush, near about the time when the present Gregorian year is to bid farewell and preparations are made to welcome the new year, with its new hopes and new promises. Shantiniketan, the famed land from where the renowned Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore drew his inspiration abounds in cultural and intellectual festivities throughout the year. On the inaugural day, the festival begins with a community prayer that includes Vedic hymns and reading from passages written by Maharshi Debendranath Tagore and Rabindranath followed singing of Rabindra sangeet by invited artists and students. After this, visitors assemble on the central stage at the fairground where the roving folk artistes like bauls, kirtan singers perform and jatras and dance performances are held.

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Chapter 6 : West Bengal blames Bangladeshis for poll violence without proof | Dhaka Tribune

West Bengal's ruling party Trinamool Congress (TMC) has alleged that "large crowds of armed Bangladeshis crossed over the border" to attack voters and political workers during Monday's Panchayat elections in several districts of the neighbouring Indian state.

The eastern part came to be known as East Pakistan, the eastern wing of newly born Pakistan and the western part came to be known as West Bengal, which continued as an Indian state. Stone Age tools dating back 20,000 years have been excavated in the state, showing human occupation 8,000 years earlier than scholars had earlier thought. It was one of the four main kingdoms of India at the time of the lives of Mahavira, founder of Jainism, and Gautama Buddha, founder of Buddhism. It consisted of several janapadas, or kingdoms. Shashanka murdered Rajyavardhana, the Buddhist king of Thanesar, and is noted for destroying the Bodhi tree at Bodhgaya, and replacing Buddha statues with Shiva lingams. It was followed by a shorter reign of the Hindu Sena dynasty. Subsequent Muslim conquests helped spread Islam throughout the region. The Bengal Sultanate was interrupted for a period of twenty years by a Hindu uprising under Raja Ganesha. Administration by governors appointed by the court of the Mughal Empire gave way to semi-independence under the Nawabs of Murshidabad, who nominally respected the sovereignty of the Mughals in Delhi. The company gained the right to collect revenue in Bengal subah province in with the signing of the treaty between the East India company and the Mughal emperor following the Battle of Buxar in 1764. The Bengal famine of 1770 claimed millions of lives due to tax policies enacted by the British company. The Indian National Army was subsequently routed by the British. The western part went to the Dominion of India and was named West Bengal, while the eastern part went to the Dominion of Pakistan as a province called East Bengal later renamed East Pakistan in 1956. The latter became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971. Both West and East Bengal experienced large influxes of refugees during and after partition in 1947. Refugee resettlement and related issues continued to play a significant role in the politics and socio-economic condition of the state. The Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 resulted in the influx of millions of refugees to West Bengal, causing significant strains on its infrastructure. West Bengal politics underwent a major change when the Left Front won the assembly election, defeating the incumbent Indian National Congress. This was aided by the advent of information technology and IT-enabled services. Starting in the mid-1990s, armed activists conducted minor terrorist attacks in some parts of the state [48] [49] while clashes with the administration took place at several controversial locations over the issue of industrial land acquisition, [50] [51] which became a decisive reason behind the defeat of the ruling Left Front government in the assembly election. Geography of West Bengal and Climate of West Bengal Many areas remain flooded during the heavy rains brought by a monsoon. West Bengal is on the eastern bottleneck of India, stretching from the Himalayas in the north to the Bay of Bengal in the south. The Rarh region intervenes between the Ganges delta in the east and the western plateau and high lands. A small coastal region is in the extreme south, while the Sundarbans mangrove forests form a geographical landmark at the Ganges delta. The Farakka barrage over the Ganges feeds the Hooghly branch of the river by a feeder canal, and its water flow management has been a source of lingering dispute between India and Bangladesh. The western plateau region has rivers such as the Damodar, Ajay, and Kangsabati. The Ganges delta and the Sundarbans area have numerous rivers and creeks. Pollution of the Ganges from indiscriminate waste dumped into the river is a major problem. At least nine districts in the state suffer from arsenic contamination of groundwater, and as of 2005, an estimated 1.5 million people are affected. The main seasons are summer, the rainy season, a short autumn, and winter. Monsoons bring rain to the whole state from June to September. During the arrival of the monsoons, low pressure in the Bay of Bengal region often leads to the formation of storms in the coastal areas. The Darjeeling Himalayan Hill region experiences a harsh winter, with occasional snowfall.

