July 2024 Revolution
Martyrs' Memorial

THE MARTYRS OF THE 2nd INDEPENDENCE

Part 03

BANGLADESH JAMAAT-E-ISLAMI

Bangladesh

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এখন দরকার জনগণের সরকার

স্বাধীনতা ২.০
তারা কি ফিরবে আজ সুপ্রভাতে
৩৬শে জুলাই
২০২৪

Martyrs of the Second Liberation

A tribute to the Martyrs of the July 2024 revolution

Our beloved Bangladesh, enriched with resources and potential, had been subjected to over fifteen and a half years of oppressive fascist rule. In July–August 2024, the nation was liberated from this unbearable situation through a mass uprising led by students and the mass people. This movement saw people from all walks of life take to the streets in defiance of the fascist regime.

To suppress the movement, the ousted Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of the fascist government ordered indiscriminate shooting. As a result, hundreds of students and professionals were brutally killed, and more than ten thousand people suffered various forms of physical injuries. The scale of indiscriminate killings by a government against its own people is unprecedented. The young students played a courageous and historic role in freeing the country from fascism.

In this context, to uphold the memories and spirit of the mass uprising of July-August, we express our deepest gratitude to Almighty Allah that Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami Islami has taken the initiative to publish this ten-volume book series titled "Ditiyo Swadhinotar Shohid Jara" (In English: "Martyrs of the Second Liberation"), chronicling information about the brothers and sisters who embraced martyrdom in various districts of the country. Our volunteers have collected information on the ground, carried out the design and editing, and completed the printing. May Allah accept their efforts and dedication. Ameen.

Due to the urgency of documenting this historical moment, the work may contain some typographical or printing errors. We plan to address these flaws in future editions based on your feedback and suggestions. It is also important to note a limitation of the current edition: while the book is being published in printed form, the list of martyrs from the July uprising continues to grow. Many of those who were previously listed as injured have since passed away while undergoing treatment, and are now added to the list of martyrs. Unfortunately, we fear this list may grow further, as several individuals still remain in critical condition in hospitals. Therefore, both the volume and the content of the book are likely to expand in the future.

May Allah accept as martyrs all those who gave their lives to free this nation from the clutches of fascism and to restore the people's right to breathe freely. May He grant full and speedy recovery to those still receiving medical treatment. Ameen.

BANGLADESH
JAMAAT-E-ISLAMI

Message from the Ameer-e-Islami

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

For almost 20 years, beloved motherland, golden Bangladesh, has been deprived of the rule of law, good governance, democracy, and human rights. In 2008, the Awami League government came to power through a deceptive so-called consensus election. Since then, they have deliberately pursued a plan to depoliticize the country and eliminate all dissident voices.

During the past 15 years of authoritarian rule by the Awami League, dissenting voices have been subjected to unbearable persecution and repression. Extrajudicial killings, torture under the guise of remand, crossfires, politically motivated executions of opposition leaders through controversial trials, enforced disappearances, murders, secret detention centers, abductions, suppression of freedom of speech, denial of the right to assembly, blockade of opposition party offices, state-sponsored intimidation of citizens, and amendments to laws targeting dissenters — all of these have collectively created a suffocating and dark atmosphere across the country.

In parallel, the Awami League regime has committed numerous injustices, including the systematic destruction or weakening of constitutional and democratic institutions, the laundering of thousands of crores of taka abroad, the one-party authoritarian model of governance, the character defamation of religious scholars and peace-loving citizens, and many more. In response, Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami, along with other opposition parties, has consistently raised its voice in protest and taken part in peaceful and democratic movements. As a consequence, 11 top leaders of Jamaat have been executed.

Through three farcical elections, the Awami League has deprived the people of their right to vote and forcibly clung to power. With no alternative way to cover up their corruption and misdeeds, they opted to remain in power at any cost — even if that meant turning against the people. Upon assuming power, the Awami League government was responsible for the killing of 57 patriotic army officers during the BDR mutiny. In response to public outrage over the tribunal verdict against Allama Sayeedee, the government opened fire across the country on a single day, killing more than 200 people. On May 5, 2013, at Dhaka's Shapla Chattar (Motijheel Intersection), the Awami government carried out a massacre against the activists of Hefazat-e-Islam. Beyond these incidents, killings, abductions, and extrajudicial executions have continued regularly across the country for the entirety of their 15-year rule.

The people of this nation have repeatedly protested the Awami League's oppression and abuses. However, the fascist regime has consistently responded with brutal force to suppress the people's spontaneous movements. In the course of time, the year 2024 arrived amidst such turmoil.

At the very beginning of 2024, the Awami League once again seized power for a fourth consecutive term through a controversial and staged election. Based on their self-declared "Vision 2041," they presumed they would continue to hold on to power uninterruptedly until then.

But Allah's plan was different. In July 2024, a student movement erupted under the banner of an Anti-Discrimination Campaign / fc. Initially, the movement began with the demand to reform the quota system in public service recruitment. As always, the government responded with suppression. Student activists were forcefully evicted from campuses using ruling party student wing cadres. The police, RAB, and other law enforcement agencies opened fire indiscriminately on the protesting students and general public. This led to the deaths of hundreds and injuries to over 25,000 people; more than 10,000 individuals suffered permanent disabilities.

No movement in this land has ever witnessed such bloodshed. The way the regime opened fire, tortured its own citizens, and burned bodies to destroy evidence is almost unparalleled — rarely seen even in war-torn nations. Under direct orders from Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, law enforcement agencies acted as party loyalists, continuing repression and enforcing a "shoot-on-sight" policy.

Tragically, pro-government media outlets concealed images and facts about this inhumane operation. Instead, these state-aligned outlets propagated the government's narrative, publishing images and stories of so-called vandalism, attempting to elicit sympathy for the regime. As a result, the unbearable atrocities faced by the victims and the accounts of state violence were largely absent from mainstream media. People only had access to these brutal realities through social media — though even that was periodically suppressed by internet blackouts enforced by the state.

In this context, and out of a sense of responsibility toward the martyrs and injured of the July uprising, we have decided to publish a compilation. Since many media outlets ignored these events during the protests, we were compelled to form dedicated teams to collect information at the grassroots level. Despite numerous obstacles, our organizational activists worked relentlessly to document the sacrifices of July 36. The primary goal of this publication is to inform the worldwide community, through verifiable evidence, of the killings and repression carried out by the Awami League in its final phase of power.

Given the difficult circumstances under which this compilation was prepared, some printing errors may remain. Due to time constraints and limited access, certain information could not be included. Nevertheless, we hope this book will help raise awareness of the events, and inspire support for the ongoing initiatives taken for the welfare of the martyrs, the wounded, the disabled, the oppressed, and the imprisoned brothers and sisters and their families.

May Allah accept all our righteous deeds and prayers. May He accept the sacrifices of our students and citizens. May the tyranny we overcame never return under a new disguise. May we remain united to safeguard our country and nation from all conspiracies. May the 'Second Independence' achieved through such immense sacrifice be truly successful and meaningful. Ameen.

Dr. Shafiqur Rahman
Ameer
Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami

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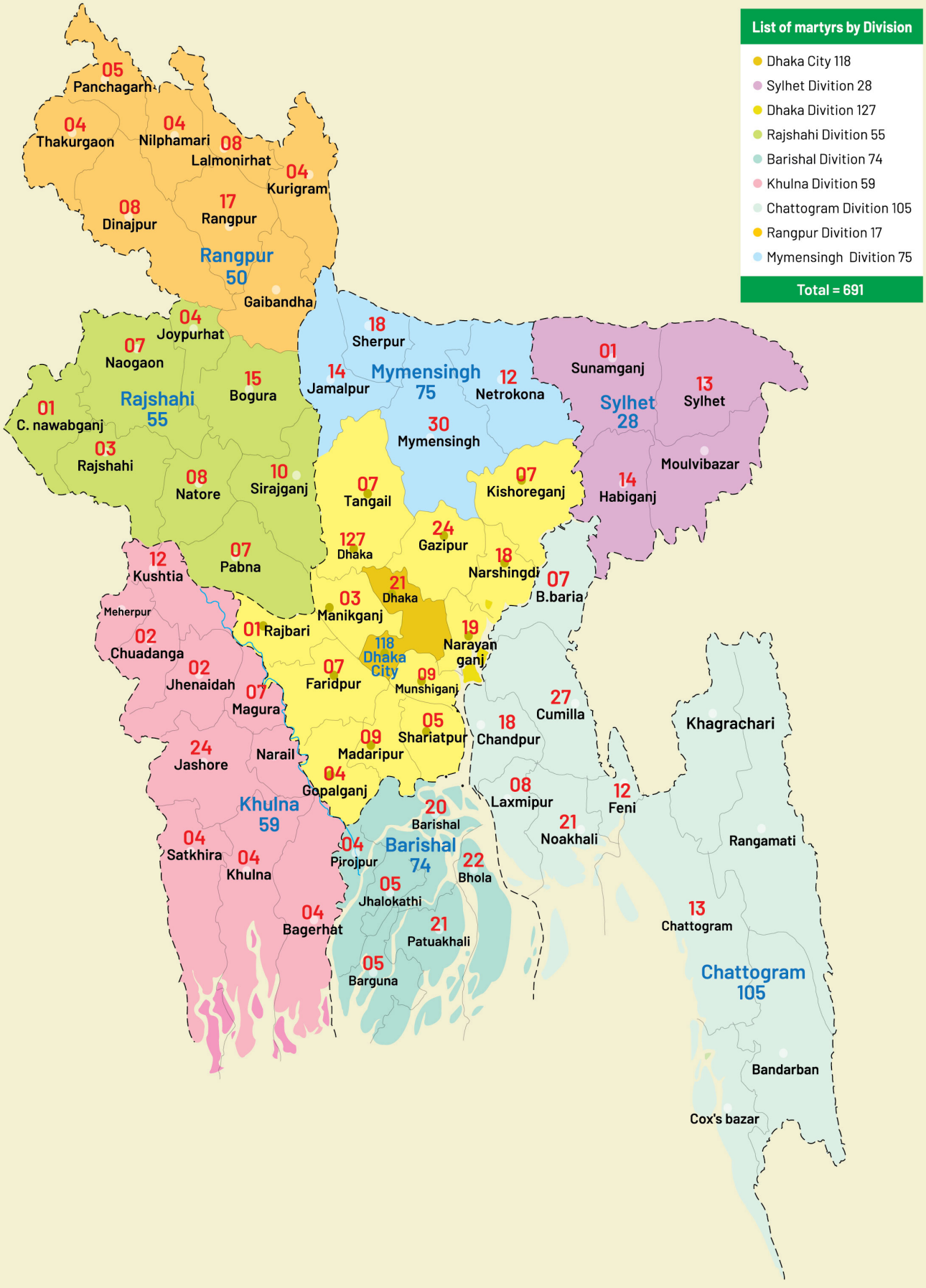

List of martyrs by Division
Dhaka City 118
Sylhet Divition 28
Dhaka Divition 127
Rajshahi Divition 55
Barishal Divition 74
Khulna Divition 59
Chattogram Divition 105
Rangpur Divition 17
Mymensingh Divition 75
Total = 691
05 Panchagarh
04 Thakurgaon
04 Nilphamari
08 Lalmonirhat
04 Kurigram
08 Dinajpur
17 Rangpur
Rangpur 50
Gaibandha
04 Joypurhat
07 Naogaon
Rajshahi 55
15 Bogura
01 C. nawabganj
03 Rajshahi
08 Natore
10 Sirajganj
07 Pabna
12 Kushtia
Meherpur
02 Chuadanga
02 Jhenaidah
07 Magura
24 Jashore
Narail
Khulna 59
04 Satkhira
04 Khulna
04 Bagerhat
18 Sherpur
14 Jamalpur
Mymensingh 75
12 Netrokona
30 Mymensingh
01 Sunamganj
Sylhet 28
13 Sylhet
14 Habiganj
Moulvibazar
07 Tangail
07 Kishoreganj
127 Dhaka
24 Gazipur
18 Narshingdi
07 B.baria
21 Dhaka
03 Manikganj
01 Rajbari
118 Dhaka City
19 Narayan ganj
07 Faridpur
09 Munshiganj
09 Madaripur
05 Shariatpur
04 Gopalganj
27 Cumilla
18 Chandpur
08 Laxmipur
12 Feni
21 Noakhali
20 Barishal
04 Pirojpur
Barishal 74
22 Bhola
05 Jhalokathi
21 Patuakhali
05 Barguna
Khagrachari
Rangamati
13 Chattogram
Chattogram 105
Bandarban
Cox's bazar

tolerated. Nazrul's manners, humility, and responsibility were incomparable."

Special Family Information

The Shaheed's parents live in the village home. Shaheed Nazrul was childless in his 9 years of married

life. His wife was also working in the garment factory. Currently, she has left work and moved to her grandfather's house. Due to the case filed after her husband's death, she left her workplace in Gazipur's garment factory out of fear. There is no house in the father's house. She is staying at her grandfather's house with her parents after leaving the rented house. The Shaheed's wife's family is in a completely destitute state. The Shaheed's father-in-law said, "I sold one percent of land and married off my daughter. Now I have to remarry my daughter, but I am destitute."

Description of the Family's Economic Situation Nazrul Islam was a garment worker. They have some land in their village home. Although they get some money from the crops, the husband and wife used to work in the garment factory. Fearing threats due to filing a case regarding her husband's murder, the Shaheed's wife left her job and moved to her grandfather's house.

Proposals

It is our moral duty to stand by the Shaheed's family out of human and social responsibility. This family is currently facing severe financial crisis. The sacrifice of the Shaheed has set an example for us, which is undeniable. In honor of his memory, we should alleviate the misery of his family.

Firstly, it is necessary to bear the regular expenses for the Shaheed's wife's livelihood. She is currently in a helpless state. We must extend our hand of sympathy in her time of distress.

Secondly, the Shaheed's parents have reached old age. They need monthly and one-time financial assistance so that they can live the rest of their lives comfortably.

In this way, we can fulfill our responsibility towards the Shaheed's family and pay true respect to their sacrifice.

Shaheed's Profile at a Glance

Name	: Md. Elim Hossain
Date of Birth	: June 6, 1982
Place of Birth	: Rakhaliachala
Occupation/Designation	: Businessman
Monthly Income	: Not specified
Native District	: Gazipur
Permanent Address	: Village: Rakhaliachala, Union: 6 No. Mouchak, : Thana: Kaliakair, District: Gazipur
Current Address	: Rakhaliachala, Area: Netribari, Thana: Kaliakair, District: Gazipur
Father's Name	: Belayet Hossain (Elderly)
Mother's Name	: Anwara Begum (Housewife)
Shaheed's Children	: 2 daughters
Erin Sikdar, Age	: 15 years, 10th grade
Irja Sikdar, Age	: 1 year
Place/Point of Incident	: Safipur Ansar Academy
Attacker	: Ansar member
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024, 3:30 PM
Date and Time of Death	: August 5, 2024, 3:30 PM
Place of Death	: Safipur Ansar Academy, Gazipur
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Rakhaliachala, Safipur, Kaliakair, Gazipur

was ruptured, and he fell to the ground, clutching his abdomen.

Efforts to Rescue the Shaheed

The public present at the scene initially tried to rescue him but could not due to the continuous firing from the BGB. The BGB continued firing at the unarmed, freedom-seeking students and citizens, silencing their voices permanently. Many others also embraced Martyrdom there. A close relative of Abdur Rahman immediately informed his family about the incident. Upon hearing the news, his son and nephew rushed towards the market. As they ran along the village road, they encountered several obstacles along the way.

Upon arriving at the market, Kazi Abdur Rahman was quickly transported to the hospital, where he was admitted. However, there were conditions attached. The hospital authorities, under the government's orders, refused to provide any medical supplies, medicine, or food unless his family bought everything themselves. They were also informed that no crying or mourning would be allowed in the hospital, and talking to the media was prohibited. If these conditions were violated, the patient would be immediately thrown out of the hospital. Left with no other choice, the family of the injured Abdur Rahman reluctantly agreed to these harsh terms imposed by the dictatorship.

Twelve Days at Dhaka Medical

After being admitted, Kazi Abdur Rahman received some initial treatment and was placed on a general bed before being moved to a private bed after a few days. During this period, the Dhaka Medical Hospital was overwhelmed with injured people, the majority of whom were victims of the student movement against inequality. The majority of the patients had been injured during the protests on July 16th, 17th, and 18th. At that time, the government had not yet imposed a direct ban on medical treatment, so many people were admitted to the hospital. Four days after his admission, Kazi Abdur Rahman underwent surgery and required eight bags of blood. Since most of his relatives were in their village and due to the tense political situation, it became incredibly difficult to arrange for blood or blood donors. After many efforts, blood was eventually arranged, and the surgery was completed. Following the surgery, Kazi Abdur Rahman remained in the ICU for six days, fighting bravely against the poisonous bite of the fascist regime. On the morning of July 31st, at 7 AM, he answered the call of the Almighty and received the eternal cup of Martyrdom.

Obstacles to Bringing the Shaheed's Body

After Kazi Abdur Rahman's Martyrdom, when his family decided to take his body back from the hospital, they were told that the hospital would not release the body. The hospital claimed that it had received orders from the government not to hand over the body. If anyone insisted on taking the body, they were told they would have to negotiate with the police. Upon hearing this, the family rushed to the police. However, the police made it clear that they would not hand over any body that had been killed by government forces or their affiliates. To retrieve the body, the family was told they would need to sign a document stating that the Shaheed, Kazi Abdur Rahman, was a terrorist who had died in a confrontation with the BGB. Only then would the body be handed over. If the family refused, the body would either be disposed of in the morgue or handed over as an unidentified "terrorist" body to a state-run charity, such as Anjuman Mufidul Islam, according to government orders.

The family, shocked by the heartless and monstrous demands of the police, reluctantly agreed to sign the paper, officially labeling their loved one as a terrorist. In a tragic twist, the simple and devout farmer, who had never been involved in politics or any party, became a "terrorist" in the eyes of the fascist regime just moments after his death. The family, devastated by the loss of the only breadwinner, found themselves unable to even mourn openly due to the oppressive

"Tarek's son will never call him 'father'"

Shaheed Tarek Ahmed
Serial: 129
ID: Sylhet Division 023

Introduction

Shaheed Tarek Ahmed was a painter by profession. He got married just two years before his Martyrdom. He had a 4-month-old child. He was a very good person. Due to poverty, he could not fulfill any of his life's desires. When a beautiful baby boy was born in Tarek's house, joy descended into his life. He thought his son would grow up to be a good person and fulfill his dreams. But death was his ultimate fate. His dreams were never realized. He had to give his life due to the attack of the Awami League goons.

Shaheed Tarek Ahmed was born in 2001 in a poor family in Nidanpur village of Biyanibazar, Sylhet. His father abandoned him in his childhood and left this world. His mother, Mosammat Iranunnesa, is an elderly woman, 55 years old. Due to family poverty and his father's untimely death, he could not continue his studies. He started working as a painter to support his family. They did not have a house to live in. So, he lived with his family at his uncle's house.

Description of the Incident

On August 5th, there was a tense atmosphere across the country due to the anti-discrimination movement. Freedom-loving students and people joined the movement. To prevent the movement from growing, the government imposed a digital crackdown. The internet was shut down across the country. As a result, all kinds of communication, domestic and international, were cut off. Professionals, journalists, laborers, rickshaw pullers, van drivers, and working people all took to the streets that day to demand their rights. Shaheed Tarek Ahmed was one of them.

That afternoon, Shaheed Tarek Ahmed joined the protesters in Biyanibazar, Sylhet, with his friends. When the procession reached the front of the police station, the autocratic Hasina's killer police force opened indiscriminate fire on the protesters. Hundreds were injured and fell to the ground due to police gunfire. Many others died on the spot. Initially, two pellet bullets hit Shaheed Tarek Ahmed. Another bullet hit his chest. People started running in panic. Tarek Ahmed died on the spot after being shot. The Shaheed's lifeless body lay on the concrete road. The protesters were scattered. The police dragged Shaheed Tarek Mahmud's body into the police station and left it in a pile of bodies. Upon hearing the news of her son's death, his mother and sister rushed to the police station. The mother trembled in fear when she saw her son's body inside the dark cell. With the help of the mosque's muezzin, his family was able to identify his body. His family was plunged into a sea of grief. The mother's wailing, the wife's crying, and the sister's screams drew the locals. 4-month-old son, Arian Ahmed Rafi, does not know that he will never be able to call his father again.

Burial

On August 6th, after Fajr prayers, the Shaheed's body was brought home. His burial and funeral were completed there.

Family Situation

Shaheed Tarek Ahmed lost his father in his childhood. Only those who have lost their fathers know how difficult a fatherless world is. His mother is elderly, 55 years old. He has a younger sister. He got

married two years before his Martyrdom. He had a son. The son is 4 months old. Their own house is very old and dilapidated. They do not have the ability to renovate it. So, he took shelter with his wife, child, mother, and sister at his uncle's house. He used to support his family by working as a painter. His death has brought a crisis to the family. Who will run the household? And who will take responsibility for the 4-month-old child?

বাংলাদেশ ফরম নং ৮০৪

মৃত্যুর প্রমাণ পত্র

নাম: তারেক আহমেদ (২৬ বছর)

পিতা/স্বামীর নাম: পিতা, মৃত রফিক উদ্দিন

ঠিকানা: নিদনপুর কাঁদুয়ালীর পাড়, বিশ্বনাথ, সিলেট

বয়স: ২৬ বছর পুরুষ/মহিলা ধর্ম: ইসলাম পেশা

ভর্তির তারিখ সময়

মৃত্যুর তারিখ: ০৬/৮/২৪ সময়: 8.20 am

রোগের নাম/মৃত্যুর কারণ: cardiorespiratory arrest

স্বাক্ষর

হাসপাতাল: ১৭/৪/

তারিখ: ১৭/৪/২৪

আবাসিক চিকিৎসক/ সহযোগিতায়

ডাঃ শিরিন সুলতানা

কোড: ১৪০২৭২

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Tarek Ahmed
Occupation	: Painter
Date of Birth	: 01/01/2001
Place of Birth	: Biyanibazar, Sylhet
Father	: Deceased Rafiq Uddin
Mother	: Mosa: Iranunnesa
Date of Injury	: August 5, 2024
Date of Martyrdom	: August 5, 2024
Permanent Address	: Kotukhalipar, Mollapor, Biyanibazar, Sylhet

Proposals

1. Construct a permanent house for the Shaheed's family.
2. Provide a one-time financial grant and regular monthly allowance.
3. Ensure all expenses of the Shaheed's family are covered.

Shaheed Sohel Ahmed
Serial: 130
ID: Sylhet Division 024

Birth Information

Sohel Ahmed was born on June 17, 2003, in Kakura village of Biyanibazar Upazila, Sylhet District. He grew up in a typical rural family. His father, Takhlisur Rahman, was an honest and hardworking man, and his mother, Parveen Begum, took on all the responsibilities of the household. The financial condition of this eight-member family was very limited, but they lived happily.

Sohel was very hardworking from childhood. His dream was to eradicate his family's poverty one day. However, the reality of his life was difficult. To reduce the family's financial burden, he worked as a tile setter. He had to enter the struggle of life in his teenage years.

As he grew older, Sohel became more responsible. The country's situation became heated during the 2024 student movement. Sohel also joined the movement demanding the quality of education and students' rights. He was a voice for truth, protesting against injustice. But that movement brought the final consequence of his life. He lost his life due to violence in the 2024 anti-discrimination student movement. Like many young people in the country, Sohel also fell victim to an untimely death, leaving his dreams unfulfilled. Sohel's death was a matter of deep sorrow not only for his family but for the entire village. The end of his difficult life was as tragic as it was a history of his sacrifice.

Feelings about the Shaheed

Sohel Ahmed's father, Takhlisur Rahman, reminiscing his son, said, "Sohel was my eldest son, a very good person. He used to pray five times a day regularly. He took on the burden of the family at a young age, sacrificing his own dreams to do everything for his siblings' education. He was a ray of hope for our family. It is very difficult to accept his passing like this."

Detailed Account of the Incident

On July 20, 2024, at 4 PM, a curfew was in effect in Narayanganj. There was tension everywhere, and the student-public anti-discrimination movement was at its peak. At that time, protesters set fire to the Narayanganj Passport Office. The fire quickly spread throughout the building. That day, Sohel Ahmed was working as a tile setter at a Dutch-Bangla Bank branch on the 3rd floor of the building. He was doing his normal day's work, unaware that it was the last day of his life. There was a police camp on the 8th floor of that building. To prevent the protesters from attacking that camp, the police closed the gate. As a result, there was no way out for those trapped inside the building. The fire continued to spread, and Sohel and two others were trapped in the fire. With the police gate closed, no one could come down; there was no way to escape.

Within moments, Sohel Ahmed and three others tragically died in the terrible flames of the fire. Later, their charred bodies were recovered in an autopsy. When Sohel's body was brought to his village home in Kakura, Biyanibazar, Sylhet, a shadow of mourning descended on the entire village. The family lost their only ray of hope. Sohel, who had taken on the burden of the family from an early age, did not return. Although he did not study himself, he sacrificed his dreams for his siblings. His dream was to make his siblings good people and free the family from poverty. Sohel's untimely death has left his family distraught. The eight-member family is now living in extreme hardship. Their only breadwinner is no more. Sohel's death shattered the dreams not only of his family but of the entire village and his acquaintances.

Family Economic Condition

Sohel Ahmed was a hardworking young man from Siddhirganj, Narayanganj, who was constantly struggling with poverty. His family consisted of eight members, with all responsibilities on his shoulders. His father, Takhlisur Rahman, was a sharecropper who did not have his own land and tried to support the family by cultivating crops on others' land. His mother, Parveen Begum, managed the household chores, but the curse of poverty never left their lives. Sohel worked as a tile setter—a small income in exchange for hard work, which was a huge challenge to put food on the family's table and cover the educational expenses of his siblings. Still, Sohel never gave up.

His desire was to educate his siblings and build a good future for them. But these dreams remain incomplete today. Sohel is no more. His sudden death has plunged the entire family into an indescribable void. The light of hope that the family had, after that light went out, the household seemed to come to a standstill. The education of siblings, the family's food—everything is now covered in uncertainty. The poverty of this family is now even more pitiful, even deeper. Sohel's death has extinguished not only his life but all the hopes of the family.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Sohel Ahmed
Occupation	: Day laborer
Date of Birth	: 17/06/2003
Permanent and Current Address	: Village: Kakura, Union: Kakura, Police Station: Biyanibazar,
	: District: Sylhet
Father	: Takhlisur Rahman (Age: 50, Occupation: Agriculture)
Mother's Name	: Parveen Begum (Occupation: Housewife, Age: 40)
Number of Family Members	: 9
Number of Brothers and Sisters	: 3 sisters and 3 brothers
Rubel Ahmed, Age	: 18, Occupation: Student,
	: Institution: Jamshed Ahmad High School, 9th grade
Jewel Ahmed, Age	: 12, Occupation: Student,
	: Institution: Rahmatabad Darus Sunnah Alia Madrasa, 6th grade
Tuyel Ahmed, Age	: 11, Institution: Kakura Government Primary School, 5th grade
Farida Khatun, Age	: 16, Institution: Jamshed Ahmad High School, 8th grade
Abeda Khatun, Age	: 13, Institution: Jamshed Ahmad High School, 8th grade
Anjuma Khatun, Age	: 7, Institution: Jamshed Ahmad High School, 1st grade

Proposals

Sohel Ahmed's family primarily depended on him. The family's livelihood was affected after his Martyrdom. Because Sohel was the family's only breadwinner. For such a large family, there is only one mud house, in which it is very difficult for them to live together. It would be beneficial for them if a new residence could be arranged. Arranging a business for the father would ensure two meals of rice and lentils for the young children. At the same time, arrangements should be made for the school-going siblings to continue their education.

“Unable to Return While Gathering News”

Shaheed ATM Turab
Serial: 131
ID: Sylhet Division 025

Lifestyle

Shaheed ATM Turab was born on July 1, 1990, in Fatehpur, Biyanibazar Upazila, Sylhet District. His father's name was (deceased) Md. Abdur Rahim, and his mother's name is Momtaz Begum. He was born into a relatively affluent family. He was the youngest among four siblings. He was always the apple of everyone's eye. Turab's childhood and adolescence were spent with the affection of his elder siblings. Turab was a cheerful and lively student from childhood. His life was filled with memories of playful arguments with his elder sister, fights with his brothers, and then going to the playground hand in hand.

Gradually, he crossed the boundaries of school, then college, and then university. In the meantime, his elder sister, Fateha Begum, passed away, and shortly after, his elder brother moved to France. One side of his heart felt empty. But there was nothing to do. Realizing that everything in life has to be accepted, he started to accept everything. At that time, he lived with his mother and his brother, Abul Ahsan, who was of the same age.

Married Life

Journalist ATM Turab had been married only two months prior. Shortly after the marriage, his UK-based wife, Tania Islam, left the country. On the day of Turab's death, his wife could not come as she could not arrange tickets despite receiving the news. The only option was to see Turab online for the last time. However, Junaid Palak, one of the bought slaves of the autocratic Hasina government, kept the internet shut down from July 17 to August 5 to keep the people of Bangladesh uninformed. As a result, Turab's new wife, Tania, could not even see him for the last time. This completely broke Tania. But there was no one to console his wife abroad. The sky and earth of the UK resonated with the cries of a new bride. She had no way to relieve her heart's sorrow except with heart-wrenching cries.

Tania was supposed to start the process of bringing Turab there quickly, but that was not in Turab's fate.

Context of the Movement: The students' quota reform movement started on July 5. It continued unabated, and as days passed, rallies and meetings became increasingly intense. But on the 15th, the fascist Awami League's goon student organization, Chhatra League, attacked ordinary students. This angered the general students and the public. At one point, they also picked up sticks, stamps, bamboo, or whatever they could get their hands on. Meanwhile, the autocratic Sheikh Hasina said, "If we don't give jobs to the grandchildren of freedom fighters, will we give jobs to the grandchildren of Razakars?" This was like intentionally pouring ghee on the fire instead of water. This turned the students' hot blood into gunpowder.

There was no class or profession that did not participate in this revolution. Especially students, rickshaw pullers, CNG drivers, vegetable sellers, and grocery store owners. These are called field workers. But the role of journalists, who kept the people of the country informed about all matters, was extremely important. The righteous, honest, and idealist journalist community very efficiently highlighted the terrorist activities of the Awami fascist government.

Turab, a crucial journalist, was playing a very important role in informing everyone about the situation in Sylhet. He joined journalism in his career. He was a staff reporter for Daily Jalalabad and the bureau chief of Daily Naya Diganta.

How He Became a Shaheed

On July 19, at noon, when students and the public of Sylhet took out a procession from the Bandarbazar area of the city in solidarity with the quota reform movement, a sudden clash broke out there between the protesters and the oppressive police force.

The autocratic Hasina's armed police force started firing indiscriminately to disperse the protesters. Turab, along with several colleagues, had gone there to gather news that day. When the sudden clash started, he did not get a chance to move to a safe place immediately. The bullets fired by the police suddenly hit Turab's eyes and body. Turab writhed there, but in that dangerous environment, his colleagues could not immediately move him amidst the indiscriminate firing of the killer police force.

Shortly after the clash started, colleagues present there saw Turab fall to the ground. A while later, his colleagues took him to Sylhet Osmani Medical College Hospital. But seeing Turab's condition there, they advised him to be taken to Ibn Sina Hospital for treatment.

Later, he was taken from there to Ibn Sina Hospital in the Sobhanighat area of the city. Turab died that evening while undergoing treatment in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of Ibn Sina Hospital. The next day, on July 20, Turab's body was autopsied at Osmani Medical College Hospital.

Dr. Shamsul Islam, the autopsy doctor and head of the forensic department of Sylhet Osmani Medical College Hospital, said that 98 marks of injuries were found on the deceased's body. His liver and lungs were injured by bullets. There were also stone injuries to the head. This could be the reason for his death. His death became a widely discussed event among the general public of Sylhet and across the country, which played a crucial role in the fall of the autocracy.

Shaheed Turab was buried in the family graveyard in Fatehpur, Biyanibazar, Sylhet.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: ATM Turab
Date of Birth	: July 1, 1990
Father's Name	: Md. Abdur Rahim (deceased)
Mother's Name	: Momtaz Begum
Occupation	: Journalist, Staff Reporter Jalalabad, Bureau Chief Daily Naya Diganta
Family Members	: 5
Permanent Address	: Village: Fatehpur, Union: Fatehpur, Police Station: Biyanibazar, : District: Sylhet
Current Address	: House/Neighborhood: 105 Nabapushpa, Area: Jatorpur, : Police Station: Kotwali, District: Sylhet
Place of Incident	: Court Point, Sylhet
Attacker	: Police Force
Time of Injury	: July 19, after Juma prayers
Time of Death	: That day
Proposal	**:** 1. State recognition and honor as a Shaheed

“Returned as a Corpse from a Celebration Rally”

Shaheed Pankaj Kumar Kar
Serial: 132
ID: Sylhet Division 026

Lifestyle

Shaheed ATM Turab was born on July 1, 1990, in Fatehpur, Biyanibazar Upazila, Sylhet District. His father's name was (deceased) Md. Abdur Rahim, and his mother's name is Momtaz Begum. He was born into a relatively affluent family. He was the youngest among four siblings. He was always the apple of everyone's eye. Turab's childhood and adolescence were spent with the affection of his elder siblings. Turab was a cheerful and lively student from childhood. His life was filled with memories of playful arguments with his elder sister, fights with his brothers, and then going to the playground hand in hand.

Gradually, he crossed the boundaries of school, then college, and then university. In the meantime, his elder sister, Fateha Begum, passed away, and shortly after, his elder brother moved to France. One side of his heart felt empty. But there was nothing to do. Realizing that everything in life has to be accepted, he started to accept everything. At that time, he lived with his mother and his brother, Abul Ahsan, who was of the same age.

Detailed Incident

On August 5th, due to the student-public movement, the autocracy fell. The autocratic ruler, murderer Hasina, secretly fled after shutting down the internet nationwide. Before this, the murderer Hasina's government established a reign of terror in the country. It deprived people of their fundamental rights. Through disappearances, extrajudicial killings, injustice, oppression, extortion, terrorism, money laundering, etc., it consolidated power. The extent of their injustice and oppression surpassed all previous autocrats. The long-standing grievances of the people coalesced into a movement. Bestial torture was inflicted on the people by partisan police members. The police's savagery surpassed even the Pakistani occupation forces of 1971. The student-public quota reform movement transformed into a movement to overthrow the autocracy. Failing to suppress the movement, the government adopted an aggressive policy. It created chaotic situations on campuses. University halls became torture cells for Chhatra League. Ordinary students were subjected to inhumane torture under the label of Shibir. Abbrar Fahad of BUET was tortured all night in the Chhatra League's torture cell for speaking in favor of the country. His dead body was recovered in the morning. Biswajit, a Hindu, was hacked to death in front of Jagannath University on suspicion of being a Shibir member. Chhatra League terrorists used to abduct and torture businessmen who refused to pay extortion. Rape, drug trafficking, smuggling, and hall occupation were all crimes associated with the notorious Chhatra League. It was as if anything was permissible if one was a member of Chhatra League. These terrorists from the historically tainted and despicable Chhatra League, in the name of a student organization, got away with hundreds of crimes. These criminals roamed freely, emboldened by the shelter of government MPs and ministers.

Long-standing grievances coalesced in the minds of the people. The movement took on a massive scale with the participation of people from all classes and professions. The autocracy fell after 36 days of bloody movement.

On August 5th, when the news of murderer Hasina's flight from the country spread, celebration rallies broke out across the country. Around 4:30 PM, Pankaj joined a victory rally with his friends from his area. But he did not return home. When he did not return home late at night, his family became worried. Everyone started searching. Family members and relatives joined the search. They searched various places in the city but were unsuccessful. Not finding him anywhere, they started searching Sylhet Osmani Hospital and other hospitals. Meanwhile, the mother was almost driven mad by the loss of her son. She stopped eating and drinking. Three days passed like this. Shaheed Pankaj was not found. On August 8th, around 10:30 AM, a call came from an unknown number. The phone call informed them that several unclaimed bodies were lying in Kotwali Police Station. They were asked to come and see if Pankaj's body was among them. It was also informed that several bodies had been recovered from the Kalighat mosque. Upon receiving the news, the Shaheed's family quickly went to the police station. They were shocked to see so many bodies at the police station. They had never seen such a horrific scene before. The mother had no difficulty identifying her son's body lying by the wall. She burst into tears seeing her son in such a gruesome state. He had been brutally murdered. The killers had tortured Shaheed Pankaj like

goons and killers. It is impossible for anyone with a sane mind to kill someone so mercilessly. Before killing him, the killers stabbed his hands, legs, and chest with knives. Not satisfied with that, they shot him in the chest and killed him.

Funeral

That same day, Shaheed Pankaj's body was taken home from the police station. His funeral was held there. As the Shaheed's body burned in the pyre, the fire of grief for the loss of a loved one burned in the hearts of his family and relatives.

Family Condition

Shaheed Pankaj's family is financially disadvantaged. His father, Nikhil Chandra Kar, is a CNG driver by

profession, and his mother, Archana Rani Kar, is a housewife. Their family consists of five members.

Shaheed Pankaj studied up to the 8th grade. Due to poverty, he could not continue his education. To provide financial support to his family, he learned to drive a CNG. Both father and son used to drive rented CNGs to support the family. They had enrolled their two younger siblings in school.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Pankaj Kumar Kar
Occupation	: CNG Driver
Date of Birth	: 02/12/2001
Place of Birth	: Jhalopara, Varthakala, Sylhet
Father	: Nikhil Chandra Kar
Mother	: Archana Rani Kar
Date of Injury	: August 5, 2024
Date of Martyrdom	: August 5, 2024
Permanent Address	: Village: Nrisingha, Jiur Akhra Union: Jhalopara, Varthakhala : Police Station: Dakshin Surma, District: Sylhet
Current Address: Village	: Nrisingha, Jiur Akhra Union: Jhalopara, Varthakhala : Police Station: Dakshin Surma, District: Sylhet

Proposals

1. Construct a permanent house for the Shaheed's family.
2. Provide a one-time financial grant and regular monthly allowance.
3. Ensure all expenses of the Shaheed's family are covered.

Shaheed Riazul Faraji
Serial: 133
ID: Dhaka Division 001

Shaheed's Introduction

Riazul Faraji, a day laborer, was born on May 5, 1984, in Munshiganj District, Dhaka Division. He was the son of a completely destitute and resource-less family. The Shaheed had no homestead or agricultural land. He lived in a house built on someone else's land with his wife and daughter, Khukumoni, who was studying in the tenth grade. The valiant Riazul Faraji barely managed to survive by working as a day laborer. He was the sole breadwinner of the family. The four-member family is now helpless after losing him. Currently, the Shaheed's wife works as a maid in other people's homes to barely make ends meet.

Context of Martyrdom

In July 2024, students and the public began an anti-quota movement against the autocratic ruler Hasina. The movement was named the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement. It started at Dhaka University and spread from villages to cities, across the entire Bangladesh. To suppress the movement, the murderer Hasina's police, BGB, the fascist government's main ally, the controversial Chhatra League, Jubo League, and Awami armed cadre forces were active with deadly weapons. Over the past 15 years, the Awami goons and killers had established a reign of terror throughout the country through government forces and party armed forces. The freedom-loving general public of the country became active to resist their malicious activities. At one point, the movement reached its peak. The fascist government became terrified by such public activity. The killer group engaged in indiscriminate genocide. This genocide did not spare anyone, from children to day laborers.

The freedom-loving people spent sleepless nights, building an all-out resistance against Awami misrule. The fearless students and the public prepared for a second war of liberation. They did not care about sniper rifles or helicopter gunfire. They built a formidable resistance on the streets in response to the call of the anti-discrimination student leaders. Various programs, including a nationwide Bengal Blockade and complete shutdown, were implemented.

At one point, the movement turned into a non-cooperation movement. On August 4th, as part of this program, the anti-discrimination students and the public organized a sit-in at PTI Mor in Munshiganj District. Riazul Faraji also participated in this program that day with the freedom-loving people. At 10:30 AM, the Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League terrorists unleashed by the cannibal murderer Hasina attacked the program with domestic and foreign weapons. Awami terrorists severely beat Shaheed Riazul Faraji with sticks. Even after he fell to the ground injured, the cannibals did not stop. The Awami goons and killers, the ultimate enemies of humanity, eventually fired several rounds into his head to ensure his death. Subsequently, this destitute day laborer breathed his last on the spot. When local people took him to Munshiganj Sadar Hospital, the on-duty doctor declared Riazul Faraji dead. He was buried in the soil of Munshiganj.

Special Information Regarding the Shaheed's Family

Riazul Faraji, who sacrificed his life for his motherland, had no homestead or agricultural land. At this moment, there is no means left to provide two meals a day for the family or to support the family. As a result, the widowed Ruma Begum, who suffers from heart disease, has been forced to start working as a maid in other people's homes. The sick Shaheed's wife needs medicine worth about 150 taka daily. Riazul's younger daughter, Khukumoni, is a tenth-grade student. The elder daughter, Riamoni, is married. She also has a son. However, the Shaheed's son-in-law does not keep in touch with his wife and child. In this situation, the four-member family has reached a state of helplessness.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Riazul Faraji
Father's Name	: Late Kazim Uddin Faraji
Mother's Name	: Late Shamsunnahar Begum
Date of Birth	: May 5, 1984
Permanent Address	: Village: Uttar Islampur, Union: Uttar Islampur, : Police Station: Munshiganj Sadar, District: Munshiganj
Current Address	: Village: Uttar Islampur, Union: Uttar Islampur, : Police Station: Munshiganj Sadar, District: Munshiganj
Wife	: Ruma Khatun
Children	: Two daughters. Elder daughter Riamoni is married. : Younger daughter Khukumoni is studying in tenth grade.
Place of Martyrdom	: PTI Mor, Munshiganj Sadar, Munshiganj
Time of Martyrdom	: August 4, 2014, 10:30 AM
Those Responsible for the Martyrdom	: Murderer Hasina's henchmen. : (Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League forces)

Recommendations

1. As there is no earning member in the family, the family needs regular financial assistance.
2. It is essential to take responsibility for the younger daughter's education.
3. The medical expenses of the sick widow wife need to be covered.
4. Arrangements to be made for the elder daughter's employment.

Shaheed Md. Sajal
Serial No: 134
ID: Dhaka Division 002

Shaheed's Introduction

On October 20, 1993, a joyful atmosphere was created. In the village of Uttar Islampur, Munshiganj District, the house of Mr. Mohammad Ali Akbar Molla and the late Sahida Begum was illuminated by the birth of the brave, freedom-loving, and spirited Md. Sajal. Due to poverty from childhood, the Shaheed did not receive education. In his teenage years, the responsibility of the family fell upon him. He engaged himself in day labor and started earning. Many years passed. The valiant Sajal tried his best to establish himself gradually. The Shaheed and his sibling were day laborers. Sajal's father was 72 years old. He was unable to move due to old age. The Shaheed lived with his sick father with his own earnings. Sajal was the only support for the widowed elderly Akbar Molla.

The Days of the Movement (June 5 to August 5, 2024)

June 5: The High Court delivered a verdict declaring the cancellation of the freedom fighter quota illegal. June 6: Students of Dhaka University held a protest march and rally. June 9: Students of Dhaka University again held a protest rally against the reinstatement of the quota system. They gave the government a deadline of June 30 to meet their demands. After the protest, a delegation of the protestors submitted a memorandum to the Attorney General at the Supreme Court. The hearing of the state's application seeking a stay on the High Court's verdict regarding the quota cancellation was scheduled for July 4 in the full bench of the Appellate Division.

July 1: A student rally and protest demanding the cancellation of the quota were held at DU and various universities across the country under the banner of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement. A call was made to finalize the demands by July 4. A three-day program was announced by the protestors.

July 2: DU students marched and blocked Shahbagh for an hour. JU students also blocked the Dhaka-Aricha highway for 20 minutes.

July 3: DU students blocked Shahbagh intersection for about an hour and a half. Students of Bangladesh Agricultural University protested by blocking trains on the railway line in Mymensingh. Students of Jahangirnagar University blocked the Dhaka-Aricha highway. Students of Chittagong University blocked the Chittagong-Khagrachari highway. Students of Barisal University protested by blocking the Barisal-Kuakata highway. Students of Jagannath University strongly protested by blocking the road at Tantibazar intersection in Old Dhaka.

July 4: The six-member Appellate Division, led by the then Chief Justice Obaidul Hasan, ordered "not today." The Attorney General's office announced that the hearing could be held next week. Students blocked Shahbagh intersection in Dhaka for 5 hours.

July 5: On this Friday, protesting students also held protests and road blockades in Chittagong, Khulna, and Gopalganj.

July 6: Protests and blockades were held in various universities across the country as before. Protesters called for a boycott of classes and exams in all universities and colleges, a strike, and a nationwide blockade of roads and highways. It was named "Bangla Blockade."

July 7: Students announced an indefinite boycott of classes and exams in universities and colleges during the Bangla Blockade.

July 8: Blockades were held in 11 places in Dhaka, protests in 9 universities, railway blockades in 3 places, and 6 highways were blocked. A 65-member coordination team called "Anti-Discrimination Student Movement" was formed with students from all over the country.

July 9: Two students applied for a stay on the High Court's verdict. The "Bangla Blockade" program was held in various places in Dhaka for about 4 hours. The next day, a nationwide morning-evening "Bangla Blockade" was announced.

July 10: The Appellate Division ordered the parties to maintain the status quo for four weeks regarding the quota. The five-member Appellate Division, led by the then Chief Justice Obaidul Hasan, issued this order. The next hearing was scheduled for August 7. The then Chief Justice stated that students had made a mistake. He also said that verdicts cannot be changed by slogans on the streets. This is not the right step.

July 11: Protesters held blockades in various places across the country despite police obstruction. The then Minister of Bridges, Obaidul Quader, said that the anti-quota protesters were showing strength against the highest court. This is undesirable and completely illegal. The then Home Minister Asaduzzaman Khan Kamal said that students were "crossing the limit."

July 12: Protests continued on various university and college campuses across the country even on Friday, a holiday. After a march at Dhaka University, students blocked Shahbagh intersection. Students of Rajshahi University blocked the railway line.

July 13: Arafat said that the government has nothing to do now regarding the matter under trial.

July 14: Protesters submitted a memorandum to the President and gave the government a 24-hour deadline to convene an emergency session of Parliament and demand a logical reform of the quota. Sheikh Hasina, in response to a question at a press conference after her visit to China, declared the protesting students as grandchildren of Razakars. In protest, slogans arose in various halls of DU around nine o'clock at night, "Who are you? Who am I? Razakar! Razakar!" This slogan became so popular

that it reached all public universities in the country in no time. This slogan continued in all universities throughout the night. At night, the killer Chhatra League attacked the students' march at CU.

July 15: Obaidul Quader told reporters that the Chhatra League would respond to the protesters' "Razakar" slogans. Chhatra League President Saddam commented, "We will punish those those who are giving the slogan 'I am a Razakar'. Immediate after Quader and Saddam's comments, the Chhatra League cadres launched an armed attack on DU's protesting students. Chhatra League terrorists fired on students. In a horrific attack, 297 students were injured and received treatment at Dhaka Medical. In protest of the attack, both the protesters and the Chhatra League announced rallies.

July 16: Abu Saeed in Rangpur, Wasim, Shanto, Faruk

in Chittagong, and Sabuj Ali and Shahjahan in Dhaka were Martyred by police gunfire. Saddam said to the protesters, "We will see how many grains are in how much rice."

July 17: Ordinary students evicted Chhatra League leaders and activists from DU and various universities across the country and declared them "politics-free." The coffin procession of students at Dhaka University was disrupted by police tear gas shells and sound grenades. Student protests, road-highway blockades, funeral in absentia, coffin processions, and repeated clashes and counter-chases occurred in various parts of the country.

At half past seven at night, the Prime Minister addressed the nation. Ordered a judicial inquiry into the deaths of six people. Many students left the campus by evening due to the university administration's announcement of hall closures and police activity. However, many students were still in halls and on campus at night, rejecting the decision to close halls. The government shut down mobile internet.

July 18: According to the students' announcement, the complete shutdown program started. The occupying Awami police forces attacked protest marches in almost all educational institutions across the country. Private university students took the lead in the movement on this day. A total of 40 people, including Mugdha, were Martyred. Clashes were more intense in Dhaka. The autocratic government deployed BGB across the country.

July 19: The students' "complete shutdown" or all-out blockade program sparked widespread clashes, attacks, vandalism, gunfire, arson, and loss of life in the capital Dhaka. Protests, clashes, and violence also occurred in various districts of the country. 119 people were Martyred by brutal police and BGB gunfire. On this day, the movement transformed into a mass movement, with more people from various classes and professions on the streets than students. Notably, the capital Dhaka was the most volatile area. The main hotspots of the movement were Jatrabari, Uttara, Rampura-Badda, Science Lab, Mirpur 1 and 10, Mohakhali, Mohammadpur, and Savar in Dhaka. A nationwide curfew was imposed at night, and the army was deployed. All internet services were completely shut down, plunging the country into an information blackout.

July 20: Nationwide curfew, army deployment, and a general holiday were declared. Clashes, chases, and gunfire occurred in various parts of the capital. Notable places were Jatrabari, Uttara, Badda, Mirpur, and Mohammadpur. A total of 71 people were Martyred by police and BGB gunfire. Chief coordinator Nahid was picked up by the police. Three coordinators of the movement met with three ministers and presented an eight-point demand, while another group of coordinators presented a nine-point demand.

July 21: The court delivered a verdict reforming the quota and retaining a 7% quota. The movement continued in the capital and various parts of the country. 31 people were Martyred by brutal police and BGB gunfire. The coordinators of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement gave a 48-hour deadline to fulfill four demands, which included restoring internet connectivity, arranging for students to return to halls, ensuring the safety of the coordinators, and lifting the curfew. Four coordinators held a press conference. Nahid was severely tortured and left on the street by the police.

July 22: Preparations were underway for the gazette notification of the quota reform verdict. Protests by the general students and the public continued against the daily killings, although the movement began to subside. 10 people were Martyred on this day, some of whom were previously injured.

July 23: The gazette notification reforming the quota system was issued, and the government began mass arrests with thousands of cases.

July 24: Coordinators of the Anti-Discrimination

Student Movement, the platform for the quota movement, Asif Mahmud, Abu Baker Majumdar, and Rifat Rashid, were found. After being missing for five days, Asif and Baker posted on Facebook that they were left blindfolded. Rifat remained in hiding. Mass arrests continued with block raids.

July 25: The protesting students and other stakeholders did not consider the gazette notification on quota reform, issued without discussions, as a final solution. They demanded a gazette notification based on the participation of all parties in the policy-making process, creating an appropriate environment for dialogue.

July 26: "Block raids" were conducted by dividing areas. Operations were carried out across the country, with 555 cases filed. The number of arrests reached to 6,264. DB Harun's men in plain clothes picked up student leaders from hospitals.

July 27: The number of arrests reached 9,121 in 11 days. People were displaced in fear. DB Harun continued to arrest and torture student leaders.

July 28: Mobile internet was restored after 10 days. DB Harun took Nusrat Tabassum, a coordinator of the quota reform movement, into custody. DB Harun forcibly obtained statements from student leaders at gunpoint, retracting the movement. Three coordinators of the movement, Mahin Sarkar, Abdul Kader, and Abdul Hannan Masud, announced from an undisclosed location that they were withdrawing the previous statements and continuing the movement with the nine-point demand.

July 29: In a meeting of the 14-party alliance led by the murderer Hasina, it was decided to ban Jamaat-Shibir for their role in the student movement, and to impose severe punishments on the student protesters with charges of murder and other offenses. Students again protested on various campuses against DB Harun's forced statements. Police attacked students at Chittagong, Cumilla, Jahangirnagar, and Rajshahi universities. Teachers also protested with students on many campuses.

July 30: Students and teachers marched with red cloths tied around their mouths, demanding justice for the killings. The UN Secretary-General called for a transparent investigation. People across the country colored their Facebook profiles with red marks, while the mass murderers used black marks, although in negligible numbers. People associated with drama and cinema protested against the murderer Hasina.

July 31: Students held the "Remembering Our Heroes" program and continued to build public opinion in favor of the nine-point demand. Awami League General Secretary Obaidul Quader faced criticism from former Chhatra League leaders. When DU teachers went to the DB office to release the coordinators, the police harassed them and did not allow them to meet with their families.

August 1: The government issued a gazette notification banning Jamaat-e-Islami and Islami Chhatra Shibir for their role in the student-public movement. The DB released six coordinators.

August 2: Students and the public held mass marches across the country demanding the nine-point demand. Clashes between students and the public and the police occurred in the capital and various other places. 3 people were Martyred by police gunfire. The number of arrests had reached to 15,000.

August 3: Students and the public held a massive protest rally at Shaheed Minar against the continued mass arrests and genocide despite not meeting the nine-point demand. The army chief held a meeting with his army commanders and received the message that the army was no longer willing to fire. In the presence of hundreds of thousands of people, student leaders announced one point demand (Hasina's resignation), dropping the nine-point demand. Hasina offered to discuss with the students, and some ministers announced their willingness to resign if necessary. The students rejected all discussions. The government again shut down the internet. The police suspended and arrested two police officers responsible for the murder of Shaheed Abu Saeed. Hasina gave strict orders to resist the students and the public on the streets.

August 4: Awami terrorists attacked student-public protest marches in the capital Dhaka and across the country. Police and Awami terrorists fired on students,

but the students resisted them with bricks and stones. The army also fired in several places. 130 people were killed across the country. The students and the public announced a long march towards Dhaka the next day. Revengeful students and the public set fire to many Awami terrorists' offices and homes.

August 5: The police, BGB, and army took a highly aggressive stance. Fragmented battles began between the students and the public and the security forces across Dhaka city. After 10:30 AM, Hasina fled under the supervision of the army. The on-duty police, unaware of this, continued to fight with the public and killed many people. The army chief announced that he would address the nation at 2 PM. At 12 PM, the police and the army left the streets of Shahbagh. At 1 PM, people came to know that Hasina had fled. People across the country, especially in Dhaka, took to the streets to dance and sing in celebration. Sweets were distributed in the alleys, and people greeted each other with "Eid Mubarak." People prostrated on the streets, thanking Allah. Student-public protesters broke all the statues of the autocrat Mujib at various intersections across the country. The police and Awami terrorists fled and went into hiding. Many were killed by the student-public's wrath. A large section of the people in the capital went to Ganabhaban and vented their anger and frustration on it.

August 6: A new sun rose in Bangladesh. Context of Martyrdom Munshiganj, located near the capital, is one of the oldest settlements in Bangladesh. Due to its proximity to Dhaka District, the waves of any movement and struggle quickly spread to this region. The people of this region participated in the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement alongside students and the public across the country and built strong resistance against Hasina's misrule. To suppress the movement, Hasina's henchmen, along with the terrorists of Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League terrorists, became active. The police, BGB, Ansar, and RAB carried out brutal attacks on unarmed people with deadly weapons. The Anti-Discrimination Student Movement called for a non-cooperation movement across the country on August 4, 2024. Shaheed Sajal participated in this program. At 10:30 AM, Awami Jubo League and Chhatra League terrorists launched indiscriminate attacks with domestic and foreign weapons and fired on the students and the public. The valiant Shaheed Sajal fell to the ground, injured by the gunfire, and breathed his last on the spot. Local people took him to Munshiganj Sadar Hospital, where the on-duty doctor declared him dead.

Special Information Regarding the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Sajal, who sacrificed his life for his motherland, had no homestead or agricultural land. He lived with his 72-year-old sick father and brother. The two brothers supported the family by working as day laborers. The family consisted of four members. The elder brother lived separately with his wife and family after getting married.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Sajal
Father's Name	: Mohammad Ali Akbar Molla
Mother's Name	: Late Sahida Begum
Date of Birth	: October 20, 1993
Permanent Address	: Village: Uttar Islampur, Union: Uttar Islampur, Police Station: Munshiganj Sadar,
District	: Munshiganj
Current Address	: Same as permanent address
Siblings	: Two brothers (married)
Place of Martyrdom	: PTI Mor, Munshiganj Sadar
Time of Martyrdom	: August 4, 2024, 10:30 AM
Those Responsible for the Martyrdom	: Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League terrorists

Recommendations

1. Arrange proper medical treatment for the Shaheed's elderly father.
2. Build a permanent residence for the Shaheed's family members.
3. Create a regular source of income for this completely impoverished family.

Shaheed Md. Shakil Hossain

Serial: 135
ID: Dhaka Division 003

Shaheed's Introduction

Md. Shakil Hossain was born on November 3, 2002, in Kapilatali village, Union No. 1 Uttar Hamchadi, Lakshmipur District. The Shaheed's father, Mr. Belayet Hossain, is a business-man. His mother, Parveen Akter, is a traditional housewife. Before his Martyrdom, Shakil was a BSS (Pass) student at Tongi Government College and a 3rd-year BBA student at Manarat International University. Anyone would be impressed by the behavior of this worthy son of his parents. This valiant hero was a person of excellent character.

The Shaheed's father runs a business in Ershad Nagar area of Tongi, Gazipur. His monthly income is twelve thousand taka. At one time, Belayet Hossain's business was thriving. Currently, due to his age, he cannot move around as before. He has to keep the shop closed most of the time. As a result, the profit margin has decreased relatively. He was forced to dismiss the shop employee as well. The Shaheed's father struggles to pay the shop rent, house rent, and all household expenses. Seeing the financial strain on the family, Shakil started tutoring. He also supported the family by working as a journalist for the daily Bhorer Awaz newspaper. Gradually, the financial hardship began to decrease. Smiles returned to everyone's faces in the family.

Shakil Hossain studied at a private university, where the semester fees are higher than normal. Consequently, a large sum of money was required for each semester. This led the Shaheed's father to borrow six lakh taka from close relatives for his son's education. The Shaheed was the younger brother to his three other married sisters. The Shaheed's mother suffered a stroke nine years ago and has been physically weak since then. She says, "If Shakil was ever late returning home from tutoring, I would not eat until he came back. Now my Shakil is gone. I, along his mother, are alive, yet I feel like a living corpse." Parveen Akter almost faints while crying for her son. She always keeps Shakil's shirt close to her.

Context of Martyrdom

Shakil's elder sister, Beauty Akter, recounting her brother's last memories, said, "On July 18, at 11 AM, my brother went to the quota reform movement in Uttara after finishing his tutoring. Around 3:30 PM, he called me and said, 'Sister, the situation in Uttara is very bad. I might die at any moment. Don't worry. Tell mom to pray for all of us who are fighting for our rights. I will message you before I die.' Later, I didn't even know exactly when my brother was Martyred. Today the movement is successful. The country is independent. But my brother couldn't see the fruits of the movement. May no other mother's heart be emptied like my mother's."

The Shaheed's father, Belayet Hossain, said with a tearful voice, "While I was at my village home on July 18, around 5 PM, I received the news that my son was no more. Due to various obstacles in different places that day, vehicles were not moving. I tried my best and reached Gauripur in Cumilla. By then, teachers from Manarat University and my relatives had reached Gauripur with Shakil's body. Instead of returning to Dhaka, I got into the car with them and headed towards my village home in Lakshmipur. There, in Kapilatali village, I buried my son with my own hands in the family graveyard. My son was shot and killed by the police. The bullet pierced his chest and exited through his back. I want justice for Shakil's murder. I want justice for the murder of the jewel of my heart. Shakil was my only son among my four children. Today, everything is just a memory to me. I am now living by clinging to my son's memories. I want the purpose for which my son gave his life for the sake of the country to be fulfilled. May peace return to this country in exchange for the blood of my son and all those who were Martyred."

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Shakil Hossain
Date of Birth	: 03/11/2002
Father	: Md. Belayet Hossain
Mother	: Parveen Akter
Permanent Address	: Village: Kapilatali, Union: No. 1 Uttar Hamchadi,
Police Station	: Lakshmipur, District: Lakshmipur

Occupation: Student

Place of Incident	: In front of Azampur Uttara East Police Station
Time of Injury	: July 18, 2024, 4:30 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: July 18, 2024, 5:30 PM, Radical Hospital
Type of Injury	: Shot in the chest
Attacker	: Police

Recommendations

1. Arrangements can be made to repay the Shaheed's family's debt.
2. The Shaheed's mother's medical expenses can be provided.

Shaheed Nur Mohammad Sardar

Serial 136
ID: Dhaka Division 004

Shaheed's Introduction

Nur Mohammad Sardar, a day laborer, was born on March 1, 2005, in Munshiganj District, Dhaka Division. He lived in a rented house with his grandmother and his only brother, Rubel, who is also a day laborer. When Shaheed Nur Mohammad Sardar was 5 or 7 years old, and his younger brother was even younger, their father left them and remarried elsewhere. Later, their mother also remarried and left. They have not been heard them since then. The two orphaned children found shelter with their grandmother. This noble woman raised them by begging. They lived together with their grandmother in a rented house. The deceased Shaheed Nur Mohammad Sardar's family had no homestead, agricultural land, or source of income. The elderly grandmother has become helpless after losing her earning grandson.

Context of Martyrdom

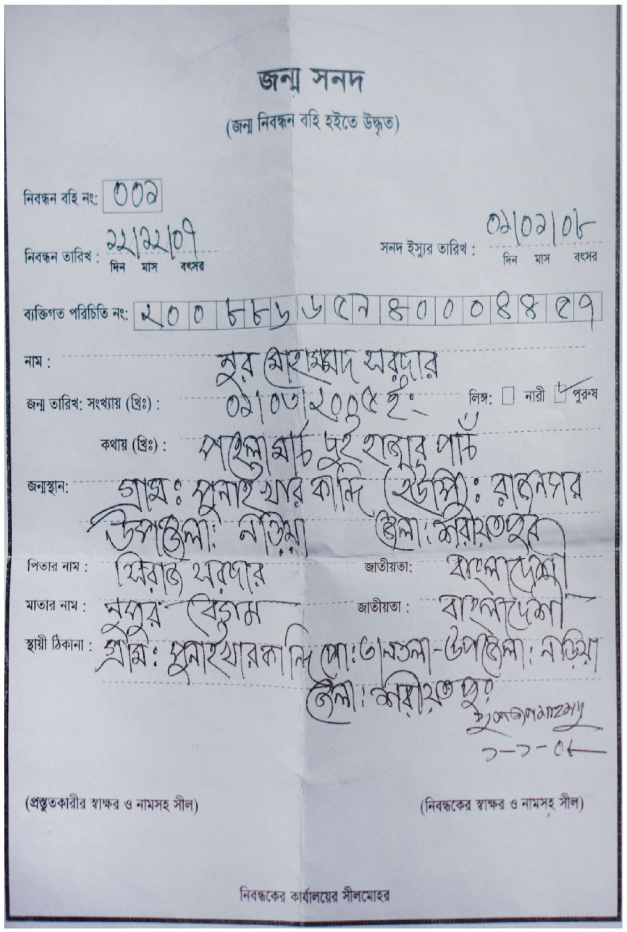
With the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, people across the country began to dream of a new Bangladesh. Under the misrule of the illegal occupying autocrat, murderer Hasina, life had become unbearable for people of all classes. They dreamed that this misrule would one day be eradicated and a Bangladesh of justice and equality would be established. However, Shaheed Nur Mohammad Sardar's dream remained just a dream. He passed away due to a brutal attack by Awami goons and killers just one day before the second liberation of the country, i.e., just one day before victory. On August 4, 2024, the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement called for a nationwide non-cooperation movement.

As part of this program, the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement in Munshiganj organized a sit-in at PTI Mor. Shaheed Nur Mohammad Sardar participated in this program. At 10:30 AM, the terrorist activists of Jubo League and Chhatra League, unleashed by the autocratic fascist murderer Hasina, attacked the program with weapons and severely beat Shaheed Nur Mohammad Sardar. When he fell to the ground, he was repeatedly shot in the head. He breathed his last on the spot. When local people took him to Munshiganj Sadar Hospital, the on-duty doctor declared Shahid Sajal dead. He was buried in the soil of Munshiganj.

