



The Representation of The Cultural and Social Variations in The Work “Unfinished Memoirs” Of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Translated from English into Russian Languages

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ABSTRACT

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born in a renowned family in “Tungipara” of Gopalganj on 17 March 1920. He was the third child of Sheikh Lutfur Rahman and Sayera Khatun whose ancestry is traced back to Baghdad, Iraq. From the family history, it is estimated that around 400 years ago, Sheikh Awwal came from Iraq to preach Islam in the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent. Part of the family may have settled in Sonargaon near Dhaka, and another part settled in Gopalganj. Mujib was part of the seventh generation in the Sheikh family, the eldest son of Sheikh Lutfur Rahman and “Sayera” Khatun. His parents were paternal cousin. His maternal grandfather Sheikh Abdul Majid was the elder brother of his paternal grandfather, Sheikh Abdul Hamid. His grandfathers also had a young brother, Sheikh Abdul Rashid who was popularly known as ‘Khan Saheb’ by both the locals and the ruling British Empire.

The childhood of Sheikh Mujib is portrayed in the words of Sheikh Hasina, his eldest daughter and Prime Minister of Bangladesh. She said: “My father - amid rivers, trees, birdsong. He flourished in the free atmosphere inspired by his grandparents. He swam in the river, played in the fields, bathed in the rains, caught fish and watched out for birds' nests. He was lanky, yet played football. He liked to eat plain rice, fish, vegetables, milk, bananas and sweets. His care and concern for classmates, friends and others were well-known. He gave away his tiffin to the hungry, clothes to the naked, books to the needy and other personal belongings to the poor. One day, my grandfather told me, he gave his clothes to a poor boy and came home in his shawl.”

His maternal grandfather had no son but four daughters. That is why he married off his youngest daughter Sayera Khatun to the son of his brother Sheikh Lutfur Rahman and gave her all the property. But during that period, the Muslim had very difficult times in getting jobs. Lutfar Rahman left education to earn bread and butter for the wider family. He, however, managed to get a position in Gopalganj civil court where he eventually became a “sherestedar” (an officer responsible for record-keeping). He himself built the house where Sheikh Mujib grew up.

Sheikh Mujibur had one brother Sheikh Naser and four sisters - Sheikh Fatema Begum, Sheikh Asia Begum, Sheikh Amena Begum and Khadijah Hossain Lily. His parents used to call him “Khoka” out of affection. Born in a large family, young Mujib was raised with love and affection, moving from one lap to the other as the apple of his family's eye. According to his daughter Sheikh Rehana, “He [Sheikh Mujib] was the gem that everyone loved to see. His two elder sisters cuddled him almost around the clock. He grew up little by little and started learning Bangla, English, Persian, and Mathematics. His initiation in education was through my grandfather.”

However, Sheikh Mujib's marriage was fixed when he was 13. As his fiancé Begum Fazilatunnesa, also his paternal cousin, lost her father at the age of three, her (and Sheikh Mujib's) paternal grandfather Sheikh Abdul Hamid had commanded his son Sheikh Lutfur Rahman to marry his son Sheikh Mujib to her. In 1938, Sheikh Mujib tied the knot with Fazilatunnesa, fondly called Renu by the family with family rituals. The pair subsequently became the happy parents of two daughters, Sheikh Hasina and Sheikh Rehana, and three sons, Sheikh Kamal, Sheikh Jamal and Sheikh Russel. Renu was the best friend of Sheikh Mujib. There was nothing in this world that these two friends could not share.

Keywords:

Salmonella, Graphene Oxide Nanosheet, Food contamination, Attachment model.

**Nobody is more persistently strong and perseveringly goal-looking as a fabulous Sheikh Mujibur Rahman not to be compared with anybody's passion for his nation to be flourishingly gorgeously-standing in front for the father of the nation
Lal Bahadur Shastri**

Аннотация. Бангабандху Шейх Муджибур Рахман родился в известной семье в «Тунгипара» Гопалганджа 17 марта 1920 года. Он был третьим ребенком шейха Лутфура Рахмана и Сайеры Хатун, чья родословная восходит к Багдаду, Ирак. Исходя из семейной истории, считается, что около 400 лет назад шейх Авваль приехал из Ирака, чтобы проповедовать ислам в восточной части Индийского субконтинента. Часть семьи, возможно, поселилась в Сонаргаоне недалеко от Дакки, а другая часть поселилась в Гопалгандже. Муджиб был представителем седьмого поколения в семье Шейха, старшего сына Шейха Лутфура Рахмана и Сайеры Хатун. Его родители были двоюродными братьями по отцовской линии. Его дед по материнской линии шейх Абдул Маджид был старшим братом его деда по отцовской линии, шейха Абдул Хамида. У его дедов также был младший брат шейх Абдул Рашид, которого местные жители и правящая Британская империя называли «Хан Сахэб».

