

'Unite workers of all countries of the world'

*Build a non-communal
Peoples' Democratic modern
Bangladesh with the spirit of
liberation war, establishing
social justice and equality
based on 21 points demand*



***21 point Immediate
Action Program***



WORKERS PARTY OF BANGLADESH



21 point program

Published in
October 26, 2018

by

Workers Party of Bangladesh
31/F Tpokhana Road, Dhaka-1000

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Workers party of Bangladesh is the party of working class emerging through the class struggle of the workers and peasants based on their own demands and all other democratic movements of this region. The party has its historic inheritance and legacy of Te-Bhaga peasant movement, Language movement of 1952, the insurrection of '69, Liberation fight of '71 and all other democratic and progressive mass movements. The liberation struggle of 1971 is the result of about two decade long mass movement of the people. The liberation war of '71 was such a heroic peoples' struggle in which the workers, peasants, students and people of all strata who wanted freedom participated valiantly. 3 million people laid down their lives and 3 hundred thousand mothers and sisters were assaulted and lost their sanctity by military Junta of Pakistan. The spirit of freedom has been achieved through this extreme sacrifice of the people. The '72 constitution of Bangladesh has been founded on this spirit of freedom. Secularism, Democracy, Nationalism and Socialism are its four fundamental pillars. Its intrinsic essence is founding a secular, democratic state and society of equality whose spearhead is towards socialism and it was the desire of all sections of the people. The constitution decides the fundamental principles of running the state, so that it establishes the fundamental rights of people and so that it ascertains the running of the state on equality and without discrimination. The '71 liberation fight has laid down such a milestone on social and political aspect that all political steps should have to up hold the spirit of liberation and freedom. So, the Workers Party of Bangladesh continues the struggle to establish Peoples' Democratic Society so that it carries the continuity of the spirit of freedom and liberation.

1.2 But the achievement and the intrinsic values of the great liberation struggle and peoples' movement could not proceed uninterrupted. The political party that led the liberation struggle failed to establish and fulfill the hopes and aspiration of liberation. Due to class weakness and shortcomings, lack of definite planned goal, defect of empowerment of people, narrow partisan activities, incapability of rebuild the ruined and devastated economy, all out corruption and the conspiracy of external forces isolated the the ruling authority from the people. The anti-liberation forces, the US imperialism and their allies and compradors who opposed our liberation movement took the advantage of the situation. Bangobandhu Sheik Mujibur Rahman and almost all the members of his family were assassinated on 15th August, 1975 through a military coup. The reverse journey of history started in social and political arena. Khondokar Mustaq, who was once an Awami League leader betrayed and captured the power.

Within a few months through some coup and counter coup General Zia came to the power. The anti-liberation force started being established keeping General Zia, who participated liberation struggle, in front. Jamat, Al Badr, Razakar and other political forces, leaseholders of religion started being reestablished. Even some left forces also strengthened General Zia's hands being incapable of realizing the true essence of this change of political scenario. Under the military rule, General Ziaur Rahman slowly made resurrected all the anti-liberation forces. Those who came to the role of ruler within this 46 years' time after liberation, established the forces who were influenced by the ideals of remnants of feudalism, religious reactionaries and playful of imperialism.

1.3 Another autocratic ruler General Ershad came to power through a military coup killing General Ziaur Rahman. The autocrat General Ershad ruined all aspects of the democratic values in his 9 years ruling period. He institutionalized the corruptions in military and civil bureaucracy. The electoral process turned into a farce. One of the fundamental milestones of the spirit of the liberation of '71, secularism was abandoned through the amendment of constitution, introducing Islam as the state religion and this sowed the permanent poisonous spirit (mephitic) of communalism within peoples' mind. Whose effects are continuing? These civil and military rulers wanted to ruin the spirit of liberation continuously. They established their control on politics, economy and culture within the society. On the other side, the political parties those who demanded themselves as the force of the spirit of liberation could not build any effective all out and broad unity. Many times, they adopted the appeasement policy with the anti-liberation rightist forces. But, Workers Party of Bangladesh continued its relentless fight starting from the time after the independence onwards in favor of secular democratic Bangladesh

1.4 Through this ups and downs of politics, BNP-Jamaat alliance as united front came to the power in 2001. For the first time, BNP in alliance with the anti-liberation forces made the scope for the war criminals of '71 to go to the power. As a result, in the four years of their rule, the country became a free and fearless walking field and era of the religious militants. Different militant groups along with Bangla Bhai got the state patronage for their political establishment. They tried to push back the country towards medieval era. Workers Party consistently and continuously took the initiative to expose the danger in front of the people. Rejecting the BNP-Jamaat rule and calling 'no' to them, Party started the movement in 2003 from 'Muktangan' to build up the broadest possible unity of all pro-liberation secular democratic forces. Relevantly, it can also be told that 11 party alliance of the other left and democratic forces was also formed before

that of 14 party. But, in reality, when there was a dire necessity of a broadest possible unity of the secular democratic forces against anti-liberation communal militant forces, some of the left parties denied to understand the reality and adopted the 'politics of equidistance' from Awami league and BNP-Jamaat.

As a result, the opportunity for the broadest possible unity against communal reactionary forces was missed.

Many left friends, not understanding the unresolvable historical contradiction between BNP-jamaat and Awami league, adopt the equidistance policy, for which broadest possible unity of the progressive forces got weakened.

As a result of this concrete situation autocrat General Ershad got the opportunity to associate them in the grand Alliance, using the vacillating character of Awami League, for which the democratic face of the front became questioned to the people. And for that BNP-Jamaat alliance became beneficiary indirectly.

