

Liberation ~~B~~ war

⑩ What were the key factors of liberation war 1971?

⇒ After the massacre of 25th March 1971, people of East Pakistan started fighting against the Pakistani military with every resource they had. The Liberation war started on March 26, 1971 and ended with the liberation of Bangladesh on 16th December 1971. Ordinary Bengalis, especially young people, who had no knowledge or training to fight in a war, risked their lives and the lives of their family members for the sake of making BD independent.

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The factors that fueled Bengali to fight against Pakistan was-

- i) Discrimination from West Pakistan
- ii) Language movement of 1971.
- iii) Six point movement of 1966
- iv) Agartala conspiracy case.
- v) Mass uprising of 1969
- vi) Election of 1970
- vii) 7th March speech.
- viii) Massacre of 25th March, 1971.

⊗ What do you know about Mukti Bahini?

⇒ On April 4, 1971, the senior officers of Liberation Army assembled at the headquarters of 2nd East Bengal at Teliapara.

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The liberation war was formally launched from that historic military conference. As no political govt was in place till then, the senior-most retired army officer MAQ Osmani was unanimously nominated as the commander-in-chief of the MuktiBahini.

Brigadier Pande gave assurance of providing limited quantity of arms and rations, and The agaratala district magistrate Omesh Saigal gave assurance of setting up training camps centers for freedom fighters as well as camps for refugees in India.

The Bengali military officers of East Pakistan took charge over the military

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

⑨ Describe Mujibnagar government.

⇒ The Mujibnagar govt was ~~established~~ ^{after} ~~following~~ the declaration of independence of ~~East Pakistan~~ Bangladesh on 10 April 1971. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who was a prisoner of the West Pakistan govt during that time was made the President and Tajuddin Ahmed was made the PM of BD. The govt took

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oath in 17 April 1971.

Mujibnagar govt. consisted of -

- i) Bangabandh Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as President.
- ii) Syed Nazrul Islam as Vice President [temporary ~~Pres~~ President]
- iii) ~~D.~~ Tajuddin Ahmad as Prime minister, In charge of Defence, Education, Information and economic affairs.
- iv) Khondokar Mostaq Ahmad as the minister of foreign affairs, law and parliamentary affairs.
- v) M. Mansur ~~as~~ Ali as the minister of finance, Industry and commerce.
- vi) AHM Qamaruzzaman as the Minister of Home, civil supplies, relief, ~~rehabilit~~ and Agriculture.

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⑥ What do you know about Shanti Committee or Central Peace Committee ^{which was made} during Liberation war?

⇒ ~~PEP~~ : East Pakistan central peace committee or Shanti Committee was formed by the Pakistani army to ~~aid~~ help their wicked effort of crushing Bangladesh more.

It was led by Nurul Amin to ~~crush~~ prevent the effort of Mukti Bahini who were fighting for Liberation of

BD. The pro-Pakistan leader Ghulam Azam was the ~~leader~~ Chief of Shanti committee. The Shanti committee is also alleged

to have recruited Razakars. Razakars were the people of East Pakistan who opposed the independence of BD. One of the main tasks of Razakar groups was to generate lists of details of freedom fighters. ~~Other groups~~ There were other traitor groups like Al-Badar and Al-Shams, who were ~~speci~~ involved in killing the ~~intellect~~ intellectual people such as teachers, scholars and social ~~at~~ activists. The most horrific deed ~~comm~~ of Razakar groups was the abduction of Bengali women, who were ~~then~~ transported to Pakistani military camps for the entertainment of Pakistani soldiers.

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② Evaluate the role of superpowers in the Liberation war of BD.

⇒ Different countries of the world responded differently to the liberation war of BD. Some ~~too~~ supported East Pakistan, Some supported the west. The two super powers were Soviet Union and the other one was USA.

United States of America and the people's republic of China considered the war an internal matter of Pakistan. But actually they stood with Pakistan. The USA raised the proposal of ~~a~~ ceasefire in East Pakistan on

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4th December of 1971 which was done to save Pakistan from getting defeated. The USA also sent their 7th Naval Fleet in the Indian Ocean to save Pakistan.

On the other hand Soviet Union supported BD wholeheartedly and used their veto power consecutively three times in the UN security council which made the way easier for Bangladesh to be independent.

While USA sent their 7th Naval fleet to save Pakistan ^{it couldn't enter Bay of Bengal as} Soviet Union

sent two ~~few~~ task forces to tackle the situation. The role of India was also very friendly. They gave shelter to

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more than 1 million war refugees who lost everything during the wartime. They also gave arms supply and training to the freedom fighters.

⑥ What do you know about the joint forces? When did west Pakistan surrender?

⇒ The joint forces was the joint command of the Mukti Bahini and the Indian army, which was formed in November 1971. Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora became the commander of joint forces. The joint forces started their operation from the evening of 3 December, 1971.

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With the joint effort of Mukti Bahini and Indian Army, east Pakistan became unstoppable and they were gradually ~~defeating~~ winning against the West Pakistan army. With this the West Pakistan could not but accept its defeat and surrendered to east Pakistan.

The surrender ceremony took place at the Ramna Race course ground on 16 Dec 1971. AAK Niazi of Pakistan Army formally surrendered to Jagjit Singh Aurora, an Indian Army officer and joint commander of the Bangladeshi forces.

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(A) Describe the role of students in the liberation war.

⇒ The role of student-

- (*) Students organized protests against the oppressive Pakistani regime. These protest often turned violent and they faced the wrath of Pakistani Army.
- (*) They provided their intelligence to BD resistance force which helped them plan their attacks and operation.
- (*) Many students served as volunteers in the resistance forces. They provided medical aid, cooked food for the soldier and ~~even~~ did other tasks.

resistance force = effort's effort

⑬ Many joined the resistance forces and fought on the front line showing remarkable bravery and courage.

⑭ They played a vital role in raising awareness about the war in the international community. They organized rallies and protests in different countries to draw attention to the plight of the unfortunate situation on the Bangladeshi people.

Forces

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

Crack platoon

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



Kader Bahini of Tangail

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

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

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



Mr. Kader Siddiqui, commander of the Tangail Guerrilla force, locally known as "Kader Bahini", presenting his arms to the Bangladesh on Monday while Mr. Anwarul Alam Shabbir his second-in-command looks on. —DAILY STAR

Irregular forces

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

Guerilla

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