

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of our nation, had to spend the most precious time of his life in prison because he was true to the nation and true to his words. For that, a lonely prison life with this misery to be a prisoner came down again and again in his life. However, he never gave up. He was not afraid of the gallows. In his life the people were his soul. His mind was muddy with human sorrows. A smile on the face of the sad people of his country was the only vow of his life. This great leader was born in the village Tungipara of Gopalganj subdivision of Faridpur district on 17th March, 1920. His father was Sheikh Lutfar Rahman and mother Sheikh Sayera Khatun. So, he was from 'Sheikh Family' which could be considered a middle class family at that time. But somehow the name of the Sheikh dynasty of Tungipara was known to people of that area. He used to study with the help of his father.



Jannati Adnin

Class: XII (EV), Roll: 13

THE FRIEND OF BENGAL

In 1938, when he was in seventh grade, he became very sick. But he used to play sports, sing and so on. He managed a good behavior. Suddenly, he was attacked with Beriberi and his heart became weak. From then, his father forbade him to play longer. For his treatment, he was sent to Calcutta along with his father. At the age of 16, he had to wear spectacles due to his eye-sight deterioration. He had no idea about politics at that time. But now he is known as 'the poet of politics'.

It is said before that he had to be imprisoned most of the time of his life. So, at the age of us, that means in 1938, he had to become a prisoner for the first time due to some fraud people. After much trial, he got the bail at the 7th day. From that time, everyone was very pleased with him due to his bravery and punctuality.

In 1941, he was about to attend the Entrance Exam and he had the confidence to do a good result. But



due to his illness, the result was not so good. Then he slowly entered into the world of politics. From that time, he was favourite to both Fazlul Haque and Sohrawardi.

In 1943, a terrible famine began and many people died then. At that time he became a member of the Provincial Muslim League Council. After that he became a great leader of Awami League. He had a great respect towards our nation, country and language. So, from that respect of his heart, on August 25, 1955, Bangabandhu addressed the Pakistan Constitution Assembly in Karachi-

"Sir, you will see that they want to place the word 'East Pakistan' instead of East Bangla. We have demanded so many times that you should use Bangla instead of Pakistan. The word 'Bangla' has a history, has a tradition of its own. You can change it only after the people have been consulted. If you want to change it, we have to go back to Bangla and ask them whether they accept it or not. So far as the question of One-Unit is concerned, it can come into the constitution. Why do you want it to be taken up just now? What about the state language, Bangla? What about joint electorate? What about autonomy? The people of East Bengal will be prepared to consider One-Unit with all these things. So, I appeal to my friend on that side to allow the people to give their verdict in any way, in the form of referendum or in the form of plebiscite."

On 6th January, 1970 Bangabandhu was re-elected the president of Awami League. His each speech was most precious at the time of Liberation War.

On 7th March, 1971 Bangabandhu announced to the crowd at the Race Course Ground, "Build a fort in every house. Be prepared with whatever you have in possession. Remember, since we have already given blood, we have to give a lot more of it. By the grace of Allah, however, we will be able to liberate the people of this land. This is a struggle for freedom. The struggle this time is a struggle for

emancipation, Long live Bangla". From then the people of our country became inspired and got ready for the war.

Again Bangabandhu declared the independence of Bangladesh on March 25, 1971 at 12:20 am.

"This may be the last message, from today Bangladesh is independent. I call upon the people of Bangladesh wherever you might be and with whatever you have, resist the occupying Army 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 finally victory is achieved". When this declaration was spread all over the country, Pakistani Army attacked and arrested Bangabandhu at 1:30 am. From then the Liberation War went on and we got the victory on 16th December, 1971.

On 8th January, 1972 Bangabandhu was released due to much pressure over the Pakistani rulers and on 10th January, 1972 he came to Dhaka. On 15th August, 1975 this leader, along with most of his family members, was brutally assassinated by some traitors. The trial of this brutal assassination is implemented after 34 years. August 15 is a scandalous day in the life of the Bengali nation. This day is observed as the National Mourning Day by the people of the country.

