

THESIS TITLE: PLATFORM FOR CONSCIENCE

Student Name: ZARIN TASNIM

Student Id: 10108028

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

BRAC UNIVERSITY

YEAR 2014

Abstract

মাতৃভূমি

(Motherland)

_one's native country. The country in which individual national identity began, the place of one's birth, the place of one's ancestors. A certain culture, language, nationality

The concept of this project was to imagine BANGLADESH as a living ENTITY....and to know how she breathes, how she is right at this moment and how she was.



Acknowledgement

I express my highest gratitude to my studio teachers, Ar. ShakiShimul, Ar. MahamudunNobiand and Ar. AKM Sirajuddin. A special thanks to my parents and God to be with me all the time. I am also very grateful to my fellow friends and classmates, my junior friends. I would like to name those who helped me from beginning to end- HridiTasneem, Farhan Ishraq, AumanishaSamrita, ZareefSaadat, Tasdir Islam

A special thanks to RifatAraMostofa who was always besides me and helped me to do whatever I wished for.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Background of the Project

1.1 Project Brief.....	6
1.2 Project Introduction.....	6
1.3 Aims and Objectives of the Project	6
1.4 Proposed Program	7

Chapter 2: Site appraisal

2.1 Site introduction and location	7-8
2.2 Historical and Social Background.....	8
2.3 Site Surrounding	
2.3.1 Adjacent land use.....	8-9
2.3.2 SWOT analysis.....	10
2.3.3 The C.H.I.P. data.....	11-12

Chapter 3: Literature Review

3.1 Introduction.....	16
3.2.1 Historical background of Bangladesh.....	17-18
3.2 1952	18-21
3.2.3 1969: Mass uprising.....	21-23
3.2.4 1971: Liberation War.....	23-24
3.2.5 Chronological incidents 1947-1971.....	24-25
3.2.6 Post-independence era (1971-1990)	
3.2.6.1 Sheikh Mujib Administration.....	25-26
3.2.6.2 Ziaur Rahman administration, 1975-81.....	26
3.2.6.3 The dictatorship of Hussain Muhammad Ershad, 1982-90.....	27-28
3.2.7 From 1990-	
3.2.7.1 Khaleda administration, 1991-96.....	28- 29
3.2.7.2 Hasina administration, 1996-2001.....	29-30
3.2.7.3 Second Khaleda administration, 2001-2006.....	30
3.2.7.4 Political crisis and Caretaker government, 2006–2008.....	30-31
3.2.7.5 Second Hasina administration, 2009-2014.....	31
3.2.8 Inspiration: Stories and event	
3.2.8.1 Shahbag movement 2013.....	31-34
3.4. Social expressions and elements	
3.4.1 Activism.....	34-37

3.4.2 Community organization.....37
3.4.3 Peace movement.....37
3.5 Ergonomics Standard Study for Project Related Spaces.....40-50

Chapter 4: Case Study

4 Introduction
4.1 Ningbo Historic Museum.....51-54
4.3 House of Terror.....55-56
4.3 National Assembly Building of Bangladesh.....56-59

Chapter 5: Program and Development

.....60-63

Chapter 6: Conceptual Stage & Design Development

.....64-74

Conclusion

.....75

References

.....76-77

CHAPTER 1

Background of the project

From our perspectives, from our history...we all get some blurry images of her (BANGLADESH) but there is pain, agony, sufferings and HOPE. Nevertheless it took a long way to build this nation and yet deep in our mind there is a blank space about the whole evolving story, story of war, story of politics and social issues and so many happening effects. The end is always like- the memory washes over the map with the conscious act of forgetting and moving on. Contribution of this forgetfulness is not something that we should encourage or be a part of it. Rather as a responsible citizen it's our duty to restore them and learn, so that it can be used as resource for the future betterment of the nation. Therefore a platform is needed where it will be a media to express the voice of truth and views of every citizen. Abstractly it can work as a book of truth, peace and patriotism. Justice, rules of law, thoughts support to our democratic process and so many issues can be discussed and spread upon.

1.1 Project introduction:

Liberation means the seeking of equal status or just treatment or on behalf of any group believed to be discriminated against. The idea of this project is to make a way to keep all the memories and contributions that haven't been restored. A platform as a memory book and guidance for the nation and betterment. Contributions of the freedom fighter, nation's leader or politician or any common citizen will be restored here and will be showed. And also any victim or fighter who raise their voice for truth, rights can participate and express the years of pain on this platform without violence but with peace. Media of expression can be art, music, storytelling or inspirational activity

1.2 Project brief:

Name of the project: Platform of conscience

Location: Dhaka University, at shahbagh node, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Total site area: 16 acre

Client: Ministry of cultural affairs

1.3 Aims and objectives of this project:

To keep the memory alive which are not forgettable and to respect what we have.

To hold the memories of freedom fighter and nation heroes as guidance.

To talk about the social issues, effects of any actions and happening stories.

To Support to the democratic process.

To make a scope of reporting after-consequences of any crime by common citizen with peace.

1.4 Proposal of functional requirements:

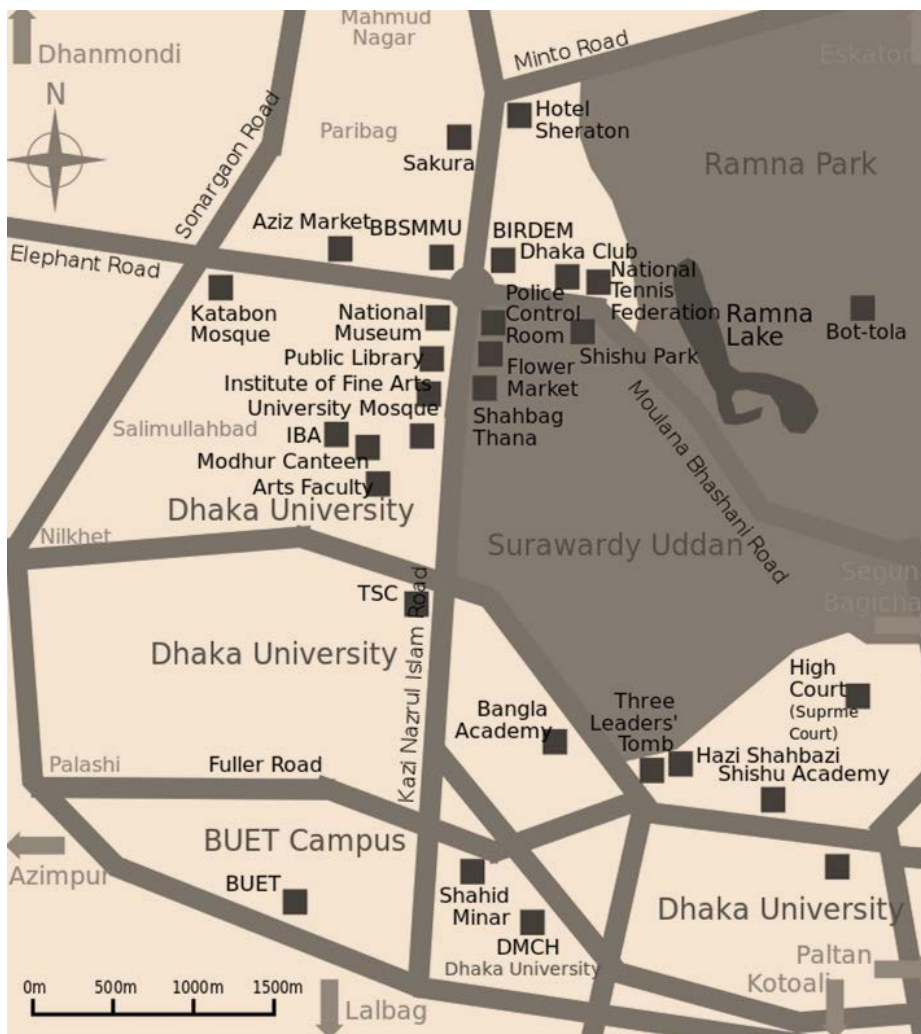
- Exhibition space
- Gathering hall
- Old archive gallery
- Auditorium
- Club/multipurpose hall
- Museum
- Student affairs room
- Lecture room
- Meeting room
- Charette area
- Library
- Administrative office
- Cafeteria
- Souvenir shops

CHAPTER 2

SITE APPRAISAL

2.1 Site introduction

Shahbag is in close proximity to some of the location of the nation's leading educational and public institutions, including the University of Dhaka, the oldest and largest public university in Bangladesh, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU), and Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, the largest public university for technological studies in the country. The site is located beside the Shahbag intersection opposite to the National Museum which is basically now used as children's amusement park "Shishu Park". Historically it is a part of Suhrawardiuddan which was called Ramna racecourse maidan during British period.



Ward: 56, 57

Parliamentary seat: dhaka10-
(ramna-tejgaon)

Municipality: Dhaka

Coordinates: 23°44'18" N,
90°23'45" E

Neighboring thanas: Laalbaag,
Dhanmondi, Ramna, Kotwali,
Paltan, New Market

Fig 01: Location of site : according to Dhaka city corporation



Fig 02: Satellite Image of Shahbag

2.2 Historical and Social background:

Once known as “Bagh-e-Badshahi” during the Mughal rule, it is named after Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy. Originally it served as the military club of the British soldiers stationed in Dhaka. It was then called the Ramna Racecourse and later Ramna Gymkhana. After the end of colonial rule, the place – sometimes referred to as Dhaka Racecourse – was used for legal horse racing on Sundays.

It is the resting place of two great national leaders Sher-e-Bangla A.K. FazlulHuq (1873-1962) and Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (1892-1963) and also of KhwajaNazimuddin (1894-1964). Ramna Racecourse was renamed after Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy.

The place is also etched in history as it was here that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman made his historic "This time the struggle is for our freedom" speech that inspired Bengalis to prepare for the freedom struggle. The original Flag of Bangladesh was also hoisted here for the second time since it was first unfurled at the University of Dhaka and the first time it was flown at such a large public gathering in Bangladesh. It was also the site of the centuries old Ramna Kali Mandir, a Hindu temple and Dhaka landmark that was razed to the ground by the Pakistan Army on March 27, 1971 in a massacre that led to the death of over 100 people.

Incidentally it became the setting for the surrender of Pakistan Army under Lt. Gen. A. A. K. Niazi on December 16, 1971 after their defeat in the Bangladesh Liberation War to the allied forces of MitroBahini led by Jagjit Singh Aurora. The instrument of surrender was signed at this place and the date is celebrated by Bangladeshis as Victory Da

2.3 Site surroundings

2.3.1 Adjacent land use:

North:

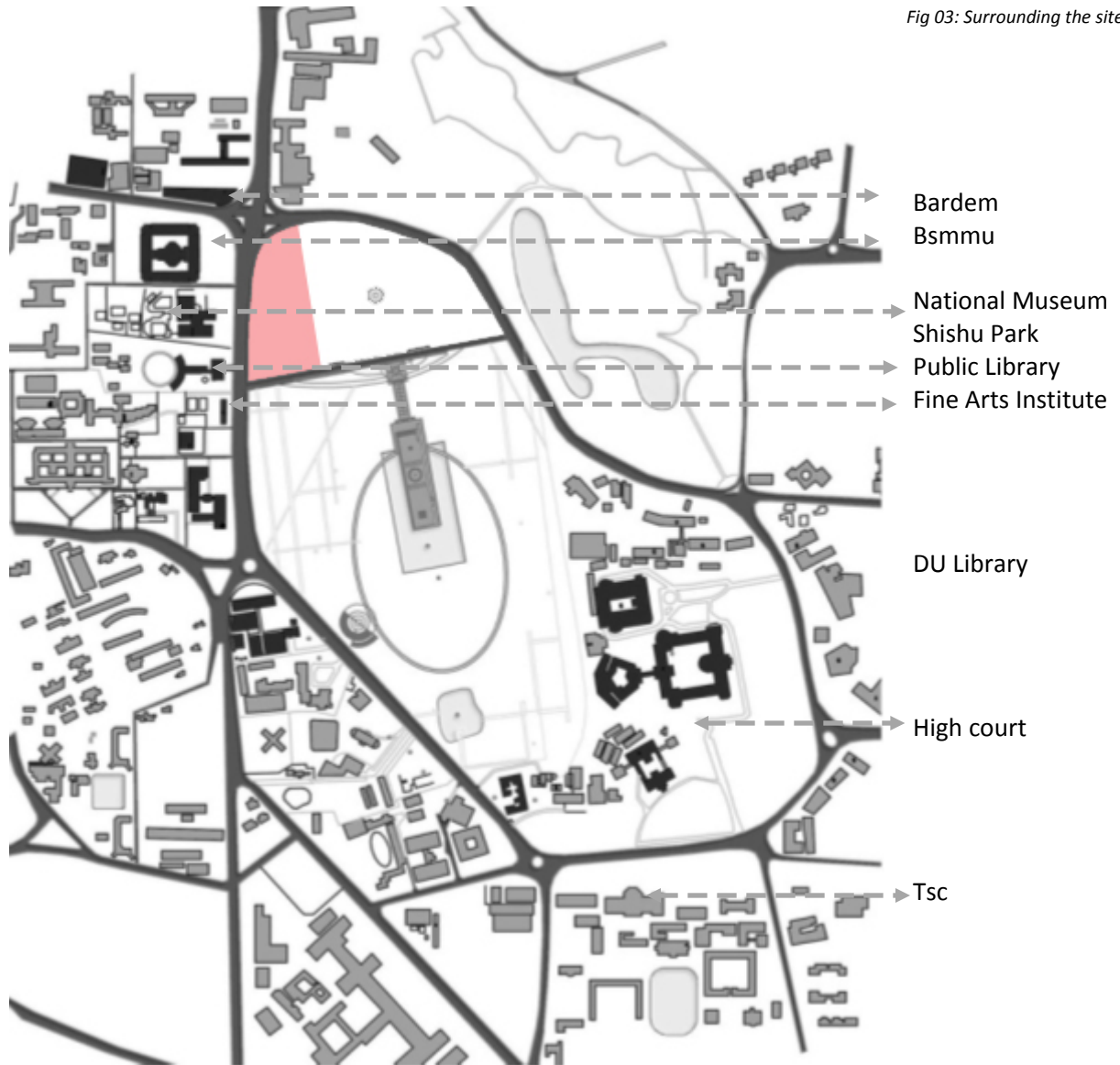
1. Ibrahim memorial hospital, P.G hospital, Bangabandhu medical college hospital. Ibrahim memorial hospital which is known as BARDEM is the most prominent cardiac hospital of Bangladesh.
2. Aziz super market is mostly known for their unique contemporary craft shops and also it is an activity hub for Charukala and Dhaka university students and also for painters, photographers and filmmakers.
3. Bangladesh Film Archive, which is also one of the major establishment if the site.

South:

4. "Shadhinotastombha"
glory forever. Though this monument is not completed and the museum is still not open for public, the platform has got huge attention to the public and it is becoming a popular public place day by day.
5. T.S.C (Teachers Students Council), which is the meeting place for the youth of Bangladesh.
6. Bangla Academy which becomes prominent on the month of February on ekushe book fair.

East:

7. Ramna park which is the largest breathing green chunk of Dhaka city. It is also one of the most popular public park of Dhaka city. One the first day of Bangla New Year RamnaBotomul becomes the main hub of cultural programs.
8. High court and Supreme court of Bangladesh



West

9. National museum of Bangladesh which is may be the only place where we can see our own identity and actually discover our past. Recall our history and be proud of our culture and heritage.

10. "Chobirhaat" active during the evening time. This is also an activity hub for mostly young generation.

11. Shahbagh flower market, which is the largest flower market of Dhaka city.

2.3.2 SWOT analysis:

Strength:

|| an op

1. Situated on the transition of new and old Dhaka.
2. Rich historical background.
3. Situated beside the cultural corridor of Dhaka.
4. Various types of public activity
5. Shahbagh flower market and the street food counters give the place another flavor.
6. Holding the essence of the green belt of Dhaka city
7. Gets a strong influence by “Shadhinotastombho” || .

Weakness:

1. Too much service at one place.
2. Sometime food counters and kiosks create traffic jam.
3. In festival times because of too much activity and participants mobility through the entire area clogs which gives an extra pressure on the entire traffic of Dhaka city.

Opportunity:

1. The site has capability to introduce something new or add another new flavor to the area as well as the city.
2. The site is in such a position from where this event activity could be amplified towards other parts of the city.

Threat:

1. If the unplanned growth of commercial activities gets out of control it can clog the entire area.



Fig 04: Site panorama.

Fig 04a: Site panorama.

2.3.3 The C.H.I.P. data:

Culture:

- Invites a diverse age group
- The street shops imbibe the idea of providing junctions for people to congregate
- The Institute of Fine Arts encourages artists. Students of the Dhaka university enliven the place - Exhibitions, cultural performances saturate the public life at times.

Heritage:

- National museum -ShwardiUddyan: A place that reflects the past
- Art history depicted at the Institute of Fine Arts.
- An important place during various festivals

Infrastructure:

- Diverse height profile
- Massive built forms
- Wide roads
- Public spaces
- Diverse population group entertained
- Important transportation hub -Important public infrastructure such as Public Library, Specialized Hospitals, market, amusement park, park, educational institution, religious institution.

Preservation:

- Preserve its nature as an intermediate space between old and new town
- The public spaces -The green spaces -The floral shops

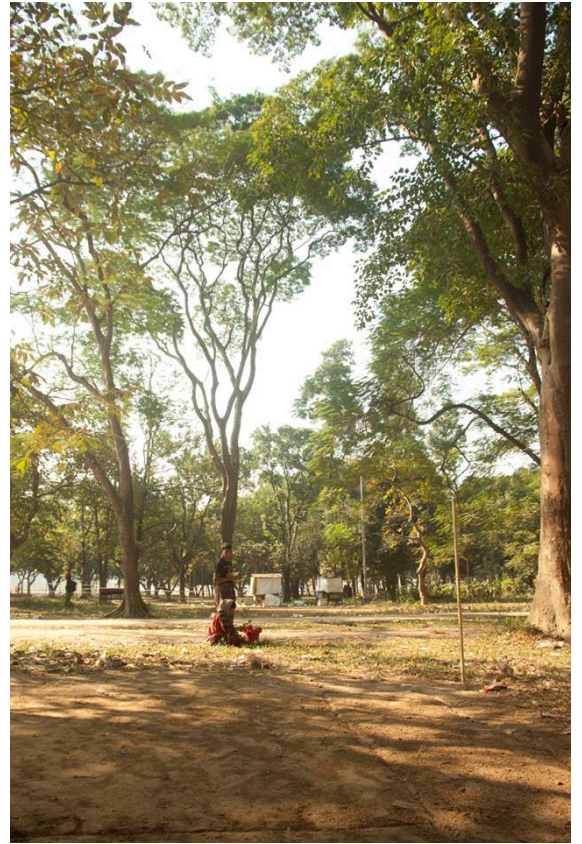
2.4 Environmental considerations:

1. Topography: The topography is flat land and no significant elevation variation.
2. Habitation:
To the northern spare, Tejgaon, gulshan, banani etc. mixed commercial-residential zone situated. Which are also called elite class habitant spare, of the Dhaka urban city.

To the southern spares, the most old and dense habitation, old Dhaka situated. Lalbagh, shutrapur etc.

To the eastern spare, a large chunk of green, as sauradiuddayan and Ramna Park situated and then government offices. So, on a large portion of the eastern spare are without residential area. And after office time become vacant. Then motijhel (commercial place), place at the outer spare.

To the western side, Elephant road, dhanmondi residential area, hazaribaghetc residential places situated.





*Fig 04b, 04c,
04d, 04e, 04f:
Site image.*



Fig 04h, 04i, 04j, 04k: Site image.

CHAPTER 3

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction: this chapter is briefly described about the establishment, logical and rational influences of this project including historical background of Bangladesh. How it connects and work to social, psychological, political elements and process altogether.

3.2.1 Historical background of Bangladesh:

Historians with a very long-term view of the past that provides one kind of context for 1971 would emphasize that people in the land that became Bangladesh had declared independence many times, in many idioms, over the centuries. Political theorists and historians would also point out that even in the 20th century, the term "independence" has not been used only to mean national state sovereignty. Historically, proclamations of independence have taken many forms, each appropriate in its own setting. And so they did in the land that became Bangladesh until in March 1971, when the idea of independence acquired a new context, which never existed before and gave proclamations of independence new meaning.

Tagore sang lovingly about a Bengal that suffered partition; but in 1971, fervent choruses of "Joy Bangla" and "Amar Sonar Bangla" rang out together to evoke the beauty and strength of another Bengal, a new Bengal, which Tagore never knew, whose people fought for freedom from Pakistan.

