

July 2024 Revolution
Martyrs' Memorial

THE MARTYRS OF THE 2nd INDEPENDENCE

Part 02



BANGLADESH JAMAAT-E-ISLAMI



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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 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 uninterrupted 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

Table of Contents

Serial	Name	Page
62	Shaheed Md. Saiful Islam Volume II (Dhaka City)	7-9
63	Shaheed Md. Ruman	10-12
64	Shaheed Ramiz Uddin Ahmed	13-16
65	Shaheed Md. Yusuf Mia	17-20
66	Shaheed Md. Abdul Motaleb	21-23
67	Shaheed Md. Sabbir Hossain	24-26
68	Shaheed Zobaidd Hossain Emon	27-30
69	Shaheed Hannan	31-33
70	Shaheed Shafique Uddin Ahmed Ahnaf	34-37
71	Shaheed Mohammad Zubair Ahmad	38-41
72	Shaheed Md. Ramzan Ali	42-44
73	Shaheed Md. Monir Hossain	45-47
74	Shaheed Md. Ishaq Jamaddar	48-50
75	Shaheed Md. Shahabuddin	51-53
76	Shaheed Md. Rakib Hossain	54-56
77	Shaheed Yasir Sarkar	57-61
78	Shaheed Md. Jahangir Mridha	62-65
79	Shaheed Md. Habib	66-70
80	Shaheed Abu Ishaq	71-74
81	Shaheed Md. Riaz	75-77
82	Shaheed Zahiduzzaman Tanvin	78-82
83	Shaheed Md. Rafiqul Islam	83-86
84	Shaheed Md. Sakil	87-89
85	Shaheed Shahriar Hasan Rokon	90-93
86	Shaheed Md. Sujon	94-96
87	Shaheed Md. Hossain	97-99
88	Shaheed Md. Sabuj	100-103
89	Shaheed Md. Akhtar Hossain	104-105
90	Shaheed Mohammad Sajidur Rahman Omar	106-109
91	Shaheed Md. Zahid Hossain	110-113
92	Shaheed Zakir Hossain	114-116
93	Shaheed Mir Mahfuzur Rahman Mugdho	117-123
94	Shaheed Nasib Hasan Riyan	124-127
95	Shaheed Maruf Hossain	128-130
96	Shaheed Sumon Sikder	131-133
97	Shaheed Md. Robiul Islam	134-136

Table of Contents

Serial	Name	Page
98	Shaheed Md. Riaz	137-140
99	Shaheed Momin Islam	141-143
100	Shaheed Md. Sohel Rana	144-147
101	Shaheed Hasnain Ahmed	148-150
102	Shaheed Md. Sohag	151-154
103	Shaheed Md. Alauddin	155-157
104	Shaheed Sabbir Hossain Rony	158-161
105	Shaheed Md. Hasib Ahsan	162-164
106	Shaheed Zobayer Omar Khan	165-167
	(Sylhet Division)	
107	Shaheed Md. Akinur Rahman	168-171
108	Shaheed Md. Sadiqur Rahman	172-174
109	Shaheed Sheikh Nayon Hossain	175-178
110	Shaheed Md. Anas Mia	179-181
111	Shaheed Md. Mozakkir Mia	182-185
112	Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Hossain	186-189
113	Shaheed Md. Ashraful Alam	190-192
114	Shaheed Md. Hasain Mia	193-200
115	Shaheed Azmat Ali	201-203
116	Shaheed Mamun Ahmed Rafsan	204-206
117	Shaheed Md. Nahidul Islam	207-210
118	Shaheed Monayer Ahmed Ashar	211-214
119	Shaheed Ripon Chandra Shil	215-219
120	Shaheed Tajuddin	220-222
121	Shaheed Minhaj Ahmad	223-225
122	Shaheed Md. Nazmul Islam	226-229
123	Shaheed Kamrul Islam Pavel	230-232
124	Shaheed Joy Ahmed Hasan	233-235
125	Shaheed Sani Ahmad	236-238
126	Shaheed Gaus Uddin	239-241
127	Shaheed Moynul Islam	242-244
128	Shaheed Md. Raihan Uddin	245-248



"Farewell of a Father, Leaving Behind Four Orphan Children"



Shaheed Md. Saiful Islam

Serial: 062

ID: Dhaka City 062

Martyr's Introduction

Shaheed Saiful Islam was the father of four sons. He was born in Barisal District to his late father, Kuddus Sikdar, and mother, Amena Khatun. Later, due to professional commitments, he moved to the capital, where he lived in a rented house in Hazaribagh with his wife, Amena Begum, and their four children.

Saiful Islam earned his livelihood as a driver and was the sole breadwinner of his family. His eldest son, who is currently in the eleventh grade, has had to take on the responsibility of supporting his large family at a young age. He has already started working as a laborer. Saiful Islam's second son is in the fourth grade, while the youngest two are not yet of school-going age.

Saiful Islam was known for his kind and amiable nature, effortlessly forming close bonds with those around him. He was deeply committed to his duties and highly devoted to his faith. He never condoned injustice or falsehood under any circumstances.

Description of the incident of Martyrdom

On August 5, during the “March to Dhaka” protest of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, Sheikh Hasina’s regime collapsed. As always, the fascist ruler had ordered that the protesters be suppressed at any cost. However, in the end, she herself was forced to flee in fear of the revolutionary masses. Even after Sheikh Hasina fled, her loyal police force continued to open fire on student protesters in several locations. It was around noon on August 5 when Shaheed Md. Saiful Islam left home with his eldest son and joined the protests on the streets. While his son returned home at 7 PM, Saiful Islam never did. Since he did not carry a phone, neither his son nor anyone else could contact him. The next day, his lifeless body was found near Dhanmondi 32 by the roadside.



Who will shoulder the responsibility of his wife and four children?

Md. Saiful Islam worked as a private car driver. With his limited earnings, he barely managed to support his family. He lived in a one-room rented house in Hazaribagh, Dhaka, with his wife and four children. Now, his wife Amena Khatun is struggling to make ends meet with their four children. The youngest, twin sons Faizan Islam and Fayaz Islam, are only two years old.

With no source of income, Amena Khatun cannot even afford three meals a day for her children. Their eldest son, Tanvir Alam (18), a student of Raihan School and College, has been forced to take up work as a laborer to support the family. Living in a cramped one-room rental is becoming increasingly difficult for them, and without any earnings, even paying rent has become a serious challenge.

Statements from close relatives

Md. Saiful Islam was known as a kind and compassionate person. He had a unique ability to form close bonds with people, even strangers. He always spoke with affection to the young and showed deep respect to his elders. He was highly responsible in fulfilling his family duties and was well-liked by his neighbors. He was also deeply devoted to his faith and diligently followed Islamic principles.

— **Md. Hanif (Landlord)**





Personal Profile of the Martyr

Name : Md. Saiful Islam
 Date of Birth : May 7, 1982
 Place of Birth : Barisal
 Occupation : Car Driver
 Monthly Income : Approximately 25,000 BDT
 Address : House No. 70/01, Area: Jigatola, Thana: Hazaribagh, District: Dhaka

Spouse's Name, Occupation, and Age

Tania, Homemaker, 31 years old

Father's Name : Late Kuddus Sikdar

Mother's Name : Amena Khatun, Homemaker, 65 years old

Family Members : 5

Details of the Martyr's Family

Md. Saiful Islam was the father of four sons

- Tanvir Alam, Age : 18, Student (Grade 11)
- Tamim Islam, Age : 13, Student (Grade 4)
- Faizan Islam, Age : 2 years
- Fayaz Islam, Age : 2 years

Incident Details

- Location of the Incident : Dhanmondi 32
- Perpetrators : Police
- Time of Attack : Approximately 6:00 PM
- Time of Death : Approximately 10:00 PM
- Burial Site : Azimpur Graveyard



"Never Returned Home from Work"

Shaheed Md. Ruman

Serial No.: 063

ID: Dhaka City 063

Martyr's Introduction

Md. Ruman was born into a poor family on December 13, 1994, in the Hazaribagh area of Dhaka. He was the second of four siblings. His father, Md. Swapan Bepari, was a tea seller. When Ruman was only one year old, his parents separated, marking the beginning of a difficult chapter in his life.

Following the separation, his father remarried and severed all ties with Ruman, his mother, and his siblings. This left the entire responsibility of raising the children on his mother, Mosammat Luchi Begum. However, she too remarried after some time, further complicating Ruman's early years.

Ruman's elder sister, Rumiya Akter (31), and his two younger brothers, Raju (24) and Saju (22), work as cleaning staff at Labaid Hospital. Ruman himself was employed at the same hospital as a fourth-grade employee.

Struggles of Life

Due to financial hardships and family turmoil, Ruman could only study up to the fifth grade. Despite his keen interest in education, he had to abandon his studies to support his family. From a young age, he was known for his humility, patience, and hardworking nature. He was deeply religious, regularly performing all five daily prayers.

Although he came from a financially struggling background, Ruman was selfless and resilient. His kind and polite demeanor made him beloved by neighbors, relatives, and colleagues alike. Because of financial constraints, he could not afford to educate his siblings, forcing them into the workforce at an early age.

Despite the ongoing anti-discrimination protests in the country, Ruman remained committed to his job. However, on July 19, 2024, he joined the movement and ultimately gave his life for the cause. He was only 29 years old at the time of his martyrdom.

Tragic Incident of Martyrdom

Friday, July 19, 2024 – A nationwide shutdown was in place as part of the anti-discrimination student movement. Meanwhile, the authoritarian government had imposed an indefinite curfew to suppress the protests. Yet, defying the curfew, students and citizens took to the streets, escalating the movement across the country.

After Friday prayers, Md. Ruman left his office and joined the protesters on Road No. 5, Dhanmondi. As the rally grew larger, the ruling party's armed groups, along with police and youth wings, launched a brutal attack. They used batons, tear gas, rubber bullets, grenades, and even sniper fire from armored vehicles, helicopters, and high-rise buildings.

The peaceful demonstrators were caught off guard and scattered. To counter the suffocating tear gas smoke, students lit papers, newspapers, and tires to clear the air.

In the face of violence, Ruman bravely helped injured protesters reach safety. He stood fearlessly before bullets to protect others. The Assailants targeted him, and at approximately 2:30 PM, a bullet struck his head. He collapsed instantly, his skull shattered, and his brain exposed.

Thus, Md. Ruman's name was etched in the list of martyrs.

Aftermath & Identification

Locals identified him from the Labaid Hospital ID card hanging from his neck. He was immediately rushed to

the hospital, but it was too late. His tragic death left the community in tears.

Statements from Relatives & Neighbors

Mosa: Khadija Begum, a neighbor, shared: *"Md. Ruman was a kind-hearted, humble, and generous man. He always maintained his prayers and never mistreated anyone."*

Family Background & Struggles

Ruman grew up in severe hardship. After his parents' divorce, his father abandoned him and his siblings. Later, his mother remarried a rickshaw puller and moved away with two children.

His family has no land or property and survives in a rented tin-shed house in Hazaribagh, Dhaka. His father and mother are both alive, but his siblings had to enter the workforce early to make ends meet.

Md. Ruman's story is a testament to the struggles faced by the underprivileged. He lived with dignity, worked tirelessly, and ultimately sacrificed his life for justice. He will always be remembered as a brave martyr who never hesitated to stand against oppression.





Personal Profile of the Martyr

Name	: Shaheed Md. Ruman
Profession	: Housekeeping, Lab Aid Hospital, Dhanmondi
Date of Birth	: 13 December 1994 (Age: 29)
Place of Birth	: Hazaribagh, Dhaka
Father	: Md. Md. Swapan Bepari (Tea Stall Owner)
Mother	: Mrs. Luchi Begum
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Number of Family Members	: 5
Date & Time of Martyrdom	: 19 July 2024, at approximately 2:30 PM (Fatally injured and passed away on the spot)
Place of Incident	: Road No. 05, Dhanmondi
Assailants	: Chhatra League, Jubo League, Awami League, and Police
Permanent & Current Address	: Hazaribagh, Dhaka.



**"He Was Not Just a Friend,
But a Brother Too
Could Not Save My Brother"**

Shaheed Ramiz Uddin Ahmed

Serial No.: 064

ID: Dhaka City 064

Introduction

Ramiz Uddin Ahmed was born on May 24, 2003, in Baraikhali village under Lalbagh Thana, Dhaka. He was a second-semester student at Daffodil International University. His father, A.K.M. Rakibul Ahmed, was employed in a project under Qatar Charity. However, since May 2024, the project has been discontinued, leaving him unemployed. His mother, Rabeya Sultana, is a homemaker. The family does not own any property and lived in a rented house in Lalbagh, Dhaka. Ramiz Uddin had an elder brother, Redwan Ahmed, who is both mentally and physically disabled. Occasionally, their father takes on technical repair work for households and offices to support the family. Shaheed Ramiz Uddin was known for his humility and was deeply devoted to his elder brother.

A Tragic Departure That Left All in Tears

The anti-discriminatory movement, spearheaded by students and the public, commenced in July following the verdict upholding the quota system in employment. Students participated spontaneously from the outset. By mid-July, the government unleashed its autocratic police force, along with members of the Awami League and its affiliates, to suppress the legitimate movement. The student movement gradually transformed into a mass uprising, with students and citizens joining forces in solidarity.

On August 4th, at approximately 11:00 AM, Shaheed Ramiz Uddin left his residence in Baraikhali, Hazaribagh, Dhaka, accompanied by his friend Shafiqul Islam Pranto, to join the movement. As he departed, he informed his mother, Rabeya Sultana, "Mom, we are going to the movement." Despite not obstructing her son, a sense of foreboding gripped her heart.

Shaheed Ramiz Uddin and Pranto had been inseparable since childhood. Ramiz did not merely participate in the movement alone; he also urged his other friends to join via a Facebook group the previous day. Due to the nationwide curfew, venturing out in groups was challenging. Nevertheless, Ramiz, along with his friends Pranto, Mohin, and Akash, were determined to reach Shahbagh and join the movement. Overcoming police barricades at various points, they traversed the city's alleys on foot and eventually arrived at Shahbagh. At noon, a large student procession proceeded from Shahbagh towards Farmgate via Bangla Motor.

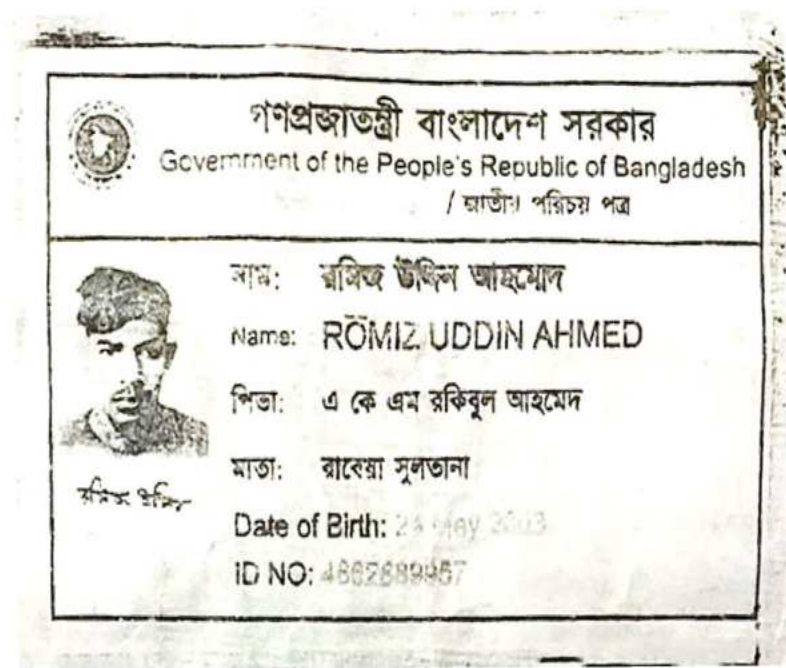
Ramiz and his four friends were at the forefront of the procession. As time progressed, the movement gained momentum. Around 4:00 PM, upon reaching Farmgate, the autocratic police force and Jubo League terrorists attacked the students. The demonstrators were subjected to a barrage of tear gas, rubber bullets, pellet guns, grenades, and even gunfire from helicopters. Snipers targeted student and public leaders from elevated positions. The demonstrators dispersed in disarray, seeking refuge in various directions. The indiscriminate firing continued for some time, leaving many injured on the streets. Ramiz and his friends took shelter beneath the Karwan Bazar Metro Rail station, where sporadic clashes with the terrorist forces persisted.

Meanwhile, his mother, upon hearing reports of clashes in different parts of Dhaka, repeatedly contacted her son. Amidst the chaos, Shaheed Ramiz answered his mother's call, stating, "There's chaos, I'll talk to you later." Little did she know that it would be their final conversation. At approximately 5:20 PM, Ramiz was shot in the right eye beneath the Metro Rail station. In the face of such adversity, he was immediately rushed to the nearby Padma Clinic at great risk. However, due to the severity of his injuries, the doctors there declined to treat him. He was then swiftly taken to Dhaka Medical College, where the attending physician pronounced him dead at 6:20 PM.

Memories of the Martyr

Shaheed Ramiz Uddin and his friend Pranto had been inseparable since childhood, remaining together from their early years until the movement. Pranto recounted that Ramiz breathed his last in his arms. Overwhelmed with grief, Pranto recalled his friend, stating, "Ramiz was not just my friend, but also my brother. I couldn't save my brother. I can't forget his memories, and I never will."





প্রথম আলো 🔍 👤 Login

সর্বশেষ রাজনীতি বাংলাদেশ ড 🌐 Eng ☰

শিক্ষার্থী তিনজন হলেন
রাজধানীর হাবীবুল্লাহ
বাহার ডিগ্রি কলেজের
শিক্ষার্থী আবদুল্লাহ
সিদ্দিকী (২৩),
বেসরকারি ড্যাফোডিল
বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষার্থী
রমিজ উদ্দিন রূপ (২৪)
ও কবি নজরুল সরকারি
কলেজ থেকে গত বছর

৯

গবে ২০ ছেলের হেলমেট ছবি পোশাক নিয়ে

[শেখ পূর্বর পত্র]
ভাইয়ের মতো খুব মিল ছিল। তিনি বাসায় না থাকলে রমিজ বড় ভাইয়ের সোসাল-মাধ্যমে থেকে শুরু করে সব কাজ করত। মোটরসাইকেল রমিজের খুব পছন্দ ছিল। আওয়ামী লীগের নতুন একটি হাটের কেনার কথা ছিল। ওরা বাইক ট্রাউপে গেলেন। শখ ছিল রমিজের। পূর্বতলে একটি অতিষ্ঠানে বাইক ট্রাউপের নেতাদের কথা ছিল। সেই রকম পূর্ণাঙ্গ হার্মি ট্রাউপ।
প্রায় জানান, তাঁর হাতে ওপরই মৃত্যু হতেছে রমিজের। ঘটনার দিন একটি ফেসবুক গ্রুপে রমিজ অন্য কিছুনের আদরনে জানিয়েছিল শাহবাগে আন্দোলনে যুক্ত হওয়ার জন্য। তবে গ্রুপের অনাররা জানান, রমিজের পরিচিতি জানো না। একসঙ্গে লাগলো থেকে গেলে রাজ্য পুলিশ আটকাতো পারে। বস: যে মার হতো শাহবাগে যেতে হবে। এর পরই রমিজ, প্রায়, মজিন ও আবাস হেট্ট শাহবাগে গিয়ে আন্দোলনে যোগ দেন। দুপুরে শাহবাগ থেকে শিক্ষার্থীদের একটি বড় মিছিল বাজারের হয়ে কার্ঘ্যসেতের দিকে যাচ্ছিল। রমিজসহ তারা চার বন্ধু মিছিলের প্রথম দিকেই ছিলেন। বিকল ওটার দিকে চারদিকটা পুলিশ, আওয়ামী লীগ, ছাত্রলীগের নেতাকর্মীরা শিক্ষার্থীদের মিছিলে হামলা চালায়। গুলি ছোড়া হয় আন্দোলনকারীদের দিকে করে। পরে শিক্ষার্থীরা পিছু হটে কারওয়ান বাজার কমন ফোয়ারা মোড়ে অবস্থান নেন। সেটা এটার দিকে পুলিশ ও আওয়ামী লীগের লোকজন কার্ঘ্যসেতের দিক থেকে আবার হামলা চালাতে শুরু করে। কারওয়ান বাজার মোড়োলে রমিজের হেলমেট হাতে রমিজ ও আমি

পট পরিবর্তনে পাতেছে দখলদার

[শেখ পূর্বর পত্র]
মোহাম্মদপুর বেইলিবে সড়কের পাশেই অবস্থিত গড়ে তোলা হয়েছিল ছাত্রলীগের একটি কার্যালয়। সেখানে বসেই আশপাশের ফুটপাথের দোকান ও অটোরিকশার চালকসহ নিরস্তর করা হতো। এ আগের পর ছাত্রলীগের নেতাকর্মী পালিয়ে গেলে সেই অফিসের দখল নেয় বিএনপি নেতাকর্মী। এখন সেখানে ওও নবর গোর্ড সেক্সেসকল দলের বামার টানিয়ে দেওয়া হয়েছে।
মোহাম্মদপুরে শিয়া মসজিদ মোড়ে ছিল আলবদর খানা ছাত্রলীগের কার্যালয়। গত ও আগষ্ট সপ্তাহের

স দা বি

অন্ত জন ব্যক্তি সর্দি আউ প প প



নিহত ছেলের হাত ধরে মা বলছেন, 'রূপ বেঁচে আছে!'

একটু পরপর মৃত ছেলের বুকে মাথা রেখে গুলিবিদ্ধ ক্ষতস্থানের গন্ধ নিচ্ছেন মা। আর নিখর নাতির চুলগুলো টেনে টেনে দাদি বলছেন, 'রূপ, কথা বল। ও কথা বলবে।'



Shaheed Ramiz Uddin Ahmed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Ramiz Uddin Ahmed
Occupation	: Student, Daffodil International University
Father	: AKM Rakibul Ahmed
Mother	: Rabeya Sultana, Homemaker
Brother	: Redwan Ahmed, Physically and Mentally Challenged
Date and Location of Injury	: August 4, 2024, Karwan Bazar Metro Rail Station
Date and Location of Martyrdom	: August 4, 2024, 6:20 PM, Padma Clinic
Permanent Address	: Baraikhali, Road No. 13, Union: Shibpur, Thana: Lalbagh, Dhaka.

"The Martyr's Body Lay Upon the Street"

Shaheed Md. Yusuf Mia

Serial: 065

ID: Dhaka City 065



Preamble

Hasina has fled. The nation is now liberated from fascism. A wave of jubilation sweeps across the country. Everyone has returned home, except for Md. Yusuf Mia. He will never return. He was martyred by the bullets of the autocratic Hasina's police. Md. Yusuf Mia was a secondhand mobile phone trader. His only sister, Ikra, is a third-grade student. His family is financially disadvantaged. His father is a day laborer, who ekes out a living by driving a rickshaw.

Description of the Incident of Martyrdom

On August 5th, Shaheed Yusuf, much like Mugdh, scripted a page in history. Mugdh and his comrades had taken to the battlefield unarmed, yet they were warriors serving their fellow fighters. Md. Yusuf was one such warrior.

He expressed his intent to join the war to liberate the nation from fascism. The streets at that time were ablaze with the impassioned movement of students and citizens protesting against discrimination. On August 5th, Yusuf left his home, venturing into the streets to join the anti-discrimination student movement. He told his mother that he would be providing water to the students participating in the

other unarmed. Police were firing, BGB were firing, and Awami League goons were firing. The innocent Yusuf fell victim to police bullets, his body left lying on the street, unnoticed.

He was killed on the spot by the assassin police bullets. The impact of the bullet caused his wound to burn. In the evening, his family set out to find Yusuf, only to discover his body lying unclaimed. Upon closer inspection, they realized it was their own son.

He liberated the country with his sacred blood. The nation attained democracy, and autocracy was banished. Yusuf's family brought his body home, and he was laid to rest in Azimpur Graveyard after a funeral prayer on August 6th.



movement. He bid farewell to his mother and wife, as if to see his beloved wife for the last time.

That afternoon, when Sheikh Hasina fled the country, the public erupted in jubilation. As evening approached, people began returning to their homes, one by one. However, Yusuf had not yet returned. His family, filled with anxiety, began searching for him. Eventually, they found his lifeless body lying on the road to Dhanmondi 32. The police, BGB, and Awami League thugs were relentless, continuing to fire at the demonstrators. Dhanmondi had transformed into a heated battleground, with one side armed and the

Neighbor's Feelings

According to his neighbor, Rafiqul Islam, Shaheed Md. Yusuf Mia was a gentleman, humble and polite. He was altruistic and hardworking, never treating anyone poorly. Yusuf Mia was born into a poor family, but his heart was rich and vast. For those whose hearts are filled with patriotism, poverty is insignificant. Yusuf was one of the great heroes of the battlefield, sacrificing himself for the nation. Conversations with other neighbors revealed that he was a sociable and friendly person.

Family Conditions

Yusuf was born into a poor family and lived in a rented house. He had a happy family life with his parents, wife, and children. His father is a rickshaw puller. After his martyrdom, his wife has been living with his parents. They had a child who died at the age of one and a half months.



আজিমপুর/জুরাইন/কবরস্থানের রশিদ বহি
ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন ৭৫২
তারিখ: ৭-১২-২০১৮ ক্রমিক নং: ২৮১৫৭-২৮
বহি নং: ২৯৫ তারিখ: ০৬/০৮/১৮

(ক) মৃত ব্যক্তির নাম: (মি: আব্দুল হক)
পিতার/পার্বার নাম: (মি: আব্দুল হক)
ঠিকানা: ক/১৬৬৬৬৬৬৬, হাট
বয়স: ২৮/০২/৮৮ ২৭ বছর
কবরের আকৃতি: } কিস: ০০০০/

(খ) কিস দাতার নাম: (মি: আব্দুল হক)
বিস্তারিত ঠিকানা: ১৬

মৃতদেহ কবরস্থ করার আবশ্যকীয় কবর খোদাই কিস বাবদ মোট
টাকা মাত্র বৃক্ষস্বা পাইনি।
০৬/০৮/১৮





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Yusuf Mia
Date of Birth	: June 9, 2026
Father	: Md. Asad
Mother	: Mosammat Sathi
Permanent Address	: Bou Bazar, Hazaribagh, Dhaka
Current Address	: House 39/1, Bou Bazar, Hazaribagh, Dhaka
Occupation	: Secondhand Mobile Phone Trader
Circumstances of Martyrdom	: Killed by police gunfire at Dhanmondi 32
Date	: August 5th, body found on the street
Burial Place	: Azimpur Graveyard

Recommendations:

1. Provide financial assistance to his wife.
2. Offer a monthly stipend to the martyr's father.
3. Provide capital for starting a business.
4. The government could cover the educational expenses of his sister.
5. Provide medical allowances to the family members.



Shaheed Md. Abdul Motaleb

Serial: 066

ID: Dhaka City 066

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Abdul Motaleb was known for his sharp intellect, humility, and polite demeanor from a young age. He was an eighth-grade student. He was born on December 7, 2010, into a respectable Muslim family in Bara Noazpur, Begumganj Thana, Noakhali District. His father, Md. Md. Abdul Matin (47), was a day laborer, and his mother, Jahanara Begum (37), was a homemaker. He had a younger brother, Abdullah Al Muntasir (03), and an elder sister who was married. Md. Abdul Matin moved from his village to Dhaka city with the dream of providing his son with a higher education. Upon arriving in Dhaka, they resided in a rented house. As a day laborer, he managed his family with the limited income he earned through daily work. Being the sole breadwinner, the entire family depended on his income.

Mother's Dreams Remain Unfulfilled

The fascist government was overthrown through the July-August 2024 mass uprising. Students initiated the anti-discrimination student movement against the irrational verdict to uphold the quota system in employment. Students continued their peaceful movement from the beginning. The autocratic government used the Awami-Jubo League and the autocratic government's police force to thwart their legitimate demands. After July 17th, innocent students were brutally beaten by the Awami Police League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League. Due to the inhumane torture and human rights violations against students, the student movement gradually transformed into a student-public movement. Countless students and citizens were martyred in the July-August mass uprising. Shaheed Abdul Motaleb was one of those martyrs.

Shaheed Abdul Motaleb played an active role in the anti-discrimination student movement from the very beginning. On August 4th, 2024, like every other day, he left his house around 5:00 PM with his friends and elder brothers to join the procession in response to the anti-discrimination student movement call at Dhanmondi Jigatala. On one side was the legitimate movement of students and citizens, and on the other side was the attack by Awami terrorists and the police force. To suppress the legitimate movement of students and citizens, the government unleashed its terrorist forces, the Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League. They participated in the attack alongside the police, wearing helmets and carrying domestic and foreign weapons. The autocratic government's police fired indiscriminately at the students and citizens from the front with all their might. Not only that, sound grenades and rubber bullets were also fired from helicopters. Snipers targeted and shot at students and citizens from the rooftops of various residences. Shaheed Abdul Motaleb became a victim of a terrible clash.

Shaheed Abdul Motaleb was caught in the combined sound grenade attack by Awami terrorists and the police. A bullet pierced his chest, and he immediately collapsed on the street. Amidst heavy police firing, his colleagues risked their lives to rescue Shaheed Motaleb in an injured state. He was taken to Sikder Medical Hospital, but by then, he had passed away. Later, students took his body to Shaheed Minar, where his funeral prayer was held.

Shaheed Abdul Motaleb was buried in his family graveyard in Begumganj, Noakhali, his home village. Shaheed Abdul Motaleb's parents dreamed that their son would study engineering and serve the family and the country. No one could accept his sudden death. His friends and neighbors were deeply saddened by his demise. His death marked the end of an era. Shaheed Abdul Motaleb was a promising young man whose talent was evident not only in football but also in his education. His death caused irreparable damage not only to his family but also to his school, his playmates, and the entire society. Although Shaheed Abdul Motaleb has left us forever, his ideals, his humility, and his struggle will live on in our hearts forever.

Neighbor's Sentiments about the Martyr

Md. Maruf Hossain Milon, a neighbor of Shaheed Abdul Motaleb said, "Shaheed Motaleb was very bright from childhood." He was used to greet and respect elders. He actively participated in the movement with his colleagues. He used to pray regularly. Those who killed him should be brought to justice quickly, and his family should be provided with financial assistance.





A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Md. Abdul Motaleb
Occupation	: Student
Date of Birth	: December 7, 2010
Father	: Md. Abdul Matin, Day Laborer
Mother	: Jahanara Begum, Homemaker
Date and Location of Injury	: August 4, 2024, Jigatala, Dhanmondi
Date and Time of Martyrdom	: August 4, 2024, 6:00 PM
Permanent Address	: Village: Bara Noazpur, Union: Ward No. 5, Thana: Begumganj, District: Noakhali
Current Address	: House: 63/A, Thana: Hazaribagh, Dhaka

Recommendations for the Family

1. His father is a day laborer working in a tannery. One-time financial assistance can be provided to him for starting a tannery business.
2. Regular monthly financial assistance can be provided.



Shaheed Md. Sabbir Hossain: A Profile

Serial: 067

ID: Dhaka City 067

Introduction

Autocrats have no principles. Fascists have no compassion. They become ruthless and cruel in their pursuit of power. Their hearts are as hard as stone. They do not hesitate to kill. Shaheed Md. Sabbir Hossain was an innocent child, only 12 years old. He was born on September 1, 2012. His father is Md. Nur Alam, and his mother is Maksuda Begum.

Account of the Incident

Shaheed Md. Sabbir Hossain was a resilient child. Every day was a battle for him. Life itself was a battlefield. His life was cut short at the tender age of twelve. His life was taken by the Dhanmondi Thana police. A child was brutally murdered.

Sabbir and his mother's expenses were not covered by their father, as he had disappeared with his other family. Sabbir's mother and his three brothers formed a family of five. To support the family, ten-year-old Sabbir was forced to take on the responsibility. He had to find a way to earn a living two years before reaching



adulthood. Sabbir sold balloons in front of the Abahani sports Ground every day. Sabbir's income sustained the family. Sabbir was a resilient warrior in the battle of life. Living was synonymous with struggling.

July 20th was the last day of his life. Like every other day, he was selling balloons. Then

news of the anti-discrimination student movement arrived. The protesters around the Abahani Sports Ground resonated with the processions. Sabbir's young mind was awakened. Perhaps the news of the government's irregularities and corruption had also embittered his mind. The desire to rebel may have driven him to join the movement. Moments after joining, the government's henchmen became aggressive. They fired indiscriminately. Sabbir still held the bag of balloons in his hand.

Suddenly, a bullet made him bleed. The bullet hit his chest, face, and head. Sabbir Hossain collapsed instantly. The entire nation was horrified by the police's brutality. Protesters quickly took him to Suhrawardy Hospital. Defying all the doctors' efforts, Sabbir was martyred at 9:00 PM. The struggling life of child Sabbir came to an end. His death deeply affected the nation, the protesters, and the conscious public. He was buried at Mohammadpur Intellectuals' Graveyard after a funeral prayer on July 21st.

Relatives' Feelings

A young child, at an age when he should have been going to school, took on the responsibility of the family. He was only twelve years old. The responsibility of supporting his mother and three brothers fell on his shoulders. A remarkable thing. His brothers were also



very young, aged 11, 5, and 3 respectively. Sabbir's mother and his neighbors were deeply saddened by his death. The family was in a state of utter despair. His mother felt nothing but emptiness in her eyes after her son's death. Sabbir was more conscientious and responsible than his age.

Neighbor Aslam said, "The family awareness of such a young boy surprised even the adults."

Family Conditions

The family is now devastated. Sabbir was their sole earner. The extremely poor family is sinking further into despair.



Profile of Shaheed Md. Sabbir Hossain

Name	: Shaheed Md. Sabbir Hossain
Date of Birth	: September 1, 2012
Father	: Md. Nur Alam
Mother	: Maksuda Begum
Occupation	: Hawker at Abahani Sports Ground, Dhanmondi
Permanent Address	: Choto Amtala, Nazirpur, Pirojpur
Current Address	: House: Nurjahan's House, Aziz Khan Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka
Location of Incident	: Abahani Field, Dhanmondi
Perpetrator	: Dhanmondi Thana Police
Time	: July 20th, 8:30 PM
Death	: July 20th, 9:00 PM, Suhrawardy Hospital
Burial	: Mohammadpur Intellectuals' Graveyard

Recommendations

1. Arrange for permanent housing.
2. Provide his mother with employment opportunities.
3. Provide one-time financial assistance.
4. Arrange a monthly stipend.
5. Support the education of his younger brothers.



Shaheed Zobaid Hossain Emon

Serial: 068

ID: Dhaka City 068

Martyr's Profile

To uphold the democratic system in his beloved birthland, Bangladesh, young Emon sacrificed his life. His full name is Shaheed Zobaid Hossain Emon. Shaheed Emon was a bright student of the 4th grade. He studied at Darun Nazat Islamia Madrasa. Despite being a 4th-grade student, he was an exceptionally intelligent and clever boy. His father, Md. Kanchan Mia, was a van driver. His mother, Johura Khatun, is a homemaker. Shaheed Emon's family came to Dhaka from Kishoreganj 25 years ago. His father's dream was to educate his children or arrange a good job in Dhaka. Shaheed Emon was following his parents' dreams. He was a unique boy among all the students of his madrasa, standing out from the others. From a young age, he was a very courageous boy. From childhood, Emon was very aware of right and wrong, justice and injustice. He tried to offer prayers in the mosque every time. The dream his father had for him had just begun to materialize. However, it could not progress. The Police League, Awami League, Tokai League, terrorist league, and Jubo League militants did not allow that dream to be fulfilled. The family is now grieving his loss. Bangladesh has been deprived of the honesty and integrity of a young boy like Emon.

The Child Sacrificed His Life to Protect the Country

To uphold the democratic system in his beloved motherland, Bangladesh, young Emon sacrificed his life. His full name is Shaheed Zobaid Hossain Emon. Shaheed Emon was a bright student of the 4th grade. He studied at Darun Nazat Islamia Madrasa. Despite being a 4th-grade student, he was an exceptionally intelligent and clever boy. His father, Md. Kanchan Mia, was a van driver. His mother, Johura Khatun, is a homemaker. Shaheed Emon's family came to Dhaka from Kishoreganj 25 years ago. His father's dream was to educate his children or arrange a good job in Dhaka. Shaheed Emon was following his parents' dreams. He was a unique boy among all the students of his madrasa, standing out from the others. From a young age, he was a very courageous boy. From childhood, Emon was very aware of right and wrong, justice and injustice. He tried to offer prayers in the mosque every



time. The dream his father had for him had just begun to materialize. However, it could not progress. The police league, Awami League, Tokai League, terrorist league, and Jubo League militants did not allow that dream to be fulfilled. The family is now grieving his loss. Bangladesh has been deprived of the honesty and integrity of a young boy like Emon.

Description of the Incident Related to the Martyr

Shaheed Emon was a 14-year-old boy. Although a child in terms of age, his intellect, ethics, integrity, and knowledge of right and wrong were quite mature.

The terrorist forces of the killer Hasina, the police league, were conducting a nationwide crackdown. Dhaka and other divisions were stained with blood. Lives had to be given from infants to the elderly. Bullets, tear gas, pellet guns, and rubber bullets could not stop them. The killer Hasina's terrorist forces had embarked on a mission to indiscriminately kill hundreds of people. Yet, the brave sons of this country did not back down. They did not turn their backs. Shaheed Emon became a part of this.

July 19, 2024, was a Friday. When the call for Jumu'ah prayer was given, Shaheed Emon took a bath, put on his Punjabi and pajamas, and went to pray with joy and enthusiasm. Who knew that this would be the last prayer for this child? He would join others in chanting the slogan, "Quota or merit? Merit, merit."

After the Jumu'ah prayer, a protest procession of students and citizens started from in front of the graveyard mosque adjacent to the Ray Bazaar area in Mohammadpur. Little Emon and his friends joined the procession. When the procession reached in front of Allah Karim Mosque, the terrorist forces started attacking. They not only fired bullets, tear gas, and pellet guns from below, but the police and RAB terrorists unleashed by the bloodthirsty Hasina also fired bullets from the sky. Bullets started raining down. While the protesters took shelter in the vicinity to save their lives, some protesters were shot.

The time was approximately 3:30 PM. Shaheed Emon was shot from a helicopter. The bullet entered through the left ear and exited through the right jaw. The locals rescued the wounded boy. He was quickly taken to Ibn Sina Hospital in Dhanmondi. Due to severe bleeding, this innocent boy was martyred around 7:30 PM. He had not even reached the age to commit a crime. Yet, the fascist, killer, and anti-humanity Hasina's terrorist forces killed him. Shaheed Abu Emon sacrificed himself for the country. He showed the way to the people of Bangladesh. His sacrifice led to the fall of the killer Hasina on the 5th. Shaheed Emon will remain a shining star forever.

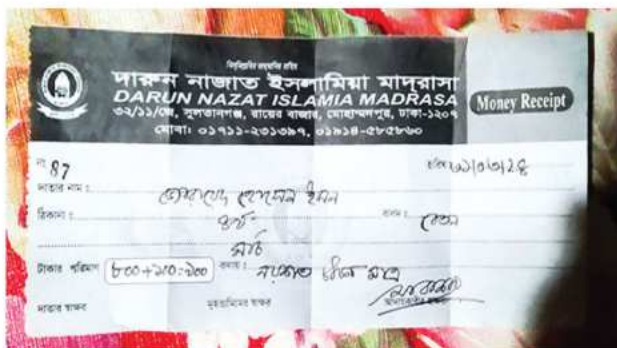
Current Economic Condition of the Martyr's Family

Shaheed Zubayer Hossain Emon's father has no movable or immovable property. He lives in a rented house in a slum. He is a van driver by profession. They came to Dhaka from Kishoreganj district. They have

been living in Dhaka for 25 years. Among his four children, the eldest son, Muhammad Jihad (21), is a Laguna helper. The eldest daughter, Swarna Akhter Kansi (19), is married, and the youngest daughter, Subarna Akhter Borna (12), is a 4th-grade student. It is very difficult to manage the family with the limited income of the eldest son and the father.

Statements/Feelings of Relatives and Friends about the Martyr

According to Shaheed Zubayer Hossain Emon's (14) friend, he was a very good boy. He used to go to the mosque for every prayer. He would be the first to arrive at the mosque to offer Jumu'ah prayer on Friday. As he studied in a madrasa, he would greet and respect elders from a young age. He was quite skilled in cricket and football. Emon used to talk to everyone with a smile and a polite demeanor. (His friend-Md. Suján).

[illegible]



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Full Name	: Zobaid Hossain Emon
Date of Birth	: February 3, 2011
Father's Name, Age, Occupation	: Md. Kanchan Mia, 40, Van Driver
Mother's Name, Age, Occupation	: Johura Khatun, 36, Homemaker
Family Members	: Five
Number of Siblings	: Two brothers, two sisters
	♦ Elder Brother: Jihad Hossain, Age: 21, Occupation: Laguna Helper
	♦ Elder Sister: Swarna Akhter Kanshi, Age: 19, Occupation: Homemaker
	♦ Shaheed Zobaid Hossain Emon
	♦ Younger Sister: Subarna Akhter Borna, Age: 12, Occupation: Student, Grade: 4th
Education	: 4th Grade
Current Address	: 32/11, Sultanganj, Area: Makeup Khan Road, Thana: Mohammadpur District: Dhaka
Permanent Address	: Kishoreganj
Assailant	: Government Security Forces' bullets fired from a helicopter
Location of Incident	: In front of Mohammadpur Allah Karim Mosque
Time of Injury	: July 19, 2024, 3:30 PM
Time and Location of Death	: July 19, 2024, 7:00 PM, Ibn Sina Hospital, Dhanmondi, Sankar, Dhaka
Current Location of the Martyr's Grave	: Kishoreganj

"My Beloved Has Left Me,
With Whom Shall I Share My Heart's Words Now?"



Shaheed Hannan

Serial: 069

ID: Dhaka City 069

Birth and Career Profile

Shaheed Hannan was born on January 30, 1992, in the village of Bara Bari, Maishamura, Hajiganj Upazila, Chandpur. His father's name is Md. Amin Mia, and his mother's name is Rasida Begum. He spent his childhood and adolescence in his own village. Being from a lower-middle-class family, Shaheed Hannan entered the workforce after leaving secondary school. He came to Dhaka to earn a living after getting married. He started a bakery business in Badda city of the capital with three friends. He named it "Apon Bakery". Gradually the business grew bigger. As a result, the family's financial hardship was quickly alleviated. As a result, Hannan did not delay in fulfilling all the wishes and desires of his wife. Thus, one day after another passed in a happy family. Husband and wife waited for an unborn child to share this happiness. Then that dream of Hannan came true. His wife became pregnant. Overjoyed, he sought blessings for his "Nilmoni" from his brothers and sisters, relatives, and everyone else.

Movement Beyond Happiness

Suddenly, in July 2024, a peaceful movement of students and citizens started across the country against the quota system. In this situation, the then autocratic ruler Sheikh Hasina mocked the students by calling them Razakars. The peaceful movement turned into a mass movement due to the fear arising from the massacre. The mass movement turned into a frontal war. The result of the war was a change of government. Therefore, it can be said that the past July-August was the month of movement.

Reasons for Joining the Movement

Every day, while going to his workplace, Hannan perceived the movement of students and citizens on the streets. Inspired by the movement, he thought every day that he would join the movement today, but he had to return late at night due to spending time on his bakery business. Disregarding all that, on Thursday, July 18th, he joined the movement without thinking anything. He imagined in his mind that he would liberate the subjugated country from the autocratic ruler Sheikh Hasina and tell his wife and unborn child the story of his heroism.

Context of Martyrdom

That day, the autocratic Hasina's henchmen and police force surrounded the Badda area. They started firing countless bullets at the students and citizens all around. Suddenly, a bullet hit Hannan's thigh. He fell to the ground. Locals quickly admitted him to Kurmitola Hospital. When his condition worsened, the hospital authorities ordered him to be taken to Dhaka Medical. Then, on Saturday, July 20, 2024, at half past four in the morning, Hannan died.

Upon receiving the news, the martyr's father-in-law took his body to the village. The family broke down in tears. The sky and air became heavy with the wailing of the pregnant wife and mother. The elderly father lamented, "My beloved has left me! With whom shall I share my heart's words now?" Amin Mia liked Hannan the most among his children. That is why he was spending his retirement life with his youngest son, not with the rest of his sons. Then the martyr's body was taken to the bier to read the funeral prayer. After the funeral prayer was completed in the mosque

premises, he was buried in the family graveyard of Bara Bari, Maishamura, Hajiganj.

Post-Martyrdom Life of the Family

The family is mourning the sudden death of Shaheed Hannan. He was married only seven months ago. When the ancestral land was divided among the five brothers, he received twelve decimals of land. After his death, the four brothers are trying to occupy that land together. The martyr's wife is currently with her parents-in-law. At this moment, there is no extra income in the martyr's family. Hannan was the only one who provided for the expenses of his parents and his wife's family. The martyr's father says, "Where is the safety of my children? Are we really alive? Or are we living corpses?"

Feelings of Loved Ones

Fahad Bhuiyan, the martyr's father-in-law, said, "My son-in-law was a very good person. He always took care of my niece. Hannan won the hearts of our family in just seven months. I never saw him get angry. He was a very responsible son to his parents. His death has caused grief to our two families. The assassin's bullet has widowed my young niece. I want the hanging



of those who killed Hannan. I want his trial. This grief is not something we can forget."

"The account of life stands on the assembly or non-assembly of many digits. Facing the harsh reality, it is seen that the account of the past no longer matches. Somewhere a discrepancy is caught. However, let the account continue in the rhythm of the account. And let us learn to live in the rhythm of life.



Shaheed's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Hannan
Occupation	: Businessman (operated a bakery business in partnership with three friends)
Bakery Name	: Tin Apon Bakery (Badda)
Date of Birth and Age	: January 30, 1992, 32 years
Date of Martyrdom	: July 20, 2024, Saturday, approximately 4:30 AM
Place of Martyrdom	: Injured in Badda, died at Dhaka Medical College
Burial Place	: Bara Bari, Maishamura, Hajiganj Family Graveyard, Chandpur
Permanent Address	: Bara Bari, Maishamura, Hajiganj, Chandpur
Father	: Md. Amin Mia
Mother	: Mosammat Rashida Begum
Housing and Asset Status	: Owns twelve decimals of ancestral land
Wife	: Bibi Hawa Mukta, Occupation: Homemaker, Age: 18

Recommendations

1. Assistance can be provided for the martyr's unborn child.
2. Monthly or one-time financial assistance can be provided to the martyr's wife.
3. Employment opportunities can be provided to the martyr's wife.



Shaheed Md. Shafiq Uddin Ahmed Ahnaf

Serial: 070

ID: Dhaka City 070

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Shafiq Uddin Ahmed Ahnaf was an eleventh-grade student in the business studies department of BAF Shaheen College. Ahnaf was born in Dhaka on October 13, 2007. His ancestral home is in Manikganj.

A Brief Account of Life

Ahnaf was the eldest son of a four-member lower-middle-class nuclear family. He dreamed of a bright future for his family and the country. His father, Md. Nasir Uddin Ahmed, was a sales representative, and his mother, Mrs. Parveen, worked as a merchandiser. They lived in Mirpur Madhya Paikpara. They had no homestead except a mud house in their village home in Manikganj. Ahnaf's dream was to become a businessman when he grew up. He always said that he would do something of his own instead of a job so that his family and the country would be proud of him.

Ahnaf was active in the quota reform movement from the beginning. Despite being injured by tear gas and rubber bullets for the first time, he was determined to go to the movement again. His mother and aunt forbade him to go to the movement. But Ahnaf told them, "Because of timid mothers and aunts like you, the children cannot go to the movement. If there were mothers and aunts like you in 1971, the country would not have been independent." Although his mother's heart cried at such words, she felt proud of her son's courage. Ahnaf was supposed to take the HSC exam in 2025.

How He Became a Martyr

August 4, 2024. A large number of students and citizens gathered at Mirpur 10 in the capital. The quota reform movement had then turned into a one-point demand for the fall of the autocracy. On the orders of

the autocratic Hasina, the police attacked the students with heavy weapons. Chhatra League joined them. Ahnaf was one of the agitated students. After lunch, Ahnaf left the house for the movement around three o'clock. He spoke to his family on the phone around quarter to five. Ahnaf was still healthy then. Around 7:30 pm, a video on social media Facebook showed a bullet-ridden body being taken from Mirpur-10 to Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College Hospital. That was Ahnaf. He was shot in the stomach. He was martyred before reaching the hospital. He was buried at Mirpur Shaheed Intellectuals' Graveyard.

Statements about the Martyr

Ahnaf's family is devastated by the grief of this death. Younger brother Iftekhar is crying holding his brother's guitar and T-shirt. Ahnaf's mother is showing her son's used items to everyone she meets and saying, "The boy is gone, but he has left behind many memories in the house."

"I am the only aunt. No matter how much I praise Ahnaf, it will be less. He was as mischievous as he was talented." - Nazia Ahmed (Martyr's aunt)

Family Status

Ahnaf's family is a lower-middle-class family. His father is a sales representative and his mother works as a merchandiser to support the family. They have no homestead except a mud house in their village home in Manikganj.

Will They Return This Morning?

Classmates are all sitting for the exam. An empty desk. It has a bouquet of flowers. Written in black ink on white paper—Shaheed Shafiq Uddin Ahmed Ahnaf! Everyone is present at the college's half-yearly exam, but Ahnaf is not!

Where is Ahnaf was lively, restless, and enterprising. How can the killer kill such a beautiful 17-year-old teenager? His full name is Md. Shafiq Uddin Ahmed Ahnaf. He was an independent-minded teenager. He did not want to do a regular job like eight or ten others. He wanted to be an entrepreneur. He had a strong desire to surprise everyone by doing something himself. But all his wishes and dreams were shattered by the brutal bullets of the henchmen of the cruelest autocratic Sheikh Hasina. Who knew that this 17-year-old teenager's blood would rid Bangladesh of a mafia system? This teenager has given the nation the



তারা কি ফিরিবে এই সুপ্রভাতে
যত তরুণ অরুণ গেছে অস্তাচলে...

৯৮ আগস্ট ২০২৪

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taste of freedom. Shaheed Ahnaf, the evergreen of Rabindranath Tagore's famous poem "The Greenery's Expedition." In the poet's words—

"O youth, O my raw, O green, O naive, hit the half-dead and save them."

Indeed, teenage warriors like Ahnaf have saved this half-dead nation.

Shaheed Ahnaf was the eldest son of his parents. Father Nasir Uddin Ahmed was a sales representative. Shaheed's mother Safat Siddiqui Parveen was a merchandiser in an organization. He was the beloved son of his parents. Ahnaf was born on October 13, 2007, illuminating the house of Madhya Paikpara in Mirpur. His parents raised their first child with all the love of their hearts. After SSC, he was admitted to BAF Shaheen College in the capital in the commerce department. Ahnaf had an extraordinary rapport with his classmates. One of his many qualities was the courage to protest against injustice. The 15 years of Awami misrule, vote theft, corruption, murder, injustice, and oppression had a negative impact on his young mind.

July 2024. The Awami government started conspiring again to re-establish the quota system. Although Sheikh Hasina accepted all the demands in the face of strong student movements in 2018, there was a volcano of hatred in her heart. So, in 2024, after consolidating power in an unopposed election, the



Hasina government wanted to bring back the quota. The continuous movement demanding reform of quotas in government jobs started on July 1. This non-violent movement turned violent from July 15.

Armed Chhatra League, Jubo League, Swechasebak League, and police, RAB members started attacking unarmed students in the movement. After the martyrdom of Shaheed Abu Sayeed in Rangpur, the movement turned into a people's movement.

Mirpur 10 Gol Chattar in the capital was one of the battlegrounds. Under the instigation of notorious terrorist Moinul Hossain Khan Nikhil, general secretary of Awami League's affiliated organization Jubo League, attacks were repeatedly carried out in Mirpur. Shaheed Ahnaf was one of the soldiers of the organized movement in Mirpur. Earlier, when he went home after being injured by rubber bullets and tear gas, his mother and aunts requested him not to go to the movement.

On August 4, the non-cooperation program of the anti-discrimination movement was ongoing across Bangladesh. Meanwhile, in Mirpur Gol Chattar, the protesters held a 4-hour sit-in demanding the realization of 9-point demands, stopping mass arrests, and trial of the killers. Mirpur finally turned into a battlefield on August 4. Awami terrorists, all with indigenous weapons, guns, and shotguns, took position at Gol Chattar. Later, unable to withstand the fierce resistance, the armed terrorists led by Nikhil retreated.