**"The struggle this time is the struggle
for our emancipation.
The struggle this time is the struggle
for our independence."**

-Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman



Md. Mahfuzer Rahman

Class : XI (Science), Roll : 147

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the most renowned public figure in Bangladesh and one of the most revered leaders in the whole world. He is called the father of the Bengali nation. This man was born on March 17, 1920 in Tungipara upazila under the district of Gopalganj. From his boyhood, he was very well-mannered. He always tried to help the people. When he was a student of school level, he got involved in politics. But he joined politics not for his selfish mood, but for the people of this country.

It is known to all that when India and Pakistan were divided into two parts, the then Pakistani rulers began to torture the Bangalees. They forced on us to use Urdu as our mother tongue. Mujibur Rahman played a great role during the Language Movement. After that, he became successful to draw love and attention of the people. In his life, he became prisoner for about two decades. After achieving our mother tongue, we, the Bengali people, became happy. But our happiness turned into sorrows when General Ayub Khan became the president of then Pakistan. He inflicted martial law to enslave us. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman protested it. He felt the sorrows of the people. In fact, he was a humanitarian. When the torture of the Pakistani rulers became unbearable, Mujibur Rahman thought how to save and protect the people.

In 1966, the Six-Point Movement became successful under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The points he demanded from the Pakistani rulers for the people were very much helpful. But the rulers opposed his points. Instead of giving pay heed to his points, they accused him of conspiracy and he was arrested for



BANGABANDHU SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN -A NATION BUILDER

that. The people protested that. As a result, Mujib got released from prison. After that, many things had happened. Sheikh Mujib always thought for the people. When Yahia Khan got the power, he promised to give an election in the East Pakistan. Under the leadership of Sheikh Mujib, the Awami League won the election. But the rulers didn't want to give the power to the Bangalees. This hurt Mujib a lot. He gave a speech on 7th March, 1971 for the welfare of the Bengali people. His speech inspired all to fight for their liberation. On March 25, 1971 at almost 1:00 o' clock, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested. Before being arrested, he invited the people of his country to fight against the Pakistani rulers. After a bloody war of nine months, we got our independence.

Though people of Bengal fought for it, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the real hero of our Liberation War. He will remain memorable ever as long as our country will remain in the world. After we had got our freedom, Mujibur Rahman got back to the independent country. He took the responsibility of the President and did his best to make a great nation. But his ambition remained a mere ambition when some misguided people of this country killed this great man brutally. However, his contribution to free our country is really praise-worthy. This year we are celebrating Mujib Year as it is the 100th birthday of this great man. We are really indebted to him a lot. We won't be able to pay his loan. But we can materialize his dream of a Golden Bengal by doing our duty properly and honestly. So, let's come forward and keep our hands together to vow that we will do our duty properly.

To sum up, Sheikh Mujib is a man of freedom, he is a man of emancipation. Mujib means Bangladesh, Mujib means all. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman will ever remain fresh in our mind. We will always remember him. It is undoubtedly said that he is the father of Bengali nation and architect of this golden land.



Md. Sohel Rana
Lecturer in English



SHEIKH MUJIB: **A MIRROR OF HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS**

Sometimes it is asked, “Who are you of?” Is the answer like this?— “I am of my father or of my mother or of my better-half.” Elsewhere, is this like— “I am either of my family or of my community” The answer to this type of question does not determine in a person or within the boundary of a group or a nation, rather it tops the horizon of hopes and expectations reared by the followers. The greatest Bengali of all times, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman takes after such a mesmerizing unique personality that does not limit the border of a nation, rather it renders an individualism for the universal community that links the hopes and expectations of people of all walks of life throughout.

