

- 30 thousand will be killed in the liberation war.

- The number may be 3 lakh

First of all, if we calculate 9 months as 30 days it comes to 270 days.

$3000000 \div 270 = 11111$ average means more than 11 thousand people die every day.

Which seems kind of unrealistic Because, most people die on 25th March and 20th May. Crossed 10,000 in just two days.

Secondly, someone close to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman said in his book or in an interview that he said 3 lac to 3 million while giving an interview to the English media. slip of tongue, which is not corrected later.

- The matter of 30 lakhs was completely fabricated. Sheikh Mujib returned to the country and formed a committee. The report of the inquiry committee brought the total death toll to 56,743. This report angered Sheikh Mujib and it was later suppressed. Reference: Behind The Myth of Three Million-Dr. M. Abdul Mu'min Chowdhury. Page: 29 Later, Bangladeshi sources said that the draft report put the total number of casualties at 56,743. When a copy of this draft report is shown to the Prime Minister, "He lost his temper and threw the draft on the floor, exclaiming in an angry voice, 'I declared three million dead, and your report could not come to the score of three thousand! What report did you create? Keep your report to yourself. Once said, it will prevail.'"

- After the liberation war, Sheikh Mujib ordered a list of the number of dead. When the death toll of more than 15,000 was not found even after going around the country, Sheikh Mujib covered up the report. (source: 56 thousand brothers, 15 thousand not.)

- It was 30 lakhs out of Mujib's slip of the tongue. He hurt the ego and did not correct it. This is how 30 lakh has become common.

(source:

#01

No statistics are reliable in Bangladesh. An unprecedented revolution, an all-out civil war, is even more impossible to account for, especially given the control over impartial news gathering. Those of us who were involved in the campaign would give a guesstimate to the journalists about the number of casualties. In the light of experience they learned to rely on our assumptions. Foreign media reported that 300,000 people died in the war of liberation as we estimated.

We told that number to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman too. But I have not found any coherent explanation as to why Mujib Bhai referred to three lakhs as three million (thirty lakhs) in the Claridges Hotel press conference and in the interview with David Frost. Not more than half a million (five hundred thousand) people died in the brutal years of war in Korea or Vietnam." - Sirajur Rahman / History of history and selected political essays. [Roots - February, 2002. p: 78-79]

#02

After learning that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had released Sheikh Mujib, Tajuddin Sahib gave a four-minute televised address on Monday, January 3 at 11:50 PM to inform the countrymen of the good news. He said -

"In the middle of the sacrifice of ten lakh people, we liberated Bangladesh from the hands of the invading beasts through Padma, Meghna, Yamuna and hoisted the golden blood-streaked flag on the chest of Dhaka. But the joy of our independence remains incomplete. Because our great leader, the father of the nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the guide of liberation. So far in the hands of the enemy." (Dainik Bangla, January 4, 1972)

Sheikh Mujib was released from Pakistan and came to Dhaka via London and Delhi on January 10. Instead of going to his home from the airport, Ramana went straight to the race course where millions of people were eagerly waiting. He told the countrymen - "Barbaric Pak forces kill at least 3 million Bengalis." (Dainik Bangla, January 11, 1972) We have accepted Sheikh Mujib's information, rejected Tajuddin Sahib's. But the opposite should have happened. Tajuddin Sahib was in the war for nine months, led the government, fighters, refugees, and was the guardian of all the people trapped inside Bangladesh. Almost all the information reached him. On the other hand, Sheikh Sahib was imprisoned in Pakistan - completely isolated from the country.

- Dr. Saeed-ur Rahman / Kale Kalantare. [Afsar Brothers - July, 2004. p: 202]

- One more fact. If we assume that the war lasted for nine months or 300 days, then the time is 4,32,000 minutes. Even if one person is killed every minute, 5

lakhs will not die. The calculation of 30 lakhs will actually be believed by fools.

- In all, 1 lakh died - heard from the mouth of the original freedom fighter. Sheikh Mujib Mukh said 30 lakhs is a slip of tongue.

- From the book Dead Reckoning

Available anecdotal evidence which is discussed in this study can be estimated with reasonable confidence that at least 50,000-100,000 people were killed in the East Pakistan/Bangladesh conflict of 1971 including Bengali-non-Bengali, Hindu-Muslim, combatant-non-combatant individuals, Indians and Pakistanis. If the number of casualties is fixed at one lakh, it can be called reasonable, but if it is claimed to be more than that, it will be a meaningless idea.

- I heard from my grandmother that we had almost regular patrols of Pak military here but never heard of any death.

- 30 lakhs is the number said by Mujib's friends. The reason for saying it was to get international sympathy, Anthony Mascarens Ballsen said that 10 lakhs were the total killed.