Shaheed Ahnaf's mother repeatedly urged him not to go outside the house. She kept an eye on him. But around 3:30 pm, Shaheed Ahnaf got ready and quickly went downstairs. At four in the afternoon, he called his mother and informed her that he was at Mirpur 10. He also assured her not to worry. This was his last conversation with his mother. After that, he could not be contacted. At 7:30 pm, a Facebook video showed him being taken to the hospital in a bullet-ridden condition. Brave teenage martyr Ahnaf was martyred before reaching Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College Hospital. The killer's bullet hit his stomach. Ahnaf was buried next to his grandmother's grave at Mirpur Shaheed Intellectuals' Graveyard.

Shaheed Ahnaf's proud mother says, "My son was extraordinarily brave. His words still ring in my ears. 'Because of timid mothers and aunts like you, the children cannot go to the movement. If there were mothers and aunts like you in 1971, the country would not have been independent!'"

Indeed, our martyr Ahnaf was a lighthouse of immense courage.



"They Did Not Let Live the
Freedom-Loving
Young Hero of an Independent
Country"

Shaheed Hafez Mohammad Zubayer Ahmad

Serial: 071

ID: Dhaka City 071

Birth and Family Background

Hafez Mohammad Zubayer Ahmad was born on August 13, 2007, in Lahinipara village of Kushtia district. His father's name is Mohammad Kamal Uddin and his mother's name is Molina Begum. He received his primary education from the village school. Later, after completing the memorization of the Holy Quran from Khilgaon Mohammadia Hafizul Ulum Madrasa in Dhaka, he was admitted to the neighboring Al Jamiatul Islamia Makhzanul Ulum Qawmi Madrasa. He has a younger brother named Junaid Ahmad, who is also a Hafez of the Holy Quran.

24's Victory Celebration

From the beginning of the movement, the assassin police force and the autocratic government's terrorist forces continued to attack the students indiscriminately. From July 2 to August 5, students from various institutions in different parts of the country held demonstrations, human chains, highway blockades, etc. The coordinators of the anti-discrimination student movement announced various programs from the premises of Dhaka University, known as the Oxford of the East. The fascist Hasina's nurtured party cadres and law enforcement agencies carried out repression against the students and the public by firing tear shells, rubber



bullets, pellet guns, disappearances, murders, torture, and filing cases to thwart the programs. Awami's notorious terrorists jumped on ordinary students with domestic weapons and rifles.



As the movement continued for a long time, the then killer ruler Sheikh Hasina announced a curfew on August 5, 2024. Breaking that curfew, students and the general public took positions in the alleys of the capital. Then, at two o'clock, news came in the media that Sheikh Hasina had resigned and fled the country. Millions of students and the general public started celebrating victory on the streets of Dhaka and across the country.

The month in which he was born is the month of his death! The only difference is the year. So is that month still for celebration? Or for mourning?

The Context of the Martyr

On August 5, 2024, people across the country held a program to surround Ganabhaban. The general public gathered in Shahbagh from different areas of Dhaka. Later, they set off together for Ganabhaban. As a



result, the Hasina government was forced to resign and flee to India. Victory processions were held across the country. Zubayer left his house in the afternoon to join that procession. The procession moved forward. The police force, the accomplices of the autocrat Hasina, started firing from all sides. Suddenly, several bullets hit Zubayer's stomach. He fell to the ground. The students and the general public present quickly took him to Mugda Medical. Blood flowed from his chest and stomach. Doctors tried their best to save him. Still, it was not possible to save him in the end. Shaheed Zubayer was martyred on the hospital bed at 07:30 PM by the killer's bullet. Later, the martyr's body was taken to his village home. Shaheed patriot hero Hafez Zubayer Ahmad was laid to rest in Lahinipara Central Graveyard.

**"I had a strange greed, a greed to live, but with my head held high,
I went to the procession saying I will not bow my head to injustice,
irregularities, slavery,
The shameless bullet of the so-called weapon hit my head!
In the storm of death sea, I became a corpse."**



বেফাকুল মাদারিস আরাবিয়া বাংলাদেশ
কওমি মাদরাসা শিক্ষা বোর্ড
৪৬৪৮ কেরানীগঞ্জ পল্লী
১৪৪৪ বিজি/১৪১৯ বঙ্গমা/২০২৩ দফা

মারহুলা - হিফযুল কুরআন

রোল নং - ১০৬৮৯৪	রেজি. নং - ২৭০৮৮	
নাম - মোহাম্মদ জুবায়ের আহমাদ	জন্ম তারিখ - ১৩-০৮-২০০৭	
পিতা - মোহাম্মদ কামাল উদ্দিন		
মাদরাসা - মুহাম্মদিয়া হাফিজুল উলূম মাদরাসা ও এতিমখানা, বিলপাও রেলস্টেট বাজার, মতিঝিল, ঢাকা, ১/১৬৩৫		
মারকয - জামিয়া শাহইয়াহ মালিবাগ, ১০৩৭, মালিবাগ বাজার রোড, বিলপাও, ঢাকা, ১/৩১		
ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	প্রাপ্ত নম্বর
১	হিফয (ইয়াদ)	৭৪
২	তাজবিস	৪৮
৩	নীনিয়াত (মৌবিক)	৪৯
মোট প্রাপ্ত নম্বর		১৭১
প্রাপ্ত বিভাগ		জায়েদ জিহাদ
মোহা হাদ		০



MTTI



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Office of the Registrar, Birth and Death Registration

Chapra Union Parishad

Kumarkhali, Kushtia

(Rule 11, 12)

মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন সনদ / Death Registration Certificate

Date of Registration
18/08/2024

Death Registration Number
20072692002283733

Date of Issuance
18/08/2024

Date of Birth : 13/08/2007

Sex : Male

Date of Death : 05/08/2024

In Word : Fifth of August Two Thousand Twenty Four

নাম : মোহাম্মদ জুবায়ের আহমাদ

Name : Mohammad Jubayer Ahmad

মাতা : মলিনা বেগম

Mother : Molina Begum

মাতার জাতীয়তা : বাংলাদেশী

Nationality : Bangladeshi

পিতা : মোহাম্মদ কামাল উদ্দিন

Father : Mohammad Kamal Uddin

পিতার জাতীয়তা : বাংলাদেশী

Nationality : Bangladeshi

মৃত্যুস্থান : ঢাকা, বাংলাদেশ

Place of Death : Dhaka, Bangladesh

মৃত্যুর কারণ : হত্যা

Cause of Death : Murder

(Not for ICD Use)

(Not for ICD Use)

Moshur
18.08.24
Seal & Signature
Assistant to Registrar
(Preparation, Verification)
MD. MOSHIUR RAHMAN
SECRETARY
CHAPRA UNION PARISHAD
KUMARKHALI, KUSHTIA



Enamul Haque
18.08.24
Seal & Signature
Registrar
MD. ENAMUL HAQUE MONZU
CHAIRMAN
CHAPRA UNION PARISHAD
KUMARKHALI, KUSHTIA

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



Medical Certificate of Cause of Death			
Hospital Name: MUGDA MEDICAL COLLEGE		Hospital Code No: 10013720	
Patient Name: MR. ZUBAYER AHMAD		Admission No: 57952304	
Father's Name: MOHAMMAD KAMAL UDDIN		Mother's Name: MOHINA BEGUM	
Address: 513		Village/Area: SOOTH GORDAN	
Post Office: KALGAON		District: DHAKA	
Sex: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Third gender		Religion: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhist <input type="checkbox"/> Christian <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Occupation: <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Govt. Service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Student <input type="checkbox"/> Housewife <input type="checkbox"/> Retired <input type="checkbox"/> Other		Date of Birth of Deceased: 13/08/2007	
Time of Admission: 17/05		Date of Death: 05/08/2024	
NID of Deceased (Spouse): 3256334053		Date of admission: 17/29	
Family Cell Phone number (if available): 01731650654		Deceased <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parents	
Part I: Medical data (Part I and II)			
1. Report disease or condition directly leading to death can find a		Cause of death: ? Internal Bleeding of Aortic aneurysm	
2. Report chain of events in due to order (if applicable)		Due to: As to abdomen	
3. State the underlying cause on the lowest level		Due to: As to abdomen	
4. Other significant conditions contributing to death (state intervals) can be included in brackets after the condition		Time interval from onset to death: 1-2 hr	
Part II: Other medical data			
Was surgery performed within the last 6 weeks?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
If yes please specify reason for surgery (disease or condition)		If yes please specify date of surgery	
Was an autopsy requested?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
If yes were the findings used in the certification?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Manner of death		<input type="checkbox"/> Disease <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Could not be determined <input type="checkbox"/> Accident <input type="checkbox"/> Legal intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Pending investigation <input type="checkbox"/> Intentional self-harm	
Please describe how external cause occurred (if poisoning please specify poisoning agent)		Date of injury	
Place of occurrence of the external cause		<input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> School, other institution, public administrative area <input type="checkbox"/> Sports and athletics area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Street and highway <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and service area	
Total or infant death		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial and construction area <input type="checkbox"/> Farm <input type="checkbox"/> Other place (please specify)	
Multiple pregnancy		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
If death within 24h specify number of hours survived		Stillborn? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Number of completed weeks of pregnancy		Birth weight (in grams)	
If death was perinatal, please specify cause of mother that affected the fetus and newborn		Age of mother (years)	
For women of reproductive age		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Was the deceased pregnant within past year?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
If yes, was the pregnancy		<input type="checkbox"/> When she died <input type="checkbox"/> Within the 42 days preceding her death <input type="checkbox"/> Within 43 days up to 1 year preceding her death <input type="checkbox"/> Exact pregnancy timing unknown	
Did the pregnancy contribute to the death		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Name: Dr. Aftab Hossain		Position: Sur. Consultant	
EMDC Reg. No: A-59520		Signature: [Signature]	

Shaheed Zubayer Ahmad at a Glance

Name	: Hafez Mohammad Zubayer Ahmad
Father's Name	: Mohammad Kamal Uddin
Mother's Name	: Molina Begum
Occupation	: Student
Madrasa Name	: Al-Jamiatul Islamia Makhzanul Ulum Khilgaon, Dhaka-1219
Permanent Address	: Village: Lahinipara, Post Office: Mohini Mill, Thana: Kumarkhali District: Kushtia
Death Certificate No.	: 20072692002283733
Date of Death	: 05/08/2024
Cause of Death	: Injured by police gunfire, later died at Mugda General Hospital
Graveyard	: Lahinipara Central Graveyard, Lahinipara, Kumarkhali, Kushtia
Date of Birth	: 13/08/2007
Age	: (17)



Shaheed Md. Ramzan Ali

Serial: 072

ID: Dhaka City 072

Martyr's Profile

Ramzan Ali moved to Dhaka 35 years ago from Netrokona. His life in the village was filled with hardships, and financial struggles made his existence unbearable. Seeking a better future, he migrated to the capital with unwavering determination to succeed in life. Ramzan Ali was an honest and hardworking individual, known for his deep devotion to his mother. His mother was ill, and ensuring her recovery became his greatest responsibility. He took every possible step to provide for her medical treatment.

As the sole main source of income of his family, he worked tirelessly to support his household. In his village, he only owned a small piece of land for residence and had no additional property. He lived with his wife, one son, one daughter, and his mother.

Ramzan Ali's Martyrdom

On August 5th, the country was liberated from fascism. The country became independent for the second time. We achieved independence as part of undivided Pakistan in 1947. We were within the territory of Pakistan. The name of this region was East Pakistan. India plotted conspiracies against the state of Pakistan from the very beginning of its creation. The secret thought of India's prominent politicians was that if a strong Pakistan was to be weakened, the state had to be broken. A golden opportunity came in 1971. Under the guise of cooperation, India succeeded in its mission by dividing a country into two. Indira Gandhi exclaimed in the Indian Parliament in '71, "We have taken revenge for a thousand years." Since then, we have got territory, borders, and a separate map. But we have not been able to free ourselves from aggression and dominance. Although we became independent in 1971 and even after such achievement, we remained under the diplomatic pressure of a large neighboring state for the past five decades. Therefore, the liberation we got on August 5th is actually the second independence. To make August 5th successful, thousands of people had to become disabled. Torture and oppression had to be endured. Martyrdom had to be embraced.



August 5th came through the bloody July. In July, the "Anti-Discrimination Student Movement" started. Later it turned into a student-public movement. The government used all its weapons to suppress this movement. It tried to push the country towards conflict. The government deliberately pushed an independent country towards civil war. The government applied all the measures taken in a country when a war breaks out against the innocent protesters. According to various sources, special units of the neighboring country's army also worked in this suppression operation. The government deployed the police and BGB in the field. The army was also deployed in the field. All kinds of communication were cut off and massacres were carried out. Yet the movement did not subside. It became even more heated. The government added its party cadre force to its regular forces. Jubo League, Awami League's terrorist organization, participated in the torture.

The anti-discrimination movement spread across the country. One program after another started coming. In the politics of Bangladesh, programs like strikes and blockades were known. The leaders of the anti-discrimination program applied words like shutdown in the movement. People were attracted. Firstly, the shutdown was Shahbagh-centric. Then gradually the movement spread. The whole country came under shutdown, complete shutdown. Dead bodies started falling in different parts of the country due to police bullets and Jubo League bullets. The country became a land of corpses. Hundreds of people

were killed in a single day. The government took a war-like role just like enemy suppression. Lethal weapons started being used instead of tear gas, sound grenades, and rubber bullets. Hundreds of people died from direct bullets. All the roads for the students and the public to retreat were blocked. There was no option left between the two equations of victory and death. The government fired bullets from helicopters.

Finally, August 5th arrived. Long march to Dhaka. Program to surround Ganabhaban. A flood of people came down to Dhaka. The movement was successful. Sheikh Hasina fled. A repetition of eight hundred years of history took place. Sheikh Hasina's escape after Lakshman Sen. The nation was freed from the hands of fascists, regimes, and autocrats. Hundreds of lives were lost. Victory was achieved in exchange for the fresh blood of hundreds of innocent people. Even then, the ghosts of autocracy remained somewhere in the



form of hyenas. The terrorist Jubo League and police killer forces of the autocracy were still lying in wait at the point of BRAC University.

Ramzan Ali was a working-class man. He was returning home from work as usual. A group of police with lethal weapons seemed to be waiting with the desire to take someone's life. On August 5th, people were returning home after the victory procession. Ramzan Ali was returning after work. As soon as he came near Brac University, the police fired bullets. Ramzan Ali was attacked. He was shot in the right arm. He fell down immediately. It was two o'clock at night. Passersby quickly took him to the hospital. He died on the same day while undergoing treatment. The family was severely devastated by Ramzan Ali's death.

His first funeral was held at the Minar Mosque in Dhaka. The second funeral was held in his village. He was buried in the local graveyard in Netrokona.

Neighbor's Statement

Neighbor Abdul Quader said, Ramzan Ali was a good man. He was very humble and honest. He used to live with everyone. He was a hardworking man. He was responsible towards his family. He was a mother-loving son. Ramzan Ali's death is mournful. I want justice for the culprits.

Recommendations

- His mother is ill. There is no one else to earn in the family.
- I propose a one-time grant.
- A monthly allowance can be given.
- Housing arrangements are urgent.
- Arrangements for the son's employment are necessary.
- The daughter's education expenses need to be met.
- All expenses should be made free to make them properly educated.
- If eligible for marriage, the marriage expenses can be provided.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Ramzan Ali
Date of Birth	: 15-10-1981
Father	: Late Md. Nur Hossain
Mother	: Mosa: Khodeja Begum
Family Members	: Mother, wife, one son, one daughter
Occupation	: Carpenter
Educational Qualification	: 5th grade
Permanent Address	: Village: Dundhi, Union: Biljora, Thana: Purbadola, District: Netrokona
Current Address	: House: 950, Post Office Area, Gulshan 1212, Thana: Gulshan, Dhaka
Injured	: Injured by police gunfire on August 5th at 2 AM (upper part of the right arm)
Place of Incident	: In front of BRAC University
Death	: Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Burial	: Own village
Death	: August 5th, 2 AM, 2024

"He departed, leaving everyone in tears, for the sake of his Lord"



Shaheed Md. Monir Hossain

Serial: 073

ID: Dhaka City 073

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Md. Monir Hossain was born on December 15, 1996, in Koyratkhali village of Rajapur Upazila, Jhalokati District. He spent his childhood in the pure air of the village. After completing his primary education from the local school, he moved to Dhaka with his family. In Dhaka, they moved into a rented house in Khilbari Tek, Auto Stand, Bhatara area. Monir was very attentive to his studies. He was intelligent and hardworking from an early age. He had started studying at a polytechnic college in the capital. He wanted to support his family after finishing his studies, but due to financial constraints, he had to stop studying.

His parents are both ill. His mother, Mosammat Minara Begum, suffers from a rare disease. A vein in her head has ruptured. She is now disabled. A lot of money is needed for her treatment. Unable to bear the cost of treatment, the father leaves the family. Shaheed Monir has 2 more younger siblings. After the father leaves, the responsibility of the sick mother's treatment and the care of the younger siblings falls on Shaheed Monir's shoulders. Seeing the dire situation of the family, he cannot sit idle. He starts working hard. He starts working in a travel agency in Dhaka. There was no one else to provide financial support to the family. His younger brother became addicted by mixing with the bad company. And the younger sister's time is spent serving the mother all the time. The family was supported by Shaheed Monir's sole income. He did not have the ability to treat his mother.

Shaheed Monir was a fearless and courageous young man. He never engaged in any wrongdoing in his lifetime. He always tried to stay on the right path. When the father left the family, he took over the responsibility of the family. He was amiable in his behavior. He never got into a dispute with anyone.

He was a brave warrior of the July Revolution. He gave us independence with his life. He joined the procession with a smile. He joined the death procession. He was a fearless and combative soldier. He struggled for others all his life. He never thought of himself. He joined the anti-discrimination student movement for the sake of the country. On July 19, 2024, he became a victim of autocracy's brutality. He died from the assassin police's bullet. He was martyred. He gave a free country. His family lost their only earning member.

Terrible Description of Martyrdom

On July 19, 2024, Monir joined the movement. This day was the last day of his life. He took position with the protesters in front of Shahjadpur's Butter Goli. He was injured by police bullets there. The bullet entered one side of his stomach and came out the other side. Many others like him were injured by police bullets and were writhing on the ground. There was no one to rescue them. Nothing could be seen in the smoke of tear gas all around. Everyone was shouting for water. But there was no one to give a drop of water there. The police were throwing tear gas and bullets at the protesters from the nearby high-rise buildings. Shaheed

Monir's lifeless body was lying there in an injured state.

Seriously injured, the protesters took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. But his life could not be saved. The doctor on duty at Dhaka Medical College declared him dead. Shaheed Monir Hossain's body was tried to be hidden. After 5 days, on July 24, the body was recovered and taken to his grandfather's house in Barisal. His funeral was held there at 11 pm. He was buried in a family graveyard.

Family Status

Shaheed Md. Monir Hossain was born in a helpless, insolvent, and poor family. Due to poverty, he moved to Dhaka with his family for livelihood. They moved into a rented house in Dhaka. Both parents are ill. His mother suffers from a rare disease. A vein in her head has ruptured. She is now disabled. A lot of money is needed for her treatment. Unable to bear the cost of treatment, the father leaves the family one day. And never comes back. He has 2 more younger siblings. With the father leaving the family, all the responsibilities of the family fall on Shaheed Monir. He starts working in a travel agency. There was no one else to provide financial support to the family. His younger brother became addicted by mixing with the local hooligans. And the younger sister's time is spent serving the mother all the time. The family was supported by Shaheed Monir's sole income. He did not have the ability to treat his mother. His death caused a wave of grief in the family. The mother is almost reckless after losing her son. Their condition is also dire now. They do not have any land of their own, which will support their family. There is no opportunity for relatives to help them.





"Ishaq, who provided security to others all his life, **could not ensure his own safety"**

Shaheed Md. Ishaq Jamaddar

Serial: 074

ID: Dhaka City 074

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Md. Ishaq Jamaddar was born on February 4, 1977, in a poor family in Bebajiyakhali village of Bamna Upazila, Barguna District. His father, Abdul Aziz, was a farmer, and his mother, Jobeda Khatun, was a homemaker. Due to poverty, he could not continue his education very far. He had to take care of the family at a young age.

Career

In his professional life, he started living in Adabar, Dhaka, as a security guard. In his professional life, he was a very honest and dedicated person. Although Ishaq was a security guard by profession, he sometimes worked as a day laborer to support a large family of 6 members, including his parents, wife, and two children, on a limited salary. To support the needy family, his two sons, Sabuj, were engaged in sales work, and Sajib, in painting work. Being a security guard in his profession, Ishaq's main job was to provide security to others.

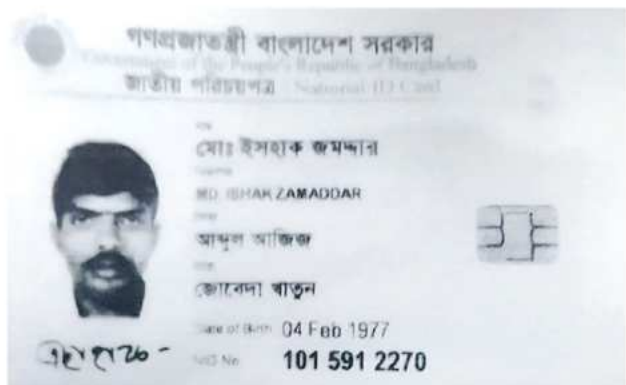
Participation in the Struggle Movement

Forgetting about his own safety on August 5, the day of the second independence, Ishaq Jamaddar, the heroic son of Barguna, took part in the movement, providing security to others all his life. On that day (August 5, 2024), when the autocratic Hasina was forced to resign and flee the country under pressure from the student-public movement, Ishaq Jamaddar was very happy to hear the news and left for Ganabhaban at 12 noon. Meanwhile, the fascist Hasina's henchmen were firing at the students and the public. They were killing people like birds. They did not even know the news of psycho Sheikh Hasina's escape. The henchmen police force did not consider ordinary people as human beings. They continued to shoot at the chests of ordinary students and the public with snipers, rifles, and AK-47s.

In this situation, when Ishaq Jamaddar reached Link Road in Shyamoli, a bullet fired by the merciless police suddenly pierced his left arm and entered his body. He immediately fell face down on the paved hard road, his body turned red with blood. He lay there writhing. Ishaq's comrades immediately admitted him to the emergency department of Suhrawardy Medical Hospital. Then the doctors gave the heart-wrenching two words, 'We are sorry,' 'He is no longer in this world.' Before being riddled with bullets, he had the opportunity to talk to his son for a few moments at 5 pm. He

sacrificed his life thinking about the country.

Jamaddar's death cast a shadow of mourning over his family. A shadow of sorrow fell among the locals. His first funeral was held in Adabar, Dhaka, and the second funeral was held in Bamna, his birthplace in Barguna. This innocent person, who was a victim of fascist Hasina's brutality, was very dear among his friends, relatives, and neighbors. Another fresh life was lost in this way. He will be remembered forever in the heart of Bengal and in the heart of every Bengali for his courage.





বাংলাদেশ ফরম নং ৭৬৯
বহির্বিভাগীয় রোগীর টিকিট

হাসপাতাল/কেন্দ্র
রেজি. নং ১২৬০/৬০ তারিখ ০৮/৮/২৪
নাম ২য়/২৪ বয়স ৩০ পুরুষ/মহিলা
ঠিকানা
রোগ

পরিচয়	চিকিৎসা
১৮৮	<p>This Patient is brought dead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BP : Not Recordable • Pulse : Absent • Pupil : Fixed & Dilated • Respiration : Absent • H/S : Absent • ECG : Flat <p>Emergency Medical Officer Signature & Stamp Here</p>

নং সম (বাণ্যাকোয়) ডেপুটি/ফ-৪২/৮৯-৪১৫, ডাঃ ১৯-৮-১৯৮৫
৮৮৮৮ ৮৮/২০২২-২৩, ২কেটি কপি, মুদ্রাস্থ নং-৩৩/২০২২-২৩।

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Martyr's Full Name	: Md. Ishaq Jamaddar
Date of Birth	: 04-02-1977
Father's Name	: Abdul Aziz
Mother's Name	: Jobeda Khatun
Occupation	: Security Guard
Family Members	: 6
Monthly Income	: 20,000 Taka
Number of Sons	: Two sons
First Son	: Sabuj, Occupation: Sales Worker
Second Son	: Sajib, Occupation: Painter
Permanent Address	: Village: Bebajiyakhali, Union: Bamna Sadar, Upazila: Bamna, District: Barguna
Current Address	: North Adabar, Holding No. 23
Thana	: Adabar, District: Dhaka
Assailant	: Gunfire from Armed Police Force
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024, 5 PM
Time and Place of Death	: Suhrawardy Medical Hospital, within a few hours of being shot
Martyr's Grave	: Own village, Bamna, Barguna

"Father Became a Veteran Son Became a Martyr in the Same Procession"



Shaheed Md. Shahabuddin

Serial: 075

ID: Dhaka City 075

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Md. Shahabuddin was born on February 25, 1987, in Char Samaiya village of Bhola district to Abdul Kalam and Monowara Bibi. The family of Abdul Kalam and Monowara Bibi consisted of five members. The martyr's father was a small businessman. To manage the struggling family, he came to Dhaka 63 years ago. In Dhaka, the martyr's father started a rice hotel business. The martyr's mother was a homemaker. Shahabuddin and his wife lived with his parents in a rented house in Dhaka.

Shahabuddin's life was very challenging. He did not have much opportunity to study due to poverty. He was hardworking from childhood. Besides taking care of his father's business, he drove a CNG to support the family.

How He Became a Martyr

This movement was primarily a legitimate quota reform movement of students. And to resist this legitimate quota reform movement, the autocratic fascist Hasina government and its henchmen goons carried out a surprise attack on Dhaka University on July 15 through Chhatra League, creating a heinous incident. In protest of the surprise attack, the anti-discrimination student movement gave a nationwide protest march program the next day. Through which the movement intensified. The movement spread to all districts. To suppress the movement, on the instructions of important MPs of the government, the controversial party student organization Chhatra League carried out surprise attacks on the peaceful gatherings of general students and injured numerous students.

Six people were martyred across Bangladesh that day. The first one was Shaheed Abu Sayeed, a student of Begum Rokeya University. From July 17, private university students took to the streets in protest of the attack on the peaceful gathering and in support of the anti-discrimination movement. Students called for blocking the streets. At their call, students and the public took to the streets. To disperse the protesters from the streets, the autocratic government's assassin police and RAB used batons, tear gas, rubber bullets, pellet guns, and sound grenades. The protesters immediately ran for safe shelter. The number of bullet injuries increased. Many of the injured died on the spot due to excessive bleeding and failure to take them to the hospital in time. The line of dead bodies became longer and longer. They seemed to be enjoying the killing. Panic spread among the general public across the country.

Angry students announced a complete shutdown blockade program across the country on the night of July 17 through video messages. On July 18, BGB was deployed in 5 districts including Dhaka in the center of the all-out blockade program. On the instructions of the fascist government, internet service was shut down across the country. From the next day, the police, RAB, and BGB started a massacre by indiscriminately firing bullets in the blockade program. The autocratic government imposed a curfew that night so that the students and the public could not come out. The demands of the student-public genocide movement, conducted by the henchmen forces of the fascist autocracy, then turned into a 1-point demand.

On August 5, to make the previously announced 'March for Dhaka' successful, businessman father Abul Kalam

and Shahabuddin closed the shop and joined the mass movement of students and the public. At noon, news came that mafia government chief Sheikh Hasina had resigned and fled the country. As this news spread, children, men, and women across the country took to the streets in celebration of victory. Sweet shops started to empty. All the statues made by the autocratic government, wasting crores of rupees of the country, started to be broken. Eid's joy started everywhere.

At approximately 7:30, a victory procession was going on near Sher-e-Bangla Nagar intersection. When the procession came in front of Sher-e-Bangla Nagar police station, the fascist scoundrel police force fired indiscriminately at the jubilant crowd. A bullet fired by the police hit Shahabuddin's head and another bullet hit his leg. Shahabuddin immediately fell to the ground. Amidst the heated situation, the protesters rescued him at great risk and took him to the Pangu Hospital first. After initial treatment, he was transferred to the Neuro Science Hospital as an emergency. At 8:30 PM, the doctor on duty declared him dead.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Full Name	: Md. Shahabuddin
Date of Birth	: 25-02-1987
Father's Name	: Abul Kalam
Mother's Name	: Monowara Bibi
Occupation	: Homemaker
Wife's Name	: Bibi Halima
Age	: 35, Occupation: Homemaker
Family Members	: 5
Monthly Family Income	: 15,000 Taka
Number of Sons and Daughters	: Two daughters
Elder Daughter	: Mosa: Lamiya, Age 14, Secondary School, Seventh Grade
2. Younger Daughter	: Sanjida, Age seven, Swadesh Mrittika Adarsha Bidyaniketan, First Grade
Occupation	: CNG Driver
Permanent Address	: Village: Char Sumaiya, Union: Chandra Prasad, Thana: Sadar, District: Bhola
Current Address	: Ward No. 28, Area: Sher-e-Bangla Nagar-1207, Thana: Sher-e-Bangla Nagar District: Dhaka
Place of Incident	: In front of Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Police Station
Assailant	: Gunfire from Armed Forces
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024, 7:30 PM
Time and Place of Death	: August 5, 2024, 8:30 PM, Neuro Science Hospital
Martyr's Grave Location	: Bhola

"Rakib never returned from playing football"



Shaheed Md. Rakib Hasan

Serial: 076

ID: Dhaka City 076

Martyr's Profile

Md. Rakib Hasan was a bright and cheerful 12-year-old boy. He was born in 2012 in Dakshin Narayanpur village of Isapur Union No. 4, Ramganj Thana, Lakshmipur District. Rakib was a talented seventh-grade student at Mohammadpur IT Jet School and College. Rakib was the third child of father Md. Abul Khayer (46) and mother Parveen Akhtar.

Shaheed Rakib, a seventh-grade student, whose football skills and interest in studies made him popular with his friends and teachers. From childhood, he was known for his intelligence, humility, and polite behavior. Their family land in the village is about 10 acres. But his father is the sole earner of the family. He works as an electrician in Dhaka North City Corporation. The martyr's family has been living in a rented house on Zakir Hossain Road, Mohammadpur for more than 43 years.

July 19th was like any other day. Shaheed Rakib left home at 4:30 PM to play. His destination was Kazi Nazrul Islam Road next to Mohammadpur Club, where he was preparing to play football as usual. But that day was the last day of his life. He faced an unexpected incident. While walking down the street, the police fired a bullet that hit him directly in the head. The bullet entered his head from the front and exited from the back. He fell to the ground immediately from the bullet wound. At that moment, his lively eyes closed forever.

Passersby quickly took him to the City Hospital, but due to his critical condition, he was transferred to the Neuro Science Hospital. There, at 9 PM, the doctor on duty declared him dead. Family, friends, and neighbors were shocked by the martyr's death. No one could accept his sudden death.

On July 20, his funeral was held in the village. He was laid to rest in the family graveyard in Lakshmipur at 11 PM. Village neighbor Kalam Hossain, who knew the martyr from childhood, said, "The martyr was a very good boy. He was very attentive to his studies from an early age, and he was also excellent at football. He will be remembered forever for being martyred in the anti-discrimination student movement. He used to greet us when he saw us. He was a very polite boy."

The martyr's death marked the end of an era. He was a promising young man whose talent was evident not only in football but also in his education. His death is an irreparable loss not only for his family but also for his school, playmates, and the entire society. Although the martyr has left us forever, his ideals, his humility, and his struggle will live forever in our hearts.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Rakib Hasan
Father	: Md. Abul Khayer
Mother	: Parveen Akhtar
Occupation	: Student
Class	: 7th, Mohammadpur ITZ School and College
Date of Birth	: 2012
Current Address	: Zakir Hossain Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka
Permanent Address	: Dakshin Narayanpur, 49, Ichapur, Lakshmipur, Ramganj
Place of Incident	: Kazi Nazrul Islam Road, Mohammadpur
Assailant	: Police
Time of Injury	: July 19, 2024, 4:30 PM
Time of Death	: 9:00 PM, Neuro Science Hospital
Grave Location	: Own area, Lakshmipur



Shaheed Md. Yasir Sarkar

Serial: 077

ID: Dhaka City 077

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Md. Yasir Sarkar was the beloved son of his parents. He was born on November 20, 2006, at his home in Shani Akhra, Dhaka. Shaheed Yasir's family lives in a permanent residence in Dhaka. He was raised and grew up in his Dhaka home. He was last studying in the second year of HSC at Narayanganj Government College. His father, Md. Md. Mofazzal Hossain, is a cloth merchant by profession and has a tailor shop. However, the establishment is currently closed due to Shaheed Yasir's death. Shaheed Yasir's mother, Bilkis Akhtar, is a homemaker.

He was the fourth of 5 siblings. Shaheed Yasir used to take his parents to the doctor. He used to take his younger sister to the madrasa. He used to do various family tasks with great sincerity. He was the center of the family. Shaheed's elder brother works in a software company and the second brother works in a private madrasa. Besides, his two younger sisters are studying. As his two elder brothers are professionals, he had to give time to the family. That boy was snatched away by the police force unleashed by the killer Hasina. The family seeks the martyr's status for their son.



Description of the Incident:

Shaheed Yasir Sarkar was a patriotic citizen. He actively participated in the quota reform movement of the anti-discrimination student movement. He was always vocal to protect the country from discrimination. On July 24, during the quota reform movement at Dhaka University, the terrorist forces of Chhatra League attacked the students during the student-public movement on the 16th. Numerous female students were also injured. After this, on the instructions of the Awami League MPs and ministers, a killing mission was carried out on the students and the

public. The police's direct shooting campaign started from Abu Sayeed. They brutally killed about 1000 students across the country by shooting. Awami terrorist forces, police, BGB, and RAB were unleashed against the protesting students. The quota reform movement took the form of a one-point demand. That is, the fall of Sheikh Hasina. On this occasion, the March to Dhaka program was given on the 5th. Angry people from all over the country came to Dhaka. A flood of people came down to the streets of Dhaka. In the movement of millions of students and the public, the terrorists unleashed by the fascist Hasina killed numerous people that day as well. The victory



celebration was going on from 3 o'clock. On the other hand, the hooligans were wreaking havoc. Hundreds of people were being killed. No one was spared, neither farmers nor workers.

On August 5th, Shaheed Yasir left his Shanir Akhra house at ten in the morning. His mother forbade him to join the movement. Still, he convinced her somewhat and went out on the streets. He joined the ranks of the oppressed students and the public. After the movement all day, he left for Ganabhaban at around three o'clock.



Then suddenly, in the Kutubkhali area of Jatrabari, 100 to 150 policemen unleashed by the Awami League started firing indiscriminately. Many people were injured and killed by bullets around. There, Yasir was shot twice in both sides of his chest and once in the lower part of his stomach. Among them, two bullets entered his chest from behind and came out.

When he left for the movement in the morning, he told his mother, "Mom, I'm going out, I'll be back at noon." When his father came home at noon and asked his mother about his son, his mother said that Yasir had not returned home yet. When the victory celebration spread across the country at three o'clock, his father thought that his son might have gone to Ganabhaban. Even as



the evening deepened, his son did not return home. Not finding him, everyone went out to look for him.

His elder sister Hafsa Bushra (20) posted a status on Facebook with her brother's picture seeking information. Someone sent some pictures to her phone. At ten o'clock at night, someone sent a bloody picture to her inbox from Dhaka Medical and asked if it was her brother? Hafsa broke down in tears after seeing the picture. Everyone asked what happened hearing the sound of crying? Then she showed her brother's bloody picture. A shadow of mourning fell all around in an instant.

Feelings of Family Members:

The martyr's father said: I suffer from various diseases. He always took me to the hospital for treatment. He also said that I do cloth and tailoring business but currently I am not doing business due to my son's grief. The martyr's elder sister Bushra said, Yasir used to come back from the movement and tell us stories. Even though I forbade him, he used to say, "If everyone is afraid and sits at home, how will it happen?"



Economic Condition of the Martyr's Family

The family runs well with the salary of the martyr Yasir's two elder brothers. They both earn about 35 thousand taka. However, the father is suffering from cancer and the mother is suffering from osteoporosis. The martyr Yasir's family is unable to bear the cost of treatment with the earned 35 thousand taka.







Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Full Name	: Shaheed Md. Yasir Sarkar
Date of Birth	: 20/11/2006
Father's Name, Age, Occupation	: Md. Yusuf Sarkar, 60 years, Cloth Business
Mother's Name, Age, Occupation	: Bilkis Akhtar, 45, Homemaker
Family Members	: 6
Monthly Family Income	: 35,000 Taka
Number of Brothers and Sisters	: Three brothers, two sisters
1. Elder Brother	: Mohammad Yakub Sarkar, Works in a Software Company
2. Second Brother	: Mohammad Yahya Sarkar, Age: 26, Occupation: Teacher Institution: Madrasa
3. Elder Sister	: Hafsa Bushra, Age: 20, Occupation: Student
4. Shaheed Md. Yasir Sarkar	
5. Younger Sister	: Nusaiba, Age: 6, Occupation: Madrasa Student
Permanent Address	: Shani Akhra, Union: Donia, Thana: Kadamtali, District: Dhaka
Place of Incident	: Shani Akhra, Union: Donia, Thana: Kadamtali, District: Dhaka
Assailant	: Police and Terrorist Chhatra League
Time of Injury	: 3:00 PM, Jatrabari
Time and Place of Death	: 3:40 PM, Jatrabari Kutubkhali
Martyr's Grave Location	: Janata Bagh, Police Outpost Graveyard



Shaheed Md. Jahangir Mridha

Serial: 078

ID: Dhaka City 078

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Md. Jahangir Mridha was born on April 1, 1980, in Dwipsa village of Patuakhali district. He was a van driver by profession. He had two children. Shaheed Md. Jahangir Mridha's father's name is Md. Noyon Uddin and mother's name is Mosammat Lalmon Bibi. He was the eldest of his parents' 6 children. He lived in Kadamtali, Dhaka with his family. His elder son left his studies and started working as a glass fitter due to financial hardship. And the younger son Md. Shanto is only 3 years old. His wife Laiju Begum has been suffering from illness for a long time. She has problems with her right eye and lacrimal duct. She is not getting relief from the disease due to lack of proper treatment.

On July 19, 2024, Shaheed Md. Jahangir Mridha lost his life due to the bullets of the autocratic government's assassins. His death brought a devastating situation to the family. Their life came to a standstill. Shaheed Jahangir's wife, Laiju Begum, broke down socially, economically, and mentally. Having no other option, she took up work herself. Despite her illness, she took a cooking job in an office. She is struggling to put two meals a day with a limited salary. On the other hand, when she goes to work, her young son Shanto has to stay alone at home. There is no one to look after him. Due to lack of money, she is unable to get treatment. Also, she is not getting the opportunity to feed her children a little good food. When the young son cries calling "father, father," Laiju Begum cannot hold back her tears.

The Cruel Incident of Martyrdom

The illegal government Sheikh Hasina created a chaotic situation by coming to power through election fraud. She established autocratic rule by robbing the people of their right to vote. She consolidated power through disappearances, extrajudicial killings, injustice, oppression, extortion, terrorism, money laundering, etc. Their level of injustice and oppression surpassed all previous autocrats. The long-standing anger took root in the minds of the people. The long-standing anger turned into a movement. They carried out brutal torture on the people through party police members. The savagery of the police surpassed even the Pakistani occupying forces of '71. The student-public quota reform movement turned into a movement to overthrow the autocrat. Failing to suppress the movement, the government adopted an aggressive policy.

On the night of July 15, in response to a journalist's question, the autocratic killer Hasina called the students and the public "Razakars." Immediately, the students and the public burst into protest. In the middle of the night, "Who are you, who am I? Razakar, Razakar" echoed from the halls of Dhaka University. Instantly, the hated word of '71 turned into a slogan of liberation in '24. Girls from the Jagannath University student hall took to the streets in the middle of the night. Students from educational institutions across the country, including Dhaka, protested together. Since then, the movement has intensified. Gradually, the student-public movement turned into a mass movement. People of all classes and professions started joining the movement. To suppress the students, the government unleashed its party's pet

goons, Chhatra League. On July 16, on the instructions of Chhatra League President Saddam and General Secretary Sheikh Inan, the Chhatra League's helmet force carried out a surprise attack on innocent students and the public with iron rods, hockey sticks, stumps, machetes, and domestic weapons as per a pre-planned strategy. The Chhatra League's pet goons and the thugs brought in from various places pounced on the unarmed students and the public like reckless killers. Their attack did not spare the unarmed sisters either. They brutally tortured the sisters by stopping them on the streets. They surrounded them from all sides and beat them indiscriminately.

The attack on the protesting students and the public further increased the strength of the movement. It was like adding fuel to the fire. Since then, the movement continued unabated.



On July 19, the government used all its might to suppress the movement in various places. The assassin police, Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League's terrorist forces targeted the students and the public and threw tear gas, rubber bullets, pellets, blank bullets, grenades, bombs, etc. That day, the Jatrabari area of the capital turned into a battlefield. The police took position with armored vehicles and modern weapons. Not only that, the autocrat's helicopters and high-rise buildings attacked with modern weapons. To prevent the news of the atrocities from being broadcast abroad, the government shut down the internet across the country at 10 PM on July 19. The government started a dirty political game by vandalizing various establishments in the city through party workers and blaming the protesters.

On July 19, at around 10 AM, Shaheed Md. Jahangir Mridha went to the pharmacy to buy medicine for his wife. On his way back home after buying medicine, he fell into the clutches of the autocrat's assassins. A bullet entered his back and exited through the front. He fell to the ground instantly. His surroundings were flooded with blood. The students present took him to a pharmacy. Since there were police barricades all around, it was not possible to take him to the hospital. He was martyred while in the pharmacy.

His wife burst into tears after hearing the news of her husband's death. Seeing the crying of Shaheed Jahangir's 3-year-old son, Shanto, the people around could not hold back their tears. The eldest son, Swajan, also broke down mentally at the sudden death of his father.

Family Status

Shaheed Jahangir's family condition is very bad. He used to run the family by driving a small van. He lived with his wife and children in a rented house in Jatrabari. He has two sons. The eldest son is 24 years old. He could not educate his son due to poverty. The eldest son, Swajan, works as a glass fitter for a limited salary. And the younger son, Shanto, is 3 years old. The wife is ill. She has poor eyesight. She has been suffering from lacrimal duct problems for a long time. After her husband's death, she took a cooking job in an office.





Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Registrar, Birth and Death Registration
Madanpura
Bauphal, Patuakhali
(Rule 11, 12)



মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন সনদ / Death Registration Certificate

Date of Registration 27/08/2024	Death Registration Number 19807813877100501	Date of Issuance 27/08/2024
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Date of Birth 19/04/1980	Sex: Male
Date of Death 19/07/2024	
In Word Nineteenth of July, Two Thousand Twenty Four	

নাম মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর	Name Md
মাতা মৃত: লালমোন বিবি	Mother Let
মাতার জাতীয়তা বাংলাদেশী	Nationality Bangladeshi
পিতা মৃত: ময়ন উদ্দিন	Father Let
পিতার জাতীয়তা বাংলাদেশী	Nationality Bangladeshi
মৃত্যুস্থান ডাকা, বাংলাদেশ	Place of Death Dhaka, Bangladesh
মৃত্যুর কারণ হত্যা	Cause of Death Murder

আসলাম
27.08.24
Seal & Signature
Assistant to Registrar
(Preparation, Verification)
GAZI AMINUL ISLAM
Secretary
8 No. Madanpura Union Parishad
Bauphal, Patuakhali.



Seal & Signature
Registrar
MD. GOLAM MOSTOFA
Chairman
8 No. Madanpura Union Parishad
Bauphal, Patuakhali.



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



নাম: মোঃ জাহাঙ্গীর মৃধা
Name: MD. JAHANGIR MIRDHA
পিতা: ময়ন উদ্দিন মৃধা
মাতা: লালমোন বিবি
Date of Birth: 01 Apr 1980
ID NO: 8257852437





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shaheed Md. Jahangir Mridha, Occupation: Van Driver
Date of Birth	: 01/04/1980
Place of Birth	: Patuakhali
Father	: Md. Md. Moyon Uddin (deceased)
Mother	: Mosa: Lalmon Bibi (deceased)
Date of Injury	: July 19, 2024, approximately 10 AM
Date and Place of Martyrdom	: July 19, 2024, approximately 11 AM, Jatrabari
Burial	: His family took the body from the hospital, performed the funeral prayers and buried him in the village graveyard.
Permanent Address	: Patuakhali, Barisal
Current Address	: Rayerbag, Kadamtali, Dhaka



Shaheed Md. Habib

Serial: 079

ID: Dhaka City 079

Martyr's Profile

Md. Habib was a private car driver by profession. He was the son of Md. Shafiullah of Char Mollajir (Chatal Bazar) village in Dhaligar Nagar Union of Lalmohan Upazila, Bhola District. Due to lack of land in the area, he moved to Dhaka with a large family of six members. He lived in a rented house in the Paterbag Water Pump area of Kadamtali Thana, Dhaka. He could drive many types of vehicles. Since he did not have his own personal car, he used to drive CNGs, private cars, and sometimes trucks of different owners at different times, and he was managing his family by doing other work that came his way.

Context of Martyrdom

According to the martyr's eldest daughter, Fatema Akhtar, her father had been involved in the nationwide anti-discrimination student movement since it began in July 2024. He concealed his involvement from his family by saying he was in the Jatrabari area. Fatema Akhtar described her father as a physically and mentally strong person. On the day of the incident, July 20th, her father and some of his friends went to the Shani Akhra area of Jatrabari to observe the plight of the protesting students and provide them with food. They collected money from people in the area and started cooking khichuri. During the cooking, a chase ensued between the police and the students.

When the police chased the students to their cooking area, her father and his friends moved to a safe place. After a while, they thought the police had left and returned to the cooking area, unaware that the police were still present. The police then shot her father at approximately 2:30 PM. A bullet pierced his right side, below the chest, and exited. He fell to the ground and



lay there for a while as the police were still present. When the police left, people from the area went to him.

At this time, her father repeatedly asked them to save him, saying he had young children at home. People from the area took him to Desh Bangla Hospital, but the hospital refused to treat him due to the risk of angering the authorities. They then took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital, where he was still alive. He died at approximately 3:30 PM in the emergency unit. Fatema Akhtar, her brother, and her mother arrived at Dhaka Medical College Hospital and found him dead in the emergency room.

According to Fatema Akhtar, the scene was horrifying. There were many police and army personnel outside the emergency department, intimidating them. When they asked to take the body, the hospital authorities asked them to bring a written application from the local police station's OC. Her mother and brother went to the Jatrabari police station, but the area was chaotic due to clashes between students and the police. They somehow entered the police station, but the police officers inside threatened them and refused to give the written application. They even threatened to shoot her brother inside the police station. The family members returned to Dhaka Medical College Hospital and narrated the incident to the hospital authorities. The hospital authorities insisted on the written application and asked them to return to the police station. They went back to the police station and pleaded with the police officers, eventually obtaining the written application. They rushed back to Dhaka Medical College Hospital, and the hospital authorities handed over the body. By this time, it was evening on July 21st, and the body had deteriorated. Fatema Akhtar said the body was emitting a foul odor. They tried to take the body to their village in Bhola but failed. They were forced to quickly perform the bathing, shrouding, and funeral and buried him in Jurain Graveyard.

Comments from Close Relatives about the Martyr

Habib's uncle said, "Habib's parents are not alive. He has no land or house in the area. He lived in Dhaka with his family."

Habib's eldest daughter, college student Fatema Akhtar, said, "Why did they make us orphans by shooting my helpless father? What will happen to us now?" She added, "Her father was poor, but he never let them realize it. He worked very hard but never let them feel his hardship. He treated his daughters like queens. No matter what, he would bring them something to eat on his way home. He had many dreams for them. His family was his whole world. And they lost that father who would never bring them food again. She also said that her mother is so worried

father to come home. But her innocent mind does not know that her wait will never end! Her father will never come home this way again."

Habib's only son, Hafez Md. Jihad (17), said angrily, "My father was not at fault, he was never involved in any politics. He ran our family by driving various vehicles. My father's focus was on our mother, three sisters, and one brother. But why was my hardworking father shot dead?" Jihad also said, "We are now seeing darkness after losing our father. My

elder sister is taking the HSC exam. Five subject exams have been completed. My father could not fulfill his dream. I have two younger sisters. I cannot afford my education with the little I earn. My mother cannot sleep at night thinking about us."

Details of the Martyr's Family's Financial Condition

According to Habib's eldest daughter, Fatema Akhtar, they have some land in their village, but others have occupied it. They do not have any property in their possession now. There is little chance of recovering it. Her father worked as a driver in Dhaka. Since he did not own a car, he drove cars of different owners on rent. Sometimes, when his owner sold the car, he became unemployed and remained jobless for a long time. During her (Fatema Akhtar's) HSC exam, her father was struggling to run the family, so he put her brother Hafez Rihat to work in a factory to help the family. She also did two tuitions, and the two siblings tried to support the family. And in the meantime, this terrible incident happened.



about the future of their family and younger siblings that she cannot sleep at night. And her younger sister still stands by the main door frame, waiting for her

The martyr's family needs financial and other assistance. The following proposals are presented regarding assistance to the martyr's family:

1. The martyr's family urgently needs housing, so it will be helpful to provide them with permanent housing.
2. One-time financial assistance can be provided to the martyr's family so that the family can support themselves currently.
3. A permanent job should be arranged for the martyr's eldest daughter, Fatema Akhtar, so that she can support her family and take good care of her mother and younger siblings, and fulfill her father's dream.
4. Since the martyr's son is a Hafez of the Holy Quran, a permanent job can be arranged for him in a religious institution suitable for him, and his younger sisters' education can be arranged at full government expense.
5. Since the martyr's second daughter is somewhat physically challenged, proper treatment should be arranged for her under full government expense.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Habib
Father	: Late Md. Shafiullah
Mother	: Late Asia Khatun
Permanent Address	: Village: Char Mollaji (Chatal Bazar), Union: Dholigar Nagar, Thana: Lalmohan, District: Bhola
Current Address	: Area: Dakshin Donia, Pater Bag, Area: Pater Bag, Water Pump, Thana: Kadamtali District: Dhaka
Place of Incident	: Jatrabari Shani Akhra
Assailant/Killer	: Police and Chhatra League of the autocratic government
Time of Injury	: July 20, 2024, 2:30 PM
Date and Time of Death	: July 20, 2024, 3:30 PM
Martyr's Grave Location	: Jurain Graveyard, Dhaka
Total Family Members	: 6
1. Wife: Name	: Ayesha Begum, Occupation: Homemaker
2. Eldest Daughter	: Name: Fatema Akhtar, Age: 20, Education: HSC, Kamalapur Sher-e-Bangla College
3. Son: Name	: Hafez Md. Rihad Hossain, Age: 17
4. Second Daughter	: Name: Habiba Islam Kulsum, Age: 7, Education: Playgroup
5. Youngest Daughter	: Name: Humaira Islam Ayat, Age: One and a half years



Shaheed Abu Ishaq

Serial: 080

ID: Dhaka City 080

Abu Ishaq, the Martyr, Could Not Return to Saudi Arabia

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Abu Ishaq was a Saudi expatriate. A proud remittance warrior. He was a God-fearing, honest, and benevolent person, simple and pure-hearted. He had come to Bangladesh on leave from the company. His return flight was on August 24th. He planned to go to Saudi Arabia and resume work. But leaving behind a son, a daughter, and his beloved wife, Shaheed Abu Ishaq responded to God's inevitable call and presented the offering of martyrdom.

The Martyrs of the Second Independence

The two innocent children became orphans forever. Could the pain of these orphaned children and the widow's pitiful cries reach the ears of the cruel ruler Sheikh Hasina's courtiers? Or did Allah seal their ears? The silent, pitiful face of his 90-year-old father seemed to be cursing the killers. The girl will never again jump into Abu Ishaq's arms calling "father!"

Shaheed Abu Ishaq was born on March 1, 1968, in Dhaka. He worked at I.K.K. Group of Companies. Shaheed Abu Ishaq lived with his family on the 3rd floor of house number 425 on Nurpur Masjid Road, Kadamtali.

How He Became a Martyr

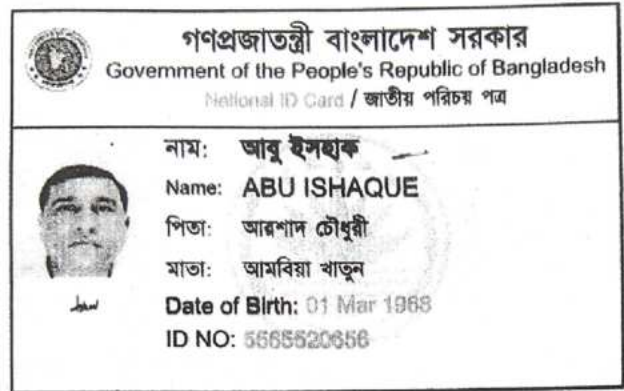
From the beginning of the anti-discrimination movement, he had been helping by providing water and food. He also raised slogans with the students. Although he was over fifty, he was youthful like the students in spirit. Abu Ishaq continued to provide uninterrupted assistance in treating the students injured in the attacks by police, Chhatra League, and Jubo League cadres during the movement. On August 5th, when the hated fallen ruler Sheikh Hasina fled due to public outrage, people all over Bangladesh, including Dhaka, burst into celebration.

