

শিক্ষা নিয়ে গড়ো দেশ

অর্থ-প্রযুক্তির বাংলাদেশ

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Digital University, Bangladesh



ASSIGNMENT NO: 01

ASSIGNMENT TITLE:

HISTORY OF BANGLADESH

FROM 1946 TO 16 DECEMBER 1971

COURSE NO.-HUM 4101

COURSE TITLE-HISTORY OF THE EMERGENCE OF INDEPENDENT
BANGLADESH

SUBMITTED BY

Mehrin Farzana

ID:2101013

Department of ICT

Session :2021-2022

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Digital University,
Bangladesh

SUBMITTED TO

Md.Toukir Ahmed

Lecturer

Department of ICT, BDU

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Digital University,
Bangladesh

Date of Submission: 27 February, 2023

1946

* Provincial elections held in British India

• Major political parties.

1. Indian National Congress

Won: 923 seats (58.23%)

90% of general non-muslim seats.

Leader: Abul Kalam Azad.

2. Muslim League

(aka All-India Muslim League)

Won: 425 seats (26.81%)

87% of muslim seats.

Leader: Muhammad Ali Jinnah.



Fig 1: Map of India in 1946.

1946

- * The then new Prime Minister of England Atlee declared a general election in India.
- * Suharawady became the leader of the Bengal Muslim League.
 - The policy of AIML was to create an independent state of Pakistan.
 - The proposal for Pakistan was approved by the vote of Bengali Muslims
 - Muslim League could not bag majority votes in the present pakistan.
 - Hossain Shahid Suharawady and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman contributed most to this victory, of winning majority of muslims seats in the 1946 provincial election.
 - Congress, led by Gandhi and Nehru, remained adamantly opposed to dividing India.

1947

- * February, 1947 → British Prime Minister Atlee announced that power would be transferred to the Indians before June, 1948.
- * June 3, → Then sent to India as the Governor General in the place of Lord Wavell, Lord Mountbatten announced the plan of dividing India.
- * July 15 → An announcement of the House of Commons of in London suggested that two dominions would be established in the names of India and Pakistan.
- * August 9 → Sir Radcliff submitted his report ascertaining the border areas of the two countries, which, oddly, never saw the light of the day.
- * July 18 → 'Indian Independence Act' formulated, determined the end of the British rule in India
- ⇒ On the basis of 'Two-Nation Theory' two states emerged.

1947

August 14 → Birth of Pakistan

→ East Bengal (present Bangladesh) becomes a province of Pakistan, only on the similarity of religion.

August 15 → Birth of India

→ Liaquat Ali Khan became the 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan.

4

1948

February 23 → The Government of Pakistan ordained Urdu as the sole national language.

■ Background:

- 1937 → Mohammad Ali Jinnah proposed Urdu as the official language of the Muslim League, which was in Bengal.
→ Sher-e-Bangla A K Fazlul Haque protested against it.
- 17 May, 1947 → Muslim League leader Chowdhury Kaliquzzaman proposed Urdu as the state language of Pakistan.
- July, 1947 → Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Aligarh proposed Urdu as the state language of Pakistan.
- 1947 → Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah, an eminent linguist of East Bengal, Professor Dr. Muhammad Enamul Haque of the University of Dhaka and some other intellectuals protested against the proposal through their articles.
- September 2, 1947 → A cultural organization, 'Tamaddun Majlis' was formed at DU headed by Professor Abul Qasem.

1948

Background of February 23rd's ordination,

September 6-7,

1947 → Tamaddun Majlis unanimously decided to propose Bangla as a medium of education and court proceedings.

December,

1947 → Decision, 'Urdu should be the state language of Pakistan', taken in an education conference in Karachi.

→ Fierce protest broke out in East Bengal.

→ Tamaddun Majlis formed 'Rastrabhasha Sangram Parishad'.

1947 → The Pakistani Government imposed Section 144.

