

Liberation War

Fight starts.....

- Following the massacre of the 25th of March 1971, people of East Pakistan started fighting against the Pakistani military with every resource they had.
- War of Liberation, The began on 26 March 1971 and ended with the liberation of Bangladesh on 16 December 1971

Fight starts.....

- Ordinary Bengalis, especially young people, who had no knowledge or training to fight in a war, risked their lives and the lives of their family members for the sake of making Bangladesh an independent country.

Factors

- Discrimination from West Pakistan
- Language Movement of 1952
- Six point movement 1966
- Agartala Conspiracy Case
- Mass Upsurge of 1969
- Election of 1970

Refugee

- According to an estimate, the number of refugees taking shelter in India during the liberation war was about 10 million.
- The Indian government came under huge pressure to provide resources and space for the refugees.
- The governments of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura established refugee camps along the border.



Mukti bahini

- On 4 April, the senior officers of the liberation army assembled at the headquarters of 2nd East Bengal at Teliapara, a semi hilly area covered by tea gardens.

Mukti bahini

- The liberation war was formally launched from that historic military conference held on April 4, 1971.
- As no political government was in place till then, the senior-most retired army officer and elected member of the national assembly Colonel M A G Osmani was unanimously nominated as the commander-in-chief of the Muktibahini (liberation force).



Mukti bahini

Arms supply

Brigadier Pande gave assurance of providing limited quantity of arms and rations subject to approval of the Indian central government.

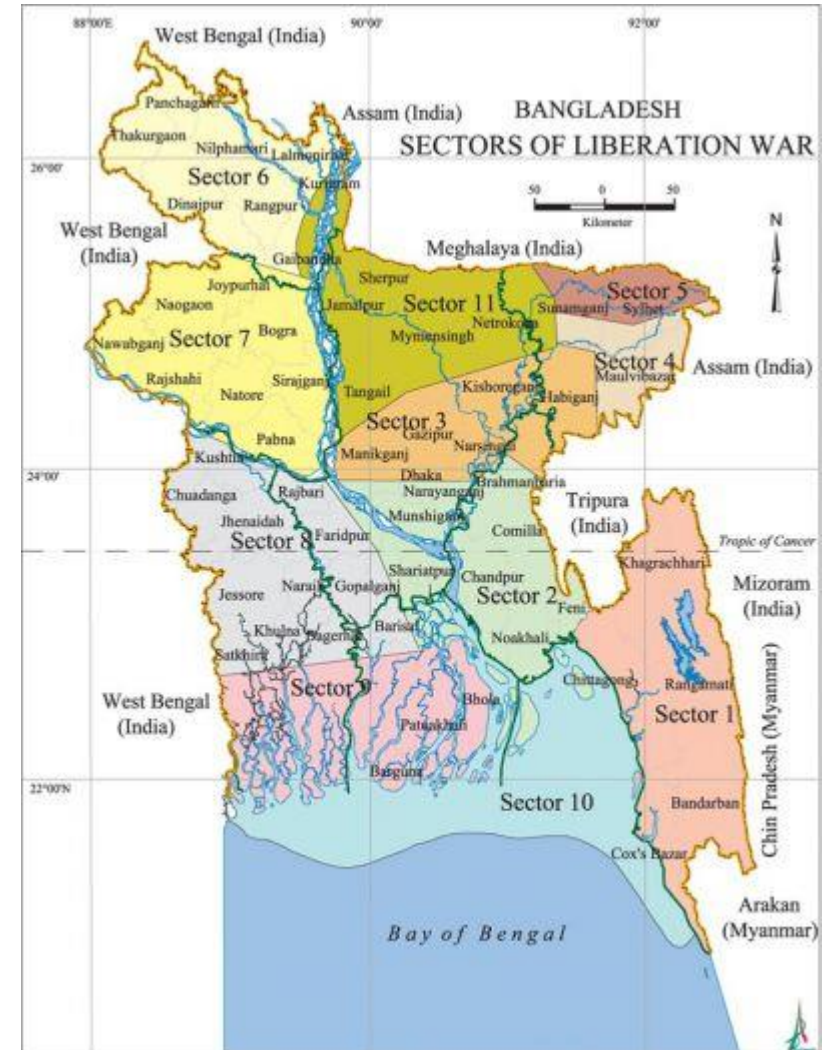
Training:

The Agartala district magistrate Omesh Saigal gave assurance of setting up training centres for freedom fighters as well as camps for refugee on Indian territories.

Mukti bahini

The Bengali military officers of East-Pakistan took charge over the military operations of the Bengali nationalists.

They divided East-Pakistan in 11 sectors in order to conduct their guerrilla operations against the West-Pakistani military.



Forces

Major Ziaur Rahman	Greater Chattogram, Chattogram Hill Tracts and the eastern region of Noakhali district.
Major Khaled Mosharraf	Greater Cumilla, and western regions of Dhaka and Noakhali districts
Major Shafiullah	Greater Sylhet and eastern region of Mymensingh district
Major Abu Osman Chowdhury	Greater Kushtia, Jashore and Faridpur districts

Crack platoon

- ❑ A crack platoon consisting of daring youths operated most valiantly in Dhaka city as well.
- ❑ These bahinis were established as a local force based on their own strength taking part in a number of battles with the Pakistani army.
- ❑ Badiul Alam, Shafi Imam Rumi, Magfur Uddin Chowdhury Azad, Abdul Halim Jewel were the members of crack platoon.