But even on the morning of the 5th, the police, RAB, SB, and Ansar members continued to use all their might to suppress the protesters. He left his house at 12:45 PM on the 5th. He joined the protesters at Shani Akhra. Later, when his wife called at 1:35 PM, a protester answered. He was informed from the other end that Abu Ishaq was in critical condition after being shot. He was shot at approximately 1:20 PM. His wife and son took him from the Shanir Akhra scene to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. After reaching the hospital, the doctor on duty declared him dead at around 1:35 PM. He was buried in Gauripur, Cumilla (family graveyard of his maternal grandparents).

Words of the Martyr's Loved Ones

Daughter: My father is no longer in this world. I now understand that my father loved me very much.

Brother-in-law: He was a very God-fearing and religious person. He performed Hajj multiple times. He was a very simple and kind-hearted person. No member of our family had any complaints against him. He always wanted to help people. He also supplied water and food to the students and protesters during the July-August movement.







Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Abu Ishaq
Father	: Arshad Chowdhury (90)
Mother	: Late Ambia Khatun
Date of Birth	: 01/03/1968
Occupation	: Expatriate (Saudi Arabia)
Employer	: I.K.K. Group of Companies
Son	: Ishtiaq Chowdhury Adip, 22 years, 1st year, Southeast University
Daughter	: Sara Chowdhury (14), 8th grade, Bornomala Adarsha High School
Permanent Address	: 828 Nurpur, Ward No. 60, Thana: Kadamtali, Dhaka
Current Address	: 425, 3rd Floor, A-Unit, Nurpur Masjid Road, Kadamtali, Dhaka

"Police riddled the chest of the sole breadwinner"



Shaheed Md. Riaz

Serial: 081

ID: Dhaka City 081

Martyr's Profile

Md. Riaz was a struggling young man from an extremely poor family. He was born on January 1, 1998, in Char Khalifa Union of Daulatkhan Thana, Bhola District. Shaheed Riaz was the sole breadwinner of his family. He did various kinds of work to make ends meet. However, he mostly worked as a rod fitter. The martyr's father's name is Abdul Rob. His mother's name is Moni Begum. As his father was disabled, he had to come to Dhaka at a young age for livelihood. He lived in the Madina Chattar area of Matuail, Dhaka, in a rented room at Matuail Zero Point. Shaheed Riaz married Farzana Begum in 2015. He was the father of two children. Shaheed Mohammad Riaz was a cheerful person. He had a cordial relationship with everyone. He had almost no hostile relationship with anyone. Despite being a child of a poor family, he was humane and just. He always came forward in the grief of others.

How Riaz Was Martyred

The anti-discrimination student movement's quota reform movement began. Students peacefully carried out their programs until the 15th. The illegal Hasina government falsely labeled the general students and the public as Razakars. In protest, students across the country demonstrated. On July 16th, the movement gained momentum at Dhaka University. There, the Chhatra League's terrorist militant force attacked the students with weapons. Many female students were also brutally assaulted. After that, the Awami government launched a crackdown across the country through the police administration. Students were picked up from their homes and falsely accused. Even after that, from the 18th, the Awami broker administration force started firing indiscriminately on the students and the public. Then the movement



gradually spread to remote areas. Numerous students have already been killed. On the fourth, all the coordinators of the anti-discrimination student movement announced the March for Dhaka program. Shaheed Riaz participated in this program.

He left his house around one o'clock in the afternoon. His cousin was with him. When they reached Jatrabari, the autocratic Sheikh Hasina government's henchmen police force started firing indiscriminately on the students and the public in the long march. Along with everyone else, Shaheed Riaz also moved forward to

resist. The police shot at him. The bullet directly hit his head. The police were firing intermittently from a convenient location there. That's why he could not be rescued. When it started raining, the police left. Shaheed Riaz's cousins started searching for him. After searching for a long time, they found Shaheed Riaz's lifeless body in front of gate number 3 of Jatrabari police station. Then, when he was taken to Dhaka Medical, the doctor said that he had died a long time ago.

Statements of Close Relatives about the Martyr

As a person, Riaz was very simple. He had no bad habits. He never misbehaved with my daughter. I knew him as my own son. My daughter's family was running smoothly. Whenever I called Riaz for any need, he would come to my house. I have lost a son. (Martyr's father-in-law)

Current Status of the Martyr's Family

Shaheed Mohammad Riaz was the sole breadwinner of the family. Shaheed Mohammad Riaz has parents, wife, and two children. Due to the poor family condition of Shaheed Riaz, his wife (26) Farzana is currently living with her two children at her father's house. There is no provision for the wife's earnings. She is currently spending her days in anxiety with her sons.





শহীদের স্ত্রীর জন্মসনদ

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Riaz
Date of Birth	: January 1, 1998
Father's Name, Age	: Md. Abdur Rob, 45 years
Mother's Name, Occupation	: Moni Begum, Homemaker
Family Members	: 5
Children	: 2
1. Elder Daughter	: Bibi Fatema, Age: 7
2. Younger Daughter	: Bibi Faria, Age: 5
Siblings	: Three brothers
3. Elder Brother	: Shaheed Md. Riaz
2. Second Brother	: Md. Arif, Age: 16, Occupation: Employee, Institution: Bakery
3. Younger Brother	: Md. Sajib, Age: 12
Permanent Address	: Village: Mithu Hang Bari, Union: Char Khalifa, Thana: Daulatkhan, District: Bhola
Current Address	: Area: 87/37, Madina Chattar Matuail, Thana: Demra, District: Dhaka
Place of Incident	: Jatrabari
Assailant	: Autocratic police force
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024, 10:30 AM
Time and Place of Death	: August 5, 2024, 11:00 AM
Martyr's Current Grave Location	: Family graveyard, Bhola
Proposals	
4. Monthly or one-time assistance can be provided to the martyr's family.	
2. The responsibility of the children's education can be maintained.	



Shaheed Zahiduzzaman Tanveen

Serial: 82

ID: Dhaka City 82

"The Martyrdom of Talented Tanveen is an Irreparable Loss to Bangladesh"

Martyr's Profile

Zahiduzzaman Tanveen (25), a student protesting for quota reform, was killed by police gunfire from fascist Hasina's henchmen forces in Uttara, the capital. Tanveen, the first martyr of Brahmanbaria. From an early age, talented Zahiduzzaman Tanveen had a penchant for technology. To achieve his goal, he also studied diligently. He received GPA five in both secondary and higher secondary board examinations. After crossing the college boundary, Tanveen was admitted to the Mechanical and Production Department of the Islamic University of Technology (IUT). He was a student of the 17th batch of that department. From the beginning of his university life, he showed signs of talent. While in the first and second year, he won prizes by participating in the "Model Ship Propulsion Competition" and "Soccer Bot Competition" organized by BUET.

Tanveen's footsteps were also seen abroad, beyond the borders of the country. He became the champion in the UAS Aircraft System competition organized by the UK-based Institution of Mechanical Engineering. Tanveen and his team won three of the six prizes in that competition. Besides, while studying at the university, Tanveen's team achieved the tenth position in the world and the first position in Asia in the European Rover Challenge competition organized by NASA.

He was trying to go to the United States for post-graduation. Zahiduzzaman graduated in 2022. He formed an organization named 'Ant' with three friends. They used to do surveys with drones. They also sold drones online. His only sister, Jessica Zaman Ayesha, is doing her post-graduation in the United States. Zahiduzzaman Tanveen actively participated in the anti-discrimination student-public movement from the beginning.

Zahiduzzaman left home around 11 am on Thursday, July 18, to withdraw money from the Azampur ATM booth for family needs. He told his mother that he would be back soon. But half an hour later, a student called and informed that his son had been shot dead.

On July 18, during the peaceful movement of general



students, a bullet fired by the assassin Jubo League terrorist force or the autocrat's police hit his neck in Uttara. Pellets hit his chest. When he was taken to Kuwait Maitri Hospital, the doctor declared this talented young man dead.

His mother Bilkis Zaman (40) is now almost insane after losing her only son. She faints from time to time, wailing. His cries, hugging Tanveen's body, made the whole hospital heavy. He said, 'I want peace in the country in exchange for my son's body.'

Bilkis Zaman further said, 'My son has been martyred for the country. May Allah grant him a place in Paradise.' At this time, wishing for the fulfillment of the students' demands, he said, 'No mother's chest should be empty anymore.'

Zahiduzzaman Tanveen lived with his parents and a sister in a rented house in Azampur Kacha Bazar Jamtala, Uttara. He was a student of Mechanical Engineering at the Islamic University of Technology. Mother Bilkis Zaman is a housewife.

Abu Saleh Musa, maternal uncle of Zahiduzzaman Tanveen and journalist of Samakal, said, "The home

village of very talented Zahiduzzaman Tanveen is DT Vishara village of Nabinagar, Brahmanbaria. His father Shamsuzzaman is also an engineer. He works at an organization named Towa Corporation in Dhaka.

He further said, "He went out on Thursday morning to withdraw money from Azampur Bank. Around twelve o'clock, he received the news that his nephew had been shot and was in Kuwait Maitri Hospital. Then he went to the hospital and found out that his beloved nephew had died."

Mo. Mustaqeem Abtahi, a close friend of Shaheed Tanveen and a classmate of his department, said, "Zahiduzzaman Tanveen used to live on the C bed of room number 119 of South Hall of Residence. The best student of Mechanical Engineering '17. Our friend. I, Mitin, Nehal, Shatil, and Tanveen used to live in this room. We used to live five people in a room for four.

Many of us used to dream of doing many things, but in the end, it could not be realized. But Tanveen used to show what he thought. We might have thought of buying a good phone by saving money by tutoring. Tanveen's thought was different. Once Tanveen won a robot race competition of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET). We all said, 'Give a treat!' But he added some more money to that money and bought a radio wave controller. Because, you can't stop. Then making boats, bringing differentials from abroad and making remote control cars. Tanveen was interested in water, land, and sky.

There is a two-month vacation at the end of each academic year of the Islamic University of Technology (IUT). We were all waiting for the end of the year. Because, we will go home for vacation. Tanveen used to make drones sitting in the hall at that time. When we used to study mechanics, Tanveen's table had a fluid mechanics book. He used to spend so much time behind the subjects of interest, we were very surprised.

Tanveen's story is not to be finished by telling. He has no 'no' in anything. The best fielder in the long on in cricket at IUT, the reliance of the left back in football, the champion in badminton, brown belt in martial arts. Many juniors of the university used to leave class and come to work with Tanveen. Because, Tanveen is the best in everyone's eyes. It would leave a mark in the minds of everyone, big and small. Whether it is two o'clock in the afternoon, or two o'clock at night; Tanveen could be found if needed, even if no one else was found.

But none of us could be present at that boy's funeral.

He was shot dead in Uttara, Dhaka on July 18. Tanveen's body was buried in his family graveyard in Nabinagar, Brahmanbaria after the funeral.

Zahiduzzaman Tanveen's mother gave the money saved in the bank to help the flood victims. On August 25, his mother Bilkis Zaman went to TSC of Dhaka University and deposited the money. Bilkis Zaman said, Tanveen used to save money in a clay bank. I found the bank while cleaning the house. Then, hearing that relief is being collected at TSC, I came here. I have given some items and cash assistance with Tanveen's saved money. He also said that he is proud that he gave his life for the country, even though he has the pain of losing his son.

Recommendations

Parents who have lost their only son need assistance. Monthly or yearly assistance can be provided to Shaheed Tanveen's mother. It would be helpful if a business establishment was created for the father.



[illegible]



Personal Profile at a Glance

Full Name	: Zahiduzzaman Tanveen
Date of Birth	: 13/10/1998
Father's Name	: Md. Shamsuzzaman (52), Service Holder
Mother's Name	: Bilkis Zaman (40), Occupation: Housewife
Sister	: Jessica Zaman
Family Members	: 2
Monthly Family Income	: 50,000 Taka
Permanent Address: Village	: Viti-Bishara, Union: Ratanpur, Thana: Nabinagar
District	: Brahmanbaria
Current Address	: House: Sayed Mahal, Area: Azampur Kacha Bazar
Place of Incident	: Azampur
Assailant	: Police of the autocratic government and terrorist forces of Jubo League
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: July 18, 2024, 5 PM, Kuwait Maitri Hospital

**"Who knew this was
his last prayer"**



Shaheed Mohammad Rafiqul Islam

Serial: 083

ID: Dhaka City 083

Martyr's Profile

Md. Rafiqul Islam was born on 24-12-1973 in the village of Satkachima, Nazirpur Thana, Pirojpur District, to parents, the late Abdul Jabbar Sikdar and Hafiza Begum. He was the father of three sons and one daughter. His father, Abdul Jabbar, was a day laborer and tailor. This tailor family consisted of four members. Shaheed Rafiqul Islam grew up in this day laborer family. He was the first child of the family. He completed his Masters from the renowned Dhaka College.

Rafiqul Islam was humble from childhood. He was a benevolent person. He had a very polite nature. He was also a talented student. Besides studying, he established himself as a skilled computer trainer.

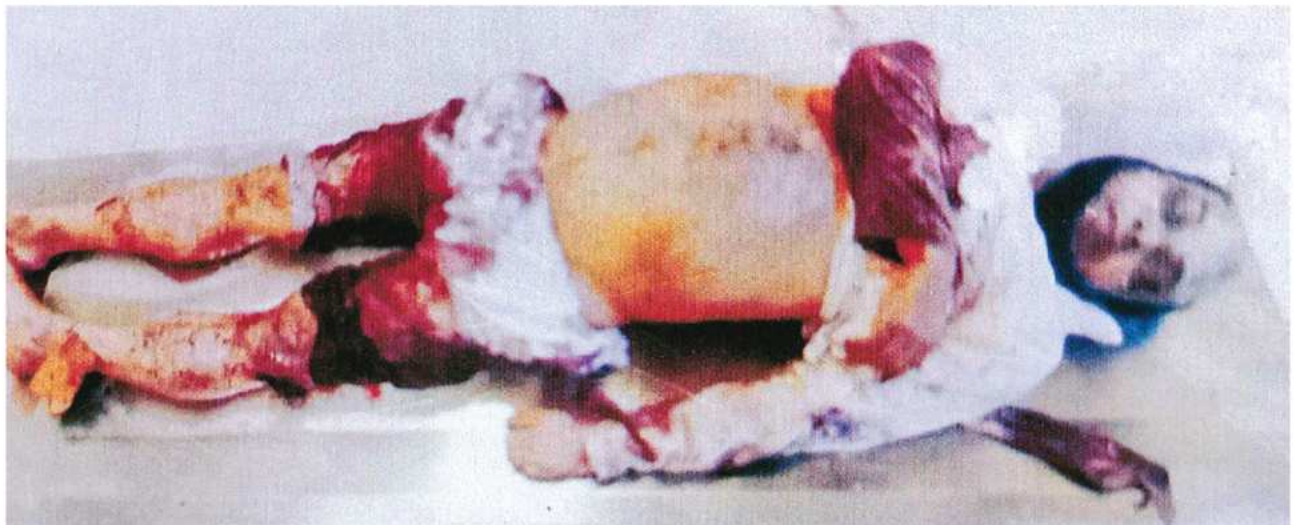
This dreamy Rafiqul Islam came to Dhaka 30 years ago. He used to live in a rented two-room flat at 89/12, Momtaz Villa in the Gopibag area under Wari police station. Rafiqul Islam's family consists of two members. His wife is a housewife and his son Raihan Islam is a student studying in Alim 2nd year at Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa. Among the two children of Shaheed's father Abdul Jabbar, the second child chose his father's profession, i.e., tailoring. The third child chose pesticide business. And the only daughter is married.

How Shaheed Rafiq Responded to Allah's Call

On October 4, 2018, the government issued a circular canceling the quota system in the first- and second-class government jobs. Challenging the validity of the said circular, 7 children of freedom fighters filed a writ petition in the High Court on December 6, 2021. On June 5, 2024, the High Court bench of Justice KM Kamrul Quader and Justice Khizir Hayat gave a verdict canceling this circular. On June 6, 24, Dhaka University students protested against the High Court's verdict. Later, on June 9, when an

canceling the quota. On July 4, the Appellate Division ordered "not today" without hearing the High Court's verdict declaring the decision to cancel the freedom fighter quota system in the first- and second-class government jobs as illegal. The next day, the protesters called for boycotting class examinations in all universities and colleges, observing student strikes, and a nationwide Bangla blockade.

On July 13, a program was announced to submit a memorandum to the President demanding rational reforms of quotas in all grades, and the next day, a 24-hour ultimatum was set demanding rational reforms in all grades of government jobs by convening an emergency session of the National Parliament. On the 15th, when they stood in front of the Raju sculpture of Dhaka University demanding a protest program, Chhatra League and the accomplices of the ruling fascist party indiscriminately attacked the quota movement activists. Many students who were present in the movement were injured and admitted to Dhaka Medical College and PG Hospital. Chhatra League and



application was made to the Chamber Court seeking a stay on the High Court's verdict, Chamber Justice M. Enayet Ullah sent the High Court's verdict to the regular bench of the Appellate Division for hearing, upholding the High Court's verdict.

On that day, Dhaka University students again held a protest rally against the restoration of the quota system. On July 1, an organization called the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement was born and student rallies and protests were held in various universities demanding the restoration of the circular

Awami League affiliates also attacked the injured again in the hospital.

On July 16, there were widespread protests and clashes throughout the day. At that moment, the government announced the closure of Dhaka University and surrounding colleges and schools. The university authorities ordered to vacate the halls. BGB was deployed in six districts. 6 people were killed across the country. Abu Sayeed, an unarmed student of Begum Rokeya University, was killed. During the Gayebana Janazah (Offering the funeral prayer in

absentia) in the university in memory of the previous day's martyrs, the police attacked the students. The next day, an all-out blockade program was announced across the country and BGB was deployed across the country. Internet services were shut down simultaneously. On July 19, students announced a complete shutdown. On that day, there were widespread clashes, attacks, vandalism, gunfire, arson, and loss of life in the capital. Gopibag was an important point of this movement.

Even in this adverse situation, Shaheed Rafiqul Islam, being a regular devotee and a pious person, inspired by his faith, went to the Elahi Mosque in Gopibag area to offer Isha prayers as usual. But what a cruel twist of fate! Who knew this would be the last prayer of his life. After leaving the mosque, the police members picked up Shaheed Rafiqul Islam. The cannibals were not satisfied with just kidnapping him. They took him to an unknown place and shot four to five bullets in various parts of his body. When death was certain, they fled leaving the body behind.

On the other hand, the martyr's family became frustrated after failing to find Shaheed Rafiqul Islam, the sole support of the family, despite searching everywhere. They repeatedly went to the police station, hospitals, clinics, and even the morgue of Dhaka Medical College, but had to return disappointed. Who knew that this family would be subjected to such cruel and inhuman treatment. Later, through various print and electronic media, the martyr's family came to know that 26 bodies were buried as unclaimed at the Rayerbazar Mohammadpur graveyard of Anjuman Mofidul Islam on July 24. Thus, a blooming rose was extinguished forever. The head of a family.

Comments from Close Relatives and Friends about the Martyr

According to the owner of Shaheed Mohammad Rafiqul Islam's friend Galib Telecom Center, Shaheed Rafiqul Islam had a 25-year friendship. Shaheed Rafiqul Islam was an active candidate for Rokon of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami. He was a very good man. He used to read the Quran regularly. He used to practice Hadith. He used to offer prayers in congregation in the mosque regularly. He always played an active role in the movement to establish Deen. Personally, he had no enmity with anyone in the area. Politically, the people of Awami League

considered him an opponent. He demanded justice for his friend's killers and demanded assistance and assistance for the indigent family from the government. Md. Khurshed Alam (Shaheed's friend)



(ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ) ৩

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ
জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়
নাজিরপুর ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
নাজিরপুর, পিরোজপুর
জন্ম সনদ

[বিধি ৯, জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন (ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ) বিধিমালা, ২০০৯]
(জন্ম নিবন্ধন বই হইতে উদ্ধৃত)

নিবন্ধন বই নং: ১১

নিবন্ধনের তারিখ: ০১-১১-২০১২ সনদ ইস্যুর তারিখ: ০৪-১১-২০১২

জন্ম নিবন্ধন নম্বর: ২০০৬৭৯৭৬৫২২০২২০৮৭

নাম: মুহাম্মাদ রাহিয়ান ইসলাম

জন্ম তারিখ: ০৩-১১-২০০৭ লিঙ্গ: পুরুষ

বিশেষ নমোদন: দুই হাজার সাত

জন্ম স্থান: গ্রাম: সাতকাছিমা, ইউ: নাজিরপুর, জেলা: পিরোজপুর

পিতার নাম: মোঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী

মাতার নাম: নাজিয়া আক্তার জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী

জন্ম ঠিকানা: গ্রাম: সাতকাছিমা, ওয়ার্ড-৮, ইউ-৮/উপ: নাজিরপুর, জেলা: পিরোজপুর

(নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়ের সালমোহর)

শহীদের ছেলের জন্ম নিবন্ধন

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

নাম: মোঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম
Name: Md. Rafiqul Islam

পিতা: আঃ জব্বার সিকদার
মাতা: হাফিজা বেগম

Date of Birth: 24 Dec 1973
ID NO: 7917652429109



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Full Name	: Md. Rafiqul Islam
Date of Birth	: 24-12-1973, Village: Satkachima, Thana: Nazirpur, District: Pirojpur
Wife	: Housewife
Family Members	: 2
Monthly Family Income	: 20,000 Taka
Number of Sons and Daughters	: One son
Son	: Raihan Islam, Studying in Alim 2nd Year at Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa
Occupation	: Skilled Computer Trainer
Permanent Address	: Village: Satkachima, Union: Satkachima, Thana: Nazirpur, District: Pirojpur
Current Address	: 89/12, Momtaz Villa, Gopibag Area, Wari Thana, Dhaka
Place of Incident	: In front of Elahi Mosque, adjacent to Gopibag Bhuter Bari Restaurant
Assailant	: Police and Chhatra League, Jubo League, and Awami League terrorists
Time of Injury	: July 19, 2024, 9:00 PM
Time and Place of Death	: July 19, 2024, 12:10 AM
Martyr's Current Grave Location	: Rayerbazar Graveyard, Mohammadpur

"Shaheed Shakil: A Unique Name in the Struggle"



Shaheed Md. Shakil

Serial: 084

ID: Dhaka City 084

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Md. Shakil was born on January 25, 2002, in the village of Sardarbari in Velumia Union of Chandrapur Upazila, Bhola District. His father was a farmer, and his mother was a housewife. Shakil lost his father at a young age; his mother is currently 70 years old. In a family of five members (two brothers and two sisters), financial hardship was their constant companion. But Shakil had an indomitable desire to do something for society. So, he focused on his studies from childhood.



Shakil's hardships continued from his childhood to the last day of his life. Due to financial difficulties in the family, he moved to Dhaka at the age of just 11. He moved into a small house in Mirpur 12, Pallabi, Dhaka, where the monthly rent was only 5,000 taka. He had to move to Dhaka with his mother and brother at a young age because there was no way to earn a living in the village, even though there was a tin hut. For livelihood, he had to do tuition and electrical work. His younger brother also worked in a factory in Dhaka. Their family somehow survived on the income of the two of them.

Even in such a situation, Shakil did not fall behind in his studies. He was admitted to the University of Development Alternative (UODA) in Dhaka. Education was the first step towards his dream. At that time, he entered student politics. He became a dedicated member of the Bangladesh Student Federation and started participating in the movement.

But many things in his life remained unfulfilled due to the bullets fired by the terrorist government's goons, Chhatra League and Jubo League. On August 4, 2024, an incident changed everything in Shakil's life. When

Chhatra League and Jubo League were firing bullets like rain at Mirpur 10 Roundabout, the general students and the public became disoriented. Bullets were fired at the anti-discrimination student activists. Among them, a bullet pierced the chest of brave Shakil. His body was stained with blood. He was first taken to Islami Bank Hospital for treatment, but luck



was not on his side. There was no doctor in the hospital. Meanwhile, Shakil was groaning in pain. In this situation, he was taken to Kurmitola Hospital but luck did not favor Shakil there either. Later, he was taken to Kurmitola Neuro Science Hospital. Finally, on August 7, at 3 pm, he said goodbye to his life.

Shakil's death cast a shadow of mourning over everyone's heart. His first funeral was held at the university, where teachers and classmates came to pay their last respects. After that, funeral prayers were held at Shaheed Minar and various other places. Finally, on August 8, he was laid to rest in Velumia. Shakil's life was a struggle, but he was a young man who fought to realize a dream. His contribution and struggle continue to inspire us today.





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

Back to Previous Page (/)

BIRTH REGISTRATION RECORD VERIFICATION

REGISTRATION DATE	REGISTRATION OFFICE	ISSUANCE DATE
12 JANUARY 2013	DHANIA UNION PARISHAD	12 JANUARY 2013

DATE OF BIRTH	BIRTH REGISTRATION NUMBER	SEX
25 JANUARY 2002	20020911836101839	MALE

নিবন্ধিত ব্যক্তির নাম	রেজিস্টার্ড পার্সন নাম
মদ শাকিল	REGISTERED PERSON NAME

জন্মস্থান	খন্ডিকা	PLACE OF BIRTH
মাতার নাম	বিবি	MOTHER'S NAME


মাতার জাতীয়তা	বাংলাদেশী	MOTHER'S NATIONALITY	BANGLADESHI
পিতার নাম	সিদ্দিক	FATHER'S NAME	
পিতার জাতীয়তা	বাংলাদেশী	FATHER'S NATIONALITY	BANGLADESHI



No. This record is retrieved from Birth and Death Registration Database. Location of the Registrar office : DHANIA, BHOLA SADAR, BHOLA. www.bdris.gov.bd (<https://www.bdris.gov.bd>) is the official website to verify the record.

Back to Previous Page (/)

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Medical Certificate of Cause of Death

Registration Number: NINS

Deceased Name: Md. Shakil

Father's Name: Siddique

Address: Dhania, Bhola

Sex: Male

Age: 24 years

Date of Birth: 25/01/2002

Date of Death: 04/08/2024

Time of Death: 13:00

Place of Death: 20020911836101839

Signature of Medical Officer: Dr. Tunazzam Shahnin

Signature of Registrar: Tunazzam; 7/9/2024

Signature of Witness: 77883

Personal Profile at a Glance

Full Name	: Md. Shakil
Father's Name	: Siddique
Mother's Name	: Bibi Aisha (70)
Occupation	: Student, Institution: University of Development Alternative, Honors 2nd Year
Family Members	: 5, (1) Two elder sisters married, younger brother a general worker in a Punjabi factory
Monthly Family Income	: 10,000 Taka
Permanent Address	: Village-Sardarbari, Union-Velumia, Upazila-Chandrapur, District: Bhola
Current Address	: House-2/A, Lane-1/B, Block D Mirpur 12, Thana Pallabi, District Dhaka
Assailant	: Bullets fired by terrorist Chhatra League, Jubo League
Date of Death	: August 7, Neuro Science Hospital at 3 PM
Grave	: Buried in Velumia, Bhola

"He himself became a martyr while
trying to save others"



Shaheed Shahriar Hossain Rokon

Serial: 085

ID: Dhaka City 085

Martyr's Profile

Shaheed Shahriar Hossain Rokon is a name, a history. He was born in 2001 in a poor family in Mohammadpur, Dhaka. His father, Md. Monir Hossain, is a day laborer. His mother, Mosa: Rabeya Begum, works a small job. Shaheed Shahriar is the eldest child of his parents. Due to poverty, he left his studies at an early age and took a job as a delivery boy. They do not have their own house. So, they have to live in a rented house. Half of Shaheed Rokon's salary went to pay the rent. With the rest of the money, Shaheed Shahriar Hossain somehow managed to live with his family by eating dal and rice. He has 2 more brothers in the family. The younger brother Tamjidul Islam is learning carpentry and another younger brother is studying in the fourth grade.

Shaheed Shahriar Hossain Rokon made his name in the pages of history by giving his life in the July Revolution movement. His name will be written in golden letters in the pages of history. He was unwavering against injustice. He never compromised on the question of honesty and justice. Due to poverty, he worked as a delivery boy but was never involved in any illegal work. He took honesty as the goal of life. He was a symbol of ideals to his neighbors. He never spoke harshly to anyone. He used to live in harmony with everyone. He would run to help if he saw someone in danger.

How He Wore the Garland of Martyrdom

The Awami League came to power in 2008 through a questionable election. Sheikh Hasina became the head of government as the head of the party. As soon as he came to power, he started various anarchies. He caused the Pilkhana tragedy through the BDR rebellion. Where 57 sharp army officers were killed.

In 2013, Hefazat-e-Islam gathered at Shapla Chattar in Motijheel with 13-point demands. Numerous Hefazat activists were indiscriminately shot and killed like birds. The bodies were secretly dumped in the dead of night to cover up the incident. Then, in the Safe Road Demand movement, the cadres of the Awami government's ally Chhatra League carried out terrorist attacks on general students. Under the umbrella of the government, the Chhatra League became reckless day by day.

Killing people was a child's play for autocrat Sheikh Hasina. To suppress the opposition party, he carried out disappearances, murders, arrests, and suppression. He imprisoned numerous innocent people in the mirror room and subjected them to inhuman torture.

Not only that, but he also created an unstable environment in the country through bank robbery, money laundering, corruption, bribery, extortion, terrorism, etc. To meet the government's additional expenditure, he imposed excessive taxes on the people. The rise in commodity prices made the lives of ordinary people miserable. Low-income people became frustrated after failing to bear the family expenses. If anyone tried to protest, their throat was choked. All avenues of criticism were closed by suppressing the people's freedom of speech.

To perpetuate power, he amended the constitution and abolished the caretaker government system. All arrangements were made to consolidate power through two farcical elections in a row. Discrimination became extreme in every sector. Talented people were undervalued through the quota system in

government jobs. Party workers were illegally appointed to various government jobs.

Students and the public could not accept these injustices and discriminations. In 2018, students and the public started the quota reform movement. There too, the Chhatra League attacked. Although the government said that the quota system would be abolished by executive order to control the movement, it was not implemented. That's why the student public started the movement again in 2024. The long-standing anger in the minds of the people burst out in this movement. Common people also joined the students against discrimination. The relentless movement continued.

On July 13, students and the public came to Shahbag with a procession. There, the police put up barriers. The students and the public broke the police barricade and moved forward. The continuous movement



continued. On the night of the 14th, in a press conference, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina called the students and the public "children of Razakars." Anger spread across the country in an instant. Students and the public started chanting slogans, "Who are you, who am I? Razakar, Razakar."

The next day, on the 15th, students and the public took a stand in front of the Raju sculpture of Dhaka University to protest the Prime Minister's statement. On the other hand, after getting provoked by Awami League General Secretary Obaidul Quader, Chhatra League completed all preparations to attack the general students with sticks, machetes, hockey sticks, stamps, iron rods, and indigenous weapons. When the students were rallying, they suddenly pounced on the students and the public. Just as the Pakistani invading forces attacked the sleeping people of Dhaka on March 25, 1971, Chhatra League also attacked the students and the public. They took positions at various intersections and beat and injured the general students. Their innocent sisters were not spared from their hands. Many people's heads were split open and blood came out. Many people's hands and feet were broken. Still, they did not stop. They did not hesitate to lay hands on girls. Hundreds of students were admitted to Dhaka Medical Hospital in injured condition. Chhatra League went to the hospital and tortured the admitted injured students. Even those who fled in fear of Chhatra League were not spared from torture.

On the 16th, protest marches were held across the country to protest the attack on general students on the 15th. On this day, Shaheed Abu Sayeed offered his chest in front of the assassin's bullet. Abu Sayeed's body was riddled with police bullets. Abu Sayeed's death made the whole country cry. On the 18th, students and the public announced a complete shutdown. On that day, Dhaka city turned into a battlefield. There were repeated clashes between students and the public, police, Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League. Tear gas, rubber bullets, and grenades were thrown at the students and the public. The city of Dhaka shook with the sound of grenades. Hundreds of students were injured. They were admitted to various hospitals in Dhaka. Many others were killed.

Police conducted a sweeping operation across the country. Conducting a comb operation, police brought innocent students from various student dormitories in Dhaka and subjected them to inhuman torture. The conscience of the common people cried seeing these scenes. No one could sit at home. Everyone joined the

movement from their respective places. Some came forward to help the students with water, food, and shelter.

On July 19, at 10 am, Shaheed Shahriar Hossain left home and joined the movement. The situation started to heat up from the morning. The autocratic police force became desperate to resist the movement with armored vehicles and modern weapons. From the morning, clashes spread to Dhanmondi and Mohammadpur areas of the capital. The clashes between the police and the protesters started from the morning and continued till three in the afternoon.

Police fired rubber bullets, tear gas, and sound grenades to disperse the protesters. Students and the public tried to resist the police by throwing brickbats. But the student public could not survive there when the police force fired indiscriminately. Eyes started burning with the smoke of tear gas. One after another, general students were shot and fell face down on the road. Many became senseless. Hundreds were injured. Within moments, the Mohammadpur area turned into a death trap. In such a terrible situation, Shaheed Shahriar Hossain started the work of rescuing the bullet-ridden people and sending them to the hospital, risking his life. It was not possible to survive the indiscriminate firing of the police. When he was busy with rescue work, many pellets hit his body. The person who was busy rescuing others till then fell to the ground. Students rescued him and took him to Momtaz Hospital. Doctors could not do anything there. Then he was sent to Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College Hospital. On the way to the hospital, around 12 noon, he gave up the illusion of life and passed away. A shadow of mourning descended on the family at his death. His loving mother burst into tears. His father said in a tearful voice, "My son will never come back."

Burial: His funeral prayers were held around 4 pm. He was buried in Rayer Bazar graveyard.

Feelings of Close Relatives about the Martyr

Both parents are almost insane after losing their child. The mother's feelings are beyond expression.

Family Situation

Shaheed Shahriar Hossain Rokon had 3 brothers. His father is a day laborer and his mother works a small job. Younger brothers Tamjidul Islam and Sanjid. Tamjidul Islam is learning carpentry and Sanjid is studying in the 4th grade. They do not have their own house. So, they have to live in a rented house. A lot of money went for rent. The family mainly survived on Shaheed Shahriar's income. His death has put the family in a critical situation.



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shahriar Hossain Rokon
Occupation	: Delivery Boy
Date of Birth	: 27/01/2001
Place of Birth	: Mohammadpur, Dhaka
Father	: Md. Monir Hossain
Mother	: Rabeya Begum
Date of Injury	: July 19, 2024, 11:30 AM
Place	: Mayur Villa Road, Mohammadpur Road
Date of Martyrdom	: July 19, 2024, on the way to Suhrawardy Hospital
Burial	: Rayer Bazar, Dhaka

The father became a martyr, leaving behind a 14-month-old son



Shaheed Md. Sujan

Serial: 086

ID: Dhaka City 086

Martyr's Profile

Md. Sujan, a young heroic son who rose from a very rural area. He was born on January 1, 2000, in the village of Sipahibari, under Borhan Uddin Thana of Bhola district. From childhood, Sujan was a very simple and committed citizen to his family. Shaheed Md. Sujan spent his childhood in the village. There he studied in the local school. Due to the family's financial hardship, he could not finish his school life. Shaheed Md. Sujan moved to Dhaka at the age of 18 due to family necessity. Shaheed Sujan's aged father is Sirajul Islam. Shaheed Sujan's mother Ranu is also aged.

Parents are still alive. The responsibility of supporting his parents, wife, and child fell on Shaheed Sujan's shoulders. Shaheed Sujan has a 14-month-old son. Shaheed Sujan came to Dhaka five years ago for livelihood and worked as a day laborer. He was an assistant to a general truck. He lived with his wife, children, and parents in a small rented house next to Mohammadpur Beribadh area from this very limited income. Shaheed Sujan did this only work to meet the family needs. During his student life, Shaheed Sujan was a talented, hardworking, and attentive student, which is known from his teachers. Shaheed Sujan is one of those killed by the autocratic government in the July Revolution of 2024. Shaheed Sujan's death has become a cause of deep grief not only for his family but for the entire area. The fascist Hasina made 14-month-old son Md. Shubh an orphan.

Description of the Incident

In 2024, the anti-discrimination student movement started in protest of quota reform in July. Students peacefully continued to agitate for the reform of the illogical 56 percent quota. On the 14th, the illegal Hasina insulted the students by calling them Razakars. Then the intensity of the movement became more vigorous. At three o'clock in the afternoon at Dhaka University, students from Dhaka University, Jagannath University and surrounding areas gathered at the foot of Raju sculpture. On the 15th, killer Obaidul Quader was told to give special powers to Chhatra League to

suppress the students in a peaceful rally. Later, when the students came out with a protest rally, the terrorist and street urchin forces of Chhatra League attacked the students with heavy weapons. Along with the students, numerous female students were also severely injured.

The government then used the police force. Students were evicted from the halls by administrative power. Campuses were closed across the country. On the 16th, Hasina's instigated



police league martyred 6 people including Shaheed Abu Sayeed. Then Chhatra League terrorist force, Jubo League militant force, police armed force and other forces started firing indiscriminately. They shut down internet services across the country to hide their misdeeds. Because of this heinous crime, parents, lawyers, journalists and common people gradually joined the students. Police force and other forces not only fired directly from the front but also fired from the sky through helicopters.

People of all levels, from infants to elderly citizens, were martyred. About a thousand students and people were brutally shot dead across the country. In addition, thousands of students and people were injured by rubber bullets, tear gas and sound grenades. And Shaheed Sujan was on the side of the students and people in this movement. He always protested against injustice. He was respected by everyone for his courageous stand. On July 20, 2024, at 8:30 pm, Sujan was returning home from his workplace. As he approached Beribadh in Mohammadpur, a protest was going on. Police fired indiscriminately at the students and the public. Unfortunately, a bullet entered through one side of his rib cage and exited through the other side. Sujan immediately fell to the ground. His fellow protesters quickly took him to Suhrawardy Medical College and the doctor declared him dead.

Family's economic condition and what to do

Shaheed Sujan was an assistant to a general truck. He used to earn very little money from there. With this money, his wife, a child and his parents were living well. Although they have some ancestral property in their village, their economic condition is very bad. They have to survive with the family within the limited income. Due to the martyrdom of the only officer, their family has been plunged into grief and suffering. Currently, they are struggling to run their family.

- Assistance can be provided for the boy's education.
- A monthly assistance project can be launched for the family.
- Besides, assistance can be provided to take important decisions in the light of the times.

Statements of Close Neighbors about the Martyr

Shaheed Sujan's life was a reflection of struggle and simple behavior. His neighbor said he was a very good man. He had no bad habits. He always mixed well with people. His only desire was to do something for his family. – (Mohammad Shafi, Neighbor)





Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
 Office of the Registrar, Birth and Death Registration
 Sachra Union Parishad
 Burhanuddin, Bhola
 (Rule 9, 10)

জন্ম নিবন্ধন সনদ / Birth Registration Certificate

Date of Registration: 28/05/2024
 Birth Registration Number: 20000912176119799
 Date of Issuance: 28/05/2024

Date of Birth: 01/01/2000
 In Word: First of January Two Thousand
 Sex: Female

নাম: মোঃ সুজন
 মাতা: রানু
 মাতার জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী
 পিতা: মোঃ সরাজুল ইসলাম
 পিতার জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী
 জন্মস্থান: বোলা, বাংলাদেশ
 স্থায়ী ঠিকানা: নিম্নলিখিত গ্রামে সচরা পোষ্টে
 সচরা বজার, সচরা, বোরহানুদ্দিন, বোলা

Name: Md. Sujan
 Mother: Ranu
 Nationality: Bangladeshi
 Father: Md. Sarajul Islam
 Nationality: Bangladeshi
 Place of Birth: Bhola, Bangladesh
 Permanent Address: Sipah Bari Vill: Sachra Post: Darun Bazar, Sachra, Burhanuddin, Bhola

Seal & Signature
 Assistant to Registrar
 (Preparation, Verification)
 Md. Siam Mrida
 Promoter
 67 No. Sachra Union Parishad
 Burhanuddin, Bhola.

Seal & Signature
 Registrar
 Md. Mohebulah Mrida
 Chairman
 67 No. Sachra Union Parishad
 Burhanuddin, Bhola.

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



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Sujan
Date of Birth	: 01/01/2000
Father's Name, Age, Condition	: Serajul Islam, 70 years, elderly
Mother's Name and Occupation	: Ranu, 60 years, elderly
Family Members	: 4 (father, mother, wife, son)
Children	: One son, Md. Shubh, age: 14 months
Permanent Address	: Village: Sipahi Bari, Union: Darun Bazar, Thana: Borhanuddin, District: Bhola
Current Address	: House/Mohalla: 7 No. Housing, Area: 7 No. Masjid Housing Beribadh Thana: Mohammadpur, District: Dhaka
Place of Incident	: Beribadh
Assailant	: Mohammadpur Thana Police
Time of Injury	: Near Mohammadpur Beribadh
Time and Place of Death	: Spot death
Martyr's Current Grave Location	: Bhola



Shaheed Md. Hossain

Serial: 087

ID: Dhaka City 087

Martyr's Profile

Md. Hossain was born on May 10, 2000, in a modest family in Bhola District. His father, Md. Jafar, is a day laborer, and his mother, Rina, is also a day laborer but has lost her ability to work due to illness. Among the family's three children, Md. Hossain was the sole breadwinner, earning 20,000 taka per month to alleviate their burden.

Driven by hardship, the family relocated to Basila Road in Swapnadhara Housing, Mohammadpur Upazila, Dhaka District, 25 years ago. Despite their move to Dhaka, financial difficulties continued to plague them. Compelled by poverty, Hossain's mother, even in her old age, was forced to work as a day laborer, despite her own health issues. The financial strain on the family intensified due to Hossain's younger brother's disability and their mother's illness. They were burdened with 400,000 taka in debt, which further complicated their daily existence.

When the anti-quota movement, which began on July 5th, transformed into an anti-discrimination movement, this murderous Awami government halted all forms of transportation. The BGB was even deployed onto the streets. However, as the courageous students and citizens continued their protests, defying Hasina's police and the BGB, the Awami terrorist government was forced to deploy the army and impose a curfew. This further exacerbated Hossain's predicament. He faced immense hardship, supporting a family of five, including his wife, two five-year-old daughters, his ailing mother, and his disabled brother. Those struggling to make ends meet cannot afford to remain idle. With this in mind, Shaheed Hossain ventured out in his truck again on July 18th, despite the curfew. Entrusting his life to the Almighty, little did he know that fate would play such a cruel trick on him. But it was not a trick of fate; it was the cruelty of the dictator Hasina. She had given her oppressive police force a free hand to kill people, and Hossain became a victim of their brutality.

Unable to drive his vehicle during the day, Shaheed Hossain set out on Thursday night, July 18th. At 3:00 AM, while returning home from work, Hossain's head and hands were riddled with bullets by the dictator's police. He died on the spot. Although neighbors witnessed the incident, none dared to come forward to help.

When Hossain's body was brought to his doorstep, his mother and wife broke down in inconsolable grief. His two five-year-old daughters, Lima and Sima, gradually awoke with sleepy eyes. Tears welled up in their eyes, and soon, they began to flow like rain. Their heart-wrenching cries seemed to make all the nocturnal creatures—the night birds, the street dogs, and the crickets—weep along. That night was a nightmare for his family. Hossain's wife and three children, especially the two five-year-old girls, Lima and Sima, were unable to bear the grief of their father's death.

On July 19th, the first funeral prayer was held at the local Mohammadpur mosque at 11:00 AM, followed by a second funeral prayer after Isha. He was buried in the family graveyard in Bhola. Everyone bids him farewell in a somber atmosphere. Following Md. Hossain's death, his family has been living in dire circumstances. They now rely on monthly and annual donations. Assistance is also needed to cover the children's educational expenses.



শাহজাদা হুসাইন হোসেন সরকার
নাম: নীলকমল ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
উপজেলা: চরপ্রাশন জেলা: ঢাকা।
মৃত্যুর সনদ পত্র
সংস্থাপিত প্রকৃতিতে যে,
পিতা/স্বামী: শ্রী: জাফর মাতা: রীনা
কন্যা/মহিলা: চরপ্রাশন থানা
সে অত্র ইউনিয়নের স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা ছিলেন। তিনি বিধত ১৫.০৭.২০২৪ তারিখে
বৈধ বিবাহের আশ্রমে ২৪ বছর বয়সে মৃত্যুবরণ করিয়াছেন।
মৃত্যুর নিবন্ধন নং: ১৬/২৪২৪ জন্মের তারিখ: ০৭.০৬.০৫.২৪২৪
স্বাক্ষর: ১৬/০৭/২৪
স্বাক্ষর: ১৬/০৭/২৪
স্বাক্ষর: ১৬/০৭/২৪



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Hossain
Father's Name	: (Deceased) Md. Jafar
Mother's Name	: Rina
Family Members	: 5
Profession	: Truck Driver
Monthly Income (Previous)	: 20,000 Taka
Current Income	: None
Permanent and Current Address	: Basila Road, Swapnadhara Housing Union, Mohammadpur, Dhaka

"Beloved Son Taken by Murderers"



Shaheed Mohammad Sabuj

Serial: 088

ID: Dhaka City 088

Martyr's Profile

Martyr Mohammad Sabuj is one of the heroes who sacrificed their lives in the movement to overthrow the autocratic government of Sheikh Hasina. Md. Mohammad Sabuj was the beloved son of a poor family. He was born on July 15, 2003, in Lalmohan Village, Bhola District. The martyr's father, Md. Kausar Ahmed, is a farmer by profession. His mother, Bibi Hajera, is a housewife. He was the youngest of six siblings. His amiable demeanor compelled anyone to be drawn to him. Martyr Sabuj earned his livelihood by driving a CNG auto-rickshaw. When Sabuj had no means of employment, his father took out a loan to buy him the CNG. He supported his family and contributed to his parents' household expenses with the income he generated from the CNG.

Event Description

In 2018, the High Court issued a circular abolishing the quota system in government jobs. On June 5, 2024, the High Court bench overturned this circular. Consequently, from July 1, 2024, a movement began under the banner of anti-discrimination students. Due to educational institution closures and various holidays, on Thursday, July 6th, Dhaka University held a protest demanding the cancellation of the verdict. Students continued their peaceful, sustained movement. On July 14th, they submitted a memorandum to the President and issued a 24-hour ultimatum. Despite this, no resolution was reached.



On the 15th, during the anti-quota movement at Dhaka University, terrorist Chhatra League and the ruling party's terrorist forces, along with hired street thugs, indiscriminately attacked students. Female students were also subjected to torture. Meanwhile, on the 16th, police shot and killed Shaheed Abu Sayeed, which spread widely on social media, triggering nationwide protests. Students across the country faced severe oppression. They were targeted with tear gas, rubber bullets, and live ammunition.

Through unified resistance, students held their ground. Subsequently, police and Chhatra League forces closed down campuses and halls across Dhaka University and the rest of the country. A nationwide blockade by students paralyzed the country. The government shut down mobile internet and began arresting, torturing, forcibly disappearing, and directly shooting students. Despite the curfew, student and public protests continued nationwide. The number of injured and dead increased daily. By the fourth, nearly 800 students had been brutally shot dead, and thousands were maimed.

The autocratic government's police, militant Chhatra League, Jubo League, and other loyal forces directly fired upon students, including from helicopters. Students called for a non-cooperation movement. On August 4th, the "March Dhaka" program was announced, with the sole demand being the resignation of the illegal autocratic Hasina. Despite the country's dire situation, students and citizens from all over the country flocked to Dhaka. On August 5th, millions of students and citizens took to the streets. The united student and public movement forced Sheikh Hasina to resign and flee.

On August 4th, during the second day of the non-cooperation movement, Shaheed Sabuj, seeing students take to the streets in Mohammadpur, joined the protest. Around 4:00 PM, a BGB bullet struck Sabuj in the eye. He immediately ran to a nearby house. A familiar CNG driver took him to Sikder Medical College on a rickshaw. After initial treatment, he was referred to Dhaka Medical College. He was admitted to the SDO department at Dhaka Medical College. After three hours on life support, blood suddenly began to flow from his nose and mouth. He eventually died. Thus, Sabuj, the beloved son of Md. Kausar Ahmed, was martyred. His family was plunged into deep mourning.

Statements/Feelings from Relatives and Friends of the Martyr

"We are five brothers, Sabuj was the youngest. He was loved by everyone. He was very kind and never misbehaved with anyone." - Elder Brother Munir Hossain (34)

"I have five sons; he was the youngest. I got him married 17 months ago. I sold a cow to pay for his wedding. My son had no source of income. He took a loan of 70,000 taka from a cooperative society and mortgaged land for 200,000 taka to buy a CNG. My son and his wife lived well in Mohammadpur. By the will of Allah, he joined this movement and was martyred by a BGB bullet. May Allah grant him paradise. The country

has been honored. I have no sorrow for losing my son, even though the hearts of hundreds of mothers in Bangladesh have been emptied." - Father Kausar Ahmed (65)

"My youngest son was the most beloved. The older ones saw hardship, but the youngest never did. I raised him with all my love. The elder son should have died first, but the youngest died instead. May Allah grant him paradise." - Mother Bibi Hajera (55)

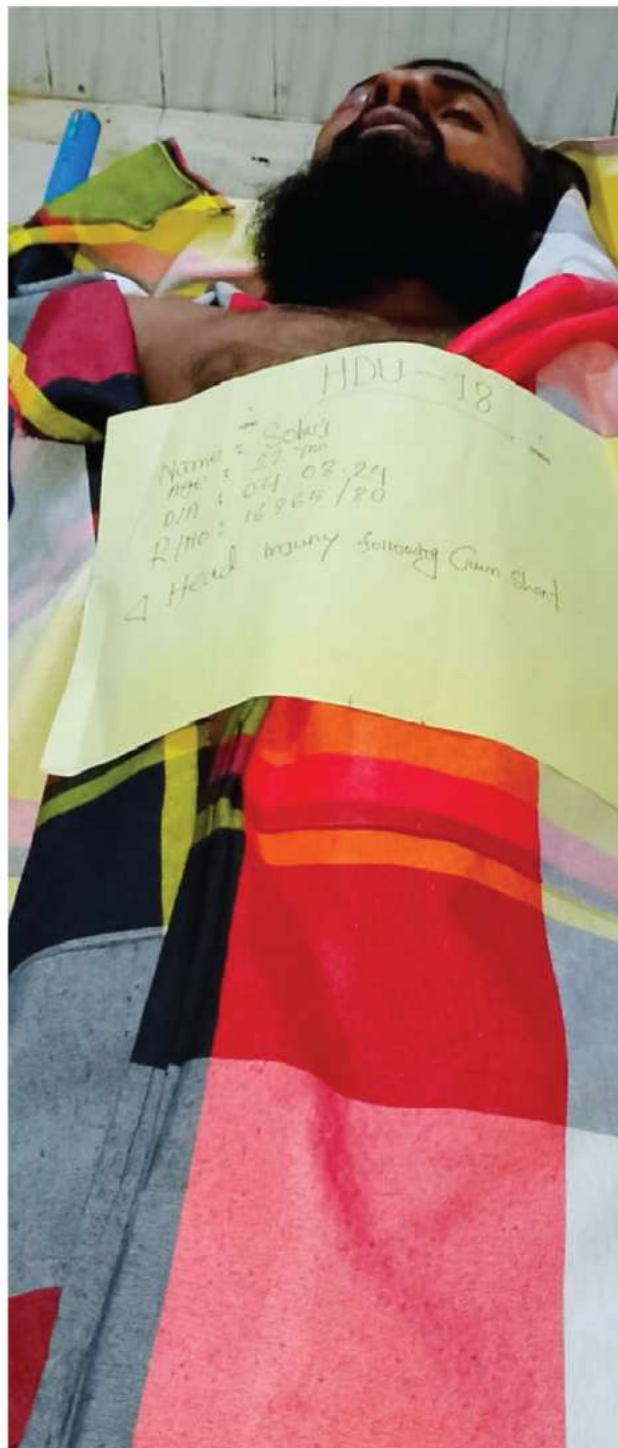


Financial Condition and Necessary Actions for the Martyr's Family

The martyr's father, Md. Kausar Ahmed, is a farmer. Due to his age, he cannot support his family. His son was married only 17 months ago. Sabuj's father bought him a CNG for employment, which helped his family manage, albeit with difficulty. He used the income from his CNG to support his family and give his parents some monthly allowance. The tin-roofed house where the martyr's parents live is barely habitable. The entire family lives together in the dilapidated house. Although the martyr had no children, he leaves behind a wife. After Sabuj's martyrdom, his family, parents,

Recommendations for the family

- Provide monthly support to the martyr's parents.
- Construction of a proper house.
- Provide sound advice and assistance for the future of his wife.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Full Name	: Md. Sabuj
Date of Birth	: 15/07/2003
Father's Name, Age, Status	: Kausar Ahmed, 65 years, Farmer
Mother's Name, Profession	: Bibi Hajera, 55 years, Housewife
Family Members	: 8 Children: None
Number of Siblings	: 6
1. Mohammad Hafez Munshi, Age: 40, Profession: CNG Driver	
2. Mohammad Monir Hossain Munshi, Age: 34, Profession: Private Car Driver	
3. Nur Hossain, Age: 30, Profession: Vegetable Trader	
4. Martyr Muhammad Sabuj	
5. Sima, Age: 24, Married	
6. Amena, Age: 22, Married	
Permanent Address	: Village: Kachukhali, Union: Char Umed, Thana: Lalmohan, District: Bhola
Current Address	: Mohammadpur, Dhaka
Place of Incident	: Mayur Villa area, Basila Road, Mohammadpur
Assailant	: BGB
Time of Injury	: August 4, 2024, 4:00 PM
Time and Place of Death	: August 4, 2024, 11:00 PM
Location of Martyr's Grave	: His native village in Bhola District.



