

Chapter **03**

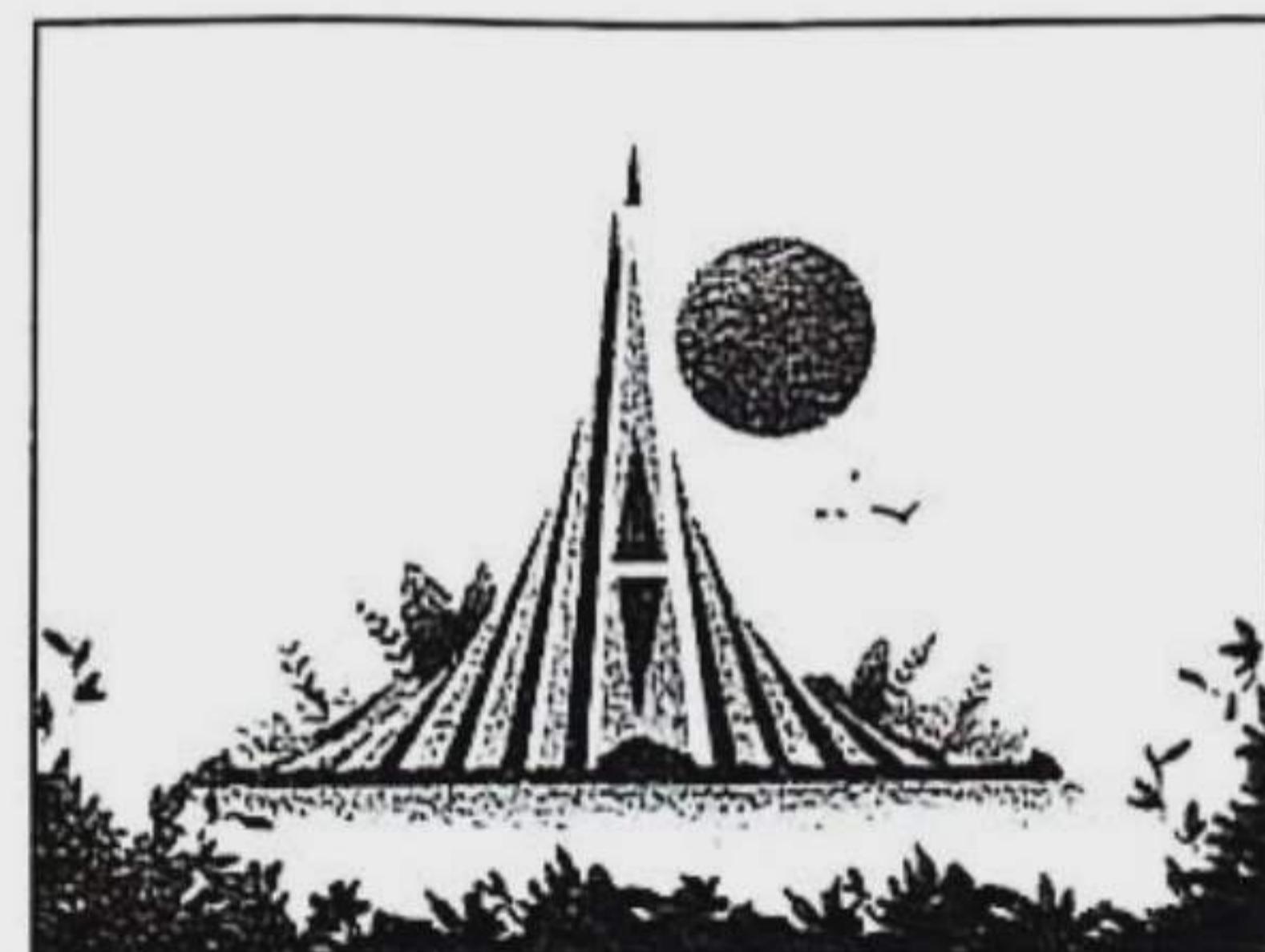
The Liberation War of Bangladesh

Contents for Discussion

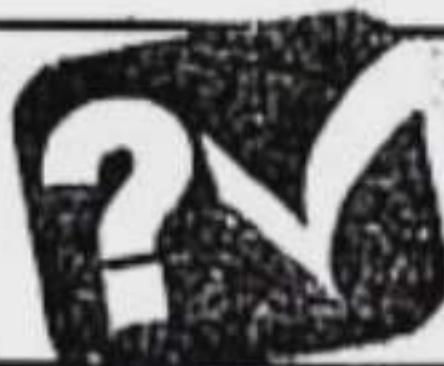
- Background of Liberation War • Historical Speech of 7th March and the Bangalees Preparation for Liberation War • The Hellish Genocide of 25th March • Declaration of Independence • Preparation of Liberation War and the Formation of Temporary Government • Formation of Mukti Bahine and its Activities • Anti-Liberation force in the Liberation war • The Help and Assistance from Home and Abroad in Liberation War • Final war under the command of joint force • Genocide (Mass Killing) and Tortures • Surrender of Pakistani forces.

Learning Outcomes : After studying this chapter I will be able to—

- express the reactions of the people and political leaders after the election of 1970;
- know the inner meaning of the Historical Speech of 7th March and explain its importance and influence;
- narrate the hellish killing of 25th March, 1970, and realize its dreadfulness;
- mention the Declaration of Independence of 26th March;
- give description of the preparation for the Liberation War and the formation and functions of the interim government;
- describe the formation of Mukti Bahini and assess the role;
- describe the role and functions of the Anti-liberation forces;
- explain and evaluate the nature of assistance of Bangalees in Liberation War,
- assess the role of the outer world;
- analyze the significance of the joint forces;
- give description of mass-killing and torture of Pakistani Army during the Liberation War
- tell the story of surrender of Pakistan Army;
- explain the significance of the Liberation War;
- be regenerated with patriotism and democratic zeal.



Practice



Multiple Choice, Short & Creative Q/A
following 100% accurate format for best prep.

Dear learners, the Q/A of this chapter have been divided into exercise, multiple choice, short, creative & exercise-based activities in light of the learning outcomes. Practice the questions well to ensure the best preparation in the exam.



Textual Q/A



Let's learn the textbook Q/A



MCQs with Answers



1. On which date of 1971 was Bangladesh Government at Mujibnagar formed?
Ⓐ 26th March Ⓑ 27th March
Ⓒ 10th April Ⓒ 17th April
2. The special characteristic of 1971 non-cooperation movement was—.
i. to boycott the session of national assembly
ii. to close down mills and factories
iii. to bring everything under the control of Bangabandhu
Which one of the following is true?
Ⓐ i Ⓑ i & ii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

- Read the following stem and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

Naomi, a student of class viii, took part in an art competition arranged on the occasion of Independence Day on 26th March. In her picture there is a man putting on coat with spectacles and delivering a speech raising his finger at which the audience present became greatly excited.

3. Who, among the following political personalities, has been indicated in the picture drawn by Naomi?
- (a) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
 (b) Abul Kashem Fazlul Hoq
 (c) Hossain Shaheed Suhrawardy
 (d) Mawlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani
4. Which of the following items has been inspired by the speech of that person mentioned in the stem?
- (a) Language movement
 (b) Liberation War
 (c) 6-point movement
 (d) Non-cooperation movement

Creative Questions with Answers

Ques. 01



Picture-1
Genocide scene of the 2nd
World War



Picture-2
Expedition scene of joint
force during the
Liberation War of
Bangladesh

- a. Who signed the Document of Surrender on behalf of the joint force? 1
- b. Explain the idea of mass killing. 2
- c. Which historical incident is indicated in picture-1? 3
- d. Did the activities of the force mentioned in picture-2 expedite the independence of Bangladesh? Analyse it. 4

Answer to Question No.01 :

a Lieutenant General Zagrit Singh Aurora signed the Document of Surrender on behalf of the joint force.

b When a powerful party of a country murders the people of a certain race or tribe or different ideology and also conducted physical as well as mental tortures mercilessly is called mass killing or genocide.

According to the United Nations, mass killing is a heinous massacre to erase a nation or a religious community completely. The Pakistani force conducted mass killing mercilessly during the entire nine months of Liberation War in 1971.

c In picture-1, the mass killing that happened at the night of 25th March in 1971 has been indicated. The Pakistani force conducted mass killing mercilessly in this country during the entire 9 months of the Liberation War.

They attacked the cantonment, EPR directorate, Police lines and Ansar Barracks. They used to torture the captured persons in different manners and then killed them.

Attack was conducted in the halls of Dhaka University at dead of night. Pakistani soldiers entered Iqbal Hall (now Jahurul Huq Hall) and Jagannath Hall and killed many innocent sleeping students. They conducted mass killing also at Dhaka Hall (Shahidullah Hall), Rokeya Hall and University residential area. 10 teachers and 300 students and employees of Dhaka University were killed during the genocide in March. They started killing the unarmed Bangalees from the mid-night of 25th March in 1971 and that night they killed about 7 – 8 thousands innocent people only in the Dhaka city.

d Yes, the activities of the joint force mentioned in picture-2 expedited the independence of Bangladesh. The Liberation War got a real shape with the declaration of independence on 26th March in 1971 by Major Ziaur Rahman. Later on, with a view to providing proper guidance for the Liberation War, Mujibnagar Govt. was formed on 10th April 1971. The Liberation War was conducted sector-wise by Mujibnagar Govt. As a result, our freedom fighters could face the attacks of the Pakistani forces with courage. To make the Liberation War more dynamic Mujibnagar Government and Indian Government jointly formed a joint force in November in 1971. The Liberation War got a momentum with the formation of a joint command. Taking training from India guerrilla fighters started heavy attacks upon the Pakistani forces. Air raid was also conducted side by side at different important places under the command of the joint force. The joint force started to proceed towards Dhaka from all directions. Meanwhile, the Pakistani forces started to surrender in different war fields on the border.

From the above discussion, we can say that due to the heroic fight of our freedom fighters, the strong desire of our people for freedom, the strong unity of all the countrymen, the active help of allied force and the support of people all over the world together resulted in a successful completion of our Liberation War only in 9 months. So, it can be said that the activities of the joint force expedited the independence of Bangladesh.

Ques. 02 Nasif's father was a university student during the liberation war. He fought in the liberation war in Barisal Area. He formed and commanded a force even without any training from the neighbouring country.

- a. When was the flag of independent Bangla first hoisted? 1
- b. When was the joint force formed? 2
- c. Of which sector Nasif's father was the member? Explain 3
- d. "There were many regional forces having no training from the country mentioned in the stem who played vital roles in the liberation war"—evaluate the statement. 4

Answer to Question No.02 :

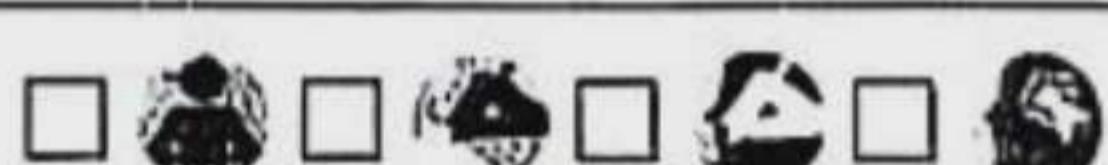
- a** The flag of independent Bangla was first hoisted on 2nd March in 1971.
- b** To make the attacks more dynamic against the Pakistani forces, Mujibnagar govt. and Indian govt. formed a joint force in November in 1971. The Liberation War got a momentum with the formation of joint force. Taking training from India guerrilla fighters started heavy attacks upon the Pakistani forces. Air raid was also conducted side by side at different important places under the command of the joint force.

- c** Nasif's father was a member of the sector No. 9 in the Liberation War.

For conducting the war properly, Bangladesh was divided into 11 sectors in 1971. 11 sector commanders were appointed there. Each sector was again divided into some sub-sectors. During the Liberation War, sector 9 was one of the important sectors. This sector covered From Dawlatpur-Satkhira road up to southern part of Khulna district, some parts of Faridpur district, Barishal and Patuakhali.

In the stem, we can see that Nasif's father fought in the Liberation War in Barisal Area. So, his father took part in the Liberation War under sector 9, and was a member of this sector.

d The aforementioned statement is absolutely correct. Let's evaluate its correctness below— The assertion that numerous regional forces such as 'Kaderia Bahine' (Tangail), 'Afsar Battalion' (Bhaluka, Mymensingh), 'Baten Bahine' (Tangail), 'Hemayet Bahine' (Gopalganj, Barishal), etc operating without training from the neighboring country (India), significantly contributed to the Bangladesh Liberation War. These forces emerged spontaneously following the Pakistani military crackdown in March 1971, comprising individuals who, like Nasif's father, formed localized resistance groups. They raised fear in the hearts of Pakistani soldiers and Government Naval commanders of freedom fighters made a name in the entire world when they destroyed 10 ships of Chattogram port and 50 ships at Mongla port in just only one day. This naval operation was known as 'Operation jack/pot'. Therefore, the statement acknowledges the significant contributions of these untrained regional forces. Their actions were pivotal in sustaining the resistance and ultimately contributing to the eventual victory.

