

Political Actors toward the Emergence of Bangladesh:

Bangladesh became independent after a nine month stanch war. The contribution of the political figures in achieving the independence of Bangladesh is never-ending. The political leaders of different parties sacrificed a lot for accomplishing of the independence of Bangladesh. They put up with much humiliation and torture. The politicians continued their political movements from the beginning of the struggle for independence with their life at risk. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Sher-e-Bangla A K Fazlul Haque, Tajuddin Ahmed, Syed Nazrul Islam, Captain M Mansur Ali, A H M Kamruzzaman, Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani, Ataul Gani Osmani played a crucial role to the emergence of Bangladesh.

❖ Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman(1920-1975) :

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the architect of independent Bangladesh. He was the first President (26 March 1971 to 11 January 1972). of Bangladesh and one of the most influential political figures of the Indian subcontinent. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born on 17 March 1920 in the village Tungipara under Gopalganj subdivision in the district of Faridpur. His father Sheikh Lutfar Rahman was a serestadar in the civil court of Gopalganj. Mujib, the third among six brothers and sisters, had his primary education in the local Gimadanga School. He passed his Matriculation from Gopalganj Missionary School in 1942, Intermediate of Arts from Calcutta Islamia College in 1944 and BA from the same college in 1947.



Mujib showed the potential of leadership since his school life. While a student of Gopalganj Missionary School, AK Fazlul Huq, the then Chief Minister of Bengal, came to visit the school (1938). While a student in Islamia College he was elected general secretary of the College Students Union in 1946. He was an activist of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League and a member of the All India Muslim League Council from 1943 onwards. In politics he had been a fervent follower of Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy. After partition (1947), he got himself admitted into the University of Dhaka to study law but was unable to complete it, because he was expelled from the University in early 1949 on the charge of

'inciting the fourth-class employees' in their agitation against the University authority's indifference towards their legitimate demands.

❖ Political Life :

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's political life started from the time he was studying in Gopalganj Missionary School. In 1943 he became involved in active politics and was elected a councilor of the Muslim League. He founded the East Pakistan Muslim Chhatra League on 4 January, 1948.

Contribution of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to the rise/emergence of Independent Bangladesh:

❖ Language Movement :

The language movement started in 1952 with the demand of Bengali as the state language. Sheikh Mujib's political activities began with his participation in the language movement. He played a crucial role in the language movements of 1948 and 1952. He was among the first group of people who were imprisoned following the language movement. His voice was always loud in the parliament or in the street, in defense of

Bangla language and culture. Claiming the right to speak in his mother tongue, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman said:

“We want to speak in Bengali here, whether we know any other language or not it matters little for us. If we feel that we can express ourselves in Bengali we will speak always in Bengali even though we can speak in English also. If that is not allowed, we will leave the House, but Bengali should be allowed in this house; that is our stand.”

❖ The Election of 1954 :

The United Front is a coalition formed by several opposition parties to contest the 1954 elections against the Muslim League. On 4 December 1953, the Krishak-Praja Party led by Sher-e-Bangla AK Fazlul Huq, the Awami Muslim League led by Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani, the Nezame Islami led by Maulana Atahar Ali and the Left Democratic Party led by Haji Danesh formed the United Front. The Father of the Nation Bangabandhu joined the United Front and played invincible roles in the election of united front in 1954. The United Front (Awami Muslim League 143, Krishak-Praja Party 48, Nezame Islami 19, Left Democratic Party 13) won 223 out of 237 Muslim seats in the provincial assembly elections and the Muslim League won only 10 seats. Besides, out of 72 non-Muslim seats, United Front got 13 seats. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman defeated Muslim League candidate Wahiduzzaman by a margin of 13,000

votes in Gopalganj constituency and was appointed Minister of Agriculture, Cooperatives and Rural Development.

❖ Formation of Independent Bengali Revolutionary Council :

He set up a secret organization called Swadhin Bangla Biplobi Parishad in 1958 with prominent student leaders to work for the independence of Bangladesh.

