**ENG 111 - Academic Writing**

**Name:** Pranesh Chowdhury

**ID:** 202003112

Bangladesh Genocide in 1971

In 1971, a leader named Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared that Bangladesh was independent. This declaration sparked Operation Searchlight, a military operation aimed at crushing the Bengali uprising.

The Bangladesh genocide, called Gonohotta, started on March 25, 1971, when Pakistan's government began Operation Searchlight. This military action aimed to control East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and stop the Bengali people from seeking self-determination. The Pakistan army engaged in mass killings in East Pakistan during the War of Liberation. The exact death toll is uncertain, with initial estimates reaching three million. The genocide, triggered by the military government's failure to transfer power, included open fire on protesting crowds in cities like Dhaka and Chittagong. This event stands as one of the worst holocausts in world history.

The number of innocent people killed during the events in Bangladesh in 1971 is not clear. People argue about it, and estimates range from hundreds of thousands to millions. The violence hit intellectuals, regular people, and women the hardest. The wounds from that time still affect Bangladesh today, showing in the land and the people who remember those difficult days.

Pakistan made a plan to hurt and control the people in Bangladesh. They wanted to stop Bangladesh from becoming independent. The Pakistani leaders decided to use the army to do this. They targeted not only fighters but also regular people, intellectuals, and women. It was a cruel plan, and many innocent lives were lost. The Pakistanis wanted to crush the spirit of those who wanted freedom. The planning involved a lot of brutality and suffering. This sad part of history reminds us why it's crucial to work together and ensure such terrible things never happen again.

Bangladesh faced a terrible time. The leader called for people to disobey the government, and this led to a crackdown by the army. Important places were surrounded, and many innocent people were arrested and killed. Dhaka, the capital, was attacked at midnight, causing the death of teachers and students. The army used tanks and weapons, burning homes and hurting many. This marked the beginning of a tragic event called Operation Searchlight, resulting in over 50,000 deaths in just three days.

As the conflict spread, people tried to resist, but the army attacked them too. Warplanes and guns were used against unarmed civilians, causing chaos and forcing millions to flee to safety in India. The world only fully understood the extent of this tragedy later due to media reports and UN involvement. The Bangladesh genocide was a dark time, filled with suffering and loss for many innocent lives.

The world's reaction to the Bangladesh genocide in 1971 was disappointingly sluggish and disorganized. The world didn't respond quickly or together. People were suffering a lot, but countries had their own problems and couldn't agree on what to do. The Cold War and different priorities got in the way of helping Bangladesh during this tough time. The world's reaction was slow, and there was no united effort to stop the terrible things happening. While some countries, including India, provided crucial support to the Bengali liberation movement, the international community's failure to intervene effectively remains a critical point of discussion.

Even without much help from other countries, the people in Bangladesh are still trying to make things right and remember those who were lost. They share the stories of the victims through books, movies, and activism. The fight to hold the people who caused the harm accountable is ongoing, and it's an important part of helping the country heal from the past. The Bangladeshis are determined to seek justice and ensure that the memories of those who suffered are not forgotten.

From ashes, a new nation rises. Though the 1971 Genocide inflicted unimaginable pain, it did not break the Bangladeshi spirit. From the shadows, the nation emerged, creating a fresh start centered on freedom and justice. While scars from that time linger, they serve as reminders of the strength and resilience within the Bangladeshi spirit. Even in the face of the darkest moments, the people of Bangladesh have shown the world that they can overcome and build a future guided by hope and determination.

In conclusion, the 1971 genocide in Bangladesh shows us how terrible things can get when people fight over differences like ethnicity and politics. The act of genocide persisted until the Pakistan army surrendered on December 16, 1971. It tells us to always watch out for human rights abuses and reminds us that it's super important for countries to work together and stop bad things from happening. Even though the pain from the genocide might never go away completely, the people in Bangladesh are really strong. They keep going, never giving up on justice. It's like a bright light in the dark, showing us that we can have a future without these awful things happening again. The story is sad, but it also teaches us to be careful and make sure everyone is treated right.

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