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Chapter 7 : Like Sabarimala, Kali Puja pandal in Bengal doesn't allow women | The Asian Age Online, Ban

Posts about Women and Child development & Social welfare department of West Bengal Soumen Dey shared a link " with Biplab Basu and 10 others at Women and Child development & Social welfare department of West Bengal.

Bangla Terror in West Bengal: Two of the bomb makers died, and a third was injured. Two women, wives of the two dead men were arrested. They have begun to talk with significant details. Two hundred bombs were recovered from a public health building in the area. It has been established that these bomb making units, training Madrassas and concerned individuals belong to the Jamatul Mujahidin Bangladesh JMB , a now banned terrorist organization of Bangladesh. What has been discovered may only be the proverbial tip of the iceberg because the JMB network appears extended to Assam. Mamata Bannerjee would have to answer several questions, but principally the following two. Bannerjee and her party colleagues were trying to oppose central investigation agencies like the NIA, lamely arguing this would negatively impact the federal constitution? What is the role of black money of the Sharada Chit Fund Scandal, if any, in this, because intelligence received from the Bangladesh government says Sharada money has gone from India to Jamaat-e-Islami JEI party in Bangladesh to try to topple the Awami League led government. Imran is closely associated with the Sharada group and alleged to have channeled Sharada funds to the JEI. Imran was a cofounder of SIMI, but he claims he left the organization in Imran reportedly migrated to India illegally sometime between and when Bengalees in East Pakistan were fighting for independence from Pakistan. The current developments have deep roots and a long history. Following the liberation of Bangladesh JEI was banned and several of their leaders including its Amir, Gulam Azam, were expelled and not given citizenship. The horrific atrocities committed by the JEI collaborators of the Pakistani army against the Bengalees, is well known. The father of the nation Sk. Mujibur Rahman was assassinated by a group of young army officers, in August Zia-ur-Rehman killed and manipulated his way through to become president of the nation. Zia was assassinated in a coup in to pave the way for army Chief H. Ershad to execute his own coup to become president. During the Afghan war, the JEI sent an estimated 40, workers to fight alongside the Taliban against the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. After the war most of them returned, deeply indoctrinated in Wahabism and Jihad. It witnessed the worst possible period of India-Bangladesh relationship, with Dhaka at times going out of the way to provoke and insult India in the international fora. There were talks among the ruling alliance leaders to eventually form a confederation type of relationship with Pakistan. Separately, the JEI felt at the rate that they were expanding they would be able to form a majority government in Bangladesh by In parallel, the Awami League and its leaders especially Sk. Hasina, became the prime target of the terrorists at the behest of some leaders of the ruling alliance. The Awami League was seen as a friend of India. Several political assassinations of Awami League leaders took place during this time. But the most important target was Sk. Among the attempts on Sk. There was a grenade attack on the Awami League gathering which was being addressed by Sk. Twenty-four leaders and activists of the party were killed including presidium member Ms. Hasina was seriously injured in her left ear. Gen retd Sadik Hossain Rumi. Rumi detailed how Prime Minister Khaleda Zia did not allow him to investigate the incident. The above are only representative samples of ruling party sponsored terrorism as secondary warfare. Although the sponsors are not in the government today, they remain active. If they return to power tomorrow the result would be unimaginable. The sooner one realizes the immensity of this terrorism challenge, the easier it will be to tackle it. Hasina, the Awami League as a political party, and progressive political parties. The JEI is under immense pressure. They lost the elections very badly. Legally speaking, the JEI cannot contest elections as it has resisted to abide by the constitution and Election Commission rules. Next, most of their top leaders are in jail, being tried for crimes against humanity during the war of liberation, by two International Crimes Tribunals ICTs set up by the government. Some of the leaders like Qader Mollah have been hanged, Gulam Azam died of old age in jail, and the Amir Nizami had recently been sentenced to death. Two BNP leaders are also on trial. There is a perception that if Sk.

