



**A Tale
of
Emerging Bangladesh**

Dr. Shamsul Alam
State Minister
Ministry of Planning



A Tale of Emerging Bangladesh

Dr. Shamsul Alam

State Minister
Ministry of Planning

17 July 2022

Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission

Background



- 50 years journey was marked by constant struggle and defying odds
- Transforming itself from being dubbed as the “test case of development” to “a case study of rapid economic development”
- Pakistan-colonized it for 24 years, was once 70 percent richer than Bangladesh.
- Fifty years, later, Bangladesh is now 45 percent richer than Pakistan (International Forum for Rights and Security, IFFRS). During this period, the economy (GDP) witnessed an increase of 271 times

Achievement in the last Decade (2010-2020): A Glorious Journey



UN MDG Award 2010



South South Global Health Award 2011



South South Award for Poverty Reduction 2013



FAO Diploma Award 2013



ICT Sustainable Development 2015



UN Environmental Prize 2015



Planet 50-50 Champion 2016



Global Women Leadership Award 2018



International Achievement Award and Special Distinction Award for Leadership 2018



Vaccine Hero 2019 (GAVI)



Champion for Skill Development 2019



UN Public Service Award 2020

Achievements by HPM Sheikh Hasina

Peace Award (1998) UNESCO, Pearl S Buck Award (1999), CERES Medal by FAO (1999), Mother Teresa Award, MK Gandhi Award, Indira Gandhi Peace Award (2009), Indira Gandhi Gold Plaque, Head of State Medal, Global Diversity Award (2011, 2012), and Netaji Memorial Award (1997), Presidential Medal (1997), Mahatma Gandhi Award (1998)

Honorary Doctor of Liberal Arts by the University of Alberta Dundee in the United Kingdom in 1999

Honorary Doctor of Laws by the Boston University in the United States and the Waseda University of Japan [1997](#), by Australian National University in 1999

the IPS International Achievement Award and the 2018 Special Distinction Award for Leadership

"Women in Parliaments (WIP) Global Forum Award" for her leading role in reducing gender gap in political sphere in South and South East Asia 2015

"Lifetime Contribution for Women Empowerment Award" 2019

The World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA) 2021



For Bangladesh

*(The country has repeatedly beat the odds over the last fifty years to **emerge as a leader in South Asia across several fronts**)*

“2010-2020-Golden Decade of Development”



One of the most powerful and influential People in the world



#30

< PREVIOUS NEXT >

Sheikh Hasina Wajed

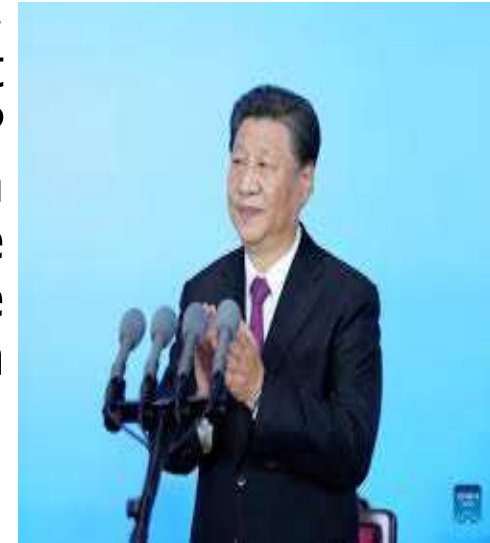
Prime minister, Bangladesh

In stark contrast to Aung San Suu Kyi of Myanmar, the "lady of Dhaka" has promised aid to Rohingya Muslim refugees fleeing Myanmar, allotting 2,000 acres of land in Bangladesh for the refugees. Citing Bangladesh's own state sanctioned genocide during 1971's Liberation War, Hasina is "proud to bear the bulk of the cost" of the relocation of these refugees to her country. This includes issuing identification cards and providing childhood immunizations.



World leaders praise Sheikh Hasina

“Under Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina’s leadership, Bangladesh has focused on reform and development and entered a fast lane of growth. With a GDP growing more than six per cent every year, Bangladesh has bettered the lives of its own people and made important contributions to poverty reduction in the world. As a friendly neighbour, China rejoices at a prosperous and progressing Bangladesh”



Xi Jinping, President, People's Republic of China

"Bangladesh is showing its dynamism to the world under Prime Minister Hasina's leadership, proving wrong those who had objected to the creation of Bangladesh, looked down upon the people of Bangladesh, and those who had apprehended the existence of Bangladesh."

Narendra Modi, Indian Prime Minister





UNESCO Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize in 1998

End of a nearly two- decade old insurgency in the CHT in line with the peace talks with PCJSSS with a view to stopping bloody conflicts in the CHT

"We want to spread this trend of peace across the world"

"It's a rare incident in the world history,"

"In light of the CHT accord, we have formed CHT Affairs Ministry and CHT District Council for ensuring overall development of this region."

Enclave dispute resolved



DW Made for minds.

TOP STORIES MEDIA CENTER TV RADIO LEARN GERMAN

GLOBAL WIRE WORLD JOURNAL BUSINESS SCIENCE ENVIRONMENT CULTURE SPORTS

From the world's most renowned news organization. **The 100 debates that govern your life.** Available on Amazon

Finally an identity for India-Bangladesh enclave denizens

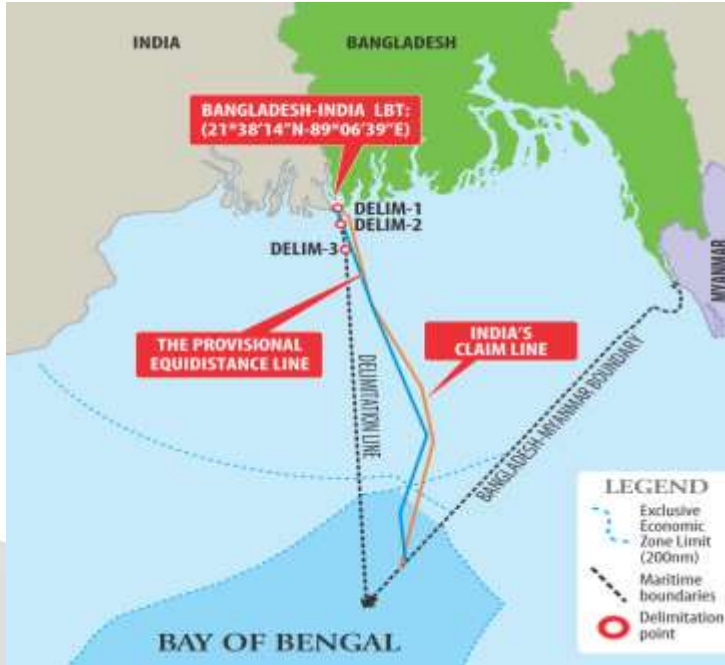
For decades, some 50,000 stateless people have lived in tiny enclaves in the border area between Bangladesh and India. But after a new agreement between the two countries, they will finally acquire citizenship.

