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BENEFACTION OF THREE MARTYRED SOLDIERS AND THE TWO LOCAL VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS OF KARIMGANJ, ANENT 1971 INDO-PAK WAR

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ABSTRACT

“ War”, a jinx term can only be visualised as showering gloomy and pessimistic situation on a country and its citizens. When two or more countries get entangle in a war, it always generate horripilating scenario like – inflation, unemployment, catastrophe both in terms of men and capital, migration and so on. Plethora of reasons can be attributed for the existence of war between countries like colonization, religious, political etc. The by – product of war is equally horripilating. It leaves human to interact with impending and inevitable consequences. The world wide war like –French Revolutionary War (1792-1802), Napoleonic Wars(1803-1815), First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Sino-Indian War(1962) and many others throw living examples of war between countries. India-Pakistan War (1971) about Bangladesh , like any other violent war, displayed violent armed war between India and Pakistan in 1971. The real cause of the war was the colonization of West Pakistan in East Pakistan. During this period, the condition of civvy of East Pakistan were in utter despair. Men were mercilessly massacred, women were brutally molested by Razakars and eight to ten million people migrated to India to save their life. In the midst of these skirmishes, India intervned the matter in favour of Bangladesh and helped out to regain its independence on 26th March, 1971.

Key words – war, unemployment, catastrophe, country, skirmishes.

INTRODUCTION

India-Pakistan war, 1971 was a specimen of an armed violent struggle between India and Pakistan. In this war, the initial discord was between Pakistan (former West Pakistan) and Bangladesh (former East Pakistan) where Bangladesh stipulated sovereign government and also demanded ‘Bangla’ to be their official language. Where atrocities of Pakistan over Bangladesh lingered upto 1971, India during the period of Indira Gandhi (January 1966 - March 1977) had intervned into this conflict in favour of Bangladesh and saved Bangladesh’s bacon from Pakistan.

BACKGROUND OF INDIA – PAKISTAN 1971 WAR

The proclamation of the Partition of British India in 1905 brought a new wave in the history of India. Prior to the partition, a formal decision to form an independent Muslim majority state was taken in the Lahore Resolution. (Bangladesh Liberation War)

[The Lahore Resolution, also called Pakistan Resolution {22 – 24) March, 1940} was a three - day session held in Lahore, formed by the All – India Muslim League. This resolution was prepared by Mohammad Zafarullah Khan.] (Korejo, 1993)

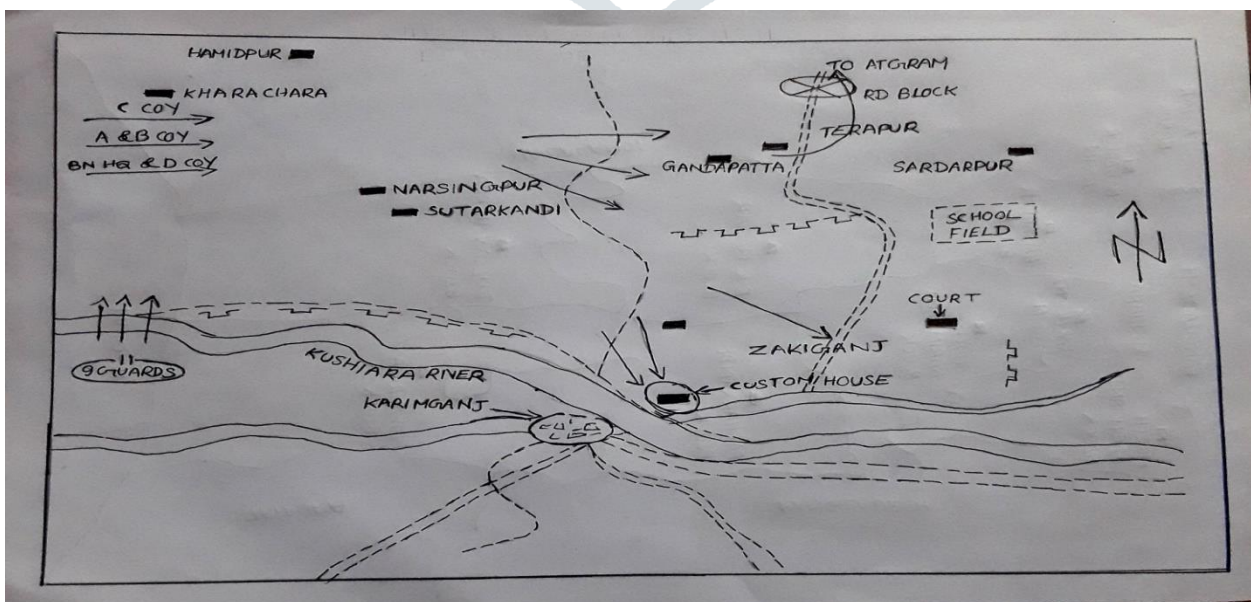
After August 1947, Pakistan and India was formed. The Dominion of Pakistan comprised of East and West Pakistan. The chaos began when the West Pakistan launched “ Operation Searchlight “ (military organization) to curb the sovereignty of East Pakistan. (Ganguly, 2002). Even the West Pakistan curbed down the rule of Awami League and so its leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman yclept ‘ East Pakistan’ as Bangladesh on 26 March, 1971 under the Bangladeshi forces known as “ Mukti Bahini”.

