

Post Event Report



**Celebrating 50 Years of Independence
BILIA Lecture Series | Lecture-07**

"Strategic Interplays during the Bangladesh Liberation War and its Ramifications for the Present"

বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিযুদ্ধের সময় কৌশলগত মিথস্ক্রিয়া এবং এর বর্তমান প্রভাব

| Date & Time :
25 September 2021
Saturday 4.00 pm

| Chair :
Mr. Muhammad Zamir
Alternate President, BILIA
Former Chief Information Commissioner, GOB.

| Keynote Speaker :
Dr. Abul Kalam
Former Professor
Department of International Relations
University of Dhaka.

| Panelists :
Syed Badrul Ahsan
Independent Journalist, Columnist and Political Analyst.
Dr. Gobinda Chakraborty
Professor
Department of Political Science
University of Dhaka.

 **Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs (BILIA)**
The First Think Tank Organization of Bangladesh

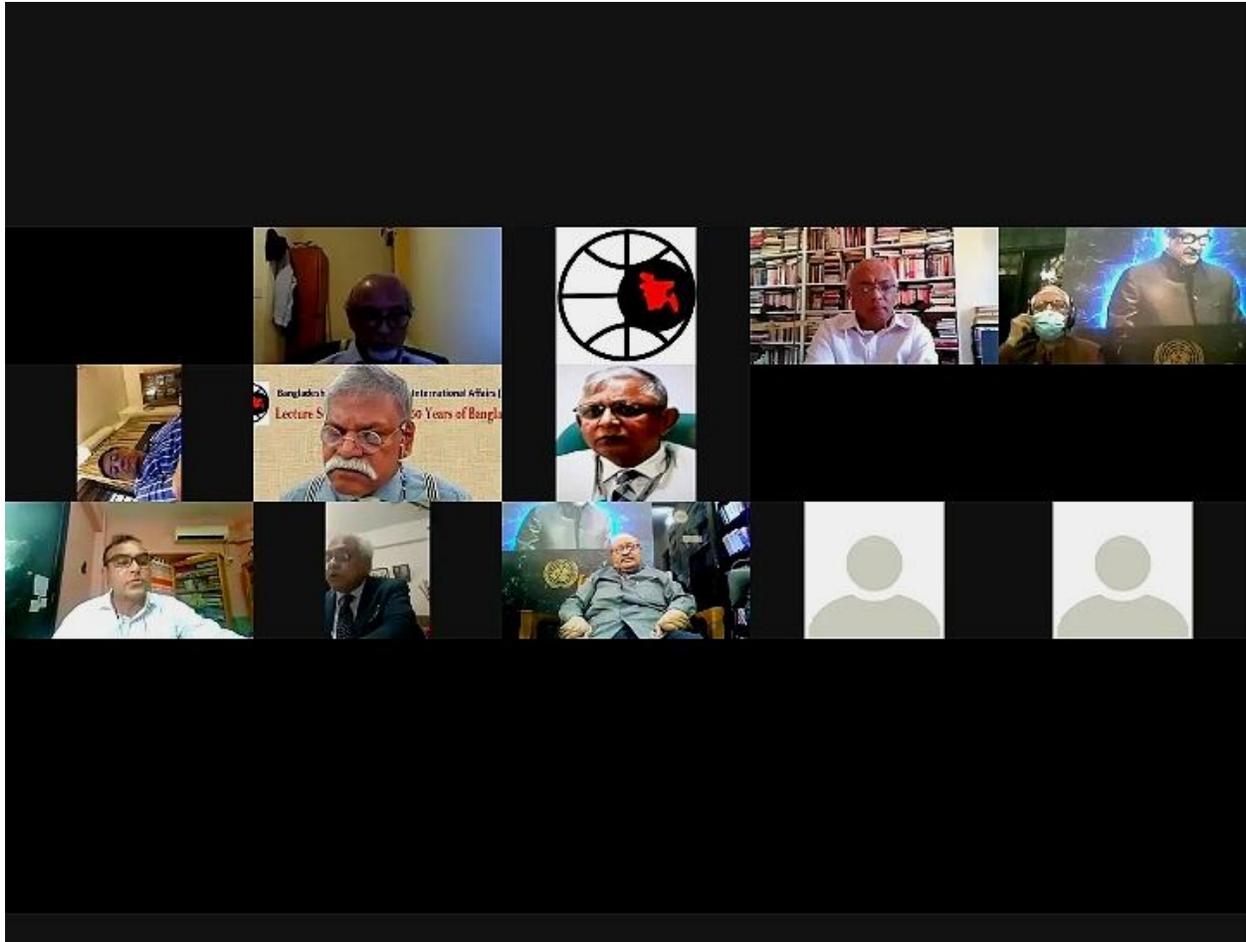


Image: Split image of participants from Zoom Video Conference

In celebration of 50 years of Independence of Bangladesh, a series of lecture has been initiated by Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs (BILIA). The Seventh lecture of this series titled, “**Strategic Interplays during the Bangladesh Liberation War and its Ramifications for the Present**” was held on September 25, 2021, Saturday at 4:00 p.m. virtually through Zoom video conferencing. **Dr. Abul Kalam**, Former Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka, was the keynote speaker of the lecture. **Syed Badrul Ahsan**, Independent Journalist, Columnist and Political Analyst and **Dr. Gobinda Chakraborty**, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka, graced the lecture as panel discussants. This lecture was chaired by **Ambassador Muhammad Zamir**, Alternate President, BILIA and Former Chief Information Commissioner and was conducted by **Professor Dr. Mizanur Rahman**, Director, BILIA.

Welcome Speech:

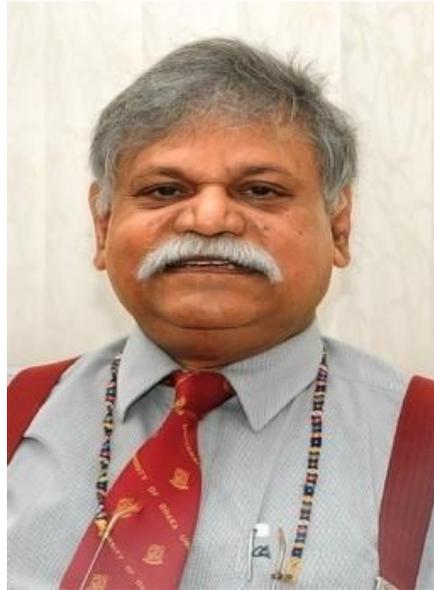