Party staunchly took decision to form 14 party alliance, considering it more effective against the communal rightist forces. Afterwards, the struggle continued against military backed Fakruddin-Moinuddin Government. 14 party Alliance got a vast and extensive majority in parliament election of 2008 and formed Government. This electoral victory of 14 party alliance created courage within secular democratic forces. This made one step forward in relation to political tactics to recover the spirit of liberation. With all limitations of the government, all four fundamental pivots (Nationalism, democracy, secularism and socialism) have been rehabilitated in the constitution, although Islam as the state religion remained intact which is conflicting with the fundamental spirit of constitution. Although this government have had visible successes in many respects, some scandals of Hallmark, Destiny, Share market, employment business, bribery, corruption, extortion and terrorism made black spots on the success. Party was not part of the Government at that time directly, but was their partner of movement, still never hesitated to criticize for the wrong doings.

1.5 After coming to power, this Government started the trial of war criminals. It was a historic commitment to the people. The BNP-Jamaat alliance started opposing the trial from the very beginning. The first accused of war crime Abdul Kader Mollah was punished for life imprisonment by the War Criminal Tribunal that sparked the nation in demand of death sentence of the convicted Kader Mollah. And Shahbag mobilization, a huge movement of the youths resuscitated the spirit and emotion of the liberation war throughout the country. The vacillation of not giving the capital punishment to the war criminal hindered. The government took the staunch position. The BNP-Jamaat alliance rouse all out obstruction against the judgement of war criminals. They mounted bloody resistance and counteraction in different places against the capital punishment of the war criminals. But their effort ended without fruition.

In one stage of this continuous opposition, in 2014, the BNP-Jamaat front started a bloody terrorist movement with a demand of non-party, neutral government and democracy. Innumerable common citizens including police died by explosion of the petrol bombs used by their cadres. From the very beginning, Party tried to warn the people several times about this conspiratorial terrorist activities of the BNP-Jamaat-Hefajat Alliance and their international imperialist allies. With an object to continue the process of secular democracy in politics, Party took part in all party Government, and joined it after the election held in 5 January, 2014. There are many criticisms about this government. Nevertheless, it is a historic fact that it would become possible trialing the war criminals during the tenure of this Government. It is a significant achievement in the political struggle of Party.

1.6 The consideration of the concrete socio-economic condition of our country is the fundamental aspect and necessity for determining the Party program. The economic condition of Bangladesh underwent to a quantitative change, if not qualitative. The size of the economy has increased insignificantly during this time. The GDP (2017) of Bangladesh is 246 billion dollars and average National Annual Income is (2017) 686 billion US dollars. 18.7% of the GDP comes from agriculture, 28.7% from industry and 52.6% from service sector. The principal sector of economy of Bangladesh is agriculture. 62.5% of labour power from agriculture is involved in economy. Firstly, let us consider industrial sector. There are more than 20 main sectors in industry. Amongst them, Ready Made Garments (RMG) Industry is evidently principal one, which is the second largest (after China) in the World. Apart from this, there are Jute, Textile, Pharmaceuticals, Cement, Fertilizer, Tannery industries etc. For nearly four decades, the process of denationalization and neoliberal policy has been adopted as principal steps of the economy, which are sickening the nationalized sector slowly. The industrialization is not being flourished in a classical way. The center of gravity of industrialization has shifted towards the private ownership. Moreover, it is to be noted that there are more than 34 multinational companies in Bangladesh. Their total amount of capital is more than that national sector, they earn more profit also. Apart from this, there is incessant pressure of Finance Capital of Imperialism and their market. In the consideration of industrialization and investment, proneness of investment is increasing, but it is not developing as national capital.

Apart from this, there are black money accumulated through corruption and mischievous activities, patronized by state and politics, which is being trafficked to foreign countries through 'Money laundering'. About 7 thousand 585 crore dollars has been trafficked in the past 10 years. Even, when the Finance Minister agreed that the amount of money equal to yearly budget is

being drained, then it becomes evident that the looter capitalism is destroying the economy and depriving the people.

So, it is to be realized that neoliberal capitalism cannot be our road to development. We did not accept and adopt this policy of development through our liberation war. The Constitution is the verdict. This money is being principal booster in making power and influence in politics.

The prevailing state also acts as its patron and interest guard. They can be called as rent seeker or mischievous capitalists. They are great obstacle against development of industrial capital. The struggle to develop the national capital is also one of the tasks of National democratic politics. Secondly, the subject matter of discussion is agriculture. It has been told earlier that the agriculture is still the main aspect and field of the economy of Bangladesh.

The production force of Bangladesh in agriculture has been increased significantly using new kind of seeds, fertilizer, irrigation and other technological utilities. Now Bangladesh can produce about 3 crore and 50 lac tons of rice per year. Other than rice, a fair development is evident in the production of vegetables, fruits etc. This immense enhancement in production force has created a bit dynamism and save in rural economy, but the disparity remains essentially intact.

Although system of Zamindari has been abolished there was no complete land reform. The cultivable land is being transferred from real peasants. One part of it is going to the hands of rich peasants, another part to the urban capitalists. A very small portion of it is being used in industrial initiative, most of the part is being transferred to unproductive and nonagricultural sectors. Million acres of land of Char area remains in the hands of the land grabbers and land robbers. The amount of agricultural land is decreasing continuously. Above that there is an immense pressure of population increase. The agriculture debt does not reach to the peasants in due time, as a result, there remains the process of rural money lending with an exorbitant interest. There still remains fragmented small land system. All these are in character, is the symptoms of remnants of semi feudalism. Especially, it is to be noted which is contributing a lot in national economy is the remittance sent by the hard laboring people of our country, who are living and working abroad. It is increasing the foreign reserve, whose amount is now about 32.19 billion US dollar (2017). A part of it is entering into rural economy, which is playing some role on evolution in rural economy. But it is not being used in an evident planned productive investment.