❖ Military rule of 1958 :

Ayub Khan came to power in 1958 as a military ruler. He severely suppressed all the movements in East Pakistan from 1958-1969 through military rule. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman played a vital role in the anti-Ayub movement. He was imprisoned for claiming anti-Ayub movement.

❖ Six Point Movement (1966) :

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman announced the six points program in 1966. The purpose of Bangabandhu was to free East Pakistan from the discrimination through realising six points demand. Basically after the end the war between India and Pakistan, Bangabandhu raised his voice against the extreme negligence of the West Pakistan Government to the security of East Pakistan and limitless disparity toward East Pakistan in political, economic, administrative, military, educational affairs as well. Bangabandhu presented the 'six-points' demand (titled 'amader bachar dabi: chhoy dafa karmashuchi') on 5-6 February

in 1966 when Opposition leaders convened a conference in Lahore. Six-point demand was first identified East Bengal as a separate region and demanded greater autonomy.

According to Raunaq Jahan, “ Sixpoint movement whose main thrust was demand of greater autonomy for east Pakistan is regarded as the turning point in Mujib’s rise to charismatic leadership ”.

❖ **Agartala Conspiracy Case (1968) :**

The Agartala Conspiracy Case was a sedition case in Pakistan during the rule of Ayub Khan against Awami League, brought by the government of Pakistan in 1968 against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the Awami League and East Pakistan, and 34 other people. Following the presentation of the challenging Six-point programme by Mujib, the Ayub regime put him behind the bars. A sedition case, known as [agartala conspiracy case](#) officially named as State vs. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Others, was brought against him along with 34 others. Majority of them were Bangali officers and servicemen in Pakistan Air and Naval forces. He was charged with conspiring against the state of Pakistan together with the other co-accused. According to the allegations, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the other accused were secretly planning to separate East Pakistan by force with the help of India.

❖ Mass Uprising in 1969 :

The 1969 uprising in East Pakistan was a democratic political movement in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). The mass uprising in 1969 is that the entire people of East Pakistan staged against the dictator Ayub Khan on the basis of six points and 11 points in 1969 with the aim of implementing democracy and establishing autonomy and ending all anti-people forces and military rule is known as the 1969 uprising. Sheikh Mujib was arrested for agitating for a six-point demand. The uprising led to the withdrawal of Agartala Conspiracy Case and on 22 February, 1969 Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his colleagues released from the case.

❖ The Election of 1970 :

The first ever general elections of Pakistan in December 1970 made Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman the sole spokesman of East Pakistan. Under his leadership, the Awami League won 167 (including 7 women reserved seats) out of 169 seats allotted to East Pakistan in the Pakistan National Assembly. But the power was not handed over to the elected representatives, as a result the movement started under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman all over the Bangladesh.

❖ Non Cooperation Movement and 7th march speech :

After the election of 1970 the power was not handed over to the elected representatives, as a result the movement started

under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman all over the Bangladesh. From March 2 to March 25, 1971, he called for a non-cooperation movement across the country. On 7 March 1971, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman delivered a historic speech at the Racecourse Ground in Dhaka. In his speech on March 7, he indirectly declared independence and gave the people the direction of war.

At the end of his speech, he declared:

'Build forts in each homestead. You must resist the Pakistani enemy with whatever you have in hand⁸⁵. Remember, we have given a lot of blood, a lot more blood we shall give if need be, but we shall liberate the people of this country, Insha Allah'. The struggle this time is the struggle for our emancipation; the struggle this time is the struggle for independence.'


❖ Declaration of Independence :

The language movement in 1952, the election of 1954, the military rule of Ayub Khan, the six point movement in 1966, the Agartala Conspiracy of 1968, the mass uprising of 1969 and the election of 1970 create Bengali nationalism.

To destroy the nationalist consciousness of the Bengalis, the Pakistani rulers carried out torture and genocide in East

Pakistan through Operation Searchlight on March 25, 1971 and arrested Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. But before his arrest, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared the independence of Bangladesh through radio. Bangabandhu's declaration was as follows:

“This may be my last message: From today Bangladesh is independent. I call upon the people of Bangladesh wherever you may be and with whatever you have, to resist the army of occupation to the last. Your fight must go on until the last soldier of the Pakistan occupation army is expelled from the soil of Bangladesh and final victory is achieved”.