Shaheed Aktar Hossain

Serial: 089

ID: Dhaka City 089

Hossain and His Family

Shaheed Md. Aktar Hossain was born into a poor family from a remote region. He was born in August 1989 in his home district of Bhola, where he spent his childhood. The beloved son of father Mohammad Bazlur Rahman and mother Parul, Shaheed Hossain had a strong interest in education, but could not pursue it due to family financial difficulties. Although he could not fulfill his own dream of studying, he never lagged behind in fulfilling his son's and daughter's dreams. He had already enrolled them in a madrasa to provide them with a good education. Aktar, a hardworking rickshaw puller, was a man of great character and integrity. He was a very gentle and sociable person. He maintained humane relationships with his neighbors and relatives. He always kept in touch with everyone. He struggled to support his family with the money he earned from driving a rickshaw. Therefore, he lived in a small rented room in Dhaka with his wife Aklima. His wife occasionally helped her husband by doing household chores in other people's homes.

Details of Martyrdom

The anti-discrimination student movement developed around the quota reform movement. This movement continued throughout July 2024. Initially, only students started the movement, but eventually, students, citizens, and parents took to the streets.



On Thursday, July 18th, students called for a total blockade. As a result, Dhaka and the entire country came to a standstill. Government forces carried out brutal torture and killings of students and citizens. The government shut down mobile internet services to cover up these crimes against humanity.

On Friday, July 19th, amidst the complete shutdown called by the anti-discrimination student movement, Awami police and government-backed Awami League Jubo League terrorists carried out massacres of students and citizens across the capital and the country. By this time, numerous students had been killed and hundreds injured nationwide. Aktar Hossain joined the

students and citizens around 12:00 PM in support of the non-cooperation movement. He took a position at the Beribadh Tin Rastar Mor. At that time, police and Jubo League terrorists were firing tear gas, rubber bullets, and live ammunition at ordinary students and citizens.

At 2:30 PM, Aktar Hossain was surrounded and detained by police and Jubo League Assailants. Initially, the police began to beat him with batons. At one point, a murderous policeman approached him and shot him repeatedly in the chest. Aktar Hossain collapsed onto the street. Within moments, the black road turned crimson. The terrorist police created such a terrifying situation that no one dared to rescue him. Later, after the police left his lifeless body, ordinary people attempted to take him to the hospital. However, he died before they could reach it. The cruelty of the police deeply saddened his parents, wife, and relatives.

Statements from Close Relatives

"Aktar Hossain was gentle and sociable. He was our neighbor. He always inquired about our well-being. He used to call me aunt." – Johura (35), Neighbor, Dhaka.

Current Family Situation

Martyr Aktar Hossain supported his family by driving a rickshaw. He earned approximately 20,000 taka per month in Dhaka. Aktar Hossain's wife also helped her husband by working as a domestic helper. It has become difficult for Shaheed Aktar's wife, Aklima, to take on the responsibility of her two children.

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Full Name	: Aktar Hossain
Date of Birth	: 01-08-1989
Father's Name, Age, Status	: Md. Bazlur Rahman, 60, Farmer
Mother's Name	: Deceased Parul
Family Members	: Four
Children	: 1 Son, 1 Daughter
	1. Name: Lamia, Age: 13, Profession: Student, Institution: Hafizia Madrasa
	2. Name: Shahadat, Age: 7, Profession: Student, Institution: Primary School
Permanent Address	: Village: Pong Gaisa, Union: Gajaira, Thana: Lalmohan, District: Bhola
Current Address	: House: Sona Miar Tek, Area: Chand Uddyan, Thana: Mohammadpur District: Dhaka
Place of Incident	: Beribadh Tin Rastar Mor
Assailant	: Police of the Autocratic Government
Time of Injury	: July 19th, 2:30 PM
Time and Place of Death	: July 19, 2024, 2:30 PM, Beribadh
Current Location of Martyr's Grave	: His native village in Bhola.

"I Will Become a Martyr, I Will Sacrifice My Life for the Country"



Shaheed Mohammad Sajidur Rahman Omar

Serial: 090

ID: Dhaka City 090

Martyr's Profile

The verdant, fertile village of Tetaiya in Bijohnagar is a place of natural beauty that captivates all who see it. This picturesque village, draped in a blanket of green, is located in Brahmanbaria District. Martyr Md. Sajidur Rahman Omar was born on February 3, 2003, into a respectable Muslim family in this remote village. His father, Mr. Shahjahan Ali, is a newspaper vendor, and his caring mother, Parvin Akter, is a homemaker. Sajid grew up witnessing the family's financial hardships. He was the youngest among two brothers and two sisters. From an early age, he vowed to play a significant role in supporting his family financially when he grew up.

Eventually, the martyr's parents left their homestead to provide their children with education in the capital city. Sajid was enrolled in Demra, Jamia Arabia Anwarur Rahmaniya Hafezi Madrasa, to receive religious education. Subsequently, he memorized the Holy Quran with distinction. The madrasa authorities then bestowed a turban upon Shaheed Sajidur Rahman Omar in the presence of thousands of people on the madrasa premises.

Who could stop him, a student with indomitable determination? For this reason, Sajid enrolled in Demra, Sunna Tengra Dakhil Madrasa, with renewed vigor. His academic excellence quickly brought him to the attention of his teachers. One by one, his two sisters, Mahbuba (27) and Mahfuza (25), were married. Mr. Shahjahan, Sajid's father, became burdened with debt to finance his two daughters' weddings. Unable to manage the family's finances, he struggled to support the education of his two sons, Sajid and Siraj. He was overwhelmed with worry.



Career

Sajid was then a mere eighth-grade student. Realizing the family's plight, he set aside his immense potential and decided to learn freelancing. After visiting several institutions, he learned that the family could not afford the course fees at that time. However, his interest and determination remained unwavering, and he began studying from old books. Reading these books, he discovered that free freelancing course classes were available on online media. However, he needed megabytes to attend the classes. He first took his father's mobile phone and connected to Wi-Fi at a friend's house. Then, by watching YouTube, he independently completed the entire freelancing course. After that, Sajid never looked back. He gradually became proficient in IT.

He opened accounts on Fiverr and Upwork and regularly met with foreign companies to secure orders. He gradually repaid all his father's debts. He paid his elder brother's college admission fees and told his father, "Father, don't worry, I will pay for my brother's education." Mr. Shahjahan's sorrows began to diminish. After some time, more good news came to the family. Sajidur Rahman Omar received job offers from various institutions.

New Job

The year was 2021. During this time, many people across the country lost their jobs in the formal sector due to the pandemic. Production in the agricultural and industrial sectors declined, and many service sector companies declared bankruptcy due to lost revenue. In this dire situation, a broadband company named "New Dream Online," impressed by Sajidur Rahman Omar's qualifications, requested him to join their company. Upon receiving his first month's salary, Sajid brought sweets. His elder brother, Siraj, reached for the sweet packet to eat first, but Sajid said, "Brother, mother will eat first." Gradually, his earnings began to meet the family's financial needs. Within a short period, Shaheed Sajidur Rahman Omar was promoted to the position of manager.

Joining the Movement

In July-August 2024, the murderous Hasina government carried out massacres across the country. Students raised questions about various job discrimination quotas. Subsequently, they held several vocal meetings and human chains. The then

autocratic Prime Minister, after being in power for 16 consecutive years, increased quotas at various levels, which severely tarnished Sheikh Hasina's government among netizens on online media. In this situation, ordinary students, irrespective of party affiliation, became agitated and called for a nationwide anti-quota movement.

To suppress this movement, the murderous Hasina, along with her party cadres and loyal killer police force, killed, disappeared, arrested, and tortured numerous students across the country. Under the leadership of DB Chief Harun, a group of plainclothes terrorists abducted the movement's coordinators. Despite disappearing, killing, and torturing hundreds of students, the Hasina government could not suppress the movement. The student and public anger intensified. The movement gradually prolonged. Sajidur Rahman Omar joined the movement with his friends. Their travels were regular for several days.

How He Became a Martyr

That day was July 21, 2024. After finishing Zohr prayers, Sajid joined the movement in the Signboard area of Jatrabari. Ignoring police bullets all around, he continued to move forward. Sajid's childhood friend, Himel, forbade him from going forward. But Sajid kept saying, "I will become a martyr. I will sacrifice my life for the country." While saying this, a bullet from the killer police struck Sajid in the head. He immediately fell unconscious to the ground. His friends quickly took him to Dhaka Medical College. As his condition deteriorated, Sajid was admitted to the ICU for three days. And there, on Wednesday, July 24, at 12:40 PM, he answered the call of the Almighty and departed forever, becoming Shaheed Sajidur Rahman Omar.

Subsequently, Shaheed Sajid's body reached his native village of Tetaiya, Bijohnagar, Brahmanbaria. Curious crowds gathered to see the body of this great hero. People from far and wide rushed to catch a glimpse. The funeral was overflowing with people. Mourning spread throughout the village. Finally, Shaheed Sajidur Rahman Omar was laid to rest in the Pattan village graveyard.

Family's Financial Hardship

Sajid's father has no ancestral arable land. However, he has a small amount of residential land, which does not generate any rent. His uncles currently reside there, so it is not possible to divide it at this time. Sajid's departure has caused the family's economic situation to collapse. The family's condition has become extremely dire after Sajid's death. His elder brother is still a student, studying in the third year of honors at Burhan Uddin College. Sajid used to cover his educational expenses as well. Today, everything seems to have stopped. The martyr's mother suffers from rheumatism and back pain, and his father has heart blockages. They cannot afford treatment due to financial constraints because their medical expenses were solely covered by Shaheed Sajid's earnings.

Neighbor's Opinion

Alhaj Syed Rokonuddin states, "I am his neighbor. Shaheed Sajidur Rahman Omar was an excellent boy. He would greet everyone first when he met them. I recently built a house. He helped me look after the house and buy necessary materials in my absence. I regularly saw him offering Fajr prayers at the mosque. His manners were excellent. I never saw him misbehave. May Allah grant him the best place in Paradise." (Amen)

"Sajid's mother constantly feels the scent of her son in the air. She waits as if the doorbell will ring shortly. She imagines every day that her Sajid will come from outside and call out 'Mother.' Tears roll down her cheeks. This is how her days pass."





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Mohammad Sajidur Rahman Omar
Profession	: IT Manager, Company: New Dream Online (Private)
Date of Birth and Age	: February 3, 2003, 21 years
Date of Injury	: July 21, 2024, 2:30 PM
Date of Martyrdom	: July 24, 2024, 12:40 PM
Place	: Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Place of Burial	: Pattan Village Graveyard, Tetaiya, Bijohnagar, Brahmanbaria
Permanent Address	: Village: Tetaiya, Bijohnagar, Upazila: Bijohnagar, Thana: Bijohnagar District: Brahmanbaria
Father	: Md. Shahjahan (Newspaper Vendor)
Mother: Mosa	: Parvin Akter (Housewife)
Condition of House and Property	: No ancestral arable land, but a small amount of residential land Sibling Details:
	1. Sirajul Islam, Age: 23, Profession: Student, Institution: Borhan Uddin College, Class: 3rd Year, Relationship: Brother
	2. Mosa: Mahabuba Akter, Age: 27, (Married), Relationship: Sister
	3. Mahfuza Akter, Age: 27, (Married), Relationship: Sister
Date of Information Collection	: 18-08-2024

"Martyr Zahid Hasan, Whose Companionship Was with Flowers"



Shaheed Md. Zahid Hossain

Serial: 091

ID: Dhaka City 091

Martyr's Profile

An energetic 18-year-old teenager. At this age, he should have been found on the playing field, in gatherings with friends, or engrossed in video games on a mobile screen. However, life is not joyous for everyone. The lives of people are devastated by the clutches of inequality and corruption. While the living standards of a select few have improved, that touch has not reached everyone's doorstep. Therefore, at the age of 18, Zahid had to take on the responsibility of supporting his family. Shaheed Md. Zahid Hasan was an employee at a flower shop.

As the sole wage earner of the family, he had to bear the burden of supporting the household. His life was intertwined with flowers. He had a deep companionship with colorful flowers. He introduced customers to flowers, handing them garlands and bouquets. But like these flowers, Zahid Hasan had to wither prematurely due to the power-hungry Awami government. Shaheed Md. Zahid Hasan (18) was born on June 9, 2006, in the capital city of Dhaka. His father, Jahangir Alam (46), was a bus ticket checker. However, he was forced into unemployment due to a lack of work. His mother, Mosammat Rahela Begum (40), is a housewife. His elder brother, Rahat (23), is studying honors at Titumir College. His younger sister, Meshta Jahan Noor, is a 3rd-grade student. On top of their impoverished household, they were burdened with a debt of 350,000 taka, like a crushing blow.

How He Became a Martyr

Initially, the movement was confined to meetings and rallies, but on July 14, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, in a speech, indirectly referred to the quota movement protesters as "descendants of Razakars." In response, the protesting students sarcastically chanted slogans like:

"Who are you?
Who am I?
Razakar, Razakar;
Who said it?
Who said it?
Autocrat, autocrat."
"We asked for rights;
We became Razakars."

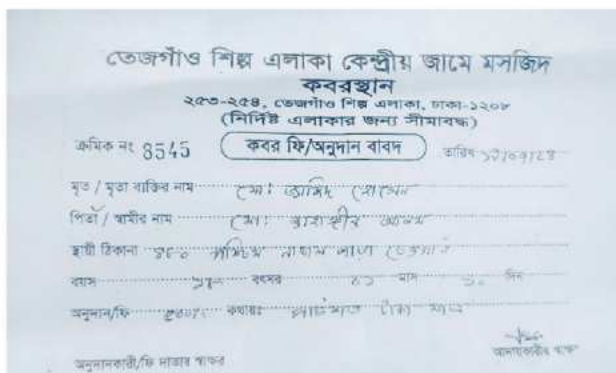
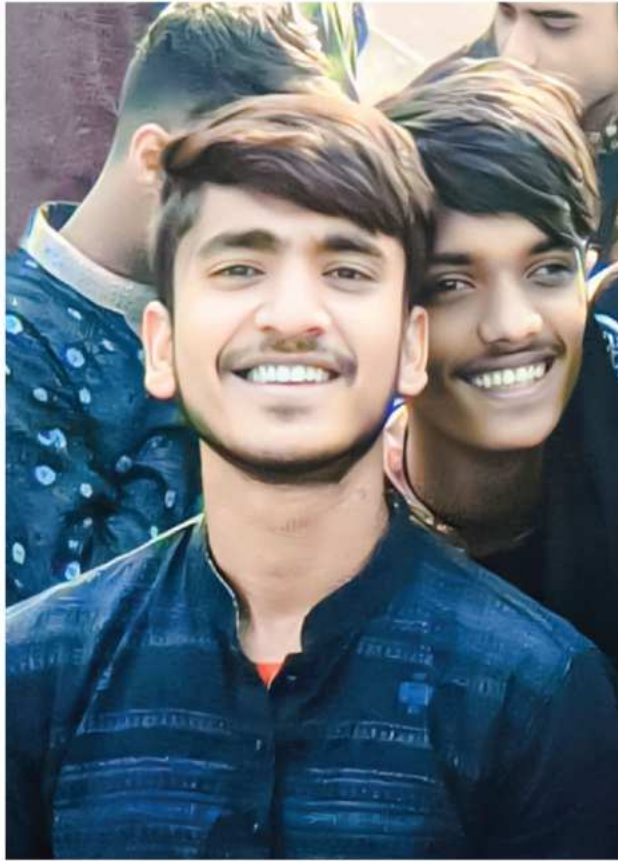
On July 16, when Abu Sayeed was killed by police gunfire at Begum Rokeya University, the movement spread like wildfire across the country. Despite suppressing the movement with Chhatra League and other Awami League organizations, BGB, and police

until July 19, and shutting down the internet, the government effectively failed to quell it. As a result, the government imposed a nationwide curfew and deployed the army.

On Friday, July 19, amidst the 'complete shutdown' program called by the anti-discrimination student movement, there were repeated clashes in various areas, including Uttara, Mirpur, Rampura, Badda, Mohakhali, Basabo, Dhanmondi, Mohammadpur, Tejgaon, Jatrabari, and others. Zahid Hasan, a meritorious student and the sole breadwinner of his family, was martyred after being shot by police during the anti-discrimination student movement in Mohakhali. The death of this 18-year-old young man devastated his family and shook the nation's conscience. Zahid Hasan was a son of an ordinary middle-class family who had been living in Dhaka for about 15 years.

That day, around 5:00 PM, during the anti-discrimination student movement in Mohakhali, a clash broke out between the police and the protesters. Zahid was at the forefront of the movement, demanding justice. But during the movement, the police shot him in the head. He fell on the street, and the police and Chhatra League members kicked him repeatedly. When they were sure that Zahid was no longer alive, they threw him on the street. The protesters immediately took him to the nearby Ayesha Memorial Hospital. But the doctors there declared that he had died within just 5 minutes of being brought to the hospital. Later, his funeral and burial took place at the Tejgaon Industrial Area Central Jame Mosque graveyard.







Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Martyr's Full Name	: Md. Zahid Hossain (18)
Date of Birth	: June 9, 2006
Profession	: Flower Shop Employee
Monthly Income	: 25,000 Taka
Father's Name	: Md. Jahangir Alam (46)
Profession	: Unemployed
Mother's Name	: Mosa: Rahela Begum (40)
Profession	: Housewife
Family Debt	: 350,000 Taka
Permanent Address	: West Nakhalpara, Tejgaon TSO-1215, Tejgaon, Dhaka
Current Address	: West Nakhalpara, Tejgaon TSO-1215, Tejgaon, Dhaka
Elder Brother	: Rahat (23)
Profession	: Student, Government Titumir College
Younger Sister	: Meshta Jahan Noor (8)
Profession	: Student, 3rd Grade

Ways to Assist:

1. Debt Repayment
2. Responsibility for martyr's brother's and sister's Education
3. Job Arrangement for Father/Elder Brother

Representative of the Working Class- Shaheed Zakir Hossain



Shaheed Md. Zakir Hossain

Serial: 092

ID: Dhaka City 092

Martyr's Profile

The participation of students and citizens in the July-August mass uprising was spontaneous.¹ The involvement of the working class was at the forefront of this comprehensive movement. Ignoring the bloodshot eyes of the employers and participating in the movement was a life-or-death decision. In this movement, everyone raised their voices in thunderous protest from their respective positions. The working people, who earned their living through sweat and labor, were equally oppressed by the Awami misrule. Their human dignity was taken away.

However, the 'Declaration of Independence' read out in Baidyanathtala village on April 17, 1971, expressed the pledge and commitment to establish a 'sovereign people's republic to ensure equality, human dignity, and social justice for the people of Bangladesh.'

Although the Awami League government repeatedly talks about the spirit of the Liberation War, they have never embodied it. Under the guise of that spirit, they have continued to exploit. By unjustly killing, imprisoning, oppressing, issuing warrants, and intimidating leaders and activists of the Jamaat-e-Islami and BNP, as well as other opposition parties, they have created a mafia state. The working class was also extremely angry with the Awami regime.

One such angry martyr was Shaheed Md. Zakir Hossain (29). He was born on April 2, 1995, in Kabai village, Bakerganj police station, Barisal. His father, Md. Yusuf Shikdar, is a day laborer. His mother, Masuma Begum, is a housewife. After getting married, he came to Dhaka with his wife and worked as an embroidery worker due to a conflict with his father. He has two orphaned children, Jaber, who is only 4 years old, and Abdul, who is 7 months old.

How He Became a Martyr

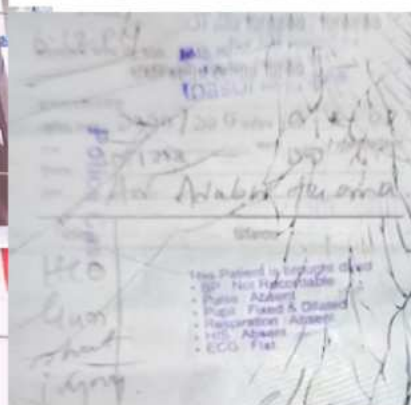
Shaheed Zakir Hossain was a conscious youth of Adabor, who always had the mentality to fight against discrimination and injustice. Although he worked in a private institution in Dhaka, his thoughts on various social problems were clear. He was one of the leading soldiers in the nationwide movement against discrimination. On August 5th, the day of the movement, Zakir was present with his ideology and ideal position. In front of the Adabor police station area, he raised his voice against discrimination with thousands of students and youths.

Tension had been prevailing since noon that day. As the afternoon progressed, the situation became more heated. The police tried to disperse the protesters, but the protesters stood firm with their demands. At this time, the police started firing indiscriminately. Zakir was shot and fell to the ground. Although the protesters quickly took Zakir to Dhaka Medical College Hospital, his life could not be saved. Doctors declared him dead.

As there were some unidentified bodies along with Zakir's body, it took some time to properly identify him. The next day, on August 6, his body reached his village home, where his funeral and burial were completed. Zakir's tragic death has created a huge void for his family. His wife and two children are now helpless due to his death. Although the family lives in Dhaka, their lives have become more difficult due to the cessation of regular income. He also used to send financial aid to his parents, which was very important for their daily living. But now that aid is gone, and the whole family is in crisis. Shaheed Zakir's death is a big blow not only to his family.

He has a brick house in his village home, but due to family tension, he lived in Dhaka with his wife and two children. Although he lived in Dhaka, he was responsible to his parents and used to send them 2000 to 3000 taka every month. His untimely death has made the family's condition miserable.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name : Md. Zakir Hossain (29)

Martyr's Profession : Embroidery Worker

Father's Name : Md. Yusuf Shikdar (60)

Father's Profession : Day Laborer

Mother's Name : Masuma Begum (50)

Mother's Profession : Housewife

Number of Family Members : 04

Permanent Address: Kabai, Bakerganj, Barisal

1st Child: Md. Jaber (04)

2. 2nd Child: Abdul (7 months)

Ways to Assist:

Family Support

2. Responsibility for Children's Education

3. Wife's Employment/Marriage



"Ai Paani lagbe... Paani" / "Water is Needed... Water"

Shaheed Mir Mahfuzur Rahman Mugdho

Serial: 093

ID: Dhaka City 093

Martyr's Profile

Mir Mahfuzur Rahman Mugdho was shot dead in Uttara on July 18th. The Bangla Academy's 'Modern Bangla Dictionary' defines "Mugdho" as an adjective meaning captivated, subdued, enchanted, bewildered, absorbed, admiring, or foolish. I do not know if Mugdho's parents or relatives, who gave him this name, truly knew that one day this boy, when he grew up, would unite not only the people of the entire country but also Bangladeshis scattered all over the world. He would captivate everyone with his qualities. We would all watch his behavior and actions with fascination. Even though Mugdho has left us, we will remain absorbed in his memories.

In our country, it is common to name sons after famous people from time to time. We are sure that a large segment of the current generation will name their sons Mugdho. If anyone asks me to name their child in the future, regardless of gender, I will name them Mugdho. A proverb is widely prevalent in our country: "What is your name, tree? Your identity is in your fruit." Our Mugdho has introduced himself by both name and fruit. Now, whenever we hear the name Mugdho, we understand who is being referred to.

Ashura is a memorable day in Islam. On this day, Imam Hussain ibn Ali (RA) was martyred on the ground of Karbala. 'Karbala' is a plain located on the banks of the Euphrates River. The event of Karbala is one of the tragic events in Islamic history. When Hussain's (RA) caravan was stationed on the plains of Karbala on the banks of the ancient river Euphrates in Kufa, their only source of water was the river. When they went to collect water from this river, the infant Ali Asgar was martyred by an arrow from Simar's army for a drop of water. The lament of "water, water" that arose on the banks of the Euphrates that day was indescribable.

During one stage of the quota reform movement, students announced a 'complete shutdown' program for July 18th on the night of July 17th. At that time, Dhaka city, as well as the entire country, seemed to turn into the plains of Karbala. On this day, along with the government's loyal forces and the police, the BGB was deployed to resist unarmed students. The whole country became a battlefield. Against a trained force, the students' only asset was their own lives. So, they formed a wall of resistance, chest to chest. At that time, Mugdho voluntarily brought water for the protesters. Mugdho was shouting with cases of water in his hands, saying, "Water is needed, water." Due to tear gas, he was having trouble keeping his eyes open. He was trying his best to keep them open by wiping them with the sleeve of his shirt. It's just a few seconds of a video. Mugdho is seen in it. It is also known that he was shot fifteen minutes after this video was taken. He died shortly after. It is rare to find someone who did not cry after watching this video. Mugdho's video is worth watching. What enthusiasm the boy is shouting with. What determination in his facial expressions. The T-shirt he is wearing is soaked in water. The sandals on his feet, used at home, prove that Mugdho had come to stand by his brothers and sisters on the street without any planning, driven by his inner urge.

After Mugdho was martyred, CNN published a report on August 13th, titled, 'This student was handing out water bottles to protesters, he died minutes later.' It said that Mugdho's full name was Mir Mahfuzur

Rahman. His twin brother is Snigdho—Mir Mahbubur Rahman. While resting in the midday heat of the capital, Dhaka, a bullet struck his forehead. Friends and protesters took him to the hospital. By then, it was too late. Shaheed Mugdho's brother, Snigdho, said, 'I just hugged him, and I cried.'

Mugdho had a bachelor's degree in mathematics. Then he was studying for a Master of Business Administration (MBA), and his twin Snigdho had a bachelor's degree in law. These two twins had plans to go to Italy. They wanted to travel around Europe on motorbikes. They were saving money for the trip. The two brothers worked as social media marketers on the online freelancing hub Fiverr.

Snigdho says, 'He was not just my brother, he was my best friend. He was a part of my body. We did everything together.' Their elder brother is Dipto, whose full name is Mir Mahmudur Rahman. The two brothers have kept Mugdho's university identity card. It was around his neck when he was shot. Mugdho's scattered blood dried on the identity card as a symbol of the day in that dark time. His brothers have kept the identity card's ribbon. Now, they are trying to find solace from the impact Mugdho has made in the protest movement. Snigdho says, 'Because of him (Mugdho), people have gained the strength to protest. He always said, "One day I will make my parents proud."

From now on, whenever we use the word Mugdho in our words, works, studies, or writings, Mugdho's face will appear before us. We will be captivated by the memory of Mugdho's sacrifice. Many more fresh lives have been untimely martyred, and the identities of all of them are not known. In fact, those who are martyred give up their lives to give their lives for others. The anti-discrimination student movement is an organization of ordinary students in Bangladesh. It was formed in 2024 during the quota reform movement in Bangladesh and led the quota reform movement and subsequently the non-cooperation movement. The organization was formed on July 1, 2024, and immediately after its formation, on July 8, the organization announced a 65-member committee, including 149 coordinators and 109 co-coordinators, to make the movement successful. Since its inception, several coordinators have been seen leading this organization. In 2024, the Bangladesh High Court reinstated the abolished quota, which sparked the ongoing movement. The movement spread to every village, thana, district, and even divisional level in the independent territory.

In July 2024, the slogan of the students protesting in Shahbag, Dhaka, was, 'Quota or merit? Merit! Merit! 'Break the chains of the quota' - the whole of Dhaka city was filled with various slogans like this. Initially, the movement was confined to meetings and rallies, but on July 14, the fascist killer Hasina, in a speech, ridiculed and belittled the quota movement protesters by calling them descendants of Razakars. In response to the dictator Hasina's comments, students and citizens sarcastically chanted, 'Who are you? Who am I? Razakar, Razakar; Who said it? Who said it? Autocrat, autocrat' and 'We asked for rights, we became Razakars.'

The next day, on July 15, various officials and ministers of the Awami League and the government accused the protesting students of destroying the 'spirit of the Liberation War.' On the same day, in various places across the country, student organizations led by the ruling party Awami League attacked students and protesters with rods, sticks, hockey sticks, machetes, and firearms. At the same time, the police also attacked with sticks and rubber bullets. In protest, the innocent and unarmed protesters threw pieces of brick at them, and clashes broke out between the two sides



From July 16, these attacks intensified the movement. On July 16, when Abu Sayeed was killed by police gunfire at Begum Rokeya University, the movement spread like wildfire across the country. Despite suppressing the movement with terrorist Chhatra League and other loyal organizations of the people-eating Awami League, armed killer BGB, RAB, and police, and shutting down the internet until July 19, the autocratic government effectively failed to quell it. As a result, the government imposed a nationwide curfew and deployed the army.

In these incidents, about 21,000 students and protesters were injured, more than 673 were killed, and the police filed 500 cases and arrested more than 11,000 people. Subsequently, on July 21, the Bangladesh Supreme Court overturned the High Court's verdict and ordered 93 percent recruitment in government jobs based on merit. On July 22, the government issued a notification in this regard.

Martyr's Profile and Feelings of Close Relatives and Friends

Mugdho was giving water to the students even 15 minutes before his death.

Mugdho was shot dead by police in Uttara on July 18. He was a 19th batch student of Khulna University. He spread enchantment on campus for four years as a good player, singer, and organizer. After completing his bachelor's degree in mathematics, he went to Dhaka in March. He enrolled in an MBA at Bangladesh University of Professionals. In a video taken fifteen minutes before his death, students are seen running around on a smoke-filled road. Among them, Mugdho is running with a box of water and biscuits in his hands. He is calling out to the students, "Anyone need water, water?" In the video, many people are seen drinking water from him. Mugdho is seen wiping his eyes several times due to the pungent smoke of tear gas.

Describing the events of that day, a friend of Mugdho's said, "Mugdho always rushed to help anyone in trouble. Hearing that students were being attacked in Uttara, he rushed to their side with other friends. Mugdho and I took many people to the hospital that day. Around 6:00 PM, while we were resting on the road divider, giving water and biscuits to the students, suddenly the police started shooting from in front of Rajuk Commercial, and we all ran. Suddenly, I saw Mugdho fall on the road after being shot. He was shot in the forehead, and the bullet exited below his right ear. Doctors at Crescent Hospital declared him dead after he was taken there."

Mugdho's village home is in Brahmanbaria. He was born in Uttara in 1998. He was buried there. He

completed his primary education at Uttara Islamic Education Society School and his HSC from Uttara High School and College. He was admitted to Khulna University in 2019. He had a reputation as a football player, singer, guitarist, and organizer alongside his studies. He was the convener of the university's largest event, Education Completion-2023. He was a unit leader of the scout group. Mugdho had been vocal against injustice since childhood.

He was a Rover Scout and Unit Leader of the Armed Police Battalion Scout Group. He received the 'National Service Award' from Bangladesh Scouts for his participation and courageous role in the rescue operation during the Banani fire in 2019.

Mir Mahbubur Rahman Snigdho and Mugdho were twins among three brothers. Their elder brother is Mir Mahmudur Rahman Dipto. Dipto said, "Mugdho was loved by everyone in the family. He liked to travel. He was doing IELTS alongside his MBA for higher education abroad. But who knew everything would end like this!"

He further said, "Among our three brothers, Mugdho took the most care of our mother. He always looked after her. He covered his own expenses by freelancing. My mother is still crying. My father has become quiet."

Sheikh Abdus Samad, Assistant Professor of the Mathematics Department at Khulna University, said, "Mugdho was an extraordinary boy. I never heard him quarrel or misbehave with anyone. If I scolded him in class, he would smile in such a way that I couldn't say anything more to him." Muhibullah, a junior of Mugdho's on campus, said, "Mugdho Bhai was at the forefront of any event."

The Bengali translation of what Mugdho wrote in his Facebook profile picture caption is something like this: "Let life be meaningful, not long." Mugdho truly lived a meaningful life.

Mugdho left Snigdho behind—continuing: At the beginning of the movement, Mugdho's family went on vacation to Cox's Bazar. But Mugdho and his twin brother Snigdho stayed in Dhaka.

Mugdho and Snigdho went to school together. They had the same friends. Snigdho has been in trauma since Mugdho's death. When asked to talk to The Daily Star, he said, "Please talk to my elder brother."

Their elder brother Dipto said, "Snigdho has become completely listless." Snigdho was the first among the family members to see Mugdho's body.

Dipto said, "Every moment of Snigdho's life, every memory is intertwined with Mugdho. He has not only lost a brother but also a part of his life."

Dipto said that they went to Cox's Bazar with their family on the morning of July 18. "My mother has never seen the sea. Last year, Mugdho took my parents to the Sundarbans for the first time. So, this time I took my parents to Cox's Bazar," he said. But Mugdho and Snigdho did not accompany them. Dipto said that they did not want to go for two reasons. One was the plan to go to Tanguar Haor with friends on July 20, and the other was to participate in the quota reform movement. Dipto received the news of Mugdho's death around 6:30 PM on July 18. He tried to return to Dhaka that day but could not because there were no flights.

Amidst the ongoing unrest, as the road journey would take longer, they returned to Dhaka on the morning flight of July 19. Dipto further said, "I didn't know how to tell my mother about Mugdho's death. My mother has heart disease. That was also a concern." He first told his parents that Mugdho was slightly injured. Later, he told them that he was in the hospital but in critical condition. Their mother broke down after hearing the news of Mugdho's death. She has not fully recovered yet. Dipto said, "Among our three brothers, Mugdho was closest to our mother. His death has emptied my mother's world."

The friend who was beside him at the time of death, Zakirul Islam, said, "The bullet hit Mugdho's forehead



and exited through the right side of his head. He died on the spot before our eyes." "Mugdho was giving water to everyone. We didn't have any weapons or sticks. Yet, they shot my friend like this? How can I forget this scene?" said Zakirul.

Event Description

A university student who became a martyr—it is said that the day laborers, farmers, fishermen, and even CNG drivers of this country are direct and indirect witnesses to the joys and sorrows of the common people. They are also witnesses to many incidents and accidents on the streets. And Shaheed Mir Mahfuzur Rahman Mugdho was one of them. When the country was heading towards the abyss; when the state was being driven disgracefully by inefficient, dishonest, corrupt, and looter drivers; when the market was being tormented by the exorbitant rise in commodity prices; when the nation was afflicted by the cruel anarchy of the cursed autocrat; the common people of this country were openly and secretly deeply saddened, pained, and extremely frustrated.

From this frustration, with a ray of hope; with a call for liberation from subjugation; with a message of rights against discrimination, some ordinary university students first came forward and peacefully presented



their demands to the government. Their demand was to be evaluated based on merit. To be considered on the basis of merit and qualification in all government and state activities. The fascist Awami government, known for its theatrics, belittled even this rightful demand of the students.

In 2018, ordinary students took to the streets with this demand. Even then, this government of thieves and robbers stopped the students. They returned from the streets with a sea of pain in their hearts. Was that really the case? No. It was basically a temporary retreat to return with renewed vigor. That is why the 2018 anti-quota student movement returned in 2024

as the anti-discrimination student movement, changing its name. This time too, they presented their demands through normal processes. Yet, the various taunts, stubbornness, and shameless humor of the autocratic government forced this normal demand to take the form of a revolutionary movement. Ordinary students from all universities in the country collectively tried in various ways to achieve their demands through systematic movements, peaceful rallies, media statements, social media writings, and discussions with the government.

But no; the killer government did not care about such efforts of the students. They belittled them. They baton-charged the students' disciplined human chains! They fired tear gas and rubber bullets at peaceful rallies! They shot at mourning processions! They started anarchy in college-university halls-hostels, houses-apartments in the name of raids! They picked up people in the middle of the night, slept, killed, murdered! They carried out attacks and filed cases on roads and streets, and conducted mass arrests! They handcuffed students! They tied ropes around their waists! They put iron fetters on their feet! They publicly announced that along with the police, RAB, BGB, and Ansar forces, they deployed the loyal goon-characterless terrorist Chhatra League, the killer Jubo League, and the Awami League on the streets.

This country is my father's country. This is our regained estate. You are all descendants of Razakars. Such was the attitude of the killer government. That is why the anti-quota or anti-discrimination movement became a movement of ordinary students from all walks of life in the country. Students from schools, colleges, and madrasas declared solidarity with university students. They boycotted exams, boycotted classes, and started non-cooperation with the illegal government.

The government, which believes in dictatorship and is a murderer of democracy, continued to oppress the protesting students, seeing such a mass awakening of ordinary students across the country, just to show their arrogance, stubbornness, and power. They continued to kill students in every way they could. They brutally killed the students of the anti-discrimination movement by beating, hacking, injuring, and shooting. Ruling Awami League's student wing Chhatra League did not hesitate to kill ordinary students through inhuman torture in broad daylight on public roads, university halls, and campuses, and then dance on those corpses in sadistic joy.

Shaheed Mir Mahfuzur Rahman Mugdho was a Bangladeshi student and an active worker of the anti-discrimination student-citizen movement. He also worked as a freelancer. He was shot in the head and killed while distributing drinking water and biscuits during the movement. Mugdho's death is remembered as a significant event in the entire movement. "Brother, anyone need water, water?" Mugdho's words still make Bangladesh cry.

He participated in the anti-discrimination student-citizen movement on July 18. His position was near the Rajuk Commercial Market in Azampur, Uttara. He had water and biscuits in his hands. His friend Zakirul said, "Mugdho was giving water to everyone. We didn't have any weapons. The students were peacefully positioned. But the police's tear gas and bullets continued. Shortly before evening, Mugdho was shot in the forehead. The bullet exited through his right ear. When Mugdho was falling down after being shot in the head, evening was approaching. We tried very hard but couldn't take him to the hospital immediately.



Numerous police were advancing with weapons. After a while, when we took Mugdho to the emergency room of the nearby Crescent Hospital in a rickshaw, the doctors declared him dead."

When the news of his death was received, his family was in Cox's Bazar. The next day, after the funeral, his body was buried in his native district of Brahmanbaria.

Proposals

Strong demands are made for the state to fulfill the proposals raised in memory of Mir Mahfuzur Rahman Mugdho, a 19th batch student of the Mathematics Discipline Department of Khulna University, who was killed in the anti-discrimination student movement.

- Recognize July 18 as Shaheed Mir Mugdho Day and observe it with due dignity.
- An application from the university authorities to the state seeking justice for the murder of Shaheed Mir Mugdho and a memorial corner named "July Genocide" in the Khulna University Museum in memory of all the martyrs of that movement.
- "Mugdho Water Supply Corner" in each residential hall, administrative, and academic building of Khulna University in memory of Mugdho. In addition, an initiative to create a "Mugdho Corner" with the slogan "Water is needed, water" written in every educational institution in the country.
- Mugdho's enchantment must be spread all over the world. 'Mugdho and Abu Sayeeds have brought the country a second independence with their lives. Mugdho's sacrifice has shown the country a new dream. Now we have to realize their dream. The way students managed traffic, reformed the country, and handled the flood situation after the new independence is commendable.'



Martyr's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Mir Mahfuzur Rahman Mugdho
Profession	: Student
Date of Birth	: 09-09-1998
Place of Birth	: Uttara, Dhaka
Professional Identity/Employer	: Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP)
Father	: Mir Mostafizur Rahman
Mother	: Shahana Chowdhury
Address	: 35/9 D, Sector 5, Uttara, Dhaka
Place of Incident	: Bangladesh Medical College, House Building
Assailant	: Terrorist forces of the autocratic Jubo League
Time of Injury	: 8:30 PM, July 19, 2024
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: July 19, 2024, 8:30 PM, Bangladesh Medical College, House Building Uttara, Dhaka
Current Location of Martyr's Grave	: Kamar Para, Dhaka



Shaheed Nasib Hasan Riyan

Serial: 094

ID: Dhaka City 094

Preliminary Remarks

Nasib Hasan Riyan, along with all the martyrs of Bangladesh, is an eternal source of patriotism, sacrifice, and glory. Their lives, filled with progress, creativity, and innovation, will propel our lives forward, inspire our courage, and push us towards fulfilling our dreams. Heartfelt greetings and gratitude to the families, fathers, and mothers of the esteemed martyrs, who instilled the meaning of patriotism and loyalty in their children and who patiently endured their separation with courage. History will record their sacrifices in golden letters.

Initial Introduction

Nasib Hasan Riyan was the son of a local middle-class family in Dhaka. He was born to Golam Razzak, an employee of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Sami Akhter, a housewife, in Bismillah Union, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka. Born on September 13, 2007, during the caretaker government, he died on August 5, 2024, during the anti-discrimination student movement against the autocratic Hasina government. He spent the intervening 17 years in the foul, distrustful, and corrupt political environment of the autocratic Awami League government. He dreamed of studying at a major university abroad and bringing honor to the country, thereby improving Bangladesh's economic condition. For this reason, he studied very diligently.

Shaheed Riyan was a brilliant eleventh-grade student at the renowned Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) College in the capital. He had previously passed his SSC from Dhanmondi Boys' School with a GPA of 5. Riyan was the most beloved of his three brothers. He won everyone's hearts with his beautiful demeanor. A beautiful, pure soul could not stay on this earth for long. Because the loyal police force, who got jobs through the terrorist Awami League's quota system, could not tolerate Riyan. To prevent Riyan from enjoying the taste of freedom, he was sent away from this world with three bullets.



The Incident of Martyrdom

Today is Monday, August 5th. A memorable day for the Bengali nation. After 15 years, the ruling Awami League was defeated. The illegally empowered Prime Minister and Awami League President Sheikh Hasina, who created a terrible history of corruption, was forced to resign due to the quota movement. Sweet shops all over the country were emptied. People started taking to the streets to celebrate the victory. Nasib Hasan Riyan could not stay at home. Since his friend had been martyred in the anti-autocracy movement a few days ago, the fall of the autocrat was a great joy for him. Despite his parents' objections, Riyan participated in the anti-discrimination movement of students and citizens. When his friend Farhan Fayaz was killed in the movement on July 18, he said, "My brothers are dying for demanding justice, I cannot sit at home."

On August 5th, upon hearing the news of the autocratic government's fall, Nasib Hasan Riyan was entering Ring Road through Khilzi Road in Shyamoli with a victory procession of students and citizens. At that time, Nasib Hasan saw a group of killer police of the autocratic government and realized that they had not yet surrendered. These policemen were not real police; they were government terrorists in the name of police. He was surprised why they were still standing against the students and citizens with weapons!

Nasib Hasan Riyan always remembered Shaheed Abu Sayeed, how bravely Shaheed Abu Sayeed stood in front of the police. Nasib Hasan Riyan, overcoming all fear of life and ignoring the bloodshot eyes of falsehood, spread his two hands and said to the police, "Will you shoot? Shoot!"

I am not afraid of falsehood. Why should I fear your bullets? I only fear Allah. Shoot! Let's see how many bullets you have in your guns." The killer police seemed to be waiting for this. As soon as they heard Riyan's words, they fired three bullets. The first bullet hit his chest and exited through his back. The second bullet entered under his ear and exited through his throat. The third bullet hit his chest and shoulder, tearing through his flesh. He died on the spot.

When taken to Suhrawardy Hospital, the doctor declared him dead. Thus, the armed terrorist forces, enemies of the country, masquerading as police, indulged in a wild killing spree. They proved that humans can be more dangerous than wild animals. Do they have no conscience? Didn't the Creator give them

any sense to distinguish between truth and falsehood? They also have children like Riyan at home. If they had even a little bit of mercy, they wouldn't have fired.

Then who are they? What is their identity? Humans or something else? This student massacre surpassed even the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests and massacre. No one, not even America or Israel, has ever committed such a massacre. Autocrat Sheikh Hasina proved with this that she is the most notorious student mass murderer in history.

Elder Brother's Feelings

Riyan was self-confident, brave, and affectionate. His words were serious and balanced, demonstrating his intelligence. No one can forget his cheerful face, which made him known and beloved by everyone. He maintained his friendship with his brothers. He was keen to use the allocated time correctly for any task given to him and paid special attention to his work.

Riyan's Hobbies

- To become a good cricketer.
- To establish the laws of the Quran in this country.
- To alleviate the suffering of all people.

A Friend's Feelings

Nasib Hasan Riyan was everyone's favorite among us. His amiable demeanor captivated us. He was very good at his studies. Cricket was his favorite sport. Many of our classmates wanted to be like him.

His Father's Statement about Riyan

Before reaching adulthood, he committed himself to Islam, and he always went to the mosque at the beginning of prayers, regardless of cold, storm, or rain, and sat down to study after prayers. He was honest in his behavior, his always tearful eyes indicating his good sincerity, and his sole aim was to obey Almighty Allah. He always sought Allah's pleasure through his parents' satisfaction. He respected his father and was very affectionate towards his mother. He was committed to fulfilling his religious duties.

Shaheed Riyan was known for his high spirituality. He regularly went to the mosque to offer prayers. He used to prolong his ibadah, i.e. standing and prostration. He was an excellent example of a worshipper, performing ablution on Fridays and regularly. He used to get up for prayers in the middle of the night. He used to give charity secretly. He regularly distributed food to the poor and needy with his friend Farhan (who was martyred on July 18). Shaheed Riyan loved Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami and Islami Chhatrashibir very much.

Description of the Family's Economic Condition

Nasib Hasan Riyan's father works in the Ministry of Agriculture. His monthly income is 32,000 taka. He lives with his family in his own flat in Shyamoli, the capital. Nasib's elder brother studies in the first year of honors at Dhaka University, and his younger brother studies in the sixth grade. Nasib Hasan's father has a debt of 550,000 taka.



[illegible]

Martyr's Full Name	: Nasib Hasan Riyan
Date of Birth	: 13-09-2007
Place of Birth	: Dhaka
Profession/Designation	: Student, Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) College Eleventh Grade
Father's Name	: Golam Razzak, Employee, Ministry of Agriculture/52
Mother's Name	: Sami Akhter, Housewife, 45
Permanent Address	: Flat/Locality: T-A/1, 27/3, Road-3, Union: Bismillah Tower Thana: Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, District: Dhaka
Current Address	: Flat-A/1, 27/3, Road: 3, Bismillah Tower, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Education	: Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) College, Eleventh Grade
Father's Name	: Golam Razzak, Employee, Ministry of Agriculture/52
Mother's Name	: Sami Akhter, Housewife, 45
Elder Brother	: Nihash Hasan Rafin (20), First Year Honors, Dhaka University
Younger Brother	: Nabil Hasan Rafsan (12), Sixth Grade, Dhanmondi
Place and Date of Injury	: Shyamoli Ring Road
Date and Time of Death	: August 5, 2024, 5:00 PM
Assailant	: Police Force of the Autocratic Government
Funeral	: First funeral held after bathing at Shyamoli Jame Mosque. Second funeral held in Keraniganj, and then he was buried next to his maternal grandfather.
Burial	: Keraniganj Graveyard, Dhaka

Shaheed Maruf Hossain

Serial: 095

ID: Dhaka City 095



Preliminary Remarks

Martyr Maruf Hasan was born on December 7, 2005, in the village of Hesam Uddin, Kazirhat Thana, Bhashanchar Union, Barisal district, to a family of limited means. His father was Md. Idris Ali, and his mother was Morium Begum. Among their three sons, Shaheed Maruf, the eldest, was the apple of his parents' eyes. Shaheed's childhood and adolescence were spent in his village home in Barisal. He also studied in Barisal. After passing the Higher Secondary examination from Barisal Ekota Degree College, he came to Dhaka with the aim of assisting his father, a fuchka vendor, in his business.

Background of the Incident

On June 5, 2024, when the Bangladesh Supreme Court declared the quota reform system and circular abolished by the Bangladesh government on October 4, 2018, as illegal, general students erupted in protest. As a result, the quota reform movement started with the demand for reforming the prevailing quota-based recruitment system in all types of government jobs in Bangladesh. Instead of considering this logical demand of the students, various levels of MPs, ministers of the then fascist Hasina government, and various levels of leaders of the ruling party began to belittle and mock, which further angered the protesting students.

These baseless boasts and taunts of government ministers, MPs, and ruling party leaders provoked the government law enforcement agencies—the police and RAB, which had turned into Hasina's loyal forces—to attack the unarmed protesting students. Along with the police and RAB, the ruling party's stick-wielding forces also pounced like hyenas on unarmed innocent students in various parts of the country with weapons, seriously injuring hundreds of students.

Meanwhile, when the then fascist autocratic Prime Minister, the bloodthirsty killer Hasina, called the protesting general students "descendants of Razakars," the general students erupted in protest. Thousands of students gathered at Shahbagh intersection and Dhaka University TSC premises in the capital to protest. As this wave of student protests spread in all directions, the Dhaka University administration unjustly declared the university closed and ordered the students to vacate the halls. Following this illegal and unjust announcement of Dhaka University, the pro-fascist administrations of Jahangirnagar University and Jagannath University also declared their universities closed.

When public universities were closed, the movement spread to private university campuses. Among the private universities, the general students of BRAC University in Badda, Dhaka, were at the forefront. Shaheed Maruf Hasan used to assist his fuchka vendor father in his business near BRAC University in Badda, the capital.

Accepting Martyrdom

On July 16, when Abu Sayeed, a brilliant student of the English Department of Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur, was shot dead in cold blood by a member of the loyal police force, the general public took to the streets to support the students and began to protest. As the volume of public protests increased, so did the government's loyal forces and the Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League's vandalism in the name of suppressing the movement.

The spirited young man, Shaheed Maruf Hasan, could not silently endure this unjust oppression of the government on the general students and citizens. He joined the anti-discrimination student movement with the protesting BRAC University students. Like other days in July, on Friday, July 19, 2024, the holy day of Jumu'ah, Shaheed Maruf Hasan was on the field with the general students throughout the day. Throughout the day, there were repeated clashes between the unarmed students and citizens and the government's loyal forces and Awami League terrorists.

Around six o'clock in the evening, the police force, allies of the autocrat, heinously attacked the protesting students in the university area with heavy firearms. Shaheed Maruf Hasan's chest was riddled with the bullets of the fiends. The tragic irony is that although he was martyred by bullets on July 19, the martyr's body could not be found for two days. After long time searching, Shaheed Maruf Hasan's body was found in the morgue of Dhaka Medical College two days after the incident. On July 21, after the funeral in Badda, he was buried in the local graveyard.



