



কেন্দ্রীয় বঙ্গবন্ধু শিশু কিশোর মেলা

(জাতীয় শিশু-কিশোর সংগঠন)

প্রতিষ্ঠাকালঃ ১৭ মার্চ ১৯৮৮

৯৩, মতিঝিল (১০তম তলা) বা/এ, ঢাকা-১০০০ bskmela.1988@gmail.com 01715 042 051, 01977 006 080

বঙ্গবন্ধু মেমোরিয়াল
ট্রাস্ট কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত

Programme flow

MARCH 17 - BANGABANDHU'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION EVENT

Participants: Foreign Students (Children and Teenagers) from Bangladesh

Event Start: 10:00 am. Following are the Event Details:

- Cutting Cake to celebrate Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Birthday
- Art of Children and Teenagers on "Bangabandhu & Bangladesh."
- Recitation from Children and Teenagers on "Bangabandhu" or "Bangladesh"
- Individual or Team Singing from Children and Teenagers songs on "Bangabandhu" or "Bangladesh."
- Instant Speech from Children and Teenagers on "Bangabandhu: His Life & Works"
- Speech from the honorable guests

Event Modality:

- The Principal or respected teachers of participating schools will provide a brief idea on Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to the participant children and teenagers
- The school/organizers/associated institutions will arrange Cake, chocolates, and sweets for the participants
- The schools will arrange drawing materials; colour, paper, pencil etc., for the participants
- The schools will arrange musical instruments and sound systems for the event
- All participants will receive a token gift for participation



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- The participating children and teenagers will go through a joyful experience
- Few participants will speak in front of the camera about Bangabandhu and their memorable experience with Bangladesh
- A 10-15-minute video documentary will be prepared on the whole program later

Prospective Guests of the Event:

- Foreign Minister / Foreign State Minister / Foreign Secretary, Renowned cultural personalities
- Renowned intellectuals
- Topline members of Bangabandhu Shishu Kishore Mela

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF BANGABANDHU SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN

"Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman" is the name of the most outstanding leader, politician and statesman

in the history of Bangladesh, who had worked behind the independence of Bangladesh.

"Father of the Nation" and "Bangabandhu" are the names stateliness of his identity. Sheikh Mujib united the whole of Bangladesh to fight against then-oppressive West Pakistan. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman served as the first President of Bangladesh and later as the Prime Minister of Bangladesh from 17 April 1971 until his assassination on August 15 1975. He is considered to be the driving force behind the independence of Bangladesh. Sheikh Mujib is called "Bangabandhu", which means "Friend of Bengal" in English terms for his popularity and contribution to the country. Sheikh Mujib was a leading figure as the leader of the Awami League, founded in 1949 as an East Pakistan-based



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political party in Pakistan. For his efforts to gain political autonomy for East Pakistan and later as the central figure behind the Bangladesh Liberation Movement and Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is credited as the most crucial figure in the history of the Independent Bangladesh. Thus, he is regarded as "Jatir Janak" or "Jatir Pita", both meaning "Father of the Nation" of Bangladesh. His eldest daughter "Sheikh Hasina" is the current leader of the Awami League and the Bangladesh Prime Minister.

The birth of Bangladesh was impossible without Bangabandhu. In a 2004 BBC poll, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was voted the "Greatest Bengali of all time".

Early Life of "Sheikh Mujibur Rahman" Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born in Tungipara village in Gopalganj District in the province of Bengal in British India on March 17, 1920. He was the third child of "Sheikh Lutfar Rahman" and "Sheikh Sayera Khatun". Sheikh Lutfar Rahman was a serestadar in the civil court of Gopalganj. He had three sisters and one brother. In the family, he was adoringly called "Khoka". Sheikh Mujib entered class three at Gopalganj Public School in 1929. Two years later, admitted into class four at Madaripur Islamia High School. There was a very potential leadership in Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from a very early age. He organized a student protest in his school for the removal of an inept principal at a very young age. Sheikh Mujib was withdrawn from school in 1934 to undergo eye surgery and returned to school only after four years, owing to the severity of the surgery and slow recovery.