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Hasina is eliminated the Awami League may break up and can be manipulated. Therefore, the threat to her life is on a continuous scale. As promised when she was elected prime minister in , Sk. She, therefore, has the right to demand India to take action to destroy the Bangladeshi terrorists from Indian soil Nov. The manner in which IEDs were being manufactured in West Bengal for smuggling to Bangladesh suggests a mayhem was planned. Hence the question arises again. How is it that these bomb making and indoctrination centers flourished in West Bengal in the last three years under the very nose of the state security apparatus? The behaviour of the state police force is highly suspect. And again what is the role of the Sharada group and TMC leaders connected with it? All this takes us back to the old debate: Why did Mamata Bannerjee back out from signing the Teesta River water sharing deal between India and Bangladesh at the last moment? Why were radical Muslims allowed protest marches in West Bengal against the trial and execution of the war criminals in Bangladesh? There are too many critical unanswered questions for the security of India and that of friendly neighbour Bangladesh. These must be attended to with haste and the diabolical cross border plans must be unveiled to the public. The writer is a New Delhi based strategic analyst. He can be reached at e-mail grouchohart yahoo.

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Chapter 8 : Bengal | region, Asia | blog.quintoapp.com

The war caused millions of East Pakistani refugees to take shelter in India's Bengali state West Bengal, with Calcutta, the capital of West Bengal province, becoming the capital-in-exile of the Provisional Government of Bangladesh.

Earliest civilizations[change change source] The delta and surrounding hills has been inhabited for hundreds of generations thousands of years. About BC there was a shift to growing rice. Because there were no stone quarries in the area houses were built of wood and mud including adobe. Because of the monsoon climate very little evidence of the earliest inhabitants remains. The last major Hindu Sena ruler was expelled from his capital at Nadia in Western Bengal in , although lesser Sena rulers held sway for a short while after in Eastern Bengal. Bengal was loosely associated with the Delhi Sultanate , established in , and paid a tribute in War elephants in order to maintain autonomy. In Bengal became independent from Delhi, and Dhaka was established as the seat of the governors of independent Bengal. Turks ruled Bengal for several decades before the conquest of Dacca by forces of the Mughal Emperor Akbar the Great in Bengal remained a Mughal Province until the beginning of the decline of the Mughal Empire in the eighteenth century. Under the Mughals, the political integration of Bengal with the rest of the subcontinent began, but Bengal was never truly subjugated. It was always too remote from the centre of government in Delhi. Because lines of communications were poor, local governors found it easy to ignore imperial directives and maintain their independence. Although Bengal remained provincial, it was not isolated intellectually, and Bengali religious leaders from the fifteenth century onwards have been influential throughout the subcontinent. The Mughals in their heyday had a profound and lasting effect on Bengal. When Akbar ascended the throne at Delhi, a road connecting Bengal with Delhi was under construction and a postal service was being planned as a step toward drawing Bengal into the operations of the empire. Akbar implemented the present-day Bengali calendar, and his son, Jahangir , introduced civil and military officials from outside Bengal who received rights to collect taxes on land. The development of the zamindari tax collector and later landlord class and its later interaction with the British would have immense economic and social implications for twentieth-century Bengal. Bengal was treated as the "Breadbasket of India" and, as the richest province in the empire, was drained of its resources to maintain the Mughal Army. The Mughals, however, did not expend much energy protecting the countryside or the capital from Arakanese or Portuguese pirates; in one year as many as 40, Bengalis were seized by pirates to be sold as slaves, and still the central government did not intervene. Local resistance to imperial control forced the emperor to appoint powerful generals as provincial governors. Yet, despite the insecurity of the Mughal regime, Bengal prospered. Agriculture expanded, trade was encouraged, and Dhaka became one of the centres of the textile trade in South Asia. In the provincial capital of Bengal was moved from Dhaka to Murshidabad. Although they continued to pay tribute to the Mughal court, the governors became practically independent rulers after the death in of Aurangzeb, the last great Mughal emperor. The governors were strong enough to fend off marauding Hindu Marathas from the Bombay area during the eighteenth century. When the Mughal governor Alivardi died in , he left the rule of Bengal to his grandson Siraj ud Daulah, who would lose Bengal to the British the following year. For the last half a century Bangladesh used to be called East Bengal , after they had fought hard for a united Muslim Indian homeland in and was made politically a part of the United Pakistan , However, by its citizens were commonly referred to as East Pakistanis. Dacca was then the legislative capital of Pakistani Bengal provincial region. The peoples of East Pakistan were mostly ethnic Bengalis who had a different language and culture to the people of western Pakistani. These differences eventually led to the so-called Bangladesh Liberation War. On 16 December , Bangladesh gained independence, with the help of allied forces against West Pakistani forces. Nonetheless, the very existence of a Bangladesh state is a blow to the rhetoric of Islamic Unity that most Pakistanis and Muslims in general like to crow about. Bangladesh is not the only case where interests other than Islamic Unity have proven more powerful. The quick disintegration of the United Arab Republic, a union of Syria and

