
1' Descibe the aftermath of India partition of 1947.

*Two nations theory

Muslim differed from hindus in terms of religious, cultural, social and daily life.

They should have just their own identity and own independent muslim state where they can live with their own identities.

1937:- National congress of Hindu Mahasabha president "Savarkar" declared to daily day India can't be considered an indivisible nation. Rather primarily there are two nations - Hindus - not muslims.

This is the base of two nation theory.

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Two nations theory was propounded by "Gandhi" and not by either Muslim League or not by Zinnah. Though Zinnah ^{is} called the founder of two nation theory.

But the real fact is that he was leave the congress.

Finally, he decided to quite congress and left the party in 1938.

Aftermath of India:-

In 1947, India and Pakistan were separated on the basis of Muslims and Hindus. Based on muslims and Hindus in the two countries named India and Pakistan. There were Hindus in India and Muslim were in

Pakistan. Pakistan had two part East

& Pakistan and West Pakistan.

After partition Pakistan had to face many losses. Because the capital was in India. So there were all the government offices and courts.

Pakistan lost a lot of fertile land to agriculture.

India's partition caused many riots.

As a result, Many people die and many people suffer.

When India was partitioned and became independent from the British.

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Q1 Discuss about the basic features of India independence act act 1947.

20 Feb 1947. British pm Clement Attlee made the announcement in the house he wanted transfer power to Indian government by June 1948. Act passed on 5 July 1947.

1) Two independent dominion - India & Pakistan.

2) Each Dominion to have Governor-General appointed by King.

Features:-

This act has several features.

1) Through this act, Indian subcontinent was divided and two Aropen

independent states of India and Pakistan were created. Both states gained the status of Dominion.

This act divided the two largest provinces of Bengal and Punjab into

Hindus and muslims majority regions of India and Pakistan.

Arrangements are made to connect with the states.

According to this act, India and Pakistan will form their respective constituencies and they will be empowered to frame the constitution.

~~It was further decided that~~
The two provinces got many benefits due to the Indian Independence Act 1947. Because no one can force anything on ~~anyone~~ anyone.

Everyone can freely apply the law on their own country. Because of this, people will be freed from the word slavery.

A country having its own laws means that no other country can enforce its laws.

3) Describe about the communal riot of 1946 / to the partition of India.

The riots of 1946 started mainly with the Lahore Resolution of 1940.

Lahore Resolution:

The prime minister of Pakistan (Sikandar Hayat Khan) prepared a draft of the Lahore Resolution. In the session of the Muslim League on March 23, 1940 Sher-E-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haque presented the historic Lahore proposal - on behalf of the Muslim League.

The Lahore Resolution highlighted the need for freedom for Indian Muslims.

two nations theory.

The theory of two-nation theory mainly emerged through the Lahore proposal.

Muslims differed from Hindus in terms of religious, cultural, social, and daily life.

They should have just their own independent Muslim states where they can live with their own identity.

1937: National Congress of Hindus

Maharashtra president "Savarkar" declared that today India can't be considered an indivisible nation. Rather primarily there are two nations - Muslim & Hindu.

This is the base of
Forgen Nation theory. Aropen

communal riots.

There were many riots in 1946.

In the July 1946 election to form the government, the Muslim League lost there. The Muslim League was then led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He desperately wanted Pakistan to separate. In this context, on 15 August 1946, he called all Muslims for a conference and there he talks about Direct Action.

people rioted under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The riots were so violent that people were killed and looted.

A survey showed that 4,000 people lost their lives and 1,00,000 people lost their homes in just 72 hours in kolkata alone.

In view of this, on 17 August 1946, many riots took place against Hindus and muslims. These riots continued for about a week.

Later they were forced to partition the country in 1947.

In that riots, Hindus are cutting/killed the muslims like a knife.

4) *** "the six-point movement was the charter of Independence of Bd. explain statement.

The main reason behind the six-point proposal was to eliminate inequality.

In short, West Pakistan used to loot from East Pakistan.

