## The Experience of a Freedom Fighter in 1971

War of Liberation, began on 26 March 1971 and ended with the liberation of Bangladesh on 16 December 1971. The armed struggle was the culmination of a series of events, situations and issues contributing to the progressively deteriorating relations between East and West Pakistan. The questions of land reforms, state language, inter-wing economic and administrative disparities, provincial autonomy, the defense of East Pakistan and many other consequential questions had been straining the relations between the two wings of Pakistan ever since independence of the country from Britain in 1947.

Mukti Bahini appellation of the forces of the [war of liberation](http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=War_of_Liberation,_The). The immediate precursor of the Mukti Bahini was Mukti Fauj, which was preceded denominationally by the Sangram Parishads formed in the cities and villages by the student and youth leaderships in early March 1971. When and how the Mukti Fauj was created is not clear nor is the later adoption of the name Mukti Bahini. It is, however, certain that the names originated from the people who joined the liberation struggle.

The story of I am telling is about a freedom fighter of 1971. His name is Nur Mohammad. He is my uncle. He lives in German.

Nur Mohammad was 14 years old in the year 1971. No one in the house knew that he had joined the Mukti Bahini. His father tried to keep his 12 siblings against joining the Mukti Bahini. Because his father did not want his children to be harmed. Among his six brothers, he was the only one who joined the Mukti Bahini in secret. Later, his father would know about this news, but no women in his house would be interested in this news story. After the war, he went to German in 1979. A few real words are heard from this freedom fighter living in Germany for about 39 years are given below:

Nur Mohammad was a member of Awami League's ‘volunteer team’. The war started mainly after Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's 7th March speech. In that speech Sheikh Mujibur Rahman said that Pakistanis torture limit is no longer tolerable. Mujib also said - to get our rights, to liberate ourselves, to fight against the oppression of the Pakistanis, we have to struggle. Behind the Narayangonj club there was a dormitory of Awami Volunteer Party. Beside it there was a police station with a nearby school. Sometimes Pakistani soldiers surrendered and used to submit guns and rifles in there. From there, the freedom fighters could get guns, rifles, etc. for the war. There was no training in their group, so they watched 2-3 days how the fight was going on. Later, they went to the Langalband area for training and they were trained to fight there. Generally, these training were done in the jungle, paddy field, and in the field. After the training ended they went to the Ghammora area. Then they were fully prepared to battle.

Nur Mohammad's first clash was held in front of their home. They were about 50 people on that day. That was their first attack against Pakistanis. One member of their team was hit by a bullet in leg. The man started to cry a lot after the bullets hit him. Nur Mohammad asked him to keep quiet with a slap. Explaining the person injured by the bullets shooting, he said that many Pakistani soldiers still alive, they could still kill all of them if they heard the sound of crying. In that battle, almost half of Pakistani soldiers died and the rest fled. A Pakistani soldier's foot was fired and the freedom fighters took them along with them, but he died in the middle. The people who were injured by bullets in their group were cured by the hospital.

On the night of clashes, they went to Gharamora from Alashaharadi and they took shelter at a well known person Bakkha-Hazi's house. They are given some rooms to stay. Their forces spend that night this house. Some people of Bakkha-Haji kept the security of the freedom fighters in the whole night, so that Razakars could not attack.

On the very next day, they again went to Langalband and build their camp. The time was almost near the Eid. The interesting part of this story is- Nur Mohammad’s father Osman Hazi was a member of ‘Muslim League’. On that time most of the members of Muslim League were against the freedom fighters. The orders from the top officials of their team come to mind that Osman Hazi has to be killed. After some days, Nur Mohammad including 5-7 others freedom fighters went to the area of Gharmora Mosque to investigate about Osman Hazi. They noticed, after Jumma prayers, Osman Hazi said something to everyone – “Pakistani soldiers are torturing young boys, raping the girls, etc. We all should help the freedom fighters. Whatever I have I will spent it to help freedom fighters. We will help the freedom fighters all in the village. I am saying the thieves and robbers - if someone stole and robbed, if someone tortures the women, they would be cut off from their throats.”

Nur Mohammad and 5-7 others freedom fighters heard these speech secretly. When Nur Mohammad started to back with his team, his father suddenly saw him and took him to his house. His father took him to a bath and saying “you came to work for your mission?” On the same time many bullets were shot by making him as a target, fortunately bath room’s wall saved him.

On the evening of the same day Nur Mohammad secretly left his house to join his Mukti Bahini’s camp. On the street he met a person he knew and he could know from him that earlier a moment Osman Hazi was killed. When he went to his camp he was tensed and worried because of his father’s death. But later he could knew that, freedom fighters who went to investigate about Osman Hazi reported to their top officers that Osman Hazi was well human and the officers took back their order to kill Osman Hazi. Later he could understand that Osman Hazi who was killed is not his father. Due to same name this misunderstanding happened.

After some days, on another mission when they crossing the paddy field, Pakistani military shoot them but fortunately they survived. Then time after time they had free the Chunavura, Nabiganj, Bandar etc. area from enemy. Later the whole situation continuously moved to the Mukti Bahini’s side.

Toward the end due to his father’s request, he went back to his house. On that time the whole situation is under was controlled. Many fake people joined to the Mukti Bahini to achieve their self interest on that time. Later an announcement was made that if someone married a raped girl will get a house and job.

Although Nur Mohammad registered before he joined to the Mukti Bahini, he did not get any certificate. Many fake people got freedom fighter certificates without participated in liberation war.

Nur Mohammad says “I did not fight for the certificate, I fought for the country”.

Because of the geo-morphology of Bangladesh, the war could not be won too swiftly. Even then, Dhaka was liberated in a matter of two weeks, the previous successes of the freedom fighters during the preceding few months having been a major contributing factor.

On 16 December 1971, commander of the 14 division of Pakistan army Major General Jamshed surrendered to Indian General Nagra near Mirpur bridge in Dhaka. At 10.40 am, the Indian allied force and Kader Siddiqui entered Dhaka city. That signaled the end of 9-month long War of Liberation of Bangladesh. Stray battles were still waged at various places of the country.

Dear Project Manager of Science Leagues,

Greetings of the day!!!

Our two articles had been accepted in **International Conference on Software Applications and Types of Hardware in Computer Engineering (ICSATHCE-18)** which was called off. Therefore we had been given a list of some international conferences. We had been informed you that we will not be able to participate in any of the given conferences. We also provided our residential address to avail our conference kits.

We had been given the soft copies of conference certificates. We had been told that we will get the conference proceeding book and payment receipt in the subsequent email within 24 hours. But it is sorrow to say that we still not get those.

Moreover, we also informed you that, mistakenly you have mentioned wrong title in the conference certificates (Paper ID: SCIENCELEAGUES\_64918). The right title should be "Efficient Recognition of Bangla Handwritten Digits Based on Deep Neural Network". But we didn’t get any reply.