There has been an expansion in banking system. With the excuse that state ownership and nationalization is not profitable, about 50 banks has been established in private ownership. But, mismanagement, corruption, fraud and other kinds of mischievous activity have made this sector a grazing field of looters. As if bank has been established to earn capital in a undue way.

The following three aspects are being evident in the economy of Bangladesh, (a) the capitalism is developing in the economy of Bangladesh although slowly, but could not reach in the stage of National Capital. Side by side, a kind of mischievous capital is being developed. (b) The influence of Global finance Capital is strong and it is being obstacle for development of National capital. The neoliberal market economy is continuously putting its strong political and economic pressure. (c) In spite of a visible development in the agricultural production force, its principal aspect is small scale and rural, which shows its semi-feudal remnants and continuation of the Asiatic mode of production, creating obstacle for large capitalist mode of production and increase of production force.

We find the reflection of reality of this socio-economic condition in the political superstructure. The kind of corruption, mischievous activities present in economy is also present in politics. The Corruption, mischievous activities and communalism have become the main trend of politics. Election has turned into game of money. The National Assembly and local government elections, none of them are free from it and not the political parties.

For this reason, the new generation remains in a dreamless condition. The People are searching the alternative to get rid of this condition. So, a people base of this alternative will have to be built up through continuous and successive struggle, (1) organizing the broadest possible unity of democratic, secular forces against communal rightist forces and the imperialist intervention and exploitation, (2) building unity and understanding between left and progressive forces in this concrete context and (3) extending the base of roots through the class struggle of the workers and peasants.

Workers Party of Bangladesh is presenting this alternative in the socio-economic and political aspects in front of people as its leadership in struggle. Party will go ahead and lead to establish a secular, democratic Bangladesh with a view to achieve socialism with social justice and equality in the light of the spirit of liberation movement.

21 point Immediate Action Program

1. To achieve food security and control of commodity price

1.1 To ensure the availability of essential and quality food for all citizens.

To establish the rights of food as the fundamental constitutional right and to ascertain the law of food right. The mass distribution will have to be introduced for lower and lower middle class including day labors, land labors and poor people.

1.2 Following the national heritage and sustainable technology, to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, to maintain the price of all commodities including rice, pulse and oil within the purchasing capacity of the people.

To establish the 'value controlling authority' for the supervision of market and to ascertain the production and marketing of safe food, stopping the production, supply and marketing of adulterated food.

To ensure to keep and maintain the value of all kinds of services including the price of electricity, gas and water supply and extraction within the reach of the purchase capacity of common people.

1.3 To uproot the criminal circuit of market syndicate and to suppress ruthlessly the illegal hoarding.

2. Employment, poverty alleviation and to ascertain a dignified life.

2.1 Necessary budget have to be allocated to ensure employment gradually for all capable citizens. To introduce an 'Employment scheme' by identifying 100 poorest upazillas divested by drought, flood, water logging and natural calamity and to extend it periodically. To make arrangement for minimum 10% new planned opportunity for new employment.

2.2 To ensure the minimum opportunity for survival of poor people including homestead and food, cloths, treatments.

To eradicate gradually the discrimination of different opportunities between urban and rural areas and to make equality in opportunities for all citizens.

The tendency of migration of people from rural area to urban area is to be stopped by developing the rural economy and extending the opportunity of work.

2.4 To stop any kind of eviction of peddlers and slums without providing proper rehabilitation. To make arrangement of necessary opportunities of urban life for inhabitants of slums. By rescuing the Khasland (demesne) of city area, colony and dormitories are to be built as public properties, to be allocated for working people and the residents of slums. Minimum arrangements for abode will have to be made for homeless and lower middle class families within 3 years.

3.1 Regarding land policy for agricultural reforms, peasants and land labours

3.1.1 The agricultural reforms will have to be done on the principle of ‘lands to the real peasants’.

3.1.2 The Ceiling of land reform will have to be renovated. The Ceiling of one-crop land to be 50 bighas, of two-crop land to be 30 bighas and the land will have to be acquired from those who are not dependent on agriculture and acquired land will have to be distributed within landless peasants.

3.1.3 The ‘Barga’ registration will have to be compulsory and the ‘barga’ title must be established. The eviction of ‘barga’ cultivators must be stopped and the Barga peasants must be owner of two third of crops (Te-Bhaga policy will have to be effected) produced.

3.1.4 The ‘Khas Land’ and pools will have to be rescued and to be distributed within landless peasants and real fishermen respectively.

3.1.5 The Agricultural land will have to be protected and procured by canceling the approval of leases given to the fakely nomenclated industrialist of rubber gardens and industries.

3.1.6 The principle of more earning from less land system will have to be established. The ‘crop production mapping’ and the Agro-industry complex in the relevant regions will have to be built based on agriculture.

3.1.7 To ensure the work of land labourers and day labourers throughout the year. The minimum wage will have to be determined in consistent with market price. The ‘Hundred day’s employment policy’ will have to be extended all over the country depending on natural calamity including monga, drought, water logging etc.