The climax arrived with the declaration of “Urdu” as the official language of Pakistan by the Muslim League. But as East Pakistan comprised of 56% Bengali speaking civilians, they demanded ‘Bengali’ to be declared as the official language of Bangladesh in 1948. The movement was popularly known as “Language Movement”. On the onehand, the Pakistani government (formed in 1951) was trying hard to grab Karimganj and on the otherhand, Bangabandhu Mujibur Rahman had started revolution from Moriya Dhaka University to replace Urdu with Bengali as their official language.

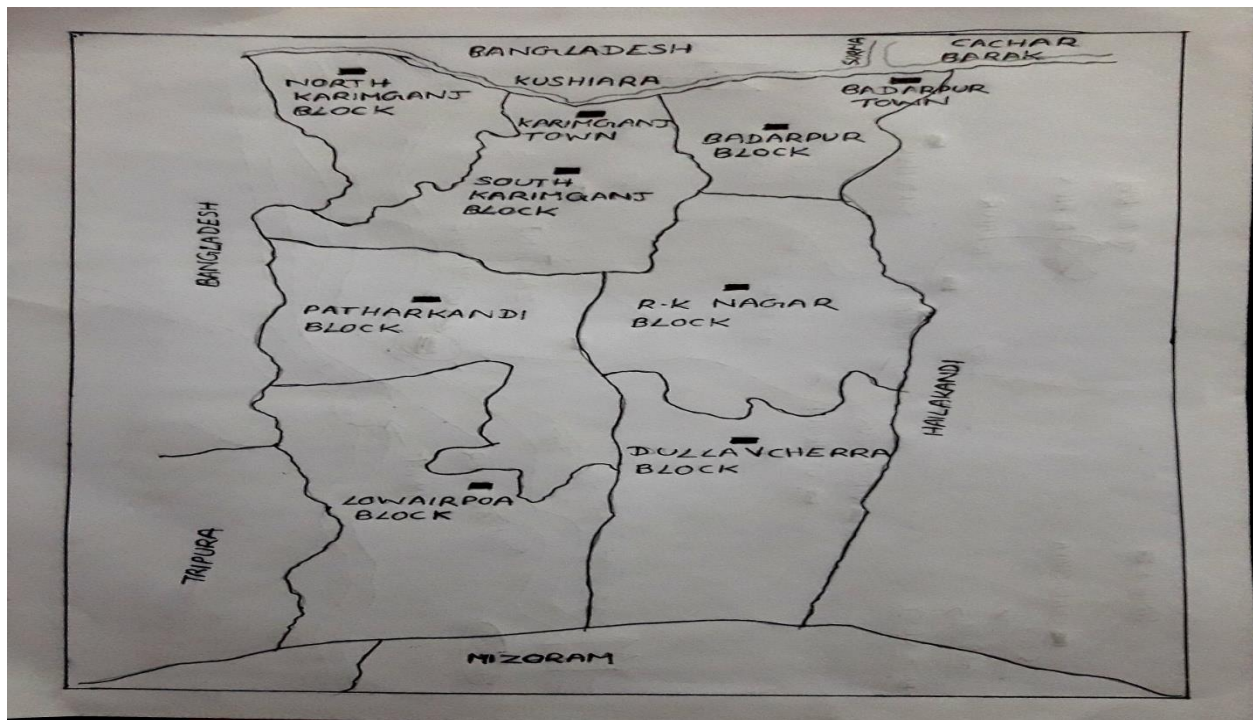


PHOTOS COLLECTED FROM “SHRADHANJALI” - BY RANENDRA MOHAN DEY, THE MEMOIRS OF 1971 WAR

For this, Mujibur Rahman summoned the then Prime Minister of India , Indira Gandhi to liberate Bangladesh from Pakistani domination. In 1971, Zakiganj was the hub of Pakistani army in Bangladesh.



BATTLEFIELD OF 1971 WAR AT KARIMGANJ



MAP OF KARIMGANJ

PRIOR PREPARATION OF 1971 WAR BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

ROLE OF CIVILIANS AND LOCAL ORGANISATIONS OF KARIMGANJ IN 1971 WAR

By the end of January or beginning of February, 1971, Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India had sent Debnath Das, the Colonel of Azad Hind Fauz to settle down the skirmishes on the border between Karimganj (Assam) and Bangladesh as a result of 1971 tense between Bangladesh and Pakistan. Debnath Das (65 years), after arriving in Karimganj met Aparna Deb(35 years) {the then teacher of Bikam Chand H.S School (Karimganj)} and Hitendu Dutta to discuss about the threat and peril in Karimganj and the forthcoming impingement of Bangladesh- Pakistan collision in Karimganj, as the Kushiara river stands as the demarcation line between Bangladesh and India.

After the confab, they felt the necessity of forfending Karimganj and its cosmopolite from the incursion of Pakistanis and so they constituted two voluntary organizations for civil defense, namely – ‘Youth Corps’ and ‘Nari Shakti Sangha’ on February, 1971. Alongside, warden post were also created for the smooth running of Civil Defense Organization. (Deb N. B., 2022)