Post-partition difficulties: Pakistan was born in bloodshed and came into existence on August 14, 1947, confronted by seemingly insurmountable problems. As many as 12 million people—Muslims leaving India for Pakistan, and Hindus and Sikhs opting to move to India from the new state of Pakistan—had been involved in the mass transfer of population between the two countries, and perhaps two million refugees had died in the violence that had accompanied the migrations. Pakistan's boundaries were established hastily without adequate regard for the new nation's economic viability. Even the minimal requirements of a working central government—skilled personnel, equipment, and a capital city with government buildings—were missing. Until 1947, the East Wing of Pakistan, separated from the West Wing by 1,600 kilometers of Indian Territory, had been heavily dependent on Hindu management. Many Hindu Bengalis left for Calcutta after partition, and their place, particularly in commerce, was taken mostly by Muslims who had migrated from the Indian state of Bihar or by West Pakistanis from Punjab. After partition, Muslim banking shifted from Bombay to Karachi, Pakistan's first capital. Much of the investment in East Pakistan came from West Pakistani banks. Investment was concentrated in jute production at a time when international demand was decreasing. The largest jute processing factory in the world, at Narayanganj, an industrial suburb of Dhaka, was owned by the Adamjee family from West Pakistan. Because banking and financing were generally controlled by West Pakistanis, discriminatory practices often resulted. Bengalis found themselves excluded from the managerial level and from skilled labor. West Pakistanis tended to favor Urdu-speaking Biharis (refugees from the northern Indian state of Bihar living in East Pakistan), considering them to be less prone to labor agitation than the Bengalis. This preference became more pronounced after explosive labor clashes between the Biharis and Bengalis at the Narayanganj jute mill in 1954. Pakistan had a severe shortage of trained administrative personnel, as most members of the pre-independence Indian Civil Service were

Hindus or Sikhs who opted to belong to India at partition. Rarer still were Muslim Bengalis who had any past administrative experience. As a result, high-level posts in Dhaka, including that of governor general, were usually filled by West Pakistanis or by refugees from India who had adopted Pakistani citizenship.

3.2.2 YEAR 1952:

Bengali Language Movement One of the most divisive issues confronting Pakistan in its infancy was the question of what the official language of the new state was to be. Mohammad Ali Jinnah yielded to the demands of refugees from the Indian states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, who insisted that Urdu be Pakistan's official language. Speakers of the languages of West Pakistan (Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtu, and Baluchi) were upset that their languages were given second-class status. In East Pakistan, the dissatisfaction quickly turned to violence. The Bengalis of East Pakistan constituted a majority (an estimated 54 percent) of Pakistan's entire population. Their language, Bengali, shares with Urdu a common ancestor in Sanskrit, but the two languages have different scripts and literary traditions. Jinnah visited East Pakistan on only one occasion after independence, shortly before his death in 1948. He announced in Dhaka that "without one state language, no nation can remain solidly together and function. Jinnah's views were not accepted by most East Pakistanis, but perhaps in tribute to the founder of Pakistan, serious resistance on this issue did not break out until after his death. On February 21, 1952, a demonstration was carried out in Dhaka in which students demanded equal status for Bengali. The police reacted by firing on the crowd and killing many students, most of whom remain unidentified to this day. (A memorial, the Shaheed Minar, was built later to commemorate the martyrs of the language movement.) Two years after the incident, Bengali agitation effectively forced the National Assembly to designate "Urdu and Bengali and such other languages as may be declared" to be the official languages of Pakistan.

What kept the new country together was the vision and forceful personality of the founders of Pakistan: Jinnah, the governor general popularly known as the Quaid iAzam (Supreme Leader); and Liaquat Ali Khan (1895–1951), the first prime minister, popularly known as the Quaid i Millet (Leader of the Community). The government machinery established at independence was similar to the vice regal system that had prevailed in the pre-independence period and placed no formal limitations on Jinnah's constitutional powers. In the 1970s in Bangladesh, another autocrat, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, would enjoy much of the same prestige and exemption from the normal rule of law. When Jinnah died in September 1948, the seat of power shifted from the governor general to the Prime Minister, Liaquat. Liaquat had extensive experience in politics and enjoyed as a refugee from India the additional benefit of not being too closely identified with any one province of Pakistan. A moderate, Liaquat subscribed to the ideals of a parliamentary, democratic, and secular state. Out of necessity he considered the wishes of the country's religious spokesmen who championed the cause of Pakistan as an Islamic state. He was seeking a balance of Islam against secularism for a new constitution when he was assassinated on October 16, 1951, by fanatics opposed to Liaquat's refusal to wage war against India. With both Jinnah and Liaquat gone, Pakistan faced an unstable period that would be resolved by military and civil service intervention in political affairs. The first few turbulent years after independence thus defined the enduring politico-military culture of Pakistan. The inability of the politicians to provide a stable government was largely a result of their mutual suspicions. Loyalties tended to be personal, ethnic, and provincial rather than national and issue oriented. Provincialism was openly expressed in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. In the Constituent Assembly, frequent arguments voiced the fear that the West Pakistani province of Punjab would dominate the nation. An ineffective body, the Constituent Assembly took almost nine years to draft a constitution, which for all practical purposes was never put into effect.

Liaquat was succeeded as prime minister by a conservative Bengali, Governor General Khwaja Nazimuddin. Former finance minister Ghulam Mohammad, a Punjabi career civil servant, became governor general. Ghulam Mohammad was dissatisfied with Nazimuddin's inability to deal with Bengali agitation for provincial autonomy and worked to expand his own power base. East Pakistan favoured a high degree of autonomy, with the central government controlling little more than foreign affairs, defence, communications, and currency. In 1953 Ghulam Mohammad dismissed Prime Minister Nazimuddin, established martial law in Punjab, and imposed governor's rule (direct rule by the central government) in East Pakistan. In 1954, he appointed his own "cabinet of talents". Mohammad Ali Bogra, another conservative Bengali and previously Pakistan's ambassador to the United States and the United Nations, was named prime minister. During September and October 1954 a chain of events culminated in a confrontation between the governor general and the prime minister. Prime Minister Bogra tried to limit the powers of Governor General Ghulam Mohammad through hastily adopted amendments to the de facto constitution, the Government of India Act of 1935. The governor general, however, enlisted the tacit support of the army and civil service, dissolved the Constituent Assembly, and then formed a new cabinet. Bogra, a man without a personal following, remained prime minister but without effective power. General Iskander Mirza, who had been a soldier and civil servant, became minister of the interior; General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the army commander, became minister of defense; and Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, former head of the civil service, remained minister of finance. The main objective of the new government was to end disruptive provincial politics and to provide the country with a new constitution. The Federal Court, however, declared that a new Constituent Assembly must be called. Ghulam Mohammad was unable to circumvent the order, and the new Constituent Assembly, elected by the provincial assemblies, met for the first time in July 1955. Bogra, who had little support in the new assembly, fell in August and was replaced by Choudhry; Ghulam Mohammad, plagued by poor health, was succeeded as governor general in September 1955 by Mirza.

The second Constituent Assembly differed in composition from the first. In East Pakistan, the Muslim League had been overwhelmingly defeated in the 1954 provincial assembly elections by the United Front coalition of Bengali regional parties anchored by A. K. Fazlul Huq's Krishak Sramik Samajbadi Dal (Peasants and Workers Socialist Party) and the Awami League (People's League) led by Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy. Rejection of West Pakistan's dominance over East Pakistan and the desire for Bengali provincial autonomy were the main ingredients of the coalition's twenty-one-point platform. The East Pakistani election and the coalition's victory proved pyrrhic; Bengali factionalism surfaced soon after the election and the United Front fell apart. From 1954 to Ayub's assumption of power in 1958, the Krishak Sramik and the Awami League waged a ceaseless battle for control of East Pakistan's provincial government. Prime Minister Choudhry induced the politicians to agree on a constitution in 1956. In order to establish a better balance between the west and east wings, the four provinces of West Pakistan were amalgamated into one administrative unit. The 1956 constitution made provisions for an Islamic state as embodied in its Directive of Principles of State Policy, which defined methods of promoting Islamic morality. The national parliament was to comprise one house of 300 members with equal representation from both the west and east wings. The Awami League's Suhrawardy succeeded Choudhry as prime minister in September 1956 and formed a coalition cabinet. He, like other Bengali politicians, was chosen by the central government to serve as a symbol of unity, but he failed to secure significant support from West Pakistani power brokers. Although he had a good reputation in East Pakistan and was respected for his pre-partition association with Mohandas K. Gandhi, his strenuous efforts to gain greater provincial autonomy for East Pakistan and a larger share of development funds for it were not well received in West Pakistan. Suhrawardy's thirteen months in office came to an end after he took a strong position against abrogation of the existing "One Unit" government for all of West Pakistan in

favour of separate local governments for Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan, and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He thus lost much support from West Pakistan's provincial politicians. He also used emergency powers to prevent the formation of a Muslim League provincial government in West Pakistan, thereby losing much Punjabi backing. Moreover, his open advocacy of votes of confidence from the Constituent Assembly as the proper means of forming governments aroused the suspicions of President Mirza. In 1957 the president used his considerable influence to oust Suhrawardy from the office of prime minister. The drift toward economic decline and political chaos continued.

In East Pakistan the political impasse culminated in 1958 in a violent scuffle in the provincial assembly between members of the opposition and the police force, in which the deputy speaker was fatally injured and two ministers badly wounded. Uncomfortable with the workings of parliamentary democracy, unruliness in the East Pakistani provincial assembly elections and the threat of Baluch separatism in West Pakistan, on October 7, 1958, Iskander Mirza issued a proclamation that abolished political parties, abrogated the two-year-old constitution, and placed the country under martial law. Mirza announced that martial law would be a temporary measure lasting only until a new constitution was drafted. On October 27, he swore in a twelve-member cabinet that included Ayub Khan as prime minister and three other generals in ministerial positions. Included among the eight civilians was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a former university lecturer. On the same day, the general exiled Mirza to London because "the armed services and the people demanded a clean break with the past." Until 1962, martial law continued and Ayub purged a number of politicians and civil servants from the government and replaced them with army officers. Ayub called his regime a "revolution to clean up the mess of black marketing and corruption." The new constitution promulgated by Ayub in March 1962 vested all executive authority of the republic in the president. As chief executive, the president could appoint ministers without approval by the legislature. There was no provision for a prime minister. There was a provision for a National Assembly and two provincial assemblies, whose members were to be chosen by the "Basic Democrats"—80,000 voters organized into a five-tier hierarchy, with each tier electing officials to the next tier. Pakistan was declared a republic (without being specifically an Islamic republic) but, in deference to the ulamas (religious scholars), the president was required to be a Muslim, and no law could be passed that was contrary to the tenets of Islam.[2] The 1962 constitution made few concessions to Bengalis. It was, instead, a document that buttressed centralized government under the guise of "basic democracies" programs, gave legal support to martial law, and turned parliamentary bodies into forums for debate. Throughout the Ayub years, East Pakistan and West Pakistan grew farther apart. The death of the Awami League's Suhrawardy in 1963 gave the mercurial Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (commonly known as Mujib) the leadership of East Pakistan's dominant party. Mujib, who as early as 1956 had advocated the "liberation" of East Pakistan and had been jailed in 1958 during the military coup, quickly and successfully brought the issue of East Pakistan's movement for autonomy to the forefront of the nation's politics. During the years between 1960 and 1965, the annual rate of growth of the gross domestic product per capita was 4.4 percent in West Pakistan versus just 2.6 percent in East Pakistan. Furthermore, Bengali politicians pushing for more autonomy complained that much of Pakistan's export earnings were generated in East Pakistan by the export of Bengali jute and tea. As late as 1960, approximately 70 percent of Pakistan's export earnings originated in the East Wing, although this percentage declined as international demand for jute dwindled. By the mid-1960s, the East Wing was accounting for less than 60 percent of the nation's export earnings, and by the time of Bangladesh's independence in 1971, this percentage had dipped below 50 percent. This reality did not dissuade Mujib from demanding in 1966 that separate foreign exchange accounts be kept and that separate trade offices be opened overseas. By the mid-1960s, West Pakistan was benefiting from Ayub's "Decade of Progress," with its successful "green revolution" in wheat,

and from the expansion of markets for West Pakistani textiles, while the East Pakistani standard of living remained at an abysmally low level. Bengalis were also upset that West Pakistan, because it was the seat of government, was the major beneficiary of foreign aid.

3.2.3 YEAR 1969: In the 1960s, economic disparities between East and West increased, and the idea that Pakistan consisted of two economies and two polities arose among East Pakistan intellectuals, who formed an expansive, influential circle for the interaction of the two visions of independence. The combination of the Language Movement's Bengali cultural nationalism with a 1960s critique of Pakistan's political economy composed a virtual "two-nation theory" inside Pakistan. The 1965 war between India and Pakistan dramatised East Pakistan's military vulnerability compared to West Pakistan. In order to address disparities between East and West Pakistan, Awami League president Sheikh Mujibur Rahman announced a six-point programme in 1966, demanding that East and West Pakistan form a federated state.

In 1967, Ayub Khan's government responded by implicating Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and 34 others in an alleged conspiracy to make East Pakistan independent through an armed uprising. As a result of the Agartala Conspiracy Case (State vs Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Others),

Sheikh Mujib spent almost three years in jail, from May 8, 1966 to January 22, 1969. During this time, a mass popular movement arose against the Agartala Conspiracy Case and the Ayub Khan regime. In 1968, Left politicians and students published a Program for [the] Independent Republic of Purba Bangla, and raised the slogan, "Establish Independent Republic of Purba Bangla". Jailing the constitutional leadership had opened up political space for public demands for sovereignty, which added new force to federal demands.

In 1969, a new popular movement led by student organizations combined calls for federalism with passionate assertions of Bengali nationalism. On January 4, the new SarbadaliyaChhatraSangramParishad (All Parties Student Resistance Council, or SCSP) announced an 11-point charter for self-government in East Pakistan, and evoked freedom with slogans such as "Awake, Awake Bengalis, Awake", "Brave Bengalis, take up arms and make Bangladesh independent", "Your Desh, My Desh, Bangla Desh, BanglaDesh". Cries of "Joy Bangla" appeared in public instead of "Pakistan Zindabad".

On January 22, 1969, the popular uprising forced Ayub Khan to withdraw the Agartala Conspiracy Case and to release Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. On February 22, the SCSP held a huge rally to honor Sheikh Mujib, at Ramna Race Course, in Dhaka, with Tofael Ahmed, an SCSP leader, presiding. Tofael Ahmed proposed that Sheikh Mujib be adorned with the nationalist title, Bangabandhu. That met with rousing endorsement from the crowd. Cries of "Joy Bangla" came from all corners of the Ramna Race Course and appeared prominently in media coverage.

From that day onwards, Sheikh Mujib's charisma and authority ascended with the public activity of students whose vision of independence was not the same as his, but gave his strength, as his gave theirs hope and legitimacy. Bangabandhu could thus pursue his constitutional vision with faith in popular support. On March 10, 1969, he presented the Awami League's Six-Point federation plan at a Rawalpindi Round Table Conference, where West Pakistan politicians rejected it as a plan to dismember Pakistan. Thus, by 1969, the two visions of independence in East Pakistan had clearly become indistinguishable in West Pakistan, and probably had been by 1966, if not 1954. By 1969, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib symbolised both, though he himself pursued the constitutional vision.

On March 25, 1969, Ayub Khan resigned. General Yahya Khan imposed martial law. On November 28, Yahya Khan decreed elections to be held the next year. On the basis of the principle of one person, one vote, East Pakistan received 162 of the 300 general seats and five indirectly elected female seats in the unicameral National Assembly. East Pakistan politics then entered its climactic phase and the two visions became inextricably entangled.

AFTER 1969:

On November 12, 1970, a cyclone devastated an area of almost 8,000 square kilometres of East Pakistan's mid-coastal lowlands and its outlying islands in the Bay of Bengal. It was perhaps the worst natural disaster of the area in centuries. As many as 250,000 lives were lost. Two days after the cyclone hit, Yahya arrived in Dhaka after a trip to Beijing, but he left a day later. His seeming indifference to the plight of Bengali victims caused a great deal of animosity. Opposition newspapers in Dhaka accused the Pakistani government of impeding the efforts of international relief agencies and of "gross neglect, callous inattention, and bitter indifference."

Mujib, who had been released from prison, lamented that "West Pakistan has a bumper wheat crop, but the first shipment of food grain to reach us is from abroad" and "that the textile merchants have not given a yard of cloth for our shrouds." "We have a large army," Mujib continued, "but it is left to the British Marines to bury our dead." In an unveiled threat to the unity of Pakistan he added, "The feeling now pervades... every village, home, and slum that we must rule ourselves. We must make the decisions that matter. We will no longer suffer arbitrary rule by bureaucrats, capitalists, and feudal interests of West Pakistan." [3]

Yahya announced plans for a national election on December 7, 1970, and urged voters to elect candidates who were committed to the integrity and unity of Pakistan. The elections were the first in the history of Pakistan in which voters were able to elect members of the National Assembly directly. In a convincing demonstration of Bengali dissatisfaction with the West Pakistani regime, the Awami League won all but two of the 162 seats allotted East Pakistan in the National Assembly. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party came in a poor second nationally, winning 81 out of the 138 West Pakistani seats in the National Assembly. The Awami League's electoral victory promised it control of the government, with Mujib as the country's prime minister, but the inaugural assembly never met.

Yahya and Bhutto vehemently opposed Mujib's idea of a confederated Pakistan. Mujib was adamant that the constitution be based on his six-point program. Bhutto, meanwhile, pleaded for unity in Pakistan under his leadership. As tensions mounted, Mujib suggested he become prime minister of East Pakistan while Bhutto be made prime minister of West Pakistan. It was this action that triggered mass civil disobedience in East Pakistan. Mujib called for a general strike until the government was given over to the "people's representatives". Tiring of the interminable game of politics he was playing with the Bengali leader, Yahya decided to ignore Mujib's demands and on March 1 postponed indefinitely the convening of the National Assembly, which had been scheduled for March 3. March 1 also was a portentous date, for on that day Yahya named General Tikka Khan as East Pakistan's military governor.

The number of West Pakistani troops entering East Pakistan had increased sharply in the preceding weeks, climbing from a pre-crisis level of 25,000 to about 60,000, bringing the army close to a state of readiness. As tensions rose, however, Yahya continued desperate negotiations with Mujib, flying to Dhaka in mid-March. Talks between Yahya and Mujib were joined by Bhutto but soon collapsed, and on March 23 Bengalis following Mujib's lead defiantly celebrated "Resistance Day" in East Pakistan instead of the traditional all-

Pakistan "Republic Day". Yahya decided to "solve" the problem of East Pakistan by repression. On the evening of March 25 he flew back to Islamabad.

3.2.4 YEAR 1971: Liberation War:

On March 25, the Pakistan Army launched a campaign calculated to intimidate the Bengalis into submission. Within hours a wholesale attack had commenced in Dhaka, with the heaviest casualties concentrated on the University of Dhaka and the Hindu area of the old town. The Pakistan Army came with hit lists and systematically killed several hundred Bengalis. Mujib was captured and flown to West Pakistan for incarceration.

To conceal what they were doing, the Pakistan Army corralled the corps of foreign journalists at the International Hotel in Dhaka, seized their notes, and expelled them the next day. One reporter who escaped the censor net estimated that three battalions of troops—one armored, one artillery, and one infantry—had attacked the virtually defenseless city. Various informants, including missionaries and foreign journalists who clandestinely returned to East Pakistan during the war, estimated that by March 28 the loss of life reached 15,000. By the end of summer as many as 300,000 people were thought to have lost their lives. Anthony Macarena's *in Bangladesh: A Legacy of Blood* estimates that during the entire nine-month liberation struggle more than one million Bengalis may have died at the hands of the Pakistan Army. The West Pakistani press waged a vigorous but ultimately futile campaign to counteract newspaper and radio accounts of atrocities. One paper, the *Morning News*, even editorialized that the armed forces were saving East Pakistanis from eventual Hindu enslavement. The civil war was played down by the government-controlled press as a minor insurrection quickly being brought under control. After the tragic events of March, India became vocal in its condemnation of Pakistan. An immense flood of East Pakistani refugees, between 8 and 10 million according to various estimates, fled across the border into the Indian state of West Bengal. In April, an Indian parliamentary resolution demanded that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi supply aid to the rebels in East Pakistan. She complied but declined to recognize the provisional government of independent Bangladesh. A propaganda war between Pakistan and India ensued in which Yahya threatened war against India if that country made an attempt to seize any part of Pakistan. Yahya also asserted that Pakistan could count on its American and Chinese friends. At the same time, Pakistan tried to ease the situation in the East Wing. Belatedly, it replaced Tikka, whose military tactics had caused such havoc and human loss of life, with the more restrained Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi. A moderate Bengali, Abdul Malik, was installed as the civilian governor of East Pakistan. These belated gestures of appeasement did not yield results or change world opinion. On December 4, 1971, the Indian Army, far superior in numbers and equipment to that of Pakistan, executed a three-pronged pincer movement on Dhaka launched from the Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, and Tripura, taking only 12 days to defeat the 90,000 Pakistani defenders. The Pakistan Army was weakened by having to operate so far away from its source of supply. The Indian Army, on the other hand, was aided by East Pakistan's MuktiBahini (Liberation Force), the freedom fighters who managed to keep the Pakistan Army at bay in many areas. On 16 December 1971 the Pakistan army wing in East Pakistan led by Niazi surrendered and Bangladesh was liberated. This day is celebrated in Bangladesh as "Victory Day" with more emphasis than Independence Day (26 March 1971).

