

## "Sheikh Mujibur Rehman: Architect of Bangladesh's Independence"

**Saikumar Rudrabhatla**

Dr., Assoc. Prof., Department of Arts, KL University,  
India,drsaikumar@gmail.com.

### **Abstract**

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, often referred to as the "Father of the Nation" in Bangladesh, played a pivotal role in the country's struggle for independence. A charismatic and influential leader, he was instrumental in shaping the political landscape and mobilizing support for Bangladesh's liberation from Pakistan.

Rahman's journey began with his involvement in the All India Muslim Students Federation and later the Awami League, where he emerged as a prominent figure advocating for the rights of Bengalis in East Pakistan. His impassioned speeches and calls for autonomy resonated deeply with the people, sparking a movement that culminated in the 1971 Liberation War.

His leadership during this tumultuous period was marked by resilience and determination. Despite facing imprisonment and exile, Rahman's unwavering commitment to the cause of independence galvanized the Bangladeshi populace.

Following Bangladesh's triumph in the war and subsequent emergence as an independent nation, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman became its first president and later its prime minister. His vision for a united, prosperous, and democratic Bangladesh laid the groundwork for the nation's development.

Tragically, his life was cut short in 1975 during a military coup, but his legacy endures as a symbol of the nation's struggle for self-determination and his ideals continue to shape Bangladesh's socio-political landscape.

**Keywords:** Liberation War, Awami League, Father of the Nation, Autonomy, advocacy, Leadership, Resilience, Legacy

This paper is divided into two parts :

Part – I - A brief early history of Sheik Mujibur Rehman till he took an active part in the national movement.

Part – II – A note on the a role of Sheik Mujibur Rehman in the national movement

### **I. The Bangladesh and its location :**

People’s republic of Bangladesh (1972) is a country in South Asia. It is surrounded by India on all sides except with a border Myanmar to the south east and to the south there exists Bay of Bengal.

The name of ‘Bangladesh’ means a country of Bengal. It extends from lat.24°0’0’’ N: long. 90° 0’0’’E. In short the physical features of the small country include as follows.

The length of the coastline includes 580 kilometres. The territorial waters of Bangladesh extend 22.22 kms. It extends geographically from 20°34’’to. 26° 38N latitude and 80° 01E TO 92° 41longitude. As per its physical features, it may be called a small country. The lengths of the coastline include 580 kms. Its areas of high seas include 200 nautical miles measuring 370.40 kms. Thus the country basically includes as a decent economic zone for development. “The Bay of Bengal is known for its cyclones, It did not spare Bangladesh now and then in a year. It is fringed by mangrove forest. It is famous for Bengal tiger”<sup>1</sup>.

“Its political administration units are Barisai, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet. These are further divided into 64 districts (zilas)<sup>2</sup>”. Its economic system is strong with its rivers with growing crops and it further developed as congenial for industrial growth as well.

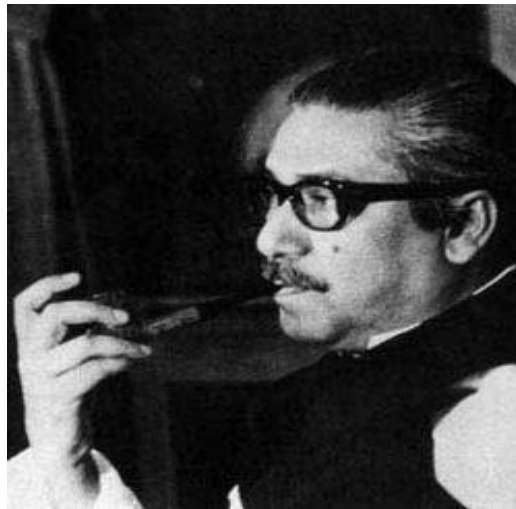
(Pl. see the map of Bangladesh with districts and inporant aspects in the following page.)