DEBNATH DAS

Youth Corps was an organization of men and Nari Shakti Sangha was a female organization. The total volunteers of these two organizations stands at 500.



PHOTO OF ‘‘YOUTH CORPS’’ AND ‘‘NARI SHAKTI SANGHA’’ DURING TRAINING OF 1971 WAR IN KARIMGANJ

DRESS CODIFICATION OF YOUTH CORPS AND NARI SHAKTI SANGHA DURING 1971 WAR

The volunteers of Youth Corps possessed sky blue uniform (full shirt and full pant) with caps (designed as the cap of Subhash Chandra Bose), belt and shoe and the female volunteers of Nari Shakti Sangha possessed white saree with red foil and red middy bodice.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE TWO ORGANISATIONS

The volunteers of these two organizations were the pioneer of Karimganj local security force (during India-Pakistan war of 1971). The male volunteers of Youth Corps secured civil training and the female members of Nari Shakti Sangha secured training in nursing. The volunteers of these two organizations were also trained in arms in an area near Panchgram. Panchgram area was a firing range of the Indian Army. The Indian Army provided arms training to the volunteers of these two organizations. (Deb A. , 2022)

ACTIVITIES OF THE TWO ORGANISATIONS

Debnath Das had organized these two organizations, namely, ‘‘Youth Corps’’ and ‘‘Nari Shakti Sangha’’ and provided them civil training in Dak Bunglow near Kushiara river for the following reasons:-

- i) Patrolling the whole Karimganj district 24x7 hrs by volunteers of Youth Corps.
- ii) To provide demonstration on taking shelter during air raids or bombshelling.
- iii) They were assigned the task of displaying the message of bombshelling and firing of Pakistani soldiers to the civilians.
- iv) To rescue the civilians of Karimganj after possible attack.
- v) To hospitalize the wounded civilians after the Pakistani onslaught.
- vi) To provide first – aid to the civilians.



PHOTO OF DEBNATH DAS ALONG WITH THE VOLUNTEERS OF 'YOUTH CORPS' AND 'NARI SHAKTI SANGHA'

Apart from Indian Army, fire brigade and the medical department also played a decisive role in providing training to the volunteers of these two organizations.