Later, he passed his Matriculation from Gopalganj Missionary School in 1942, Intermediate in Arts from Islamia College (now Maulana Azad College) in 1944 and BA from the same college in 1947. He was admitted into the University of Dhaka to study law after the partition of India. Still, he could not



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complete the course 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. After 61 years, in 2010, the expulsion was withdrawn as unjust and undemocratic.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman married Sheikh Fazilatunnesa (Renu). Together they had two daughters, Sheikh Hasina, Sheikh Rehana, and three sons, Sheikh Kamal, Sheikh Jamal and Sheikh Russel. Political Career of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as a Leader of Pakistan Bengali language movement:

In 1948, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman He founded the East Pakistan Muslim Students' League, the first opposition student organization in Pakistan, on January 4. When Chief Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin declared that the people of East Pakistan must accept Urdu as their state language in the Constituent Assembly, he rose in spontaneous protest on February 23; Sheikh Mujib immediately plunged himself in overt activities to build a strong movement against the Muslim League's resolve to make Urdu the the only state language of Pakistan.

On March 2, a meeting held at Fazlul Huq Muslim Hall approved a resolution placed by Sheikh Mujib to form an All-Party State Language Action Committee. In the face of overpowering student protests, the Muslim League government was forced to release Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and other student leaders on March 15. On June 23, the East Pakistan Awami Muslim League (present Awami League) was founded, and he was elected as joint secretary in 1949 whilst in prison.

In 1952, then Prime Minister of Pakistan Khawaja Nazimuddin declared that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan at a public meeting in the Paltan Maidan on January 26. While in captivity, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman stayed in constant touch with those waging the movement to realize Bangla as one of the state languages. He issued key directives to move a success even from the confines of his prison. On February 16, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman started a hunger strike that lasted 11 days. In defiance of a curfew enforced by the authorities on



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February 21, agitated students came out on strike to press their demand to make Bangla one of the state languages of Pakistan. Salam, Barkat, Rafiq, Jabbar, Shafiur and many others are martyred when police fire on a rally.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman expressed deep sorrow for those who lost their lives and protested against the unjust police firing through a hunger strike in a statement released from jail. On February 26, he was released from jail.

In the same year, he visited China to attend the World Peace Conference, where he delivered a resounding speech in Bangla, taking the cause of the Mother Language Movement to a global audience.

Foundation of the Awami League

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was elected as the "General Secretary of Awami Muslim League" at its council meeting and continued to gain prominence as a Bengali leader in 1953. In the first elections in East Bengal, the United Front had won 223 out of 237 Muslim reserved seats on March 10, 1954. The Awami Muslim League alone obtained 143 seats. Sheikh Mujib won the election in the Gopalganj constituency as minister for cooperative and Agricultural Development in the new provincial government.

The central government arbitrarily dismissed the United Front cabinet on May 30, and as Bangabandhu landed in Dhaka from Karachi the same day he was immediately arrested. He was released on December 23.

In 1955, Under the leadership of General Secretary Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Awami Muslim League was renamed Awami League, dropping the word 'Muslim' to open the doors of the party to all, regardless of religion.



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Six Point Movement

On 1966 February 5, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman presented his historic six-point program known as the 'Charter of freedom of the Bengali nation'. It drew the roadmap for the independence of Bangladesh under the garb of greater autonomy. The program hit hard at the roots of Pakistani colonial rule over the Bengalis. According to his plan:

1. The constitution should provide for a Federation of Pakistan in its true sense on the Lahor Resolution and the parliamentary form of government with supremacy of a legislature directly elected based on the universal adult franchise.
2. The federal government should deal with only two subjects: defence and foreign affairs, and all other residuary subjects shall be vested in the federating states.
3. Two separate but freely convertible currencies for two wings should be introduced; or if this is not feasible, there should be one currency for the whole country, but adequate constitutional provisions should be introduced to stop capital flights from East to West Pakistan. Furthermore, a separate banking reserve should be established, and separate fiscal and monetary policy be adopted for the East

Pakistan.

4. The power of taxation and revenue collection shall be vested in the federating units, and the federal centre will have no such power. The Federation will be entitled to a share in the state taxes to meet its expenditures.
5. There should be two separate accounts for the foreign exchange earnings of the two wings; the foreign exchange requirements of the federal government should be met by the two wings equally or in a ratio to be fixed; indigenous



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products should move free of duty between the two wings, and the constitution should empower the units to establish trade links with foreign countries.

6. East Pakistan should have a separate militia or paramilitary forces.

Anti-Ayub Movement: In 1968, the Ayub government filed the Agartala Conspiracy Case against several Bengalis (Politicians, members of the Army, Navy and Air Force, Civil Servants etc.). Along with Sheikh Mujib, Thirty-four others were charged with forced secession of East Bengal with the assistance of India.