স্বাধীনতার ঘোষণা

জাতির জনক বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান ১৯৭১ সালের ২৫শে মার্চ রাত ১২টা ২০ মিনিটে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা ঘোষণা করেন।

“This may be my last message; from today Bangladesh is independent. I call upon the people of Bangladesh wherever you might be and with whatever you have, to resist the army of occupation to the last. Your fight must go on until the last soldier of the Pakistan occupation army is expelled from the soil of Bangladesh and final victory is achieved.”

[অনুবাদ : “এটাই হয়তো আমার শেষ বার্তা, আজ থেকে বাংলাদেশ স্বাধীন। বাংলাদেশের জনগণ, তোমরা যে যেখানেই আছ এবং যার যা কিছু আছে তাই নিয়ে শেষ পর্যন্ত দখলদার সৈন্য বাহিনীকে প্রতিরোধ করার জন্য আমি তোমাদের আহ্বান জানাচ্ছি। পাকিস্তান দখলদার বাহিনীর শেষ সৈনিকটিকে বাংলাদেশের মাটি থেকে বিতাড়িত করে চূড়ান্ত বিজয় অর্জিত না হওয়া পর্যন্ত তোমাদের যুদ্ধ চালিয়ে যেতে হবে।”]

এই ঘোষণা বাংলাদেশের সর্বত্র ওয়ারলেস, টেলিফোন ও টেলিগ্রামের মাধ্যমে প্রেরিত হয়।

The war of liberation started with the declaration of independence by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Bangladesh became independent through a long and bloody war of nine months.

❖ Tajuddin Ahmed



**A quote is said,
"Tajuddin came much before his time and we are not yet ready to understand him properly."**

❖ Early life and involvement with politics :

Ahmed was born at Kapasia in Gazipur on 23 July 1925 in a middle class conservative Muslim family. His father was Maulavi Muhammad Yasin Khan and mother Meherunnesa Khanam. He was a freedom fighter. During the Liberation War in 1971, he served as the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh and also led the country. He is regarded as one of the most influential figures of our country whose leadership and contribution let the country to have freedom. He is considered as one of the national leaders since he united the various political, military and cultural forces of Bengali nationalism. In the physical absence of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Tajuddin Ahmad was the key actor, and successfully led the war with remarkable diplomacy to achieve freedom from the Pakistani colonial occupation.

During his school days, he used to visit Muslim League and once said, 'Pakistan could never remain united as per Jinnah's expectations'. As he grew up, he found himself more engaged with the politics and shaped his political ideology along the way. Later in 1943, he joined the Muslim League after completing his BA from Dhaka University. . Later in 1948, he joined East Pakistan Student League as a founding member. After a year, the Awami Muslim League was formed and Tajuddin joined the party, and became an integral part of our nation's history.

He was arrested and imprisoned for several months. At the age of 29, Tajuddin became a legislative member of the parliament by defeating his heavy weight opponent Fakir Abdul Mannan. From 1953 to 1957, he was assigned as the general secretary of Dhaka District Awami League. And by the following year, he became the social welfare and cultural secretary.

After the death of Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy in 1963, and under the leadership of Bangabandhu, Tajuddin Ahmad helped to reorganise the Awami League. During this time Awami League had lost much of its charm and political ground in the grassroots level. Tajuddin revive the party once again. The six-point programme came into being during this time, and Tajuddin played a crucial role in formulating the historic demand and also got arrested.

❖ During Liberation War :

After Bangabandhu's historic speech of March 7, 1971, he became the most popular leader of East Pakistan. All the administrative directives were issued by Tajudddin Ahmed during the non-cooperation movement from March 7 to 25 and he was ultimately an unstoppable leader.