Image: Director of BILIA and Moderator of the lecture Dr. Mizanur Rahman

The lecture started with a welcome speech by **Professor Dr. Mizanur Rahman**. In his welcome speech Dr. Mizanur Rahman expressed his heartfelt gratitude to all the distinguished guests and participants for joining the lecture. He also made some remarks regarding the topic of the lecture. Dr. Mizan said, the strategic interplays that played significant role during the liberation war of Bangladesh were the soft power ideals via the media, the defection campaign of diplomats in 1971, the mobilization of public perception towards the Liberation War and our right to self-determination as well as self-defense. All of these will be discussed in the lecture. He further stated that Bangladesh proudly set an example in international politics by successfully exercising the right of self-determination recognised under International Law. ‘All these matters will be discussed by the keynote speaker in a detailed manner’-said Dr. Mizanur Rahman while ending his welcoming address.

Keynote Speech:



Image: Keynote Speaker while presenting his paper

Keynote speaker Dr. Abul Kalam at the beginning of his speech thanked Dr. Mizan and other distinguished guests and participants. He started his discourse by remembering Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy and millions of people who struggled and sacrificed their lives to liberate this nation. Dr. Kalam shared his thoughts by saying this part of history consists of both joyous incidents like the emergence of Bangladesh and tragic incidents like the death of Bangabandhu. He further said today when the country is celebrating its golden jubilee he looks back and always remembers his fellow faculty members who were killed in 1971, the averse and tragic incidents that he faced as a young faculty member of University of Dhaka though he believes his suffering was very little compared to other people. He also paid respect to the mothers and sisters who were violated at that time.