In this incident, Shahid Nur Mohammad's grandmother, Shefali Begum, filed a case at Munshiganj Sadar Police Station. The case named 313 people and included 200-300 unknown individuals as defendants. Aminul Islam, Officer-in-Charge (OC) of Munshiganj Sadar Police Station, confirmed this information.

According to the case's First Information Report (FIR), on August 4th, in the morning, a peaceful non-cooperation movement by students and the public was taking place near the Krishi Bank in the Super Market area of Munshiganj city, demanding the resignation of the autocratic Sheikh Hasina government. At that time, under the joint instructions of former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, former Communications Minister Obaidul Quader, former Members of Parliament Mohammad Faisal, Mrinal Kanti Das, and Sagupta Yasmin, and District Council Chairman Md. Mohiuddin, the defendants attacked the students and the public with weapons, cocktails, knives, and machetes. During the attack, the city Chhatra League president, Nasibul Islam, Panchasar UP Chairman Golam Mostafa, and his brother Golam Kibria, along with 12 others, fired shots. Defendant number 18, Sajjat Hossain, General Secretary of the city Chhatra League, shot Nur Mohammad in the chest. Later, other defendants hacked and beat him severely. They also indiscriminately fired shots at the students and the public, detonated cocktails, and injured people by beating and hacking.

Special Information Regarding the Shaheed's Family: Shaheed Nur Mohammad Sardar, who sacrificed his life for the country, had no homestead or agricultural land. The grandmother, who once lived by begging, now lives in a rented house. She has become completely helpless after losing her earning grandson. The speechless elderly grandmother spends her days crying.



জন্ম সনদ

(জন্ম নিবন্ধন বহি হইতে উদ্ধৃত)

নিবন্ধন বহি নং: ০০১

নিবন্ধন তারিখ : ১২/১২/০৭ (দিন মাস বৎসর)

সনদ ইস্যুর তারিখ : ০১/০১/০৮ (দিন মাস বৎসর)

ব্যক্তিগত পরিচিতি নং: ২০০৮৮৬৬৫৯৮০০০৪৪৫৭

নাম : নুর মোহাম্মদ সরদার

জন্ম তারিখ: সংখ্যায় (খ্রিঃ) : ০১/০৩/২০০৫ ইং

লিঙ্গ: ☐ নারী ☑ পুরুষ

কথায় (খ্রিঃ) : পহেলা মার্চ দুই হাজার পাঁচ

জন্মস্থান: গ্রাম: পুনাইখার কান্দি (ইউপি): রাজনগর উপজেলা: নড়িয়া জেলা: শরীয়তপুর

পিতার নাম : সিরাজ সরদার

জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী

মাতার নাম : নুপুর বেগম

জাতীয়তা : বাংলাদেশী

স্থায়ী ঠিকানা : গ্রাম: পুনাইখারকান্দি পো: তানতলা-উপজেলা: নড়িয়া জেলা: শরীয়তপুর

১-১-০৮

(প্রস্তুতকারীর স্বাক্ষর ও নামসহ সীল)

(নিবন্ধকের স্বাক্ষর ও নামসহ সীল)

নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়ের সীলমোহর

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Nur Mohammad Sardar
Father's Name	: Siraj Sardar
Mother's Name	: Nupur Begum
Date of Birth	: March 1, 2005
Permanent Address	: Village: Uttar Islampur, Union: Uttar Islampur,
Police Station	: Munshiganj Sadar, District: Munshiganj
Current Address	: Same as permanent address
Siblings	: One brother (day laborer)
Place of Martyrdom	: PTI Mor, Munshiganj Sadar
Time of Martyrdom	: August 4, 2014, 10:30 AM
Those Responsible for the Martyrdom	: Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League terrorists

Recommendations

1. Arrange a permanent residence for the Shaheed's elderly grandmother and younger brother.
2. Arrange regular donations for the Shaheed's family.
3. Arrange employment for the younger brother.

Shaheed Manik Mia

Serial: 137
ID: Dhaka Division 005

Shaheed's Introduction

Shaheed Manik Mia was born on July 22, 1998, in Munshiganj District. His father is Md. Anis Chowdhury, and his mother is the late Kaniz Rabel. The motherless Shaheed Manik Mia was a student at Government Tularam College. His mother passed away six years before Manik Mia's death. His 65-year-old father supported the family, consisting of two sons and a daughter, through farming. Having no land other than their homestead, he cultivated land on lease. Shaheed Manik Mia financially supported his family by tutoring and freelancing alongside his studies. His father's dream was that his son, Shaheed Manik Mia, would take care of the family after completing his education. With the untimely death of Shaheed Manik Mia, that dream was nipped in the bud. His brother, sister, and father became completely helpless after his death. With the sole breadwinner Martyred, there was no one left in the family to earn an income.

Context of Martyrdom

The anti-quota movement eventually transformed into the anti-discrimination student movement. The anti-discrimination student movement ultimately turned into a single-point movement against the fascist Hasina. Students, the public, and the general population of the country united in demanding the resignation of the murderer Hasina. Residents of the capital Dhaka risked their lives and plunged into an all-out movement. On August 5, 2024, the anti-discrimination student movement called for a nationwide "March to Dhaka" program. As part of this program, activists of the anti-discrimination student movement took positions in the Chankharpul area of Dhaka. At 11:30 AM, the Jubo League, Chhatra League terrorists, and police, unleashed by the autocratic fascist murderer Hasina, attacked the program with weapons. At this time, Shaheed Manik Mia was shot in the head and fell to the ground. Local people took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. There, while undergoing treatment, he answered the call of Almighty Allah at 12:30 PM and departed from this world forever. He sacrificed himself for the welfare of the country and the nation just a few hours before victory.

Special Information Regarding the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Manik Mia, who sacrificed his life for the motherland, had no agricultural land other than his father's homestead. His younger brother, Ahmad Chowdhury (20), is studying for a BBA, and his sister, Muktar Lila (14), is a 9th-grade student. The entire family is helpless after losing the sole earning member.

বৈষম্য বিরোধী আন্দোলন

মুন্সীগঞ্জের যেসব ছাত্র-জনতার গিয়েছে প্রাণ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র / National ID Card

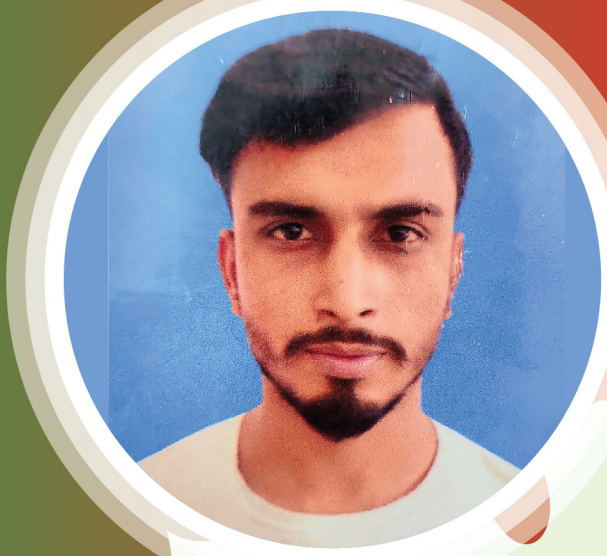
নাম
মানিক মিয়া
Name
MANIK MIAH
পিতা
মোঃ আনিস চৌধুরী
মাতা
মৃত কানিজ রাবেল
Date of Birth 22 Jul 1998
NID No. 511 369 8632

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Manik Mia
Father's Name	: Md. Anis Chowdhury
Mother's Name	: Late Kaniz Rabel
Date of Birth	: July 22, 1998
Permanent Address	: Village: Ram Gopalpur, Union: Dakshin Ram Gopalpur,
Police Station	: Munshiganj Sadar, District: Munshiganj
Current Address	: Village: Ram Gopalpur, Union: Dakshin Ram Gopalpur,
Police Station	: Munshiganj Sadar, District: Munshiganj
Siblings	: One brother, one sister
Place of Martyrdom	: Dhaka Chankharpul
Time of Martyrdom	: August 5, 2024, 12:30 PM, Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Those Responsible for the Martyrdom	: Awami League, Jubo League, Chhatra League terrorists, and police

Recommendations

1. Arrange regular financial assistance for the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange medical treatment of the Shaheed's elderly father.
3. Cover the educational expenses of the younger brother studying for a BBA and arrange for his employment after his studies.
4. Bear the educational expenses of the younger sister.



Shaheed Md. Farid Sheikh
Serial No.: 138
ID: Dhaka Division 006

Shaheed's Identity

Shaheed Md. Farid Sheikh was born in 1993 in Munshiganj district, near Dhaka. His father's name is Mr. Md. Sultan Mia and his mother's name is Mosha. Alo Begum. Shaheed Md. Farid Sheikh was a small businessman by profession. He was Martyred by the police force of the autocratic government during the anti-discrimination student movement in 2024.

Shaheed Md. Farid Sheikh was a small businessman by profession. His father, Mr. Sultan Mia, is 72 years old. He is unable to work. His mother, Alo Begum, is 64 years old. She is a housewife. Shaheed Farid was the only child of the family. He was the sole support for his elderly parents. He took care of his parents alone. The family survived on his meager income. The family is in deep mourning due to the tragic death of their sole breadwinner. He has a young daughter named Fatima, who is only two years old. Currently, there is no one to take responsibility for this helpless family.

Circumstances of Martyrdom

The 2024 quota reform movement was a unique event in world history. The youth led this movement. Under the strong leadership of the youth, the autocratic regime fell. Initially, the movement was about quota reform, but it gradually transformed into an anti-discrimination student movement. Then, through a one-point demand for the government's resignation and finally, through a mass uprising, ultimate freedom was achieved with the fall of the autocratic ruler Sheikh Hasina.

This victory did not come easily. Countless lives were sacrificed for it. Thousands of people were crippled. The general public of this country suffered imprisonment, oppression, and torture. The days of the movement were extremely frightening. Every moment was spent in fear and terror. Many people started their day with the news of the death of loved ones. Many mothers lost their sons. Many were orphaned by losing their fathers. The autocratic government of Sheikh Hasina resorted to all kinds of unfair means to prolong its power. It did not hesitate to kill people. When the movement against discrimination gained momentum, the government unleashed members of the police, RAB, BGB, Ansar, DGFI, and all other forces against the protestors. Along with them, members of the Chhatra League, Jubo League, and Awami League's armed helmet forces joined. They indiscriminately shot and killed people. They set people's homes on fire. They abducted and shot innocent people from their homes. This massacre continued throughout the month of July.

On August 4th, the police, RAB, BGB, and Chhatra League jointly attacked the anti-discrimination protestors with firearms. As part of the movement, the protestors took position in Shani Akhra, Jatrabari, Dhaka. Shaheed Md. Farid Sheikh was one of the protestors. Farid, a fearless soldier against injustice, was fighting bravely. To suppress the movement, the government's killing forces fired tear gas, rubber bullets, AK-47s, grenades, bullets, and shotguns. The general public tried to resist by throwing bricks and stones from the roadside. Ordinary people could not withstand the police bullets. One after another, protestors fell to the ground due to police gunfire. The surrounding area turned into a battlefield with tear gas smoke and indiscriminate gunfire. The tear gas smoke caused burning in the eyes. Amidst this, Shaheed Farid was fighting. Suddenly, a bullet hit Farid's body. He fell to the ground, wounded by the bullet. Blood continued to flow from his body. But there was no one to look after him. When the situation became somewhat normal, local people took him to Mugda Medical College Hospital. The hospital was also overwhelmed at that time. The hospital was so crowded with patients that getting a seat was difficult. Finally, he was admitted there. Although the bullet was removed through surgery, he could not be saved. While admitted to the hospital, he left the world on August 6, 2024.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Farid Sheikh
Date of Birth	: 27-04-1993
Place of Birth	: Munshiganj
Profession	: Small Businessman
Father	: Mr. Md. Sultan Mia
Mother	: Mosha. Alo Begum
Date and Place of Injury	: August 4th, Shani Akhra, Jatrabari
Date and Place of Martyrdom	: August 6th, 2024
Permanent Address	: Village: Sheikh Bari, Union: Sukhbaspur,
Thana	: Munshiganj Sadar, District: Munshiganj
Present Address	: Village: Sheikh Bari, Union: Sukhbaspur,
Thana	: Munshiganj Sadar, District: Munshiganj

Shaheed Md. Al Amin
Serial: 139
ID: Dhaka Division 007

Shaheed's Identity

Shaheed Md. Al Amin was born on August 7, 2005, in Munshiganj district. His father is Ayub Khalifa (50) and his mother is Asia Begum (45). Leaving his father and sick mother in the village, he came to the capital, Dhaka city, in search of livelihood with his elder brother and cousin. The three of them took day labor jobs in various establishments and lived in a rented room together. They used to save some money from their monthly income and send it to their father and sick mother living in the village. Despite being an employee of someone else's shop, Shaheed Md. Al Amin became involved in the movement and struggle for the country's cause. At the very beginning of the movement, on July 19th, he was critically injured by the indiscriminate gunfire of the Awami League, Jubo League, Chhatra League, and police, and died instantly from a bullet wound to the head.

Circumstances of Martyrdom

When Abu Saeed, a meritorious student of the English Department of Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur, was brutally murdered by being shot directly during the Bangla Blockade called by the anti-discrimination student leaders, the whole country erupted in protests. In this movement, the entire area including Dhaka University and the capital's Jatrabari, Mirpur, Badda, Rampura, and other areas turned into battlefields. This movement gained further momentum with the complete shutdown announced by the anti-discrimination student leaders on July 19th. Responding to the call of the anti-discrimination student movement leaders, like other areas of Dhaka, the general people of Sector 11 of Dhaka Uttara also took to the streets with the students and expressed solidarity with the complete shutdown. In this situation, becoming desperate, along with the government's henchmen, the terrorists of the Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League, unleashed by the killer Hasina, started attacking the student-public struggling in the anti-discrimination movement. Student-public fell to the ground one after another, injured by their reckless gunfire. At one point, Shaheed Al Amin fell to the ground with a bullet wound to the head. His elder brother, with the help of local people, took him to Bangladesh Medical College Hospital, where the doctor on duty declared him dead.

Special Information Regarding the Shaheed's Family

Bangladesh is a financially disadvantaged, poverty-stricken third-world country. Most of those who were Martyred in this movement, known as the second war of independence, are members of extremely poor families. Shaheed Md. Al Amin is no exception. The day laborer father has no homestead or agricultural land. They live in a house built on someone else's land. Due to poverty, he could not study much. To help the family, he engaged himself in day labor work as his father was sick. His mother is also sick and bedridden. The economic condition of Shaheed Al Amin's family is very poor. The sick parents are speechless after losing their only earning son. Although his two elder sisters, Hafiz Akhtar and Ruma Akhtar, are married, his other sister, Suma Akhtar, is still a student. This destitute family is in dire need of monthly financial assistance.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Al Amin
Father's Name	: Ayub Khalifa (50)
Mother's Name	: Asia Begum (45)
Date of Birth	: August 7, 2005
Permanent Address	: Village: Balashur, Union: Barikhal, Thana: Munshiganj Sadar, District: Munshiganj
Present Address	: Same
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Place of Injury	: Dhaka, Jamjam Tower intersection, Sector 11
Time of Injury	: July 19th, 3:00 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: July 19th, 2024, 3:30 PM, Bangladesh Medical College Hospital
Those Who Attacked and killed	: Terrorist forces of Awami League, Jubo League, Chhatra League, and police

Recommendations

1. Arrange regular donations for the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange for the medical treatment of the Shaheed's elderly parents.
3. Build a permanent residence for the Shaheed's family.
4. Bear the cost of the younger sister's education and arrange her marriage after her studies.

Shaheed Md. Saidul Islam Shovon
Serial: 140
ID: Dhaka Division-008

Shaheed's Identity

"That day was Friday. Shovon was eating biryani at noon, his friends were calling him repeatedly. The boy left in a hurry after eating...little did I know that would be my son's last meal!" Shovon's mother, Shahnaz Begum, said while crying.

Shaheed Saidul Islam Shovon was born on December 16, 2005, in Uttar Kolapara village, Rarhikhal Union, Sreenagar Thana, Munshiganj District. His father's name is Md. Nazrul Islam and his mother's name is Shahnaz Begum. He was the only child of his parents. The Shaheed's father lived in Kamrangirchar, the capital, for business reasons. Shaheed Shovon was studying at Sheikh Burhan Uddin Post Graduate College. This promising, talented student was preparing to go to Japan for higher education. He had even prepared all the necessary documents. It was at this time that the movement to save the country began. The general people of this country took to the streets to remove fascist Hasina and establish an egalitarian and just, discrimination-free state. Shaheed Shovon participated in this movement with unwavering determination. He took a stand with the anti-discrimination student public in the heart of Dhaka city, the New Market area. On July 19th, when the Awami League, Jubo League, Chhatra League, and police fired indiscriminately at the student-public gathering, he was shot in the head. Local people took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital, where the doctor on duty declared him dead.

Circumstances of Martyrdom

July 19, 2024, was a landmark day in the history of the anti-discrimination student movement. On this day, student leaders announced an unprecedented program called a "complete shutdown." People all over Bangladesh declared solidarity with this program.

The widespread participation of the general public made the desperate autocratic killer Hasina government fearful and confused. They started efforts to suppress the movement at any cost. They adopted programs such as widespread propaganda, using the courts to achieve their goals, and killing people with the police and BGB. The student public also announced a counter-program, a complete shutdown, on July 19th. To implement this program, the student and the general masses took a stand in the important area of New Market in the capital. Shaheed Saidul Islam Shovon, in solidarity with the angry student public, also took a stand in the New Market area. Around 12:30 pm, the terrorist forces unleashed by fascist killer Hasina, the armed cadres of the Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League, joined hands with the police and attacked the program. He was shot in the head by their indiscriminate gunfire and died on the spot. The protesting public took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital, where the doctor on duty declared him dead.

Another protestor, Alamgir Hossain, shared these words about Shaheed Shovon:

"We were then in front of the New Market petrol pump. There was a chase and counter-chase. Gunshots were ringing out repeatedly. Looking back, I saw a boy sitting hunched over in a prostration position. By then, the police had moved further ahead, past us. I ran to the boy. I hugged him. He looked at me and said, 'Brother, please take me to the hospital.' As soon as he said this, his body leaned against me. We quickly took a rickshaw. The boy was still alive. I unlocked his phone with his finger. The ID card hanging around his neck read 'Saidul Islam Shovon, College Sheikh Burhan Uddin.' I called a number from the dialed number list and informed them, 'Shovon has been shot. We are taking him to Dhaka Medical. Please inform his family.'"

"On the way, Shovon took a deep breath. I feared he might have died."

"We took him to the hospital. There were injured and dead people everywhere. There was crying and commotion all around. A doctor checked his pulse and said, 'He was already dead.'"

Comments about the Shaheed

"In the evening, a boy from the neighborhood came and said, 'Auntie, Shovon has been shot, he has been taken to Dhaka Medical.' His father was in India at the time. I rushed to the hospital like a madwoman... I went and saw my Shovon lying on a trolley in a corner of the emergency room, a few boys standing beside him... I ran to Shovon, my son's body was lifeless. I shook him so much, but he didn't say anything. My Shovon was no more!" Shahnaz said, breaking down in tears.

Shovon's mother, Shahnaz Begum, said, "We didn't know my son had such love for the country, that he would sacrifice himself for the country! We had so many dreams for him, everything is over. My well-organized family is finished! I don't know how we will spend the rest of our lives! We have nothing to ask of the government. May this country be the way Shovon dreamed it would be, the way he died dreaming. May the people of this country remember my son and not forget his sacrifice."

Delwar Hossain, the acting principal of Burhan Uddin College, said, "Shovon was very brave. He is our national hero. The new era of this country has begun with the sacrifice of young people like Shovon. We will not forget the contribution of these national heroes."

Shovon's uncle, Monir Hossain, said, "His parents had many dreams for this child. Everyone in the family wanted Shovon to grow up and fulfill all his parents' dreams. But Shovon has been Martyred for the country."

পুলিশের গুলিতে শ্রীনগরের শোভন নিহত

উচ্চশিক্ষার জন্য জাপান যাওয়া হলো না

ভির ডেস্ক

ম্যবিরোধী ছাত্র আন্দোলনে পুলিশের তে নিহত হন শেখ বোরহানউদ্দিন পোস্ট জুয়েট কলেজের ছাত্র সাইদুল ইসলাম ভন। তিনি মুন্সীগঞ্জ জেলার শ্রীনগরের র কোলাপাড়া গ্রামের মো. নজরুল ম ও শাহনাজ বেগম দম্পতির একমাত্র ন। সূত্রমতে, মুন্সীগঞ্জ জেলার প্রথম শহিদ ভন। তার বাবা মো. নজরুল ইসলাম ার কামরাঙ্গীরচর এলাকার একজন ক ব্যবসায়ী। মা গৃহিনী। দুই-ভাইবোনের শোভন বড়। ব্যবসার কারণে তারা রাঙ্গীরচর এলাকায় বসবাস করেন।

বাবা-মা ও বোনের সঙ্গে তোলা

হাসপাতালে ছট

ভূঞাপুরের ইম

ভূঞাপুর (টাঙ্গাইল) প্রতিনিধি

বৈষম্যবিরোধী ছাত্র আন্দোলনে গিয়ে গু চিকিৎসাধীন অবস্থায় ১৩ দিন মৃত্যুর কলেজছাত্র ইমন হাসান। রোববার

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Saidul Islam Shovon
Father's Name	: Md. Nazrul Islam
Mother's Name	: Shahnaz Begum
Date of Birth	: December 16, 2005
Permanent Address	: Village: Uttar Kolapara, Union: Rarhikhal, Thana: Sreenagar,
District	: Munshiganj
Present Address	: Kamrangirchar, Dhaka
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Place of Injury	: Dhaka, New Market
Time of Injury	: July 19th, 12:30 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: July 19, 2024, 12:30 PM, Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Those Who Attacked and killed	: Terrorist forces of Awami League, Jubo League, Chhatra League, and police.

Recommendations
Financial assistance is not needed, but regular contact with the family is necessary.

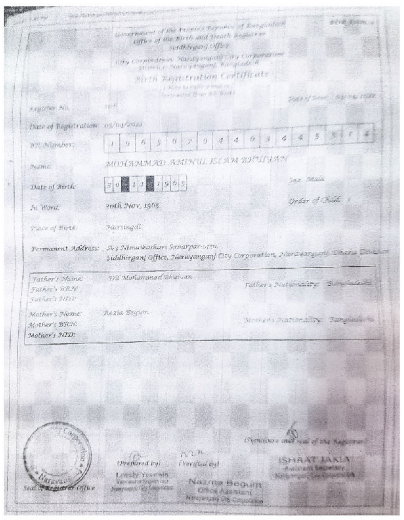
Shaheed Md. Irfan Bhuiyan
Serial No.: 141
ID: Dhaka Division-009

Shaheed's Identity

Shaheed Md. Irfan Bhuiyan was born on November 11, 2001, in Kandail village, Satgram Union, Narsingdi Sadar Thana, Narsingdi District. His father's name is Md. Aminul Islam, and his mother's name is Moslema. Among the couple's two daughters and one son, the Shaheed was the eldest. The Shaheed's father, Md. Aminul Islam, works a private job. Due to his job, he currently resides in Siddhirganj, Narayanganj. He also has his own house there. Shaheed Irfan was studying at United International University in Dhaka, the capital. This promising, talented student was shot and killed by the police and BGB under the orders of the fascist Hasina government.

Circumstances of Martyrdom

Like all the people of Bangladesh in the anti-discrimination student movement, Shaheed Irfan also participated. To overthrow the killer Hasina government, the anti-discrimination student leaders were announcing one program after another. Their announced complete shutdown program received a massive response from the people. To implement this program, Shaheed Irfan Bhuiyan organized the general students. On July 18, 2024, to implement the complete shutdown program, he took a stand in Jatrabari with a group of students. Jatrabari became the epicenter of the movement and struggle. The movement and struggle here became all-out. The massive presence and unwavering attitude shook the foundations of the fascist killer Hasina's throne. The fearful killer Hasina unleashed the armed cadres of the Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League to suppress this movement. The killer forces, unleashed in collaboration with the BGB and police, attacked the program at three in the afternoon. He was shot in the head and chest by bullets fired by the police and BGB and died on the spot. One bullet pierced his chest and exited, and another bullet hit his head. As a result, he was Martyred on the spot.



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Irfan Bhuiyan
Father's Name	: Md. Aminul Islam
Mother's Name	: Moslema
Date of Birth	: November 12, 2001
Permanent Address	: Village+Union: Satgram, Thana: Narsingdi Sadar, District: Narsingdi
Present Address	: Nimaikashari, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Place of Injury	: Kajla Jatrabari, Dhaka
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024
Time of Martyrdom	: 12:25 PM
Those who Attacked and Martyred	: Jubo League, Chhatra League, Police, and BGB

Proposals

1. Arrange proper medical treatment for the Shaheed's elderly father.
2. Build a permanent residence for the Shaheed's family members.
3. Create a regular source of income for this completely impoverished family.

News Link

https://www.prothomalo.com/education/campus/0hqyg16thg

"Don't leave my body if I die"

Shaheed Parvez Hawlader
Serial: 142
ID: Dhaka Division-010

Shaheed's Identity

Shaheed Parvez Hawlader was born in Siddhirganj, Narayanganj district, on November 25, 1999. Born into an extremely poor family, Shaheed Parvez Hawlader ended his education at an early age and started working in a tea stall in search of livelihood. A tea shop employee, Shaheed Parvez Hawlader, lived a humble life in a rented house with his elderly mother on a meager salary. He was Martyred by bullet wounds on August 5, 2024, in the pre-victory moment, by the combined attack of Jubo League, Chhatra League, police, and BGB.

Shaheed's Dream

Parvez Hawlader was a vibrant young man of twenty-five. The youngest of five siblings, the family's beloved boy dreamed of going abroad. Then, he would build a beautiful house. He would live in that house with his mother. Although he could not build a house, the locals named a road after Parvez. Because a bullet shattered his dream of building a house. Parvez's life lamp went out. Parvez, who participated in the quota reform movement, died from a bullet wound to the head just two hours before the fall of the Sheikh Hasina government.

In the morning, he posted his last status on Facebook from his ID: "Allah, you are a good planner, Allah, take care of every person's life in Bangladesh. Do what is good for the country and the people, Allah. May no mother's lap be empty today. Ameen." And on the field of the movement, he told his friends, "If I die, don't leave my body, deliver it to the family, so that I am not buried as an unclaimed body."

Circumstances of Martyrdom

Although Shaheed Parvez Hawlader's birthplace was Siddhirganj, Narayanganj, he lived in Dhaka in search of livelihood. Despite being a mere employee of a tea shop, he joined the anti-discrimination student movement. August 5 was the last day of the autocratic killer Hasina's rule. On this day,

the leaders of the anti-discrimination student movement announced the "March to Dhaka" program. Like all the freedom-loving people of Bangladesh, Shaheed Parvez also participated in the "March to Dhaka" program and took a stand with the anti-discrimination student-public in the Shani Akhra area of Jatrabari. The Hasina government, desperate to protect its throne, planned a final, deadly blow and decided on a massive massacre. But that plan was thwarted by the activities of the patriotic army. Nevertheless, the Awami goons snd killers and their accomplices were active in the field. Finally, they tucked their tails and their protector and patron, killer Hasina, fled to Delhi, India. In the very pre-victory moment, at 12:25 pm, in the Shani Akhra area of Jatrabari, Jubo League, Chhatra League, Awami League, police, and BGB launched an armed attack on the freedom-loving student-public. Shaheed Parvez Hawlader was Martyred on the spot by bullet wounds. The bullet fired by the terrorists entered Shaheed Parvez Hawlader's mouth and exited through the back of his head.

Comments about the Shaheed

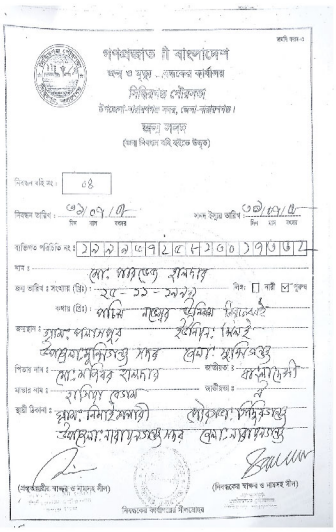
Parvez's elder sister, Selina Akhtar, said, "My sister Roksana and my daughter Mahmuda Akhtar and I went to the Signboard area for a few days for the quota reform movement." When students were being killed one after another, Parvez said, "You stay at home. If you die from a bullet, that's one thing. And if you don't die and become crippled, you won't be able to marry off your daughter. Her future will be ruined." Then I told him, "Okay, if we don't go to the movement, then you can't go either." He said, "Okay," but left in the morning saying he was going to have breakfast. When I called him at 10 am, he said, "I'm fine, don't worry." I told him, "Be careful." He said, "There's no problem." When I called him again at 11 am, he said, "I'm fine." At 11:30 am, he told his friend Mohsin, "If I die, don't leave my body, deliver it to the family, so that I am not buried as an unclaimed body."

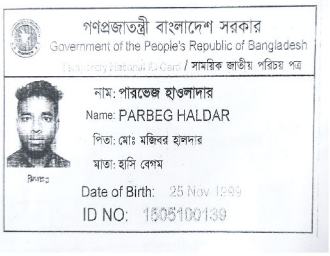
After 12 o'clock, Shakil called and said Parvez had died. In a tearful voice, Selina Akhtar said, "Parvez used to say, 'I was a student. How can I sit at home during the students' movement? I am with them even if I have to give my life.' He could not study much due to financial constraints. He used to work in a gas cylinder shop in the area and help the family a little. And he used to say, 'Send me abroad. I will go abroad and build a house in this Nimaikashari. I will live in that house with everyone.' I used to say, 'Where will we get so much money?' 'Be patient, I will send you abroad when the money is arranged.' He used to say, 'There is no problem in dreaming. Allah will fulfill the dream.' But my brother's dream remained a dream."

Parvez's mother, Hasi Begum, said, "Our village home in Munshiganj's Tongibari Dighirpar area has been destroyed by river erosion. We left the village 35-40 years ago. My husband, Mojibur Rahman, used to ferry at Dhaka's Sadarghat. We took shelter in Kaliganj Char. Then, when Parvez was 6 years old, we moved to a rented house in the Nimaikashari area. We have nothing in the village. So, we became voters here. Parvez's father died 14 months ago. Parvez, the youngest of all, was my very beloved child. He used to eat from my hand every now and then. I fed him with my own hands on the night of August 4th. Today, my father (Parvez) is no more." Hasi Begum broke down in tears. Crying, she said, "I don't want anything. May people not forget my son. He was Martyred for the people of the country. May the government write his name as a Shaheed."

Special Information about the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Parvez Hawlader was born into a completely destitute family. His father, Mojibur Halder, died long ago. His family consisted of his sixty-plus, sick, elderly mother. There is no homestead or land from his father. His elder brother, Faruk Hawlader (46), is married and has a separate family. His sisters, Halima Begum (40), Selima Begum (36), and Roksana Akhtar (27), are housewives. His mother is currently living a lonely and destitute life.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Parvez Hawlader
Father's Name	: Late Md. Mojibur Halder
Mother's Name	: Hasi Begum (60)
Date of Birth	: November 25, 1999
Permanent Address	: Village- Nimaikashari, Union: Siddhirganj, Thana: Siddhirganj, District: Siddhirganj
Present Address	: Nimaikashari, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Place of Injury	: Kajla Jatrabari, Dhaka
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024
Time of Martyrdom and Martyred	: 12:25 PM Those who Attacked : Jubo League, Chhatra League, Police, and BGB

Proposals

1. Build a permanent residence for the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange a regular allowance for the Shaheed's elderly mother.
3. Bear the medical expenses of the Shaheed's elderly mother.

News Link

https://m.siddhirganj.com/news.php?news=122882

"Why are you afraid? If I die, I will be a Shaheed," Shaheed Hafez Soleman said to his brother-in-law.

Shaheed Hafez Soleman
Serial: 143
ID: Dhaka Division-011

Shaheed's Identity

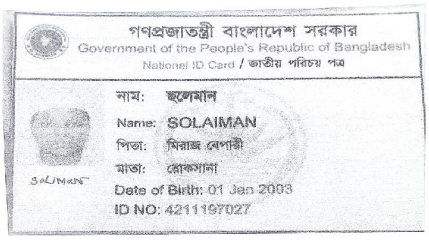
Shaheed Hafez Soleman was born on January 1, 2003, in Shimrail Sanarpar, Narayanganj district. His father's name is Miraj Bepari, and his mother's name is Roksana. Shaheed Soleman was the eldest of Miraj and Roksana's two children, a daughter and a son. His father, Miraj Bepari, is a Saudi expatriate. His parents' dream was to make their only son, Shaheed Hafez Soleman, a Hafez of the Quran and a great scholar. At his father's wish, he was admitted to a Hafezi Madrasa in his childhood. He completed Hifzul Quran with great merit in a short time. He was then admitted to the Kitab department of Mirpur Darud Rashad Madrasa. Here too, he showed his merit and passed the Sharhe Bekaya class.

Circumstances of Martyrdom

When the whole country moved forward in the movement to establish a humane and anti-discrimination Bangladesh, the fearless Quranic bird, Shaheed Hafez Soleman, also jumped into the movement with all his might. He played the role of a skilled military leader in the anti-discrimination student movement to overthrow the killer Hasina government. The freedom-loving people took to the streets at the call of the anti-discrimination student movement. They called for the "March to Dhaka" program on August 5. As part of this program, anti-discrimination students and the public gathered in the Shanir Akhra area of Jatrabari, Dhaka. On this gathered public, killer Hasina's henchmen, Awami League, Jubo League, Chhatra League, police, and BGB, carried out a heinous attack and killed people one after another. Shaheed Hafez Soleman was critically injured in the attack by this terrorist force. A killer's bullet entered his back and exited through his chest. Shaheed Hafez Soleman's lifeless body collapsed on the road. Local people carried him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. While undergoing treatment there, he accepted Martyrdom at five in the afternoon and went to the presence of Almighty Allah.

Statements of Close Relatives about the Shaheed

Maulana Shahadat Hossain, Shaheed Soleman's brother-in-law, said, "Shaheed Hafez Soleman was very talented and polite. He always feared Martyrdom. A day before the incident, when I forbade him to go to the movement, he said to me, 'Why are you afraid? If I die, I will be a Shaheed.'"



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Hafez Soleman
Father's Name	: Miraj Bepari
Mother's Name	: Roksana
Date of Birth	: January 1, 2003
Permanent Address	: Al Noor Tower, Madaninagar, Union: Shimrail Sanarpar,
Thana	: Narayanganj Sadar, District: Narayanganj
Present Address	: Al Noor Tower, Madani Nagar, Shimrail, Sanarpar,
	: Narayanganj Sadar, Narayanganj
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Place of Injury	: Kajla Jatrabari, Dhaka
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024
Time of Martyrdom	: Five in the afternoon
Those who Attacked and Martyred	: Jubo League, Chhatra League, Police, and BGB

Proposals

1. Regular Shaheed's allowance should be provided.
2. The family members have been mentally broken due to the Martyrdom of their only son. Regular contact with them is essential.

"Mom, don't worry, if I die, people will call you the mother of a hero"

Shaheed Afikul Islam Saad
Serial: 144
ID: Dhaka Division-012

Shaheed's Biography

Shaheed Afikul Islam was born on March 30, 2006, in Dargram, Saturia Thana, Manikganj. His father's name is Shafiqul Islam, and his mother's name is Anjuman Ara. Shaheed Saad moved to Dhaka with his parents at a young age. From childhood, he was very talented and intelligent. He received excellent moral education from his parents. He impressed everyone with his honesty and good morals throughout his life. He had a deep love for Islam. He considered his younger brother Sajidul Islam as a friend. His dream was for the country and Islam. He wanted the country to develop through the victory of Islam. He was a 12th-grade science student at Savar Cantonment Public School and College. Despite having big dreams, the Awami terrorist forces killed him through the police, thwarting his dreams.

Description of the Incident

"Mom, don't worry, if I die, people will call you the mother of a hero, you will get the honor of a Shaheed's mother. Everyone will respect you." On August 5th, when Saad was leaving home to join the anti-discrimination student-public movement and his mother tried to stop him, he said these words and left. This was Saad's last conversation with his mother.

Saad was the elder of two brothers. Saad's mother, Anjuman Ara, said that her last conversation with Afikul Islam Saad was when he was just leaving home. He asked her for 20 taka, saying he was going to meet friends. Then Saad left with that money. At that time, she repeatedly forbade him from going to the movement. Shortly after, Afikul Islam Saad was shot in the head in front of Harding School, located between Savar Upazila and Thana. Anjuman Ara further said that as soon as Saad left, her younger son Sajidul also left the house. Then she heard the sound of gunfire. Locals persuaded Sajidul to go home. Sajidul told her that Saad had gone to the movement. She repeatedly called to find out about him. They spoke twice in the afternoon. When she called for the third time at 3 pm, he didn't answer the phone. Then she felt uneasy. A short while later, she received a call from an unknown number. They said, "Auntie, Afikul has been hit in the head, we are taking him to the local Dhamrai Upazila Health Complex." After a while, they called again and said, "He was not kept here, we are taking him to Ganoshasthaya Hospital, please come." Then they all rushed to the hospital and saw her son lying unconscious with bullet wounds. As his condition deteriorated, he was quickly admitted to the ICU of Enam Medical College and Hospital in Savar.

After three days of treatment, Saad died on the morning of August 8th. Saad's death shattered a family's dreams. Saad's parents cannot accept the death of their beloved son. It is known that from the beginning of the anti-discrimination student-public movement, Saad expressed his support by posting various protest posts on social media. On August 4th, he posted on Facebook, "Could be a new rise." Then he wrote, "The history of the country that started with blood will require blood to rewrite that history." Saad's father, Shafiqul Islam, said, "I am shocked at what happened. My whole family is in disarray. How will we overcome this grief?" He said that on the morning of the 8th, when the doctors said Saad was no more, he went to Saad and called him "father" three times. But his father did not rise.

His son Saad was very talented. He received scholarships in the fifth and eighth grades. He dreamed of becoming a graphic designer. He got GPA 5 in SSC. Although he was not interested in jobs, a visit to Saad's house revealed his various award trophies and dreams written on his study table. Everything was finished by a bullet. The trophies are adorning the corners of the house. Everything is there, only Saad is missing. From morning to noon, from evening to night, parents and brother are still waiting. But Saad does not return. Losing her son, mother Anjuman Ara finds the memories of her beloved son in album photos and playing trophies kept in the cupboard. Father Shafiqul Islam and beloved younger brother Sajidul Islam cannot accept Saad's absence. His younger brother Sajidul said, "Although Saad was my elder brother, our relationship was like friends. He loved me very much. He shared everything with me. He took me with him wherever he went. I don't understand why he didn't take me with him that day. I ask everyone to pray for my brother."

Shaheed's Father's Statement

Saad used to go to the mosque regularly and sit down to read after prayers. He always sought Allah's pleasure through the satisfaction of his parents. He respected his parents.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Registrar, Birth and Death Registration
Dargram Union Parishad
Saturia, Manikganj
(Rule 11, 12)
মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন সনদ / Death Registration Certificate

Date of Registration: 12/09/2024
Death Registration Number: 20065617038102620
Date of Issuance: 12/09/2024

Date of Birth : 30/03/2006
Date of Death : 08/08/2024
In Word : Eighth of August, Two Thousand Twenty Four
Sex : Male

নাম	আফিকুল ইসলাম সাদ	Name	: Afiqul Islam Saad
মাতা	আঞ্জুমান আরা	Mother	: Anjuman Ara
জাতীয়তা	বাংলাদেশী	Nationality	: Bangladeshi
পিতা	মো: শফিকুল ইসলাম	Father	: Md. Shafiqul Islam
জাতীয়তা	বাংলাদেশী	Nationality	: Bangladeshi
মৃত্যুস্থান	ঢাকা, বাংলাদেশ	Place of Death	: Dhaka, Bangladesh
মৃত্যুর কারণ	খুন	Cause of Death	: Murder

12.09.24
Seal & Signature
Assistant to Registrar
(Preparation, Verification)
Seal & Signature
Registrar

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Afikul Islam Saad
Date of Birth	: 30-03-2006
Place of Birth	: Dargram Saturia, Manikganj
Occupation	: Student, Savar Cantonment Public School and College, 12th Grade, Science
Present Address	: House: D-85
Area	: Purbo Kayetpara, Thana: Dhamrai, District: Dhaka
Permanent Address	: Dargram, Saturia, Manikganj
Father's Name	: Md. Shafiqul Islam (53), General Practitioner
Mother's Name	: Anjuman Ara (38), Housewife
Attacker	: Police
Place and Time of Injury	: Harding School and College Gate, Dhamrai, Dhaka
Date and Time	: 05-08-2024, 3:30 PM
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: 08-08-2024, 7:30 PM, Enam Medical College Hospital Dhaka
Funeral	: 09-08-2024, 2:30 PM
Graveyard	: Dargram Graveyard, Saturia, Manikganj
Proposal	: 1. Regular monthly assistance can be provided.

Shaheed Shahidul Khan

Serial No.: 145

ID: Dhaka Division- 013

Biography of the Shaheed

Shahidul Khan was born on January 17, 1968, in Kalkini Upazila of Madaripur District, to father Lalu Khan and mother Chahejan. By profession, he was a farmer. In addition to his agricultural work, he also played a role in local judicial activities through the Union Parishad.

The Context of Shaheed's Sacrifice

Since coming to power in 2008, the authoritarian government began systematically suppressing all opposition parties and their challengers. Sheikh Hasina and her illegitimate regime are accused of several major scandals and massacres. If proper justice were served for these acts of corruption and killings, even sentencing every Awami League member, including its terrorists, corrupt individuals, and sycophantic supporters, to 100 years in prison would be far too lenient.

In 2006, during the final moments of the coalition government's tenure, Sheikh Hasina publicly instructed her followers to kill the opposition using sticks and oars. Following this order, on October 28, during a rally of Jamaat-e-Islami at the north gate of Baitul Mukarram Mosque, Awami League militants publicly beat to death 7 individuals on the spot. Clashes in different parts of the country resulted in a total of 40 deaths.

After coming to power in 2008 through election engineering, the regime planned to eliminate patriotic army officers. On February 25 and 26, 2009, within the BDR headquarters at Pilkhana, 74 people — including 57 army officers — were killed by agents allegedly linked to Indian operatives. Witnesses to the incident were later systematically eliminated.

On January 28, 2010, the authoritarian and corrupt India-backed regime executed four brave freedom fighters who had played a role in eliminating Sheikh Mujib and his brutal paramilitary force, the Rakkhi Bahini. Another was reportedly slaughtered by Sheikh Hasina herself, as she allegedly pressed him down with her foot and slit his throat.

The 2012 murder of journalists Sagar and Runi was a widely discussed case. The killers were reportedly shielded from justice due to their loyalty to the Awami League.

In 2012, Abdul Quader Molla and several other Jamaat leaders were unjustly executed. They were accused of fabricated and unverified war crimes without proper investigation. Based on these baseless allegations, leaders such as Abdul Quader Molla, Muhammad Kamaruzzaman, Ali Ahsan Mohammad Mujahid, and Motiur Rahman Nizami were arrested and hanged. Additionally, figures like Ghulam Azam, Allama Delwar Hossain Sayeedi, and Salauddin Quader Chowdhury were also sentenced to death.

In 2013, due to the alleged disrespect of Islam, the Hefazat-e-Islam conference was brutally attacked, resulting in the killing of over a hundred people.

In 2017, a secret anti-national agreement was signed with India, leading to widespread criticism.

In 1996 and 2010, two major stock market scams took place in the country's history. When Sheikh Hasina first came to power in 1996, a massive corruption scandal erupted in the stock market that year, resulting in the looting of between 40,000 to 60,000 crore taka. This took place in November and December. Among those implicated in this scandal and against whom cases were filed were Salman F. Rahman and Asif F. Rahman of the Beximco Group, as well as Mohammad Bhai and Aziz Mohammad Bhai of the Olympic Group, Abu Tayyeb of TK Group, former president and current director of the Dhaka Stock Exchange, Rokibur Rahman, and former DSE director Mustaq Ahmed Sadeq. Many individuals accused in the 1996 case have since passed away.

Several individuals have permanently left the country. On April 2, 1997, a case was filed in the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate's Court of Dhaka regarding this matter. Immediately after the case was filed, the court issued arrest warrants against the accused individuals. Following the case and the arrest warrants, Salman F. Rahman, the current advisor to Sheikh Hasina and owner of Shinepukur Holdings, along with AB Siddiqur Rahman, Salman F. Rahman of Beximco Pharmaceuticals, Sohel F. Rahman, and DH Khan, received interim bail from the High Court. Not only were they granted bail, but the High Court also ruled that no charges could be framed against them. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) appealed this decision, but for unknown reasons, the appeal has yet to be resolved.

On December 8, 2010, from 11:00 AM to 12:23 PM, an estimated amount of money disappeared from the stock market within just over an hour. Some claimed it was 18,000 crore taka, others said 22,000 crore taka, while some estimated it to be 86,000 crore taka. When accounting for the previous 15 days' figures along with December 8, the figure of 86,000 crore taka seems plausible. However, the individuals later accused could not have absorbed the full amount alone. The money was also taken by institutional investors, as well as small investors. The formula was "give and take," "give and take," but by December 8, the giving had stopped. In one go, 22,000 crore taka was taken away.

Thirty million investors did not receive the money; it was taken by only five or six individuals, whose pictures were published in the newspapers. Their names appeared in the investigation report. From small investors to the DSE, CSE, SEC, and even government intelligence agencies, everyone confirmed the involvement of these five to six corrupt individuals. However, it is unfortunate that even after the finance minister received the investigation report, he stated that their names could not be disclosed, citing potential complications. The Awami government has been implicated in several major scandals, including the Hallmark Group loan scam, the Bismillah Group loan scam, and the Padma Bridge consultancy appointment scandal. In one of the country's largest infrastructure projects, the Padma Bridge, a Canadian company, SNC-Lavalin, offered bribes to several influential ministers, politicians, and officials involved in the project, including former Minister of Communications Syed Abul Hossain and the Prime Minister's economic advisor, Moshiur Rahman. After the allegations were proven, the World Bank refused to provide a loan of $120 million for the $300 million Padma Bridge project. Following this, other donor agencies also canceled their loan agreements for the Padma Bridge.

According to the World Bank report, SNC-Lavalin offered a 10% bribe to secure the consultancy work for the Padma Bridge project. The breakdown of the bribes was as follows: 4% for former Communications Minister Abul Hossain, 2% for former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Abul Hassan Chowdhury, 2% for Mujibur Rahman Nixon, brother of Chief Whip Noor Alam Chowdhury, 1% for the Prime Minister's economic advisor Moshiur Rahman, and 1% for former Bridge Secretary Mosharraf Hossain Bhuiyan. This information was recorded in the diary of Ramesh Saha, the Vice President of SNC-Lavalin.

During Sheikh Hasina's tenure, several banking scandals were noteworthy. One of the most significant was the **Basic Bank loan scam**. After coming to power, Sheikh Abdul Hai Bachchu was appointed as the Chairman of Basic Bank on political grounds. This led to widespread corruption in the bank, with an estimated embezzlement of around 3,500 crore taka.

Another major scandal was the **Farmers Bank scam**. Mahmudul Khan Alamgir and Mahbubul Haque Chishti were involved in loan fraud, corruption, and embezzlement. They did not stop there but also committed serious crimes by transferring money from customer accounts to their own accounts via pay-orders.

There were two incidents of theft through a tunnel in Sonali Bank, executed in the same manner. The first theft amounted to 16.4 crore taka. Later, another theft occurred involving 32 lakh 51 thousand 884 taka.

In 2016, unidentified hackers used fraudulent transfers to steal $101 million from Bangladesh Bank via the SWIFT system from the New York Federal Reserve. Of this amount, $20 million was transferred to Sri Lanka, and $81 million was sent to gambling casinos in the Philippines. This incident is considered one of the largest bank fund thefts in the world at this time. Investigations have indicated that the theft might have been facilitated by negligence in security or even deliberate collusion by bank officials. Despite several years passing, the investigative authorities have yet to determine who inside the bank was involved. At the time of the theft, Bangladesh Bank kept the incident secret for almost a month. Eventually, Dr. Atiur Rahman, the then Governor, had to resign, taking responsibility for the incident. Although an official investigation was conducted, the report was never made public.

Due to widespread corruption, the patriotic people of the country were extremely angered. Though several issues were created for protests, it was difficult to unite and resist the injustices. From the beginning of the Awami regime, every protest movement that took place was brutally suppressed by the Awami League. Despite this, the students and the people remained hopeful for change. To suppress the anti-discrimination movement, Sheikh Hasina, as in the past, issued orders for mass killings. On August 1, Jamaat-e-Islami and Chhatra Shibir were banned. Their intention was to brutally kill common students and citizens, accusing them of being involved with Jamaat-Shibir. Though thousands of innocent people were killed by government forces throughout July, the protests remained peaceful, and the students and people did not become aggressive. However, upon the ban on Jamaat and Shibir on August 1, the people realized that a mass killing was imminent. On August 4, resistance started across the country. Student leaders declared a "March for Dhaka" campaign and urged the people to surround Bangabhaban. On August 5, the people, risking their lives, came out onto the streets, abandoning all fear. Many wrote farewell letters to their parents before leaving home.

Some students and citizens wrote their addresses and mobile numbers on pieces of paper and kept them in their pockets before heading out to the streets, hoping that if they were martyred, everyone would forgive them. The revolutionaries on the streets knew that the bullets from Hasina's murderous forces could strike them at any moment. The fearless people had no one to stop them, as the hated daughter of Mujib, Hasina, lacked the courage to do so. Early in the morning, with the help of Army Chief Walker, Sheikh Hasina fled to India by helicopter, taking her corrupt younger sister Sheikh Rehana with her. Before fleeing, Sheikh Hasina ordered her murderous forces, including the police, RAB, Ansar, and BGB, to carry out mass killings. As a result, on August 5, when the people celebrated the escape of Hasina by marching in victory, those same murderous forces, which had kept the despotic regime in power for 15 years, indiscriminately opened fire. The streets became bloodied, and a portion of the people were killed. The injured people erupted in anger and attacked the hideouts of Hasina's terrorist supporters and sycophants. They set fire to the offices of the Awami League's terrorists.

Shahidul Khan rushed from Madaripur to Dhaka to participate in the March for Dhaka. His family did not know where he had been shot. The Dhaka Medical College called his family, informing them of his condition. Upon learning of his injury, his family rushed to Dhaka. He was transferred from Dhaka Medical College to Popular Medical College for better treatment. On August 10, he passed away while being treated in the ICU.

Economic Condition

They do not own any land other than their house. Their youngest child is unemployed and is trying to go abroad. However, due to their weak financial condition, they are unable to go.

Personal Profile

Name	:	Shahidul Khan
Date of Birth	:	January 17, 1968
Profession	:	Agricultural work
Father	:	Lalu Khan
Mother	:	Chahern
Wife	:	Mahmuda Begum
Children	:	Suman Khan - Overseas Abbas Khan - Overseas Hafiz Khan - Unemployed Laila Begum - Housewife
Permanent Address & Current Address	:	Khan Bari, Village: Notun Char Daulat Khan, Post Office: Char Daulat Khan Upazila: Kalkini, Madaripur
Place of Incident	:	Dhaka
Attacker	:	Police
Time of Injury	:	August 5, 3 PM (approx.)
Type of Injury	:	Bullet to the chest
Date, Time, and Place of Death	:	August 10, 2024, ICU, Popular Medical College
Current Location of Martyr's Grave	:	Khanbari Cemetery

Recommendations

1. Provide monthly and one-time allowances.
2. Assist in finding employment for the younger son.

Shaheed Sumaiya Begum
Serial: 146
ID: Dhaka Division-014

Shaheed's Identity

Shaheed Sumaiya Begum was born in Barisal district. Her father was the late Selim Madbar, and her mother is Asma Begum. Asma Begum, who was fatherless, had married Zahid Hossain two years before. After the marriage, her husband Zahid did not inquire about Sumaiya Begum, forcing Sumaiya to take a job in a garment factory. Later, she reunited with her husband. At this point, when Sumaiya became pregnant, her husband Zahid Hossain demanded 2 lakh taka as dowry. When Shaheed Sumaiya Begum was unable to provide the money, her husband Zahid Hossain once again severed contact. He stopped inquiring about her altogether. To suppress the anti-discrimination student movement, at one point, the police and RAB began firing at the protesters from helicopters. During this time, on July 21, Shaheed Sumaiya Begum was shot on the roof of her own house and died on the spot.

Sumaiya's Child Searches for Her

Around 5:45 PM on July 20, Sumaiya Akter (20) was shot and killed on her apartment balcony. She had a two-and-a-half-month-old child. Her family lived on the sixth floor of a building in Painadi, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj. Sumaiya's mother, Asma Begum, told Prothom Alo last Sunday that there were clashes outside at the time of the incident. RAB helicopters were flying in the sky. She was standing on the balcony watching the helicopters. At that moment, her daughter Sumaiya, after putting her child to sleep, came and stood beside her. Suddenly, Sumaiya started to collapse.

Asma Begum said that she thought her daughter might have been frightened. After hugging Sumaiya, she saw blood gushing from her head. She had been shot in the head. She died on the spot. Sumaiya's husband, Zahid Hossain, works as an operator in a garment factory in Kanchpur. Sumaiya had gone to her mother before giving birth. Asma Begum said that Sumaiya's daughter, Sohaiba, is now with her. She searches for her mother's touch, for breast milk. She fidgets for breast milk when going to sleep.

Asma Begum asks, "To whom do I seek justice for my daughter's murder?"

Circumstances of Martyrdom

What a heinous and barbaric massacre the fascist killer Hasina's government carried out on its own people to suppress the anti-discrimination student movement. It was beyond people's imagination that the Hasina government, blinded by the lust for power, would fire on its own people from helicopters. One of the prime examples of how a ruling group of the same language and country can resort to such terrible methods to suppress a movement is the murder of Shaheed Sumaiya Begum. To resist the anti-discrimination student movement, the then-government's loyal police and RAB forces started firing indiscriminately at the protesting students and public from helicopters. Around six in the evening, when Sumaiya went to the roof of her house, a bullet suddenly fired from a helicopter entered her head and exited through the back. Shaheed Sumaiya Begum collapsed and died on the spot.

Special Information about the Shaheed's Family

Name	: Shaheed Sumaiya Begum
Father's Name	: Late Selim Madbar
Mother's Name	: Asma Begum
Permanent Address	: Alimabad, Union: Alimabad, Thana: Mehendiganj, District: Barisal
Present Address	: 378, Road-4, Ward No. 1, Painadi, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Marital Status	: Married
Place of Injury	: 378, Road-4, Ward No. 1, Painadi, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Time of Injury	: July 20, 2024, Time: 6:00 PM (on her own house roof)
Time of Martyrdom	: 6:00 PM (on her own house roof) Those who Attacked
and Martyred	: Police and BGB

Proposals

a. Build a permanent residence for the Shaheed's family.
b. Arrange a regular allowance for the Shaheed's family.
c. Arrange for the Shaheed's mother's medical treatment.
d. Take full responsibility for the child's upbringing and education.

News Link

https://www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/capital/xl5ntuynho

Shaheed Sumaiya Begum's father is deceased, and her mother is elderly. It is very necessary to provide financial assistance to the extremely poor Shaheed Sumaiya Begum's mother. "I don't know how I will spend the rest of my life with my children? My only request to everyone is, 'Give me a job opportunity. I want to survive somehow with my three children'" - Aklima Akter, wife of Syed Mustafa Kamal Raju (36).

Shaheed Syed Md. Mostafa Kamal Raju
Serial: 147
ID: Dhaka Division-015

"I don't know how I will spend the rest of my life with my children? I have only one request from everyone - 'Give me a job. I want to somehow survive with my three children'" -

Aklima Akhter, wife of Syed Mustafa Kamal Raju (36)

Shaheed's Identity

Shaheed Syed Md. Mostafa Kamal Raju was born in Lakshmipur district in February 1986. Father: Syed Abdul Hakim and Mother: Maya Begum. Shaheed Mostafa Kamal ran a workshop business. He had a happy family with two sons and one daughter. His father also had some cultivated land in the village. He lived with his children in a rented house in the Prainadi Siddhirganj area. Losing the earning head of the family, his wife Aklima Akter has become completely helpless with her three children. She is worried about how she will spend the coming days with her young children. Sometimes, thinking about these things, she loses consciousness while crying.

Circumstances of Martyrdom

Narayanganj, known as an industrial area in Bangladesh, turned into a haven for terrorism during the Awami League rule. The area was repeatedly stained with the blood of innocent people due to the activities of terrorist godfather Shamim Osman and

his associates. The Osman family created an environment of fear here with the implicit patronage of the killer Hasina, known as the godmother of terrorism and the mother of the mafia. The much-discussed Taki murder case, the Seven Murders, and numerous heinous killings have occurred here. The people here seemed to be trapped by the terrorists. They were waiting for the moment of liberation. When the anti-discrimination movement started, the people here became excited with the hope of liberation.

On July 18, 2024, the anti-discrimination student movement announced a complete shutdown program. People from all walks of life joined the anti-discrimination movement to get rid of Hasina's misrule. The government tried to suppress the movement by imposing curfews and other repressive measures. The freedom-loving people also became reckless. They participated extensively in any movement and struggle program. On July 20, 2024, when Shaheed Mostafa Kamal was leaving the mosque after Asr prayers, armed activists of the Awami League and Jubo League started firing. At that moment, when an elderly man was shot and fell to the ground, Shaheed Mostafa Kamal stepped forward to rescue him. Awami goons and killers then fired at him, and a bullet entered through his forehead and exited through the back of his head. Later, his wife and locals took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. While undergoing treatment there, he answered the call of Almighty Allah on July 22, 2024, at five in the afternoon and passed away.

Wife's Comments about Shaheed Raju

Describing the incident of that day, Raju's wife, Aklima Akter, said, "My husband was a hard worker. When he returned home from the garage, his hands were always stained with grease. On the day of the clash, he came home for lunch. After eating, hearing the sound of gunshots outside, he went to the roof of the house to see what was happening. From the roof, he saw many people on the road. Then he came down from the roof and went outside. At this time, suddenly, someone next to him was shot and fell to the ground. When he tried to catch him, he was shot in the head."

"After being shot, he crawled to the bottom of the apartment. His whole body was bloody. Seeing her husband's condition, I fainted. Then his friends took him to the hospital, where the doctors operated on him at 11 pm and moved him to the general ward. After being in the ward for a while, when his condition worsened, the doctors took him to the ICU for life support. He died there a day later, around 1:30 am. Later, he was brought home and buried. Weeping, Aklima Akter said, "Our family and his mother in the village lived on my husband's money. He was supposed to go to Singapore on July 24 because it was difficult to manage this way. But Allah took him away from this world before that. My happy family is over. I don't know how I will spend the rest of my life with my children? My only request to everyone is, 'Give me a job opportunity. I want to survive somehow with my three children.'"

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Syed Md. Mostafa Kamal Raju
Father's Name	: Syed Abdul Karim
Mother's Name	: Maya Begum
Date of Birth	: February 8, 1986
Permanent Address	: Village: Paschimbigha, Union: Paschimbigha, Thana: Ramganj,
District	: Lakshmipur
Present Address	: Prainadi, Ward No. 1, Prainadi, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Marital Status	: Married
Children	: One daughter and two sons.
	: Daughter Ayesha (11), son Raihan (8), and Abu Bakar (5)
Place of Injury	: Prainadi, Siddhirganj
Time of Injury	: July 20, 2024, Time: 5:30 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: 5:30 PM
Those who Attacked and Martyred	: Awami League and Jubo League

Proposals

1. Arrange a regular allowance for the Shaheed's family.
2. Bear all expenses, including the education of the Shaheed's three innocent children.
3. Arrange employment for the Shaheed's wife.

News Link

https://shoborpatrabd.com/archives/151194

Although Shaheed Syed Md. Mostafa Kamal Raju was born into a relatively well-off family, he was the sole breadwinner of the family. His wife, Aklima Akter, has become completely helpless with her three children after his death.

Shaheed Md. Monir Hossain
Serial: 148
ID: Dhaka Division 016

Shaheed Profile

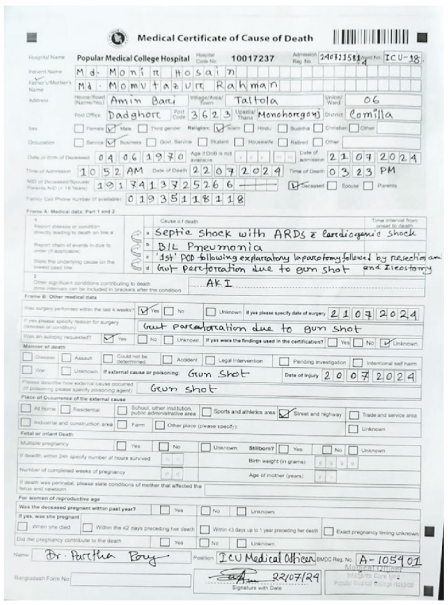
Shaheed Md. Monir Hossain was born in 1973 in Cumilla District. Father: Late Momtajur Rahman and Mother: Chhadia Begum. Shaheed Md. Monir Hossain worked as a security guard. His two elder children are married. His younger son, Sabbir (20), is unemployed. On July 20, 2024, he was injured by bullets fired by Awami League, Chhatra League, and Jubo League in the Painadi Siddhirganj area and died on July 22 while undergoing treatment.

Context of Martyrdom

The entire Narayanganj was held hostage by Godfather Shamim Osman and his family, the evil offspring of the mother of Mafia, murderer Hasina. People in Narayanganj were afraid to utter a word because of this despised family. There was no crime, including murder, terrorism, and disappearances, with which the Shamim Osman family was not involved. The people of this terror-stricken area were desperate to breathe in the open air. However, the Awami League's goon squad was also reckless. They were eager to maintain their dominance in the region at any cost. On July 20, when freedom-seeking people gathered in response to the call of anti-discrimination student leaders in the region, the Awami League's henchmen started attacking the unarmed people. Common people, including the devout, were not spared from their hands. Shaheed Monir Hossain was coming out of the mosque after Asr prayers when a bullet fired by the killers hit his head, and he fell to the ground. Locals admitted him to Dhanmondi Popular Medical College Hospital. After fighting with death for three days, he breathed his last on July 22, 2024, at 3:30 PM while undergoing treatment.

Special Information about the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Md. Monir Hossain had no homestead or agricultural land. He worked as a security guard. His elder son lives elsewhere with his family. After the death of Shaheed Monir Hossain, there is no one left to earn for the family. Widow wife Nurjahan has no place to shelter her head. Monthly financial assistance is needed to run the family.



Medical Certificate of Cause of Death

Popular Medical College Hospital 10017237 ICU-18

Md. Monir Hosain

Md. Momutazur Rahman

Amin Bari Taltola 06

Dadghor 3623 Monohorgonj Comilla

04 06 1970 21 07 2024

10 52 AM 22 07 2024 03 23 PM

19174137252 66

01935118118

Septic shock with ARDS c̄ Cardiogenic shock

B/L Pneumonia

1st PCD following exploratory laparotomy followed by resection and Ileostomy

Gut perforation due to gun shot

AKI

21 07 2024

Gut perforation due to gun shot

Gun Shot 20 07 2024

Gun shot

Dr. Partha Roy ICU Medical Officer A-105401

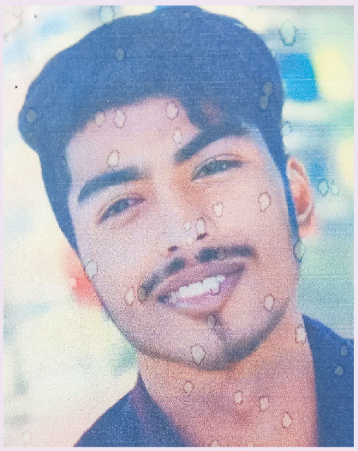
22/07/24

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Monir Hossain
Father's Name	: Late Md. Momtajur Rahman
Mother's Name	: Mosa. Chhadia Begum
Date of Birth	: June 4, 1973
Permanent Address	: Village- Amin Bari Taltala, Union: Taltala, Thana: Monoharganj, District: Cumilla
Present Address	: PM Mor, Prainadi New Mohalla, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Marital Status	: Married
Children	: Two sons and one daughter.
	: Son Md. Sabuj Mia (30) is married, the other son Sabbir (20) is unemployed, and
	: Milon Akhtar (27) is married.
Place of Injury	: Prainadi, Siddhirganj
Time of Injury	: July 20, 2024, Time: 5:30 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: July 22, 3:30 PM, Dhanmondi Popular Medical College Hospital
Attackers	: Awami League and Jubo League

Proposals

1. Build a permanent residence for the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange regular allowances for the Shaheed's family.
3. Arrange income for the Shaheed's youngest child.