3.2 Policy on Agriculture

3.2.1 There is no policy in totality on agriculture which includes policies related to agricultural production law, policies and production materials, marketization of produced crops, profitable price etc. What exists is not consistent. So,

considering all those things in front, there will have to determine a policy on agriculture.

3.2.2 To increase the subsidies on the agricultural materials and to ensure and maintain the proper supply of high quality seeds produced from developed agriculture, fertilizer, insecticides and to bring control over lavish privatization on supply and marketization of the productive materials by making the BADC active.

3.2.3 To make the arrangement of having proper price of all the agricultural product including rice, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, betel leaf etc. All the problems of direct marketization of agricultural product from producers to consumers avoiding intermediates will have to be eliminated

3.2.4 To take the initiative for having agricultural loan of 5% simple interest from all scheduled banks including agricultural bank and to equalize the interests of the NGOs as like as bank loan and to save the peasants and agriculture from the hands of loans of rural money lenders and NGOs, by taking practical and effective steps.

3.2.5 To give more importance on the agricultural research by using our national science and technology to save our own seed storage, to innovate high yielding seeds through domestic inventions, avoiding the infertile seeds and GMO seeds.

3.2.6 To take the scientific and practical initiatives to save the agricultural sector from natural disasters including drought, flood, waterlogging etc and introduce the crop insurance.

3.2.7 To ban all the processes of leasing and contracts including Hat-bazar, gorge, bill-baor, haor and to stop taking any kind of rent or grabbing (take out) on trading of crops directly in the markets by the peasants who produce.

3.2.8 To establish the agriculture court to suppress any kind of cheating, crimes and corruptions that goes against the interest of the agricultural production.

3.2.9 To stop the use of cultivable agricultural land in non-agricultural purpose by amending policies of land use, fixing agricultural and non-agricultural lands, taking advice from the experts on lands and the representatives of peasants, taking proper considerations of food security, industrialization, housing etc of this high densely populated country.

4. Industry, workers and employees

4.1 To take practical steps to make the nationalized industries and institutions efficient, developed and profitable, leaving the suicidal policy of liberalization, decontrol and denationalization in the name of free market economy.

4.2 According to Clause 13(a) (b) (c) of Constitution, the economic system will be established principally by the nationalized sector of the ownership of production means, production and distribution system, which will be considered as ownership of state on behalf of people. Socio-economic system will have to be built on this principle.

4.3 To reopen all the closed industries including jute, textile and sugar mills, to take practical initiatives for development and occupying international market of jute industry including rehabilitation of the dismissed and dislocated workers and employees.

4.4 Repealing the sections of the labour law enacted in 2006, those are against the interest of the workers and the amendments contrary to ILO conventions, will have to take practical initiatives to materialize all the sections of ILO conventions.

4.5 To ascertain the right to build trade union and to strike of all workers (including EPZ). To forbid the process of discharge any worker until a specific crime is proved in the court.

4.6 To force the owner or authority of all industries or enterprises including RMG to introduce 8 hour labour day and to pay double wage in the case of overtime according to overtime law, to ensure strict punishment for any authority or owner for forcing overtime without wage, and to ascertain the security and good working environment.

4.7 Remaining consistent with the market price, minimum national wage and salary of 10 thousand per month will have to be fixed, increase of wage will have to be ensured in consistent with inflation.

4.8 To ensure the maternity leave, salary and other opportunities for woman workers.

4.9 To establish a cell under ministry of man power to protect the interest of the expatriate workers from Bangladesh to different countries. Different problems

of construction workers, workers in the tea garden, household workers and other working people will have to be addressed.

4.10 Huge labour power engaged in the ‘informal sector’ will have to be registered and set up their minimum wage in accordance with ILO convention. Legal protection for proper working environment must have to be provided for them.

5. Electricity production management and the renewable energy

5.1 There is no alternative to electricity to uplift standard of life and to enhance the progress of production system. To tackle the problems of electricity and fuel, a fully transparent management system depending on modern technology and in addition, a renewable energy management system will have to be established.

5.2 A skilled manpower system of international standard in the energy sector will have to be built up by nationalizing the gas company BAPEX and the technology of electricity production will have to be more modernized by handing over the Bangladesh gas field on BAPEX. By involving the authority of state, a regional joint project of the hydro-electricity including the countries like Bangladesh-India-Nepal-Bhutan etc. will have to be established.

5.3 To prevent the corruption in electric sector without increasing the price and to ascertain the transparency and plan of buying fuel from international market.

6. Modern communication management including roads, railways, air and shipping, river navigability and infrastructural development.

6.1 To continue the structural development and expansion of the high standards of roadways with a view to increase the opportunities of involvement of people in the initiatives of internal development of such a populous country. To take the necessary steps to increase the road and river connectivity to all parts of the country by building new feeder roads and developing the inter-district highways into 4 lanes on the basis of priority.

6.2 To expand the railway activities to develop the public transport with urgent basis. New Railways will have to be installed. The old inter district railways will have to be made double and to be transformed into electric train. It is to be connected with the intercontinental railways. In the present situation, number of trains will have to be increased in every route. A master plan will have to be taken for subway metro rail and circular railways around all big cities.

6.3 By increasing the initiatives in developing the river transport, navigability and by increasing the river navigation service and river transport in this riverine Bangladesh, the pressure on road transport will have to be decreased.