While discussing its historical background Dr. Kalam mentioned that Bangladesh has always been a victim of its own rulers though it was supposed to be a democratic country; where two fragile states will work together in harmony as a Muslim State. The slogan of being Muslim was

not our part; it was drawn by the leaders of Muslim league. It was later on realised by people that after being independent from British colonial rule in 1947 it became a colony to another part of the sub-continent.

Dr. Kalam while mentioning some historical events mentioned a few things about Bangabandhu and his views. He said though Bangabandhu was a good Muslim he was not communal. He was idealistic but did not fight to establish his own ideology. Dr. Kalam further added, when we look back to the events after the emergence of Bangladesh in 1971, Bangabandhu went to London and the whole world was looking forward to seeing that person. Even the British Prime Minister Edward Heath who was attending a programme in the countryside, cancelled it and advised his people to receive Bangabandhu with honour to the state guest house. Then he was seen by the delegations and journalists when he visited the embassy. So he was that famous.

Therefore the thing that placed Bangladesh on a different footing from the rest of the newly independent nations at that time was its leader Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Where other countries fail to get recognised by the international community even after their emergence, Bangladesh, due to the relentless effort of its undisputed leader Bangabandhu, received international recognition even before it became formally independent. Dr. Abul Kalam said, “The Bangladesh we see now, of course there are many challenges that we face and will be problems and challenges that we have to face, but still Bangladesh has its head high; and the credit for all the things goes to the leadership.”

Dr. Kalam emphasised on learning about the emergence of Bangladesh, about liberation struggle and the leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in order to study the diplomacy of Bangladesh. He also shared the challenges and limitations he faced while writing his book having a title similar to the topic of the lecture. He also shared how the covid-19 pandemic delayed his work and publication of the book. Dr. Kalam continued his discussion by saying, while he was studying the liberation war of Bangladesh from a different perspective he was amazed. “In the history of the world we could never contemplate a country like Bangladesh would ever come into being, but it came”- he added.

While providing a brief overview of the contents of his book Dr. AbulKalam said for the time limitation he could not get to the depth of everything he wrote. He further said there are a total nine chapters where he tried to bring social science and then tried to diagnose the kinds of challenges faced by Bangladesh in its struggle for liberation and how whole things were met by our leaders.

Dr. Kalam described that there are two notions which are very vital to our whole process. One is “Soft Power” warfare, another is “Hardware” warfare. “Soft power” warfare, as against military or hardware warfare fought during the Bangladesh liberation war, is uniquely owed to the Bengali cultural consciousness. The Free Bengal Radio broadcasts propagated all that, which were followed by full-scale media mobilization of varied orders by international media, including electronic and printed media, music and songs, concerts, leaked secret reports of the World Bank. There were also widespread defections of the Bengali diplomats that had resulted in worldwide campaigns against the aggressive suffocative repression of the Bengalis by the Pakistani occupying forces in the then East Pakistan. The results of such means of soft power warfare were momentous both within Bangladesh and earth-shattering across the world political map and international community.

Dr. Abul Kalam observed that the greatest stress/challenge was taken by the Father of the Nation. He said he never met Bangabandhu in person but it amazes him every time when he thinks about how a person, who came from a small village, could provide such a leadership. The speech he delivered on 7th March 1971 was not just a speech, it was a challenge to the Pakistani Regime, and it was a challenge to neighboring India’s leadership and to the international community. He knew what the Bangalis wanted and gave a framework to move towards and achieve it. He laid the strategy in his 7th March speech and in his declaration of Independence. Dr. Kalam said, “All these things will remind us how fortunate we are as a nation to get such a kind of leadership and we all must pay our respects and gratitude to him”.

In his concluding part Dr. Abul Kalam mentioned about genocide and aspects of it. The genocide that took place in 1971 was so tragic Dr. Kalam said after mentioning that at least three million people lost their lives and around ten million people had to flee to India for saving their lives

during that time. Dr. Kalam then brought many other examples of genocide that happening in different parts of the world, specifically in Palestine, in China against Uyghur people and most importantly in Myanmar against Rohingya people. Finally he concluded by raising question against the UN and international community for keeping silence regarding these clear incidents of genocide and violation of human rights.