আবদুল্লাহ আল-মুন্সীর ইয়া আদামুল কবুর
বাড্ডা (বরকতপুর) কবরস্থান
 পূর্ব বাড্ডা, বাঙ্গা, ঢাকা-১২১২। প্রতিবেদকের বর্ণনা
 তারিখ-১৯৬৬৮৮
অস্থায়ী কবরের রশিদ (নড়)
 রশিদ নং-২৬৩২ তারিখ-২২/০৭/২০২৪
 দেহা বা স্ত্রীকবরের নাম মোঃ ইদ্রিস
 পিতা/মাতার নাম মোঃ ইদ্রিস মল্লিক
 ছাড়া সিস্টেম
 কবরস্থানের নাম বাঙ্গা ৩০৫৬ পূর্ব বাঙ্গা কবরস্থান
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 পিতা/মাতার নাম মোঃ ইদ্রিস
 মাতার নাম মোঃ ইদ্রিস মল্লিক
 ছাড়া সিস্টেম
 কবরের ঠিকানা বাঙ্গা ৩০৫৬ পূর্ব বাঙ্গা কবরস্থান
 তারিখ ০৭/০৭/২০২৪
 দেহা/মাতার বর্ণনা ২২/০৭/২৪ সময় ১৮ বছর
 টাকার পরিমাণ = ২০০৮ টাকা
 মোঃ ইদ্রিস মল্লিক
 মোঃ ইদ্রিস মল্লিক
 মোঃ ইদ্রিস মল্লিক
 মোঃ ইদ্রিস মল্লিক

Medical Certificate of Cause of Death
 DPIC MARUF
 MD-10015
 Middle Sube
 Gable
 Dhaka
 07/07/24
 brought dead - found
 of death with wound
 after post-mortem
 4/0 gun shot injury
 Dr. J. Hossain
 14/07/24
 14/07/24



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
 Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
 National ID Card / জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র
 নাম: মারুফ হোসেন
 Name: MARUF HOSSAIN
 পিতা: মোঃ ইদ্রিস
 মাতা: মোঃ ইদ্রিস
 Date of Birth: 07 Dec 2005
 ID NO: 4677783528

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
 Non-Professional Driving License
 MARUF HOSSAIN
 ০৭ ডিসেম্বর / Date of Birth
 07 DEC 2005
 গ্রুপ / Blood Group
 B+IVE
 পিতা / মাতা / Father / Mother
 MD EDR-5
 ১৬ জুন ২০২৪ / Issue / Renewal
 19/06/2024
 Valid until expiry of next card or on the expiration or on the expiry of driving license
 ডায়ালগ নং / Ref. No.
 DM/124171NPF125
 ডায়ালগ কর্তৃক
 DHAKA METRO-1, BRTA

ফরেনসিক মেডিসিন বিভাগ
 ফরেনসিক মেডিসিন বিভাগ, ঢাকা
 ময়না তদন্ত সংস্থা/পত্র নং 1034
 জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র নং ২০২৪
 মোঃ মারুফ হোসেন
 মোঃ ইদ্রিস
 ২০০৮/২০২৪
 ২০০৮/২০২৪

Martyr's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	:	Maruf Hossain
Father	:	Mohammad Idris
Age	:	44
Profession	:	Business
Mother	:	Morium Begum
Age	:	38
Profession	:	Housewife
Siblings	:	Three brothers
Martyr's Position	:	Eldest
Address	:	Village: Hesam Uddin, Union: Bhashanchar, Thana: Kazirhat District: Barisal
Place of Martyrdom	:	In front of BRAC University, Badda, Dhaka.
Date of Martyrdom	:	19/07/2024
Type of Injury	:	Shot in the chest by police bullets
Suggestions	:	1. To set up a business establishment for the small businessman father. 2. To take responsibility for the education of the two younger brothers.
News Link	:	https://www.dhakapost.com/country/302648

Shaheed Md. Sumon Sikder

Serial: 096

ID: Dhaka City 096



Martyr's Profile

In the history of Bengal, during the anti-discrimination mass student movement of the 21st century, Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder, a day laborer, honest, and hardworking, who was martyred by the bullets of the killer police, the loyal force of the autocratic ruler Hasina, was born on March 1, 1993, in a helpless and poor family in Kabai Union, Bakerganj Upazila, Barisal. His profession was that of a day laborer and worker, sometimes an indifferent hawker. As a result, poverty always clung to him like a leech. To provide two meals for his family, he, along with day labor, sold consumer goods to customers in neighborhoods as per demand, barely managing his livelihood.

In the mass uprising that spread across 62,000 square miles, day laborer Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder was one such person who, ignoring the glittering and tempting materials of this earth, sacrificed his life during the historic August Revolution, leaving his signature in the line of martyrs, presenting himself as a source of inspiration for the young, youth, and working-class human society of the next generation. Democratic countries around the world, such as America, Britain, Japan, and Canada, as well as the United Nations, have already recognized this movement of students and citizens as a mass uprising.

Day laborer Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder, burdened with poverty, always had a dream of leading a simple life. Above all, he prioritized honesty, integrity, halal income, and an anti-discrimination mentality. In that context, leaving behind the illusion of his village, Kabai Union, Bakerganj Upazila, Barisal, this illiterate person moved to Dhaka to provide financial support to his family members. Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder was honest and hardworking in his professional life.



Among those who were martyred in the mass uprising on August 5, 2024, Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder was one such person whose positive qualities will remain a source of inspiration for the next generation. Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder, with the aim of holding up their life-torch to the next generation, composed the desire for martyrdom. His heart-touching desire for martyrdom, being appreciated as a role model for the youth in the global arena, will be able to create a significant response in the hearts of the emerging youth in anti-discrimination activities.

The sole guardian of the family, Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder, was the middle of three brothers. He was born into a lower-middle-class family and was a soft-spoken and humane person. The other members of the three-member family were Sohagh Sikder (34),

Shamim Sikder (22), and the only dependent and innocent child of Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder, Alif Sikder, who was only 22 months old.

Sumon Sikder left school after completing only the 8th grade and moved to Badda, Dhaka, in search of a livelihood to take on the responsibility of his family. Due to family financial difficulties, he tried to support his family by working as a day laborer to earn money. He worked as a day laborer in various places in Dhaka for 3-4 years. He lived with his family in a rented house in Badda, Dhaka, barely managing his life. He was like a banyan tree to his family.

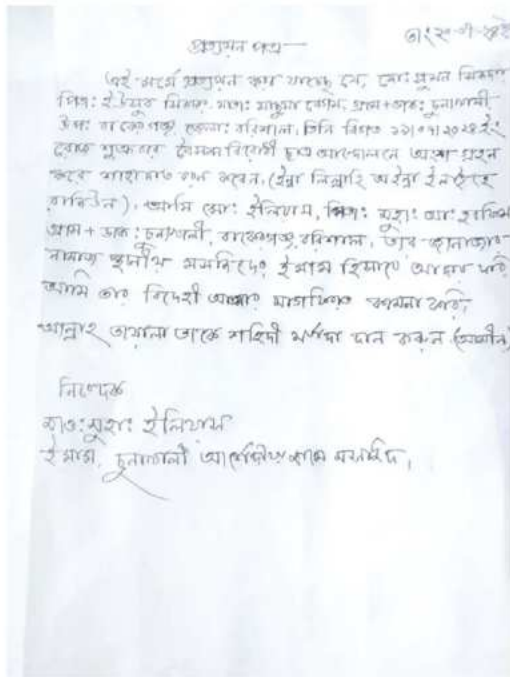
When the anti-discrimination mass student movement started in the country, and the people, oppressed by the 15-year autocratic and fascist killer Hasina's suppression of voice, misuse of law, rising commodity prices, extrajudicial killings, opaque judicial proceedings, and ultimately everything, became vocal in protest, Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder's heart became rebellious.

Like many unknown people in the anti-discrimination student movement, Martyr Sumon also engaged himself by providing services with simple dry food, liquid water, etc. At such a time, Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder was martyred by the sound grenades and bullets of the killer police, who were led astray by the illegal fascist and killer Hasina's autocratic rule, in front of Fuji Tower at the Progoti Sarani intersection in Badda, which was very tragic. He had to breathe his last in the fertile, green, and golden Bengal, leaving behind his wife and 22-month-old daughter.

Description of the Overall Incident

On Monday, August 5, 2024, at 12:00 PM, Martyr Sumon left his rented house in Badda, Dhaka, to earn money. At that moment, the anti-discrimination student-citizen mass movement was ongoing in all the alleys and lanes of Dhaka city. Seeing the protesting students on the road, he stood by them. He tried to help in various ways. At that very moment, Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder was shot dead by the killer police, the loyal force of the autocrat. Later, when taken to the hospital, the doctors on duty declared him dead.

When the family of day laborer Martyr Md. Sumon Sikder, who had lost their only agricultural land due to natural disasters and river erosion and moved to the city, was completely devastated facing the existing discrimination and economic problems of the society, his death news appeared as a disaster for the entire family. This tragic end of a day laborer further highlights the inequality and discrimination in society.



Martyr's Personal Information at a Glance

Name	: Md. Sumon Sikder
Date of Birth	: 01-03-1993
Father	: Md. Yusuf Sikder
Mother	: Masuma Begum
Permanent Address	: Village: Kabai, Union: Kabai, Thana: Bakerganj, District: Barisal
Child	: Alif Sikder
Profession	: Laborer
Place of Incident	: In front of Fuji Tower, Progoti Sarani, Badda
Time of Injury	: 12:00 PM
Time of Martyrdom	: 12:00 PM
Type of Injury	: Bullet wound in the chest
Assailant	: Killer police and the terrorist student organization Chhatra League of the killer Hasina government
Current Location of Martyr's Grave	: His village, Kabai

Shaheed Rabiul Islam

Serial: 097

ID: Dhaka City 097



Birth, Identity, and Upbringing

Rabiul Islam is a martyred name, one who shed fresh blood to drive away the elephant of autocracy. His arrival on this earth, illuminating his parents' home, occurred in the latter part of the twentieth century, on October 17, 1997. His birthplace is the traditional district of Barisal, known as the Venice of Bengal, situated on the banks of the Kirtankhola River. His arrival brightened the home of farmer Abdul Latif Farazi and housewife Delowara Begum in Shakbunia village, Forkania Union, Bakerganj Upazila of this district. On that day, a wave of joy swept through Rabiul's family with the arrival of their second child. He was the second of his parents' two children. Little Rabiul grew up playing, laughing, and being cherished in his mother's lap in his village home.

The Martyr's Offering

July 19, 2024; Jatrabari area, Dhaka. The black shadow of evening descended across Dhaka. The entire country, including the capital, Dhaka, was then turbulent with the quota reform movement. The Jatrabari area was also agitated by the students' movement. The black shadow of evening was gradually deepening. Suddenly, the sound of police gunfire echoed over the protesting students and citizens. A bullet struck Rabiul's body with intense speed. He fell down. The time was then 6:30 PM.

The bullet-wounded Rabiul was rushed to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. But within just 30 minutes, at 7 PM, Rabiul, at the age of only 27, completed his journey in this world and flew away as a green bird of paradise towards eternal life. Another name was written with a chest riddled by the bullets of the autocrat—Shaheed Rabiul Islam!

Detailed Information about Martyr Rabiul Islam

Upon reaching youth, Martyr Rabiul Islam came to the capital, Dhaka, in search of work. He was employed in the electronics business in Nawabpur, Dhaka. Previously, he was involved in agricultural work in his village. He used to cultivate paddy on their 1-acre (100 decimals) land to support the family's expenses. Alongside, he was trying to improve his life by running an electronics goods business in the Nawabpur area of Dhaka. His behavior, dedication to work, and unique personality made him beloved and well-known to the people of his village.

During his student life, Rabiul Islam studied at a local school in Bakerganj, Barisal. Throughout his school and college life, he was always known as an honest, dedicated, and ideal student. Rabiul was politically aware and always vocal about the rights of the people in his area. Although he was not directly involved in political movements, he had a strong sense of responsibility for the proper development of society. He believed that proper and honest politics could accelerate the country's development.

From that belief and mindset, he came to Jatrabari to express solidarity with the students' justified movement among the protesting students. But on that dreadful black evening in Jatrabari, he became a victim of the autocratic killer Hasina's diseased politics, and all the light of his life was extinguished by police bullets.

The untimely death of Martyr Rabiul Islam cast an endless shadow of grief over his family. His parents, only brother, and beloved wife were stunned by grief.

Especially, the biggest blow was to his wife, Tania Begum! Because she was carrying their unborn child, who would soon see the face of the earth! Yet!

A New Guest Arrived in the Martyr's Family

A month and a half after Rabiul Islam was martyred, on September 8, 2024, his pregnant wife gave birth to a beautiful baby girl. But what a cruel twist of fate! Just a few days ago, his killer Hasina sent the father to the afterlife. The one who was supposed to receive his father's love at this moment came into the world as an orphan! The father who was supposed to kiss his child's cheek at this moment is now in a dark grave!

The birth of the baby girl brought a wave of joy to Rabiul's family, but at the same time, everyone's eyes were filled with tears of grief for the loss of their loved one! It was a cruel bittersweet moment!

The wave of grief from Rabiul Islam's untimely death swept from his area of Bakerganj to Nawabpur in Dhaka. The locals and colleagues were stunned by the death of an honest, hardworking young man.

Rabiul's courage and sacrifice teach us to stand up against injustice, oppression, terrorism, corruption, and autocracy; to shake the throne of the oppressor and protect society and the country. Learning from Rabiul's sacrifice, we will surely not hesitate to jump into movements and struggles to resist all evil forces, Insha'Allah!





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Rabiul Islam
Date of Birth	: 17.10.1997
Place of Birth	: Bakerganj, Barisal
Profession	: Electronics Business
Workplace	: Nawabpur, Dhaka
Father's Name	: Abdul Latif Farazi (62)
Mother's Name	: Delowara Begum (50)
Wife's Name	: Tania Begum (20)
Permanent Address	: Village: Shakhbunia, Union: Forkania, Thana: Bakerganj, District: Barisal
Number of Family Members	: 5 (Father, Mother, Brother, Wife, and Newborn Daughter)
Family's Source of Income	: 1 acre (100 decimals) of agricultural land
Place of Martyrdom	: Jatrabari
Killer	: Police
Time of Being Shot	: 6:30 PM (July 19, 2024)
Time of Martyrdom	: 7:00 PM (July 19, 2024)
Burial Place	: Family graveyard in the village

Proposals for Assistance to the Martyr's Family

1. Taking responsibility for the child's upbringing.
2. Arranging a job/business for martyr's brother.

Shaheed Md. Riaz

Serial: 098

ID: Dhaka City 098



Birth, Identity, and Upbringing

Md. Riaz was a student. The youngest of four children from Mahamudul Haque's first wife, Shafia Begum, whose father was a small raw material trader. Riaz was the most beloved of all his brothers. Shaheed Riaz was born on January 12, 2001, in Laxmipur village of Mollar Hat Union, Hizla Thana, Barisal District. Mother Mosammat Shafia Begum raised Shaheed Riaz and her other three children with great difficulty, without her husband's support. Shaheed Riaz was extremely talented and hardworking. He was a final-year degree student at Fuladi Government College, Barisal District. Along with his studies, Shaheed Riaz used to run a small business in Dhaka to support his family financially.

How He Was Martyred

Many people have given their lives at various times to protect the independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh. However, the victory of the autocratic fall on August 5, 2024, will be remembered forever by the people of Bangladesh for those who shed their fresh blood to achieve this victory. Shaheed Md. Riaz is one of those who gave their lives for the anti-discrimination student-citizen movement or the quota reform movement.

Md. Riaz, a brilliant final-year degree student at Muladi Government College, wanted to establish equal rights for all students in this country. Supporting a merit-based, qualification-based government job recruitment system was Shaheed Riaz's only "crime". Riaz was always at the forefront in demanding the students' just rights. On that day of the movement, August 4, 2024, Riaz and other students were going from City College to Science Lab to join the rally. But to thwart this just rights movement of the students and to maintain their illegal power, the autocratic Awami League government instructed their student organization, affiliated organizations, killer police, RAB, and BGB to attack the general students with various types of domestic lethal weapons and foreign firearms.



Led by Md. Mizan, former president of Dhaka Metropolitan North Chhatra League, a controversial terrorist organization, about 100 armed terrorists fired indiscriminately at the peaceful rally of students and citizens. In such a heated situation, students and citizens ran for safe shelter. Many students and ordinary people fell on the road after being shot. The road was stained with blood. No one was in a position to hear the screams of the injured. It became extremely difficult to rescue the injured at risk. Even then, some people tried to rescue the injured and dead, ignoring the bloodshot eyes of the Awami goons. Shaheed Riaz played a leading role in this.

Even amidst the shooting, Riaz bravely stepped forward and encouraged the general students to maintain their position. Riaz kept telling his friends, "We will die, but we will not back down from this struggle to achieve our just rights." The killers targeted him. At 1:00 PM, a bullet fired from the Awami terrorists' firearms hit Riaz on the left side of his head. At that time, the sound of Zuhr prayer was echoing from the mosques all around.

Riaz's friends admitted him to Dhaka Popular Medical Hospital at risk. Due to the severity of the injury, he was transferred to Dhaka Medical College Hospital for better treatment on the advice of doctors. There, treatment started under intensive care in the ICU. To meet the treatment expenses, his family started borrowing from various people. At one point, after spending 400,000 taka, the patient's condition started deteriorating.

Finally, after 14 long days, on August 17, 2024, at 3:50 PM, he drank the nectar of martyrdom and left this worldly life. Innallillahi wa inna ilayhi raji'un. All the students and citizens were saddened by the loss of a bright star of Bangladeshi students. Thousands of people, including his beloved college students, cried with tears in their eyes, saying, "We will not let Shaheed Riaz's dream go in vain."

Shaheed Riaz's Funeral

Riaz was above all parties and opinions. His acceptance was very high to everyone and to all parties. Even then, his funeral prayer was held at the Barisal party office at 8:30 PM with the cooperation of the Nationalist Student Party. Thousands of people shed tears that day. Everyone said in unison that day, "We want justice for the murder of our beloved Riaz."

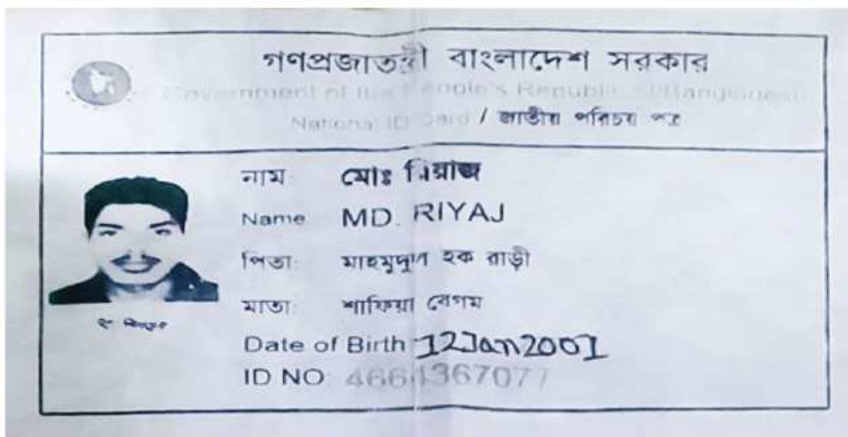
Mother's Feelings

With tearful eyes, the mother thanked Almighty Allah and said, "O Allah, I am grateful to You for being the mother of such a son. Accept my son's martyrdom. Give justice in this world to those who killed my son."

Third Brother's Comments about Shaheed Riaz

Md. Rasel, the third brother of Shaheed Riaz, said, "Riaz was always with me. We used to play together and sleep together. But after growing up, Riaz went to Dhaka to earn money due to poverty. What a twist of fate! We grew up with a lot of hardship since childhood. Growing up in a lot of poverty, Allah has now made us very comfortable. And my brother Riaz could not enjoy this comfort for long. The Chhatra League terrorists did not let my brother live in this world. He did not do any wrong. He was on the path of truth. He took to the streets for just rights. I want justice for my brother's murder. My demand to the current government is to quickly try and give the maximum punishment of death to those who killed my brother without any crime."





Shaheed Md. Riaz at a Glance

Full Name	: Md. Riaz
Father	: Mahmudul Haque Rarhi
Mother	: Shafia Begum
Date of Birth	: 12-01-2001 AD
Place of Birth	: Laxmipur, Hizla, Barisal
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Father's Profession	: Small raw material business
Monthly Income	: 10,000/=
Martyr's Mother's Condition	: Mosammat Shafia Begum (50), Profession: Housewife Currently living with three children, including Riaz, a total of 4 brothers (no sisters) Mother and three brothers lives together in the same family
Brothers' Names and Professional Status:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rezaul Karim (32), Private school teacher, Monthly income: 8000/= 2. Md. Rakibul Islam (30), Job at Opsonin Company, Monthly income 15000/= 3. Md. Rasel (27), Grocery store, Monthly income 7000/=
Permanent Address	: Village: Laxmipur, Union: Mollar Hat, Thana: Hizla District: Barisal. Current Address: Kamrangichar, Section, Dhaka
Party Affiliation	: Not active in any party
Last Education	: Fuladi Government College, Barisal, Class: Degree Final Year
Date and Time of Attack	: 04-08-2024, 1:00 PM
Place of Attack	: Jigatala, Science Lab, Dhaka
Assailant	: Bangladesh Awami Chhatra League and former Dhaka Metropolitan North Chhatra League President Md. Mizan and his terrorist associates
Type of Attack	: Bullet entered the left side of the head and exited through the back
Date and Time of Martyrdom	: 17-08-2024 AD, 3:50 PM
Place of Martyrdom	: Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Burial	: His own home, Laxmipur, Hizla, Barisal

"I will do something so that the country and family remain proud of me"



Shaheed Momin Islam

Serial: 099

ID: Dhaka City 099

Birth, Identity, and Upbringing

Martyr Momin Islam, a brilliant eleventh-grade student of the Business Studies Department at the renowned Dhaka Commerce College in the capital, was born on March 21, 2007, in Bhaktir Hat Madrasa village, Ward No. 4, Charkalmi (Char fashion) Union, Bhola district. For the sake of livelihood, his father, Md. Babul, came to Dhaka and moved into a rented house, taking up the profession of a truck driver. Despite being born into a "day-to-day" family, the talented young Momin Islam enrolled in one of Bangladesh's most renowned colleges, Dhaka Commerce College, with a heart full of dreams. His dream was to free his family from poverty. He was also determined to work for the welfare of the country and nation by becoming a successful businessman. But the life of Shaheed Momin Islam, only 17 years old, was taken away by the killer's bullet. Leaving behind all his dreams, elderly grandparents, parents, and two beloved sisters, Shaheed Momin Islam went to the afterlife, carrying the killer's bullet.

Background of Martyrdom

The fascist killer Hasina government had been pressing down on the people of this country like a massive stone. During this long period, they established a reign of disappearances, killings, murders, terrorism, looting, and fear. The killer Hasina government, a stooge of Brahminical and imperialist aggressive India, had created an environment of fear and terror throughout the country by suppressing freedom of speech and individual liberty and snatching the voting rights of the people. When the ponds, canals, and wetlands were filled with the stench of corpses, the throats of the media were choked, and simultaneously judicial murders were being carried out by hanging various party leaders through kangaroo courts, it seemed impossible to remove this massive stone from the nation's chest. At that very moment, like cutting one's foot on a rotten snail, the rulers of the oppressive regime, killer Hasina, brought the resolved quota issue in forth.

When the appellate division stayed the High Court's verdict, anti-quota students took to the streets to protest. Initially, Hasina adopted a policy of "suppressing with force" this movement, like other movements. The widely condemned Chhatra League and police force were unleashed against the students fighting in the anti-quota movement. At the same time, Hasina began her characteristic mockery and ridicule. Especially, when she labeled the students participating in the movement as Razakars, it acted as fuel to the fire. The movement intensified further.

At one stage of the movement, when Abu Sayeed, a brilliant student of the English Department of Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur, was shot dead by the government's loyal forces, the movement intensified further throughout the country. From the beginning, Shaheed Momin Islam actively participated in the movement. In the first phase of the movement, he was also injured by tear gas and rubber bullets. The movement also intensified. Finally, the auspicious moment arrived. On August 5, killer Hasina, admitting responsibility for the casualties, submitted her resignation to the army chief and fled to Delhi.

The entire country achieved freedom for the second time from the clutches of the autocrat. Even though Hasina fled the country, her loyal forces continued the killings. They indulged in a killing spree by firing bullets at the jubilant people's procession. Shaheed Momin also joined that victory procession. Shaheed Momin Islam was shot dead during the procession. The police shot Shaheed Momin in the chest at close range. Only 15 minutes after being shot at five in the afternoon, Shaheed Momin Islam, the only son of his parents and the beloved brother of two sisters finally embraced martyrdom.

Reactions of Relatives after Martyrdom

His relatives were overwhelmed with grief at his untimely death. His mother said, "The boy is gone, but he has left behind a lot."

Elder grandfather Ratan Bepari said, "I have a total of 9 grandchildren. The grandchildren were supposed to bury their grandfather, but the grandfathers are burying their grandchildren. May Allah punish those who killed my grandson."

Grandmother Rabia Begum said, "I would have had no regrets if my grandson had died in childhood. But it is so painful to see him die at this age. I want severe justice for this."



People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Registrar of Birth and Death
Zone - 2, Dhaka North City Corporation
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Birth Certificate
(Index of Birth and Death Registration Office - Registration Office, Dhaka)
(Extract from Birth Register)

Register No: **1153** Ward No: **6**
Date of Registration: **19-02-2020** Date of Issue: **19-02-2020**
Birth Registration No: **200672692506366156**
Name: **Momin Islam**
Date of Birth: **21-03-2007** Sex: **Male**
Twenty First March Two Thousand Seven
Place of Birth: **Bhola**
Father's Name: **Md. Babul**
Father's Nationality: **Bangladeshi**
Mother's Name: **Mst. Momana Begum**
Mother's Nationality: **Bangladeshi**
Permanent Address: **Vill- Churare Kolmy, P.O. Yakturhat Madrasa
P.S. Charbatman, Dist- Bhola**
Present Address: **House-239, Eastern Housing Main Road
Rupnagar Mirpur, Dhaka-1216**
Authorized Person: *[Signature]* (Signature and Name of Registrar with Seal)
(Seal of the Registrar's Office)
*First four digits represent year of birth, next seven digits are code of birth and last six digits are person's name number



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Momin Islam
Date of Birth	: March 21, 2007
Profession	: Student
District	: Bhola
Father's Name	: Md. Babul
Father's Profession	: Truck Driver
Mother's Name	: Momana Begum, Mother's Profession: Housewife
Siblings	: One brother, two sisters
Permanent Address	: Village-Bhaktir Hat Madrasa, Union: Charkalmi Ward No. 4, Thana: South Aicha, District: Bhola
Current Address	: House-239, Eastern Housing Main Road, Thana: Rupnagar Mirpur, Dhaka
Place of Martyrdom	: Mirpur Thana No. 2
Date of Martyrdom	: August 5, 2024
Time	: Five in the afternoon
Type of Injury	: Bullet in the chest by police
Last Education	: Eleventh grade
Educational Institution	: Dhaka Commerce College

Proposals for Assistance to the Martyr's Family

Creating a permanent source of income for the family.

Md. Sohel Rana, Father of an 18-Month-Old Daughter, Adorned His Name with Martyrdom



Shaheed Sohel Rana
Serial: 100
ID: Dhaka City 100

Martyr's Profile

Md. Sohel Rana was born on February 11, 2002, in Bhuiyapara Shiuli Bari village, Ward No. 3, Deola Union, Borhanuddin Upazila, Bhola District, Barisal Division. For the sake of livelihood, Sohel Rana left his birthplace and moved to the city of dreams, Dhaka. He lived in the Adabor area of Dhaka with his wife, infant daughter, and elderly mother. He was barely managing his family by working in a garment factory in Adabor. Meanwhile, the country of the red and green flag was then floating in the tide of the quota reform movement. When the killer government ignored the students' heartfelt and logical demands, the first phase of the quota reform movement turned into an anti-discrimination student movement, and at the final stage, that movement moved towards a one-point demand, namely, the fall of the government.

Description of the Martyr's Tragic Incident

On the memorable August 5th, after 17 years of brutal torture, oppression, tyranny, suppression, and lack of freedom, when the news of the resignation and escape from the country of the most infamous autocrat Sheikh Hasina spread everywhere, the general public, young and old, and people of all levels of the country took to the streets in the natural joy of liberation from the massive stone that had been pressing on their chests. Like everyone else, Soheli Rana also went out to enjoy the natural essence of long-held freedom, but the killer's claws had not yet ended, as evidenced by our martyr Md. Soheli Rana.

When he and many others like him were moving forward in front of Adabor police station to celebrate the new sun of freedom by taking to the streets, the killer police force, ignoring the demands of the freedom-loving people, started indiscriminate and brutal firing on them. Three bullets fired by the killers pierced Soheli's chest and exited, and one bullet pierced the martyr's left eye. Immediately, Soheli's fresh blood reddened this green land, and the bullet-wounded Soheli fell into the lap of death on the spot, proving the logic of this Bangladeshi flag once again, leaving the illusion of this world forever before tasting the pure air of this country after independence.

According to the martyr's wife, after her husband was shot, the protesting students there quickly took her husband to Suhrawardy Medical College Hospital. After taking him there, the doctor on duty at the hospital identified Soheli Rana as dead and said that he had died on the spot. His wife also said that they did not have a phone, so they learned the news of Soheli Rana's death directly through a friend of Soheli Rana. Then they quickly went to Suhrawardy Medical College Hospital and saw Soheli Rana lying on a bed in the hospital's veranda. Then the doctor gave them several medical certificates and told them to take the body away. They did not autopsy the body and, with the help of Anjuman Mofidul Haque authorities, after bathing and shrouding the body, they completed the first funeral in Adabor and started for Soheli Rana's village home in Bhola with the body. The next day, on August 6, after the Asr prayer, the second funeral was held, and the martyr was buried in his family graveyard.

Comments/Statements/Feelings of Neighbors/Friends/Classmates/Close Relatives about the Martyr

According to the martyr's wife, Selina Begum, "Her husband was a very good person. He participated in all kinds of logical movements from the beginning, although he did not have much opportunity to study, but he always wanted to study and expressed solidarity with the students' demands. Her husband was completely innocent, and she demands a fair investigation and trial of this murder. At the same time, she is very worried about the future of her daughter and demands a proper solution from the appropriate authorities."



The martyr's brother-in-law, Md. Irshadul Islam, said, "His brother-in-law always participated in logical movements. Previously, he had participated in all logical movements, including the 2018 quota reform movement and the safe road movement. And in the 2024 movement, he tried his best to participate in the movement in between his work. He was very interested in studying."

The president of Adabor Workers Welfare Federation said on the phone, "Sohel Rana used to work under them. The always smiling, amiable Soheli Rana was a very hardworking and responsible boy. He had a very good relationship with everyone. They want proper justice for this murder. And demand that the appropriate authorities conduct a fair investigation and take appropriate measures to ensure the future of Soheli Rana's 18-month-old daughter."

Special Information about the Martyr's Family

1. There is no house in the martyr's village home.
2. The martyr's widow, Selina Begum, is currently staying at her father's house in Chuadanga with her 18-month-old daughter, Taiyeba.

Description of the Martyr's Family's Current Financial Situation:

The martyr's family has a small amount of land related to the homestead in their village. Approximately 10 decimals. Soheli Rana was the sole breadwinner of the family. Currently, in the absence of the breadwinner, Soheli Rana's widow and his 18-month-old daughter are living a miserable life at his wife's father's house.

Proposals for Assistance to the Martyr's Family:

The family of martyr Soheli Rana is not financially solvent, so his family needs special assistance. It is worth mentioning that Soheli Rana's village home is in Bhola district, Barisal, but Soheli Rana's wife's father's house is in Chuadanga district, Khulna division. The martyr's widow is staying at her father's house in Chuadanga with her 18-month-old daughter. A special financial fund can be arranged for the martyr's daughter, and this is very important. Otherwise, the future of the little child Taiyeba may not be smooth. Therefore, for the protection of her future life, her beautiful upbringing, education expenses, and various other matters, Soheli Rana's family deserves special financial assistance.



বহিবিভাগীয় চিকিৎসা
বহিবিভাগীয় চিকিৎসা
হাসপাতাল/কেন্দ্র
রেজিঃ নম্বর
তারিখ
নাম
ঠিকানা
যোগ
তারিখ
চিকিৎসা

২২/০৬/২০২৪
০-৬-২৪
১০/৬/২০
Adabor Thana.

Heo Lynah I jom

This Patient is brought dead
• BP : Not Recordable
• Pulse : Absent
• Pupil : Fixed & Dilated
• Respiration : Absent
• H/S : Absent
• ECG : Flat

Emergency Medical Officer
Shahedullah Hospital
৫-৪-২৪

নং সম(ব্যাপারকোঃ)/৩০২২-২৩, ২ কোটি কপি, মুদ্রাশোধ নং-৩০২২-২৩।
বাঃ নিঃ মুঃ-৫৮/২০২২-২৩, ২ কোটি কপি, মুদ্রাশোধ নং-৩০২২-২৩।



Martyr's Personal Profile

Name	: Md. Sohel Rana
Father	: Late Abdul Haque
Mother	: Safia Khatun, Profession: Housewife
Profession	: Garment worker
Permanent Address	: Village: Bhuiyapara Shiuli Bari, Union: Ward No. 3 Deola Thana: Borhanuddin, District: Bhola
Current Address	: Neighborhood: Shanir Bil, Area: Adabor, Thana: Mohammadpur District: Dhaka Number of Family Members: 4
Place of Incident	: In front of Adabor Police Station
Assailant/Killer	: Adabor Police Station Police members
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024, approximately 5:00 PM
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: August 5, 2024, approximately 5:20 PM
Place of Martyr's Burial	: He was buried in his family graveyard at his home in Bhola

Total Number of Martyr's Family Members: 4

1. Wife, Name: Selina Begum, Age: 18, Educational Qualification: Eighth Grade, Profession: Housewife
2. Daughter, Name: Taiyeba, Age: 18 months
3. Mother, Name: Shafia Khatun, Age: 55, Profession: Housewife

"Returning home after Asr prayer was not to be"



Shaheed Hasnain Ahmed

Serial: 101

ID: Dhaka City 101

Birth, Identity, and Upbringing

Martyr Hasnain Ahmed was born on March 15, 1996, in Charfasson, Bhola. He was the eldest of three children of father Alamgir (deceased) and mother Hasina Begum. He worked as an employee in the Sky TV dish division. Although his native district was Bhola, he lived with his family in a rented house in Rayar Bazar, Mohammadpur of the capital. His family consisted of his wife, Ruma Akter, and their 2-year-old daughter, Raisa Moni. Additionally, his sister, Tanha Akter Mim, a 7th-grade student, and brother, Mohammad Hossain, also lived with them. He was martyred by police bullets in front of Nine Star Kebab restaurant in Dhanmondi on July 19th.

The Day of Martyrdom

The quota reform movement had begun in the country. In the name of suppressing the movement, the autocratic Hasina began brutal torture on the students. Without accepting the students' demands, this oppressive government resorted to various forms of brutality to stop their movement. They used tear gas, rubber bullets, and pellet guns on the movement. The more shocking matter that stunned everyone was that this autocrat began indiscriminate live firing on the students. Those bullets began to riddle the students' chests.

On July 19th, a nationwide general strike was observed in response to the anti-discrimination student movement. Protests and sit-ins were held in almost every part of the capital. Students' movement were



ongoing in the Dhanmondi area of the capital as well. Hasnain Ahmed was playing an active role in that struggle. The movement continued until night. Around nine o'clock at night, a shotgun bullet suddenly struck his chest. Simultaneously, another bullet fired from a rifle pierced his chest and exited through his back. His body fell to the ground. His companions took him to Ibn Sina Hospital. The doctors over there to refer him elsewhere. Subsequently, he was taken to Shaheed Suhrawardy Hospital.

Struggling with death in life, at 11 PM, Hasnain Ahmed, a heroic soldier of the streets, breathed his last inscribing his name in the register of martyrs. In this way, another fresh life was taken away by the killer Hasina. A 2-year-old Raisa Moni became permanently deprived from having affection and care of her father. The 15 years of Awami barbarity had snatched the father's call from thousands of Raisas.

The Current State of the Family

They have only 5 decimals of land related to their homestead in the village. They lived in a rented house in the Mohammadpur area of Dhaka. The martyr's mother cooks food for the imam and muezzin of a mosque. She receives a monthly salary of 6000 taka from there. His mother has become extremely destitute after losing her son.

[illegible]

জরুরী বিভাগ (OSEC)
বাংলাদেশ ফরেনসিক মেডিকেল সেন্টার
ডিক্টেটর সাল্লা ১০/৩ টাক্স
বহিঃবিভাগীয় রোগীর টিকিট 2591

হাসপাতাল/কেন্দ্র ১৭৫৮২৫৫
রেজিঃ নম্বর ২১৮৮৮৮ তারিখ ২৮
নাম হাসনাইন বয়স ২৮ পুরুষ/মহিলা
ঠিকানা
রোগ

তারিখ ০৫ চিকিৎসা
০৫ Gun-shot
Wound at
Chest

Time 11:17 PM

Police Case

This Patient is brought dead
• Age: Not Recordable
• Pulse: Absent
• Pupils: Fixed & Dilated
• Respiration: Absent
• H/S: Absent
• ECG: Flat

ইমারজেন্সী মেডিকেল অফিসার
বটম সেন্টার ওসি হাসনাইন আহমেদ

নং সমঃ বায়ঃ কোঃ/ডেটিং/ক-৪১/৮৯-৪০৪৫, ডাঃ ১৮-৮-৮৯ইং
বাঃ নিঃ মুঃ-৫৮/২০২০-২৪, ২ কোটি কপি, মুদ্রাদেশ নং-২০/২০২০-২৪।

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

নাম: হাসনাইন আহমেদ
Name: HASNAIN AHMED
পিতা: আলমগীর
মাতা: হাসিনা বেগম
Date of Birth: 15 Mar 1999
ID NO: 2875451623



Martyr Hasnain at a Glance

Full Name	: Hasnain Ahmed
Date of Birth	: 15-3-1999
Place of Birth	: Sridhargur Nai village, Bhola district
Profession	: Employee
Father	: Md. Alamgir
Mother	: Mosa: Hasina Begum
Wife	: Mosa: Ruma Akter
Current Address	: Mohammadpur, Dhaka
Permanent Address	: Village: Ruhul Amin Mal Bari, Union: Baker Char Thana: Charfasson, District: Bhola
Place of Injury	: In front of Star Kebab, Dhanmondi
Place of Martyrdom	: Hospital
Assassin	: Police
Type of Injury	: Bullet
Date and Time of Being Shot	: July 19, 2024, 9:00 PM
Date and Time of Martyrdom	: July 19, 2024, 11:00 PM

Proposals for Assistance:

1. Bearing all expenses for the upbringing of the martyr's orphan daughter.
2. Taking responsibility for the education of the martyr's younger sister, who is in the 7th grade.



Shaheed Md. Sohag

Serial: 102

ID: Dhaka City 102

Birth and Identity

Martyr Md. Sohag, a fearless soldier, a brilliant student, and a Hafizi Madrasa student, was born into an extremely poor family. He was born on January 1, 2005, in Charfakira village, Hazariganj Union, under Bhola district, in a day laborer's house. He started weaving dreams with the aim of bringing financial stability to his family. Due to his sudden untimely death by the bullets of the autocratic killer Hasina's loyal forces, his desired dream remained unfulfilled. As a result, despair descended on the entire family. His father, Salauddin, is a day laborer by profession, and his mother Shahnaz, is a housewife. Sohag has a younger brother and a sister.

Personal Life

Riaz was a dedicated student. From childhood, Riaz, who was interested in acquiring religious education, was studying in a Hafizi Madrasa. He was very popular among his madrasa friends due to his talent and ideal life. His goal in his student life was to work for the development of society and justice in the light of Islamic education.

Family Status

Md. Sohag's village has a homestead, but there are no houses. His family has been living in Dhaka for 14 years. His father works as a day laborer. His elder brother, Rabbi, works for 8,000-taka salary. Martyr Sohag's family is barely making ends meet in a delicate economic situation.

Background of the Movement

Students are invincible—this is not just in Bangladesh. This success has shown not only the change of the autocratic fascist government but also the dysfunction of the entire state and social system. In the history of the world, student protests have brought changes in state power in many countries. The latest example of which was created in Bangladesh. From July 1, 2024, students and job seekers started protesting under the banner of the anti-discrimination student movement.

The 15 years of Awami misrule, vote theft, corruption, murder, injustice, and oppression had created adverse reactions in the public mind. The killer Awami government again started conspiring to re-establish the quota system. Although Sheikh Hasina accepted all the demands in the face of strong student movements in 2018, there was a volcano of hatred in her heart. Therefore, in 2024, after consolidating power in an unopposed election, the Hasina government wanted to bring back the quota system. The continuous movement for quota reform in government jobs started on July 1.

Armed killer Chhatra League, Jubo League, Swachhasebak League, police, and RAB members started attacking the unarmed student-citizens in the movement. After the martyrdom of Shaheed Abu Sayeed in Rangpur, the movement turned into a mass movement. The quota reform movement gradually turned into a public movement. It spread all over the country as an anti-discrimination student-citizen movement. In the beginning, the non-violent movement of the general students gradually turned into 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, creeds, and religions came out on the streets expressing solidarity with this uprising. Faced with the anger 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 misdeeds of her heinous and distorted brain. As part of this, armed forces were unleashed on many innocent people, including the protesters. Unarmed oppressed people were martyred by their bullets.

Joining the Movement

"The establishment of truth and the resistance of injustice" is the essence of human excellence. This excellence has led the young student-citizens to raise their voices strongly throughout the ages. A conscious student is an active and effective protesting workforce of the country and nation. When this young student society conducts a united movement on any logical issue, the fearless martyr Md. Sohag, feeling the relevance of their logical demands from the depths of his heart, jumped into the movement. He ensured his position actively in the anti-discrimination student-citizen movement. It was unimaginable that



the fresh life of Sohag, an idealist and young generation dreamer, would leave the earth so cruelly forever, keeping the family's poverty in mind.

Martyrdom

To break and shatter the throne of the autocratic fascist killer Hasina, the freedom-loving student-citizens burst into protest; they took to the streets. The long-smoldering fire anguishes and angers in the public mind spread like a spark throughout the country. The streets were turbulent with the thunderous roar of the student-citizens. The 'one demand, one demand, killer Hasina, when will you go' of the innocent, unarmed, anti-discrimination student-citizens faced the armed killer forces unleashed by the exploitative group. July 19, 2024. The anti-discrimination student-citizens' movement took position in the Paltan area. The brave warrior, brilliant student Sohag, led the forefront of this movement.

At one stage of the movement, the oppressor government's unleashed killer police force attacked the freedom-loving student-citizens; they started indiscriminate firing. In this situation, the whole area turned into a battlefield in an instant. At around 12:00 PM during the movement, a bullet fired by the killer police hit Riaz's head. The spirited Sohag immediately fell to the ground. From the adverse battlefield, Sohag's fellow protesters quickly took him to Dhaka Medical College Hospital in a seriously injured condition. Blood was needed immediately. Even after giving one bag of blood and two bags of saline, the doctors could not save him. He breathed his last on the hospital bed at 2:30 PM, leaving the illusion of the world.

Funeral and Burial

By joining the anti-discrimination movement, Shaheed Sohag reflected his strong ideals. However, there are allegations that Sohag's body did not reach his family for two days. Finally, his body was found from Dhaka Medical College Hospital and taken to his village home. After the funeral prayer, he was buried in his family graveyard. Those who participated in his funeral shed tears for the martyr, and the people of the area strongly protested against this murder. The courage of young men like revolutionary martyr Sohag in the anti-discrimination student-citizen movement is undoubtedly an inspiration to society.

Grief-stricken Relatives

Sohag's family and classmates were stunned by his death. Especially his family, who have been living in Dhaka for 14 years, cannot bear this grief. The martyr's father is a day laborer, and his elder brother, Rabbi,

works for only 8,000-taka salary. Their village home is in Shashibhushan area of Hazariganj, Bhola, where there is a homestead, but there is no permanent house. Riaz, despite fighting poverty, was dreaming of his family, but that dream was not fulfilled.

Feelings of a Close Relative about the Martyr

Sohag's aunt, Fatima, expressed her feelings about him, saying that Sohag was a good student. He studied Hafizi in Madrasa. Due to poverty, he went to Dhaka and took a small job.

ফরেনসিক মেডিসিন বিভাগ
ঢাকা মেডিকেল কলেজ, ঢাকা
ময়না তদন্ত প্রত্যায়ন পত্র

1023

পূর্ণ নাম: সোহাগ মোঃ মোহাম্মদ বয়স: ২২ তারিখ: ২০২৪/০৭/১৯
মৃত্যুর সময়: ১২:০০ মৃত্যুর স্থান: ঢাকা মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতাল
বিশেষ: হত্যা

পিতা/স্বামীর নাম: মোঃ ইউনুস
সিংগ-পুত্র/কন্যা: পুত্র বয়স: (২২) বর্তমান: স্বদেশ
বর্তমান বসবাস: ১০২০/২০২৪ তারিখ: ২০২৪/০৭/১৯
ডাক্তার: ডঃ মোঃ ইউনুস

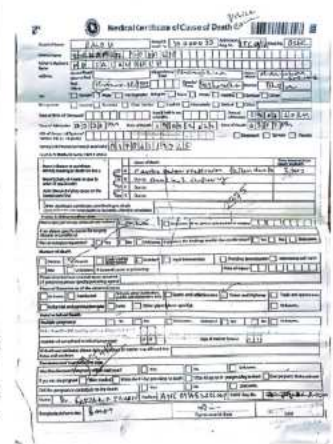
ডাক্তারের স্বাক্ষর: [Signature]

ট্রান্সক্রিপশন মেডিসিন বিভাগ
ঢাকা মেডিকেল কলেজ ও হাসপাতাল
রক্তের অধিবেশন পত্র

১. রক্তের নাম: Sohag বর্তমান: ১০/০৭/২৪
বয়স: ২২ বৃত্ত: ১ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
২. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
৩. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
৪. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
৫. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
৬. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
৭. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
৮. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
৯. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
১০. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট
১১. রক্তের নাম: DSAC বয়স: ২২ বর্তমান: ইউনিট

ডাক্তারের স্বাক্ষর: [Signature]
তারিখ: ১০/০৭/২৪
স্বাক্ষর: [Signature]

ডাক্তারের স্বাক্ষর: [Signature]
তারিখ: ১০/০৭/২৪
স্বাক্ষর: [Signature]



Martyr Hasnain at a Glance

Name	: Md. Sohag
Date of Birth	: 01-01-2005
Place of Birth	: Bhola
Profession	: Student
Permanent Address	: Village: Charfakira Ward No. 5, Union: Hazariganj, Thana: Shashibhushan, District: Bhola
Current Address	: House/Neighborhood: Banshtala, Gulshan-2, Dhaka
Father	: Salauddin, Profession and Age: Day laborer, 46
Mother	: Shahnaz, Profession and Age: Housewife, 41
Place of Incident	: Paltan
Attacker	: Killer Police
Time of Injury	: July 19, 2024, 12:00 PM
Date, Time, and Place of Death	: July 19, 2024, 2:30 PM, Dhaka Medical College
Grave Location	: Family graveyard in his village, Charfakira, Hazariganj Union, Bhola district
Brother	: Rabbi, Age 15, Shop employee
Sister	: Sohana, Age: 7, Student

Possible Proposals

- Arranging a one-time financial grant and regular monthly allowance for the poor family.
- Providing a permanent business for the martyr's day laborer father.
- Providing a better job for the elder brother whose income is very low
- Bearing all the expenses of the younger brother and sister's education.

"Returning Home After Asr Prayer Was Not to Be"



Shaheed Alauddin

Serial: 103

ID: Dhaka City 103

Birth, Identity, and Upbringing

Martyr Alauddin Mallik was born on November 24, 1967, in a common Muslim family in West Balia village, South Dighaldi Union, Bhola district. In his mature years, he moved to Dhaka for the sake of life and livelihood. He worked as a security guard for a house in Middle Badda for only 13,000 taka. He lived in a one-room rented house with his wife and three children.

After the death of Martyr Alauddin, his eldest son Al-Amin (23) joined his father's former workplace.

Incident of Martyrdom

August 5, 2024. This day is going to be memorable in the history of Bangladesh. After nearly a decade and a half of fascist rule, disappearances, murders, mirror rooms, judicial killings, extrajudicial killings, and the smuggling of trillions of taka abroad, the main culprit, the autocratic Hasina, finally fled the country, unable to withstand the resistance of the students and citizens of Bangladesh. Her family members and close associates also crossed the border and left the country. Most of those who have not yet been able to cross the border are now in hiding. But her armed loyal police force, built over the past decade and a half, was still firing indiscriminately on the unarmed, innocent people.

Martyr Alauddin Mallik, after leaving his workplace and performing Asr prayers in a nearby mosque, went out for personal work when he was caught in a chase and counter-chase between students and citizens and the loyal police during the anti-discrimination student movement.

At one point, when the police started firing indiscriminately on the students, Alauddin Mallik was

shot. The killer's bullet hit his head directly, and Mallik fell on the street. The black asphalt of the street was stained with his blood. His heartbeat had not completely stopped yet. He was rescued from the street and taken to Dhaka Medical College Hospital in an injured condition. The doctors tried their best until 11 am the next day, the 6th. Finally, the Lord called his servant to his side, and his heartbeat stopped forever. Inna lillahi wa inna ilayhi raji'un.

Statement of His Close Relatives about the Martyr

"My brother-in-law's death has put my sister's family in danger. She is now helpless with three children, and I don't know how to console her. I want justice for those who killed my brother-in-law."





City Care General Hospital & Diagnostic Center
 Regd. Office: Level 7 & 8, Plot No. 1/206 Block #B, Shantinagar Rd, Dhaka 1207
 T: +88 02462 897 200 • Email: info@citycare.com • Web: www.citycare.com

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Certificate No: 20240808 Issue Date: 06-08-2024 UHID: 7th

Name: MD. ALAUDDIN Gender: Male

Date Of Birth: 06-09-1967 Date Of Death: 06-08-2024 Time Of Death: 06:00 am

Religion: Islam Nationality: BANGLADESH

Father Name: KANCHAN MALLIK Mother Name: MOSA MOSA BEGUM

Contact Name: BIR KULSUM Contact Number: 01772854788

Address: BHOLA SADAR, Bhola Sadar, Bhola Sadar, Bhola

Name (Next of Kin): BIR KULSUM Mobile/Phone No: 01772854788

Address (Next of Kin): SACIBHOM BADDIA DHAKA

Date: 06-08-2024 Time: 06:05 AM

Cause Of Death: Irreversible cardio-respiratory failure due to gun shot injury penetrating skull & brain (penetrating)

Certifying Doctor: Dr. Md. Omer Ur Rashid

Shaheed Alauddin Mallik at a Glance

Name	: Alauddin
Date of Birth	: 24-09-1967 Father: Md. Kanchan Mallik
Mother	: Mosa: Rokeya Begum
Permanent Address	: Village: West Balia, Union: South Dighaldi, Thana: Sadar Thana, : District: Bhola Children: Two sons and one daughter
Profession	: House Security
Place of Incident	: Middle Badda, Dhaka
Time of Injury	: 05-08-2024 After Asr prayer
Time of Martyrdom	: 06-08-2024 11 am, Dhaka Medical College
Type of Injury	: Bullet in the head
Assailant	: Police
Current Location of Martyr's Grave	: Neighbor's land in his village
Family Information	: Al Amin (23), Eldest son, currently employed at his father's workplace : Kulsum: Married Yamin: Youngest son, 26-Chapter Hafiz
Proposal	: The martyr has a son studying in a Hafizi Madrasa.

It would be good if his education expenses could be provided.



Shaheed Sabbir Hossain Roni

Serial: 104

ID: Dhaka City 104

Birth, Identity, and Upbringing

Full name Sabbir Hossain Roni. He was born on July 25, 2001, in Dhaka district. Roni was the younger of two children of mother Rashida Begum and father Mohiuddin. He passed intermediate from Harun Molla Degree College in 2023. He lived with his parents in the Mirpur-12 area of the capital, Dhaka.

Upbringing

Sabbir Hossain was born and raised in Dhaka. Roni spent his childhood and adolescence with the love and affection of his parents and elder sister Tahmina. He passed the HSC examination in 2023. He planned to go abroad. At the same time, he was preparing to take part in the university admission test for the second time. His lifestyle was simple. He stepped into the age of 23 with the noisy environment of the city and the youthful vigor and determination. This vigor inspired him to take to the streets with the demand for justice.

Roni for Justice

The fascist autocratic Hasina government started playing games with the rights of general students. The verdict to cancel the quota system in the face of student movements in 2018 was reinstated in 2024. That is, among all job seekers applying for the 9th to 13th grade in government jobs, only 44 percent will be appointed on merit, and the remaining 56 percent will be determined through quota. Students and citizens took to the field centering on this farcical verdict. Various programs, including human chains, sit-in demonstration, and media statements, were implemented. As a student, Roni could not restrain himself. Roni's family members did not want to let him



out of the house in such a situation. But can a fearless young man be confined to the lure of family love? Thinking of family restrictions, Roni started joining the movement without informing his parents or elder sister. He raised slogans against the autocrat on the streets. Later, even though his parents came to know about it, they did not stop him. The movement gradually intensified. With it, Awami barbarism increased.

That Day Arrived

Throughout July, the autocratic killer illegal government created various obstacles to eliminate the protesters, including raids on houses, arrests, brutal torture in remand, shutting down mobile networks and the internet, restricting travel, imposing curfews, and declaring holidays in offices, courts, and educational institutions. The anger of the general public increased day by day due to such farcical programs of the autocratic government. Students and citizens gradually started giving more stringent programs. After the movement took its final form, the bloodthirsty Hasina could not stand in the face of this huge mass movement. On August 5, she was forced to resign and flee the country. The whole country rejoiced in victory, letting out a sigh of relief.

Before this afternoon incident in the capital, there was a strange silence in the morning. Due to the network shutdown, communication was inadequate. Therefore, Roni spent the morning at home. When he heard that the government had fled, he could not restrain himself. Even though his mother stopped him, his father assured him, "Since the autocrat is no more, the fear is gone." He went to Mirpur 10 with a cousin to join the victory procession. There were no more restrictions. He was declaring to everyone with his chest out, "My country is independent." He repeatedly gave the message of the fall of the autocrat with excited eyes in a video call to his elder sister and brother-in-law. His elder sister asked if he would go towards Ganabhaban; because everyone was celebrating there. But Roni refused and said he would return home. This is how the thoughts of a true patriot are. Where victory is the happiest celebration, not the celebration itself. He started going towards home.