Multiple Choice Q/A**Designed as per topic****Introduction**

→ Textbook Page 22

1. In 1947, The Indian Subcontinent was divided in two countries —
a @ Pakistan and Afghanistan **b** Nepal and Butan
c @ India and Pakistan **d** Nepal and Bangladesh
2. When Bangladesh got independence?
b @ 1970 **a** 1971 **c** 1972 **d** 1974

Background of liberation War

→ Textbook Page 23

3. When did President Yahya Khan prorogate the national assembly?
a @ on 1 March 1971 **b** on 2 March 1971
a @ on 3 March 1971 **d** on 4 March 1971
4. When was the Students' Action Committee formed?
a @ 2nd March 1971 **b** 3rd March 1971
b @ 4th March 1972 **d** 5th March 1972
5. On which date of 1971, the national flag embroidered with the map of Bangladesh was whistled at first?
a @ 2 March **b** 7 March
a @ 25 March **d** 16 December

6. Who hoisted the flag of independent Bangladesh on 2 March, 1971? [CtgB '17]
a Leaders of Muslim league
b Leaders of the Awami League
c University students

- d** @ Chatra league and leaders of DUCSU

7. When was the student's Action committee formed? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
a @ 2nd March 1971 **b** 3rd March 1971
d @ 4th March 1971 **d** 7th March 1971

- e** Historical Speech of 7th March and the Bangalees Preparation for Liberation War → Textbook Page 24

8. What is one of the characteristics of 7th March speech? [DB '17]
a A call to fight for independence
b Help the government
c Demand for election

- a** @ Capture of power unconstitutional
d In his speech of 7th March, Bangabandhu asked people to —

- i. stop paying tax and revenue
ii. take preparations for the Liberation War
iii. make a fort in each house

Which one is correct?

- a** @ i, ii & iii **b** i & ii **c** i & iii **d** ii & iii



10. The reasons for not handing over power in a systematic way were —

- i. the conspiracy of Yahya Khan, the then President of Pakistan
- ii. the conspiracy of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- iii. the victory of the United Front

Which one is correct?

a ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
11. After the 7th March speech of Bangabandhu Bangladesh — [DB '18]

- i. Govt office at Mujibnagar
- ii. Implementation of the instruction of Bangabandhu was continuing at Awami League headquarter
- iii. Govt office at Bangabandhu's residence at Dhanmondi

Which one is correct?

c ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
12. As a result of features of the 7th March speech — [CB '17]

- i. people spontaneously took part in the fight for freedom
- ii. people took active part in the non-co-operation movement
- iii. the rule of Bangabandhu was established in the cantonments

Which one is correct?

a ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
13. In participating to the session of national assembly of 25th March the pre-conditions given by Bangabandhu were — [DB '16]

- i. the withdrawal of the Martial law
- ii. to handover the power to peoples representatives
- iii. to increase the salary of the Military

Which one is correct?

b ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
Read the following stem and answer the questions No. 14 and 15 :

Sabit saw a documentary. In the documentary there is a man putting on coat with spectacles and delivering a speech raising his finger at which the audience present became greatly excited. [BB '16]

14. Which one of the following political incident has been indicated in the documentary?

- ① Speech of 7th March.
- ② Oath of Mujibnagar Government
- ③ Declaration of Independence
- ④ Surrendering of Pakistani Soldiers

15. The following item has been inspired to—

- i. encourage for liberation
- ii. united the people
- iii. accept maximum sacrifice for the country

Which one is correct?

c ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

The Hellish Genocide of 25th March

► Textbook Page 26

16. General Khadem Hossain Raja committed the genocide on 25th March in 1971 —.

- ① outside Dhaka ② in Dhaka
- ③ in Chattogram ④ in Rajshahi

17. Why Pakistani force killed the greatest sons of soil like Munir Chowdhury, Dhrendranath Dutta, Altaf Mahmud? [BB '19]

- ① Enmity ② Genocide
- ③ barren of merit ④ Win the war

18. On which date Operation Searchlight took place? [JB '18]

- ① March 15 ② March 16
- ③ March 22 ④ March 25

19. How many innocent people were killed at the night of 25th March of 1971? [CtgB '16]

- ① 4 – 5 thousand ② 5 – 6 thousand
- ③ 6 – 7 thousand ④ 7 – 8 thousand

20. Look at the picture carefully and answer the questions 20 and 21 :



20. Pakistani soldiers attacked — and killed many innocent sleeping students.

- i. Jagannath Hall
- ii. Iqbal Hall (Now Zahurul Haque Hall)
- iii. Rokeya Hall

Which one is correct?

- d** ① i ② ii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

21. Pakistani soldiers mercilessly attacked the halls of Dhaka University —.

- ① in the morning on 25th March in 1971
- ② in the afternoon 25th March in 1971
- ③ in the evening 25th March in 1971
- ④ at dead of night 25th March in 1971

Declaration of Independence

► Textbook Page 28

22. What impact did Major Ziaur Rahman's declaration of independence have on the general people.

- ① Sympathy ② Despair
- ③ Hope and enthusiasm ④ Aggressive Mindset

23. Due to political crisis and leadership vacuum, who declared the independence?

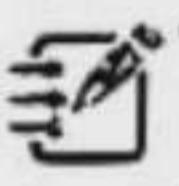
- ① Tajuddin Ahmed
- ② Major Ziaur Rahman
- ③ Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- ④ Khandaker Mostak

- Preparation of Liberation War and the Formation of Temporary Government → Textbook Page 29
24. Who was the Prime Minister of Mujibnagar Government? [SB '19]
 a) M. Monsur Ali b) Tajuddin Ahmed
 c) Syed Nazrul Islam
 d) A.H.M. Kamaruzzaman
25. When was formed Mujibnagar Government? [BB '19]
 a) 7th March b) 26th March
 c) 10th April d) 16th December
26. When did the Mujibnagar Government take oath? [DB '16]
 a) 10th April, 1971 b) 11th April, 1971
 c) 17th April, 1971 d) 20th April, 1971
27. Who conducted the oath taking ceremony of Mujibnagar Government? [CtgB '16]
 a) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
 b) Sayeed Nazrul Islam
 c) Tajuddin Ahmed d) Professor Yusuf Ali
28. Trained Bangli Guerrilla fighters entered the country from the month of— [BB '16]
 a) May b) June
 b) July d) November
29. The government of People's Republic of Bangladesh formed during the Liberation War was known as—
 i. Temporary Bangladesh Govt.
 ii. Exile Bangladesh Govt.
 iii. Mujibnagar Govt.
 Which one is correct?
 a) i & ii b) ii & iii c) i & iii d) i, ii & iii
- Read the following passage and answer the questions 30 and 31 :
 Asad and Ratan discussed many things of the Liberation War. Asad said that Liberation War was conducted and organized under the leadership of a government and consequently Bangladesh became free. This government expedited the Liberation Movement with the help of civil and military power.
30. The government mentioned in the passage was—
 a) a democratic govt. b) an unelected govt.
 c) the Mujibnagar govt. d) a selected govt.
31. Like other governments this government had—
 i. different ministries
 ii. offices under ministries
 iii. international development organizations
 Which one is correct?
 a) i & ii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii
- Formation of Mukti Bahine and Its Activities → Textbook Page 30
32. During the Liberation War trained guerrilla fighters entered Bangladesh in—
 a) April 1971 b) May 1971
 c) June 1971 d) July 1971

33. How many ships were destroyed at Mongla port in one day in the operation named 'Operation Jackpot'? [DB '19]
 a) 50 b) 60 c) 70 d) 80
34. Mr Mizan was brave member of the Kaderia Bahini. At the time of independence in force was Mr Mizan included which? [JB '19]
 a) Joint b) Local c) Regular d) Peace
35. Palash's father worked in Bangladesh Navy. In 1971, while working he participated in the Liberation War of Bangladesh. Under which sector he fought? [RB '18]
 a) 4 b) 7 c) 10 d) 11
36. Which of the following was formed as irregular force during Liberation War? [RB '17]
 a) Gano Bahinee b) Kaderia Bahinee
 c) Hemayet Bahinee d) Crack platoon
37. Rahim's grandfather participated in the Liberation War in Pabna district. In which sector he had fought? [CB '17]
 a) 2 b) 4 c) 7 d) 9
38. A man, 'A' fought during the Liberation War in the area of Meherpur. In which sector did the man 'A' fight? [BB '17]
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 6 d) 8
39. Under which sector was Dhaka during the Liberation War? [RB; DjB '16]
 a) 6 b) 5 c) 4 d) 2
40. How many sectors was Bangladesh divided into during the Liberation War? [JB; SB '16]
 a) 9 b) 10 c) 11 d) 12
41. Niloy's uncle took part in the war of 1971 while he was on service in Navy. In which sector, did he fight? [CB '16]
 a) 1 b) 5 c) 10 d) 11
42. Which force was formed in Dhaka? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 a) Akbar Bahini b) Crack Platoon
 b) Kaderi Bahini d) Halim Bahini
43. Which one of the following was formed by Army, Air force and Navy? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 a) Regular force b) Kaderia Bahini
 d) Occasional Force d) Zia Bahini
44. The reason of successful completion of the Liberation War within nine months—[DB '19]
 i. heroic fight of the joint force
 ii. strong support of people all over the world
 iii. support of the opposition party of the United States
 Which one is correct?
 a) i & ii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii
45. Operation Jackpot is—
 i. naval operation
 ii. guerrilla attack
 iii. air raid
 Which one is correct?
 a) i & ii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii

 **Anti-Liberation force in the Liberation War** → Textbook Page 33

46. Where was Rajakar force first formed? [DB '18]
 a) Khulna b) Dhaka
 c) Rajshahi d) Barishal
47. Which organizations took part in anti liberation activities during the Liberation War?
 i. Shanti committee
 ii. Rajakar
 iii. Al-Badr
- Which one is correct?**
- a) a & iii b) i & ii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii
- Read the stem and answer the question No. 48 :**
 During the Liberation War of Banglaesh Forman Ali worked under 'X' organization to kidnap the important persons. [RB '19]
48. Which organization of your textbook is like 'X'?
 a) Peace committee b) Al-Badar
 c) Al-Shams d) Rajakar

 **The Help and Assistance from Home and Abroad in Liberation War** → Textbook Page 34

49. How many Indian officers and soldiers sacrificed their lives for the independence of Bangladesh?
 a) Four hundred b) Four thousand
 b) Three hundred c) Three thousand
50. Where was the first mission of Mujibnagar Government established? [RB '19]
 a) Delhi b) Kolkata
 c) London d) New York
51. Where was the first Bangladesh mission established? [JB '19]
 a) Kolkata b) Delhi
 b) London c) Washington
52. How many representatives of UN countries discussed the problem of Bangladesh during the Liberation War? [DJB '17]
 a) 47 b) 49 c) 57 d) 63
53. How many Indian officers and soldiers sacrificed their life during the Liberation War of Bangladesh? [DJB '17]
 a) Three thousand b) Four thousand
 b) Five thousand c) Six thousand
54. What is the name of the parliament of USA? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 a) Senate b) Parliament
 c) Congress d) Dact
55. Where Bangladesh established it's first Mission? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 a) London b) Canada
 c) Calcutta d) Colombo
56. Which journalist spread the news about Operation Searchlight at the outside world?
 i. Simon Dring
 ii. Anthoni Maskaranhas
 iii. Mark Tally
- Which one is correct?**
- b) a & ii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii

57. In the achievement of Independence of Bangladesh role played by—. [DB '17]
 i. India
 ii. Soviet Union
 iii. China

Which one is correct?

- a) a & ii b) i & iii c) ii & iii d) i, ii & iii
- Read the passage below and answer to the questions No. 58 and 59 :**

During the Liberation War Mujibnagar Government opened foreign mission in the country 'A'. That country stood against Bangladesh during the war. But the people of that country were in the favour of Bangladesh. [DJB '18]

58. The country 'A' mentioned in the stem is—.
 a) India b) Soviet Union
 c) USA d) Britain

59. What was the role of the country 'A' to protect the Liberation War of Bangladesh?

- a) Apply veto power to block the proposal of ceasefire in the UNO
 b) Continued diplomacy in the UNO

- c) Providing support in favour of India
 d) Opposing Pakistan

- Read the following passage and answer the questions no. 60 and 61 :**

The Mujibnagar Government established most of its mission in the country, 'A' and made publicity of the War during the Liberation War of Bangladesh. [BB '17]

60. Which of the following countries is indicated in the stem?

- a) India b) United Kingdom
 c) United States of America d) Soviet Union

61. What role did the country, 'A' play in the Liberation War of Bangladesh?

- a) To exercise the 'Veto Power' in the United Nations Organization
 b) Arranging to send the 7th fleet
 c) To draw sympathy from foreign citizens
 d) To arrange "Bangladesh Concert"

 **Final war under the command of joint force** → Textbook Page 38

62. When did Pakistan Air Force attack an Indian Air Bases?
 a) 21st November, 1971 b) 6th December, 1971
 c) 25th November, 1971 d) 3rd December, 1971
63. Where did the two battalions of Indian Soldiers build bases with tanks?
 a) Sylhet b) Jessore c) Kustia d) Cumilla
64. Due to formation of Joint Command war—. [DB '17]
 a) stops b) gets momentum
 b) speed decreases d) comes to steady

65. The duration of Dr Malik's cabinet was — [DjB '17]
- Ⓐ From 14th September to 14th November
 - Ⓑ From 17th September to 14th November
 - Ⓒ From 14th September to 14th December
 - Ⓓ From 17th September to 14th December
66. On which date India recognised Bangladesh? [DB: SB '16]
- Ⓐ 5th December Ⓑ 6th December
 - Ⓑ 7th December Ⓒ 8th December
67. When Jessor became free in 1971? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
- Ⓐ 5th December Ⓑ 6th December
 - Ⓑ 7th December Ⓒ 8th December
68. In 1971 on 10 December at hotel Intercontinental (now hotel Ruposhi Bangla) took shelter — [DB '18]
- i. The diplomats
 - ii. The foreigners
 - iii. Pakistani army officers
- Which one is correct?
- Ⓐ @ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
69. In 1971, 10th December shelter was given in Continental Hotel — [SB '16]
- i. administrative officers of Pakistan
 - ii. foreign citizens
 - iii. ambassadors of Dhaka
- Which one is correct?
- Ⓒ @ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
- Genocide (Mass Killing) and Tortures ▶ Textbook Page 39
70. The Rayer Bazar mass-grave is located in which region? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
- Ⓒ @ Banani Ⓑ Gulsan Ⓒ Dhaka Ⓓ Sylhet
71. Nature of torture by the Pakistani forces during 1971 war on the people of east Pakistan — [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
- i. Lifting nail
 - ii. Deform faces
 - iii. Take out eyes
- Which one is correct?
- Ⓓ @ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

■ Read the following passage and answer the questions No. 72 and 73 :

On that day they killed many learned personalities of this soil to ensure permanent damage of the nation and make the people here in the darkness of illiteracy. Most of the valiant sons of the nation were picked up from 10th to 14th December, 1971.

[Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]

72. Which specific day is hinted in the above passage?

- Ⓐ 25th March Ⓑ 10th April
- Ⓒ 14th December Ⓒ 16th December

73. Who committed the above mentioned notorious job?

- i. Pakistani aggressors
- ii. Anti-Liberation War groups
- iii. Mukti Bahini

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ @ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

Surrender of Pakistani forces

► Textbook Page 41

74. Who was the commander of joint force? [DB '17]

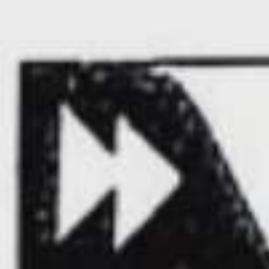
- Ⓐ MAG Osmani
- Ⓑ Lt. General Aurora
- Ⓒ Major General Jacob
- Ⓓ Group captain AK Khondaker

75. Who signed on the surrender document on 16th December, 1971 —

- [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
- i. Lt. General Niyazee
 - ii. Lt. General Jagajit Singh Aurora
 - iii. M.A.G. Osmani

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ @ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii



Short Q/A



Designed as per topic



Background of Liberation War

► Textbook Page 23

Question 1. Write about the first general election of Pakistan in 1970.

Ans. The first general election of Pakistan in 1970 was held on the basis of universal suffrage. In this election, the Awami League won an absolute majority. But the Pakistani military ruler Yahya Khan started a conspiracy instead of handing over power to the victorious Awami League.

Question 2. How did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto create a political crisis in 1971?

Ans. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto conspired with Yahya Khan to prevent Bengalis from taking power. He created a crisis by announcing a boycott of the National Assembly session. This move created a strong reaction among the people of East Pakistan.

Question 3. What happened on March 2, 1971?

Ans. On March 2, 1971, a huge rally was held at Dhaka University. Under the leadership of student leader A S M Abdur Rob, the flag with the map of independent Bangladesh was hoisted. This was the first official flag of independent Bengal.

Question 4. How was the Chatraa Shangram Parishad formed in 1971?

Ans. The Chatraa Shangram Parishad was formed on March 3, 1971. On that day, student leader Shahjahan Siraj read out the declaration of independence at a rally held at Paltan Maidan. This further accelerated the movement and increased the spirit of independence among the people.

Question 5. Mention the importance of Shahjahan Siraj's declaration of independence.

Ans. Shahjahan Siraj read out the declaration of independence on March 3. The desire for independence of Bengalis was more clearly expressed in it. It brought new momentum to the liberation movement and further organized the students and the people.

Question 6. What did Yahya Khan announce on March 6?

Ans. On March 6, Yahya Khan announced the reconvening of the National Assembly session on March 25. This was a strategy to quell the anger of the Bengalis. But Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman could not be satisfied with this announcement.

► Historical Speech of 7th March and the Bangalees Preparation for Liberation War

► Textbook Page 24

Question 7. What conditions did Bangabandhu give to Yahya in his speech on March 7?

Ans. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman gave four conditions to Yahya Khan in his speech. These are - withdrawal of martial law, transfer of power to elected public representatives, investigation of army genocide and return of soldiers to barracks.

Question 8. Why did the military rulers led by Yahya Khan not accept Bangabandhu's demands?

Ans. Yahya Khan and the Pakistani military rulers did not intend to hand over power democratically. They wanted to suppress the Bengali movement. As these demands were against their regime, they did not accept them.

Question 9. What did the Pakistani army do on the night of March 25?

Ans. On the night of March 25, the Pakistani army launched a brutal attack on the Bengalis. They indiscriminately killed numerous innocent Bengalis. This incident became one of the sources of inspiration for the Bengali liberation struggle.

► The Hellish Genocide of 25th March

► Textbook Page 26

Question 10. Who were in charge of planning Operation Searchlight?

Ans. Major General Rao Farman Ali was in charge of planning Operation Searchlight. Governor Lt. General Tikka Khan was in overall charge of the plan. Major General Khadem Hossain Raja was in charge of this operation outside Dhaka.

Question 11. Which installations were planned to be captured under Operation Searchlight?

Ans. Under Operation Searchlight, attacks were planned on Pilkhana EPR Headquarters, Rajarbagh Police Lines, Dhaka University and Engineering University. Plans were also made to capture telephone exchanges, radio-television centers, state banks, and Chattogram port.

► Declaration of Independence

► Textbook Page 28

Question 12. Who declared independence on March 26 and from where?

Ans. On March 26, Major Ziaur Rahman declared Independence from Kalurghat radio station in Chattogram. This was the first official announcement to encourage the people of the country in the war of liberation. His courageous initiative inspired the people to realize the dream of independence.

Question 13. What did Major Ziaur Rahman announce on March 27?

Ans. On March 27, Major Ziaur Rahman re-declared independence on behalf of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. This announcement further organized the movement of the Bengali nation. It created a unified public opinion in the Independence movement and laid the foundation for the Liberation War.

Question 14. What was the impact on the people of the country after the declaration of independence?

Ans. After the declaration of independence, a huge wave of hope and enthusiasm was created among the people of the country. Everyone started to get ready to participate in the Liberation War. Students, youth, farmers, workers and people from all walks of life became united for the Liberation War.

Question 15. What was the initial preparation for the Liberation War?

Ans. Although the Liberation War started sporadically, it soon turned into an orderly people's war. People started to organize for independence in different regions. Bengali members of the army and EPR also participated in this preparation.

Question 16. Who participated in the war of independence?

Ans. Bengali farmers, workers, students, youth, army, EPR, police and Ansars participated in the War of Independence. People from all walks of life in this country devoted themselves to the Liberation War and collectively made this struggle successful.

► **Preparation of Liberation War and the Formation of Temporary Government** ➤ Textbook Page 29

Question 17. What was the name of the Bangladesh government formed during the Liberation War?

Ans. The Bangladesh government formed during the Liberation War was known by various names. It was sometimes known as the Provisional Government of Bangladesh or the Exiled Government of Bangladesh. But it was more commonly known as the Mujibnagar Government. The Liberation War was organized and conducted under the leadership of this government.

Question 18. When was the Mujibnagar government formed and when did it take oath?

Ans. The Mujibnagar government was formed on April 10, 1971. However, the government took oath on April 17 in Mujibnagar. Professor Yusuf Ali administered the oath. The Mujibnagar government assumed the responsibility of running the country during the Liberation War.

Question 19. Who were the President and Vice-President of the Mujibnagar government?

Ans. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the President of the Mujibnagar government. Syed Nazrul Islam was the Vice-President. In the absence of Bangabandhu, Syed Nazrul Islam acted as the acting President. He also served as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces ex officio.

Question 20. Mention the role of Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed in the Mujibnagar government.

Ans. Tajuddin Ahmed served as the Prime Minister of the Mujibnagar government. He played an important role in organizing and conducting the Liberation War. Under his leadership, the Mujibnagar government established national unity of the Bengalis. He played an effective role in running the wartime government.

Question 21. How were the activities of the Mujibnagar government divided?

Ans. The activities of the Mujibnagar government were mainly divided into two parts. These are - civil activities and military activities. Civil activities included administration and military activities included organizing the Liberation War. Through these activities they ensured the success of the Liberation War.

Question 22. Mention the main purpose of the Mujibnagar government's civil activities.

Ans. The main purpose of the Mujibnagar government's civil activities was to run the government and ensure the necessary support for the Liberation War. They prepared to run the country by forming various ministries and departments. Through these activities, wartime administrative work was consolidated.

Question 23. How did the Mujibnagar government divide the administrative regions of Bangladesh?

Ans. The Mujibnagar government divided Bangladesh into 11 administrative regions. The responsibility of each region was given to the respective area's members of parliament or Awami League leaders. Through this system, the conduct of the Liberation War became more organized.

Question 24. What kind of arrangements were made to establish national unity during the Liberation War?

Ans. An eight-member advisory council was formed under the leadership of Tajuddin Ahmed to establish national unity during the Liberation War. In addition to the leaders of the Awami League, veteran leaders like Mowlana Bhasani, Moni Singh and Muzaffar Ahmed were included in this council.

Question 25. Who were in the advisory council of the Mujibnagar government?

Ans. The advisory council of the Mujibnagar government included Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed, and in addition to the Awami League, veteran leaders Mowlana Bhasani, Moni Singh, Muzaffar Ahmed and Manoranjan Dhar were members. Their active leadership helped establish national unity. This council played a role in making various important decisions during the Liberation War.

Question 26. What role did the Mujibnagar government play in conducting the Liberation War?

Ans. The Mujibnagar government conducted the military and civilian activities of the Liberation War. They trained freedom fighters, garnered international support and built an administrative structure. Under their leadership, the Liberation War was conducted in an orderly manner and independence was achieved.

► **Formation of Mukti Bahine and its Activities**

➤ Textbook Page 30

Question 27. Who were the Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Staff of the Liberation War?

Ans. Colonel M.A.G. Osmani was the Commander-in-Chief of the Liberation War. Colonel (Retd.) Abdur Rab was the Chief of Staff and Group Captain A.K. Khandaker was the Deputy Chief of Staff. They led the Liberation War and played an important role in achieving the independence of Bangladesh.

Question 28. Write the main purpose of the sectors during the Liberation War.

Ans. During the Liberation War, Bangladesh was divided into 11 sectors, the main purpose of which was to adopt effective strategies in conducting the war and to divide regional responsibilities. Each sector was divided into several sub-sectors and the sector commanders performed their duties.

Question 29. Which areas were under the 7th sector of the Liberation War sectors?

Ans. The 7th sector of the Liberation War included the southern part of Dinajpur district, Rajshahi, Pabna and Bogra districts. In this region, the freedom fighters conducted various successful operations against the Pakistani forces.

Question 30. Write the role of the regular forces during the Liberation War.

Ans. The regular forces during the Liberation War were formed with Bengali soldiers of the East Bengal Regiment and their official name was MF (Muktifauz). This force fought against the Pakistani forces using various war tactics. Besides, army, air force and navy were formed.

Question 31. Briefly describe the occasional forces in the Liberation War.

Ans. The occasional forces in the Liberation War were formed by freedom fighters of various professions including students, youth, workers and farmers. This force damaged the Pakistani forces by applying guerrilla warfare tactics. Their official name was Gana Bahine or FF (Freedom Fighter).

Question 32. Write the role of Mujib Bahine during the Liberation War.

Ans. Mujib Bahine, formed with selected members of Chaitra League, conducted guerrilla attacks against Pakistani forces. Mujib Bahine played a special role in the Liberation War.

Question 33. What do you know about Operation Jackpot conducted during the Liberation War?

Ans. Operation Jackpot was a naval commando operation conducted by the freedom fighters. In this operation, 10 ships were destroyed in Chattogram port and 50 ships in Mongla port in one day. This operation created a stir in the international arena during the Liberation War.

Question 34. Mention the role of naval commandos in the Liberation War.

Ans. In the Liberation War, naval commandos destroyed Pakistani ships at sea and on waterways and carried out attacks on important installations. They caught the attention of the world through 'Operation Jackpot'.

Question 35. Write about the role of women in the Liberation War.

Ans. Women played an important role in the Liberation War by participating in front-line battles, sheltering freedom fighters, supplying food, and participating in cultural activities. Bir Mukti Joddha Taramon Bibi and Dr. Sitara Begum were awarded Bir Pratik titles for their outstanding contributions to the Liberation War.

► Anti-Liberation force in the Liberation war

► Textbook Page 33

Question 36. Which side did the majority of the people of Bangladesh support during the Liberation War?

Ans. During the Liberation War, almost all of the seven and a half crore people of Bangladesh were in favor of the Liberation War. They fought unitedly against the Pakistani forces for independence. This public support played a big role in achieving victory in the Liberation War.

Question 37. Mention the anti-liberation forces that were formed during the Liberation War.

Ans. Among the anti-liberation forces formed during the Liberation War were the Peace Committee, Rajakar, Al-Badr and Al-Shams. These organizations worked as collaborators of the Pakistani forces and assisted in their various activities.

Question 38. How did the opposition obstruct the Liberation War?

Ans. The opposition forces of the Liberation War worked in favor of the Pakistani forces and assisted in their various activities. They conspired against the freedom fighters and betrayed the interests of the people of the country.

► The Help and Assistance from Home and Abroad in Liberation War

► Textbook Page 34

Question 39. What role did Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury play in the Liberation War?