1. Bangladesh and SAARC – Rashme Sharma – Regal publications – New delhi-11027 P.I
2. The Bangladesh Revolution and its aftermath – Tatukdas Maniruzzaman, University Press – P.O. Box 2011, Dhaka – 1000. Bangladesh P.87 Map of Bangladesh Districts. P.87



Map of Bangladesh

Show Districts and the other boundaries Source: Bangladesh revolution and its Atrmath – Talukader Maniruzzaman – University Press – Page No. 87



Sheik Mujibur Rehman (17 March 1920-15 August 1975)+

Part – I - A brief early history of Sheik Mujibur Rehman till he took active part in the national movement.

"Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: A Political Biography" by S. A. Karim: This book delves into Mujib's early life, his upbringing, education, and the formative years of his political career. It traces his journey from a young student to his emergence as a key figure in the national movement.

"Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the Struggle for Bangladesh" by A. F. Salahuddin Ahmed: This book provides comprehensive insights into Mujib's role in shaping the nationalist movement in Bangladesh. It covers his political evolution, his contribution to the Language Movement, and his leadership in advocating for Bengali rights within the framework of Pakistan.

"Mujib: The Making of a Leader" by Sirdar A. K. M. Yusuf: This biography sheds light on Mujib's early years, his gradual immersion into politics, and the factors that influenced his ideologies and decisions. It explores his journey from being a young activist to a prominent leader of the Bengali nationalist movement.

"Sheikh Mujib: Triumph and Tragedy" by M. A. Sayeed: This book provides a comprehensive overview of Mujib's life, his political activism, and his pivotal role in shaping the struggle for Bangladesh's independence. It examines the circumstances that led to his emergence as the leader of the movement.

"Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the Struggle for Bangladesh" by A. F. Salahuddin Ahmed: This book offers a comprehensive account of Mujib's life, his political journey, and his leadership during the independence movement.

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"The Unfinished Memoirs" by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: This autobiography provides insights into Mujib's early life, his involvement in politics, and his perspectives on the struggle for Bangladesh's independence.

"Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: From Rebel to Founding Father" by Syedur Rahman: It offers an in-depth analysis of Mujib's political ideologies, his role in shaping Bangladesh's independence, and his legacy.

"Mujib: The Making of a Statesman" by Sajit Gandhi: This biography explores Mujib's evolution as a political leader and his instrumental role in Bangladesh's quest for independence.

"Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: The Unfinished Memoirs (Edited Volume)" by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Fakrul Alam: It's an edited version of Mujib's memoirs, shedding light on his vision, struggles, and aspirations for an independent Bangladesh.

"Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: The Father of Bangladesh" by Samina Saeed: This book focuses on Mujib's leadership qualities, his political strategies, and the socio-political impact of his leadership.

"Bangladesh: A Legacy of Blood" by Anthony Mascarenhas: Though not exclusively a biography of Mujib, this book offers an account of Bangladesh's tumultuous journey to independence and the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 1975.

"Sheikh Mujib: Triumph and Tragedy" by M. A. Hasan: This work delves into Mujib's life, his political achievements, challenges faced during his leadership, and the tragic end to his life.

"Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: The Architect of Bangladesh" by Mohammad Alamgir: This book provides a detailed account of Mujib's contributions to Bangladesh's independence and his significance in shaping the nation.

"Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: The Man and His Times" by Rounaq Jahan: This work offers an analysis of Mujib's political strategies, his policies, and their impact on Bangladesh's history. These books, biographies, and research papers offer multifaceted perspectives on Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's life, his pivotal role in Bangladesh's independence, and his enduring legacy as a visionary leader.

### **Significance of the study**

:- "Sheikh Mujibur Rehman: Architect of Bangladesh's Independence" encapsulates the pivotal role played by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in the birth of Bangladesh as an independent nation. This abstract investigates his leadership, vision, and political journey, highlighting his instrumental efforts in mobilizing and galvanizing the people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) toward freedom from Pakistani rule.

Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's political career, from his early activism to his emergence as the undisputed leader of the Bengali nationalist movement, becomes a focal point. His advocacy for autonomy and his unwavering stance against the injustices faced by Bengalis under Pakistani rule underscore the narrative. Additionally, this study delves into his strategies, speeches, and negotiations leading up to the declaration of Bangladesh's independence in 1971.

Furthermore, the abstract explores the socio-political landscape of that time, shedding light on the challenges, sacrifices, and triumphs during the struggle for independence. It examines the impact of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's leadership in uniting diverse factions behind a common cause, ultimately culminating in the creation of Bangladesh as a sovereign nation.

The study's significance lies in its portrayal of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman as a transformative figure whose vision, resilience, and dedication to the aspirations of the Bengali people reshaped the course of history, leaving an indelible mark on Bangladesh's identity and independence.

### **Objectives :**

**Biographical Exploration:** Investigate Mujib's early life, education, and pivotal experiences shaping his political beliefs and leadership qualities.

**Leadership in Independence:** Analyze Mujib's key role and strategies in leading Bangladesh to independence in 1971, including his speeches, movements, and negotiations.

**Political Ideologies:** Explore Mujib's political ideologies, particularly the Six Point Movement and his vision for autonomy and governance in Bangladesh.

**International Impact:** Examine Mujib's efforts in gaining international support and how global diplomacy influenced the struggle for Bangladesh's independence.

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**Constitutional Contributions:** Assess Mujib's role in crafting the constitution and laying the foundations for governance in independent Bangladesh.

**Legacy and Contemporary Relevance:** Evaluate Mujib's lasting legacy in Bangladesh's political, social, and economic landscape and its relevance in present times.

These condensed objectives provide a focused direction for your research paper on Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's crucial role as the architect of Bangladesh's independence.

These reference books offer detailed accounts of Mujib's early life, his entry into politics, and his transformation into a significant figure in the national movement for the creation of Bangladesh. Mujibur was born on March 17, 1920, as the third child of Sheik Lutfar Rahman and Sheikh Shahera Khatun in Tangipara Village of the Faridpur district. His early years were spent in the serenity of his birthplace. He commenced his primary education in Gimadanga and later continued his studies at a public school administered by missionaries.

At the tender age of fourteen, Mujibur faced a significant health setback following a severe eye operation. Despite this challenge, he persevered in his education. By the time he turned eighteen, Mujibur entered into marriage with Begum Fazila Tunnesa. Their union blessed them with two daughters, Sheik Hasina and Sheik Rehana, and two sons.

Sheik Mujib's journey into active politics commenced with his election as a councilor for the Muslim League. He pursued his B.A. at Islami College and subsequently enrolled in a law course at Dhaka University. His academic pursuits ran parallel to his burgeoning role as a popular leader, contributing significantly to elevating the Awami League's status to unprecedented heights

## **Part II–A note on the role of Sheik Mujibur Rehman in the national movement.**

The birth of Bangladesh needs to be studied. Pakistan which emerged in 1947 was in fact called a double country<sup>3</sup>. The distance between the East Pakistan and West Pakistan is more than a thousand miles. But in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh people wanted this place as secular. The Bengal affectionate bond was the language which had a strong foundation of emotional unity. That is why the language movement stressed during 1948-1952 the need for the state to have Bengali language with Pakistan. The then East Pakistan had a sound bond with the Bengali language, which is the main cultural and linguistic identity. This identity

was strengthened which led to sanguinary revolution. Bangladesh has seen her share of struggles.

### **Memorial of the Language Movement for Bangladesh**

3. Shah Menim – “Jatir Janak Father of the nation” – Published by father of the national “Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman memorial trust, Road No. 32, Dhaka – 1209. Throughout his struggle for freedom of Bangladesh - fighting the rough and smooth places like arrests etc. In 1957 he represented the party by his tours to China and Soviet Union. Introduce Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a pivotal figure in the movement for independence and the shaping of Bangladesh.

