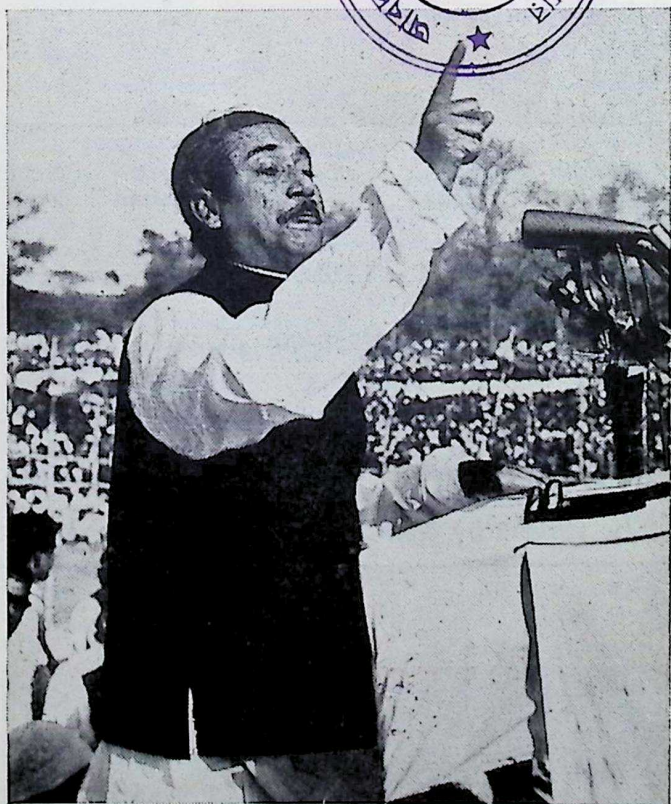
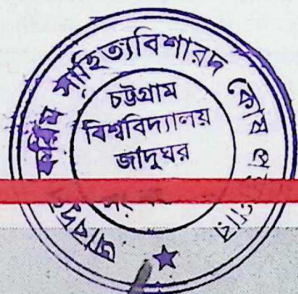


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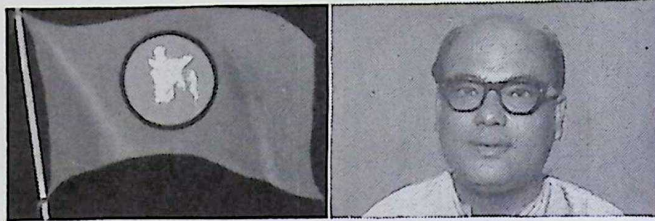
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Exploitation in Bangladesh at a Glance

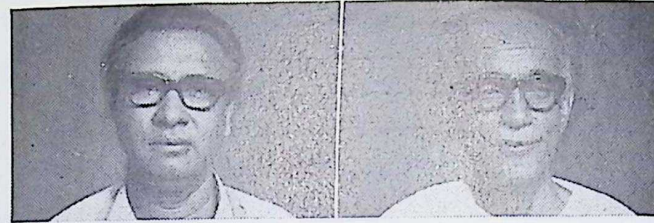


THY NAME IS FREEDOM

... what led to this war of Liberation

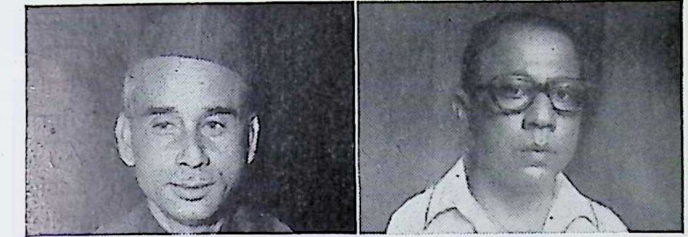


Acting President
Syed Nazrul Islam



Prime Minister
Tajuddin Ahmed

Finance Minister
M. Mansur Ali



Foreign Minister
Khondakar Mostaque Ahmed

Home Minister
A. H. M. Kamruzzaman

Bangladesh in the Scheme of Development

Bangla- desh	Percent- age	Year	West Pakistan	Percent- age
Rs. 271 crore	20%	(1950-55)	Rs. 1129 crore	80%
Rs. 524	26%	(1955-60)	Rs. 1655	74%
Rs. 1404	32%	(1960-65)	Rs. 3355	68%
Rs. 2141	36%	(1965-70)	Rs. 5195	64%