[f](#) [t](#) [v](#) [e](#) [p](#)

The enclaves are not visible on the world map. A closer and magnified look shows small dots in a strip on a fringe. That is the complicated border region along the Indo-Bangladesh border, which for years has been the cause of a protracted territorial dispute between the two South Asian neighbors.

- Through a land boundary agreement with India, Bangladesh got 111 enclaves of India by exchanging enclaves. As a result of this agreement, more than 51,000 people who had been stateless for 75 years got the opportunity to become the citizens of Bangladesh
- For five decades they have been treated as in effect stateless, but the agreement between India and Bangladesh means they will now finally gain a proper identity.

Great Win for Bangladesh



- Maritime win in maritime dispute with Myanmar in 2012 and India in 2014
- Bangladesh got 70,000 sq km out of 80,000 sq km sea area in the dispute with Myanmar and 19,000 sq km out of 25,000 sq km with India.
- Bangladesh finally established its sovereign rights on more than 118,813 sq kms of territorial sea, 200 nautical miles (NM) of exclusive economic zone and all kinds of animal and non-animal resources under the continental shelf up to 354 NM from the Chittagong coast

Collaborators Trial



[Photo](#)

- Pakistani soldiers and local collaborators were responsible for the deaths of 3 million people during the nine-month war seeking independence from Pakistan.
- Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina set up the tribunals in 2010, reviving a stalled process and making good on a pledge she made during 2008 election.
- The Supreme Court upheld a verdict of death sentence by a special tribunal for his crimes against humanity during the country's 1971 independence war against Pakistan
- Fifty major collaborators were tried and hanged

Trial of Bangabandhu's Killers




CONVICTS AWAITING FINAL JUDGEMENT


Among the 15 original convicts in Bangabandhu murder case, three were later acquitted by the High court. Khandaker Moshaque Ahmed, Mahbubul Alam Chashi, Risaldar Sarwar Hossain, and Captain M Mostafa Ahmed were also accused in the chargesheet, but were not tried as they had already died.




- The assassination of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman marked one of the darkest and most trying moments in the history of Bangladesh
- [On November 14, 1996](#), the parliament, under the leadership of PM Sheikh Hasina, repealed the Indemnity Ordinance, which ultimately cleared the way to bring the perpetrators of the assassination in a court of justice to face trial.
- In 2010, five of the convicts were executed while one died in Zimbabwe much earlier in 2001.


HOW THE PADMA BRIDGE WILL BOOST THE ECONOMY (B)


 Dhaka's communication with 21 southern districts will be reduced by 2 to 4 hours

 The direct connectivity with the capital will help expand trade and commerce, and ease supply of raw materials and industrialization.

 New industries will be set up in the 21 districts

 Economic zones, high-tech parks

 Agribusiness will greatly improve

 Farmers will get better prices, so production will increase

 GDP to increase 1.3%: PM said on Wednesday, poverty 4%



The southern part of the country will get connected to the Trans-Asian Highway (N-8) and the Trans-Asian Railway

Bangladesh will have international connectivity with India, Bhutan and Nepal

Mongla and Payra seaports will be operational

 Tourism industry will boom

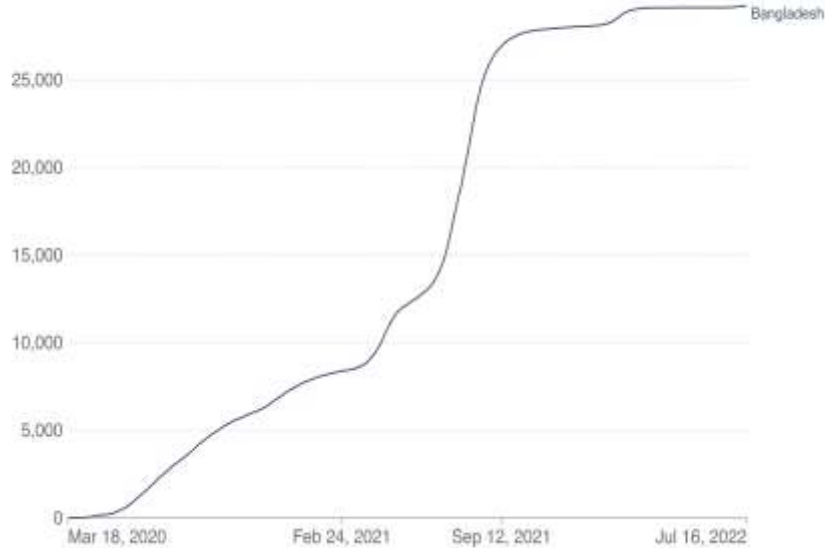
 Transport sector will grow massively

 Last but not the least is decentralization as pressure on Dhaka likely to reduce



Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths

Due to varying protocols and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death, the number of confirmed deaths may not accurately represent the true number of deaths caused by COVID-19.