6.4 'Biman Bangladesh Airlines' that carries national identity will have to be timely updated by developing efficient manpower, gaining capability and establishing modern management to sustain in the world market and new aircraft will have to be added regularly. Waste, corruption must be completely eradicated. Under a fifty year master plan, new Airports will have to be installed in different district zones along with the international airports in all divisions. To make domestic air transport more efficient, capable and saving, a special initiative will have to be launched. Incentives will have to be provided to Private airlines also.

7. Balanced development in urbanization and rural development, mitigation of waterlogging, improvement of conduit and drainage system, building up drinking water management

7.1 Being a peripheral country of global capitalist system, Bangladesh is also a prey to the income discrimination and the wealth discrimination. The Bourgeois comprador rulers are making discrimination in the development of urban and rural areas by the state plan of their own interest. Due to the unplanned urbanization and backwardness of rural development, migration to urban area is increasing gradually and quickly. This process will have to be stopped.

7.2 Severe crisis of waterlogging is being created due to unplanned urbanization and rural development. Sustainable system of modern drainage will have to be built up. Management of drinking water free of Arsenic will have to be established.

7.3 To execute the act in favour of tenants and the house rent consistent with the income of poor, lower middle class and middle class in urban and cosmopolitan cities.

8. To ascertain the social protection of the Indigenous and marginalized population.

8.1 The scope of social protection network will have to be extended. The advantages provided by the social security network will have to be transformed into right by law, so that people is not been deprived or exploited due to any kind of poverty.

8.2 The Rights of indigenous people: The Chittagong Hill Tracts accord will have to be implemented soon. The activity of land commission will have to be started. The own identity of the indigenous people will have to ensure by constitution. A separate land commission will have to formed to solve the

problems of land of the indigenous people lived in plane.

9. The Development of the sport management including the development of art, literature, culture and national ethnicity depending on the spirit of Liberation struggle.

9.1 The cultural heritage of all people irrespective of their colour, religion, caste, small ethnic group, minor ethnicity and indigenous people of different languages will have to be protected and reared.

9.2 Standing on the fundamental principles of liberation war, national cultural unity will have to be established by erasing all hurdles of celebrating the national festival of all religions, maintaining the literature, art, language, arts and crafts, music, drama, jari, shari song, folksong, cinema, people tradition, fair, jatra (journey song), stick game etc. 'Unity in diversity' will have to be given importance.

9.3 The religious freedom of all religions will be ensured by constitution. Any coercion of any religion on others right will be strictly handled. The communalism and the militancy of any kind will be uprooted permanently.

9.4 The State security will have to be provided to celebration of all minority religious festival.

9.5 Long past history and the heritage of this population will have to be restored in the memory of the present museum. The National museum, the museum of liberation war and all other anthropological records will be restored and kept safe by state law.

9.6 Constitutionally activity of any political party in the name of religion will restricted and prohibited. That will be banned by law.

9.7 The practice of open mind, individual self-realization and cognitive consciousness will be protected and all kinds of cobweb and superstition will be handled strictly.

10. Development of education, culture and human resource

10.1 With a view to build a prosperous nation all kinds of traditional sports will have to be developed bringing them under the jurisdiction of national culture. Obligatory infrastructure of sports will have to be built in school to draw more and more children towards sports to keep them aloof from drugs and religious militancy. Financial allocation for sports will have to be increased gradually in every budget. All the national institutions of sports like cricket, football,

Hockey, kabaddi, handball, swimming etc. will have to be run by real sports personalities and specialists keeping them free from all kinds of corruption. To complete materialization of national education policy eradicating all inconsistencies within. By modernizing all madrasa education, all madrasa will have to be brought under jurisdiction of national education policy. Planned initiative of modernizing higher education and making it research based will have to be taken. At least 6% of total GDP will have to be allocated for education.

10.2 Autonomy of educational institution will have to be ensured. All the justified demands of the teachers will have to be implemented and the sufficient salary and honor of the teachers will have to be ensured.

10.3 Specific cultural movement will have to be built up with a view to eradicate the socio-cultural backwardness so that humanity, patriotism, democratic consciousness, inspiration of fighting against wrong doing, injustice and exploitation can be arise and extended. The Spirit of liberation war will have to be flourished. The Non-communal spirit in education curriculum will have to be highlighted.

10.4 Priority in the budget will have to be ensured to transform population into man power. The Educational activities will have to be introduced to provide vocational training, practical education and technical education, scientific and technological education suitable for employment within the country and abroad. To build up such institutions and for self-employment and to maintain expenditure in getting services abroad, bank loan with lower interest rate will have to be arranged.

10.5 To build up a developed nation, all sports of national heritage will have to be developed under the national culture. All international sports will have to provide state patronization. The children from the early age should be attracted towards sports to protect them from the icy hands of drugs and terrorism and proper infra-structure of sports must be established in all educational institutions. Budget allocation for sport will have to be increased regularly and gradually. All National organizations of Cricket, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Handball, swimming etc. will be made free from corruption and its management should be placed in the hands of real sports persons and experienced ones. The sports institutions will have to be prohibited from all partisan political activities.

11. Science, Technology and ICT sector

11.1 The ICT sector will have to be made remarkably developed through research, development and expansion of science and technology, and its successful application with a view to achieve total socio-economic prosperity. An electronic and online system will have to be developed to maintain social

security network system, to pay wage and salary and for all kinds of fee and money transaction of people with government level.

11.2 With a view to enhance export and for comprehensive employment, software industry and IT enabled services will have to be developed by providing all out help to the young promising and eager entrepreneur. In order to materialize the E–Governance system by eradicating the problem of interoperability and to make it easier, National Enterprise Architecture (NEA) will have to be developed; the work of ICT parks (I TECH, Software Tech Park, ICT Incubator) in all 7 divisions will have to be started in a full swing. Combined National Population Register (NPR) for citizens will have to be created. Besides, Project of establishing wireless Broad Band Network will have to be initiated for providing Broad Band internet facilities for everybody all over the country.