Shaheed Hazrat Billal
Serial: 149
ID: Dhaka Division 017

Shaheed Profile

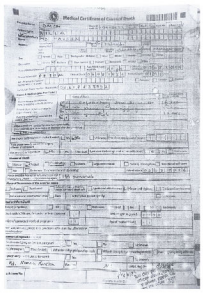
Shaheed Hazrat Billal was born on May 8, 2004, in Kaltapara village, Jampur Union, Narayanganj District. He used to sell velpuri and jhalmuri with his father in Narayanganj city. He planned to go abroad and had prepared a passport. On August 5, 2024, he was shot and Martyred in a combined attack by Jubo League, Chhatra League, police, and BGB.

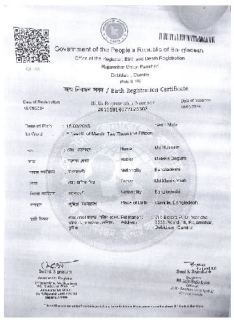
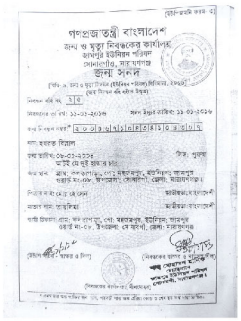
Context of Martyrdom

August 5, 2024, was the last day of the autocratic ruler murderer Hasina's regime. On this day, the leaders of the anti-discrimination student movement announced the "March to Dhaka" program. Shaheed Billal took part in the "March to Dhaka" program and stationed himself at Jatrabari Mayor Hanif Toll Plaza. At 1:00 PM, Jubo League, Chhatra League, Awami League, police, and BGB jointly launched an armed attack on the freedom-seeking students and people. A bullet hit Shaheed Billal's forehead, and he fell to the ground. Local people admitted the bullet-wounded Shaheed Billal to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. He breathed his last at midnight while undergoing treatment.

Special Information about the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Hazrat Billal was born into an impoverished family. His father, Md. Hossain, has no homestead or land. Md. Hossain used to sell velpuri and jhalmuri on the footpath with his sons. One of his two brothers is Al Mamun (24), who runs a footpath business. The other brother, Chan Manik (16), is unemployed.



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Hazrat Billal
Father's Name	: Md. Hossain (53)
Mother's Name	: Taslima Begum
Date of Birth	: May 8, 2004
Permanent Address	: Village- Kaltapara, Union: Jampur, Thana: Sonargaon, District: Narayanganj
Present Address	: Mecca Nagar, CI Khola, Prainadi East Para, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Place of Injury	: Jatrabari, Dhaka
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024
Time of Martyrdom	: 1:00 PM
Attackers	: Awami League, Jubo League, Chhatra League, police, and BGB

Proposals

1. Build a permanent residence for the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange regular allowances for the Shaheed's family.
3. Create income sources for the Shaheed's father and two younger brothers.

Shaheed Md. Rustam
Serial: 150
ID: Dhaka Division 018

Shaheed Profile

Shaheed Rustam, an immortal hero of the July Movement, whose life was tragically cut short. He was born in 2009 in Mirzapur village, Raipura Upazila, Narsingdi. His father, Mainuddin, is a tailor shop worker, and his mother works in a garment factory. Rustam was a ninth-grade student at National Bangla High School in Mirpur.

Economic Status of the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Rustam's family severely suffers from poverty. His father works as a tailor in Dhaka, and his mother works in a garment factory. They have three children.

Feelings of the Shaheed's Sister

Rustam's sister says, "The boy in the picture is my brother, my beloved little brother. How much we love him, perhaps we will never be able to tell him again, there is no opportunity? When he first came, no one was happier than us. My little brother was supposed to turn 16 on November 11th. We were so happy. Now there is only emptiness in my heart, something is missing, missing, and missing!!!!"

How He Was Martyred

On July 19, 2024, Rustam was Martyred by police gunfire during the anti-discrimination student movement on Mirpur 10 Road. Rustam's parents tried to stop him from going to the movement, but Rustam joined the procession with a strong desire to fight against injustice.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Rustam
Occupation	: Student
Educational Institution	: National Bangla High School, Mirpur. Grade: Ninth
Born	: 2009
Father	: Mainuddin, Occupation: Tailor shop worker
Mother	: Sofia Begum
Place of Birth	: Mirzapur, Raipura, Narsingdi
Family Members	: Currently 4 people. One brother, one sister.
Date of Martyrdom	: July 19, 2024
Place of Martyrdom	: Mirpur 10, Dhaka
Grave	: Family graveyard in the village

Proposals

1. Arrange monthly financial assistance.
2. Arrange education of the remaining two children.
Ensure swift justice for the murderers.

আজকের পত্রিকা

রুস্তমের পরিবারে কান্না থামছে না

আন্দোলনে নিহত ছাত্র

আজকের পত্রিকা

Shaheed Sheikh As-Ha-Bul Yamin
Serial: 151
ID: Dhaka Division-019

Shaheed Profile

Shaheed Sheikh As-Ha-Bul Yamin (December 12, 2001 - July 18, 2024) was born in the Bank Town area of Genda village, Savar Municipality. He was a fourth-year meritorious student of the Computer Science and Engineering Department at the Military Institute of Science and Technology (MIST) in Mirpur. He was brutally Martyred by police gunfire at 3:00 PM on July 18, 2024, and his body was dragged and dumped on the road after being driven around in an armored vehicle. This incident had a significant impact on national and international media.

Personal Life

Yamin was a highly talented student. He easily qualified for admission to BUET and medical college. However, he chose to enroll in the Computer Science and Engineering Department at MIST as his preferred subject. He was the only son of businessman Md. Mohiuddin (57) and housewife Mosammat Nasrin Sultana (51). Yamin was the younger of two siblings. His elder sister, Sheikh Ashabul Jannat, is a student at Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University. Yamin achieved outstanding results in the SSC examination from Savar Cantonment Public School in 2018 and in the HSC examination from the science division in 2020.

Role of Shaheed Yamin in the Mass Uprising

Shaheed Yamin played a leading role from the beginning of the mass uprising. His Facebook posts revealed that Yamin emphasized the need for reform not only of the quota system but of the entire state. Twelve hours before his death, he wrote in a post: "Not just the quota; the whole country needs reform."

How Yamin Was Martyred

In the 2024 mass uprising, students and citizens in Savar rose up. On July 18, police fired on unarmed students protesting at Pakija Point on the Dhaka-Aricha highway in Savar. Yamin stood in front of a police armored vehicle, and his chest was riddled with bullets. Then, to "teach a lesson" to the protesters, the killers dragged and dumped him on the road after being driven around in an armored vehicle. Videos of this incident spread on social media.

According to eyewitnesses, on July 18, when students from various educational institutions marched towards the Jahangirnagar University campus, police blocked them at Pakija, Radio Colony, and other points. Alongside police and BGB members, activists from the Awami League and its affiliated organizations were armed at the scene. In the

clashes, at least 10 people were shot and more than 150 were injured. Yamin was taken to Enam Medical College Hospital, where doctors declared him dead.

Reactions from the Shaheed's Father and a Close Friend

Shaheed Yamin's father, showing his son's picture, said emotionally, "In the anti-discrimination student movement, my son Sheikh Ashabul Yamin's chest was riddled with police bullets. In the eyes of both this world and the hereafter, my son is a Shaheed."

After his Martyrdom, a close friend of Yamin wrote in a Facebook post that Yamin used to pray five times a day and fast. He went to the mosque for Zohr prayers and was shot while trying to save students.

Obstruction of Burial

Yamin's father said that they initially tried to bury Yamin in their village home in Kushtia. After all preparations were made, the local police station informed them that nobody could be buried there without an autopsy. Later, they were also obstructed from burying him at the Talbagh graveyard in Savar. Finally, with the sincere efforts of the Bank Town graveyard president, they were able to bury him there.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Sheikh Ashabul Yamin
Father	: Md. Mohiuddin
Mother	: Mosa. Nasrin Sultana
Occupation	: Student
Date of Birth and Age	: July 18, 2024, 23 years
Date of Injury and Martyrdom	: July 18, 2024
Place of Martyrdom	: Pakija Point, Dhaka-Aricha Highway
Place of Burial	: Bank Town Graveyard, Savar Municipality
Permanent Address	: Genda Village, Bank Town, Savar Municipality
Status of House and Property	: Middle-class family
Siblings and Children	: Two siblings

Shaheed Md. Hridoy
Serial: 152
ID: Dhaka Division-020

Shaheed Introduction

Shaheed Md. Hridoy was born on February 3, 1997, in Bhola District. His father, Safed Ali, and mother, Monowara Begum. His wife was Shirina Akter. When Shaheed Hridoy was 3 years old, his father remarried and left the family. At the age of five, his mother also remarried and left him. His grandparents worked at other people's houses to raise him. Besides his ancestral home, Shaheed Hridoy had nothing else. He worked as a carpenter and provided for his four-member family. During the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, Shaheed Hridoy was Martyred on July 20 due to indiscriminate firing by the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) and police. With the loss of the only breadwinner, his wife, son, and daughter have become helpless, as there is no one left to care for them.

Context of Martyrdom

During the complete shutdown of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement on July 20, 2024, at 5:00 PM, Shaheed Hridoy and many others gathered at the land pump gate. At this time, the police and BGB (Border Guard Bangladesh) began indiscriminately firing at the students and the public.

Suddenly, a bullet struck his forehead, causing him to fall to the ground and immediately embrace Martyrdom.

Special Information Regarding the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Md. Hridoy embraced Martyrdom to liberate the people of the country from autocracy. At the time of his death, he left behind two beloved small children: Abdullah (4) and Nusrat (1). Shaheed Md. Hridoy had no land, property, or other source of income. The entire family is lost with the loss of the only breadwinner. His parents have remarried and live separate lives. For the survival of his wife and small children, the family urgently needs monthly financial assistance, a house to live in, and financial support for the children's education.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Hridoy
Date of Birth	: February 3, 1997
Father's Name	: Sofed Ali
Mother's Name	: Monowara Khatun
Wife's Name	: Shirina Akter
Children	: One son and one daughter
	: • Son: Abdullah (4)
	: • Daughter: Nusrat (1)
Permanent Address	: Village: Durgapur, Union: Joyshree, Thana: Dharmapasha, District: Sunamganj
Current Address	: Housing Residential Area, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Place of Injury	: Land Pump Gate, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Time of Injury	: July 20, 2024, 5:00 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: July 20, 2024, 5:00 PM, Land Pump Gate, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Responsible for Martyrdom	: Police and BGB (Border Guard Bangladesh)

Proposal

1. Provide permanent housing for the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange regular allowances for the Shaheed's family.
3. Cover the educational and living expenses of the Shaheed's two young children.

Shaheed Name: Md. Tuhin
Serial No.: 153
ID: Dhaka Division 021

Shaheed Profile

Shaheed Md. Tuhin was born on December 29, 1988, in Dhaka District. His father was Md. Shahidul Islam, and his mother was Mayna. His wife's name was Aleya Akter Mim. Shaheed Tuhin used to earn his livelihood by driving a rickshaw in Dhaka city. He lived in a small rented house. During the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, on July 20, he was shot in the forehead by police and BGB (Border Guard Bangladesh) at 3:00 PM, leading to his death.

Context of Martyrdom

In response to the complete shutdown program of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, the government imposed a curfew across the country. Despite knowing that going outside was not allowed during the curfew, the daily wage earners could not remain confined to their homes, as their livelihood depended on earning every day. Without work, there would be no food. Therefore, despite facing numerous obstacles, the working-class people took to the streets in search of food. During the Anti-Discrimination Movement, on July 20, 2024, at 3:00 PM, rickshaw driver Shaheed Md. Tuhin was traveling on Chittagong Road with a passenger. On his return, police and BGB indiscriminately fired at the protesting students and people. A bullet struck him on the forehead, and he immediately fell to the ground, succumbing to his injuries.

Special Information Regarding Shaheed's Family

Rickshaw driver Shaheed Md. Tuhin had no land, property, or other sources of income. He was the only earning member of his family. Landless, Tuhin supported his three-member family by driving a rickshaw and lived in a rented house. After the loss of Shaheed Tuhin, his entire family is left in despair. His parents are elderly and ill. The family requires monthly support, a house to live in, and financial assistance for his daughter's education.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Tuhin
Father's Name	: Md. Shahidul Islam
Mother's Name	: Moyna
Wife's Name	: Aleya Akhter Mim
Children	: One daughter, Nusrat (10)
Date of Birth	: December 29, 1988
Permanent Address	: Village: 184/A Khilgaon, Union: Tilpada Para, Thana: Khilgaon, District: Dhaka
Current Address	: North Rasulbad, Painaadi, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Place of Injury	: Chittagong Road, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Time of Injury	: July 20, 2024, 3:00 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: July 20, 2024, 3:00 PM, Chittagong Road, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Responsible Authorities for Martyrdom	: Police and BGB

Recommendations

1. Provide permanent housing for the Shaheed's family.
2. Ensure regular stipends for the Shaheed's family.
3. Cover all educational and living expenses for the Shaheed's young daughter.
4. Cover the medical expenses for the Shaheed's elderly parents.

"The child Raisha had just learned to call 'baba'."

Shaheed Md. Rafiqul Islam
Serial No: 154
ID: Dhaka Division-022

Birth and Childhood

Shaheed Md. Rafiqul Islam Chanchal was born on November 11, 2003, in the village of Rupsa, under the Ulail Union of Shibaloy Upazila, Manikganj District. His father's name is Md. Rais Uddin, and his mother's name is Moza: Chayina Begum. His father is a farmer, and his mother is a housewife. In addition to Rafiqul, Rais Uddin and Chayina Begum have another daughter named Nur Nahar. Perhaps the village got its name "Rupsa" for the beauty of the surroundings. The village is incredibly scenic, both stunning and diverse. The Padma River flows beside Rupsa, making the area uniquely distinct from other villages.

It was in this village that Shaheed Rafiqul Islam grew up. From a young age, Rafiqul was known for his polite and calm nature. Although gentle, he would never remain silent when faced with injustice. As a result, he was loved by everyone, from neighbors to classmates. Rafiqul completed his primary education at a local school before enrolling in Wahid Ali High School. He passed the SSC examination in 2018 with distinction from the humanities department of this school.

The Movement of That Day and His Martyrdom

In January 2018, students began a continuous series of protests and human chains demanding the reform of the quota system. As a result of the relentless movement by the students, the authoritarian Hasina, in order to maintain her grip on power, issued an executive order to abolish the 46-year-old quota system for first and second-class government jobs. Subsequently, in 2021, some individuals, including Ahidul Islam, filed a writ petition in court to reinstate the discriminatory quota system. On June 5, 2024, the High Court bench of Justices K.M. Kamrul Kader and Khizir Hayat annulled the order. Immediately following the judgment, students from various universities in Dhaka and across the country gathered once again to protest seeking quota reform. As the student movement intensified, the brutal Hasina unleashed the military and the Awami League's terrorists on the students.

In a combined attack by Hasina's terrorist forces, the police, RAB, BGB, and the army, hundreds of innocent students and citizens were killed. According to reports from local newspapers on July 31, 2024, over 266 people were killed, and more than 8,000 were injured in a nationwide attack. The people of the country were enraged. Desperate to suppress the movement, the tyrant Hasina ordered the military to use even greater force. As a result, the death toll continued to rise in the following days. Eventually, when the situation reached a tipping point, the students announced the "March to Dhaka."

On August 5, in response to the students' call for a protest and to demand justice for the hundreds of innocent people killed, people from all walks of life began to gather at Paturia Ghat in Manikganj from early morning. By 2:30 PM, the students and citizens were still protesting peacefully. From the beginning, the police had been firing rubber bullets and tear gas to suppress the protesters, but the students continued to resist. Rafiqul Islam Chanchal played an active role in the movement, encouraging the students and the public not to lose hope. He assisted the injured from the rubber bullets and tear gas shells to the best of his ability.

At one point, the police at the Paturia river station surrendered and lowered their weapons, but as they were leaving, they fired several rounds towards the protesters. Rafiqul Islam and several others, including Sakib, approached the police to check if anyone had been injured. As they approached, the police fired indiscriminately, and Rafiqul Islam Chanchal was shot in the stomach. He fell down to the ground and passed away shortly after. The news of his Martyrdom spread quickly.

The protesting students and thousands of citizens gathered at the Shibaloy police station, where they surrounded it with Rafiqul's body. In anger, the protesters set fire to the station. The death of Rafiqul Islam was unbearable for the students and citizens who had been protesting alongside him. At the same time, news arrived that the tyrant Hasina had fled. With Hasina's departure, the students now understood what true sacrifice meant. That day, they realized that:

"Through the ages, Shaheeds give their fresh lives,
Writing songs of freedom and liberation.
The taste of freedom is never truly taken.
Shaheeds seek it, and once again, they are struck."

Shaheed Rafiqul Islam - Immortal in Memory

Reflecting on his memory, Rafiqul Islam's elderly father shared, "My son was always just and rebellious. He never tolerated injustice. That's why he was on the streets from the very beginning of this movement. He had a 15-month-old daughter, yet he never turned away from the struggle for the country's freedom." When we spoke with the Shaheed's mother, she was too burdened with grief to express himself. With tears in her eyes, she repeatedly called for justice for her innocent son and all the other innocent lives lost in the anti-authoritarian movement.

Shaheed's Family Financial Situation

Shaheed Rafiqul Islam Chanchal's family is of lower-middle class status. After completing his SSC exams, he entered the workforce. For the past few years, he worked at a shipbuilding factory in Narayanganj. However, his dream was to go abroad and improve the lives of his poor family. About a month ago, he had deposited nearly two lakh taka with an agency to go to Italy. He had been told that his visa would be processed soon, and he had left his job in Narayanganj to return to his village.

At the time of the student uprising, he participated in the movement and was Martyred on the very day of its victory. His elderly father is now the only earning member of the family. Rafiqul's younger sister is studying in the twelfth grade, and his recently widowed wife and 15-month-old daughter are left behind. The future of this family is now a matter of great concern.

Key Information About the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Mohammad Rafiqul Islam Chanchal
Date of Birth	: November 11, 2003
Occupation	: Welding Worker
Father's Name	: Mohammad Rais Uddin
Father's Occupation and Age	: Farmer, 55 years
Mother's Name	: Mosha: China Begum
Mother's Occupation and Age	: Housewife, 40 years
Wife's Name	: Shabnur Akter
Wife's Occupation and Age	: Housewife, 20 years
Family's Monthly Income	: 10,000 Taka
Current Family Members	: 5
Child's Name, Age, and Relationship	: Mosammat Raisa Akter, 15 months old, Daughter of the Shaheed
Perpetrators	: Police officers of Paturia Naval Police Station
Location of Injury	: Paturia River Terminal Area, Shibaloy, Munshiganj
Time of Injury	: August 5, around 2:40 PM
Location of Death	: Paturia River Terminal Area, Shibaloy, Munshiganj
Time of Death	: August 5, 3:00 PM
Shaheed's Grave Location	: Rupsa Baitul Jannat Graveyard, Shibaloy, Manikganj
Permanent and Current Address	: Village: Rupsa, Union: Ulail, Upazila: Shibaloy, District: Manikganj

Proposals for Assistance

Proposal-1: Provide monthly financial assistance for the Shaheed's 15-month-old orphaned child and wife.
Proposal-2: Provide one-time financial assistance to the Shaheed's poor farmer father.
Proposal-3: Provide a scholarship for the Shaheed's college-going sister.

Shaheed Mohammad Sayad Mahmud Khan (Antor)
Serial: 155
ID: Dhaka Division 023

Birth and Introduction

Shaheed Sayad Mahmud Khan was born on August 6, 2012, in Dhalla Khan Para village, Dhalla Union, under the Singair Upazila of Manikganj District. He was the second child of his parents, Mohammad Bahadur Khan and Mosha Halima Akter. His village, Dhallapara, is located beside the Dhaleshwari River. Every morning for little Sayad Mahmud began amidst the abundance of trees and the chirping of birds. When the sun would break through his sleep, he would likely wander through the village's dirt paths, living out his mischievous childhood.

At the time of Sayad Mahmud's birth, his father was abroad. During this time, his loving mother provided him with all the care and warmth he needed, and those were the sweet days of his childhood, spent under her protective embrace. After a while, his father returned, and the long waiting to see his little Sayad was over. With his return, the father too seemed to relive his own childhood, delighting in playing with his little son Sayad. However, just after a short time, he had to go abroad again in search of livelihood.

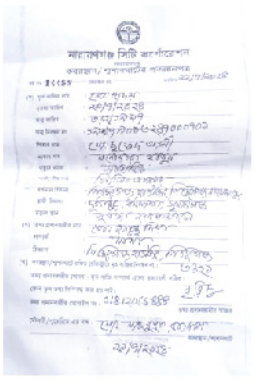
Context of Martyrdom

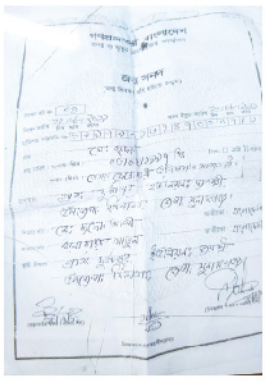
During the complete shutdown of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement on July 20, 2024, at 5:00 PM, Shaheed Hridoy and many others gathered at the land pump gate. At this time, the police and BGB (Border Guard Bangladesh) began indiscriminately firing at the students and the public.

Suddenly, a bullet struck his forehead, causing him to fall to the ground and immediately embrace Martyrdom.

Special Information Regarding the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Md. Hridoy embraced Martyrdom to liberate the people of the country from autocracy. At the time of his death, he left behind two beloved small children: Abdullah (4) and Nusrat (1). Shaheed Md. Hridoy had no land, property, or other source of income. The entire family is lost with the loss of the only breadwinner. His parents have remarried and live separate lives. For the survival of his wife and small children, the family urgently needs monthly financial assistance, a house to live in, and financial support for the children's education.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Hridoy
Date of Birth	: February 3, 1997
Father's Name	: Sofed Ali
Mother's Name	: Monowara Khatun
Wife's Name	: Shirina Akter
Children	: One son and one daughter
	: • Son: Abdullah (4)
	: • Daughter: Nusrat (1)
Permanent Address	: Village: Durgapur, Union: Joyshree, Thana: Dharmapasha, District: Sunamganj
Current Address	: Housing Residential Area, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Place of Injury	: Land Pump Gate, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Time of Injury	: July 20, 2024, 5:00 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: July 20, 2024, 5:00 PM, Land Pump Gate, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Responsible for Martyrdom	: Police and BGB (Border Guard Bangladesh)

Proposal

1. Provide permanent housing for the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange regular allowances for the Shaheed's family.
3. Cover the educational and living expenses of the Shaheed's two young children.

Shaheed Name: Md. Tuhin
Serial No.: 153
ID: Dhaka Division 021

Shaheed Profile

Shaheed Md. Tuhin was born on December 29, 1988, in Dhaka District. His father was Md. Shahidul Islam, and his mother was Mayna. His wife's name was Aleya Akter Mim. Shaheed Tuhin used to earn his livelihood by driving a rickshaw in Dhaka city. He lived in a small rented house. During the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, on July 20, he was shot in the forehead by police and BGB (Border Guard Bangladesh) at 3:00 PM, leading to his death.

Context of Martyrdom

In response to the complete shutdown program of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, the government imposed a curfew across the country. Despite knowing that going outside was not allowed during the curfew, the daily wage earners could not remain confined to their homes, as their livelihood depended on earning every day. Without work, there would be no food. Therefore, despite facing numerous obstacles, the working-class people took to the streets in search of food. During the Anti-Discrimination Movement, on July 20, 2024, at 3:00 PM, rickshaw driver Shaheed Md. Tuhin was traveling on Chittagong Road with a passenger. On his return, police and BGB indiscriminately fired at the protesting students and people. A bullet struck him on the forehead, and he immediately fell to the ground, succumbing to his injuries.

Special Information Regarding Shaheed's Family

Rickshaw driver Shaheed Md. Tuhin had no land, property, or other sources of income. He was the only earning member of his family. Landless, Tuhin supported his three-member family by driving a rickshaw and lived in a rented house. After the loss of Shaheed Tuhin, his entire family is left in despair. His parents are elderly and ill. The family requires monthly support, a house to live in, and financial assistance for his daughter's education.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Tuhin
Father's Name	: Md. Shahidul Islam
Mother's Name	: Moyna
Wife's Name	: Aleya Akhter Mim
Children	: One daughter, Nusrat (10)
Date of Birth	: December 29, 1988
Permanent Address	: Village: 164/A Khilgaon, Union: Tilpada Para, Thana: Khilgaon, District: Dhaka
Current Address	: North Rasulbad, Painaadi, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Place of Injury	: Chittagong Road, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Time of Injury	: July 20, 2024, 3:00 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: July 20, 2024, 3:00 PM, Chittagong Road, Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Responsible Authorities for Martyrdom	: Police and BGB

Recommendations

1. Provide permanent housing for the Shaheed's family.
2. Ensure regular stipends for the Shaheed's family.
3. Cover all educational and living expenses for the Shaheed's young daughter.
4. Cover the medical expenses for the Shaheed's elderly parents.

"The child Raisha had just learned to call 'baba'."

Shaheed Md. Rafiqul Islam
Serial No: 154
ID: Dhaka Division-022

Birth and Childhood

Shaheed Md. Rafiqul Islam Chanchal was born on November 11, 2003, in the village of Rupsa, under the Ullail Union of Shibaloy Upazila, Manikganj District. His father's name is Md. Rais Uddin, and his mother's name is Moza: Chayina Begum. His father is a farmer, and his mother is a housewife. In addition to Rafiqul, Rais Uddin and Chayina Begum have another daughter named Nur Nahar. Perhaps the village got its name "Rupsa" for the beauty of the surroundings. The village is incredibly scenic, both stunning and diverse. The Padma River flows beside Rupsa, making the area uniquely distinct from other villages.

It was in this village that Shaheed Rafiqul Islam grew up. From a young age, Rafiqul was known for his polite and calm nature. Although gentle, he would never remain silent when faced with injustice. As a result, he was loved by everyone, from neighbors to classmates. Rafiqul completed his primary education at a local school before enrolling in Wahid Ali High School. He passed the SSC examination in 2018 with distinction from the humanities department of this school.

The Movement of That Day and His Martyrdom

In January 2018, students began a continuous series of protests and human chains demanding the reform of the quota system. As a result of the relentless movement by the students, the authoritarian Hasina, in order to maintain her grip on power, issued an executive order to abolish the 46-year-old quota system for first and second-class government jobs. Subsequently, in 2021, some individuals, including Ahidul Islam, filed a writ petition in court to reinstate the discriminatory quota system. On June 5, 2024, the High Court bench of Justices K.M. Kamrul Kader and Khizir Hayat annulled the order. Immediately following the judgment, students from various universities in Dhaka and across the country gathered once again to protest seeking quota reform. As the student movement intensified, the brutal Hasina unleashed the military and the Awami League's terrorists on the students.

In a combined attack by Hasina's terrorist forces, the police, RAB, BGB, and the army, hundreds of innocent students and citizens were killed. According to reports from local newspapers on July 31, 2024, over 266 people were killed, and more than 6,000 were injured in a nationwide attack. The people of the country were enraged. Desperate to suppress the movement, the tyrant Hasina ordered the military to use even greater force. As a result, the death toll continued to rise in the following days. Eventually, when the situation reached a tipping point, the students announced the "March to Dhaka."

On August 5, in response to the students' call for a protest and to demand justice for the hundreds of innocent people killed, people from all walks of life began to gather at Paturia Ghat in Manikganj from early morning. By 2:30 PM, the students and citizens were still protesting peacefully. From the beginning, the police had been firing rubber bullets and tear gas to suppress the protesters, but the students continued to resist. Rafiqul Islam Chanchal played an active role in the movement, encouraging the students and the public not to lose hope. He assisted the injured from the rubber bullets and tear gas shells to the best of his ability.

At one point, the police at the Paturia river station surrendered and lowered their weapons, but as they were leaving, they fired several rounds towards the protesters. Rafiqul Islam and several others, including Sakib, approached the police to check if anyone had been injured. As they approached, the police fired indiscriminately, and Rafiqul Islam Chanchal was shot in the stomach. He fell down to the ground and passed away shortly after. The news of his Martyrdom spread quickly.

The protesting students and thousands of citizens gathered at the Shibaloy police station, where they surrounded it with Rafiqul's body. In anger, the protesters set fire to the station. The death of Rafiqul Islam was unbearable for the students and citizens who had been protesting alongside him. At the same time, news arrived that the tyrant Hasina had fled. With Hasina's departure, the students now understood what true sacrifice meant. That day, they realized that:

"Through the ages, Shaheeds give their fresh lives,
Writing songs of freedom and liberation.
The taste of freedom is never truly taken,
Shaheeds seek it, and once again, they are struck."

Shaheed Rafiqul Islam - Immortal in Memory

Reflecting on his memory, Rafiqul Islam's elderly father shared, "My son was always just and rebellious. He never tolerated injustice. That's why he was on the streets from the very beginning of this movement. He had a 15-month-old daughter, yet he never turned away from the struggle for the country's freedom." When we spoke with the Shaheed's mother, she was too burdened with grief to express himself. With tears in her eyes, she repeatedly called for justice for her innocent son and all the other innocent lives lost in the anti-authoritarian movement.

Shaheed's Family Financial Situation

Shaheed Rafiqul Islam Chanchal's family is of lower-middle class status. After completing his SSC exams, he entered the workforce. For the past few years, he worked at a shipbuilding factory in Narayanganj. However, his dream was to go abroad and improve the lives of his poor family. About a month ago, he had deposited nearly two lakh taka with an agency to go to Italy. He had been told that his visa would be processed soon, and he had left his job in Narayanganj to return to his village.

At the time of the student uprising, he participated in the movement and was Martyred on the very day of its victory. His elderly father is now the only earning member of the family. Rafiqul's younger sister is studying in the twelfth grade, and his recently widowed wife and 15-month-old daughter are left behind. The future of this family is now a matter of great concern.

Key Information About the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Mohammad Rafiqul Islam Chanchal
Date of Birth	: November 11, 2003
Occupation	: Welding Worker
Father's Name	: Mohammad Rais Uddin
Father's Occupation and Age	: Farmer, 55 years
Mother's Name	: Mosha: China Begum
Mother's Occupation and Age	: Housewife, 40 years
Wife's Name	: Shabnur Akter
Wife's Occupation and Age	: Housewife, 20 years
Family's Monthly Income	: 10,000 Taka
Current Family Members	: 5
Child's Name, Age, and Relationship	: Mosammat Raisa Akter, 15 months old, Daughter of the Shaheed
Perpetrators	: Police officers of Paturia Naval Police Station
Location of Injury	: Paturia River Terminal Area, Shibaloy, Munshiganj
Time of Injury	: August 5, around 2:40 PM
Location of Death	: Paturia River Terminal Area, Shibaloy, Munshiganj
Time of Death	: August 5, 3:00 PM
Shaheed's Grave Location	: Rupsa Baitul Jannat Graveyard, Shibaloy, Manikganj
Permanent and Current Address	: Village: Rupsa, Union: Ulail, Upazila: Shibaloy, District: Manikganj

Proposals for Assistance

Proposal-1: Provide monthly financial assistance for the Shaheed's 15-month-old orphaned child and wife.

Proposal-2: Provide one-time financial assistance to the Shaheed's poor farmer father.

Proposal-3: Provide a scholarship for the Shaheed's college-going sister.

Shaheed Mohammad Sayad Mahmud Khan (Antor)

Serial: 155
ID: Dhaka Division 023

Birth and Introduction

Shaheed Sayad Mahmud Khan was born on August 6, 2012, in Dhalla Khan Para village, Dhalla Union, under the Singair Upazila of Manikganj District. He was the second child of his parents, Mohammad Bahadur Khan and Mosha Halima Akter. His village, Dhallapara, is located beside the Dhaleshwari River. Every morning for little Sayad Mahmud began amidst the abundance of trees and the chirping of birds. When the sun would break through his sleep, he would likely wander through the village's dirt paths, living out his mischievous childhood.

At the time of Sayad Mahmud's birth, his father was abroad. During this time, his loving mother provided him with all the care and warmth he needed, and those were the sweet days of his childhood, spent under her protective embrace. After a while, his father returned, and the long waiting to see his little Sayad was over. With his return, the father too seemed to relive his own childhood, delighting in playing with his little son Sayad. However, just after a short time, he had to go abroad again in search of livelihood.

Sayad Wants to Be a Da'i Ilal Allah, Spreading the Sweetness of Islam

Although the natural beauty of the village filled Sayad's heart with serenity, his whole family eventually had to move to the city. His elder sister, Taslima Khan, secured admission to a college in the Savar area after completing her SSC exams, and so the family rented a house near the Model College in Shaheebagh, Savar, bringing along their younger children, Sayad and Nursat. From a young age, his family had wished to see him become a Da'i (Islamic preacher) spreading the message of Islam. Sayad had no objections to this; even in his early childhood, he frequently visited the mosque. Regardless of how much he played, as soon as the call to prayer (azan) was heard, Sayad would immediately head to the

mosque without wasting any time. He would even stand for prayer with his friends before returning to play. Because of this, Sayad's introduction to learning was through the madrasa. Within a short time, he completed the memorization of two parts of the Qur'an at Markazul Uloom Ashrafia. However, Sayad also wanted to be proficient in other subjects, along with his hifz (memorization). He aspired to spread Islam worldwide with the same sweetness as the world-renowned scholar, Maulana Mizanur Rahman Azhari. Therefore, he was later enrolled at Jabal-e-Noor Madrasa. This was where his dreams began to take shape.

Before dawn's first light, Sayad Mahmud would wake up. After performing Fajr prayer, he would start memorizing the Qur'an. After a short break at home, he would return to the madrasa. This routine formed the foundation of his dream of becoming a Da'i Ilal Allah (inviting people to the way of Allah).

Football Was Sayad's Heart and Soul

From a young age, Sayad was passionate about sports, particularly football. Whenever he found some free time, he would rush to the field to play. Even when there wasn't enough time to go to the field, he would practice football in some corner of the house. Every afternoon, he would consistently go to the field. Due to his skill, his friends held him in high regard. On Fridays, during the weekly holiday, he couldn't be stopped from going to his village home in Manikganj. Sometimes he would travel alone from Savar to his village because the lush green fields in his village were not something he could find in the city of Dhaka.

Relatives' Memories

Reflecting on Sayad, his father recalls, "About a month ago, he insisted on buying a pair of football boots. At that time, I was with the family in the village. Where would I find football boots in the village market? After searching several nearby markets, we found the boots he wanted, and he liked them. However, the boots cost 1,200 Taka, and we didn't have enough money after paying for the fare to return home. So, while I bought him the boots, I couldn't afford to buy him ankle guards. But Sayad was excited and said that he would buy the ankle guards with his saved-up money." Saying these words, Sayad's father broke down in tears.

Sayad Never Returned from the Protest

On July 20, for the third consecutive day, the whole of Bangladesh was without internet. The army could be seen patrolling various parts of the country under curfew. The protests were still ongoing, and the number of Shaheeds had already exceeded a hundred. On the previous day, at least 66 people had died in the violence, and hundreds were injured. The clashes intensified in areas like Badda, Rampura, Uttara, Jatrabari, and Mohammadpur in Dhaka. In protest, on July 21, the protesters gathered peacefully in the southeastern corner of Savar New Market near the Savar Bus Stand.

However, armed thugs from the Awami League, including leaders of the youth and student wings, and other armed groups affiliated with the party, attacked the students with bats and fired guns at them. The brutal assault was led by identified criminals such as Rana, also known as Basy Rana, and Atikur Rahman Atik, the President of Savar Upazila Chhatra League, along with others. These thugs received assistance from the police, who were complicit in the regime's violent acts.

As the sound of gunfire grew louder, the slogans of the protesters intensified. Sayad and his elder sister were watching the scene from the roof of their rented

house. When he quietly descended the roof, his 10-year-old cousin, Hasib, saw him and asked where he was going. Sayad Mahmud replied, "I'm going to the protest. Don't tell anyone at home."

"The Nation Drowns in the Flow of the Hot Blood of a

Hundred Shaheeds
The Young Sayad Went to the Procession, To Join Them as a companion."

Sayad Mahmud went to Savar after informing his cousin Hasib. There, when the second round of shooting started, Sayad Mahmud and several others were shot. Among them were the elderly sherbet vendor Sheikh Shamim (65), the disabled Kurbani Sheikh (52), and Faruk (40), a shop employee from Savar, along with countless others. The deadly bullet caused a deep wound in Sayad's left thigh and exited from the other side. Crawling away from the scene, Sayad Mahmud collapsed onto the ground. Even then, random gunfire continued. In the midst of this, a 20-year-old rickshaw driver named Rony was shot in the chest and fell to the ground. As people rushed to help him, he said, "I might not survive, but a small boy ahead of me has been shot in the leg. Save him."

Other protesters attempted to rescue Sayad. He was likely still breathing at that moment, but as they tried to help him, gunfire erupted again. Once the shooting subsided, they lifted Sayad from the street and took him towards a local hospital. It was around 5:40 PM. On the way to Savar Enam Medical College, Sayad succumbed to his injuries. That day, Sayad Mahmud did not survive, nor did rickshaw driver Rony, who had requested to save Sayad. In their final moments, both Rony and the fearless young Sayad Mahmud set a shining example of bravery and humanity.

Those Without Humanity Have Stained My Bangladesh

By then, Sayad Mahmud's lifeless body lay at Enam Medical College. His family was desperately searching for him. After thorough searching in the alleys of Savar, his father, Bahadur Khan, identified his son by viewing a video shot by a journalist, which showed the upper half of Sayad's body. His parents, along with his cousin Nahid, rushed to Enam Medical College, but they could not see their son alive again. The hospital's emergency department became heavy with their cries. Even then, the brutality of the assailants was not over. Shortly afterward, a few police officers arrived at the hospital and pressured the family to take the body away, threatening them with trouble if they didn't comply. At the time, a nationwide curfew was in effect, and the surroundings of Savar were deserted. However, the sound of gunfire could still be heard. Despite several attempts, Bahadur Khan couldn't get an ambulance. In desperation, he managed to arrange for an auto-rickshaw and took his son's lifeless body toward the village. They finally reached the village late at night, around 11:30 PM.

The Brutality of the Beasts Was Still Unfinished!

Soon after, Jahid Bhuiyan, the chairman nominated by the Awami League from Dholla Union, along with several identified Awami League thugs, arrived at Bahadur Khan's house. They pressured the family to bury Sayad's body under the cover of darkness. They began to threaten the family with Jamaat-Shibir labels, trying to intimidate them. However, Bahadur Khan, having lost his son, had no fear of life anymore. He firmly told them, "I will not bury my son until he is given a proper bath and funeral prayers." Due to Bahadur Khan's steadfastness and the support of some close relatives and neighbors, the thugs quickly left the house.

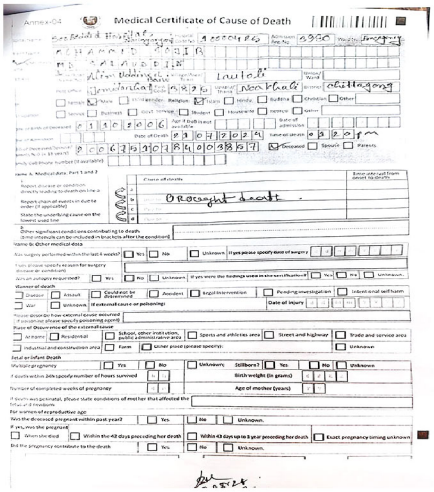
Funeral and Burial

The next morning, Sayad Mahmud's funeral prayer was held. Thousands of people participated in the prayer. Before the prayer, the Imam and worshippers of Dholakhankapara Mosque were unable to hold back their tears. Thus, with a sense of sorrow and countless memories, the earthly journey of Shahid Sayad Mahmud ended. After the funeral, Sayad was laid to rest at the Dholla Bazar Central Graveyard.

Economic Condition of the Shaheed's Family

Bahadur Khan, the father of the Shaheed, is a fighter who has struggled throughout his life. He spent a significant portion of his life abroad. In 2022, after returning from Saudi Arabia, he started a poultry business in the country. However, his first attempt resulted in a massive financial setback, losing nearly 26 lakh Taka. He has not been able to recover from this loss and is now preparing to go abroad once again for work.

Although the family owns a small plot of land and a modest house in the village, they live a middle-class life. On top of that, the family faces difficulties in paying for the education of the Shaheed's two sisters and the house rent in Dhaka. Apart from Bahadur Khan, there is no other earning member in the family.



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Sayad Mahmud Khan (Antor)
Date of Birth	: August 6, 2012
Occupation & Institution	: Student; Jabal-e-Noor Dakhil Madrasa, Savar, Dhaka
Father's Name	: Bahadur Khan
Father's Occupation & Age	: Expatriate (currently unemployed in the country), 48 years
Mother's Name	: Halima Akter
Mother's Occupation & Age	: Homemaker, 35 years
Current Number of Family Members	: 4
Siblings' Details	: 1. Taslima Khanam (20): Student, Gonoshasthaya University : (Elder sister of the Shaheed) : 2. Afroza Khanam Nusrat (09): Student, Jabal-e-Noor Dakhil Madrasa, Savar, Dhaka
Incident Details	: • Place of Injury: Savar New Market area : • Time of Injury: July 20, shortly after 5:00 PM : • Place of Death: On the way to Savar Enam Medical College in critical condition : • Time of Death: July 21, at 5:40 PM : • Grave Location: Dholla Bazar Central Graveyard, Singair, Manikganj
Permanent Address	: Village: Dhollakhanpara, Union: Dholla, Upazila: Singair, District: Manikganj
Current Address	: Area: J12/1, Bank Colony, Upazila: Savar, District: Dhaka

Proposals for Assistance

1. Proposal 1: Financial assistance to be provided for Bahadur Khan, the sole earning member of the Shaheed's family, so he can start a business in the country.
2. Proposal 2: Regular financial support for the education of the Shaheed's two sisters.

Shaheed Sajal Mia
Serial No.: 156
ID: Dhaka Division 024

Identity of Shaheed Sajal

Sajal Mia was killed by indiscriminate firing from the police and BGB during the students' protest demanding a rational reform of the quota system at Chittagong Road. He was born on May 6, 2005.

- Father's Name: Md. Hasan Ali (a day laborer)
- Mother's Name: Runa Akter (a homemaker)
- Younger Brother: Ibrahim (a second-grade student at a madrasa)

Sajal Mia's ancestral home is in Shalmodi village, Srinabashi Union, under Araihazar Police Station in Narayanganj. He lived there with his family and worked as a day laborer.

How Sajal Mia Became a Shaheed

On July 16, in Rangpur, Abu Sayeed was Martyred by bravely facing police bullets. This tragic event ignited protests across the country, with not only students but also ordinary people taking to the streets. While students enforced a complete shutdown, the government imposed a curfew.

Amidst this tense situation, on July 20, 2024, students gathered as usual at Chittagong Road in Narayanganj to continue their movement. To suppress the protests, the government deployed police and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB). One side had the protesting students, and on the other stood the heavily armed forces.

During this time, Sajal Mia, in search of work, arrived at Chittagong Road. Around 10 AM, the police and BGB suddenly opened indiscriminate fire on the protesting students and civilians. A bullet struck Sajal Mia directly in the forehead, and he immediately collapsed to the ground. In that moment, he embarked on his journey to eternity. Under the direct orders of the autocratic Sheikh Hasina, her armed forces Martyred Sajal.

Sajal's sacrifice for the nation will never be forgotten. We will always remember him as a proud soldier of a new, free Bangladesh, cherishing his memory deep within our hearts.

More About Shaheed Sajal

Sajal Mia came from an impoverished family. His father, a day laborer, struggled to make ends meet but still tried his best to provide for his beloved son's education. Sajal studied up to the ninth grade, but the family's financial situation became so dire that his father could no longer support their household.

Realizing the unbearable burden on his father—his own education, his younger brother's upbringing, and the family's survival—Sajal made a heart-wrenching decision. He abandoned his education and chose the harsh life of a laborer to support his family.

His only dream was to ensure his little brother received a proper education and grew up as a devout servant of Allah, making up for the studies he himself had to sacrifice. He worked tirelessly, trying to bring some stability to his family.

As the eldest son, Sajal Mia was the pillar of support for his parents and the guardian of his younger brother, Ibrahim. But the terrorist regime of the Awami League and the bloodthirsty autocrat Sheikh Hasina did not even spare this innocent day laborer. Her merciless police force ended his young life in an instant, silencing a hardworking son, a devoted brother, and a loyal friend.

With Sajal gone, his parents were left devastated, his little brother lost and confused, and his relatives and neighbors in deep shock. The entire community was engulfed in an unbearable void and endless sorrow.

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
National ID Card / জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র

নাম: সজল মিয়া
Name: SAJAL MIAH
পিতা: মোঃ হাছান আলী
মাতা: রুনা আক্তার
Date of Birth: 06 May 2005
ID NO: 6025904746

নারায়ণগঞ্জে দু'দিনে নিহত ১৩

বাহিনীর প্রতিটি পদক্ষেপের

Brief Profile of Shaheed Sajal Mia

Name	: Sajal Mia
Date of Birth	: May 6, 2005
Father	: Md. Hasan Ali
Mother	: Runa Akter
Permanent Address	: Village: Shalnodi : Union: Shrinabasdi : Thana: Araihazar
District	: Narayanganj
Occupation	: Day laborer
Number of Family Members	: 3 (Mother, Father, Brother)
Source of Family Income	: Father's day labor
Place of Martyrdom	: Chittagong Road
Perpetrators	: Police & BGB
Nature of Injury	: Bullet wound to the forehead
Date of Injury & Martyrdom	: July 20, 2024, at 10 AM
Burial Site	: Home village

Proposed Assistance for the Shaheed's Family

1. Regular monthly financial support is needed.
2. Coverage of educational expenses for the younger brother.

Shaheed Abdur Hannan
Serial: 157
ID: Dhaka Division 025

Shaheed's Profile

Abdur Hannan was a furniture businessman in Jatrabari. His father, the late Abdus Sohorab, was a freedom fighter, and his mother, the late Nurjahan Begum. Abdur Hannan lived in a rented house in Jatrabari with his wife and two children.

From the very beginning, he supported the students' movement and eagerly followed the daily news with his family. On August 5, he joined the protest with the people. Around 4:20 PM, he was shot in the chest by the brutal police in the Jatrabari area. Despite the ongoing gunfire, courageous students and the public took the risk to transport him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital by rickshaw.

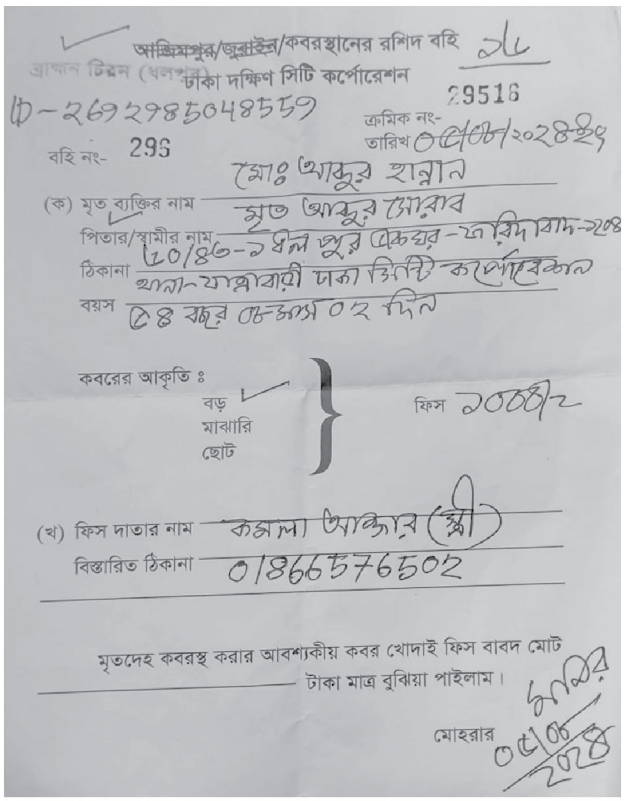
The next day, on August 5 at 4:30 PM, he succumbed to his injuries and passed away.

How Abdur Hannan Became a Shaheed

Abdur Hannan was born in 1970. From an early age, he witnessed the first famine of independent Bangladesh, caused by the incompetence, weak governance, and widespread corruption of the then-autocratic ruler Sheikh Mujib and his ministers. During the famine, desperate parents were forced to sell their children, people scavenged for rotten food from garbage bins, and newspapers even reported cases of people vomiting from hunger and consuming it again. Such unbearable hunger led to the emergence of figures like Khalilullah, a cannibal who roamed hospitals consuming corpses. Poet Rafiq Azad, in this horrific situation, directed his anger toward Mujib, writing:

"Give us rice, you scoundrel! Or we will chew on the map!"

When Mujib and his party were overthrown in 1975, the people of the country felt some relief. Until 1995, Bangladesh saw gradual development. However, in 1996, Mujib's secular party, the Awami League, returned to power through election engineering. From 1996 to 2001 and 2008 to 2024, the lying, psychopathic, murderous Sheikh Hasina and her brutal forces unleashed oppression upon the general public, which Abdur Hannan also witnessed and suffered from.



আজিমপুর/জুরাইন/কবরস্থানের রশিদ বহি ১৮
ব্রাহ্মন টিয়ন (ধলপুর) ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন
ID-2692985048559
ক্রমিক নং- 29516
তারিখ ০৫/০৮/২০২৪ইং
বহি নং- 296
(ক) মৃত ব্যক্তির নাম মোঃ আব্দুর হান্নান
পিতার/স্বামীর নাম মৃত আব্দুর সোরাব
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কবরের আকৃতি ঃ বড় মাঝারি ছোট
ফিস ১০০০/-
(খ) ফিস দাতার নাম কমলা আক্তার (স্ত্রী)
বিস্তারিত ঠিকানা 01866576502
মৃতদেহ কবরস্থ করার আবশ্যকীয় কবর খোদাই ফিস বাবদ মোট _____ টাকা মাত্র বুঝিয়া পাইলাম।
মোহরার ০৫/০৮/২০২৪

The anti-quota movement became an opportunity to voice opposition against the autocratic government. On July 18, many students were shot during a peaceful protest. In response, on July 19, after Friday prayers, students and the public once again took to the streets. Following Hasina's orders, armed forces attacked protestors nationwide, increasing the number of wounded and Shaheeds.

Abdur Hannan had supported the students from the beginning. He and his family followed the news daily with great anticipation. On August 5, he joined the people in protest. Upon hearing the news of Hasina's resignation, he took to the streets in joy, believing that freedom had finally arrived and that the tyrannical Pharaoh-like government had been ousted.

However, Hasina never hesitated to spill blood for political gains. She never wavered in eliminating her opponents. She had ordered the complete suppression of the movement, even if it meant killing everyone on the streets. To implement her directive, her forces—police, RAB, BGB, and the controversial Chhatra League—opened fire on students and civilians. That day, at around 4:20 PM, Abdur Hannan was shot in the chest by the brutal police in Jatrabari. Despite the ongoing gunfire, students and bystanders risked their lives to transport him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital by rickshaw. The following day, on August 5, at 4:30 PM, he succumbed to his injuries. He was laid to rest after a funeral prayer at Kazi's Dargah Dhalapur Graveyard.

How His Family is Coping

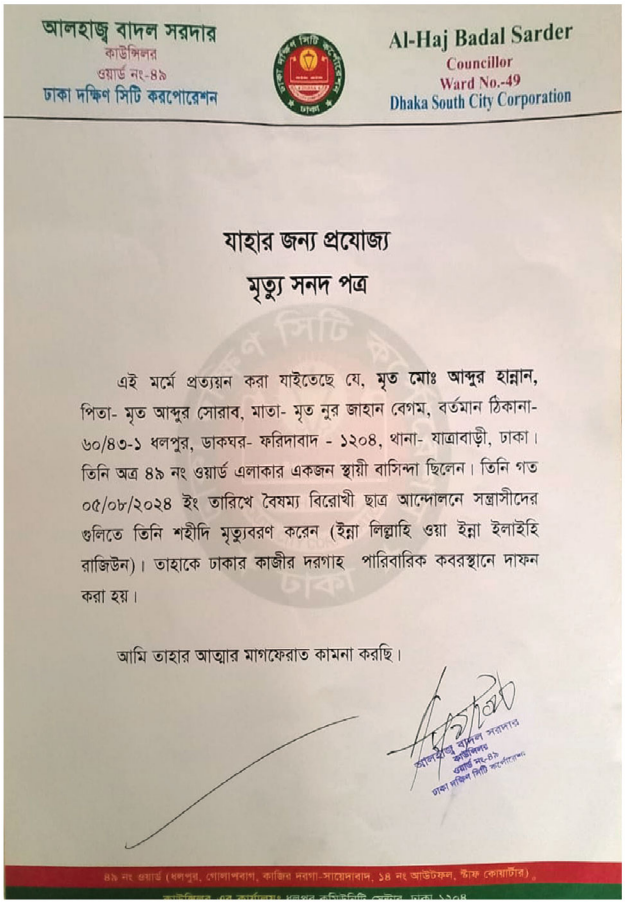
Abdur Hannan's father was freedom fighter Abdus Sohorab (deceased), and his mother was Nurjahan Begum (deceased). He lived in a rented house in Jatrabari with his wife and two children. His wife, Kamala Akter, is a homemaker. His son, Tanvir (26), is a third-year student at Sonargaon Textile College, while his daughter, Sohana (21), has completed her SSC. Notably, Tanvir actively participated in the student movement.

Currently, the family has no source of income.

Statement from His Family

His son said:

"Our father gave us courage. He always stood for justice. We demand justice for his murder."



আলহাজ্ব বাদল সরদার
কাউন্সিলর
ওয়ার্ড নং-৪৯
ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি করপোরেশন

Al-Haj Badal Sarder
Councillor
Ward No.-49
Dhaka South City Corporation

যাহার জন্য প্রযোজ্য

মৃত্যু সনদ পত্র

এই মর্মে প্রত্যয়ন করা যাইতেছে যে, মৃত মোঃ আব্দুর হান্নান, পিতা- মৃত আব্দুর সোরাব, মাতা- মৃত নুর জাহান বেগম, বর্তমান ঠিকানা- ৬০/৪৩-১ ধলপুর, ডাকঘর- ফরিদাবাদ - ১২০৪, থানা- যাত্রাবাড়ী, ঢাকা। তিনি অত্র ৪৯ নং ওয়ার্ড এলাকার একজন স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা ছিলেন। তিনি গত ০৫/০৮/২০২৪ ইং তারিখে বৈষম্য বিরোধী ছাত্র আন্দোলনে সন্ত্রাসীদের গুলিতে তিনি শহীদি মৃত্যুবরণ করেন (ইন্না লিল্লাহি ওয়া ইন্না ইলাইহি রাজিউন)। তাহাকে ঢাকার কাজীর দরগাহ পারিবারিক কবরস্থানে দাফন করা হয়।

আমি তাহার আত্মার মাগফেরাত কামনা করছি।

৪৯ নং ওয়ার্ড (ধলপুর, গোলাপবাগ, কাজির দরগা-সায়েদাবাদ, ১৪ নং আউটফল, স্টাফ কোয়ার্টার)

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Abdur Hannan
Profession	: Businessman
Date of Birth	: January 3, 1970
Father	: Abdur Sohorab
Mother	: Nur Jahan Begum
Date of Injury & Martyrdom	: August 5, 2024
Place of Martyrdom	: Jatrabari
Attacker	: Terrorists of Jubo League
Burial Site	: Kazi's Dargah Dhalapur Graveyard
Current Address	: 60/43-1 Dhalpur, Faridabad, Jatrabari, Dhaka
Permanent Address	: Same as above
Condition of House & Assets	: [Not specified]

Proposals for Assistance

1. Provide monthly and one-time financial aid.
2. Support the education and employment of his children.

Shaheed Md. Adil
Serial: 158
ID: Dhaka Division 026

Birth & Identity

The students of this country were peacefully protesting to demand reforms in the government job quota system under the oppressive rule of Sheikh Hasina, the most ruthless autocrat of the Awami League. However, instead of acknowledging their rightful demand, the bloodthirsty Hasina ordered her partisan police force to open fire on the innocent students, killing many. One such Shaheed was Md. Adil.

He was a brilliant student in the 10th grade, studying Science at Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa in Mirhajirbagh, Dhaka. Born on June 10, 2008, he was the third child of his father, Md. Abul Kalam, a businessman, and his mother, Ayesha Akter, a homemaker.

Adil lived with his family in Bhogari village, under Kutubpur Union, Fatullah Thana, Narayanganj. He had two elder brothers—

1. Abdullah Al Noman (26), currently pursuing his Master's degree.
2. Bayezid Ahmed (21), studying at a Polytechnic Institute.

Both of his brothers are also exceptionally talented. As the youngest child in the family, Md. Adil was deeply cherished by his parents and was the apple of his brothers' eyes.

How He Became a Shaheed

At first, Md. Adil used to commute from home to his madrasa. However, at the beginning of July 2024, he moved into the madrasa hostel, as his Dakhil (secondary) examination was approaching. When the quota reform movement reached its peak, he returned home from the hostel.

The Tragic Day

On July 19, 2024, the country was under curfew, while students were observing a complete shutdown. That day, at around 3:30 PM, Adil joined other students and

civilians in front of SB Garments in the Bhuigar area of Narayanganj.

Suddenly, a helicopter swooped over them like a hawk, and a bullet fired from above struck Adil on the right side of his chest, piercing through his back. The merciless bullet of the autocratic regime took his life on the spot. The beloved son of his parents, the light of their lives, was extinguished in an instant.

More About Adil

Md. Adil was an exceptionally talented student. He studied in the Science section of Tamirul Millat Madrasa in 10th grade. In 2024, he participated in the Mathematics Olympiad, earning a certificate and a crest in recognition of his brilliance.

Not only was he gifted academically, but he was also known for his humility, politeness, and strong character. His teachers, elders, and classmates were deeply fond of him. They admired him and treated him with great affection. His untimely death left them devastated, casting a dark shadow of mourning over his entire educational institution.

His Last Words

As his Dakhil exams were approaching, Adil moved into the madrasa hostel in early July to fully focus on his studies. On July 2, he posted a status on Facebook, saying:

- *"Going out of network, see you in 7 months."*

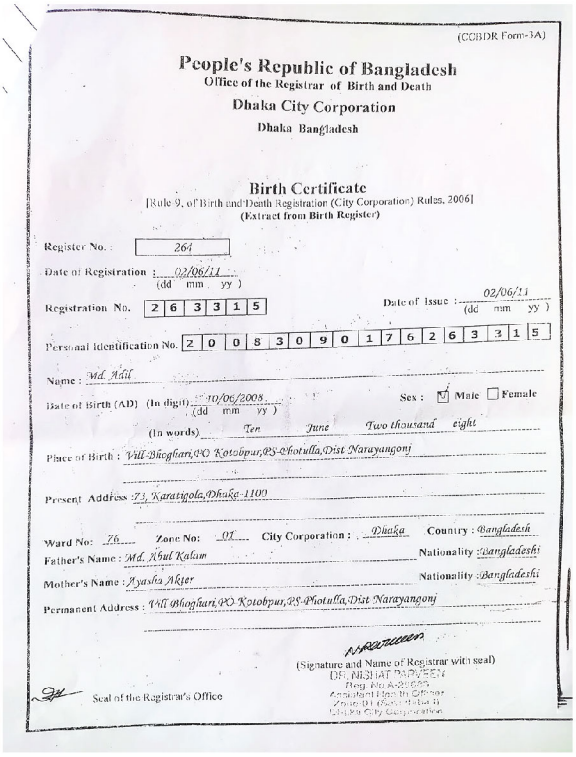
But the brilliant Adil went out of network forever. The ruthless Hasina did not let this promising young student live.

Unbearable Grief of His Family

Losing their youngest child, Adil's parents were left speechless and shattered. His two elder brothers, who adored him dearly, were in shock, struggling to accept the unbearable void in their hearts. When the news of his death spread, everyone was devastated. His mother wailed in agony, her cries piercing through the air. His father's heart ached with sorrow, his chest heaving with despair.

When Adil's lifeless body was brought home, the scene was heartbreaking. The entire neighborhood resounded with grief. His mother fainted repeatedly, her tears flooding her chest. His father wept uncontrollably. The cries of his two elder brothers shook the very essence of nature.

As they gazed at Adil's peaceful yet lifeless face, even the birds in the forest sang sorrowful tunes, the trees seemed to weep, and neighbors and relatives wiped their tears over and over again. It was a moment drenched in pain and sorrow. Finally, leaving behind all love and attachment, Adil entered his eternal resting place in the village graveyard, his final home in the soil of his homeland.



(CCBDR Form-3A)

People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Registrar of Birth and Death
Dhaka City Corporation
Dhaka Bangladesh

Birth Certificate
[Rule 9, of Birth and Death Registration (City Corporation) Rules, 2006]
(Extract from Birth Register)

Register No. : 264
Date of Registration : 02/06/14 (dd mm yy)
Registration No. 263315
Date of Issue : 02/06/14 (dd mm yy)
Personal Identification No. 2008309017626315
Name : Md. Adil
Date of Birth (AD) (In digit) : 10/06/2008 (dd mm yy)
Sex : ☑ Male ☐ Female
(In words) Ten June Two thousand eight
Place of Birth : Vill-Bhogbari,PO-Kotobpur,PS-Fhotulla,Dist-Narayangonj
Present Address :73, Karatigola,Dhaka-1100
Ward No: 26 Zone No: 07 City Corporation : Dhaka Country : Bangladesh
Father's Name : Md. Abul Kalam Nationality :Bangladeshi
Mother's Name : Ayesha Akter Nationality :Bangladeshi
Permanent Address : Vill-Bhogbari,PO-Kotobpur,PS-Fhotulla,Dist-Narayangonj

(Signature and Name of Registrar with seal)
Seal of the Registrar's Office

Brief Profile of Shaheed Adil

Name	: Md. Adil
Date of Birth	: 10.06.2008
Father	: Md. Abul Kalam
Mother	: Ayesha Akter
Address	: Village – Bhogari, Union – Kutubpur, Thana – Fatullah, District – Narayanganj
Occupation	: Student
Institution	: Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa (Mir Hajirbag)
Number of Family Members	: 4 (Father, Mother, and Two Brothers)
Source of Family Income	: Father's Business (Monthly 20,000 BDT)
Place of Martyrdom	: SB Garments, Delpara, Bhuigar, Narayanganj
Murderous Perpetrators	: Police & RAB
Type of Injury	: Bullet wound piercing through the chest
Date & Time of Injury & Martyrdom	: July 19, 2024, at 3:30 PM
Burial Site	: Local Graveyard

Proposals for Assistance to the Shaheed's Family

1. Maintain regular contact with the family and extend support when needed.

News Link

1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lxTLStnbMus
2. https://bangla.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news-604611

Shaheed Abdur Rahman
Serial No: 159
ID: Dhaka Division 027

Shaheed Abdur Rahman's Profile

The quota reform movement, initiated by students against discrimination, which later evolved into a mass movement for the fall of the autocratic regime, was brutally suppressed by the killer Hasina with a mass genocide. No one was spared from this massacre, from children to the elderly. One such Shaheed was 66-year-old day laborer Abdur Rahman. He was born in Chandpur on January 1, 1958. His father's name was the late Hasan Dewan, and his mother's name was the late Saheera Begum. Although born in Chandpur, he permanently resided in the village of Bhogari, Kutubpur, under the Fatulla Police Station in Narayanganj. He worked as a day laborer. Though he had two sons and a daughter, they had all married and started their own families. His daughter lived in her in-laws' house. Consequently, the elderly Abdur Rahman lived separately with his wife. They rented a small house and managed their life through the husband's work as a day laborer. After losing her only earning husband, the elderly wife has now become destitute.