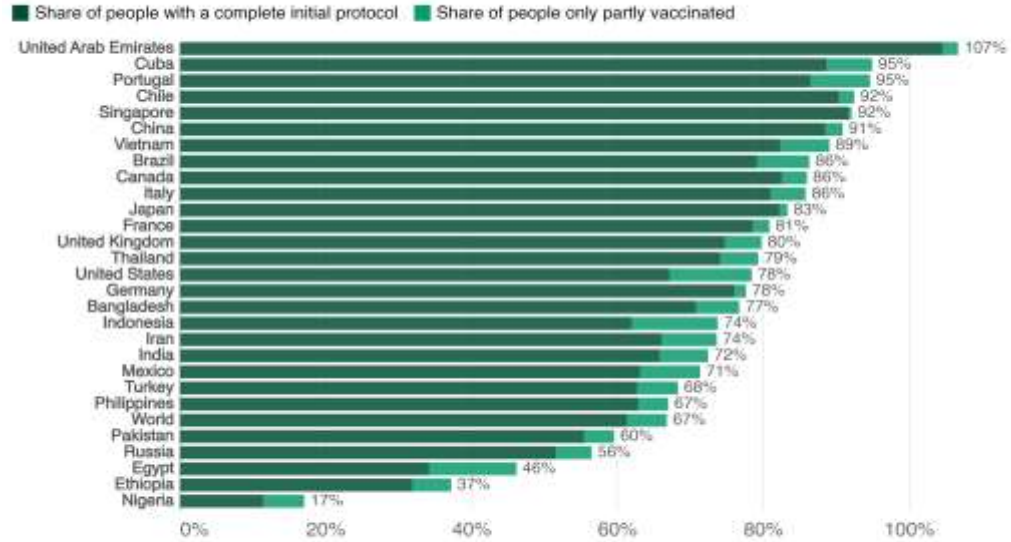


Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

Our World in Data

Share of people vaccinated against COVID-19, Jul 15, 2022

Our World in Data



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data
 Note: Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.

CC BY

Bangladesh Development Surprise (World Media)



Bangladesh Is Becoming South Asia's Economic Bull Case

(Country's exports have boomed **over the past decade**, while those of India and Pakistan have lagged behind)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WSJ

Bangladesh is an emerging tiger 2010

What Can Biden's Plan Do for Poverty? Look to Bangladesh

(As that nation turns 50, its surprising success offers lessons about investing in the most marginalized)

The New York Times

South Asia Should Pay Attention to Its Standout Star

(India and Pakistan have much to learn from their **once-poorer neighbor Bangladesh**)

Bangladesh Is on the Rise

And India and Pakistan should be taking notes

Bloomberg

Bangladesh: From a 'basket case' to a robust economy



Bangladesh beats India in per capita income

(The neighbouring country claims average income at \$2,227, higher than India's \$1,947 in FY21)



Why Bangladesh has left India far behind



THE TIMES
OF INDIA

ASIA

Bangladesh at 50: From 'basket case' to rising economic star



The Paradoxes of the Bangladesh Miracle

After emerging poor and devastated from its independence struggle 50 years ago, Bangladesh has managed to become a global paragon of economic development. While the country's success is the result of many factors, two distinctive features of its political economy stand out.

ARVIND SUBRAMANIAN, Former Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India

“Bangladesh has an inspiring story of reducing poverty and advancing development. Since 2000, the country has reduced poverty by half. In the last decade and a half, it lifted more than 25 million out of poverty.

The country's economy remained robust and resilient even in the face of many challenges”

Bangladesh Poverty Assessment,



KAUSHIK BASU

Former chief economist of the World Bank
Chief economic adviser to the Government of India
Professor of Economics at Cornell University

“Bangladesh has gone from being what Henry Kissinger called a “basket case” to a case study in rapid economic development.”

“A crucial political factor underpins Bangladesh’s economic success”

“Bangladesh’s growth model is inclusive, focused on trickle-down and driven by grassroots-level human development in areas like education, health, women empowerment”

- The government return to five year plan from PRSP upon massive landslide victory in 2008.
- The Election Manifesto 2008 - Charter for Change – Vision 2021- The Perspective Plan 2010-2021 (First Vision Document of Bangladesh)
- A “paradigm shift” took place in the area of planning and development after adopting Perspective Plan 2010-2021 which envisages Bangladesh to be a middle income country by 2021, to eradicate illiteracy, 100 percent enrollment in primary education and make Digital Bangladesh a reality.
- Under PP21, the 6th and 7th five year plans were implemented. Those two plans are target oriented strategic plan that linked budget and ADP.
- A macroeconomic framework is prepared in consultation with Finance Division before drafting the plan.
- Projects in order to be taken must have clear linkage with five year plan. The strong connection between plan and budget resulted in more efficient use of resources and higher GDP growth rate.



The rise of Bangladesh has been more prominent in the last decade and so.

Specially, the time the present government came to power through a landslide victory in 2009 with a mandate to transform the country into “Digital Bangladesh”-the epoch making Vision 2021.

Vision 2021 seeks to make Bangladesh a middle income country by 2021 with greater emphasis on knowledge based economy

The Era of New National Planning (NNP)



- Against the economic protectionism of leaders in the West, Sheikh Hasina envisaged Bangladesh to be a prosperous country that our father of the nation dreamt of in a generation
- Started with Vision 2021 which articulates a transformed Bangladesh by 2021, towards establishing knowledge based society, the need for addressing climate change and promoting innovation under Digital Bangladesh.
- Structural adjustment regime of the eighties, Washington Consensus of the nineties, the first decade of 21 centuries and its failure in onset of economic depression of 2008-09, rise of economic nationalism with the rise of Trump era.
- On the face of all these, Sheikh Hasina emphasized building of the economy following a planned path of growth with development of human capital and facilitating export led growth which gave a new Perspective for national Planning backed by vision document.

The Era of New National Planning



- The long term vision is followed by medium term interval plan. Furthermore, the philosophical foundation of the plans had been derived from the five basic human needs as enunciated in our Constitution.
- Poverty reduction, employment generation at home and abroad, human resources development and inclusive growth remain at the center of discussion in the plan document.
- Additionally, to address the adverse impact of climate change, formulation of a long term plan was felt necessary. This whole perspective of formulating plan termed as New National Planning Era (Without any influence of donor driven development agenda).
- Five Year Plans from first to fifth are basically investment plans void of specific long-term time bound targets.
- An era of new economic development, 2009-2021

How did NNP work?