3.2.5 Chronological incidents 1947-1971:

1947	15 August	Partition of British India, Pakistan and India become two independent states.
1948	11 March	General strike by students protesting at the exclusion of Bengali as an official language.
	21 March	Governor-General of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah declares in a civic reception that "Urdu, and only Urdu" will remain as the state language.
	24 March	Jinnah reasserts his 'Urdu-only' policy in a speech at Curzon Hall at the University of Dhaka.
	28 March	Jinnah reiterates his language policy on radio.
1949	23 June	Formation of the Awami Muslim League
1952	21 February	Bengali Language Movement reaches its peak as the police open fire on protesting students.
1953	17 April	The Awami Muslim League becomes the Awami League.
	5 September	A. K. FazlulHuq forms the KrishakSranik Party.
1954	11 March	The United Front wins most of the seats in the East Bengal Legislative Assembly.
	30 May	Governor General Ghulam Muhammad deposes United Front government and establishes Governor-rule.
1955	6 June	The United Front government is reinstated, Awami League does not participate.
	14 October	'East Bengal' renamed 'East Pakistan'.
1956	29 February	Bengali becomes one of the state languages of Pakistan.
1958	7 October	Constitution abrogated and martial law declared in Pakistan.
1963	21 February	Inauguration of the Shaheed Minar language martyr memorial.
1966		Six point Bengali nationalist movement led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman emerges.
1968		Agartala Conspiracy Case filed by the government of Pakistan accusing Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others of sedition.

1969	January	Mass Uprising (<i>GonoOvvuthan</i>) of '69 in East Pakistan. (to February)
	25 March	Ayub Khan resigns and Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan assumes power under martial law.
1970	12 November	1970 Bhola cyclone
	7 December	First general election in Pakistan. Awami League gains majority.
1971	2 March	First hoisting of the National flag of Bangladesh (initial version) at the Dhaka University by Vice President of Dhaka University Students' Union (DUCSU) leader A. S. M. AbdurRab.
	7 March	Sheikh Mujibur Rahman makes his historic freedom speech.
	25 March	Pakistan Army launches Operation Searchlight at midnight on the 25th, marking the start of the 1971 Bangladesh atrocities. Sheikh Mujib is arrested. (to 26 March)
	27 March	27 March Major Ziur Rahman broadcasts the declaration of independence over the radio.
	31 March	Kushtia resistance begins.
	2 April	Jinjira genocide
	10 April	Formation of a provisional Bangladesh government-in-exile.
	12 April	M. A. G. Osmani takes command of the Bangladesh Armed Forces.
	17 April	The government-in-exile takes oath at Mujibnagar.
	18 April	Battle of Daruin, Comilla and Battle of Rangamati-Mahalchari waterway, Chittagong Hill Tracts.
	5 May	Gopalpur massacre, workers slain by the Pakistani Army.
	20 May	Chuknagar massacre by the Pakistan Army.
	24 May	Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra radio station established in Kolkata.
	11 July	Sector Commanders Conference 1971. (to 17 July)
	16 August	Operation Jackpot, Bangladesh naval commando operation.
	20 August	Flight Lieutenant Matiur Rahman attempts to defect after hijacking a fighter plane.

	5 September	Battle of Goahati, Jessore.
	28 September	Bangladesh Air Force functional.
	13 October	Dhaka guerrillas kill Abdul Monem Khan, governor of East Pakistan.
	28 October	Battle of Dhalai Outpost, Srimongol.
	9 November	Six small ships constitute the first fleet of Bangladesh Navy.
	16 November	Battle of Ajmiriganj, an 18 hour encounter between MB Freedom Fighters and the Pakistan army.
	20 November	Battle of Garibpur between India and the Pakistan Army. (to 21 November)
	21 November	MitroBahini, a joint force of Bangladesh and Indian troops formed.
	22 November	Battle of Boyra, involving Pakistani and Indian air force.
	3 December	Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 breaks out. Bangladesh Air Force destroys Pakistani oil depots.
	4 December	India officially invades East Pakistan.
	6 December	India becomes the first country to recognize Bangladesh. Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra radio station becomes Bangladesh Betar.
	7 December	Liberation of Jessore, Sylhet and the Moulovi Bazar.
	9 December	Chandpur and Daudkandi liberated.

(Source: Wikipedia_Banglapedia)

3.2.6 Post-independence era (1971-1990)

3.2.6.1 Sheikh Mujib Administration

Upon assuming the presidency after his release, Sheikh Mujib briefly assumed the provisional presidency and later took office as the prime minister, heading all organs of government and decision-making. The politicians elected in 1970 formed the provisional parliament of the new state. The MuktiBahini and other militias amalgamated to form a new Bangladeshi army to which Indian forces transferred control on March 17. The government faced serious challenges, which including the rehabilitation of millions of people

displaced in 1971, organizing the supply of food, health aids and other necessities. The effects of the 1970 cyclone had not worn off, and the state's economy had immensely deteriorated by the conflict.

Mujib helped Bangladesh enter into the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement. He travelled to the United States, the United Kingdom and other European nations to obtain humanitarian and developmental assistance for the nation. He signed a treaty of friendship with India, which pledged extensive economic and humanitarian assistance and began training Bangladesh's security forces and government personnel. Mujib forged a close friendship with Indira Gandhi, strongly praising India's decision to intercede, and professed admiration and friendship for India. Major efforts were launched to rehabilitate an estimated 10 million refugees. The economy began recovering and a famine was prevented. A constitution was proclaimed in 1973 and elections were held, which resulted in Mujib and his party gaining power with an absolute majority. He further outlined state program to expand primary education, sanitation, food, healthcare, water and electric supply across the country. A five-year plan released in 1973 focused state investments into agriculture, rural infrastructure and cottage industries.

In 1974, Bangladesh experienced the deadliest famine ever, which killed around 1.5 million Bangladeshi people from hunger. The Bangladesh famine of 1974 is a major source of discontent against Mujib's government. Bangladeshi people feel ashamed, insulted and demoralised as a nation for this famine that was not due to a food crisis.

Bangladesh KrishakSramikAwami League (BAKSAL):

The 1974 famine had personally shocked Mujib and profoundly affected his views on governance, while political unrest gave rise to increasing violence. During the famine, 70000 people were reported as dead (Note: Reports vary). In response, he began increasing his powers. On January 25, 1975 Mujib declared a state of emergency and his political supporters approved a constitutional amendment banning all opposition political parties. Mujib assumed the presidency and was given extraordinary powers. His political supporters amalgamated to form the only legalised political party, the Bangladesh KrishakSramikAwami League, commonly known by its initials—BAKSAL. The party identified itself with the rural masses, farmers and labourers and took control of government machinery. It also launched major socialist programmes. Using government forces and a militia of supporters called the JatiyoRakkhiBahini, Mujib oversaw the arrest of opposition activists and strict control of political activities across the country. Members of JatiyoRakkhiBahini were granted immunity from prosecution and other legal proceedings. The militia known as RakhiBahini and police were accused of torturing suspects and political killings. While retaining support from many segments of the population, Mujib evoked anger amongst veterans of the liberation war for what was seen as a betrayal of the causes of democracy and civil rights.

Assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and aftermath:

On August 15, 1975, a group of junior army officers invaded the presidential residence with tanks and killed Mujib, his family and personal staff. Only his daughters Sheikh HasinaWajed and Sheikh Rehana, who were visiting West Germany, escaped. They were banned from returning to Bangladesh. The coup was planned by disgruntled Awami League colleagues and military officers, which included Mujib's colleague and former confidantéKhondakerMostaq Ahmad, who became his immediate successor. There was intense speculation in the media accusing the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of having instigated the plot. Lawrence

Lifschultz has alleged that the CIA was involved in the coup and assassination, basing his assumption on the then US ambassador in Dhaka Eugene Booster. Mujib's death plunged the nation into many years of political turmoil. The coup leaders were soon overthrown and a series of counter-coups and political assassinations paralyzed the country. Order was largely restored after a coup in 1977 gave control to the army chief Ziaur Rahman. Declaring himself President in 1978, Ziaur Rahman signed the Indemnity Ordinance, giving immunity from prosecution to the men who plotted Mujib's assassination and overthrow.

3.2.6.2 Ziaur Rahman administration, 1975-81:

Successive military coups resulted in the emergence of Army Chief of Staff General Ziaur Rahman ("Zia") as strongman. He pledged the army's support to the civilian government headed by President Chief Justice Sayem. Acting at Zia's behest, Sayem dissolved Parliament, promising fresh elections in 1977, and instituted martial law. Acting behind the scenes of the Martial Law Administration (MLA), Zia sought to invigorate government policy and administration. While continuing the ban on political parties, he sought to revitalize the demoralized bureaucracy, to begin new economic development programs, and to emphasize family planning. In November 1976, Zia became Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) and assumed the presidency upon Sayem's retirement five months later, promising national elections in 1978.

Processions following funeral of Ziaur Rahman:

As President, Zia announced a 19-point program of economic reform and began dismantling the MLA. Keeping his promise to hold elections, Zia won a five-year term in June 1978 elections, with 76% of the vote. In November 1978, his government removed the remaining restrictions on political party activities in time for parliamentary elections in February 1979. These elections, which were contested by more than 30 parties, marked the culmination of Zia's transformation of Bangladesh's Government from the MLA to a democratically elected, constitutional one. The AL and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), founded by Zia, emerged as the two major parties.

In May 1981, Zia was assassinated in Chittagong by dissident elements of the military. The attempted coup never spread beyond that city, and the major conspirators were either taken into custody or killed. In accordance with the constitution, Vice President Justice Abdus Sattar was sworn in as acting president. He declared a new national emergency and called for election of a new president within six months—an election Sattar won as the BNP's candidate. President Sattar sought to follow the policies of his predecessor and retained essentially the same cabinet, but the army stepped in once again.

3.2.6.3 The dictatorship of Hussain Muhammad Ershad, 1982-90:

Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad assumed power in a bloodless coup on March 24, 1982, citing the "grave political, economic, and societal crisis" that the nation was in. This move was not unanticipated, as Ershad had previously expressed distaste with the aging Sattar (who was past his 75th birthday) and his handling of national affairs, in addition to his refusal to allow the army more participation in politics. Like his predecessors, Ershad suspended the constitution and—citing pervasive corruption, ineffectual government, and economic mismanagement—declared martial law. Among his first actions were to privatize the largely state-owned economy (up to 70% of industry was in public ownership)

and encourage private investment in heavy industries along with light manufacturing, raw materials, and newspapers. Foreign companies were invited to invest in Bangladeshi industry as well, and stiff protectionist measures were put in place to safeguard manufacturing. All political parties and trade unions were banned for the time being, with the death penalty to be administered for corruption and political agitation. Ershad's takeover was generally viewed as a positive development, as Bangladesh was in a state of serious economic difficulty. Two weeks before the coup in March, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman announced that the country was facing significant food shortages. The government also faced a severe budget deficit to the tune of 4 billion takas, and the IMF declared that it would not provide any more loans until Bangladesh paid down some of its existing debts. The following year, Ershad assumed the presidency, retaining his positions as army chief and CMLA. During most of 1984, Ershad sought the opposition parties' participation in local elections under martial law. The opposition's refusal to participate, however, forced Ershad to abandon these plans. Ershad sought public support for his regime in a national referendum on his leadership in March 1985. He won overwhelmingly, although turnout was small. Two months later, Ershad held elections for local council chairmen. Pro-government candidates won a majority of the posts, setting in motion the President's ambitious decentralization program. Political life was further liberalized in early 1986, and additional political rights, including the right to hold large public rallies, were restored. At the same time, the Jatiya (National) Party, designed as Ershad's political vehicle for the transition from martial law, was established.

Despite a boycott by the BNP, led by President Zia's widow, Begum Khaleda Zia, parliamentary elections were held on schedule in May 1986. The Jatiya Party won a modest majority of the 300 elected seats in the National Assembly. The participation of the Awami League—led by the late President Mujib's daughter, Sheikh Hasina Wajed—lent the elections some credibility, despite widespread charges of voting irregularities.

Ershad resigned as Army Chief of Staff and retired from military service in preparation for the presidential elections, scheduled for October. Protesting that martial law was still in effect, both the BNP and the AL refused to put up opposing candidates. Ershad easily outdistanced the remaining candidates, taking 84% of the vote. Although Ershad's government claimed a turnout of more than 50%, opposition leaders, and much of the foreign press, estimated a far lower percentage and alleged voting irregularities.

Ershad continued his stated commitment to lift martial law. In November 1986, his government mustered the necessary two-thirds majority in the National Assembly to amend the constitution and confirm the previous actions of the martial law regime. The President then lifted martial law, and the opposition parties took their elected seats in the National Assembly.

In July 1987, however, after the government hastily pushed through a controversial legislative bill to include military representation on local administrative councils, the opposition walked out of Parliament. Passage of the bill helped spark an opposition movement that quickly gathered momentum, uniting Bangladesh's opposition parties for the first time. The government began to arrest scores of opposition activists under the country's Special Powers Act of 1974. Despite these arrests, opposition parties continued to organize protest marches and nationwide strikes. After declaring a state of emergency, Ershad dissolved Parliament and scheduled fresh elections for March 1988.

All major opposition parties refused government overtures to participate in these polls, maintaining that the government was incapable of holding free and fair elections. Despite the opposition boycott, the government proceeded. The ruling Jatiya Party won 251 of the 300 seats. The Parliament, while still

regarded by the opposition as an illegitimate body, held its sessions as scheduled, and passed a large number of bills, including, in June 1988, a controversial constitutional amendment making Islam Bangladesh's state religion and provision for setting up High Court benches in major cities outside of Dhaka. While Islam remains the state religion, the provision for decentralizing the High Court division has been struck down by the Supreme Court.

By 1989, the domestic political situation in the country seemed to have quieted. The local council elections were generally considered by international observers to have been less violent and more free and fair than previous elections. However, opposition to Ershad's rule began to regain momentum, escalating by the end of 1990 in frequent general strikes, increased campus protests, public rallies, and a general disintegration of law and order.

On December 6, 1990, Ershad offered his resignation. On February 27, 1991, after two months of widespread civil unrest, an interim government headed by Acting President Chief Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed oversaw what most observers believed to be the nation's most free and fair elections to that date.

3.2.7. From 1990 -

3.2.7.1 Khaleda administration, 1991-96:

The center-right BNP won a plurality of seats and formed a government with support from the Islamic party Jamaat-I-Islami, with Khaleda Zia, widow of Ziaur Rahman, obtaining the post of prime minister. Only four parties had more than 10 members elected to the 1991 Parliament: The BNP, led by Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia; the AL, led by Sheikh Hasina; the Jamaat-I-Islami (JI), led by Ghulam Azam; and the Jatiya Party (JP), led by acting chairman Mizanur Rahman Choudhury while its founder, former President Ershad, served out a prison sentence on corruption charges. The electorate approved still more changes to the constitution, formally re-creating a parliamentary system and returning governing power to the office of the prime minister, as in Bangladesh's original 1972 constitution. In October 1991, members of Parliament elected a new head of state, President Abdur Rahman Biswas.

In March 1994, controversy over a parliamentary by-election, which the opposition claimed the government had rigged, led to an indefinite boycott of Parliament by the entire opposition. The opposition also began a program of repeated general strikes to press its demand that Khaleda Zia's government resign and a caretaker government supervise a general election. Efforts to mediate the dispute, under the auspices of the Commonwealth Secretariat, failed. After another attempt at a negotiated settlement failed narrowly in late December 1994, the opposition resigned en masse from Parliament. The opposition then continued a campaign of marches, demonstrations, and strikes in an effort to force the government to resign. The opposition, including the Awami League's Sheikh Hasina, pledged to boycott national elections scheduled for February 15, 1996.

In February, Khaleda Zia was re-elected by a landslide in voting boycotted and denounced as unfair by the three main opposition parties. In March 1996, following escalating political turmoil, the sitting Parliament enacted a constitutional amendment to allow a neutral caretaker government to assume power and conduct new parliamentary elections; former Chief Justice Mohammed Habibur Rahman was named Chief Adviser (a position equivalent to prime minister) in the interim government. New parliamentary elections

were held in June 1996 and the Awami League won plurality and formed the government with support from the Jatiya Party led by deposed president Ershad; party leader Sheikh Hasina became Prime Minister.

3.2.7.2 Hasina administration, 1996-2001

Sheikh Hasina formed what she called a "Government of National Consensus" in June 1996, which included one minister from the Jatiya Party and another from the JatiyoSamajtantric Dal, a very small leftist party. The Jatiya Party never entered into a formal coalition arrangement, and party president H.M. Ershad withdrew his support from the government in September 1997. Only three parties had more than 10 members elected to the 1996 Parliament: the Awami League, BNP, and Jatiya Party. Jatiya Party president, Ershad, was released from prison on bail in January 1997.

International and domestic election observers found the June 1996 election free and fair, and ultimately, the BNP party decided to join the new Parliament. The BNP soon charged that police and Awami League activists were engaged in large-scale harassment and jailing of opposition activists. At the end of 1996, the BNP staged a parliamentary walkout over this and other grievances but returned in January 1997 under a four-point agreement with the ruling party. The BNP asserted that this agreement was never implemented and later staged another walkout in August 1997. The BNP returned to Parliament under another agreement in March 1998.

In June 1999, the BNP and other opposition parties again began to abstain from attending Parliament. Opposition parties staged an increasing number of nationwide general strikes, rising from six days of general strikes in 1997 to 27 days in 1999. A four-party opposition alliance formed at the beginning of 1999 announced that it would boycott parliamentary by-elections and local government elections unless the government took steps demanded by the opposition to ensure electoral fairness. The government did not take these steps, and the opposition subsequently boycotted all elections, including municipal council elections in February 1999, several parliamentary by-elections, and the Chittagong city corporation elections in January 2000.

In July 2001, the Awami League government stepped down to allow a caretaker government to preside over parliamentary elections. Political violence that had increased during the Awami League government's tenure continued to increase through the summer in the run up to the election. In August, Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina agreed during a visit of former President Jimmy Carter to respect the results of the election, join Parliament win or lose, forswear the use of hartals (violently enforced strikes) as political tools, and if successful in forming a government allow for a more meaningful role for the opposition in Parliament. The caretaker government was successful in containing the violence, which allowed a parliamentary general election to be successfully held on October 1, 2001.

3.2.7.3 Second Khaleda administration, 2001-2006:

The Four Party Alliance led by the BNP won over a two-thirds majority in Parliament. Begum Khaleda Zia was sworn in on October 10, 2001, as Prime Minister for the third time (first in 1991, second after the February 15, 1996 elections). Despite her August 2001 pledge and all election monitoring groups declaring the election free and fair, Sheikh Hasina condemned the election, rejected the results, and boycotted Parliament. In

2002, however, she led her party legislators back to Parliament, but the Awami League again walked out in June 2003 to protest derogatory remarks about Hasina by a State Minister and the allegedly partisan role of the Parliamentary Speaker. In June 2004, the AL returned to Parliament without having any of their demands met. They then attended Parliament irregularly before announcing a boycott of the entire June 2005 budget session.

On August 17, 2005, near-synchronized blasts of improvised explosive devices in 63 out of 64 administrative districts targeted mainly government buildings and killed two persons. An extremist Islamist group named Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) claimed responsibility for the blasts, which aimed to press home JMB's demand for a replacement of the secular legal system with Islamic sharia courts. Subsequent attacks on the courts in several districts killed 28 people, including judges, lawyers, and police personnel guarding the courts. A government campaign against the Islamic extremists led to the arrest of hundreds of senior and mid-level JMB leaders. Six top JMB leaders were tried and sentenced to death for their role in the murder of two judges; another leader was tried and sentenced to death in absentia in the same case.

In February 2006, the AL returned to Parliament, demanded early elections and requested significant changes in the electoral and caretaker government systems to stop alleged moves by the ruling coalition to rig the next election. The AL blamed the BNP for several high-profile attacks on opposition leaders and asserted the BNP was bent on eliminating Sheikh Hasina and the Awami League as a viable force. The BNP and its allies accused the AL of maligning Bangladesh at home and abroad out of jealousy over the government's performance on development and economic issues. Dialogue between the Secretaries General of the main ruling and opposition parties failed to sort out the electoral reform issues.

3.2.7.4 Political crisis and Caretaker government, 2006–2008:

The months preceding the planned January 22, 2007, elections were filled with political unrest and controversy. Following the end of Khaleda Zia's government in late October 2006, there were protests and strikes, during which 40 people were killed in the following month, over uncertainty about who would head the caretaker government. The caretaker government had difficulty bringing the all parties to the table. Awami League and its allies protested and alleged that the caretaker government favored the BNP.

The interim period was marked by violence and strikes. Presidential Advisor Mukhlesur Rahman Chowdhury negotiated with Sheikh Hasina and Khaleda Zia and brought all the parties to the planned 22 January 2007 parliamentary elections. Later Hussain Muhammad Ershad's nomination was cancelled; as a result, the Grand Alliance withdrew its candidates en masse on the last day possible. They demanded to have voters' lists published.

Later in the month, the president Iajuddin Ahmed imposed a state of emergency. Political activity was prohibited. Fakhruddin Ahmed became the acting prime minister. The military-backed government worked to develop graft and corruption cases against leaders and members of both major parties, trying to grapple with one of the nation's major continuing problems. In March 2007, Khaleda Zia's two sons, who both had government positions, were charged with corruption. Hasina was charged with graft and extortion in April 2007, and a day later, Khaleda Zia was charged with graft as well.