How Shaheed Abdur Rahman Became a Shaheed

On the 21st of July, 2024, the nation was under strict curfew, aimed at suppressing the student movement. Despite this, students defied the curfew and took to the streets in protest. On that fateful day, around 12 PM, Abdur Rahman joined a crowd of thousands of students and protestors at the Sikdar Pump area in Bhuiyer, Narayanganj. Suddenly, a helicopter flew overhead with a loud roar, and a bullet shot down, hitting Abdur Rahman on the left side of his chest. The bullet tore through his body, causing severe internal injuries, and exited from his back. He succumbed to his injuries at the scene. His body was later taken to his ancestral village in Chandpur, where he was buried.

Abdur Rahman's Struggling Life

Abdur Rahman's life was a struggle from the very beginning. After his birth, he faced countless challenges and fought for survival. There was no kind of work he didn't undertake in order to support his family. Through immense hardship, he raised his wife and three children. His two elder sons, Mo: Faisal (32) and Mo: Rony (26), after marrying, started their own families. His only daughter, Brishti Begum (22), also got married. Reaching this stage in life required years of relentless effort and struggle. Although his sons wanted to take care of him, Abdur Rahman refused to be a burden while he still had the strength to work. That's why, even in his old age, he lived separately with his wife in a small rented house.

He continued to work as a day laborer, maintaining his dignity and independence. Despite his striving for independence, the killer Hasina did not spare him. The bullet that struck his chest shattered his body and ended his life. His children, who had lost their father—who had been like a towering tree, providing shade and protection—were deeply grieved. His wife, who lost her lifelong companion, was heartbroken. His family now seeks justice for his murder, holding the power-hungry killer Hasina responsible for the tragic loss of their beloved father and husband.

Shaheed Abdur Rahman at a Glance

Name	: Abdur Rahman
Date of Birth	: 01.01.1958
Father	: Late Hasan Dewan
Mother	: Late Sahera Begum
Permanent Address	: Village: Bhoghari, Union: Kutubpur, Thana: Fatulla, District: Narayanganj
Birthplace	: Chandpur
Profession	: Day laborer
Place of Martyrdom	: Sikdar Pump, Dalepura, Bhuiyer, Narayanganj
Murderers	: Police and RAB
Type of Injury	: Bullet wound to the chest
Date and Time of Martyrdom	: 21st July 2024, 12:00 PM
Burial Place	: Ancestral Village, Chandpur

Proposals for Assistance to the Shaheed's Family

1. Provide a permanent residence for the Shaheed's wife.
2. Ongoing monthly financial support for the Shaheed's wife.

Shaheed Mohammad Mabroor Hussain
Serial No.: 160
ID: Dhaka Division 028

Identity

Shaheed Mabroor Hussain was a 24-year-old young scholar. Dedicated to his country and people, this young man also participated in the cultural scene. He was an Islamic music artist, and his soul-stirring music is still available on YouTube. His father was a businessman, and his mother was a housewife. They owned a house in Narayanganj, and their economic condition was relatively stable. They had dreams of a prosperous life surrounding their only son. They had envisioned making him a scholar of religion. Many of their dreams remained unfulfilled, but now they stand as the proud parents of a Shaheed.

Detailed Description of the Incident

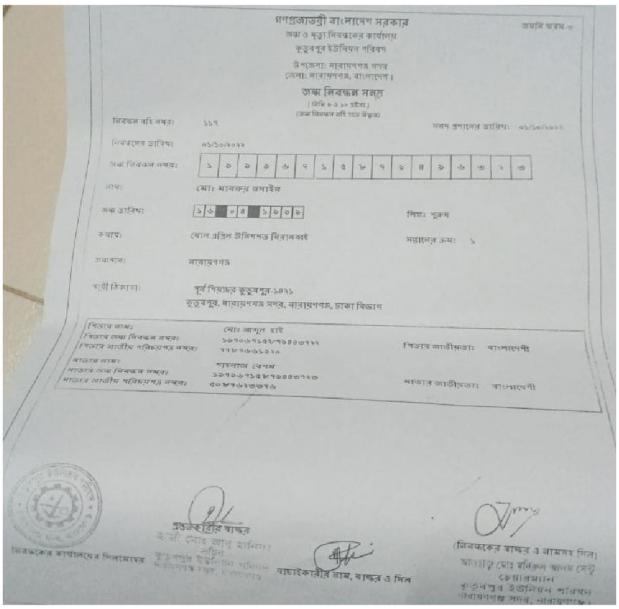
On July 20, 2024, in a bid to suppress the ongoing student protests against discrimination, the fascist government imposed a curfew across the country. Despite this attempt to stifle their voices, the brave students, along with the general public, ignored the curfew and continued their protests. Each day, the movement gained momentum as more and more people joined, and the marches grew longer, with the streets filled with voices calling for justice and reform. The government's oppressive tactics could not deter the determination of the people.

The situation escalated the following day, July 21, 2024. At 12 p.m., one of the Shaheeds, Mabroor Hussain, a young and dedicated student, gathered with other protesters in front of the Sikdar Pump area in Bhui Ghor, a district in Narayanganj. As they stood united, demanding change, a helicopter belonging to the state's armed forces hovered ominously above them, a symbol of the government's power and force aimed at quelling the protest.

Without warning, a bullet was fired from the helicopter. The bullet struck Shaheed Mabroor Hussain in the right side of his chest, piercing through his ribcage and exiting his body. He collapsed instantly and fell to the ground, becoming a Shaheed on the spot. His sacrifice was immediate and profound — a life taken while standing firm for the cause of justice and equality.

In the aftermath, his mother, Shahina Begum, was devastated by the loss. Reflecting on the depth of her grief, she said, "My son gave his life for the country. No one but a mother and father can truly understand the pain of losing a child. My own father was killed by police bullets years ago. Now, every time I see the police, I am filled with fear. The memory of losing a loved one to violence never leaves you." Shahina's words captured the emotional weight of the family's tragic history and the unrelenting pain that comes from the unjust loss of a loved one in the struggle for justice.

Mabroor's death was not just the loss of a son but the sacrifice of a young man who believed deeply in a better, fairer future for his country. His Martyrdom became a painful reminder of the lengths to which the government would go to maintain control, as well as the courage and resilience of the students and citizens who continued to fight for what they believed in.



Brief Introduction of the Shaheed

Name	: Mohammad Mabroor Hussain
Date of Birth	: 16-04-1999
Place of Birth	: Narayanganj
Profession	: Student
Educational Institution	: Jamia Arabia Darul Uloom Bagh-e-Jannat Madrasa, Chasara, Narayanganj
Place of Injury	: Sikdar Pump Para Bhui Ghor, Narayanganj
Place of Martyrdom	: 21st July 2024, 12:00 PM, Sikdar Pump Bhuiyor, Narayanganj
Nature of Injury	: Gunshot wound
Perpetrators	: Police/RAB
Time and Date of Injury	: 21st July 2024, 12:00 PM
Time and Date of Martyrdom	: 21st July 2024, 12:00 PM
Current and Permanent Address	: Village: Purba Shiachar, Union: Kutubpur, Thana: Narayanganj Sadar, District: Narayanganj
Family Information	: Father: Mohammad Abdul Hai, Father's Profession: Business : Mother: Shahina Begum, Mother's Profession: Homemaker

Proposal

Monthly assistance is needed for the Shaheed's family, as they have lost their son.

Shaheed Mehdi Hasan
Serial: 161
ID: Dhaka Division 029

Identification

Shaheed Mehdi Hasan was the only child of poor parents. His ancestral home was in Raipara village, Munshiganj, but he grew up in Zhaurchar village, Narayanganj. His parents had various dreams for him. They wished to make him an engineer. His father worked as a third-class employee at a local factory. Shaheed Mehdi Hasan's maternal grandfather had some land, and he built a house on that land to live in. Financial hardship was a constant companion, but still, with great hope, his parents enrolled him in a private polytechnic institute.

Shaheed Mehdi Hasan was not affiliated with any political party. To cover his educational expenses, he worked as a tutor. After managing his own expenses, he tried to contribute a little to his family. He was a first-year student when he became a Shaheed on July 20, 2024, during the anti-discrimination student movement. With his death, the dreams and hopes of his parents were extinguished.

Incident Description

On July 18, 2024, the anti-discrimination student movement declared a complete shutdown. In response, the authoritarian government imposed a curfew to suppress the movement. On July 20, at 12 PM, Shaheed

Mehdi Hasan gathered with other students and the public in front of the Dutch-Bangla Bank in Shonir Akhra. At that time, a helicopter from the patrolling RAB forces fired two bullets that hit his left chest and head. He became a Shaheed on the spot. The Shonir Akhra area subsequently turned into a battlefield.

Shaheed Mehdi Hasan's father shared, "On the morning of July 20, Saturday, I went to work as usual. In the evening, when I returned home and couldn't find Mehdi, I called his mobile. After several rings, a boy answered and told me that Mehdi was no more. I was stunned and, after overcoming many obstacles, reached the incident site, only to find my son's lifeless body lying on the road. A bullet had hit his head, and his brain was exposed. With much difficulty, I took his body home, wrapped in a plastic sheet. Later, with the help of the locals, we performed his funeral prayer at 2 AM on Sunday." Fighting back his tears, he continued, "The ones who killed my son in such a brutal manner will surely face justice."

Shaheed Mehdi's mother, Shilpi Begum, holding her son's college ID card, spoke through tearful sobs, "We had so many dreams for him. Why did they kill my son? What wrong did Mehdi do? How are we supposed to live now?"

Since the incident, every thought of his son has broken the heart of Shaheed Mehdi's father, Mohammad Sanaullah. The authoritarian regime didn't just take a promising young life; it took away the dreams, joy, and final hope for survival of the Shaheed's parents.

১৪ কোটা সংস্কার আন্দোলন : রাজধানীসহ যারা দেশ নিয়ন্ত্রণ যারা [আংশিক]
যুগান্তর

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Registrar, Birth and Death Registration
Baluakandi Union Parishad
Gazaria, Munshiganj
(Rule 11, 12)

মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন সনদ / Death Registration Certificate

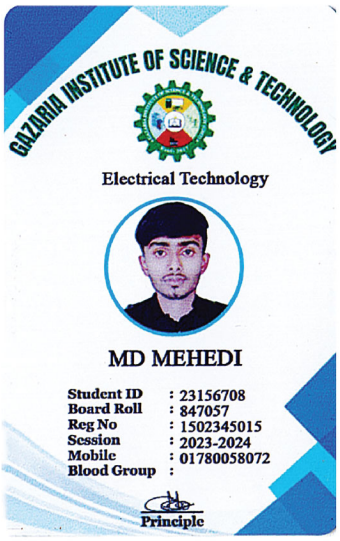
Death Registration Number: 20035912410020025

Date of Birth : 01/07/2003
Date of Death : 20/07/2024
In Word : Twentieth of July Two Thousand Twenty Four

নাম	: মোঃ মেহেদী	Name	: Md Mehedi
মাতা	: মোসাঃ শিল্পী বেগম	Mother	: Mst Shilpi Begum
মাতার জাতীয়তা	: বাংলাদেশী	Nationality	: Bangladeshi
পিতা	: মোঃ সানাউল্লাহ	Father	: Md Sanaullah
পিতার জাতীয়তা	: বাংলাদেশী	Nationality	: Bangladeshi
মৃত্যুস্থান	: নারায়ণগঞ্জ, বাংলাদেশ	Place of Death	: Narayanganj, Bangladesh
মৃত্যুর কারণ	: হত্যা	Cause of Death	: Murder

Seal & Signature
Assistant to Registrar
(Preparation, Verification)
Md. Faroce Ahmmed
Seal & Signature
Registrar
Md. Shahiduzzaman
Chairman

This certificate is generated from bdris.gov.bd, and to verify this certificate, please scan the above QR Code & Bar Code.



Shaheed's Brief Profile

Name	: Mehdi Hasan
Date of Birth	: 01/07/2003
Father's Name & Age	: Mohammad Sanaullah, 50 years old
Occupation	: Day laborer
Income Source	: 10,000 BDT
Place of Birth	: Munshiganj
Educational Institution	: Gajaria Institute of Science and Technology
Permanent Address	: Village: Baro Raypara, Thana: Gajaria, District: Munshiganj
Current Address	: Village: Jhauchar, Ward No. 9, Union: Pirojpur, Upazila: Sonargaon, : District: Narayanganj
Place of Martyrdom	: Shonir Akhra
Date of Martyrdom	: July 20, at 12:00 PM
Type of Injury	: Bullet wounds from a RAB helicopter, with injuries to the left side of the chest and head.

Recommendation

1. Establish a permanent income source for the family.

Shaheed Imran Hasan

Serial No: 162
ID: Dhaka Division 030

Identity

Shaheed Imran Hasan was a student at Gajaria Institute of Science and Technology. He dreamed of becoming a skilled engineer. His father, Mr. Chale Ahmad, was a grocery shopkeeper, and his mother was a housewife. The family's financial condition was fairly stable, but their desires were modest, and they were content with little. The rhythm of their lives was disrupted on August 5, 2024. The sudden death of their eldest son brought a shadow of sorrow over the family. The Shaheed's parents were shattered by the unexpected loss of their beloved son.

Description of the Incident

Shaheed Imran Hasan was Martyred on the historic day of the students' victory. On August 5, 2024, at 10:00 AM, he gathered with other students and the public at the Jatrabari intersection. Even before the resignation of the authoritarian Sheikh Hasina, she tried her last attempt to stay in power, even if it meant crossing over the blood of the students and the public. As part of this effort, at 2:00 PM, the police, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), and Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) started firing indiscriminately at the students and the public in Jatrabari. During this time, two bullets struck Shaheed Imran in the right side of his chest and his abdomen while he was part of the student procession. Shaheed Imran collapsed to the ground. Local people rushed him to Dhaka Medical College, where the attending physician declared him dead. Later, on September 1, the Shaheed's mother, Kohinoor Akter, filed a case naming Sheikh Hasina and 298 others as defendants. In the case, it was alleged that on August 5, leaders and activists of the Awami League, along with the police, indiscriminately opened fire, resulting in the Martyrdom of student Imran Hasan.

According to the daily Desh Rupantor, at least 50 people died in the Jatrabari area alone during the anti-discrimination student movement.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Imran Hasan
Date of Birth	: 17.12.2005
Occupation	: Student
Educational Institution	: Gajaria Institute of Science and Technology
Place of Injury	: Jatrabari, Dhaka
Place of Martyrdom	: Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Type of Injury	: Bullet wounds
Perpetrators	: Police, RAB, and BGB
Date and Time of Injury	: 2:00 PM, August 5, 2024
Date and Time of Martyrdom	: 2:30 PM, August 5, 2024
Current and Permanent Address	: Village: Ganganagar, Char Ramjan Sonaullah, : Union: New Town, Police Station: Sonargaon, District: Narayanganj
Father	: Mr. Saleh Ahmed, Profession: Grocer, Age: 50 years
Mother	: Kohinoor Akter, Profession: Housewife
Monthly Income	: 10,000/-
Income Source	: Grocery Store
Brother	: Abu Said, Age and Profession: 18, Student (Class 10)

Proposal

Financial assistance is required for the family.

Shaheed Mohammad Shojon
Serial No.: 163
ID: Dhaka Division 031

Identity

Shaheed Mohammad Shojon was born on May 1, 1999, in Narayanganj, where he grew up. He passed through childhood and adolescence, eventually stepping into his youth. The life of the eldest son of an ill father was not easy. His father did not own any cultivable land, and due to his illness, he was unable to work. As a result, at the age when one should have been studying, Shojon had to shoulder the entire responsibility of his household. His family of four members had sky-high expectations from him. This was the inspiration for Shojon, the Shaheed. He worked as a day laborer and was the only earning member of the family. The small joys, smiles, and lights in this poor family were extinguished by the terror of the student and youth league goons. Shaheed Shojon selflessly participated in the student movement for justice on August 5, 2024.

Incident Description

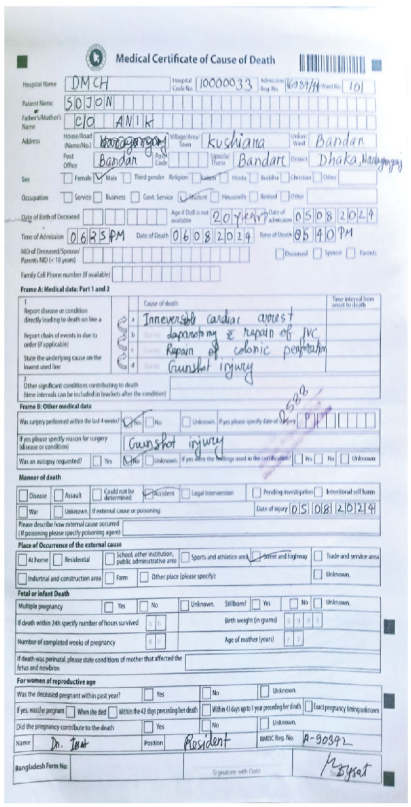
On August 5, 2024, the student-led anti-discrimination movement announced the "March to Dhaka" campaign, a significant protest against the oppressive actions of the government. The movement aimed to highlight the severe discrimination and injustices faced by students and the public, seeking both political and social change. In response to this growing unrest, the fascist government, led by the ruling political party, imposed a nationwide curfew, attempting to suppress the public's participation in the protest. However, despite the curfew, determined students and the general public defied the restrictions and took to the streets to continue their fight for justice.

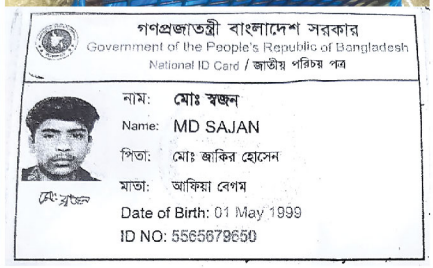
On that morning, around 10 AM, Shaheed Shojon, along with hundreds of other students and members of the public, gathered in Narayanganj's Chashara area, joining the rally to demand their rights. The atmosphere was charged with a sense of unity and determination as the crowd marched forward, eager to make their voices heard. This collective spirit of resistance, however, was met with violent opposition from the government.

To quell the rising protests, the police force, together with the armed thugs from the ruling party—Awami League, Juba League, and Chhatra League—mobilized to create chaos and intimidate the protesters. At around 11 AM, these armed groups began indiscriminately shooting at the crowd, targeting students and bystanders alike. The violence escalated quickly as gunfire rang through the streets of Chashara.

During this chaotic scene, Shaheed Shojon was struck by a bullet on the left side of his chest. The bullet pierced his body, exiting through his back, causing severe trauma. Despite his injuries, local residents quickly intervened, attempting to help him and rushing him to Dhaka Medical College for medical treatment. The gravity of his condition, however, meant that doctors could do little to save him.

After hours of medical care, Shaheed Shojon succumbed to his injuries on the evening of August 6, passing away at 5 PM. His death marked another tragic loss in the struggle against oppression, symbolizing the sacrifices made by students and the public in their fight for equality, justice, and freedom. His passing not only struck a devastating blow to his family but also to the entire movement, as it highlighted the extent of violence and the lengths to which the government would go to suppress peaceful protest. Shojon's death remains a poignant reminder of the cost of standing up against injustice and the price of freedom.





Shaheed's Brief Introduction

Name	: Md. Shojon
Date of Birth	: 01.05.1999
Profession	: Day laborer
Injury Location	: Chashara, Narayanganj
Place of Martyrdom	: Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Nature of Injury	: Gunshot wound
Attackers	: Terrorists from Awami League, Juba League, and Chhatra League
Time & Date of Injury	: 5th August 2024, 11:00 AM
Time & Date of Martyrdom	: 6th August 2024, 5:00 PM
Current & Permanent	
Address	: Village: 313, Kushiyara, Union: Nabiganj Bandar, Thana: Bandar, District: Narayanganj
Father	: Md. Zakir Hossain
Father's Condition	: Elderly and ill
Mother	: Afia Begum
Mother's Profession	: Housewife
Relation with the Shaheed	: Father
Current Family Members	: 3
Other Family Members	
Brother	: Md. Abul Bashar
Age & Profession	: 22, Unemployed
Proposal	: 1. Regular monthly financial assistance is required.

Shaheed Md. Mahfuz
Serial No.: 164
ID: Dhaka Division-032

Identity

Shaheed Md. Mahfuz (February 1992 – August 2024) was a Shaheed of the July Revolution. His father's name was Mr. Md. Majnu Prang, and his mother's name was Mrs. Kajol. He became a victim of the brutality of the Awami goons during the victory procession on 5th August 2024. On Monday, 5th August 2024, just before the fascist Hasina's escape, he left his home around 12:00 PM and joined the procession of the students and people. As the procession reached the front of the Ansar Academy, the joint forces of the fascist Hasina government's police and Ansar started shooting at the student crowd. According to eyewitnesses, at around 4:00 PM, Shaheed Mahfuz bravely advanced towards the front. He was shot by a ruthless Ansar member. The student crowd rushed to rescue him and took him first to Modern Hospital. As his condition worsened, he was immediately transferred to Shaheed Tajuddin Medical College, where the attending doctors declared him dead.

Personal Life

Shaheed Mahfuz was born on February 6, 1992, in the Kutur Badi village of Joragacha Hat, Bogura District. Due to financial difficulties, he had to stop his education after his SSC exams. In search of a job to support his family, he moved to Gazipur city, where he worked for many years. Before his death, he was serving as a sewing input man at Interstoff Apparels Limited. Shaheed Mahfuz left behind a wife, one daughter, and an elderly mother. He was the sole breadwinner of his family and lived in a rented house. Their financial condition was extremely poor, and his family's only assets were five bighas of land and a house.

Family Life and Economic Condition

Shaheed Mahfuz was the only earning member of his family, and his sudden death caused a severe crisis. His father worked in agriculture but did not own land and worked on others' fields. The family survived on the money Mahfuz sent from his job. With his untimely death, the family now faces significant hardship. His parents' situation worsened, and the financial strain has become unbearable.

Short Description of the 2024 Quota Reform Movement

The illegal government of Sheikh Hasina established a fascist regime by depriving people of their voting rights. They consolidated power through disappearances, killings, extrajudicial executions, corruption, extortion, oppression, and money laundering. The public's long-standing frustration turned into a movement, which began with the demand for quota reforms. To suppress the movement, the police, along with goons from the Awami League, Youth League, and Student League, started targeting the people with violent force. The brutality of the police exceeded even that of the Pakistani occupation forces in 1971.

The movement gained strength after Sheikh Hasina insulted the protesters, calling them "Rajakars" (collaborators of the Pakistani army). As a result, students and citizens across the country joined the protests. The government's repression failed to stop the movement, which continued to grow in size and intensity. The protests eventually transformed into a broader

struggle against the fascist regime.

Mahfuz's Martyrdom

On 5th August 2024, just before the escape of the fascist government, Mahfuz left his house around 12 PM to join the procession of students and citizens. As the procession reached the Safipur Ansar Academy, the joint forces of the police and Ansar began shooting at the crowd. Eyewitnesses reported that Mahfuz, with great courage, moved forward and was shot by an Ansar member around 4 PM. He fell to the ground, and the student crowd quickly rushed him to Modern Hospital. His condition worsened, and he was transferred to Shaheed Tajuddin Medical College, where doctors declared him dead.

Burial

After his death, his body was taken to his village, where his funeral and burial took place.

Family's Feelings about the Shaheed

Mahfuz's neighbor, Md. Suman Mia, expressed his deep sorrow, recalling that they had worked together. He mentioned that Mahfuz was a good person, with a kind heart, and had completed several recitations of the Quran.

At a Glance: Shaheed Mohammad Mahfuz

Name	: Shaheed Mohammad Mahfuz
Profession	: Garment Worker
Date of Birth	: 06-02-1992
Age	: 31 Years
Father	: Mohammad Majnu Prang
Mother	: Mosammat Kajol
Date of Martyrdom	: 5th August 2024
Place of Martyrdom	: A house behind the Central Shaheed Minar of Lalmonirhat Girls' High School, burned to death
Permanent Address	: Village: Kuturbari, Union: Jorgachahat, Thana: Bogura Sadar, District: Bogura
Current Address	: House No. 147, Chattar Gate Rafiq Bazar, Kaliakair, Gazipur

Proposal

- Monthly financial assistance can be provided to the Shaheed's family.
- The responsibility for the education of the Shaheed's child can be taken up.

"I will never be able to call 'Baba' again."

Shaheed Mosharaf
Serial No: 165
ID: Dhaka Division-033

Identity

Mohammad Mosharaf (August 1987 - August 2024) was one of the Shaheeds of the July Revolution. His father's name was Mr. Abdur Razzak Howlader, and his mother's name was Mosa Rajia Begum. Shaheed Mosharaf was a victim of the brutalities, committed by the Awami regime's goons.

Personal and Professional Life

Shaheed Mosharaf was born on August 18, 1987, in Mridha Kandi village, Kalikini Upazila, Madaripur District. His parents live in their ancestral home in the village. Due to business needs, he lived with his family in a rented house in the Boardbazar area of Gazipur. Shaheed Mosharaf was a businessman, running a machinery business in Gazipur's Boardbazar.

Family Life and Economic Condition

Shaheed Mosharaf was a businessman who primarily dealt in machinery. His business was named M.R. Engineering Workshop. Due to the country's fragile economic situation, his business faced a downfall, resulting in significant losses due to poor sales. To keep the business afloat, he had to take loans, but it did not yield any profits. Currently, his business was almost on the verge of closure, with debts totaling approximately 300,000 Taka. After his death, a shadow of grief descended over the family. He left behind two sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Jisan Islam, is in the 4th grade; his younger son, Mohammad Mubin Islam, is 6 years old, and his daughter, Raisa Islam, is 2 years old. With his death, the future of his children became uncertain, and there was no one to take responsibility for them.

Context of the July Revolution

In December 2008, Sheikh Hasina came to power through a manipulated election orchestrated by Army Chief General Moeen Uddin Ahmed. With India's mediation, Sheikh Hasina gave assurances that Moeen Uddin Ahmed and his associates would be granted amnesty for all their crimes over the previous two years. This promise was fulfilled. Despite Sheikh Hasina's harsh criticisms against the two years of military rule, no action was taken against the culprits. After coming to power without an election, she created havoc in the daily lives of ordinary people. By orchestrating the Pilkhana massacre, she turned the army into a puppet. Sheikh Hasina, like a monstrous witch from a fairy tale, sat on the heads of the people of Bangladesh like a heavy boulder.

In July 2024, the quota reform movement gradually evolved into a public movement, spreading across the country as a protest against inequality. Initially, the peaceful protests by students soon transformed into a movement against the fascist government. Eventually, this movement expanded beyond students

and became a massive popular uprising involving all sectors of society. People from all walks of life, regardless of nationality, religion, or ethnicity, joined the movement, taking to the streets in unity. On August 5, under immense pressure from the protesting masses, the fascist leader Sheikh Hasina was forced to resign, leaving behind a trail of heinous deeds. Among these actions, she unleashed the armed forces on the peaceful protesters and innocent civilians, resulting in the Martyrdom of many.

The Incident of Martyrdom of Mosharaf

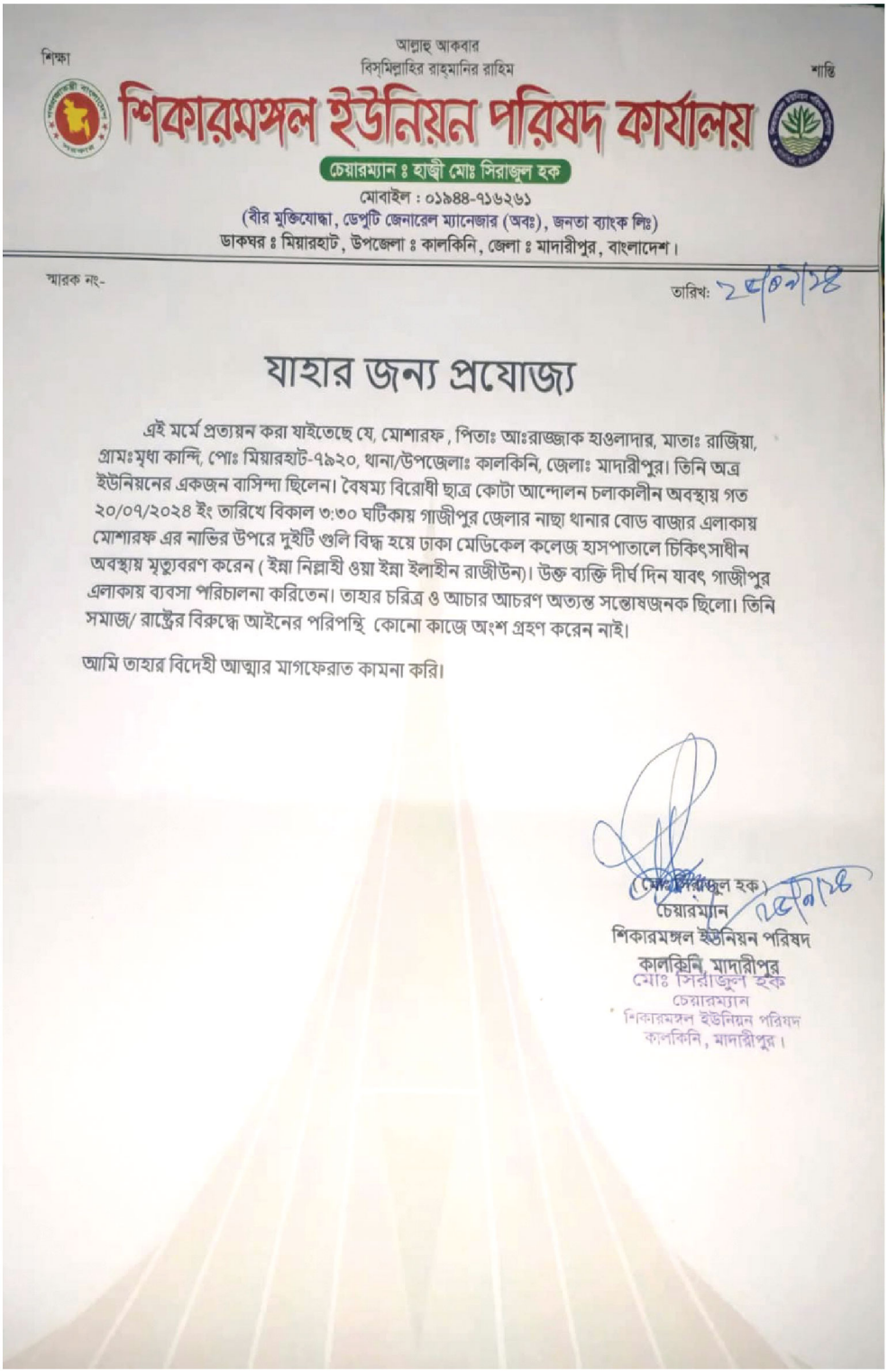
On July 20, 2024, Friday, after having lunch, Mosharaf was crossing the road to reach his business. As he reached the Best Buy showroom in Boardbazar, the combined forces of Sheikh Hasina's police and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) aimed at him and fired continuously. He was shot in the abdomen and chest and collapsed on the road. People nearby rushed to rescue him and took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. He was admitted, but after struggling in pain, he passed away at midnight.

Burial

The body was taken from Dhaka Medical College Hospital to his ancestral home, where the funeral prayers and burial were conducted.

Feelings of Relatives about the Shaheed

Mosharaf's neighbor, Mosammat Ashma Hossain,



শিক্ষা

আল্লাহু আকবার
বিস্‌মিল্লাহির রাহ্‌মানির রাহিম

শান্তি

শিকারমঙ্গল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ কার্যালয়

চেয়ারম্যান ঃ হাজী মোঃ সিরাজুল হক
মোবাইল : ০১৯৪৪-৭১৬২৬১
(বীর মুক্তিযোদ্ধা, ডেপুটি জেনারেল ম্যানেজার (অবঃ), জনতা ব্যাংক লিঃ)
ডাকঘর ঃ মিয়ারহাট, উপজেলা ঃ কালকিনি, জেলা ঃ মাদারীপুর, বাংলাদেশ।

স্মারক নং-

তারিখ: ২৫/০৭/২৪

যাহার জন্য প্রযোজ্য

এই মর্মে প্রত্যয়ন করা যাইতেছে যে, মোশারফ, পিতাঃ আঃরাজ্জাক হাওলাদার, মাতাঃ রাজিয়া, গ্রামঃমৃধা কান্দি, পোঃ মিয়ারহাট-৭৯২০, থানা/উপজেলাঃ কালকিনি, জেলাঃ মাদারীপুর। তিনি অত্র ইউনিয়নের একজন বাসিন্দা ছিলেন। বৈষম্য বিরোধী ছাত্র কোটা আন্দোলন চলাকালীন অবস্থায় গত ২০/০৭/২০২৪ ইং তারিখে বিকাল ৩:৩০ ঘটিকায় গাজীপুর জেলার নাছা থানার বোড বাজার এলাকায় মোশারফ এর নাভির উপরে দুইটি গুলি বিদ্ধ হয়ে ঢাকা মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতালে চিকিৎসাধীন অবস্থায় মৃত্যুবরণ করেন (ইন্না নিল্লাহী ওয়া ইন্না ইলাইহি রাজীউন)। উক্ত ব্যক্তি দীর্ঘ দিন যাবৎ গাজীপুর এলাকায় ব্যবসা পরিচালনা করিতেন। তাহার চরিত্র ও আচার আচরণ অত্যন্ত সন্তোষজনক ছিলো। তিনি সমাজ/ রাষ্ট্রের বিরুদ্ধে আইনের পরিপন্থি কোনো কাজে অংশ গ্রহণ করেন নাই।

আমি তাহার বিদেহী আত্মার মাগফেরাত কামনা করি।

(মোঃ সিরাজুল হক)
চেয়ারম্যান
শিকারমঙ্গল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
কালকিনি, মাদারীপুর

মোঃ সিরাজুল হক
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শিকারমঙ্গল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
কালকিনি, মাদারীপুর।

shared, "We have been living side by side in the same house for 12 years. Mosharaf was a very good person. He was very patient and respectful."

At a Glance - Shaheed Mosharaf

Name	: Shaheed Mosharaf
Profession	: Businessman
Date of Birth	: 18-08-1987
Age	: 37 years
Father	: A. Razzak Howlader
Mother	: Mosa: Raziya Begum
Date of Martyrdom	: 20th July 2024, Friday
Place of Martyrdom	: In front of Best Buy showroom, Board Bazaar
Permanent Address	: Village: Mridha Kandi, Thana: Kalikino, District: Madaripur
Current Address	: Holding No. 2014, Purba Kalmeshwar (Board Bazaar), Gazipur

Recommendations

1. Monthly assistance can be provided to the Shaheed's family.
2. Responsibility for the education of the Shaheed's children can be taken.

Shaheed Mohammad Tuhin
Serial No: 166
ID: Dhaka Division 034

Introduction

Shaheed Mohammad Tuhin was born on September 9, 2005, in Gacha Union, Gazipur District. His father, Shaheed Babul Sheikh, was an auto-rickshaw driver, and his mother, Mosammat Taslima, works in a garment factory. He became a Shaheed on July 20, 2024, after being struck by the bullets of the tyrants.

Personal and Family Status

Tuhin completed his primary education at Gacha Government Primary School. Due to family financial difficulties, Tuhin worked as an auto-rickshaw driver while continuing his studies. His family consists of 5 members. He has two brothers and one sister. They do not own any land or property. Unable to afford rent, they live in a tin-shed house built on government land. His younger brother, Hasan, is in the 7th grade. His elder brother, Tushar, works abroad in Saudi Arabia. His elder sister, Sumi Akter, is unmarried. The family is in debt and has no means to repay it.

Shaheed's Account

Rickshaw drivers, van drivers, and ordinary professionals have always been a part of every national movement and struggle. They have witnessed all the protests firsthand. Their contributions to movements demanding justice cannot be denied. One such person was Shaheed Tuhin. During the anti-discrimination student movement, on Saturday, July 20, 2024, Shaheed Mohammad Tuhin was standing with his auto-rickshaw at Board Bazaar on the Dhaka-Mymensingh Gacha Road, waiting for passengers. The police and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) under the authoritarian government of Sheikh Hasina began shooting at the crowd standing at street corners. During this time, a bullet from the police and BGB struck Tuhin in the throat. He collapsed onto the road from his auto-rickshaw. His windpipe was pierced, and he died instantly. Local people rushed to rescue him and took him to the nearby hospital, but he was already dead. Eyewitnesses report his death occurred around 5 PM.

Feelings of Relatives and Neighbors About the Shaheed

Sohag Mia (27), (cousin), said, "Tuhin used to drive an auto-rickshaw while studying. He was a very good boy. We demand justice for his killers. He was known in the area as a humble and polite person. His death has left the entire neighborhood in mourning. The locals demand justice for his killers."

Burial

Shaheed Tuhin was buried in his native area. Thousands of people, like Tuhin, lost their lives during the 16 years of rule by the Awami government. Many innocent people have been abducted. The oppressive government has been responsible for numerous extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and torture.

Extrajudicial Killings and Crossfire

Over the past years, extrajudicial killings, including crossfire incidents, have become a norm under the Awami government. Reports show that nearly 4,000 people have been killed by security forces, including

the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), police, and other law enforcement agencies. This is a massive threat to a civilized and democratic state. The RAB, an "elite force," has been heavily criticized for accusations of crossfire, abductions, and disappearances. The United States has imposed sanctions on this force. One notable extrajudicial killing was that of Major Sinha. The killing occurred on July 31, 2020, in Teknaf, and the perpetrators were prosecuted.

Enforced Disappearances and Torture

A brutal culture of abductions has emerged over the past 16 years, bringing Bangladesh back to the days of extreme injustice. Around a thousand people have gone missing during this period. Many families have not received any information about the whereabouts of their loved ones. Some have been found in deplorable conditions. High-profile cases like the abduction of Islamic preacher Abu Taha Muhammad Adnan and his three companions have gained significant attention.

Suppression of the Media

The freedom of the media has been curbed. Many media outlets, including daily newspapers and TV stations, were shut down. Journalists have faced physical assault, threats, and even death, with no justice for victims. The murder of journalists Sagar-Runi remains unresolved after 15 years.

Torture by the Detective Branch (DB)

The DB office was notorious for its torture cells. With the backing of the Awami government, DB officer Harun became a ruthless torturer. Many students involved in the quota reform movement were subjected to brutal torture. The methods included beatings, electric shocks, and physical abuse in an attempt to suppress any opposition.

Recommendations

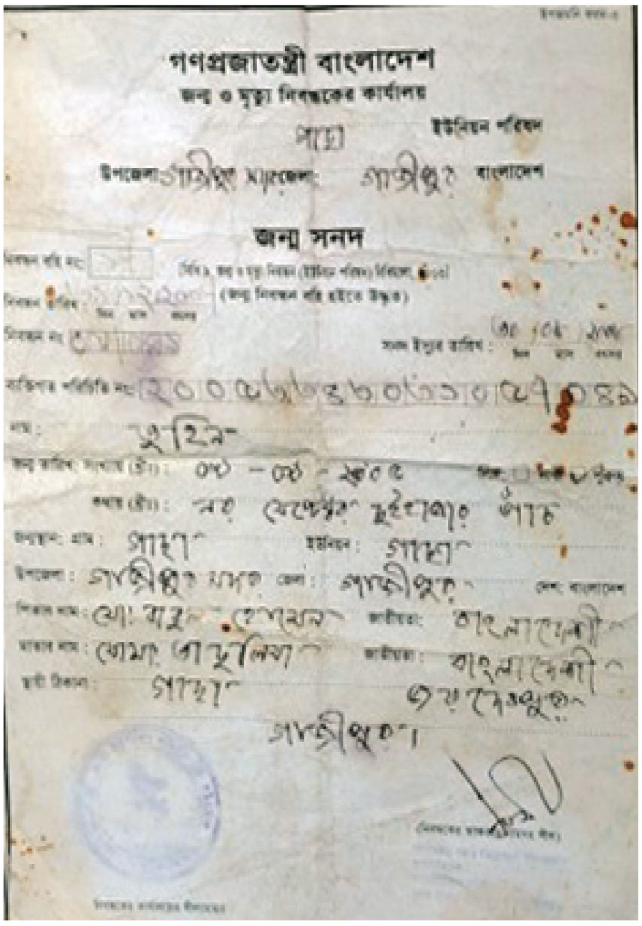
1. Monthly assistance can be provided to the Shaheed's family.
2. The responsibility of educating the Shaheed's siblings could be taken on.

The content illustrates the oppression, violence, and torture faced by citizens during the Awami government's rule, and the persistent demand for justice by the families and communities affected by these injustices.

Torture of Ordinary Students Under the "Shibir" Tag

During the Awami government, it became a common practice to torture ordinary students under the label of "Shibir." On campuses, the government's affiliate organization, Chhatra League, became unruly and violent. They turned the term "student politics" into something despised and disrespected. In student halls, Chhatra League transformed them into havens for drugs. Trading with the hall seats, consuming food without paying money, and physically assaulting anyone who demanded money became routine for them. If they saw someone praying, they would accuse them of being affiliated with Shibir and take them to a torture cell. One of the most tragic cases was that of Abrar Fahad, a brilliant student at BUET. After posting a status about the country on

Facebook, Abrar became a victim to Chhatra League's wrath. Under the label of Shibir affiliation, he was taken to a torture cell where Chhatra League thugs attacked him like goons and killers. After enduring brutal torture overnight, his lifeless body was found the next morning. Another victim of the Chhatra League's terror was Engineer Sirajul Islam, the former central president of Bangladesh Islami Chhatra Shibir and a brilliant planner at BUET. Chhatra League subjected him to inhuman torture, breaking his limbs. These are just a few of the countless crimes that were associated with the autocratic government of Sheikh Hasina and her cohorts.


গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ

জন্ম সনদ

At a Glance: Shaheed Tuhin

Name	: Shaheed Mohammad Tuhin
Profession	: Was a student and also drove an auto-rickshaw
Date of Birth	: 09-09-2005
Age	: 18 years
Father	: Mr. Mohammad Babul Hossain
Mother	: Mrs. Taslima
Injury Location	: At the head of Gacha Road, Board Bazar, Dhaka-Mymensingh
Date of Martyrdom	: 20th July 2024, Saturday
Place of Martyrdom	: On the way to the hospital after being rescued
Permanent Address	: Gacha Union, Gazipur
Current Address	: Same

"Went to work to bring food home, returned as a corpse"

Shaheed Mohammad Nuru
Serial: 167
ID: Dhaka Division-035

Introduction

Shaheed Mohammad Nuru was born on January 1, 1980, in Kulkaari village, Damudya Upazila, Shariatpur district. His father was Ali Ullah and his mother was Asia Khatun. Mohammad Nuru lost his father at a young age, bringing sorrow to the family. In order to make a better living, Nuru moved to Dhaka at an early age. He worked at a clothing store to support his own and his family's expenses. Later, he started his own business selling clothes from a rickshaw. His wife, Johura, worked in a garment factory. About a year ago, Nuru took a loan of 3 lakh taka to go abroad to improve his life. He lived happily with his wife Johura and their 22-year-old son, Mohammad Imon. However, his life took a tragic turn when the quota movement started, and he became a Shaheed. For those who can barely afford two meals a day, worrying about the country's politics is a luxury. Their lives are inextricably linked with the environment and circumstances of the country. Due to the movement, his business came to a halt, and he was forced to return home empty-handed every day. He could hardly manage to feed his family. Meanwhile, the police were indiscriminately killing people during the movement. Yet, driven by the need to feed his family, Nuru risked his life and went out onto the streets. There, he was attacked by Awami terrorists and subsequently was shot. He lost his life in the process. It was as though he sacrificed his life while trying to save it.

Family Situation

Losing his father at a young age, Shaheed Nuru Mia entered the struggle for survival. Without any wealth or property left by his father, life became increasingly difficult. To earn a living, he moved to Dhaka and rented a house with his family. His wife started working in a garment factory, while he took up work at a clothing store. After some time, he began his own clothing business with a rickshaw. However, financial hardship never left his family. Due to this, he decided to send his unemployed son abroad and took a loan of 3 lakh taka for this purpose. Following his death, a shadow of grief fell over his family, and creditors began to pressure them. At this moment, the family has no means to repay the debt. Nuru Mia's son remains unemployed, and for now, the responsibility of providing for the family rests on his wife, who earns only eight thousand taka per month. With the burden of the loan on their shoulders, the family is living a very difficult life.

The Incident of Martyrdom

On July 19, clashes occurred between students and members of the police, BGB, and RAB in all parts of Dhaka. The unarmed protesting students were indiscriminately shot by the police. The murderous police, along with the terrorist groups of the Awami League, Youth League, and Student League, targeted the students and public, throwing tear gas, rubber bullets, buckshot, blank shots, grenades, bombs, etc.

That day, the Uttara area of the capital turned into a battlefield. Police deployed armored vehicles and modern weapons. Not only that, but the dictator's helicopter and high-rise buildings were used to attack with modern weapons. As usual, on that day, Shaheed Mohammad Nuru was selling clothes behind North Tower in the House Building area of Uttara. At that moment, he became a target of the terrorist Student League. Amidst the chaos of people running around, Mohammad Nuru also became scared. Leaving his rickshaw behind, he ran, only to come face-to-face with the police. The police, obedient to the Awami government, shot Nuru at point-blank range. A bullet struck his head, blowing off his skull. He collapsed at the scene with a scream. The terrorist police fired three more shots into his lifeless body. His body was later taken to Uttara Modern Hospital, but by that time, he was already dead.

Funeral

The funeral prayer for Shaheed Mohammad Nuru was held at 8 AM on the 20th of the month in the Kunia area of Gazipur.

At a Glance - Shaheed Mohammad Nuru

Name	: Shaheed Mohammad Nuru
Profession	: Cloth Vendor
Date of Birth	: 01-01-1980
Age	: 44 years
Father	: Late Ali Ullah
Mother	: Mosammat Asia Khatun
Date of Martyrdom	: 19 July 2024
Place of Martyrdom	: House Building, North Tower area, Uttara, Dhaka
Permanent Address	: Village: Kulakuri, Union: 5th Ward, Thana: Damudda Sadar, : District: Shariatpur
Current Address	: Kunia, Gacha, Gazipur

Recommendations

1. Assistance can be provided to the Shaheed's family.
2. Employment can be arranged for the Shaheed's children.
3. Arrangements can be made to repay the debt.

"What was my son's crime?"
- A Helpless Mother's Question

Shaheed Rahat Hossain Sharif
Serial No: 168
ID: Dhaka Division-036

Introduction

Shaheed Rahat Hossain Sharif was a first-year student at Nawab Habibullah Bahar College, enrolled in the Humanities department. He was born on 12 September 2008 in the village of Goparpur, Gazipur District. His father, Mohammad Selim, lived in Saudi Arabia, and his mother, Swapna, worked in a garment factory. Rahat Hossain was the only child of his parents. On 14 July 2024, he enrolled in Nawab Habibullah Model School and College in Uttara, and just four days after his admission, he was injured by police gunfire and became a Shaheed.

"What was my son's crime?" - A helpless mother's question.

Personal and Social Life

Shaheed Rahat Hossain was a conscious young man with a far-reaching vision. He always dreamed of societal change and wanted to build a clean, pollution-free country. To achieve this, he joined "BD Clean" as a volunteer at the beginning of 2023, contributing to various social services in his area. He won everyone's heart with his humility, politeness, and amiable nature. Rahat Hossain was also a regular reader, visiting his library often, with a strong preference for history-related books.

Family Status

Rahat was the only child of his parents. With his father living abroad, his family did not face significant financial issues. However, they did not own any property.

Participation in the Movement

In July 2024, the quota reform movement gradually turned into a public movement against discrimination. Initially, it was a peaceful student protest, but it soon evolved into a mass uprising against the fascist government. The movement spread across the country, and people from all walks of life, irrespective of their race, religion, or caste, joined the protests.

The government, under the leadership of Sheikh Hasina, was forced to resign on 5 August due to the intensity of the protests. Before resigning, however, she left behind numerous hateful and cruel actions, including the deployment of armed forces to target the protesters.

The movement continued throughout July, with protests, marches, and struggles. The students' legitimate demands were met with repression instead of acceptance. On 15 July, members of the ruling party attacked protesting students at Dhaka University with sticks, iron rods, and machetes. The brutal actions included targeting innocent students, including women. Many students were injured and taken to hospitals, where they faced further attacks.

The protests only intensified after 15 July. What began as a demand for quota reform soon

transformed into a movement to overthrow the government. In an attempt to hold onto power, the government resorted to mass arrests, forced disappearances, and killings. The government's response did not quell the protests but only made them stronger. On 16 July, mass arrests and killings were carried out, and despite all attempts to suppress it, the fire of resistance continued to burn.

The Incident of Rahat's Martyrdom

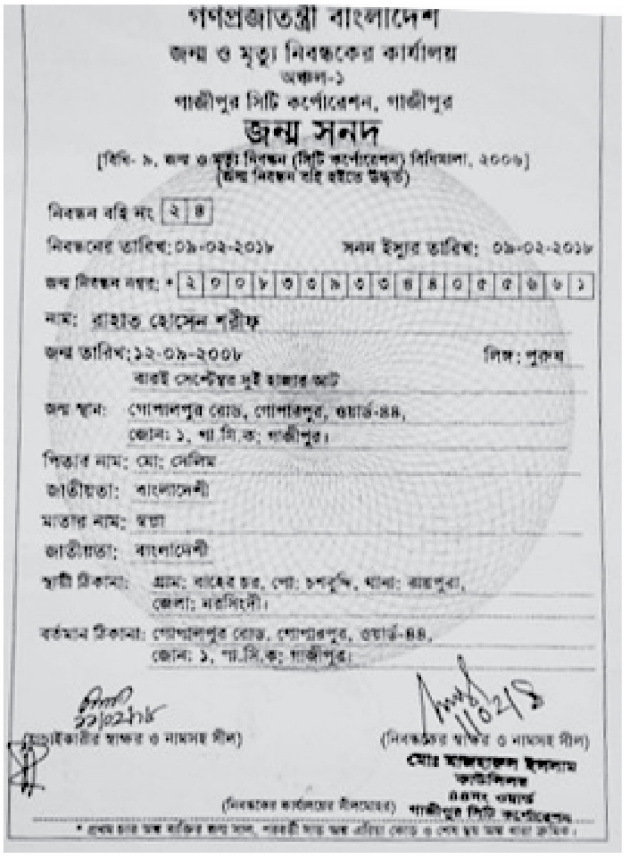
In the July Revolution, students played the most significant role. Students from schools, colleges, madrasas, and both public and private institutions participated in the protests. Rahat Hossain was one such student, supporting the movement wholeheartedly. On 18 July, clashes broke out between students and police across the city. The unarmed protesters were shot at indiscriminately by the police. The police, along with the ruling party's student wing, attacked the students using tear gas, rubber bullets, grenades, and other weapons. Rahat was shot in the head during these clashes in the Uttara area of Dhaka. He fell on the road, and despite severe blood loss, no one was there to take him to the hospital. Rahat was eventually taken to Uttara Modern Hospital, but the doctors were delayed due to the heavy pressure of patients. He was declared dead by the attending physician at around 7 PM.

Funeral

Rahat's family took his body from the hospital and buried him beside his grandfather's grave in their village in Narshingdi.

Reaction

Rahat's mother, heartbroken over the loss of her beloved son, became inconsolable. She would faint



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ
জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়
অঞ্চল-১
গাজীপুর সিটি কর্পোরেশন, গাজীপুর
জন্ম সনদ
[বিধি- ৯, জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন (সিটি কর্পোরেশন) বিধিমালা, ২০০৬]
(জন্ম নিবন্ধন বহি হইতে উদ্ধৃত)

নিবন্ধন বহি নং: ২ ৪
নিবন্ধনের তারিখ: ০৯-০২-২০১৮ সনদ ইস্যুর তারিখ: ০৯-০২-২০১৮
জন্ম নিবন্ধন নম্বর: * ২ ০ ০ ৮ ৩ ৩ ৯ ৩ ৩ ৪ ৪ ০ ৫ ৫ ৬ ৬ ১
নাম: রাহাত হোসেন শরীফ
জন্ম তারিখ: ১২-০৯-২০০৮ লিঙ্গ: পুরুষ
বারই সেপ্টেম্বর দুই হাজার আট
জন্ম স্থান: গোপালপুর রোড, গোপালপুর, ওয়ার্ড-৪৪,
জোন: ১, পা.সি.ক: গাজীপুর।
পিতার নাম: মো: সেলিম
জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী
মাতার নাম: স্বপ্না
জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী
স্থায়ী ঠিকানা: গ্রাম: বাহের চর, পো: চশবুদ্দি, থানা: রায়পুরা,
জেলা: নরসিংদী।
বর্তমান ঠিকানা: গোপালপুর রোড, গোপালপুর, ওয়ার্ড-৪৪,
জোন: ১, পা.সি.ক: গাজীপুর।

(চাচাইকারীর স্বাক্ষর ও নামসহ সীল) (নিবন্ধকের স্বাক্ষর ও নামসহ সীল)
মোঃ মাজহারুল ইসলাম
ফাউন্সিলর
৪৪নং ওয়ার্ড
গাজীপুর সিটি কর্পোরেশন
(নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়ের সীলমোহর)

from crying while holding his picture. His father, who worked in Saudi Arabia, also lost his ability to eat and drink due to the grief.

Rahat had enrolled in the Humanities department at Nawab Habibullah Model School and College on 14 July, full of dreams for his future. His dream was to complete his studies and go to Germany, but his life

and dreams were shattered by a bullet during the quota reform movement. His mother, Swapna Akhter, now clings only to his memories.

Feelings of Relatives

Rahat's mother said, "Despite our family's struggles, we never let Rahat feel the hardships. He was studying with the hope of going to Germany. We sacrificed everything to support his dreams. But now, all our hopes have been crushed. A single bullet shattered his future, his dreams. I lived for my son. Who do I live for now? My son was the fruit of my 20 years of struggle. He was never involved in any conflict. He prayed five times a day. What crime did my son commit? Who do I seek justice from? Who do I ask for justice for my son's death?" She broke down in uncontrollable tears.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Rahat Hossain Sharif
Profession	: Student
Date of Birth	: 12-09-2008
Age	: 15 years
Father	: Mohammad Selim
Mother	: Mosammat Swapna Begum
Date of Martyrdom	: 18-07-2024
Place of Martyrdom	: Azampur
Permanent Address	: Village: Baher Char, Thana: Chashbuddhi, District: Narshingdi
Current Address	: Gopalpur Ward 44, Tongi, Gazipur

Recommendations

Monthly support can be provided to the Shaheed's family.

2. Regular communication should be maintained with the Shaheed's family.

"An Helpless Family Losing the Sole Breadwinner"

Shaheed Jewel Rana
Serial: 169
ID: Dhaka Division 037

Shaheed's Profile

Jewel Rana, a valiant hero, was born into a poor farmer's family in the village of Shakhahati, Shalmara Union, Gobindganj Upazila, Gaibandha District, on July 9, 1997. Due to financial hardships, he could only complete his basic education. Afterward, the responsibility of the family fell upon the Shaheed. He engaged in various jobs to support the family. Later, he moved to the capital city. Jewel worked in several factories, and on November 17, 2019, he joined Interstoff Apparels Limited Garments as a Swing Input Man.

He was the only earning member of his family. His income was the primary support for his poor farmer family. His household consisted of his mother, father, wife, and two young children. Additionally, he was actively involved in various social activities. His father, Mr. Montaz Uddin (51), was a farmer, and his mother, Jamela Khatun, was a devoted homemaker. In 2024, Jewel married Miss Dulali, and together they had two daughters: the elder, Zabbati Akter (8), who studies in the 2nd grade at Al-Hera Salafia Madrasa, and the younger, Jinath Khatun (5), who is enrolled in the children's class at Baropaika Government Primary School.

Economic Condition of the Family

The brave hero Jewel Rana lived with his wife and children in a rented house in Gazipur. In his village, there is a four-bigha plot of land. Currently, the family has a debt of approximately three lakhs. With the loss of the sole earning member, the financial support for the family, including rent and children's education, has stopped. As a result, the family has decided to leave Gazipur and move back to their village home in Gaibandha.

Context of the Movement (July 5 - August 6, 2024)

July 5: The High Court declares the cancellation of the freedom fighter quota as illegal.

July 6: Students from Dhaka University held protests and rallies.

July 9: Dhaka University students staged another

protest against the abolition of the quota system. They gave the government time until June 30 to meet their demands. After the protest, a delegation of demonstrators submitted a memorandum to the Attorney General of Bangladesh. The government's appeal for a suspension of the High Court's ruling was scheduled for hearing on July 4 by the full bench of the Appellate Division.

July 1: A student rally and protest were organized under the banner of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, calling for the cancellation of the quota system at Dhaka University and other universities in the country. A final resolution for the demands was called by July 4, with a three-day protest program announced by the protesters.

July 2: Dhaka University students blocked Shahbagh for an hour, while Jahangirnagar University students blocked the Dhaka-Aricha Highway for 20 minutes.

July 3: Dhaka University students again blocked Shahbagh for an hour and a half. Bangladesh Agricultural University students staged a protest by blocking a railway line in Mymensingh. Students from Jahangirnagar University blocked the Dhaka-Aricha Highway, and Chittagong University students blocked the Chittagong-Khagrachari Highway. Students from Barisal University protested by blocking the Barisal-Kuakata Highway, and students from Jagannath University blocked the roads at Tantibazar, Old Dhaka.

July 4: The six-member Appellate Division, led by Chief Justice Obaidul Hassan, ordered "Not Today" for the hearing. The Attorney General's office informed that hearings would take place the following week. Students blocked Shahbagh for five hours.

July 5: Even on Friday, students in Chittagong, Khulna, and Gopalganj staged protests and road blockades.

July 6: Protests and road blockades continued at various universities across the country, with a call for class and exam boycotts, strikes, and nationwide blockades. This movement was named "Bangla Blockade."

July 7: The Bangla Blockade movement announced an indefinite boycott of classes and exams in universities and colleges.

July 8: Blockades were held at 11 locations in Dhaka, protests at 9 universities, railway blockades at 3 locations, and road blockades at 6 highways. A 65-member coordinating team named "Anti-Discrimination Student Movement" was formed from students across the country.

July 9: Two students filed a petition seeking a stay of the High Court's ruling. Road blockades continued in Dhaka for about 4 hours under the "Bangla Blockade" campaign.

July 10: The Appellate Division instructed both parties involved in the quota issue to maintain the status quo for four weeks.

July 11: Protesters continued road blockades despite police opposition in various parts of the country.

July 12: On the Friday holiday, protests continued across university and college campuses in the country.

July 13: The then state minister for Information Arafat said the government could not act on a pending case.

July 14: Protesters submitted a memorandum to the

President, demanding a special parliamentary session and 24 hours for the government to address the reasonable reform of the quota system. In response to a question during her visit to China, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina declared the protesting students to be descendants of collaborators, provoking further protests from students at Dhaka University.

July 15: Obaidul Quader, the Transport Minister, told the media that the student movement's "collaborator" slogans would be answered by the Awami League student wing, Chhatra League.

July 16: Police shootings in Rangpur and Chittagong resulted in the deaths of Abu Saeed, Wasim, Shanto, Faruk, and Shah Jahan in Dhaka. Saddam, President of Awami League's student wing Chhatra League, made a statement threatening the protesters.

July 17: Dhaka University and other universities expelled Chhatra League members, declaring the institutions "politically neutral." Police use of tear gas and sound grenades disrupted student rallies in Dhaka University.

July 18: A complete shutdown program was initiated as declared by the students. Protests were met with attacks by police. Forty students, including Mugdha, lost their lives in the violence.

July 19: The "Complete Shutdown" program triggered massive clashes, attacks, vandalism, shootings, fires, and casualties in Dhaka and other districts.

July 20: A curfew was imposed nationwide, and the army was deployed. General holidays were announced. Police and BGB shootings led to 71 deaths. The main coordinator, Nahid, was arrested by the Detective Branch (DB).

July 21: The court ruled in favor of a 7% quota reform. Protests continued in the capital and other parts of the country.

July 22: Preparations were made for the official gazette publication of the court ruling on quota reforms. Public protests continued, though the movement began to lose momentum. Ten more students died, some of whom had been injured earlier.

July 23: The government issued a notification for the reform of the quota system. Mass arrests began with thousands of cases filed.

July 24: The whereabouts of key leaders of the "Anti-Discrimination Student Movement," such as Asif Mahmud, Abu Bakr Majumdar, and Rifat Rashid, were still unclear.

July 25: The government issued the notification for the reform of the quota system without consulting the protesting students and other stakeholders. The protesters rejected the notification, calling for proper dialogue and inclusive policymaking.

July 26: Nationwide "Block Raids" took place with 555 cases and 6,264 arrests. DB officers in plainclothes abducted student leaders from hospitals.

July 27: 9,121 people arrested in 11 days. People are fleeing their homes in fear. DB Harun continues to arrest and torture student leaders.

July 28: Mobile internet restored after 10 days. Nusrat

Tabassum, one of the coordinators of the quota reform movement, is taken into custody by DB Harun. DB Harun forces student leaders to issue a statement withdrawing from the movement at gunpoint.

July 29: In a meeting led by killer Hasina, the 14-party alliance decides to ban Jamaat-e-Islami and Chhatra Shibir for their direct involvement in the student movement.

July 30: Students and teachers march with red cloths tied to their mouths demanding justice for the killings. The UN Secretary-General issues a statement calling for a transparent investigation. People across the country frame their Facebook profiles in red, while the genocidal forces frame theirs in black, though the latter is insignificant. People involved in drama and film also protest against killer Hasina.

July 31: Students observe the "Remembering Our Heroes" program and start forming public opinion in favor of their 9-point demand.

August 1: The government issues a decree banning Jamaat-e-Islami and Chhatra Shibir for their role in the student movement. DB releases six coordinators.

August 2: Students across the country hold public rallies demanding their 9-point demands. There are clashes with the police in various places, and three people are Martyred by police gunfire. The situation heats up again, and 15,000 people have already been arrested.

August 3: In protest against the continuation of mass arrests and genocide, students gather for a massive protest at the Shaheed Minar. The army commander holds a meeting, where he receives the message that the army is no longer ready to fire. With hundreds of thousands of people present, student leaders announce their 1-point demand (the resignation of killer Hasina), leaving out the 9-point demands.

August 4: Attacks on student rallies across the country by Awami terrorist groups. On this day, police and Awami terrorists shoot at students, but thousands of students resist with bricks and stones. In some places, the army also opens fire. 130 people are Martyred across the country. The next day, students announce a long march towards Dhaka.

August 5: Police, BGB, and army take an aggressive stance, and street battles break out across Dhaka city. After 10:30 AM, Hasina flees with the army's supervision. The working police continue fighting the protesters, killing many. At noon, the police and army vacate the Shahbagh area. By 1 PM, people in the streets begin celebrating with sweets and Eid greetings, thanking Allah. People destroy all statues of the dictator Mujib at various intersections. Police and Awami terrorists flee and go into hiding, with many killed by student protesters' wrath. A large portion of the capital's population marches to Ganabhaban and vents their anger against Hasina.

August 6: A new sun rises in Bangladesh.

Joining the Movement and Martyrdom of Jewel Rana

On August 5, 2024, Monday, Shaheed Jewel Rana joins the long march of students and the public. The march reaches in front of the Shafipur Ansar Academy when the oppressive Sheikh Hasina government's killing Ansar forces start firing indiscriminately at the peaceful protesters. Jewel Rana was at the front of the procession at that time, around 3:30 PM. Suddenly, a bullet strikes his leg, and he collapses. His friends quickly take him to Shaheed Tajuddin Medical Hospital, but due to heavy crowding and excessive blood loss, he succumbs to his injuries at 4:30 PM. He had once saved many lives with his own blood, but he dies due to a lack of it. That night, his body is taken to Shakhahat Balua, Gobindganj, Gaibandha, his ancestral village. After the funeral, he is buried with special honors on the morning of August 6.