- Country led, country origin (visionary leader), country ownership (Responsibility of Ministries/Divisions)
- Historically a mismatch between sectors defined by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning, Inconsistency also existed in Public Financial Management (PFM) (planning, budgeting and accounting) and Public Investment Management (PIM) adopted by Ministry of Planning.
- Budget based on 14 sectors (expenditure management) - ADP 17 sectors-structure (focused on projects) -- overlapping, inconsistency and confusion in expenditure evaluation—this difficulty overcome since 7th plan
- Medium term goals are guided by long term objectives of the vision document.
- Result Based Management (RBM) Framework -indicators based on sectors to measure performance of each sector - **new tradition of Medium term and final evaluation of plan - the chance of course correction - the paradigm shift of planning from investment to strategic planning, Regular training workshop , Ministries are now more aware of their responsibilities and targets set**

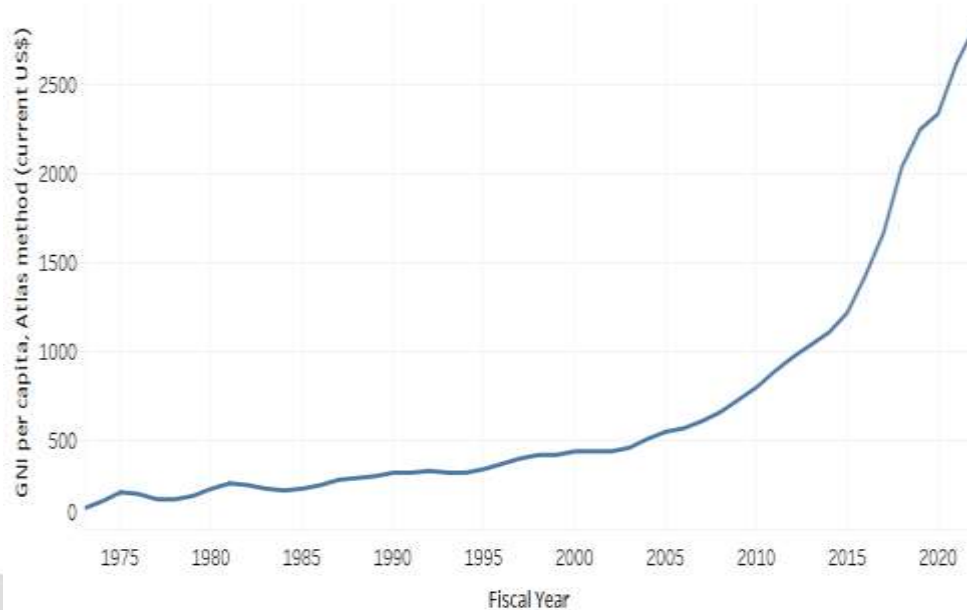
Specific Plan	Plan Period (FY)	Average GDP Growth Rate		Achievement against target (%)	Per Capita GDP Growth (%)	Per Capita GNI (US\$)*
		Plan (%)	Actual (%)			
First Plan	1973-1978	5.5	4.0	73	1.3	111
Second Plan	1980-1985	5.4	3.8	70	1.5	145
Third Plan	1985-1990	5.4	3.8	70	1.6	204
Fourth Plan	1990-1995	5.0	4.2	84	2.4	253
Fifth Plan	1997-2002	7.1	5.1	72	3.5	431
Sixth Plan	2011-2015	7.3	6.3	86	4.9	1314
Seventh Plan	2016-2020	7.4	7.13	96	5.73	2064

Source: BBS, *Estimated Per Capita GNI of the terminal year of the FYP

Rise of Per capita income in tandem with GDP growth

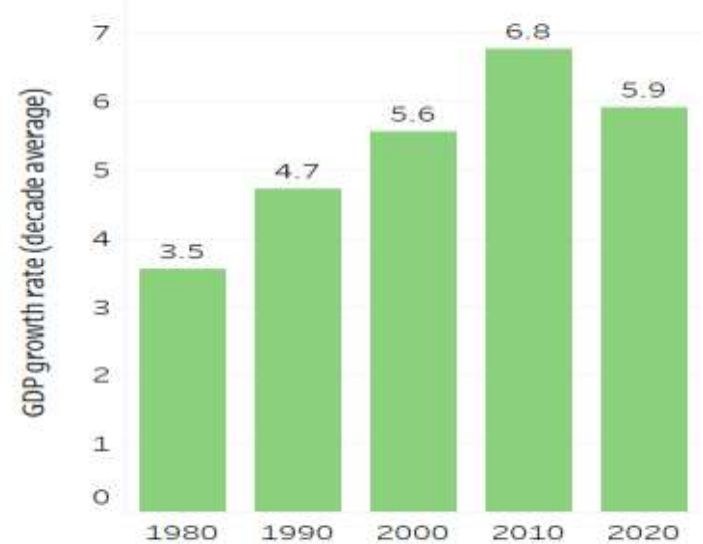


Drastic change in per capita GNI is evident in the last decade



Data Source: World Development Indicators (World Bank)

Remarkable growth in the last decade



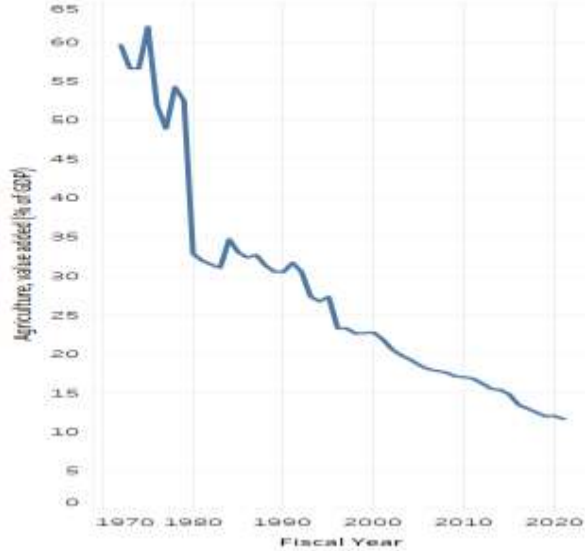
2020 decade include 3 fiscal years (2020-2022(provisional)) (in the time of Covid-19)