1948

- * February 23 → Dhirendranath Datta made a speech calling for Bengali to be made one of the official languages of Pakistan, in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly in Karachi.
- * February 26 & 29 → Call for strike in Dhaka as the demand was rejected.
- * March 2 → Rastrabhasha Sangram Parishad was reformed
- * March 11 → Declared 'A call for Bangla language day', and people observed hartial.
 - Founded on 4 January, 1948, the East Pakistan Muslim Chatra League plays a significant role.
 - At least 69 protesters including Sheikh Mujib, Shamsul Huq, Oli Ahad were arrested.
- * March 12-15 → A strike was observed in Dhaka against the arrests and repressions.
- * In the midst of severe civic unrest, having no other way out, Khawaja Nazimuddin, the Chief Minister of Pakistan signed an eight-point agreement with the Rastrabhasha Sangram Parishad.
 - One of the eight-points was:
"Bangla would replace English as the official language of East Pakistan, the medium of instruction also will be Bangla;"

1948

- * March 19 → Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, came to Dhaka.
- * March 21 → Jinnah declared in a public meeting at the Race course ground (now Suhrawardy Uddayn), "Urdu and only Urdu shall be the state language of Pakistan." He also labeled those who disagree with his views as "enemies of Pakistan."
- * March 24 → Jinnah delivered a similar speech at Curzon Hall of DU.
- * Jinnah overruled the signed contract between Nazimuddin and student leaders.
- * March 28 → Jinnah reiterates his language policy on radio.
- * September 11 → Jinnah's Death.
- * September 14 → Governor General: Nizamuddin.
- * November 18 → Liaquat visits East Pakistan.
- * November 27 → Liaquat addressed a student meeting at the playground of DU, where demand for Bengali language in the certificate issued by DVCSU was raised again, but he refrained from making any comments.

* November

1948

*December 29 → At the All Pakistan Teachers' conference held in Karachi, Fazlur Rahman, the Union Minister representing East Pakistan, proposed to write Bengali in Arabic script for the sake of Islamization of the language. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah protested it.

*** More incidents ***

In his pamphlet "The language problem of today", Mohammad Ferdous Khan opposed the idea of writing Bengali in Roman Script which was supported by many East Pakistani Academics

1949

- * March → With the conspiracy to write Bangla in Arabic letter 'East Bengal Language Committee' was formed.
- * April 18 → Abul Fazl Muhammad Akhtar-ud-Din supported the Roman alphabet in his article entitled 'Bangla Bornomalar Poribortton' published in Daily Azad.
- * June 23 → Formation of the Awami League.
- * December → Believing "When Arabic becomes the state language of Pakistan, the creation of the state of Pakistan will be justified.", Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah assumed the East Pakistan Arabic Language Association, approved a draft memorandum to be submitted to the assembly, where it was requested to government for Arabic to be made the state language of Pakistan and for the provision of 'Darse Koran' or Quran teaching in various centers and mosques.

*** More incidents ***

Sheikh Mujib was arrested on the order of the Pakistani rulers, kept in jail until February 27, 1952.

1950

- * January 18 → Some students of Rajshahi College called a meeting to demand that Arabic be made the state language.
- * February - March → East Pakistan riots between Hindus and Muslims.
- * March 11 → 'University of Dhaka National Language Action Committee' was formed with Mr. Abdul Matin as the convener.
- * December 6 → A report was produced by the Language committee of East-Bengal-Government - conducted survey among teachers, intellectuals and so on, on what was favorable among Arabic or Roman script or retention of the Bengali script.
The latest won, but it wasn't published before 1958.

1951

- ★ Liaquat Ali Khan assassinated.
- ★ Khaja Nazimuddin became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- ★ Nazimuddin's Government conducted the country's first nationwide census;
 ■ 57% of the population of Karachi were refugees from India.