Kader Bahini of Tangail

Abdul Kader Siddiqui *Bir Uttam* raised this force initially with 400 students and youths in Baheratali of Sakhipur thana on May 14, 1971. T

he number of fighters in the force was gradually increased, and till 15 October the number stood at 14 thousand.

Ultimately, the figure rose to 17 thousand on December 16, 1971



Irregular forces

- ❑ Latif Mirza Bahini of Sirajganj
- ❑ Akbar Hossain Bahini of Jhinaidah
- ❑ Hemayet Bahini of Faridpur
- ❑ Quddus Molla and Gafur Bahini of Barisal
- ❑ Afsar Bahini of Mymensingh and Aftab Bahini of Mymensingh
- ❑ Siraj Sikder Led Sarbahara party in Barishal

Mujibnagar Government

The Mujibnagar Government, was established following the declaration of independence of East Pakistan as Bangladesh on 10 April 1971.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who was a prisoner of the West-Pakistan government during that time was made the President and Tajuddin Ahmed was made the Prime Minister of Bangladesh.

The government took oath on 17 April 1971.



Irregular forces

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	President
Syed Nazrul Islam	Vice President, (Entrusted with the powers, functions and responsibilities of the President since the President himself was then detained in Pakistan).
Tajuddin Ahmad	Prime Minister, In charge of Defence, Information, Broadcasting and Communications, Economic Affairs, Planning Division, Education, Local Government, Health, Labour, Social Welfare, Establishment as well as other affairs the responsibility of which was not yet entrusted to any one.
Khondakar Mostaq Ahmad	Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Law and Parliamentary Affairs.
M Mansur Ali	Minister, Ministry of Finance, Industry and Commerce.
AHM Qamaruzzaman	Minister, Ministry of Home, Civil Supplies, Relief and Rehabilitation, Agriculture.

East Pakistan Central Peace Committee

- Pakistani government established the “East Pakistan Central Peace Committee” (Shanti Bahini) by the member of Jamaat-E-Islami.
- Ghulam Azam was the Chief of Shanti Committee.
- One of the main tasks of the Rajakar groups was to generate lists of the details of freedom fighters.

East Pakistan Central Peace Committee

- The Jamaat-E-Islami also organized their own combatant groups such as the Al-Badar and Al-Shams.
- Al-Badar, which was mainly created by the student wing of the Jamaat-E-Islami in East-Pakistan, was specifically involved in killing “the intellectual people” such as teachers, scholars and social activists.

East Pakistan Central Peace Committee

- The most horrific transgression committed by the Rajakar groups was the abduction of Bengali women, which were transported to Pakistani military camps for the entertainment of Pakistani soldiers.

War crime

- Around 30,00, 000 people were murdered
- Research by Susan Brownmiller found that “200,000, 300,000 or possibly 400,000 women were raped.”

International response

- At the international level, the United States of America and the People's Republic of China considered the crisis as an internal affair of Pakistan. But actually they stand with Pakistan.

International response

- India, Soviet Union and her allies, and general masses in Japan, and Western countries stood in solidarity with Bangladesh.
- In order to gain strategic advantage vis-a-vis Sino-US-Pakistan axis, Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty was signed on 9 August 1971. It provided a new dimension to the War of Liberation.

Guerilla

- Having realised that the Pakistan army could not be defeated by conventional warfare method, it was decided to create large guerilla forces all over the country. All Sector commanders were accordingly ordered to recruit, train and induct guerillas inside the country.

Joint forces

- The joint command of the Mukti Bahini and the Indian army was underway from November 1971. Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora, Commander, Eastern Command of Indian Army, became the commander of the joint forces.
- The joint command of the Mukti Bahini and the Indian Army, however, started operation from the evening of 3 December, when the Pakistan Air Force bombed Amritsar, Sreenagar and the Kashmir valley

Surrender

- The surrender ceremony took place at the Ramna Race Course in Dacca, East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), on 16 December 1971: A. A. K. Niazi of the Pakistan Army formally surrendered to Jagjit Singh Aurora, an Indian Army officer and joint commander of the Bangladesh Forces.

The role of students

- **Organizing protests and demonstrations:** Students organized protests and demonstrations against the oppressive Pakistani regime. These protests often turned violent, and the students faced severe repression from the Pakistani army.
- **Providing intelligence:** Students provided crucial intelligence to the Bangladeshi resistance forces, which helped them plan their attacks and operations.

The role of students

- **Serving as volunteers:** Many students served as volunteers in the resistance forces. They provided medical aid, cooked food for the soldiers, and carried out other tasks to support the war effort.
- **Fighting on the front lines:** Many students joined the resistance forces and fought on the front lines. They showed remarkable bravery and courage in the face of overwhelming odds.
- **Raising awareness:** Students played a vital role in raising awareness about the war in the international community. They organized rallies and protests in different countries to draw attention to the plight of the Bangladeshi people.

Thank You