To describe the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, this is conspicuous that at the time of studying in class seven in Gopalganj Mission School, he first emerged his political rise in 1938. Since the beginning of the Indian Sub-continent ruled by the British to the sacrifice of soul of Sheikh Mujib, there took place various eminent bloody events and incidents in this land. The major incidents happened in the year of 1947 (Partition of India), 1952 (Language Movement), 1954 (Joint Front), 1966 (Six-Point Movement), 1969 (Mass Uprising), 1970 (General Election), 1971 (Liberation War), 1972 (The First Constitution), 1974 (The Membership of UN) and 1975 (The Brutal Killing of the Father of the Nation). All these events remind us the

need, demand and consequence of independence. He desired for the implementation of his long cherished dream for a war-torn country into a developed one. His firm inspiring leadership required for the emancipation of this dependent nation got reflected as it seems an image in a mirror. Around the states of the world, Sheikh Mujib is a leader honored by the leaders. Western journalist Cyril Dunn described Sheikh Mujib as an icon of physically immense personality and a voice of aroma of thunder. His courage and charm made him a unique complete Bengali superman irrespective of blood, language, race, color and culture. Yahia and Bhutto couldn't last long to make their dream come true to build edifice of prosperity on ruins.

Sheikh Mujib stood and spoke for the basic and equal rights, justice for the underprivileged, universal brotherhood, secularism, world peace and so on ending all the shackles and discriminations of arms, wastage of natural resources and threat of nuclear war looking forward to uniting people of all walks of life to survive in peace and harmony for a better world. Besides, his dream for a science and technology-based advanced country helped vehemently to occur the 3rd Industrial Revolution aiming for ‘Shonar Bangla (Bengal of Gold)’ in this land.

In regard of sovereignty, Sheikh Mujib never intended to rule out the sovereignty of this land. He proactively



formed BDR, now BGB, to restore our frontier surveillance and security. He was also cordial with the military personnel in order to boost up the standard of this nation.

Just after the war of liberation, the founding father of the nation appraised the initiatives to nationalize mills-factories, banks and financial institutions, insurances etc to firmly rise up the economy of this war-spoilt country. Later on, to ensure the financial emancipation of the state, he happened to lay the establishment of some state-owned banks and financial institutions to cover up the gaps of economic growth. Thus, he enabled to go over a financial freedom for the Bangalees.

He had been capable of breaking off all the shackles and discrimination against the people of this country since he believed in secularism, being a non-communal leader, world leaders of diversities bow hats off for him even now. The very simple-minded people of this land found their reliable desired leader through liberation. Thus, The Bangalees geographically won a free land along with forming their government and protecting their sovereignty.

There were destructions of mills, factories and many infrastructures during the Liberation War. He took initiatives to repair, reconstruct and renovate many infrastructures like office buildings, bridges, culverts, hubs of public expectations etc. Moreover, he advanced much in enriching fuel, energy and mineral sector dividing the entire state in eight blocks. Apart from this, he contributed a lot for the ownership of five gas fields from the foreign owners. Mujib put much emphasis on alleviation of poverty in his first national budget. As a reference to this, he established BRDB (Bangladesh Rural Development Board) and BSCIC (Bangladesh Small Cottage Industries Corporation) with a view to alleviating poverty from the people of lower-mid-levels.

To figure out the economic rise, Mujib united the farming community and established a particular bank for the farmers to remove the difficulty of getting loan for farming lands. There also raised the increase of job opportunities through creating posts in state-owned departments along with non-government institutions patronized by his government that time.

Sheikh Mujib obtained a number of national and international recognitions. He exposed his familial life useless and worthless in contrast to the duty to saving the nation from exploitation. It is remarkable that the restless and uninterrupted support and inspiration of Bengali people helped him much to uplift his political position at the zenith. Like India, Soviet Union assisted a lot in exercising veto on number of Security Council sessions of the UN standing by Bangladesh to stop war.

According to Fidel Castro, "I have not seen the Himalaya, I have seen Sheikh Mujib. In personality and in courage this man is the Himalaya. I have, thus, the experience of witnessing the Himalaya." For his prudence and spellbound oration, he was entitled with the crown of Bangabandhu. The then prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, proclaimed in a session, "This very leader Sheikh Mujib dedicated his sole life for the welfare of the people of this soil. The unity and courage is their greatest asset where I have no doubt that Bangladesh must be stronger for his immense stand and support."

