

Topic: Liberation War 1971

Anti-Liberal forces



BDS group:7
Section: B

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Abstract:

The Pakistani army used the help of the Rajakars, Al Badr, Al-Shams, and Peace Committee in their acts of harassment, execution, starting the fire, looting, etc. They are referred to as anti-liberal forces. The majority of those opposed to the liberation struggle were Jamaete Islami, Muslim League, Nezame Islami, East Pakistan Council Muslim League, etc. sympathizers. These parties participated in and helped with crimes against people. As part of its "scorched earth" strategy, the Pakistani army wanted to completely destroy all of Bangladesh's institutions and resources. Because of this, nothing was spared from their attack, including schools, businesses, residences, mosques, and temples. By assassinating the local population, they hoped to seize control of this region. Some local collaborators assisted the Pakistanis in carrying on such anti-human offences. They were called as anti-liberal forces.

Introduction:

The Rajakar was a voluntary force organised by the Pakistani government. The Rajakars were trained for one week. They were trained by the Pakistan army. They fought against the liberation fighters as associates of the Pakistani force. Besides the Rajakar force, there was another ferocious force called Al- Badr. The Al-Badr force was composed of the members of Islami Chatro Sangho, the students wing of Jamaet-e-Islami. The Al-Shams force was formed with the leaders and activists of other Pro Islami students' organizations. The Al-Badr force was assigned with the main task of executing the Bengali intelligentsia. Therefore, this force was very fearful and atrocious in nature. This is the introduction of anti-liberal forces.

Methodology:

The government of West Pakistan discriminated against the people of East Pakistan in all spheres of social, political and economic life. From 1947 - 1971, Pakistan's military regime oppressed us for a long time, making it more difficult for ethnic minorities to gain access to political power. The Bengali populace did now not even have great political representation in their personal province. Even

for higher authorities posts such as "Governor-General," Bengalis have been not considered properly enough. In order to declare Bengal, they tortured harmless people on the night of twenty fifth March. The genocide in Bangladesh began on 25 March 1971 with the launch of Operation Searchlight, as the government of Pakistan, dominated by West Pakistan, began a military crackdown on East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) to suppress Bengali calls for selfdetermination. During the nine-month-long Bangladesh Liberation War, members of the Pakistan Armed Forces and supporting pro-Pakistani Islamist militias from Jamaat-e- Islami killed between 300,000 and 3,000,000 people and raped between 200,000 and 400,000 Bengali women, in a systematic campaign of genocidal rape. In the Foreign Service in 1962, there was only 20.8% representation of East Pakistan. In embassies in foreign countries, there were 60 ambassadors from West Pakistan out of 69. West Pakistan did not hand over power even after winning the 1970 elections. Muhammad Ali Zinnah declared in Dhaka Curzon Hall that Urdu will be the only official language of Pakistan. The West Pakistani rulers adopted a policy of discrimination and oppression of the people of East Pakistan in political, administrative, military, economic, educational and cultural fields. In protest against this, the movement for autonomy and independence started in East Pakistan. In this way Pakistanis wanted to destroy our freedom and conspired against us which was grossly unfair and inhuman.

Literature Review:

There has many books and documentary about anti liberal forces . Rajakar somogro by Muntasir Mamun, Badi Miar Rajakarer Dairy by Mahfujur rahman, Bangladesh liberation war: untold story, Rajakarer mon by Muntasir Mamun, Tiktamadhur bijoy by A. Kaiyum Khan and etc. are one of them.

Dr. the last two years, just as Muntasir Mamun wrote about the liberation war, he also highlighted the various activities of war criminals. He has been vocal in demanding the trial of war criminals and has helped build public opinion. About Razaka and Razaka's friends in various newspapets for the last two decades.

Flap text of the book "Rajakar Samagar":

Razakar, Albadar, Peace Committee members, Alshamsh - groups with different names but basically they. The same is anti independence. In 1971, their task was to suppress the freedom seeking people as allies of the invading Pakistani forces. Among them, the Razakars were widespread at the grassroots level, and the nation is known at the grassroots level in Bangladesh. Commonly Freedom opponents are called Razakats in this country. Killing, wounding, looting, raping, setting fire to houses, guiding invading forces, there is no heinous deed that the Razakars of Albadars did not commit. And a large part of them were members or recruits of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami. That is why Bangabandhu banned Jamaat-e-Islam or religion-based politics and punished them. In 1973, he enacted the War Criminals Act to try them. In 1975 Lt. J. Ziaur Rahman rehabilitated them. He nurtured and later his cousin Begum Zia took them to power. These are Razaka's friends. Since 1972, there have been demands for the release of war criminals. The current government announced. War criminals will be prosecuted. Tarun ama voted for Mahajot for this reason. Dr. the last two years just as Muntasir Mamun wrote about the liberation war, he also highlighted the various activities of war criminals. He has been vocal in demanding the trial of war criminals and has helped bad public opinion, About Razaka and Razakas friends in various newspapers for the last two decades.