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Egypt that combined Islam, Asabiyyah Arab nationalism and external threat from Israel , is another case of Islamic entities splitting for interests other than Islam, other examples of co-existing Islamic countries cohabiting side by side with each other are the entities of Kuwait and Iraq , Brunei and Malaysia as neighbourly and have brotherly diplomatic relations on a mission level. After the birth of Bangladesh, Bangla replaced Urdu and English as the sole national and official language, and was the language taught in schools and used in business and government. The Bangla Academy was important in this change. In the s, British-style education was maintained through private English-language institutions attended by upper class children. English continued to be taught in higher education and was offered as a subject for university degrees. At first, Arabic also lost ground in independent Bangladesh. This trend ended in the late s, however, after Bangladesh strengthened its ties with Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich, Arabic-speaking countries. An unsuccessful attempt was made in to introduce Arabic as a required language in primary and secondary levels. Political states[change change source] For much of its history the area was simply just called Bengal and was considered a part of India. Bengal was under British rule from 1757 to 1947. In 1947, East Bengal and the Dominion of Pakistan were separated from present-day Republic of India and thus formed a new birth of country named Pakistan. The peoples of East Pakistan were mostly ethnic Bengalis who had a different language and culture to the people of western Pakistan. These differences eventually led to the Bangladesh Liberation War. Arabic is widely studied in Madrassas and Islamic institutions around the country for better understanding of the Quran, Hadith and any other Islamic texts. Politics of Bangladesh The President , while Head of State , holds a largely ceremonial post, with the real power held by the Prime Minister , who is Head of Government. The president is elected by the legislature every 5 years and his normally limited powers are substantially expanded during the tenure of a Caretaker Government , mainly in controlling the transition to a new government. The prime minister is appointed by the president and must be a member of parliament MP whom the president feels commands the confidence of the majority of other MPs. The Cabinet is composed of ministers selected by the prime minister and appointed by the president. The Unicameral Bangladeshi parliament is the House of the Nation or Jatiya Sangsad, whose members are elected by popular vote from single territorial constituencies for five-year terms of office. The highest Judiciary body is the Supreme Court, of which the chief justices and other judges are appointed by the president. In the parliamentary elections, the Awami League gained an absolute majority. A nationwide famine occurred during 1942 and 1943, and in early 1952, Mujib initiated a one-party socialist rule with his newly formed BAKSAL. On the August 15th, 1975, Mujib and his family were a target for assassination by mid-level military officers. A series of bloody coups and counter-coups in the following three months culminated in the ascent to power of General Ziaur Rahman, who reinstated multi-party politics and founded the Bangladesh Nationalist Party BNP. Since then, Bangladesh has reverted to a parliamentary democracy. In January 11, 1990, following widespread violence, a caretaker government was appointed to administer the next general election. The country had suffered from extensive corruptions, disorder and political violence. The new caretaker government has made it a priority to root out corruption from all levels of government. To this end, many notable politicians and officials, along with large numbers of lesser officials and party members, have been arrested on corruption charges. The caretaker government held a fair and free election on December 29, 1991. Difficulties[change change source] Despite 46 years of independence, Bangladesh is still a poor country and has problems with corruption and political troubles as the other country have. Presently more than half of the people can read and write. Bangladesh has heavy cyclones and natural disasters, due to this many lives are often lost. The country is one of the most densely populated in the world. Despite the many storms, Bangladesh does not have a very effective storm prevention system, and cyclones usually inflict heavy damage. Geography[change change source] Bangladesh is in the Ganges Delta. This is where the Ganges , Brahmaputra , and Meghna come together. A large part of the coastline is a marshy jungle , the Sundarbans. They are the largest mangrove forest in the world. Divisions[change change source] Bangladesh divisions Bangladesh is divided into eight administrative divisions. Divisions are divided into districts. There are 64 districts in Bangladesh. Dhaka is

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

the capital and largest city of Bangladesh. For more locations see List of settlements in Bangladesh. City City population estimate [15] Metro population estimate [15].