11.3 To develop the information technology sector into its highest stage and to draw the attention of national and international investment, a tactics of creating favourable investment-friendly environment will have to be adopted and implemented.

12. Health, medical policy, family welfare and reproductive health management.

12.1 To ensure the good health for all citizens is our goal. To ascertain fundamental constitutional right, free basic health care and medical care service will have to be ensured.

12.2 To remove the discrimination between rural and urban medical services, community clinic and general government hospitals will have to be established primarily in every union council, in addition, developmental and institutional technological opportunities for deferent types of traditional medical practices including Ayurveda and Homeopath will have to be extended.

12.3 Depending on population statistics, standard of medical system, skilled manpower, medical technology and nursing education will have to be expanded. Tele medical system will have to be established in all Union council.

12.4 To make a small and planned family will have to be spontaneous and normal desire. To have the amenities of birth control easier and to make natural and popular, arrangement will have to be made. Through these processes, within 10 years, rate of population growth will have to be made nearly zero.

13. Election Commission, Electoral System and peoples' Parliament

13.1 A long drawn struggle of our people for demands of a free election and free electorate system will have to be established and to strengthen election commission to its full authority.

13.2 The constitutional continuity will have to be restored by accomplishing election in every term under constitution.

13.3 Representatives of the political parties in the parliament will have to be elected according to the proportion of votes received by ascertaining the assurance of election free from money, muscle and religious communalism

13.4 The Parliament for the peoples' interest in the truest sense will have to be founded by enacting the laws to materialize all articles and subsections pivoted on four fundamental principles proclaimed in '72 constitution. It will have to be conducted by the spirit of Secular democratic socialist spirit.

14. The freedom of Judiciary and rule of Law

14.1 The freedom of the judiciary and the rule of law will have to be established.

14.1.1 With a view to ensure the rule of law in all aspects, the system of the judiciary will have to be rearranged to amend the colonial legal structure, to uphold the freedom and the dignity of the judiciary. From village court to highest court will have to be within the reach of people.

14.1.2 Independent human rights Commission will have to be made more responsible, dynamic and powerful.

14.2 Democratic Decentralization of Power, Local Government and administration.

14.2.1 Power to the people of the root level – based on this democratic principle, government administration will have to be decentralized so that accessibility of the common people becomes easier.

14.2.2 The Local government system with full autonomy, complete authority on local resources with financial capability and accountability on people will have to be introduced which will have to be free from bureaucratic control.

14.2.3 There will have to be amendment of law for indirect election for the post of Mayor, Chairman in the local government system, that is, they should be elected by elected representatives.

14.2.4 Decentralization of administration will have to be done with the democratic principle of 'All Powers to peoples of root' for easy entrance of people in government administration.

14.2.5 To establish a local government system accountable to local people with economic authority of local wealth and resource and self-governance.

15. To preserve the memory of the Liberation War and the Freedom Fighters

15.1.1 The valiant freedom fighters who fought for the nation, laid down their lives deserves due respect, state recognition and all out attention from nation and state. State will provide them the maintenance of old age, medical support and special allowance for the distressed and disabled freedom fighters. The service quota for the children of freedom fighters will remain fixed. The Freedom fighters will get the opportunity of traveling in rail, road and launch without fair.

15.1.2 The spirit and pride of Liberation war will have to be upheld in every aspect of state and society. To save the memory of the liberation war monuments and sculptures will have to be built on all places such as the mass grave, mass killing ground, battleground etc.

15.1.3 The true history of liberation war, aim and ideal of independence will have to be incorporated in education curriculum.

15.2 Trial of war criminals and continuing to oppose communalism, militancy

15.2.1 War criminals trial process will remain continued. Special legislation will have to be enacted, if necessary, to combat any kind of communal provocation depending on basic principle of secularism, including four fundamental principles described in the constitution.

15.2.2 Implementation of sections (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Article no. 12 of the constitution will remain continued.

16.1 Woman rights, empowerment and gender equality

16.1.1 Human Rights Charter 1948 declared by United Nations Organization (UNO), 1979 Charter for abolishing All Discrimination for Women such as 'CIDO Charter' (without any reservation), 1993 Vienna declaration and 1995 program declared by World Women Conference in Beijing will have to be materialized.

16.1.2 All kinds of torture on women like dowry, rape, acid throw, abduction will have to be stopped effectively and handled strongly. Multipurpose steps will have to be taken for upholding of daughter children's right and interest.

16.1.3 'Family Repression Prevention Law' will have to be enacted. All the

sections of ‘Criminal Procedure Code’ and ‘Evidence Act’ contrary to women’s right will have to be identified and eradicated. ‘Parents and Adoption Act, 1890’ to be amended to bring equity in between accepting adoption and guardianship. To enact ‘Equal opportunity Act’. In addition to all this, the patriarchal provisions and hedonisms remaining within the conventional current laws will have to be ended. The conventional discriminations remaining in the Family Code and Inheritance law will have to be removed and uniform family code will have to introduce.

16.1.4 Women’s development policy, 2008 will have to be improved and materialized fully.

16.1.5 One third seat for women will have to be reserved in all institution for people’s representatives including National Assembly and the system of direct election will have to enact.