1952

- *January 26 → Nazimuddin announced Urdu as the state language of Pakistan.
- *January 30 → Students observed strike in protest.
- *January 31 → All Party Central Language Action Committee was formed chaired by The Awami Muslim League President Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani. Convenor : Kazi Golam Mahabub.
- *February 4 → A resolution was adopted for a general strike on 21 February which was to also be observed as 'the State Language Day' as students of DU and other educational institutions gathered at DU premises.
- *February 11 → A long circular titled 'Rashtra Bhashar Andolan' was promoted to the Secretariat of the Bengali Provincial Organizing Committee before the Communist Party of Pakistan.
- *February 20 → A meeting of the All-party Rashtrobhasha Shongram Parishad was held at the central office of Awami Muslim League.
Decided on breaking the section 144 on the 21st.

1952

- *February 21 → At 11.00 AM Thousands of students gathered at the Amtola of DU (now BDhaka Medical College)
- Decided to break section 144 in rallies of small groups.
 - Began their rally enchanting 'Rashtra Bhasha Bangla Chai'.
 - Police started battoning and lobbing of tear shell.
 - In return students also started to throw pebbles and stones to the police.
 - Agitated students gathered near the DMC (Dhaka Medical College) and started to advance towards the East Bengal Legislative Assembly.
 - Police open-fired.
 - 'Abdus Salam', 'Abul Barkat', 'Rafique Uddin Ahmed', 'Abdul Jabbar' and ~~some~~ others took martyrdom on the spot.
 - At night the first Shaheed Minar was built in front of the gate of Rajshahi College Muslim Hostel.

1952

- *February 22 → Mass protest broke out against the brutality of the 21st.
 - A huge mourning processions were brought out at Dhaka.
 - 'Shafiqur Rahman' became a martyr due to the police assault.
- *February 23 → Although curfew was in place, students started building a memorial, 'Shaheed Minar', in the afternoon
- *February 24 → At dawn, the Shaheed Minar was built.
 - It was inaugurated by the father of Martyr 'Shafiqur Rahman'.
- *February 25 → Industrial workers in the town of Narayan ganj observed a general strike.
- *February 26 → The first Shaheed Minar in Dhaka was destroyed by police.
- *February 29 → A protest followed and participants faced several police beating.
- *April 8 → Government report on the incidents failed to show any particular justification for police firing on the students.

1954

*** A little back story ***

■ 1953 → Awami Muslim League renamed to 'Awami League'.

■ 14 November 19,

1953 → The Awami League decided to form 'United Front' to defeat the Muslim League in the forthcoming Provincial Assembly election of East Bengal.

United Front comprised of four parties:

1. the Awami League

2. the Krishak Sramik Party

3. the Nezame Islam

4. the Ganotantri Dal

• Electoral symbol : "Boat".

• The coalition declared 21-point charter of election manifesto by selecting the main demands made on the 42 point election manifesto of the then Awami Muslim League. One of them was, "To establish Bangla as one of the state language of Pakistan;"

1954

- * March 8 → The first general election held in East Bengal with exercise of unrestrained and universal voting right.
 - 37.19% voter voted.
- * April 2 → Officially the result of the election was declared.
 - The coalition 'United Front' attained 223 seats, out of total 309 seats and won the election.
 - The ruling party 'Muslim League' obtained 9 seats.
- * A 14 member cabinet of ministers was formed by the United Front Coalition under the leadership of A K Fazlul Haque :
 - Ministry distribution:
 - Chief Ministry and Finance, Revenue and State Ministries : "A K Fazlul Haque"
 - Judicial, Health and Local Government : "Abu Hossain Serker"
 - Education : "Sayed Azizul Haque"
 - Agriculture, Co-operative & Village Development Department : "Sheikh Mujibur Rahman"

1954

- * United Front's victory wasn't taken positively by the central government.
 - During his visit to Kolkata, A K Fazlul Haque's sentimental speech about two Bengals annoyed the central government.
 - The declaration of 21st February as Public holiday and Burdwan House as Bangla Language Research Center also annoyed them.
- * The Muslim League declared A K Fazlul Haque 'a traitor to the state' for a distorted version of his interview published in the New York Times where it's said that he wants the independence of East Bengal.
- * May 30 → The central government cancels the cabinet of United Front, on the basis of Section 92 (Ka) under India Administration Act 1935.
- * June 2 → The administration of the coalition came to an end, after only 56 days it was formed.

