

Ancient group of people of Bengal can be divided into two groups.

① Non-Aryan.

② Aryan.

Non-Aryan: In Bengal, the Non-aryan arrived first. Ancient group of people can be developed from "Nishad Nation". The language of Nishad Nation was Austric. The race of the Nishad Nation was Proto Australoid and Mongoloid.

Aryan: The Aryan group of people came from Iran. The religious book of aryan people was Veda. They established their settlement in north-western border areas and Punjab's. The racial identification of Bengal nation is mixed.

physical characteristics

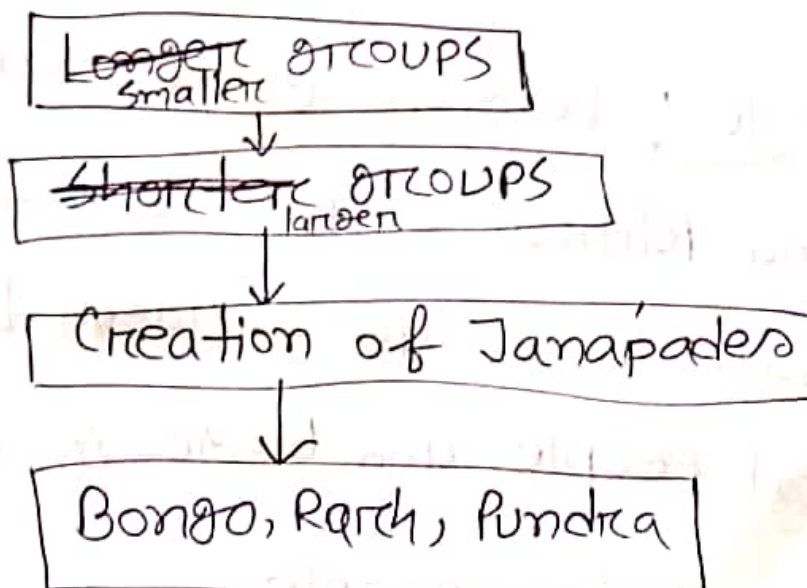
Shape : Medium to short

Complexation : From brown to dark but not like Negro.

Shape of Nose : Medium.

Different racial groups of people could live in one group. The connection ^{between} of ~~the~~ two groups was little.

Creation of Janapades



Eating Habits of Bengal People :

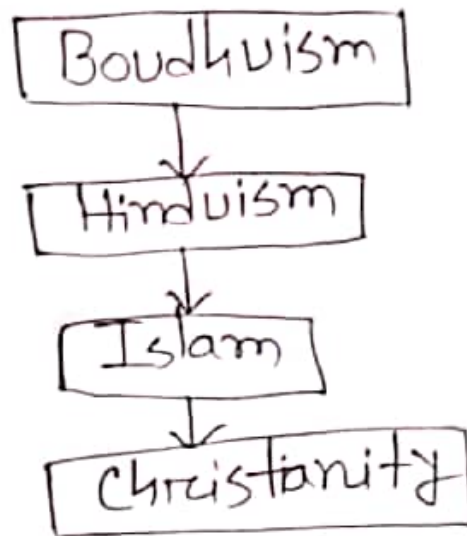
The main food is rice which is ^{the} result of ~~cultural~~ ^{the} of the Austrie group of people. Still now rice is choosen by rich, poor all group of people. Because of the rivers and bills there is an availability of fishes.

Dress up of Bengal : The main dress of man of bengal loin cloth, dhuti and Lungi. Women wear shari in one fold.

Language style : Language could work as Cultural and Political unit in ~~bengal~~ East bengal. There is a class Language of general people and language of aristocracy people.

Dialect : Different language are used by people living in different regions.

Religious tolerability :



The Hindu and muslim in bengal foster the same believe.

Example : Mazar, Pohela boishakh and Marriage Arrangement.

Initially Basic Democracy had four tiers such as:

1. Union Council
2. Thana Council
3. District Council
4. Divisional Council

The councils were consisted of elected and nominated members as well.

There were 40000 electoral unit in each part of Pakistan totaling the number 80000 in the country. The member of this Basic Democracy were the Basic Democrats or BD

members. People participation was limited in electing

BD members. BD member were the valid electors. None

But these BD members could elect the president and the

members of the National and provincial Legislative Councils

Ayub Khan became the president for the following five

Years after winning the confidence votes of these members

thus he also gained the authority to formulate a constitution

for the country. The new constitution was made to public

on 1 march 1962 and the martial law withdrawn on 8 June

Military Rule and the Movement for Right to self

Determination.:

Martial law in 1958

President Iskandar Mirza proclaimed Martial law on 7 October, 1958. General Ayub Khan assumed

to the presidency through a coup against Iskandar

Mirza.

