



Shaheed Md. Mobarak

Date of birth:	31 August, 2008
Date of martyrdom:	19 July, 2024
Division:	Dhaka
District:	Brahmanbaria

Short Biography

Profession: Student.

Place of Certification: Green Road Area

Martyrdom Details and History

Shaheed Md. Mobarak was born in Sarail Upazila of Brahmanbaria. His father is Mr. Ramzan Ali and mother is Mrs. Farida Begum. Martyr Mobarak was a teenager. He was studying in the sixth grade. The young Mobarak was talented and hardworking. Besides studying, he used to work with his father on the cow farm. This talented young man lost his life prematurely due to the bullets of the oppressor's assassin. On July 19, 2024, at the tender age of 13, he was injured by police bullets and martyred.

Family Condition

The family of Shaheed Mobarak Hossain has 7 members. His family used to live in Kalabagan, the capital. His father, Mr. Ramzan Ali, rears cows on a cattle farm. The family runs on his income. Mobarak's siblings all study. The elder brother Ratan is in 8th grade, sister Ratna is in 7th grade, younger sister Swapna is in 5th grade and Fatiha is studying in 4th grade. It is very difficult for Ramzan Ali alone to run such a large family. For this reason, Shaheed Mobarak and elder brother Ratan used to help their father. Mobarak's martyrdom has caused a wave of grief in the family.

Detailed Story

After a long movement and struggle, in 2008 the caretaker government was forced to hold elections. Even though the election was held, it was a rigged election. Through this questionable election, the Awami League came to power. Sheikh Hasina became the government as the head of the party. As soon as they came to power, they started various anarchies. The Pilkhana tragedy was carried out through the BDR mutiny. Where 57 talented army officers and numerous armies and BDR members were killed.

In 2013, the Hefazat-e-Islam gathered at Shapla Chattar in Motijheel with 13 demands. Numerous Hefazat workers were killed like birds by indiscriminately shooting at them. To cover up the incident, various allied forces of the autocratic government disappeared the bodies in the darkness of night. In the 'Nirapada Sarak Chai' (Road Safety) movement, the Chhatra League cadres, associates of the Awami government, carried out terrorist attacks on ordinary students.

Killing people was a child's play to the autocrat Sheikh Hasina. To suppress the opposition party, disappearances, killings, murders, arrests, repression and torture continued regularly. Numerous leaders and activists of the opposition party were killed indiscriminately. Allegations of crimes against humanity and false war crimes were brought against Allama Delwar Hossain Sayedee and he was kept imprisoned day after day. Numerous innocent leaders of Jamaat-e-Islami were unjustly killed by hanging them. Countless innocent people were inhumanely tortured by keeping them confined in mirror houses.

Not only this, but an unstable environment was created in the country through bank looting, money laundering, corruption, bribery, extortion, terrorist activities, etc. To meet the government's additional

expenditure, excessive taxes were imposed on the people. The rise in commodity prices made the lives of common people miserable. Low-income people were fed up with not being able to bear the family expenses.

If anyone protested against the misdeeds, they were branded as anti-independence and their voices were stifled. All avenues of criticism were closed by depriving the people of their freedom of speech.

To make the power permanent, the constitution was amended and the caretaker government system was abolished. All arrangements were completed to consolidate power through two farcical elections in a row. Inequality reached its peak in every sector. Talented people were undervalued through the quota system in government jobs. Incompetent and undereducated party workers were illegally appointed in various government jobs.

The students and the public could not accept this discrimination. In 2018, the students and the public started the quota reform movement. There, the Chhatra League attacked on the instructions of Sheikh Hasina. Although the government said that the quota system would be abolished by executive order to control the movement, it was not implemented. That is why in 2024, the student public started the movement again. The long-standing anger in the minds of the people erupted in this movement. Common people also started joining the students against discrimination. The continuous movement continues. On July 13, the student public came to Shahbag with a procession. There the police who tried to prevent. The student 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 abused the student public by calling them children of razakars (collaborators). Anger spread in an instant. The student public started chanting slogans saying 'Who are you? Who am I? Razakar Razakar'. The next day, on the 15th, the student public protested the Prime Minister's statement by taking a position in front of the Raju sculpture of Dhaka University. On the other hand, the Chhatra League took all preparations to attack the common students with sticks, rods, machetes, hockey sticks, iron rods and indigenous weapons. Suddenly they pounced on the student public. Just as the Pakistani occupying forces attacked the sleeping people of Dhaka on March 25, 1971, in the same way, the Chhatra League attacked the student public. They beat and injured ordinary students by taking positions at different intersections. Even innocent sisters were not spared from their hands. Many people's heads were broken and blood came out. Many people's hands and feet were broken. They entered the halls and carried out torture. They do not hesitate to lay hands on the female students. Hundreds of students were admitted to Dhaka Medical in injured condition. The Chhatra League went to the hospital and attacked and tortured the injured students who were admitted. Even after escaping from the fear of Chhatra League, there was no relief.