3.2.7.5 Second Hasina administration, 2009-2014:

Bangladesh Awami League lead by Sheikh Hasina, and its Grand Alliance (a total of 14 parties) won the general election held on 29 December 2008 with a two-thirds majority numerically the party controls 230 seats out of 299.[15] Sheikh Hasina was sworn into office as the Prime Minister for the second time on 6 January 2009. Hasina had to confront a major national crisis in the form of the 2009 Bangladesh Rifles revolt.

3.2.8 Inspiration: Stories and event

3.2.8.1 The 2013 Shahbag protests:

It associated with a central neighborhood of Dhaka, Bangladesh, began on 5 February 2013 and later spread to other parts of Bangladesh, as people demanded capital punishment for Abdul Quader Mollah, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment, and for others convicted of war crimes by the International Crimes Tribunal. On that day, the International Crimes Tribunal had sentenced Abdul Quader Mollah to life in prison after he was convicted on five of six counts of war crimes.[7][8] Later demands included banning the Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami party from politics and a boycott of institutions supporting (or affiliated with) the party. Protesters considered Mollah's sentence too lenient, given his crimes. Bloggers and online activists called for additional protests at Shahbag. Tens of thousands of people joined the demonstration, which gave rise to protests across the country. By mid-April, their numbers had declined, and the original protest site is now clear.

A counter-protest, demanding release of those accused and convicted, was launched by Jamaat-e-Islami as its leaders were the majority of those first identified for trial. The Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) initially expressed its support for Jamaat-e-Islami, a principal political ally. But, the BNP cautiously welcomed the Shahbag protest, while warning the government not to make political mileage from a movement demanding capital punishment for war criminals. During the protests, Ahmed Rajib Haider, a pro-Shahbag blogger, was brutally killed outside his house by machete-wielding youth. On 2 March, five Jamaat-Shibir activists were arrested; they 'confessed' involvement in Rajib's killing, though independent verification and investigation is not possible at this stage. On 27 February 2013, the tribunal convicted Delwar Hossain Sayeedi of war crimes and sentenced him to death. Jamaat followers protested and there were violent clashes with police. About 60 people were killed in the confrontations; most were Jamaat-Shibir activists, and others were police and civilians.



Fig 05, 05a, 05b: ShahbagGonoJagoroMovement Source Wikipedia

Reactions:

Domestic response:

The Shahbagh protest has attracted people from all social strata to its cause. The Shahbagh intersection at the center of the protests has been referred to as "Generation Circle" (Bengali: প্রজন্ম চক্র or ProjônmoChôttor) or

"Shahbag Square", in a nod to the events which unfolded in Tahrir Square, Cairo. The protest spread from Shahbag to other parts of the country, with sit-ins and demonstrations in Chittagong, Sylhet, Barisal, Mymensingh, Khulna, Rajbari, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Comilla, Bogra, Narayanganj, Sunamganj, Noakhali and Narsingdi. A participant, Amiruddin Ahmed remarked, "After coming here I have realized that the national flag is secure at the hands of our children". Members of the 1971 "Golden Generation" found fresh inspiration in ProjônmoChôttor. Writer Muhammed Zafar Iqbal, noting the large youth participation, said, "I am here to offer my apology to you. I wrote in newspapers that the new generation only hits 'Like' on Facebook and writes on blogs, but does not take to the streets. You have proved me wrong and I thank you all for this". Dhaka University Vice-Chancellor Arefin Siddique said, "Today is a movement to make the country free from razakars. The country needs to be freed from razakars' hands. Capital punishment of the razakars is a demand of the country's 160 million people". Jahangirnagar University Vice-Chancellor M. Anwar Hossain said, "The people of Bangladesh have rejected the verdict. At ProjônmoChôttor, we join our hands to make a clear statement, to give a call to all countrymen to unite and oust the anti-liberation forces from the soil".

Political response:

State Minister for Law, Quamrul Islam, said that the verdict against Abdul QuaderMollah could have been different if people had taken to the streets sooner. The government is planning to file appeals with the Supreme Court contesting the sentence for Mollah. On 11 February the Cabinet approved proposed amendments to the International Crimes (Tribunals) Act 1973, introducing a provision for plaintiffs to appeal verdicts handed down by the tribunal. This amendment, if passed, would enable the state to appeal Mollah's life sentence. Jamaat-e-Islami, which was already staging protests against the impending trial of its leaders, called for a general strike. Jamaat continues to demand that the international war crimes tribunal be stopped and its party leaders freed. Jamaat supporters had staged nationwide demonstrations with increasing frequency from November 2012 to February 2013, demanding the release of its leaders. Actions included firing gunshots, smashing and setting fire to vehicles and detonating homemade bombs. Violence was targeted at police stationed in the capital, Dhaka, and major cities such as Rajshahi, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Khulna. Several Jamaat-Shibir activists were arrested during the strikes and confrontations with police.

Reaction from Bangladeshis abroad:

Bangladeshis abroad have expressed solidarity with the protestors through social media websites Facebook and Twitter. Demonstrations of solidarity have also taken place in Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, Germany and the United States. Bangladeshis in New York City joined in a symbolic protest on 9 February at Diversity Plaza in Jackson Heights. A mass sit-in was organized by the Bangladeshi community in Sydney on 10 February at the International Mother Language Monument in Sydney Ashfield Park. At a rally at the Angel Statue in Melbourne, demonstrators signed a petition to Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina demanding death for war criminals. Bangladeshis in Taiwan also expressed their solidarity with the Shahbag protests on 10 February. On 10 February, Bangladeshi students gathered at Rutgers University in New Jersey to express solidarity with the Shahbag protests. Bangladeshi residents joined the students to express their support. Bangladeshi students at the University of Delaware and nearby residents demonstrated their solidarity with the Shahbag movement on 15 February at a busy intersection in Newark, Delaware. A candlelight vigil was held that evening for Rajib, a blogger and activist who was killed several hours before

the demonstration. In London, protesters at Altab Ali Park in solidarity for Shahbag were attacked by Jamaat-e-Islami supporters. Protests are held at the park every week by both sides.

International response:

On 18 February British Foreign Office Minister Sayeeda Warsi hailed the Shahbagh Square protests, describing them as peaceful, productive and non-violent. An article in the Fletcher Forum of World Affairs by Suzannah Linton on 27 February expressed concern about "bloodlust in Bangladesh" and called on the international community to steer the process towards international standards.

Outcome:

The demonstration put pressure on the government to amend the International Crimes Tribunal Act so war criminals "can be swiftly executed if convicted". The cabinet also set a 60-day limit for the Supreme Court's Appellate Division to rule on appeals, to keep the cases moving. This means that those who have been convicted and sentenced to death could be executed this year if their verdicts survive appeal. In response to popular protests, Jute and Textiles Minister Abdul Latif Siddiqui said on 12 February that a bill is being drafted to ban Jamaat-e-Islami from Bangladeshi politics. On 17 September 2013, Bangladesh Supreme Court found Abdul Quader Molla guilty of murders and other war crimes and ordered his execution, converting his life sentence to death sentence. Finally on 12 December 2013 Bangladesh executed this war criminal

3.4. Social expressions and elements:**3.4.1 Activism:**

It is an engaged citizenry. The term implies a peaceful form of conflict. The ways the citizen participates and the processes that lead them to do so and the consequences of these acts are related to activism. The efforts to promote, impede, or direct social, political, economic, or environmental change, or stasis. Activists can function in roles as public officials. Activists are also public watchdogs and whistle blowers, attempting to understand all the actions of every form of government the acts in the name of the people: all government must be accountable to oversight and transparency. As with those who engage other activities such as

more important: engaging in debates about what is the correct interpretation of such and such philosopher or the person sat beside you willing and ready to engage in positive social action.

Different types of activism: Activism has three distinct strands that very often overlap and intersect with each other.

1) Demanding solutions to contemporary problems through the taking of oppositional stances to mainstream policies.

This is the type of campaigning activism that includes protests, strikes, demonstrations etc. The key to this type of activism is that it is demand-driven with the aim being a change in policy, practice or operations. This sort of action often takes the form of short-term actions, but can also be long-term sustained campaigns.

2) Undertaking activism which manifests itself through the creation of alternatives to the dominant system through the construction of new ways of social behavior.

Key to this type of activism is the creation of new structures and alternatives within society, often with the hope that they will lead as an example which others will also imitate and develop. It is often concerned with ways of living and meeting people's needs such as housing, food and education.

Examples of this would be housing and food cooperatives, social centers, worker cooperatives, new age travelers, squats etc. This sort of activism is often carried out by collectives of people over long periods of time, though this is not always the case.

3) Revolutionary activism that is concerned with fundamental change of society and its major institutions.

This type of activism seeks to fundamentally change the dominant system to a new way of living and is not particularly concerned with reforms and piecemeal changes in the long term.

It is not unusual for these types of activism to overlap and sometimes within the same campaign. For example, an anarchist group may wish to see the destruction of capitalism and will work towards that; they may also run social centers or food co-operatives and protest against changes to policies that currently affect their lives.

There are many who believe that capitalism is the main issue that dominates activism today and that it is the cause of many of the issues that groups campaign against. This can be seen as true depending upon your political leanings, although it would be hard to deny that the profit motive and the drive for endless growth have not impacted on the world and most of its inhabitants. If our aim is the overthrow of capitalism and its replacement by a more sustainable system, then this raises real questions of how society should be run whilst adhering to more equitable principles. Arguably, this may be the most important role for activism in the future.

Environmentalist Paul Hawken highlights the scale of action that is occurring worldwide in his book *Blessed Unrest* where he estimates that there are over one-million groups working towards ecological sustainability and social justice in the world today. Hawken views this movement as a complex coalition of human organizations all working towards improving the world for the better. Many of these people struggle against oppression do not view themselves as activists or political, yet through their actions they clearly are fighting injustice and exploitation. Through writing his book he learned the following,

“Part of what I learned concerns an older quiescent history that is reemerging, what poet Gary Snyder calls the great underground, a current of humanity that dates back to the Paleolithic. Its lineage can be traced back to healers, priestesses, philosophers, monks, rabbis, poets and artists who speak for the planet, and other species, for interdependence, a life that courses under and through and around empires.”

There is a huge amount of activism that is occurring globally and around many issues, struggling against oppression and injustice on a local, international and global level. More and more these movements and individuals are making links with each other, as has been seen in the anti-capitalist/globalization and other movements that feel a commonality. These movements do have successes and failures in what they wish to change, but what we can be sure of is that if they did not exist then there would definitely not be any successes.

Specific forms of activism / social movements

Activism can take many forms and can occur in various economic, political, social and work arenas. It can take the form direct action undertaking civil disobedience, protests, occupations, campaigning, boycotts and demonstrations through to more conventional activism such as lobbying, writing letters, internet activism, petitions and attending meetings.

There is also community activism which involves things such as setting up social centers, food cooperatives, housing cooperatives, building communities putting on events and promoting alternative ideas. In terms of the many issues that people in social movements are concerned with, they can be broadly classed as either environmental/ecological sustainability or social justice issues. Activism is varied and diverse, but its demands often have underlying universal themes of equality and respect.

The methods of activism can be:

Agitation	
Civil disobedience	
Community building	transformation, Cooperative movement, Craftivism, Voluntary simplicity
Dissident	
Economic activism	
Boycott	Guerrilla gardening (boycott of food- and drug industry), Freeganism, Veganism (boycott of animal usage), Vegetarianism (boycott of animal meat usage)
Consumer activism	
Divestment	
Simple living	
Tax resistance	
Franchise activism	
Lobbying	

Media activism	Culture jamming, Hacktivism, Internet activism
Nonviolence	
Peace activist and Peace movement	
Political campaigning	
Propaganda	Guerrilla communication
Protest	Demonstration, Direct action, Protest songs, Theater for Social Change
Strike action	
Youth activism	Student activism, Youth-led media
Atheist activism	

(Source: Wikipedia)

3.4.2 Community organization

Community organizations (sometimes known as community-based organizations) are civil society non-profits that operate within a single local community. They are essentially a subset of the wider group of nonprofits. Like other nonprofits they are often run on a voluntary basis and are self-funded. Within community organizations there are many variations in terms of size and organizational structure. Some are formally incorporated, with a written constitution and a board of directors (also known as a committee), while others are much smaller and are more informal.

The recent evolution of community organizations, especially in developing countries, has strengthened the view that these "bottom-up" organizations are more effective addressing local needs than larger charitable organizations.

Typical community organizations fall into the following categories: community-service and action, health, educational, personal growth and improvement, social welfare and self-help for the disadvantaged. Community based organization which operates within the given locality insures the community with sustainable provision of community-service and action, health, educational, personal growth and improvement, social welfare and self-help for the disadvantaged, its sustainability becomes healthier and possible because the community is direct involved in the action or operation wherever and whenever monetary and non-monetary support or contribution is needed.

3.4.3 Peace movement

It is a social movement that seeks to achieve ideals such as the ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation, including ban guns, and often linked

to the goal of achieving world peace. Means to achieve these ends include advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, peace camps, moral purchasing, supporting anti-war political candidates, legislation to remove the profit from government contracts to the Military–industrial complex, banning guns, creating open government and transparency tools, direct democracy, supporting Whistleblowers who expose War-Crimes or conspiracies to create wars, demonstrations, and national political lobbying groups to create legislation. The political cooperative is an example of an organization that seeks to merge all peace movement organizations and green organizations, which may have some diverse goals, but all of whom have the common goal of peace and humane sustainability. A concern of some peace activists is the challenge of attaining peace when those that oppose it often use violence as their means of communication and empowerment.

Some people refer to the global loose affiliation of activists and political interests as having a shared purpose and this constituting a single movement, "the peace movement", an all-encompassing "anti-war movement". Seen this way, the two are often indistinguishable and constitutes a loose, responsive and event-driven collaboration between groups with motivations as diverse as humanism, environmentalism, veganism, anti-racism, anti-sexism, decentralization, hospitality, ideology, theology, and faith.

3.5 Ergonomics Standard Study for Project Related Spaces:

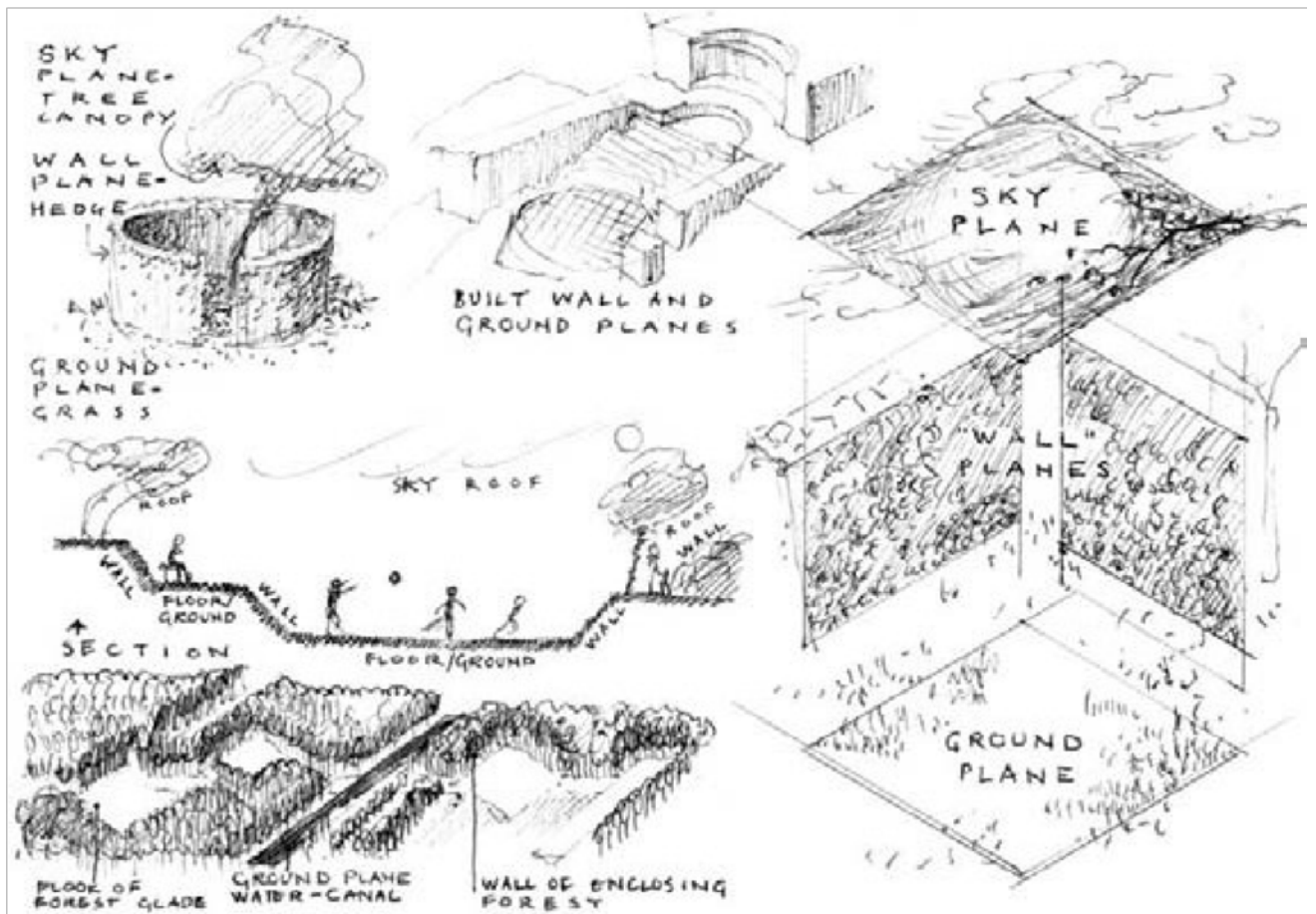
We often need space to tell us how to behave, and the rather wry quotation fi-om Philip Johnson at the start of this chapter nicely summarizes this for us. Of course good architecture does not actually waste space; it is just that often space is needed in order to prepare us for a change of mood, to establish relationships, to separate activities, and to suggest or invite appropriate behavior. In fact it creates settings, which organize our lives, activities and relationships. In good architecture space does this for us without our noticing, hence the possibility of joking that such space is wasted!

The great Dutch architect Herman Hertzberger has shown an extraordinarily high awareness of the language of space, not only in his buildings but also through his writing. He once told me of his fondness for the detective novel (Lawson 1994). He explained this by likening an architect to the famous detective who always solves the puzzle of which character committed the crime. In such novels the detective has no more information than the rest of us ~ he sees what we see and hears what we hear ~ but he has learnt to read the behavior and motivation behind the actions and words. As Hertzberger says, the architect too must watch what people do. Yet sadly, all too often architects seem interested in buildings but not in their occupants. How often do the architectural journals even show people in the photographs?

Fig 06: Source: Catherine dee

Space can be defined as ...

- an area of land enclosed, defined or adopted by people for human purposes
- a medium and concept of landscape architecture
- a place for outdoor activities



- an enclosure

- The 'opposite' of form or mass.

Ground walls and sky planes:

For design purposes a space can be thought of as an area defined in three dimensions by:

- the ground plane,
- 'wall' or vertical planes,
- The 'sky' plane.

The design of outdoor spaces can be conceived of as a process of manipulating mainly the first two planes and occasionally the third. To think of places as being composed of abstract planes which make three dimensional forms helps the designer to develop spatial awareness and the ability to 'create with space'. Differing somewhat from the planes of most buildings, landscape planes are often relatively complex, rugged and varied with a great deal of variation in horizontal and vertical surfaces. In topographic design, the ground plane may unobtrusively and subtly merge with a wall plane. 'Wall' planes may consist of vegetation that is coarsely textured and merges from the ground to an overhead

'sky' plane. Consequently, landscape design planes are often fluid, translucent, rich, complex, ambiguous and thick. It is some of these qualities that can make wall planes places in their own right. These are referred to as 'edges' and have a separate section later in this book devoted to exploring their potential in design.

People's use and experience of space:

A wide range of factors influence people's use and experience of spaces and therefore determine how they might be designed. Children, adults, elderly people, different ethnic groups and cultures, men and women – all experience and use places in different and distinct ways, as well as in similar ways. The design of spaces should

Fig 06a: Source: Catherine dee

always be informed and underpinned by an understanding of different people's needs and activities and experiences of landscapes.

Public spaces need to function for an extremely wide range of uses including:

DRAWING OF "THE UPS AND DOWNS" BY JEAN DUBUFFET . 1977.



PUBLIC SPACES NEED TO FUNCTION FOR MANY DIFFERENT USES AND USERS

- Social and recreational purposes, for example, gathering, eating, dancing
- Work, for example, buying, selling, mending, studying
- Health and fitness
- Aesthetic and cultural purposes (linked to social and recreational)
- Ecological and environmental purposes.

Interpretation of existing site forms:

Design frequently involves the creation of spaces to provide for changed landuse such as former industrial sites to new recreational facilities. Design of these spaces may involve modification and recycling of existing site forms rather than developing completely new ones. Existing site characteristics are often a source of design inspiration.