16.2 Social Security for Children, teenagers, youth and old and distressed

Initiatives will have to be taken

16.2.1 To materialize the Children’s Right Charter of UNO. To take effective measure to stop child labour. To form independent Commission to protect children against child abuse.

16.2.1 To take special initiative to provide vocational and technical education for distressed and deprived children.

16.2.3 To establish immediate safe shelter for night for the rootless street children for arranging permanent social protection and establishment.

16.2.4 To establish suitable social environment and infrastructure for creative entertainment of the children. To recover and preserve the city parks playground etc for children.

16.2.5 To arrange pension, old age allowance, distress allowance, housing center, sanatorium etc for helpless old citizens of both rural and urban area.

16.2.6 To arrange food and work on urgent basis for the distressed people due to natural calamity and disaster like water logging in South-Western area, famine (monga) in Northern zone and flood etc.

16.3 Youth power and Youth society

16.3.1 To ensure employment and provide job to all youths an Annual and Five Years Plan with definite plan will have to be taken.

16.3.2 Steps to be taken for ensuring the Fundamental rights and social security described in the Constitution and to extend the work opportunity to unemployed youths and to give them unemployment allowances or benefits.

16.3.3 To take effective measure against Drug addiction that destroys the youth generation and drug business. Steps will have to be taken to move forward, using the labour and talent of the youths.

17. Counteraction against corruption, mischievization, terrorism and improved law and order management

17.1 To show zero tolerance against corruption in relation to treasure discrimination, deception and social justice. Social resistance will have to be raised to enact anticorruption law and its effective application. Independent Anti-Corruption Commission free from all influences with effective capability will have to be installed. Strict measure will have to be taken against bribery, black money, money laundering, extortion, tenderism, loan defaulting, muscle power, goonism etc. A proper accountability will have to be maintained for all citizens regarding their income and wealth.

17.2 Peoples' friendly law enforcement force

17.2.1 A highly developed law enforcement management will have to be built up with the help of peoples' friendly police regiment upholding spirit of liberation war in order to keep social discipline, to protect peoples' life and wealth, to make a terror and fear free environment of movement. The enforcement will work keeping themselves beyond and above any partisan influence. All law enforcement authority including police will have to be provided with all humanly opportunities including ration, salary, treatment, education and housing for welfare of their family. Full-fledged reform is needed to restructure police administration to bring it out from colonial culture to peoples' welfare.

17.3 Freedom of mass media and uninterrupted information flow or unrestrained torrent

17.3.1 To ensure the freedom of all kinds of media and to maintain the principle of uninterrupted information flow, highest application of right to information law, transparency and accountability.

17.3.2 To uphold the peoples' right in information commission by upgrading the information commission always to make it timely.

17.3.3 Due to Information Technology Revolution, in one side, the flow of social and personal information have increased, on the other side, abuse of social mass media has increased. Considering both aspect, a democratic development oriented principle will have to be adopted.

17.3.4 Necessary incentive will be provided to Newspaper declaring it as an industry. Information flow will have to be ensured by materializing the concept of community radio for rural development. Necessary opportunities and security will be provided for journalists.

18. Climate change: Restoration of river, environment, water resource, forest, haor-baor and swamp.

18.1.1 Due to unbound profit mongering of developed capitalist countries and imperialist economy carbon emission round the world is increasing limitlessly. As a result 'Climate change' is occurring. And although its impetus hits the Earth as whole, still adverse effect is being fatal on poor and developing countries. So, it to be ensured to use the sustainable technology and local experience to implement KYOTO protocol initiated by UNO to combat the threat of global climatic change.

18.1.2 Effective implementation of law of environment and Environmental Legal action will have to be ensured. The legal action against all mill-factories, industries and the persons involved in polluting water, soil and air will have to be taken strictly.

18.1.3 To take severe legal action against those who are responsible for deforestation, cutting the hills, filling the river. To take serious action against corrupt bureaucrats and those who are destroying environment.

18.1.4 To take effective measure to restore the largest mangrove forest of the world, the Sundarbans. To rehabilitate the treeless forests. To increase the indigenous fruit tree, forest tree through social forestation program.

18.1.5 Removing the slit of Bhairab, Kapatakhha River, effective steps will have to be taken to solve water logging of different areas of the country including Bhabadaha and south-western zone.

18.1.6 Proper initiative will have to be taken to increase navigability of different important rivers including Buriganga, Shitalakhhya and Karnafuli. City parks, playing fields, canals, ponds and open places of different cities will have to be recovered and preserved.

18.1.7 To take proper initiative to maintain the navigability of different international rivers like the Padma, the Brahmaputra, Surma, Tista, Karotoa. To increase the diplomatic initiative to make inter-regional agreement with upstream countries upholding our national interests. It is to be kept in mind that fertility, environmental balance and total economic backbone depends on the navigability of these rivers. Total geo-political perspective of the related countries is also dependent on it.

18.2 Social Security: To materialize the principle of social security of distressed population of Haor-Baor, Char and coastal zone, river corrosion affected area and tea gardens.

18.2.1 Majority of the population under extreme poverty usually live in Haor-Baor, char area, coastal area. Other than this, the city's floating slum dwellers, people affected by river erosion, backward tea garden workers who although play important role in production system and national development are being victims of human disaster in every moment. Considering the diversity of crops of Bangladesh, land management and work of informal sectors, this section of population will have to be taken under full social security. To develop this area, special secretariat, sub-division and directorate will have to be founded to bring this in the main stream of development.

18.3 To implement the efficient management principle of migrant worker's interest, human resource development and expatriate welfare.