*** More incidents ***

- Two years after the first monument (in Dhaka) was destroyed by the then police force, a new Shaheed Minar was constructed in the same place, adjacent to DMCH (Dhaka Medical College) on the 21st.

1955 — 1960

* June 6,

1955 → The United Front government reinstates without Awami League.

* October 14,

1955 → 'East Bengal' renamed to 'East Pakistan'

* February 29,

1956 → Bengali becomes one of the state languages of Pakistan.

* October 7,

1958 → Constitution abrogated and martial law declared.

* 1959 → General Ayub Khan in an ordinance proclaimed to introduce basic democracy which initially had 4 tiers, such as:

1. Union Council (in the villages) and Town and Union Committees (in Urban areas).

2. Thana Council in East Pakistan and Tahsil Council in West Pakistan;

3. District Council;

4. Divisional Council.

* 1960 → A devastating cyclone hit the coast of East Pakistan and the central governments response was seen as inadequate and insensitive. Thus increased the east-bengali's resentment and demand for more autonomy and democracy.

1962

* * * A little back story * * *

1960 → Ayub Khan elected as President through basic democracy and also gained the power to form a constitution.

* * * - - - * * *

* January 30, 1962 → Suhrawardy was taken into custody for his alleged anti-state conspiracy.

* February 1 → Students called for strike, which continued at a stretch till February 5.
This student program originated anti-Ayub movement.

* March 1 → Ayub Khan made public his new constitution.

* June 8 → Martial Law was withdrawn.

* August → 'Education Movement, 62'.

* August 15 to September 10 → Students demonstrated everyday.

* September 17 → On a hartal, several were killed and hundreds were injured in police shoot outs.

1963 — 1966

- * February 21,
1963 → Inauguration of the new Shaheed Minar by the mother of the language martyr Abul Barkat, Hasina Begum.
- * December,
1963 → Suhrawardy's death.
- * 1964 → Awami League deserted NDF (National Democratic Front).
- * January 2,
1965 → Awami League, NAP, Council Muslim League, Nezam-e-Islami etc. joined again to form Combined Opposition Party (COP).
 - ⇒ COP nominated Fatima Jinnah, the younger sister of Muhammad Ali Jinnah to contest for the presidency of Pakistan.
- * 1965 → However, Ayub Khan won the Presidential election.
- * February 5-6,
1966 → Sheikh Mujib along with the top Awami League Leaders presented the 'Six Points' demand at a conference in Lahore, which was rejected.
- * February 21, →
1966 → A pamphlet titled 'Amader Bachar Dabi: Chhoy Dafa Karma shuchi' was published in the name of Mujib.

1966

* 1966 → The back story of the 'Six Points'

- September 6,
1965 → Indo-Pak war which lasted 17 days.
 - Pakistan was defeated
 - During the war, East Pakistan was unprotected.

→ The 'Six Points' are as follows; (summarized)

1. In Pakistan there will be the Parliamentary form of government under federal system. The polling will be held under the general electoral system, and adult voters will enfranchise;
2. Except for defence and foreign affairs, the states will have full autonomy on the other affairs.
3. Flexible currency exchangability.
4. Taxation right and share.
5. A separate militia or paramilitia force.
6. The right to establish foreign relations.
all on behalf of East Pakistan.

1966

- * March 13, 1966 → The 'Six Points' got accepted in the working committee meeting of the Awami League.
- * Mujib campaigned for creating public opinion in favor of the Six points.
- * Six points gained public support very rapidly.
- * Being panicked, the Government of Ayub Khan started arresting the leaders and activists of Awami League.
- * May 9, 1966 → Arrested Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
- * June 7, 1966 → General strike was observed to protest the arrest.
 - During hartal a number of individuals were killed in police firing.
- * June 8, 1966 → In protest of this killing, opposition staged walk-out from the Provincial Assembly.