Ans. Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, as a special envoy of the Mujibnagar government, worked abroad to garner support and build public opinion in favor of the Liberation War. Due to his efforts, representatives of 47 countries discussed the problems of Bangladesh in the United Nations, as a result of which the Pakistani government was forced to suspend Bangabandhu's death sentence.

Question 40. Which countries' Bengali officials joined in support of Liberation War?

Ans. During the Liberation War, Bengali officials from the embassies of Sweden, Switzerland, USA, UK, Iraq, Philippines, Argentina, India and Hong Kong joined the Liberation War, giving up the illusion of jobs and lives. Their resignations and expressions of loyalty to the country created a worldwide sensation.

Question 41. What role did expatriate Bengali women play during the Liberation War?

Ans. During the Liberation War, expatriate Bengali women organized protest marches in London and submitted a memorandum to the British Prime Minister's official residence. Their program played an important role in increasing international support for the Liberation War.



Question 42. Briefly write the role of the Bangladesh Mission in Kolkata.

Ans. The Bangladesh Mission established in Kolkata built public opinion in favor of Bangladesh through marches, rallies and various programs during the Liberation War. It played a major role in garnering international support for the Liberation War.

Question 43. Briefly write the role of India in the Liberation War.

Ans. In the Liberation War, India condemned the genocide by the Pakistani forces and sheltered nearly one crore refugees who crossed the border and took responsibility for their maintenance. India gave armed training to Bengali youth, helped run the expatriate Bangladesh government and helped establish 'Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra'.

Question 44. What is 'Concert for Bangladesh' and write its purpose.

Ans. 'Concert for Bangladesh' was a music event held in New York at the initiative of Ravi Shankar. UK artist George Harrison participated in it. The money collected from the concert was handed over to the Mujibnagar government, which was used to help in the Liberation War.

Question 45. How did the people of India play a role in the Liberation War?

Ans. The people of India spontaneously provided support and cooperation in the Liberation War. They helped the refugees and supported the Liberation War by participating in various activities.

Question 46. Write the role of the Soviet Union in the Liberation War.

Ans. The Soviet Union played a role in favor of Bangladesh from the beginning to the end of the Liberation War. They supported the Liberation War of Bangladesh in the international arena and put pressure on Pakistan to stop the genocide.

Question 47. How did Soviet President Podgorni contribute to the Liberation War?

Ans. Soviet President Podgorni wrote a letter to President Yahya in early April 1971 calling for an end to the genocide in Bangladesh. This letter is an important example of the Soviet Union's support for the Liberation War.

Question 48. What was the Soviet Union's decision when the war started on December 3rd?

Ans. When the war started on December 3rd, the Soviet Union decided to delay the ceasefire. The purpose was to give the joint forces the necessary time and opportunity for military victory.

Question 49. What steps did the Soviet Union take in the Security Council?

Ans. In the Security Council, the Soviet Union vetoed the cease-fire move. Their goal was to give the joint forces enough time to ensure the military occupation of Dhaka. Their goal was successful.

Question 50. How is the success of the Soviet Union's role reflected?

Ans. The success of the Soviet Union's role is reflected in their veto, which gave the joint forces the opportunity to ensure the military occupation of Dhaka and played an important role in the victory of the Liberation War.

Question 51. Describe the initial position of the United States during the Liberation War.

Ans. The initial position of the United States during the Liberation War was in favor of Pakistan. They cooperated with Pakistan by providing arms and diplomatic support. However, under pressure from their own opposition parties and public opinion, they were forced to provide financial aid to Indian refugees.

Question 52. Describe the role of the people of the United States towards the Liberation War.

Ans. In the Liberation War, the US legislature, newspapers, artists, writers and intellectuals supported the Liberation War. Their support helped create international public opinion in favor of Bangladesh. Many members of the legislature and various organizations expressed sympathy for the freedom fighters and opposed Pakistan's policies.

Question 53. Why did the United States send the Seventh Fleet during the Liberation War?

Ans. During the Liberation War, the United States sent the 7th Fleet to the Indian Ocean in support of Pakistan. It was a strategy to provide military assistance to Pakistan. However, the United States could not play any effective role in this case due to the Soviet Union sending a counter fleet.

Question 54. How did the United States obstruct the Liberation War by arranging a ceasefire?

Ans. When Pakistan's defeat was certain at the end of the Liberation War, the United States tried to arrange a cease-fire at the United Nations. They carried out diplomatic activities to obstruct the Liberation War. However, their efforts were unsuccessful due to the Soviet Union's veto.

Question 55. Briefly write the role of foreign journalists during the Liberation War.

Ans. During the Liberation War, foreign journalists brought the news of the genocide and destruction by the Pakistani forces to the world. They published the true information despite Pakistan's ban. Anthony Mascarenhas and Simon Dring played a major role in garnering international support for the Liberation War.

Question 56. What role did Akash Bani and BBC play in the Liberation War?

Ans. Akash Bani and BBC carried out extensive propaganda in favor of the Liberation War. The freedom fighters were inspired through Akash Bani's 'Sangbad Parikrama' and BBC's 'Bajrakanta' and 'Charampatra' programs. These media helped to boost the morale of the freedom fighters.



Question 57. Which radio station programs were popular during the Liberation War?

Ans. During the Liberation War, 'Sangbad Porikroma' from Akash Bani Kolkata and 'Charampatra' and 'Bajra kontho' from Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra were very popular programs. These programs inspired the freedom fighters and awakened patriotism among the people of the country.

► Final war under the command of joint force

► Textbook Page 38

Question 58. When did the freedom fighters start confronting the Pakistani forces?

Ans. The freedom fighters started confronting the Pakistani forces bravely from May 1971. From June, trained guerrilla fighters entered the country and launched massive attacks. As a result, the Pakistani forces became disoriented and their position became weak.

Question 59. Which city did the joint forces capture first and when?

Ans. The joint forces first captured Jessore Airport and entered Jessore city on December 7. After that, many cities including Comilla, Brahmanbaria, Noakhali were liberated.

Question 60. Mention the role of Hotel Intercontinental on December 10.

Ans. On December 10, Hotel Intercontinental was declared a neutral area. Diplomats and foreign nationals in Dhaka were sheltered there. During this time, foreign nationals were evacuated to safe places by special flights.

Question 61. Which cities did the joint forces liberate between December 11 and 12?

Ans. The joint forces liberated the cities of Mymensingh, Hili, Kushtia, Khulna, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Sirajganj between December 11 and 12. This successful operation further weakened the morale of the Pakistani forces.

Question 62. What activities did the joint forces carry out in Dhaka on December 12?

Ans. On December 12, the joint forces launched air strikes on various military positions in Dhaka. The joint forces surrounded Dhaka from all sides and the Pakistani forces prepared to surrender.

Question 63. What was the condition of the Pakistani forces on December 14?

Ans. By December 14, most of the major cities and cantonments of the Pakistani forces outside Dhaka had surrendered. Governor Dr. Malik resigned and took shelter at Hotel Intercontinental with his ministers.

Question 64. Briefly write the purpose of the cease-fire on December 16.

Ans. The purpose of the cease-fire till three o'clock in the afternoon on December 16 was to facilitate the surrender process. During this time the joint forces surrounded Dhaka and the Pakistani forces were forced to surrender.

► Genocide (Mass Killing) and Tortures

► Textbook Page 39

Question 65. When and where did the Pakistani forces start the genocide?

Ans. The Pakistani forces started the genocide in Dhaka in the middle of the night of March 25. They carried out genocide in various places of the city including cantonments, EPR offices, police lines, Ansar barracks, Dhaka University and Engineering University. At the same time, they set fire to houses in Tatibazar and other places and carried out destruction.

Question 66. Who did the Pakistani forces kill on the night of March 25?

Ans. On the night of March 25, the Pakistani forces killed intellectuals along with ordinary people in various places in Dhaka. World-renowned people like Professor Gobind Chandra Dev, Jyotirmoy Guha Thakurota and ANM Muniruzzaman were martyred. At this time, politician Shahid Mashur Rahman and many others were captured and tortured to death.

Question 67. Briefly write about the genocide in Chuknagar.

Ans. In Chuknagar, Dumuria Upazila of Khulna, on May 20, 1971, the Pakistani army carried out one of the most brutal genocides in history. In this incident, thousands of people were surrounded and killed in a small area. This is one of the most horrific examples of genocide in the Liberation War.

Question 68. What did the Pakistani forces plan on December 3rd?

Ans. On December 3rd, the Pakistani forces planned to make Bangladesh intellectually bankrupt. According to their plan, they captured and brutally tortured and killed intellectuals, teachers, journalists and doctors.

Question 69. Which day is observed in memory of the martyred intellectuals?

Ans. 'Intellectual Martyrdom Day' is observed every year on December 14 in memory of the martyred intellectuals. On this day, the sun children of the nation are remembered with respect, whose bodies were found in various killing fields after the victory.

Question 70. Where were the mass grave located?

Ans. The Pakistani forces and their accomplices created mass graves in Rayerbazar in Dhaka, Pahartali in Chattogram, Khalishpur in Khulna and Shamshernagar in Sylhet. Besides, the killers built numerous mass graves in different districts, sub-districts, secluded river banks and tea gardens.

Surrender of Pakistani forces

► Textbook Page 41

Question 71. What happened on the day of the final victory of the Bangladesh Liberation War?

Ans. The final victory of the Bangladesh Liberation War was achieved on December 16, 1971. On this day, the Pakistani occupying forces accepted their humiliating defeat and surrendered to the joint forces. Through this, the nine-month long Liberation War ended successfully.

Question 72. Who signed the surrender document?

Ans. Lt. General Niyazee on behalf of the Pakistani forces and Lt. General Zagzit Singh Aurora on behalf of the joint forces signed the surrender document. This signing process was completed at a table under the open sky of Race Course Maidan.

Question 73. What happened as a result of the surrender of the Pakistani forces?

Ans. About 93,000 members of the Pakistani forces surrendered to the joint forces. It was one of the largest surrender incidents in the world. Through this surrender, the occupation and torture of the Pakistani forces was stopped forever.

Question 74. Briefly write the importance of December 16.

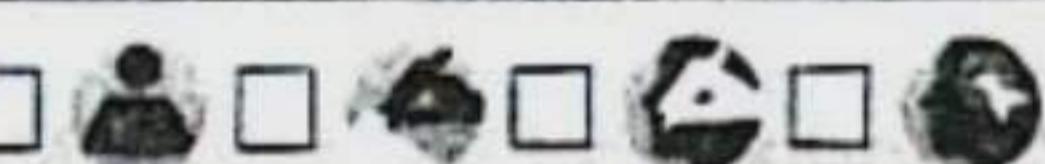
Ans. December 16 is the Victory Day of Bangladesh. On this day, the Pakistani forces surrendered and the final victory of the Liberation War was achieved. This day is memorable in the history of Bangladesh as a symbol of independence and sovereignty.



Creative Q/A



Designed as per learning outcomes



Ques. 01 Keramot Ali won an election of Upazilla Parishad in Barishal district. The people of the area were very happy at his victory. But the administration delayed to hand over the power. People reacted to it. The administration took various steps but could not control the situation.

a. Which party won the election of 1970? 1
 b. Why did Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declare the non-cooperation movement? 2
 c. Compare the situation described in the stem with that after 1971 election of 1970. 3
 d. Evaluate the importance of 7th March speech of Bangabandhu. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

a The Awami League won the election of 1970 in both provincial and national parliaments with absolute majority.

b After the victory in the election of 1970 the Awami League started to take preparation for receiving power. On the other hand, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto started a conspiracy not to hand over the power. He declared that he would boycott the national assembly to be held in Dhaka. Moreover, President Yahya Khan suspended the holding of national assembly on 1st March 1971. In reply, the Awami League declared the scheme of all-out movement and this is how the non-cooperation movement started.

c The Awami League won the election of 1970 but was deprived of power by the rulers of West Pakistan. The same situation happened to Keramot Ali and his party. Although Keramot Ali and his party won the election, the administration would not hand over the power to Keramot Ali's party. As a result, the people of his area reacted to the attitude of the administration. In the same way, the Awami League was taking preparation for

receiving power after the victory in the election. But the Pakistani rulers started their conspiracy to deprive the Awami League of the power. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the then PPP chairman, declared that he would boycott the national assembly and President Yahya finally suspended the holding of national assembly. The people of East Pakistan reacted angrily to that and a non-cooperation movement started in March 1971. In this situation, Bangabandhu delivered his historical speech on 7th March 1971. He called the people of East Pakistan for non-cooperation with the Pakistani government. This movement continued till 25th March 1971.

d The speech of 7th March 1971 delivered by Bangabandhu was the declaration of the Liberation War to the Bangalees. This speech inspired and united the people of this country and encouraged themselves to accept the maximum sacrifice for the country. In his speech of 7th March 1971, Bangabandhu gave the declaration of running the country's administration by the elected party. He instructed the people to maintain non-cooperation with Pakistan because Bangabandhu could understand that the Pakistani rulers would not hand over the power willingly. So, he asked the people to take preparation to launch a Liberation War. He asked people to make a fort in each house which was a clear indication of liberating Bangladesh by Guerrilla warfare. About the participation in the session of National Assembly on 25th March 1971, he gave four pre-conditions :

1. Withdrawing martial law.
2. Handing over the power to the people's representatives.
3. Inquiring the mass killing by the army.
4. Taking the soldiers back to the barracks.

Bangabandhu wanted to make the Bangalees ready for war, freedom and independence and the people of this country got inspiration from his speech.