Comments by the Panel Discussants:



Image: Panel Discussant Syed Badrul Ahsan

Renowned Independent Journalist, Columnist and Political Analyst **Syed Badrul Ahsan** joined the lecture as one of the panel discussants. At the beginning of his discussion Mr. Ahsan said it was a pleasure sharing space with so many distinguished personalities. He thanked BILIA for giving him that opportunity and also praised the keynote speaker for his valuable remarks.

Mr. Ahsan brought some historical points in the first part of his discussion saying the East Pakistan that we witnessed to end in front of our eyes during 1971 was also gained by shedding blood of many people. Around 2 million people died in the process of the creation of Pakistan in 1947. And by the time it came to an end and became Bangladesh from East Pakistan in 1971, around 3 million died which can be called a historical coincidence or historical irony. He recalled

the point of history that it was in Lahore where the Lahore Resolution, later on came to be known to be Pakistan Resolution, was adopted on 23rd March 1940. It was the very same Lahore where Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was not yet Bangabandhu, presented the blueprint for independent Bangladesh. This is a very interesting side story to the broad struggle we faced in 1971.

Mr. Badrul Ahsan then made few comments on the keynote paper. He said if we look at the six points programme as it was pronounced in 1966, by the time the general election campaign came in 1970, Bangabandhu made it very clear that the 1970 election would be a referendum on the six points. And it was a referendum which he did with the support of the people. He recalled the vast majority that the Awami League gained under Bangabandhu by winning 167 seats out of 313 seats of the Pakistan National Assembly. He further said that our political strategy from the mid-1960s to the end of the liberation war in December, 1971 was the fundamental purpose behind the six point movement. More specifically the six points aimed at providing complete, full, unfettered autonomy to East Pakistan or East Bengal as a first at that time. So that was a brilliant strategy of Bangabandhu and the Awami leadership at that time. When it became very clear to the Pakistani establishment they were not willing to agree with it. And that was when the election result came out showing that Awami League has the right to form the central government of Pakistan and Islamabad. But that right was denied and it was then when Bangabandhu went for independence. Mr. Ahsan further analysed the strategy behind the 7th March speech of Bangabandhu. He said, Bangabandhu was a politician who believed in the constitution. As he witnessed the unfortunate collapse of Biafra in 1970 and Southern Rhodesia in 1980 he never wished to undertake any unconstitutional means while applying his strategies. Therefore by the speech of 7 March 1971 he placed four demands before the Yahya Khan regime. Those demands were actually the rope he was offering to the Pakistani administration to hang itself there. In this speech Bangabandhu's point was very clear and simple as he said at the end of his speech "the struggle this time is a struggle of emancipation". But then again he did engage in negotiations with the Pakistani regime with his Awami League team where Dr. Kamal Hossain played a very important role. Bangabandhu then asked his team to place the final proposal before the Pakistani military regime and that was a proposal for a confederation. They

Pakistani rulers said that they will get back to Awami league with it but they did not. But then they get back with genocide.

Mr. Badrul Ahsan commented that Bangabandhu was never afraid of being arrested as he believed he had a wonderful team consisting of his fellow leaders under his leadership. He had it thoroughly prepared and that was another brilliant aspect of his political leadership. When Bangabandhu was arrested at the early hours of 26th March, and Dr. Kamal was also arrested after few days, all the responsibilities were then left to Syed Nazrul Islam, Tajuddin Ahmad, M. Mansur Ali, AHM Kamruzzamn and Barrsiter M. Amir-UI Islam and they took it from there.

Mr. Ahsan summed up his points saying we see that there was a cold war atmosphere between Pakistan-US-China on one side and Russia-India on the other side and our liberation war got boosted by Srimati Indira Gandhi's tour of the world capitals. So what happened in 1971 and why are we revisiting history after 50 years? One simple reason behind this was because it was our own country that we achieved by losing the lives of millions and so many intellectuals. It was possible only because of Bangabandhu's strategy. The emergence of Bangladesh was not a sudden incident. Bangabandhu ruled as a de facto leader from 1st March to 25th March 1971.