On the terrible night of March 25, 1971, the Pakistani military went on a killing rampage, 'Operation Searchlight' in Dhaka . Though it was previously planned that both Sheikh Mujib and Tajuddin Ahmad would take shelter in a secret hideout during the night but Bangabandhu reiterated that if they were found the Pakistani army would destroy all the neighbouring areas of their hiding place, and he wasn't willing to risk the lives of thousands. Tajuddin Ahmad went ahead with the plan, and left for the hideout with Dr Kamal Hossain and Barrister Amirul Islam. He was dressed in a lungi, Tajuddin carried only a shirt and a gun with him. On their way to India, they became surprised to see that people from all walks of life were ready and willing to fight for emancipation. Since Pakistan arrested our great leader, Sheikh Mujib, and took him prisoner in Pakistan, in the absence of Bangabandhu, Tajuddin took over the responsibility.

On the historic April 10, 1971, Tajuddin was elected as the prime minister and on the following 17 April he took official oath-taking of the government in Mujibnagar. The office of the prime minister was

established on No. 8 Theatre Road in Calcutta. He devoted all his mind and energy for the welfare of the government.

He was a man of strong personalities who always tried to follow principles. He was never an opportunist, and was never ready to accept anything less than the complete freedom of Bangladesh. As the prime minister, he had to take some harsh decisions for the benefit of Bangladesh, he successfully put his remarkable footwear and even in those decisions he showed remarkable wisdom.

He presided over the significant Bangladesh Sector Commanders Conference 1971. Later he recreated and formed the entire Bangladesh Armed Forces under the guidance of General M. A. G. Osmani. As the first Prime Minister, he also organized a guerilla insurgency of Bengali civilians and armed forces and win international support. He also sought the alliance of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in favour for the fight for Bangladesh's independence. The war administration subsequently moved to Calcutta as a government-in-exile. Under his leadership, the majority of Bengali bureaucrats, diplomats and military officers serving Pakistan defected to the new Government of Bangladesh.

❖ **Post Liberation War :**

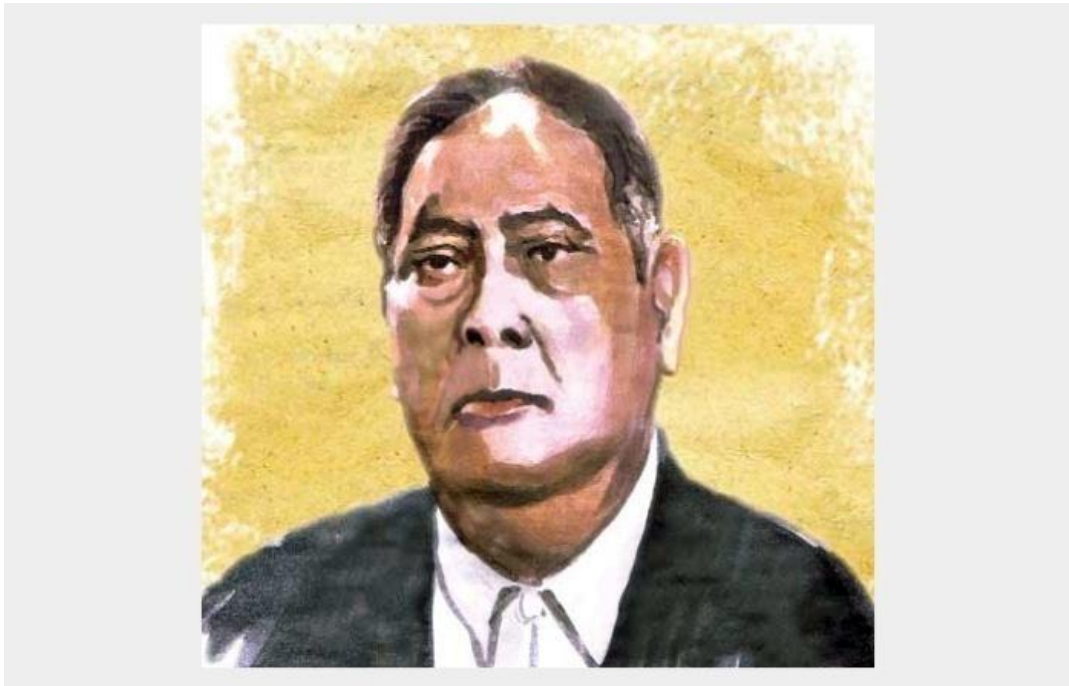
After the independence of Bangladesh, Tajuddin returned to Dhaka on 22 December in 1971 and served as the Prime Minister till the historic return of Bangabandhu to his homeland on January 10, 1972.