Mute Parents

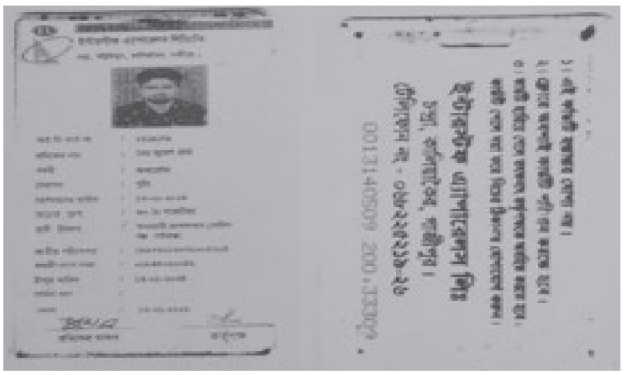
When asked about the slain Jewel, his mother breaks down in tears. His farmer father remains almost mute, visiting his son's grave daily to take care of it. However, he demands justice for his son's murder. The local people demand that the government provide appropriate compensation and justice for Jewel's death.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION

BIRTH REGISTRATION RECORD VERIFICATION

REGISTRATION DATE	REGISTRATION OFFICE	ISSUANCE DATE
14 SEPTEMBER 2006	SHALMARA UNION PARISHD	24 JANUARY 2021
DATE OF BIRTH	BIRTH REGISTRATION NUMBER	SEX
09 JULY 1997	19973213072006204	MALE

REGISTERED PERSON NAME			
PLACE OF BIRTH	GAIBANDHA		
MOTHER'S NAME			
MOTHER'S NATIONALITY	BANGLADESHI		
FATHER'S NAME			
FATHER'S NATIONALITY	BANGLADESHI		



Personal Information of the Shaheed

Name	: Mohammad Jewel Rana
Date of Birth	: 09/07/1997, Age: 27 years
Place of Birth	: Gobindganj, Gaibandha
Profession	: Garment Worker
Professional Identity	: Employed as a Sewing and Input Man at Interstoff Apparel Limited Garment
Father	: Mohammad Montaz Uddin, Profession: Farmer, Age: 51
Mother	: Mosammat Jamela Khatun, Profession: Homemaker, Age: 48
Permanent Address	: District: Gaibandha, Upazila: Gobindganj, Union: Shalmara, Village: Shakhahati
Assets	: 4 percent of residential land
Monthly Income	: Currently unavailable
Children's Information	: • Jabbati Akhter, Age: 8, Occupation: Student, : Institution: Alhera Salafia Madrasa, Grade: 2nd, Relationship: Daughter : • Jinath Khatun, Age: 5, Occupation: Student, : Institution: Baro Paika Government Primary School, : Grade: Pre-school, Relationship: Daughter

Proposals

1. The Shaheed's family is in debt. Assistance could be provided to help repay the debt.
2. Monthly or one-time support could be extended to the Shaheed's family.
3. The Shaheed's two daughters could be included in the orphan care program.
4. Employment could be provided to the Shaheed's wife.

"Nadimul Islam resolved disputes among students in the area"

Shaheed Nadimul Islam Alem
Serial: 170
ID: Dhaka Division 038

Shaheed Profile

Nadimul Islam Alem was a resident of Keraniganj, Dhaka. His father's name was Shah Alam, and his mother's name was Kishmat Ara. They did not own any land. Alem was a first-year student at Burhan Uddin College. Alongside his studies, he worked at a garment showroom to support his family. From his student days, Alem had learned to understand the realities of the world and came to realize who was responsible for the country's downfall. He understood who was causing harm to the nation by misusing the lessons of the Liberation War. He observed that those who flattered the Awami League were considered patriots, while those who stood for justice were labeled as Razakars and traitors. The behavior of the ruling party made him furious. Over time, Nadimul Islam Alem became a rebellious youth against misrule.

How He Became a Shaheed

Nadimul Hasan Alem first participated in the student movement on July 18. The first demand of the students was the abolition of the unjust quota system. Due to the quota system, it was becoming increasingly difficult for the meritorious students to secure jobs. The quota

system primarily benefited children from Awami League families, controversial student leaders, and sycophants of the murderous autocratic government. Sheikh Hasina's goal was to keep her loyal sycophants in power through dynastic rule. This was something the conscious students and the public could not accept. The quota system was a key issue for the Hasina government, and since 2008, she had been implementing many policies according to her own desires. Any opposition was met with severe repression. She eradicated nationalist and Islamic leaders, handing over the administration to atheists and alcoholics, who played a significant role in the destruction of the country through corruption and injustice. While the common people understood the situation, they lacked the courage to speak out or protest. They awaited a change of government in every election. Hasina, with the help of her sycophants, deprived people of their right to vote. Young people like Alem, who could not exercise their voting rights, became furious. When the protesters demanded their rights, Hasina called them Rajakars and traitors. When they tried to protest peacefully, they were mercilessly beaten by the goons of Chhatra League. Even in the hospital,

আমাদের সময়

শুক্রবার

২ আগস্ট ২০২৪ ঃ ১৮ শ্রাবণ ১৪৩১

১২ শেষপাতা

স্বপ্ন ছিল ছেলে বিদেশে পড়বে

এম আশিক নুর, *কেরানীগঞ্জ* ● কেরানীগঞ্জের বাসা থেকে নানির বাসা রাজধানীর লক্ষ্মীবাজার যাওয়ার কথা বলে বের হন নাদিমুল হাসান এলেন (২৪)। নানির বাসায় যাওয়ার পথে বন্ধুদের সঙ্গে দেখা হলে কোটা আন্দোলনের উদ্দেশ্যে লক্ষ্মীবাজার চলে যান। সেখানে পুলিশ ও শিক্ষার্থীদের সংঘর্ষের মধ্যে পড়ে চোখে মুখে গুলি লেগে মারাত্মক জখম হন হাসান। পরে তাকে মিটফোর্ড হাসপাতালে নিলে চিকিৎসক মৃত ঘোষণা করেন। গত ১৯ জুলাই এ ঘটনা ঘটে। নিহত হাসান রাজধানীর নাজিমুদ্দিন রোডের

■ এরপর পৃষ্ঠা ২, কলাম ৫

স্বপ্ন ছিল ছেলে

(শেষ পৃষ্ঠার পর) বোরহানউদ্দিন পোস্ট গ্র্যাজুয়েট বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের বাণিজ্য বিভাগের দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির শিক্ষার্থী ছিল।

গত শুক্রবার দুপুরে জুমার নামাজ আদায় শেষে মাকে ফোনে জানান, সে নানির বাসায় পরে যাবে, বন্ধুদের সঙ্গে একটি জরুরি কাজে যাচ্ছে, একটু পরে বাসায় ফিরে খাওয়াদাওয়া করবে। পরে বেশ কয়েকজন বন্ধু মিলে তারা কোটা আন্দোলনে অংশ নিতে রাজধানীর লক্ষ্মীবাজার যান। সেখানে বেশ কয়েকটি কলেজের ছাত্রছাত্রী একত্র হয়ে আন্দোলন শুরু করলে আন্দোলনকারীদের ওপর পুলিশের চালানো গুলিতে চোখে গুলিবিদ্ধ হয়ে মারাত্মক আহত হন হাসান। পরে তাকে আহতাবস্থায় উদ্ধার করে মিটফোর্ড হাসপাতালে নিয়ে গেলে কর্তব্যরত চিকিৎসক মৃত ঘোষণা করে। ঘটনার ১২ দিন পর বুধবার সকালে নিহতের বাড়িতে গিয়ে দেখা যায় যে, সেখানে এখনো চলছে শোকের মাতম।

নিহতের বাবা শাহ আলম জানান, আন্দোলন তো একসময় ঠিকই শেষ হবে, কিন্তু আমার ছেলে তো আর কোনো দিন ফেরত আসবে না। আমি ছেলে হত্যার বিচার কার কাছে চাইব।

they did not receive any relief.

Nadimul Hasan Alem was one of the conscious students. On July 18, he joined the peaceful movement with his friends. He returned home from the movement at midnight. On July 19, after the Juma prayer, he set out for Lakshmibazar to join the movement. The student public never anticipated that the murderous police, BGB, RAB, and the terrorists of the controversial organizations Chhatra League and Jubo League, armed with deadly weapons, would launch a brutal attack on the innocent students. After the prayer, a savage violence began across the country. The killers attacked with buckshot, sound grenades, hand grenades, sniper fire, and teargas shells. The streets became drenched in blood. Around 3:15 p.m., Alem was shot in the eye in front of the Wasa building in Lakshmibazar. His body lay on the road for a long time. No one dared to approach to rescue him due to the bullets. In the evening, when the situation calmed down slightly, the students placed his body on a rickshaw. After reaching the hospital, it was confirmed that Alem had been Martyred. The next day, after the Janaza in Keraniganj, his body was buried.

How His Family Is Doing

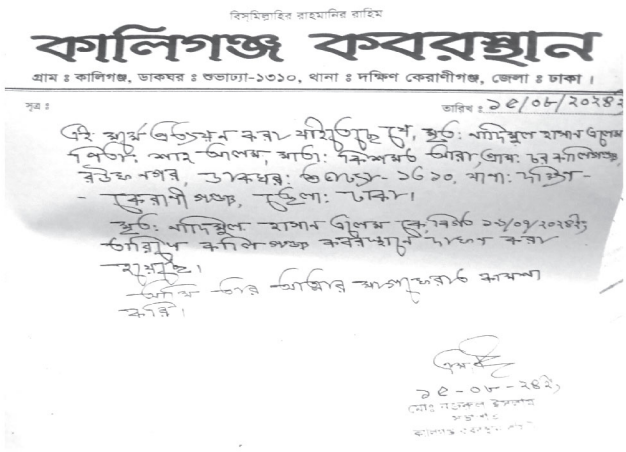
Alem's father, Mr. Shah Alam, works in a clothing shop and earns a monthly income of 20,000 Taka. His mother, Kishmat Ara, is a homemaker and a diabetic patient. She has three blockages in her heart and needs advanced treatment, which Alem's father cannot afford. Mr. Shah Alam lives with his family in a rented house in Keraniganj. He does not own any land to build a house.

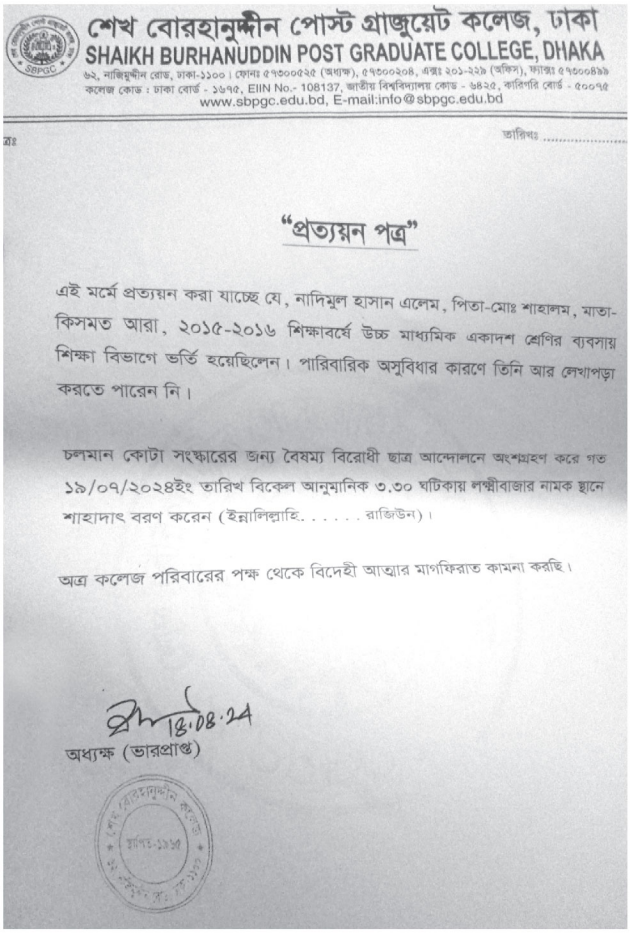
Statements from Neighbors

Junior student Sohail from the area said, "Alem bhai used to resolve disputes among students in the area." Alem's classmate Sharif said, "Alem was devoted to his mother. He always helped his friends in times of trouble." While staying in a rented house, neighbor Mithila Akter mentioned, "He was sincere in his dealings with the local people."

Alem's younger brother Rafi said, "My brother used to show me a lot of affection. He would take me to different places."

Neighbor Lamia said, "Alem bhai was very affectionate towards my child. Sometimes, when he bought something for his younger brother, he would also buy something for my child."





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SHAIKH BURHANUDDIN POST GRADUATE COLLEGE, DHAKA
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তারিখঃ .....

"প্রত্যয়ন পত্র"

এই মর্মে প্রত্যয়ন করা যাচ্ছে যে, নাদিমুল হাসান এলেম, পিতা-মোঃ শাহালম, মাতা-কিসমত আরা, ২০১৫-২০১৬ শিক্ষাবর্ষে উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক একাদশ শ্রেণির ব্যবসায় শিক্ষা বিভাগে ভর্তি হয়েছিলেন। পারিবারিক অসুবিধার কারণে তিনি আর লেখাপড়া করতে পারেন নি।

চলমান কোটা সংস্কারের জন্য বৈষম্য বিরোধী ছাত্র আন্দোলনে অংশগ্রহণ করে গত ১৯/০৭/২০২৪ইং তারিখ বিকেল আনুমানিক ৩.৩০ ঘটিকায় লক্ষীবাজার নামক স্থানে শাহাদাৎ বরণ করেন (ইন্নালিল্লাহি. . . . . রাজিউন)।

অত্র কলেজ পরিবারের পক্ষ থেকে বিদেহী আত্মার মাগফিরাত কামনা করছি।

18.08.24
অধ্যক্ষ (ভারপ্রাপ্ত)

Key Information about the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Nadimul Hasan Alem
Profession	: Student
Date of Birth	: August 12, 1999
Father	: Shah Alam
Mother	: Kishmat Ara
Date of Injury and Martyrdom	: July 19, 2024, Friday, approximately at 3:15 PM
Place of Martyrdom	: Kobi Nazrul College, Laxmibazar, Dhaka
Attackers	: Police from Sutrapur or Kotwali Thana
Buried in	: Keraniganj
Permanent Address	: Keraniganj (Does not own any land, his family lives in a rented house on the 7th floor)
Condition of House and Property	: No land or property of their own

Suggestions

1. Provide assistance to the Shaheed's father.
2. Support the younger brothers' education and livelihood.
3. Assist with the mother's medical treatment.

Shaheed Mohammad Ariful Mia
Serial: 171
ID: Dhaka Division 039

Shaheed Introduction

Mohammad Ariful Mia, a day laborer by profession, spends his life working as a carpenter. His daily labor sustains his family, and within that, lies the fulfillment of his life. At the Ma'er Doa Furniture, adjacent to the rural electricity line, new furniture is crafted daily by his hands, as if his labor itself turns into art. Ariful Mia's permanent address is in the village of West Gopinathpur, in the Palashbari Upazila of Gaibandha district. He grew up in this village, and the simplicity of village life is embedded in his character. In the village, he is known by everyone as a harmless and honest person. Truthful, straightforward, and always hardworking, Ariful lives a simple life but executes every task with dedication. His days are spent as a carpenter, and that work is his means of livelihood. As a reflection of his simple life, he has managed to support his family through the value of his own labor.

How the Flower Fell

It was a turbulent time in July 2024. The quota reform movement gradually spread a fire of anti-discrimination among the people. This movement, which started with the call of students, eventually transformed into a massive revolt against autocracy. People from all walks of life, regardless of nationality, religion, or caste, took to the streets to protest against deprivation and oppression. The anger and frustration of the youth spilled onto the streets, shaking the very foundation of the autocratic regime. August 5—an ominous day in the history of Bangladesh. Sheikh Hasina, the power-hungry ruler, saw her throne wobble. Yet, even at the brink of losing power, she left behind a brutal legacy. Under her orders, armed forces were unleashed across the country, and they were given death warrants—targets being innocent students and the public.

It was 3 PM at the Safipur Ansar Academy area. Armed Ansar forces, numbering around 400-500, began firing rubber bullets against the students, as though an unknown enemy stood before them. But these unarmed people had no enemy—they were the children of the nation, they were common people, and their voices carried the demand for justice. At 4 PM, the rubber bullets stopped, and direct, lethal gunfire began. Mohammad Ariful Mia, a carpenter, was on the streets at that moment. The anguish of all the injustices he had endured brought him to join the people. He had stepped into the streets in support of the anti-discrimination movement, with dreams of equality—a neutral, just society. But that dream was cut short by the bullets of the Ansar forces. At 4 PM, the bullets that pierced his chest seemed to silence his life.

At 2:20 AM, Mohammad Ariful Mia passed away. His lifeless body was taken into the depths of the dark night. This story is not his alone; it is the story of thousands of deprived people. Their dreams that day merged into the bloodstained streets, and their sacrifice became an inseparable chapter in the history of the nation's struggle.

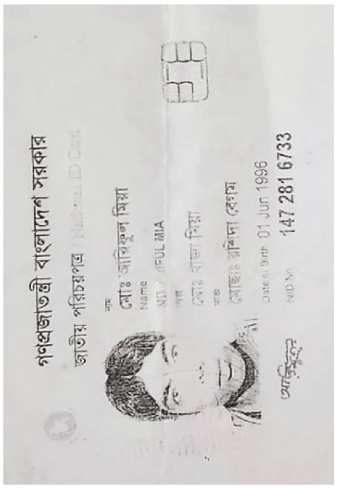
Feelings of Close Relatives About the Shaheed

A neighbor of Shaheed Ariful Mia said, "Ariful Mia was a good man. He never shirked from his work. He performed his five daily prayers. In the past four to five years, I never had any conflict with him."

Financial Condition of the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Mohammad Ariful Mia was a carpenter who earned his family's livelihood through hard work. His wife worked as a laborer in a garment factory, earning a modest salary of 13,500 BDT, trying to meet the family's needs. However, this was not enough to overcome their financial distress. Ariful's family had one son, who was studying in a madrasa in the nursery or first grade.

Due to their difficult financial situation, the family did not receive any additional support, which added to their suffering. Ariful Mia's life was one of struggle, where every day was a battle for survival. His sacrifice and struggle were always dedicated to the well-being of his family, but the family's economic hardship had become a permanent reality in their lives.



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Mohammad Ariful Mia
Profession	: Day laborer (Carpenter), Mother's Dua Furniture, Chandara, Near Rural Electricity
Permanent Address	: West Gopinathpur, Union: Palashbari, Thana: Palashbari, District: Gaibandha
Current Address	: Chandara, Rural Electricity, Ward 7, Kaliakair, Gazipur
Father's Name	: Khaja Mia, Age: 54, Profession: Farmer
Mother's Name	: Mosha Rashida Begum, Age: 43, Profession: Housewife
Source of Income	: Day laborer
Family Members	: 7
Siblings	: 4
	: 1. Mohammad Jisan, Age: 9, Profession: Student, Molla Jalalia Madrasa
	: 2. Ashikul Islam, Age: 30, Profession: Large Carpenter (Elder Brother)
	: 3. Mosha Khadija, Age: 30, Garment Worker
	: 4. Mosha Nuri Akter
Location of Incident	: Ansar Academy
Attackers	: Ansar
Injury Date and Time	: 05/08/2024, 2:00 AM
Date and Time of Death	: 05/08/2024, 2:00 PM
Current Burial Location	: Family graveyard in the village

Proposals

1. Take responsibility for the son's education and maintenance.
2. Settle some debts (approximately 100,000 BDT).

On his way home from the factory, he joined the people's movement and never returned home.

Shaheed Mohammad Sujan Khan
Serial: 172
ID: Dhaka Division 040

Birth and Family Background

Shaheed Mohammad Sujan Khan was born on January 5, 1994, in Khan Bari, Hashimpur village, under the Ekhlaspur Union of Matlab Uttar Thana in Chandpur District. His father's name was Manzil Khan, and his mother's name was Nur Jahan Begum. Sujan was the first child of the family, so there was no shortage of joy in the family with his birth. After his birth, his parents were blessed with another son and a daughter, making their family a happy one with five members. From a young age, Sujan was dearly loved by his parents and relatives. After learning the basics from his mother, he was enrolled in a madrasa in Hashimpur. He continued his education at this madrasa. However, Sujan had always been more interested in business, so after completing his education until the fifth grade, he moved to the capital, Dhaka, with his cousin. His work life began at a clothing store in Islampur, Dhaka.

Family's Arrival in Dhaka, and Sujan Reunited with Family

After arriving in Dhaka, Sujan Khan worked with his cousin in Islampur for some time. Later, his father returned from abroad. Unable to find work in the village, he brought the rest of the family to Dhaka. Upon arriving in Dhaka, Sujan's father started a business with his uncles. In the Siddhirganj area of Narayanganj, his father transported goods from Narayanganj to various places via trawler. Subsequently, Sujan also moved to Narayanganj's Jalakuri area, where he lived with his family. Finally, he worked as a laborer at a local jute mill.

The Origin of the Movement and Sujan Khan's Protest

The quota reform movement began anew after the Bangladesh Supreme Court's High Court Division declared the circular issued by the Government of Bangladesh on October 4, 2018, as illegal, on June 5, 2024. The movement gained momentum in July, with students starting protests, such as the "Bengali Blockade," aimed at reforming the discriminatory quota system. As the movement escalated, police forces responded with excessive force, resulting in clashes. On July 16, students Abu Said from Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur, Faisal Mahmud from Chittagong, and Wasim Akram, along with others, were Martyred, intensifying the movement.

The protests turned violent across the country, and various law enforcement agencies, along with student organizations like Chhatra League and Jubo League, increased attacks on civilians, resulting in numerous casualties. In response to the growing protest, Prime Minister Hasina imposed a nationwide curfew and cut off internet connections. The movement spread to Narayanganj as well, and on July 18, massive protests erupted in the Jalakuri area of Siddhirganj. Sujan Khan's younger brother, Mahbub, also participated in the protest. Mahbub recalls, "When I saw my brother at the protest, I was surprised because he was supposed to be at the factory."

After the protest, Mahbub learned that his brother's factory workers had joined the movement. Mahbub said, "My elder brother was always a man of protest. He couldn't tolerate injustice. Since the beginning of the Awami authoritarian regime, he had been opposing it and speaking out. Even when we were afraid to speak against the government's misdeeds, he fearlessly exposed their wrongdoings to the public."

The First Shaheed of Jalakuri,

Sujan Khan was an ardent supporter of the student movement demanding reform of the discriminatory quota system from the very beginning. When the movement intensified in Jalakuri on July 18, he joined the protest during his work hours. The events started on July 19 when the students decided to continue the protest. That Friday, Sujan Khan told his mother he was going to the factory. Due to the curfew, his mother objected, but Sujan reassured her, saying, "It's the end of the month; if I miss a day, there will be trouble with the salary later."

As Sujan prepared to leave, his mother made jackfruit and puffed rice for him. She tearfully said, "I broke the jackfruit for him, we ate together. Who knew that would be the last time I saw him?"

As the Friday prayers concluded, the crowd grew, and law enforcement agencies began preparing with weapons. After the prayers, the protesters gathered at the Jalakuri bus stand. From the beginning, the police and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) chased the protesters. The police and BGB fired rubber bullets and tear gas at the peaceful protesters, escalating tensions. Around 3 PM, Sujan Khan left the factory to return home and joined the protesters on his way. By then, the situation had worsened, and along with police and BGB forces, Awami League-backed terrorists attacked the protesters. In response, the protesters set fire to the house of Narayanganj's infamous MP, Shamim Osman. The police and BGB forces became more aggressive and began firing indiscriminately at the unarmed public.

At exactly 5 PM, a bullet fired by the assailants struck Sujan Khan in the waist, causing him to collapse. Protesters rushed him to a nearby clinic, where the doctor declared him dead. Those who were with him in the protest were devastated. Sujan Khan was added to the list of Shaheeds, forever etched in history. He became the first Shaheed of the July Revolution in the Jalakuri area of Siddhirganj.

In Protest, Sujan and His Fellow Shaheeds Stand at the Forefront. They carve new freedom with their own blood, Breaking chains with a blow to the ribs, removing the centuries-old weight of oppression. Shaheed Sujan and others were always a thorn in the eyes of the tyrants.

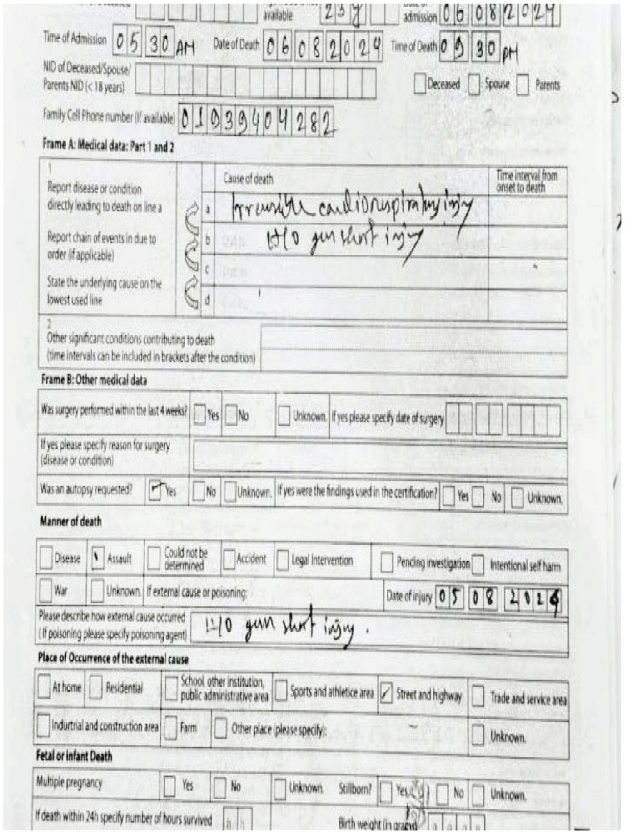
After the Martyrdom of Sujan Khan, one of his co-workers from the factory, Raju, went to inform his

family that Sujan had been shot and was in critical condition, admitted to a clinic. Upon receiving the news, his parents and younger brother rushed to the clinic. However, when they arrived, they learned that Sujan had already embraced Martyrdom. His family's cries of grief filled the air. Amidst the sorrow, the clinic authorities began to pressure the family to take Sujan's body. The clinic authorities explained, "You are aware of the situation in the country. Please take the body soon, as the police may arrive shortly and trouble both you and us."

Following the clinic's instructions, Sujan Khan's body was taken to his home near the Jalakuri bus stand without a death certificate. Fearing harassment from law enforcement and Awami League-backed terrorists, the family quickly performed his final bath that very night. Despite the curfew, a large crowd gathered. After the funeral prayers at Rabbani Nagar Madrasa, Sujan was buried at the nearby Eidgah Graveyard in Jalakuri.

Current Condition of the Shaheed's Family

After Sujan Khan's father returned from abroad, he started a business transporting goods via trawler in the Siddhirganj area of Narayanganj. Meanwhile, Sujan worked as a laborer in a local jute mill. The father's income supported the family's daily expenses, while Sujan's earnings went toward the education of his siblings. The family was managing a middle-class lifestyle. However, with the death of their eldest son, Sujan, his father, Manjil Khan, is now struggling to support the family. Sujan's younger brother, Mohammad Mahbub Khan, shared, "Besides the weekly groceries and other expenses, my elder brother would always send money for my education. Now, with his absence, it has become difficult to manage my education costs, and the family is facing financial strain."



Overview of Shaheed Mohammad Sujan Khan's Information

Name	: Mohammad Sujan Khan
Date of Birth	: January 5, 1994
Profession	: Jute mill worker
Father's Name	: Manzil Khan, Profession: Goods transport via trawler, Age: 55 years
Mother's Name	: Nur Jahan Begum, Profession: Homemaker, Age: 50 years
Family's Monthly Income	: 10,000 Taka
Current Family Members	: 4
Names, Professions, and Institutions of Other Family Members	
• Shaheed's Younger Brother	: Mohammad Mahbub Khan, First Year Degree Student at Tularam College
• Shaheed's Younger Sister	: Mosha: Khadija Akhter, Homemaker
Perpetrators	: Police of Siddhirganj Thana and local BGB members
Date and Time of Death	: July 19, 2024, approximately 5:00 PM, Jalakuri Bus Stand, : Siddhirganj, Narayanganj
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Near Jalakuri Eidgah Graveyard, Ward No. 9, Jalakuri, : Siddhirganj, Narayanganj City Corporation
Current Address	: Village: Jalakuri, Ward No. 09, Narayanganj City Corporation, : Upazila: Siddhirganj, District: Narayanganj
Permanent Address	: Village: Khan Bari Hashimpur, Union: Ikhlaspur, : Upazila: Matlob North, District: Chandpur

Suggestions for Assistance

1. Provide a one-time financial contribution to the Shaheed's impoverished father to help expand his business.
2. Arrange a scholarship for the Shaheed's younger brother, who is currently in college.

Shaheed Mohammad Kabir
Serial: 173
ID: Dhaka Division 041

Introduction of Shaheed

Mohammad Kabir was a respected and religious man, well-known in society. He was a businessman by profession, primarily involved in the manpower business. Alongside his business, he had a keen interest in humanitarian work and helping others, which earned him special respect in society. He permanently resided in the village of Middle Arichpur, Tongi Municipality, Gazipur District. His father was late Mojahar Ali, and his mother, Mosammat: Amena Khatun, is currently 70 years old. Mohammad Kabir's monthly income was approximately 20,000 Taka, which was the sole source of income for his family. His philanthropic work and adherence to religious practices made him a role model in the community. Mohammad Kabir was the kind of person whose benevolence benefited many. His absence has left a significant void in both his family and society.

The Way the Flower Fell

The life story of Mohammad Kabir is like the reflection of a struggling person. Although he was born in Kushtia, he spent most of his life in Arichpur, Tongi, Gazipur District. He grew up under the loving care of his father, the late Mojahar Ali, and his 70-year-old mother, Amena Khatun. Mohammad Kabir was a manpower businessman, helping provide employment through the export of human resources. However, towards the end of his life, he faced severe financial distress—he had fallen into nearly fifty lakh Taka of debt due to business loans, the construction of a tin-shed house in Tongi Bazaar, and losses. Furthermore, while he was owed one crore Taka by people, others also demanded a similar amount from him.

As the primary breadwinner of his family, Mohammad Kabir's two young children, Asadullah-el-Galib (13) and Nahian Bin Galib (10), who were studying in a madrassa, also faced economic hardship. Despite his family burdens, loan debts, and harsh realities of life, Mohammad Kabir remained devoted to humanitarian work and social causes. He always stood by people, dedicated himself to helping others, and was loved for his thoughtful words and respectful attitude towards the elderly.

In July 2024, when the countrywide quota reform movement turned into an anti-discrimination public movement, Mohammad Kabir joined in. Although it initially began as a student protest, it soon evolved into a nationwide uprising against the autocratic government. Angered by the oppression, deprivation, and demands for their rights, the people flooded the streets. Under pressure from the public, Sheikh Hasina's government was forced to resign on August 5. However, before her resignation, she had already misused her power through several killings.

On that day, Mohammad Kabir bravely joined the protest on the streets. Around 3 PM on August 5, 2024, he joined the furious crowd of students and people demanding the fall of the government. In the Azimpur area of Uttara, in front of Amir Complex, he was shot in the face by the police, collapsing onto the ground. He was rushed to Crescent Hospital, but between 4:30 and 5 PM, he succumbed to his injuries.

The death of Mohammad Kabir marked a brutal reality of an anti-dictatorship movement. In his final moments, he sacrificed his life for the freedom of the country. Despite being an elderly man, burdened with family, debt, and the struggles of life, he gave his life for the country's and people's rights. His death was an irreplaceable loss not just for his family but for the entire nation. Mohammad Kabir, a man who never retreated despite the hardships of life, became a symbol of humanity, responsibility, and courage for the country.

Feelings of Relatives About the Shaheed

Shaheed Mohammad Kabir was an extraordinary person, and his life was a shining example of good deeds and social responsibility. According to Mohammad Azimuddin, Mohammad Kabir was highly respected and beloved by the people of his area. Despite his old age, he always remained involved in welfare work for society. He actively participated in various social activities and helped others. Through his qualities, he earned the trust and love of everyone in the community. Mohammad Kabir was a person who never hesitated to help anyone. He was always ready to stand by the poor, helpless, and deprived. His selfless attitude and sense of social responsibility made him a respected and wise figure in society.

Financial Situation of the Shaheed's Family

Shaheed Mohammad Kabir earned his livelihood primarily through the export of manpower. His main source of income was the supply of human resources. He had debts of 50 lakh Taka. His family lives in a rented house. They own about 1.5 kathas of land on Sher-e-Bangla Road, Tongi Bazaar, where they are constructing a tin-shed house.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Mohammad Kabir
Profession	: Businessman, involved in the manpower business.
Permanent and Current Address	: Village: Madhy Arichpur, Tongi Municipality, Tongi, Gazipur
Father's Name	: The late Mojahar Ali
Mother's Name	: Moza: Amena Khatun, Age: 70
Monthly Income	: 20,000 Taka
Identification of Other Family Members	
Son	: Asadullah-el-Galib, Age: 13 years, Student: Miraspara Hamidia Dakhil Madrassa, Class: 7
Son	: Nahian Bin Galis, Age: 10 years, Miraspara Hamidia Dakhil Madrassa, Class: 5
Brother	: Mohammad Kamrul Islam, Age: 35 years
Incident Location	: Amir Complex, Azimpur, Dhaka
Assailant	: Armed Forces
Time of Death	: Date: 05/08/2024, Time: 4 PM, Azimpur

Shaheed Mohammad Abdullah Al Mamun

Serial No: 174
ID: Dhaka Division 042

Profile

Mohammad Abdullah Al Mamun (20) was born on March 10, 2004, in Gazipur. His father's name was Jahangir Alam, and his mother's name was Parveen Begum. Abdullah Al Mamun was a student of a Qawmi madrassa and also enrolled at the Open University. He became involved in the anti-discrimination movement alongside madrassa students. The people of the country thought that the quota reform movement was solely for university students, and only college and university students were fighting against the misrule of the autocratic government. Mamun and his companions dispelled this notion. By sacrificing his life against injustice, he demonstrated that the contribution of madrassa students in protecting this country was just as significant. On August 4, he went missing during the movement. After much investigation, on August 5, he was found in a hospital in a critically injured condition.

Shaheed Mohammad Abdullah Al Mamun, the Quran-Loving Student of Knowledge

Shaheed Abdullah Al Mamun was a Quran-loving student of knowledge. He had memorized the entire 25 parts of the Quran. The contribution of madrassa students to the July-August uprising was undeniable, although the media did not give them much recognition. Along with his fellow madrassa students, Mamun joined the anti-discrimination movement, carrying the wish for Martyrdom in his heart and the slogan of Takbeer on his lips. This movement, in essence, was not just about madrassa, school, college, public, national universities, private, and English-medium institutions. It was a spontaneous struggle for freedom by the people of all classes. The July revolution became the ultimate collective outburst of the oppressed across all sectors. The people led this revolution, and at the forefront were the Shaheeds, the wounded, and those disabled.

By sacrificing their lives, they entrusted the responsibility of building a democratic Bangladesh based on equality and humanity into our hands—something the Shaheeds of 36th July passed on. This 36-day movement will forever remain a unique chapter in world history. On July 16, Abu Saeed, a brilliant student of Begum Rokeya University, was Martyred by police gunfire during the quota reform movement. From then on, the movement spread across the country, transforming into a mass uprising.

The skies of Bangladesh were filled with slogans. Amidst the ruthless killings by the autocratic ruling class and bullets, people boldly chanted:

Inside my heart, many storms,

Shoot me, I'm ready,

For my brother's return,

You take your quota, give back my brother.

On the walls, people wrote: "The barrel of a gun doesn't talk to a brave heart," and "Give life within the body of a corpse, or give up your throne!"

On August 3, at the East West University, slogans like "My brother is in the grave, why are the murderers free?" and "The movement will not stop by bullets!" filled the air.

At Science Lab, slogans like - "Justice, justice, we want justice," "Light it up, set the fire," and "I gave my blood, I will give more" reverberated. Alongside these, chants of Takbeer—Allahu Akbar—shook the hearts of the tyrants.

Abdullah Al Mamun was known for his humility and politeness in his area. He received awards for his beautiful handwriting and studied until the sixth grade. Later, he joined a madrassa for further education. Along with his studies at the Qawmi madrassa, he enrolled in the 10th grade of the Bangladesh Open University in the 2021/22 academic year. He was well known for his honesty, ideals, and was loved by the community. Notably, he was a 25-part Hafiz of the Quran.

Coming from a lower-middle-class family, he worked in a garment factory while continuing his studies. His father, who was in debt, could not come to see his son's body. He had two sisters, who were often burdened with a debt of around two lakh fifty thousand Taka.

How He Became a Shaheed

In July 2024, the quota reform movement gradually turned into a public uprising against discrimination. It spread nationwide as a student-people movement. Initially a nonviolent movement led by students, it soon transformed into an uprising against the fascist government. Over time, the movement extended beyond students, evolving into a massive public uprising. People from all walks of life—irrespective of their race, religion, or ethnicity—united and took to the streets. The enraged public forced the autocratic leader, Sheikh Hasina, to resign on August 5. However, before resigning, she left behind her gruesome and demented acts.

As part of these atrocities, the ruling authorities unleashed armed forces on the protesters and many innocent civilians.

On August 4, 2024, at around 12:30 pm, Abdullah Al Mamun joined the protest against discrimination. The march reached the front of Safipur Ansar Academy, and from that moment, communication with his family was lost. After a search, his body was found at Gazipur Sadar Hospital morgue on August 5, severely mutilated. He had bullet wounds on his chest, knee, and waist. Eyewitnesses reported that the armed Ansar forces began firing at the

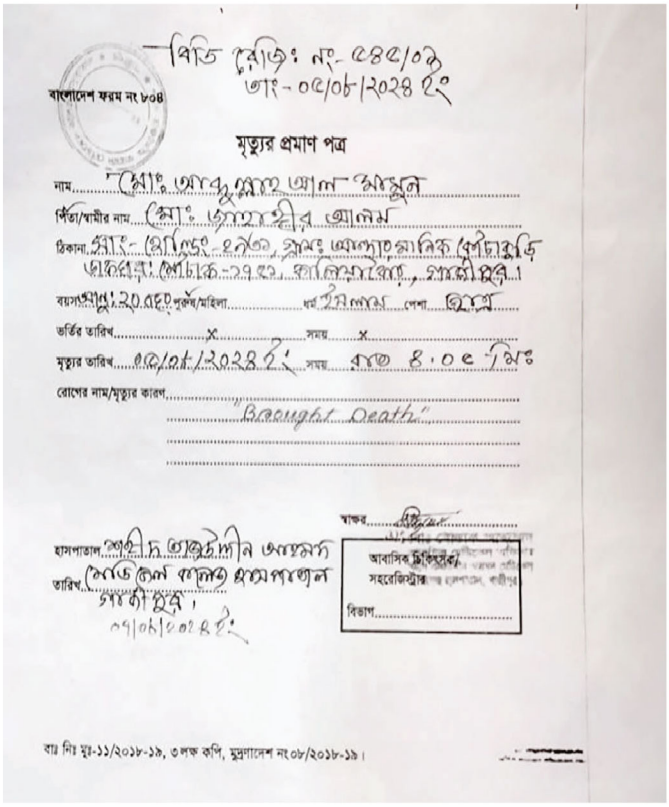
protestors, and in the ensuing gunfire, Abdullah Al Mamun was shot. Due to the random shooting by the ruthless armed forces, multiple bullets were found in his body. Before his Martyrdom, student protesters had rushed him to the hospital. After his funeral prayers, he was buried in the joint graveyard of Lashkar Chala in his hometown, Andarmanik.

Comments on the Shaheed

On August 4, at 1:40 pm, when the Shaheed's elder sister called, an unknown woman answered the phone and informed her that Abdullah had been shot.

His teacher, Russell Ahmed, shared his feelings about the untimely death of his beloved student: "Alhamdulillah, as a teacher, my chest swells with pride when I think that a former student of our school was Martyred in the struggle for justice, against oppression, corruption, and all injustices, to bring a better Bangladesh. As a child, he was more honest, idealistic, and steadfast in his religious beliefs than any other child I have seen. The community and I demand proper respect and national recognition for this Shaheed."

Notably, he was the only son of his parents. He studied at Ashrafia Madrassa.



বিডি রেজিঃ নং- ৫৪৫/০৯
তাং- ০৫/০৮/২০২৪ ইং

বাংলাদেশ ফরম নং ৮০৪

মৃত্যুর প্রমাণ পত্র

নাম মোঃ আব্দুল্লাহ আল মামুন
পিতা/স্বামীর নাম মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর আলম
ঠিকানা গ্রাং- মোল্ডিং- ২৯৩১, গ্রাম: আন্দারমানিক কৌচাকুড়ি
ডাকঘর: শৌচাক-১৭৫১, কালিয়াকৈর, গাজীপুর।
বয়স আনু: ২০ বছর পুরুষ/মহিলা ধর্ম ইসলাম পেশা ছাত্র
ভর্তির তারিখ x সময় x
মৃত্যুর তারিখ ০৫/০৮/২০২৪ ইং সময় রাত ৪.০৫ মিঃ
রোগের নাম/মৃত্যুর কারণ "Brought Death"

স্বাক্ষর
হাসপাতাল শহীদ তাজউদ্দীন আহমদ
তারিখ মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতাল গাজীপুর।
০৭/০৮/২০২৪ ইং

আবাসিক চিকিৎসক/
সহরেজিস্ট্রার
বিভাগ

বাঃ নিঃ মুঃ-১১/২০১৮-১৯, ৩ লক্ষ কপি, মুদ্রণাদেশ নং ০৮/২০১৮-১৯।

Shaheed's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Mohammad Abdullah Al Mamun (20)
Profession	: Student
Address	: Andarmanik, Mouchak, Kaliakoir, Gazipur
Date of Birth	: 10/03/2004
Father's Name	: Mohammad Jahangir Alam (50)
Father's Profession	: Expatriate
Mother's Name	: Mrs. Parveen Begum (50)
Mother's Profession	: Housewife
Shaheed's Siblings	: Tania Akter (24), Tamanna Akter (16)
Family Members	: 4
Family Income	: 25,000 Taka
Attacker	: Ansar Forces
Injury Date and Time	: 04/08/2024, Time Unknown, Safipur Ansar Academy, Gazipur
Date and Time of Death	: 04/08/2024, Time Unknown, Safipur Ansar Academy
Shaheed's Grave Location	: Andarmanik Lashkarchala Joint Graveyard

Ways to Assist

1. Payment of Debt
2. Bringing the expatriate father back to the country
3. Providing employment for the father

Shaheed Hafiz Md. Shariful Islam

Serial: 175
ID: Dhaka Division 043

Introduction of the Shaheed

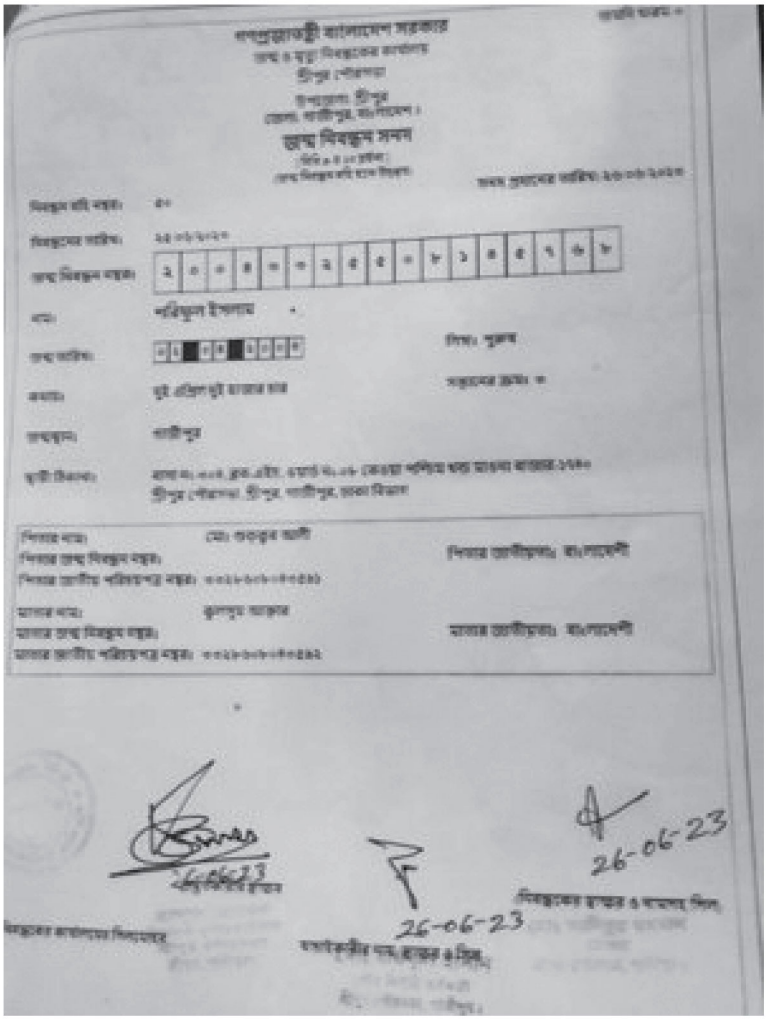
Shaheed Hafiz Md. Shariful Islam was born in April 2004 in Kewapara West Khand village of Sreepur Thana, Gazipur District. His father's name is Shukur Ali and his mother's name is Kulsum Akhtar. The total number of family members including five siblings is seven. Shaheed Shariful studied in the tenth-grade science department of Channapara Dawatus Sunnah Madrasa. He was known for his beautiful recitation. From childhood, the talented Shariful was known to the society in a special way. He dreamed of becoming an Islamic scholar when he grew up. The Shaheed's father was a small grocery shopkeeper. As it was difficult to meet the expenses of a family of seven with the income from the grocery shop, Shariful used to tutor. The two younger brothers and the elder sister were students, so their education expenses were high.

On July 36th, i.e., August 5th, a mass revolution led to the fall of a despised government. The contribution of the students of knowledge of Islam in the July movement was remarkable. The previous Awami League government carried out brutal atrocities on the students of Qawmi Madrasas. On May 5, 2013, in Shapla Chattar, Motijheel, the capital, innocent Madrasa students were killed in the darkness of night by firing bullets, sound grenades, tear shells, and rubber bullets. Moreover, various militant dramas were staged using Madrasa students at different times. For this reason, the Madrasa students were vocal against the misrule of the Awami League.

In 15 years of Awami misrule, Quranic Tafsir Mahfils or any religious events were not allowed in many places. Religious meetings and events were disrupted by labeling them as Jamaat-Shibir at every turn. They made a heinous attempt to turn the slogan "Naray-e-Takbir" into a slogan of militants and to turn beards and caps into the attire of terrorists. During the long Awami rule, they tried to portray the Islamic supporters of Bangladesh as monsters by allocating government funds to dramas, movies, and novels. Therefore, the vocal presence of Madrasa students was noticeable in any anti-government movement. With the slogan "Naray-e-Takbir Allahu Akbar" on their lips and the desire to be Martyred in their hearts, they jumped into the movement of the July-August mass uprising. Even when Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, who had fallen victim to public wrath, fled the country on August 5, attacks by police, BGB, Ansar, and Awami terrorists continued. Thousands of people were killed and injured. Shaheed Hafiz Md. Shariful Islam was one such Shaheed of that historic day.

How He Was Martyred

The quota reform movement that took place in Bangladesh in July 2024 gradually turned into a public movement. It spread across the country as an anti-discrimination student-public movement. Initially, the non-violent movement of the general students gradually moved towards an uprising against the fascist government. Gradually, this movement was not limited to the students; it became a huge mass uprising of the people of the country. People of all castes, religions, and creeds expressed solidarity with this uprising and took to the streets. Faced with the wrath of the angry people, the head of the autocratic government, Sheikh Hasina, was forced to resign on August 5. But before resigning, she left behind countless deeds of her heinous and distorted mind. As part of this, armed forces were unleashed on the protesters and many innocent people. The freedom-loving people were Martyred by their bullets.

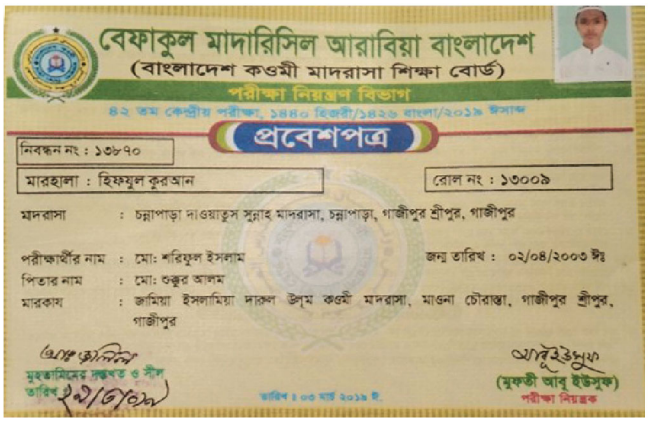


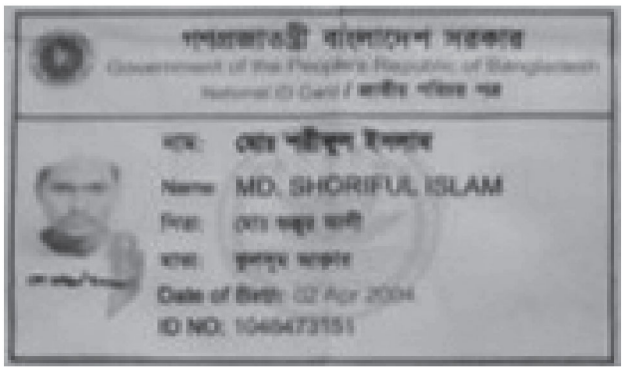
When the killer forces of the autocratic government were indiscriminately firing on the students, Hafiz Shariful regularly participated in the movement, risking his own life.

When the movement was in its final stage, he joined the movement at noon on August 5. When he was coming with a procession at the Abdan intersection of Maona Chowrasta in Gazipur district, the police force and terrorist BGB, patronized by the autocratic government, suddenly started firing on the protesters. When everyone was running here and there, Hafiz Shariful was in front of the procession. Suddenly a bullet hit his right chest. Then he fell on the spot. The inhumane BGB soldiers shot him in the head to ensure his death. Hafiz Mohammad Shariful Islam went to eternal sleep on the spot. After searching for a long time that night, the Shaheed's father found his body at Al-Hera Medical Center. The father could not bear to see the body of his young talented son and broke down in tears. Later, his funeral was held the next morning at the Madrasa ground in his area. He was buried in the graveyard of Ward No. 7 of Sreepur Municipality.

Comments About the Shaheed

The Shaheed's neighbor, Md. Kawsar, said about him; as far as I know, Shariful Islam was a very good person. He was a Hafiz of the Quran. He used to offer 5 daily prayers regularly and used to lead Tarawih prayers in Ramadan. He used to inquire about everyone, young and old, in the area. I pray that Allah accepts his Martyrdom.


বেফাকুল মাদারিসিল আরাবিয়া বাংলাদেশ
(বাংলাদেশ কওমী মাদরাসা শিক্ষা বোর্ড)
পরীক্ষা নিয়ন্ত্রণ বিভাগ
৪২ তম কেন্দ্রীয় পরীক্ষা, ১৪৪০ হিজরী/১৪২৬ বাংলা/২০১৯ ঈসাব্দ
প্রবেশপত্র
নিবন্ধন নং : ১৩৮৭০
মারহালা : হিফযুল কুরআন
রোল নং : ১৩০০৯
মাদরাসা : চন্নাপাড়া দাওয়াতুস সুন্নাহ মাদরাসা, চন্নাপাড়া, গাজীপুর শ্রীপুর, গাজীপুর
পরীক্ষার্থীর নাম : মো: শরিফুল ইসলাম
জন্ম তারিখ : ০২/০৪/২০০৩ ঈ
পিতার নাম : মো: শুক্কুর আলম
মারকায : জামিয়া ইসলামিয়া দারুল উলূম কওমী মাদরাসা, মাওনা চৌরাস্তা, গাজীপুর শ্রীপুর, গাজীপুর
মুহতামিমের স্বাক্ষর ও সীল
তারিখ ২৩/৩/২০১৯
(মুফতী আবু ইউসুফ)
পরীক্ষা নিয়ন্ত্রক


গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
National ID Card / জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র
নাম: মোঃ শরীফুল ইসলাম
Name: MD. SHORIFUL ISLAM
পিতা: মোঃ শুক্কুর আলী
মাতা: মোছাঃ কুলসুম আক্তার
Date of Birth: 02 Apr 2004
ID NO: 1046472151

Shaheed's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Hafiz Md. Shariful Islam (20)
Occupation	: Student
Permanent Address	: Kewash Pashchim Khand, Sreepur Municipality, Gazipur
Date of Birth	: 04/02/2004
Father	: Shukur Ali (59)
Occupation	: Business
Mother's Name	: Kulsum Akhtar
Occupation	: Housewife
Shaheed's Siblings	
Sister	: Mosha. Jannat (25)
Sister	: Mosha. Rabeya (22)
Brother	: Ariful Islam (18)
Number of Family Members	: 5
Family Income	: 7000 Taka

How to Help

1. Bear the cost of parents' treatment
2. Take responsibility for siblings' education
3. Provide financial assistance to parents

Shaheed Tajul Never Returned After Buying Iftar

Shaheed Md. Tajul Islam
Serial: 176
ID: Dhaka Division 044

Introduction of the Shaheed

Shaheed Md. Tajul Islam was born on September 1, 1966, in Nindule of Dimdul, Comilla District. For family solvency, he came to Dhaka and started a joint business called 'Comilla Rent-a-Car' with a friend in Azampur, Uttara. His wife passed seventh grade and is a housewife by profession. Both of his daughters are married. He has an 18-year-old son. The son's name is Redwan Siam. He is learning tailoring.

Introduction of the Shaheed

Like other places in the capital Dhaka, there were many incidents of casualties and deaths in Uttara. Therefore, Uttara can be called one of the battlegrounds of the second liberation war. On July 18, the "Complete Shutdown" program was announced centering on the quota reform movement. On that day, thousands of protesters gathered in Azampur and surrounding areas of Uttara. Students from Manarat, Northern Uttara University, Rajuk Uttara

Model College, Milestone School and College, and surrounding private universities and schools and colleges participated in this movement in Uttara. From the beginning of the movement, terrorists from Awami League and its wing organization, i.e. Chhatra League, Jubo League, and Shechchhasebak League were seen attacking with firearms, sticks, and hockey sticks while wearing helmets. Besides, the police, RAB, and Ansar members were very aggressive. On July 18, when the police and Chhatra League attacked with firearms, rods, sticks, and bamboo while implementing the 'Complete Shutdown' program called by the protesters demanding quota reform, at least 29 people were killed and at least three thousand were injured across the country. 23 of the dead were from Dhaka. Besides, two people were killed in Chittagong, two in Narsingdi, one in Madaripur, and one in Sylhet. The sky and air began to tremble with the cries and wails of the oppressed people due to so many killings.

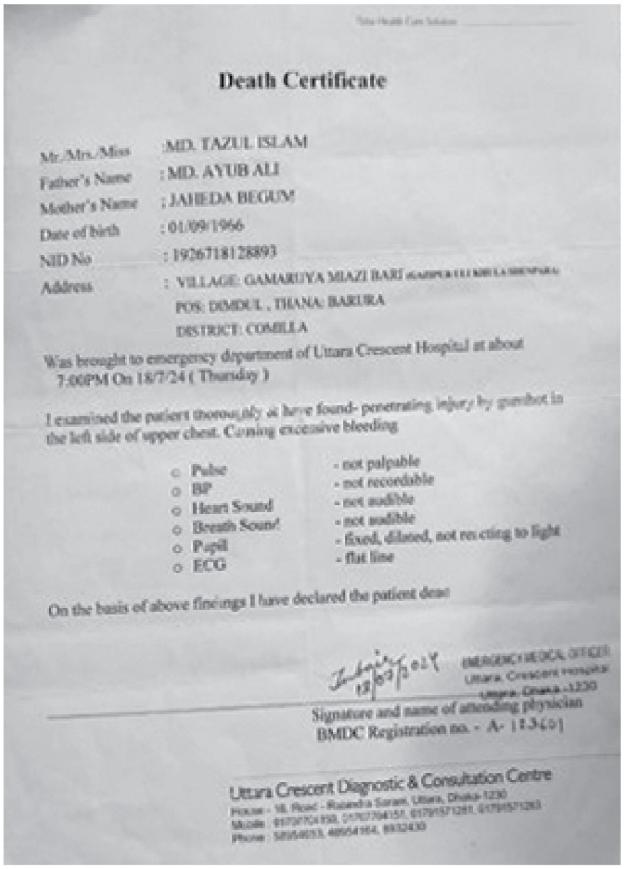
Tajul Islam, a rent-a-car businessman, was shot dead on July 18, the day of violence in the quota reform movement. He was shot dead in front of Uttara Azampur Amir Complex during a clash between RAB police and quota opponents that afternoon. His only son, Redwan Ahmed Siam, said, 'That day, my father was observing Ashura fasting, and he was inside a mosque in Uttara next to the rent-a-car all day. He said he would return home with Iftar in the afternoon. But he never returned. My father's chest was riddled with bullets. He was buried the next day in Gamaroa village of North Shilmuri Union, Barura Upazila, Comilla, without an autopsy, with the bullet still inside his chest.' Shaheed Md. Tajul Islam built a tin shed house on 4 katha of land. He took a loan of 15 lakh taka from the bank for the construction of the house. Currently, his family has no income. The debt-ridden family is living a miserable life.

How He Was Martyred

At ten o'clock on Thursday, July 18, 2024, Shaheed Tajul Islam came to his workplace in Uttara from his home in Kaliganj in a fasting state. After praying Asr, he went out to buy something for Iftar. At that time, Mohammad Taijul Islam was shot on the spot as a result of indiscriminate attacks on the people by the terrorist forces of Chhatra League and Jubo League, patronized by the autocratic Sheikh Hasina government. Students and the public initially failed to rescue him in an injured state and later rescued him and took him to Uttara Crescent Hospital, where the doctor on duty declared him dead.

Comments About the Shaheed

He was a good person. He was known as a good person to everyone in the area. He was a gentle, polite, and amiable person. He was always aware of prayers. He was an ideal, religious, and pious person. He gave his life for the country. May Allah accept his Martyrdom. Describing the situation of that day, Siam said, 'At that time, I was overwhelmed by the screams and cries of many bloody people in the hospital. I have never seen so much blood at this age. Siam said, "My father had no crime. He was neither for nor against the quota movement. Why was he shot dead? How will our family expenses be met now? There is nothing to save. Who should I ask for justice? My mother has also fallen ill due to the grief of my father's death."



Death Certificate

Mr./Mrs./Miss : MD. TAZUL ISLAM
Father's Name : MD. AYUB ALI
Mother's Name : JAHEDA BEGUM
Date of birth : 01/09/1966
NID No : 1926718128893
Address : VILLAGE: GAMARUYA MIAZI BARI
POS: DIMDUL , THANA: BARURA
DISTRICT: COMILLA

Was brought to emergency department of Uttara Crescent Hospital at about 7:00PM On 18/7/24 (Thursday)

I examined the patient thoroughly & have found- penetrating injury by gunshot in the left side of upper chest. Causing excessive bleeding

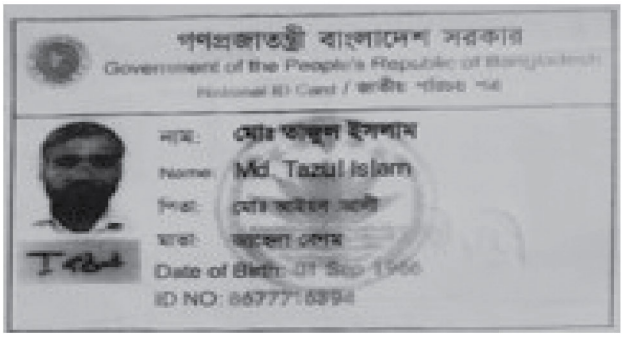
- Pulse - not palpable
- BP - not recordable
- Heart Sound - not audible
- Breath Sound - not audible
- Pupil - fixed, dilated, not reacting to light
- ECG - flat line

On the basis of above findings I have declared the patient dead

EMERGENCY MEDICAL OFFICER
Uttara Crescent Hospital
Uttara, Dhaka-1230

Signature and name of attending physician
BMDC Registration no. - A- 123601

Uttara Crescent Diagnostic & Consultation Centre



Shaheed's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Tajul Islam (50)
Occupation	: Businessman
Permanent Address	: Gamruya Miaji, Dimdul, Barura, Comilla
Current Address	: Baimardanda, Nagri, Kaliganj, Gazipur
Date of Birth	: 09/01/1966
Father	: Late Md. Ayub Ali
Mother's Name	: Late Mosha. Jaheda Begum
Shaheed's Children	: 1. Ridwan Siam (18), 2. Jannatul Firdaus (25), 3. Nusrat Jahan Lima (20)
Family Income	: 15000 Taka
Attacker	: Shot dead by Awami terrorists
Place and Time of Injury	: Near Uttara Amir Complex, 07/18/2024, 6:30 PM
Date and Time of Death	: 07/18/2024, 6:45 PM, Crescent Hospital, Uttara
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: His own family graveyard, Comilla

How to Help

1. Arrange employment for the son
2. Assistance can be provided by repaying the loan of 15 lakh taka
3. Arrange for running the family

Zakir Was Shot While Talking to His Mother on the Phone

Shaheed Md. Zakir Hossain
Serial: 177
ID: Dhaka Division 045

Shaheed's Introduction

Md. Zakir Hossain was born on June 6, 1988, in Char Durlabh Khan village of Kapasia Thana, Gazipur District. From childhood, he was self-confident, hardworking, and courageous. His father, Abdus Samad, was an honest farmer, and his mother, Momina Begum, was always trying to build her children into ideal human beings while managing the household. Zakir Hossain was very skilled at taking family responsibilities, and that sense of responsibility made him a successful businessman.

Zakir Hossain was the co-owner of Kazi VIP Garments in Gazipur. Starting from a small business, he improved through hard work at every stage of his life. He had a small family. Seven-year-old son Abdur Rahman and two-year-old little son Bayezid. He had a dream of living a happy life with his wife and children, but everything stopped before that dream could be fulfilled.

Context of the Movement

July 19, 2024, was a terrible day in Zakir's life. The intensity of the anti-discrimination student movement had shaken the entire country, and Uttara was scarred by reckless police shootings. He had gone to Uttara for business purposes, but his life came to an end by police bullets as he was returning after finishing his work. At 3:30 PM, indiscriminate police bullets fired from a helicopter hit his back. People nearby quickly took him to Dhaka Medical College, but he died under treatment on July 21 at 4:30 AM. The death of Shaheed Zakir Hossain is a tragedy for his family, as well as a life of uncertainty and hardship for his two young children. He was the sole breadwinner of the family. The bullet marks on his back are still a silent witness to his sacrifice. He has no assets other than a small house on his 5 percent land. Besides, there is a loan of about two lakh taka taken for business. Today, the educational life and future of his two sons are plunged into darkness. His wife, who once supported her husband and managed the household, is now facing a helpless and desperate situation. The sacrifice of Shaheed Md. Zakir Hossain not only reminds his family but the entire nation that thousands of brave people like him gave their lives for the struggle for freedom, democracy, and justice. His death creates deep sorrow in our minds, but his sacrifice strengthens our morale.

Description of the Incident

Friday, July 19, 2024, was the last day of Shaheed Md. Zakir Hossain's life. The anti-discrimination student movement had spread like wildfire across the country. The freedom-loving people were taking to the streets against the autocratic government of Sheikh Hasina. However, the situation was gradually becoming terrible, a curfew was in place, and the internet and all social media were shut down. No one could know exactly what was happening where. On the day of the incident, Zakir Hossain went to Konabari to buy some goods for his factory. Later in the afternoon, he left for Uttara in the capital to meet a customer.