Ques. 02 Students of class eight of a renowned school of Dhaka went to visit a museum. At first they read some information written with the pictures of dead bodies in a room and came to know about the merciless killing of the horrifying night. In another scene they saw the operation of war of a force that helped us at that time. At last they became happy seeing the scene of signing the document of surrender by the commanders of two countries.

- What is the full form of NAP? 1
- Why did Mujibnagar Government form advisory board during the Liberation War? 2
- Which incident of the Liberation War is indicated by the picture that the students watched at first?— Explain. 3
- The incident exhibited at last part of the stem bears the success of the achievement of independence of the country.— Evaluate. 4

• Dhaka Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 02 :

- a The full form of NAP is the National Awami Party.
 b The Mujibnagar Government formed an advisory board with a view to establishing a national unity among the people of this country during the Liberation War of Bangladesh. The board was composed of nine members under the leadership of Tajuddin Ahmed.

c In the stem, the picture the students saw at first indicates nothing but the genocide committed by the Pakistani army at the night on 25th March in 1971. The genocide was termed as Operation Searchlight by the then Pakistani military authority. The purpose of that operation was to arrest or kill the Political leaders, student leaders and Bangalee intellectuals of the then East Pakistan and also to take over the control of the then East Pakistan. After the Pakistani military launched Operation Searchlight on the night of March 25, there was apolitical crisis and a leadership vacuum. In this situation. Major Ziaur Rahman, risking his life, declared independence on March 26 from the Kalurghat radio station in Chattogram. He repeated the declaration on March 27 on behalf of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. His announcement ignited tremendous hope and enthusiasm among people from all walks of life, who eagerly prepared to join the independence struggle. The Pakistani soldiers mercilessly killed 10 teachers, 300 students and employees of Dhaka University. They also attacked cantonments, EPR and other places outside Dhaka and killed a huge number of people in the darkness of that night. They killed 7-8 thousand people all over the country on that night. This incident stimulated the Bangalees to take part in the Liberation War and consequently we achieved freedom.

d In the last part of the stem, we find that the Pakistani forces accepted their defeat and surrendered to the joint force. The function of surrender was headed by Lt. General Zagzit Singh Aurora, the commander of the joint forces. Lt. General Zagzit Singh Aurora and Lt. General Niyazee, on behalf of the Pakistani forces, signed in the documents of surrender at Racecourse Ground. Bangladesh came into being as an independent nation on the map of the world. But for this independence, the people of the then East Pakistan had to struggle and sacrifice a lot.

The Bangalees participated in the Liberation War with what they had. People from all walks of life took part in the war in different ways. Some helped giving money, some helped providing foods, some inspired the freedom fighters by singing songs and drawing pictures, some helped collecting information and others directly participated in the war. In this war, many mothers lost their sons, many sisters lost their brothers, many children lost their parents. Around 30 lac people sacrificed their lives and many girls and women lost their dignity. By the sacrifice of these huge number of people, finally we attained our long cherished independence on the 16th December in 1971. And to achieve this freedom, our neighbour country India helped us a lot.

Ques. 03 Event-1 : It was the last week of March in 1971. All of a sudden the sound of firing was heard. It was the attack of the ruling party on unarmed Bangalees.

Event-2 : It was April in 1971 by being organized the political leaders formed resistance. At some stage the ruling party was compelled to leave the country.

- Where is the 'Independent Bengali Revolutionary Radio Centre' located? 1
- Why was the 'Joint command' formed? 2
- Which event of the history of Bangladesh has been reflected by the Event-1?— Explain. 3
- "The subject as mentioned in the Event-2 played main role in achieving independence of Bangladesh." — Analyze. 4

• Cumilla Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 03 :

- a The Independent Bengali Revolutionary Radio Station is located at Kalurghat in Chattogram.
 b Bangladesh and the Indian Government formed a joint command on 21st November 1971 with a view to launching stronger attack upon the Pakistani forces. The Indian force that helped the freedom fighters during the Liberation War was called Mitra Bahine (Allied Force). The Liberation War got a momentum with the formation of the joint command.

c The passage mentioned in the event-1 refers to the genocide committed at the night of 25th March in 1971. The genocide was termed as Operation Searchlight by the then Pakistani military authority. The purpose of this operation was to arrest or kill the Political leader, Student leaders and Bangalee intellectuals of the then East Pakistan and also to take over the control of the then East Pakistan. After the Pakistani military launched Operation Searchlight on the night of March 25, there was apolitical crisis and a leadership vacuum. In this situation. Major Ziaur Rahman, risking his life, declared independence on March 26 from the Kalurghat radio station in Chattogram. He repeated the declaration on March 27 on behalf of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. His announcement ignited tremendous hope and enthusiasm among people from all walks of life, who eagerly prepared to join the independence struggle. The Pakistani soldiers mercilessly killed 10 teachers, 300 students and employees of Dhaka University. They also attacked cantonments, EPR and other places outside Dhaka and killed a huge number of people in the darkness of that night. They killed 7-8 thousand people all over the country on that night. This incident stimulated the Bangalees to take part in the Liberation War and consequently we achieved freedom after a long sanguinary battle.

d The subject mentioned in the event-2 of the stem indicates the formation of the Mujibnagar Government that led the Liberation War of Bangladesh. The government of People's Republic of Bangladesh formed during the Liberation War was known by different names. But this is widely known as the Mujibnagar Government. The Liberation War was conducted and independence of this country was gained under the leadership of the Mujibnagar Govt. The members of the Mujibnagar Government took oath on 17th April 1971. The oath taking ceremony was conducted by Professor Yusuf Ali. Awami League chairman Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the president of the Mujibnagar Government.

The government divided the whole Bangladesh into 11 administrative zones to conduct the war smoothly. A nine-member advisory board under the leadership of Tajuddin Ahmed was formed with the objective of establishing national unity during the Liberation War. M.A.G. Osmani was made the Chief General of freedom fighters. The Liberation War was conducted sector-wise by the Mujibnagar Govt.

As a result, our freedom fighters could face the attacks of the Pakistani forces with courage. At this, Pakistani soldiers became defensive. The joint force started to proceed towards Dhaka from all directions. Meanwhile, the Pakistani forces started to surrender in different war fields on the border. To accelerate the surrender, both sides agreed to a ceasefire till 3 pm on 16th December 1971. Thus, owing to the heroic fight of our freedom fighters, the strong desire of our people for freedom, the strong unity of all countrymen, active help of the allied forces and the support of people all over the world together resulted in the successful completion of our Liberation War only in 9 months and a new nation named Bangladesh emerged on the world map.

Ques. 04



- a. What is 'Crack Platoon'? 1
- b. Explain the operation which was conducted at the night to 25th March, 1971. 2
- c. What was the sector during Liberation War indicating in 'B' of the map?— Explain. 3
- d. The place indicating in 'A' of the map played special role at the beginning of Liberation War.— Evaluate. 4

• Sylhet Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 04 :

- a** Crack Platoon was a guerrilla group formed in Dhaka during the Liberation War of Bangladesh.
- b** The operation conducted by the Pakistani soldiers at the night of 25th March 1971 is known as Operation Searchlight. The Pakistani soldiers mercilessly killed many Bangalee soldiers at Peelkhana and Rajarbagh Police Lines. 10 teachers and 300 students and employees of Dhaka University were killed Around 7000 people were killed all over East Pakistan at that night.
- c** The region B on the map mentioned in the stem was under the sector-11. During the Liberation War, Bangladesh was divided into eleven sectors according to the geographical area with a view to conducting the war smoothly. Each sector had a sector commander who directed the military operation. The sectors were also divided into sub-sectors, each commanded by a sub-sector commander. General MAG Osmany had thereby been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Bangladeshi forces.

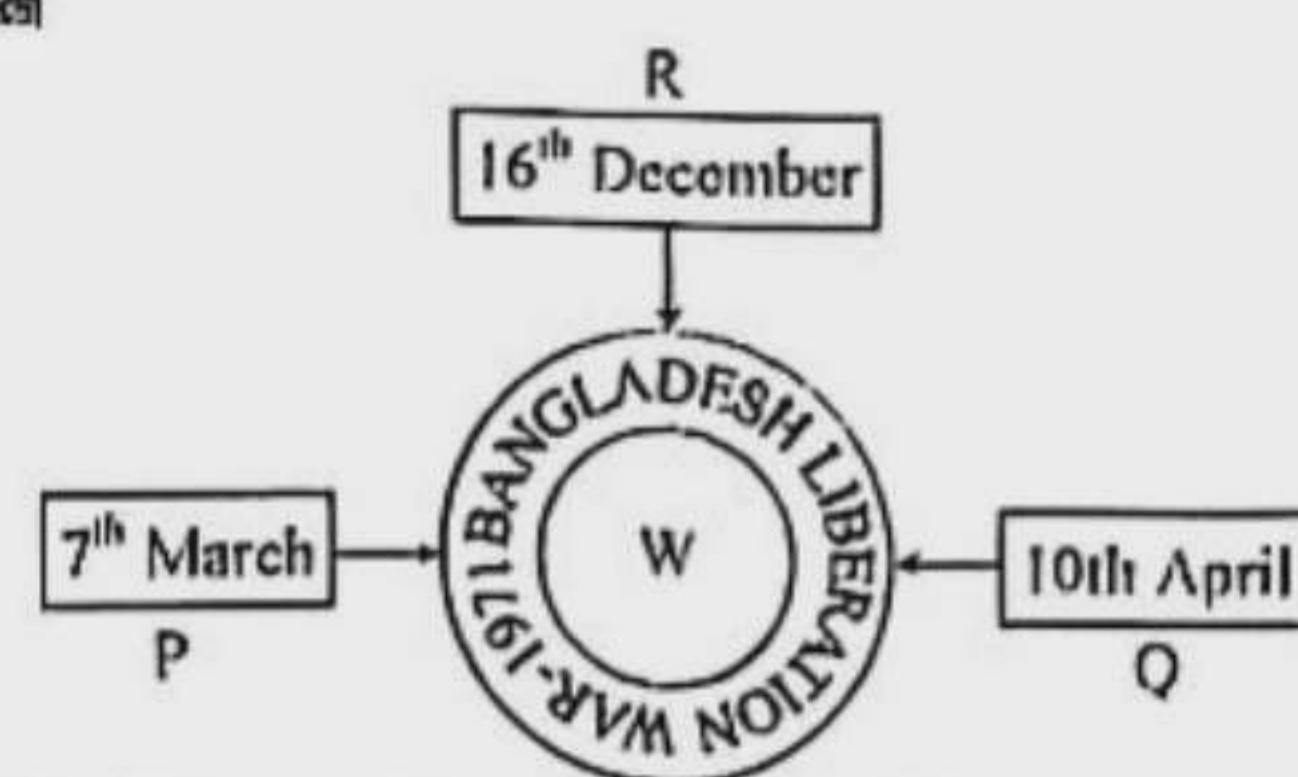


The sector 11 comprised of the districts of Tangail and Mymensingh. Major M Abu Taher was the sector commander in this sector. After Major Taher was seriously wounded in a battle, he was replaced by Squadron Leader Hamidullah. The headquarters of the sector was at Mahendraganj. About twenty five thousand freedom fighters fought in this sector. The eight sub-sectors of the sector were Mainkarchar, Mahendraganj, Purakhasia, Dhalu, Rangra, Shivabari, Bagmara, and Maheshkhola. Guerrilla activities were predominant in this sector. In this sector, even women took up arms to fight against the Pakistanis. Besides, Quader Siddiqi, a renowned freelance freedom fighter from Tangail, organized 16,000 guerrillas in his district and carried out a number of successful operations against the Pakistan army quite independently. Mymensingh was liberated on 12th December 1971.

d The region A on the map mentioned in the stem was under the sector-1. The sector-1 comprised the districts of Chattogram and Chattogram Hill Tracts, and the entire eastern area of the Noakhali district on the banks of the river Muhuri in the Belonia Bulge. After the Pakistani military launched Operation Searchlight on the night of March 25, there was a political crisis and a leadership vacuum. In this situation, Major Ziaur Rahman, risking his life, declared independence on March 26 from the Kalurghat radio station in Chattogram. He repeated the declaration on March 27 on behalf of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. His announcement ignited tremendous hope and enthusiasm among people from all walks of life, who eagerly prepared to join the independence struggle.

This declaration of independence broadcast by the wireless station created inspiration and expectation in the people at all levels in the then East Pakistan. The Liberation War got a real shape with the declaration of independence on 26th March. Responding to the declaration, people from all walks of life of the then East Pakistan participated in the Liberation War simultaneously and freed this country from the grasp of Pakistani rulers. In fact, the declaration of independence was the key factor for the emergence of a new nation named Bangladesh.

