

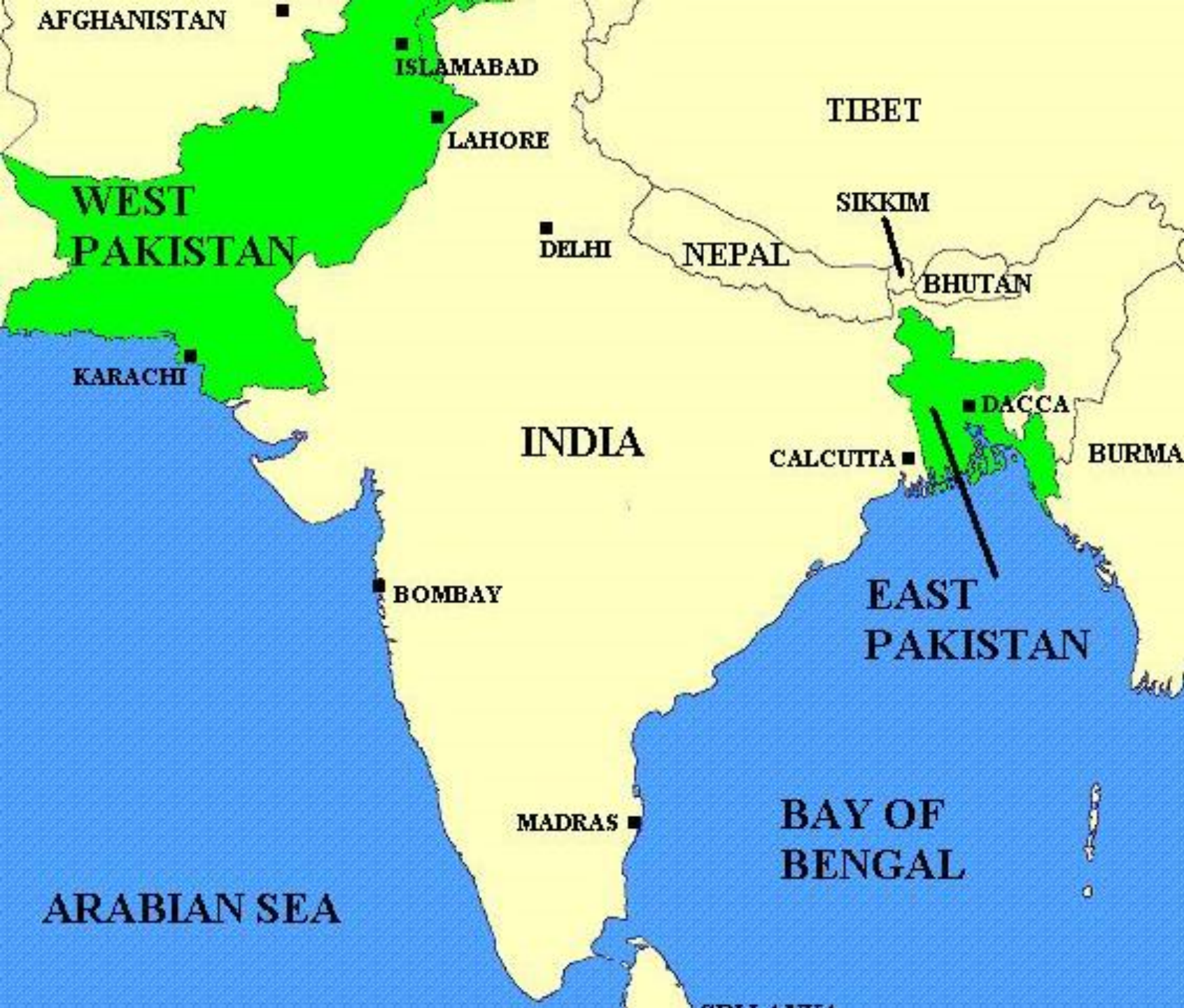


Political Development of Bangladesh from 1947-1971

Ms Farhana Afroz
Senior Assistant Professor
Dept. of Social Science

Chronological History of Bangladesh

- Early Historic Period.
- The Partition of British India.
- Discrimination Between East and West Pakistan.



Map of Pakistan
before 1971



Reasons behind the Conflict

- Social and Political inequality.
- Different Language and cultures.
- Economic Exploitation.
- Political discontent.




Major Events



Declaration of State Language

- National Education Summit Decided to Make Urdu as a State Language.
- Mohammad Ali Jinnah Declared that Urdu will be the State Language of Pakistan.

Language Movement

- 
- Pakistani Government Forcefully tried to Establish Urdu as a State Language.
 - General students Protested against this Decision and got killed in Daylight by The police Force.