A mass movement was spread across the country demanding the release of all the accused, including Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. On June 19, the trial of the accused began at Dhaka Kurmitola Cantonment with intense security and scrutiny.

In 1969, The Agartala Conspiracy Case resulted in a nationwide student movement and mass uprising demanding the withdrawal of the case and the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Under pressure from the public, the Ayub Khan government was forced to withdraw the Agartala Conspiracy Case and released Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others on February 22.

On February 23, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was given the title 'Bangabandhu' at a mammoth public meeting organized by the Central Student Action Committee at the Racecourse Maidan (now Suhrawardy Udyana). At a meeting held on December 5 to observe the death anniversary of Shaheed Suhrawardy, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declares that East Pakistan would be called Bangladesh from then on.



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1970 elections and civil disobedience:

In 1970, The Awami League president, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, urged his countrymen to elect Awami League candidates based on their 6-point demand in the country's first general elections held on December 7 (National Assembly), and December 17 (Provincial Assembly), barring a few seats in the cyclone-affected coastal areas in the south. He chose 'boat' as the party's symbol to represent Awami League and the nation's hope.

After a million people died in a catastrophic cyclone in the coastal areas on November 12, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman suspends the election campaign and rushes to the affected areas. Awami League achieved an absolute majority in the general elections on December 7, winning 167 (including seven women reserved seats) out of the 169 seats of the National Assembly in East Pakistan and 298 seats (including ten women reserved seats) of the 310 seats of the Provincial Assembly of East Pakistan.

Role of Bangabandhu in the Establishment of Bangladesh

In 1970, following General Yahya Khan's postponement of the National Assembly session on March 1, only two days before the session was due to take place, Bengalis from all walks of life took to the streets in massive demonstrations. From March 1 onward, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was virtually running East Pakistan as its de-facto head of government.

On March 7, in his historic speech before millions of people at the Racecourse Maidan, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman called on his fellow citizens to take all out preparation for the War of Liberation. Pakistan President General Yahya Khan visited Dhaka and held a series of meetings with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from March 16–24, but no resolution can be reached. At midnight on March 25, the Pakistan army launched its heinous campaign of genocide against



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unarmed Bengalis. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman proclaimed the Independence of Bangladesh in the early hours of March 26. He was arrested and taken to a Pakistani prison right after the proclamation.

On April 10, the first government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was formed and Bangabandhu was elected President by the constituent assembly.

After nine months of bloody War, Bangladesh was liberated with the surrender of the Pakistani occupation army on December 16, 1971. In August and September, the Pakistan Junta held a secret trial of Bangabandhu and sentenced him to death. People of the world are enraged and demand the security of the President of Bangladesh.

Role of Bangabandhu in the Governing Bangladesh

In 1972 Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman took charge as Prime Minister of Bangladesh government and began the reconstruction of the war-ravaged country. Within three-and-a-half years, Bangabandhu laid the foundations of the new Republic by putting into effect several measures, including rehabilitation of 10 million Bengali refugees, withdrawal of all allied forces within three months of victory, formation of the constituent assembly & a constitution for the new state within ten months, recognition of Bangladesh by more than a hundred states. He also ensured Bangladesh's membership to critical international bodies, including the Commonwealth of Nations, United Nations, NAM, and OIC, as well as the enactment of International Crimes Tribunal Laws.

In 1974, Bangladesh received world recognition by becoming the 136th member of the United Nations on September 17. On September 25, at the 29th General Assembly of the United Nations, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman delivered the first-ever Bangla speech at the UN.



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The assassination of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

On August 15 1975, Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the architect of In the pre-dawn hours, a handful of army renegades assassinated Bangladesh as part of a more prominent national and international political conspiracy hatched by anti-liberation forces.

Every member of his family was murdered along with Bangabandhu, except his daughters Sheikh Hasina and Sheikh Rehana, who by fortune alone, was abroad at that time.

Bangabandhu's eldest daughter, Sheikh Hasina, is the current Prime Minister of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh observes August 15 as National Mourning Day. It remembers the noblest and the greatest Bengali who ever lived through his spirit, ideology, courage and love for the people of his nation.