### **Early Years and Political Awakening:**

#### **Childhood and Family Background:**

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born on March 17, 1920, in Tangipara village, Faridpur district, Bengal (present-day Bangladesh). His upbringing in a modest family, led by his parents Sheikh Lutfar Rahman and Sheikh Shahera Khatun, instilled values of resilience, community, and empathy.

#### **Formative Influences:**

The socio-political atmosphere during the British colonial rule deeply impacted Mujib's worldview. His formative years coincided with the rise of nationalist sentiments and the struggle for independence in the Indian subcontinent.

#### **Education and Early Activism:**

Mujib's educational journey began in the local schools of his village and continued in missionary-run institutions. His exposure to diverse educational environments contributed to his broad perspective on societal issues.

During his schooling, Mujib showed early signs of leadership and activism. His passion for social justice and his concern for the rights of the Bengali people started to surface, shaping his political consciousness.

#### **Impact of Partition:**

The partition of India in 1947 had a profound impact on Mujib's beliefs and aspirations. Witnessing the socio-political turmoil and the challenges faced by Bengalis within the new



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geopolitical boundaries further fueled his commitment to fight for their rights within the newly formed Pakistan.

**Emergence as a Political Figure:**

Mujib's entry into active politics accelerated when he joined the struggle against the oppressive policies of the Pakistani government that marginalized Bengalis. His dedication to the cause of Bengali autonomy and social justice earned him recognition among the masses.

**Advocacy for Bengali Rights:**

His experiences and observations during these formative years solidified his stance on the linguistic, cultural, and economic rights of Bengalis. Mujib emerged as a vocal advocate for the rights of the Bengali-speaking population, laying the foundation for his future political endeavors.

The early years of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman were marked by the convergence of personal experiences, exposure to socio-political upheavals, and a growing commitment to champion the cause of Bengali rights. These formative experiences laid the groundwork for his future leadership in the national movement and his pivotal role in shaping the destiny of Bangladesh.

**Linguistic Equality:**

Fought for recognition and promotion of Bengali as a fundamental language, opposing the imposition of Urdu.

**Cultural Autonomy:**

Emphasized the preservation of Bengali culture and identity within the diverse fabric of Pakistan.

**Economic Equity:**

Pushed for fair resource distribution and representation to address East Pakistan's economic disparities.

**Six-Point Movement:**

Spearheaded demands for greater autonomy, outlining specific legislative, fiscal, and defense-related points.

**Grassroots Mobilization:**

Galvanized mass support through rallies, speeches, and campaigns to amplify Bengali rights.

**Evolutionary Ideology:**

Championed federalism, regional autonomy, and social justice as core political values.

Impact and Legacy:

His advocacy was instrumental in Bangladesh's eventual independence, fostering a nation where Bengali language, culture, and identity could thrive without repression.

Leadership and Political Mobilization:

Detail Mujib's rise as a leader within the Awami League and his strategies for mobilizing support among the masses.

Analyze his leadership style, communication methods, and organizational efforts in advancing the cause of independence.

Formulation of Six-Point Movement:

Mujib and other key leaders within the Awami League extensively deliberated and refined these demands, aligning them with the aspirations of Bengalis for self-governance and socio-economic parity.

Impact and Significance:

The Six-Point Movement symbolized a bold assertion of East Pakistani identity and the quest for autonomy within the federal framework of Pakistan.

It became a rallying cry for the Bengali populace, gaining widespread support and challenging the centralized power structure of the Pakistani government.

Reaction and Outcomes:

The Movement faced opposition and repression from the West Pakistani establishment, leading to arrests and confrontations.

Despite this, the Six-Point Movement became a catalyst for greater political consciousness among Bengalis and significantly contributed to the eventual struggle for Bangladesh's independence.

