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ПОДДЕРЖКА БАНГЛАДЕША ИНДИЕЙ В ВОЙНЕ 1971 ГОДА

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются история и последствия войны Бангладеша с Пакистаном за независимость 1971 года. Автор определяет этапы, результаты войны, приводит статистические данные.

Ключевые слова: война, язык, бизнес, культура, поддержка, свобода, правосудие, Индия, независимость, Бангладеш, Пакистан, победа, отношения, помощь, убежища, борьба, иммигранты.

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INDIAN SUPPORT FOR BANGLADESH DURING THE WAR OF 1971

Abstract: the article deals with the history and consequences of the 1971 independence war between Bangladesh and Pakistan. The author defines the stages, results of the war, provides statistical data.

Keywords: war, language, business, culture, support, freedom, justice, India, independence, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Victory, relation, help, refuges, fight, immigrants.

Once the great martin Luther king said that «freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor, it must be demanded by the oppressed». And that's exactly happened in the 1971 independence war. in 1971 Bangladesh had faced a harsh reality when they had to fight for their freedom against the mighty Pakistan. People of Bangladesh only had their crave and blood to spare to free themselves from the oppressor Pakistan. But

lucky for Bangladesh they had a guardian angel who defended, protected and fought side by side with them to insure the victory. And that guardian angel was India. This victory nevertheless did not come cheap, India had to pay the price by losing 3630 Indian soldier dead, 213 soldier disappeared and 9856 soldier injured. Compare to Bangladesh, who had lost 3 million life in that 1971 independence war, maybe India's loss was small but their sacrifice was significant. India not only sacrificed their life but also had been the reliable friend to supply weapons, food, medicine and host refuges from Bangladesh and also train them for the war. So it's very important to know this part of the history and how the friendship between India with now Bangladesh resulted in a victory in 1971 independence war.

Hosting refuges from Bangladesh.

India hosted about 1 million Bangladeshi refuges when when had nowhere to go to be safe. according the government of India until November 1971 9899305 refuges flew from Bangladesh to India and most of them went to Indian protected refugee camps. in West Bengal there were 492 camps, state Tripura had 276 camps and many more camps were in Bihar, megaloy, asham, Uttar Pradesh respectively.

Creating public opinion and support worldwide.

Mahatma Gandhi used to say that public opinion alone can keep a society pure and healthy. So when Pakistan used their brutal military force to kill anyone that stood against them to keep the people of Bangladesh suppressed and far from freedom and keep any media coverage away from covering the bloodthirsty attack on unarmed Bangladeshi civilians, Indian then Prime minister Srimoti Indira Gandhi generated a enormous support worldwide in favor of Bangladesh. In May 18th 1971 she stated that the war was a humanitarian crisis and every country should come forward to host refuges from Bangladesh. A statement from her helped to generate awareness worldwide about what's happening in east Pakistan.

Providing military training.

Bangladeshis who were interested in participating liberation war were send in India and the Indian army trained them in weapons and combat directly. And during this

time the members of the Indian military Dehradun trained the Bangladeshi people. And later they again entered Bangladesh and directly participated in the war.

Formation of joint forces: On 29 November 1971, M.A.G. Osmani announced the formation of India-Bangladesh joint forces. And he announced that the joint forces would work together from November 24.

Direct participation in the war: On December 3, 1971, when Pakistan attacked India, Indian allied forces entered Bangladesh and from December 6, 1979 Indian military directly participated in the liberation war of Bangladesh.

Recognition of Bangladesh On 6 December 1971 and present day relation between India and Bangladesh

On December 16, 1971, after Indian allied forces participated in the Liberation War of Bangladesh, East Pakistan Army Chief Lt. Gen. Niazi surrendered to Joint Force Commander Jagjit Singh Arora. And soon after that India was the first nation to acknowledge Bangladesh as a distinct and independent state, and the two nations forged diplomatic ties as soon as Bangladesh gained its independence in December 1971. Since the Liberation War in 1971, India and Bangladesh have had a unique relationship that is primarily a result of their shared cultural, linguistic, and historical linkages in addition to their geographical proximity. India contributed a significant amount of the necessary military and humanitarian help that was so desperately needed at the time during the fight for the liberation of the Bangladeshi country. Since that time, the two nations have shared a massive 4000 km long border, making Bangladesh India's longest neighbor in South Asia. Indian army extended their hand of cooperation with Bangladesh in the great liberation war of Bangladesh and even till this very moment at every possible level. Besides, since the victory in the 1971 Liberation War till now, our neighboring country India has continued to cooperate in various matters including trade. India is Bangladesh's largest trading partner due to its proximity to the country on a geographical scale. India's sixth-largest trading partner is Bangladesh. Since 2011, Bangladesh has been granted duty-free access by India under the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) on all tariff lines with the exception of cigarettes and alcohol.

From USD 10.8 billion in 2020–2021 to USD 18.2 billion in 2021–2022 is a significant increase in bilateral trade between the two nations.

So we can say that India's role in the great liberation war of 1971 was extremely crucial and a must needed one for the independent Bangladesh that we see now.