After British rule in the Indian subcontinent, a state called Pakistan was born. East Pakistan had the majority population and the majority of Pakistan's total export earning came from East Pakistan. But ~~East~~

But East Pakistan's political power and economic advantage were not

proportionate. Over the years,

East Pakistan has faced serious economic hardship due to continuous regional discrimination.

As a result, the six-point movement was created.

The six-point movement is a historical and important political event in Bangladesh. On February 5 and 6, 1966, in a conference of opposition

political parties held in Lahore,

Pakistan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

on behalf of the Awami League

presented six-point demands to

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ত্রিপুরা

establish the autonomy of East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujib was identified as a separatist in the February 6 newspaper. As a result he boycotted himself the Feb February 6 conference.

On February 21, 1966, in the meeting of Awami League, the program of the working committee of Awami League, the program of the movement was adopted with the aim of realizing the six-point proposal and demand.

on the February 23, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman presented six-point in the

Opposition conference.

The six-point program was based on the historic Lahore Resolution of 1940.

Subsequently, the Bengali nation's autonomy movement was strongly based on 6 six-point demands.

So important was this movement for independence that it is called the

"Magna Carta" or Bengali Freedom

charter / or 6-point movement was the charter of independence of Bangladesh.

six-point claims

1. Constitutional structure and nature of the state.
2. power of central government
3. currency or money related power.
4. powers relating to revenue, taxation or duties.
5. foreign trade power.
6. power to form regional armies.

5/ Briefly describe about the basic demands of six-point movement.

six-point demand is

1/ constitution structure and nature of the state.

2/ power of central government

3/ currency or money related power.

4/ powers relating to revenue, taxation or duties.

5/ foreign trade power

6/ power to form regional armies.

point 1

A constitution based on the Lahore Resolution was to make Pakistan a federation, with a parliamentary system of government and sovereign legislative

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assembly election by adult citizens.

point two

The power of the central government will be limited to only two areas, national defense and foreign policy. In all other cases the Member State shall have power.

point 3

Two proposals were made regarding the currency.

- A. There will be two separate but freely exchangeable currencies for the entire country or
- B. As per the current rules, only one currency can be in operation for the whole country.

But care should be taken in that case
that capitol is not smuggled from
East pakistan to West pakistan.

Point 4

The state of the federation shall have
sovereign power to duties. The central
Government shall have no power to
impose any kind of tax.

The central government fund will be
formed by collecting the some peren-
tage of all types of taxes from
the states.

Point 5

A. Each state of federation shall
maintain separate accounts of foreign
trade

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- B. Foreign exchange earned through foreign trade shall remain with the states.
- C. The demand for foreign exchange required by the central will be paid at the same rate.
- D. There will be no tax on ~~exchange~~ of goods between themselves.

Point - 6

In order to protect regional government, it should be empowered to form and maintain a paramilitary or regional army under its own authority.

6) The language movement worked as the key to light the lamp of independence. Explain the statement.

Yes, Language movement is called the key to light the lamp of independence.

Because people of Bengal first started against pakistan through Language movement and they are winners.

The Bengali movement is the unique event in the history of the political movement of Bangladesh. Bengali was the mother tongue of about 56% people of the Pakistan. On the other hand "Urdu" was the mother tongue of only 6% people of the whole of Pakistan.

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Although 56% of the people of Pakistan were Bengalis, the West Pakistan didn't want Bengali to become the state language.

But, Bengalis wanted to make their language the state language along with Urdu and had no objections against that language.

Within 13 days of partition in 1947, West Pakistan proposed to recognize Urdu as the state language. And in 1948, the Dominion Government of Pakistan announced as part of the Islamization and Arabization of East Pakistan and East ~~Pakistan~~ Bengal that

Urdu would be the only state language of pakistan, and as an alternative, it was proposed to write Bengali in Arabic script or make the state language of the whole of pakistan Arabic. And it is proposed to romanize the Bengali language by writing the entire language of pakistan in Latin.

After that, the common people of East pakistan (Bengali) became angry with West pakistan.

As a result, the movement in East Bengal to demand the equal state of the Bengali language quickly turned into a riot.

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To reduce the movement, the police issued Section 144 and declared processions, gathering etc. illegal and prohibited in Dhaka city.