Basic Democracy of Ayub Khan

After consolidating the power in 1958, General Ayub Khan

initiated to bring absolute changes in the government

system and politics in Pakistan. He abandoned the traditional

democratic practices and introduced a strange and new

electoral process. It was based on a concept called

"Basic Democracy." Basic Democracy is a sort of

restricted Democracy in which a few number of people

would enjoy the privilege of electing the president.

Movement against military Rule:

Suhrawardy was taken into custody on 30 January 1969 for his alleged anti-state conspiracy.

When Ayub Khan announced the enactment of a new constitution on March 1, the student community in East

Pakistan staged demonstrations and abstained from

attending classes. Intellectuals, teachers, politicians

and others extended their support to the students.

Movement opposing the new constitution. Ayub Khan

and the East Pakistan Governor Monem Khan took

strict oppressive measures to control the student Movement.

Education Movement:

Student movement got momentum when the Sharif

Commission Report on education in August 1962. The

recommendations in the report were against the students

interests and rights. This resulted in a massive student

Movement, that is known as "bachhattir shiksha andolon"

(Education Movement '62). There were demonstrations

every day from 15 August to 10 September, while a partial

on 17th September, several persons were killed and hundreds of people were injured in police shootouts. This movement forced the government to suspend the policy recommendation of Sharif Commission.

Ayub Khan formed a political party named Convention Muslim League. At the same time Suhrawardy urged all the opposition parties to be united to form a coalition. As a result National Democratic Front or NDF was formed comprising Awami League, Nazam-e-Islami, National Awami Party. The aims of this front were to regain democracy and to switch back to the constitution of 1956.

Suhrawardy was taken into custody on 30 June, 1964. The news of Suhrawardy's arrest sparked students' reaction in East Pakistan. This student program originated anti-Ayub movement in East Pakistan.

War Strategy:-

The Mukti-Bahini divided the warzone into 11 sectors. The war strategy included a huge guerrilla force operating inside of Bangladesh. The railways in East Pakistan were almost completely shut down due to the Mukti-Bahini's sabotage.

Contribution of Bahini:-

Mukti Bahini was the alliance of Indian Army and Mukti Bahini that engaged Pakistani occupied areas on 6 December 1971, during the liberation war. The alliance gave the final blow to the already weakened Pakistani forces.

Killing Intellectuals:-

Pakistan Government ^{realised} ~~was~~ ~~terrible~~ that they would surrender up very soon. On 14 December 1971, the Pakistani occupied forces killing the intellectuals brutally to cripple the education system of East Pakistan.

~~6~~

⑥ Liberation War

- i Election of 1970: Result
- ii Speech of 7th March
- iii Operation Searchlight
- iv War strategy
- v Mujibnagar Govt.
- vi Contribution: Bonini
- vii Surrender of Pak Bonini

of occupation to the last. Your fight must go on until the last soldier of Pakistan expelled from Bangladesh and victory achieved.'

Mujib Ngor Government:-

On 10 April 1971, Mujibnongor Government established.

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the president of Mujib Ngor Government. Tajuddin Ahmed was the prime-minister and

Syed Nazrul Islam was the vice president of Mujib Ngor Government. M. Mansur Ali was the finance minister.

(4) A proper inquiry into the loss of lives.

Operation Searchlight (25 March 1971): -

The planning of operation searchlight ~~are~~ was done by

Major General Khadim Hussain Raja and major General Rao Farooq Ali on 22 February 1971. On 17 March General Raja was given authority to plan the operation by the General Abdul Hamid Khan. The handwritten plan was reviewed by General Abdul Hamid and Lt. General Tikka Khan on 20 March. On 25 March 1971, Yehia Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited East Pakistan as name of meeting with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. But they came to start the 'Operation Searchlight' at midnight, Pakistani armies attacked on innocent and sleeping Bengalis. During that time, Bangabandhu was arrested by Pakistani armies. Before the arrest Bangabandhu sent message about the independence of Bangladesh. On 26 March 'Shahin Bangla Betar Kendra' broadcasted the message of Bangabandhu. The ^{message} speech of Bangabandhu as 'This may be my last message. From today, Bangladesh is independent, I call upon the people of Bangladesh, wherever you might be and whatever you have to resist the army.