But for some reason, he faced danger when he came to Mirpur-2. Since there was less crowd in this area, the killer police got an opportunity to attack. Tear gas and baton charges continued unabated. They also fired

The Martyrs of the Second Independence

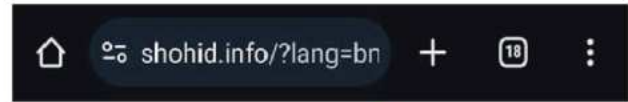
bullets occasionally. Roni and his cousin got separated in the commotion. Roni entered the No. 2 shopping complex, and his cousin went inside the nearby pump. Meanwhile, the shooting took a terrible turn. Ten minutes later, Roni's relative called Roni.

But Roni was not answering the phone. Suddenly the phone was answered. An unfamiliar, frightened, and worried voice came from the other side. The speaker said, "Roni has been shot. The police-like demons have riddled Roni's chest by shooting from very close."

His sturdy body then lay on the ground. Roni's relatives became bewildered. He was informed that he had been taken to the nearby Islami Bank Hospital. He rushed there like a madman. He came to know that he had been sent to Kurmitola Hospital from there. On the way there, he received a call from the hospital. He learned that Roni was no more. The whole world then became blurred in front of him. He became speechless. He reached home with Roni's dead body on his own responsibility. The country became independent. But martyr Roni could not take a breath of satisfaction in the light and air of the independent country. The simple life of laughter and play was ended untimely by the hyenas.

The financial condition of Shaheed Roni's family is not very solvent. Mother Rasheda Begum, suffering from bone and kidney problems, has become more ill due to the grief of her son's death. Meanwhile, due to illness, the father cannot do much work. Their family is run by the limited rent of the top floor of the two-story house.

In a TV interview, father Mohiuddin said, "His only wish is that since his son gave his life for the country, the people of the country should pray for his son." May Allah give patience to the family of Shaheed Sabbir Hossain Roni from financial hardship and the immense pain of losing their son, and may the Almighty accept the sacrifice of Shaheed Roni. Amen.



৫ আগস্ট, ২০২৪

SHOHID

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সরকারি তোলারাম কলেজ
৫ আগস্ট, ২০২৪



২৭৯ মোঃ আতিকুর রহমান

সাংবাদিক
দ্য বিজনেস পোস্ট
৫ আগস্ট, ২০২৪



২৮০ তানজিল মাহমুদ সুজয়

শিক্ষার্থী
ভাওয়াল বদরে আলম সরকারি
কলেজ, গাজীপুর
৫ আগস্ট, ২০২৪



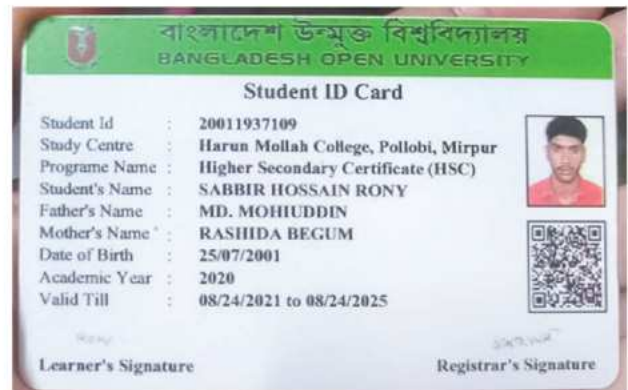
২৮১ হাফেজ সুলাইমান হাসান

শিক্ষার্থী
৫ আগস্ট, ২০২৪



২৮২ সাক্ষির হোসেন রনি

শিক্ষার্থী
হারুন মোল্লা ডিগ্রি কলেজ
৫ আগস্ট, ২০২৪





Martyr Roni at a Glance

Name	: Sabbir Hossain Roni
Date of Birth	: 25.07.2001
Place of Birth	: Mirpur, Dhaka
Profession	: Student (University Admission Candidate)
Martyred on	: August 5, 2024
Residence	: Permanent and Current Address- 2/A Lane 11B, Block D, Mirpur-12, Dhaka
Father	: Md. Mohiuddin
Mother	: Rashida Begum
Sister	: (1 sister) Tahmina



Shaheed Md. Hasib Ahsan

Serial: 105

ID: Dhaka City 105

Profile

Martyr Hasib Ahsan was born into a lower-middle-class family amidst the dilapidated high-rise buildings of Old Dhaka, along the banks of the Buriganga River. His entire childhood was spent in the alleys and lanes of Dhaka. In a struggling family, it was difficult to pursue his own education. With his mother's tireless efforts, he completed his studies and joined a car showroom in Paltan, the capital, to shoulder the family's burden. In a low-paying job, the poverty of Martyr Hasib Ahsan's family seemed to be a constant companion.

The only earning member, the martyr had two beautiful daughters. The elder daughter, Musaita Ahsan, is a second-year student at Dhaka University, the highest seat of learning in the country. The younger daughter, Sarina Ahsan, was studying in the fifth grade at Banasree National Ideal. Martyr Hasib Ahsan's earnest desire was to educate his two beloved daughters and engage them in the service of the country. But before his dream could be realized, on July 19th, his long-cherished dream was shattered by the bullets of the autocrat.



Context of Martyrdom

July 19, 2024. The whole country was in turmoil with the protests of students and citizens. From school to university students, from laborers to professionals, young and old, everyone stood fearlessly in front of the bullets of the autocratic government like sparks of

fire. One of the major locations was Banasree, Dhaka. The general public of this area will remain a witness to history. On the morning of the incident, the roads of Banasree turned into a stream of people in the student-citizen protests. The face-to-face confrontation between the students and citizens and the loyal forces created a terrifying environment. Overcoming various obstacles, the students' protest turned into a sea. The police of the autocratic government started firing indiscriminately on the innocent protesting students and citizens without any provocation. The surrounding areas turned into a battlefield with the sound of gunfire.

Hasib Ahsan lived with his family near the scene. He was giving various instructions to help the protesting students from his apartment's balcony. He was trying his best within his own limits. By then, the surrounding areas had turned into piles of injured people due to continuous gunfire. In an instant, people started rushing to the hospital with the injured for treatment. Meanwhile, the Awami Police League started firing on innocent, unarmed students from the roofs of every house in the surrounding areas. The bullets fired from above pierced someone's head, someone's feet, someone's hands. An environment of terror was created in an instant.

At such a time, a bullet suddenly hit Habib Ahsan directly in the eye. He lost his eyesight immediately and fell to the ground. Within a few moments, there was a wave of crying in the house. Taking Hasib Ahsan to the hospital from the war zone was another battle. After much effort, he was admitted to the Neuroscience Hospital in Shyamoli. Finding a place in the hospital amidst the crowd of injured people from all sides was very difficult. Three days and three nights passed in the family's anxiety. For Ahsan's financially distressed family, the temporary treatment expenses were like a bolt from the blue.

Finally, after enduring the brutal pain of the ICU for three long days, Martyr Hasib Ahsan fell into the lap of death. He went to the custody of Allah. Leaving the entire family in a sea of grief, Martyr Hasib Ahsan, one of the pioneers of the second liberation war, went to the afterlife. His death left the family speechless and devastated. After his death, his mother, Khaleda Begum, cried out in grief, repeatedly asking, "Why was my son shot? He did nothing wrong." The echo of the indifferent mother's voice simply floated in the air. There was no answer. With the death of Martyr Habib Ahsan, the lamp of hope that had been burning brightly went out prematurely.



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Hasib Ahsan
Date of Birth	: 19/05/1974
Father's Name	: Late Ahsan Habib
Mother's Name	: Khaleda Begum, Age: 70, Profession: Housewife
Wife's Name	: Jesmin Ahsan, Age: 48, Profession: Housewife
Family Members	: 4 Monthly Family Income: 25,000 taka
Number of Sons and Daughters	: Two daughters : 1. Elder Daughter: Mosa: Sumaita Ahsan, Age: 22, Profession: Student, : Dhaka University, Department of Management, 2nd year : 2. Younger Daughter: Sarina Ahsan, Age: 13, : Student: Banasree National Ideal School
Permanent Address	: 19 Satish Sarkar Road, Thana: Gandaria, District: Dhaka
Current Address	: House 25, Road 3, C Block, Banasree, Dhaka
Place of Incident	: Banasree, Dhaka Metropolitan, Dhaka
Assailant	: Bullets fired by the armed forces
Time of Injury	: 3 PM, at his own residence
Place and Time of Death	: ICU of Neuroscience Hospital, 2 AM
Martyr's Grave Location	: Gandaria Family Graveyard





Shaheed Jobayer Omar Khan

Serial: 106

ID: Dhaka City 106

Martyr's Profile

Martyr Jobayer Omar Khan was a promising young man. He was born on April 10, 2003, in Binod village, under Brahmanbaria district. He lost his mother only 6 months after his birth. He grew up without a mother's love. In his educational life, he was last studying in the Department of Law at Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP). He was martyred in the anti-discrimination student movement while being a first-year student of BUP.

Incident Description

Martyr Jobayer's father is a Supreme Court lawyer. He received the education of moral values and commitment to the country and nation from his father. He himself was a law student. He was aware of human rights. That's why when the call for the anti-discrimination student movement came, he could not stay at home. He was involved from the beginning in this movement of students and citizens' heartfelt demands. He played an active role in the processions. On July 18, 2024, when they were conducting a peaceful movement, the terrorist forces of the Jubo League attacked the students with weapons.



Unarmed students were forced to retreat. At that time, Shaheed Jobayer saw that a student of his university was being beaten by terrorists. The self-confident, courageous young man Jobayer stood alone with a rod. He rescued his comrade.

Shaheed Jobayer set an example of courage. He inspired other students. After crossing various obstacles, the demands of the students and citizens came down to one point. The uncompromising

students and citizens against injustice achieved final victory.

On that historic day of August 5, the joy of the fall of the autocrat spread to millions of hearts. On such a day, the police fired on the procession of jubilant students and citizens in Jatrabari. Two bullets pierced Martyr Jobayer's right rib cage. This brilliant student was martyred on the spot.

Like his father, his elder brother is also a lawyer. Martyr Jobayer's dreams of becoming a lawyer like them was not fulfilled. But he helped bring a free and independent country.

Martyr's elder brother, Advocate J.I. Khan Piyas, said, "Jobayer had the chance to get admitted to the law faculty of Chittagong and Rajshahi universities, but we admitted him to BUP to stay with the family in Dhaka. He chose law from an intense desire to become a judge. On August 5, he was martyred by police bullets in Jatrabari during the anti-discrimination student movement. May Allah accept his sacrifice and martyrdom."

Bangladesh University of Professionals

Grading System	
Grade	Grade Point
A	4.00
B+	3.25
B	3.00
B-	2.75
C+	2.50
C	2.25
C-	2.00
D	1.75
D+	1.50
D-	1.25
E	1.00
F	0.75
G	0.50
H	0.25
I	0.00

GRADE CERTIFICATE
Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) Honours
Batch: 2022-2023
Academic Session: Jan - Jun 2023 Examination

Name: JOBAIER OMAR KHAN
Roll No: 22429508035 Reg No: 10950123086 Session: 2022-2023
Faculty: Faculty of Security and Strategic Studies

Syll Code	Course Name	Semester	Cr. Hr.	Grade	Grade Pt.
LAW1101	Functional English	1st	3.00	B+	3.25
LAW1102	Bangladesh and International Studies	1st	3.00	B+	3.25
LAW1103	English for Law and Interpretation of Statutes	1st	3.00	B+	3.25
LAW1104	Presentation Skill Development	1st	3.00	A-	3.50
LAW1205	Legal System of Bangladesh	1st	3.00	C+	2.50

Summary of Results								Earned Cr. Hr. Out of 15.00	CGPA	Remarks
Semester	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th		
Cr. Hr.	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	3.45
GPA	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Office of the Controller of Examinations
Bangladesh University of Professionals
Mirpur Cantonment
Dhaka-1216, Bangladesh

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Prepared by:

Compared by:

Mohammed Humayun Kabir Bhuiyan
Deputy Controller of Examinations

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Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Birth and Death Registrar
Bhutan Union Parishad
Upazila: Kalya
District: Brahmanbaria, Bangladesh
Birth Registration Certificate
(Now is valid from 2011)
(continued from BR Book)

Register No. 23 Date of Issue: 14/03/2022

Date of Registration: 14/03/2022

BR Number: 1 0 0 3 1 2 1 6 3 3 7 1 3 8 5 4 0

Name: JOBAIER OMAR KHAN

Date of Birth: 1 0 0 4 2 0 0 3 Sex: Male

In Words: 10th Apr, 2003 Order of Child: 2

Place of Birth: Brahmanbaria

Permanent Address: 669, SAYDABAD, SAYDABAD, Ward - 2
Binodh, Kalya, Brahmanbaria, Chittagong Division

Father's Name: JAHANGIR AHMED KHAN
Father's BRN: 1045121433*13433* Father's Nationality:
Father's NID: 2640166912
Mother's Name: IMAMA KHAN
Mother's BRN: 1040121633*136230 Mother's Nationality:
Mother's NID: 1940729112

Martyr's Brief Profile

Name : Jobayer Omar Khan
Date of Birth : 10.04.2003
Father : Jahangir Ahmed Khan

Father's Profession and Age : Lawyer, 65
Mother : Imama Khan

Number of Family Members : 4
Monthly Income : 100,000 taka
Source of Income : Lawyer

Educational Institution : BUP

Permanent Address : Village: Binod, Thana: Kasba, District: Brahmanbaria

Current Address : Neighborhood: 569, Area: Sayedabad, Ward No. 2, District: Dhaka

Martyr's funeral was held in his own upazila, Syedabad village. Then he was buried in the family graveyard.

Proposals for Assistance to the Martyr's Family

1. Financial assistance is not required, but regular communication with the martyr's family is necessary.

“Everyone pray for me,
I am going to **Jihad (movement)**”



Shaheed Md. Akinur Rahman

Serial No: 107
ID: Sylhet Division 001

Shaheed's Introduction

Md. Akinur Rahman always cherished Shaheedi Tamanna (desire for martyrdom). He was born on Apr 4 8, 1991 in Baniachong of Habiganj district. His father Md Taher Ali is deceased and 65-year-old mother Minara Khatun is a housewife.

Shaheed's Personal Life

Shaheed Akinur Rahman was his family's only provider. With three children, his wife is nearly inconsolable. The family is grieving as a result of his passing.

Md. Akinur Rahman always tried to prepare himself to drink the nectar of Shahadat. He used to try to offer the five daily prayers in congregation at the mosque. Besides praying himself, he would call his neighbors and friends to prayer. He tried to guide his three children on the path of Islam. Although he himself was not very educated, he worked day and night to raise his children. Shaheed Md. Akinur Rahman wanted to color himself and his entire family with the color of Islam.

Family Condition

The family condition of Shaheed Akinur Rahman is very weak. He worked as a painter. He also did whatever work he could get to support his family. At



the time of his death, he left behind three children. The eldest daughter, Umme Salma (9), is studying in the 3rd grade. The middle daughter, Samiah Sultana (3 and half year), and the youngest son are only one and half years old. At the time of his death, he could not leave much for the family. He has no cultivable land. The homestead is the only asset of his family, which is also very small compared to their needs. Since they do not have enough space to cook, he somehow arranged to

cook in a corner of his house. Even they do not have a bathroom. They use the toilet of their elder brother's house.

Background of the Movement

The quota reform movement that took place in Bangladesh in July 2024 gradually turned into a mass movement. He joined the movement in Uttara, the capital. It spread across the country as a movement of students and the general public against discrimination. Initially, the peaceful movement of ordinary students gradually began to turn into an anti-fascist government uprising. Gradually, this movement was no longer confined to students; it became a huge mass uprising of the people of the whole 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 autocratic government's head 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. People were Martyred by their bullets.

Joining the Movement

From his childhood, Md. Akinur Rahman was uncompromising against injustice. He himself never acted unjustly towards anyone or did any work that would violate people's rights. When the quota reform movement that started in July turned into a student-public movement against discrimination;

from then on, he started playing an active role in the movement. He himself participated in the movement as well as tried to involve others in the area in the movement.

"I will be a Shaheed, Inshallah"

How He Became a Shaheed

Md. Akinur Rahman, who loved the desire for Shahadat, was unable to remain at home after the movement was

announced from the mosque's microphone on August 5 at around 10 am. "Everyone, please pray for me, I am going to Jihad," he remarked to his wife as he was leaving the house. He often used to tell his wife, "I will be a Shaheed, Inshallah." God heard his prayers.

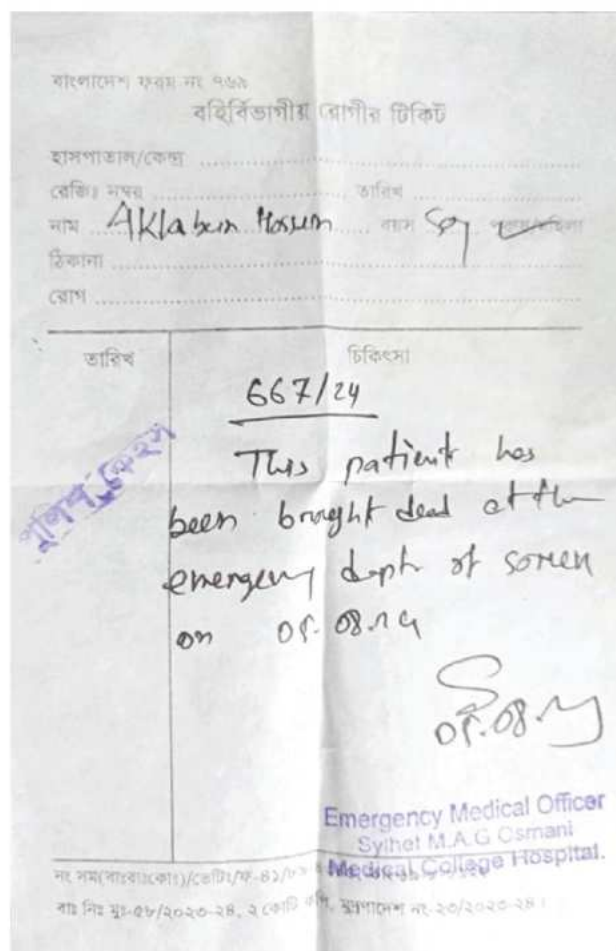
When Md. Akinur Rahman went with others to protest in front of Baniachong Police Station, the members of the autocratic government's unleashed killer police and terrorist Awami League opened fire indiscriminately. At one point during the protest, a bullet struck Akinur Rahman in the right side of his chest and exited through his back. The ever-smiling Akinur Rahman was martyred on the spot. When neighbors took him to the hospital, the on-duty doctor examined him and declared him dead. Later, after his funeral prayers, he was laid to rest in his own area.

Statements from his Elder Brother about the Shaheed

Md. Shahinur Rahman, the elder brother of the Shaheed Md. Akinur Rahman, said about his younger brother, "Akinur Rahman was an extremely good man. He regularly offered the five daily prayers. He also went to the event of Tabligh Jamaat from time to time. His neighbors and he got along well. He was a simple and unblemished man. He himself offered prayers and also called others to pray. He was known as a good man to the villagers. Even if he didn't have food, he would not borrow from anyone."

Proposals

1. Building a permanent house for the Shaheed's family.
2. Providing a one-time financial grant and regular monthly allowance.
3. Ensuring all expenses for the Shaheed's children.





A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Md. Akinur Rahman
Profession	: Painter
Date of Birth	: April 8, 1991
Date of Injury	: August 5, 2024, 1:30 PM
Date of Shahadat	: August 5, 2024
Place of Burial	: Baniachong, Habiganj
Permanent Address	: Village: Chanpur, Union: 1 No., Police Station: Baniachong, District: Habiganj
Father	: Md. Taher Ali
Mother	: Minara Khatun
Condition of House and Property	: Only homestead land exists
Details of Children	: 1. Umme Salma: Age: 9 years, Profession: Student, : Institution: Al Jameyatul Baitul Quran, Class: 3rd, Relationship: Daughter : 2. Samiah Sultana: Age: 3.5 years, Relationship: Daughter : Abdullah Al Mamun : Age: 1.5 years, Relationship: Son



Shaheed Mohammad Sadikur Rahman

Serial No.: 108

ID: Sylhet Division 002

Martyr's Introduction

On January 25, 1996, Shaheed Mohammad Sadikur Rahman was born in Mir Mohalla Purba Gar village, which is under the jurisdiction of Baniachong police station in Habiganj district. He was raised as an ardent Muslim and devoted to Allah from an early age. The residents of the village and the area knew him as a decent man. He began operating a battery-powered autorickshaw in his hometown to help support his mother, a garment worker in Dhaka, and his aging farmer father. He spent the entire morning operating the autorickshaw on the day of his Shahadat. Fascist Hasina fled to India on August 5th after failing to withstand the public and student rebellion, after which the students and the public took out a victory procession. Sadikur Rahman also participated in it. While the victory procession was crossing Baniachong police station, the police and Awami League goons opened fire on the students and the public without any provocation. Sadikur Rahman was Martyred after being hit by bullets fired by the police and Awami League goons.

How He Became a Shaheed (martyr)

In 2018, the discriminatory quota system in government jobs, which was abolished, was reinstated in June 2024 by the High Court, sparking widespread protests among students and the general public. Police and the Awami League and its affiliated organizations obstructed their declared peaceful protest programs. Initially, security forces used tear gas, rubber bullets, and sound grenades to suppress the unarmed protesters, but later began using shotguns, snipers, and other deadly weapons. The fascist government and its allies carried out a massacre on the unarmed people, even using helicopters and subsequently the number of casualties increased.

Finally, on August 5, 2024, the oppressive Hasina's throne was washed away by the mass uprising of the angry students and the blood of thousands of Shaheeds. The killer Hasina was forced to flee to India. Victory processions began across the country, and Shaheed Sadikur Rahman also joined the procession. While the people's victory procession was passing by Baniachong police station, the ghosts of the newly defeated fascists, the police, and Hasina's abandoned Awami League goons launched a surprise attack. The Assailants opened fire with continuous gunshots. A bullet fired by Police SI Santosh Kumar directly hit Sadikur Rahman's neck, and fresh blood started gushing out. He ran, clutching his neck with his hands. But the next moment, the second bullet of the murderer hit the spine of his back. Sadikur stopped, fell down on the street. He could not stand up again. Due to excessive bleeding, he died on the spot. He drank the nectar of Shahadat, leaving behind his wife, two young children, and countless well-wishers across the country.

Statements from Close Relatives about the Shaheed Sadikur Rahman's cousin, Md. Humayun, said, "Sadikur Rahman was an extremely good man. He offered the five daily prayers. He had good relations with his neighbors. He was known as a good man to the people of the neighborhood. He was a sociable person. He did not smoke bidis/cigarettes. He did not betray anyone's trust. His brothers cheated him, but he did not protest. He did not hang out with bad people in tea stalls. His thoughts were always about his wife, children, and elderly father."

Details of Family's Economic Condition

Shaheed Sadikur Rahman was an auto-rickshaw driver. He bought an auto-rickshaw with a loan of 84,000 taka. He had no arable land. He lived with his wife, children, and elderly father with the income from this auto. After Sadikur Rahman's death, the auto was sold, and the installments of the auto loan were paid off. Currently, there is no one to stand by his family. His wife is very helpless with two young children. His wife and children are spending their days with barely enough to eat, sometimes not at all.





Proposals

1. Housing is needed for the Shaheed's family.
2. If cows, goats, ducks, and chickens are provided for his wife, she will be able to manage the household.
3. The Shaheed has two minor children. It would be good if their responsibility could be taken.

Orphans: 2 persons

1. Habibur Rahman (3.5 years old, son)
2. Takiya Tabassum (1.5 years old, daughter)



A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Mohammad Sadikur Rahman
Date of Birth	: 25-01-1996
Father	: Mohammad Dhalai Miah
Mother	: Sajeda Begum
Permanent Address	: Village: Mir Mohalla Purbo Gar, Union: 1 No. Baniachong, : Thana: Baniachong, District: Habiganj
Children	: One son, one daughter
Profession	: Auto-rickshaw driver
Place of Incident	: In front of Baniachong Police Station
Time of Shahadat	: 05-08-2024, 3 PM
Type of Injury	: Bullet wounds to the neck and back
Assailants	: Police (Police SI Santosh Kumar, Awami League)
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Mir Mohalla Purbo Gar Graveyard



Shaheed Sheikh Noyon Hossain

Serial: 109

ID: Sylhet Division 003

Early Life

Despite great difficulties, Md. Ali Hossain used to support a large family of nine people, including seven children, in Kamal Khani hamlet of Baniachong Upazila, Habiganj district, with the money he earned from operating a rickshaw. His 16-year-old lone son, Sheikh Noyon, was suddenly left to handle the family's responsibilities owing to a physical sickness. After three daughters, Shaheed Sheikh Noyon Hossain was born on 08-03-2004 as if to help sustain a low-income family. From his childhood, Sheikh Noyon had to do various jobs to cope up with the financial difficulties of the family. He did not have much opportunity to study to bring a smile to his family's face. When Sheikh Noyon was an 18-year-old youth, his father passed away.

After buying an auto-rickshaw on loan, the family was doing well. But the problem arose when Sheikh Noyon reached fourth grade in the village primary school. Despite this, he had a genuine love for education and students. That is why he was at the forefront of the anti-discrimination student movement, fighting for the just rights of the student community. He could not stay at home while this movement was going on. Finally, he left forever after

making the movement successful. Shaheed Sheikh Noyon Hossain was an extremely good boy. Noyon regularly offered prayers. Noyon was always an exemplary boy to his friends. He always behaved well with his neighbors. Noyon was very brave. He could never tolerate lies and injustice.

Noyon repeatedly spoke of Shaheed Abu Saeed. He would tell his friends, "You all look at Abu Saeed, how he sacrificed his valuable life. Like Shaheed Abu Saeed, I too will be a brave warrior. If only I could sacrifice my life for this country! If only I could stand by these oppressed students and people, even in exchange for my life, then I would consider myself fortunate." He developed himself as a responsible, truthful, sociable, and cheerful boy towards his family.

Shaheed Sheikh Noyon Hossain's Shahadat

Noyon was very brave. He could never tolerate lies and injustice. Noyon repeatedly spoke of Abu Saeed. He would say, "Look at how Abu Saeed sacrificed his valuable life. I too will be a brave warrior like Abu Saeed." He was known to his villagers as a good person, responsible towards his family, truthful, sociable, and cheerful.

In Bangladesh, as part of the quota reform movement, from July 1, 2024, students protesting under the banner of the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement announced a program of laying siege in support of their four-point demand. Finally, after overcoming various hurdles, on August 3, 2024, at Shaheed Minar, the coordinator Nahid Islam declared the "One-Step Movement for Resignation of the Government." Initially, on August 6, the anti-discrimination movement declared "Long March to Dhaka." However,



considering the circumstances, the coordinators moved the schedule one day ahead and announced it on August 5.

In many districts, incidents of attacks and counter-attacks, clashes, and shootings occurred around the movement. Approximately 108 ordinary students and citizens were killed. As in various other districts of the country, a one-step movement demanding the downfall of the dictatorship also took place in Habiganj. On August 5th, around 11 AM, like other days, Sheikh Noyon Hossain joined the movement to overthrow the autocrat along with his student friends. The students marched towards Baniachong police station. Sheikh Noyon Hossain was at the front of the procession. He was raising slogans with all his heart and emotion. The strength of Sheikh Noyon Hossain's slogans seemed to infuse the students behind him with a hundred times more energy. But at the behest of the dictatorial Awami League leader Sheikh Hasina, some of her police-named terrorists and local Awami League goons prepared to fire upon the procession.

First, there was a chase and counter-chase. Suddenly, the police and terrorist Awami League began using their maximum force. The police, who are paid with the hard-earned money of the people of the country, began firing rubber bullets and bullets at the general students and public. A little later, seeing the fearless Sheikh Noyon leading the slogans, the police fired rubber bullets and bullets at him. A rubber bullet hit him in the nose, and then a bullet struck the upper part of his forehead, causing his brain to come out from the other side.

The members of the six-person family, for whom Noyon was the sole provider, were left helpless. This is how the only son of a brave and responsible family left this world while fighting for the truth. It is the end of a heroic and courageous individual, the only son of his mother, the last hope of income for his family, and the light in the eyes of the local community.

The history of the conflict between truth and falsehood dates back to the beginning of time. Allah's most beloved and fearless warriors have always strived to uphold the eternal truth. On the other hand, those who are known as the bearers of falsehood, those whose hearts are pierced by the truth like an arrow, have always tried to stifle this eternal truth. In the history of Bangladesh, justice and fairness have been repeatedly targeted for destruction. The Awami League terrorist organization was born to oppose the truth. That is why they have repeatedly tried to eliminate those who want to walk the path of truth through imprisonment, torture, murder, forced disappearance, and hanging. But in the history of the world, no tyrant, despite all their efforts, could suppress the people who champion the path of justice and fairness. The illegitimate Awami League leader Sheikh Hasina could not succeed as well. The genocidal Sheikh Hasina wanted to remain in office on August 5, 2024, even by murdering thousands of students. But the dream of the autocrat Sheikh Hasina was not materialized and will not be in this country. Because this land owns lots of heroic souls like Shaheed Sheikh Noyon Hossain who are ready to sacrifice lives for the sake of the country.

Shaheed Sheikh Noyon's Wishes

Due to family poverty, he could not study much. He ended his educational life after the fourth grade. But he had the desire and ambition to become a highly educated person. On the day of his death, he said to his mother, "I want to do something for the country." He always said that he wanted to stay on the path of truth and always fight against falsehood. He would tell his mother, "Mother, I will go abroad soon to alleviate your suffering." He would also say, "We have a problem with our living quarters, and that problem will be solved. Mother, please be patient for a few days."

Comments from Locals about Shaheed Sheikh Noyon Hossain

Shaheed Noyon was such a person that despite living in poverty, he never earned illegally. He was never engaged any bad habits. He never smoked. On Fridays, he would go to the mosque first to offer Jumma prayers. Despite being in need himself, he tried his best to stand by the poor and needy.





A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Sheikh Noyon Hossain
Father	: Late Ali Hossain
Mother	: Jorina Begum
Permanent Address	: Village: Kamal Khani, Union: Kamal Khani, Police Station: Baniachong, District: Habiganj
Current Address	: (Same as above) Kamal Khani, Baniachong, Habiganj
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Siblings	: Six sisters : 1. Tuina Akter (24): Married, Sister : 2. Suhina Akter (22): Married, Sister : 3. Airin Akter (21): Unmarried (Currently a garment worker in Dhaka), Sister : 4. Tofa (13): Studying in Sixth Grade, Sister : 5. Sumoni (11): Fourth Grade, Sister : 6. Rohini (7): First Grade, Sister

Family's

Source of Income : Through Sheikh Noyon Hossain's driving of an auto-rickshaw

Sheikh Noyon

Hossain's Wish : "I want to do something for the country."

Place of Shahadat : In front of Baniachong Police Station

Date and Time of

Shahadat : August 5, 2024, 12:00 PM (Noon)

Assailants : Police

Type of Attack : Shot in the head, with the brain coming out. He was Martyred immediately.

Funeral

Prayer (Janazah) : 06-08-2024, 10:00 AM

Location of

Shaheed's Grave : Family graveyard at his own home.



Shaheed Md. Anas Miah

Serial: 110

ID: Sylhet Division 004

Shaheed's Introduction

Shaheed Anas was born on August 25, 2004, in the village Khondkar Mahalla of Baniyachong Thana in the district of Habiganj. His father's name is Abul Hossain and his mother's name is Khairunnessa. Coming from a middle-class family, Anas was studying in the ninth grade. Among his seven siblings, he was the youngest.

How He Became a Shaheed

The July 1st-launched student-public anti-discrimination movement was on the brink of success on August 5th, 2024. The public and students demonstrated directly in front of the army in a number of videos that have been making the rounds on social media since the Fourth of July, but the army refrained



from attacking them. Rather, they fired blanks to halt the police and the terrorist troops of the Chhatra League from attacking the students and the public. Extreme self-confidence infused throughout the entire nation. Since the army no longer supported the administration, rumors started to circulate that it was about to collapse.

A plan to besiege the Prime Minister's residence, the Ganabhaban, was revealed by the anti-discrimination student movement. Several movement supporters proposed that the Ganabhaban siege be held on the 5th for better strategic reasons, even though it was originally planned for the 6th. The announcement came, "Not the day after tomorrow, but tomorrow!"

From Baniachong, there was no means to go to Ganabhaban. Public transportation had been disconnected by the autocratic regime. Thus, Anas

made the decision to demonstrate in front of the Baniachong police station with his fellow protesters. Leading the procession from the front was Anas.

The ruthless police force, fostered by the oppressive government, had yet to cease its bloodlust. Armed with their firearms, they emerged from the police station hungry for blood. They were joined by the dictator's collaborators.

Anas and others tried to put up a valiant resistance. Suddenly a bullet came and hit Anas's stomach. He fell to the ground. Anas's cousin Russell and several other protesters immediately took Anas to Habiganj Sadar Hospital. An operation was performed to remove the bullet from his stomach. Due to the bullet wound and the operation, there was excessive blood loss, and 8 bags of blood were transfused. The operation lasted a long time. After the operation, the effectiveness of the anesthesia wore off after some time. Anas became unconscious towards the end of the night while writhing in severe pain. Then he never regained consciousness and was martyred.

Funeral Prayer (Janazah):

On August 6th, after Esha prayers, Shaheed Anas's Janazah was held at Rajbari ground. Then he was buried in the family cemetery.

Family Condition

Anas was from a middle-class family. All the siblings are reasonably well-established. While his father was alive, he built a half-wall house. But his brothers were trying to send Anas abroad to establish him. He was also supposed to go to Italy towards the end of August. For this, they had to take a loan of 5 lakh taka. That loan is still unpaid.

Need for Assistance

Financial assistance is needed to repay the loan.





A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Md. Anas Miah
Date of Birth	: 25th August 2004, Dhaka
Shaheed's Profession	: Student, Ninth Grade
Father	: Md. Abul Hossain (deceased)
Mother	: Khairunnesa (60), Housewife
Permanent Address	: Khondokar Mohalla, Baniachong Thana, Habiganj District
Present Address	: Khondokar Mohalla, Baniachong Thana, Habiganj District
Other Family Members	: 5 brothers, 2 sisters : • Elder Sister: Munmun Akter (38), Housewife : • Elder Brother: Rajib Miah (35), Businessman : • 2nd Brother: Rasel Miah (28), Electrician : • 3rd Brother: Tofael Ahmed (26), Businessman : • 4th Brother: Midul Miah (23), Businessman : • Younger Sister: Runi Akter (17), Student, Eleventh Grade
Time and Place of Shahadat	: On August 5th, he was shot and injured in the afternoon. : On August 6th, at 7 AM, he passed away at Habiganj Sadar Hospital.
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Family graveyard.



Shaheed Md. Mozakkir Miah

Serial: 111

ID: Sylhet Division 005

Early Life

Shaheed Mozakkir Miah was born in Lairar Hat village, which is in the Baniachong thana of Habiganj district, into a family that was exceedingly poor. Mozakkir Miah was born on April 20, 1990, to Samsher Ullah and Khush Banu Bibi. From birth, he had to contend with hardship. At an early age, Mozakkir Miah's father, Samsher Ullah, died. Shaheed Mozakkir Miah sincerely tried to stand on his own two feet after that. He didn't have many opportunities to study because of his poverty. But throughout his life, he made an effort to stay firm on the straight and narrow.

How He Became a Shaheed

Many people comment, "What was the need for ordinary students to join the movement? What movement is there for poor people? The struggle to have two square meals a day for the happiness of the family is the biggest movement." But can poverty, deprivation, or destitution hold back someone whose life's greatest dream is to walk the path of truth? Ignoring everything, he moves towards his desired destination. The henchmen of the oppressive government thought that by killing the students and people of Bengal, they would be able to unjustly survive forever in this Bangladesh, and no one would ever be able to raise their heads against them. The autocrat Sheikh Hasina thought that even if she left the country, the people of this country would not be able to live well. That every family in this country would be plunged into mourning. That is why Sheikh Hasina ordered her pet forces to kill the common students and people and the protestors without hesitation. But the common students and the general people of this country ignored that order of killing and took a firm oath not to leave the streets to save their country.

Mozakkir Miah, a day laborer, used to scurry around purchasing scrap metal in order to provide for his kids. He would occasionally look for scrap metal in front of the Baniachong police station and occasionally from one village to another. However, he was an honest man in spite of his poverty. In the morning of August 5, 2024, Shaheed Mozakkir said goodbye to his family. His spirit informed him that he will be listed among the Shaheeds. "You take care of my children if I become a Shaheed," he said to his cherished wife. We entrust Allah with all family responsibilities.

He participated in the anti-discrimination student movement procession in front of the Baniachong police station on August 5th at approximately 10:15 a.m. He led the parade from the very front. The police, the local Awami League, and the general people and students started a chase and counter-chase in front of the police station. They saw Mozakkir Miah, a notorious figure in their

community, and Modhu Miah among them. He gave the order for Mozakkir Miah to be shot by the police. Members of the local Awami League and the Baniachong police opened fire on the parade without warning. Mozakkir Miah was the target of indiscriminate police firing. Four bullets in all struck Mozakkir Miah. A bullet struck his neck first, then his head, then his right half of his chest, and finally his right leg. Subsequently, he accepted martyrdom instantly on the spot.

Statements from Close Relatives and Friends about the Shaheed

Mozakkir Miah's distant uncle, Shahad Ali, said: "Mozakkir Miah was an extremely good man. He had good relations with his neighbors. He was a simple, straightforward, and unadulterated man. He was known as an honest businessman to the people of the village. He lived with his mother, wife, and children in a small house. He used to go from village to village collecting scrap metal and sell it in the market. He had no enemies. He did not belong to any party or group. The terrorist member Modhu was a very bad person. At his signal, the police shot and killed the poor, simple Mozakkir Miah."

Economic Condition

The family condition of Shaheed Mozakkir Miah is very weak. He traded with scrap metal. He sometimes drove other people's tractors. Besides this, he did whatever work he could get to run his family. He left behind two small children. He could not leave anything for the family. Due to poverty, he did not have much opportunity to study. So, he dreamed of educating his two sons and making them very successful. But it is difficult to say how far the condition of the boys will go. The family condition of Shaheed Mozakkir Miah is very volatile. He was engaged with the business of scrap metal. He sometimes drove other people's tractors. Besides this, he did whatever work he could get to run his family. He left behind two small children. Mozakkir could not leave anything for his family. He had no cultivable farmland. The only asset he had was the small and dilapidated tin-roofed house. He had taken a loan of 70,000 (seventy thousand) taka from a local association for his scrap



The Martyrs of the Second Independence

business. He had only repaid 7,500 taka. the creditors from the association are repeatedly pressuring his helpless wife to pay the remaining amount. Completely destitute, Shaheed's wife is struggling to make ends meet with her two young children. for 20 seconds

He left behind two young children. The Shaheed was unable to leave anything for his family—he did not have any cultivable agricultural land. The few bricks of his house were his only asset, yet it was a very small and dilapidated tin house.

He had taken a loan of 70,000 taka (seventy thousand) from a local association to run a business dealing in second-hand goods, of which he repaid only 7,500 taka. The creditor association repeatedly threatens his helpless wife to pay the remaining amount. The Shaheed's wife, who was completely without any support, is struggling mercilessly day and night with her two young children.





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



নাম: মোঃ মোজাক্কির মিয়া
Name: MD. MUJAKKIR MIAH
পিতা: মোঃ শমসের উল্লাহ
মাতা: খুশ বানু বিবি
Date of Birth: 20 Apr 1990
ID NO: 19903611118000268





A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Md. Mozakkir Miah
Father's Name	: Late Samsher Ullah
Mother's Name	: Khush Banu Bibi
Date of Birth	: April 20, 1990
Place of Birth	: Lairar Hat, Baniachong, Habiganj
Permanent Address	: Village: Lairar Hat, Union: 1 No. Lairar Hat, Thana: Baniachong, District: Habiganj
Present Address	: (Same as above) Lairar Hat, Baniachong, Habiganj
Marital Status	: Married
Family Members	: Mother, wife, and two children, making a family of four.
Details of Family Members	: 1. Mother: Khush Banu Bibi : 2. Wife: Mosha: Suchina Khatun (27) : 3. Eldest Son: Md. Mujahidul Islam (5), Infant Class : 4. Youngest Son: Md. Musharaf Hossain (4)
Date and Time of Shahadat	: August 5, 2024, 1:50 PM
Place of Shahadat	: In front of Baniachong Police Station
Assailants	: Baniachong Thana Police, under the orders of area member Modhu Miah
Type of Attack	: Mozakkir Miah was hit by a total of four bullets. The first bullet hit his neck, the second hit his head, the third hit the right side of his chest, and the fourth hit his right leg. He died on the spot.
Funeral Prayer (Janazah)	: August 6, 2024, 10:00 AM, Habiganj District School Ground
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Family graveyard next to his house

A 22-Year-Old Young Construction Worker



Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Islam

Serial: 112

ID: Sylhet Division 006

Early Life

Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Islam, a heroic soldier of the anti-discrimination student-public movement, was born into a family of medium and low income. The financial situation of Tofazzal's family was quite precarious. The village's semi-educated Shaheed Md. Tofazzal was a construction worker, a painter by profession. In the context of the changing times, he, in his professional life as a painter, also did various other jobs to alleviate the poverty of his family and meet their limited needs. Understanding the hardship of his family, which depended on his father's meager income from agriculture, Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Islam left his childhood studies and chose the profession of painting and embarked on his working life. Here, the individual is merely a pawn, without any independent existence; rather, century after century, the middle class carries its cursed burden on its own shoulders and walks along an invisible circular orbit. And the society in which we live sometimes seems like the Colosseum of Rome. The gallery is full to the brim; everyone is cheering a lopsided battle and vigorously waving their hands and shouting, "Carry on the student movement, carry on the student movement." Then, at the end of that unequal battle and struggle, with a sigh of relief at the fall of the autocrat, everyone who was in the movement seems eager to witness the next battle.



aaalt is a timeless truth that all peoples have their own traditions, just as Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Islam believes that tradition also holds a kind of philosophy of life. But when tradition, like termites, destroys society and creates divisions among people, there is no room for philosophy. Since the beginning of history, humans have only believed in separation based on power, color, and wealth, and perhaps countless other unnamed divisions. But it doesn't end there. Division creates discord, and discord creates control. Wherever it may have originated in the world's history, Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Islam believes it is all the same. He only sees control in the name of division, and this is what he opposes. This is where the magic of "Pather Panchali" lies. It does not want to be confined by any social structure based on the distribution of wealth, which is not in its control.

From this perspective, the story of the July Revolution is a story of protest against all shackles. Shaheed Tofazzal Islam was a witness to this revolution. Like "Pather Panchali," The July Revolution talks about building a new world, where there will be no division among people. Where people will not be distinguished or valued based on color, wealth, or power. Where no one will be deprived of their rights and everyone will have equal rights. Shaheed Tofazzal Islam joined the July Revolution with this dream. He wanted to break the shackles of tradition



that had bound society for ages. He wanted to build a new society based on equality and justice.

Shaheed's Introduction

In the twenty-first century, in an area covering 157,000 square kilometers, the anti-authoritarian mass movement that captured the hearts of adolescents and youths was the one in which Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Islam jumped. His kind of courage and bravery will inspire the young generation for centuries to come to build the future of Bangladesh. Which is truly rare! This historic mass movement by a 22-year-old youth, even one raised in a farming family, overthrew the dictatorial regime on August 5, 2024.

Shaheed's Identity

Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Islam, the 22-year-old youth who was Martyred, was born in Jatukarn Para village, under Baniachong police station, in Habiganj district. His

birthdate is October 24, 2002. He was a day laborer by profession. Although known to everyone in Baniachong Thana as a painter, his manners and demeanor charmed all. Besides his birth parents, he did not see much income from his elder brother. On the other hand, although his father's profession was farming, he was not very financially successful with the small capital he had. As a result, the family still faces hardship. His family's economic condition is very weak. Seeing the extremely poor state of the family's income, Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Islam quit his studies and took up painting to support them. The financial condition of the family, which depended on his birth father and his income, was reasonably good.

Suddenly, with the death of the earning son in the mass movement, his family became helpless. The fearless, selfless, brave, and humble Shaheed Md. Tofazzal Islam was a very gentle person. The brave Shaheed Tofazzal was also cheerful, smart, a good footballer and cricketer at the same time. He joined the anti-discrimination student-public movement from frontline. His loud slogans echoed greatly, which is why he was strongly resented by the police and the Chhatra League goons raised under the patronage of the fascist government.

Shahadat

On the day of the incident, August 5, 2024, at noon, after the Jumu'ah prayer, preparations were underway for a large procession. Tofazzal Islam was at the forefront of the procession. As soon as the procession reached in front of the police station, the police started firing tear



gas to disperse the crowd. When that failed, they started firing rubber bullets. At one point, they started firing live bullets. Tofazzal Islam was shot in the chest and immediately he fell to the ground. His companions quickly picked him up and took him to a local clinic, but the doctors there declared him dead. His body was then taken to the village. His death cast a shadow of mourning over the entire area.

Family Condition

Tofazzal Islam's family is in dire financial straits. His father is a farmer, but he doesn't own any land. They live in a small hut on other people's land. Tofazzal Islam was the sole breadwinner of his family. After his death, his family is now

completely helpless. They have no other source of income. They are struggling to survive. The government or any other organization has not yet provided any assistance to his family. They are in desperate need of financial help.

Tofazzal Islam, who was injured, was dragged inside the police station. Then, the murderous police and the killer Chhatra League, in stages, ensured his death by beating him with gun barrels and batons. In this way, the 22-year-old struggling life of Shaheed Tofazzal Islam came to an end, which was never imaginable.

How He Became a Shaheed

The fearless and courageous Shaheed Tofazzal Islam, from the very beginning of the anti-quota student movement, was involved in rallies and meetings alongside his painting profession, leading the Jatukarn





Para area. On the morning of August 5, 2024, in the anti-discrimination student-public movement, as he reached in front of the Baniachong police station with the common people from his area, chanting slogans, the dictator, the vote-less and unpopular prime minister, the destroyer of democracy, and even the killer Hasina's pet forces, namely the police, Chhatra League, and Awami League terrorists, attacked. Suddenly, as a chase and counter-chase started between the two sides, at one point, when the fascist Hasina and her accomplices, the police, Chhatra League, and Awami League, started firing bullets, Shaheed Tofazzal Islam was immediately shot and fell to the ground. Then, the Chhatra League members, who were recognized with various tags, including those who created terror in educational institutions for over a decade, those who were tender snatchers and extortionists who looted public property, and those who were recognized as rapists, came and dragged the injured Tofazzal Islam inside the police station.

Near Relatives' and Friends' Feelings about the Shaheed

According to eyewitnesses and sources related to the incident, Shaheed Tofazzal's cousin, Md. Shahidul Islam,

said, "Tofazzal Islam was an extremely good-natured person. The devout Shaheed Tofazzal regularly offered the five daily prayers in the mosque with the congregation. The language of the day laborer Shaheed Tofazzal was very sweet. Therefore, along with building a simple life, whenever he saw any injustice or inequality in society or the state, he did not hesitate to make an appropriate response.

When the students started gathering in front of the Baniachong police station during the mass movement, Shaheed Tofazzal Islam immediately came out of the house and started chanting slogans with the students and the public, saying that the movement was going on and would continue, which was unbelievable. Because of this, the animosity of the pet forces, the police and the Chhatra League were very much aggressive towards him. was greater. In this way, the loss of a heroic and anti-injustice friend forever is somehow not fitting for the circle of friends.



A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Shaheed Mohammad Tofazzal Islam
Date of Birth	: 24-10-2002
Profession	: Laborer (Day Laborer)
Place of Birth	: Jatukarn Para, Habiganj
Address Information	: Permanent and Current Address: Village: Jatukarn Para, Union: Jatrapsa, Thana: Baniachong, District: Habiganj
Place of Incident	: In front of Baniachong Police Station
Assailants	: Police and thugs Force Chhatra League of the Fascist Government
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024
Time of Death	: 11:30 AM
Father	: Abdur Rauf Miah, Profession: Farmer, Age: 55 years
Mother	: Hena Begum, Profession: Housewife, Age: 45 years
Family Members	: Three brothers and one sister



Shaheed Ashraful Alam

Serial No: 113

ID: Sylhet Division 007

Early Life

Shaheed Ashraful Alam was born on 25-01-2006 in a poor family in Jatukarnapara village, Habiganj. After three daughters and a son born to his father, Md. Abdur Nur, and mother, Mosa: Mahmuda Begum, Ashraful was born like a moonbeam. Despite being a very talented student, poverty held him back. To bring smiles to his family's faces, he ended his studies after fifth grade. From a young age, he worked in a wood shop. He worked very diligently. Because his thought was - learn the work well and earn a lot of money quickly. Otherwise, it will be difficult to marry off his sisters. In between his carpentry work, he would farm in the fields and sometimes go fishing in the river. Everyone in the village knew him as a hardworking boy.



How He Became a Shaheed

A flower never blooms for itself; it blossoms for others. Ashraful Alam blossomed for his family. But the terrorist organization Awami League and its goons have plucked many flowers like Ashraful beautifully before they could fully bloom. If a flower withers just before spreading its fragrance, then nothing feels good, and if that flower is intentionally destroyed by someone, then every step of that person is a cause for astonishment. Shaheed Ashraful Alam was such a flower who fell just before spreading his fragrance due to the ruthless bullet of falsehood.

On August 5th, Ashraful Alam woke up in the morning and offered Fajr prayers with his father and went fishing in the river. At that time, his local friends came and said, "Ashraful, today we will go to Baniachong police station early in the morning for the anti-discrimination student-public movement procession. Will you come with us?" Ashraful immediately said, "Why wouldn't I go? If we don't protest against autocracy, then there is no point in our living." Ashraful bid farewell to his parents and left to join his friends, leaving the net behind. Ashraful's mother, wiping her tears, said, "May Allah keep you safe and give this oppressive government its due punishment." Who knew that this was his last farewell.

On the day of the movement, August 5th, at around 11 o'clock in the morning, Ashraful joined the procession in front of Baniachong police station with his friends. Ashraful was in the front line of the procession. He was encouraging everyone and chanting slogans. He was repeatedly saying, "We will not go back without establishing our rights." The police started firing tear gas to disperse them. When that didn't work, they started firing rubber bullets. Ashraful was leading the procession. Suddenly, a bullet hit his chest. He fell to the ground. His friends rushed to his side and tried to stop the bleeding. But it was too late. Ashraful

breathed his last on the spot.

Ashraful and his friends went to Baniachong police station to join the procession. The chase and counter-chase lasted for several hours. The general students and public, disregarding the value of their lives, tried to continue the movement in the face of heavy weapons and rubber bullets from the police and Awami League terrorists. When Ashraful's friends were trying to escape from the police bullets, Ashraful said, "If death is in our destiny, no one can save us, and if death is not there, we will not die even if we are hit by bullets.

So, let's move forward." At one point, the police of Baniachong police station, terrorist Chhatra League, and the notorious cadres of the local Awami League started firing indiscriminately at the procession. A bullet entered his left chest and exited through the other side. Ashraful Alam fell to the ground, fatally wounded. The life of the family's only support, a brave hero, and a budding flower, Ashraful, came to an end.

Shaheed's Friend's Reaction

I have seen many friends in my life, mingled with many friends, but I have never found such a trustworthy friend like Ashraful. If he made a promise, he would try his best to keep it. He loved his friends more than himself.

Economic Condition

The financial condition of Md. Ashraful Alam's family is very weak. He worked as a carpenter. Sometimes he would fish in the canals and rivers and sells it to local market to support his livelihood. Because his elder brother has mental health issues, he cannot work. Therefore, with his only income, he covered the educational expenses of his three sisters. They have no arable land. The homestead is their only asset,





which is also very small compared to their needs. Their dwelling is a dilapidated tin shed. When it rains, water leaks from the tin roof into the house. His father is a poor farmer. Without cultivable land, they have to cultivate other people's land on a sharecropping basis. His father is also old. Currently, Ashraful's father is also unable to work much. Therefore, the only earning member of this large family was Ashraful. With his death, the family is now in extreme distress.

Ashraful Alam was the sole breadwinner of his family. With his death, the family's only source of income has also stopped. Currently, this family is living a subhuman life. Ashraful Alam's sister, Rujma Akter, has been married off. His father cannot afford to continue her education.

Ashraful's Wishes

1. To make the elder brother fully cured through proper treatment
2. To marry off his sisters in good families.
3. To open his own wooden furniture shop.