1968

* 1968 → The Government put Sheikh Mujib on trial accusing him in the Agartala Conspiracy case.

■ The case was officially called, "State vs. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others".

■ The case was indeed true, as one of the accused of the Agartala conspiracy case, Shawkat Ali, told the parliament of independent Bangladesh on 22 February, 2011, that, Alavy Steward-Mujibur Rahman and the Educationist - Mohammad Ali Reza had indeed gone to Agartala, India to seek Indian support to Bangladeshe's independence.

* June 9, 1968 → The hearing of the case started in a special tribunal at the Dhaka Cantonment.

■ As the trial began, a fierce movement launched by people from all walks of life to withdraw the case, on the 11 point demand of the students.

* November, 1968 → The student's agitation turned into a vigorous mass movement under the leadership of Mawlana Bhasani.

1968

- * December 6,
1968 → 'Repression Resistance Day' was observed at Paltan Maidan; As a part of joint program, the National Awami Party, East Pakistan Worker's Federation and East Pakistan Peasants' Association arranged the public meeting.
 - After the meeting was over, a huge procession gheraoed the Governor's house.
- * December 7,
1968 → Mawlana Bhashani declared hartal, following the violent clash between the police and the demonstrators.
- * December 8,
1968 → On the call of the main opposition parties a hartal was observed throughout East Pakistan.
- * December 10,
1968 → Awami League observed Repression Resistance Day.
- * December 29,
1968 → A 'gherao' program was staged.

1969

- * January 4 → The leaders of Chhatra League, Chhatra Union and DUCSU sat together and formed United front known as Sarbadaliya Chhatra Sangram Parishad.
- * January 8 → Eight parties formed an alliance known as 'Gonotantrik Sangram Parishad (DAG)' & placed forward 8 points demand.
- * January 14 → Observed hartal at the call of DAG.
- * January 20 → Asaduzzaman, a student leader was killed in front of DMC.
- * January 22, 23, 24 → Students undertook extensive program in protest of killing Asad.
- * January 24 → The movement took the shape of mass upsurge.
 - Motior, a student of class IX, died in police firing.
- * February 15 → Sergeant Zahrul Haque, an under-trial prisoner in the Agartala case was killed brutally by gun shot in Dhaka Cantonment.
- * February 16 → The movement triggered off in protest.
- * Mawlana Bhashani declared in a public meeting, "Implement 11 points in two months and release all political detainees. If required, we will bring out Mujib of the jail by demolishing the prison like the French Revolution."

1969

- * The Govt. imposed curfew in Dhaka.
- * February 18 → The army bayoneted and killed Dr. Muhammad Shamsuzzoha, the then proctor of Rajshahi University.
- * February 21 → Ayub Khan declared that he would not be a candidate in the next presidential election.
- * March 10 → Ayub Khan declared of accepting the 1st point of the six points.
- * March 22 → Ayub Khan removed Monaem Khan from the post of Governor of East Pakistan.
- * March 25 → Ayub Khan handed over power to the Army Chief General Yahya Khan.
Thus, anti-Ayub mass upsurge gained success.

*** More incidents ***

- * February 23 → After his release along with other political detainees, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was awarded the title 'Bangabandhu' alone in the reception meeting by the Chhatra Sangram Parishad.

1970

- * January 1 → Political activities were permitted as all sorts of restrictions were lifted.
 - Polling for election to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies were declared to be commenced on 5 October and 22 October respectively.
- * December 7 → Delayed polling for election to the National Assembly. First general election in Pakistan.
- * December 17 → Delayed polling for election to the Provincial Assemblies.
- *
 - Elections on several regions knocked by the devastating cyclone and tidal bore on 12 November were held on 17 January, 1971.
- * Awami League won the election by;
 - Winning 160 out of 162 seats in the NA.
 - Winning 298 out of 310 seats in the East Pakistan Provincial Assembly.
- * Provoked by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Yahya declared the NA meeting scheduled on 3 March, adjourned; meaning the power hand-over was postponed.