Mass upsurge in 1969

Liberation War (1971):-

~~The~~

Background:-

The people of East Bengal were neglected from West Pakistan Government in politic, economic, administrative affairs as well. But the people of Bengal protested to free from discrimination of West Pakistan day by day. The movements of East Pakistani people were given below.

Language Movement (1947-1952)



United Front (1954)



Education Movement (1962)



Six-Points Programme (1966)



Mass Upsurge (1969)



General Election (1970)



Liberation War (1971)

General Election (1970):-

General elections were held in Pakistan on 17 December 1970.

160 seats were reserved for East Pakistan. Awami-Ligue gained 167 seats under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Though the emergence victory of Awami-Ligue in the election, the West Pakistan Government won't want to transfer the power to Awami-Ligue. In the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, 100% Co-operation movement was held from 2nd March to 25 March 1971.

Four-Points movements in 7th March speech:-

On 7th March 1971, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman gave historic speech to the Bengali nation in Rescue Ground.

Bangabandhu announced 4 points on the speech to get free East Bengal from discrimination. The points are given below.

- ① The immediate lifting of martial law.
- ② The immediate withdrawal of all military personnel to their barracks.
- ③ The immediate transfer of power to the elected representatives.

④ The power of taxation and revenue collection shall be vested in the federating units.

⑤ The federal units shall have the full authority to regulate foreign exchange earnings and trade links,

⑥ To safeguard regional solidarity and national security the provinces should have the authority to form and control their own paramilitary force.

Significance:-

The six points of Bangobandhu was accepted in the working committee meeting of Awami-League held on 13 March 1966. Then Bangobandhu campaigned for creating public ~~demanded~~ opinion in favour of the six points. He went to different places and delivered speech on this. He termed these six points as 'Our demands for our survival.' As a result of Bangobandhu's campaign, six point gained public support very rapidly.

During this time, Ayub Khan visited East Pakistan and delivered speech ~~was~~ in various public meetings where he termed

the six point programme as seditious and as threat to the unity. The Government of Ayub Khan directed to arrest Bangabandhu as six points gained popularity. On 7 June a general strike was observed to protest the arrest of Bangabandhu. During that time number of individuals were killed in police firing.

In 1968, the Government put Bangabandhu on trial accusing him in the historic Agartala case. The case led to mass uprising in 1969 and the Government was forced to release Bangabandhu. The key factor in Awami League's election manifesto in 1970 was this six-point programme. A landslide victory was gained the absolute mandate from the people of East Pakistan in favor of six points. Yet the six points programme could not be implemented. The six-points programme ended with the commencement of the Liberation war. Afterwards Bangladesh gained independence.

Six-Points movement and Bengali Nationalism

Background :-

To get rid of the colonial rule and exploitation of Pakistanis, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman announced six-points programme in 1966.

Purpose :-

The purpose of six point programme was to free East Pakistan from the discrimination, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman raised voice against the extreme negligence of the West Pakistan Government to the security of East Pakistan and limitless disparity toward East Pakistan in political, economic, administrative, military, educational affairs as well. Opposition leaders convened in Lahore Conference on 5-6 February 1966, Bangabandhu presented 'Six

Point demand in the conference which was rejected by the leaders in the conference. Bonga Bhadru walked out of the conference and returned Dhaka disclosing six-points to the press. On 21 February a pamphlet titled 'amort bochar dabi:- Chog Doka Dabi' (Our demands for survival):- Six points programme) was published in the name of Bonga bhadru.

Six-Points Demand :-

① The parliamentary form of Government with supremacy of a legislature directly elected on the basis of universal franchise.

② The Federal Government should deal with only two subjects, Defense and foreign affairs. All other subjects shall be in the hand of Federal states.

③ Two separate, but freely convertible currencies for two wings should be introduced, If this is not possible, there should be one currency for the whole country. Furthermore, ^{banking} separate ^{banking} reserve should be established.

18) Declaring the 21st February as Government holiday considering as 'Shahid Dibash'.

19) Providing full autonomy to East Bengal as per 1940 Lahore resolution.

20) In no way the validity of legislative assembly is extended.

21) If any seats in the Legislative assembly become vacant, it should be filled in within three months by giving bi-election.

Result of the election:-

It was the first general election held in East Bengal on 8th March of 1954. Officially the result of election declared in 2nd April of 1954. The coalition attained 223 seats out of the total 300 seats. The ruling party Muslim League obtained 77 seats.