On the 16th, protest marches were held across the country against the attack. On this day, Shaheed Abu Saeed laid down his chest in front of the killer's bullet. Abu Saeed's body was riddled with bullets. Abu Saeed's death made the whole country cry. On the 18th, the student public announced a complete shutdown. That day, Dhaka city turned into a battlefield. There were repeated clashes between the student public and the police, Awami League, Jubo League, and Chhatra League. Tear gas, rubber bullets, grenades were thrown at the student public. Dhaka city was shaken by the sound of grenades. Hundreds of students were injured. They were admitted to different hospitals in Dhaka. Many more were killed.

The police conducted a sweeping operation throughout the country overnight. The police conducted a comb operation and brought innocent students from various student dormitories in Dhaka and carried out inhuman torture. Seeing these scenes, the conscience of the common people cried. No one can stay at home. Everyone joined the movement from their respective places. Someone with water, someone with food, and someone else came forward to help the students by giving shelter.

On July 19, at 10 am, Shaheed Mobarak Hossain left home and joined the movement. That day the situation

started to heat up from the morning. The autocratic police force became desperate to resist the movement with armored vehicle and modern weapons. From morning onwards, clashes spread in the Dhanmondi and Mohammadpur areas of the capital. The clashes started with the police and the protesters from morning and continued till 3 pm.

To disperse the protesters, the police fired rubber bullets, tear gas and sound grenades. The student public tried to resist the police by throwing bricks and stones. But the student public could not survive there when the police force suddenly opened fire. The eyes of those present started burning due to the smoke of tear gas. One after another, ordinary students were shot and fell on the road. Many became senseless. Hundreds were injured. Within moments, the Green Road area of the capital turned into a death trap.

The indomitable and courageous teenager Mobarak was going to deliver milk from the farm as usual that day. When he was passing through the Green Road area, he faced a clash. A bullet from the police hit Shaheed Mobarak's head. His brain came out due to the bullet injury. Injured Mobarak was taken to the hospital. He was martyred on July 20, 2024 while being admitted to the hospital.

Shaheed Mobarak at a glance

Name: Shaheed Mobarak

Date of Birth: 31-08-2008

Father: Mr. Ramzan Ali

Mother: Mrs. Farida Begum

Occupation: Student

Permanent Address: Sarail, Brahmanbaria

Current Address: Kalabagan, Dhaka

Date of Injury: 19/07/24

Date of Martyrdom: 20/07/24

Quranic Verse

They rejoice in what Allah has bestowed upon them of His bounty. (Al-Imran 3:170)

Hadith

A martyr will be able to intercede for seventy relatives in Paradise. (Sunan Abu Dawood 2520)

Prayers offered: 0

Memorial Photo Gallery

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People's Republic of Bangladesh
Office of the Registrar of Births and Deaths
Dhaka City Corporation
Dhaka Bangladesh

Birth Certificate
(Rule-9, of Births and Deaths Registration Act, Corporation Rules, 1966)
(Extract from Birth Register)

Register No. 21

Date of Registration 24/09/79
(04 mm 27 J)

Registration No. 21274113

Date of Issue 24/09/79
(04 mm 28 J)

Personal Identification No. 20080909042942724113

Name: Ujjai

Sex: ☐ Male ☒ Female

Date of Birth (A.D.) (the day) 21/09/2000
(the month) 09 (the year) 21

(the hour) 04 (the day) 09 (the month) 21 (the year) 2000

Place of Birth: Dhaka

Present Address: 1/A, Shyambhaya Mangal Das 121

Ward No. 24 Zone No. 34 City Corporation: Dhaka Country: Bangladesh

Father's Name: Shif Yunus Soid Nationality: Bangladesh

Mother's Name: Rafiqia Khatun Nationality: Bangladesh

Permanent Address: Vill: Moulvi Chak, P.O.: Farid Hazi, P.S.: Moulvibazar, Dist.: Barisal

(Signature and Name of Registrar)

Seal of the Registrar's Office