The fire brigade disciplined them to emancipate the civilians from multi-storeyed buildings and also from fire, and the medical department disciplined them in providing first-aid to the maimed civilians. The medical department also provided medical tool kit like – stretchers, medicines etc to these two organizations. All these health maintenances were hoarded in Dak Bunglow for timely execution at the time of attack.

An ad interim mess hall was installed near Kushiara river (in Karimganj) by these two organizations for free apportionment of tea and salted savoury along with some sweets. In this matter, enormous backing were rendered by local businessmen and Marwari and other women including ladies of Nari Shakti Sangha of Karimganj. The local businessmen used to provide free raw-materials for concoction of tea and salted savoury like – wheat, flour, vanaspati, tea leaf etc and the ladies used to lay the groundwork of these consumable in Ram Krishna Mission of Karimganj. Even the Maharaj ji of Ram Krishna Mission too rendered valuable services by providing fuel, raw-materials and other in concocting these edibles. Even they also opened their kitchen and kitchen store for them. These edibles were then dispatched to Civil Defense Office.





TEMPORARY TEA STALL OPENED BY YOUTH CORPS AND NARI SHAKTI SANGHA IN KARIMGANJ DURING 1971 WAR FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS

The kingpin of these two organizations were – Aparna Deb { now Ex Principal of Bikam Chand School (Karimganj) } of Nari Shakti Sangha and Hitendu Dutta of Youth Corps.



APARNA DEB (LEADER OF NARI SHAKTI SANGHA)

Aparna Deb (Apu di) supervised the volunteers of Nari Shakti Sangha. Under her supervision, a medical student from Sylhet provided first-aid training to the volunteers of Nari Shakti Sangha in Nat Mandir (Dance temple) located in Town Kalibari Road (Karimganj). On the flipside, Hitendu Dutta (Hitu da) was accompanied by Debotosh Bhattacharjee and Vivekananda Deb in supervising the Youth Corps. Meghnath Bagchi provided physical training to the volunteers of these two organisations. Their first 'Rifle Training' was provided in the auditorium hall of Ramani Mohan Institute (Karimganj). They were also trained to hold the position of 303 rifle and light machine gun. Narayan Choudhury, the Commandant of Homeguard, had dispatched three officers, viz, Kanta Singh, Randhir Singh and Shill Babu to train the volunteers. An office for Civil Defense was established in a house in Kalibari Road where intellectuals, defence officers and volunteers of Youth Corps assembled to discuss their plans and activities.

Apart from Aparna Deb and Hitendu Dutta, Debotosh Bhattacharjee, Nani Bhushan Deb, Biswajit Debnath, Ramendra Mohan Dey, Bhuban Mohan Das, Parul Sutradhar, Jaba Deb, Mrinmoy Roy, Dr. Durbadol Das and many others were some of the active members of these two organizations.

ROLE OF INDIAN SOLDIERS IN 1971 WAR

From 19 November (Wednesday), 1971, Indian Army garrisoned Karimganj. They received inkling that Pakistani Army was going to storm Karimganj on 22nd November, 1971. So, the Indian Army contrived a prior strategic mechanization to assault the Pakistanis on 21st November, 1971. The intension of Pakistanis was to blow off the Longai Bridge. The Army and BSF vehicles got assemble near Kushiara river. They blew off the electricity supply of Char bazaar, Das Patty and Steamer Ghat. Armours were installed near Kushiara river facing Zakiganj. This was the horripilating condition of Karimganj town prior the war began.

The Pakistani Army, on the flipside of the Kushiara river was well equipped with bunkers, mines and possessed militia troops of approximately 200 militants. (Saha, 2022)

ROLE OF CHAMAN LAL SHARMA, DINA NATH YADAV AND BHARAT SINGH GURUNG IN 1971 WAR

MAJOR CHAMAN LAL SHARMA, 99 MTN REGT

Major Chaman Lal Sharma was the Battery Commander of 99 Mountain Battery during India-Pakistan War, 1971. Originally, he belonged to Rajasthan. His planned strategy prior to war saved Karimganj from falling into prey of Pakistani soldiers.