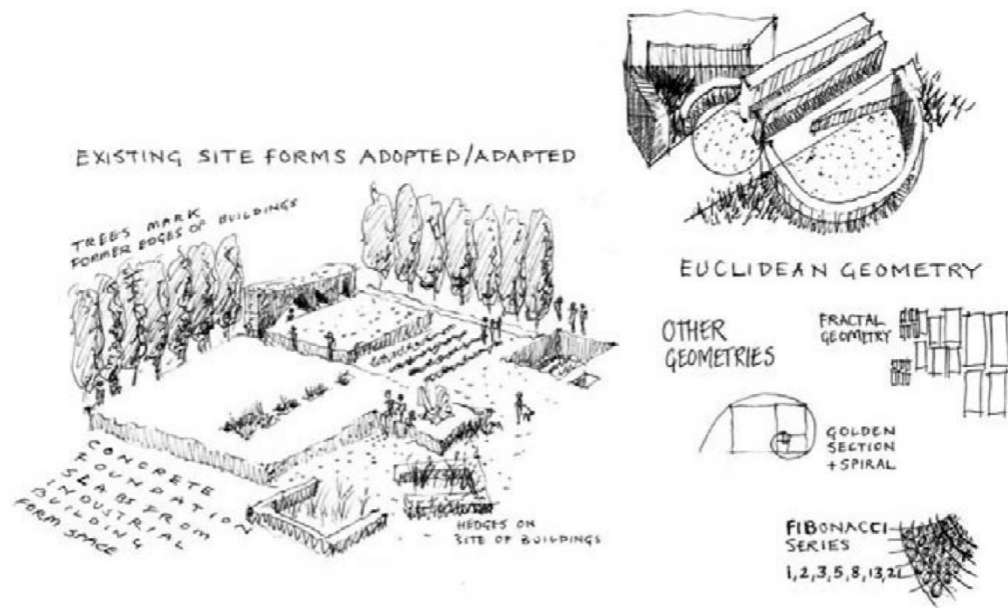


Fig 06b: Source: Catherine dee

Geometry:

The use of geometry by designers includes both simple geometries (for example, circular forms, rectangular forms) and more complex geometries such as fractal geometry (where forms and proportions of a 'macro' structure are repeated in the 'micro' structure of that form). Geometry and the science of mathematics have exerted and continue to exert a powerful influence on the forms created by landscape architects

Metaphor

The use of metaphor to generate form involves conceiving of or describing the landscape as another (normally) unrelated thing or action in a non-literal way. 'Dead space', or 'Space is flowing' are

examples of landscape metaphor. Designers challenge and create metaphors as well as exploit existing ones. Popular metaphors may include, for example, 'mother nature', 'whispering wind', 'lazy river'. Using popular metaphors can result in clichéd design. The benefit of using a new metaphor is that it can enable fresh ways of thinking about landscape, thereby allowing original forms and meanings to emerge.

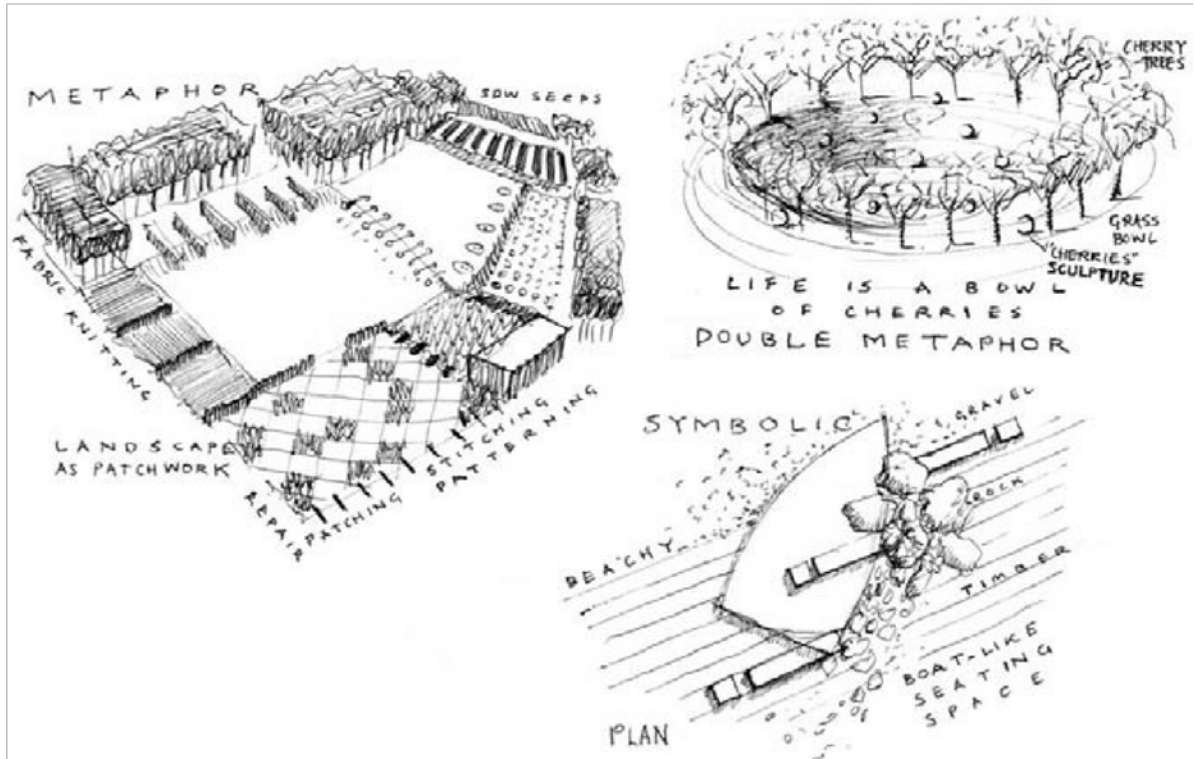


Fig 06c: Source: Catherine dee

Symbolism:

Symbolism possesses similarities to the use of metaphor for generating form but with a fundamental difference. Unlike metaphor, symbolism involves the conscious and careful abstraction of a form which is directly and literally relevant to a place and its function or history. Symbolism is used in design with the intention that users of the landscape should understand and respond to the meaning(s) of the symbol(s). Problems with the use of symbolism by designers include a tendency towards literalness, obviousness and cliché which leave no room for 'viewers'(users') interpretations.

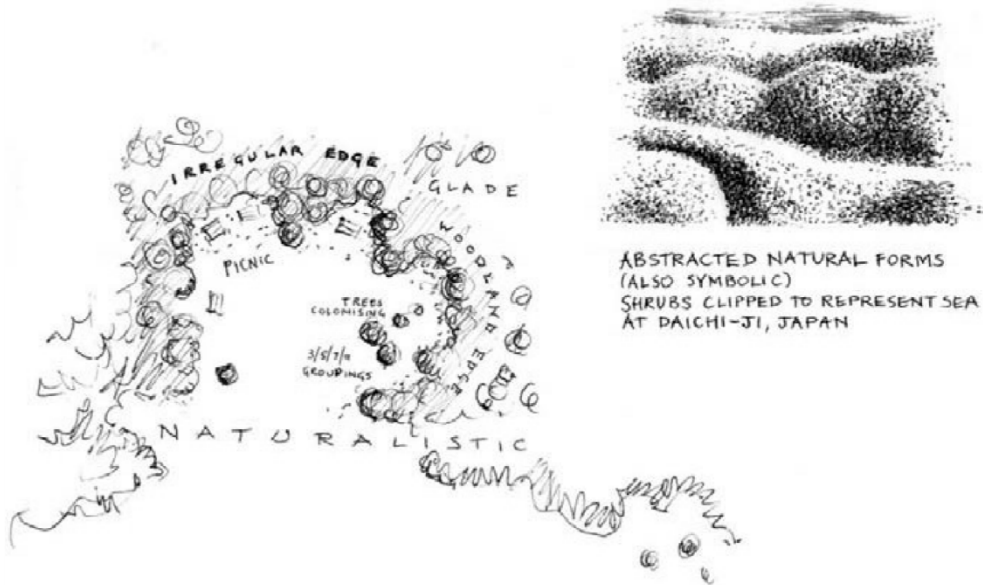


Fig 06d: Source: Catherine dee

Abstraction and use of natural forms:

Related to geometry, metaphor and symbolism, the abstraction and use of natural forms is a rich source for generating design. Spaces can be given form through the abstraction of naturally occurring forms and patterns of vegetation, rock, water bodies and landscape processes at both macro and micro scales. Alternatively, natural processes such as plant colonization can be allowed to ‘shape’ space or natural features can be retained to structure places.

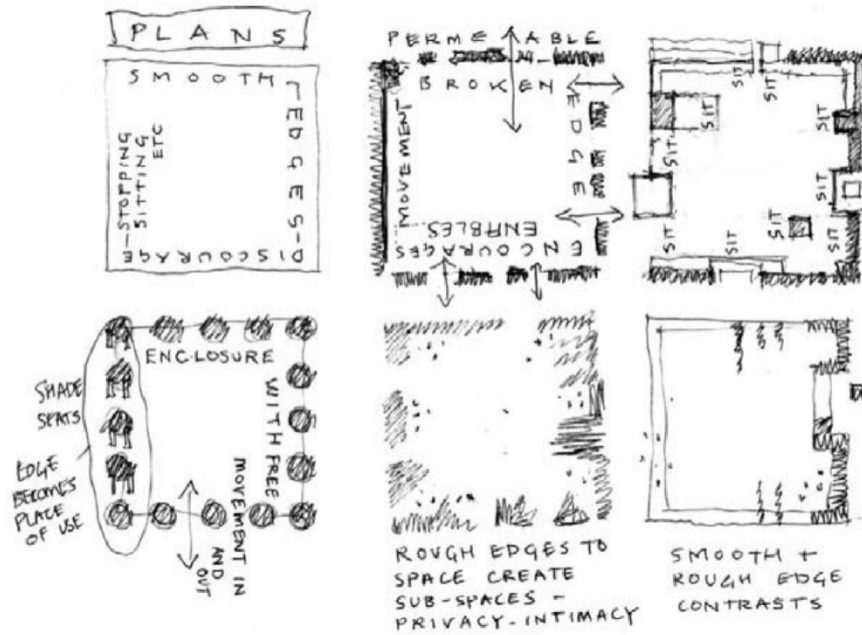


Fig 06e: Source: Catherine dee

Space and Edges:

An edge occurs at the place where openness (space) transforms into the solidity of enclosing elements. In landscape architecture, harsh and immediate transitions from space to solid are often neither desirable nor feasible.

This is due, in part, to the nature of landscape elements particularly vegetation. Plants ‘mesh’ space within their form. Sudden transitions in designed space ignore the potential of spatial subtleties and the social and ecological opportunities that transitional places offer. The enclosing edge of a space is often a well-used place.

Scale of space:

Scale refers to the perceived relative size of parts of the landscape to each other, to human size and to the emotional effect of this relative size. Hence, judgments can be made about scale. Too large or small in ‘scale’ can refer to relationships of parts of a landscape or to the size a person feels in relation to a landscape. Scale can also refer to size in relation to human activity, for example: this space is small in scale for public events’.

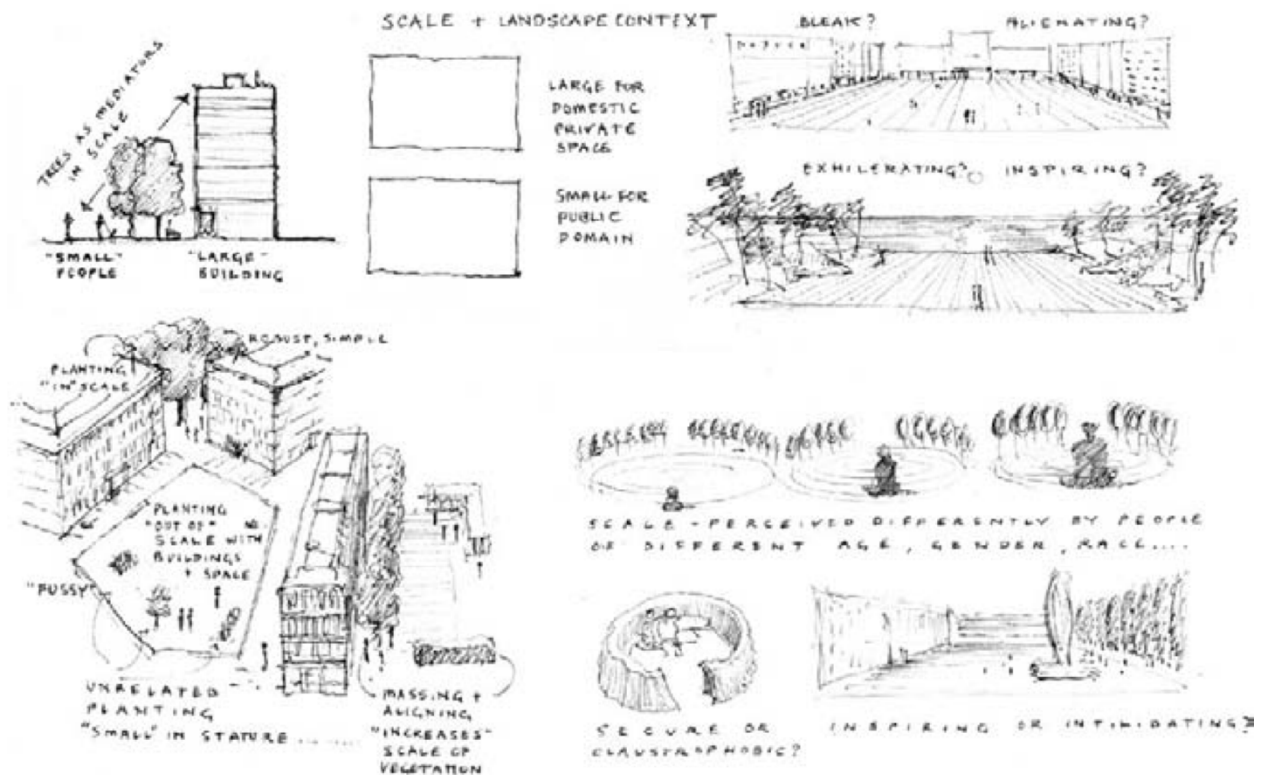


Fig 06f: Source: Catherine dee

Human scale:

Human scale has a range of meanings but generally refers to the size of an environment or parts of an environment that engender positive feelings by being 'close in size' to the human body. These feelings may include comfort, security, reassurance, orientation, friendliness and a feeling of being able to relate to one's surroundings. Human-scale spaces do not intimidate or alienate by the largeness of their size. However, human scale is, like scale in general, a relative term. For example, a child will experience space as different in scale to an adult (hence the term 'child-scale').

Scale and context:

Scale is also a relative concept depending on the context of a landscape space. Public and domestic landscapes require and are experienced at different scales. Indoor and outdoor scales differ. The size of natural or rural spaces engenders different human responses to similarly sized urban places.

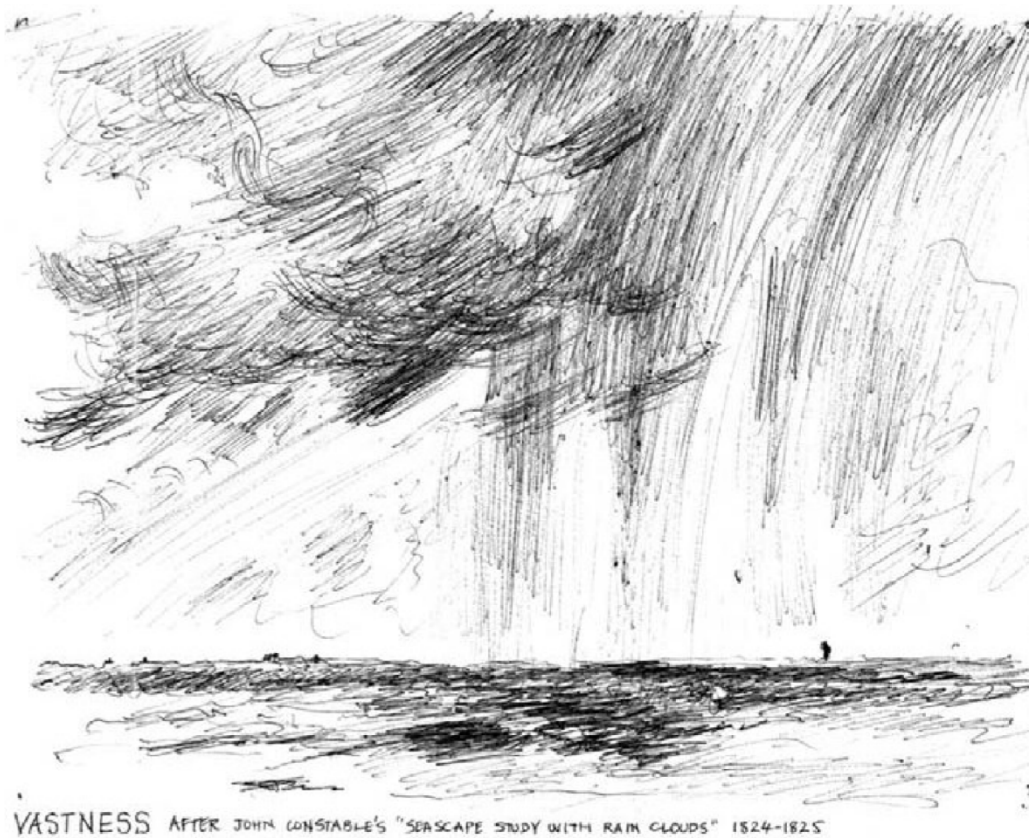


Fig 06g: Source: Catherine dee

Vastness to intimacy:

The designer can manipulate scale to engender emotional responses, from the comfort and the intimacy of small-scale places to the exhilaration of openness where sky and wind dominate. As scale is relative, effects of scale are achieved by juxtaposition and an understanding of the relationship of parts

to whole. The landscape architect can deliberately contrast scales for dramatic impact or unify spaces by using similar scales.

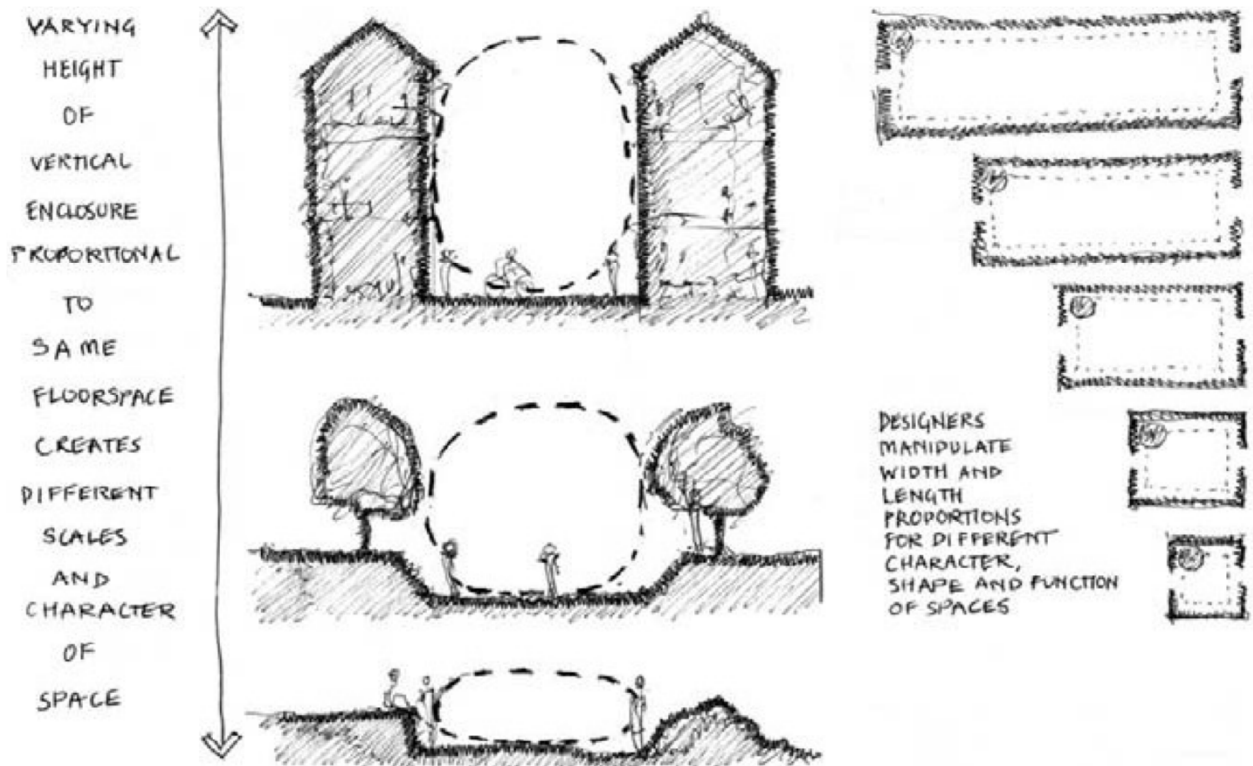


Fig 06h: Source: Catherine dee

Proportion of space:

Proportion refers to the relative dimensions of parts of a three-dimensional form or space. The designer adapts and composes the relative length, width and height of a space or series of spaces and so decides on proportions.