Legacy:

The Six-Point Movement remains a pivotal chapter in Bangladesh's history, representing the aspirations of the Bengali people for self-determination and autonomy within a federal framework.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's formulation of the Six-Point Movement was a visionary articulation of East Pakistani grievances and aspirations, laying the foundation for the eventual independence of Bangladesh and reshaping the course of South Asian history.

### Role in Liberation War:

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's role in the Liberation War of Bangladesh was instrumental and defining. Here's an overview of his contributions:

#### Catalyst for Independence:

Mujib's leadership and unwavering advocacy for Bengali rights laid the groundwork for the eventual independence movement.

His iconic speech on March 7, 1971, galvanized the masses, igniting the flame of independence and inspiring millions to join the cause.

#### Declaration of Independence:

Following the Pakistani military crackdown on March 25, 1971, Mujib, popularly known as Bangabandhu, declared the independence of Bangladesh on March 26, 1971.

He became the symbolic leader of the newly born nation, driving the spirit of resistance against oppression.

#### Leadership During the War:

Despite being imprisoned by the Pakistani authorities in the early phase of the war, Mujib's leadership continued to guide the Mukti Bahini (Freedom Fighters) and the civilian population.

His messages and directives from prison served as a beacon of hope and unity for the people fighting for independence.

#### International Diplomacy:

Mujib's vision extended to international diplomacy, seeking support for Bangladesh's cause on global platforms.

His diplomatic efforts and the Mukti Bahini's military resistance played a crucial role in garnering international recognition for Bangladesh.

#### Formation of Government-in-Exile:

Mujib formed a government-in-exile in Mujibnagar on April 17, 1971, solidifying the institutional structure of the independence movement.

The government-in-exile effectively coordinated the liberation efforts and established governance structures within Bangladesh.

#### Liberation and Birth of Bangladesh:

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The nine-month-long struggle culminated in victory for the Bangladeshi forces on December 16, 1971.

Mujib returned to Bangladesh as a hero and the founding father of the nation, as Bangladesh emerged as an independent sovereign state.

Legacy:

Mujib's leadership during the Liberation War and his vision for a democratic, inclusive, and prosperous Bangladesh established him as a revered figure in the nation's history.

His legacy as the Father of the Nation remains deeply ingrained in Bangladesh's ethos and governance.

### **Conclusion:**

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's role in the Liberation War of Bangladesh was pivotal in steering the nation towards independence, inspiring a nation to resist oppression and fight for self-determination. His leadership laid the foundation for the birth of Bangladesh and continues to shape the country's identity and aspirations.

Post-Independence Contributions:

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, often referred to as the "Father of the Nation" in Bangladesh, played a pivotal role in the independence movement and post-independence period of Bangladesh. Here are some of his key contributions after the country gained independence:

**Founding Leadership:** Mujib, as he's commonly known, became the first President of Bangladesh in 1971 following its independence from Pakistan. He also served as the country's Prime Minister.

**Reconstruction Efforts:** Bangladesh emerged from a devastating war with a crumbling economy and infrastructure. Mujib focused on rebuilding the nation, and initiating various programs for economic recovery and development.

**Constitutional Reforms:** He led the drafting of Bangladesh's constitution, which was adopted in 1972. The constitution emphasized democracy, socialism, secularism, and nationalism, laying the foundation for the country's governance.

**Land Reforms:** Mujib introduced land reforms to address disparities in land ownership, aiming for a more equitable distribution of agricultural land among farmers.

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**Foreign Policy and International Relations:** He worked to establish Bangladesh's position in the international arena, seeking diplomatic ties with various countries and advocating for the rights of developing nations.

**Empowerment of Women:** Mujib was committed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. He introduced policies to advance women's rights and their participation in various spheres of society.

**Challenges and Tragic End:** Despite his efforts, Mujib's tenure faced significant challenges, including economic difficulties, political unrest, and opposition from various quarters. Unfortunately, in 1975, Mujib and most of his family members were assassinated in a coup, plunging the nation into a period of instability.