Ques. 05



- a. What is Operation Jackpot? 1
- b. Explain the role of the force which was formed by freedom force and allied force during our Liberation War. 2
- c. Explain the incident of the date which is indicated in 'Q' of the given figure. 3
- d. "The incidents of the date which are indicated in 'P' and 'Q' of the given figure are responsible for the incident of the date which is indicated in 'R' of the figure." — Analyze. 4

© Barishal Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 05 :

- a** Naval commanders of freedom fighters made a name in the entire world when they destroyed 10 ships of Chattogram port and 50 ships at Mongla port in just one day. This naval operation was known as 'Operation Jackpot'.
- b** Joint force consisted of the members of Indian army and Bangladeshi freedom fighters with a view to launching stronger attack upon the Pakistani forces. The Liberation War got a momentum with the formation of joint force. The Pakistani forces could not cope up with the attack of joint force and they finally surrendered to the joint force and Bangladesh came into being.
- c** The date mentioned in diagram refers to the date 10th April 1971. On that day, the temporary government of Bangladesh named Mujibnagar Government was formed to lead the Liberation War of Bangladesh. The government is known by different names. But this is widely known as the Mujibnagar Government. The Liberation War was conducted and independence was gained under the leadership of the Mujibnagar Govt. The members of the Mujibnagar Government took oath on 17th April 1971. The oath taking ceremony was conducted by Professor Yusuf Ali. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the president of the Mujibnagar Government. The government divided the whole Bangladesh into 11 administrative zones to conduct the war smoothly. A nine-member advisory board under the leadership of Tajuddin Ahmed was formed with the objective of establishing national unity during the Liberation War. M.A.G. Osmani was made the chief general of freedom fighters. The Liberation War was conducted sector-wise by the Mujibnagar Government. As a result, our freedom fighters could face the attacks of the Pakistani forces with courage. At this, Pakistani soldiers became defensive and surrendered. Consequently a new country named Bangladesh emerged on the map of the world.

c The date in the box 'P' refers to the historical speech of Bangabandhu on 7th March 1971 and 10th April refers to the day the Mujibnagar Government formed on and 16th December refers to our victory day. The 7th March speech of Bangabandhu inspired all the people of the then East Pakistan to fight for liberation. This speech united the people and encouraged them to make maximum sacrifice for the country. It magically transformed the Bangalees into a nation of heroes. After this speech, the united people took active part in the non-cooperation movement and spontaneously took part in the fight for freedom. A temporary government named Mujibnagar Government was formed to lead the Liberation War.

The government divided the whole Bangladesh into 11 administrative zones to conduct the war smoothly. A nine-member advisory board under the leadership of Tajuddin Ahmed was formed with the objective of establishing national unity during the Liberation War. M.A.G. Osmany was made the Chief General of freedom fighters. The Liberation War was conducted sector-wise by the Mujibnagar Govt. As a result, our freedom fighters could face the attacks of the Pakistani forces with courage. At this, the Pakistani soldiers became defensive and surrendered. So, the chemistry of the 7th March-speech and the formation of the Mujibnagar Government led the then East Pakistan to independent Bangladesh.

- Ques. 06** Shafiq's father studied in Dhaka University during Liberation War. He came to village at the beginning of the war. Taking training from a neighbouring country he took part in war. One temporary government was formed to run the country during Liberation War.
- Who spread the news of genocide in the outer world first? 1
 - Why did Liberation War get momentum forming joint force?— Explain. 2
 - Under which force did Shafiq's father take part in Liberation War?— Explain. 3
 - Analyze the role of the government mentioned in the stem. 4

* Dinajpur Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 06 :

- The foreign pressmen spread the news of the genocide and barbarity committed in Bangladesh to the outside world.
- The Liberation War got a momentum with the formation of joint command because Indian forces helped the freedom fighters with modern weapons to launch stronger attack upon Pakistani forces. The joint force conducted air raids upon different the Pakistani military settlements. At this, the Pakistani forces got defensive became compelled to surrender.

c According to the stem, Shafiq's father went to a neighbour country and that country is India. Taking training from there, he participated in the Liberation War on behalf of the freedom fighters. Like him, other guerrilla fighters entered this country and they started heavy attacks upon the Pakistani forces. At this, the Pakistani soldiers became defensive. The Indian forces began to help the freedom fighters in the war field from the 21st November 1971.

Along with the Indian forces, the freedom fighters started attack boldly all over the country. Finally, the Pakistani forces accepted their tragic defeat and a country named Bangladesh emerged on the world map.

d In the stem, the mentioned government represents the Mujibnagar Government.

The government of People's Republic of Bangladesh formed during the Liberation War was known by different names. But this is widely known as Mujibnagar Government. The Liberation War was conducted and independence was gained under the leadership of the Mujibnagar Government. The members of the Mujibnagar Government took oath on 17th April 1971. The oath taking ceremony was conducted by Professor Yusuf Ali. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the president of the Mujibnagar Government.

The government divided the whole Bangladesh into 11 administrative zones to conduct the war smoothly. A nine-member advisory board under the leadership of Tajuddin Ahmed was formed with the objective of establishing national unity during the Liberation War. M.A.G. Osmany was made the Chief General of freedom fighters. The Liberation War was conducted sector-wise by the Mujibnagar Govt. As a result, our freedom fighters could face the attacks of the Pakistani forces with courage. At this, the Pakistani soldiers became defensive. Finally, the Pakistani forces accepted their tragic defeat on 16th December in 1971 and a new nation named Bangladesh came into being on the map of the world. So, the role of the Mujibnagar Government played the most crucial role to free this country.

Ques. 07



- When was students' action committee formed? 1
- Why is 7th March speech called the document of liberation? 2
- Which sector of Liberation War was in the place marked 'B' in the map? 3
- "The sector in the place marked 'A' played a vital role in the beginning of Liberation War"— Analyze. 4

* Rajshahi Board 2017



Answer to Question No. 07 :

a Students' action committee was formed on 3rd March 1971.

b The 7th March speech of Bangabandhu inspired all the people of this country to fight for liberation. This speech united the people and encouraged them to accept maximum sacrifice for the country. Getting inspiration from this speech, the people of this country took part spontaneously in the Liberation War and achieved the long-cherished freedom. This is why the 7th March speech is called the document of liberation.

c The 'B' marked place in the map of the stem represents the 8 No. sector.

This sector includes Kushtia, Jashore, greater part of Faridpur, and upto Dawlatpur – Satkhira road of Khulna. For conducting the war smoothly, Bangladesh was divided into 11 sectors and 11 sector commanders were appointed. Each sector was again divided into some sub-sectors. 8 No. sector was the centre of conducting the Liberation War because, Mujibnagar Government was formed in this sector. The headquartars of the sector was at Benapole. Major Abu Osman Chowdhury was the sector commander of this sector from April 10, 1971 to July 17, 1971 and Major MA Manzoor from August 14, 1971 to February 14, 1972. There were 7 sub-sectors in the sector 8. Under the leadership of Major Alik Kumar Gupta on 24 November 14, 1971, Pakistani tanks were destroyed though the joint force lost 5 tanks. The freedom fighters fought in this sector and played a key role in achieving independence.

d The place marked 'A' in the map of the stem indicates the sector-1 of the Liberation War. The sector-1 consisted of Chattogram, Chattogram Hill Tracts and the entire eastern area of Noakhali district on the banks of the river Muhuri.

This sector played a vital role in the beginning of the Liberation War.

After the Pakistani military launched Operation Searchlight on the night of March 25, there was apolitical crisis and a leadership vacuum. In this situation, Major Ziaur Rahman, risking his life, declared independence on March 26 from the Kalurghat radio station in Chattogram. He repeated the declaration on March 27 on behalf of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. His announcement ignited tremendous hope and enthusiasm among people from all walks of life, who eagerly prepared to join the independence struggle. The Liberation War got a real shape with the declaration of independence on 26th March 1971. This is how the sector-1 played a vital role in the initial stage of the Liberation War.

Ques. 08

(i) India

(ii) United States

(iii) Soviet Union

(iv) United Kingdom

- Liberation war
1971
- a. Which party won in the election of 1970? 1
 - b. Why joint-command was formed in 1971? 2
 - c. Which country played the active role at the fact of the stem? Explain. 3
 - d. If the countries of the stem were united during the Liberation War Bangladesh could become independent within a very short time— Analyze. 4

© Chatogram Board 2017

Answer to Question No. 08 :

a The Awami League won in the election of 1970.

b Bangladesh and the Indian government formed a joint command on 21st November 1971 with a view to launching stronger attack upon the Pakistani forces. Above all, the joint command was formed to free this country defeating the Pakistani junta. The Liberation War got a momentum with the formation of the joint command.

c The country indicated in the stem is India.

The role of the neighbouring country India in achieving the independence of Bangladesh was very significant.

The Indian government criticized the genocide of The Pakistani forces started from 25th March 1971. The Indian government gave shelter to about one crore refugees of this country who crossed the border to save themselves from the genocide. The government took all responsibilities for their food and lodging. Armed training was given to the Bangalee youths in India from the last part of April 1971 and this continued up to November 1971. Besides, India also helped to run the functions of the exile government of Bangladesh at Kolkata and to set up 'Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra'.

Above all, Indian people of all levels extended spontaneous support and came forward to render all possible assistances in our Liberation War. Most of the Indian political parties, non-govt. organizations, writers, artists, intellectuals, professionals-all stood by our side. Moreover, the Indian government introduced a new tax named Refugee Tax to meet up the expenses of the Bangalee refugee camps. Four thousand officers and soldiers of the Indian armed forces sacrificed their lives in the battle fields for the independence of Bangladesh.

So, the contribution of the neibouring country India to free this country from Pakistan is unforgettable.

d The brutalities of the Pakistani occupation army to the people of Bangladesh during the Liberation War in 1971 gave a jolt to the conscience of the world community. They woke up and protested against the arson, molestation of women and mass killing by the Pakistani soldiers and their collaborators of this land. Many countries condemned and protested against the brutalities and expressed support to the Liberation War.

It was our right to have freedom whereas the way the Pakistani government ruled us was not legal. So, the whole world should be by our side us.

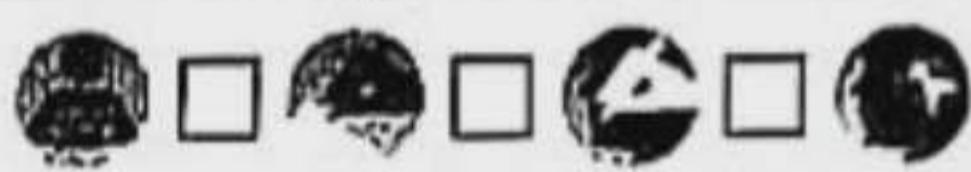
Although India, the then Soviet Union, the United Kingdom helped us in many ways. They helped us providing shelter, financial support, weapons, soldiers and inspiration. On the other hand, China and the United States were not by our side; rather they supported Pakistan. Even USA sent the 7th fleet to Indian Ocean to help Pakistan. If they had not helped, the strength of Pakistan got lowered. Moreover, Pakistan would remain under pressure. At this Pakistan Junta could not continue the war against Bangladesh for nine months; rather they would be defeated earlier. Consequently, we could become independent within a very short time and we would not lose many of our heroes.



Knowledge & Comprehension-based Q/A



Designed as per topic



Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A

Question 1. Who was the Commander-in-Chief of freedom fighters?

Ans. M. A. G. Osmani was the Commander-in-Chief of Freedom Fighters.

Question 2. On what date did India give recognition to Bangladesh?

Ans. India gave recognition to Bangladesh on 6th December 1971.

Question 3. Which party won the election of 1970?

Ans. The Awami League won the election of 1970 in both provincial and national parliaments with absolute majority.

Question 4. What is the full form of NAP? [DB '19]

Ans. The full form of NAP is the National Awami Party.

Question 5. What is Allied Force? [RB '19]

Ans. The Indian force that helped the Bangladeshi freedom fighters during the Liberation War in 1971 was called Mitra Bahine or Allied Force.

Question 6. Which British singer joined the Concert for Bangladesh? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]

Ans. British singer George Harrison joined the concert for Bangladesh.

Question 7. Who was the commander-in-chief of freedom fighters? [Ideal School and College, Dhaka]

Ans. M.A.G. Osmany was the commander-in-chief of freedom fighters.

Question 8. When did full non-cooperation movement start in 1971?

Ans. Full non-cooperation movement started on 3rd March in 1971.

Question 9. What is the present name of Racecourse Ground?

Ans. Suhrawardy Uddan is the present name of Racecourse Ground.

Question 10. What was the document of liberation to the Bangladeshi's?

Ans. The speech of 7th March of Bangabandhu was the document of liberation to the Bangladeshis.

Question 11. When was the Mujibnagar Government formed?

Ans. The Mujibnagar Government was formed on 10th April 1971.

Question 12. Who was the prime minister of the Mujibnagar Government?

Ans. Tajuddin Ahmed became the prime minister of the Mujibnagar Government.

Question 13. Which sectors included Dhaka?

Ans. Sectors 2 and 3 included Dhaka.

Question 14. How many brigade force were there in the entire war field during our Liberation War?

Ans. There were three brigade force in the entire war field during our Liberation War.



Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

Question 1. What is meant by Operation Searchlight?

Ans. Operation Searchlight was the name of the mass killing conducted by the Pakistani force at the night of 25th March 1971 in the then East Pakistan. The head of this operation was Lt. General Tikka Khan. President Yahya stayed in Dhaka from 15th March 1971 to 24th March 1971 in the name of discussion with Bangabandhu; but actually he stayed in Dhaka to supervise the preparation of Operation Searchlight.

Question 2. Why did Liberation War get momentum forming joint force?— Explain. [MB '19]

Ans. The Liberation War got a momentum with the formation of joint command because Indian forces helped the freedom fighters with modern weapons to launch stronger attack upon Pakistani forces. The joint force conducted air raids upon different the Pakistani military settlements. At this, the Pakistani forces got defensive became compelled to surrender.



Question 3. What is meant by Muktifauj? [JB '18]

Ans. The force consisted of the Bangalee soldiers of different units of East Bengal Regiment are called Muktifauz. Bangladesh Government formed Army, Air force and Navy as the regular forces during the Liberation War.

Question 4. Why the 7th March Speech is called Bangalee's charter of freedom? [SB '18]

Ans. The 7th March Speech is called Banglaee's charter of freedom because this speech inspired all the people of this country to fight for liberation against the Pakistani force and it united the Bangalees and encouraged them to make maximum sacrifice for the country.

