



## **Introduction:**

There are numerous claimants to the Bangladesh dream. Many might have dreamt it; many had talked about Bangladesh through signs and gestures; but Sheikh Mujib had completed the task like an architect. Like many others, he also thought of Bangladesh, but preparations for the purpose continued up to 1971. They sacrificed a lot in social and political services for human beings by which made them the fathers of the nations

## **Birth:**

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born on Mar 17, 1920 at Tungipara, Gopalganj in the Faridpur district. Mujib, the third child of Sheikh Lutfar Rahman and Sheikh Sayera Khatun was fondly called 'Khoka'.

## **Rebel studentship:**

Sheikh Mujib studied in Gimadanga Primary School, Gopalganj Public School, and Missionary School. He had a passion for football before he actively engaged in student movements and politics. He organized a reception for Sher-e-Bangla AK Fazlul Haque in his school and raised his voice about student demands as an active leader of 'Muslim Seba Samity'. later, he became secretary to Gopalganj Bengal Muslim Chhatra League. He cleared matriculation examinations in 1942 from Gopalganj Missionary School and graduated from Kolkata Islamia College.

## **Political life:**

As a student at the college, Mujib started his political life in 1940 by joining the All India Muslim Students Federation. In 1943, he joined the Muslim League. In 1948, Mujib was admitted to the law department of Dhaka University. In 1949 Mujib elected as one of the party's joint secretaries of Awami Muslim League and elected as the general secretary in 1953. And finally, in 1966 he became president of the party.

## **Contribution for the country:**

During the conference of opposition parties in Lahore, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman presented the historical 'Six Point Charter of Demands. The Six Point charter sowed the seed of struggle to attain economic and social independence for the people in Bangladesh. Under his leadership, the Awami League secured a landslide victory in the 1970 general elections across Pakistan to form a one-party government. On March 7, 1971, Mujib addressed a mammoth public rally in Dhaka where he called on the people to prepare for the struggle for independence. The historic speech was also recognized as part of the world's documentary heritage by UNESCO in 2017

## **A merciless coup:**

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was assassinated by a handful of army renegades as part of a larger national and international political conspiracy hatched by anti-liberation forces in the pre-dawn hours of August 15. They murdered in cold blood every member of his family except his daughters Sheikh Hasina and Sheikh Rehana, who by fortune alone were abroad at that time. Bangladesh observes August 15 as the National Mourning Day and remembers the noblest and the greatest Bengali who ever lived, through his spirit, ideology, courage, and love for the people of his nation.

## **Conclusion:**

It is impossible to write the history of pre and post-independence Bangladesh without mentioning the name of him Bangalis will remain forever shining in the minds of the Bangalis. He materialized the age-old dream of the Bangalis by helping create an independent territory called Bangladesh for an entire nation. I feel proud of him, and my posterity will also be so. The names 'Bangali' and 'Bangladesh' will continue to live on. And that is why Anandashankar Ray had written: "As long as the Padma, Meghna, Gouri, Jamuna flows on, Your accomplishment will also live on, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman."

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