1971

* March 2 → Newly formed 'Swadhin Bangla Chhatro Sangram Parishad' called for a country-wide general strike.

→ The flag of Bangladesh was hoisted at a student rally at DU, for the first time.

* March 3 → Chhatra League organized a demonstration meeting at Paltan ground.

→ Chhatra League adopted the five points resolution in that meeting which was marked as the manifesto of independence.

→ Called for half-day hartal on 4 and 6 March

* March 6 → Yahya called for NA on 25 March.

* March 7 → Bangabandhu's historic speech given at the Racecourse Ground.

The 4 parts of that speech:

1. Current state of the country.

2. Conditions for joining the NA.

3. Directions for the people if the conditions are not met.

4. Encouraging for struggle to free the country.

1971

- ★ Yahya appointed Tikka Khan as the Governor of East Pakistan.
- ★ March 13 → The government imposed Martial Law once again.
- ★ March 14 → Bhutto, a leader of West Pakistan, suggested an unrealistic formula to hand over power to the majority parties in East and West Pakistan.
 - ★ → Bangabandhu, paying no heed, introduced the 35 points based demand.
- ★ After the release of the decree of Bangabandhu, Awami League took control of every sector except the army.
- ★ March 15 → Yahya came to visit Dhaka.
- ★ March 16 → Yahya-Mujib talk commenced.
- ★ March 23 → On the Republican Day of Pakistan, the flag of independent Bangladesh was hoisted in the houses of this country instead of the flag of Pakistan.
- ★ March 24 → The leaders of Pakistan tried for the last time to negotiate the conflict, but Yahya departed Dhaka leaving the discussion unfinished giving directives to the military force to launch attacks on the unarmed Bengalees.

1971

- * * * A little back story of 25 March * * *
- * March 18 → Tikka Khan and Rao Forman Ali designed the blue print of the ruthless killing of the Bangalees known as 'Operation Searchlight'.
- * March 20 → The government issued Bangalee soldiers to surrender weapons.
- The military preparation in Dhaka cantonment was given a complete shape.
- 6 to 17 PIA flights Boeing 707 flew to Dhaka every day carrying soldiers, arms and ammunitions
- Ships were anchored at Chittagong port loaded with soldiers and weapons.
- * March 24 → March 25 was chosen for launching the genocide.
- Major General Rao Forman Ali was assigned with the main charge of Dhaka city.

1971

* March 25 → The genocide of unarmed Bangalees by the Pakistani Army named 'Operation Searchlight'.

■ Attacks on DU dormitories started at the dead of night.

- Jahurul Hoque Hall
- Jagannath Hall
- Rokeya Hall

■ Mass killing was taking place;

- Old Dhaka
- Kachukhet
- Tejgaon
- Indira Road
- Mirpur
- Mohammadpur
- Inside Dhaka Airport
- Rayer Bazar
- Ganaktuli
- Dhanmondi
- Kalabagan
- Kathalbagan, & other places.

■ Genocide also started in other places of the country.

1971

- * March 26 → Bangabandhu gave the declaration of independence, in the early hour.
- Bangabandhu was arrested, at nearly 1.30 am, and secretly taken away to West Pakistan.
- At noon the declaration of independence was broadcast from Chittagong Radio Center and then from Kalurghat Radio Center by M.A. Hannan, a leader of Awami League in Chittagong.

■ The declaration given in English stated below,

"This may be my last message. From today Bangladesh is independent. I call upon the people of Bangladesh wherever you might be and with whatever you have, to resist the army of occupation to the last. Your fight must go on until the last soldier of the Pakistan occupation army is expelled from the soil of Bangladesh and final victory is achieved."