Mr. Badrul Ahsan concluded by saying, "after 50 years I think this is the history that should be presented". He also suggested that much more analysis needs to be done in order to bring the true history of the creation of Bangladesh not just for our generation or the generation that came after us but also for the generations yet to come.



Image: Panel Discussant Dr. Gobinda Chakraborty

Dr. Gobinda Chakraborty, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka, was present as another panel discussant. Dr. Chakraborty opined that Dr. Abul Kalam has brilliantly explained all successive events that happened during our great liberation struggle from the theoretical perspective of international relations. Dr. Kalam as a scholar of history of international relations tried to define the motional and conceptual issues through his conceptual framework. Dr. Chakraborty further said that we normally see that strategy deals with war, preparation of war or waging of war. “And we narrowly define strategy as the art of military command of projecting and directing a campaign. But the component Dr. Kalam mentioned in his paper is basically an internal part of strategy which can be called as war tactics. Using the term power warfare is acceptable if it is used during theoretical explanation” saying that Dr. Chakraborty requested to use the term tactic instead of strategic interplay as strategy is different from practice which is the art of handling forces in battle.

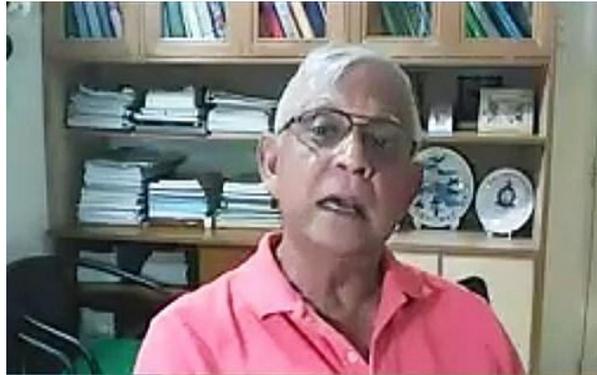
Dr. Gobinda Chakraborty further said that, as Dr. Kalam has already brilliantly analysed all the activities of the Mujibnagar government without leaving a single point, he believes that this book will turn out to be an extraordinary publication. Dr. Gobinda claimed, “we all have read different books or watched documentaries on liberation war more or less, but this the first time someone attempted to view our 9 months struggle through the lens of the theories of international Law and

international relations,” which he believes will be helpful to define our liberation war through the theories of social science.

In the second part of his discussion Dr. Chakraborty said there exists a grand strategy above a strategy. Last two lines of Bangabandhu’s 7th March speech loaded two great concepts one is emancipation and another is independence and that can be called a great strategy. This grand strategy that he followed from 1949 for a long time is called “Myth Making” according to the constructionist view of political science. And without this “myth making” of Bangabandhu it would have been impossible to gain support of a large number of people and make the dream of “Sonar Bangla” to turn into reality.

Thirdly, Dr. Chakraborty focused on three concepts of International Relations that are, hard power, soft power and most importantly smart power that was introduced by Joseph Nye of Harvard Kennedy School and was later on elaborated by Hillary Clinton, former US Foreign Secretary. He further said though the concept of smart power derived during the late 90s he firmly believes that the leadership of Bangabandhu dated back to early 70s was a good example of smart power. Therefore he suggested the inclusion of this point in Dr. Kalam’s write-up. Dr. Chakraborty then concluded his discussion by thanking Dr. Mizanur Rahman for giving him the opportunity to be a panel discussant.

Open Floor Discussion:



Ishfaq Ilahi Choudhury

Renowned strategist and columnist Ishfaq Ilahi Choudhury thanked all. He then mentioned two autobiographies written by the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, i.e. “the Unfinished Memoirs” and “the Prison Diaries” that made him realised, how few he used to know about the journey of Bangabandhu towards independent Bangladesh. He suggested that these two books should be included in our school and college curriculums to help our future generations to learn the actual history of our struggle.