Mujibur Rahman's contributions to Bangladesh's independence and initial nation-building efforts remain central to the country's history and its ongoing development. His legacy as a visionary leader committed to the welfare and progress of Bangladesh endures to this day.

**Legacy and Enduring Impact:**

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Summarize Mujib's multifaceted role in the national movement, emphasizing his indelible contributions to the struggle for independence and the subsequent shaping of Bangladesh.

### **Language Movement and Bangabandhu :-**

People fighting for the right to speak a language were massacred by military fire; intellectuals were murdered throughout the liberation war; notoriously brave freedom fighters went to battle without even having used weapons and still managed to win the war. Hence the memorial of the movement is scanned as a token of national movement.

During the year 1971 Awami League elected Bangabandhu as the leader of the parliamentary party of national assembly. He demanded a separate state with Pakistan government.

After a great mass uprising of 1969, he was given the memorable title '**Bangabandhu**' which means as friend "**friend of Bengal**" for many millions of Bengalees.

Thus one can easily interpret that the life of "Bangabandhu" is interlinked with the freedom movement of Bangladesh.

On 7 March, 1971 Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, addressed a mammoth public rally at the Race Course ground, where he declared. "The struggle now is the struggle for our emancipation. The struggle now is the struggle for our independence "**JOI BANGLA**".

In 1973 the Parliamentary elections were held and in its 1973 election the Awami League won with absolute majority.

Then Sheik Mujibur was arrested on march 25, 1971 –and was taken to West Pakistan .He was kept in solitary confinement in district jail until January 1972. The Awami league leader made an escape during January 1972. He spent some time in exile when the formation of

government –exile was formed by Awami leaders with Sheik Mujibur Rehman. This fact led to the defeat of Pakistan army which slowly in 1971 led for the formation of a separate state.

### **The Role of India in the formation of Bangladesh :-**

Guerrilla war between Bangladesh rebels against Pakistan took a different look when the Awami League met the leadership in India. Soon the military crack down, when on March 25 Indira Gandhi in consultation with political affairs committee; led to a military intervention of India of Bangladesh rebels. India with the help of its boundary security force-(BSF) gave help to Mukti Bahini to fight to fight the Pakistan army. At this juncture the BSF helped Mukti Bahini who took military services which had to a great help but he had to retreat to Indian boarder.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is popularly known as the founding father of Bangladesh. Thus he fought relentlessly against the injustice bestowed upon Bangaes. first on the British and later by Pakistan military forces. His services for the formation of Bangladesh are remarkable. They are a exceedingly exceptional in his service to patriotism and for the progress of Nationalism.

This government was led by Mujib which continued from 1991-1975. During 1973 and 1974 famine undermined the economic system of Bangladesh. In spite of this Mujib initiated – one party socialist rule with the newly formed ‘Baksal’ (the Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League, created our of a merger between the Awami League and the krishk Sramik Party).

On 26 March M.A. Hunnan the Awami League leader in Chittagong read at Bangladesh with Banglabandhu’s declaration of independence from Chittagong radio in 1971. The freedom struggle came to an end when all countries including the United National declared Bangladesh as member of committee of nations of the world in 1974. From 1973 to 1974 was unique in the achievement of independence with Banglabandhu.

On 26<sup>th</sup> instant 1974 he took over as the president of Bangladesh republic. He was well received by the people of Bangladesh with his goal for self reliance with new economic system.

The objectives of the new government to was root out corruption and develop production by establishing factories, population control. Thus the national unity was achieved. He received an unprecedented response from the people of Bangladesh. Rapid development took place with production increase.

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It is a notable event regarding Bangabandhu when this country's father of the nation had a rousing reception when he reached Dakka on 10, January, 1972. Later on 12, January Bangabandhu became Bangladesh Prime Minister of the parliamentary system of Bangladesh. But on August 15, 1975 the noblest and greatest hero of Bangalees, Banglabandhu Sheik Mujibur Rahman, the father of the nation was assassinated by some military mid level officers. His wife and important followers and family members were killed. The wife of Sheik Mujibur was called as noble women.