Later, he served as the Minister of Finance and Planning in the cabinet under the Bangabandhu's government till October 26, 1974. He was against Mujib forming the BAKSAL and resigned from the cabinet in 1974. He was also appointed as a member of the committee in charge of writing the Constitution of Bangladesh.

in August 1975, Ahmad was arrested by the martial law government by Khandakar Mostaq Ahmed. Along with four other top League leaders, he was killed brutally by some officers of the Bangladesh Army in Dhaka Central Jail on 4 November 1975.

Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed possessed the rare quality of being neutral, loyal and precise in evaluating a situation. Apart from the rise above personal emotion and put the right person in the right place at the appropriate time, he did great in his political career. And he is remembered and will be remembered as long as Bangladesh remains

❖ **Sher-e-Bangla AK Fazlul Haque:**



❖ Born:

October 26, 1873, Backergunge District.

❖ Beginning of his political journey :

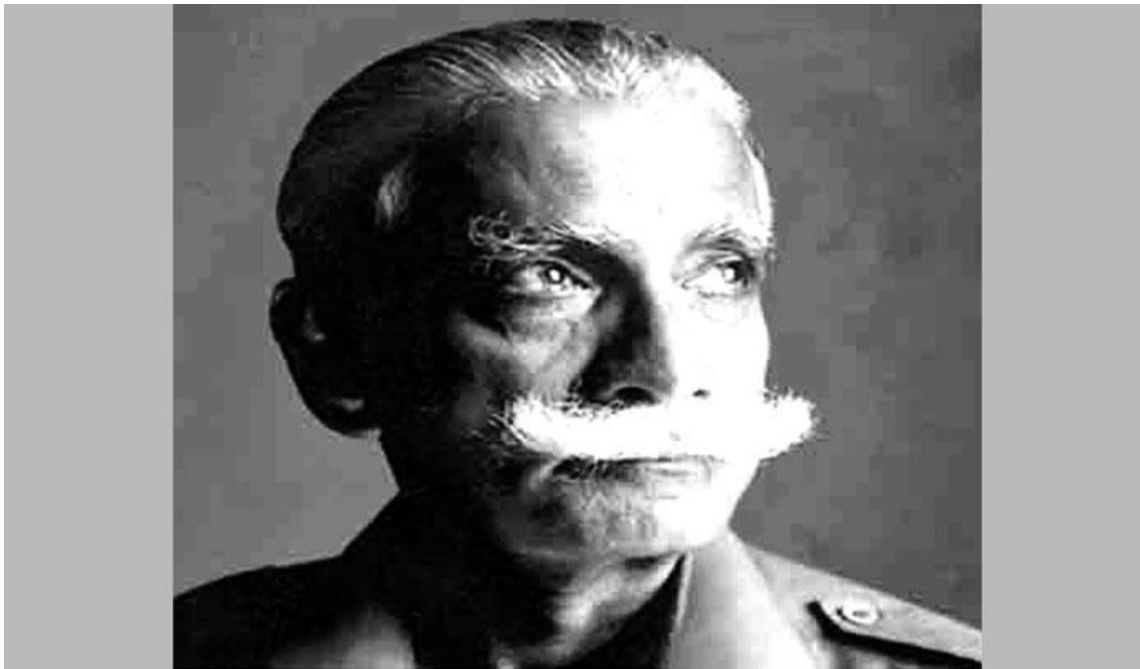
1. He started his political career in the hand of Sir Khawaja Salimullah and Syed Nawab Ali Chauhdry and starts his politics by the formation of the Muslim League where he got the chance to work with Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk.
2. In 1913, he was selected as a legislative council member.
3. He served as a secretary of the Bengal Muslim League, where he was leading Bengali Muslims till 1916.