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

Chapter 9 : Bengal is a graveyard of Hindus thanks to Muslim appeasement policy

Women's Employment in Bangladesh: Conundrums Amidst Progress 50 Part A: Bangladesh- Trends and Patterns in Labor Force Participation 54 Part B: Bangladesh and West Bengal - Divergent Patterns Despite Similar.

A few Rajput tribes from his army permanently settled around Dhaka and surrounding lands. Later, in the early 17th century, Islam Khan conquered all of Bengal. However, administration by governors appointed by the court of the Mughal Empire gave way to semi-independence of the area under the Nawabs of Murshidabad, who nominally respected the sovereignty of the Mughals in Delhi. The Bengal Subah province in the Mughal Empire was the wealthiest state in the subcontinent. In terms of shipbuilding tonnage during the 16th–18th centuries, the annual output of Bengal alone totaled around 2,000,000 tons, larger than the combined output of the Dutch, 1,000,000 tons, the British, 500,000 tons, and North America 23,000 tons. British colonization Further information: Company rule in India and British Raj In Bengal effective political and military power was transferred from the old regime to the British East India Company around 1757. Calcutta was named the capital of British India in 1772. Great Bengal famines struck several times during colonial rule, notably the Great Bengal famine of 1770 and Bengal famine of 1943, each killing millions of Bengalis. Under British rule, Bengal experienced deindustrialization. The failure of the rebellion led to the abolishment of the Mughal Court and direct rule by the British Raj. Bengal Renaissance Main article: Bengal Renaissance Bengal Renaissance refers to a socio-religious reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, centered around the city of Calcutta and predominantly led by upper caste Bengali Hindus under the patronage of the British Raj who created a reformed religion called Brahmo dharma. Swami Vivekananda is considered a key figure in the introduction of Vedanta and Yoga in Europe and America [59] and is credited with raising interfaith awareness, and bringing Hinduism to the status of a world religion during the 19th century. Satyendra Nath Bose was a Bengali physicist, specializing in mathematical physics. He is best known for his work on quantum mechanics in the early 20th century, providing the foundation for Bose–Einstein statistics and the theory of the Bose–Einstein condensate. He is honoured as the namesake of the boson. Though the Bengal Renaissance was the "culmination of the process of emergence of the cultural characteristics of the Bengali people that had started in the age of Hussein Shah, it remained predominantly Hindu and only partially Muslim. The Freedom of Intellect Movement sought to challenge religious and social dogma in Bengali Muslim society. Independence movement Bengal played a major role in the Indian independence movement, in which revolutionary groups such as Anushilan Samiti and Jugantar were dominant. Some of these leaders, such as Netaji, who was born, raised and educated at Cuttack in Odisha did not subscribe to the view that non-violent civil disobedience was the best way to achieve Indian Independence, and were instrumental in armed resistance against the British force. Netaji was the co-founder and leader of the Japanese-aligned Indian National Army distinct from the army of British India that challenged British forces in several parts of India. He was also the head of state of a parallel regime, the Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind. Bengal was also the fostering ground for several prominent revolutionary organisations, the most notable of which was Anushilan Samiti. A number of Bengalis died during the independence movement and many were imprisoned in Cellular Jail, the notorious prison in Andaman. Partitions of Bengal Main articles: However, the partition stoked Hindu nationalism. This in turn led to the formation of the All India Muslim League in Dhaka in 1906 to represent the growing aspirations of the Muslim population. The partition was annulled in 1911 after protests by the Indian National Congress and Hindu Mahasabha. The breakdown of Hindu-Muslim unity in India drove the Muslim League to adopt the Lahore Resolution in 1940, calling the creation of "independent states" in eastern and northwestern British India. The resolution paved the way for the Partition of British India based on the Radcliffe Line in 1947, despite attempts to form a United Bengal state that was opposed by many people. The legacy of partition has left lasting differences between the two sides of Bengal, most notably in linguistic accent and cuisine. Bangladesh Liberation War Main article: An estimated 3 million 3,000,000 people died in the conflict, particularly as a result of

DOWNLOAD PDF WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL

the Bangladesh genocide. The Mukti Bahini guerrilla forces waged a nine-month war against the Pakistani military. The conflict ended after the Indian Armed Forces intervened on the side of Bangladeshi forces in the final two weeks of the war, which ended with the Surrender of Pakistan and the liberation of Dhaka on 16 December Culture This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.