Question 5. Explain the expedition directed in the river ways during the Liberation War. [DB '17]

Ans. The naval commanders of freedom fighters got introduced in the then entire world when they destroyed 10 ships at Chattogram port and 50 ships at Mongla port Pakistani junta in just only one day. This naval operation was known as Operation Jackpot.

Question 6. Why is 7th March speech called the document of liberation? [JB '17]

Ans. The 7th March speech of Bangabandhu inspired all the people of this country to fight for liberation. This speech united the people and encouraged them to accept maximum sacrifice for the country. Getting inspiration from this speech, the people of this country took part spontaneously in the Liberation War and achieved the long-cherished freedom. This is why the 7th March speech is called the document of liberation.

Question 7. What do you know about Regular force? [Ideal School and College, Dhaka]

Ans. This force consisted of Bangalee soldiers of different units of East Bengal Regiment. They were officially named M.F. (Muktifauz).

Bangladesh Government formed Army, Air force and Navy as the regular force during Liberation War.

Question 8. How did non-cooperation movement of 1971 become stronger?

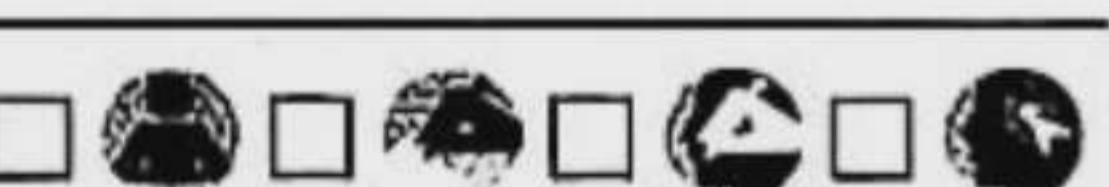
Ans. Full non-cooperation movement started from 3rd 1971 March and continued till 25th March 1971. Students' Action Committee was formed on 3rd March 1971. Moreover, people of all walks in the then East Pakistan were in favour of the movement. At this, the movement became stronger.

Question 9. How did Bangabandhu declare independence?

Ans. According to the plan of Operation Searchlight, the Pakistani soldiers arrested Bangabandhu from his house at Dhanmondi 32 at 1.30 am on 26th March. Right before being arrested, Bangabandhu declared independence of Bangladesh by wireless.

Question 10. Write in short about joint force.

Ans. Bangladesh and the Indian government formed a joint command on 21st November 1971 with a view to launching stronger attack upon the Pakistani forces. This joint force made the final attack on the Pakistani force in December 1971.

**Solutions to Textual Activities****Along with textual reference****Lesson-1 : Background of Liberation War****Activity 01 Give a pen picture of the conspiracy of Pakistan and the preparation of the Liberation War by the Bangalees. ▶ Textbook Page 24**

Solution : In the 1970 elections, the Awami League won an absolute majority in the National and Provincial Assemblies. Since the elections, the Awami League repeatedly demanded the West Pakistani ruling group hand over power based on the people's mandate. On one hand, the Awami League began preparations to take power, and on the other hand, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto began conspiring with Yahya Khan to thwart it. He created a new crisis in Pakistani politics by announcing a boycott of the National Assembly session in Dhaka. The reaction among the people of East Pakistan became even more intense. People spontaneously participated in all programs of the

Awami League demanding the transfer of power. Especially the role of the students was leading. Besides, teachers, professionals, and women's organizations came forward. From the beginning of March 1971, there were daily processions and rallies with huge gatherings. Responding to Bhutto's move, President Yahya Khan suspended the National Assembly session on March 1, hindering the process of transferring power to the Awami League. As a result, a program of all-out movement was announced at the meeting of the Awami League Parliamentary Party that day. People spontaneously responded to this as well. Another chapter of Bangladesh's liberation struggle, the non-cooperation movement, began. On March 2, at 11 am, under the leadership of Dhaka University Central Student Union (DUCSU) leader A.S.M. Abdur Rob, the national flag of

independent Bangladesh with the country's map was hoisted at Dhaka University. This flag was our inspiration in the Liberation War. The all-out non-cooperation movement started from March 3 and continued till March 25. The Chatraa Shangram Parishad was formed on March 3. On this day, student leader Shahjahan Siraj read out the declaration of independence at a rally at Paltan Maidan. This accelerated the movement further. On March 7, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman united the Bengali nation for the independence movement by announcing a program of a larger movement at the Race Course Maidan.

Lesson-2 : Historical Speech of 7th March and the Bangalees Preparation for Liberation War

Activity 02 Describe the conspiracy of Pakistan and the preparation of Bangalees in the context of Liberation War. ► Textbook Page 26

Solution : In the 1970 elections, the Awami League secured an absolute majority in both the National and Provincial Assemblies. Following the elections, the Awami League repeatedly demanded that the West Pakistani ruling group hand over power based on the people's mandate. While the Awami League began preparing to assume power, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto initiated a conspiracy with Yahya Khan to thwart this. He triggered a new crisis in Pakistani politics by announcing a boycott of the National Assembly session in Dhaka. This intensified the reaction among the people of East Pakistan. The public spontaneously participated in all Awami League programs demanding the transfer of power. The students played a particularly leading role. Additionally, teachers, professionals, and women's organizations stepped forward. From the beginning of March, 1971, there were daily processions and rallies with large gatherings. Responding to Bhutto's move, President Yahya Khan suspended the National Assembly session on March 1, which disrupted the process of transferring power to the Awami League. Consequently, a program of all-out movement was announced at the Awami League Parliamentary Party meeting that day. The people once again responded spontaneously. Another chapter of Bangladesh's liberation struggle, the non-cooperation movement, began. On March 2, at 11 am, under the leadership of Dhaka University Central Student Union (DUCSU) leader A.S.M. Abdur Rob, the national flag of independent

Bangladesh with the country's map was hoisted at Dhaka University. This flag served as our inspiration during the Liberation War. The all-out non-cooperation movement, which began on March 3, continued until March 25. The Chatraa Shangram Parishad was formed on March 3. On this day, student leader Shahjahan Siraj read out the declaration of independence at a rally at Paltan Maidan. This further accelerated the movement. On March 7, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman united the Bengali nation for the independence movement by announcing a program of a larger movement at the Race Course Maidan.

Lesson-3 : The Hellish Genocide of 25th March

Activity 03 Dramatize the genocide conducted under 'Operation Search light'. ► Textbook Page 28
Solution : Conduct this activity with your classmates with the help of your class teacher.

Activity 04 Describe the frightening picture of 'Operation Search Light': ► Textbook Page 28

Solution : The Pakistani army named their genocide campaign in the then East Pakistan on the night of March 25, 1971, Operation Searchlight. Pakistani troops took to the streets from Dhaka Cantonment at 11:30 pm on March 25. Their first target was the freedom-seeking Bengalis marching on the streets in the Farmgate area of Dhaka. Simultaneously, attacks were launched on Pilkhana and Rajarbagh Police Lines. The Bengali soldiers tried to resist the Pakistani forces. But they did not have the weapons or preparation to stop the planned attack of the heavily armed soldiers. As a result, the Pakistani forces brutally killed many of them at night. The attacks on the halls of Dhaka University were carried out late at night. The Pakistani forces entered Iqbal Hall (Zahirul Haque Hall) and Jagannath Hall and shot dead many sleeping students. They carried out massacres in the residential areas of Dhaka Hall (Shaheedullah Hall) and Rokeya Hall. In this massacre, 300 employees including 10 teachers of Dhaka University were killed. The army set fire to the railway slum adjacent to Zahirul Haque Hall, causing massive destruction. On the night of March 25 alone, 7 to 8 thousand people were killed in Dhaka. Outside Dhaka, the Pakistani forces attacked EPR bases across the country and killed several Bengali soldiers. In this way, at the beginning of the attack, the Pakistani forces established their control over the police and EPR bases of the country as per their plan. Many innocent people were killed in these areas.



✓ Lesson-4 : Declaration of Independence

Activity 05 Write briefly about Major Ziaur Rahman's declaration of independence. ▶ Textbook Page 29
Solution : After Operation Searchlight conducted by the Pakistani military on the night of March 25, there was a political crisis and leadership vacuum. In such a situation, the then Major Ziaur Rahman declared independence from Kalurghat radio station in Chattogram on March 26, risking his life. Then on March 27, he again declared independence on behalf of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. This announcement created tremendous hope and enthusiasm among the people of all walks of life. Everyone became eager to participate in the war of independence. People from all walks of life in this country - farmers, workers, students, youth, along with Bengalis working in the army, EPR, police and Ansar participated in this war. After nine months of bloody war, Bangladesh emerged as an independent country.

✓ Lesson-5 : Preparation of Liberation War and the Formation of Temporary Government

Activity 06 Describe Bangladesh Government (Mujibnagar Government). ▶ Textbook Page 30
Solution : The People's Republic of Bangladesh government formed during the Liberation War was known by various names. It was sometimes referred to as the Provisional Government of Bangladesh, and sometimes as the Exiled Government of Bangladesh. However, it was more commonly known as the Mujibnagar Government. The Mujibnagar Government was formed on April 10, 1971, with the members of the Constituent Assembly who won the 1970 elections. However, the Mujibnagar Government took oath on April 17, 1971. Professor Yusuf Ali administered the oath. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the President of the Mujibnagar Government (ex officio Commander-

in-Chief of the Armed Forces). Syed Nazrul Islam was appointed Vice President (Acting President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in the absence of Bangabandhu) and Tajuddin Ahmed was appointed Prime Minister. The other three ministers were Finance Minister M. Mansoor Ali, Home, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister AHM Kamaruzzaman, and Foreign and Law Minister Khandaker Mostaq Ahmed.

✓ Lesson-6 : Formation of Mukti Bahine and its Activities

Activity 07 Point out the sectors of Liberation War drawing a map of Bangladesh. ▶ Textbook Page 33

Solution : During the Liberation War, Bangladesh was divided into 11 sectors for the convenience of conducting the war, and 11 sector commanders were appointed. Each sector was divided into several sub-sectors. Below is a map of Bangladesh showing the Liberation War sectors: (Note: Since I cannot draw images, please refer to a map of Bangladesh showing the 11 sectors of the Liberation War.)

✓ Lesson-10 : Genocide (Mass Killing) and Tortures

Activity 08 Make a team to collect the photographs of liberation martyrs and then make an album with their identity. ▶ Textbook Page 40

Solution : You all will do it together with the help of the class teacher and elders.

✓ Lesson-11 : Surrender of Pakistani forces

Activity 09 Describe the scene of surrender at the Racecourse ground. ▶ Textbook Page 41

Solution : You all will do it together with the help of the class teacher and elders.



Super Suggestions



Super Suggestions with 100% preparatory questions selected by the Master Trainer Panel

Dear learners, important multiple choice, short, creative, knowledge & comprehension-based questions of this chapter selected by Master Trainer Panel for Half-Yearly and Annual Exams are presented below. Learn the answers to the mentioned questions well to ensure 100% preparation.

Question Pattern	7	8
● MCQs with Answers	Learn each MCQs in this chapter thoroughly.	
● Short Q/A	1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17, 21, 23, 26, 30, 34, 37, 40, 44, 47, 50, 52, 55, 58, 63, 68, 72, 74	3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 15, 18, 19, 24, 27, 32, 35, 39, 42, 48, 51, 56, 59, 64, 70, 73
● Creative Q/A	2, 3, 4, 7, 8	1, 5, 6
● Knowledge-based Q/A	1, 5, 8	2, 4, 6, 13
● Comprehension-based Q/A	2, 3, 5, 7	4, 6, 8, 9

Exclusive Tips ► Master the solutions to all the activities in this chapter along with exercise and other Q/A to develop the creative thinking and assess your talent.



Assessment & Evaluation



A question bank presented in the form
of a class test to assess the preparation

Class Test

Time : 3 hours

Bangladesh & Global Studies

Class : Eight

Full marks : 100

$1 \times 30 = 30$

(N.B. : Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark. Block fully, with a ball-point pen, the circle of the letter that stands for the correct-best answer in the "Answer Sheet" for Multiple Choice Question Type Examination.)