A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Ashraful Alam
Father's Name	: Md. Abdur Nur
Mother's Name	: Mahmuda Begum
Date of Birth	: 25-01-2006
Place of Birth	: Jatukarnapara, Baniachong, Habiganj
Permanent & Present Address	: Village: Jatukarnapara, Union: Jatrapsa, Thana: Baniachong, District: Habiganj
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Educational Qualification	: Fifth grade, Profession: Carpenter
Family Member Details	: Father: Abdur Nur (60), Mother: Mahmuda Begum (45)
Sibling Details	: 1. Rinnu Begum (22): Married, 2. Reshma Akter (20): Married, 3. Taima Akter (18): Bindaban Degree College, Twelfth Grade, 4. Abdur Rokib (16): Mentally ill, 5. Taiyeba Akter (14): Academic High School, Tenth Grade
Date & Time of Shahadat	: 05-08-2024, 12:30 PM
Place of Shahadat	: In front of Baniachong Police Station
Attacker	: Baniachong Thana Police
Type of Attack	: A bullet entered the left side of the chest and exited through the other side.
Funeral Prayer (Janazah)	: Jatukarnapara Secondary School Ground
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Village Cemetery

**"Father, Abu Saeed Bhai is also a student,
and we are also students. I will also go to the procession.
You shouldn't you dare stop me."**



Child Shaheed Md. Husain Miah

Serial: 114

ID: Sylhet Division 008

Arriving on this earth in June 2012, at the tender age of just 12 years, Md. Husain Miah, the youngest Shaheed of Habiganj in the anti-discrimination student movement, also known as the 24's Revolution, wrote his name in blood-red letters on the revolutionary pages of history.

Shaheed's Introduction

Child Shaheed Md. Husain Miah was born on June 10, 2012, in Jatrapsha village, under Baniachong police station, in Habiganj district. His father is Mr. Md. Stanu Miah and his mother is Mrs. Mosa: Sajeda Akter. Husain is the second of their six children.

At only 12 years old, he directly participated in the anti-discrimination student movement. A sixth-grade student, Md. Husain Miah became immortal in the pages of history as a child Shaheed by sacrificing his life.

The Simple, Serene, Rural Child Husain

Bangladesh, a land of rivers, is lush and verdant and Sylhet is one of its sacred land. Jatrapsha is a beautiful village of greater Sylhet district. , in a beautiful natural environment, there is a village called Jatrapsha. In this village a child named Husain was born. Growing up playing in the mud, water, and air of the village, walking barefoot on the village paths like any other child.

Roaming the hills and tea gardens. Playing hide-and-seek. Sometimes sitting alone, gazing wistfully at the vast fields. Going to the mosque with his father. Going to the school and maktab with his classmates. In the afternoon, playing with everyone, big and small, in the fields. Jumping together into ponds, canals, and rivers.

Making his eyes red from diving so deep. Returning home to receive his mother's loving scolding. Forgetting all scolding and discipline the next day and focusing on the same activities again. These were his daily life's routines. Moreover, going fishing with his father, working in the fields. Helping to sell raw vegetables. Helping his mother with various household chores. Looking after his younger siblings. Helping them with their studies as much as possible. This cheerful child was always spontaneously and happily performing these tasks. That's why he was as dear and beloved to his parents, siblings, relatives, and neighbors. as he was popular. Like a tender moon, he won everyone's heart with his innocent smile among his classmates, friends, and teachers. The villagers also felt peace in his pure company.

The Knowledge-Thirsty Husain

Child Shaheed Husain did not only roam, play, and frolic with friends. Along with participating in family work, he also helped his neighbors and villagers. Husain rushed to everyone's aid in times of danger. Yet, despite doing all this, his eagerness for studies and the pursuit of knowledge did not diminish at all. As he was skilled in Arabic and religious education in the maktab, he was also talented, intelligent, and bright in his school studies. He always tried to mingle with his classmates like his own brothers and sisters. Along with learning his own lessons, Husain also helped others as much as he could. In a word, Husain had a wonderful relationship with everyone, big and small. He also reaped the benefits of it.

Husain had a passion for reading books. He was most favorite to his neighborhood and school, elder brothers, devout uncles and aunts. Husain, the knowledge-seeker, used to read books at various times. After finishing one book, he would return it and ask for another. At such a young age, he would read various religious books, lives of prophets and companions, and various Islamic literature. Besides, he would read children's rhymes, poems, stories, fairy tales, fantasy stories, travelogues, dramas, science fiction, teen novels, and translations written by famous Bengali poets and writers. Husain would often read

(ইউপিজনমনি ফর্ম- ৩)

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ

জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়

বানিয়াচং দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম

বানিয়াচং, হবিগঞ্জ

জন্ম সনদ

[বিধি- ৯, জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন (ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ) বিধিমালা, ২০০৬]
(জন্ম নিবন্ধন বহি হইতে উদ্ধৃত)

নিবন্ধন বহি নং ৬

নিবন্ধনের তারিখ: ০৬-০১-২০১৪

সনদ ইস্যুর তারিখ: ০৬-০১-২০১৪

জন্ম নিবন্ধন নম্বর: ২০১২৩৬১১১২৫১০২০৬৬

নাম: মোঃ হাসাইন মিয়া

জন্ম তারিখ: ১০-০৬-২০১২

লিঙ্গ: পুরুষ

দশই জুন দুই হাজার বার

জন্ম স্থান: যাত্রাপাশা, ৩নং ওয়ার্ড, ৪নং দক্ষিণ পশ্চিম ইউপি
বানিয়াচং, হবিগঞ্জ

পিতার নাম: মোঃ ছানু মিয়া

জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী

মাতার নাম: মোছাঃ সাজেদা আক্তার

জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী

স্থায়ী ঠিকানা: গ্রামঃ যাত্রাপাশা, ডাকঘরঃ যাত্রাপাশা
উপজেলাঃ বানিয়াচং, জেলাঃ হবিগঞ্জ।

০৬-০১-২০১৪
(প্রস্তুতকারীর স্বাক্ষর ও নামসহ সীল)

অতিরিক্ত প্রতিলিপি
১. জন্ম নিবন্ধন বহিঃ ১৫ পাঃ ইউপি
উপজেলা-স্বাক্ষরিত: ০৬-০১-২০১৪
মেমোরান্ডাম নং: ১০২/১৪-১২৩৬৬৬



(নিবন্ধকের স্বাক্ষর ও নামসহ সীল)
(মোঃ হাসাইন মিয়া)
জন্ম নিবন্ধন বহিঃ ১৫ পাঃ ইউপি
উপজেলা-স্বাক্ষরিত: ০৬-০১-২০১৪
মেমোরান্ডাম নং: ১০২/১৪-১২৩৬৬৬

*প্রথম চার অক্ষর বাক্তির জন্ম সাল, পরবর্তী সাত অক্ষর এরিয়া কোড ও শেষ ছয় অক্ষর ধারা ক্রমিক।

various magazines and newspapers to his mother. After finishing school lessons, during leisure time, if there was a delay in cooking for food, if school or maktab was closed, if he went somewhere, at various times like this, whenever he got the chance, Shaheed Husain was used to read books. One day, it was time for a meal. Husain came to eat and saw that his mother was still cooking. He took a book from the room and came to the kitchen and sat beside his mother and started reading. While stirring the firewood in the stove, his book-loving son was asked by his mother, what is the point of reading so many books, son? Sweet Husain smiled and replied to his mother, "I don't know what will happen, mother. I just like to read. I only know that by reading books, one can become very big, very big!" Hearing such an answer from her little son, his mother also laughed. And secretly prayed, "May Allah accept it."

Not only that. Along with reading books, Husain used to watch various educational articles and videos on his father's mobile phone after fulfilling his family responsibilities. Husain could understand some of the videos on Facebook and YouTube, and some he couldn't.



But he could think; he could contemplate. And he could do this because of reading many books. He also learned this from a school teacher. The teacher, while teaching the essay "My Aim in Life," asked Husain and many others, "What is your aim in life?"

Husain's spontaneous answer was, "To grow up." The teacher asked again, "What kind of growing up?" This time Husain was a little thoughtful. But it didn't take long. With some emotion, he said, "As vast as the sky, as high as the mountains, as wide as the fields, and as deep as the ocean." Then, with his usual gentle smile, he asked, "Will I be able to, sir?" The teacher was surprised and stared at him for a while. Then he smiled and replied, "When you can dream, you surely will." Then the teacher used Husain as an example and advised the other students to practice reading more books.

Contemporary Husain

Husain was the second child of a family living in poverty. He also had to participate in the struggle to keep the family afloat along with his parents and elder brother. Most of the time, there is no meeting of taste and ability here. Yet, studies and Husain passed primary school and entered high school. He is now a sixth-grade student. In the new year, his number of books has increased, as has his schoolwork. Yet, he regularly reads other books as well. Husain tried to learn and know various things using the internet on his poor father's low-priced old Android mobile phone. His number of friends has also increased at

school. There, too, he regularly chats and dreams, listening to the experiences of his elder brothers. He took part in discussions of various topics i.e. In discussions with friends, classmates, and elder brothers, the stories cricket, football, and various other sports. take place. They also talked with one another about local, regional and global issues. These stories eventually leave the district town and go to the divisional city of Sylhet, the capital Dhaka. Then, after traveling all over Bangladesh, the stories turn to India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Palestine, Europe, America, China, Russia, and so on. After traveling the whole world, the stories eventually arrive on social media platforms like Facebook and YouTube. There, how many people have how many words! How many colorful and twisted conversations! How many different kinds of laughter and jokes one makes at another! Various criticisms regarding school studies are also there. Criticism will surely be there. Nowadays, nobody really understands what is taught at school. What kind of potato mash making, bed making, turning Sharif into Sharifa, and many other nonsensical things have been put in the books by the anti-education, backward government that is detached from reality. There is no situation where one class is held and then two classes are not held. This has been a great joy for those who already wanted to skip classes. Coming to high school, Husain noticed most of the teachers are more interested in talking about coaching and private classes other than regular classes. The teachers would spend most of the class time singing songs, gesturing, and gossiping. It seemed like everyone had lost the joy of studying. A big brother told him that there were many writings on social media and blogs about these messed-up education systems. Some were even posting funny videos of teachers' training sessions online. The fascist government was lying and saying these were fake videos to cover up their misdeeds. Husain and his



friends discussed these things. Then, taking all the stories with him, Shaheed Husain walked home. Six more years passed like this.

Context of the Movement

In early July 2024, Shaheed Husain saw a post on Facebook. After reading it, he understood that a student organization called "Anti-Discrimination Student Movement" had been formed by university students. Students from different universities were holding rallies and protests demanding the reinstatement of the quota system for government jobs, which had been abolished. They announced a three-day program. The whole thing felt new to Husain. He didn't understand much. He also heard this news from some classmates at school. Some of their older siblings were also involved in this movement. Husain and his friends tried to learn more from some older brothers in ninth and tenth grade. The older brothers explained it to them a bit.

They learned from their brothers that the quota system was introduced in Bangladesh in 1972 for government jobs. This quota system was reformed several times later. In 2018, job seekers and general students, under the leadership of the Bangladesh General Student Rights Protection Council, held continuous protests and human chain programs demanding quota reforms. As a result of the continuous movement, the government issued a circular on October 4, 2018, abolishing the quota system for first- and second-class government jobs. Seven children of freedom fighters filed a writ petition in the High Court on December 6, 2021, challenging the validity of the said circular. On June 5, 2024, the High Court bench of Justice KM Kamrul Kader and Justice Khizir Hayat quashed the circular.

On June 6, 2024, students of Dhaka University protested against the High Court's verdict. Following this, on July 1, 2024, students initiated a movement under the banner of the Anti-Discrimination Students Movement.

After this, announcements of various programs began to come regularly from their side, based on the situation. In this context, on July 15th, in Dhaka University, Chhatra League, Jubo League, and other members of the ruling party, including Awami League, carried out indiscriminate attacks on the students regarding the quota movement. On July 16th, Husain found an unexpected video on Facebook. In the video, he saw that police were shooting and killing an unarmed student, Abu Sayeed, of Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur. The fearless Abu Sayeed, with his arms outstretched, offered his chest to the fascist government's sycophantic and vile police. With what cowardice and shamelessness, they shot Abu Sayeed in the chest and stomach.

Husain's chest tightened after watching the video. He couldn't say how long he remained silent. When he went to share the video with his friends, he saw that several

friends had already shared it with him a while ago. He felt restless. He couldn't take it anymore. Husain put down his phone and got up. The Awami government had also closed the schools. It was no longer possible to get all his friends together in one place if he wanted to. Husain went outside for a walk. After a while, when he returned home, his ever-smiling mother asked him why he was upset. Husain told his mother about the nationwide anti-discrimination movement of the students and showed her the video of how Abu Sayeed was martyred. After watching the video, Mosa: Sajeda Akter also felt very bad. Her face was filled with surprise; the police had killed a boy like this so indiscriminately!

Then he tried to console his son. Husain also tried to calm down. But he couldn't fully manage it. He couldn't eat properly that day. He couldn't concentrate on his studies either. So, he went to sleep a little early. In the morning, while returning from Fajr prayers with his father, he learned from some neighboring uncles and elder brothers that not only Abu Sayeed, but at least six students were martyred across the country yesterday.

Not only that, the movement has spread to every public and private university. The killer government's administration has started arrests in various places. Upon hearing the news, his father, Md. Chanu Miah, quickly took young Husain home. Then, every day, little Husain kept track of the movement's news. Although he didn't fully understand many words and languages, from that day on, Husain began to pay more attention to social media and print and electronic media.

Exactly one day later, on July 19th, the autocrat killer Hasina launched a surprise attack on the nationwide blockade program, observed by the students.

The bloodthirsty carried out a brutal massacre under the orders of Hasina. Numerous pictures and videos are available on social media. One video is going viral the most and that was about Shaheed Mir Mahfuzur Rahman Mugdha. Tear gas got into his eyes. Even while wiping his eyes, despite that he was giving water to everyone. Calling out, "Brother, does anyone need water, water?" And in this way, while running with water among the common students, Mugdha was shot in the head and fell down. Little Husain cannot hold back his tears. What is he seeing? What has started in this beloved Bangladesh!

On this day, the illegal government deployed BGB across the country. The fascist authority also shut down the internet. The shameless Hasina government imposed a curfew for two days. Then one day after another passed and the golden sons of Bangladesh were martyred like dry leaves. of FRA trees. Everyday genocide! Students from the school, college, and madrasa took to the streets declaring solidarity with the university students' movement. The devilishness of the killer government became even more terrible. Neither women nor men;

neither young nor old; they do not consider anything. The killer Hasina's goons are killing whoever they are getting in whatever way. The people of Bangladesh could no longer stay at home. Everyone has come down to the streets to protect their children. Now the movement of common students has become the movement of the people of this country; the movement of the mass people. Everyone together called for a new revolution. The demands of all the sections have been united and a new slogan has been created 'One point one demand, Hasina, when will you go away?'

The revolution has now started in every district, police station, and village. The fire of the July Revolution has also reached Husain's Jatrapasa village. Husain's classmates and friends will also join the movement with their elder brothers. Hearing this news, an extreme kind of excitement is working in the mind of child Husain. Husain wants to go to the movement in which hundreds of talented students like Abu Saeed and Mugdha Bhai have been martyred. There is no time to think about whether to die or live. But the question is how to tell parents. The next morning, while returning with his father after praying Fajr, he met an elder brother of the neighborhood. He was a student of a government college. Even though he studies in college, he is a very pious man. He gives references from the Quran and Hadith while talking. Calls people to prayer. Sometimes he discusses the Quran and Hadith with a few people. He is a very politically conscious person. He gave the latest news of the country to his father. He said that the government is shooting at common people even from helicopters in Dhaka. A child was shot and martyred while looking out the window. The autocratic administration is shooting wherever it sees four or five people gathering together.

The leader of the political party, the civil society, the human rights worker, whoever is protesting against this brutal torture of the government, is facing arrest, imprisonment, disappearance, murder, and various humiliations. The prisons across the country have been filled with mass arrests. He hears many such news. Hearing all this, the father felt very sorry for the students. Then everyone together prayed to God for help and Husain came home with his father. The next day, frequent visits of police, Chhatra League, Jubo League, and the goons of the tyrannical chairman Dhon Miah, known as the vote thief, were seen in Jatrapasa village. They also took out a small procession with some hired people against the anti-discrimination student movement. On August 4, on the first day of the all-out non-cooperation program, called by the student movement against the illegal government for the one-point demand for the fall of the government (FERC), there was widespread conflict across the country. The government started to carry a massive genocide in order to suppress the voice of the agitating students.

The situation was such that the protesters called for a 'March to Dhaka' program for citizens across the country. Initially, the 'March to Dhaka' program was announced on August 6, but later the students brought the program a day earlier on August 5. Hearing about one program after another, child Husain became extremely enthusiastic.

Joining the movement

On August 4, Husain came to know from some of his classmates and friends that many people from this village would go to the movement the next day, August 5. Some have already left secretly today. Many from our school will also go. Husain listened to everything attentively and decided to go to the movement. But he did not tell anyone in his family about his desire, fearing that his parents would not allow him to go. Finally, the next day, August 5, like other days, Husain and his father went to the lake to catch fish after praying Fajr. After a while, Husain's distant uncle, Mr. Ali, joined them. They were talking about the situation and movement of the country. Then child Husain became desperate and told his father that, "Father, Abu Saeed Bhaiya is a student, we are also students. I will also go to the procession and you should not stop me." Hearing such words from little Husain, both of them laugh.

Husain's father sent Husain home with some fish. Husain came home with the fish. After handing over the fish to his mother, he took a good bath. Then, wearing clean clothes, Husain quietly left the house without telling anyone. Husain walked slowly towards his school along the village road. On the way he searched for his other classmates. Some have already left before him. He calls some others from their homes. All the friends walk together and reach their school gate at 11 am. It is crowded with people! Along with the school and college students, people of different professions have joined. People from almost all walks of life have come to join the movement. Husain's favorite teachers have also come. Husain can also see many familiar villagers. The brave child Hossain and his friends join the one-point movement for the fall of the government with the present student public. It is as if Husain can breathe freely after so many days. Today his dream is going to be fulfilled. Today he has been able to come to the movement left by hundreds of Shaheeds like Abu Saeed and Mugdha Bhaiya. Hossain is feeling very proud of himself.

How He Became a Shaheed

On August 5, at 11 am, the fearless child Hossain directly joined the anti-discrimination student movement, i.e., the autocratic fall movement. He set off with the assembled crowd towards Sadar Road. The procession is moving forward with various revolutionary slogans. Gradually, the common people rushing from the houses and fields on both sides of the road are merging with the procession. It is as if they were waiting for such a procession for so many days, so many months, so many years!

Gradually, people are increasing in the procession. The slogans are increasing in the combined voices. The length and breadth of the procession are increasing, and the speed of each step is increasing. The little ones are literally having to run to keep pace with the fast pace of the elders. After walking for quite some time, the procession reached Thana Road. Another procession coming from the left side merged with Hossain's procession. At 1 pm, when the combined procession reached near the police station, they saw that the barbaric police force of Baniachong police station had blocked the road with barricades. They will not allow the procession to move forward. But they have to move forward. Some of the protesters are talking to the on-duty police officers and trying to make them understand.

At such a time, the tyrannical chairman Dhan Miah suddenly attacked the present public with his various armed goons. Seeing this, the police also got courage. With double enthusiasm, they also launched an armed attack on the procession. Suddenly, the protesters were dispersed by such an armed attack from both sides. Whoever is able to, is running to find a safe position. Some have entered the shops, alleys, and houses around. But by then, how many fresh lives have been lost due to police bullets. The streets of Bangladesh were again stained with the blood of the Shaheeds. People's cries, wails, and death incidents are all around. Several people are writhing on the road after being shot. While running with everyone, Hossain suddenly stopped beside a tea stall. A while ago, there was a shopkeeper here. Some people were also sitting on the bench in front. But now no one is there.

They could not have imagined that the police could shoot unarmed people like this here. But proving their thoughts wrong, the bloodthirsty police did shoot. Child Hossain thinks why is he running away? He remembers the words of Shaheed Abu Saeed seen in the video. Did he run away? No. Then why will Hossain run away? He wants to stand tall like Abu Saeed in front of the killers' guns. Hossain's thoughts were interrupted by a terrible scream from someone on the road. Looking, he saw an old man, about his grandfather's age, lying on the road after being shot. He seems to be groaning and asking someone for water. Hossain remembered Shaheed Mugdha. He could have given water now if he was there. Suddenly it occurred to him, what if Mugdha is not there?

I am there, after all! As soon as he thought, he did it. Immediately, Hossain took water from the water pot of the tea shop in a glass. As soon as he took the water-filled glass near the mouth, gently taking the old man's head on his lap, the police came and shot the man again twice. At the same time, the nearly 65-year-old white-bearded man was martyred, pointing the finger of Shahadat (martyrdom) towards the sky and saying something. Hossain's ear seemed to be deafened by the bullet passing by his ear. At this time, the tyrannical chairman Dhan Miah

came and told the killer police SI Santosh Kumar to shoot Hossain and kill him.

The time was then 1:30 pm. SI Santosh Kumar, a former Chhatra League Gopali police agent of India's 'RAW', putting a permanent stain on the police uniform, shot in the head of a 12-year-old minor child, Hossain, who was only a sixth-grade student. The bullet entered Hossain's skull and penetrated his brain as it was fired from very close range. And immediately, the life lamp of a little child, who dreamt of becoming as vast as the sky, as high as the mountain, as wide as the crop field, and as deep as the sea, was extinguished in the bud. Who came to be Abu Saeed and Mugdha, that Husain became the youngest Shaheed of Habiganj district. With one bullet of the killer, the goal of becoming very big in the life of little child Md. Husain Miah was shattered.

Retrieving the Shaheed's body

Like many other Shaheeds, the body of child Shaheed Hossain was lying on the road after being shot in front of Baniachong police station. The police are busy catching the protesters who are hiding in the alleys, behind the shops, and in people's houses. The protesters have also realized that there is no other way but to fight. They have to die one day. Before dying, they have to make the bastard policemen of the oppressive Hasina understand that Bangladesh has not yet become Kashmir. So, this time they started resisting. They built resistance as much as they could with brickbats, lumps of soil, broken earthen pots and pitchers, bamboo sticks, brooms, in short, whatever they could get their hands on. Meanwhile, another big procession came near Baniachong police station. Some policemen in front of the police station were planning to hide the dead bodies of the Shaheeds with the help of the vote robber chairman Dhan Miah.





The night falls. Seeing the dead body of her beloved child in the courtyard of the house, the martyred mother Sajeda Akter breaks down completely. Her beloved child, who went without eating lunch, returned at night as a bullet-ridden corpse of a killer policeman. The dilapidated house of Chanu Miah became like a large mourning village with the crying of brothers and sisters and the crying of neighbors. The mother of Shaheed Husain fainted immediately after a few screams. Father Chanu Miah could not understand what had happened. He is still speechless. How will he bear the pain of taking his son's body on his shoulder? The grief of such a terrible death of a good child who offered five daily prayers still roams in the hearts of Jatrapasa village and villagers. How will they forget that gentle-spoken, always smiling, intelligent, benevolent, sweet boy Husain!

The oncoming procession

By then, the procession had reached in front of the police station. They were also prepared inside after hearing the sound of gunfire. So, as soon as they reached the spot, they started resisting. That is why the inhuman police could not get the opportunity to hide or burn the dead body. The resistance of the students and the public started from the right, left and front sides of the police. The Awami police and the killers now faced a three-pronged resistance. The fight continued for another half an hour between the students, the public and the killers.

At one point, the cowardly police and Awami League retreated and fled with their tails tucked. The protesters rushed in and picked up the injured and the dead and

took them to the nearby hospital. While picking up Shaheed Husain's body, one of his neighbors saw that the bullet wound had created a large hole and the brain was spilling out with the blood. He understood that since there is so much movement for merit, the killers get sadistic pleasure by targeting, distortion and destroying merit.

Shaheed's funeral and burial

On August 5, in the late afternoon, a total of 9 people were martyred, including Husain, at Baniachong police station. The next day, on August 6, at 10 am, the funeral of a total of 7 Shaheeds, including Husain, was held at Husain's own school, Ala's High School ground, with the participation of nearly one lakh people. The funeral of the remaining two was also held here later.

When Husain's body was taken to the hospital, the doctor on duty informed that he had been martyred immediately after shoot out. as soon as he was shot. Even before the body was taken to Husain's house, another neighbor ran and reached Husain's father. Husain's father was still taking bath in the pond. Hearing the news of the death of his beloved son, Mr. Chanu Miah collapsed on the spot. He ran to the hospital crying and screaming. After completing all the formalities of the hospital, while returning with the Shaheed's body, after the funeral, child Shaheed Md. Husain Miah was laid to rest forever in the Panchayat Cemetery of his own village.

Comments of acquaintances about Shaheed Husain

It has been learned from acquaintances that Husain, the youngest Shaheed of Habiganj district, was at least a good boy.

At such a young age, he used to go to the mosque with his father and offer prayers five times a day. He never quarreled with anyone. He had a pure love for the young and peers, as well as immense respect for the elders. Regarding him, his distant uncle, Mr. Ali, commented, "Shaheed Husain Miah was an extremely good boy. He used to offer five daily prayers with his father. Seeing Abu Saeed being martyred on mobile, he said to me and his father, 'Father, we are also students. I will also go to the procession. But don't stop me.' After saying this in the morning, he left for the movement at around 11 am. When he reached in front of Baniachong police station with other student friends, the oppressive Chairman Dhan Miah asked the police to shoot him to kill him. Police SI terrorist Santosh Kumar brutally shot this innocent child and martyred him."

Family Introduction

Child Shaheed Md. Husain Miah has a total of six siblings. The eldest brother, Md. Zahid Hasan (14), is studying Hifz (9 Chapters) of the Quran at Darun Nazat Madrasa. Husain Miah was the middle one. The next brother, Md. Hossain (10), is a third-grade student at Banmatura Government

Primary School. The next brother, Md. Tamim Iqbal (7), is a first-grade student at Rayerpara Government Primary School. The youngest, sister Jannatul Firdaus (2), is still innocent. Shaheed Husain's father, Mr. Md. Chanu Miah, is 35 years old. He is a small businessman. Mother, Mrs. Mosa. Sajeda Akter, is 26 years old. She is a housewife.

Financial Condition

The financial condition of Shaheed Husain's family is very weak. His father sells vegetables in a van. Some days he sells, some days he doesn't. Almost everyone in the village cultivates vegetables. The family of 5 siblings and parents, including Shaheed Husain, who was left behind, now has 7 members. Moreover, his father's current income is very low. Currently, Mr. Chanu Miah is unable to properly support a family of 7 members with a monthly income of only 20,000. In between studies, Husain used to catch fish in canals and lakes. That used to generate some income. Now that is also closed. A small house covered with old tin. His father has been completely broken down since he left. His parents are devastated by the grief of losing their beloved gem.

A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Md. Husain Miah
Father's Name	: Md. Chanu Miah
Mother's Name	: Mst. Sajeda Akter
Shaheed's Birth	: June 10, 2012
Profession/Position	: Student
Professional Identity	: Was studying in the 6th grade
Current Family Members	: 07
Permanent and Current Address	: Village: Jatrapasa, Ward No: 03, 4th South, West Union, : Police Station: Baniachong, District: Habiganj
Date of Incident	: August 5, 2024 Place of Incident: In front of Baniachong Police Station
Time of Injury	: 1:30 PM
Attacker	: Police SI Santosh Kumar Date and Place of Death: August 5, 2024, : In front of Baniachong Police Station
Time of Shahadat	: 1:30 PM
Date and Time of Funeral Prayer (Janazah)	: August 6, 2024, 10 AM
Place of Janazah	: Ala's High School Ground
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Panchayat graveyard, Jatrapasa, Baniachong, Habiganj

Proposal

Almost all of Shaheed Husain's siblings except one are studying. It is very important to extend a helping hand to them.

1. Housing is needed.
2. It would be helpful if a business establishment could be set up for the father.
3. It would be good if monthly assistance could be provided to the siblings to facilitate their education.

Shaheed Ajmat Ali

Serial: 115

ID: Sylhet Division 009



Shaheed's Introduction

Ajmat Ali was born on 12th April 1979 in Haripur, Habiganj district. His mother, Mrs. Hakina Bibi, is 95 years old. His father, Mr. Fazar Ali, passed away long ago. He has one brother. Ajmat Ali has his own family, consisting of his wife, two sons, and a daughter. He used to earn a living for his family by catching fish in rivers and selling them in the market. He is known as an honest fish trader in his area.

Situation in Dhaka

It was around the beginning of August, towards the end of July, the autocratic government announced a curfew with the aim of suppressing the students' movement. The quota reform movement, which started in the first part of July, was somewhat subdued due to the army's presence on the streets. Gradually, normalcy began to appear in public life. Vehicles started moving as before. Although, behind this, the killer forces continued their operations of arrests, disappearances, murders, and detentions. Meanwhile, when the situation became somewhat calm, Ajmat Ali went to Dhaka for his business work. He stayed in Jatrabari, Dhaka. The movement, which had subsided at the end of July, did not completely disappeared. It was latent like a smoldering fire. When the curfew began to ease, and the internet was partially restored, people across the country slowly started taking to the streets again.

This time the spirit for the movement was many times greater than before. The movement started with the logical demand for quota reform. But this logical movement was subjected to a hellish massacre under the orders of the autocrat Hasina. Therefore, as soon as the curfew was relaxed, those who were martyred and injured in the July movement, their friends, brothers, and fellow activists took to the streets demanding justice. This time, along with the students, teachers-guardians, lawyers, artists, actors, rickshaw



pullers, van drivers, laborers, and people from all walks of life started taking to the streets on a large scale. Ajmat Ali was always firm in his support of justice. Therefore, Ajmat Ali started playing an active role in this movement, which started in the second phase of August.

How Shaheed Ajmat Ali Was

In his personal life, Shaheed Ajmat Ali was a very religious person.



How He Became a Shaheed

On August 4, all the students gathered at the Shaheed Minar. Along with them were the general public. On that day, the sky of the Shaheed Minar resounded with the tune of patriotism. At the same time, a march to the Ganobhaban (Prime Minister's Residence) was announced on August 6 from all over the country with a one-point demand. The point was now one. The resignation of the autocratic government. Later, considering the situation, a declaration came at night that the long march to Dhaka would not be on the 6th, but tomorrow, i.e., August 5. From the morning of August 5, a tense atmosphere prevailed in the capital. From ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, ordinary people started coming down one by one. Slowly the crowd increased. The movement started. Ajmat Ali joined the ongoing movement in Jatrabari. At one point their procession reached in front of the Jatrabari police station.

Fearless in Protesting Injustice

Ajmat Ali was standing in the very front row of the procession. Then the police, Chhatra League and Awami League terrorists started attacking the protesters. Chase and counter-chase continued. During this counter-chase, Ajmat Ali fell on the road while running. At that time, the government's terrorists started firing indiscriminately. Suddenly a bullet hit Ajmat Ali's neck. Some people present there took Ajmat Ali's body on a van to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. After reaching there, the on-duty doctor declared him dead. Ajmat Ali's life was thus extinguished by the killer's bullet.

Shaheed's Funeral Prayer (Janazah)

On August 5, after the Shahadat of Ajmat Ali, his body was kept at Dhaka Medical College Hospital. After the post-mortem, his body was handed over to his relatives. On August 6, after the Janazah/funeral prayer at Jatrabari Eidgah ground, he was buried in his family graveyard.

The Last Farewell

Ajmat Ali's two sons, Jannatul Ferdous and Siam, and his only daughter, Sadia, were waiting for their father to come home. They were not aware that their father would never return. When the news of Ajmat Ali's Shahadat reached his house, there was a storm of mourning. His wife, children, and elderly mother started crying. The whole area became heavy with grief. Everyone rushed to Ajmat Ali's house. The relatives, neighbors, and acquaintances of the Shaheed came to see him for the last time. Everyone was crying. The sky became heavy and the air became heavy with sorrow.

Ajmat Ali's Introduction

Ajmat Ali was a resident of Haripur in Baniachong. He used to earn his living by catching fish and selling them in the market. He had a small grocery shop. He was a very simple and honest man.

How was Shaheed Ajmat Ali

Ajmat Ali was a very pious, honest and hardworking person. He used to offer five daily prayers. He enrolled his beloved youngest son in a madrasa. Therefore, naturally, Shaheed Ajmat Ali maintained a reputation of honesty in his business dealings. The customers were never deceived by him. His nephew Khurshed Alam said, "Uncle Ajmat Ali was a very good man. We used to do fish business together. He was a simple and honest man. We were together for 3-4 days holding the movement for the fall of the autocrat. He used to love me like his own son. He did not earn a living by any dishonest means. If any fish went bad, he would throw it away instead of selling it. Even if he incurred losses, he never gave rotten fish to the customers." Shaheed Ajmat Ali was such a man.

Current condition of the Shaheed's family

Shaheed Ajmat Ali's family condition is very weak. He made a living by selling fish. After his death, his wife is

worried about the future of her three children. He did not leave behind anything for the household expenses. Besides the homestead, Shaheed Ajmat Ali had no cultivable land. The house he lived in was also very small and had only one room. On the other hand, they have a loan of Tk 90,000 (ninety thousand) from Islami Bank. The eldest son, Mahfuz Alam, 15, has already dropped out of school. On the other hand, the education of the two younger children, Nadia Akter, who is studying in the 5th grade, and Mahinur Alam, who is studying in the first grade, is also uncertain.

A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Md. Ajmat Ali
Date of birth	: 12th April, 1979
Birthplace	: Haripur, Habiganj
Father's name	: Mohammad Fazal Ali (deceased)
Mother's name	: Sakina Bibi (95)
Permanent and current address	: Village- Haripur, Union-Nabiganj,
	: Thana, Nabiganj,
	: District: Habiganj
Children	: Son- Mahfuz Alam (15),
	: Daughter- Nadia Akter (13)
	: Class: 5th, Rajabad Government
	: Primary School, Son-Mahinur
	: Alam (10) Class 1st,
	: Jamia Islamia Chargaow Madrasa

Proposal

1. Build a wall house for the Shaheed's family
2. Provide both one-time financial assistance and regular monthly allowance
3. Ensure all expenses of the Shaheed's family



Shaheed Md. Mamun Ahmed Rafsan

Serial: 116

ID: Sylhet Division 010



Birth and Identity

The ever-smiling Shaheed Md. Mamun Ahmed Rafsan was a 9th-grade student. He was born on 8th April 1991 in Habiganj. His father, Md. Chalek Mia, is deceased, and his mother, Nishamon Bibi, is a housewife.

Personal Life

In his personal life, Shaheed Mamun was a very polite and gentle person. He regularly offered the 5 daily prayers. He had good relations with his neighbors. He was known as a good boy to the people of the village. After prayers, he would discuss with his student friends and neighbors how to improve the various aesthetics of the mosque. The talented student Mamun used to do freelance work alongside his studies.



Family Condition

Shaheed Mamun's family condition is moderately good. The talented student Mamun used to do freelance work alongside his studies to provide economic support to his family. His elder brother, Rubel Mia, lives with his family in Gazipur. Mamun's elder sister, Mainur Akter Rifa, is married and a housewife. His middle brother, Md. Ranu Mia, has a duck farm at their village home. Their house is made of brick and cement. Shaheed's youngest brother, Md. Amir Hamza, is studying Hifz (memorization of the Quran) at Gausul Azam Madrasa in Kaliganj Thana, Gazipur district.

Background of the Movement

Since the inception of the independent Bangladesh, the people have been the victims of various injustices, exploitation, oppression, and brutal tyranny. The freedom-loving people of this country have repeatedly risen up against such oppression in response to the demands of the time. The student community has also joined the struggling masses with a roar, expressing solidarity. Moreover, glorious history is witness to the fact that movements and struggles have always originated through the students of this country during critical times.

The Awami misrule, vote-rigging, corruption, murders, injustice, and oppression of the last 15 years had created a negative reaction in the public mind. The Awami government again started conspiring regarding the re-establishment of the quota system. In 2018, Sheikh Hasina, in the face of strong protests from the students, agreed to all the demands, but the fire of vengeance was burning in her heart. Therefore, after consolidating power in a one-sided election without opposition in 2024, the

Hasina government again wanted to bring back the quota. The continuous movement for quota reform in government jobs started from July 1st. This non-violent movement turned violent from July 15th. Armed assassins of the Chhatra League, Jubo League, Volunteer League, and police, J&I members started attacking the unarmed student public in the movement. After the martyrdom of Abu Saeed in Rangpur, the movement turned into a mass movement. The quota reform movement gradually took the form of a movement of the general public. It spread across the country as a movement of anti-discrimination students and the general public. Initially, the non-violent movement of general students gradually turned violent due to the fascist government.

Gradually, this movement was not limited to the students. It became a huge mass uprising of the people of the whole country. Everyone, regardless of caste, religion, or creed, expressed solidarity with this uprising and took to





the streets. Faced with the wrath of the angry masses, the autocratic ruler Sheikh Hasina was forced to resign on August 5th. But before resigning, she left behind countless misdeeds of her cruel and distorted mind. As part of this, the armed forces were unleashed on the protestors and many innocent people. They were martyred by their bullets.

Joining the Movement

The quota reform movement gradually took the form of a movement of the general public. It spread across the country as a movement of anti-discrimination students and the general public. Initially, the non-violent movement of general students gradually moved towards a fascist government resistant uprising. Gradually, this movement was not limited to the students. It became a huge mass uprising of the people of the whole country. Everyone, regardless of caste, religion, or creed, expressed solidarity with this uprising and took to the streets. On August 5th, Mamun, like other days, went to the Comilla Cantonment area to take a course on freelancing. There he saw a procession of the anti-discrimination student movement. Mamun, a young man who was vocal against injustice, expressed himself and gradually secured a strong position at the forefront of the procession. Joining the procession, he made the streets resonated with slogans in a thunderous voice. In this situation, the foster assassin terrorists of the fascist government, the armed Awami League, attacked the unarmed protesters.

Embracing Shahadat

The students' quota reform movement gradually turned into a strong movement against the autocratic Awami government. On the morning of August 5th, the talented student Mamun joined the anti-discrimination student movement's procession in the Comilla Cantonment area. The fascist state apparatus had designed a heinous blueprint to perpetuate its power through countless innocent lives. To that end, the Awami assassin armed

Chhatra League was unleashed on the unarmed students and the general public. At one stage of the procession, a chase and counter-chase started between the general students and the assassin Chhatra League in the Comilla Cantonment area.

Then the attackers pounced on the struggling student public. A notorious Chhatra League terrorist seriously injured the protesting young Mamun's leg with a cleaver. He immediately fell to the ground. The murderous ghoul assassin Chhatra League members did not stop there. Other terrorists of the group brutally beat him with chops and sticks on his chest, head, and back. Mamun's ever-smiling, bloody, lifeless body lay there. The streets turned into a river of blood. In critical condition, the students and the public took Mamun to Comilla General Hospital where the on-duty doctor declared him dead.

Later, after the Shaheed's namaz-e-janaza, he was buried in his area. Shaheed Mamun was very dear to everyone in his family. Losing him has cast a shadow of mourning over his family.

Near Relatives' Feelings

Shaheed Mamun's brother-in-law, Md. Sohel Rana, said, "Mamun was an extremely good boy. He used to offer 5 daily prayers. He had good relations with his neighbors. He was known as a good boy to the people of the village. After the prayers in the mosque, he would discuss with his student friends and neighbors how to improve the various aesthetics of the mosque. Everyone loved him very much."

Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Mamun Ahmed Rafsan
Profession	: Student and Freelancer
Father	: Md. Chalek Mia (deceased)
Mother	: Nishamon Bibi
Date of Birth	: April 8, 1991
Date of Injury	: August 5, 2024, 10:00 AM
Date of Shahadat	: August 5, 2024
Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Habiganj
Permanent Address	: Village: Teghoria, : Union: Kalauk Thana: : Lakhai, District: Habiganj

Proposal

1. Ensure the state recognition of Shaheed Mamun.
2. Provide one-time financial assistance to the family.



Shaheed Md. Nahidul Islam

Serial No: 117

ID: Sylhet Division 011

Shaheed Introduction

Shaheed Nahidul Islam was born on August 17, 2009, in a respectable Muslim family in Muriyaouk village under Lakhai Upazila in Habiganj district. Nahid, who was without a father and mother, was the beloved of everyone. His grandmother took care of the orphan Nahid. His father was a scholar of Islamic religion, so Nahid also had a strong desire to be like his father, and he started his studies at a Qawmi Madrasa in the area. Nahid, who had a well-built body, was one of the main centers of attraction for everyone in his madrasa. He won everyone's heart very easily through his talent and moral character. He had a strong desire to become a religious scholar like his father and spread the great beauty of Islam to every corner of Bangladesh, but this strong desire of his remained unfulfilled. The dream was nipped in the bud prematurely by the bullets of the Awami League's pet police forces.

Regarding the Shahadat of Nahid

Regarding Shaheed Nahidul Islam, his elder brother Maulana Naimul Islam says, "Nahidul Islam was an extremely talented, polite, and gentle boy. He used to offer five daily prayers in the mosque with the congregation. His sweet recitation of the Quran would captivate everyone, and he would lead prayers in the mosque whenever he had the opportunity. The villagers saw him as a reflection of his father. Like his father, the late Abdul Aziz, who used to hold Mahfils across the country, he was eager to discover himself in the arena of oratory like his father."

Context of Shahadat

August 5th. 5 PM. The student-public was ecstatic with the joy of victory over the autocratic Hasina, who had been a heavy burden on Bangladesh. To witness the new sun of independence, thousands of people flocked to the streets across Dhaka city. Some carried banners, some carried festoons, wearing new clothes. It was like an Eid celebration. Shaheed Nahidul Islam also took to the streets of Adabor, Dhaka, to enjoy this joy. But this victory procession turned into the last procession of his life. Within moments, this jubilation turned into sorrow. Under the leadership of the overzealous OC of Adabor Police Station, police opened fire against the victorious people. To stage a counter-revolution. The well-organized procession turned into a procession of grief. Four bullets pierced the chest of Nahid, who was at the forefront of everyone, shattering him. The bullet wound in the heart where the Quran was housed was, in fact, an attack on the Quran itself.

The injured Nahid had the opportunity to scream. He repeatedly said only one thing, "Save us, save us." The cries of countless people did not reach the ears of the demonic police league that day. They became even more barbaric. To terrorize the agitated students and the public, the police themselves set fire to their own vehicles and burned them. A smoky darkness like an ominous night was created all around. Amidst this, a killer policeman threw Nahid's small body into the circle of fire. To intensify the fire, it seemed as if Nahid was used as fuel. Immediately, the skin of Nahid's tender body began to peel off. He writhed and created a terrifying atmosphere around with his heart-wrenching screams. When some people came to rescue Nahid from the police, they failed to protect him from the bullets. Gradually, the flesh began to fall off Nahid's bones. Later, in the face of intense public outrage, when the burnt police retreated, Nahid was rescued from the fire and taken to the hospital, where the hospital authorities declared him dead. Shaheed Nahid had a strong desire for martyrdom. Allah Almighty accepted his wish.



[সিকিউরিটি সার্ভিস-৩]

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ
জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়
অঞ্চল - ২, ঢাকা উত্তর সিটি কর্পোরেশন
ঢাকা, বাংলাদেশ
জন্ম সনদ
[নিষি-৯, জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন (সিটি কর্পোরেশন) বিধিমালা, ২০০৩]
(জন্ম নিবন্ধন বহিঃস্থ হতে উদ্ধৃত)

নিবন্ধন বহিঃস্থ নং

নিবন্ধনের তারিখ: ০২-০৪-২০১২ সনদ ইস্যুর তারিখ: ০২-০৪-২০১২

জন্ম নিবন্ধন নম্বর:

নাম: নাহিদুল ইসলাম

জন্ম তারিখ: ১৭-০৫-২০০৯ লিঙ্গ: পুরুষ

সংস্কার: মে দুই হাজার নয়

জন্ম স্থান: গ্রাম-মুন্ডিয়াটিক, ইউনিয়ন-৩নং মুন্ডিয়াটিক, উপজেলা-লাখাই, জেলা-হবিগঞ্জ

পিতার নাম: আব্দুল আজিজ জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী

মাতার নাম: নাহিদা আজিজ জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী

স্থায়ী ঠিকানা: গ্রাম-মুন্ডিয়াটিক, ইউনিয়ন-৩নং মুন্ডিয়াটিক, উপজেলা-লাখাই, জেলা-হবিগঞ্জ

বর্তমান ঠিকানা: ১৭৭-ডি, হাউজিং (পল্লবী ২য় পর্য), থানা-পল্লবী, ঢাকা।

(প্রস্তুতকারীর স্বাক্ষর ও নামসহ সীল) (নিবন্ধকের স্বাক্ষর ও নামসহ সীল)

(DR. MAHMUDA ALI MBBS)
ASST. HEALTH OFFICER
ZONE-2 (MIRPUR)
DHAKA NORTH CITY CORPORATION

(নিবন্ধক) (সিটি কর্পোরেশন)

বিজয়োল্লাস থেকে চিরবিদায় লাখাইয়ের ছেলে নাহিদের

স্টাফ রিপোর্টার ঃ শেখ হাসিনা সরকারের পদত্যাগের পর রাজধানীতে বিজয়োল্লাস করতে গিয়ে পুলিশের গুলিতে লাখাই উপজেলার মাস্টার ছাত্র নাহিদ বিন আব্দুল আজিজের (১৭) মৃত্যু হয়েছে। ঢাকায় ৫ আগস্ট সে নিহত হয়। তার আর কয়েক মাস পরই দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকায় পড়াশোনার জন্য যাওয়ার কথা ছিল। অর্থাৎ এখন তার পরিবারে চলছে শোকের মাতম।



পরিবারের চাওয়া তাকে যেন রাষ্ট্রীয়ভাবে শহীদের মর্যাদা দেওয়া হয়। একইসঙ্গে এমন হত্যাকাণ্ডের জন্য শেখ হাসিনাকে দেশে এনে

নিহত নাহিদ বিন আব্দুল আজিজ বিচারের মুখোমুখি দাঁড় করানোর দাবিও জানান তারা।
(৩য় পৃষ্ঠায় দেখুন)




মাদরাসাতুল কুরআন আল-আরাবিয়া, খুলনা
Madrasatul Quran Al-Arabia Khulna
স্থাপিত : ১৪৪০ বি.



পরিচয় পত্র

নাম : নাহিদুল ইসলাম
পিতা : আব্দুল আজিজ
বয়স : ১৯
বিভাগ : আরবী ১ম বর্ষ
শিক্ষাবর্ষ : ১৪৪৫-১৪৪৬ হিজরী
মোব : ০১৬৮২-৫৮৫৩৬৮





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Nahidul Islam
Occupation	: Student
Studied at	: Qawmi Madrasa, in the Madani Nesab
Date of Birth	: 17/0/2007 (Note: There seems to be a typo in the date. : It should likely be 2009 : instead of 2007 based on the previous information.)
Permanent Address	: Village: Muriyaouk, Union: 3 No. Muriyaouk, Thana: Lakhai, District: Habiganj
Current Address	: 6D/7, Aziz Mohalla, Thana: Pallabi, District: Dhaka
Father's Name	: Deceased Maulana Abdul Aziz
Mother's Name	: Deceased Nasima Aziz
Family Members	: 3 people
Number of Siblings	: 1 sister, 1 brother : Sister: Sadia Sultana, Age: 32 Occupation: Expatriate, South Africa : Brother: Maulana Naimul Islam, Age: 29 Occupation: Employed Place of I : ncident: Adabor, Dhaka
Attacker	: Killed by the assassin police force's bullets
Time of Death	: 05/08/2024, 5 PM, Dhaka
Current Location of the Shaheed's Grave	: Buried next to the village mosque

Proposal

1. Ensure Shaheed's recognition by the state.
2. Provide a one-time financial grant to the Shaheed's family.



Shaheed Md. Monayel Hossain Imran

Serial: 118

ID: Sylhet Division 012

Shaheed's Introduction

Shaheed Monayel Hossain Imran was born in a remote area. He came into this world on March 25, 2007, as the youngest child of his family in Kamalpur village of Lakhai, Habiganj. The Shaheed's father's name is Soyab Mia. He is a small businessman by profession, whose income supported a family of five. The family was well-organized thanks to his mother Yasmin Akter's care. Imran discovered himself as a very bright and talented child from a young age. He had a strong interest in religious matters, and as per his parents' wishes, he was admitted to a Hafizia Madrasa in his village. He successfully memorized every letter of the 30 paras of the Quran. He used to lead prayers in his local mosque with his melodious recitation. After completing his Hafizia studies, he was admitted to a secondary school in his area. Shaheed Imran had the opportunity to study up to the 8th grade. His dream remained unfulfilled due to a bullet wound before it could be realized.

How He Became a Shaheed

In the face of the anti-quota movement, the full bench of seven judges, led by the then Chief Justice Obaidul Hasan, overturned the previous quota system and ruled in favor of 93% merit and 7% quota. Despite the fulfillment of the demands, the general



public across the country erupted in protests against the government's puppet forces' indiscriminate shooting and killings of students and people in recent days, demanding justice. Shaheed Imran actively participated in this protest at Narayanganj's Signboard. On July 21, during a nationwide curfew, he and his elder brother, Tofael Ahmed, took to the streets in the Signboard area with other friends to demand justice.

The tyrannical government's killer forces started firing indiscriminately at the innocent and unarmed students and people. At one point, the students' and people's protest intensified. Monayem was one of the leading students in that procession. At one point, Monayem was hit with four rubber bullets in the back and his elder brother Tofael was hit with four rubber bullets, causing them to fall to the ground. The paved road was stained with blood. The students and people participating in the movement took them to a local

hospital in a rickshaw. But it was too late by then. Due to excessive bleeding, his body became lifeless. After being taken to the hospital, the doctor on duty declared him dead. As soon as they heard the news of his death, his family was devastated with grief. It was as if the sky had fallen on their heads. His elder brother is still undergoing treatment at PG Hospital.

Near Relatives' Feelings about the Shaheed

Md. Monayel Ahmed Imran's uncle, Md. Sirajul Islam, said, "Shaheed Monayem was an extremely talented and well-mannered boy. His heart was full of the 30 Juz of the Quran. He used to offer five daily prayers in the mosque. People from the village would follow him in prayer because of his sweet recitation of the Quran. Shaheed Imran was one of the most cheerful boys."



Details of Family's Financial Condition

Md. Monayel Ahmed Imran's family's financial condition is extremely weak. His father used to run a small business in Narayanganj, with the income from which the education of his four siblings was supported. There is no suitable house to live in at the village home. If the Shaheed's family could get a house to live in and financial assistance for his father, they might be able to live the rest of their days in a little solvency/ease. The Shaheed's father started a business with a small loan of Tk 80,000, which is still outstanding.



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ
জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়
লাখাই ইউনিয়ন
লাখাই, হবিগঞ্জ
জন্ম সনদ

[বিধি-১১, জন্ম ও মৃত্যু নিবন্ধন (ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ) বিধিমালা, ২০০৬]
(জন্ম নিবন্ধন বই ২ইতে উদ্ধৃত)

নিবন্ধন বই নং: ৭

নিবন্ধনের তারিখ: ১৬-০৬-২০১৪ সনদ ইস্যুর তারিখ: ১৬-০৬-২০১৪

জন্ম নিবন্ধন নম্বর: ২০০৭৩৬১৬৮৫৪১০৭১২৪

নাম: মোনায়েল আহমেদ আযাউ
জন্ম তারিখ: ২০-০৬-২০০৭ পিচশে মার্গ দুই হাজার সাত লিঙ্গ: পুরুষ
জন্ম স্থান: গ্রামঃকামালপুর, ইউনিয়নঃ ০১নং লাখাই উপজেলাঃ লাখাই, জেলাঃ হবিগঞ্জ।

পিতার নাম: মোঃ ছোয়াক মিয়া জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী
মাতার নাম: ইয়াছমিন আক্তার জাতীয়তা: বাংলাদেশী

স্থায়ী ঠিকানা: গ্রামঃকামালপুর, ইউনিয়নঃ ০১নং লাখাই উপজেলাঃ লাখাই, জেলাঃ হবিগঞ্জ।

(নিবন্ধকের কার্যালয়, লাখাই)





A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Md. Monayel Ahmed Imran Occupation: Student
Date of Birth	: 25/03/2007
Permanent Address	: Village: Kamalpur, Union: 1 Lakhai, Thana: Lakhai, District: Habiganj
Current Address	: Signboard, Narayanganj Father's Name: Md. Soyab Mia, Age: 50,
Occupation	: Small Business
Mother's Name	: Yasmin Akter, Age: 44, Occupation: Housewife,
Monthly Family Income	: 30000/-
Source of Income	: Old Clothes Business Family Members: 5 people
Number of Siblings	: 2 Sisters, 1 Brother
	1. Elder Sister: Zinia Akter, Age: 22 Occupation: Student, Polytechnic Institute Narayanganj Diploma in Computer (8th Semester)
	2. Elder Brother: Md. Tofael Ahmed, Age: 21 Student: Polytechnic Institute, Diploma in Electric (8th Semester)
	3. Younger Sister: Jerin Akter, Age: 18, Student: HSC
Place of Incident	: Signboard, Narayanganj Attacker: Police and armed forces
Time of Injury	: 21/07/2024, 3 PM, Narayanganj
Time and Place of Death	: Dhaka Medical College Hospital
Current Location of Shaheed's Grave	: Family Graveyard in the Village

Proposal

1. Build a house for the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange for repayment of the father's loan.
3. Provide a one-time financial grant for expanding Shaheed's father's business.
4. Ensure the educational expenses of the Shaheed's remaining siblings.