One of the significant trait of Chaman Lal was that he had triumphantly established good rapport with some influential civilians of Karimganj like – Ranendra Mohan Das, Rathindra Nath Sen and Nalini Kanta Das (one of the influential businessman of Karimganj).

Major Chaman Lal used to sojourn the resident of Nalini Kanta Das and accompanied him to different places along Kushiara river as Nalini Kanta Das was very well acquainted of every nook and corner of this area. He used to utilize the knowledge of Nalini Kanta Das for planned strategy against the Pakistanis like – safest and easiest route to Bangladesh, installation of bunker, firearms etc.

Prior to war, in every eventide, Chaman Lal Sharma along with S.S Singh (Grenadier) used to drop in the badminton court (at present situated near Agriculture Department) where Nalini Kanta Das and other members amused themselves in evening. Though S.S Singh was an Indian officer deployed in Maizdih camp, but quotidian he explored the Kushiara river. In short, Chaman Lal Sharma 's planned strategy was to a great extent responsible for India's victory in 1971 war. (Das, 2021)



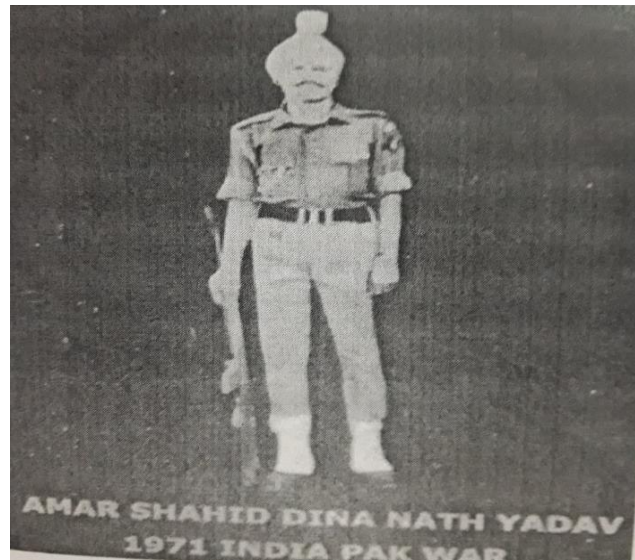
MAJOR CHAMAN LAL SHARMA

GUARDSMAN DINA NATH YADAV, 9 GUARDS

Dina Nath Yadav was born in a small village of Sumerpur (Murarapatti) in Bihar in December, 1944 in a Yadav family. His father was Sri Jhalaar Yadav and mother was Chunni Devi. His father had total six children – five sons (Rajnath, Amarnath, Triloki Nath, Swami Nath and Dina Nath) and one daughter – Rajkumari. Dina Nath Yadav was the oldest one.

Dina Nath Yadav received his primary education (upto class v) in a nearby primary school. After completion of primary education, he got entangled in household activities (agriculture) leaving his education. But later, he joined as a worker in a Birla factory in Madhya Pradesh. But he had always dreamt of joining Indian Army and this passion enabled him to join as guardsman in 9 Guards Battalion in the year 1962. He served in Indian Army as guardsman for nine long years.

In this nine long years, due to participation in Indo-Pakistan war in 1965, he was awarded ‘Samar Seba Star’ and ‘Raksha’ in 1965. Again, the Indo-Pakistan war had resumed in 1971 in which Dina Nath Yadav took part actively. (Yadav, 2021)



GUARDSMAN DINA NATH YADAV

SI BHARAT SINGH GURUNG, 84 BN BSF

Bharat Singh Gurung was a permanent resident of North Lakhimpur district (Assam) in Donkaniya village. He was married to Smt Man Maya Gurung. Bharat Singh Gurung (Regt No:67877010, Unit:87 Bn BSF) joined BSF in 1967.

MAIN EVENT OF 1971 WAR

In Karimganj, Deulitila was the base camp of Indian Army. They had installed huge armours, mortars in Deulitila to prey upon the Pakistanis in Zakiganj. In the midst of the war, the civilians were trained to dig trenches in their respective residences, to rescue themselves from bombarding, to break in inside a bunker with the blowing of siren.