On February 21, 1952 (8 Falgun 1358) a large number of students of Dhaka University and some politicians started a protest march together.

When the procession came near Dhaka Medical college, the police opened fire on the protesters: disobeying at 144 section pretext.

Rafiq, Salam, Jabbar, Abdul Barkat and many others were killed in the street and 17 others student youth were injured.

A strike was observed on February 22 and 23 in violation of section 144.

After shafiqur Rahman was martyred on February 22, his father ~~had~~ inauguration shahid minan on 24 February.

Eventually west pakistan was forced to surrender.

The victory of this movement created the background of independence.

that's why language movement is called the key to light the lamp of independence.

Q1 Describe about the Juktofront election/
United front election.

The election of 1959 is a significant event in the political history of Bengal.

In ~~1954~~ 1959,

in the election of 1959, the political parties of East Bengal in share Banga A.K Fazlul Haque, Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhosani and Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy led by forming a 21 point united front participated in the elections.

The first election of East Bengal Legislative was held in March 1959 under the India Act of 1935.

The major partners of the front were the Awami League led by Abdul Hamid Khan Bhosani,

The Krishak Shomik Party led by A.K Fazlul Haque, Nazam-E-Islam led by Maulana Akhter Ali, and Gyanatantri Dal led by Haji Mohammad Danesh.

On December 9, 1954, 4 political parties formed an alliance ~~of~~ ^{after} called "Juktofront" to counter the Muslim League in the provincial elections. The Boat was the symbol of the election alliance. The United front participated in the election based on the 21-point program.

The three main leaders of the united fronts were Maulana Abdul Habid Khan Bhawani, Shere Bangla A.K Fazlul Haque, Aropen Forgan

Ad. And Hussain Shaheed suhrabwandy .
provincial elections were held on march
8-12, 1954.

The important point of the united front

point 1

The national language is Bengla

Bengla will be made one of the
official languages of pakistan.

point - 9

Unpaid primary education.

compulsory primary education system
throughout the country and fair salary
system for teachers.

point - 15

Independence of Judiciary

separation of judiciary from adminis-
tration.

Point-16

Establishment of Banja Academy.

converting Burdwan House first into a dormitory and later into a Bengali language laboratory.

Point 17

construction of Shaheed Minar.

construction of Shaheed minar at the spot as a memorial to the martyrs of the national language movement.

Point - 18

Martyr's day

Declaring February 21 as Martyr's Day and public holiday.

election result.

The united front won an absolute majority.

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East Bengal provincial election

Muslim seats → 237

Non-muslim seats → 72

Total seats → 309

United Front gets 223 seats out of 237 Muslim seats, and gets 13 seats out of 72 non-muslim seats.

The election's result. Unit is United Front won 228 seats among 309 seats. (including 9 reserved seats for women).

~~***~~
Q1 Depict the regime of Ayub Khan.

After the result of United Front, on October 24, 1954, Pak general Golam Mohammad declare emergency. And He formed a ministry with Ayub Khan, Iskander Mirza, Khan Shareb, and later Sir Ghulam Ali Shah as a law ministry.

Pakistan's politics, which gained independence from British in 1947, has never been free from the influence of the military. It can be said that Pakistan army is directly or indirectly ruling the country since independence.

Among the army officers who ruled Pakistan directly, or Ayub Khan's name is notable.

Forgotten Arope

Ayub Khan's reign was very eventful in Pakistani politics.

After gaining state power in 1958, he was discussed and criticized for governing from his own ideology.

On October 7, 1958, then the president of Pakistan Iskander Mirza along with General Ayub Khan overthrew the elected parliamentary government and imposed martial law in Pakistan due to political unrest.

He appointed General Ayub Khan as the chief chief martial Law Administrator Administrator and also prime minister of Pakistan.

But Ayub Khan was not satisfied with this.

Just three weeks later, on 27 October, Ayub Khan overthrew president Mirza and seized power.

The next day, Ayub Khan himself promoted himself to the post of president.

But Ayub Khan also made some improvements.