On the way, he was waiting for a bus at Abdullahpur. At that time, there was a massive police attack on students and the public in various places in the capital surrounding the quota reform movement. His mother, Momina Begum, called her son Zakir Hossain (38), thinking that the situation in the country was not good. She forbade her son to go outside. At one point in the conversation, the mother suddenly heard a loud noise. After that, she could not hear any more words from her son. At that moment, a chase and counter-chase between the police and the students and the public started due to the aggressive attack by the police in that area. The law enforcement agencies of the autocratic government fired bullets like rain to remove the protesters. Two bullets hit Zakir Hossain in the back and abdomen, and he fell to the ground before he could understand anything. When he was taken to the hospital from there, he died after 14 hours. Passersby quickly rescued him and took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. But he lost this battle of life and death. Zakir breathed his last on July 21, 2024, at 4:30 AM while undergoing treatment.

Eyewitnesses said that ordinary people were indiscriminately shot from helicopters. And Shaheed

Zakir lost his life in that shooting. Evidence of his being shot in the back was found. When Zakir's family received the news of his death, they were devastated. It was unthinkable for them that the sole breadwinner of the family, who had gone out for a simple task, would never return. After being shot on July 19, his family could not find any information, nor was there any opportunity for help because the mobile network was slow across the country; social media was also closed. Zakir's funeral prayer was held in Char Durlabh Khan village of Kapasia, Gazipur, and he was laid to rest in the local graveyard. The tragic death of Shaheed Zakir Hossain not only creates grief in people's minds but also creates immense hatred against the fascist Hasina government and creates a strong anti-autocratic morale.

Family Statement About the Shaheed

Zakir's mother, Momina Begum, said, "My mind was

very bad from that morning. I was getting news of various disturbances all around. Some people were saying that there was a clash between students and police in Gazipur. So I called Zakir. I told him, son, be careful. But he was shot while talking to me. Within moments, there was no response from the other side of the phone. As a mother, I cannot stay well when I remember that moment."

Zakir's wife, Jannatun Naim, said, "Zakir left home after eating in the morning on July 19, saying he would go to work in the office. He said he would be in the office all day. Then there was no contact with him all day. Around 5 pm, some people from his office came to our house. It was from them that we first learned that Zakir had been shot. Later, we rushed to the hospital in Uttara, but he could not be saved."

Zakir's father, Abdus Samad, said, "Zakir started working as a worker in a garment factory in 2003. Proving his hard work and talent, a few years ago he was promoted to Assistant Production Manager in a garment factory in Gazipur. Six months ago, he built a small garment factory himself. Now everything is over."

The Shaheed's sister, Lucky Akhtar (25), said, "As a sister, I say, my brother was a very good person. He was unjustly killed by the law enforcement agencies of the government. He was steadfast in his religion. Family members want him to be given state honors as a Shaheed."

Description of the Family's Economic Situation

Although Shaheed Md. Zakir Hossain's family was lower middle class, there were immense dreams surrounding him. He was the sole breadwinner of the family, who supported the family through a small business. But his untimely death has closed that source of income. The Shaheed's business has a loan of about 2 lakh taka, which has become a huge burden on his family. The family lives in a small house on only 5 percent land, where there is no extra land. Economically surviving is a daily struggle for them today. Shaheed Zakir's family is now in deep crisis due to his death; they have no way out without financial assistance.

Proposals Shaheed Md. Zakir Hossain's family is now living in financial crisis and uncertainty. The sudden departure of a visionary businessman and dedicated father has placed an unbearable burden on his family. His wife, two young children, and family members are now struggling to survive. In this situation, three important proposals are put forward to take responsibility for the Shaheed's family:

- Proposal 1: To ensure that the future of Zakir's two innocent children is not lost in the darkness of uncertainty. For this, it is very necessary to arrange for their education and take responsibility for their maintenance.
- Proposal 2: The burden of about 2 lakh taka loan on the Shaheed's family has become a major obstacle in their life struggle today. Providing assistance in repaying that loan will allow them to move forward with new hope for life.

Proposal 3: Shaheed Zakir's wife is currently in a helpless situation. If a suitable job can be arranged for her, she will be able to earn a living with her children with dignity. If these proposals are implemented, Shaheed Md. Zakir Hossain's family will find some happiness in their life struggle; which will be a true tribute to his sacrifice.

Shaheed's Profile at a Glance

Name	: Md. Zakir Hossain
Date of Birth	: June 6, 1988
Place of Birth	: Gazipur
Occupation/Designation	: Businessman, Co-owner of Kazi VIP Garments
Native District	: Gazipur
Address Information	
Permanent Address	: Village: Char Durlabh Khan, Union: Barishab, : Thana: Kapasia, District: Gazipur
Current Address	: Village: Char Durlabh Khan, Thana: Kapasia, District: Gazipur
Family Information	
Father's Name	: Abdus Samad (70), Occupation: Farmer
Mother's Name	: Momina Begum (60), Occupation: Housewife
Monthly Income	: 8000 Taka
Source of Income	: Agriculture
Shaheed's Children	: 1. Abdur Rahman (7 years), 2. Bayezid (2 years)
Place of Incident	: BNS Center, Uttara
Attacker	: RAB
Injury	: Shot from a helicopter
Time of Injury	: July 19, 2024, 3:30 PM
Date and Time of Death	: July 21, 2024, 4:00 AM, Dhaka Medical College
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Char Durlabh Khan, Kapasia, Gazipur

Regularly Offered Five Daily Prayers

Shaheed Md. Jewel Mia
Serial: 178
ID: Dhaka Division 046

Shaheed's Introduction

Shaheed Md. Jewel Mia was born on August 20, 1982, in a farming family in Singrail village of Nandaile Upazila, Mymensingh District. His father, Md. Abdul Hai, is a farmer, and his mother, Mosa. Jinuara, is a housewife. Financial hardship engulfed Jewel's life from childhood. To meet the needs of the family, his education was stopped at an early age. In search of livelihood, Jewel came to Gazipur city and started working as a linking operator in a garment factory called Exclusive Wear Limited.

Jewel's life was full of struggles, but he had a deep love for his four-year-old son. Despite all the challenges of life, he was the sole breadwinner of the family. His commitment to his wife, children, and everyone in the family was immense.

How He Was Martyred

When the quota reform movement of July 2024 turned into a people's movement, Jewel Mia did not back down from his duty. On August 5, he joined the student movement and participated in the Dhaka Long March. After hearing the news of Sheikh Hasina's resignation, he joined the victory procession around four in the afternoon. In Maona Chowrasta, Sreepur, Gazipur, the BGB forces of the autocratic government started firing on unarmed students and people. Jewel Mia was shot in the head. Although he was rescued in an injured state, he was Martyred on the spot.

Jewel's death became a cause of deep mourning not only for his family but also for his area. After his funeral, he was laid to rest in the soil of Singrail village. After his death, the future of the family was plunged into uncertainty. His son's education is on the verge of stopping.

Relative Md. Hasmat Khan said, "Jewel was a very good person. He used to offer prayers five times a day, and he had immense love for the people of the area. We pray to Allah to accept his Martyrdom."

The blood debt of Shaheed Jewel Mia reminds us of the strength and courage of the struggle.

Description of the Incident

In July 2024, the quota reform movement in Bangladesh quickly turned into a massive mass movement. Although this anti-discrimination movement started with the initiative of the students, it gradually turned into a huge uprising with the participation of people from all levels of the country. People of all castes, religions, and creeds took to the streets, expressing anger against the autocratic government. This movement reached such a stage that the Sheikh Hasina government was forced to resign on August 5.

But before resigning, the dictator Sheikh Hasina did not hesitate to carry out her heinous genocide against the countrymen. The killer unleashed his armed forces on innocent protesters and ordinary people; as a result, many people were killed and injured in different parts of the country. Among them, Md. Jewel Mia became a Shaheed.

Jewel Mia, an innocent worker, joined the anti-discrimination movement with the common people on August 5, 2024, and started the long march from Gazipur towards Dhaka. Near WAPDA junction of Maona Chowrasta in Gazipur, around 4 pm, BGB members blocked their way. Indiscriminate firing was carried out on the people. Jewel Mia was shot in the head in this BGB attack and died on the spot. Six more people were killed and hundreds were injured along with his death.

When the angry people surrounded a BGB bus, indiscriminate firing was carried out again from the helicopter to rescue the members of the armed forces. This brutal attack on the common, unarmed people will remain in history. The body of Shaheed Jewel Mia was buried in Mymensingh after the funeral.

His sacrifice will remain a bright symbol of the struggle for freedom and justice in the history of Bangladesh.

Neighbor's Feelings About the Shaheed

While talking about Shaheed Jewel Mia, his neighbor Md. Hasmat Khan said, "Jewel Mia was a good person. He was a person who offered prayers five times a day. He used to treat the people of the area very well and kept track of everyone. We pray for him, may Allah accept his Martyrdom."

Special Economic Situation Shaheed

Jewel Mia was a garment worker, whose income supported the entire family. His wife is a housewife, who took care of the household. They lived in a small rented house in Maona North Para, Gazipur, where the living was limited and difficult. Jewel Mia was the sole breadwinner of the family, and the family lived on his income. He also used to send money to his elderly parents every month, as his father was suffering from heart disease and had been ill for a long time. Their treatment and other needs were met by his income.

The Shaheed's village home has a tin house in Singrail, Nandal, Mymensingh, which is their only shelter. The family of Shaheed Jewel Mia is in deep crisis due to his sudden death. It is no longer possible to fill this void.

Proposals Shaheed

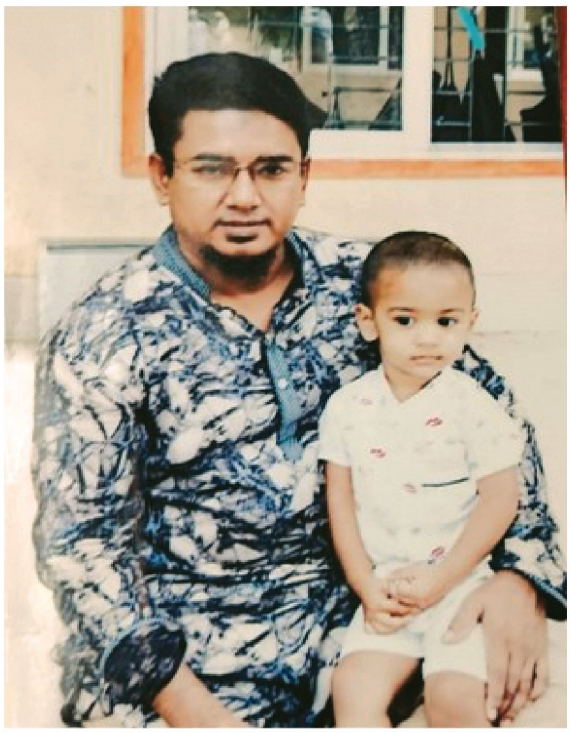
Jewel Mia's family is currently living in a very helpless situation. They are seeing darkness in their eyes after losing the sole breadwinner of the family. It is very important to stand by them at this moment. Shaheed Jewel's young son is only 4 years old, his educational future is uncertain. Therefore, the following proposals are very necessary for the cooperation of the family:

Proposal 1: Arranging the son's education Shaheed Jewel Mia's son is still very young, it is a humanitarian duty to take responsibility for his education. To ensure a bright future for him, it is important to provide him with quality education. In Jewel's absence, the family will get some confidence if proper education is arranged for his son.

Proposal 2: Arranging a permanent residence for the Shaheeds' family. The family is currently living in a rented house, which is uncertain for long-term stay. Considering their financial situation, it is necessary to build a permanent house for his family to keep the memory of Shaheed Jewel alive.

Proposal 3: Arranging treatment for parents. The Shaheed's elderly parents are economically and physically weak. His father is suffering from heart disease and has been under treatment for a long time. Both of them need treatment. Along with various age-related illnesses, they have been mentally broken by Jewel's death. If proper arrangements can be made for their treatment, they can get some relief at least in this old age. It is a social and humanitarian responsibility to help Shaheed Jewel Mia's family.

Crown Exclusive Wears Ltd.
Mawna, Sreepur, Gazipur.
পরিচয় পত্র
নাম : মো: জুয়েল মিয়া
পদবী : লিংকিং অপারেটর
আই.ডি.নং : ১১৪৯
সেকশন : লিংকিং
ডিপার্টমেন্ট : প্রোডাকশন
গ্রেড : ২
যোগদান তাং : ০৯/০৭/২০১৭
রক্তের গ্রুপ : A '+'
Authorized Signature



Shaheed's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Md. Jewel Mia
Date of Birth	: 20-08-1982
Place of Birth	: Singdi, Nandal, Mymensingh
Native District	: Mymensingh
Occupation/Designation	: Garment Worker
Working Institution	: Crown Exclusive Wear Limited
Designation	: Linking Operator
Department	: Production
Permanent Address	: Singdi, Nandal, Mymensingh
Current Address	: Maona North Para, Sreepur, Gazipur
Father's Name	: Md. A: Hai (60 years, Farmer)
Mother's Name	: Mosa: Jinuara (50 years, Housewife)
Monthly Income	: 10,000/-
Source of Income	: Agriculture
Family Members	: Wife and 1 son (3 years)
Blood Group	: A+
Place/Point of Incident	: WAPDA junction, Maona Chowrasta, Sreepur, Gazipur
Attacker	: BGB
Date and Time of Injury	: 05-08-2014, 4:00 PM
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: 05-08-2024, 4:10 PM, WAPDA junction
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Singdi, Nandal, Mymensingh

I Am Going to War.

Shaheed Md. Nazrul Islam
Serial: 179
ID: Dhaka Division 047

Shaheed's Introduction

Md. Nazrul Islam was born on October 15, 1988, in Barai Bhag of Raiganj, Sirajganj District. The son of a poor farming family, Nazrul Islam faced the harsh realities of life from an early age. His father, Md. Jamal Sheikh, was a farmer, and his mother, Joygan Begum, was a housewife. Due to family financial crisis, Nazrul's education stopped in childhood, but he never backed down from overcoming the adversities of his life.

A Struggling Life Md. Nazrul Islam was born on October 15, 1988, in Barai Bhag of Raiganj, Sirajganj District. The son of a poor farming family, Nazrul Islam faced the harsh realities of life from an early age. His father, Md. Jamal Sheikh, was a farmer, and his mother, Joygan Begum, was a housewife. Due to family financial crisis, Nazrul's education stopped in childhood, but he never backed down from overcoming the adversities of his life.

To support the family, he moved to Gazipur, where he started working as an assistant cutter in a garment factory called TM Fashion Limited. He joined this institution on November 9, 2021. While working there, he dreamed of building a stable life for his family. He was living in a small house in the Out Para area of Gazipur. His family included his parents, wife, and siblings, including a brother named Md. Amirul, who is a weaver by profession.

Even in a difficult life of struggle, he was vocal against the injustice and discrimination of the society. On July 20, 2024, he participated in the anti-discrimination movement of students and the public in Gazipur. That day was a Saturday when Shaheed Nazrul Islam joined the protest procession at 11:30 AM. When they reached in front of Munni Sarkar's house in Gazipur, the police indiscriminately fired on the peaceful students and the public.

The procession took shelter in a nearby graveyard after being chased by the police. But the police went there and fired. Shaheed Nazrul Islam was seriously injured when he was shot from close range and died on the spot. His death is a day of mourning not only for his family but also for the country. Shaheed Nazrul Islam sacrificed his life while fighting against discrimination. His sacrifice will forever be immortal in the history of Bangladesh's movement and struggle.

Description of the Incident

Nazrul had duty on Friday, July 19, 2024. He did not know that the office was closed due to the first curfew across the country on the day of the incident, Saturday. A message came on the phone that the office was closed. He had brought groceries from the market. While leaving, he said, "I am going to war." That was the last word.

July 20 was a black chapter in the history of Bangladesh. Under the orders of the autocratic government, the army was deployed and a nationwide curfew was imposed. The movement of ordinary people was also suspended, as if the country had become a bloody prison. This cruelty of the state forces had stunned the common people of the country.

On that day, as part of the anti-discrimination student movement, Shaheed Nazrul Islam joined the protest procession with thousands of students and the public. They all took to the streets to peacefully realize their rights against the injustice and discrimination of the government. At 11:30 AM, he was peacefully protesting in front of Munni Sarkar's house in Gazipur Chowrasta. But a cruel incident started there. At one point in the movement, when the procession reached in front of Munni Sarkar's house, the police unleashed by the autocrat Hasina suddenly started attacking. At first, there was a chase and counter-chase between the protesters and the police. The situation gradually became heated and the leaders and workers of the procession were forced to take shelter in a nearby graveyard. This shelter could not provide security to the protesters.

Nazrul Islam and those who took shelter in the graveyard thought that they might be saved from police bullets by going there. But the cruel attack of the police did not leave them behind even there. The killer Hasina's police force entered the graveyard and fired directly from close range. Nazrul Islam was shot and fell there. He died there, along with his dreams, hopes, and aspirations for freedom.

The death of Shaheed Nazrul Islam is a heartbreaking chapter. His life was lost in a peaceful movement by the bullets of the cruel police, which saddened the entire nation. This brutal massacre inspired the people of the country to build a stronger resistance. Nazrul Islam's sacrifice will be an example in favor of the demand for justice. The death of Shaheed Nazrul Islam bleeds not only a family but also the heart of a nation. His sacrifice will be a symbol for all those who are inspired by the spirit of independence, which is never to be forgotten.

Relatives' Feelings About the Shaheed

The Shaheed's father-in-law said, "What can I say about him; it cannot be finished by saying. He was a very good person. There is no one like him. He treated my daughter very well, kept her well. I have not heard of any hardship. He never uttered the word 'tui' except 'tumi' (he was used not to demean others). My daughter is very young, she doesn't even have an ID card. She cries all the time. Her tears cannot be

tolerated. Nazrul's manners, humility, and responsibility were incomparable."

Special Family Information

The Shaheed's parents live in the village home. Shaheed Nazrul was childless in his 9 years of married

life. His wife was also working in the garment factory. Currently, she has left work and moved to her grandfather's house. Due to the case filed after her husband's death, she left her workplace in Gazipur's garment factory out of fear. There is no house in the father's house. She is staying at her grandfather's house with her parents after leaving the rented house. The Shaheed's wife's family is in a completely destitute state. The Shaheed's father-in-law said, "I sold one percent of land and married off my daughter. Now I have to remarry my daughter, but I am destitute."

Description of the Family's Economic Situation Nazrul Islam was a garment worker. They have some land in their village home. Although they get some money from the crops, the husband and wife used to work in the garment factory. Fearing threats due to filing a case regarding her husband's murder, the Shaheed's wife left her job and moved to her grandfather's house.

Proposals

It is our moral duty to stand by the Shaheed's family out of human and social responsibility. This family is currently facing severe financial crisis. The sacrifice of the Shaheed has set an example for us, which is undeniable. In honor of his memory, we should alleviate the misery of his family.

Firstly, it is necessary to bear the regular expenses for the Shaheed's wife's livelihood. She is currently in a helpless state. We must extend our hand of sympathy in her time of distress.

Secondly, the Shaheed's parents have reached old age. They need monthly and one-time financial assistance so that they can live the rest of their lives comfortably.

In this way, we can fulfill our responsibility towards the Shaheed's family and pay true respect to their sacrifice.

Shaheed's Profile at a Glance

Name	: Md. Nazrul Islam
Date of Birth	: 15-10-1988
Place of Birth	: Raiganj, Sirajganj
Occupation/Designation	: Garment Worker
Native District	: Sirajganj
Working Institution	: Jobeda Tower, TM Fashion Limited
Designation	: Assistant Cutter
Joining Date	: 09-11-2021
Permanent Address	: Village: Barai Bhag, Union: Bahuli, Thana: Raiganj, District: Sirajganj
Current Address	: House No: 99, Area: Out Para, Chandna, Block-C, : Ward-17, Region-06, Thana: Basan, District: Gazipur
Father's Name	: Md. Jamal Sheikh
Father's Occupation	: Farmer
Mother's Name	: Joygan Begum
Mother's Occupation	: Housewife
Monthly Income	: 12,500/-
Source of Income	: Job
Place of Incident	: Munni Sarkar's House (Gazipur)
Attacker	: Police
Time of Injury	: 20-07-2024, 12:00 PM
Date and Time of Death	: 20-07-2024, 12:00 PM
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Own Village (near Sirajganj Thana)

"He was in the front row of the procession"

Shaheed Md. Elim Hossain
Serial: 180
ID: Dhaka Division 048

Shaheed's Introduction

Md. Elim Hossain was born on June 6, 1982, in Rakhaliachala village of Mouchak Union, Kaliakair Upazila, Gazipur District. His father, Md. Belayet Hossain, is an elderly man, and his mother, Anwara Begum, is a housewife. Being the only son of his parents, the responsibility of the family fell on his shoulders at a young age. Unable to continue his studies, he entered working life at an early age and started a plywood business. Elim Hossain worked hard to keep his family financially solvent. He has two daughters. Erin Sikdar (age 15, student) and Irja Sikdar (age 1). Before his death, Elim was the sole earner of the family. After his death, the family has fallen into deep grief and crisis.

Description of the Incident

Md. Elim Hossain was a fearless warrior who sacrificed his life for a discrimination-free society and justice. On that black day of August 5, 2024, he participated in the Dhaka Long March, where millions of people raised their voices against fascist rule. Like the rest of the country, the people of Gazipur took to the streets demanding the fall of the dictator Hasina. When this non-violent procession of students and the public reached in front of the Ansar Academy in Safipur, the cruel picture of state terrorism suddenly emerged. The Ansar forces, who were unleashed during Sheikh Hasina's rule to ensure their illegal

survival in power, brutally attacked innocent students and the public, they started firing indiscriminately.

The assassin's bullet hit his right chest and got stuck inside. He was soaked in blood there. People nearby rescued him and quickly took him to Safipur Modern Hospital, but his life ended on the spot. After being taken to the hospital, the doctor on duty declared him dead at 3:30 PM. After his death, the people of his village gave him the last farewell. His funeral prayer was held in Rakhaliachala, Safipur, and he was buried with honor in the local graveyard. He left behind two daughters, one of whom is only 8 years old, and the other is only one year old. The family fell into an uncertain darkness at his death.

May this sacrifice of Md. Elim Hossain provide new inspiration and strength to the freedom-loving people of the country forever. May the blood of his chest inspire every discrimination-free society and the struggle for justice in this country forever. The death of Shaheed Elim sowed the seeds of a new struggle in the heart of the nation. Even though he is gone, his consciousness and self-respect are forever intact.

Statement/Feelings of Relatives and Friends About the Shaheed

The Shaheed's uncle said, "The market is 1 km away from the house. Elim was shot near the bridge on one side of the market. They shot indiscriminately, whoever could shoot, shot. A bullet got stuck inside the left side of my nephew's chest, but numerous pellets were embedded all over his body and face. The nephew was very good. His nature and character were good, he was not in any quarrels. He did not do any harm to people except good. He was by the side of people. And people also cried after his death. 10-12 thousand people came to join his funeral prayer. He was involved in BNP politics. His family has become helpless. Whatever wealth and property there is, what happens when the main guardian of the family leaves. We have to bear the grief; the person will not be found. I pray that Allah keeps him well."

Description of the Family's Economic Situation

Shaheed Md. Elim Hossain was a successful businessman. The financial condition of his family is quite good due to his skill and hard work. They have no financial hardship.

Proposals

Shaheed Md. Elim Hossain's family is financially solvent. They are not asking for financial assistance, but their main demand is that Shaheed Md. Elim Hossain be given proper state honors. The family is interested in keeping his memory alive and getting due recognition for his sacrifice in the service of the country. May his contribution to the country and nation be remembered with respect forever.

Secondly, the Shaheed's uncle said, "Whatever wealth and property there is, there are many kinds of helplessness when the main guardian of the family leaves. Especially his two young children became orphaned. I want the government's cooperation to ensure a bright future after their studies. Their father's absence will not be filled; but I hope that the government will be their guardian."

Shaheed's Profile at a Glance

Name	: Md. Elim Hossain
Date of Birth	: June 6, 1982
Place of Birth	: Rakhaliachala
Occupation/Designation	: Businessman
Monthly Income	: Not specified
Native District	: Gazipur
Permanent Address	: Village: Rakhaliachala, Union: 6 No. Mouchak, : Thana: Kaliakair, District: Gazipur
Current Address	: Rakhaliachala, Area: Netribari, Thana: Kaliakair, District: Gazipur
Father's Name	: Belayet Hossain (Elderly)
Mother's Name	: Anwara Begum (Housewife)
Shaheed's Children	: 2 daughters
Erin Sikdar, Age	: 15 years, 10th grade
Irja Sikdar, Age	: 1 year
Place/Point of Incident	: Safipur Ansar Academy
Attacker	: Ansar member
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024, 3:30 PM
Date and Time of Death	: August 5, 2024, 3:30 PM
Place of Death	: Safipur Ansar Academy, Gazipur
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Rakhaliachala, Safipur, Kaliakair, Gazipur

"Martyred 25 days after marriage"

Shaheed Zakaria Hasan
Serial 181
ID: Dhaka Division 049

A story of an unfinished life

Zakaria Hasan, the son of a very ordinary family in Kaliganj, Gazipur. Born on October 12, 1998. From childhood, he faced the harsh realities of life's struggles. He made a living by doing clothing business on the sidewalk in Uttara Rajlakhi Market. His father Akbar Ali Sheikh is a tea seller and mother Jharna Begum is a housewife. He was helping the family through hard work.

Zakaria's dreams were small, but his heart was huge. His dream was to see his family a little better, to bring happiness to the family. He had just entered a new chapter of life, 25 days after the wedding, when everything was supposed to be colorful, then on August 18, 2024, that afternoon cast a shadow like a black cloud in Zakaria's life. While staying at a clothing store at Rajlaxmi Kushal Center, his life came to an end in a joint attack by police and Awami League.

With his death, a family's dream was shattered, his parents were stunned, his elder brother Mujahirul Hasan Sheikh, who himself is struggling to take responsibility for the family. Zakaria's final address became his own village's family graveyard in Kaliganj, where he was laid to rest. Zakaria Hasan taught us that fighting is not just with weapons, sometimes you have to fight with life.

Description of the Incident

The anti-discrimination student movement that took place in Bangladesh in July 2024 was a struggling effort for justice. For years, students took to the streets against various discriminations in the name of quotas in jobs, their demand was to ensure improved education system, corruption-free administration, and equal opportunities for all. But instead of responding to these demands against the indifference and fascist policies of the Sheikh Hasina government, the government wanted to suppress them.

Thursday, July 18, 2024. Zakaria participated in a peaceful procession with students and the public. They were moving towards Rajlakhi Kushal Center. As the procession moved forward, the police and Awami League forces unleashed by the autocratic government attacked the procession without any provocation. Under the orders of the government, the police and terrorists started firing indiscriminately. Zakaria was in the front row of the procession. He fell to the ground after being shot.

Seriously injured Zakaria was quickly rescued and taken to Uttara Red Crescent Hospital, but could not be saved. Doctors declared him dead.

The body of Shaheed Zakaria was taken to his village home in Kaliganj, where he was buried in the local

graveyard after the funeral. Zakaria's Martyrdom became an infinite pain for his family, but his dreams and struggles are still burning in people's minds.

After Zakaria's death, the protests across the country became more intense. The anger that was burning in the hearts of the students spread like fire. Thousands of students, working people, and ordinary people took to the streets with the same slogan – "We want justice, we want the fall of the killer government!" The more repressive measures the autocratic government's police took, the more the strength of the movement increased.

Shaheed Zakaria's family started receiving love and sympathy from the people of the country during this period of shock and mourning. The small village of Kaliganj has now become bright in the memory of the Shaheed. People come to his grave and take an oath, "We will fulfill Zakaria's dream." That dream was to build a discrimination-free society, where the right to education and justice will be ensured for all. The blood-stained streets of Zakaria have become a new chapter in the history of Bangladesh, where the struggle of the people will not stop until the end of discrimination and repressive rule.

Financial Condition

Shaheed Zakaria Hasan is a small cloth merchant. He used to work at an early age for solvency. Before his death, he used to run the family by setting up a cloth shop on the sidewalk. And his wife Papia Akhtar Sharmi is a nurse by profession. He lost her husband just 25 days after their marriage. His father runs the family by earning day by day. His father is doing business as a tea seller near the house. His elder son is doing a small job at the coal wharf. His family's condition is moderate. It is difficult for his father to run the family.

Friend's Statement About the Shaheed

Shaheed's friend Mansoor Ali said, Zakaria was polite and gentle. He was a student of Mulgaon Dakhil Madrasa. He used to do social work in the area. May Allah grant him the highest rank of Martyrdom for the movement in which he was killed. May the country be freed from fascism. May he accept it as an Islamic state.

Proposals

Shaheed Zakaria Hasan's family is living in extreme hardship today. The dreams of the whole family seem to have been shattered by his untimely death. At this moment, the financial condition of the family is very miserable. The family can stand up again if we all can help a little.

Firstly, Shaheed Zakaria's elder brother Mujahirul Hasan Sheikh is currently working in a small institution. If a permanent job can be arranged for him, the family will have a fixed source of income, which will help them to live stably.

Secondly, Shaheed's father Akbar Ali Sheikh is a tea seller. He is unable to move forward due to lack of capital in his small shop. If some capital can be arranged in his shop, he will be able to start a new business and bring some relief to the family.

Thirdly, Shaheed Zakaria's bride, who is in deep grief after her husband's death, can stand on her own feet and play a role in improving the family's financial condition if a nursing job can be arranged for her in a hospital.

If these proposals are implemented, Shaheed Zakaria Hasan's family will be able to dream of living again, and some light of hope will be seen in their dark times.

Shaheed's Profile at a Glance

Name	: Zakaria Hasan
Date of Birth	: October 12, 1998
Place of Birth	: Kaliganj, Gazipur
Occupation	: Businessman (Clothing business on the sidewalk, Rajlaxmi, Uttara)
Permanent Address	: Village: Deopara, Thana: Kaliganj, District: Gazipur
Current Address	: Deopara, Kaliganj, Gazipur
Father	: Akbar Ali Sheikh (Tea seller)
Mother	: Jharna Begum
Wife	: Papia Akhtar Sharmi, Profession: Nurse
Monthly Income	: 8-10 thousand taka
Source of Income	: Tea selling
Special Information	: Shaheed Zakaria Hasan was Martyred 25 days after marriage
Place of Incident	: Rajlaxmi Kushal Center, Uttara
Attacker	: Police and Awami League
Time of Injury	: August 18, 2024, 4:00 PM
Date and Time of Death	: August 18, 2024, 4:10 PM
Place of Death	: Rajlaxmi Kushal Center, Uttara
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Family graveyard, Kaliganj, Gazipur

Every day's significant events eventually become part of history. These events include both the good and the bad, which are the curses and blessings of human civilization. History shows the way to new horizons. August 5, 2024, Monday, is also important and memorable in history due to various significant events.

Shaheed Md. Rashid
Serial 182
ID: Dhaka Division 050

Shaheed's Introduction Shaheed Md. Rashid was an ordinary businessman. He completed his education up to the 8th grade and left school to move to Dhaka for livelihood. He used to buy and sell old goods next to the TIC gate near the fire service in Tongi Bazar. His family is currently trying to run the business with his son. He has no personal house in his village. There is almost no significant income to run the family. In July 2024, the quota reform movement gradually turned into a public movement. It spread across the country as an anti-discrimination student-public movement. Initially, the non-violent movement of the general students gradually moved towards an uprising against the fascist government. Gradually, this movement was not limited to the students; it became a huge mass uprising of the people of the country. People of all castes, religions, and creeds expressed solidarity with this uprising and took to the streets. Faced with the wrath of the angry people, the head of the autocratic government, Sheikh Hasina, was forced to resign on August 5. But before resigning, she left behind countless deeds of her heinous and distorted mind. As part of this, the terribly reckless armed forces were unleashed on the protesters and many innocent unarmed people. The freedom-loving people were Martyred by their bullets.

Description of the Overall Incident

The 2024 student movement will be recorded in the history of Bangladesh and the world as an event that set a unique precedent. In this movement, young and old participated hand in hand, which is rare in the world. Anger against corruption and misrule created accumulated anger and frustration not only among the general public but also within the student community. The conscious educated student community, in an effort to realize their rights, at one point began to establish their position against autocracy and authority and finally seized their rights through a massive explosion. When anger and frustration are not resolved through systematic means, revolution becomes an inevitable destiny. The 2024 student movement similarly created history in the country and brought about revolutionary changes. This movement succeeded in changing the fascist regime. However, the impact of this movement is very deep and widespread. The biggest achievement of the July-August student movement is the sense of solidarity between people. Student-public groups were formed to guard houses and places of worship.

Brave Shaheed Md. Rashid was born in Kadamtala Shyampur in Dhaka district. His family was financially insolvent. Due to poverty, he could not continue his studies after the 8th grade. Forced to take care of the family, he chose the path of earning money. To take care of the family, he did various jobs and finally started his own business by renting a shop in Tongi. At the time of his death, this business of buying and selling old goods was one of the main sources of income. With which the family was run. He has a 15-year-old son. He studies in class 7 at Markun Notun Kuri School. He has another 7-year-old daughter studying in class 2. He also lived in a rented house with his family. He left home at 8 am on Monday, August 5, 2024, to join the Dhaka Long March called in response to the 1-point demand of the anti-discrimination movement of students and the general masses. When the clock struck around 4 pm, when the procession of students and the public reached in front of the mosque in Sector 1 of Uttara, the killer police force of the autocrat Hasina fired at them from the roof. Md. Rashid was then moving forward at the very front of the procession. A bullet from the killer forces suddenly hit his head. He fell on the road at that moment. Students and the public rescued him from there and took him to Agargaon Neuro Science Hospital, where the doctor on duty declared him dead after examination.

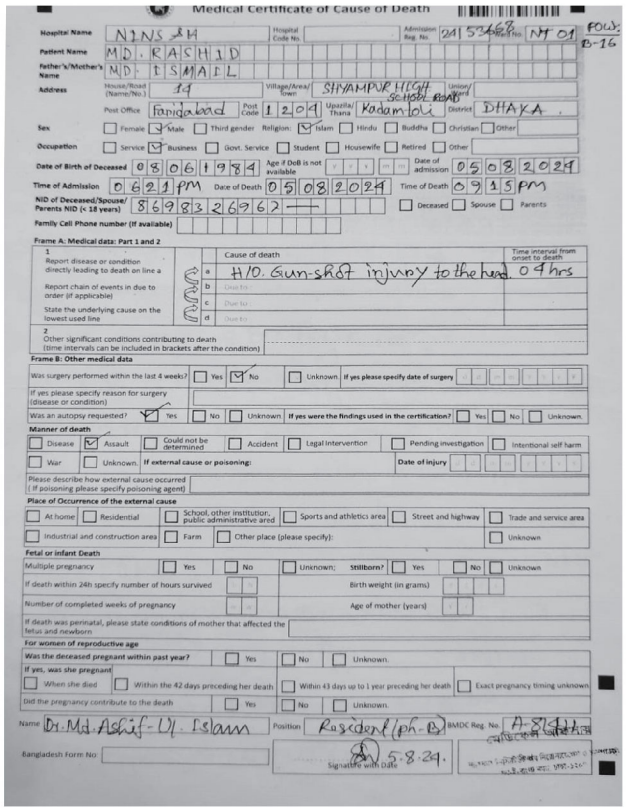
Funeral and Burial

After the Shaheed's funeral prayer, he was buried in Jurain graveyard. At the time of his death, he had a son and a daughter.

When trying to collect information directly, it is known from direct sources that Shaheed Md. Rashid was a good person as a businessman. His behavior and transactions with customers were polite. People around him knew him very well.

Proposals

1. Provide a one-time grant of 5 lakh taka.
2. Supervise the family annually at the rate of 10,000 taka per month.


Medical Certificate of Cause of Death

Hospital Name: NINS
Patient Name: MD. RASHID
Father's/Mother's Name: MD. ISMAIL
Address: 14, SHYAMPUR HIGH SCHOOL ROAD, Post Office: Faridabad, Post Code: 1204, Upazila/Thana: Kadamtola, District: DHAKA
Sex: Male; Religion: Islam
Occupation: Business
Date of Birth of Deceased: 08/06/1984
Date of admission: 05/08/2024
Time of Admission: 06:21 PM; Date of Death: 05/08/2024; Time of Death: 09:15 PM
NID of Deceased/Spouse/Parents NID (< 18 years): 8698326962
Deceased
Frame A: Medical data: Part 1 and 2
a. H/O. Gun-shot injury to the head — 04 hrs
Frame B: Other medical data
Was surgery performed within the last 4 weeks? No
Was an autopsy requested? Yes
Manner of death: Assault
Place of Occurrence of the external cause
Name: Dr. Md. Ashif-Ul-Islam; Position: Resident (ph-B)
Signature with Date: 5.8.24

Shaheed's Profile at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Rashid
Age	: 39 years, Occupation: Business
Professional Identity	: Used to buy and sell old goods near the TIC gate adjacent to the
	: Tongi Bazar Fire Service
Birth	: June 6, 1984
Permanent Address	: Village: Shyampur, Thana: Kadamdala, District: Dhaka
Current Address	: Lives in Markul Madhya Para, Tongi Thana and Gazipur District
Father	: Ismail, Occupation and Age: Laborer and 60
Mother	: Rashida Begum.
Occupation	: Housewife Age: 55
Family Members	: 3
Place of Incident	: In front of Uttara Sector 1 Mosque
Specific Name and Information of Attacker	: Police and Student League
Time of Injury	: Approximately August 5, 3:00 PM
Date and Time of Death	: August 5, 5:30 PM In front of Uttara Sector 1 Mosque
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Jurain

Shaheed Md. Kamal Mia
Serial 183
ID: Dhaka Division 51

Identity Shaheed Md. Kamal Mia was born on May 2, 1985, in Riniba village of Belabo Thana, Narsingdi. He was an autorickshaw driver by profession. Current address is Shantinagar, Paltan, Dhaka district. Father is late Abdus Sattar, mother is Raushan Ara. Apart from his wife, there are three daughters and one son in the family.

Economic Condition of the Shaheed

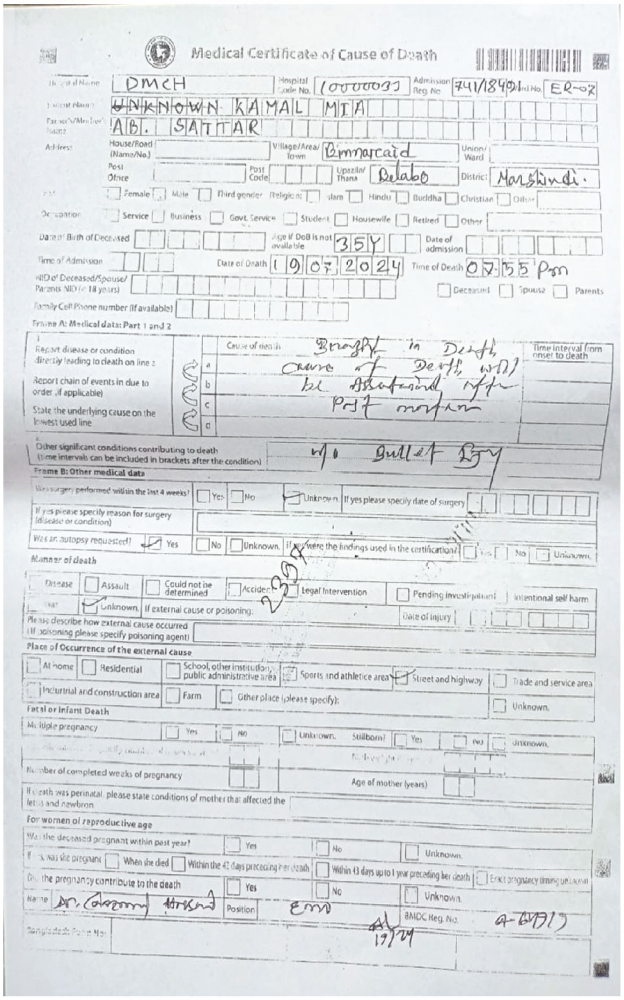
Kamal Mia was the sole breadwinner of his family. Among his four children, the eldest daughter was married. He was nurturing great dreams for the education of his remaining three children. His second daughter, Suravi Akter, was studying at Rampura TV Center Madrasa. His youngest daughter, Suraiya Akter, was an eighth-grade student at Segunbagicha Adarsha High School. His only son, nine-year-old Yasin Mia, was studying at Malibagh Chowdhury Para Madrasa. Despite his limited income, Kamal Mia was

making relentless efforts to raise his children as ideal individuals. Additionally, even though his eldest daughter was married, he had to support her financially. Now, with his untimely demise, his family is overwhelmed with grief. The education of his children is on the verge of discontinuation, and their future appears bleak. His wife is devastated both mentally and financially.

Context of Martyrdom

On July 19, 2024, the anti-discrimination movement that began with demands for quota reform had escalated significantly. On one side, students and the general public continued their protests, while on the other, the police force, acting on the orders of the fascist government, kept attacking the protesters. To suppress the movement, the government of the time even severed internet connections, leaving the country in darkness. No one knew what was happening, and the world remained unaware of the unfolding events in Bangladesh.

That afternoon, Kamal Mia left home with his auto-rickshaw. The situation was tense. The police were firing indiscriminately to suppress the movement, and in the chaos, an innocent and helpless Kamal was shot. Passersby rushed him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. Around 7 PM, his family received a call informing them of his injury. At 7:55 PM, while undergoing treatment, he succumbed to his wounds. Shaheed Kamal was laid to rest in his native village in Narsingdi. May Allah, the Lord of all worlds, grant him Jannatul Ferdous and shower His mercy upon his family.



Medical Certificate of Cause of Death

Hospital Name: DMCH | Hospital Code No.: 10000033 | Admission Reg. No.: 741/18491 | Ward No.: ER-02

Patient Name: UNKNOWN KAMAL MIA

Father's/Mother's Name: AB. SATTAR

Address: House/Road (Name/No.) | Village/Area/Town: Bimnarcaid | Union/Ward | Post Office | Post Code | Upazila/Thana: Belabo | District: Narshindi.

Sex: Female / Male / Third gender | Religion: Islam / Hindu / Buddha / Christian / Other

Occupation: Service / Business / Govt. Service / Student / Housewife / Retired / Other

Date of Birth of Deceased | Age if DoB is not available: 35Y | Date of admission

Time of Admission | Date of Death: 19 07 2024 | Time of Death: 07:55 Pm

NID of Deceased/Spouse/Parents NID (≥ 18 years) | Deceased / Spouse / Parents

Family Cell Phone number (If available)

Frame A: Medical data: Part 1 and 2

Report disease or condition directly leading to death on line a | Cause of death: Brought in Death, cause of Death will be Ascertained after Post mortem | Time interval from onset to death

Report chain of events in due to order (if applicable)

State the underlying cause on the lowest used line

Other significant conditions contributing to death (time intervals can be included in brackets after the condition): w/o Bullet Injury

Frame B: Other medical data

Was surgery performed within the last 4 weeks? Yes / No / Unknown. If yes please specify date of surgery

If yes please specify reason for surgery (disease or condition)

Was an autopsy requested? Yes / No / Unknown. If yes were the findings used in the certification? Yes / No / Unknown.

Manner of death

Disease / Assault / Could not be determined / Accident / Legal Intervention / Pending investigation / Intentional self harm

Unknown. If external cause or poisoning: | Date of injury

Please describe how external cause occurred (If poisoning please specify poisoning agent)

Place of Occurrence of the external cause

At home / Residential / School, other institutions, public administrative area / Sports and athletice area / Street and highway / Trade and service area

Industrial and construction area / Farm / Other place (please specify): | Unknown.

Fatal or Infant Death

Multiple pregnancy: Yes / No / Unknown. Stillborn? Yes / No / Unknown.

Number of completed weeks of pregnancy | Age of mother (years)

If death was perinatal, please state conditions of mother that affected the fetus and newbrain

For women of reproductive age

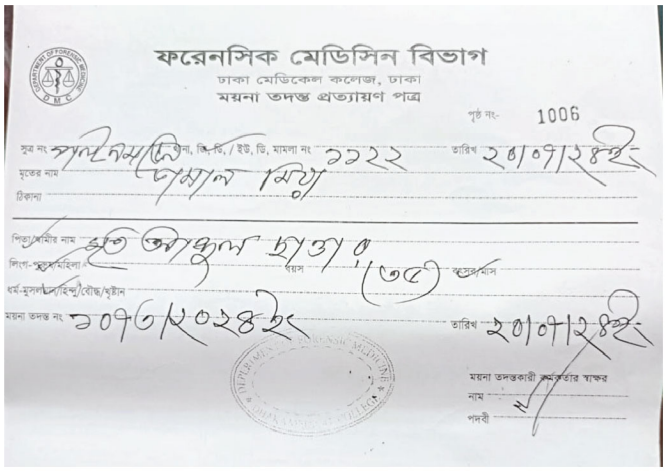
Was the deceased pregnant within past year? Yes / No / Unknown.

If yes was she pregnant / When she died / Within the 42 days preceding her death / Within 43 days up to 1 year preceding her death / Exact pregnancy timing unknown

Did the pregnancy contribute to the death: Yes / No / Unknown.

Name: Dr. Chowdhury Hossain | Position: EMO | BMDC Reg. No.: A-6713

Bangladesh Police No.: 19/24



At a Glance: Personal Information of the Shaheed

Name	: Md. Kamal Mia
Profession	: Auto-rickshaw Driver
Permanent Address	: Village: Rinaibar : Union: Rinaibar : Thana: Belabo : District: Narsingdi
Current Address	: House/Area: Bottolar Goli : Location: Shantinagar 53/11 : Thana: Paltan : District: Dhaka
Father's Name	: Late Abdus Sattar
Mother's Name	: Rowshan Ara
Incident Location	: Shantinagar (Paltan Area)
Attacker	: Police
Date of Injury	: July 19, 2024, at 7:00 PM
Date & Time of Death	: July 19, 2024, at 7:55 PM
Burial Site	: Native Village

Shaheed Shakhawat Hossain Shahadat

Serial: 184
ID: Dhaka Division 052

Introduction

On his way back from a victory rally, the honest and lawful businessman, Shaheed Shakhawat Hossain Shahadat, was shot and killed by the police during the anti-autocracy student movement. Only a few individuals create a legacy of sacrifice for their country. Those who dedicate their lives for the nation become an inspiration not just for themselves but for the entire people. Their sacrifice serves as a shield for the country's independence, sovereignty, and prosperity. Such individuals protect the nation not only through physical presence but also with their moral and ethical strength. Their courage and dedication become a guiding light for future generations. The names of these heroic souls who sacrifice their lives for their country are written in golden letters in history and remain forever in the hearts of the nation.

Introduction

Shaheed Shakhawat Hossain Shahadat was born on April 2, 1964, in Ilashpur village, Chauddagram Upazila, Comilla district. His parents were Abdul Majid and Arfatun Nesha. He was a businessman running a departmental store in Tongi, Gazipur. His income source was his business, and he owned a permanent house in Tongi, along with some land in his village. His son, Abu Naser Hamza, 26 years old, manages the business. His younger daughter, Fatema Akter, has completed her Hifz studies and is currently in the ninth grade.

Background

In July 2024, the quota reform movement in Bangladesh gradually turned into a mass uprising. Initially a peaceful student movement against discrimination, it evolved into a nationwide protest against the fascist government. Over time, it was no longer confined to students but became a massive people's revolution. Citizens of all backgrounds—regardless of race, religion, or ethnicity—united and took to the streets. Under immense public pressure, the autocratic Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was forced to resign on August 5. However, before stepping down, she left behind numerous atrocities and crimes. As part of these acts, armed forces were unleashed on both protesters and innocent civilians, resulting in the Martyrdom of many freedom-seeking students and citizens.

Fifteen years of authoritarian rule under the Awami League, marked by electoral fraud, corruption, murders, and oppression, had created deep resentment among the people. The government once again attempted to reinstate the quota system despite strong opposition. Although Sheikh Hasina had accepted the students' demands in 2018, she harbored deep-seated resentment. After securing power in an uncontested election in 2024, she sought to reintroduce the quota system. From July 1, 2024, a continuous movement began, demanding quota reform in government jobs. This peaceful movement turned violent on July 15 when armed police, RAB, and ruling party activists attacked unarmed students. The Martyrdom of Abu Sayeed in Rangpur ignited a nationwide mass movement. The anti-discrimination movement grew into a full-fledged revolution, culminating in Sheikh Hasina's resignation. However, before fleeing the country, she ordered brutal crackdowns, leading to the deaths of many innocent people.

Participation in the Movement

Among these brave Shaheeds was Shakhawat Hossain Shahadat. On August 5, 2024, he joined the anti-discrimination movement alongside the general public and marched with the students to Mohakhali. As the movement intensified, he participated in the "March to Dhaka" program and traveled from Tongi to Dhaka. However, before reaching the capital, news broke that Sheikh Hasina had resigned and fled the country. Along with his political colleagues, he joined a victory rally in Tongi—but he never made it back home.

Martyrdom

Shakhawat Hossain Shahadat, known for his philanthropy and social work, was the president of Ilashpur Boro Mosque and Madrasa. He had been running his business in Tongi for a long time. His son-in-law, Iqbal Hossain, told Cumilla Kagoj that Shahadat had lived in Tongi for years due to his business. On August 5, as part of the "March to Dhaka" program demanding Hasina's resignation, he and his political associates set out for the capital. Before they could reach Dhaka, they learned that Hasina had resigned and fled to India. As they were returning in a celebratory rally, police opened fire on them near Uttara Azampur at around 4:30 PM. Shahadat was shot in the head and abdomen. He was taken to Jahana Clinic and later transferred to Tongi Medical, where doctors declared him dead.

Funeral and Burial

His first funeral prayer was held in Tongi at 9 PM on August 5. His body was then transported to his hometown in Comilla, reaching Chauddagram around 3:30 AM. The next day, on August 6, he was laid to rest after a funeral prayer at 11 AM.

Family's Reaction

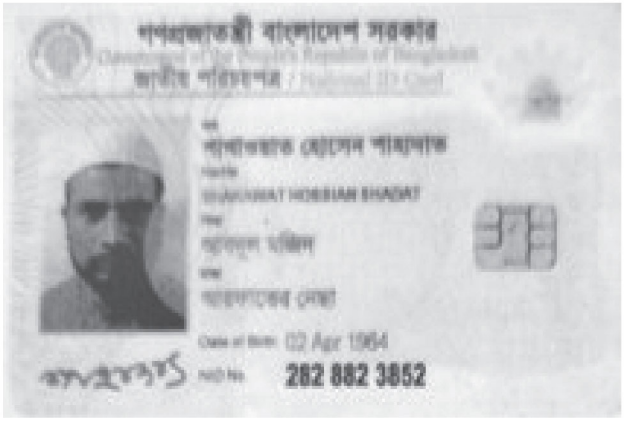
"My father-in-law was an honest and dedicated man. We cannot accept his brutal murder. He was shot in cold blood. We demand justice for this killing and compensation for our loss. We will file a case," said one of his close relatives.

Shaheed Shakhawat Hossain Shahadat was the son of Abdul Majid from Ilashpur, Dhanpur village, in Chauddagram, Comilla. He was 61 years old at the time of his death. He left behind his wife, three daughters, and one son.

Proposals

Provide financial support to expand the business left by the Shaheed.

2. Assist in the education of his daughter, Fatema Akter, who has completed Hifz and is now in the ninth grade.



Shaheed Shakhawat Hossain Martyrdom Information at a Glance

Name	: Shakhawat Hossain Shahadat
Father's	: Abdul Majid
Mother's	: Arafatun Nessa
Shaheed's Birth	: August 2, 1964
Occupation/Designation	: Business
Current Address	: Holding No. 112, Arichpur, Tongi, Gazipur
Date of Incident	: August 5, 2024
Place of Incident	: Azampur, Dhaka
Attacker	: Police of the autocratic government
Date and Place of Death	: August 5, 2024, 6:20 PM

মেধা
কোটা

শোকের রং লাল
আমি ৭১ দেখিনি কিন্তু ২৪ দেখেছি
Gen Z
আমার কান্দাসে রক্ত কেন?
দেশটা আমাদের কারো বাপের না!!
আমরা অনেক জন
মুগ্ধ
পানি ল্যাগবে?
দিনে নাটক রাতে আটক
আমার একটা ছোট্ট বোন আছে স্যার!!
জুলাই বিজয় মাস...
ঠক! ঠক! বাসায় ছাত্র আছে?
সবুজ কই
আবু সাইদ
আমরা ছাত্র
ARMY-IBA BNMPC, BRAC HERCMC
বন্ধ করিনাই একা একা বন্ধ হয়ে গেছে
Public X Private
১ দফা ১ দাবি
Silence—Loud
"আমার বিচার তুমি কর, তোমার বিচার করবে কে?"
শোন মহাজন! আমি নই তো একজন...

Shaheed Md. Ohid Mia
Serial: 185
ID: Dhaka Division 053

Introduction

Shaheed Md. Ohid Mia was born in May 1997 in Tongi Thana, Gazipur district. His father's name was Md. Khorshed, and his mother's name was Furkan Bibi. While studying in the eighth grade, his father passed away. After his father's death, Ohid Mia could not continue his education and had to enter the workforce.

He started working as a helper in a garment factory. Despite his low salary, he managed to support his mother and maintain their household. However, fate took a harsh turn when his elder sister got divorced. He had to take responsibility for her as well. Determined to improve his situation, he learned operating skills and, in 2022, joined Shan Tex Private Limited Company as an operator. His salary as an operator was 15,000 BDT.

Background

For the past 15 years, a single ruling party remained in power in Bangladesh, blocking elections and the peaceful transfer of authority. To maintain their grip on power permanently, they resorted to oppression,

suppression, and various other tactics. The media was placed under severe control, the judiciary became ineffective, and institutions like the Human Rights Commission and the Anti-Corruption Commission ceased to function. Universities turned into hubs for spineless hooligans, creating a suffocating environment in society. Due to corruption, the prices of goods skyrocketed, real income decreased, job opportunities diminished, and billions of takas were laundered. Secret agreements and mega projects led to growing frustration among the people.

After the farcical 2024 election, public despair deepened, resulting in nationwide depression. The failure of political parties left people feeling helpless. The alternatives to the ruling Awami League, such as the BNP-Jamaat alliance and the Jatiya Party, had a history that people had already experienced. Their past governance did not inspire confidence, which is why previous movements in the last 15 years did not lead to the fall of the government. However, the question remained: How much longer would this tyranny continue? How long would people endure humiliation and the destruction of institutions?

The Anti-Discrimination Student Movement was not originally intended as a movement to overthrow the government. It was a spontaneous outburst of accumulated public resentment. This movement cannot be explained solely by the events of that time—it was significant because it did not emerge under the leadership of any political party.

Bangladesh had seen mass uprisings before, such as in 1969 and 1990. In 1969, political parties like Awami League and Bhashani's NAP led the movement, which resulted in the Liberation War. Another mass uprising occurred in 1990, which led to the fall of Ershad, where the Awami League, BNP, and leftist parties jointly led the movement. However, the July 2024 Uprising had no specific political leadership and no single leader. Instead, the oppressive actions of autocratic, fascist Sheikh Hasina to suppress the movement pushed it towards becoming a movement to overthrow the government.

When the court reinstated the quota system, students reacted strongly. Many of them had participated in the 2018 quota reform movement and now faced renewed uncertainty. The movement reignited in public universities, and because it was peaceful, it gained public support. As unarmed students peacefully marched, terrorists from the ruling Chhatra League and Jubo League attacked them, including female students. Hasina dismissed the movement with arrogance, while the police and RAB brutally cracked down on students. These events enraged the public.

On July 16, the killing of Abu Sayeed and six others triggered an even greater reaction. People questioned: How much more could they endure? The brutal execution of Abu Saeed had no justification. In response, ordinary citizens began supporting the movement. Eventually, when public university students struggled to sustain it, students from private universities joined—something the government had not anticipated. Later, even college and school students joined, spreading the movement like wildfire across the country.

How he became a Shaheed

On August 5, 2024, after hearing the news of the fascist prime minister fleeing the country, Ohid Mia left his home at 3 PM. He reached the Amir Complex area in Azampur, Uttara, but before he could participate in a victory rally, he was shot by Chhatra League terrorists.

Proposals

1. A one-time financial grant and a regular monthly allowance should be granted for the Shaheed's family.
2. A long-term solution to be ensured to restore the financial stability of his mother and sister.

He was rushed to Dhaka Medical College, where doctors tried to save him, but he succumbed to his injuries that night. Meanwhile, his orphaned family desperately searched for him. On August 7, they finally found his body at Dhaka Medical College, and on August 8 at 9 AM, the family received his remains.

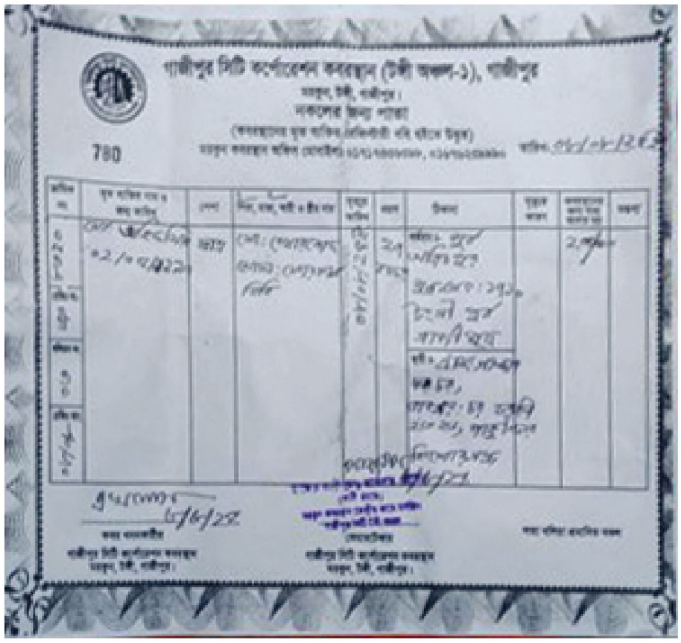
Funeral and Burial

On August 8, Ohid Mia's funeral was held after Zuhr prayers in his hometown. After the funeral, he was buried at the Tongi Morakhun Graveyard in Gazipur.

Reflections and Comments

His friend Md. Tanvir Ahmed stated: "Ohid was my closest friend—he was always cheerful, a devout man who prayed regularly. He was kind, selfless, and trustworthy. He sacrificed his life for the country. We urge support for his elderly mother and divorced sister, who now have no means of survival. We demand justice for his tragic death."

With Ohid Mia being the sole breadwinner, his elderly mother and divorced sister are now living in extreme hardship. His grieving mother is devastated, unable to cope with the loss of her beloved son.



Shaheed Mohammad Ohid Mia's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Ohid Mia
Birth	: May 2, 1997
Place of Birth	: Tongi, Gazipur
Occupation	: Employee
Permanent Address	: Village: East Arichpur, Union: Sheet Corporation, Thana: Tongi, District: Gazipur
Father	: Late Mohammad Khorshed
Mother	: Mosa: Forkhan Bibi
Occupation	: Housewife, Age: 52 years
Monthly Income	: 15000 Taka.
Source of Income	: Job

Establishing Truth and Resisting Injustice

The greatness of humanity lies in the establishment of truth and the resistance against injustice. Throughout history, young students have embraced this responsibility. A conscious student is an active and effective force of protest for the nation. When the youth unite for a just cause, they inspire generations to come.

One such determined young soul was Shaheed Mohammad Samiu Aman Noor, a school-going teenager who was eager to take part in the mass revolution. Known as a polite and talented student, he was a fearless soldier of truth and justice. His firmness and courage will continue to inspire future generations to stand up for righteousness.

Shaheed Mohammad Samiu Aman Noor
Serial: 186
ID: Dhaka Division 054

Identity

Shaheed Mohammad Samiu Aman Noor was born on November 12, 2010, in Purbo Achinpur village, Gazipur district. His father, Mohammad Amanullah, is a 57-year-old expatriate, and his mother, Shahanura Aman, is a homemaker. Samiu was a seventh-grade student at Siraj Uddin Sarkar Bidyaniketan & College. He had two sisters and was not only a dedicated student but also a skilled cricket player. His Martyrdom has left his community in deep mourning. He was loved and respected by all.

Background of the Movement

Students are invincible—this is not just a belief in Bangladesh but a global truth. The success of the movement was not merely in overthrowing the government but in reviving the failing state and society. Throughout history, student protests have led to changes in state power, and the most recent example occurred in Bangladesh.

On July 1, 2024, under the banner of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, students and job seekers-initiated protests, which eventually forced the government to resign. From the very beginning of Bangladesh, its people have suffered oppression, exploitation, and injustice. However, the freedom-loving masses have always stood up against tyranny, with students playing a crucial role in every major movement.

For 15 years, the Awami League's misrule, electoral fraud, corruption, murders, and oppression created widespread public resentment. The government attempted to reinstate the quota system in government jobs despite students' strong opposition in 2018. While Sheikh Hasina had seemingly accepted the demands back then, she harbored deep resentment. After securing power through a one-sided election in 2024, her administration attempted to reintroduce the quota system, sparking a new wave of protests on July 1.

Initially, the movement was peaceful, but from July 15, it turned violent when armed student league, youth league, volunteer league members, (when armed members of Chhatra League, Jubo League and Shechashebok League) along with the police, and RAB attacked the unarmed protestors. The Martyrdom of Abu Saeed in Rangpur transformed the student movement into a mass uprising. What began as a quota reform movement evolved into a nationwide anti-discrimination student movement and eventually an anti-fascist revolution.

The protests, initially led by students, soon gained the support of the general public. People from all walks of life—regardless of race, religion, or class—took to the streets. Facing the fury of the masses, the authoritarian leader, Sheikh Hasina, was forced to resign on August 5, 2024. However, before stepping down, she left behind a legacy of brutality, ordering armed forces to crush protestors. These forces opened fire on unarmed demonstrators, resulting in numerous casualties.

Joining the Movement

The greatness of humanity lies in establishing truth and resisting injustice. Throughout history, young students have taken up this responsibility. A conscious student is an active and effective force of resistance. When the youth unite for a just cause, they inspire others to join. It was in this spirit that the brave and brilliant soldier, Samiu Aman Noor, fearlessly joined the movement.

Martyrdom

On Monday, August 5, 2024, the fearless warrior Samiu Aman Noor joined the Anti-Discrimination Movement alongside the general public. By then, it was clear that the fall of the fascist regime was imminent—a victory achieved at the cost of many lives. At 5:00 PM, Samiu participated in a victory rally near BNS Flyover, Uttara. However, Hasina's loyalist

forces continued their brutality. As the unarmed protestors celebrated, the terrorist Student League and ruthless police opened indiscriminate fire.

Within moments, the streets turned into a battlefield. The joy of victory turned into mourning. Amidst the

chaos, Samiu Aman Noor was shot and collapsed to the ground. Eyewitnesses, despite the hostile environment, bravely evacuated him to Uttara Medical. Unfortunately, he succumbed to his injuries in the evening, and doctors declared him dead.

Funeral and Burial

Samiu's body was taken to his ancestral village in Bagmara, Kachua Thana, Chandpur District. A funeral prayer was held, and he was laid to rest with honor and dignity.