Thus Sheik Mujibur gave a nation, a new identity with the sprit of nationalism; forever as long as Bangladesh exists as a country in world. His struggle for freedom can be termed as golden era of Bangladesh, and a memorable glory in his attainment of freedom struggle. He could be easily be ranked among great national leaders of nations as a 'hero' among the comity of nations of the world. He can be said as powerful as a dead man than any one of us alive. Finally the achieved with his followers the goal of establishment when West-Pakistan was renamed as Bangladesh. In short the history of part of Awami League is no other than mainly the life of Bangabandhu and his followers.

This party was in power during 1996 to 2001. Now again a care taker government existed. The national policies continued but some disorders took place affecting peace and tranquility during some days Bangladesh. It is note worthy to note that there existed Bangladesh with 98% speaking Bengalis and also in rest speaking Arabic, Persian, Tarkish languages with homogeneity of its population. Another important fact that is to be mentioned in this context : that Both "India and Bangladesh the two countries have a common bonds of friendship" having the idealism in upholding secularism, democracy and socialism.

Some notable building of Bangladesh include that of national memorial of freedom fighters, National Parliament building, Central Shaheed minor built in honour of students and activists killed in the language movement. There existed mausoleum of Suhra Wardhi Udyan of the national leaders.

In addition to these buildings, on the west side of Bangladesh, on the Indian boarder in Khulna, a small town exists in memory of birth place which is named after **Sheik Mujibur Rehman**.

4. Bangladesh Vol.I History Culture – South Asian Studies series 12 – edited by S.R. Chakravarthy and Virendra Narain University of Rajasthan Jaipur, South Asian Publishers – New Delhi-P.144.



It was here the new government of Bangladesh was first formed., Again some other memorials of notable personalities were also built at Mujignagar.

Thus the role of Sheik Mujibur Rehman, the founding father of Bangladesh who is largely known as Bangabandu in the establishment of Bangaldesh is highly exceptional and superb. His role in developing national unity can be written in golden letters. In the history of Bangladesh. Thus one can conclude without doubt “Bangabhamdu” is the greatest Bangali in the history of the world, no hero in the history of nationalism can be compared to that Sheik Mujibur Rahman in respect of his patriotism.

#### Analysis

Given that the study likely focuses more on the historical and political aspects of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's role in Bangladesh's independence rather than a quantitative analysis, a statistical analysis might not be the primary feature. However, if statistics are included in the study, they might pertain to:

**Demographic Data:** Statistics could involve population demographics of East and West Pakistan, highlighting disparities in socio-economic indicators like literacy rates, income distribution, and regional development, which contributed to the movement for independence.

**Historical Events:** The study might include statistical data related to key events during the independence struggle, such as the number of protests, casualties, or mobilization efforts, offering quantitative insights into the scale and impact of the movement.

**Political Movements:** Quantitative analysis might be used to examine the growth of political movements and parties in East Pakistan, showcasing the support base and the momentum behind Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's leadership.

**International Support:** If available, statistical data might highlight diplomatic efforts, showcasing the extent of international support for Bangladesh's independence, including resolutions, aid, or diplomatic engagements.

**Post-Independence Data:** The study might include statistical information about the socio-economic progress of Bangladesh post-independence, measuring factors like GDP growth, literacy rates, and social development indicators, possibly to illustrate the impact of Mujibur Rehman's policies or the challenges faced in the aftermath of liberation.

These statistical elements, if present in the study, would complement the broader historical narrative, providing empirical support and quantifiable insights into various aspects of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's role in Bangladesh's independence movement and the nation's subsequent development.

### **imitations :**

A study on Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's role in Bangladesh's independence is undoubtedly significant, there are several potential limitations that researchers might encounter:

**Limited Perspective:** The study might predominantly rely on available historical records, speeches, and secondary sources, potentially missing personal anecdotes, perspectives, or nuances that could have provided a deeper understanding of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's character and decisions.