Satisfying proportions:

It is claimed that certain length, width and height ratios provide greater aesthetic satisfaction than others. For example, the 'golden section' is said to provide rectangular forms and relationships which are more pleasing than other rectangular forms and organizations. Others suggest that building heights and street or square widths have optimum ratios for pleasing proportions (Greenbie 1981). A good way to understand proportion and its effects is to experience, study and measure in the landscape.

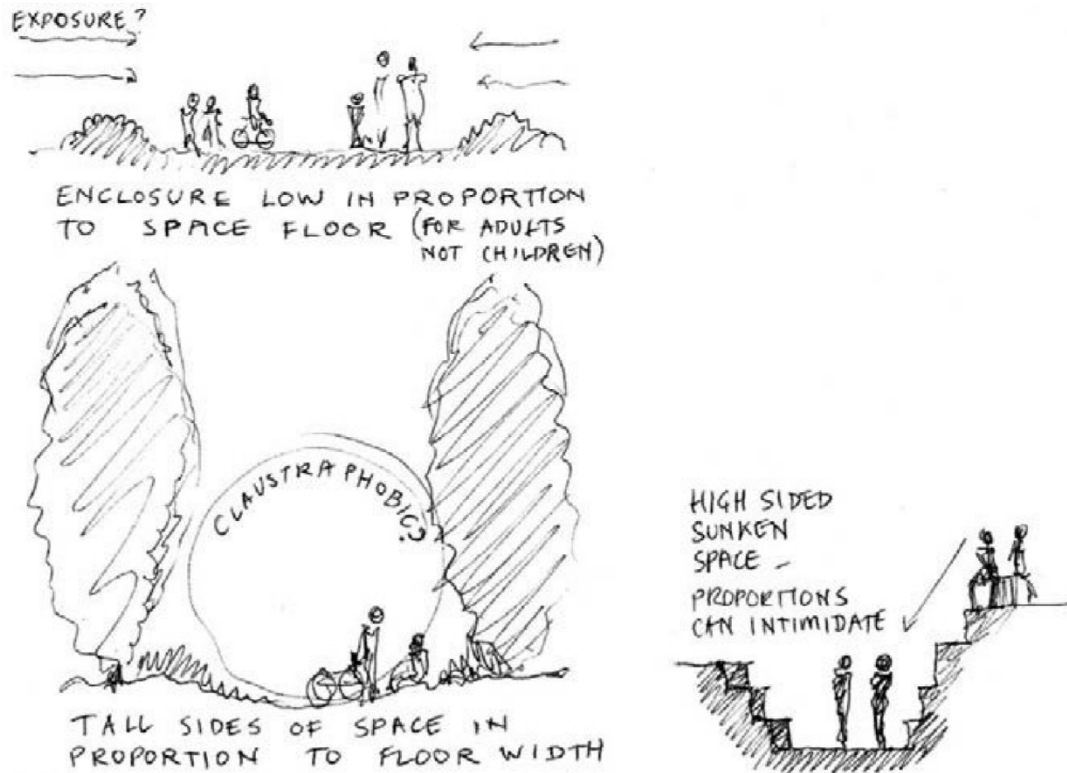


Fig 06i: Source: Catherine dee

Over-vertical and under-vertical enclosure as previously suggested, if the height of enclosing vertical planes appears too great in proportion to the width and length of the ground plane, a space can be experienced as claustrophobic and threatening. Equally, a lack of vertical height in enclosure can also be intimidating and exposing.

Space relationship:

The design of landscapes involves not only the design of single spaces but deciding how different spaces should be related to each other. The designer can organize space relationships by thinking about how places might be experienced and used.

Sequence of spaces:

Landscapes are places of movement. Therefore, a central consideration for landscape architects is to consider the sequential experience of moving from one space to another.

Topographic space relationships:

Landscapes are rarely flat, and the design of topographic space relationships is one of the biggest challenges in landscape architecture in addition to providing creative opportunity. The topographic spaces section explores some of this potential.

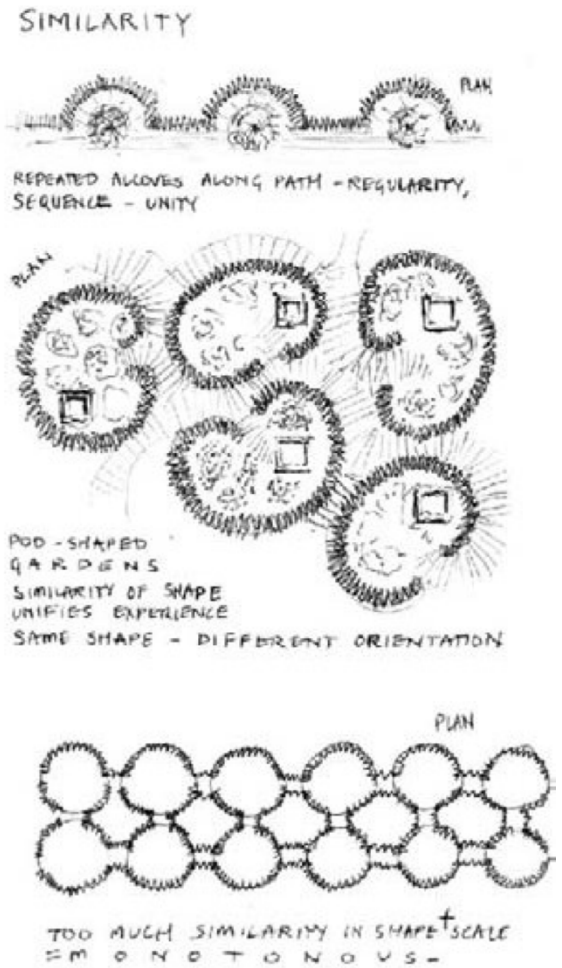
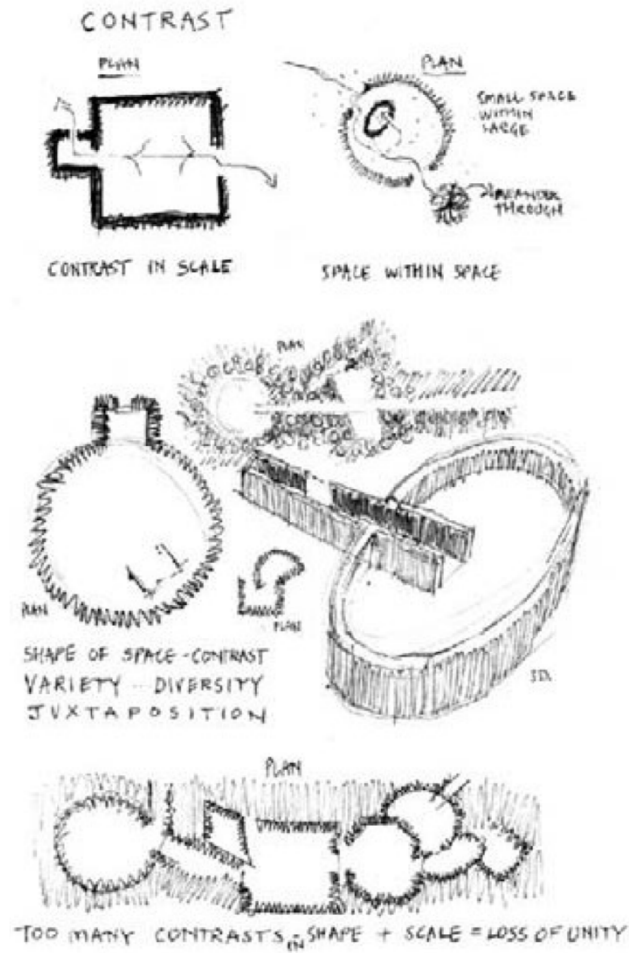


Fig 06j: Source: Catherine dee

CHAPTER 4

CASE STUDIES

Introduction: In this chapter some projects have been analyzed and tried to find some important references which could be used in this project. These projects for case study have been chosen for the reason of being and also by means of spatial quality and nature.

4.1 Ningbo Historic Museum

Architect: Wang Shu & Lu Wenyu

Location: Asia and Australia - China - Ningbo

Climate Zone:
Mediterranean

Design status: build

Date of completion:
2007

Type: Museum

Site area (m²): 45333

Footprint (m²): 9542

GFA (m²): 30000

Density: 0.662

Building Costs:
18000000 EUR

Building Costs / m²
GFA: 600



Cooling / Heating-System: air conditioning system: use water cooled water chiller for cooling and district heat supply for heating.

Use of renewable resources: - low tech, natural cross ventilation, evaporative cooling, wind towers, others

Key Sustainability aspects: vernacular building strategies, public spaces, accessibility for disabled, renewable building materials, recycling and reuse, ecological building materials, innovative building materials, integrated planning process, participation of users in planning process, low cost design, use of innovative design tools



Social and ethical responsibility:

A large amount of the local materials from the dismantling of the old buildings were used for the construction of the museum, which responds to the phenomenon of massive deconstruction and construction in the process of urbanization in China.

Resource efficiency and environmental impact:

The plan of the building is set in an assembled manner in order to reduce as much as possible the occupying of the land and leave as much as possible the land to the urban landscape. The main structure is steel and concrete framed; some parts are prestressed concrete of large-span structure. The change of the shape is determined by the limited structural suspended beams. The columns are strictly arranged with single discipline, which optimizes the structural design, reduces the cost and accelerates the construction process.

Economic lifecycle

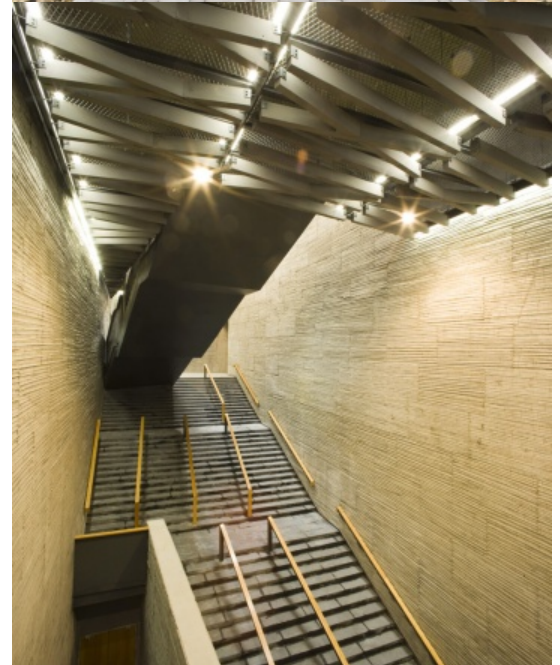
performance:

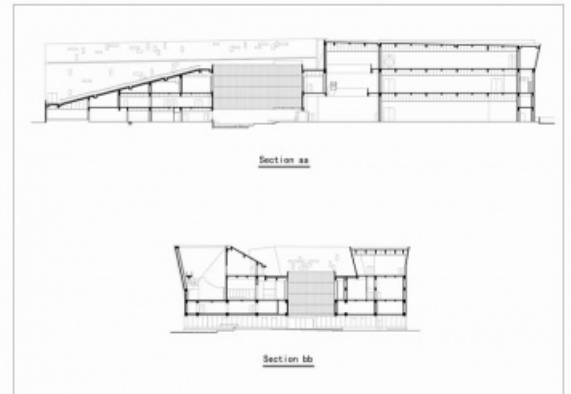
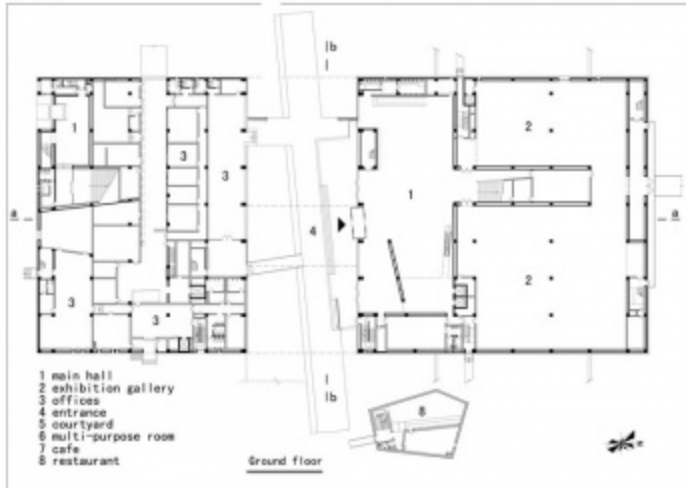
A large amount of recycled traditional bricks and tiles are used on the exterior wall of the building, which reflect the sustainable advanced culture tendency and the theme of ecology and culture amalgamation.

Contextual performance and impact:

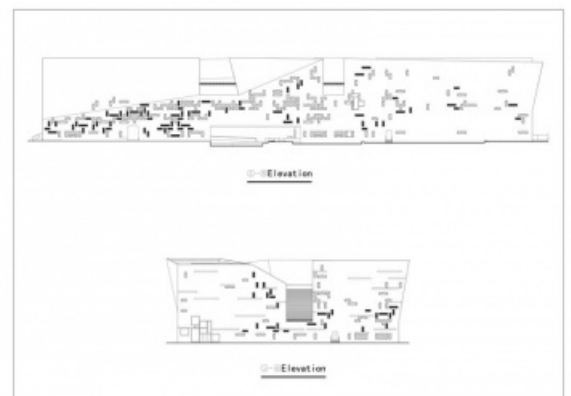
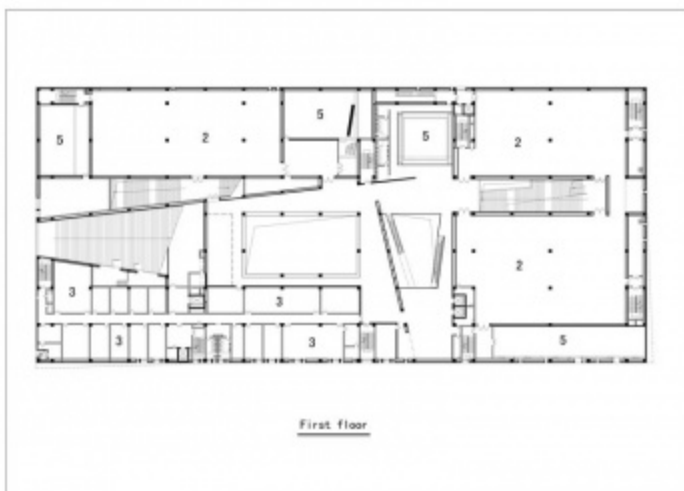
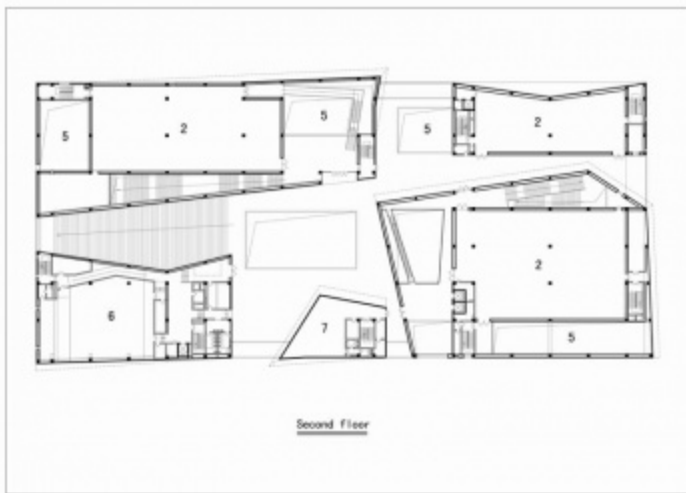
The appearance of the building derives from hill and valley; it includes various slight incline changes and inspire people to associate with the space and scale of Ningbo local traditional villages. The 1:1 recovery of the Tuoshanyan of Tang Dynasty becomes the access way to the main entrance of the building.

Tanshanyan is the earliest heritage of the localized cultural antiquity, symbolizes the historic point. The skin of the building is "WaPan" wall, which represents the local architectural technique (the typology of brick layers with local characteristics). Taking into consideration of the structural mechanics requirement for the 23.95 meters height, the wall was laid with various changes, recalling the memory of the Jiangnan ancient city and direct association of the historical





layer sections anthropologically of the viewers.



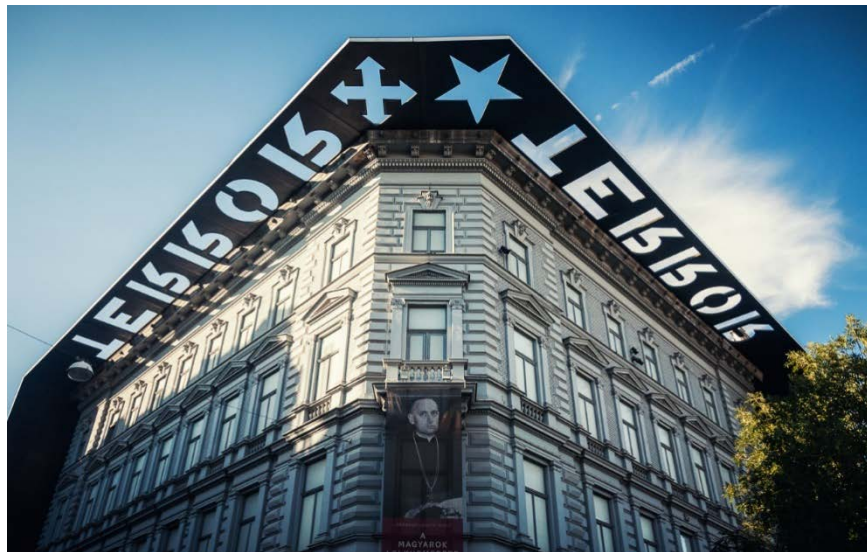
(Source: *archdaily*)

4.3 House of Terror

This is a museum located at Andrásyút 60 in Budapest, Hungary. It contains exhibits related to the fascist and communist dictatorial regimes in 20th-century Hungary and is also a memorial to the victims of these regimes, including those detained, interrogated, tortured or killed in the building. The House of Terror is a member organization of the Platform of European Memory and Conscience.

Building:

The museum was set up under the center-right government of Viktor Orbán. In December 2000 the Public Foundation for the Research of Central and East European History and Society purchased the building with the aim of establishing a museum in order to commemorate these two bloody periods of Hungarian history. During the year-long construction work, the building was fully renovated inside and out. The internal design, the final look of the museum's exhibition hall, and the external facade are all the work of architect Attila F. Kovács. The



reconstruction plans for the House of Terror Museum were designed by architects JánosSándor and KálmánÚjszászy. The reconstruction turned the exterior of the building into somewhat of a monument; the black exterior structure (consisting of the decorative entablature, the blade walls, and the granite sidewalk) provides a frame for the museum, making it stand out in sharp contrast to the other buildings on Andrásy Avenue.

Permanent exhibition:

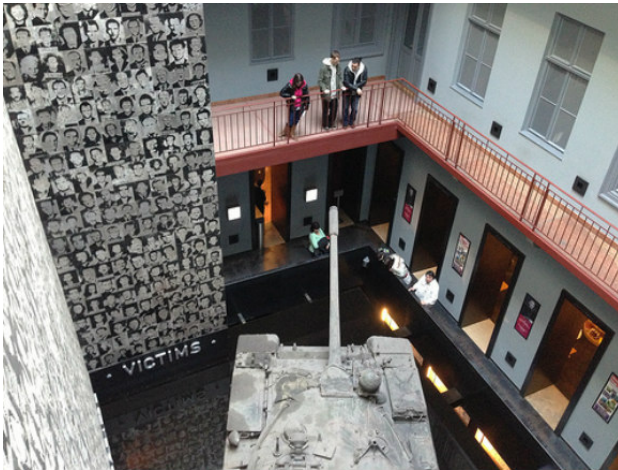
With regard to communism and fascism, the exhibition contains material on the nation's relationships to Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. It also contains exhibits related to Hungarian organisations such as



the fascist Arrow Cross Party and the communist ÁVH (which was similar to the Soviet Union KGB secret police). Part of the exhibition takes visitors to the basement, where they can see examples of the cells that the ÁVH used to break the will of their prisoners. Much of the information and the exhibits is in Hungarian, although each room has an extensive information sheet in both English and Hungarian. Audio guides in English and German are also available.

The background music to the exhibition was composed by former Bonanza Banzai frontman and producer Ákos. The scoring includes the work of a string orchestra, special stereophonic mixes, and sound effects.

(Source: Wikipedia)



4.3 National Assembly Building of Bangladesh:

Modernist architecture is traditionally understood to be utilitarian, sleek, and most of all without context, such that it can be placed in any context and still stay true to aesthetic principles and its functional requirements. However, Louis Kahn's National Assembly Building of Bangladesh in Dhaka is an extraordinary example of modern architecture being transcribed as a part of Bangali vernacular architecture. The National Assembly building, completed in 1982, stands as one of Kahn's most prominent works, but also as a symbolic monument to the government of Bangladesh.

Spaces : The complex, once completed, includes the National Assembly building, the plaza north (65,000 square feet), the plaza south (223,000 square feet), hotels for members of parliament, ministers and



secretaries, social halls and common buildings, all linked by roads and walkways and surrounded by attractive gardens and lakes.

Building of the National Assembly: The edifice is located on an enormous artificial lake and is connected to the land across the plaza north and the plaza south. This is a concentric plan, where several functional layers are developed around a main hall where meetings with capacity for 354 parliament seats are held. The plan is born of a square that has been manipulated to reach an octagon. There are nine individual blocks around the hall with nine floors connected between them only through three levels. An illuminated building seven stories high at the zenith of the assembly hall is surrounded by a bypass road around the town.