"Razakar's mind" on the flap of the book:

Many of us call Razakars, understand who is a Razaka and who is not a Razaka, But, I never thought about how Razakar's mind is. Historian Muntasir Mamun has analyzed the mind of Razakars, their thoughts and philosophy through the works of Razakars. He has shown how they deliberately distort the history of the liberation war and how they try to dominate the minds of the common people. He also showed that once a Razaka, always a Razaka. No writer has done such an excellent analysis of Razakar's mental state in Bengali before. Various books have been published in the last four decades on various aspects of the history of the Liberation War. But the adversaries of the liberation war, Razakar and Pakistan, remain unmentioned. Dr. Mamun wrote the book by analyzing the autobiographical and historical works of 16 Razakars. This book is not only for researchers, Only Bengali students should study Razakar's mind has added a new

dimension to the study of the history of our liberation war. In the continuation of this book, we have further published this author's Koi Hai Minds of Colonial Rulers!, Minds of Pakistani Generals, Minds of Bangladeshi Generals and Post Colonial Colonial Minds.

Findings(learning from Liberation War Museum):

The Mukti Bahini translates as 'freedom fighters', or liberation army, also known as the Bangladesh Forces, was the guerrilla resistance movement consisting of the Bangladeshi military, paramilitary and civilians during the War of Liberation that transformed East Pakistan into Bangladesh in 1971. An earlier name Mukti Fauj.

A formal military leadership of the resistance was created in April 1971 under the Provisional Government of Bangladesh. The military council was headed by General M. A. G. Osmani and eleven sector commanders. The Bangladesh Armed Forces were established on 4 April 1971. In addition to regular units, such as the East Bengal Regiment and the East Pakistan Rifles, the Mukti Bahini also consisted of the civilian Gonobahini (People's Force). The most prominent divisions of the Mukti Bahini were the Z Force led by Major Ziaur Rahman, the K Force led by Major Khaled Mosharraf and the S Force led by Major K M Shafiullah.

Using guerrilla warfare tactics, the Mukti Bahini secured control over large parts of the Bengali countryside. It conducted successful "ambush and sabotage" campaigns, and included the nascent Bangladesh Air Force and the Bangladesh Navy. The Mukti Bahini received training and weapons from India, where people in West Bengal shared a common Bengali ethnic and linguistic heritage with East Pakistan.

During the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, the Mukti Bahini became part of the Bangladesh-India Allied Forces. It was instrumental in securing the Surrender of Pakistan and the liberation of Dacca and other cities in December 1971.

From Museum:

In Agargao 60 feet Dhaka ,we a Liberation Museum. We have seen so many things about Anti liberal forces. In 1971 liberation war all kinds people participate in war like Doctor, Engineer, Teacher, Farmer, Police, Navy, Army, Air forces and etc.

From some of them lose their family, some of them get SHAHID, A one thing give me goosebumps that the West-Pakistani military army kill a six month old child of a person Mukti Bahini.

In 1971 we don't well design weapons but we found that from the museum. But we won in 16th December.

Learning from your families and relatives

I have heard from my grandmother that during the war there was some force whose were against the war. As a result, they didn't support the freedom fighter (Mukti Bahini). So, they were against the country that's why they called them Rajakar. My grandmother told me that in their village Rajakars were the main source for the Pakistani military about every movement of the freedom fighters. I also heard that they passed all the information's about the looting, harassment etc to the pak bahini. Also, if someone who is hindu hide themself into a safe place at that time the rajakars told to the Pakistanis to find then and kill them because all of them were against the other religious people. They didn't pass just information's they also done torture, looting and oppress. One girl who was the neighbor of my grandparents Rajakars raped her badly for almost 1week then the girl was killed by them, my grandmother luckily survived. The worst part I heard that is most of the Rajakars were Hujur (Muslim leader) or Mawlana(Islamic teachers). Some countries were also against the freedom of our country they supported them they didn't want to see Bangladesh as free. All together they were our anti- liberation force. Some students also were against they were also made a committee which name was Al-Badr, Al-Shams.

Conclusion

During the liberation war, the Pakistani invaders by the help of anti-liberation force destroyed almost all the communication systems and seaports of the country. The country's economy was in complete disorder. Foreign exchange reserves and food stocks were destroyed. After the war, prolonged drought and a devastating cyclone pushed the country towards famine. As a result, armed robbery, looting and snatching took place across the country. The law-and-order situation in the country was dire. Bangabandhu's government was working hard to recover the

country gripped with so many hurdles and challenges, and punished some of the anti-liberation force. Still now government is trying to punishing all the Rajakars.