East Bengal
became
East Pakistan



Bangla became a state
language along with Urdu.



Presidential rule in the West Pakistan.

- Governor General Gurmani declared Presidential rule in the West Pakistan.
- Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy was forced to resign.
- Chundrigar became the new Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ayub Khan captured the power



- Ayub Khan captured the power on October 7.
- Ayub Khan declared his cabinet.
- All political parties and their activities had been banned.



“Basic Democracies”

The background of the slide is a light gray color, decorated with several stylized palm fronds in a dark gray or black color. These fronds are scattered across the slide, with some pointing towards the center and others towards the corners. In the center of the slide, there is a white rectangular box with a thin dark border. Inside this box, the title and text are located.

The Split of Pakistan Muslim League

Pakistan Muslim League had been split in to two groups –
Council and Convention.

Ayub Khan backed the Convention Muslim League.



Charges against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

- Sheikh Mujib had been charged by the government with sedition and making objectionable statements, he got one year jail term by the court, He was released later on an order of the High Court.
- Ayub Khan became the President again for the second term by defeating Fatima Jinnah. By observing the election system under 'Basic Democracy'.



6-Point Formula

Bengalese Right to Live

1967-1969

The relations between West Pakistan and East Pakistan were politically strained due to various issues of inequality, language, culture and a large distance of over 2000 kilometres between the two states separated by the foreign lands of India. The central power remained confined in West Pakistan, thus demand for total independent rule of East Pakistan begun.

Following the Six- point movement in 1966 led by Father of the Nation Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the East Pakistan independence movement gained momentum.

- The Constitution made by General Ayub in 1962 was termed as 'Constitutional Autocracy' and rejected by East Pakistanis.
- As a result, General Ayub was overthrown in 1969 and he handed over power to General Yahya Khan on 25 March 1969.

The historic Agartala Case

- The plan of the Revolutionary Council
- “Rashtra v. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others”
- An inspiration to drive the Bengalis towards independence.



Historic Mass Upsurge of 1969

- It was in line with the six points movement and against the military dictatorship of Ayub Khan.
- Another vanguard of the anti-Ayub Mass Movement was the 'All Party Students Committee of Action on the basis of an 11-point program.
- All these directed to the fall of Ayub's regime.
- It was during the mass movement of 1969 that Bengali nationalism reached its highest point.



Political Development of Bangladesh From 1947-1971



7th March of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman



7th March of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman delivered his famous speech in front of over two million people.
- The Bengali people were inspired to prepare for a potential war of independence amid widespread reports of armed mobilization by West Pakistan.
- During the speech, Sheikh Mujib proclaimed, **"Our struggle is for our freedom. Our struggle is for our independence."**

Proclamation of Bangladeshi Independence on 26th March, 1971



Proclamation of Bangladeshi Independence on 26th March, 1971

- On 25th March, 1971, the Pakistan army begin Operation Searchlight
- their pre-planned genocide of Bengali people including targeted killings of Bengali intelligentsia, academics, Hindus.
- Following their atrocities, Bangladesh declared the independence on the first hour of 26th March, 1971.