❖ His contributions for Bangladesh :

1. He was the first and longest serving Prime Minister of Bengal.
2. In Bangladesh, he is revered as one of the most important Bengali statesmen of the 20th century.
3. Fazlul Huq is spoken of as the Royal Bengal Tiger".
4. Huq was a key figure in the Indian independence movement and the later the Pakistan movement.
5. Huq boycotted titles and a knighthood granted by the British government and got notable for his English oratory during speeches to the Bengali legislature.
6. Huq courted the votes of the Bengali middle classes and rural communities.
7. As Prime Minister, Huq used legal and administrative measures to reduce the debt of millions of farmers subjected to tenancy under the Permanent Settlement.
8. Fazlul Huq founded several educational and technical institutions for Bengali Muslims

9. During his premiership Bangla Academy was founded and Bengali New Year's Day (Pohela Boishakh) was declared a public holiday.
10. Fazlul Huq made a significant contribution in founding the leading university of Bangladesh: Dhaka University.

❖ Muhammad Ataul Gani Osmani:



❖ Birth:

1. Osmani was born on September 1, 1918 in Sunamganj.
2. His ancestral home is in Dayamir of Balaganj police station (now Osmani Nagar upazila) of Sylhet district.
3. His father was Khan Bahadur Mofizur Rahman and his mother was Jobeda Khatun.

❖ Political life:

1. He joined the Awami League in 1970.
2. He was elected a Member of the Pakistan National Assembly from Fenchuganj-Balaganj-Bishwanath constituency in the 1970 elections as an Awami League candidate.
3. He won the election and served as Minister of Posts, Telecommunications, Inland Navigation, Ships and Aviation.

❖ Contribution during war and after war:

1. When the war of liberation started, Osmani crossed the border and entered India.
2. The Mujibnagar government was formed on 17 April 1971, and Osmani was made the commander-in-chief of the Mukti Bahini.
3. According to Osmani's instructions, the whole of Bangladesh was divided into 11 sectors.

❖ Death:

1. M A G Osmani died of cancer on 18 February 1984 while in London for treatment.
2. He was buried in Sylhet with full military honors

❖ Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani:



❖ Birth:

Bhasani was born in 12 December 1880 in the village of Dhanpara in Sirajganj district. His father was Haji Sharafat Ali Khan. He had no special formal education except a few years of study in local schools and madrasas. He started his career as a primary school teacher in Kagmari, Tangail. He later taught at a madrasa in Kala village in Haluaghat area of Mymensingh district.

❖ Involve with politics:

His political career began in 1919 when he joined the anti-British non-cooperation and caliphate movement. Later he went to Santosh in Tangail district and took the lead of the oppressed peasants there. In the

late thirties he started a movement to protect the interests of Bengalis living in Ghagmara, Assam. He built a dam at Bhasanchar on the Brahmaputra river in the area on a voluntary basis to protect Bengali farmers from floods. The people of Bhasanchar call him 'Bhasani Saheb' and this title later became an integral part of his name.

The Assam government legislated a geographical boundary that Bengalis could not settle beyond.

Due to this law, the local Ahomis started the 'Bengali Khedao' movement. Bhasani joined the Muslim League in 1936 and was soon elected president of the party's Assam branch. Maulana Bhasani clashed with Assam Chief Minister Sir Mohammad Sadullah over this geographical constraint. During the partition of India, Bhasani was leading a movement against this practice in Goalpara district of Assam. He was arrested by the Assam government and released in late 1948 on the condition that he leave Assam.

Maulana Bhasani came to East Bengal in early 1947, but was kept away from the leadership of the Provincial Muslim League. He defeated Khurram Khan Panni, a Muslim League candidate and Zamindar of Kortia in the by-elections in South Tangail area. But the provincial governor canceled the election results, alleging malpractice, and declared all candidates ineligible to run until 1950. This barrier was lifted from Panni in 1949, but it remained in force on Bhasani.