There are four identical blocks of offices along with other features in the blocks of the corners. There is also an elaborate system of traffic with different types of elevators. In the floor situated in the basement is a parking area and the

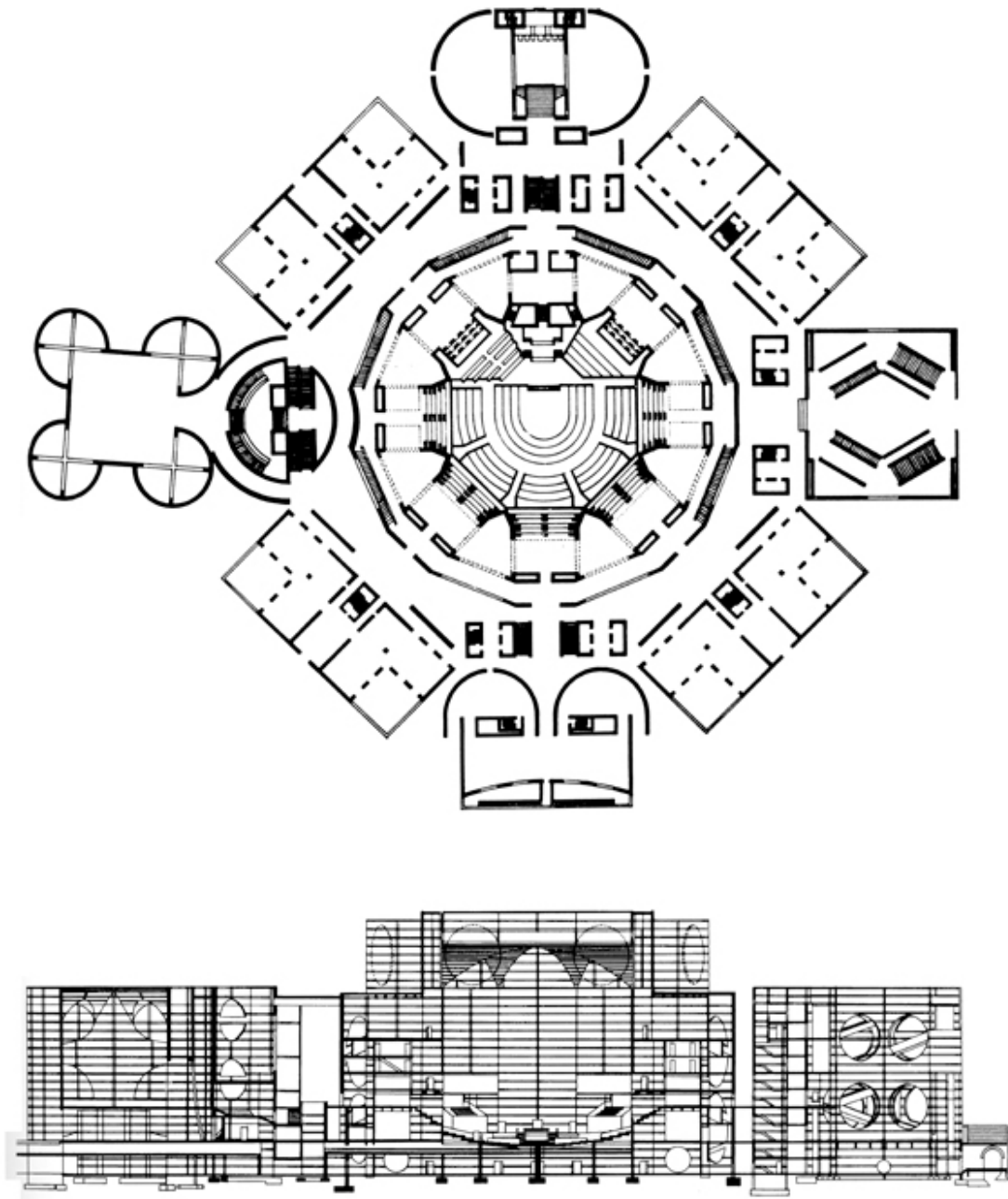
chambers of machines and facilities that cater to the building.

Structure: One cannot find a column inside the building. The columns have disappeared inside the divisive elements that have adopted the function of bearing walls. It's more like a large mass of concrete that has been digging and sculpting itself to achieve a perfect functional entity. One of the most important considerations to take into

account during the project was protection from the sun and heavy rains and at the same time allow the free circulation of air. This was achieved by giving the facades at grade geometric openings in the form of triangles, rectangles, circles and arcs. It avoids any conventional method of placing the windows on the outside as well as the disadvantages of the composition of a typical monument building.

Materials: The predominant materials are the concrete and red brick exterior that give the image of the complex.





(Source: archdaily_wikipedia)

Chapter 5: Programme and Development

FUNCTION	SPACE	AREA sft
Performatory& active space	Lobby	6,500 sft
	Platform	16,000 sft
	Memory hall	1,240 sft
	Performatory hall	3,500 sft
	Charrette area	2,850 sft

	Visual & Old archive and library	2,500 sft
	Lecture hall	3,000 sft
	Display of exhibits	26,000 sft
	toilets	1000 sft
		Subtotal= 62,590 sft + 40% circulation = 62,590+ 25,036 sft Total = 87,626 sft

Museum	Temporary gallery	8,000 sft
	toilets	250 sft
	Souvenir shop	300 sft
		Subtotal= 8,550 sft + 25% circulation = 8,550 +2,136 sft Total =10,686 sft

ADMIN OFFICE	Reception	300 sft
	Director's office+ toilet	800 sft
	Asst. director's office+ toilet	600 sft
	Office for admin	500 sft
	Conference room	800 sft
	Security & supervision	1,000 sft
	Kitchen and pantry	300 sft
	Toilets	300 sft

Subtotal= 4,600 sft + 25% circulation space $= 4,600 + 1150 \text{ sft}$ $\text{Total} = 5,750 \text{ sft}$		
MAINTAINANCE	library	6,000 sft
	lobby	300 sft
	register	200 sft
	archive	1,500 sft
	Publishing center	1,000 sft
	Multipurpose hall	4,000 sft
	lobby	500 sft
	wash	150 sft
	toilet	250 sft
	greenroom	400 sft
	Research lab	1,500 sft
	Cafeteria	3,500 sft
	Subtotal = 19,300 sft+ 25% circulation space $= 19300 + 4825 \text{ sft}$ $\text{Total} = 24,125 \text{ sft}$	
SERVICES	Generator and mechanical	2,500 sft
	Workshop for maintenance	1,000 sft
	Toilets	500 sft
	Parking	80 cars (10,240 sft)

Subtotal= 4,000 sft+ 25% circulation space

= 4,000 + 1,000 sft

Total = 5,000 sft

Grand Total= 1,33,187sft

CHAPTER 6

CONCEPTUAL STAGE & DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Development Phase I:

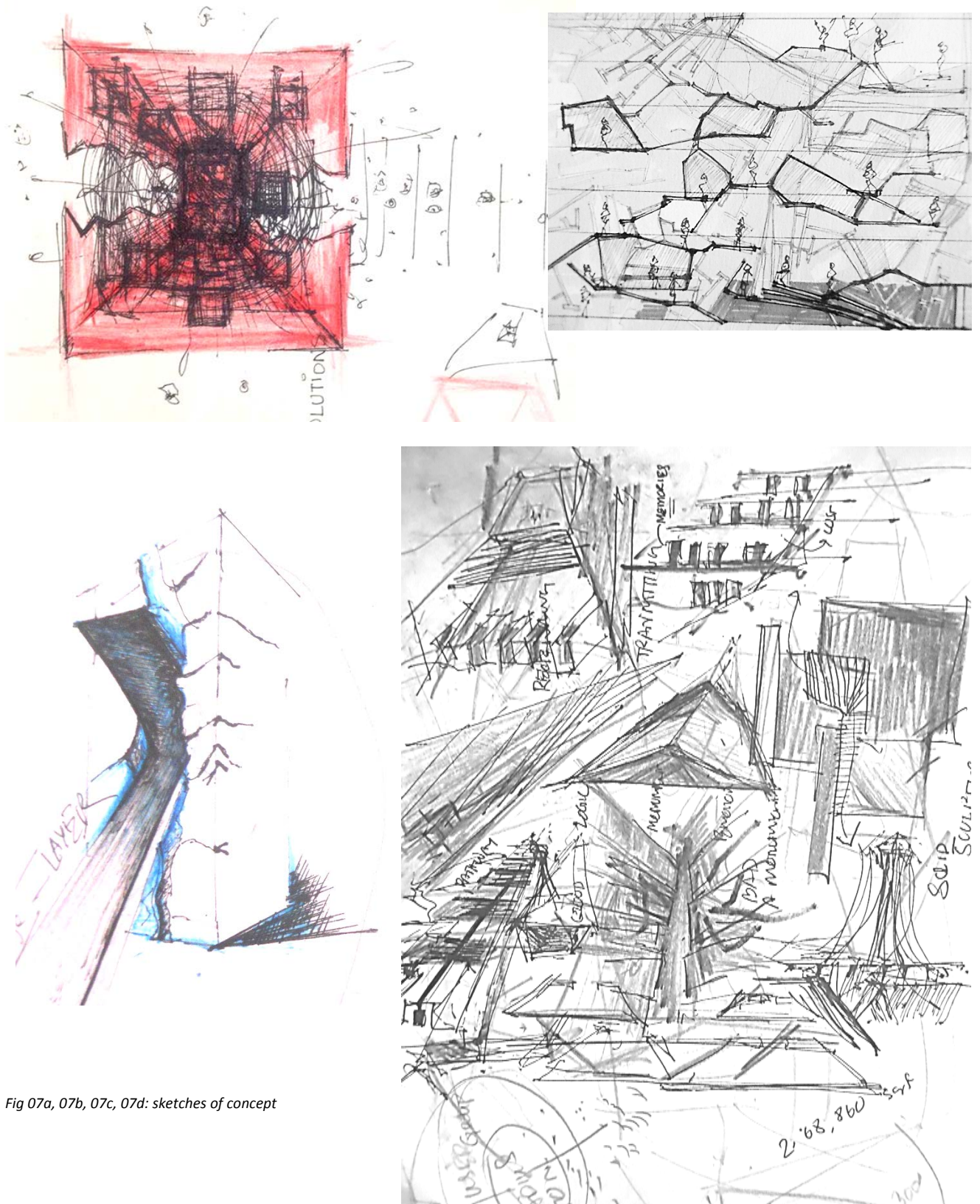


Fig 07a, 07b, 07c, 07d: sketches of concept

6.2 Development Phase II:

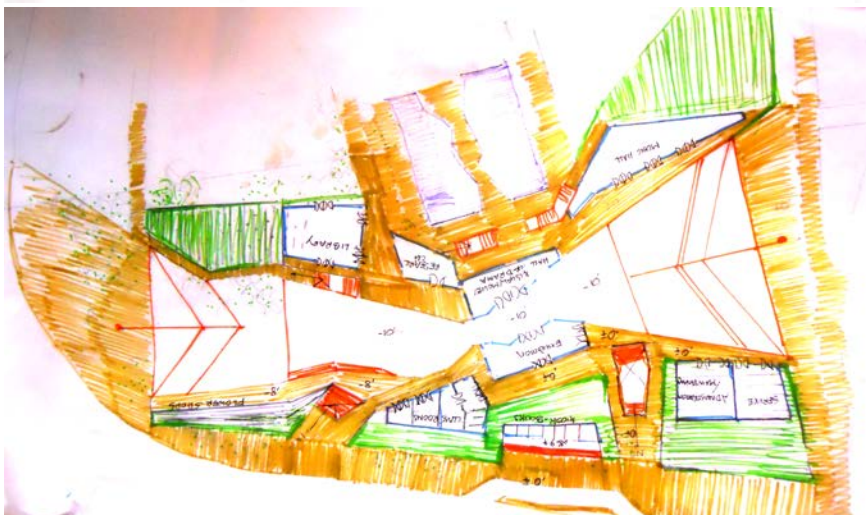
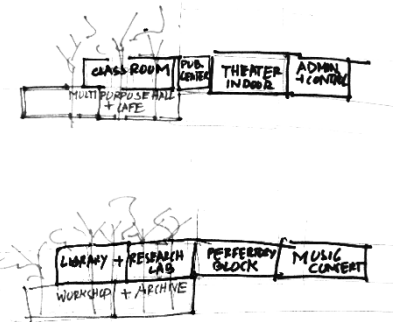
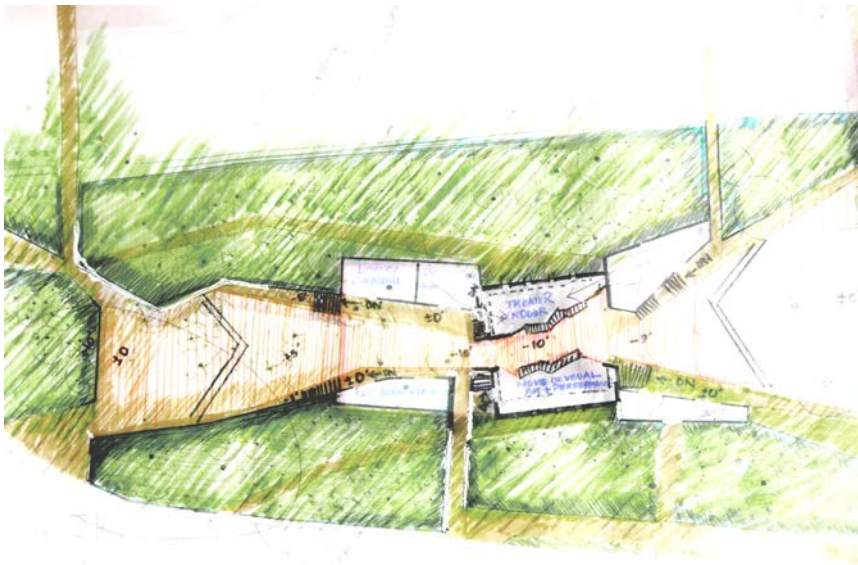
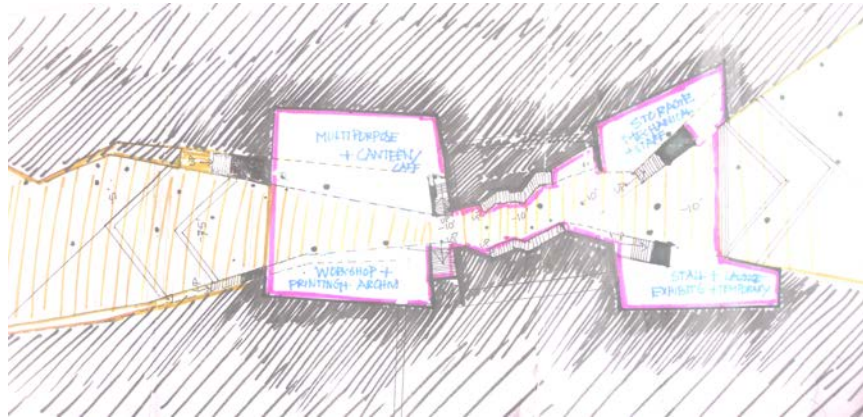
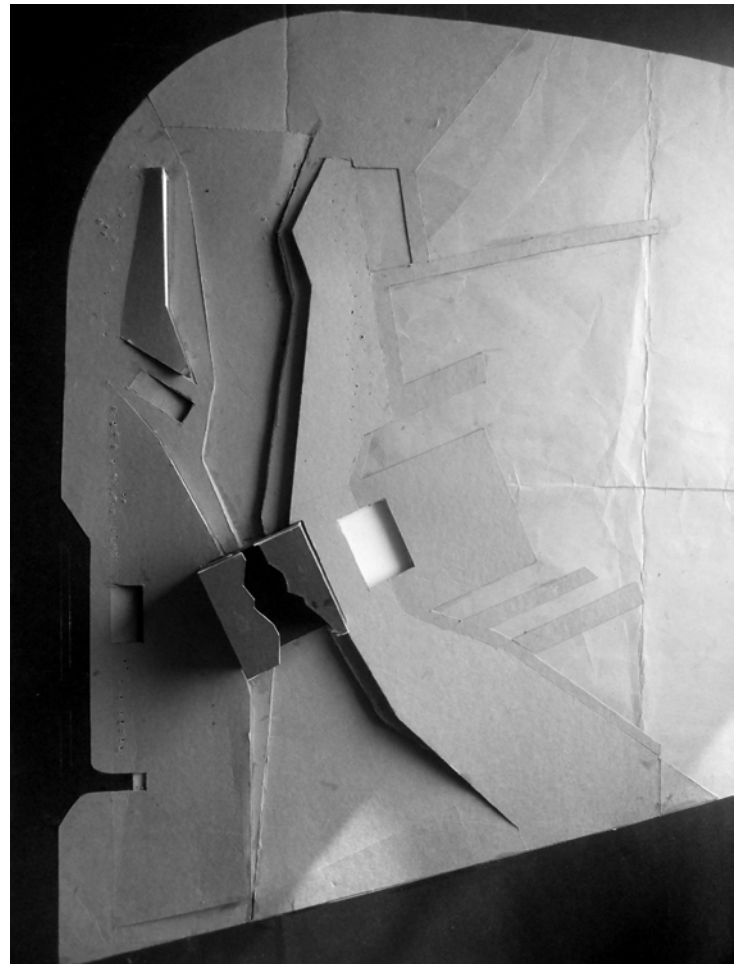
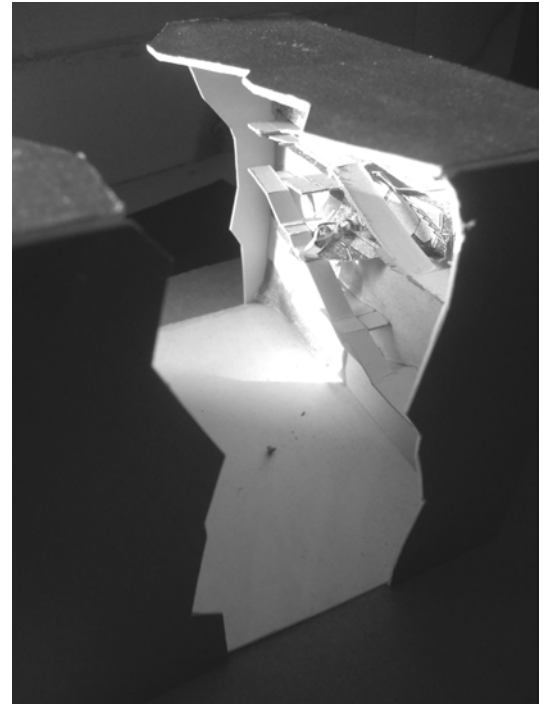