The civilians even encountered a mid-air combat between an Indian Mig – 21 and Pakistani plane in broad daylight where the Indian Army was able to crush the Pakistani aircraft without any casualties.

Karimganj was engrossed in a state of terror during 1971 war. The war lasted for thirteen days. Patrolling of military vehicles, stationing of armoured vehicles in government schools and colleges was the most common terrific picture. One armour vehicle was installed in Sambhu Sagar Park near the statue of Rabindra Nath Tagore. Char bazaar, Das Patty, Steamer Ghat and many other places of Karimganj were fully under military control. Civilians of these areas evacuated these places. The whole Karimganj was petrified as they heard the news of advancement of Indian Army through Athgaon thither Karimganj to make an onslaught upon Pakistani trespassers. Every house of Karimganj possessed a trench to save themselves from broken glasses.

Companies were organized that would launch attack in Zakiganj. Initially, D Company crossed the Kushiara river and secured the border around Kushiara. Later, C and E Company under the commander of Major M.M Kapoor along with BSF jawans crossed the river and created road blocks along the road.

E Coy of 87 Bn BSF under the command of Shri S.H Hussain ordered Platoon Commander Sub-inspector L.R Yadav to bombard the bunker. On the flipside, under the pre eminence of undertaking officer, Major BBL Narang, A and B Company reached FUP. The D Company with other platoons was just 800 yards to Zakiganj. They got divided into troops and firing and bombarding, they effected an entrance into Zakiganj. G Guards from Chura Chandpur district (Manipur) was also deployed for the operation in Zakiganj. It consisted of a troop of 64 cavalry, 3 Company BSF and 1 Company East Bangladesh Regiment.

Simultaneously, on 21st November, 1971, the Pakistani Army was in jollification celebrating Id festival (Bakrid) and as the Indian Army was in the catbird seat, they assaulted Pakistani soldiers in Zakiganj. It took 3 ½ hrs for them to push back the Pakistanis from Zakiganj, leaving their well-fed arms and ammunitions.

Throughout the war, Major Chaman Lal along with Dina Nath Yadav and Bharat Singh Gurung had tried to peep through the trench when they were gunned down by one wounded Pakistani soldier. (Chakraborty, 2021) Later, Subedar Ramkala Singh in

retaliation shot the Pakistani soldier who fired at Chaman Lal Sharma. In this struggle, I.O Captain, R.S Ranavat and Platoon Commander of D Company, Captain Dipak Chaddah were seriously maimed.



AFTERMATH THE 1971 WAR

The proclamation of victory and to dispatch some boats for them was announced and civilians could hear it from a loudspeaker hanged on a mango tree near the post office of Kushiara river.

Some Indian military officers like – Mr. S.S Singh, Dipak Das (Lalu da), Dhanu Deb, Manik Dey, Saroj Das navigated thither Zakiganj from Karimganj in rubber boats arranged from customs office. They escorted back to Karimganj, the corpse of three bravehearts – Chaman Lal Sharma, Dina Nath Yadav and Bharat Singh Gurung.

After the war, Pakistani captives (hands and feet cuffed) were brought to the emersion ghat (Karimganj) and were confiscated to the army camp. Lieutenant General, Chief of Army Staff Eastern Command, Mr. Arora arrived at the spot and interrogated the plight. He realized that the prior information of the place collected by Major Chaman Lal enabled the Indian soldiers to win the war.

Aftermath the war was equally horripilating. On 3rd December, 1971, “OPERATION CHENGHIZ” was launched where the Indian Army bombarded eleven places in Pakistan. Indian Army continued shelling thither Pakistan from the tennis ground. Some cannonade between the two armies also continued after the war. The Kushiara river was under stringent military surveillance.

Medical aid was being provided to the maimed soldiers. Some Pakistani armies were stationed in Munsif court, while others were being taken in Indian military vehicle.

CASUALTIES OF CIVILIANS OF KARIMGANJ IN 1971 WAR

The impact of cannonade and bombshelling by Pakistani Army in Karimganj resulted in some casualties of the civilians. Pankajini Chakraborty, Bijon, Sunita of Ghurujin, Latu village (Karimganj) lost their life due to mortar attack of Pakistani soldiers. Another local girl (name unknown) from Das Patty also lost her life. Two bombshell was dropped – one near Puamara (present Puamara bridge) where a tea-estate manager got wounded and the second bombshelling was in the area where present DIC (District Industrial Centre) office is located.