Secondly Mr. Choudhury brought up an important point that Dr. Abul Kalam mentioned in his speech and that is about the team he built. Which means even if a leader is absent the activities will be continued by the other members. Similarly when Bangabandhu was arrested, Tajuddin Ahmad, Syed Nazrul Islam and Barrister M. Amir-Ul Islam continued performing their parts as team members. The Mujibnagar Government that they formed its constitutional foundation was that it was not a mere war but it was a struggle for liberation. And the constitutional shape that was given to the government was unordinary. They were so young; drafting a constitution of such a high caliber is still impossible for many of us even if being much older than them. Their ways of doing many things like drafting a constitution during war time, holding talks with the then Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and returning to their own land were indeed praiseworthy. He suggested these matters should be highlighted more in Dr. Abul Kalam’s paper. These things became possible to organise and be tackled only because of the strong leadership of Bangabanhu. Our freedom fighters were always pro-people. Unlike many other nations facing

war-like situations, the life and security of the people of this nation was never threatened by our freedom fighters even if they fought in a hard-line and built a strong defense against Pakistani military force.

The third point that Mr. Choudhury mentioned was that Indira Gandhi's role during that time was very important. She took a great political risk supporting Bangladesh. Because had it failed it would have brought an end to her political career. He further said supporting through military troops, facilitating them to cross borders, providing them with shelter, weapons, training and going around the world to advocate the case of Bangladesh, these all possessed high political risk which she took.

Mr. Choudhury then discussed about genocide and shared his personal life experience. He also focused on the story of the suffering of millions and the tragic incidents he faced during 1971. Like three million people who were brutally killed by the Pakistani forces, Mr. Choudhury's father and brothers were also killed. He further added that the most saddening part is many of our people are still unaware of these true incidents of genocide and war crime that took place during 1971. This genocide is still not internationally recognized. It may take many more years; Centre for Genocide Studies (CGS) of University of Dhaka and Professor Imtiaz Ahmed has been working on the history and genocide committed during the War of Liberation of Bangladesh. We have to write more about it on different international platforms in order to get this mass killing be recognised as genocide by UN, otherwise it would be tagged as civil war or political unrest.

Lastly Ishfaq Ilahi Choudhury expressed his opinion about the use of the term 'strategy'. Strategy is not for war only as was said by Gobinda Chakraborty, it can be for anything, strategy for national development, strategy for education, strategy for agriculture development and similarly for war. Our national strategy, that was for the establishment of independent Bangladesh, our diplomats fought for that strategy on the diplomatic side, cultural activists fought on the cultural side and armed forces took part in freedom fighting. Dr. Choudhury thinks there is interplay between strategy, tactics and all these things which he believed would also be discussed in the paper of Dr. Abdul Kalam.

Barrister Tania Amir



Barrister Tania Amir started her discussion by thanking Dr. Mizanur Rahman. She basically highlighted two points in her discussion. Regarding our declaration of independence of 26 March which has been incorporated in our Proclamation of Independence is unilateral. That means the Mujibnagar Government was constitutional and legal not due the reason of the declaration being unilateral or bilateral. It basically depended on timing. Bangladesh was born by exercising the right of self-determination and proclamation of independence not because of any bilateral-multilateral agreement. Our constitution is called an autochthonous constitution. That means we the people have gifted ourselves a sovereign country and a constitution. Undisputed leader of seventy million people declared the independence of this nation on 26th March 1971. Barrister Tania Amir demanded to not confuse the 7th March speech of Bangabandhu as a declaration of independence; had it been so we would have fallen into a secessionist situation. She further explained the significance of the timing of the declaration that was made on 26th March. When the Pakistan army attacked its own people, by operation of law we could not be called a part of Pakistan; because the army was there to fight a foreign military force's aggression. A nation's army cannot attack its own unarmed civilian people. By that act the Pakistani regime had already declared war upon the unarmed civilian people of Bangladesh. Then Bangabandhu declared independence.