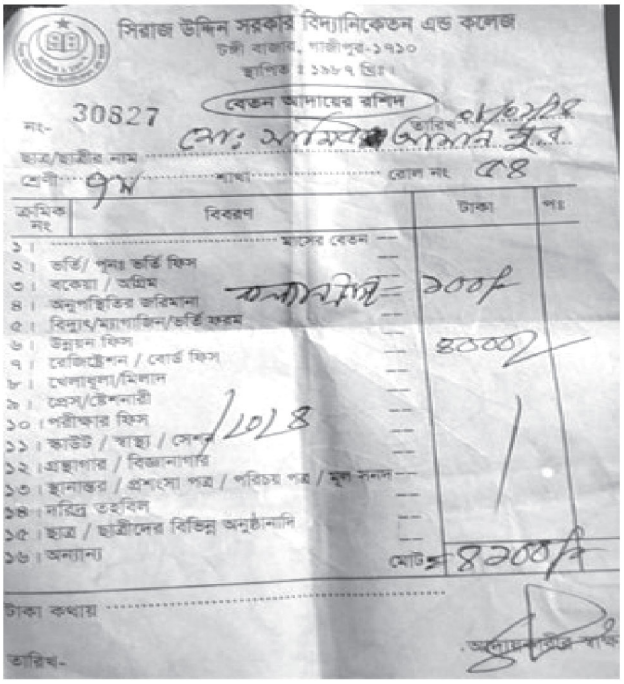
Testimony of Relatives

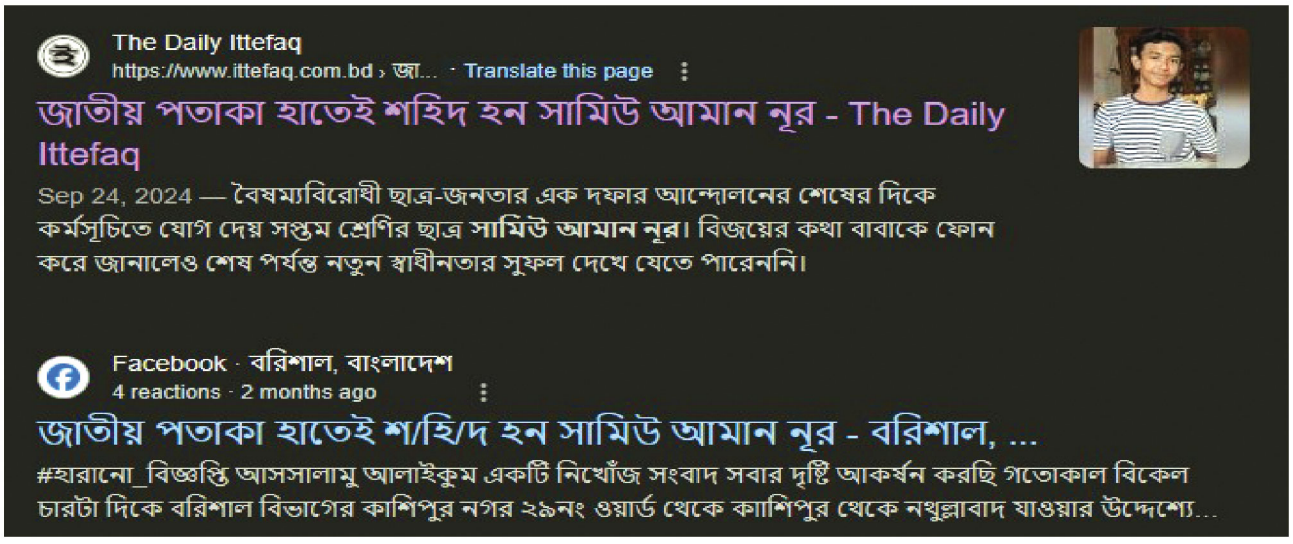
Samiu's uncle, Md. Nasir Uddin, shared his grief:

"He was my beloved and talented nephew. He always called me 'Uncle' with a bright smile. I adored him deeply. He was an exceptional poet in English and a skilled cricket player. May Allah accept him as a Shaheed. Ameen."

Proposals

1. Official recognition and honor for the Shaheed.
2. A one-time financial grant to be provided for the Shaheed's family.
3. Coverage of all educational expenses for his younger sisters.





At a Glance: Shaheed Md. Samiu Aman Noor

Name	: Md. Samiu Aman Noor
Date of Birth	: November 12, 2010
Occupation	: Student
Institution	: 7th-grade student at Sirajuddin Sarkar Vidyaniketan & College
Incident Location	: BNS Flyover Area, Uttara
Attackers	: Armed Student League and Police Forces of the Autocratic Regime
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024, at 5:00 PM
Date & Time of Death	: August 5, 2024, at 6:30 PM
Grave Location	: Bagmara, his native village
Permanent Address	: Village: 338 Kazi Nazrul Islam Road : Union: City Corporation : Thana: Tongi : District: Gazipur
Father	: Md. Aman Ullah (57 years old, expatriate)
Mother	: Shahnu Aman (45 years old, homemaker)
Monthly Income	: 30,000 BDT
Source of Income	: House rent
Number of Family Members	: 4

Shaheed Md. Rukhtan Mia
Serial: 187
ID: Dhaka Division 055

Introduction

Md. Rukhtan Mia was a fearless soldier, a valiant Shaheed of the July Revolution. He was born on July 5, 1978, to father Ador Ali and mother Shohor Banu. His permanent address is in Atpara, Luneswar Thana, Narachatol Union, Netrokona District. Currently, he resided in Andarmanik Road, Safipur area, Kaliakair Thana of Gazipur District. Although he was a security guard by profession, today, he is known solely as one of the proud Shaheeds of '24, a courageous son of the motherland. His sacrifice will remain an eternal source of inspiration for us.

Movement-Struggle-Shaheed

The student movement of 2024 in Bangladesh, and the significance of Shaheeds, brings up several key points:

Shaheeds keep the spirit of the movement alive and inspire others to join the struggle. Their sacrifice helps the new generation understand the importance of fighting for social justice and progress. The sacrifice of Shaheeds becomes an important part of history, which later influences the political and social activities of society. Through their selfless acts, their memory is eternally preserved as part of history. The sacrifice of

Shaheeds symbolizes a firm protest against injustice. Their courageous actions encourage others to stand against corruption, oppression, and social unrest. Shaheeds' sacrifices often inspire major changes in society or the country. When the movement succeeds, it becomes a means to honor the Shaheeds' sacrifices. Shaheeds act as symbols of strength and unity for the organization. Through their sacrifice, the protesters unite and work towards achieving a common goal. The importance of Shaheeds is not limited to their sacrifice but extends to them becoming permanent symbols of the movement, whose struggle for social change continues.

The victory achieved through the blood of Shaheeds is significant. The movement was the protest against the quota system. The fascist government used force and used derogatory language to suppress this movement. The protest soon turned into an anti-discrimination movement. Then began brutal oppression. Protesters began to lose their eyes, hands, voices, and lives. The streets flooded with blood. Thanks to their sacrifice, the movement stood strong with a single demand: the fall of the oppressive regime. The sound of the fall of the giant sitting on the neck of Bangladesh echoed. The demand for the government's resignation resounded in the streets. Eventually, the demand was successful. Hasina fled.

The blood and sacrifice of Shaheeds are our strength, the inspiration of a nation, and the driving force of organizations. They are both the present and future inspiration, and their glorious history is to be cherished by generations. If we forget them or undervalue them, we will lose the foundation for redemption in times of crisis. Shaheeds are our heroes. They are the objects of our respect. Thus, we say with reverence: "Salam to you, my dear brother, Shaheed Rukhtan Mia. Salute!"

How Shaheeds Die

On August 5, the murderer, fascist, and dictator Sheikh Hasina fled. The ground trembled with the angry slogans of millions of people. She was forced to escape like a thief, with the people's victory procession following. Md. Rukhtan Mia quickly joined the streets, filled with joy. He left home on August 5th at around 3:30 PM. The victory procession reached Safipur Ansar Academy, Gate No. 1.

As soon as the procession arrived at the gate, Hasina's ally forces started firing incessantly. It was around 4 PM, and Rukhtan Mia was at the front of the procession. He had been silent for 15 years. His mouth was shut, his tongue was restrained. The announcement of the dictator's escape sparked joy in the procession. Fists were raised to the sky in celebration. Suddenly, the sound of gunfire left everyone stunned. Rukhtan Mia was hit by gunfire

from Ansar forces. The victory procession turned into mourning in an instant. His companions quickly rescued him and took him to Gazipur Sadar Hospital, where he was declared dead around 6 PM. His body was handed over to his relatives.

Funeral and Burial

His body was later taken to his birthplace in Netrokona. After the funeral prayer, he was buried at the local graveyard.

Neighbors' Statements

Rena Begum, a neighbor of Rukhtan Mia, said that he was a good person. He never treated anyone badly and always lived in harmony with others.

Amena Begum stated that Rukhtan Mia never spoke harshly to anyone. He was a brave man, outspoken in his opposition to injustice. As a person, he was very good.

Family Situation

Md. Rukhtan Mia was from a poor family. His constant companions were sorrow and poverty. He owned only two cents of land in his village. He had no savings in life. By profession, he was a security guard with a meager salary. Life was hard. He had three sons and one daughter. His elder son Sabbir, 24 years old, also worked as a laborer to help his father. His second son Rabir, 20 years old, was involved in the raw materials business. His youngest son Tofail is in 9th grade, and his daughter is in 5th grade. His wife and children are enduring immense hardship. They have no home, no savings, and life is extremely difficult. With the family's head now deceased, they are in crisis. The financial condition is poor, and survival is a struggle.

Recommendations

Immediate financial assistance for the Shaheed's family.

- Provide a permanent residence.
- Train his wife in tailoring and provide her with a sewing machine to make her self-sufficient.
- Provide them with a dairy cow for sustainable livelihood.

2. Provide business capital for his sons to make them self-employed.
   - Offer educational opportunities for those still studying to pursue higher education.

3. Establish a monthly allowance for the family.
   - Provide financial support to facilitate the expenses of the daughter's marriage.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Rukhtan Mia
Date of Birth	: 05-07-1978
Father	: Adar Ali
Mother	: Sahar Banu
Permanent Address	: Village: Narachatal, Union: Luneswaram, Thana: Atpara, District: Netrakona
Current Address	: Andarmanik Road, Safipur, Kaliakair, Gazipur

স্বাধীনতার
সূর্যোদয়

নতুন
পানিতে
অফুর
এবার
হে মাঝি
সিন্ধাবাদ

Shaheed Ziaur Rahman
Serial: 188
ID: Dhaka Division 056

Introduction

Shaheed Ziaur Rahman was born on February 20, 1981, in Biral Thana, Dinajpur. His father was Md. Abdul Kafi and his mother was Khaleda Begum. Due to financial difficulties, he was able to study only up to the SSC level. Later, he moved to Dhaka in search of work. He worked as a QC at In Fabrics Ltd. At the time of his death, he had one son and one daughter. His son, Mohammad Tanzilur Rahman Sharaf, was studying in 9th grade, and his daughter, Mosammat Jafna Akhter Jui, was also continuing her studies. His family's only source of income was from their village home, but they had no proper house. They were living in a rented house in Gazipur.

Joining the Movement and Martyrdom

Shaheed Ziaur Rahman was a brave Shaheed. On August 5, 2024, Monday, he left his house at 8:30 AM to join the anti-discrimination student movement. When the student procession reached in front of the BNBS Center in Uttara, the fascist Sheikh Hasina's police force opened fire indiscriminately on the peaceful students and people. Shaheed Ziaur Rahman was at the front of the procession. Suddenly, a bullet hit him in the back and exited from his abdomen. The student protesters rushed him to the Red Crescent Hospital in Uttara, but due to his deteriorating condition, he was transferred to Dhaka Medical College. He died in the ICU at 7:20 AM on August 9, while undergoing treatment.

Family Situation

Ziaur Rahman, the son from a remote area of Dinajpur, was a proud Shaheed of the July Revolution. He was born on February 20, 1981, to Md. Abdul Kafi and Khaleda Begum. His permanent address was Biral, Amonogor Thana, Munshipara Union, Dinajpur. He was Martyred by the fascist police on the day of victory, which remains a disgraceful chapter in the history of the country. Ziaur Rahman's wife, Shahanaz Akhter, is now returning to the village with the Shaheed's family. Though their voter ID lists their address as Mirpur, Dhaka, they have decided to leave Dhaka and return to their peaceful village life. Ziaur Rahman was employed at a company, but his sacrifice remains a priceless asset for the nation.

Shaheed Ziaur Rahman struggled with poverty. He lived with his wife and children in Dhaka on a small salary. Their household was barely manageable, and they had several debts. His son, Mohammad Tanzilur Rahman Sharaf, was studying in 9th grade, and his daughter, Mochammat Jafna Akhter Jui, was also attending school. Their studies stopped after their father's death. His wife is now leaving their rented house and returning to the village. The family is going through an extremely difficult time, facing hunger and poverty. The cost of living, stopping their children's education, and the overall hardships make life unbearable for them.

Neighbor's Testimony

According to his neighbor Mahbubur Rahman, Ziaur Rahman was a very good person. He was humble, polite, and friendly. Though poor, he was unique in his integrity. He worked and had political awareness. He actively participated in social activities and was selfless.

Recommendations

Proposal 1

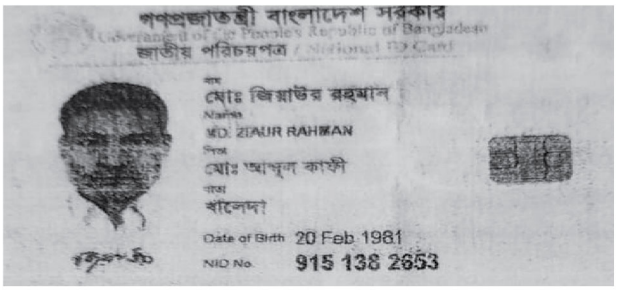
- First, measures should be taken to pay off their debts.
- A one-time donation is needed to provide relief to the family.
- The 40,000 Taka house rent debt should be cleared.

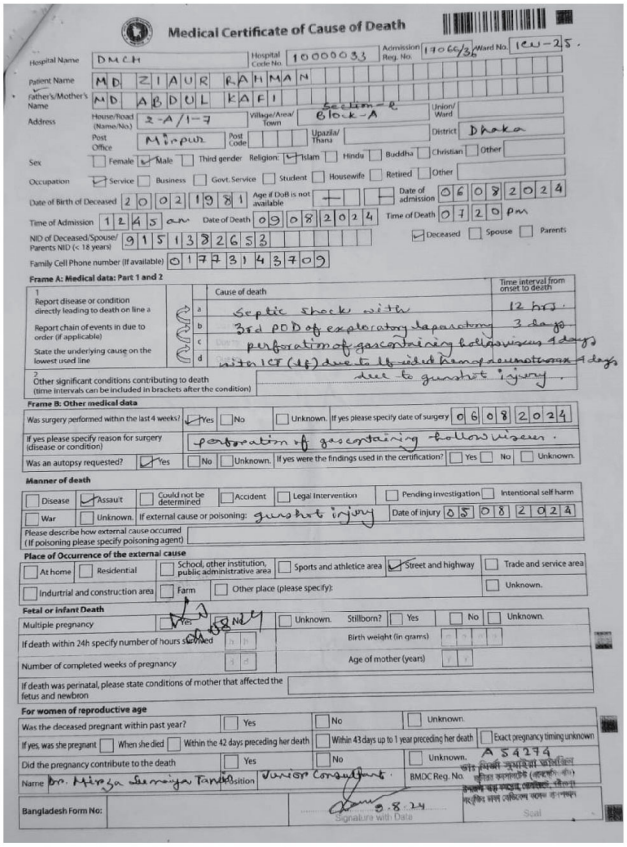
Proposal 2

- The family does not have any proper house.
- A home must be arranged for them.
- A monthly allowance should be provided to help with household expenses.

Proposal 3

- The children should be provided with opportunities for higher education.
- A sewing machine should be provided to the Shaheed's wife to help her become self-sufficient.





Shaheed's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Md. Ziaur Rahman
Date of Birth	: 20-02-1981
Father	: Md. Abdul Kafi
Mother	: Khaleda Begum
Permanent Address	: Village: Munshipara, Union: Amonogor, Thana: Biral, District: Dinajpur
Current Address	: Plot 308, Borodewa, Area: Adarshpara, Thana: Tongi, District: Gazipur
Family Members	: 3
Place of Incident	: In front of BNBS Center, near Best Buy Showroom
Attacker	: The fascist police of Hasina's regime
Date and Place of Death	: 09-08-2024, Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Grave	: His hometown, Dinajpur

Shaheed Mohammad Saiful Hasan

Serial No : 189
ID: Dhaka Division 057

Birth and Introduction

Shaheed Mohammad Saiful Hasan was a resident of Darul Islam Trust Housing in the Tongi area of Gazipur district. He was born in 1973 in Gazipur district. His father was Abed Ali Molla and his mother was Mosammat Hawatunn Khatoon. He had two children, one studying in the eighth grade and the other in higher secondary school.

Personal Life

Shaheed Saiful Hasan worked at a non-government organization named Edhfzdh Airlthd Zhdhmyd (Badhan Hijra Sangha) . He worked for the social development of the marginalized and backward hijra community. Through his hard work and intelligence, he was progressing rapidly towards success. His salary was 50,000 Taka. A hardworking individual, Shaheed Saiful Hasan also engaged in land business alongside his job to support his family's expenses. With the savings, he bought a flat in the Darul Islam Trust Housing and lived there with his family.

Context of the Movement

In July 2024, the quota reform movement in Bangladesh gradually turned into a public movement. It spread across the country as an anti-discrimination student and public movement. Initially, the peaceful movement by the general students slowly turned into an anti-fascist government uprising. Eventually, this movement expanded beyond just students, becoming a massive public uprising with people from all walks of life joining in. On August 5, 2024, the dictator government of Sheikh Hasina was forced to resign after facing the wrath of the public. However, before resigning, she left behind countless wicked and cruel actions. As part of this, the movement participants, along with innocent civilians, were attacked by armed forces. Shaheeds were made out of the freedom-loving people.

Joining the Movement and Martyrdom

On August 5, 2024, Shaheed Mohammad Saiful Hasan, along with his child, set out towards Shahbagh as the student and public long march began to overthrow the dictatorship. While passing through the Jamuna Future Park area, the army suddenly attacked. While trying to save his children, he stepped forward and was shot in the right side of his head. He suffered severe bleeding, and his brain started spilling out. His young child broke down crying. His lifeless body lay in front of his beloved child, a Shaheed to the fascist government. As his vision blurred, he embraced death while looking lovingly at his children for the last time. In shock and grief, his child could only watch. The people immediately rescued him and rushed him to Kurmitola General Hospital, where doctors declared him dead after observing his condition.

Funeral and Burial

Later, his body was taken to his hometown, where a funeral prayer was held in his local neighborhood after the evening prayer. Following the prayer, Shaheed Mohammad Saiful Hasan was laid to rest in the Trust's graveyard.

Family's Feelings

The oppressed, freedom-loving people, enraged by over a decade and a half of dictatorship, celebrated the downfall of the government across the country. On this day of victory, Shaheed Saiful Hasan's small child carried his father's body back home. At the moment of victory, none of the family members could accept such a cruel twist of fate.

The wife of Shaheed Saiful Hasan, having lost her only earning husband, is deeply concerned about the future of their two children. She bears the heavy responsibility of raising them to become responsible, educated, and capable individuals. The family is now desperately seeking justice for this brutal murder.

His eldest son, Mohammad Rawshan Raf, was also with his father. Father and son had both participated in the march for the downfall of Sheikh Hasina. According to his son, his father was a righteous and idealistic man. He was socially and politically aware, kind-hearted, and caring. As a father, he was noble and uncompromising in the pursuit of truth and justice. His son is overwhelmed by grief, feeling both immense pride and an aching void in the absence of his father. His father stood up directly in front of bullets for the country, which fills his chest with pride.

Recommendations

The Shaheed's family should be provided with a one-time donation.

Regular monthly allowance should also be arranged.

To support the children's education and make them capable individuals, their educational expenses should be covered.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Mohammad Saiful Hasan
Date of Birth	: 01-03-1973
Father	: Deceased Mohammad Zayed Ali Molla
Mother	: Hawatun Nessa
Permanent Address	: Mohalla: Auchpara, Area: Gazipur City Corporation, : Thana: Tongi West, Gazipur
Current Address	: House: 55/3 Darul Islam Trust, Area: Gazipur City Corporation, : Thana: Tongi, District: Gazipur
Family Members	: 4 (including mother)
Elder Son	: Studying at the SSC level
Younger Son	: 8th Grade
Grave	: Gazipur, in the hometown

Shaheed Mohammad Sujon Mia
Serial: 190
ID: Dhaka Division 58

Birth and Identity

Mohammad Sujon Mia was born on March 1, 1992, in the village of Khola Hati, Gaibandha Sadar, Gaibandha District. His father, Suja Mia, is deceased, and his mother, Shalma Begum, is a 65-year-old elderly woman. He was the only child of his parents.

Family Life

Due to financial instability, he came to Gazipur and joined the D.S.R.A. of Pran Company. His dream was to make his children Hafiz of the Qur'an. For this reason, he enrolled both of his children in a Hafizia Madrasa, and he supported his mother and wife with his earnings. However, his salary was not enough to meet family expenses, so his wife worked as a maid in other households. Their family situation was very difficult. Sujon Mia had a daughter, 11 years old, who was studying Hafiz at a local madrasa, and a son who was also studying Hafiz at a madrasa. Mohammad Sujon Mia was well-known in the area as a good person.

Participation in the Movement

The victory procession of Sujon Mia's group was headed towards Uttara from Tongi Hossain Market. When the procession reached near Uttara Police Station, the Indian police, under the command of the pro-Haseena government, opened fire indiscriminately on the procession. According to an eyewitness, Sujon Mia was shot and killed by the Indian police.

Sheikh Hasina had turned an independent country into a tributary state. On August 5, she fled to India. Before that, she carried out a genocide in the country, killing students and people. The movement started in early July with the quota reform movement, which turned into a movement against discrimination. The movement was nonviolent, but the government used all state forces to suppress it, including party terrorists. Helicopters fired bullets like during a war. People were killed in their own homes. The freedom-seeking people became more furious, and the student movement turned into a mass movement. The people's revolt echoed. Everyone from all walks of life took to the streets, seeking freedom. After 16 years of oppression, the people joined the movement. Finally, Sheikh Hasina fled. At noon on August 5, she fled to India on a special plane. During the liberation war, Sheikh Mujib had taken refuge in Pakistan. The second independence was gained from a neighbor's subjugation. Left with no choice, Hasina also fled. People celebrated with joy.

Martyrdom

On Monday, August 5, 2024, after hearing the news of the resignation of the autocratic Sheikh Hasina government, a victory procession began, to which Shaheed Mohammad Sujon Mia joined. He was heading towards Uttara from Tongi Hossain Market with the procession. As the peaceful procession reached Uttara, the terrorist police force of the autocratic Sheikh Hasina government started firing at the procession. An eyewitness stated that when they reached near Uttara Police Station, the fascist police of Hasina's government, along with Indian police, opened fire, and a bullet hit one side of his head and exited from the other side. He fell to the ground immediately. Local people rescued him and took him to the Uttara Modern Hospital, where the attending doctor declared him dead. He passed away at around 5:30 PM.

Funeral and Burial

Afterward, the body of Shaheed Sujon Mia was taken from the hospital to his village home. After the funeral prayer, he was buried in the local graveyard. His death occurred on August 5, around 5:30 PM.

Neighbor's Statement

Sujon Mia was known as a good person in the area. He was simple, straightforward, and friendly. He never got involved in any disputes or arguments with anyone.

Recommendations

1. Provide one-time financial assistance.
2. Provide a monthly stipend.
3. Buy a sewing machine for his wife.
4. Provide housing arrangements.
5. Bring the children under the care of the orphanage and educate them.

দুর্বৃত্তের গুলিতে মারা যান দুধ ব্যবসায়ী সুজন মিয়া

স্বামীকে হারিয়ে স্ত্রী রাইসু বেগম বাকরুদ্ধ

ইন্দুরকানীতে আল্লামা সাঈদীর দুই ছেলেকে নিয়ে আইনশৃংখলা সভা

Shaheed's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Mohammad Sujon Mia
Date of Birth	: 01-03-1992
Father	: Mohammad Suja Mia
Mother	: Mosammat Salma Begum
Village	: Kholahata, Union: Pourashava
Thana	: Gaibandha Sadar, District: Gaibandha
Residence	: 221 Haji Abul Hasem House, Area: Auchpara Muktarpur
Thana	: Tongi, District: Gazipur
Family Members	: 4 (one son, one daughter, mother, and wife)
Daughter's Age	: 11 years
Son's Age	: 9 years

Shaheed Fazlul Islam Rajan

Serial No.: 191
ID: Dhaka Division 059

Birth and Background

Shaheed Fazlul Islam Rajan was born on September 6, 2006 in the North Baherchar area of Kalatia Union, Keraniganj, near Dhaka, to Nur Alam and Mahmuda. Due to his parents' separation, Rajan and his two siblings were raised by their mother. Before his Martyrdom, Rajan was studying in the 11th grade at Dhaka Model Degree College in Mirpur. He worked at a shop to cover his education expenses. On July 19, 2024, during a student protest in the Mirpur 10 Number Gol Chattar area, Rajan was shot by the police, and the bullet pierced his chest.

Public Discontent

In 2008, the Awami League came to power through a controversial election, with Sheikh Hasina becoming the Prime Minister. Despite promising good governance before the election, her rule changed once in power. Gradually, the true face of her authoritarian rule started to emerge, hidden behind the facade of a good leader. A state of anarchy began to unfold in the country. To establish an autocratic rule, the electoral system was destroyed, and people's voting rights were snatched away. Vote rigging became common, with votes cast in the night and one person voting for another. Additionally, corruption, bribery, drugs, smuggling, money laundering, bank loot, embezzlement of development funds, looting of people's assets by party members, and skyrocketing prices of goods pushed the country to the brink of destruction. The government employed corruption and nepotism in public services, recruited unqualified party members, and discriminated against the talented through the quota system.

As inequality reached its peak, public discontent intensified. In 2018, students began the quota reform movement. The government-backed student organization, Bangladesh Chhatra League, attacked the protesters. Unable to suppress the movement, the government issued an executive order to abolish the quota system. However, no practical implementation was seen. In 2024, the issue resurfaced, and a court ruling annulled the executive order, leading to another round of protests. The people of the country could no longer tolerate the extreme inequality under the name of the quota system. Initially a movement for quota reform, the protest gradually morphed into a broader anti-discrimination movement and eventually into a demand for the government's resignation. In response, the government became desperate. Police, RAB, BGB, DB, Ansar, and other security forces brutally tortured the protesters, shooting and killing them. Armed groups of Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League joined in the violence.

Martyrdom Context

On July 19, 2024, at 5:00 PM, while the anti-inequality student movement was taking place in front of the Mirpur-10 Fire Service Station, terrorists from the Awami League and its various wings began firing indiscriminately at the protesters. During the attack, Fazlul Islam Rajan was shot and critically injured. He was rushed to Dr. Azmal Hospital Limited in Mirpur-6, where the doctors declared him dead.

Family's Feelings

July 19, 2024, was a tragic day for the student movement. In Mirpur-10, Dhaka, Fazlul Islam Rajan, a student of 11th grade, was killed by police gunfire. The bullet pierced his chest, and his mother still cries over the bloodstained T-shirt that bears the scar of the bullet. His brother Rakib recalls the painful moment of giving his younger brother a final bath, which still haunts him. He says, "I was with a local brother when we were washing the body. It was hard to wash my younger brother's bullet-riddled body. Despite the pain, I covered my eyes and bathed him myself. The pain of losing a brother is beyond words.

Those responsible for this crime should be brought to justice."

Rajan's mother says, "The bullet entered through the chest and exited through the back. My daughter and son-in-law waited until 1:30 AM at the hospital and brought the body home. I demand justice for those involved in this murder."

Financial Situation of the Family

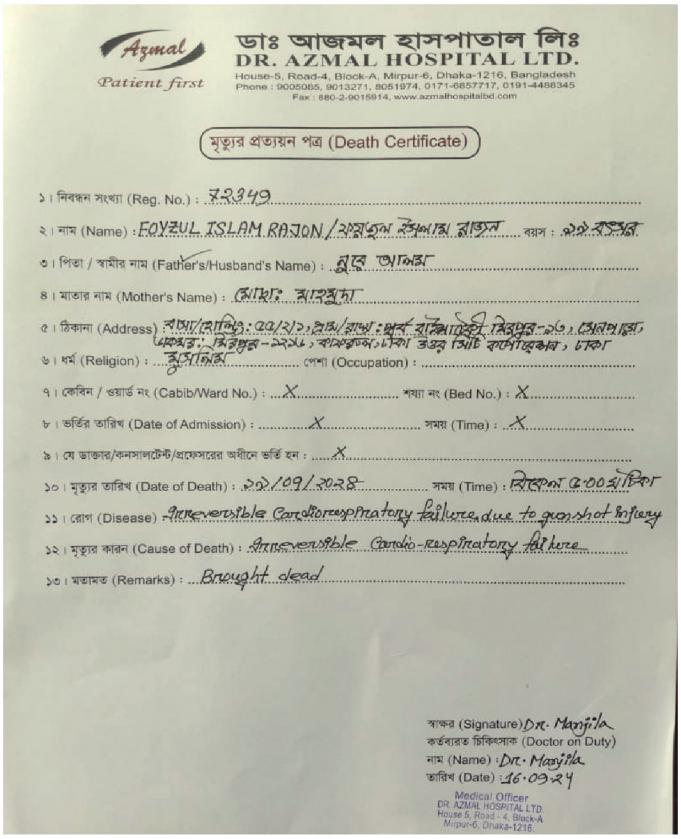
Rajan's family lives in the North Baherchar area of Kalatia Union, Keraniganj, near Dhaka. Nine years ago, Rajan's father left for another family, forcing his mother to raise three children alone. After the death of her younger son, her elder son recently lost his job.

Proposals

1. Provide monthly financial assistance to the Shaheed's family.
2. Provide employment for the Shaheed's elder brother.
3. The Shaheed's family needs housing, and assistance could be provided for construction.

News Links

1. https://www.shomoyeralo.com/news/289288
2. https://banglalive24.com/681
3. https://www.jugantor.com/capital/865493



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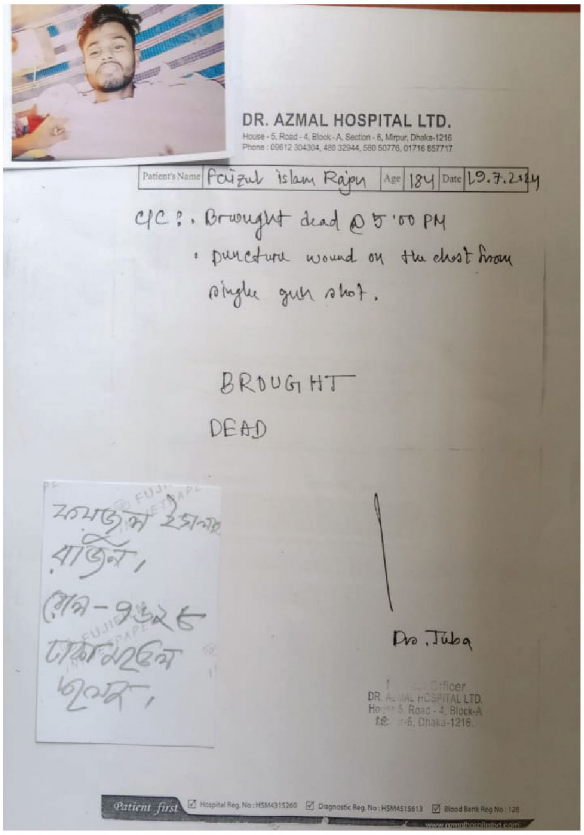
House-5, Road-4, Block-A, Mirpur-6, Dhaka-1216, Bangladesh
Phone : 9005085, 9013271, 8051974, 0171-6857717, 0191-4488345
Fax : 880-2-9015914, www.azmalhospitalbd.com

মৃত্যুর প্রত্যয়ন পত্র (Death Certificate)

১। নিবন্ধন সংখ্যা (Reg. No.) : 72349
২। নাম (Name) : FOYZUL ISLAM RAJON / ফয়জুল ইসলাম রাজন বয়স : ১৯ বৎসর
৩। পিতা / স্বামীর নাম (Father's/Husband's Name) : নুরে আলম
৪। মাতার নাম (Mother's Name) : মোছাঃ মাহমুদা
৫। ঠিকানা (Address) : বাসা/হোল্ডিং: ৫৫/২/১, গ্রাম/রাস্তা: পূর্ব বাইলাটেকী মিরপুর-১৩, সেনপাড়া, এলাকা: মিরপুর-১২১৬, কাফরুল, ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন, ঢাকা
৬। ধর্ম (Religion) : মুসলিম পেশা (Occupation) :
৭। কেবিন / ওয়ার্ড নং (Cabib/Ward No.) : X শয্যা নং (Bed No.) : X
৮। ভর্তির তারিখ (Date of Admission) : X সময় (Time) : X
৯। যে ডাক্তার/কনসালটেন্ট/প্রফেসরের অধীনে ভর্তি হন : X
১০। মৃত্যুর তারিখ (Date of Death) : ১৯/০৭/২০২৪ সময় (Time) : বিকেল ৫:০০ মাটিকা
১১। রোগ (Disease) Irreversible Cardiorespiratory failure due to gun shot injury
১২। মৃত্যুর কারন (Cause of Death) : Irreversible Cardio-respiratory failure
১৩। মতামত (Remarks) : Brought dead

স্বাক্ষর (Signature) Dr. Manjila
কর্তব্যরত চিকিৎসাক (Doctor on Duty)
নাম (Name) : Dr. Manjila
তারিখ (Date) : 16.09.24
Medical Officer
DR. AZMAL HOSPITAL LTD.
House 5, Road - 4, Block-A
Mirpur-6, Dhaka-1216.



DR. AZMAL HOSPITAL LTD.
House - 5, Road - 4, Block - A, Section - 6, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216
Phone : 09612 304304, 480 32944, 580 50776, 01716 857717

Patient's Name Foizul Islam Rajon Age 184 Date 19.7.2024

C/C : • Brought dead @ 5:00 PM
• puncture wound on the chest from single gun shot.

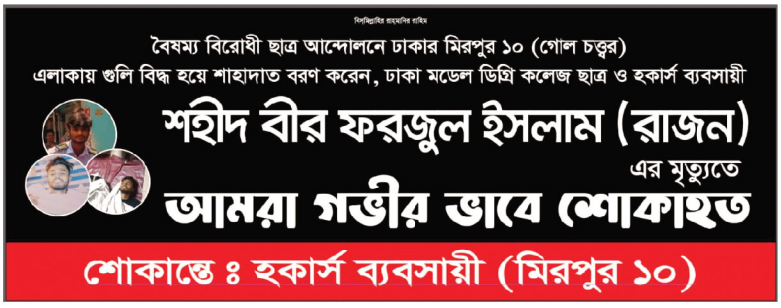
BROUGHT
DEAD

ফয়জুল ইসলাম রাজন, রোল-৭৬২৮ ঢাকা মডেল কলেজ,

Dr. Juba

Medical Officer
DR. AZMAL HOSPITAL LTD.
House 5, Road - 4, Block-A
Mirpur-6, Dhaka-1216.

Patient first ☑ Hospital Reg. No.: HSM4315260 ☑ Diagnostic Reg. No.: HSM4515613 ☑ Blood Bank Reg No.: 128



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
National ID Card / জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র

নাম: ফয়জুল ইসলাম রাজন
Name: FOYZUL ISLAM RAJON
পিতা: নুরে আলম
মাতা: মোছাঃ মাহমুদা
Date of Birth: 06 Sep 2006
ID NO: 7824880517

Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Shaheed Fazlul Islam Rajan
Father	: Mohammad Nure Alam
Mother	: Mrs. Mahmudah
Profession	: Student and Shop Assistant
Institution	: Mirpur Dhaka Model Degree College, 11th Grade,
	: Humanities Department, Roll: 7628
Date of Birth	: September 6, 2006
Permanent Address	: Keraniganj, Kalatia, North Baherchar, Dhaka
Date of Injury	: July 19, 2024, near Mirpur-10 Fire Service Station
Date of Death	: July 19, 2024, Dr. Azmal Hospital Limited, Mirpur-6, 5:00 PM

Shaheed Mohammad Ashikul Islam Rabbi

Serial No.: 192
ID: Dhaka Division 060

Overview of the Shaheed

Born into a poor family, a brave and fearless hero, he was none other than Shaheed Mohammad Ashikul Islam Rabbi. He was a simple, peaceful, and kind-hearted person from the community. Born on October 2, 2003, into a working-class family, Shaheed Rabbi dreamed of bringing financial stability to his family. However, his dreams remained unfulfilled when he was tragically shot and killed by the BGB (Border Guard Bangladesh), a paramilitary force loyal to the dictator, killing him suddenly and prematurely. His death brought despair to his family. Alongside his studies at the madrasa, Shaheed Rabbi also worked as a tutor to support his family. Rabbi was actively involved in the early stages of the student movement for quota reform, which became a major uprising in the streets of Narsingdi.

Various students from different institutions, along with the general public, began participating regularly in protest rallies. At one point, the autocratic government shut down the internet and unleashed police and Awami thugs on the peaceful student protesters. The waves of the movement spread across the country. Following this, Shaheed Rabbi actively participated in the anti-dictatorship protests in Narsingdi, where students were demanding quota reform. On July 21, 2024, Shaheed Rabbi was on his way to tuition when the protest started, and he joined his friends in the rally. Around 11:30 AM, he was walking with his friend to participate in the protest when they reached the Mazar Bus Stand area. At that point, the forces of the dictatorial Hasina government opened fire and shot him in the chest. He fell on the ground, bleeding, and remained there for 30 minutes. He was later rescued by the student protesters and rushed to Narsingdi Sadar Hospital, but by then, he had already passed away.

The students were undefeatable — not just in Bangladesh, but across the world. This success not only brought about a change in government but also highlighted the dysfunctionality of the entire state and social system. Throughout history, student protests have led to changes in the government in many countries, and Bangladesh became the latest example of this. The student protests began under the banner of the anti-discrimination movement on July 1, 2024, with both students and job seekers protesting. As a result, the government was forced to resign. The student movement lies at the heart of the pursuit of truth and the resistance to injustice. The youth of this country have always embraced this greatness and fought for what is right.

Shaheed Mohammad Ashikul Islam Rabbi, an idol of the young generation dreaming of a better future despite their hardships, was not expected to depart so soon.

Event Details

Shaheed Ashikul Islam Rabbi was a second-year student in the Humanities group at Poulanpur Islamia Fazil Madrasa. He was born on October 2, 2003, in Bhagirthapur village, Narsingdi District. In addition to his studies, he worked as an auto driver. His father, Abdul Khalek Sorkar, was a textile weaver, while his mother, Shamsunnahar, was a housewife. Abdul Khalek's monthly income was 8,000 BDT. After his son's death, he was devastated and refrained from working. The family is currently struggling with a debt of nearly 300,000 BDT, and they are receiving assistance from relatives. They own a house built on 2 acres of land. On July 21, 2024, at 11:30 AM, Ashikul Islam Rabbi left to participate in the anti-discrimination student movement. When he reached the Mazar Bus Stand area, he was shot in the chest by the BGB forces of the dictatorial Hasina government. He lay wounded for 30 minutes before being rushed to Narsingdi Sadar Hospital, where he was declared dead.

Relatives and Friends' Feelings

According to friends living in the village, Shaheed Rabbi was very honest and approachable. He used to help neighbors and regularly checked on his friends. He was also a devout Muslim and participated in Quranic studies at the mosque.

Suggestions

1. Provide monthly assistance of 10,000 BDT to the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange for the repayment of the family's debts.
3. Provide annual assistance of 100,000 BDT.

Personal Information of Shaheed Ashikul Islam Rabbi at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Ashikul Islam Rabbi
Profession	: Student
Madrasa	: Poulanpur Islamia Fazil Madrasa
Date of Birth	: October 2, 2003
Address: Village	: Bhagirthapur, Union: Mehrpara, Thana: Shadabdi : District: Narsingdi
Incident Location	: Sheikharchar Mazar, Bus Stand, Dhaka
Attacker	: BGB members of the fascist government's armed forces
Time of Injury	: July 21, 11:30 AM
Date and Time of Death	: July 21, 12:45 PM
Shaheed's Grave Location	: His native village, Narsingdi
Father	: Abdul Khalek Sorkar, Age: 60, Profession: Laborer
Mother	: Shamsunnahar, Age: 50, Profession: Housewife
Monthly Income	: 8,000 BDT
Source of Income	: Labor
Family Members	: 2 persons

Shaheed Mohammad Imon Mia
Serial: 193
ID: Dhaka Division 061

Introduction

August is a very significant month in Bangladesh's history. In 2024, this rainy and autumn season began a new chapter. The youth of this country are showing us the way forward. In the intense heat of July, the student and public movement against discrimination brought down the authoritarian government. The task of building a new Bangladesh began. An interim government, led by Dr. Muhammad Yunus, composed of skilled, capable, and eminent individuals, has already been formed. After many deaths and bloodshed, this new era will eliminate all darkness of discrimination and fear. Overcoming all corruption, vengeance, and oppression, Bangladesh will become a humane state, creating new employment opportunities and eliminating unemployment.

Translation

With such thoughts and aspirations, Shaheed Mohammad Imon Mia, a farmer's son born in the house of Kayem Mia, nurtured a heart full of hope as he moved forward to fulfill his dreams. He was a brilliant and capable student of Narsingdi Ideal College. Before completing his studies, he had already joined the historic mass uprising, which was filled with the slogans of truth, equality, and a nation free from inequality. The crowd echoed "One demand, when will you leave, dictator and murderer Hasina?" and he stood among the people, united in their cause.

On July 18, Shaheed Mohammad Imon Mia participated in the mass movement of students and people at the Narsingdi Jailkhana intersection for a peace rally. In this mass movement of students and citizens, he became one of the final victims of the arbitrary killings by the dictator's ruthless police. Since childhood, he had been politically aware and a patriotic young man, dedicating himself to the construction of an advanced, prosperous, and democratic Bangladesh. As a selfless and devoted worker of the Islamic ideals, Shaheed Imon Mia tirelessly played an active role in the movement for justice and in safeguarding the sovereignty and independence of the nation. His Martyrdom demonstrated his immense love for his motherland.

Shaheed's Identity and Related Events

Born into a farmer's family in Dorichor village, the brilliant and agile Shaheed Imon Mia was a rebellious student. Despite financial hardships, he was determined to educate himself and enrolled at Narsingdi Ideal College. He was enthusiastic and strategic in pursuing his dreams. However, those dreams were shattered due to the quota movement, which was deeply disappointing for him. On the morning of July 18, 2024, Imon Mia left his house to join the student movement against inequality. He attended the peace rally at the Narsingdi Jailkhana (district prison) intersection. Suddenly, the dictator Sheikh Hasina's terrorist police force began firing relentlessly on the peaceful student protesters without any warning. Imon Mia encouraged the students to advance and called upon them to resist. While students defended themselves and built resistance, a group of students played a crucial role in providing first aid to the injured and sending the critically wounded to the hospital. Imon protected the students from tear gas shells and even suggested throwing the shells back towards the police's position. Unfortunately, a bullet fired by the police or the thugs of the youth league struck him in the chest. He collapsed to the ground. Despite the intense gunfire, the students, at great risk, rescued him and took him to a local hospital, where the doctors declared him dead.

Funeral and Burial

Imon's body was taken from the hospital to his home. On Friday, July 19, his funeral prayer was held near his house, and after the prayer, he was buried in the family graveyard.

Family and Economic Condition of the Shaheed's Family

Imon Mia's father, Kayem Mia, was a farmer, and his mother, Marzina Begum, was a homemaker. Imon Mia was the youngest child of his parents. They supported his education, hoping he would one day look after them and alleviate the family's poverty. However, with his untimely death, the entire family has been shattered.

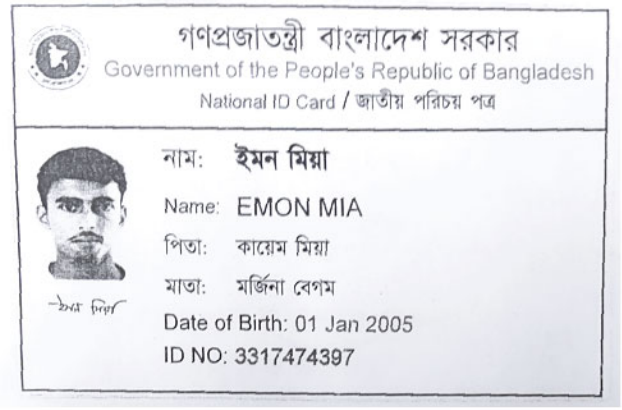
Imon Mia's father earned a living through farming, and he was financially struggling. His monthly income was around 8,000 Taka. To send his elder son abroad, Kayem Mia took a loan of 300,000 Taka. He lives with his family in a tin house on a 4.5-acre plot of land.

Feelings of Relatives and Friends about the Shaheed:

Shaheed Imon Mia was deeply unsettled after the Martyrdom of Abu Saeed. He used to tell his friends during conversations that he couldn't just sit back and watch. He said, "I will join the movement," and thus, on the 18th, he became part of the protest. Eventually, he embraced Martyrdom due to gunfire from the police and the thugs of the student league.

Recommendations

1. Provide a monthly donation of 10,000 Taka.
2. Provide an annual donation of 200,000 Taka.


গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
National ID Card / জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র

নাম: ইমন মিয়া
Name: EMON MIA
পিতা: কায়েম মিয়া
মাতা: মর্জিনা বেগম
Date of Birth: 01 Jan 2005
ID NO: 3317474397

Shaheed's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Imon Mia
Age	: 19 years
Occupation	: Student
College	: Narsingdi Ideal College
Date of Birth	: January 1, 2005
Address: Village	: Dorichor, Union: Gojaria, Thana: Polash, District: Narsingdi
Father	: Kayem Mia, Occupation: Farmer, Income: 8,000 Taka
Income Source	: Farming
Mother	: Marzina Begum, Occupation: Homemaker
Place of Incident	: Jailkhana Intersection, Narsingdi
Attacker	: Dictator Sheikh Hasina's Terrorist Police Force
Injury Time	: July 18, 2024, 4:00 PM
Date and Time of Death	: July 18, 2024, 4:00 PM
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Village Dorichor, Narsingdi

A representative of the victims of the tyranny of the autocratic Awami government in the anti-discrimination student movement and the July Revolution, Shaheed Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman, one of the brave farmers of Bengal and unfortunate fathers, sacrificed his invaluable life for the country and left behind a legacy of responsibility towards the people of the country.

Shaheed Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman

Serial: 194
ID: Dhaka Division 062

Shaheed's Identity

Shaheed Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman was born on July 3, 1980, in Narsingdi District. His father was Kazi Mohammad Amir Uddin Mia, and his mother was Mosa Fatema Begum. Shaheed Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman was a farmer by profession. In the community, he was known as an honest and pious person.

The Shaheed's Ordinary Life

Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman was an extremely simple man. He earned his living through farming. Despite the busy nature of his work and family responsibilities, he placed great importance on practicing Islam in his daily life. Although he worked in the fields as a farmer, he always dressed neatly. His preferred attire included pajamas, a panjabi, and a cap. Despite his busy schedule, he never missed his prayers. He was determined to live a life of both struggle for daily sustenance and devotion to God. He dreamt of educating his children, establishing them, and giving them proper marriages in a bright future.

State, Government, and Political Situation

Just like other farmers in rural Bengal, the common people of Bangladesh, including Shaheed Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman, simply wanted to live peacefully with two meals a day. However, fulfilling this basic need seemed impossible in a society full of inequality. In today's society, just wearing a beard and cap as a Muslim has become the greatest threat. The country's anti-Islamic government has not only oppressed Muslims but also looted the country to create an artificial famine. The shameless fascist Awami government has taken control of the state with fraudulent elections., resembling the ghost of Sindbad. The opposition parties' constant demands for justice, statements from human rights organizations, advice from civil society, international warnings, protests by scholars, social sacrifices from the middle class, and cries from the general public have been disregarded. Instead, the government began mass arrests, enforced disappearances, killings, and torture to suppress opposition. The jails and torture cells in Bangladesh are filled to capacity.

Sudden Heated Streets

The vote-thief Awami government continued its politics of abduction and killing in the 2024 anti-discrimination student movement. At the beginning of July, the government tried various tactics to divert the peaceful student protests. However, the ordinary students continued their struggle on the streets, unaffected by the government's schemes. The authoritarian government, seeing the resolve of the students, erupted in anger. From July 16 onward, they started unleashing anarchy on ordinary students—abductions, killings, and murders.

On July 17 and 18, universities witnessed a massacre, and hundreds of students, including Abu Saeed and Mughdha, joined the Shaheed's procession. On the night of Thursday, July 18, the dictator Hasina, with blood on her hands, cut off the internet and imposed a curfew across the country. People were forbidden from leaving their homes unless for essential emergencies. Anyone found in groups of 10 or more was shot on sight.

The Incident of Injury

On Friday, July 19, when Kazi Abdur Rahman intended to go to the market for his family, his wife and children stopped him from leaving. But he asked them a few simple questions, "Why can't I go to the market during the curfew? Will the government bring food to my home? Am I a member of any party? Didn't the government announce that people can go out for emergency purposes like the market? What is the problem then?" His wife and children comforted him, suggesting that they manage with whatever they had at home and he could go to the market the next day. He easily accepted their request.

Injury and Death

On Saturday, July 20, 2024, at 3:00 PM, Kazi Abdur Rahman left his house for the market, traveling by rickshaw. Upon reaching the market, he got off the rickshaw and was about to enter when, without any warning or announcement, the terrorist forces of the dictator Hasina's government began shooting at the public to terrorize them. Among the indiscriminate bullets fired by the BGB (Border Guard Bangladesh), one shot hit Kazi Abdur Rahman in the back, entered through his abdomen, and exited from the front. He immediately collapsed to the ground. Witnesses reported that the shooting began without any prior warning. As the bullet struck his body, his stomach

was ruptured, and he fell to the ground, clutching his abdomen.

Efforts to Rescue the Shaheed

The public present at the scene initially tried to rescue him but could not due to the continuous firing from the BGB. The BGB continued firing at the unarmed, freedom-seeking students and citizens, silencing their voices permanently. Many others also embraced Martyrdom there. A close relative of Abdur Rahman immediately informed his family about the incident. Upon hearing the news, his son and nephew rushed towards the market. As they ran along the village road, they encountered several obstacles along the way.

Upon arriving at the market, Kazi Abdur Rahman was quickly transported to the hospital, where he was admitted. However, there were conditions attached. The hospital authorities, under the government's orders, refused to provide any medical supplies, medicine, or food unless his family bought everything themselves. They were also informed that no crying or mourning would be allowed in the hospital, and talking to the media was prohibited. If these conditions were violated, the patient would be immediately thrown out of the hospital. Left with no other choice, the family of the injured Abdur Rahman reluctantly agreed to these harsh terms imposed by the dictatorship. (এখানে একপাতা অনুবাদ করা হয়নি)

Twelve Days at Dhaka Medical

After being admitted, Kazi Abdur Rahman received some initial treatment and was placed on a general bed before being moved to a private bed after a few days. During this period, the Dhaka Medical Hospital was overwhelmed with injured people, the majority of whom were victims of the student movement against inequality. The majority of the patients had been injured during the protests on July 16th, 17th, and 18th. At that time, the government had not yet imposed a direct ban on medical treatment, so many people were admitted to the hospital. Four days after his admission, Kazi Abdur Rahman underwent surgery and required eight bags of blood. Since most of his relatives were in their village and due to the tense political situation, it became incredibly difficult to arrange for blood or blood donors. After many efforts, blood was eventually arranged, and the surgery was completed. Following the surgery, Kazi Abdur Rahman remained in the ICU for six days, fighting bravely against the poisonous bite of the fascist regime. On the morning of July 31st, at 7 AM, he answered the call of the Almighty and received the eternal cup of Martyrdom.

Obstacles to Bringing the Shaheed's Body

After Kazi Abdur Rahman's Martyrdom, when his family decided to take his body back from the hospital, they were told that the hospital would not release the body. The hospital claimed that it had received orders from the government not to hand over the body. If anyone insisted on taking the body, they were told they would have to negotiate with the police. Upon hearing this, the family rushed to the police. However, the police made it clear that they would not hand over any body that had been killed by government forces or their affiliates. To retrieve the body, the family was told they would need to sign a document stating that the Shaheed, Kazi Abdur Rahman, was a terrorist who had died in a confrontation with the BGB. Only then would the body be handed over. If the family refused, the body would either be disposed of in the morgue or handed over as an unidentified "terrorist" body to a state-run charity, such as Anjuman Mufidul Islam, according to government orders.

The family, shocked by the heartless and monstrous demands of the police, reluctantly agreed to sign the paper, officially labeling their loved one as a terrorist. In a tragic twist, the simple and devout farmer, who had never been involved in politics or any party, became a "terrorist" in the eyes of the fascist regime just moments after his death. The family, devastated by the loss of the only breadwinner, found themselves unable to even mourn openly due to the oppressive

environment. Every moment was filled with new acts of tyranny and terror against them.

At 5 PM on July 31st, the body of Kazi Abdur Rahman was finally placed in an ambulance, and the journey to his home in Narsingdi began.

The Shaheed's Body at His Home

After sunset, when the Shaheed's body arrived at his home, the sound of wailing filled the air. Upon hearing about the brutal Martyrdom of such a simple, devout, and upright man, hundreds of people from surrounding villages rushed to his house. That very night, after the Maghrib prayer, a large crowd gathered at the ground of the Choua, Mehrpara Dakhil Madrasa, the Shaheed's birthplace, where a janaza (funeral prayer) was held. The Shaheed, Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman, was then laid to rest in the social graveyard in Mehrpara.

Reminiscences

Regarding the Shaheed, his nephew, Mr. Mohammad Obaidur Rahman, said, "Mohammad Abdur Rahman was a scholar. He was not affiliated with any specific political party. He was an ordinary man."

Family Situation of the Shaheed

The Shaheed, Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman, left behind his wife and three children. His wife, Sayema Akhter, is a housewife. The Shaheed's 20-year-old eldest daughter, Toufika Rahman, is currently preparing for her HSC exams. His 16-year-old younger daughter, Touhida Rahman, is an SSC candidate, and his 14-year-old only son, Mohammad Taibur Rahman, is in the 9th grade.

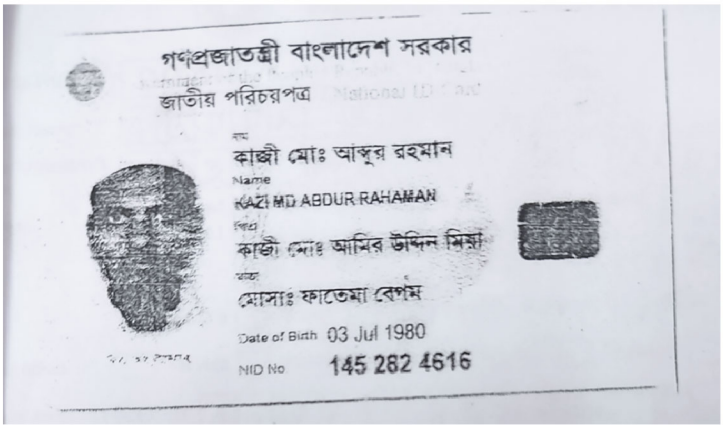
Due to the Martyrdom of Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman, the three siblings have been orphaned. They are unable to accept the tragic death of their only guardian, their revered father. The wife and children of the Shaheed seem to have lost words to express their sorrow.

Financial Condition of the Shaheed's Family

Currently, the Shaheed's family is being supported on a very limited scale by the Shaheed's brothers-in-law. The Shaheed had a concrete house on 6 acres of land and 22 acres of agricultural land. With help from the neighbors, the family is currently managing their basic livelihood. However, the family is burdened with a debt of over two lakh taka. The education of the Shaheed's three children is at risk of being discontinued. Having lost the sole breadwinner, the family is enduring immense financial hardship and sorrow.

Proposal

It is the responsibility of both the government and all of us to clear the debt left behind by the Shaheed, ensure proper education for his children, secure jobs for their future, provide a monthly allowance for the widow's maintenance, and take responsibility for marrying off the two daughters to suitable husbands.



At a Glance – Shaheed Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman

Name	: Kazi Mohammad Abdur Rahman
Date of Birth	: July 3, 1980
Place of Birth	: Narsingdi
Hometown	: Narsingdi
Occupation	: Farmer
Current and Permanent Address	: Village: South Choua, Union: Mehrpara, Thana: Madhabdi, District: Narsingdi
Father's Name	: Kazi Mohammad Amir Uddin Mia
Mother's Name	: Mrs. Fatema Begum
Current Family Members	: 04
Monthly Income	: 15,000 Taka
Area of Incident	: Pahadonar Mor, Madhabdi
Attacker	: Sheikh Hasina's killer Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) force
Time of Injury	: July 20, 2024, 3:30 PM
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: July 31, 2024, Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Shaheed's Janaza	: After Esha, South Choua Dakhil Madrasa Ground
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Choua Mehrpara, Patharpara Social Graveyard

Shaheed Md. Shaon
Serial: 195
ID: Dhaka Division 063

Shaheed's Identity

Shaheed Md. Shaon was a brave young man who sacrificed his life on the streets while directly participating in the final movement—the one-point demand for the overthrow of the government—against the countless crimes of the meticulous design expert, the killer Hasina, who had oppressed Bangladesh and its people, especially the Muslims of this country for sixteen long years.

Identity of the Shaheed

Shaheed Md. Shaon was born on October 20, 2005, in the village of Islamabad, Narsingdi district. His father was the late Md. Mojibur Mia, and his mother is Mosammat Hasina Begum.

Life of Shaheed Shaon

After his father fell ill, Md. Shaon left his studies to support his struggling family by taking up a job. Two years ago, his father passed away. For the past four to five years, Shaon worked as a laborer at Shafi Textile. His daily routine involved having breakfast in the morning before heading to work, returning home to freshen up, assisting with household chores, spending time with friends, and engaging in conversations. On holidays, he would go out for leisure, spend time with his mother and family members, read newspapers, and stay updated on national and international political affairs. This was his daily routine.

Bangladesh in the Last Sixteen Years

With a headband and prayer beads in hand, the invader of Bangladesh's politics, the queen of election fraud, Hasina, usurped the nation's future for the fourth consecutive time in 2024, using state machinery and weapons, like a bloodthirsty Dracula. She stripped the people of their fundamental rights and swallowed the sovereignty of Bangladesh.

Hasina known as the "Kathal Rani" (Jackfruit Queen), shamelessly treated the state as her ancestral property, ruling it as her personal fiefdom. Cunning, ignorant, and brainless, she saw herself as a fox while perceiving the people as either plump rabbits or scrawny, helpless prey. To her, Bangladesh was a mere farm, and its people were cattle, goats, donkeys, and sheep. She and her foreign overlords manipulated the country at will, sacrificing whoever was necessary to please the neighboring "divine rulers."

Trained in the strategy of "divide and rule," Hasina systematically shattered the nation into fragments, oppressing and exploiting it day by day. Suppressing opposition through injustice, cruelty, and tyranny had become her defining trait. For sixteen consecutive years, she had imposed colonial-style imperialist policies, resorting to terrorism and political oppression to crush the anti-discrimination movements of students and citizens. Ultimately, this strategy backfired, summoning chaos upon her own regime.

Background of the Movement

The 2018 student movement against the quota system resurfaced in 2024 as a widespread anti-discrimination student movement. As before, the government attempted to crush this rightful movement through deceit, butt this time, it failed. The students, now more aware and determined, launched a continuous protest, to which Shaheed Md. Shaon responded.

Despite his busy life, he kept himself informed about the movement, encouraging some of his friends to join. Among them was his cousin, Md. Akhtar Hossain Nirab, whom he persuaded to participate. Gradually, most of his friends joined the anti-discrimination movement. Some were already prepared, readily agreeing at Shaon's call. As days passed, the movement gained momentum, with students vowing not to return home until their demands were met.

Seeing the students' unwavering stance, the tyrannical government opened fire on unarmed students. On July 16, six students, including Abu Sayeed of Begum Rokeya University, were martyred nationwide. On July 17, more killings occurred. On July 18, the bloodthirsty Dracula-like Hasina committed an outright massacre. Shaheed Md. Shaon could no longer stay silent. He knew he had to protest against this heinous crime.

Joining the Movement

On July 18, 2024, at Madhabdi Bus Stand, Shaon officially joined the protest, standing in solidarity with the gathered crowd. That day, the corrupt police force, loyal to the Awami government, launched an unprovoked attack on the peaceful student assembly using tear gas, rubber bullets, and other weapons. Yet, the movement did not waver. The students'

unified slogans of "Allahu Akbar" grew louder and stronger.

However, as rubber bullets and tear gas continued, the casualties increased, and the streets filled with cries of pain. Amidst the chaos, a rubber bullet struck Shaon's back. Despite his injury, he ran to a nearby clinic for first aid before returning to the protest site to check if anyone needed help. He and his fellow protesters planned for the next day's rally before he returned home.

His mother, sensing the danger, pleaded with him not to go back. "What do we gain from this?" she asked. "You were lucky to survive today. Please don't go tomorrow, my son." Shaon remained silent. His mind was fixed on the movement. He reassured his mother temporarily, hiding his real intentions.

The martyrdom

On Friday, July 19, 2024, Md. Shaon attended Jummah prayers at his local mosque. Afterward, he discussed plans with his friends and community members. Everyone agreed to meet at the designated place and time. He then went home, had lunch, and quietly left without telling his mother, fearing she would stop him.

Walking alone at first, he was soon joined by two friends, and later by three more students. As they reached the main road, five local residents also joined. At that moment, Shaon remembered his cousin Nirab and called him. Nirab, however, was still far away and would take time to arrive. Without waiting, they proceeded towards Madhabdi Chowrasta Bus Stand, the main protest site. Along the way, four more joined them.

Reaching the protest site in front of Sonali Tower, owned by Awami League leader and municipal mayor Mosharraf Hossain Manik, they found a large crowd already gathered. Just as they prepared for the rally—gunfire! Shaon collapsed.

Shockingly, there was no police or military force in sight. Then they realized—the bullets were coming from above! Looking up, they saw that Awami terrorists, led by Mayor Mosharraf Hossain Manik, were firing from the top of Sonali Tower. Before

anyone could react, another protester fell. The crowd scattered in terror.

Someone tried to help Shaon but was immediately shot as well. Bullets rained down from above while people ran for their lives. Soon, the shooting stopped—likely because the terrorists had run out of bullets. They began descending rapidly, intent on attacking the wounded. Some brave students and young men ran to stop them. Shaon gasped and vomited before falling still. His fellow protesters carried him and the other injured towards the district hospital.

Hospital Denial and Death Declaration

Reaching Narsingdi District Hospital, they pleaded for emergency medical care. However, the on-duty doctors refused to admit the wounded, stating that the administration had ordered them not to treat anyone injured by government forces or Awami affiliates. Angered by this, some students argued, but the doctors warned they would call the authorities. One doctor advised, "You are wasting time here. Take them somewhere else quickly." Pointing at Shaon, he added, "There's no use trying for him. He has passed away. Make arrangements for his funeral."

Realizing the grim truth, Shaon's friends and fellow protesters accepted that he had been martyred in the fight against tyranny."Inna Lillahi wa Inna llayhi Raji'un."

Funeral and Burial

Shaheed Shaon's funeral prayer was held in his home village, after which he was laid to rest at Algi Monohorpur Graveyard.

Heartbreaking Reactions

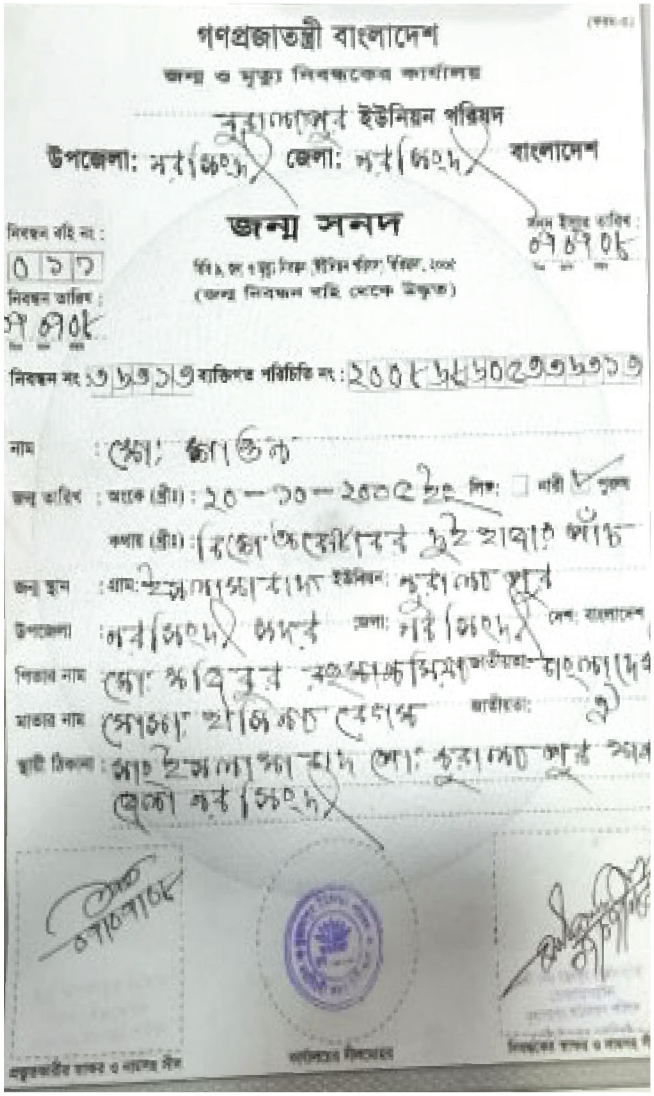
When his body was brought home, a wave of grief engulfed the village. His mother was in shock, frozen like a stone. His friends and relatives could not stop crying.

