



**Daffodil Institute of IT**  
**CSE Program**  
**Course: History of the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh**  
**Course Code: 510219**  
**Course Teacher: Sabrina Quadir**  
**E-mail: [Sabrina\\_nu@diit.info](mailto: Sabrina_nu@diit.info) Contact; 01796584546**

---

### **Course Integrity:**

Daffodil Institute of IT is executed to the quality of academic standards, integrity and commitment under National University of Bangladesh. Students are anticipated to adhere to these standards regarding academic integrity and to sustain the strategies of the University in this regards and to dodge such an etiquette which will keep away from suspicions of cheating, plagiarism, misrepresentation of facts or participation in an offense. Academic integrity is a serious of good deeds that can result in expulsion of the Institute.

**Objective:** Bangladesh is an independent country. It is the country of the nation “Bangali”/ Bangladeshi. The nation “Bangali” has a reach long thousands of years history full of diversified tradition. Now, Bangalies are not living in a country. But there is an individual country of Bangalies that is Bangladesh. As a country of Bangalies, Bangladesh has glory and pride. There is also a sanguineous history behind this glory and pride. At last Bangalies achieved the country, “Bangladesh” through the liberation war in 1971. Our last enemy was Pakistan. It is essential to know the history of the nation & country and its origin. Without knowing the history of the nation & country and its origin no one can feel the nationalism and patriotism to one’s country. Through this course “History of the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh” we can learn and know the real history of our beloved country, Bangladesh.

### **Introduction: Scope and description of the emergence of Independent Bangladesh.**

#### **1. Description of the country and its people.**

- a. Geographical features and their influence.
- b. Ethnic composition.
- c. Language.

- d. Cultural syncretism and religious tolerance.
- e. Distinctive identity of Bangladesh in the context of undivided Bangladesh.

## **2. Proposal for undivided sovereign Bengal and the partition of the Sub Continent, 1947.**

- a. Rise of communalism under the colonial rule,
- b. Lahore Resolution 1940.
- c. The proposal of Suhrawardi and Sarat Bose for undivided Bengal : consequences
- d. The creation of Pakistan 1947.

## **3. Pakistan: Structure of the state and disparity.**

- a. Central and provincial structure.
- b. Influence of Military and Civil bureaucracy.
- C. Economic, social and cultural disparity

## **4. Language Movement and quest for Bengali identity**

- a. Misrule by Muslim League and Struggle for democratic politics.
- b. Foundation of Awami League, 1949
- c. The Language Movement: context and phases.
- d. United front of Haque – Vasani – Suhrawardi: election of 1954, consequences.

## **5. Military rule: the regimes of Ayub Khan and Yahia Khan (1958-1971)**

- a. Definition of military rules and its characteristics.
- b. Ayub Khan's rise to power and characteristics of his rule (Political repression, Basic democracy, Islamisation)
- c. Fall of Ayub Khan and Yahia Khan's rule (Abolition of one unit, universal suffrage, the LegalFramework Order)

## **6. Rise of nationalism and the Movement for self-determination.**

- a. Resistance against cultural aggression and resurgence of Bengali culture.
- b. The six point movement of Sheikh MujiburRahman
- c. Reactions, importance and significance of the Six Point Movement.
- d. The Agortola Case1968.

## **7. The mass-upsurge of 1969 and 11 point movement:**

- a. Background
- b. Program significance and consequences.

## **8. Election of 1970 Non-cooperation movement of March 1971 and the Declaration of Independence by Bangobondhu**

- a. Election result and centres refusal to comply
- b. The Non Co-operation movement, the 7th March Address of Bangobondhu, Operation Searchlight
- c. Declaration of Independence by Bangobondhu and his arrest

## **9. The war of Liberation 1971**

- a. Genocide, repression of women, refugees
- b. Formation of Bangladesh government and proclamation of Independence
- c. The spontaneous early resistance and subsequent organized resistance (MuktiFouz, Mukti Bahini, guerillas and the frontal warfare)
- d. Publicity Campaign in the war of Liberation (Shadhin Bangla Betar Kendra, the Campaigns abroad and formation of public opinion)
- e. Contribution of students, women and the masses (Peoples war)
- f. The role of super powers and the Muslim states in the Liberation war.
- g. The Anti-liberation activities of the occupation army, the Peace Committee, Al- Badar, Al-Shams, Rajakars, pro Pakistan political parties and Pakistani Collaborators, killing of the intellectuals.
- h. Trial of Bangobondhu and reaction of the World Community.
- i. The contribution of India in the Liberation War
- j. Formation of joint command and the Victory
- k. The overall contribution of Bangobondhu and his leadership in the Independence struggle.

## **10. The Bangobondhu Regime 1972-1975**

- a. Homecoming
- b. Making of the constitution
- c. Reconstruction of the war ravaged country
- d. The murder of Bangobondhu and his family and the ideological turn-around.

**Reference Books:**

- 1) History of the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh, Professor Dr. MuntasirMamun
- 2) History of the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh, Professor Md. MozammelHaque
- 3) History of the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh, Md. A Salam, S M Nasir, Md. Nazrul Islam.

<b>SL</b>	<b>Exam.</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Mid Term	In between Class No. 12 - 15
2	Final(Internal)	In between Class No. 25 - 30
3	Quiz	After every five lectures
4	Presentation	1 Presentation before Mid Term & 1 Presentation before Final(Internal)

**Note: It is subject to change according to the National University.**

**\*\*\*\*BEST OF LUCK\*\*\*\***