Ayub Khan took various steps for economic development including — construction of new industries and factories, construction of roads, construction of power plants.

providing various ~~benie~~ benefits in
the exports of goods, ~~tar~~ tax
^{ব্যবস্থা}
exemption for underdeveloped industries.

Foreign investment increased significantly during his time. As a result,
^{কে}
rapid economic growth was achieved
in Pakistan. He

His reign is said to be Pakistan's
most successful decade.

However, East Pakistan, which is 2200
kilometres away from West Pakistan,
was deprived of his development
activities.

Q/ Describe the incident and impact of Agartala conspiracy case.

Agartala conspiracy case a case framed by the Pakistan Government in 1962 during the Ayub regime against Awami League chief Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, some in-service and ex-service army personnel and high government officials.

The case all claimed that Sheikh Mujib and others were conspiring with India against the ^{Graver} integrity of Pakistan.

The full name of this case was
The state vs Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Forgen Gang case.

Aropen

But it is better known as the Agartala conspiracy case,

Because, the charge sheet says, the conspiracy started in Agartala, the capital of the India state of Tripura.

main reason :- ^{ব্যবস্থা}deprived.

Since the ^{অভিযন্ত}inception of Pakistan, the people of Pakistan were deprived of their legitimate right in all cases.

As a result, the common people of East Pakistan became angry with West Pakistan. After angry with West Pakistan

East Pakistan presented six points.

The And ^{বাংলাদেশ} the common people of

all classes of East Pakistan support it.

The acute ^{তীব্র} ^(মাত্র) disparity.

The acute disparity in the armed forces
Led some Bengali army officers and
soldiers to be united ~~secretly~~.

East Pakistan has already known that

East Pakistan will not ^{সপ্তক} prosper or
develop under West Pakistan.

And they decided to make East
Pakistan independent through an armed
~~revolution~~ revolt.

With this end in view, they began
to unite army personnel secretly.

= Forger

A open

However, the conspiracy was detected by the intelligence department of the government of West Pakistan.

Nearly one thousand five hundred Bengalis entire pakistan were arrested by the intelligence force.

Court Martial,

initially the government decided to court martial the accused. Later thinking about the 1970 election, against the 35 people political personalities and high government officials under civil law.

The hearing of the case started on 19 June 1968, under section 21-A and

131. Sheikh Mujib was enrolled as accused no. 1.

The case was title "State vs sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others".

A charge-sheet consisting of 100 paragraph ~~as~~ against the 35 accused.

There were 227 witness ^{trial} including

11 approvers. However, 4 approvers were declared ^{infected} hostile by the government.

* Finally, the Ayub government was ultimately compelled to withdraw the Agartala - conspiracy on 22 February 1969. All the accused, with Sheikh Mujib, were released unconditionally.

On the flowing day, ^(23 February) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was given the title of "Bangabandhu" ^{Forgen} Aropen

Q1 Discuss the background of mass upsurge of 1969.

Mass upsurge

Mass upsurge 1969 started with the student unrest of 1968 against the ~~tyrannical~~ rule of Ayub Khan, president of Pakistan.

The movement soon spread out the whole of the ~~on~~ then East Pakistan, and people from all groups of farmers, artisans and workers joined this movement.

In order to establish the political rights of the people in 1969, the students of East Pakistan formed

The Durbar mass movement on the basis of six-points and eleven-points and down the military ruler Ayub Khan, so

so it is known as the mass upsurge of 1969 in the history.

Impact of the mass upsurge.

Social, economic and political inequality:-

Disparity is one of the biggest causes of mass uprising, that is, Bengalis had to suffer discrimination at that time.

Where the West Pakistani rulers were depriving the Bengalis of various benefits.

They did not give any kind of benefits but they took wealth from this region.

Basically this is a matter of discriminations the latter helped spark the mass uprising.

■ Military intervention

From the creation of Pakistan till 1969, the direct or ~~undirect~~ indirect authority of the army was clearly established in every aspect of Pakistan's politics and administration.

It became more intense during the Ayubid period. The common people of Bengal could not accept it. They became vocal against it.

Government repression.

④ defense system.