The significance of the election:-

The election in 1954 was the united protest by Bengali against the lawlessness, discrimination and administrative

1.00 / -40.24°

Page Number

Subject

Date

Time

Cancellation of the Cabinet of 'United Front coalition' and Administration the central Government in East Bengal

The emergence victory of 'United Front coalition' was not perceived positively by the Muslim League. The declaration of 21st February as Government Holiday and 'Bardhaman House' as Bengali language research center. They were searching for the opportunity to dethrone the coalition cabinet. As a result the central Government started condemning the coalition cabinet for the failure of maintain law. At last, central Muslim League Government initiated Administration by Governor in East Bengal and cancelling the cabinet of United Front coalition on the basis of section 102 (K) on 30 May 1954 under Indian Administration Act 1935. The ruling of the United Front coalition cabinet end after 56 days.

Failure of the Muslim League. The immense popularity of the leaders of the coalition, especially the young leaders, the way of opportunity widened for creation future leaders of East Bengal. On the other hand, the Awami-Muslim League having maximum seats ensured their strong leadership in East Bengal in the future. Through the election, speculationism was established in the politics of East Bengal. For this reason the habitants of East Bengal fully supported.

The Afterwards episodes of the election:-

A fourteen members cabinets of minister was formed by united front coalition under the leadership of Sher-E-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haque. In addition to chief ministry, he undertook the finance, revenue and state ministers among other members. Abu Hossain Sarkar got judicial, health and local Government, Syed Azizul Haque got education ministry and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had been assigned the Agricultural, co-operative and village development department.

(6) To generate employment for the Mahazans, artist and technician class.

(7) To eradicate flood, famine and drought.

(8) To make the country self dependant on food and industry.

(9) To introduce free and mandatory primary education.

(10) Education through mother language and reducing the gap between Government and private school.

(11) To convert the University of Dhaka and Rajshahi University as autonomous body.

(12) Reducing the administrative expenses.

(13) Taking necessary steps to control corruption and nepotism.

(14) Cancelling the dark laws.

(15) Separating the judicial department from the administrative department.

(16) Making the 'Bandhanan House' as Bengali Language research center.

(17) Constructing a monument commemorating the martyrs of 52's language movement.

United Front (1954):-

The united front was composed ~~of~~ of four political parties such as Awami-Muslim-League, Krishak-Sramik party, Nazam-E-Islami, Gomontomto Party. The front was established on 4th December 1953. There were 21 package programme in the election manifesto.

The united front coalition declared 21 points charted of election manifesto.

Purpose:- Reflecting the hopes and expectation from the mass people of East-Bengal.

The points are given below.

- ① To establish Bangla as one of the state language of Pakistan.
- ② To desolate the zamindari system without compensations,
- ③ To nationalized the jute industry.
- ④ To co-operative agricultural system.
- ⑤ To ^{set} build up salt-factory.

Martial Law - 1958

President Iskander Mirza proclaimed the martial law on 7 October 1958. After 20 days, General Ayub Khan assumed to the presidency through a coup ~~to the~~ against Iskander Mirza.

Six-Points movement and Bengali Nationalism

Background :-

To get rid of the colonial rule and exploitation of Pakistanis Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman announced six-points program in 1966.

Purpose :-

The purpose of six point programme was to free East Pakistan from the discrimination. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman raised voice against the extreme negligence of the West Pakistan Government to the security of East Pakistan and limitless disparity toward East Pakistan in political, economic, administrative, military, educational affairs as well. Opposition leaders convened in Lahore conference on 5-6 February 1966. Bangabandhu presented 'Six

point demand in the conference which was rejected by the leaders in the conference. Bangabandhu walked out of the conference and returned Dhaka disclosing six-points to the press. On 21 February a pamphlet titled 'amart bhehar dabi:- Choy Dafa Dabi' (Our demands for survival:- Six points programme) was published in the name of Bangabandhu.

Six-Points Demand :-

① The parliamentary form of Government with supremacy of a legislature directly elected on the basis of universal franchise.

② The federal Government should deal with only two subjects; Defense and foreign affairs. All other subjects shall be in the hand of Federal states.

③ Two separate, but freely convertible currencies for two wings should be introduced. If this is not possible, there should one currency for the whole country. Furthermore, separate ^{banking} ~~bookings~~ reserve should be established.

- ④ The power of taxation and revenue collection shall be vested in the federating units.
- ⑤ The federal units shall have the full authority to regulate foreign exchange earnings and trade links.
- ⑥ To safeguard regional solidarity and national security the provinces should have the authority to form and control their own paramilitary force.