Structural Transformation

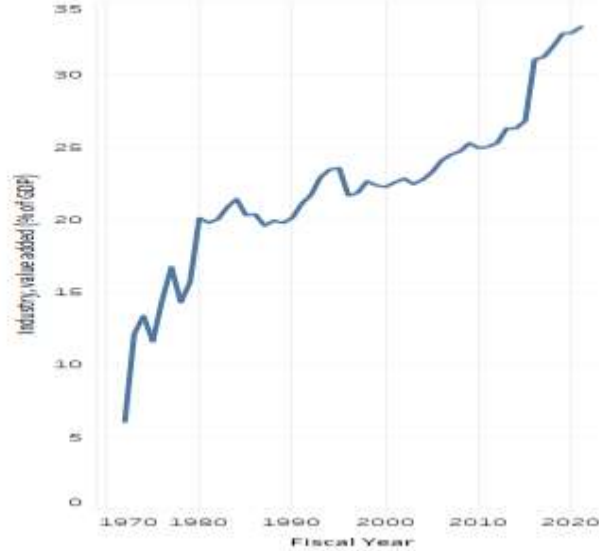


From an agriculture dominant economy to a industry and a service led economy

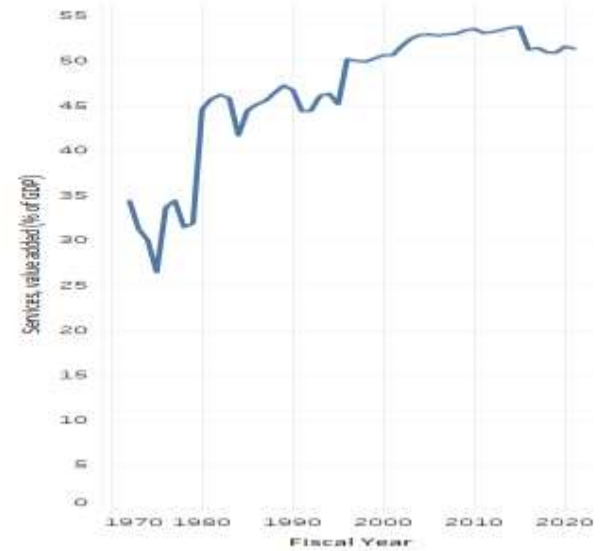
Agriculture



Industry



Service



Progress by Socio-Economic Indicators: A Comparison of South Asian Countries

Sl.	Indicators	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
1	Gross Savings (% of GDP) (2020)	32	31	17	24
2	Per Capita GDP (US\$) (IMF estimate for 2022)	2326	2312	1560	3760
3	Gross Debt (% of GDP) 2021/22	32.4	89.6	83.6	110
4	External Debt (% of GNI) (2020)	11.9	21.4	45.3	71.8
5	Access to Electricity (% of total population)	100	99	75.4	100
6	Female Labor Participation (% of total Labor Force)	36	20	20	33
7	Mobile Phone Subscription (per 100)	107	84	80	139

Progress by Socio-Economic Indicators: A Comparison of South Asian Countries



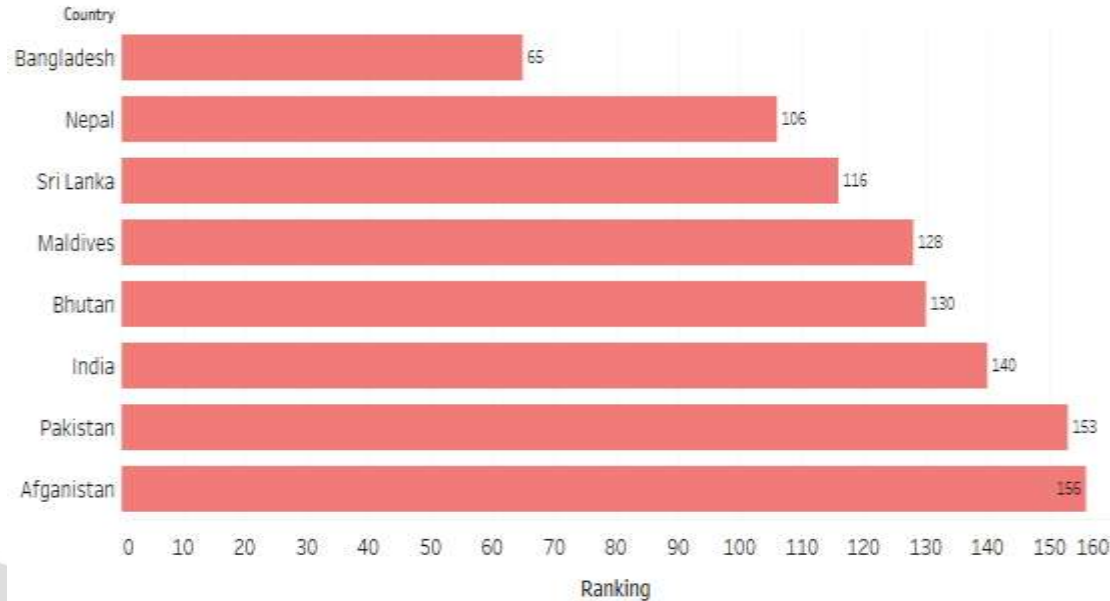
Sl.	Indicators	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
8	Life Expectancy in years (2020)	73	70	67	77
9	Adult Literacy rate (15>) (% of Population)	75	74	58	92
10	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live birth) (2020)	24	27	54	6
11	Gross Primary Enrollment Rate (%) (2020)	120	100	95	100
12	Total Fertility Rate (2020)	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.2
13	Global Gender Gap Index (2021) (Out of 156 Countries)	65	140	153	116
14	Global Hunger Index 2021 (Out of 116 Countries)	76	101	92	65
15	Human Development Index 2020 (Out of 189 Countries)	133	131	154	72

Source: World Bank, IMF

Women Empowerment



The Global Gender Gap Index 2021 rankings (South Asia)



Global Gender Gap Report 2021, World Economic Forum (WEF)

“The progress towards gender parity is more advanced in terms of Political Empowerment.