Victim Ripon Chandra Shil

Serial: 119

ID: Sylhet Division 013

Shaheed's Introduction

Ripon Chandra Shil came into this world on November 14, 1998, to father Ratan Chandra Shil and mother Rubina Rani Shil. From his childhood, he was known as an extremely polite, gentle, and smart boy in the area. He had good relations with relatives and neighbors. Due to the family's weak economic condition, he also took over the responsibility/charge of the family with his father. He used to work as a barber in a salon in Habiganj town.

How He Became a Shaheed

Ripon, aged 25, had grown up witnessing the Awami League and its fascist rule. Suppression and torture of dissidents, killing people in broad daylight through tagging, step-motherly treatment towards opposition parties and opinions, arbitrary use of power, superficial glitter and internally hollow economic conditions, submissive foreign policy, killing people at the border, and above all, the overall plight of the country troubled Ripon as a politically conscious person. He was a member of the Jatiotabadi Chhatra Dal, Anantapur, Ward 9, under Habiganj Municipality.

When the anti-quota just movement of ordinary students turned into an anti-discrimination mass movement due to the government's continuous negligence and repressive policies, Ripon, as a conscious citizen, joined the movement. The use of batons on peaceful protesters, tear gas on college and university students, sound grenades, pellet guns, and above all, the violent suppression of the peaceful mass movement, was highly provocative. The government's internet shutdown, nationwide curfew, and nighttime area-based blackouts, along with house-to-house searches and mass arrests, exceeded the people's limit of tolerance. As a result, the common people, who were fed up with the misrule of the past 15 years, defied the fascist government's threats and took to the streets. They joined the movement of college and university students. The student movement gradually turned into a mass movement.

But the massive public support for the movement could not bring about a change of heart in the government. The power-hungry and plunderous government used its full force to suppress the movement. There was no crime that the killer Hasina government and its cohorts did not commit, even from stealing corpses from hospital morgues to burning them in mass graves, and using helicopters to kill the Bangladeshi citizens. But at one point, when they realized that their time was up and that the people of Bengal would no longer tolerate them, they were ready to deliver a death blow. They began to indiscriminately kill the general masses. But even then, they could not suppress the people.

On August 4, 2014, Ripon Chandra Shil joined the procession of the anti-discrimination student movement. A nationwide curfew was in force that day as well. When the students' procession reached in front of the Town Hall, Ripon Chandra Shil was caught by local Awami League members during a chase and

counter-chase between students and the police. The terrorists shot him directly in the chest. The bullet pierced his right rib cage and directly hit his lungs. Ripon fell to the ground writhing in pain. Fresh blood gushed out of his chest. The dry soil was soaked in the hero's red blood. Due to excessive bleeding, Ripon Chandra Shil gradually became lifeless. The lamp of his life was extinguished. He departed to the afterlife, leaving behind his parents, wife, and family, including his only son, Abir Biswas Shil, who was only four months old.



Sister's Feelings about the Shaheed

Rubina Rani Shil, the elder sister of Ripon Chandra Shil, said, "Ripon was an extremely good boy. He was polite, gentle, and smart. He would go from home to the shop and then come back home after the shop closed. He never hung out anywhere inappropriately. Ripon Chandra Shil did not use bidis, cigarettes, or any other form of smoking. He had good relations with relatives and neighbors. He was a simple and honest man. He used to run his own family with what he earned and also gave money to his parents."

His childhood friend Ashraful Nishad expressed grief on social media and wrote, "May you be well on the other side."

Family's Financial Condition

Ripon Chandra Shil's family's financial condition is not good. He worked as a barber in someone else's salon, and the money he earned was barely enough to run their household. He lived in a rented house in Habiganj town with his wife, son, and other family members. At the time of his death, he left behind a four-month-old

son. He could not leave anything for his wife and child. His father's homestead was sold five years ago to arrange his elder sister's marriage.

Ripon Chandra Shil was a beloved child to everyone in his family. Losing him has cast a shadow of grief over his family.







Personal Information of the victim at a Glance

Name	: Ripon Chandra Shil
Date of Birth:	14-11-1998
Father	: Ratan Chandra Shil
Mother	: Rubina Rani Shil
Permanent Address	: Village: Anantapur, Union: 9 No. Machulia, : Thana: Habiganj Sadar, District: Habiganj
Marital Status	: Married
Child	: Abir Biswas Shil (Age: 4 months)
Occupation	: Barber
Place of Incident	: In front of Habiganj Town Hall
Time of Injury	: 4-08-2024, 3 PM
Time of killing	: 4-08-2024, 3 PM
Type of Injury	: Bullet wound in the right chest
Attacker	: Awami League

Proposal

1. It would be good if someone could take responsibility for his four-month-old orphaned son. Arrangements could be made to expand capital to facilitate a small business



**"Martyred while
responding to the
call from the
mosque's
microphone."**

Shaheed Tajuddin

Serial No.: 120

ID: Sylhet Division 014

Shaheed's Profile

Shaheed Tajuddin (39) was born on July 3, 1985, in Barkot village, Sylhet district. He was a small businessman by profession. Nine years ago, in 2015, he got married. His wife, Rumi Begum, is a homemaker. They have two young daughters. The elder daughter, Isha Jannat Talha, is 8 years old. She is a 3rd-grade student at British Ideal School. The younger daughter, Khadija Jannat, is only 2 years old. Shaheed Tajuddin earned his livelihood from the income of his stationery shop in Barkot Bazar of Golapganj Upazila and from supplying food to government officials at Golapganj Upazila Health Complex.



started firing on the unarmed students and the public. In the indiscriminate firing by the police, he fell to the ground near the British Ideal School, in front of the Golapganj Upazila Health Complex. Three bullets pierced his chest and abdomen. He fell into the lap of death. He did not get the opportunity to be taken to the hospital. He was martyred instantly and went to the court of his great Lord.

The then autocratic government did not cooperate in concealing the blame. No post-mortem or inquest of the body of the Shaheed Tajuddin was conducted. He was hurriedly buried without any announcement. Regarding Shaheed Tajuddin, his neighbor's aunt said, "Tajuddin was the eldest among all his brothers and sisters. He took care of the family. He was always dedicated to his family. He lived together with all his brothers and sisters and took the responsibility of running the entire family on his own shoulders."

Shaheed Tajuddin used to bear all the expenses of the family from the income of his business. They have no agricultural land, so they have to buy all food items. Tajuddin's younger brother lives abroad but has not started sending any money yet. There is no one to run the shop he left behind. Tajuddin's family of six, including his sick mother, sisters, wife, and two young daughters, is now in a helpless situation.

Tajuddin was a small businessman but his courage was not small. Despite not being affiliated with any political party in his personal life, Tajuddin felt that the demands of the student-public movement against discrimination were reasonable. Therefore, he was involved from the very beginning of the movement. This courageous man could not tolerate the injustice of the autocrat Hasina and the oppression of the students. When the fascist Hasina's fostered Chhatra League, Jubo League, and the government's hired police force were indulging in the heinous history of murder and enforced disappearances by repeatedly shutting down the internet and closing all avenues of public access., the then autocratic government was doing this. Then, being compelled, on August 4th, at approximately 11 am, the protesting students, using the mosque's microphone, called upon the local residents to stand by their side, and he (Tajuddin) joined the procession with the students and the public. Without any provocation, the police and BGB suddenly





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Tajuddin
Date of Birth	: 03/07/1985
Father's Name	: Late Mokbul Ali
Mother's Name	: Sufia Begum, Age: 70, Profession: Housewife
Wife's Name	: Rumi Begum, Profession: Housewife
Family Members	: 6 people
Number of Sons and Daughters	: Two daughters
	1. Elder Daughter: Isha Jannat Talha, Age: 8 Profession: Student, Studying in 3rd grade at British Ideal School
	2. Younger Daughter: Khadija Jannat, Age: 2 years
Monthly Family Income	: None
Permanent Address	: Village: Barkot, Union: Dhaka South, Thana: Gopalganj, District: Sylhet
Present Address	: Village: Barkot, Union: Dhaka South, Thana: Gopalganj, District: Sylhet
Place of Incident	: In front of the Upazila Health Complex, next to the British Ideal School
Assailant	: Martyred by the killer police's bullets
Time of Injury	: August 4th, from 11:00 AM to 1:30 PM

Impact

1. It is extremely urgent to arrange his mother's medical treatment, the educational expenses of his children, and the means to run the household

**“Went to have a meal,
but Minhaj never returned.”**



Shaheed Minhaj Ahmad

Serial No.: 121

ID: Sylhet Division 015

Profile

Shaheed Minhaj Ahmad was born on January 1, 2002. His birthplace is the village of Dattarail in Sylhet district. His father's name is Alauddin and his mother's name is Sitai Begum. His profession was a motor mechanic. Among the 4 brothers of Shaheed Minhaj Ahmad, the 2 elder brothers run a motor mechanic business. The youngest brother is studying Honors at Sylhet Madan Mohan College. His remaining siblings, Sayeed Alam, Naeem Ahmed, Ina Begum, and Rima Begum, study at Dhaka Dakshin Bohumukhi High School.

Description of Shahadat

August 4, 2024, Sunday. When the pace of the autocrat falters, in the final moments of existence, the fascist Hasina government takes one extreme decision after another. Meanwhile, in one part of the country, in Sylhet, around three o'clock in the afternoon, protesters gathered in the Golapganj Choumuhani area. At one point, the tokay (vagabond) force, accomplices of the autocrat, the leaders and activists of the Golapganj Upazila Chhatra League, came over there. Later, a chase and counter-chase incident occurred between the police and the Chhatra League activists and the protesters. In the afternoon, a large number of students and people gathered under the Kadam tree opposite a school called Sunrise in Golapganj Upazila town.

In the afternoon, Minhaj was going to a hotel from his workshop to have a meal. While the procession was passing by in front of his motor mechanic workshop, he joined the procession. At one point, the murderous



Hasina's killer police indiscriminately fired at the innocent and unarmed students and people who were protesting, and one bullet hit his chest, and he was taken to North East Medical in Sylhet.

The hospital authorities observed him and recommended that he be transferred to Sylhet Osmani Medical College. Minhaj's condition worsened. Minhaj, writhing in the agony of death, finally passed away around 7 pm.

Although he died on August 4, the hospital and the pet police administration began to delay handing over Minhaj's body. To keep the killer Hasina in power, her cronies began to tamper with the information about the body. To get Minhaj Ahmed's body, his elder brother

Saeed Ahmed had to give a written statement to the effect that, "I am applying for the body of my younger brother, Md. Minhaj Ahmed (23), to be taken without a post-mortem, that at about 5:00 pm on 04/08/2024, my brother was standing in front of our Hafiz Engineering Workshop at Kadamtali Bazar under Sylhet Golapganj Police Station, when some unknown persons beat and injured my brother.

Then, with the help of the surrounding people, we took him to Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College Hospital at approximately 6:30 pm on 04/08/2024, where the on-duty doctor examined my brother and declared him dead. My brother's body is currently in the hospital morgue. Our family has no complaints about my brother's death, and we will not make any complaints or file any police cases in the future regarding this matter. In this situation, I am willing to take my brother's body without a post-mortem and bury it."

Under pressure from the Upazila Chairman, they gave a written statement on the condition of not filing a case and finally brought the body on the 6th. His body was hurriedly buried without any inquest or post-mortem. How much pain there was for the bereaved family, only his family knows. The father's sorrowful face looking at the bullet used to kill his son. The whole village was in mourning at his death.

Minhaj's aunt said, "Minhaj was unmarried. He was a simple boy, he had no political identity, he was not a political activist of any party."

Through the sacrifice of his own life, he gave the '24th' independence to the country. Recognition is needed so that the people of the country can know about this great sacrifice of his. Minhaj played an economically important role in his family. Government and non-government assistance is needed for Minhaj's large family to recover.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Minhaj Ahmad
Date of Birth	: 01/01/2002
Father's Name	: Alauddin, Age: 60, Profession: Cook
Mother's Name	: Sitai Begum, Age: 55, Profession: Housewife
Family Members	: 9 people
Permanent & Present Address	: Village: Dattarail, Union: Dhaka South, Thana: Golapganj, District: Sylhet
Place of Incident	: Under the Kadam tree, opposite Sunrise [School/Building] in Golapganj Upazila
Assailant	: Attack by Chhatra League and Jubo League terrorists, killed by the killer police's bullets
Time of Injury	: 4th August, 5 PM
Time and Place of Death	: 4th August, 7 PM, Sylhet Osmani Medical College

Proposal

1. Provide a one-time financial grant to the Shaheed's family.
2. Take appropriate steps to increase the capital of his workshop and operate it properly.

"Going to bring his younger brother back from the procession, Nazmul became a Shaheed"



Shaheed Nazmul Islam

Serial No.: 122

ID: Sylhet Division 016

Shaheed's Profile

Nazmul Islam was born on November 13, 1998, in the village of Nishchinto, Lakshnaband Union, Sylhet district. His father's name is Tayeb Ali and his mother's name is China Begum. The family has six members.

Shaheed Nazmul Islam's father was a farmer. They have a small amount of agricultural land where his elderly father cultivated paddy and managed the family for six months of the year. Due to their poverty, Nazmul did not have much opportunity to study. The responsibility of the elderly father's household fell on Nazmul's shoulders. For 11 years, he worked in other people's shops. Nazmul mainly ran their household with the income from the clothing and shoe shop. The shoe store owner, pleased with him, set up a shop for him. Through hard work and dedication, Nazmul expanded his business and opened another clothing store. He got married just three months ago. His wife, Khadija Begum, is in a state of mental distress and almost insane due to her husband's death. She is currently undergoing treatment at her father's house. His elder brother, Taijul Islam, studied up to the tenth grade at an Alim Madrasa and went to Canada a month ago on a labor visa in search of livelihood. His younger brother, Saidul Islam, is studying in the tenth grade at BNK High School. His sister, Tanjila Begum, is studying in the tenth grade at BNP High School.

How Allah Responded to Save a Child's Life

The 2024 anti-discrimination student-public movement will be recorded in world history not only in Bangladesh but also as a unique example. When anger and frustration are not resolved through systematic means, becoming revolutionary becomes an inevitable destiny. The educated student community, aware of their rights, at one point begins to take a stand against autocracy and authoritarianism, and ultimately, through a great revolution, they seize their rights. Challenging the validity of the 2018 circular, seven children of the Liberation War filed a writ in the High Court on December 6, 2021. On June 5, 2024, the High Court bench of Justice Kamrul Kader and Justice Khizir Hayat ruled this circular invalid. Students of Dhaka University protested against the High Court's verdict.



Then, on July 1, 2024, the students' movement began under the banner of the anti-discrimination student movement. On the same day, a student rally and protest were held demanding the reinstatement of the university quota cancellation circular. At the student rally held on the same day, a call was made for a final resolution on the demands by July 4. At the same time, the anti-discrimination student movement announced a three-day program. Later, on July 3, the activists blocked the Shahbagh intersection in Dhaka, and students from six more universities protested and blockaded roads. On July 4, the Appellate Division upheld the High Court's ruling declaring the decision to abolish the first- and second-class freedom fighter quotas illegal and ordered "Not Today" without hearing. On July 6, the anti-discrimination student movement called for a blockade of roads and highways. It was named 'Bangla

Blockade'. On that day, an indefinite boycott of university and college classes and exams was announced.

On July 13, a program was announced to submit a memorandum to the President demanding logical reforms of quotas in all grades, and an emergency session was called to demand reforms in all logical aspects of government jobs. The next day, a memorandum was submitted to the President, and a deadline of 24 hours was given for calling an emergency session of the National Parliament. On that day, in the afternoon, the autocratic Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, in response to a question at a press conference, said, "The children of the Liberation War will not get the quota, then who will get it, the children of the Razakars?" Such a statement by the head of the government was like adding fuel to the fire. In response to such a statement, students of various universities protested at night, and every university and college was filled with slogans by the students. From that protest march, "Who are you? Who am I? Razakar, Razakar! Who said? Who said? Autocratic government!" the anti-discrimination student movement announced a new program. They said that on July 15, at 12 noon, a protest rally would be held in front of the Raju Bhashkarja (sculpture) to protest against such a statement by the head of the government. The next day, at ten in the morning, the student league, one of the autocratic government's pet forces, held a counter-rally, and at three in the afternoon, they would hold a rally at the same place.

At the call of the anti-discrimination student movement, students from all universities, colleges, and schools in Dhaka began to move towards the Raju Sculpture. But just moments after noon, the students of Vijay Ekattor Hall were confined and prevented from joining the movement. When this news reached the agitating students, they went to rescue them, leading to a massive clash between the general students and the Chhatra League. About three hundred general students were injured and admitted to Dhaka Medical College and PG Hospital. At one point, when the university clashes subsided, the terrorist Chhatra League, Jubo League, and the Awami League's killer activists attacked the injured students admitted to the medical college again in the evening. What a disgraceful event! It makes your hair stand on end. The hospital is an institution for receiving treatment, where everything is safe, but the killer government's pet forces created anarchy in a safe place and emerged as a threat to public safety. The next day, a nationwide protest program was observed against this shameful attack by the Chhatra League. In this protest program, widespread clashes erupted across the country throughout the day. In these clashes, six general students, including the unarmed Abu Saeed, were killed. All universities, colleges, and secondary schools were declared closed indefinitely by the university

administration and the government's policy makers. On July 16, additional BGB forces were deployed. On July 17, students from each university held an Absentee funeral prayer in memory of the Shaheeds.

The police attacked this funeral prayer. In retaliation for the blood of the Martyred brothers, students announced a 'Complete Shutdown' across the country. On July 18th, a nationwide blockade program was observed, and BGB was deployed across the country, and the internet was shut down. On July 29th, around the observance of the 'Complete Shutdown' and the all-out blockade program, widespread clashes, attacks, vandalism, shootings, arson, and casualties occurred in Dhaka and across the country. That night, the autocratic government imposed a curfew across the country and deployed the army at night. It was as if a relentless massacre had begun by a bloodthirsty government that had made life unbearable. The autocratic government launched 'Black Raids' across the country to arrest students, and more than two hundred cases were filed against 213,000 people across the country. On July 31st, after the March for Justice program, the anti-discrimination student movement announced the 'Remembering Our Heroes' program. On August 1st, programs were held across the country by general students and the public titled 'Remembering Our Heroes' in memory of the deceased.

The next day, after Jumma prayers, a prayer and mass procession program of students and the public were held at the call of the student movement, and teachers and civil society members held a march program. The artistic community, in a rare protest, declared solidarity and joined in, and people from all walks of life participated. On August 3rd, hundreds of thousands of people gathered at the Central Shaheed Minar in Dhaka to express solidarity with the demands of the students demanding the resignation of the government with a 'one-point' demand. On that day, when the murderous fascist Hasina government offered discussions to the students, they rejected it. On August 4th, on the first day of the all-out non-cooperation movement program called by the anti-discrimination student-public movement with the one-point demand for the resignation of the government, a massive massacre was carried out across the country by Hasina's pet forces – the police, BGB, and RAB. On the morning of August 4th, Najmul went to bring his younger brother back from the procession. Around 12:30 PM, amidst the chase and counter-chase in the procession, the students and the public put up a strong resistance and took out a procession together. At around 1 PM, when the killer police and BGB started firing, Najmul took position near the British Ideal School during the gunfire. Eyewitnesses say that during the gunfire, when a small child ran, Najmul came forward to save the child. A bullet from the killer police hit Najmul in one side of his neck and exited through the other side. Najmul died on the spot.

Near Relative's Feelings about the Shaheed

Najmul's neighbor says – He worked in other people's shops for 11 years, and the shop owner, pleased with him, gave him a shop. Najmul expanded his business through his hard work and dedication and established another clothing store. A pall of grief has descended on the area due to his death. His newlywed wife has become almost insane due to his death; she is currently undergoing treatment at her father's house.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Nazmul Islam
Date of Birth	: 13-11-1998
Father's Name	: Tayeb Ali
Mother's Name	: China Begum
Profession	: Housewife
Wife's Name	: Khadija Begum, Profession: Housewife
Family Members	: 6 people
Monthly Family Income	: 40,000 Taka
Profession	: Owns two shops selling shoes and clothes
Permanent Address	: Village: Nishchinto, Union: Lakshnaband, Thana: Gopalganj, District: Sylhet
Place of Incident	: In front of the Upazila Health Complex, beside British Ideal School
Assailant	: Killed by bullets of the armed forces
Time of Injury	: 4th August '24, Approximately 1:00 PM
Time and Place of Death	: 4th August '24, Approximately 1:30 PM
Current Location of the Shaheed's Grave	: Family cemetery, Sylhet

Proposals

1. Provide a one-time financial grant to the Shaheed's family.
2. Arrange for proper care and mental counseling for his ill wife.
3. Arrange for the smooth operation of the Shaheed's business.



Shaheed Pavel Ahmed Kamrul

Serial No.: 123

ID: Sylhet Division 017

Shaheed's Profile

Md. Pavel Ahmed Kamrul was born on April 6, 2001, in the village of Uttar Kanishail, Sylhet district. His father is Md. Rafiqul Islam and mother is Dilara Begum. The family consists of six members: four sons and one daughter. His father is a shopkeeper and mother is a housewife. Shaheed's father, Mr. Rafiq Uddin, worked for a monthly salary at another's shop, and that income sustained the six-member family. Pavel was a Hafiz of the 28th section of the Quran. He came to Sylhet city hoping to study. Alongside his studies, he did part-time work at another's grocery store in Sylhet city to financially support his family.

Pavel Ahmed Kamrul was the youngest child in the family. They have no arable land, and Rafiqul is having a very difficult time running the household because Pavel's older brothers are unemployed. Pavel's eldest brother, Piklu Ahmed, is 28 years old and was an eleventh-grade student at Blue Bird Open University. The second brother, Tipu Sultan, is 26 and was an eleventh-grade student at Dhaka South Degree College. The third brother, Sayel Ahmed (19), is a fourth-year student at Jamia Islamia Dakshin Dattarail Madrasa. His sister, Masum Akhter Papia (24), has a BA from Dhaka South Degree College.

Martyred and responding to Allah's Call

Students are invincible – this is not just a Bangladeshi sentiment. This success reveals the anomaly of the entire state and social system more than it demonstrates a change in government. Throughout world history, state power has changed through student uprisings in many countries. The most recent example is Bangladesh. The student movements that changed world history have an unprecedented similarity with the student-public movement against discrimination that took place in Bangladesh in 2024. Through a long period of rule, Bangladesh is added to history by changing power. The anti-discrimination student-public movement started on July 1, 2024.



An enormous gap in income and expenditure was created among the people of the country through so-called corruption, including disproportionate preferences in government jobs. Although the movement started with the reform of the quota system in government jobs, it turned into a student-public movement against discrimination due to the brutal suppression of the movement at one point. In July, the quota reform movement quickly spread across the country. A large number of students took part in every program of the movement and continuously boycotted classes and exams demanding quota reform; a continuous program was going on. Students used social media to unite in this movement.

In addition, students became well-organized by creating networks in various university dormitories and departments. General students from different departments of various universities themselves made anti-quota posters, placards, and banners and joined the movement. They themselves created small funds as needed for the movement. In this movement under the banner of the anti-discrimination student movement, no single person was elected as a spokesperson. A 65-member coordination committee was formed to organize the movement from across the country. Where 23 people coordinated from Dhaka and outside Dhaka University. The sun of new Bengal has risen through their hands. In this movement, the student movement succeeded in changing the fascist regime.

However, the impact of this movement is very deep and widespread. The movement is divided into different phases to accelerate it. Sometimes the Bengal Blockade starts from July 7 to July 12, the Complete Shutdown is observed from July 18 to 22, a mass march is held on July 14. The Fascist March for Justice is observed on July 31. Remembering Our Heroes is observed on August 1, Remittance Week, the 3rd is announced as the March for Dhaka. When the whole country is submerged in the fire of one-point demand centering the March for Dhaka, when the mass people are roaring against this autocratic government like a tsunami in a mass upsurge, could a courageous youth like Pavel Ahmed Kamrul stay at home? Certainly not. He also participated in the movement of the mass people and started a procession. When the procession reached the SP's residence, the police started firing indiscriminately. Pavel was in the front row of the procession. The bullet hit Pavel's chest. Pavel fell to the ground as soon as it hit. He died instantly. His body was not autopsied.

Statements of close relatives about the Shaheed

Regarding Shaheed Mohammad Pavel Ahmed Kamrul (23), his elder brother Piplu Ahmed said- He was very brave and talented. He used to pray regularly and invite everyone to prayer. He was a Hafiz of the 28th section of the Quran. His dream was to become a great scholar.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Pavel Ahmed Kamrul
Date of Birth	: 06-04-2001
Profession	: Student and Part-time Worker
Father's Name	: Md. Rafiq Uddin
Mother's Name	: Dilara Begum, Profession: Housewife
Family Members	: 6 people
Monthly Family Income	: 20,000 Taka
Permanent Address	: Village: Uttar Kanishail, Thana: Gopalganj, District: Sylhet
Place of Incident	: Beside Ali Amjad's shop in Sylhet city
Assailant	: Killed by bullets of the fascist Hasina's killer armed police force during : a victory procession
Time of Injury	: Approximately between 4 PM and 4:30 PM
Time and Place of Death	: August 5, 2024, between 4 PM and 4:30 PM
Current Location of the Shaheed's Grave	: Family cemetery, Sylhet

Proposals

1. Ensure the Shaheed's recognition by the state.
2. Provide a one-time financial grant to the Shaheed's family.

"The Son Will Never Answer His Mother's Phone Again"



Shaheed Joy Ahmed Hasan

Serial No.: 124

ID: Sylhet Division 018

Shaheed's Profile

Shaheed Joy Ahmed Hasan was an exceptionally good person. He regularly offered his prayers and also invited others to pray. He often went to Tabligh Jamaat for the service of Din (Islamic religion). He was a thoroughly good man. He treated everyone well, and everyone was charmed by his gentle manners. Despite being needy, he never begged anyone for help.

Shaheed Joy Ahmed Hasan was born in 2006 in South Raygarh, Sylhet. His father's name is Mr. Surai Mia and his mother's name is Mosa. Salma Begum. The Shaheed's family has eight members. He lost his father at a very young age. They lived in a small mud house with many siblings. Due to poverty, Joy Ahmed left his studies and started working as a tailor. He took over the responsibility of his family at a young age.

Joy Ahmed Hasan was martyred while taking a stand against the autocratic regime in the July movement. He was injured by the autocrat's bullets on July 35th (August 4th) and died. Joy's death sent a wave of grief through his family. The name of this great hero will forever be etched in people's hearts.

How He Became a Shaheed

The history of sacrificing oneself for the country with a noble vow is written by only a few. Those who sacrifice their lives for the country become an inspiration not only for themselves but for the entire nation. Their great self-sacrifice then becomes the protective shield of the country's independence, sovereignty, and prosperity. Such individuals not only physically but also mentally and morally protect the nation. Their courage and dedication become a beacon for the next generation. In the pages of history, the names of the heroes who sacrificed themselves for the country are written in gold letters, and they live forever in the hearts of the nation. One such brave young man is Shaheed Joy Ahmed Hasan.



Bloody July was not ending. On July 35 (August 4), an announcement was declared from the mosque to stand by the students and the people. Sacrificing the illusion of life, Shaheed Joy Ahmed Hasan joined the movement. Standing in front of Sylhet's British Ideal School, he started chanting slogans like, "Justice, Justice," "Direct Action Against Discrimination," "Compromise or Struggle? Struggle, Struggle!"

The killer police fired rubber bullets, tear gas, and sound grenades to disperse the protesters. The BGB joined the police there. The students and the people tried to resist the police by throwing bricks and stones. But when the autocratic Hasina's pet police force suddenly opened fire, the students and the people could not stay there. Burning in the smoke of tear gas began in the eyes. One after another, ordinary students were shot and fell face down on the road. A bullet hit Shaheed Joy Ahmed Hasan's chest.

The students rescued him and took him to Sylhet Ibn Sina Hospital. Lying on the hospital bed, he writhed in pain, and around 8 o'clock at night, his innocent soul flew away from his body. Shaheed Joy left, leaving behind an indelible inspirational memory.

Statements of close relatives about the Shaheed

Describing the incident, his elder brother Mansur Alam said, "On the morning of August 4, when the announcement was made through the mosque's microphone to stand by the students and the people, Shaheed Joy Ahmed Hasan joined the procession. He turned off his mobile phone, saying that his mother would call him. Suddenly, a police bullet hit his chest. The students present there carried him to the hospital. At 8 o'clock at night, he sacrificed his life and went to the land of no return, leaving behind many memories."

Family status

His father is no more. The number of family members is 8. There is a family of many siblings. To support the poor family, he used to work as a tailor. All the family members of the small mud house live together in a cramped condition. They have no cultivable land. The economic condition is very bad.

Funeral Prayer (Janazah)

After Shaheed Joy Ahmed's Shahadat, many complications arose with his body. His body was handed over to the family without any post-mortem. Pressure was applied from the administration to bury him quickly. Later, he was buried in his village graveyard in a hurry.





A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Shaheed Joy Ahmed Hasan
Profession	: Tailor
Date of Birth	: 08/02/2006
Place of Birth	: South Raygarh, Sylhet
Father	: Mr. Md. Surai Mia
Mother	: Salma Begum
Date of Injury	: August 4, 2024, 1:00 PM - 1:30 PM
Place of Incident	: In front of British Ideal School, Sylhet
Date of Shahadat	: August 4, 2024, 8:00 PM

Proposals

1. Ensure the Shaheed's recognition by the state.
2. Provide housing.
3. Provide a one-time financial grant to the Shaheed's family.
4. Ensure the future security of all family members.

"I have no one left" - Shahid's Mother



Shaheed Sani Ahmed

Serial No.: 125

ID: Sylhet Division 019

Shaheed's Profile

Shaheed Sani Ahmed was born in 2000 in a poor family in Shilghat, Sylhet. His father, Mr. Kawsar Ahmed, is a day laborer. His mother, Mosammat Rubia Begum, is a housewife. Shahid Sani Ahmed was their only son. Due to poverty, he left his studies at a young age and started working as a day laborer with his father. They do not have their own house. So, they live in a rented house. Half of what the father and son earned went to pay the rent. With the rest of the money, Shahid Sani Ahmed somehow managed to feed his family with dal and rice. They are six siblings. Among the four sisters, only one is married. The rest of his siblings are all studying. They dreamed of making their youngest brother Sami Ahmed a Hafiz of the Quran. For this, they enrolled Sami in a local Hafizia Madrasa. Shahid Sani's father, Mr. Kausar Ahmed, has become old. He remains ill often. As a result, the whole family was dependent on Shahid Sani. As they did not have any land of their own, they ran their household by working on other people's land. In this way, they were living a miserable life.

Shaheed Sani Ahmed was a very polite, gentle, and sociable boy. He always maintained good relations with his friends in the area. Due to the financial hardship of the family, he had to leave his studies at an early age and start working. Crushed by the grip of poverty, the dreams of the teenage Sani faded away. When his dreams sank into the sea of darkness and despair, death became a harsh reality. Covering the cruel darkness, Sani Ahmed, with his chest held high, showed the courage to dream. On August 4, during the movement, he died by the bullets of the police forces.

How He Became a Shaheed

In the 15 years of Awami misrule, a shameful chapter was written in Bangladesh. In the name of development, the robber gang looted public money and smuggled it abroad. Not only that, but through bank looting, money laundering, corruption, bribery, extortion, terrorism, etc., they created an unstable environment in the country. To make up for the government's extra expenditure, they imposed excessive taxes on the people. The high prices of goods made the lives of ordinary people miserable. Low-income people were frustrated as they could not meet their family expenses. If anyone tried to protest, they were made silenced forcefully. By suppressing the people's freedom of speech, all avenues of criticism were closed.

Killing people was a game for the autocrat Sheikh Hasina. To suppress the opposition party, they resorted to disappearances, murders, assassinations, arrests, repression, and persecution. They indiscriminately killed numerous leaders and workers of the opposition party. They kept Allama Maulana Delwar Hossain Sayedee imprisoned day after day on false charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes. They unjustly killed numerous innocent leaders of the Jamaat by hanging them on the gallows. They carried out inhumane torture on numerous innocent people by keeping them confined in the Aaina Ghar. To make their power permanent, they amended the constitution and abolished the caretaker government system. They completed all preparations to consolidate their power through two farcical elections in a row.

Ordinary employees, day laborers, journalists, drivers, and teenagers were not spared from the severe blows of stubborn authoritarianism. Even 12-year-old child Zobayet Hossain Imon was not spared from the ghastly attacks of the killers. He was shot and killed from a helicopter. The picture of the lifeless body of Golam Nafiz hanging on a rickshaw still makes us grieve. We have to watch with sorrow when Yamin is thrown down from an armored vehicle. Their trembling bodies in a final attempt to cling to life shake the whole nation. Four-year-old child Abdul Ahad, hawker Md. Shahjahan, driver Dulal Motibar, student Rakib Hasan, construction worker Nur Alam, security guard Imran Khalifa, doctor Sajib Sarkar, madrasa student Abdullah Al Mamun, and many others were Martyred.

People of all classes, all professions, and all ages had to give their lives. Women, men, and children were not excluded from the death list. To keep the power-hungry authoritarianism alive, numerous police members were also brutally sacrificed.

The police conducted a combing operation and brought innocent students from various dormitories in Dhaka and subjected them to inhuman torture. Seeing these scenes, the conscience of ordinary people wept. No one could stay at home. Everyone joined the movement from their respective places. Some helped the students with water, some with food, and some with shelter.

The killer's blow did not spare 23-year-old teenager Sani Ahmed in this movement.

On August 4, 2024, an announcement was made from the mosque to stand by the students and the public. Sacrificing the illusion of life, Shaheed Sani Ahmed joined the movement. Standing in front of Sylhet British Ideal School, he started chanting slogans like, "Justice, Justice," "Direct Action Against Discrimination," "Compromise or Struggle? Struggle, Struggle!"

The police fired rubber bullets, tear gas, and sound grenades to disperse the protesters. The BGB joined the police there. The students and the people tried to resist the police by throwing bricks and stones. But when the autocratic Hasina's pet police force suddenly opened fire, the students and the people could not stay there. Burning in the smoke of tear gas began in the eyes. One after another, ordinary students were shot and fell face down on the road. A bullet hit Shaheed Sani Ahmed's chest.

Sani Ahmed, who was shot and seriously injured, was rescued from the scene and taken to a nearby health complex. The doctor on duty there declared him dead. Like Abu Saeed, Mugdha, Sani also joined the procession of martyrs. His body was quickly buried without an autopsy.

Location of Shaheed's Grave He was buried in his own village graveyard. Near Relatives' Feelings about the Shaheed

Both parents are almost reckless after losing their child. The mother's feelings are indescribable.

His proud father said, "My son was very polite and gentle. The family depended on his sole income. We all looked to him. We have become destitute after losing him. How will I survive now? I have no one left."

Family Condition

Shaheed Sani Ahmed's economic condition was very bad. They are 6 siblings. Among the 4 sisters, only one is married. The rest of his siblings are all studying. They dreamed of making their youngest brother Sami Ahmed a Hafiz of the Quran. For this, they enrolled Sami in a local Hafizia Madrasa. Shahid Sani's father, Mr. Kausar Ahmed, has become old. He remains often ill. As a result, the whole family was dependent on Shahid Sani. As they did not have any land of their own, they ran their household by

The Martyrs of the Second Independence

working on other people's land. In this way, they were living a miserable life. They do not have their own house. So, they live in a rented house. Half of what the father and son earned went to pay the rent. With the rest of the money, they somehow managed to survive. feed the family with dal and rice. Shahid Sani Ahmed used to do this. Meanwhile, Sani's Shahadat has created a severe crisis for the family.



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Shahid Sani Ahmed, Profession: Day Laborer
Date of Birth	: 03/11/2000
Place of Birth	: Shilghat, Sylhet
Father	: Md. Kawsar Ahmed
Mother	: Rubia Begum
Date of Injury	: August 4, 2024
Place of Incident	: In front of British Ideal School
Date of Shahadat	: August 4, 2024, On the spot
Permanent Address	: Kumarpara, Shilghat, Sylhet

Proposals

1. Provide a one-time financial grant to the Shaheed's family.
2. Provide housing.
3. Arrange proper treatment of the sick father.
4. Ensure a secure future for the Shaheed's remaining siblings.

"Mom, I lost my father, I cannot lose you": Shaheed Gaus Uddin



Shaheed Gaus Uddin

Serial No.: 126

ID: Sylhet Division 020

Shaheed's Profile

Gaus Uddin was born on March 7, 1992, in a ordinary poor family in Ghosgaon North of Ghosgaon Union, Gopalganj Upazila, Sylhet District. His father (deceased) Mobarak Ali and mother Lebu Begum (55) are housewives. From a young age, he was very hardworking and talented. Like other ordinary boys in the village, he was living his life laughing, playing, and studying. But after the death of his father, his life changed. Among his seven siblings, he was the eldest. Since after his father's death, as the eldest child in the family, the responsibility of all the younger siblings fell on his shoulders. Gaus took to the path of earning a living to support his family. This caused his studies to stop. He started driving a CNG (auto-rickshaw) on hire. As there was no land or property, driving the CNG every day was essential for Gaus. He even bore the educational expenses of his sister's son, though he was unmarried. His income was the only means of running the household.

Since the start of the student-public movement, passenger transport has decreased and so has Gaus's income. But what to do? As the days of July passed, the movement became more intense. At that time, the student-public, thumbing their noses at the autocrat Hasina's rigidity, continued the movement, and from August onwards, a one-point movement began demanding the resignation of the Hasina autocracy. The police and League started firing bullets like rain, and the BGB joined them subsequently.



The streets turned into a sea of blood. If Gaus Uddin didn't earn for a single day, his mother, siblings, and nephews would have to go hungry. Their education would be disrupted. So, seeing no other way, he went out to earn a living amidst the extreme anti-autocracy movement.

Despite such a terrible situation, Gaus went out with his CNG on August 4th, driven by the need to feed his family. In this situation, a clash broke out between the police and the general public. Gaus was at the scene and was recording a video of the police firing. At that moment, a round of bullet hit his stomach and exited through his back. He fell face down, his clothes were soaked in blood, and he writhed in agony. Sadly, the video recorded by Gaus himself captured the footage of his own death.

The people nearby quickly rushed towards Gaus and took him to Sylhet Osmani Medical College, but Gaus breathed his last shortly after treatment. The hospital authorities handed over his body to his family two days later. He was buried in the family cemetery. On August 5th, the autocrat Hasina fell, but he did not have the chance to participate in the victory procession.

After Gaus's death, despair descended upon his family. His mother, Lebu Begum, lost her only support and became destitute. With the death of the sole breadwinner, more scarcity increased in the poor family. They are waiting for someone's help to meet the medical expenses of the sick mother, the education of the brothers and sisters, and the educational expenses of the nephew.

Gaus's mother said with a tearful voice, "Gaus was my everything. He always protested against injustice." He had said, "Ma, I lost my father, I cannot lose you."

Gaus Uddin's life and death is not just a tragedy; it is a story of struggle. Even today, his memory will remain alive in the hearts of his family. Gaus has earned a place in the hearts of the people of the country forever.



A Glimpse of the Shaheed's Personal Information

Name	: Gaus Uddin
Date of Birth	: March 7, 1992
Father's Name	: (Late) Mobarak Ali
Mother's Name	: Lebu Begum (55)
Profession	: CNG Driver
Relatives	: 4 brothers, 1 sister
Permanent Address	: Village: Ghosgaon North, Union: Ghosgaon, Upazila: Gopalganj, District: Sylhet
Present Address	: [Blank/Not specified]
Place of Incident	: In front of Kadamtali Sunrise Restaurant
Assailant	: Petua Police League [Likely meant to be "Pet Police" or "Police Thugs"]
Time of Injury	: August 4, 2024, 4:30 PM
Time of Death	: Declared dead by doctor at Osmani Medical College at 4:30 PM

Proposals

1. Build a permanent house for the Shaheed's family.
2. Provide a one-time financial grant and regular monthly allowance.
3. All expenses of the Shaheed's family should be covered.

**"Even in the victory procession,
Moinul didn't get a taste of victory"**



Shaheed Moinul Islam

Serial No.: 127

ID: Sylhet Division 021

Shaheed's Profile

Shaheed Moinul Islam was born on March 20, 1983, in a very poor family in Nayagram, Ward No. 5, Beanibazar Thana, Sylhet District. His father (deceased) Siraj Mia was a poor farmer and his mother (deceased) Lal Banu was a housewife. He spent his childhood and adolescence in poverty. Shaheed Moinul Islam was a simple, honest, and unadulterated person. He regularly performed prayers himself and called the locals to prayer. Besides taking care of his own family, he helped the people of the area in various ways. He never borrowed from anyone, and did not bother anyone even when he lacked food. Apart from household chores and religious programs, he was not involved in any bad deeds.

Family Life

In his personal life, Moinul was unable to escape the clutches of poverty. He sold vegetables and bananas on the sidewalk by the road. But it was difficult to cover the family expenses with that. He has a wife and two young children in his family. Although he lived in poverty, he was very aware of his children's education. His eldest daughter, Fatema Akhter (12), studies at Tofazzal Bashir High School, and his youngest son, Shihab Ahmed (10), studies at Nayagram Government Primary School. Moinul Islam was the sole breadwinner of their family. After his death, the suffering of the family has increased. In his absence, there is no provision for the family's livelihood. His wife is currently living a miserable life with her children.



How He Became a Shaheed

The Anti-Quota Movement that started on July 5, 2024, gradually turned into an anti-discrimination student-public movement. Later, from July 16 onwards, the autocratic Hasina's mercenary force, Chhatra League, police, and BGB started acting aggressively. They brutally tortured ordinary people, especially students, on the streets in every district of the country. Amidst such a situation, Moinul Islam came forward to help the students and the oppressed people on the streets in various ways. When the anti-discrimination student-public movement reached its peak, he joined the movement a few days later. Finally, on August 5th, at 12 noon, when the psycho Sheikh Hasina was forced to resign, a huge victory procession was held by the students and the public in Sylhet, like in the rest of the country. Moinul Islam joined that victory procession.



But the murderous Hasina's mercenary force, Chhatra League, and the armed forces, police and BGB, not knowing about Hasina's escape, started firing indiscriminately as per their pre-planned decision. When Moinul Islam and the victory procession reached in front of Beanibazar Thana gate, a bullet hit Moinul's chest amidst the continuous firing of the police and BGB. The bullet pierced Moinul's chest and exited through his back. Blood started gushing out of his body. At that moment, another bullet hit his hand. Blood started flowing onto the paved road. The towel was soaked in blood, and the blood-stained shirt and lungi stuck to his body. At one point, Moinul's vision became blurred, and finally, he was forced to close his eyes there forever. His burial was not possible before the autopsy, which brought another disaster for his family.

The Current State of the Family

Deep sorrow and pain have descended upon Moinul Islam's family due to his death, and darkness has descended. Two young children and his wife are now living in a financially helpless condition. Even meeting their basic needs has now become impossible.

Proposals

1. It is very important to solve the housing problem of this homeless heroic soldier, and attention should also be paid so that the education of his two children is not interrupted. It is even extremely important for the state to take this responsibility to meet the daily needs of the family.
2. Moinul Islam was an ideal man whose life will be a shining example for every human being in Bangladesh. For his self-sacrifice, he will forever shine like a star in the minds of Bengalis.



Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Moinul Islam
Date of Birth	: March 20, 1983
Father's Name	: Siraj Mia (deceased)
Mother's Name	: Lal Banu (deceased)
Profession	: Small vegetable and banana vendor
Family Members	: 3
Daughter	: Fatema Akhter (12), 6th grade student
Son	: Shihab Ahmed (10), 5th grade student
Permanent Address	: Village: Nayagram, Upazila: Beanibazar, District: Sylhet
Place of Incident	: Road in front of Beanibazar Thana
Assailant	: Bullet fired by the Pet Police Force
Time of Injury	: August 5, 2024, 5:30 PM
Time of Death	: August 5, 2024, 5:30 PM

"They snatched away the freedom of the victory celebration of a dreamy son"



Shaheed Mohammad Rayhan Uddin

Serial No.: 128

ID: Sylhet Division 022

Shaheed's Profile

A vigilant guardian of the independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh, a young student Shaheed, Mohammad Rayhan. Among those whose names will be written in gold letters in history, who will be remembered for ages, Shaheed Rayhan Uddin is one. Shaheed Rayhan's only earning father, Farooq Ahmed, runs his family with the profit from his betel leaf shop. Rayhan was born on August 20, 2024, in Telkandi village of Brahmanbaria district to Rahela Begum. He grew up and spent his childhood in his current local home. He is the second of four brothers. His father's limited income from selling betel leaves made it difficult to cover the expenses of the family. Seeing this, Shaheed Rayhan vowed that after completing his studies, he would get a dignified job. He wanted to dedicate himself to the welfare of his family. He had sky-high dreams with his two younger brothers. Walking on that path, he went to Kura Bazar College to pursue his own education. There he got admitted to the eleventh grade. Although he was a candidate for the student movement, he loved the country so much that no one could keep him away from the movement. He was a very good-natured person. His friends, family, and relatives were all attracted by his extraordinary manners and conversation. This devout and meritorious student has shown the way to the nation.

How He Became a Shaheed

Throughout July 2024, the movement for quota reform was ongoing under the banner of the anti-discrimination student movement. The core principle of this movement was that in a free and sovereign country, no one should face any type of discrimination. In the context of government and private job recruitment for nation-building, merit must be given priority. Only then can the country stand tall in the world arena. Everyone is forced to admit that quota is a form of discrimination. To protect Bangladesh from this quota discrimination, the young student community took to the streets.

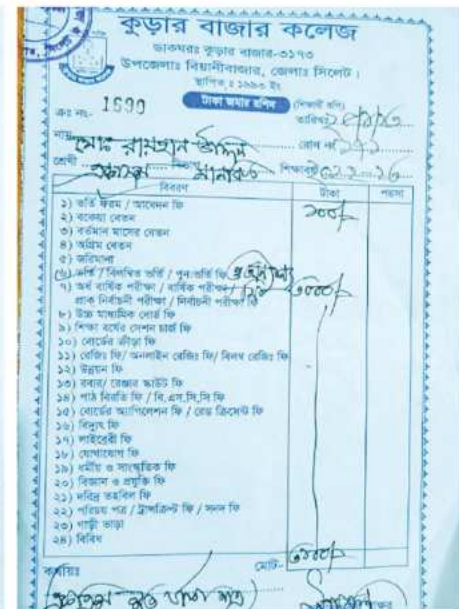
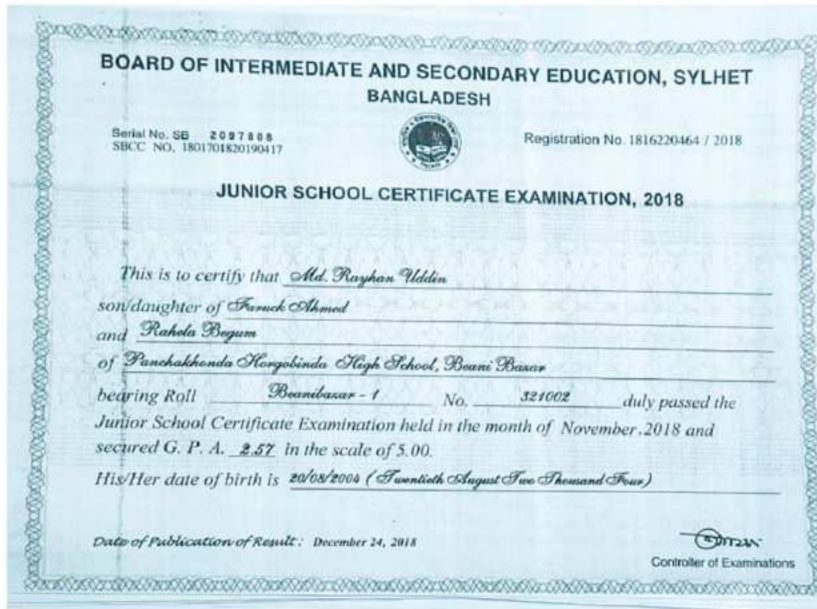


From July 1st to 15th, the movement was progressing quite peacefully. But the autocratic government's MPs, ministers, and their party's terrorists carried out brutal attacks on the students. The meritorious students were subjected to extreme torture. Even girls were not spared. On the 15th, following the Shahadat of Shaheed Abu Saeed, the movement spread across the country like wildfire. Lawyers, journalists, civil society, and the guardian community stood by the students. Many demands like 4-point, 8-point, and 9-point demands were presented by the students. The government did not pay heed to any of their demands. Rather, they turned a blind eye to them. The killer Hasina's unleashed forces brutally killed the meritorious students, farmers, laborers, and common people of Bengal. To create a flood of death, bullets were fired from the sky. Countless mothers' laps became empty. Numerous fathers lost their sons, numerous brothers lost their brothers, and numerous brothers lost their sisters in this movement. Finally, on August 4th, a single point demand was announced

for the "March to Dhaka" program on the 5th, demanding the fall of the autocrat Hasina. Students and the public came to Dhaka from all over the country. On the 5th, a flood of people took to the streets in Dhaka and across the country. The students and the public of Bengal were victorious. People from home and abroad celebrated the victory after being freed from 15 years of autocratic rule.

After the victory of the movement, Shaheed Rayhan, similarly, participated in the victory procession with his friends in front of Beanibazar Thana in Sylhet. When they reached the front of the police station, the police members started firing indiscriminately at the victory procession. Initially, two bullets hit Shaheed Rayhan's body. Later, another bullet hit his chest. Shaheed Rayhan died on the spot.





Economic Condition of the Family

The economic condition of Shaheed Rayhan's family was very weak. His father was once engaged in the cloth business. Due to illness, he could no longer continue the business. His elder brother earns money by driving a tom-tom (auto-rickshaw). The middle brother manages their livelihood by running a betel leaf shop. They are all low-income people.

Feelings of the Shaheed's Loved Ones

Md. Siam Ahmed, the younger brother of Shaheed Rayhan, said: Rayhan Bhai was an extremely good person. He was devoted to his friends and family. He was a religious and beautiful-minded person. He was a meritorious student.





Personal Information of the Shaheed at a Glance

Name	: Md. Rayhan Uddin
Date of Birth	: 20-08-2004
Father's Name, Profession, Age	: Faruk Ahmed, 60, Betel Leaf Shopkeeper
Mother's Name, Age, Profession	: Rahela Begum, 45, Housewife
Marital Status	: Unmarried
Number of Family Members:	6
Number of Siblings	: Four brothers
	: 1. Borhan Uddin, Age: 27, Profession: Drives a Tomtom (auto-rickshaw), Relationship: Brother
	: 2. Shaheed Md. Rayhan Uddin
Permanent Address	: Telkandi, Sarail, Brahmanbaria
Present Address	: House: 144/Nayagram, Area: Beanibazar Municipality, Thana: Beanibazar, District: Sylhet
Place of Incident	: In front of Beanibazar Thana Gate
Assailant	: Autocratic Hasina's Killer Police
Time of Injury	: August 5th, approximately 5:30 PM
Time and Place of Death	: August 5th, approximately 5:30 PM
Current Location of the Shaheed's Grave:	His own village graveyard in Brahmanbaria.

Proposals

1. Provide a one-time financial grant to the Shaheed's family.
2. Help the father establish a good business.
3. Arrange an employment opportunity for the middle brother.
4. Bear the educational expenses of the youngest brother.

وَلَا تَقُولُوا لِمَنْ يُقْتَلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ أَمْوَاتٌ
بَلْ أَحْيَاءٌ وَلَكِنْ لَا تَشْعُرُونَ

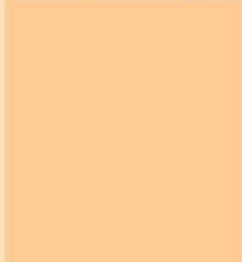
Never say that those martyred in the cause of
Allah are dead—in fact, they are alive! But you
do not perceive it.

-The Cow (2:154)

July 2024 Revolution Martyrs' Memorial

THE MARTYRS OF THE 2nd INDEPENDENCE

Part 02



BANGLADESH JAMAAT-E-ISLAMI