In this war, I.O Captain R.S Ranavat, Platoon Commander of D Company, Captain Dipak Chaddah, another one officer, one JCO and eight soldiers of Indian Army got wounded.

Two mortars, 3 LMGs, 115 rifles, 2 rocket launcher, 2 jeep, 3 mines, bombs and other armours, one vehicle loaded with arms, ammunitions and bombs of Pakistani Army were taken into captives.

The glad tidings of subjugating Zakiganj on 22nd November, 1971 was delivered by the BSF to Karimganj in about 7-8 p.m. They were in the seventh heaven and commemorated their victory by circulation of confectionery among themselves. As the Pakistani army evacuated the part of Sylhet, so it had been assumed that Karimganj was impregnable. And there was also less probability of assault of Pakistanis in Karimganj due to its complex geographical location and also the tough lesson taught to Pakistani Army by the Indian soldiers.

After this major attack on 22nd November, 1971, Indian Army supplicated to proceed to Zakiganj, but it was repudiated by the BSF as they were the sole border security guard volunteers during 1971 war. But on 23rd November, some volunteers of Youth Corps and Nari Shakti Sangha sojourned the bloodshed spot in Zakiganj and brought the lumps of soil (where Chaman Lal Sharma, Dina Nath Yadav and Bharat Singh Gurung attained martyrdom) to Karimganj waving Indian National Flag and retained it (in front of the then Dak Bunglow) to take their hats off for those lionhearted men. Initially, the lumps of soil bearing the blood of bravehearts was barricaded with bamboo fencing and was paid tribute with flowers and garlands. Later, this place was turned into a concrete place.





TEMPORARILY FENCED LUMPS OF SOIL AS A TRIBUTE TO MARTYRS

On the point of time, Indrajit Gupta was the then incharge of mahakuma. A civvy named Suba Dey entrenched comradeship with Indrajit Gupta. He acquired his permission to move to Sylhet. Immediately, a bus was arranged with a total of 56 passengers to move to Sylhet. They proceeded through bus route to Sylhet. In the midst of the route, the passengers visualised the devastations caused by bombshelling. They also found Indian Army in different areas and applauded them by the catchlines, “Vande Mataram” and “Inquilab Jindabad”. Pavements and domiciles got devastated by bombshelling of Indian Army. Stores and outlets were shut down. The wall of Radio Station collapsed due to bombshelling. The domestic circumstances of Sylhet was even more horripilating. But all these catastrophe revealed the bravery of our Indian soldiers. On 16th December, 1971, the Indian Army surrounded Dhaka and forced the Pakistani Lieutenant General to sign the Instrument of Surrender. Accordingly, The Instrument of Surrender was signed between Indian Eastern Command Lieutenant General, Jagjit Singh Aurora and Niazi of Pakistan at the Romna Race- Course in Dhaka.

Debnath Das (founder of these two organizations) left for Kolkatta immediately after the liberation of Bangladesh (16 December, 1971) from Pakistan. He was an inhabitant of Kolkatta. He was deployed by Indira Gandhi to eradicate the possibility of an onslaught in Karimganj by Pakistani intruders in 1971.

EXALTATION TO CHAMAN LAL SHARMA, DINA NATH YADAV AND BHARAT SINGH GURUNG

The grave news of martyrdom of the three patriots – Chaman Lal Sharma, Dina Nath Yadav and Bharat Singh Gurung had reached to every nook and cranny of Assam and India. Renowned dignitaries visited Karimganj to pay their adulation to these martyrs. Dignitaries like Braj Kumar Nehru (1909-2001), former Governor of Assam; Babu Jagjivan Ram (1908-1986), former Minister of Defense of India along with his spouse Indrani Devi from Delhi; Yashwantrao Chavan (1913-1984), the then First Chief Minister of Maharashtra visited Karimganj to accolade these martyrs.