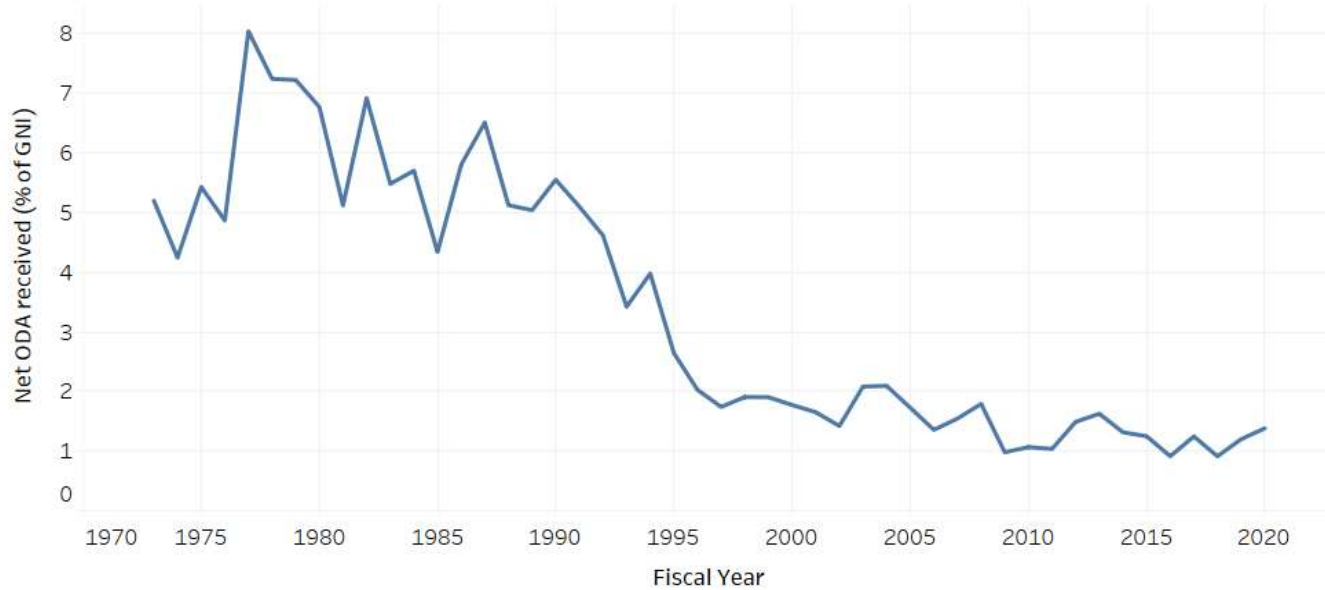
Bangladesh ranks 7th globally on this dimension, as 54.6% of this gender gap has been closed so far.

Notably, Bangladesh is the country where a woman has been in a head-of-state role the longest (27 years) over the past 50 years ([ranking 1st](#))”

From Aid to Trade Dependency



Bangladesh has proved to be self reliant and is no longer dependent on aid



Apart from RMG and Textiles, Agriculture product and Jute product Leather goods exceeded 1 billion dollar billion mark

Data Source: World Bank

Share of Loan close to 100 percent of Aid implies economic competency



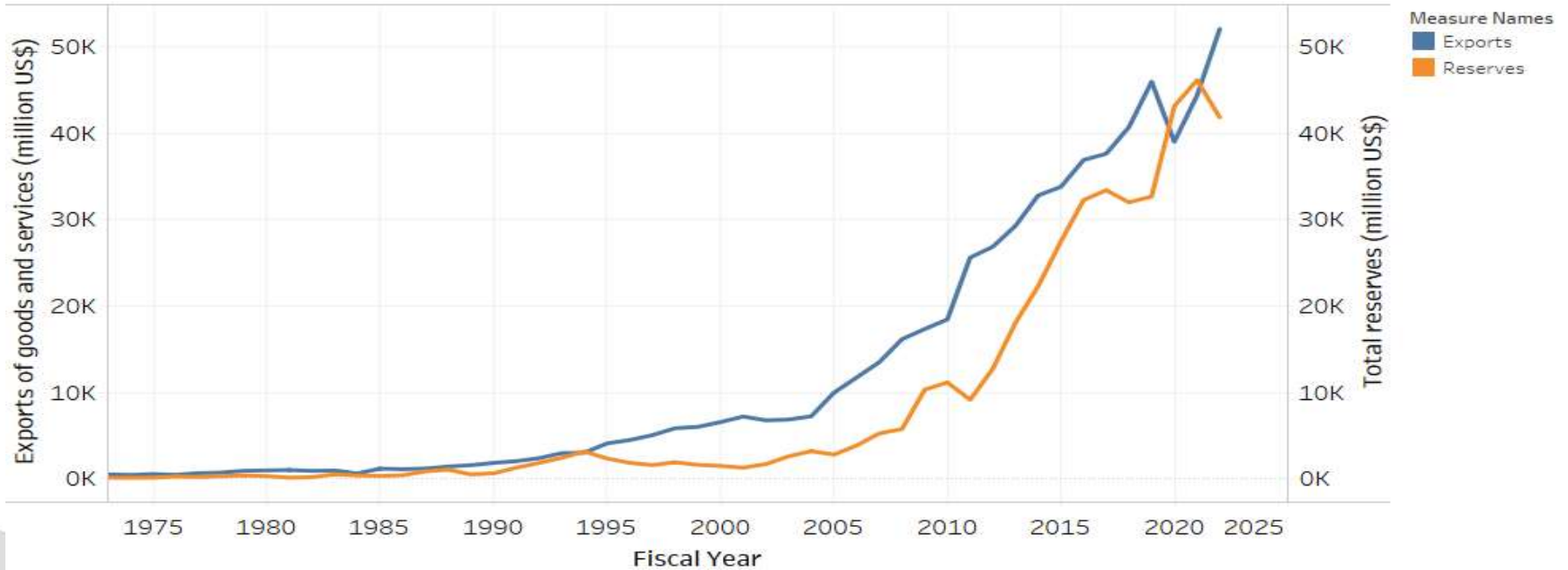
The Changing pattern of the share of Grant and Loan in foreign aid (totally reversed)