The historic clarion speech of 7th March, 1971 in Race Course, the membership of the United Nations for Bangladesh by dint of his endless and diversified spirit and the heart-touching historic speech delivered in Bangla by him on 25th September, 1974 brought about the return of a long cherished dream of the Bangalees as crown and glory for Bangladesh. Subsequently, he happened to contribute a lot to obtain the membership in OIC, NAM and Commonwealth.

People of all heels are to show veneration to Sheikh Mujib as a charismatic leader attributing integrity, ability and courage in his leadership that did not grow in him in a day or surprisingly.

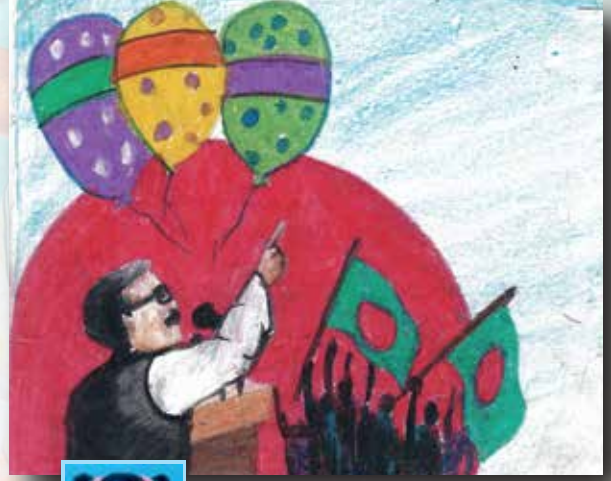
Though the derailed of the military have closed a life chapter of this humanitarian and non-violent leader through a brutal operation on the 15th of August in 1975, they could not shatter the spirit of intellect and legacy in him disseminated in people of this land. His ideals are still being nurtured and executed by one of his successors, his eldest daughter, the Premier of the state.



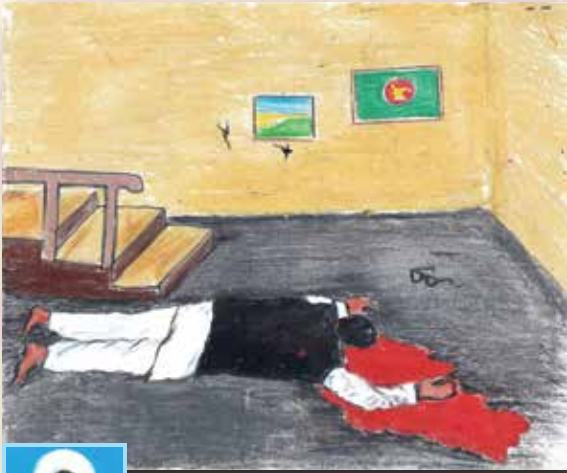
রংভুলির ছোঁয়ায় স্মরণ



সৈয়দা উম্মে খাদিজা
শ্রেণি: সপ্তম
রোল: ২৯



নাজিফা তাসনিম
শ্রেণি: তৃতীয় (ইভি)
রোল: ০১



সুবর্ণা ইসলাম ল্লেখা
শ্রেণি: দ্বিতীয় (ইভি)
রোল: ০৩



ভৈরবী রাণী ভূমিকা
শ্রেণি: সপ্তম
রোল: ১৫৮

রংতুলির ছোঁয়ায় স্মরণ



কাওমিন হাদিন
শ্রেণি: দ্বাদশ (বিজ্ঞান)
রোল: ২০৭



মাহিন মোস্তাফিজ
শ্রেণি: দ্বাদশ (বিজ্ঞান)
রোল: ৯৭



উম্মে আয়মাহ্ প্রধান লামইয়া
শ্রেণি: সপ্তম
রোল: ১৬৮



ফারাহ হাসান লানা
নবম (ইভি)
রোল: ০৬



মুজিব শতবর্ষ উপলক্ষ্যে প্রকাশিত দেয়ালিকা