1. When Bangladesh got independence?
Ⓐ 1970 Ⓑ 1971 Ⓒ 1972 Ⓓ 1974
2. When was the Students' Action Committee formed?
Ⓐ 2nd March 1971 Ⓑ 3rd March 1971 Ⓒ 4th March 1972 Ⓓ 5th March 1972
3. In his speech of 7th March, Bangabandhu asked people to—
i. stop paying tax and revenue
ii. take preparations for the Liberation War
iii. make a fort in each house
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i. ii & iii Ⓑ i & ii Ⓒ i & iii Ⓓ ii & iii
4. As a result of features of the 7th March speech—
i. people spontaneously took part in the fight for freedom
ii. people took active part in the non-co-operation movement
iii. the rule of Bangabandhu was established in the cantonments
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i. ii & iii
5. Read the following stem and answer the questions No. 5 and 6 :
Sabit saw a documentary. In the documentary there is a man putting on coat with spectacles and delivering a speech raising his finger at which the audience present became greatly excited.
6. Which one of the following political incident has been indicated in the documentary?
Ⓐ Speech of 7th March. Ⓑ Oath of Mujibnagar Government
Ⓑ Declaration of Independence Ⓒ Surrendering of Pakistani Soldiers
7. The following item has been inspired to—
i. encourage for liberation
ii. united the people
iii. accept maximum sacrifice for the country
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i. ii & iii
8. On which date Operation Searchlight took place?
Ⓐ March 15 Ⓑ March 16 Ⓒ March 22 Ⓓ March 25
9. Pakistani soldiers attacked—and killed many innocent sleeping students.
i. Jagannath Hall
ii. Iqbal Hall (Now Zahurul Haque Hall)
iii. Rokcea Hall
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i Ⓑ ii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i. ii & iii
10. Due to political crisis and leadership vacuum, who declared the independence?
Ⓐ Tajuddin Ahmed Ⓑ Major Ziaur Rahman
Ⓑ Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Ⓒ Khandaker Mostak
11. Who was the Prime Minister of Mujibnagar Government?
Ⓐ M. Monsur Ali Ⓑ Tajuddin Ahmed
Ⓑ Syed Nazrul Islam Ⓒ A.H.M. Kamaruzzaman
12. When did the Mujibnagar Government take oath?
Ⓐ 10th April, 1971 Ⓑ 11th April, 1971
Ⓑ 17th April, 1971 Ⓒ 20th April, 1971
13. Trained Bangla Guerrilla fighters entered the country from the month of—
Ⓐ May Ⓑ June Ⓒ July Ⓓ November
Read the following passage and answer the questions 13 and 14 :
Asad and Ratan discussed many things of the Liberation War. Asad said that Liberation War was conducted and organized under the leadership of a government and consequently Bangladesh became free. This government expedited the Liberation Movement with the help of civil and military power.
14. The government mentioned in the passage was—
Ⓐ a democratic govt. Ⓑ an unelected govt.
Ⓒ the Mujibnagar govt. Ⓓ a selected govt.

15. Like other governments this government had—
i. different ministries
ii. offices under ministries
iii. international development organizations
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i. ii & iii
16. How many ships were destroyed at Mongla port in one day in the operation named 'Operation Jackpot'?
Ⓐ 50 Ⓑ 60 Ⓒ 70 Ⓓ 80
17. Palash's father worked in Bangladesh Navy. In 1971, while working he participated in the Liberation War of Bangladesh. Under which sector he fought?
Ⓐ 4 Ⓑ 7 Ⓒ 10 Ⓓ 11
18. Under which sector was Dhaka during the Liberation War?
Ⓐ 6 Ⓑ 5 Ⓒ 4 Ⓓ 2
19. Which one of the following was formed by Army, Air force and Navy?
Ⓐ Regular force Ⓑ Kaderia Bahini
Ⓑ Occasional Force Ⓒ Zia Bahini
20. Operation Jackpot is—
i. naval operation ii. guerrilla attack
iii. air raid
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i. ii & iii
21. Where was Rajakar force first formed?
Ⓐ Khulna Ⓑ Dhaka Ⓒ Rajshahi Ⓓ Barishal
22. Where was the first mission of Mujibnagar Government established?
Ⓐ Delhi Ⓑ Kolkata Ⓒ London Ⓓ New York
23. What is the name of the parliament of USA?
Ⓐ Senate Ⓑ Parliament Ⓒ Congress Ⓓ Dact
24. Which of the following countries is indicated in the stem?
Ⓐ India Ⓑ United Kingdom
Ⓑ United States of America Ⓒ Soviet Union
25. Where did the two battalions of Indian Soldiers build bases with tanks?
Ⓐ Sylhet Ⓑ Jessor Ⓒ Kustia Ⓓ Cumilla
26. On which date India recognised Bangladesh?
Ⓐ 5th December Ⓑ 6th December Ⓒ 7th December Ⓓ 8th December
27. In 1971, 10th December shelter was given in Continental Hotel—
i. administrative officers of Pakistan
ii. foreign citizens
iii. ambassadors of Dhaka
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i. ii & iii
28. The Rayer Bazar mass-grave is located in which region?
Ⓐ Banani Ⓑ Gulsan Ⓒ Dhaka Ⓓ Sylhet
29. Read the following passage and answer the questions No. 28 and 29 :
On that day they killed many learned personalities of this soil to ensure permanent damage of the nation and make the people here in the darkness of illiteracy. Most of the valiant sons of the nation were picked up from 10th to 14th December, 1971.
30. Which specific day is hinted in the above passage?
Ⓐ 25th March Ⓑ 10th April Ⓒ 14th December Ⓓ 16th December
31. Who committed the above mentioned notorious job?
i. Pakistani aggressors ii. Anti-Liberation War groups
iii. Mukti Bahini
Which one is correct?
Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i. ii & iii
32. Who was the commander of joint force?
Ⓐ MAG Osmani Ⓑ Lt. General Aurora
Ⓒ Major General Jacob Ⓓ Group captain AK Khondaker

Answer Sheet ▶ Multiple Choice Questions

1 Ⓐ	2 Ⓑ	3 Ⓒ	4 Ⓓ	5 Ⓒ	6 Ⓓ	7 Ⓑ	8 Ⓓ	9 Ⓑ	10 Ⓐ	11 Ⓑ	12 Ⓒ	13 Ⓑ	14 Ⓒ	15 Ⓐ	16 Ⓑ
16 Ⓑ	17 Ⓒ	18 Ⓐ	19 Ⓑ	20 Ⓒ	21 Ⓐ	22 Ⓑ	23 Ⓒ	24 Ⓐ	25 Ⓑ	26 Ⓒ	27 Ⓑ	28 Ⓒ	29 Ⓐ	30 Ⓑ	31 Ⓑ



Short-Answer Question (Each question carries 2 marks)

Answer any 10 of the following questions :

$2 \times 10 = 20$

1. Write about the first general election of Pakistan in 1970.
2. What did Yahya Khan announce on March 6?
3. What did the Pakistani army do on the night of March 25?
4. Which installations were planned to be captured under Operation Searchlight?
5. What did Major Ziaur Rahman announce on March 27?
6. Who participated in the war of independence?
7. Who were the President and Vice-President of the Mujibnagar government?

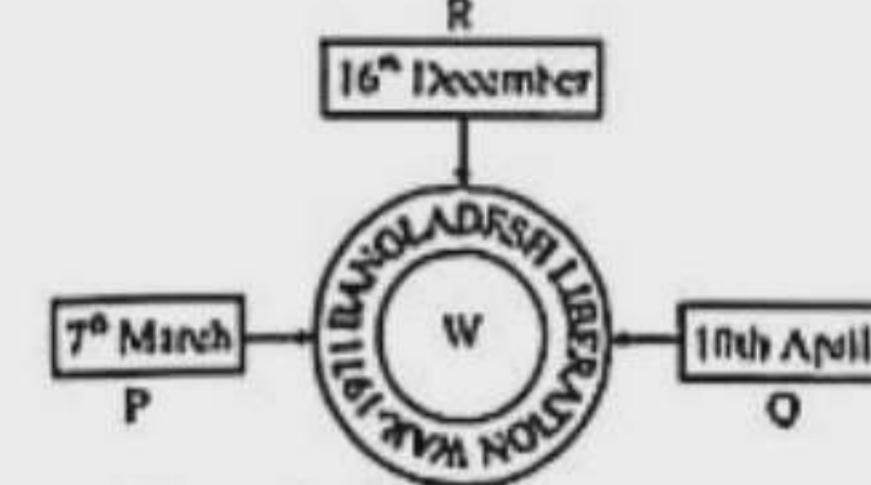
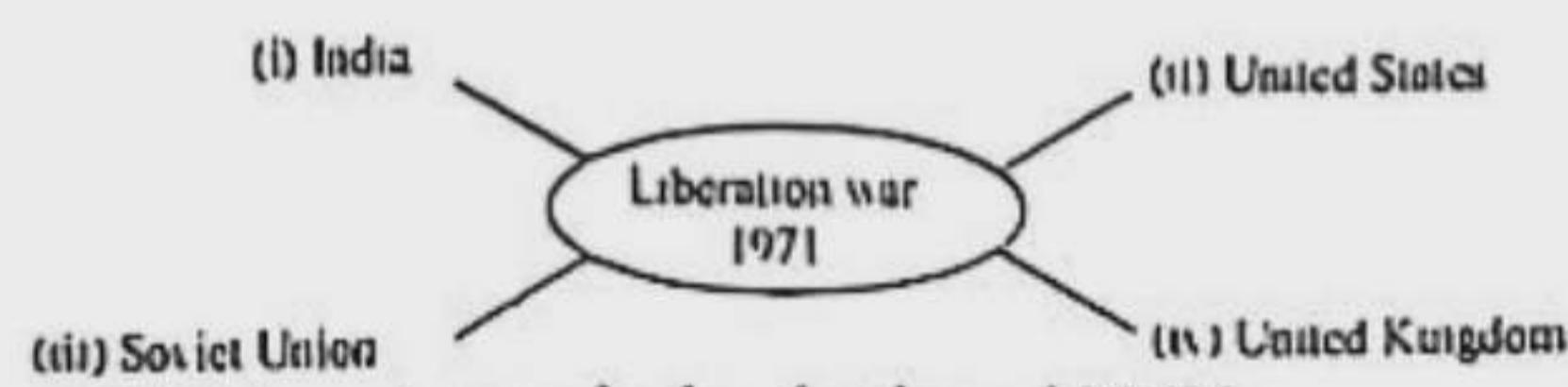
8. Who were the Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Staff of the Liberation War?
9. Write the role of the regular forces during the Liberation War.
10. Write about the role of women in the Liberation War.
11. Which countries' Bengali officials joined in support of Liberation War?
12. How did the people of India play a role in the Liberation War?
13. Which city did the joint forces capture first and when?
14. When and where did the Pakistani forces start the genocide?
15. Who signed the surrender document?

Creative Question (Each question carries 10 marks)

Answer any 5 of the following questions :

$10 \times 5 = 50$

1. Keramot Ali won an election of Upazilla Parishad in Barishal district. The people of the area were very happy at his victory. But the administration delayed to hand over the power. People reacted to it. The administration took various steps but could not control the situation.
 - a. Which party won the election of 1970? 1
 - b. Why did Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declare the non-cooperation movement? 2
 - c. Compare the situation described in the stem with that after 1971 election of 1970. 3
 - d. Evaluate the importance of 7th March speech of Bangabandhu. 4
2. Students of class eight of a renowned school of Dhaka went to visit a museum. At first they read some information written with the pictures of dead bodies in a room and came to know about the merciless killing of the horrifying night. In another scene they saw the operation of war of a force that helped us at that time. At last they became happy seeing the scene of signing the scene of signing the document of surrender by the commanders of two countries.
 - a. What is the full form of NAP? 1
 - b. Why did Mujibnagar Government form advisory board during the Liberation War? 2
 - c. Which incident of the Liberation War is indicated by the picture that the students watched at first?— Explain. 3
 - d. The incident exhibited at last part of the stem bears the success of the achievement of independence of the country.— Evaluate. 4
3. Event-1 : It was the last week of March in 1971. All of a sudden the sound of firing was heard. It was the attack of the ruling party on unarmed Bangalees.
Event-2 : It was April in 1971 by being organized the political leaders formed resistance. At some stage the ruling party was compelled to leave the country.
 - a. Where is the 'Independent Bengali Revolutionary Radio Centre' located? 1
 - b. Why was the 'Joint command' formed? 2
 - c. Which event of the history of Bangladesh has been reflected by the Event-1?— Explain. 3
 - d. "The subject as mentioned in the Event-2 played main role in achieving independence of Bangladesh." — Analyze. 4
4.
 
 - a. What is 'Crack Platoon'? 1
 - b. Explain the operation which was conducted at the night to 25th March, 1971. 2
 - c. What was the sector during Liberation War indicating in 'B' of the map?— Explain. 3
 - d. The place indicating in 'A' of the map played special role at the beginning of Liberation War. — Evaluate. 4

5.
 
 - a. What is Operation Jackpot? 1
 - b. Explain the role of the force which was formed by freedom force and allied force during our Liberation War. 2
 - c. Explain the incident of the date which is indicated in 'Q' of the given figure. 3
 - d. "The incidents of the date which are indicated in 'P' and 'Q' of the given figure are responsible for the incident of the date which is indicated in 'R' of the figure." — Analyze. 4
6. Shafiq's father studied in Dhaka University during Liberation War. He came to village at the beginning of the war. Taking training from a neighbouring country he took part in war. One temporary government was formed to run the country during Liberation War.
 - a. Who spread the news of genocide in the outer world first? 1
 - b. Why did Liberation War get momentum forming joint force?— Explain. 2
 - c. Under which force did Shafiq's father take part in Liberation War?— Explain. 3
 - d. Analyze the role of the government mentioned in the stem. 4
7.
 
 - a. When was students' action committee formed? 1
 - b. Why is 7th March speech called the document of liberation? 2
 - c. Which sector of Liberation War was in the place marked 'B' in the map? 3
 - d. "The sector in the place marked 'A' played a vital role in the beginning of Liberation War" — Analyze. 4
8.
 
 - (i) India (ii) United States
 - (iii) Soviet Union (iv) United Kingdom
 - a. Which party won in the election of 1970? 1
 - b. Why joint-command was formed in 1971? 2
 - c. Which country played the active role at the fact of the stem? Explain. 3
 - d. If the countries of the stem were united during the Liberation War Bangladesh could become independent within a very short time— Analyze. 4

Answering Reference ► Short-Answer Questions

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 13 | 9 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 30 | 13 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 59 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 16 | 10 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 35 | 14 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 65 |
| 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 09 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 19 | 11 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 40 | 15 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 72 |
| 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 11 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 27 | 12 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 45 | |

Answering Reference ► Creative Questions

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 03 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 05 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 07 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 02 | 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 04 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 08 |