Data Source: ERD






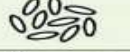


Export growing bigger and bigger while reserve gets accumulated

Massive transformation in Exports and Foreign Reserves indicates the strength of the economy




Data Source: World Bank, EPB, BB

AN IMPRESSIVE GROWTH STORY

 Agricultural products	Production in 2009-10	Production in 2018-19	Shortage or surplus
 Fish	Nearly 29 lakh tonnes	42.77 LAKH tonnes	Surplus
 Meat	12.6 lakh tonnes	75 LAKH tonnes	Surplus
 Milk	23.7 lakh tonnes	99 LAKH tonnes	Shortage
 Egg	574 crore pieces	1,711 CRORE pieces	Shortage
 Rice	3.38 crore tonnes	3.86 CRORE tonnes	Surplus
 Vegetables	1.25 crore tonnes	1.72 CRORE tonnes	Surplus
 Spices (Onion, garlic, coriander, chilli, ginger & turmeric)	29.56 lakh tonnes	37.65 LAKH tonnes	Shortage


Food grains production in 2006

2.61 CRORE TONNES



Food grains production in 2018-19

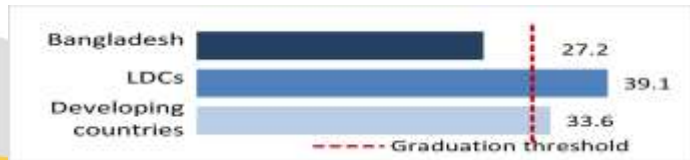
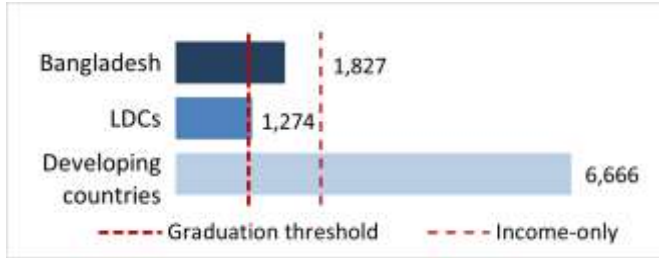
4.32 CRORE TONNES



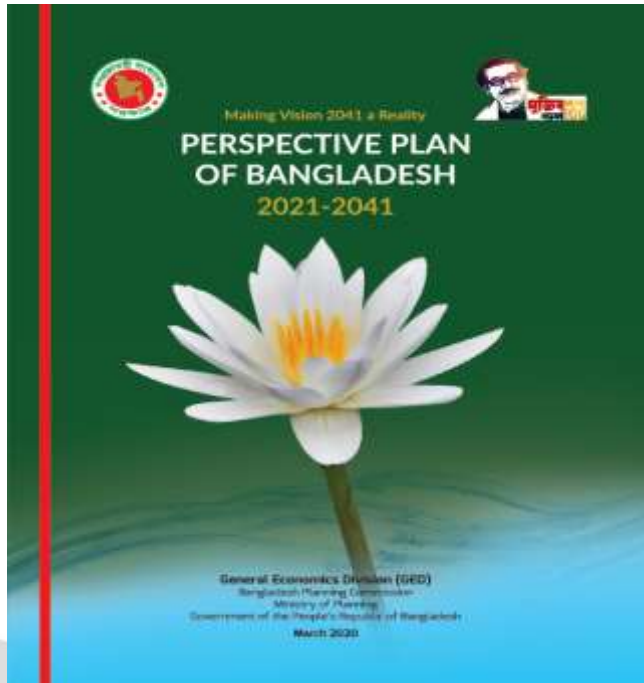
Bangladesh has achieved self-sufficiency in fish, meat, rice and vegetable production in the last 10 years, thanks to a set of favorable government policies.

Commercial production of fish, meat, milk and eggs witnessed a robust growth in this decade in line with growing demand

2021 triennial review



- Bangladesh crossed the bar of lower middle income country status in July 2015 as per World Bank classification
- Bangladesh for the first time has been eligible to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status by fulfilling all three criteria-p Gross national income (GNI) per capita, human asset index and Economic and environmental vulnerability index (EVI)
- Bangladesh will be considered a developing country to be effective from 2026



Two principal visions underpin the PP2041:

- **Bangladesh will be a developed country by 2041, with per capita income of over USD 12,500 in today's prices, and fully in tune with the digital world.**
- **Poverty will become a thing of the past in Sonar Bangla.**



COVER STORY

PLEASANT SURPRISE!

The journey of Bangladesh has been heroic and laudable. The way forward still remains challenging. It demands wise leadership and a fuller embrace of democratic ideals.

BY TIRU ANIRBAN AHARAD



How did all this come about?

Both external and internal factors contributed to this unprecedented growth spurt. Some "structural" developments were fortuitous and transformative for Bangladesh. First, the steady increase of oil prices led many oil-rich countries in the Middle East with huge amounts of surplus capital and ambitious development programs that enthusiastically opened up their labour markets to foreign participation. Moreover, the loosening of stringent immigration policies in several countries such as the US, UK, Italy, Malaysia, and elsewhere, also allowed small but increasing numbers. Currently, there are almost 1000 Bangladeshis abroad pursuing temporary residence in the Middle East, and total remittances from all countries have increased from \$1.6 billion in 2000-01 to \$10.1 billion in 2009-10 and \$18.2 billion in 2010-20.

Bangladesh has emerged with a more muscular image. It met the World Bank threshold to graduate from Low Income Country to Low Middle Income Country by 2013, amidst all the initial UN established criteria to move out of the Least Developed Country status by 2018, and was well on its way to completing the periodic review process and achieving both by 2024. Adult height, GDP indicators are aggressive and may be accelerating. However, in various social indicators, Bangladesh has not performed as stably. The World Bank annual surveys indicate that poverty rates have declined from about 48.6% in 2009 to 24.6% in 2010, with further reductions likely to reduce later. Life expectancy increased from 48.51 years in 1970 to 72.11 in 2010. Literacy rates were up from 26.23% in 1980 to 74.67% in 2010, with almost 95% of children currently enrolled in primary schools, 62% in secondary schools, and with more girls than boys in both.