Personal Life, Family and Relatives of Bangabandhu

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born in Tungipara, a village in Gopalganj District in the province of Bengal in British India, on March 17, 1920. His Father was "Sheikh Lutfar Rahman", and his mother was "Sheikh Sayera Khatun". Sheikh Lutfar Rahman was a serestadar in the civil court of Gopalganj. He had three sisters and one brother. He was the third child among his brothers and sisters. In the family, he was adoringly called "Khoka". Sheikh Mujibur Rahman married Sheikh Fazilatunnesa (Renu) when he was 13 years old. Fazilatunnesa was only three and had just lost her parents, so her grandfather, Sheikh Abdul Hamid, had commanded his son Sheikh Lutfar Rahman to marry his son Sheikh Mujib to her.

Nine years later, in 1942, when Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was 22 years old, and Begum Fazilatunnesa was



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Twelve years old, their marriage was consummated. Together they had two daughters, "Sheikh Hasina."

and "Sheikh Rehana" and three sons, "Sheikh Kamal", "Sheikh Jamal", and "Sheikh Rasel".

Sheikh Kamal organized the Mukti Bahini guerrilla struggle in 1971 and received a wartime commission in the Bangladesh Army during the Liberation War. He was perceived to be the successor to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Sheikh Jamal was trained at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in Great Britain and later joined the Bangladesh Army as a Commissioned Officer.

The Sheikh family was under house arrest during the Bangladesh Liberation War until December 17, Sheikh Kamal and Sheikh Jamal found the means to escape and cross over to a liberated zone, where they joined the struggle to free the country.

Legacy

- Mujibur has been depicted on Bangladeshi currency, Taka and is the namesake of many

Bangladesh public institutions.

- Following the assassination of the Father of the nation, succeeding governments offered low-

key commemorations of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Restoration of his public image awaited the

Election of an Awami League government in 1996, which his eldest daughter led,

Sheikh Hasina, the leader of the party.

- August 15 has since been commemorated as "National Mourning Day". The country keeps its



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flags lowered to half-mast on this day as a sign of mourning. In 2016, the Awami League government passed a law that criminalized any criticism of Mujibur Rahman.

– Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is one of the most famous figures in Bangladesh. In a 2004 BBC

Mujibur was voted the "Greatest Bengali of All Time" in the opinion poll.

– The style of a waistcoat that Mujibur wore during his political campaign is called a Mujib Coat in Bangladesh.

– Cuban leader Fidel Castro compared Mujib's personality with the Himalayas during the Non-Aligned Summit in 1973.

– In 2003, author David Ludden described him as a "Forgotten Hero" in an article on Frontline.

– On October 30 2017, UNESCO recognized Mujib's March 7 Speech as part of the world's documentary heritage.

– There is an avenue named after him in Ankara, Turkey Bibliography

Sheikh Mujib wrote two volumes of his autobiography, expressing his view on politics and describing his personal life. Both books were published after his death by his daughter and current Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

– The Unfinished Memoirs: The University Press Limited, Penguin Books and Oxford University Press, June 12 2012, ISBN 9789845061100.

– The Prison Diaries. Bangla Academy. March 17 2017. ISBN 978-0-470-602645.

– Amar Dekha Noya Chin. Bangla Academy. February 2 2020. ISBN 978-9840759880.

Life of "Sheikh Mujibur Rahman" At a Glance



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বঙ্গবন্ধু মেমোরিয়াল

ট্রাস্ট কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত

১৩, মতিঝিল (১০তম তলা) বা/এ, ঢাকা-১০০০ bskmela.1988@gmail.com 01715 042 051, 01977 006 080

Name: Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Nick Name: Khoka

Title: Bangabandhu

Father of the Nation, Jatir Pita, Jatir Jonok

Profession: Famous Bangladeshi politician, Leader, Statesman

Date of Birth: March 17, 1920

Place of Birth: Tungipara under the then Gopalganj Subdivision (now District) of the then Faridpur District

Nationality: British Indian (1920-1947)

Pakistani (1947-1971)

Bangladeshi (1971-1975)

Religion: Islam

Education: Gopalganj Public School

Madaripur Islamia High School

Gopalganj Missionary School

Islamia College (now Maulana Azad College)

University of Dhaka

Father: Sheikh Lutfar Rahman

Mother: Sheikh Sayera Khatun

Spouse: Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib

Children: Five

Political party: Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League (1975)

Zodiac Sign: Pisces

Died: August 15 1975

Dying Age: 55 years

Dying Place: His residence

Reason for Death: Assassination