Fig 07e, 07f, 07g: zoning, schematic plan

6.3 Development Phase III:



Fig 07h, 07i, 07j: review models



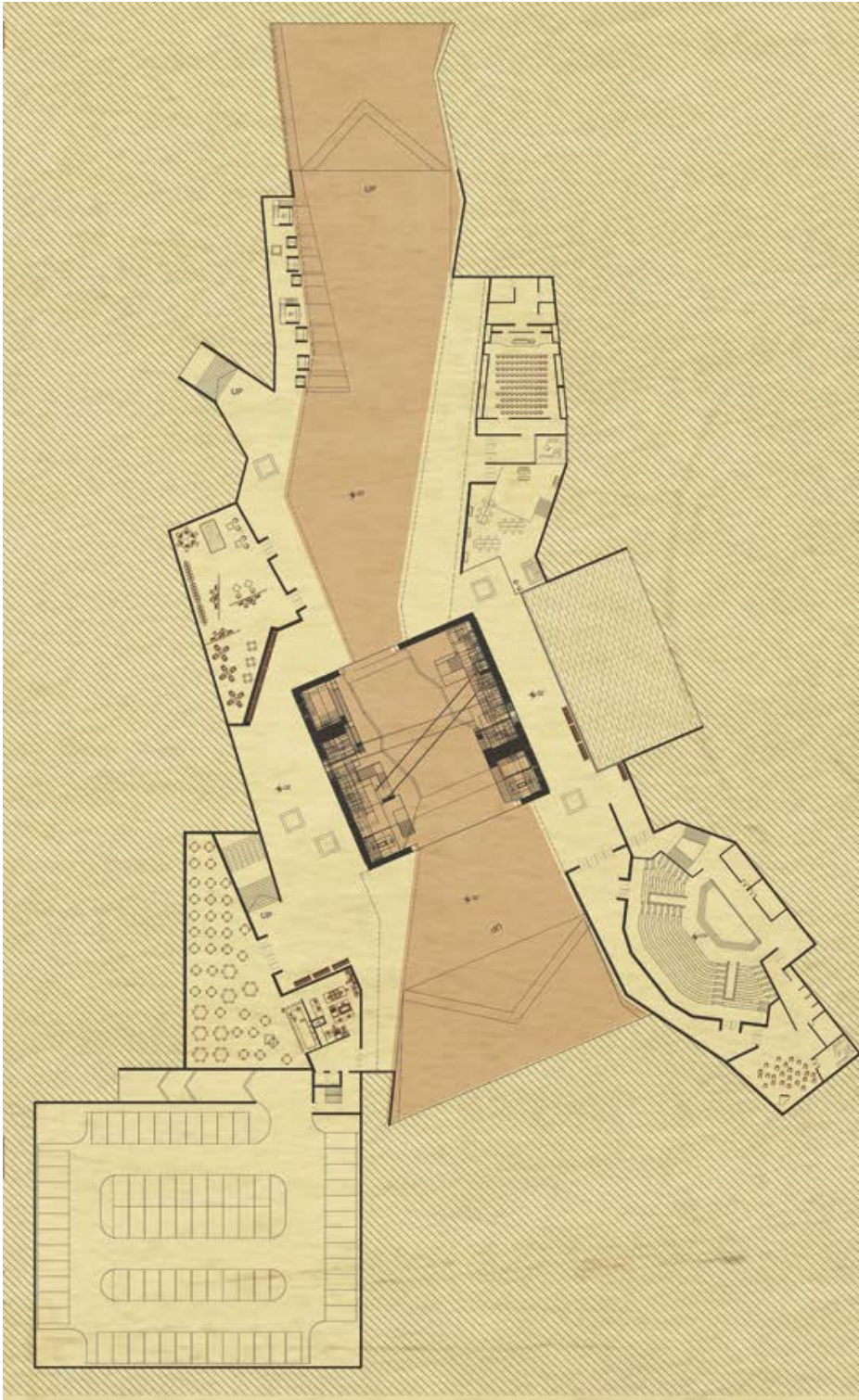
6.4 Design development IV

FINAL DESIGN

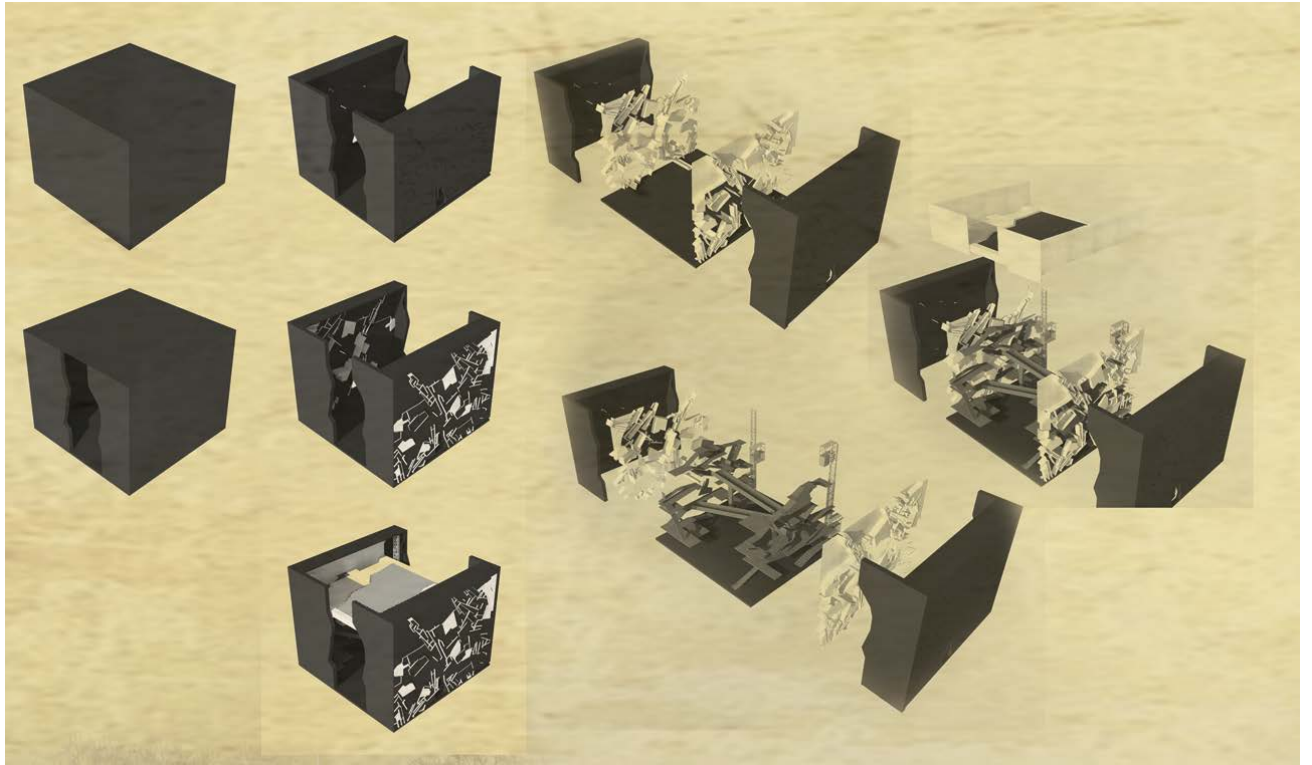
Site plan



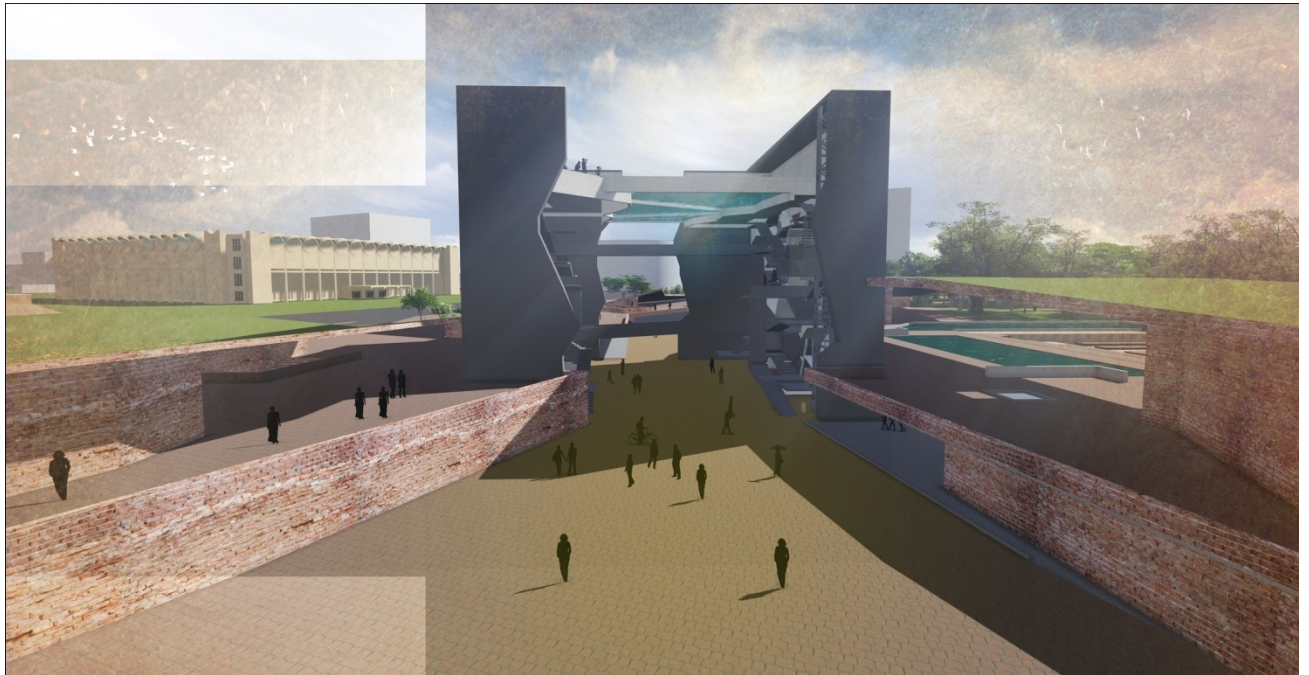


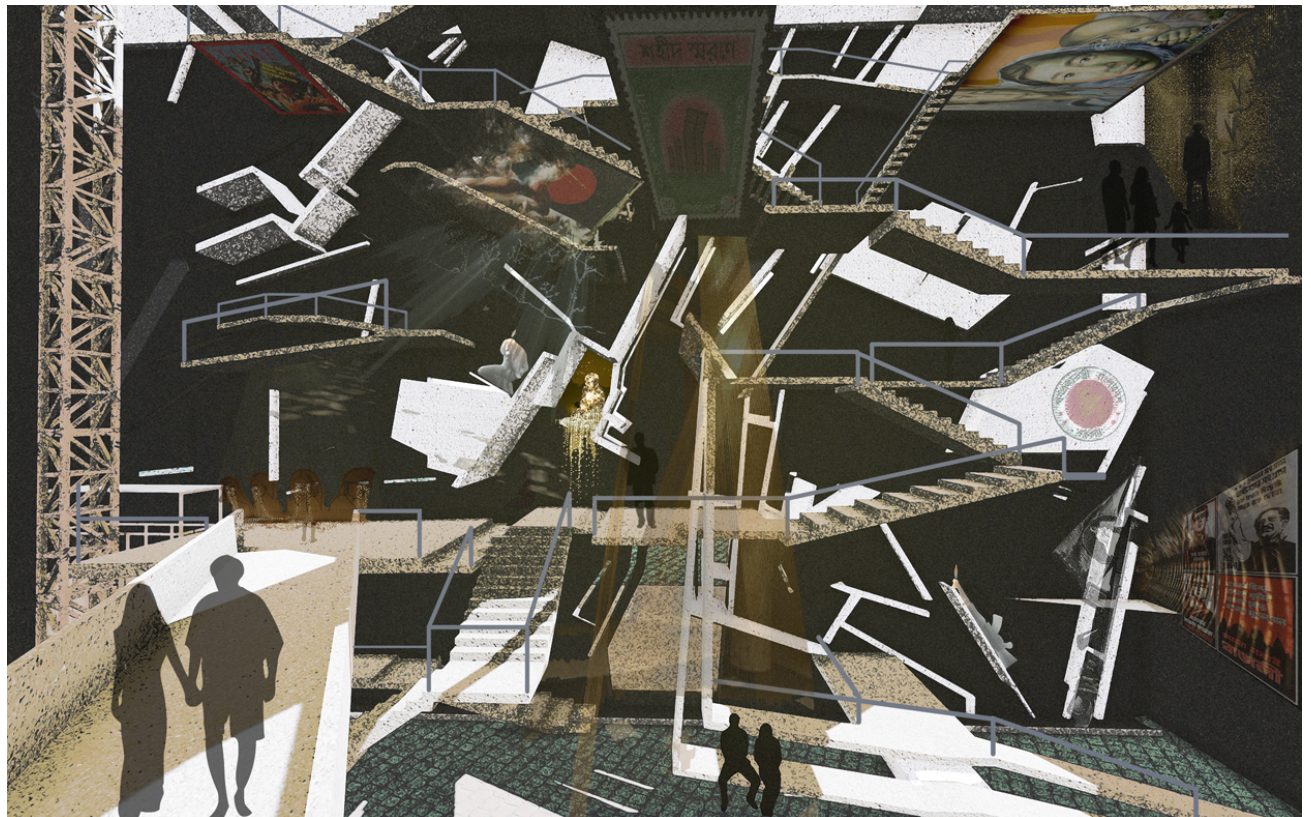
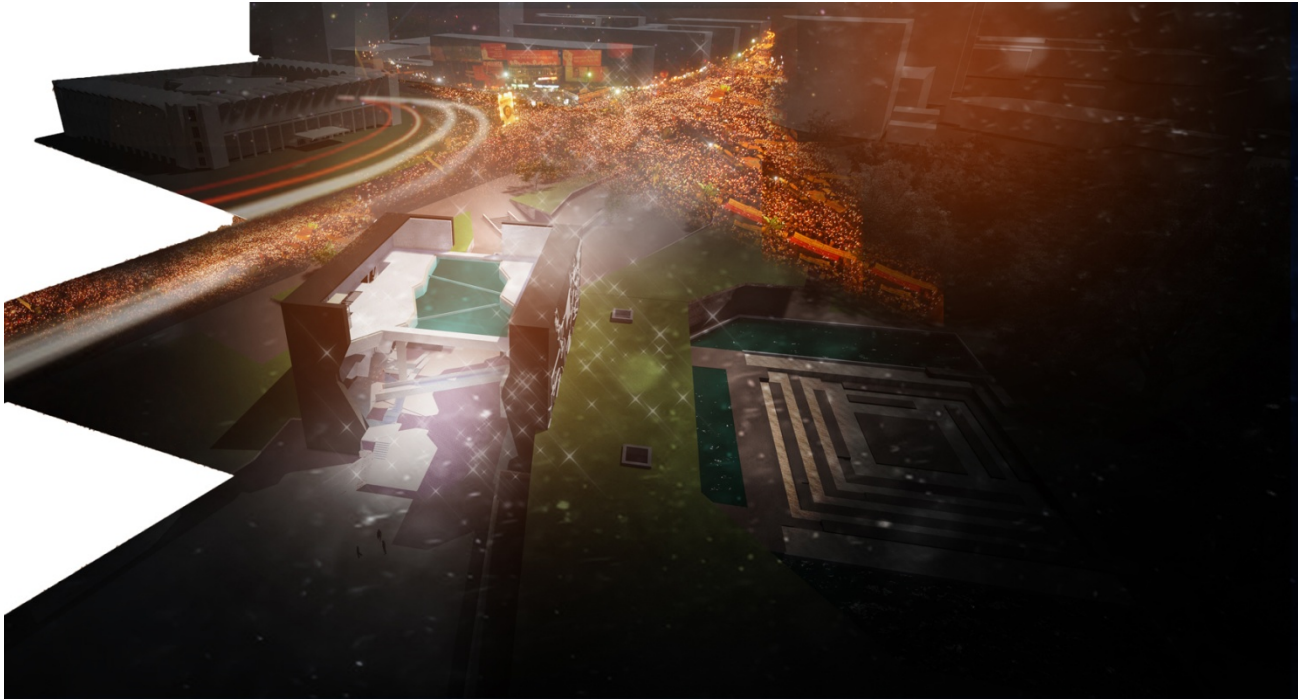


PLAN AT - 5 F'EET'
SCALE: 1/16"=0'-1"

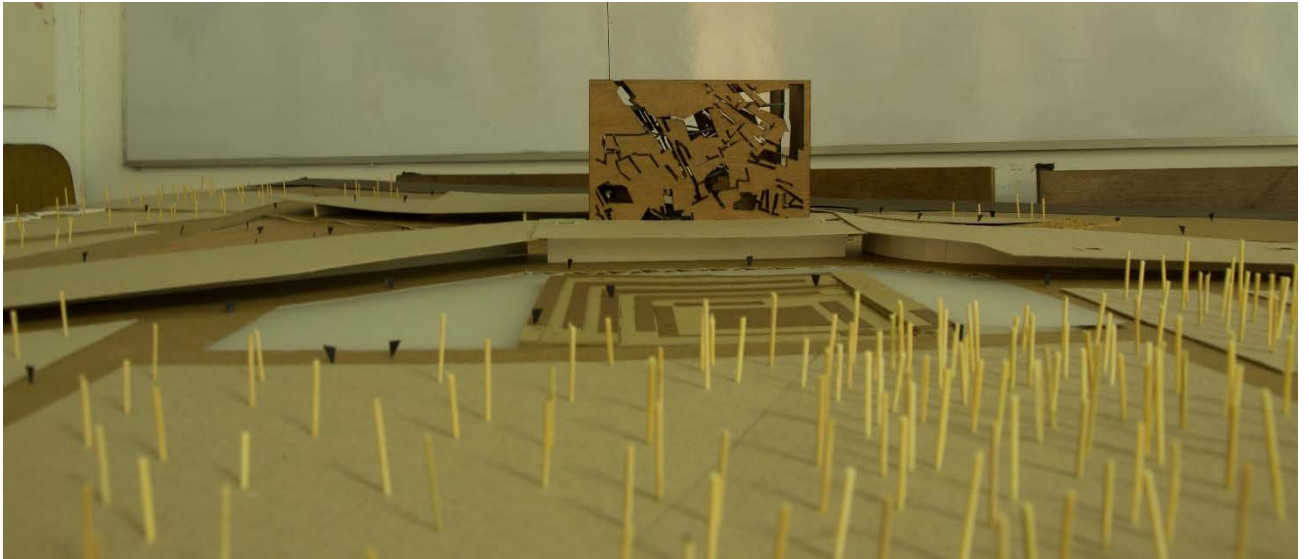


3D RENDER:





FINAL MODEL





CONCLUSION:

This project is an expression of our liberty and struggle. The whole form is oriented towards tower of independence. So that it can create a visual connection and a path which directs the light of hope. The idea was to create such spaces which describes the emotions. This platform is a complete public space which has no formal or specific limits. It is to celebrate the joy and victory, it is to understand the sufferings of our nation at the same time.



REFERENCES :

1. "Gen. Tikka Khan, 87; 'Butcher of Bengal' Led Pakistani Army". The Los Angeles Times. 30 March 2002.
2. a b c India – Pakistan War, 1971; Introduction – Tom Cooper, Khan Syed Shaiz Ali
3. Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway By Owen Bennett-Jones, Lindsay Brown, John Mock, Sarina Singh, Pg 30</
4. p442 Indian Army after Independence by KC Pravel: Lancer 1987 [ISBN 81-7062-014-7]
5. Figures from The Fall of Dacca by Jagjit Singh Aurora in The Illustrated Weekly of India dated 23 December 1973 quoted in Indian Army after Independence by KC Pravel: Lancer 1987 [ISBN 81-7062-014-7]
6. "54 Indian PoWs of 1971 war still in Pakistan". DailyTimes. Wednesday, January 19, 2005. Retrieved 11 October 2011.
7. Figure from Pakistani Prisoners of War in India by Col S.P. Salunke p.10 quoted in Indian Army after Independence by KC Pravel: Lancer 1987 (ISBN 81-7062-014-7)
8. a b "Bangladesh Islamist leader Ghulam Azam charged". BBC. 13 May 2012. Retrieved 13 May 2012.
9. "Bangladesh sets up war crimes court – Central & South Asia". Al Jazeera English. 25 March 2010. Retrieved 23 June 2011.
10. "Britain Proposes Indian Partition". BUP. Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada: The Leader-Post. 2 June 1947.
11. Menen, Aubrey (1972-07-23). "The Rapes of Bangladesh". The New York Times. Retrieved 2011-11-10.
12. Astrachan, Anthony (1972-03-22). "U.N. Asked to Aid Bengali Abortions". The Washington Post. Retrieved 2011-11-10.
13. East Pakistan: Even the Skies Weep, Time Magazine, 25 October 1971.
14. U.S. Consulate (Dacca) Cable, Sitrep: Army Terror Campaign Continues in Dacca; Evidence Military Faces Some Difficulties Elsewhere, 31 March 1971, Confidential, 3 pp

15. Sen, Sumit (1999). "Stateless Refugees and the Right to Return: the Bihari Refugees of South Asia, Part 1" (PDF). *International Journal of Refugee Law* 11 (4): 625–645. doi:10.1093/ijrl/11.4.625. Retrieved 20 October 2006.
16. Gandhi, Sajit, ed. (16 December 2002), *The Tilt: The U.S. and the South Asian Crisis of 1971: National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 79*
17. U.S. Consulate in Dacca (27 March 1971), *Selective genocide, Cable* (PDF)
18. Editorial "The Jamaat Talks Back" in *The Bangladesh Observer* 30 December 2005
19. Dr. N. Rabbee "Remembering a Martyr" *Star weekend Magazine, The Daily Star* 16 December 2005
20. "The Recognition Story". *Bangladesh Strategic and Development Forum*. Retrieved 2011-08-17.
21. "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's farewell speech to the United Nations Security Council – Wikisource". *En.wikisource.org*. Retrieved 2011-10-26.
22. "Nixon and Pakistan: An Unpopular Alliance". *Reuters*. Miami, Florida, USA: *The Miami News*, via *Google News*. 17 December 1971.
23. Scott, Paul (21 December 1971). "Naval 'Show of Force' By Nixon Meant As Blunt Warning to India". *Bangor, Maine, USA: Bangor Daily News*, via *Google News*.
24. Shalom, Stephen R., *The Men Behind Yahya in the Indo-Pak War of 1971*
25. "USSR, Czechoslovakia Recognize Bangladesh". *Associated Press*. Sumter, South Carolina, USA: *The Sumter Daily Item*, via *Google News*. January 25, 1972.
26. "Nixon Hopes for Subcontinent Peace". *Associated Press*. Spartanburg, South Carolina, USA: *Herald-Journal*, via *Google News*. 9 April 1972.
27. Coëpel, Philippe (1997). *Quemauditesoit la guerre*. Bricqueboscq: Editions des champs. pp. 204. ISBN 2-910138-08-9.
28. For pictures of the pacifist memorials at Gentioux-Pigerolles and at Équeurdreville-Hainneville and elsewhere see [fr:Monument aux mortspacifiste](#)
29. Piehler, G. Kurt *The Great War, 1914-1918*, The American Historical Association Press, Washington D.C., 1995 pp. 105–109
30. Henry Allingham, Dennis Goodwin (2011). "Kitchener's Last Volunteer: The Life of Henry Allingham, the Oldest Surviving Veteran of the Great War". p. 132. *Random House*, 2011