1971

- * March 27 → Major Ziaur Rahman read out the declaration of independence on behalf of Bangabandhu from Kalurghat or Swadhin Bangla Radio Station.
- * March 31 → Kushtia resistance begins.
- * April 2 → Jinjira genocide
- * April 9 → Formation of 'Dhaka Civil Peace Committee'.
- * April 10 → Formation of the first provisional government of Bangladesh, "Temporary Bangladesh Govt." or, "Exile Bangladesh Govt.".→ The government devided bangladesh into four military zones and appointed four Sector- Commander.
- * April 11 → Bangladesh was devided into 11 sectors, a number of sub-sectors and 3 Brigade Forces.
- * April 12 → M.A.G Osmani takes command of the Bangladesh Armed Forces.
- * April 17 → The Govt.-in-exile takes oath at Vaidynathlala, Meherpur district.
 - ④ This government was headed by Sheikh Mujib.

1971

- * April 17 → ④ The village was named 'Mujibnagar'.
④ The Govt. popularly termed as 'Mujibnagar Govt.'.
- ④ The aircraft of Pakistan Air Forces bombed Mujibnagar and took control of Meherpur just after two hours of the Govt. formation.
- * April 18 → Battle of Daruin, Comilla and Battle of Rangamati - Mahalchhari waterway, Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- * May 5 → Gopalpur massacre.
- * May 20 → Chuknagar massacre.
- * May 24 → Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra radio station established in Kolkata.
- * July 11 → Sector Commanders Conference.
- * August 16 → 'Operation Jackpot', Bangladesh naval commando operation
- * August 20 → Flight Lieutenant Matiur Rahman attempts to defect after hijacking a fighter plane.
- * September 5 → Battle of Gaahati, Jessore.

1971

- * September 17 → A civil government opposed to Liberation War was formed under the civil governor Dr. Abdul Matalib Malik, who was placed replacing military governor general Tikka Khan.
- * September 28 → Bangladesh Air Force functional.
- * October 13 → Dhaka guerrillas kill Abdul Monem Khan, governor of East Pakistan.
- * October 28 → Battle of Dhalai Outpost, Sri-mongol.
- * November 9 → 6 small ships constitute the first fleet of Bangladesh Navy.
- * November 16 → Battle of Ajmiriganj, an 18-hour encounter between Mukti Bahini Freedom Fighters and the Pakistan Army.
- * November 20 → Battle of Garibpur between India and the Pakistan Army.
- * November 21 → Mitro Bahini, a joint force of Bangladesh and Indian troops formed.
- * November 22 → Battle of Boyra, involving Pakistani and Indian air force.

1971

- * December 3 → Indo-Pakistani War broke out.
 - Bangladesh Air Force destroys Pakistani oil depots.
- * December 4 → India officially invades East Pakistan.
- * December 6 → India becomes the first country to recognize Bangladesh.
 - Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra becomes Bangladesh Betar.
- * December 7 → Liberation of Jessor, Sylhet and Moulvi Bazar.
- * December 8 & 9 → Cumilla, Bhamanbaria and Abarakali was liberated.
- * December 10 → Hotel Intercontinental (Present Sheraton) was declared as 'neutral zone' and all foreigners and diplomats living at Dhaka were given shelter there.
 - The British and the citizens of other countries were evacuated by a special flight from Dhaka.

1971

- * December 10 → Liberation of Laksham.
 - Two Bangladeshi ships sunk mistakenly by Indian air attack.
- * December 11 → Liberation of Hilli, Mymensingh, Kushtia and Noakhali.
- * December 12 → Liberation of Khulna, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Sirajganj.
 - Joint forces conducted air raids over different military settlements in Dhaka.
- * December 14 → Selective genocide of Bengali intellectuals.
 - Liberation of Bogra.
 - The war of Pakistani forces ended.

1971

December 16 → Surrender of Pakistani Army and liberation of Dhaka.

- The function of surrender was headed by Lt. General Zagzil Singh Aurora, the commander of the joint forces.
- Group captain A.K. Khandokar, the deputy chief of Mokti Bahine, was present there as a representative of Mujibnagar Govt.
- The function of surrender was held on Race course ground.
- The atmosphere of Dhaka echoed with 'Joy Bangla'.
- Lt. General Aurora and Lt. General Niyazee signed the surrender documents.
- 93 thousand Pakistani soldiers were imprisoned.