**Biased or Incomplete Information:** Historical narratives can sometimes be biased or incomplete, leading to an incomplete understanding or a skewed portrayal of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's contributions. Depending solely on certain sources might lead to overlooking contradictory viewpoints or perspectives.

**Absence of Primary Sources:** Access to primary sources such as personal diaries, correspondence, or firsthand accounts from key individuals involved in the independence movement might be limited or unavailable, affecting the depth and accuracy of the study.

**Contextual Challenges:** The study might face challenges in fully capturing the socio-political context of the time. The complex historical, cultural, and regional dynamics that influenced Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's decisions and actions might not be fully elucidated due to limitations in available information.

**Interpretation Variability:** Different scholars or researchers might interpret Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's role and significance differently based on their perspectives, leading to varying conclusions about his impact on Bangladesh's independence.

**Language and Translation Issues:** Some primary sources or critical documents might be in languages other than the researcher's expertise, leading to potential translation errors or misinterpretations.

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Overlooking Alternative Perspectives: Focusing solely on Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's contributions might inadvertently sideline or minimize the roles of other key figures or grassroots movements that were equally crucial in the independence of Bangladesh.

Temporal and Spatial Constraints: The study might not fully account for the ongoing evolution of historical narratives or new discoveries that could potentially reshape perceptions about Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's role in the independence movement.

Addressing these limitations would enhance the comprehensiveness and depth of the study, providing a more holistic and accurate portrayal of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's significance in Bangladesh's independence.

### **Summary and conclusion:**

The article "Sheikh Mujibur Rehman: Architect of Bangladesh's Independence" likely examines the pivotal role played by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in the formation and liberation of Bangladesh. The summary would likely highlight Mujibur Rehman's political journey, from his leadership in advocating for the rights of East Pakistan to his instrumental role in Bangladesh's independence from Pakistan in 1971. It might delve into his efforts to address the socio-political disparities between East and West Pakistan, ultimately leading to the creation of an independent Bangladesh.

Conclusions drawn from this study might emphasize Mujibur Rehman's visionary leadership, his ability to mobilize masses, and his dedication to securing self-determination for the people of Bangladesh. It might also underline the challenges he faced in achieving independence, the sacrifices made by individuals during the liberation struggle, and the enduring legacy of Mujibur Rehman as a national hero and founding father of Bangladesh. The study could stress the significance of his leadership in shaping the nation's history and fostering a sense of unity and identity among its people.

### **References**

1. "Bangladesh and SAARC" by Rashme Sharma - Published by Regal Publications in New Delhi. This might cover Bangladesh's involvement in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Look specifically at pages 28 and 29.

*Research paper*

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2. "The Bangladesh Revolution and its Aftermath" by Tatkudas Maniruzzaman - Published by University Press in Dhaka, Bangladesh. It likely delves into the revolution in Bangladesh and its consequences, potentially including a map of Bangladesh districts on page 87.
3. "Bangladesh Vol. I History Culture - South Asian Studies Series 12" edited by S.R. Chakravarty and Virendra Narain - Published by South Asian Publishers in New Delhi. This might provide a broader overview of Bangladesh's history and culture, possibly spanning up to page 144.
4. "Jatir Janak Father of the Nation" by Shah Munim - Published by the "Banga Bandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Memorial Trust" in Dhaka. This likely focuses on Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, known as the "Father of the Nation" in Bangladesh.
5. "Bangladesh Liberation Movement" by M. Rafiqul Islam - Published by University Press Limited in Dhaka. This might cover aspects of the liberation movement in Bangladesh, possibly discussing it up to page 37.
6. "Banglabandhu – Life and Works 1994-2010" by Shah Munim (Modified on 03-10-2010) - This book might further explore Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's life and works during the specified period.
7. "Governing Culture of Bangladesh" by Manzurul - The specific details of this book are not provided, but it likely examines the cultural governance of Bangladesh.