Barrister Tania Amir further said that there is no doubt that the Proclamation of Independence of 10th April 1971 will never change. As it speaks out that undisputed leader of seventy million people had declared this nations independence and unspeakable atrocities were taking place and

genocide was ongoing at that time. Even the constitution can be amended by two third majority, but the proclamation of Independence is not amendable. Hence proclamation of independence is like a birth certificate of Bangladesh on the basis of which we were able to get international recognition, we could negotiate and gain support from India and could form a valid government. She invited all to look at it from a perspective that the elected representatives of seventy's general election were functioning as a de-facto government from the 1st of March 1971 under the leadership of Bangabandhu. There was already a de facto government that was governing all administrative works from 32 no. residence of Dhanmondi. Therefore those who were in power were unconstitutional and illegitimate military dictators. The only legitimate government was the government that was functioning as a de-facto government from the 1st March 1971 which took a de-jure shape with continuity and without any interruption on 10th April 1971 through the Proclamation of Independence. In between these dates, the Pakistani military dictator declared unjust war against unarmed civilians of Bangladesh and consequently father of nation Bangabandhu declared independence on 26th March 1971. The de jure government that took power on 10th April became absolutely functional from 17th April by taking an oath upon the free territory of Bangladesh. She thinks that that sequence is very important for us to remember. Tania Amir then brought up the concept of federation and commented that she has serious questions on this. She said, "We established our voting right on the basis of one person one vote system. Negotiations were taking place for avoiding bloodshed but there could be no federation where that voting system would be compromised. The illegitimate Pakistani junta should have handed over the power to the elected representative headed by Bangabandhu, as they managed to secure support of the majority through the election. According to our proclamation of independence people are not a source of power like in most other countries, but they themselves own the power, they are sovereign". In her words, "জনতা ক্ষমতার উৎস নয়, বরণ জনতাই ক্ষমতার মালিকা।"

Barrister Tania Amir shared her views on the genocide that took place during Bangladesh's liberation struggle. She said that it was really unfortunate that we could not establish it as a genocide that was committed by Pakistani military forces and we could not held trial against the perpetrators despite having jurisdiction under ICT Act. In that regard she invited all to work

together and make that happen. She then concluded her remarks by thanking all and the chair of the webinar.

Mr. Kazi Arifuzzaman



Kazi Arifuzzaman Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, thanked BILIA for giving him the opportunity to say a few words. Mr. Arifuzzaman further said that it is quite clear from historical events and preamble of our constitution that “We, the people of Bangladesh, having proclaimed our independence on the 26th day of March, 1971 and through a historic struggle for national liberation, established the independent, sovereign People's Republic of Bangladesh”. Therefore we need to look back to our history in order to understand how we were deprived and how we exercised the right of self-determination in a legitimate way and justified under International Law. At that time our liberation war was legitimate according to the provisions of the UN Charter, UDHR, and ICCPR etc. He further added that though the unilateral declaration of Biafra and Southern Rhodesia were called in question, Bangladesh’s unilateral declaration being a unique one got international recognition. Mr. Arifuzzaman mentioned that, our glorious liberation war was such a justified thing that the international community, without a few exceptions, supported us and we became a proud member of the United Nation and other international organisations subsequently. Therefore the situation of Bangladesh can never be compared to any other nation of the world. He concluded his remarks by saying that the Bengali people who were oppressed and deprived of their rights during both British and Pakistani regime finally got its independence, which is legitimate and constitutional

from all perspectives, under the leadership of our savior and liberator Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Ambassador Munshi Foyez Ahmed



Munshi Foyez Ahmed, Former Ambassador & Chairman, Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIISS) was the last discussant of the open discussion session. During his discussion he shared his views on a few matters. Firstly during our liberation war we became part of international politics and political equation due to the geo-political situation of that time. We became closer to the unity of Russia and India and that led us to become distant to other nations. Bangabandhu through his foresightedness nature realised that it could no longer be continued and for this reason he said “we want friendship to all, malice towards none”. This concept is still an important part of our foreign policy.