18.3.1 Nearly 10 million laboring, lower middle class and middle class people are working abroad. They are sending huge amount of remittance. All kinds of state opportunities will have to be provided for the expatriate workers to invest the remittance send by them in building industrial mill factories and to ensure their partnership.

18.3.2 To make the expatriate workers prepared, considering them human resource through creating different opportunities including training in relation to competition in global work market.

18.3.3 A Simple and economic system will have to be ensured to send the working people abroad under the control of ministry of human resource, closing all types brokerage and corruption of private manpower organizations.

18.4 Implementation of poverty alleviation and cooperative policy strategy

18.4.1 Cooperative movement will have to be built up for poverty alleviation. According to constitution, State will patronize cooperative movement all over the country. With this object cooperative offices will have to be more active and suitable for working in the level of union council.

19.1 National Defense Policy

19.1.1 For maintaining security, sovereignty and integrity of country, defense force will remain powerful. In addition, to combat any foreign aggression, all citizens will have to be within military training.

19.1.2 Defense force will be trained and educated ideologically in a pro-people

attitude. They will be enriched by spirit of liberation war.

19.1.3 Defense force will have to be always timely and modern continuously well trained by a full coordinated effort of three forces (Army, Naval and Air).

19.1.4 Defense force certainly will always act under constitution. The members of the armed force will have to be provided all kinds of professional opportunities including army's own discipline, administration and management.

19.2 National foreign policy

19.2.1 The Foreign policy will be guided by section 25 of the constitution, that is, with respect to national sovereignty and equality, we will do no intervention in any internal affairs of other country. To abide by the main principle of the United Nations Organization's charter. 'No enmity, friendship to all' - to run on the basis of this policy and to avoid the use of force in any international relationship. All states will decide their own social, economic and political system. To support all justified struggles of the people all over the world against imperialism, colonialism or racial discrimination. To strengthen the friendship, bilateral and multilateral cooperation relation with neighboring countries like India, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar with priority. To stop the entry of Rohingya people from Myanmar, to enhance the initiative for international cooperation to send back Rohingya refugee. To continue international diplomatic pressure on Myanmar.

20. To formulate National Democratic Development Policy

20.1 To formulate national development policy of agriculture, education, health, employment and manpower development depending on the aspiration and demand of people and with the participation of people and public representatives instead of the prescription of the organizations like World Bank, IMF, ADB those are controlled by imperialist interest.

20.2 To ensure the participation of local people in formulating the development plan. To formulate long term plan for developing national economy. To ensure homogeneous development, special financial allocation will have to be provided for backward areas, disabled, indigenous, untouchable and marginal people.

20.3 To abandoned the self-destructive principle of unscrupulous privatization, deployment and liberalization. To take realistic steps to make the nationalized mill-factories and industries more efficient, developed and profitable. In the same way, help and cooperation will have to be provided by the state to private entrepreneurs to eradicate obstacles towards initiative of industry and business.

20.4 To diminish rationally the expenditure in all unproductive sectors like bureaucratic administration. To restrict the import of the goods those are being produced nationally or may be produced nationally with efficiency. To control the import of such commodities which are not really essential to majority people and luxurious commodities.

20.5 To earn the self-capability of world standard management of tourism to transform it into an industrial sector protecting the environment and ecology.

20.6 To strengthen the transparent accountability of NGO works. To take strong measure against money laundering, corruption, terrorist activities and the patronization of any religious terrorism by NGO s. To cancel the license of the corrupted NGOs.

20.7 To stop the rebate taxes of rich people and to increase the rate of direct tax on them and to ensure the flawless income. To decrease the rate of indirect tax on common people in Budget.

20.8 To take participation in all kinds of local and regional economic forum ensuring all the interest regarding national development. In this regard, initiatives will have to be taken in forums like Asian Regional Forum (ARF), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), D-8 (Bangladesh, Egypt, Nigeria, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan and Turkey) etc. To take active participation in the initiative BCIM (Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar).

21.1 National Economic Interest and Ocean Management

21.1.1 A new horizon has been opened after the legal sharing of sea boundary in the Bay of Bengal with Myanmar. The process of settlement of dispute with India is ongoing, the sovereignty will have to be established on all sea territory. All out economic activities from this region which is known as ‘Blue Economy’ will have to be organized and with this object, a security system will have to be built to defend sea zone, to extract fishery and marine resources, to develop oceanography laboratory. Blue Economy will have to be used in National development.

21.2 To prevent imperialist aggression and to implement national policy for protecting National resources and Interests.

21.2.1 The comprador capitalist economy and its rulers want to transfer the all National resources including mineral resources to the hands of the imperialist powers for the personal or group interest. This tendency will have to be resisted by any means. Oil, Gas, Electricity, port, all these national resources will have to be used with a policy under national plans that upholds people’s interest. So, the movement for saving national Oil, Gas, Electricity and Port will have to be continued.

Workers Party is the party of Working class. Workers Party is the party on behalf of the interest of workers, peasants and other laboring people. Workers Party is the Party that took part in Liberation war. Workers Party is the Party that fights against Imperialism. Workers Party is a Party upholding the secular and democratic spirits. Above all, the Party has its specific, ideological and realistic programs.

Let us come forward, let us build a secular peoples' democratic modern Bangladesh in the spirit of liberation war by building an alternate peoples' political power through the struggle based on workers, peasants and peoples' own demands.



Published and circulated by Central Committee from 31 / F Topkhana Road, Dhaka-1000
E-Mail: wpartybd@bangla.net