Bhasani returned to Assam in 1949, where he was arrested and sent to Dhubri Jail. He was released a few days later and returned to Dhaka. At that time there was a crisis in the leadership of East Pakistan Muslim League and there was frustration among the youth members and Chhatra League workers of the party. Angry members of the Muslim League convened a workers' conference in Dhaka on 23-24 June 1949. The conference was held at the Rose Garden in Swamibagh. It was attended by about 300 delegates from different parts of the province. On 24 June a new political party called East Pakistan Awami Muslim League was born. Maulana Bhasani became its president, and Shamsul Haque of

Tangail became its general secretary. On his birthday, the new party organized a public meeting in Dhaka's Armanitola under the chairmanship of Bhasani. The second meeting was held at that place on 11 October, and at the end of the meeting, many leaders of the new party, including Bhasani, were arrested as they marched on the Secretariat in a procession to protest the famine in the province. He was released (1950) after his condition deteriorated as a result of a hunger strike in prison.

On 21 February 1952, several students were shot dead by police during the state language movement in Dhaka. Bhasani protested vehemently and on 23 February he was arrested from his village home and sent to jail. Politically, Bhasani became stronger in this. In the early fifties, Bhasani established himself as one of the most outspoken and respected politicians. As president of the Awami Muslim League, Bhasani formed a front called the United Front with five opposition parties at the time. Other leaders of this front were AK Fazlul Haque, Hossain Shaheed Suhrawardy, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Haji Mohammad Danesh. In the elections held in March 1954, the United Front won 223 seats and the Muslim League won only 6 seats.

❖ Contribution during war and after the war:

When the war of liberation started in 1971, Maulana Bhasani moved to India. Returning to Dhaka on 22 January 1972, the first demand he made was the withdrawal of Indian troops from Bangladesh. On February 25 of that year, he started publishing a weekly called Haqkatha. Soon the circulation of the newspaper began to increase. The newspaper was banned shortly after. After the 1973 parliamentary elections, the Maulana went on a hunger strike to protest the rising prices of essential commodities, the deteriorating law and order situation and the food crisis. In 1964, he founded the Hukumat-i-Rabbani sect and declared jihad against the Awami League government and Indo-Soviet domination. In April 1984, a united front was formed with six

parties under the leadership of Maulana. The Front demanded immediate revocation of the Indo-Bangladesh border agreement and cessation of repressive measures against the opposition. On 30 June, Maulana was arrested and placed under house arrest at his residence in Santosh, Tangail district. Maulana Bhasani considered the Farakka Agreement to be against the interests of Bangladesh. He led a long march from Rajshahi to Farakka on 16 May 1966. On October 2, 1967, he formed a new organization called Khudayi Khidmatgar and devoted himself to the establishment of the Islamic University. She set up a technical education college, a girls' school and a children's center in Santosh. He established Nazrul Islam College in Panchbibi and Maulana Mohammad Ali College in Kagmari. He has already set up 30 educational institutions in Assam.

❖ Death:

He died on 17 November 1976 in Dhaka, Bangladesh, aged 96, and was buried at Santosh, Tangail.

❖ Mansur Ali:



❖ Born:

16 January 1919, Muhammad Mansur Ali was born in the village of Kuripara, in the Sirajgonj Thana of Sirajganj District in the province of Bengal (now in Bangladesh).

❖ Involve politics:

After returning to the country from Aligarh, he became involved in politics. From 1948 to 1950, he was the Vice-President of Pabna District Muslim League. He trained at Jessore Cantonment in 1948 and became the Captain of PLG. From this time he became known as Captain Mansur

While studying in Islamia College, he got acquainted with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman After returning to the country from Kolkata, his political closeness with local political personalities like Amjad Hossain, Abdur Rab Baga Miah, Mr. Amin Uddin Advocate and others continued to grow. He joined the Awami-Muslim League in 1951 and started his legal career in the Pabna District Court. He became involved in active politics. He became a member of the central executive committee of the Awami Muslim League and was elected chairman of the party's Pabna district committee M. led the movement to demand the state language Bengali in the city. Mansur Ali 6 As a result, he was arrested He was later released