Mr. Foyez further claimed though China did not support Bangladesh it suggested Pakistan to refrain from war and proceed towards a political solution. Later on, Bangabandhu anticipated that it was necessary for us to maintain friendship with China. For this reason immediately after the formation of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu took various steps to form a good relationship with China. As a result China stepped away from its veto over Bangladesh’s application to be a member of UN in 1974 and subsequently recognised Bangladesh in 1975. Today China has become one of the strongest allies and closest development partners of Bangladesh.

Concluding Speech:



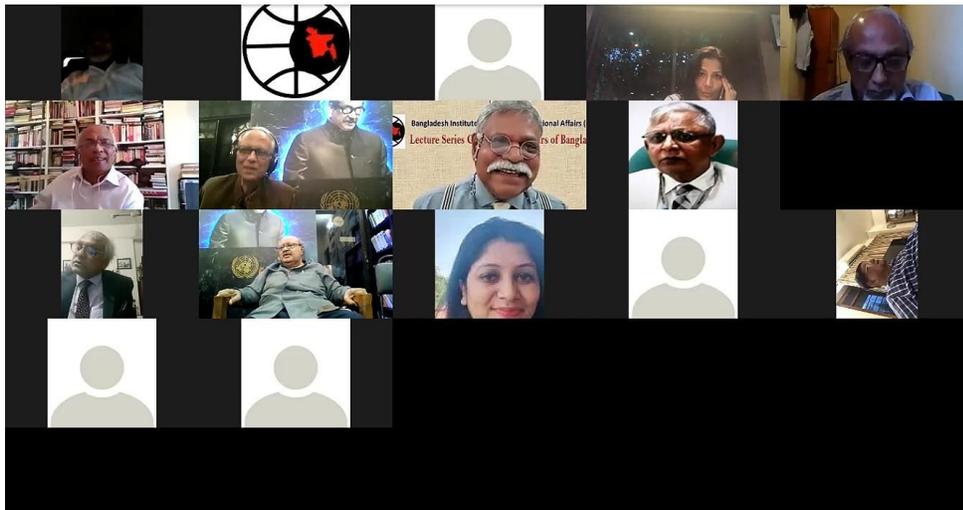
Ambassador Muhammad Zamir, Alternate President, BILIA and Former Chief Information Commissioner was the chair of the lecture. Ambassador Zamir started his remarks by thanking all and specially mentioned Prof. Dr. Mizanur Rahman, Prof. AbulKalam, Prof. GobindoChokroborty, Syed Badrul Ahsan and praised their worthwhile discussion. He also complimented guests who shared their valuable opinion during open discussion session and said through their words many important and unknown parts of our history were brought to light. Ambassador Zamir also claimed that throughout the political history of Bangladesh many evil forces, who were against Bangladesh's independence, came into power and were involved in distorting the actual history of Bangladesh. He also found Dr. Govinda's talk on strategic interlink and smart power is very interesting and informative. Historical analysis of the evolving political dynamics that everyone talked about was really helpful. Ambassador Zamir further commented that the overt and covert relationship between the both political leadership and intellectual community reflected in the activities of the Mujibnagar government and that helped them in political transformation. He also shared his concerns about some people and political parties, who were against the birth of the independent Bangladesh, deliberately trying to undermine the great contribution of the Father of Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. He also suggested that special considerations should be given to legal ramification, legal connotations and denotations and he invited everyone to write on these matters and publish the

same. He concluded his remarks by sharing his heartfelt gratitude towards Barrister M. Amir-Ul Islam and Dr. Kamal Hossain and other participants of the lecture.

Vote of Thanks:

Director of BILIA Prof. Dr. Mizanur Rahman expressed his wholehearted gratefulness to the chair of the lecture Ambassador Muhammad Zamir. And by this the seventh lecture of the lecture series commemorating 50 years of Bangladesh formally came to an end.

Distinguished Guests and Participants:



The lecture was made lively by the active participation of the students, academicians, government stake-holders, diplomats, strategists, lawyers, jurists and media persons. Many honorable guests also attended the lecture including Dr. Kamal Hossain, Ambassador Md. Kamal and many. In total around 40 people attended the lecture virtually from around the World.

The event report is prepared by Sumaiya Sarwat, working as Research Assistant (Law).