The disparity in Central Services

	Bangladesh	West Pakistan
Defence	8.1%	91.9%
Home Deptt.	22.5%	77.5%
Education	27.3%	72.7%
Information	20.1%	79.9%
Health	19%	81%
Agriculture	21%	79%
Law	35%	65%

Bengalees in Foreign Service

	Bangladesh	West Pakistan
Including Ambassadors		
Class I Employee	58	179
Class II	48	196
Class III	17	58
Class IV	8	89

The report of the 4th five-year plan Advisory panel (Part-I) Planning Commission, Yahya's Military Regime (1971). Population : Bengalees 56%, Others 44%



It's genocide... come, let us kill the barbarous invaders

Chronology of Movements

- 1948 : First Language movement. (The movement against the conspiracy to crush Bengali language and literature by making Urdu as the only State language of the then Pakistan where Bengalees were 56% and Urdu speaking 3%.)
- 1950 : Movement against the report of the Basic Principles' Committee. (The schemes to finalise Urdu as the only State language and to introduce bicameral legislature to isolate the Bengalees as political minority were advocated in the report.)
- 1952 : Success of the Language movement. Bengali recognised as a state language at the cost of the martyrs' blood.
- 1953 : Movement against Pak-American arms pact.
- 1954 : Historic victory of the United Front led by Awami League in the East Bengal polls, 92A act disbanding the provincial cabinet imposed. Thousands of political workers including Sheikh Mujibur put into prison.
- 1956 : First constitution on parity basis. (Though Bengalees could claim representation on population basis.)
- 1958 : First Martial Law imposed : Ayub came into power by army coup at a movement when preparation were afoot to hold the countrywide general elections in 1959.
- 1962 : Anti-Ayub movement demanding constitution and repeal of Education Commissions' report prepared by Justice Hamudur Rahaman.
- 1964 : Anti-Ayub Election unity (combined opposition party formed).
- 1965 : 17 day long Pak-India war : Tashkent treaty.
- 1966 : A new chapter opens in Pakistan's politics. The Sheikh presents his historic 6 point programme before the nation on March 20. Students' League and Awami League take 6 point in their manifesto and for the first time the Bengali intellectuals and economists rose for realisation of 6 points. The Sheikh taken into custody in May. Over 100 civilians killed in the very first stage of the movement of June 7.
- 1968 : Movement against the so-called Agartala conspiracy case and Anti-Ayub war upsurge. Democratic Action committee formed. The students

community and the Awami League lead the movement.

- 1969 : Agartala case withdrawn. People snatch back Sheikh Mujib from the cantonment at the cost of the innumerable martyrs' blood. Ayub de-throned, Second martial law imposed by Yahya. Election promise on peoples' demand.
- 1970 : Over one million killed and another 30 lacs rendered homeless in the devastating cyclone and tidal bore which lashed the coastal belts of Bangladesh on November 12. The criminal negligence of the West Pakistani rulers and politicians towards the suffering populace of Bangladesh.

The historic victory of the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib in the country-wide general election getting an overwhelming majority (167 out of 313 in National Assembly plus 288 out of 300 in State Assembly).

- 1971 : Fresh conspiracy of Yahya-Bhutto-Quayyum clique against Sheikh Mujib's Bangladesh. The NA session arbitrarily postponed on March 1 for indefinite period. The people protest. Sheikh's call for waging a non-violent, non-cooperation movement. The epoch making announcement of Sheikh Mujib, the father of Bengali nation at race-course on March 7. This is our movement for emancipation—our struggle for complete liberation. March-9 : The octegenerian leader Maulana Bhashani extends his full support to Sheikh Mujib. Mujib-Yahya parley in Dacca begins on March 16. March 25 : The West Pakistani Army crackdown on Bangladesh. The genocide. Awami league declares Independence of Bangladesh. Heroic resistance and liberation war by Mukti-Bahini all around. April 17 : The cabinet members of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh ceremonially take oath at Mujibnagar, Bangladesh.



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Government of Bangladesh.

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