- A peace committee member and a freedom fighter were killed in 20 nearby villages including our village. But both were killed after the battle. During the war, Pakistani forces came to our house in search of my grandfather (the then policeman of Kotwali police station in Dhaka, a group led by him escaped from the police station and joined the war during Operation Searchlight) and my grandfather's brother, a freedom fighter commander in Chandpur area, in the surrounding area. Raid 2 times. However, no one was kidnapped, killed or raped. Again towards the end of the war and later on raids were carried out by Mukti Bahini and Mujib Bahini (with some Maya Bahini also accompanying them) to look for the Razakars and members of the Peace Committee. However, he did not kill anyone except a member of the peace committee. There were some other Razakars, but various freedom fighters saved them. Apart from a few bangles, there were no significant incidents of vandalism, looting, or attacks on minorities. It may be noted here that our village is situated on the regional road and this road (originally called Wapda Road, dam project) was built at the beginning of the Pakistan period. But in 72-75 many murders, robberies and robberies took place in this area.

- Pravda, the mouthpiece of the Communist Party of Russia, published the issue of three million martyrs in Bangladesh in December 1971. The English edition of this Pravda newspaper stated, "Over 30 lakh persons were killed throughout Bangladesh by the Pakistani occupation forces during the last nine months". The Bengali edition of the Pravda newspaper dated January 5, 1972 was titled "Occupation forces have killed over 30 lakh people in Bangladesh".

- Book: Dead Reckoning

Author: Sharmila Bose

(Sharmila Bose is the daughter of Subhash Chandra Bose's elder brother Saratchandra Bose.)

Dumond reported that Bangladesh's Ministry of Home Affairs had only received allegations of 2,000 deaths at the hands of Pakistani forces in a 1972 investigation on the ground.

"The latest statement from Army HQ has informed us that about 26,000 people have been killed in East Pakistan in the operations conducted by the Pakistan Army. Various from Eastern Command to General Headquarter. This figure is based on situation reports filed during the period.

- No one from my family died either. My grandfather's shop was looted. That's all I know. • I have heard from my father and the elders that there is a doubt whether a maximum of 10 people have died in a few villages around us!

- I have never heard of anyone dying in my entire union. The military did not come. • I talked to some freedom fighters about it, everyone's opinion is that the number will be like 30 thousand.

- No one died in our village.. Even a neighboring village also did not die.. I heard from my uncle.

- I heard from my grandfather that someone in their house was killed. They were directly Pakistanis. Urdu speakers. I used to hear these stories from both my grandparents. They used to give checks from house to house, eat food and show fear. But I did not hear about the genocide.

- I asked my father, he said... After the start of the war, the army came to the

village once. They come at night and knock on the house. Going back after knocking, it happened only once. Later he said they did not kill anyone in the village. First came and inquired, when they heard that everyone was Muslims, they went back. Didn't come anymore.

- My grandmother told me that only two people died in 9 months in all the villages around us.
- The distance between my grandfather's house and other houses is about 2 km. So none of the residents of these two villages and any neighboring villages died at that time. Even according to the elders, there was no frontal war in our upazila. But now there is something interesting. Some of the community leaders at that time assured the Pakistani army officers that there was no Mukti Bahini in the area. Due to which the residents of the area did not suffer any damage. But alas they are today known as Razakars.
- You can read this book. Martyrs in the war of liberation are like 1-3 lakhs.
- How the "three million martyrs" came to be: The claim that three million were killed was not based on any solid facts. As Sheikh Mujib himself supported the demand of 30 lakhs and took a strong stand in favor of it, it became impossible to search for information about 71. Two weeks after his return home, Sheikh Mujib formed a 12-member fact-finding committee to assess the loss of life and property during the liberation war. Deputy Inspector General of Police Abdur Rahim was the chairman of the committee. On January 29, there was a gazette notification regarding the formation of this committee. April 30 is the deadline for submitting the final report of this committee. A total of 2,000 deaths at the hands of Pakistani forces were submitted to the Office of the Inspector General of Bangladesh Police following a call for submissions of killings. The report of this inquiry committee never saw the light of day. According to various sources, this inquiry committee calculated the death toll of 56,743 people and as this figure was abnormally lower than the previously announced "thirty lakh", the number mentioned in this report was not officially accepted by Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Source: s. Cast for Unrecognition of

- Picture-Speech:

There is no data as much as there is emotion in Bangladesh about the genocide of 1971. There is no international recognition of the genocide of the liberation war. International recognition has the option of going to the United Nations and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague, Netherlands. However, Bangladesh has to present sufficient documentary evidence to strongly highlight this claim. No government of Bangladesh could produce that document within fifty years of the liberation war.

Photo credit: Amanul Haque/ Dec

- Independence - North Bangladesh:

The mass killings of Pakistani forces and their local allies in the 1971 Liberation War have unfortunately not been recognized by the United Nations as there is no reliable data on the claimed numbers. In the information broadcast by 'Shadhin Bangla Betar' till December 10, 1971, the number of people killed in the liberation war was mentioned as three lakhs.

Renowned American journalist and journalism professor William J. Dumont wrote in 'Los Angeles Times' - 'Based on the experience of my numerous visits to Bangladesh and conversations with the village people, I can say that it is impossible to overstate the claim of three million killed. ' This report by William Dumond was also published in the Guardian on 6 June 1972.

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