Family Condition

Shaon's mother, Hasina Begum (45), is a widow and a homemaker. His elder brother, Md. Robiul (26), is a migrant worker in Saudi Arabia, while another brother, Md. Oliullah (24), works at a shop. The family earns BDT 3,000 per month from house rent, their only source of income. They own a 3.75 decimal house, where they reside along with five rental tenants. Shaon had no debts.

Proposed Assistance

- A regular widow's allowance for Shaon's mother.
- A permanent business or shop for his elder brother to ensure the family's livelihood.


গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ

জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়

ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ

উপজেলা: জেলা: বাংলাদেশ

জন্ম সনদ

নিবন্ধন বহি নং:

নিবন্ধন তারিখ:

নিবন্ধন নং: ব্যক্তিগত পরিচিতি নং:

নাম:

জন্ম তারিখ: অঙ্কে (খ্রী:): কথায় (খ্রী:): লিঙ্গ: নারী পুরুষ

জন্ম স্থান: গ্রাম: ইউনিয়ন: উপজেলা: জেলা: দেশ: বাংলাদেশ

পিতার নাম:

মাতার নাম: জাতীয়তা:

স্থায়ী ঠিকানা:

At a Glance: Personal Information of the Shaheed

Name	: Md. Shaon
Date of Birth	: October 20, 2005
Place of Birth & Home District	: Islamabad, Nuralapur, Narsingdi Sadar, Narsingdi
Occupation/Designation	: Job, Garment Worker
Workplace	: Shafi Textile
Permanent & Current Address	: Algi Monohorpur, Union: Nuralapur, Thana: Madhabdi, District: Narsingdi
Father's Name	: Md. Mojibur Mia (Deceased)
Mother's Name	: Mst. Hasina Begum
Mother's Occupation & Age	: Homemaker (40)
Source of Income	: BDT 3,000 from house rent
Number of Family Members	: 3 (Mother and 2 brothers)
Incident Details	
Place of Incident	: Madhabdi Bus Stand, Sonali Tower
Attacker/Assailant	: Md. Mosharraf (Mayor, Madhabdi Municipality)
Time of Injury	: 4:30 PM
Date, Time & Place of Death	: July 19, 2024, 4:30 PM, Madhabdi Bus Stand, Sonali Tower

Burial Information

Funeral Prayer	: Algi Monohorpur Eidgah Field
Current Location of the Grave	: Algi Monohorpur Graveyard

**"Ah! I've been shot.
If I had died, I could have become a Shaheed."**

Shaheed Sumon Mia
Serial No.: 196
ID: Dhaka Division 064

Shaheed Mohammad Ohid Mia

Mohammad Ohid Mia was born in May 1997 in Tongi Thana, Gazipur District. His father's name was Md. Khorshed, and his mother's name was Furkan Bibi. While studying in the eighth grade, his father passed away.

After his father's death, Ohid Mia could not continue his education. He soon entered the workforce and was employed as a helper in a garment factory. Despite his low salary, he managed to support his mother, and their household was running smoothly.

However, fate took a cruel turn when his elder sister got divorced. He then had to take responsibility for his sister as well. Determined to improve his situation, he learned the skills of an operator and, in 2022, joined Shan Tex Private Limited Company as an operator, where he earned a salary of 15,000 BDT.

Identity of the Shaheed

Shaheed Sumon Mia was born on September 11, 2004, in Khanamdi village, Narsingdi district. His father, the late Hasan Ali, and his mother, Amirun Begum, had four children, with Sumon being the youngest. He was a madrasa student, studying in the 10th grade at Jamia Emdadia Dakhil Madrasa. Alongside his studies, he also sold fresh vegetables. In 2024, he was martyred during the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement.

Life of Shaheed Sumon Mia

Having lost his father at a young age, orphaned Sumon Mia had a strong passion for education. However, in a household dependent on his elder brothers' earnings, education seemed more like a dream than a reality. Despite their struggles, his mother and brothers wished for Sumon to continue his education so that at least one member of the family could be educated. Their collective determination ensured that poverty could not stop Sumon from pursuing his studies.

With great enthusiasm and effort, he continued his education. However, at a certain point, he realized that mere determination was not enough—his family was struggling to afford even two meals a day. How could he focus on studies in such dire conditions?

With his mother and elder brothers' permission, Sumon started a small fresh vegetable business. Through this, he managed to cover not only his own educational expenses but also contribute to his mother and family's needs.

Sumon was dearly loved by his family, and he, in turn, deeply understood their unspoken hopes and struggles. He always tried to do something for everyone and never hesitated to work hard.

Every day, after the Fajr prayer, he would buy fresh vegetables from the wholesale market, clean them, and set up his shop, just as the market opened. He worked there until 10 AM, after which he attended madrasa. After returning home at 4 PM, he would rest for a while and then resume selling vegetables from 5 PM until midnight. Returning home late, he would sometimes study, sometimes sleep, and wake up early in the morning to continue his studies and prayers. His life was a well-balanced blend of relentless effort and determination.

On Mondays, the market was closed, giving him some free time. He dedicated most of the day to studying, while also spending time with his family, relatives, and friends. Sumon was a friendly and sociable young man, always getting along easily with others. This was how his struggles and aspirations for a better future continued every day.

Background of the Movement

Although Sumon tried to attend madrasa regularly, he couldn't spend much time with his classmates due to his work. Both students and teachers recognized him as a hardworking and honest individual.

In early July 2024, Sumon learned from his classmates about a nationwide student movement against discrimination. Initially, he did not fully understand the issue, but after his friends explained it to him, he came to know that a student quota reform movement had started in 2018, led by university students. That year, the ruling Awami League government had agreed to the students' demands but later overturned the decision through a court appeal.

The students felt betrayed. After years of preparation, in 2024, they reignited the protest under the banner of the "Anti-Discrimination Student Movement." Sumon remembered the Safe Roads Movement of 2018, in which he had participated as a younger student. Alongside his friends, he had spent days protesting on the streets. Despite being school students, they had fought against the oppressive regime of Sheikh Hasina to demand justice. That year, even school students were falsely charged in lawsuits, but their determination had forced the government to concede.

However, in 2018, he was too young to understand the Quota Reform Movement, and no one had explained it to him. But now, in 2024, he was mature, aware, and ready to stand up for justice. When the movement called, he knew he couldn't stay home. He vowed to actively participate in the protests.

From July onwards, the government cracked down on protesting students, but the movement did not waver. On July 16, during a peaceful demonstration, police opened fire on students, killing at least six, including Abu Sayeed from Begum Rokeya University. The student community erupted in outrage, as did the people of Bangladesh—including Shaheed Sumon Mia.

Having always longed for martyrdom, Sumon could no longer sit idly by. On July 17, he directly joined the protests. On July 18, the government intensified its violent crackdown, massacring students in several districts.

Sumon, in the frontline of the protests, witnessed his fellow students being injured and killed. The horror weighed heavily on his heart. That night, the Hasina government shut down the internet and imposed a nationwide curfew. On July 19 (Friday), after Jumu'ah prayers, Sumon broke the curfew and joined the protest again, this time with his elder brother, Zulhas Mia. That day, hundreds of students were killed by the brutal Awami League regime. Miraculously, Sumon and his brother returned home unharmed.

Their mother, Amirun Begum, was terrified. She forbade them from joining any further protests. Understanding her fear, Sumon reassured her that he would not go again—at least for that day.

But on July 20, without informing anyone, he returned to the protests.

The Day of the Incident

On Saturday, July 20, at 3 PM, Sumon left home without telling his family and joined the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement with his friends. Breaking the curfew, they protested in Rainoke Market, Madhabdi Bazar area. Hundreds of students and citizens joined them, and the streets echoed with slogans. At 5:30 PM, the Madhabdi police force arrived and opened indiscriminate fire on the demonstrators. Several students collapsed on the street, wounded. A bullet struck Sumon from behind and exited through his abdomen, causing him to fall to the ground. His friends were nearby, but the relentless police gunfire forced them to scatter.

Rescue and Hospitalization

After a while, the police retreated, leaving the wounded behind. Sumon's friends rushed to his aid and took him to Prime Hospital nearby. A known person at the hospital informed his family. Upon receiving the news, Sumon's mother broke into tears and immediately called Zulhas Mia, his elder brother. Hearing of his brother's critical condition, Zulhas rushed to the hospital like a madman. After initial treatment, the doctors at Prime Hospital advised transferring Sumon to Kurmitola Hospital for better medical care.

After much difficulty, Sumon underwent a successful surgery at Kurmitola Hospital. He gradually regained strength, spoke with family, ate, and comforted his mother. At one point, he regretted, "If only I had died from the bullet... I could have become a Shaheed." Hearing this, his mother became even more fearful and tried to convince him to stay away from protests. But fate had other plans.

The Final Battle for Life

A few days later, Sumon's surgical wound became infected, worsening his condition. He was moved between regular beds and the ICU. As his health deteriorated, he was transferred to PG Hospital on August 21, 2024.

Prayers Answered

After a 34-day struggle between life and death, Sumon succumbed to his injuries on August 23 at 7 AM, embracing martyrdom. He fulfilled his lifelong desire to be Martyred for justice. His death shattered his family's dream of educating at least one member.

Burial of the Shaheed

His body was taken from PG Hospital to Siddique Bazar China Mill field, where thousands attended his first funeral prayer after Zuhr. The second funeral prayer took place at 3 PM in Goynargaon Shahi Eidgah. Thousands of grieving relatives and well-wishers mourned his loss. Finally, he was laid to rest in Goynargaon Shahi Eidgah Graveyard, forever remembered as one of the heroes of the July Revolution.

Words from Those Who Knew Him

Friends, neighbors, and acquaintances described Sumon as a kind-hearted and well-mannered individual. He never engaged in conflicts and was known for his cheerful and polite nature. Despite his hard work, he never showed signs of exhaustion. A deeply religious person, he always rushed to help those in need.

Family Condition

Sumon was the youngest of five siblings. His mother, Amirun Begum (55), is a homemaker. His eldest brother, Md. Suleman (35), runs a vegetable business. His second brother, Akhtar Hossain (30), is a migrant worker in Malaysia. The third brother, Manna Mia (28), is a rickshaw puller. The fourth brother, Julhas (25), also sells vegetables.

Proposal for Assistance

Sumon's family lives in a rented house with no permanent residence. To support his education and business, he took loans amounting to 120,000 BDT. His mother has no source of income, and Sumon used to take care of her.

In light of this, providing a permanent home for Sumon's family, clearing his debts, and establishing a stable business for his brothers should be a matter of collective concern for the state, the government, and all of us.

At a Glance: Shaheed Sumon Mia

Name	: Sumon Mia
Date of Birth	: September 11, 2004
Date of Martyrdom	: August 23, 2024
Place of Birth	: Khanomdi, Madhabdi, Narsingdi
Profession	: Student (Madrasa Student) & Fresh Vegetable Vendor
Educational Institution	: Jamia Emdadia Dakhil Madrasa
Current Address	: Boder Kamra, Mashishura, Siddique Bazar, Madhabdi, Narsingdi
Permanent Address	: Village - Khanomdi, Ward No. 12, Madhabdi, Narsingdi
Father's Name	: Hasen Ali (Deceased)
Mother's Name	: Amirun Begum
Current Number of Family Members	: 05
First Participation in Protest	: July 17, 2024
Incident Date	: July 20, 2024 (Rainoke Market, Madhabdi)
Time & Place of Injury	: July 20, 2024, 5:30 PM, Rainoke Market
Attacker	: Killer Police Force, Madhabdi Police Station
Time & Place of Martyrdom	: August 23, 2024, 7:00 AM, Dhaka PG Hospital
First Funeral Prayer	: August 23, 2024, after Zuhr, Siddique Bazar China Mill Field
Second Funeral Prayer	: August 23, 2024, 3:00 PM, Goynargaon Shahi Eidgah
Current Grave Location	: Goynargaon Shahi Eidgah Graveyard, Madhabdi, Narsingdi

The brutal death of Jahangir Alam, a representative of the marginalized people of the world, in the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement—also known as the July Revolution—proves how the autocratic Awami government of Bangladesh carried out mass killings in its attempt to suppress the one-point movement for the downfall of the regime.

Shaheed Jahangir Alam

Serial Number: 197
ID: Dhaka Division 065

Identity of the Shaheed

Shaheed Jahangir Alam was born on January 1, 1990, in Atpaika village, under Madhabdi Police Station, Narsingdi district. His father's name was Majid Mia, and his mother's name was Afia. He was the eldest of three siblings. By profession, he was a rickshaw puller, operating a rented rickshaw to earn his livelihood. In 2024, he participated in the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement—also known as the July Revolution—demanding the fall of the government, where he was martyred.

Grassroots Citizen Jahangir Alam

Shaheed Jahangir Alam is one of the representatives of the country's lower-income class. He tries to support his poor family with whatever he earns by pulling passengers all day long with a rented rickshaw. Some days he gets good fares, some days he doesn't. In the face of uncontrolled inflation, his entire day's earnings are exhausted just by buying rice, lentils, and salt for the family. He has to work tirelessly to meet the minimum needs of his family. His greatest dream in life seems to be eating a little better, wearing good clothes, and living in a good place. He has to struggle constantly with life to fulfill this little dream.

In a society where low-income people like rickshaw puller Jahangir Alam visit 10 shops to buy fish for one meal, bargain repeatedly with shopkeepers, and often have to leave their favorite small fish in the market because they can't afford it, the dream of good food, good clothes, good housing, and educating children in a good school seems quite incongruous. But when they are a husband, a father, an elder brother, or one of the guardians of the family, can they neglect their responsibilities? No, they can't. That's why they rely on the Almighty and continue to struggle for their families and to fulfill their dreams by sacrificing everything they have. They work tirelessly throughout their lives, shedding sweat and blood. In this battle of life, they sometimes get injured or sick. But they never give up. Shaheed Jahangir Alam himself did not give up. Until the last day of his life, he sacrificed his life for his family, for the country, for the people of the country, for the just rights of the people, and to eliminate all discrimination in society, state, and nation.

Why the Rickshaw Puller Joined the Movement

Mr. Jahangir Alam, a simple rickshaw puller from the village. Everyone loved this ever-smiling, simple-minded person who hid his hunger and inner pain, solely for his simplicity and honesty. Even many young and old people in the area used to tease and joke with Shaheed Jahangir Alam. The generous-minded Jahangir also gave them his love wholeheartedly. He tried to forget the sorrows of life's deprivations. He also wanted to make others forget their sorrows. That's why he never got angry with anyone. And why would he be angry? He was a rickshaw puller. A direct and indirect witness to the daily joys and sorrows of the common people. A witness to various incidents and accidents on roads, markets, alleys, and, in a word, inside and outside homes. Therefore, he understood the pulse of the common people; their joys and sorrows, happiness and pain. July 2024.

General university students called for an anti-discrimination student movement. They were conducting various peaceful rallies, processions, meetings, and shows on various university campuses and streets. On July 16, the autocratic government fired on the peaceful student movement. At least six students, including Abu Saeed, a student of Rokeya University in Rangpur, were Martyred across the country. Hundreds of students were injured. Wow! The thick-headed Awami government made the mistake of poking a hornet's nest. Not once or twice, but repeatedly.

All the university students across the country were enraged after being shot. School, college, and madrasa students also joined them. They would not return home without fulfilling their demands. Four years ago, in 2018, during the safe road movement, young school and college children had responsibly taken charge of traffic. They had even stopped police and RAB vehicles for not having proper vehicle documents and driving licenses! They had given the autocratic Hasina's administration a tough time. Four years later, they were now more mature. They had formed an anti-discrimination student movement with their seniors. As the nationwide student movement became more and more intense, the killer Hasina's police, RAB, BGB, SWAT, and Ansar forces were engaged in a bloody game with the students.

After July 16, the streets, university campuses, university halls, hostels, and homes were stained with the blood of students every day. On July 18, the killer Hasina massacred the students, imposed a curfew, and shut down the internet. Then, secret massacres, mass graves, and mass arrests like the black night of March 25 were carried out in various places in the dark of night. On one hand, ordinary people were confined to their homes due to the curfew, and on the other hand, the internet was shut down, so the socially isolated people could not know anything about the secret misdeeds of the autocratic government. When the curfew was lifted, students took to the streets again in large numbers. The killer Hasina's massacre started again. At the instigation of the world's betrayer Hasina, a drama of accepting demands in court was staged.

Finally, under the angry wrath of the people and

international pressure, the Awami government turned on the internet. Then, along with the people of Bangladesh, the whole world witnessed how students were massacred by imposing a curfew and shutting down the internet. Those pictures and videos reached people's hands through social media. The common people could no longer sit at home. They came down to the streets in a flood. This time, teachers, professionals, intellectuals, journalists, lawyers, porters, laborers, and the general public of Bengal joined the students. A one-point movement to overthrow the government began. Autocratic killer Hasina did not leave any weapon of the state machinery unused against the protesters.

Except for some of their own sinners stamped by the autocrat, Hasina's bloodthirsty administration and their characterless, lewd, goon henchmen Chhatra League, Jubo League, and Awami League shot, beat, and hacked to death anyone they found in any condition. Shahbagh atheists and Olama League members were also deployed against the students and the public. Ordinary people were shot like rain from helicopters. Even small children playing inside their homes were not spared. Minor children fell in front of their dolls after being shot by killer Hasina. In such a dire situation in the country, the heart of Jahangir Alam, a very ordinary citizen and rickshaw puller, was stirred. Thousands of questions arose in his mind.

Is this city of corpses; this death-filled, terrifying country; this state of distrust and disbelief; this stage of revelry for protectors turned predators; these blood-soaked streets; this sky filled with the cries of the oppressed; this air filled with despair and curses. this continent of wrath his beloved homeland? His Bangladesh? How much longer will he have to endure such monstrous bites? How much longer will he have to give a share of his hard-earned money to the bribe-taking, corrupt traffic police? How much longer will he have to hand over his day's earnings to the snatchers and extortionists of Chhatra League and Jubo League on the streets and alleys? How many more days will his elderly parents suffer from lack of treatment due to lack of money? How many more days will his wife wear tattered clothes? How many more days will his children face empty plates of rice? How many more days will he have to face the embarrassing face of failure in front of his brothers and sisters? How many more days will this struggle to fulfill the basic needs of survival continue? How much longer? Simple Jahangir Alam's mind is filled with questions. But where are the answers? The answers come from the streets! The answers come from the student-public movement! The answers come from one death after another! The answers come from the Shaheed's procession! The answers come from the nationwide chaos of discrimination. On one hand, there is no food at home. On the other hand, you cannot go out on the street. If you go out, you will be shot! They kill people by shooting them like birds! They kill people by beating them like snakes! They kill people by hacking them like butchers! Either you have to starve to death by being trapped inside the house, or you have to go to the street and get shot. They left no way for ordinary people to survive. When this is the state of the country; when this is the reality of the lower and middle class, then the awakening of an ordinary rickshaw puller like Jahangir Alam is not absurd; not unrealistic, unimaginable, or illogical. It is the inevitable demand of the time; a logical reality. Then, Shaheed Jahangir Alam made a decision. He joined the anti-discrimination student movement, i.e., the July Revolution, to achieve the one-point demand for the overthrow of the government.

How he was injured

On August 4, 2024, at 11 am, Shaheed Jahangir Alam left home after bidding farewell to his birth mother, saying he was going to drive a rickshaw. Instead of driving a rickshaw, he joined the one-point movement to overthrow the government with his acquaintances. They were protesting in front of the municipality demanding the resignation of the autocratic government. It seemed as if the killer forces of the administration were tired of killing people. That's why, in front of the municipality that day, the innocent, unarmed students and the public were met with a sudden, brutal assault. Without warning, the police and other security forces launched a barrage of tear gas, rubber bullets, and live ammunition. The peaceful protest turned into a chaotic scene of violence.

Jahangir Alam, standing with his fellow protestors, was caught in the midst of the chaos. He witnessed the horrific violence firsthand – people being beaten, shot, and trampled. Despite the fear and confusion, he remained steadfast in his commitment to the cause.

Suddenly, a rubber bullet struck him in the leg. The impact was intense, causing him to stumble and fall. But he refused to give up. He tried to stand, to rejoin the protest, but the pain was too much. He was then hit by a tear gas canister, the chemical fumes burning his eyes and lungs.

Amidst the chaos, fellow protestors managed to pull him to safety. They carried him away from the front lines, seeking medical assistance. He was in severe pain, his leg swollen and bruised, his eyes stinging, and his breath ragged. The injuries he sustained were not just physical. They were a testament to the brutality of the regime, a stark reminder of the sacrifices made in the pursuit of justice.

The chaos continued around him, but he was removed from the immediate danger. Jahangir alam was carried to a makeshift medical station set up by the protestors.

Instead of driving his rickshaw, he joined the

one-point movement to overthrow the government with his acquaintances. They were protesting in front of the municipality demanding the resignation of the autocratic government. It seemed as if the killer forces of the administration were tired of killing people. That's why, that day in front of the municipality, there was no sign of aggression from any force of the administration on the innocent, unarmed students and the public. The protesting students and the public were peacefully chanting slogans in support of their demands.

Around 12 noon, suddenly, the Awami terrorists, the dogs unleashed by the killer Hasina, came and fired indiscriminately at the protesters. In such a surprise attack, the students and the public were scattered. Several people fell to the ground after being shot. Everyone ran for safety. At that moment, a bullet from the killers entered Jahangir Alam's head from behind. He fell to the ground immediately. After the Awami goons fled after their gunfight, the students and the public rushed back to rescue the injured and the dead. Everyone was rescued and taken to the hospital.

How he became a Shaheed

The bullet-ridden Jahangir was lying on the side of the road. No one noticed him. After a while, someone's eyes were caught by the bullet-ridden Jahangir lying there. Immediately, he was also picked up by the protesters. Jahangir Alam, who was shot in the head, was taken to Dewan Hospital next to the municipality. A known person informed his family. Upon receiving the news, Jahangir Alam's younger brother, Md. Saidul, rushed to the hospital. After giving Jahangir Alam first aid at Dewan Hospital, his brother and the students and the public took him to Kurmitola Hospital on the advice of the doctor. From there, he was sent to Suhrawardy Hospital for better treatment. Here, while fighting against the poison of Hasina's sharp teeth, the bloodthirsty killer, Shaheed Jahangir Alam fell into the lap of cruel death at 9 pm. Another number was added to the list of oppressed Shaheeds. Another name was written in blood in the history of sacrifice and dedication - the hero of the July Revolution; Rickshaw puller Shaheed Jahangir Alam, the proof of the Awami autocrat's genocide to the world.

Recovery of the Shaheed's body

Although Shaheed Jahangir Alam died on August 4 while undergoing treatment at Suhrawardy Hospital, various excuses began to be made to hand over his body to his family. The body cannot be given without a postmortem; the postmortem cannot be done tonight; police clearance is required; there is a long queue of bodies for postmortem the next day; slow pace of doctors to do postmortem; overall bad situation in the country; such various excuses were made by the hospital. Finally, after killer Hasina fled like Lakshman Sen through the back door on August 5, the hospital was forced to hand over the body in the face of the anger of the students and the public and thousands of guardians. After the postmortem on August 5, the ambulance left for home with Jahangir Alam's body at 3 pm.

Shaheed's burial

The ambulance left the hospital with Jahangir Alam at 3 pm and reached his home in a very short time. As soon as the body was unloaded from the car, the sky and air were filled with the grief of the people present.

No one had the ability to bear the cries of his parents. The tears of his brothers and sisters, wife and children, and neighbors forced every eye present to shed tears. Finally, after the funeral in the presence of thousands of people in the Eidgah field of his village, Shaheed Jahangir Alam was buried in that Eidgah graveyard. Jahangir Alam, one of the representatives of the marginal people of the world, made his abode in the grave and left a beautiful world for the future generation; gave freedom; left the continuity of the revolution.

Comments of acquaintances

It is known from the friends, relatives, and neighbours of Shaheed Jahangir Alam that he was a very simple person. He never quarrelled with anyone. Although many young and old people joked with him, he never got angry.

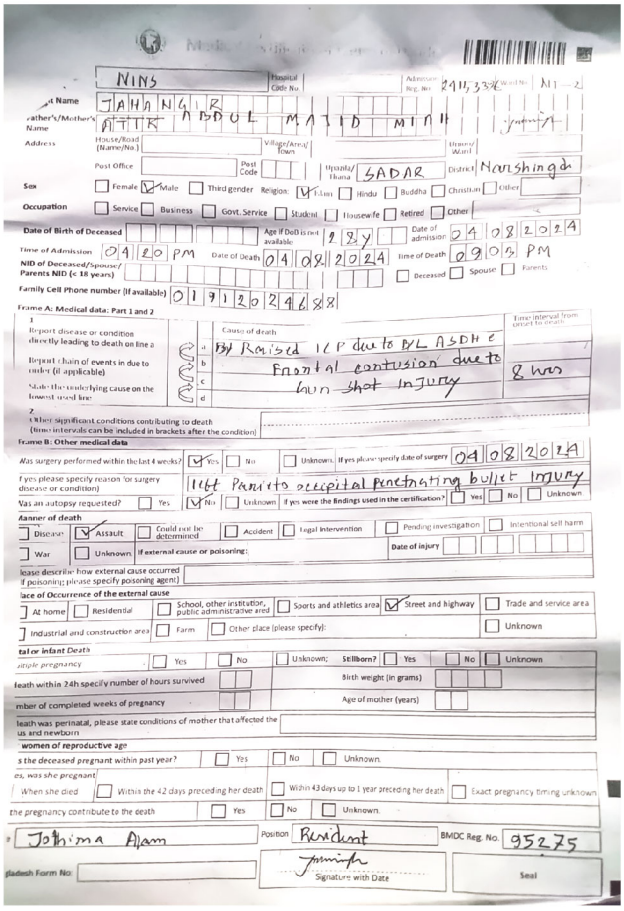
Shaheed's Family Status

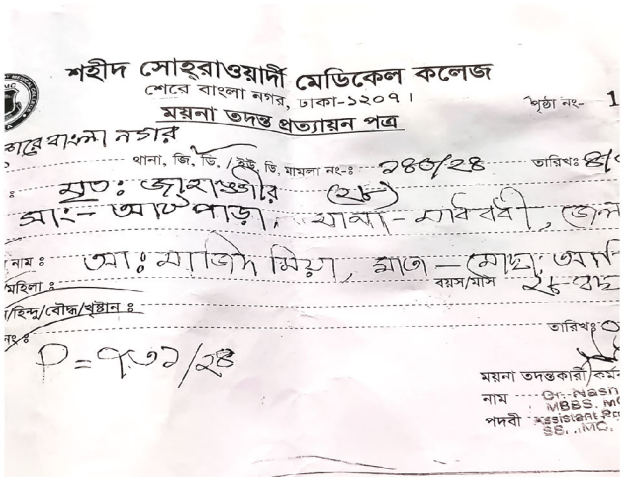
Shaheed Jahangir Alam left behind six members of his family before his death. His father, Majid Mia (55), is a marginal farmer. His mother, Afia (45), is a housewife. His only sister, Mansura (27), is a divorced housewife. She now lives in her father's house. His only brother, Mohammad Saidul (25), works as a laborer in a battery factory. His wife (26) is a housewife. His only daughter, Mosammat Mohana (6), studies in playgroup at Wisdom Primary School. The house of the Shaheed's father, Majid Mia, is made of tin. They have only 2% land in their own place. The livelihood is being run by the limited income of the younger brother. No other members of the family are involved in any earning-related work.

Proposal

In this situation, standing by the family left behind by Shaheed Jahangir Alam is the moral responsibility of all of us along with the government.

1. Arranging for the maintenance of the Shaheed's wife, children, and parents;
2. Taking care of the education expenses of the only daughter;
3. Arranging a business for the younger brother;
4. Arranging jobs for the Shaheed's widow and divorced sister, and considering their marriage in suitable places if they consent, can be considered as the demand of the time for this family.





Shaheed Jahangir Alam at a Glance

Name	: Jahangir Alam
Birth	: January 1, 1990
Death	: August 4, 2024
Birthplace	: Atpaika, Narsingdi
Father's Name	: Majid Mia
Mother's Name	: Afia
Current and Permanent Address	: Village: Atpaika, Ward No.: 7, Police Station: Madhabdi, District: Narsingdi
Professional Identity	: Rickshaw Puller
Current Family Member Count	: 06
Joining the Movement	: August 4, 2024, in front of Madhabdi Municipality
Time of Injury	: August 4, 2024, 12 PM, in front of the municipality
Attacker	: Awami League Terrorists
Day, Time, and Place of Martyrdom	: August 5, 2024, 9 PM, Shaheed Suhrawardy Hospital
Time and Place of Funeral	: August 5, 2024, after Asr prayer, village Eidgah field
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Village graveyard

Shaheed Md. Mohsin
Serial: 198
ID: Dhaka Division 066

Introduction

Md. Mohsin was a cloth merchant by profession. He was born on October 21, 1960, in Bahadurpur village, Narayanganj. His permanent address is Bahadurpur. His father's name is Md. Salimuddin, and his mother's name is Ahia Begum. He was the second of five siblings. In earlier times, people believed that if a girl was born, it meant God was not happy with them, so everyone wanted sons. Salimuddin and Ahia Begum were a little unhappy when their first child was a girl. But when their second child was a boy, their joy knew no bounds. And that child's name was Mohsin. Just as he made his parents happy at birth, he also pleased God at the time of his death by departing for the afterlife. He was an active worker of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami. He joined this organization because participating in the Islamic movement is obligatory. Shaheed Md. Mohsin was a diabetic patient. He had suffered a brain stroke and a heart attack once. He had been in business for 25-30 years. Shaheed Md. Mohsin's business generated an approximate monthly income of 7,000 taka. He has a house on 15 decimals of land and receives 7,000 taka from house rent. He has five tin-roofed houses for rent. They have no arable land. Leaving all this behind, he attained martyrdom on July 22, 2024, amidst the chase and counter-chase of Awami League terrorists.

The Incident of Martyrdom

For the past 15 years, the Awami League had held the people of this country captive. They killed, imprisoned, and hanged whomever they pleased. They ran the country according to their own whims, paying no heed to the desires and aspirations of the people. From children to the elderly, everyone suffered their oppression. They raped thousands of mothers and sisters, but there was no justice. They laundered millions of crores of taka from the country. Despite so much oppression and torture, no one could speak out in fear of them. But today, the students and the public have taken to the streets, risking their lives against their bloodshot eyes. They have vowed to return home only after overthrowing the fascist Awami League government from this country, or they will become Shaheeds.

Finally, on August 5, 2024, the Awami League government fell. After the fall of the fascist Awami League government, those oppressors themselves fled the area. This shows the extent of their oppression and torture on the people. They have fallen, but for this, they have taken the lives of thousands of innocent people like Shaheed Mohsin.

What Happened That Day

Seeing the oppression and torture of the Awami League terrorists and the notorious police force, Mohsin could not keep himself confined to his home. When the fascist Awami League government and its allies were indiscriminately shooting and arresting ordinary students and the public, he took to the streets despite his illness. He participated in the anti-discrimination student movement, thinking it was his moral duty to protest against injustice. On July 22, 2024, at 1:30 PM, at Madhabdi Bara Masjid market, there was a chase and counter-chase between the police and the anti-discrimination student movement. At one point during the chase and counter-chase, he suffered a cardiac arrest. The students and the public took him to Madhabdi City Hospital.

From there, when he was taken to Narsingdi Sadar Hospital, the doctor declared him dead. The killer Hasina government is responsible for such a heartbreaking incident. There is no count of how many lives have been lost due to their hellish activities. They carried out indiscriminate shootings, killings, disappearances, and all kinds of anarchy on the students and the public. They wanted to silence them. But their hopes were not fulfilled. With the special help of Allah Rabbul Alamin, the ordinary students and the public overthrew them. The Awami terrorists have been ousted from this country.

Statement of a Colleague Shaheed

Md. Mohsin was an honest cloth merchant. He never lied and did not tolerate lies. He tried to stop injustice wherever it occurred. His constant desire was for a corruption and poverty-free Bangladesh. He used to say that peace would return to this country only if the laws of the Quran were established in Bangladesh. That is why he was always active in the Quranic movement.

Family Status

He used to do cloth business on commission. He had been in business for 25-30 years. Shaheed Md. Mohsin's business generated an approximate monthly income of 7,000 taka. He has a house on 15 decimals of land and receives 7,000 taka from house rent. He has five tin-roofed houses for rent. They have no arable land. Only his wife lives in his house.

Shaheed Md. Mohsin at a Glance

Name	: Md. Mohsin
Date of Birth	: 29-10-1960
Birthplace	: Araihazar, Narayanganj
Occupation	: Cloth Merchant
Current Address	: Village: Bahadurpur, Union: Rasulpur, Police Station: Araihazar, : District: Narayanganj
Permanent Address	: Village: Bahadurpur, Union: Rasulpur, Police Station: Araihazar, : District: Narayanganj
Father's Name	: Late: Salimuddin, Mother's Name: Late: Ahia Begum
Daughters	: 3 : Ania (28) Married : Runa Akter (25) Married : Mosammat Ria (20)
Married Attacker	: Awami League, Police Place and Time of Injury: Sadabdi Bara Masjid Market, Narayanganj, 22-7-2024, 1:30 PM Date, Time, and Place of Death: Narsingdi Sadar Hospital, 22-7-2024, 2:30 PM Graveyard: Bahadurpur Eidgah Maidan

Proposals

1. Provide state recognition to the Shaheed.
2. Provide a one-time financial grant to the Shaheed's family.

Shaheed Amjad Hossain

Serial: 199
ID: Dhaka Division 067

Introduction

Amjad Hossain was a 3rd-year honors student in the Zoology group at Shibpur Asad College. He was born on December 9, 2001, in Rampura village, Narsingdi district. His father's name is Arman, and he is a farmer by profession. His mother's name is Mosa. Delowara, and she is a housewife. Amjad Hossain used to live at his grandmother's house. Although his home is in Palash police station, he studied in Shibpur police station. This is because Shibpur police station is closer to the village and has more educational institutions. He had big dreams in life to get a good job and solve the economic problems of his family. For this, Shaheed Amjad studied in the science department in SSC and HSC. Later, he also studied zoology in honors. He was a well-organized and cultured person in all aspects. He used to pay for his education by tutoring. Although he was a third-year honors student in zoology at Shibpur Government Shaheed Asad College, he was looking for a small job due to the family's economic problems. But the fascist Sheikh Hasina's Awami League government secretly banned ordinary citizens of Bangladesh from government jobs, except for freedom fighters and Awami League members. Therefore, Amjad Hossain joined the anti-discrimination student movement to eliminate this discrimination. Finally, on July 19, 2024, he was Martyred by the bullets of Itakhola outpost police.

The Incident of Martyrdom

Amjad left home saying he would go to the playground. Before leaving, he told his mother, "Mom, I'm a little hungry, please cook some noodles." His mother cooked noodles for him. But who knew that these noodles cooked by Shaheed Amjad's mother would be his last meal! His mother thought that her son would return

home in the evening as usual after playing. Her son returned home a little late. This was because, after being Martyred while participating in the anti-discrimination student movement, his return home was delayed due to various paperwork issues at the hospital. Her son did return to his mother, but with a great certificate, which was the status of martyrdom. Amjad Hossain participated in the movement to overthrow the autocracy with his student friends on July 19 at approximately 4 PM. The students and the public marched towards Itakhola outpost. Amjad Hossain was at the front of the procession. He was chanting slogans in this student procession, expressing his heart's emotions and feelings. It was as if all the students and the public behind him were gaining a hundredfold strength in their hearts from the power of Amjad Hossain's slogans.

But at the behest of the autocratic Awami government chief Sheikh Hasina, some of her pet terrorists in the name of police and local Awami League goons and killers prepared to fire indiscriminately at the procession. First, there was a chase and counter-chase. Suddenly, the police and terrorist Awami League began to use their maximum force. The rubber bullets and live ammunition, bought with the hard-earned money of the common people, which pays the police salaries, were fired at the ordinary students and the public. Shortly after, seeing the fearless hero Amjad chanting slogans at the front, the police fired at him. A bullet hit him in the head. He immediately fell to the ground. From the scene, the students and the public took him to Narsingdi Sadar Hospital, where the doctor declared him dead. The time was 8:30 PM.

The history of the conflict between truth and falsehood has existed since the beginning of the world. The fearless warriors, the beloved soldiers of Allah, have been striving tirelessly for ages to uphold the eternal truth. On the other hand, those known as the bearers of falsehood, who feel the truth piercing their hearts like an arrow, have always tried to suppress this eternal truth. The history of Bangladesh testifies that there have been repeated attempts to destroy justice and fairness. The Awami League terrorist organization was born against the truth. Therefore, they have repeatedly tried to eliminate those who want to walk the path of truth by imprisoning, torturing, killing, disappearing, and hanging them. But in the history of the world, no dictator has been able to suppress the people on the path of justice and fairness despite all their efforts and oppression. Illegal Awami League chief Sheikh Hasina also failed.

Comment from his friend named Raihan

I have had a long friendship of 8 years with Shaheed Amjad. He was a polite, gentle, and humble person. He used to pray regularly. His behavior impressed us. He was as good at sports as he was at studies. He was helpful and sociable. Amjad has been playing an active role in this movement from the beginning. I demand appropriate punishment for the killers of my friend and expect exemplary punishment for everyone involved in the murder, including the instigators.

Comment from elder brother Akram Hossain

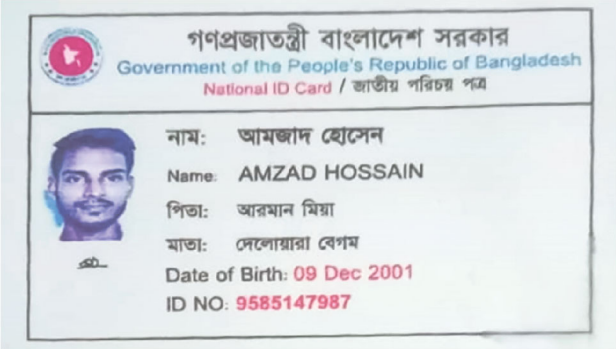
Amjad was the dream of our family. He was talented, so we dreamed about him. We don't have any land of our own. That's why we have been living at our grandmother's house since childhood. We thought Amjad would get a big job when he grew up and would solve all our problems. Wherever he went to play, he played better than everyone else. He had brought prizes from the college sports competition. The day before going to the movement, he consulted with me about what we ordinary students could do now. I said, "Do what is right. But since we are poor, don't do anything that will bring harm to us." He joined the anti-discrimination student-public movement wholeheartedly.

Shaheed Amjad Hossain's Educational Life

Although born into a poor family, Shaheed Amjad Hossain had been studying very well since childhood, struggling with poverty to get a higher education. He studied in Shibpur town from primary school to college. He passed every class with distinction. Despite being a child from a poor family, his place in the class was always at the front, leaving behind many children from wealthy families. He passed SSC and HSC examinations with good results in the science department. Finally, he was studying in the third year of honors in zoology at Shibpur Government Shaheed Asad College.

Family Status

They have no land or house of their own. They are economically insolvent. His father works as a farmer. His elder brother Akram Hossain is unemployed and stays at home. They have been living at their grandmother's house since childhood. They have a younger brother who studies in the ninth grade. It is very difficult to continue his education in the current situation.



Shaheed Amjad Hossain at a Glance

Name	: Amjad Hossain
Date of Birth	: 09-12-2001
Birthplace	: Rampur, Palash, Narsingdi
Occupation	: Student, Shibpur Government Shaheed Asad College, 3rd Year Honors,
Subject	: Zoology
Current Address, Village	: Rampur, Union: Gazaria, Police Station: Palash, District: Narsingdi
Permanent Address	: Village: Rampur, Union: Gazaria, Police Station: Palash, : District: Narsingdi
Father's Name	: Arman (62), Farmer
Mother's Name	: Mosa. Delowara (55), Housewife
Shaheed's Siblings	: 1. Akram Hossain (26), Married : 2. Nasrin, Housewife (24) : 3. Nazmin, Housewife (20) : 4. Aktar Hossain (15), Student, 9th Grade
Attacker	: Itakhola Outpost Police Force
Place and Time of Injury	: Itakhola, Narsingdi, 19-7-2024, 8:00 PM
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: Narsingdi Sadar Hospital, 19-7-2024, 8:30 PM
Graveyard	: Rampur Bazar, Kaborsthanpur

Proposals

1. Provide a one-time financial grant to the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange a job for the unemployed brother.
3. To take responsibility for the younger brother's education.
4. Build a residence.

Victim Ria Gope
Serial: 200
ID: Dhaka Division 068

Introduction

The ever-lively, cheerful Ria Gop was born on November 24, 2017. At the time of her death, she was a 6-year-6-month-old student. She was a first-grade student at 32 No. Nayamath Government Primary School in Narayanganj. Ria's handwriting was very beautiful, and she was very interested in studying. Her father is Dipak Kumar Gop, age 40, and her mother is Beauty Ghosh, age 30. Ria was very fond of traveling. She would ask her father, who adored her, to take her out whenever she got the chance.

Knowledge-Seeking Ria

Child Ria not only roamed around, played, and made merry with friends. Despite being so young, she tried her best to participate in family work and help with neighbors' tasks. Despite all this, her interest in studies and knowledge-seeking did not diminish at all. She was proficient in religious education and intelligent and sharp in school studies. She always tried to mingle with her classmates like her own siblings. Besides learning her own lessons, Ria helped others as much as possible. Victim Ria had a passion for reading books.

The knowledge-seeking Ria used to borrow various books from her peers or older cousins and her favorite teachers at school. She tried to learn and know various things using the internet on her father's old Android mobile. Her number of friends at school also increased. She regularly chatted there and listened to the experiences of elders. Stories of various contemporary issues were shared in the conversations with friends, classmates, and elders.

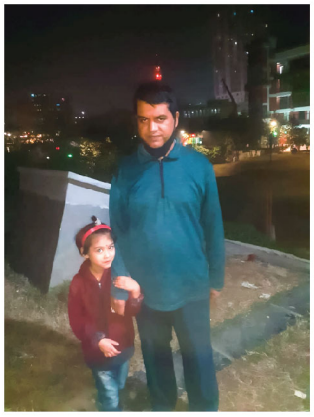
The Incident of Martyrdom

From the very beginning of the creation of Bangladesh, people have been the victims of various injustices, exploitation, oppression, and tyranny. The freedom-loving people of this country have repeatedly stood up against such atrocities in response to the demands of the time. At the same time, the students have expressed solidarity with the struggling people by roaring. Moreover, glorious history bears witness that the movement and struggle have always been initiated by students in the critical times of the country. When the car named Bangladesh failed its brakes, and the passengers' named Bangladeshis were terrified; when there was pain, sorrow, screams, wailing, and clear signs of certain destruction all around, such barbarity of the state machinery could strike a chord in the mind of the young, protesting, socially conscious Azizul Mia.

Because everything was happening in front of him. He was hearing the terrible cries of people with his own ears; the sighs of a grieving heart. He was seeing with his own eyes how the ruling-named exploitative groups were indiscriminately killing people. In 15 years, the Awami misrule, vote theft, corruption, killings, injustice, and oppression had created adverse reactions in the public mind. The Awami government again started conspiring to re-establish the quota system. Although Sheikh Hasina accepted all demands in the face of strong student protests in 2018, there was a volcano of hatred in her heart. Therefore, after consolidating power in a one-sided election in 2024, the Hasina government wanted to bring back the quota system. A continuous movement started from July 1 demanding the reform of quotas in government jobs. This non-violent movement turned violent from July 15.

Armed killer Chhatra League, Jubo League, Shechashebok League, and police and RAB members started attacking the unarmed students and the public in the movement. After the martyrdom of Shaheed Abu Saeed in Rangpur, the movement turned into a mass movement. The quota reform movement gradually turned into a public movement. It spread across the country as an anti-discrimination student-public movement. Initially, the non-violent movement of the ordinary students gradually moved towards an anti-fascist government uprising. Gradually, this movement was not limited to the students; it became a huge mass uprising of the people of the country. People of all castes, religions, and creeds came out on the streets expressing solidarity with this uprising. In the face of the angry public, the head of the autocratic government, Sheikh Hasina, was forced to resign on August 5. But before resigning, she left behind countless misdeeds of her heinous and distorted mind.

As part of this, armed forces were unleashed on the protesters and many innocent people. They were Martyred by their bullets. Passing to the Hereafter The student-public movement across the country became turbulent. The sky and air were shaken by the thunderous roars of the freedom-loving students and the public on the streets. The power-hungry autocrat Hasina became a bloodthirsty demon, engaging in a procession of corpses to end such revolutionary voices forever. Her barbaric brutality did not spare anyone, young or old. It did not spare the innocent child Ria, who was growing up laughing and playing. July 19, 20 24, is a tragic day in the history of Bangladesh. The students and the public of the country were carrying out an anti-discrimination movement. At that time, Ria was playing on the roof of her house. Around 5 PM, in an unexpected incident, Ria was shot. Her life was extinguished. The incident occurred during an attack by the autocratic killer Hasina's assassin armed forces. Ria was shot in the head, and her family members immediately took her to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. Tragically, Ria died on July 24, 2024, at 10 AM while undergoing treatment. The news of her death created deep sorrow for her family and neighbors. Feelings Ria's death has wounded not only a family but also the entire society. Her dreams, play, and life were cut short. Through this incident, the people of the country have faced a harsh truth, which forces us all to think. The injustice done to innocent children like Ria Gop challenges our humanity.



Ria's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Ria Gop
Date of Birth	: 24/11/2017
Age	: 6 years 6 months
Occupation	: Student
Name of Educational Institution	: Nayamath Government Primary School
Class	: 1st
Current Address	: House: 27, Area: Nayamath, : Police Station: Sadar, District : Narayanganj
Father's Name	: Dipak Kumar Gop
Age	: 40
Mother's Name	: Beauty Ghosh
Age	: 30
Place of Incident	: Roof of the house
Attacker	: Autocratic killer Hasina's assassin armed forces
Date and Time of Injury	: July 19, 2024, 5 PM
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: July 24, 2024, 10 AM, : Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Burial	: Own area (cremation)

Proposals

1. A good residence is urgently needed.

It would be helpful to set up a business for the father.

Shaheed Ahsan Kabir (Sharif)
Serial: 201
ID: Dhaka Division 069

Introduction

Ahsan Kabir (Sharif) was born on September 3, 1990, in Dakshin Sanar Par, Demra, Dhaka. He completed his MA in Microbiology from Dhaka University and Honors from Prime Asia University. Ahsan's father's name is Md. Anwar Hossain, who is a retired teacher and 62 years old. His mother's name is Mosa. Khaleda Kabir, who is a 51-year-old housewife. Ahsan is divorced and his family consists of 9 members, including his elder brother Mahbub Kabir who lives in Singapore and his sister Rokeya Kabir who is married and a housewife. He lived with his family at Master Bari, Dakshin Manar Par, Demra, Dhaka. His monthly income was 20,000 taka.

Detailed Description of the Family's Economic Situation

Mr. Ahsan Kabir has 6 katha of land in the Sanar Par area of Demra, Dhaka. There is a two-story building with 400 square feet. There is 6 percent land in Titas village, Comilla. The Shaheed's family currently has no regular monthly income. The Shaheed's elder brother lives in Singapore. He occasionally sends money for the family's expenses. Special Family Information Shaheed Ahsan Kabir was married. They divorced a week before his death.

Background of the Movement

In early July 2024, Shaheed Ahsan Kabir was quite worried about the ongoing unstable situation in the country. University students formed an organization called the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement. They held student rallies and protest marches in various universities across the country demanding the reinstatement of the circular canceling the quota system. In a rally held at Dhaka University, they called for a final resolution on the demands by July 4. At this time, the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement announced a three-day program. The quota system was introduced in Bangladesh in 1972 for government jobs. Later, this quota system was reformed several times.

In 2018, job seekers and general students, under the leadership of Bangladesh General Student Rights Protection Council, held continuous demonstrations and human chain programs demanding quota reforms. As a result of continuous movements, on October 4, 2018, the government issued a circular canceling the quota system for first and second class government jobs. Challenging the validity of this circular, seven children of freedom fighters filed a writ petition in the

High Court on December 6, 2021. On June 5, 2024, a High Court bench of Justice KM Kamrul Qader and Justice Khizir Hayat ruled to cancel this circular. On June 6, 2024, students of Dhaka University protested demanding the cancellation of the High Court's verdict. Then, on July 1, 2024, the students' movement started under the banner of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement. Since then, they have been regularly announcing various programs based on the situation.

In continuation of this, on July 15, goons of Chhatra League, Jubo League, and Awami League, along with other activists of the ruling party, indiscriminately attacked students in the quota movement at Dhaka University. On July 16, an unexpected video was seen on social media Facebook. In the video, he saw that the police were shooting and killing Abu Saeed, an unarmed student of Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur. The fearless Abu Saeed spread his arms and offered his chest to the despicable police, the stooges of the fascist government. How cowardly and shamelessly they shot Abu Saeed in the chest and stomach. The students and the public across the country were outraged by such a heinous incident. In the face of the angry public, the head of the autocratic government, Sheikh Hasina, was forced to resign on August 5.

Detailed Description of the Incident

On July 21, 2024, Ahsan Kabir was taking pictures of the movement next to a tea shop on the west side of Sanarpar Chowk Pump in Demra, Dhaka. At about 3 PM, a bullet from a helicopter suddenly hit Ahsan Kabir in the chest and exited through his back. Shaheed Ahsan Kabir immediately fell to his death at the scene. Funeral and Burial While Shaheed Ahsan Kabir's body was in the hospital, local Awami terrorists pressured him to bury the body quickly without a postmortem. Then, under threat and fear, the Shaheed's family buried him in the local Shukursi graveyard after the Maghrib prayer without a postmortem. Feelings of the Shaheed's Father Shaheed's father Md. Hum

Detailed Description of the Family's Economic Condition

Mr. Ahsan Kabir owns 6 katha (approximately 4320 square feet) of land in the Sanarpar area of Demra, Dhaka. He has a two-story building measuring 400 square feet. Additionally, he owns 6 decimals of land in the village of Titas, Comilla. The family of the Shaheed currently has no regular monthly income. His elder

brother lives in Singapore and occasionally sends money for family expenses.

Special Family Information
Shaheed Ahsan Kabir was married. However, a week before his death, he got divorced.

Background of the Movement
At the beginning of July 2024, Shaheed Ahsan Kabir was deeply concerned about the ongoing instability in the country. University students had formed an organization called the "Anti-Discrimination Student Movement." They held student rallies and protest marches across various universities, demanding the reinstatement of the quota system that had been abolished. At a rally held at Dhaka University, they urged the government to reach a final resolution regarding their demands by July 4. The movement subsequently announced a three-day program.

In Bangladesh, the quota system in government jobs was introduced in 1972 and underwent several reforms over the years. In 2018, job seekers and general students, under the leadership of the "Bangladesh Shadharon Chhatra Odhikar Shongrokhon Parishad (Bangladesh General Students' Rights Protection Council,) staged continuous protests demanding quota reforms. As a result of sustained agitation, the government issued a circular on October 4, 2018, abolishing the quota system for first- and second-class government jobs. However, on December 6, 2021, seven children of freedom fighters challenged the validity of the circular by filing a writ petition in the High Court. On June 5, 2024, a High Court bench comprising Justice K.M. Kamrul Kader and Justice Khizir Hayat declared the circular void.

On June 6, 2024, students of Dhaka University staged protests demanding the cancellation of the High Court's verdict. Subsequently, on July 1, 2024, under the banner of the "Anti-Discrimination Student Movement," student protests formally began. From that point, various programs were regularly announced based on the situation. As part of this movement, on July 15, pro-government groups, including Chhatra League, Jubo League, and other members of the ruling party, launched an indiscriminate attack on students protesting for quota reinstatement at Dhaka University.

On July 16, an unexpected video surfaced on social media (Facebook), showing the police shooting and killing an unarmed student, Abu Sayeed, from Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur. In the video, Abu Sayeed is seen fearlessly standing with arms outstretched, offering his chest to the brutal police, who serve the fascist regime. With utter cowardice and shamelessness, they fired bullets at Abu Sayeed's chest and abdomen. This heinous act enraged students and the public across the country, leading to massive protests. Under immense pressure from the furious public, the autocratic government's head, Sheikh Hasina, was forced to resign on August 5, 2024.

Detailed Description of the Incident
On July 21, 2024, at around 3 PM, Ahsan Kabir was taking photos of the movement near a tea stall west of Chowk Pump in Sanarpar, Demra, Dhaka. Suddenly, a bullet fired from a helicopter struck his chest, passed through his body, and exited from his lower back. He died instantly at the scene, becoming a Shaheed.

Funeral and Burial
While Ahsan Kabir's body was at the hospital, local Awami League-backed terrorists pressured the family to forgo a

post-mortem and bury the body quickly. Out of fear and threats, the family refrained from conducting a post-mortem and buried him at the local Shukurshi graveyard after the Maghrib prayer.

Father's Feelings About the Shaheed

Shaheed's father, Md. Humayun Kabir, expressed his grief in a tearful voice, saying that Ahsan Kabir was very talented in his student life and had a friendly nature. As the youngest child of his parents, he loved his family and the people of his village deeply. He easily built strong bonds with everyone and was highly skilled in his professional life.

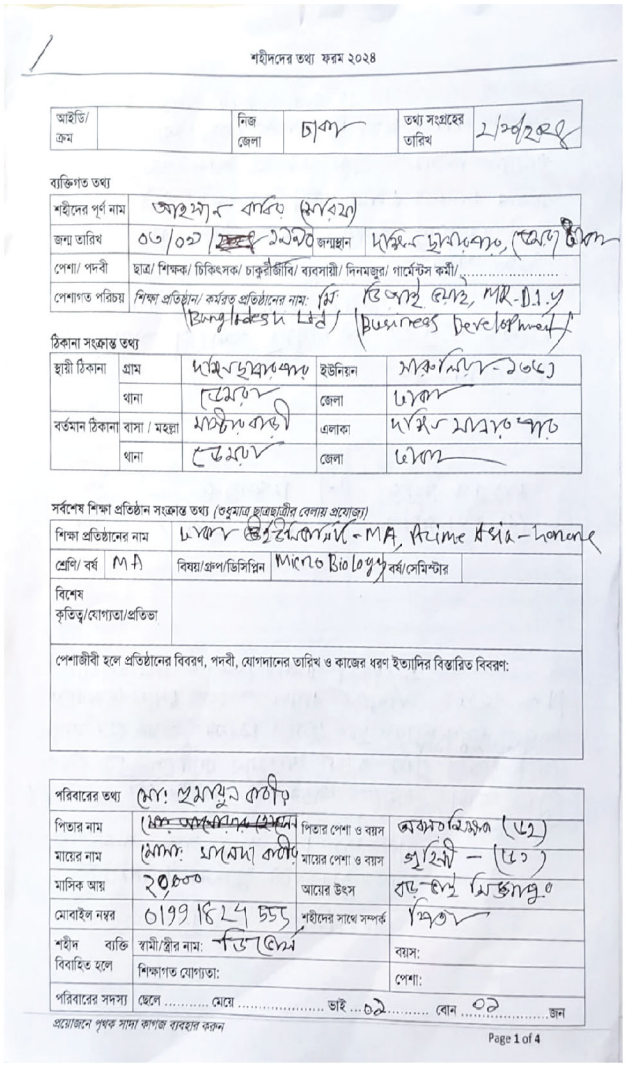
Legal Case Information

Shaheed's father, Md. Humayun Kabir, filed a complaint at Siddhirganj Police Station, naming Sheikh Hasina as the prime accused. Others accused in the case include Asaduzzaman Khan Kamal, Obaidul Quader, Zunaid Ahmed Palak, and Shamim Osman as the second, third, fourth, and fifth accused, respectively.

At a time when the country was ablaze with protests by students and citizens against discrimination, the brave and diligent Ahsan Kabir actively joined the movement. During one of the protests, the murderous forces opened fire on revolutionary students to suppress them, and Ahsan Kabir was shot in the chest, collapsing on the road, covered in blood. The accused then warned the gathered students that if they raised such demands again, they would all be killed or disappeared.

The case report further states that Shaheed's father, Md. Humayun Kabir, rushed to the scene after being informed by his son's friend. With the help of Md. Arif, Rakib, Razzab, Johnny, and four to five unidentified individuals, they quickly transported Ahsan Kabir to Sanarpar East View Hospital for treatment. The attending doctor provided medical assistance but ultimately declared him dead at approximately 3:30 PM.

At the hospital, local assailants again pressured the family to forgo a post-mortem and bury the body immediately. Out of fear and threats from the accused, the family proceeded with the burial after the Maghrib prayer at the local Shukurshi graveyard.



শহীদদের তথ্য ফরম ২০২৪

আইডি/ ক্রম		নিজ জেলা	ঢাকা	তথ্য সংগ্রহের তারিখ	২/১০/২০২৪

ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য

শহীদের পূর্ণ নাম	আহসান কবির (সবিয়া)		
জন্ম তারিখ	০৩/০৯/ ১৯৯৪	জন্মস্থান	দক্ষিণ ছায়ারপার, ডেমরা ঢাকা
পেশা/ পদবী	ছাত্র/ শিক্ষক/ চিকিৎসক/ চাকুরীজীবি/ ব্যবসায়ী/ দিনমজুর/ গার্মেন্টস কর্মী/		
পেশাগত পরিচয়	শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান/ কর্মরত প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম: মি: ডি আই ভয়াই, MR-D.I.Y (Bangladesh Ltd) (Business Development)		

ঠিকানা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

স্থায়ী ঠিকানা	গ্রাম	দক্ষিণ ছায়ারপার	ইউনিয়ন	সারুলিয়া-১৩৬১
	থানা	ডেমরা	জেলা	ঢাকা
বর্তমান ঠিকানা	বাসা / মহল্লা	মাস্টারবাড়ী	এলাকা	দক্ষিণ সাহারপার
	থানা	ডেমরা	জেলা	ঢাকা

সর্বশেষ শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান সংক্রান্ত তথ্য (শুধুমাত্র ছাত্রছাত্রীর বেলায় প্রযোজ্য)

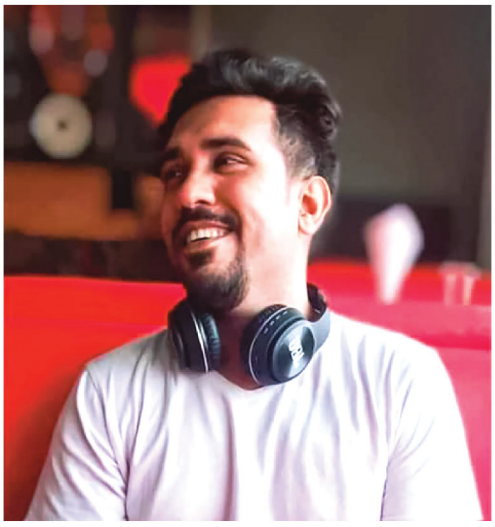
শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম	ঢাকা ইউনিভার্সিটি-MA, Prime Asia-Honors				
শ্রেণি/ বর্ষ	MA	বিষয়/গ্রুপ/ডিসিপ্লিন	Micro Biology	বর্ষ/সেমিস্টার	
বিশেষ কৃতিত্ব/যোগ্যতা/প্রতিভা					

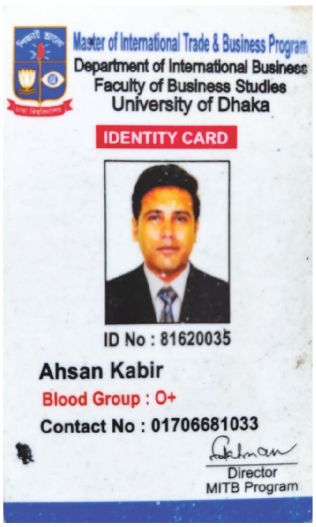
পেশাজীবী হলে প্রতিষ্ঠানের বিবরণ, পদবী, যোগদানের তারিখ ও কাজের ধরণ ইত্যাদির বিস্তারিত বিবরণ:

পরিবারের তথ্য	মো: হুমায়ুন কবীর		
পিতার নাম	~~মো: আনোয়ার হোসেন~~	পিতার পেশা ও বয়স	অবসরপ্রাপ্ত (৬২)
মায়ের নাম	মোসা: সালেদা কবীর	মায়ের পেশা ও বয়স	গৃহিনী – (৬০)
মাসিক আয়	২০,০০০	আয়ের উৎস	বড় ভাই সিঙ্গাপুর
মোবাইল নম্বর	01991824555	শহীদের সাথে সম্পর্ক	পিতা
শহীদ ব্যক্তি বিবাহিত হলে	স্বামী/স্ত্রীর নাম: ডি ভোর্স		বয়স:
	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা:		পেশা:
পরিবারের সদস্য	ছেলে ..... মেয়ে ..... ভাই ...০১..... বোন ...০১..... জন		

প্রয়োজনে পৃথক সাদা কাগজ ব্যবহার করুন

Page 1 of 4





Shaheed's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Ahsan Kabir (Sharif)
Date of Birth	: 03/09/1990
Occupation	: Service Holder
Birthplace	: Dakshin Sanar Par, Demra, Dhaka
Name of the Working Organization	: Growth Up Bangladesh Ltd. (Business Development)
Permanent Address	: Village: Dakshin Sanar Par, Union: Sarulia-1351, : Police Station: Demra, District: Dhaka
Current Address	: House/Locality: Master Bari, Area: Dakshin Manar Par, : Police Station: Demra, District: Dhaka
Name of Educational Institution	: Dhaka University - MA, Prime Asia - Honors
Subject	: Microbiology
Class/Year	: MA
Place of Injury	: Road on the west side of Sanar Par Chowk Pump
Attacker	: Killer police/BGB from helicopter
Date and Time of Injury	: July 21, 2024, 3:30 PM
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: July 21, 2024, 3:30 PM, Scene of the incident
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Shukursi Graveyard, Demra
Father's Name	: Md. Humayun Kabir, : Father's Occupation and Age: Retired Teacher (62)
Mother's Name	: Mosa. Khaleda Kabir, : Mother's Occupation and Age: Housewife (61)
Monthly Income	: 20000/-
Marital Status	: Divorced
Family Members	: Sons, Daughters, Brothers 09.
Elder Brother	: Mahbub Kabir (37), Singapore
Sister	: Rokeya Kabir (39), Married, Housewife

Proposals

1. A business can be arranged for the Shaheed's father.
2. Provide a one-time grant to the Shaheed's family.

فَالَّذِينَ هَاجَرُوا وَأُخْرِجُوا مِن دِيَارِهِمْ وَأُوذُوا فِي سَبِيلِي وَقَاتَلُوا وَقُتِلُوا لَأُكَفِّرَنَّ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَاتِهِمْ

Those who migrated or were expelled from their homes, and were persecuted for My sake and fought and some were martyred

Imran(3:195)

July 2024 Revolution Martyrs' Memorial

THE MARTYRS OF THE 2nd INDEPENDENCE

Part 03

BANGLADESH JAMAAT-E-ISLAMI