PHOTO OF B.K NEHRU PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE MARTYRS OF 1971 WAR IN KARIMGANJ



PHOTO OF BABU JAGJIVAN RAM AND HIS WIFE INDRANI DEVI PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE MARTYRS OF 1971 WAR IN KARIMGANJ

From Karimganj, Indrajit Gupta (the then incharge of mahakuma of Karimganj), Rabindra Aditya (renowned industrialist of Karimganj and a local inhabitant of Steamer Ghat), Rathindranath Sen and many other civilians of Karimganj had paid their tribute to these martyrs.

On the flipside, in the memory of Chaman Lal Sharma, after 1971, "Chaman Lal Badminton Championship" (1972-74) was being organized in Karimganj (a place near present Agriculture Department). The first match was being sported between Dipak Das (Lalu da) and Anuj Das, second between Dipak Das and Shefal Ghosh and in third year, Kolkatta Junior No.1, Ashish Sen and his co-partners won the trophy.

In Sumerpur village (Bihar), tribute was being paid by the kith and kin of Dina Nath Yadav for his martyrdom. On 21st November, 2021, his parents, including his brothers and his nephews (Dashrath Lal, Gangadhar, Anjani Kumar, Ashwini Kumar, Dhananjay) had arrayed a function on the 50th commemoration of Dina Nath Yadav. This function was addressed by Indian Army officers where they appealed to provide employment to the members of Dina Nath Yadav's family. (Choudhury, 2021)

In my personal conversation with Nani Bhushan Deb (one of the then active member of Youth Corps), Aparna Deb (the then kingpin of Nari Shakti Sangha) and Vishnu Pada Saha (treasurer of Assam Senior Citizen's Karimganj District Association, Karimganj), I unearthed the martyrs's self-sacrifice to emancipate the civvy of Karimganj and the strategy followed by our local people and Judiciary to combat Pakistani soldiers. My key objective to publish this paper is to highlight the accountabilities of local people of Karimganj and the three martyrs (Major Chaman Lal Sharma, Dina Nath Yadav and Bharat Singh Gurung) which are missing its place in history. I also want to captivate the attention of historians, NGOs, dignitaries and eventually Government of Assam to the valour of our local (Karimganj) heroes, who at the cost of their life reinforced the Indian Army and BSF to combat with Pakistani intruders of 1971 war. I also want the NGOS and the Government of Assam to furnish capital for the place where the last remains of the three martyrs lies (near Kushiara river). My conversation with Nani Bhushan Deb and Vishnu Pada Saha reveals the lack of finance and organized committee to administer this place. In 2021, the place was renovated. But, I feel, a permanent elucidation is required to immortalize this place and its history for our future generation. Recognition to the unsung local heroes of Karimganj who played a symbolic role in Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 will immortalize them in the pages of history. Its our sole responsibility to highlight our local unknown history and to place them in our history books.

MY PERSONAL CONVERSATION WITH



NANI BHUSHAN DEB



APARNA DEB



VISHNU PADA SAHA



PRESENT (2022) PHOTO OF THE THEN VOLUNTEERS OF 'YOUTH CORPS' AND 'NARI SHAKTI SANGHA' OF 1971 WAR

FRONT ROW FROM LEFT – PARUL SUTRADHAR, APARNA DEB & JABA DEB.

BACK ROW FROM LEFT- NANI BHUSHAN DEB, BISWAJIT DEBNATH, FATIK BANIK, MRINMOY ROY, MONOTUSH DEB, DR. DURBADOL DAS & BHUBAN MOHAN DAS.



COLLECTION OF PHOTOS OF 1971 WAR BY RANENDRA MOHAN DEY



MARTYRS' COLUMN ON LUMPS OF SOIL IN FRONT OF DAK BUNGLOW (KARIMGANJ) -1971 WAR



TRIBUTE PAID TO MAJOR CHAMAN LAL SHARMA, GUARDSMAN DINA NATH YADAV AND SI BHARAT SINGH GURUNG IN 2021 IN KARIMGANJ BY



MRS. RAJBIR CHAMAN LAL, WIFE OF MAJOR CHAMAN LAL SHARMA



KALE GURUNG, SON OF SI BHARAT SINGH GURUNG



ASHVANI KUMAR YADAV, NEPHEW OF GUARDSMAN DINA NATH YADAV

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