THE COMPLETE MAGAZINE FOR THE REGION

SOUTHASIA

March 2021

www.southasia.com.pk

FIFTY YEARS OF BANGLADESH

THE RISING SUN!



An inspiration and a challenge for policymakers, the story of Bangladesh is one of unmatched development. The country's economic performance and all-round achievements are unprecedented in the region and worth emulating.

HERITAGE
FLAGSTAFF HOUSE:
A National Institution



COVER STORY

Development Miracle

Economic liberalization, farsighted public policies and democratic continuity contributed to developmental vibrancy in Bangladesh.

BY TIRU ANIRBAN AHARAD

Bangladesh's achievement in development has been called a "miracle" by many. It is a story of economic liberalization, farsighted public policies and democratic continuity of recent decades, which not only contributed to development vibrancy in the country. Bangladesh achieved more than 3 percent growth in the last twenty years along with a remarkable rise in per capita income, rising from Pakistan's and much closer to India. Its success is due to liberalization, women empowerment, poverty reduction, population control, and the pace of literacy programs and the cessation of political party politics. The achievements - many of which are almost unheard-of - being achieved together - gave Bangladesh a ground of development in the world arena.

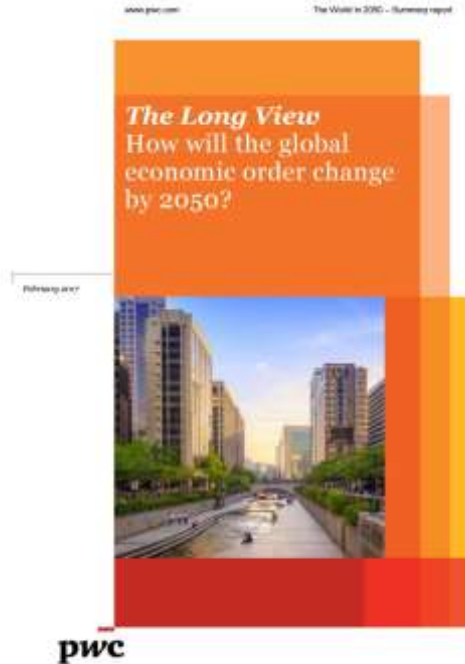
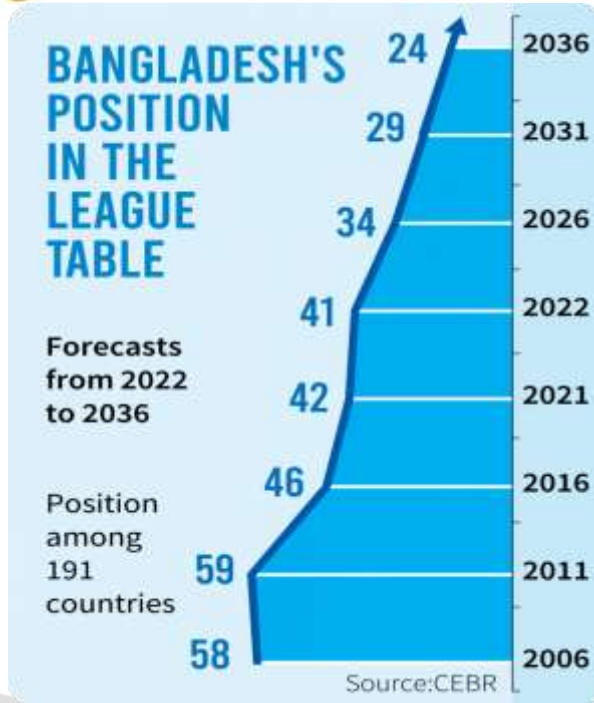
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman called the country the dream four years earlier. It was announced in August 1973, he was

a democratic country in its early years and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman saw that Bangladesh would be a healthy, populated country. Almost broken, the infrastructure required a quick fix to the minimum. The food crisis was managed to avert the risk of famine. Agricultural growth since 1973 when the globe entered the Green Revolution. Luckily was the first regime, a democracy established in 1971, and continued the government to seriously continue with their vital policies as a free population control through a full-scale campaign and social awareness, food self-reliance through agricultural research and development and a fully free and open market primary education by developing public institutions every corner of the country. These fundamental social policies made today's development possible.

Despite political turbulence between different regimes since 1975, all the rulers in the post-Mujib era didn't deviate from this policy. However, the transition from a capitalist model from a pro-socialist model was evident

since 1975. The political instability and Bangladesh's dependence on the global market were reduced. This move to an economy of private enterprises, the policies of liberalization, privatization, and economic openness - which followed later in the post-Mujib era - contributed to a rising tide across the market economy, raising budgetary capacity in the public sector and employment generation in private sector businesses. The country witnessed high growth stability in the 1970s as normal for a newly formed by the policy makers. As per World Bank data, average growth in Bangladesh during that period was 10% per year from 1973 to 1980. Growth tapered to about 5% in 1980s. However, the 1990s, along with liberalization, witnessed an average growth rate close to 9%, the 2000s close to 8%, and this continued to reach close to 7% in the 2010s. The country experienced growth-led development and a hike in per capita income. Rural Bangladesh was integrated more of history with urban development.

Journey ahead



“Vietnam, India and **Bangladesh** have the potential to be the fastest growing economies between 2016 and 2050 with average annual growth of around 5%.

.....For these countries to realise this potential, growth needs to be supported by sustained economic reforms, strengthening macroeconomic fundamentals, institutions and, crucially, mass education to ensure their rapidly growing working populations contribute productively to long term economic growth”

Dream Stairs of Bangladesh





Shamsul Alam

Shamsul Alam (born 1 January 1951) is a Bangladeshi economist, and has been the [State Minister of Planning of Bangladesh](#) since 19 July 2021. He retired as a member and the Senior Secretary of the [Bangladesh Planning Commission](#).^[1] He is also one of the syndicate members of [Sylhet Agricultural University](#). In recognition of his contribution in economics, the [government of Bangladesh](#) awarded him the country's second highest civilian award [Ekushey Padak](#) in 2020. He is the member of Awami league Advisory council.