Photo Gallery of Liberation War



Genocide
by
Pakistani Military
25 Mar – 16 Dec 1971

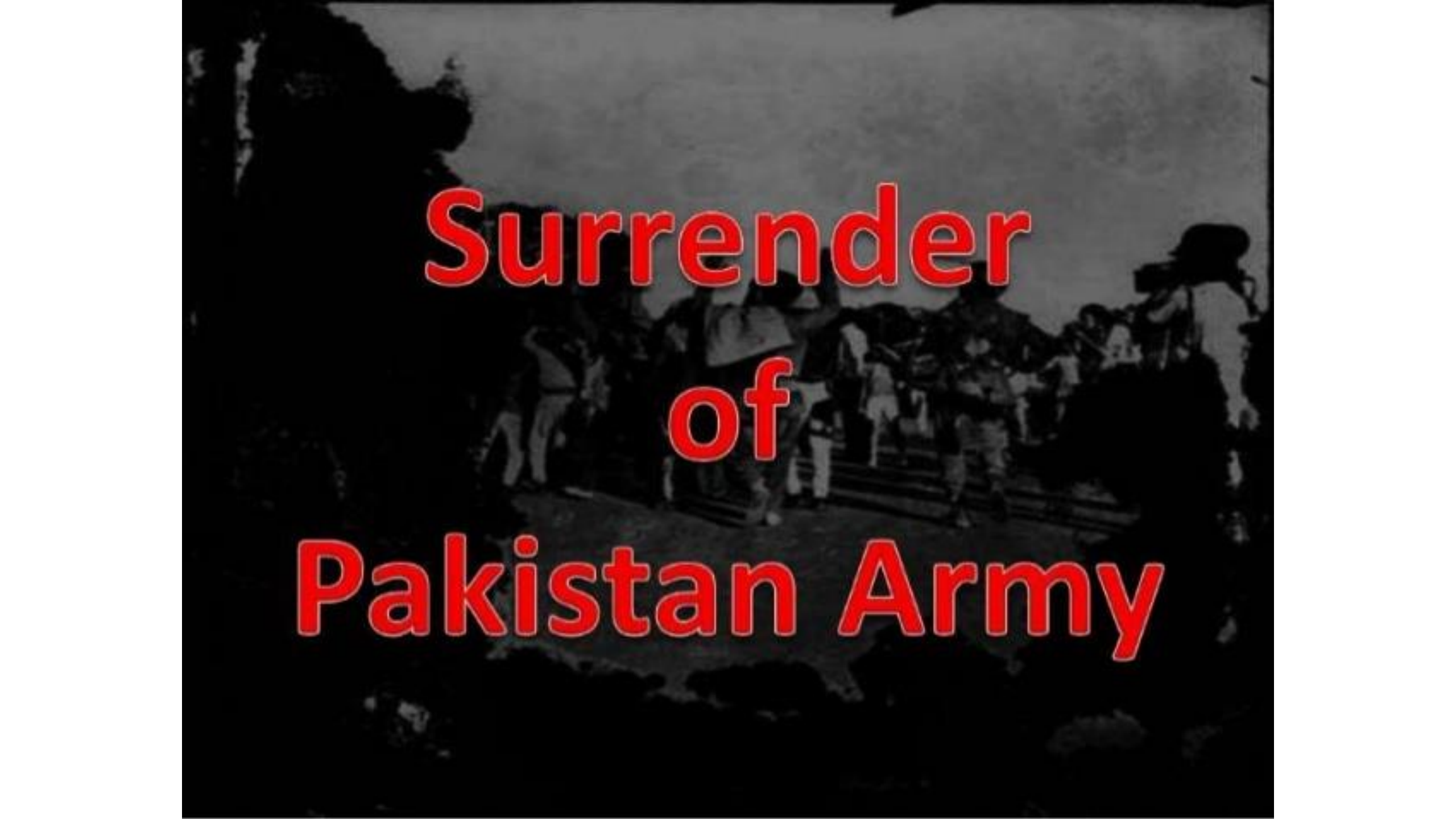






A photograph of a person lying on their back on a large pile of cut wood and logs. The person is wearing a light-colored shirt and dark pants. The scene is outdoors, with the ground covered in wood chips and logs. The text is overlaid in yellow.

**14 Decemeber of Every Year is
observed as
“ Buddhijibi Hotta Dibosh”**



Surrender of Pakistan Army



INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

The PAKISTAN Eastern Command agree to surrender all PAKISTAN Armed Forces in BANGLA DESH to Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA, General Officer Commanding in Chief of the Indian and BANGLA DESH forces in the Eastern Theatre. This surrender includes all PAKISTAN land, air and naval forces as also all para-military forces and civil armed forces. These forces will lay down their arms and surrender at the places where they are currently located to the nearest regular troops under the command of Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA.

The PAKISTAN Eastern Command shall come under orders of Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA as soon as this instrument has been signed. Disobedience of orders will be regarded as a breach of the surrender terms and will be dealt with in accordance with the accepted laws and usages of war. The decision of Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA will be final, should any doubt arise as to the meaning or interpretation of the surrender terms.

Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA gives a solemn assurance that personnel who surrender shall be treated with dignity and respect that soldiers are entitled to in accordance with provisions of the GENEVA Convention and guarantees the safety and well-being of all PAKISTAN military and para-military forces who surrenders. Protection will be provided to foreign nationals, ethnic minorities and personnel of WEST PAKISTAN origin by the forces under the command of Lieutenant-General JAGJIT SINGH AURORA.

JAGJIT SINGH AURORA,
Lieutenant-General
General Officer Commanding in Chief
India and BANGLA DESH forces in the
Eastern Theatre

16 December 1971.

AAK NIAZ KHAN
Lieutenant-General
Special Law Administrator (Law & Order)
Commander Eastern Command (Pakistan)

16 December 1971

Victory Day of Bangladesh 16th December, 1971



Victory Day of Bangladesh

16th December, 1971

- Bangladesh Mukti Bahini and other forces fought bravely against the occupying Pakistan Army.
- On December 3rd, 1971, India formally entered the war following a failed Pakistani attack on Indian soil.
- Finally, Pakistan army surrendered unconditionally to the allied Indian-Bangladeshi force on 16th December, 1971.