In 1954, he was elected as a nominee of the United Front and was elected a member of the East Bengal Provincial Council In this election, he fought against the Union Minister Abdullah Al Mahmud of Pabna-1 constituency And to everyone's surprise, Mansur Ali won by a huge margin Abdullah Al Mahmud's bail was confiscated Then the United Front cabinet was dissolved In 1956, he became the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of

Industry and Commerce in the East Bengal Coalition Government under Aatur Rahman Khan.

Military rule was imposed in the country in 1956. He was arrested under the Security Act. He was released after being tortured, at the end of 1959. Charter of Liberation of Bengalis. He played an important role in the 6 point movement of 1966. In the general election held on 16 December 1970, he was elected to the provincial council. He was elected a member of East Pakistan Provincial Council from Pabna-1 constituency.

❖ Contribution during war and after the war:

When Bangabandhu was arrested on 25 March, Mansur Ali went to Sobhanbagh Colony to avoid arrest. From here he went to Kuripara via Keraniganj to meet his family. Then go to India. He went to Calcutta as the Mankar Char of Assam. He met and communicated with other leaders who had taken refuge in India. After that other leaders of the party high command formed the Mujibnagar government by a joint decision. He is the finance minister of the newly formed government. His family also arrived in Kolkata in the middle of this year. He lives with his family at his home on CIT Road, Park Circus. His office was at 6 Theater Road.

In January 1972, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib returned to the country from a Pakistani prison and reconstituted the Council of Ministers. This time Mansur Ali took charge first as the Minister of Communications and later as the Minister of Home and Communications. Introduction to repairing Hardinge Bridge.

In the March 7, 1973 elections, Mansur Ali was re-elected as a Member of Parliament from Pabna-1 constituency. This year he was elected a member of the parliamentary party of the Awami League. Bangabandhu

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman introduced the Presidential system of government by uniting all the parties. At that time Captain Mohammad Mansur Ali Bangabandhu took charge as the Prime Minister of the Cabinet. He became the General Secretary of Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League (Bakshal) formed by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on 24 February 1975.

❖ Death:

He was assassinated at midnight on November 3, 1975, along with three other national leaders. That day has become infamous in the history of Bangladesh as Jail Murder Day.

The sacrifice of all the leaders of Bangladesh is inevitable. And especially the amount of sacrifices that these seven leaders have made for the creation of Bangladesh and for building their present strong position, it is impossible to bring their activities together. So we tried our best to highlight the most important activities in their lives. For half of Bangabandhu's own life, from the jails or Sher-e-Bangla AK Fazlul Haque's Lahore proposal to the declaration of war on behalf of President Mujib by Ziaur Rahman, all the leaders' actions have been used as tools to build Bangladesh. It is our hope that we will take Bangladesh further by showing them the highest respect and esteem and remembering their deeds at all times. Above all, we would like to say Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, AK Fazlul Haque, Tajuddin Ahmed, Ziaur Rahman, Ataur Gani Osmani, Maulana Bhasani, Mansur Ali are the main political actors towards the emergence of Bangladesh.

❖ Sayed Nazrul Islam:

Syed Nazrul Islam was one of the prime leaders of Awami League. He was the Vice President of the Mujibnagar Government during the

liberation war. Syed Nazrul Islam took on the charge of Acting President in absence of Bangabandhu. In 1971, he urged all concerned to make the liberation war vigorous and successful. Syed Nazrul Islam was one of the organizers and directors of liberation war.

❖ H. M. Kamruzzaman

A. H. M. Kamruzzaman is another top ranked leader of Awami League. He was the Minister for Home, Relief and Rehabilitation of the government during liberation war. At that time he carried out important tasks of collecting reliefs for the lakhs of people taking refuge in India, distribution of reliefs in relief camps and later on arranging rehabilitation for the refugees. His had endless contributions to the liberating war and achievement of independence of Bangladesh.