Since the creation of Pakistan, East Pakistan
didn't have any defense system. Because
the West Pakistan want to that East
Pakistan that means 'Bengalis' don't
have any ~~com~~ defense.

and since the creation of the Pakistan,
the authority of the military has been
clearly established in every sphere of
political, During the rule of Ayub Khan
it's took a more pronounced form
which the common people of East
Pakistan could not accept it. this is
one of the reason of uprising.
Forgen

Arope

Agartala conspiracy case.

public support for six-point demand and Sheikh Mujibur's popularity increased manifold.

The Pakistani rulers filed a case against Sheikh Mujibur and 34 people.

This made the people of East Pakistan angry. Continue movement after movement. A mass movement was formed. In 1969 there was a mass uprising against the Agartala conspiracy.

These is the reason for the mass uprising.

111 What are the causes for the victory of Awami League in 1970 election?

After the United Front's 1954 elections, the 1970 elections were free and fair.

④ The main reason.

cyclone hit East Pakistan when East Pakistan was fighting various struggles for liberation from West Pakistan.

This cyclone occurred at Bhola on 12th November in 1970. Hence this cyclone is named as Bhola cyclone.

Thousands of people died in East Pakistan as a result of this cyclone.

Forgen Aropen

But West Pakistan does not take it seriously.

The only reason East Pakistan won the 1970 elections.

Due to the cyclone of 1970, several areas to areas in East Pakistan were covered with mud.

Thousands of people were swept away by the strong tide, many of whom were never found.

Cyclone Bhola was one of the deadliest natural disasters in the region's history.

This ~~the~~ incident also had a political impact within a few days.

After the cyclone West Pakistan proved that the life and death of East Pakistan did not matter much to West Pakistanis. On 12 November in 1970, this severe cyclone hit with 224 km/h and caused tidal surges of 10-33 feet in coastal areas.

Many people died due to lack of relief and water.

The time after the cyclone hit was

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even more severe. people affected by lack of food were spending days of ^{অস্থায়ী} starvation. There was no usable water due to high tides. As a result, people die of dehydration and water-borne diseases. Diseases and ~~diseases~~

The pakistani government had no idea about the intensity of cyclone. As a result, no warning was broadcast on the radio until the afternoon of November 12 and no initiative was taken to take people to safety.

~~Indifference~~
Indifference of pakistan government.

The pakistani government has been indifference since the cyclone hit.

The govt. of pakistan did nothing on the first time day to help the affected people. president Yahya Khan did not want to go to the affected area.

not only the president, no minister of the govt. of pakistan felt the need to go to the affected areas after the cyclone.

East pakistani people do not like them because of the indifference of the pakistani government. This is why he won in 1970 election.

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12/ *** discussed the significance of the speech of Bangabandhu on 7th March 1971.

Bangabandhu's historic speech on March 7, 1971 really created a stir in the whole world.

The educationists of the country say that Bangabandhu's landmark speech of 7, March was the ~~mark~~ oath of the Bengali nation for the liberation war.

Because, after hearing the speech that day, the entire nation took an oath and united against the occupying Pakistani forces.

Bangabandhu said in this speech, "Build a fort in every house, whoever

has whatever, will have to deal with the enemy.

Whatever roads there are, if I can't give you orders, you will stop everything.

Bangabandhu delivered this speech at the then historic Race course maidan. (now known as Subhash Chandra Bose Maidan)

On that day, 75 million people took oath for the liberation war after hearing this speech.

Through this speech, Bangabandhu want to Bengalis to united. Because Bengalis will be united for the struggle.

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West Pakistan never gave status to East Pakistan.

Since the partition of Pakistan in 1947, East Pakistan has been many times tormented by West Pakistan.

If we were to calculate the income of the entire Pakistan, 88% of East Pakistan's income went to West Pakistan.

They used to reduce the budget for East Pakistan. But 90% of entire Pakistan's income was in East Pakistan. In comparison they have done nothing for East

Pakistan. This was the only major reason for the liberation war of 1971.

After 1947 Bengalis won step by step 1952 language movement, 1954 United front, 1966 six-point movement at last the thing is that the speech of march 7 is playing a lot of role in the liberation war of Bengalis which cannot be expressed in word.