Детство шейха Муджиба описано словами шейха Хасины, его старшей дочери и премьер-министра Бангладеш. Она сказала: «Отец - среди рек, деревьев, пения птиц. Он процветал в свободной атмосфере, вдохновленной его бабушкой и дедушкой. Он плавал в реке, играл в полях, купался под дождем, ловил рыбу и высматривал птичьи гнезда. Он был долговязым, но все же играл в футбол. Он любил есть простой рис, рыбу, овощи, молоко, бананы и сладости. Его забота и забота об одноклассниках, друзьях и других людях были хорошо известны. Он раздавал свои безделушки голодным, одежду голым, книги нуждающимся и другие личные вещи бедным. Однажды, как рассказал мне дедушка, он отдал свою одежду бедному мальчику и пришел домой в своей шали».

У его деда по материнской линии не было сына, кроме четырех дочерей. Поэтому он выдал свою младшую дочь Сайеру Хатун замуж за сына своего брата Шейха Лутфура Рахмана и отдал ей все имущество. Но в тот период у мусульманина были очень трудные времена с поиском работы. Лутфар Рахман оставил образование, чтобы зарабатывать на хлеб с маслом для более широкой семьи. Однако ему удалось получить должность в гражданском суде Гопалганджа, где он в конечном итоге стал «шрестедаром» (офицером, ответственным за ведение документации). Он сам построил дом, в котором вырос шейх Муджиб.

У шейха Муджибура был брат Шейх Насер и четыре сестры - Шейх Фатема Бегум, Шейх Асия Бегум, Шейх Амена Бегум и Хадиджа Хоссейн Лили. Его родители из любви называли его «Хока». Рожденный в большой семье, юный муджиб рос с любовью и привязанностью, переходя с одного колена на другой, как зеницу ока своей семье. По словам его дочери Шейха Реханы, «Он [Шейх Муджиб] был жемчужиной, которую все любили видеть. Две его старшие сестры обнимали его почти круглосуточно. Постепенно он вырос и начал изучать бангла, английский, персидский языки и математику. Его посвящение в образование было через моего деда».

Однако брак шейха Муджиба был зафиксирован, когда ему было 13 лет. Поскольку его невеста Бегум Фазилатуннеса, также его двоюродный брат по отцовской линии, потеряла отца в возрасте трех лет, ее (и шейха Муджиба) дед по отцовской линии Шейх Абдул Хамид командовал своим сыном Шейхом Лутфуром Рахманом. женить на ней своего сына шейха Муджиба. В 1938 году шейх Муджиб связал себя узами брака с Фазилатуннеса, которую семья нежно

называла Рену с помощью семейных ритуалов. Впоследствии пара стала счастливыми родителями двух дочерей, шейха Хасины и шейха Реханы, и трех сыновей, шейха Камала, шейха Джамала и шейха Рассела. Рену был лучшим другом шейха Муджиба. В этом мире не было ничего, что эти два друга не могли бы разделить.

Ключевые слова: отец нации, старший брат, старший брат, среди рек, связи, субконтиненты, история, огромная семья, предки.

The Representation of the cultural and social variations in the work “Unfinished Memoirs” of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman translated from English into Russian languages.

1920

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born in a respectable Muslim family on 17 March, 1920 in Tungipara village under the Gopalganj subdivision (at present district) of Faridpur district.

Agenda of events related with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

1927

At the age of seven, Bangabandhu began his schooling at Gimadanga Primary School. At nine he was admitted to Class three at Gopalganj Public School. Subsequently he was transferred to a local missionary school.

1934

Bangabandhu was forced to go for a break of study when at the age of fourteen; one of his eyes had to be operated on.

1937

Bangabandhu returned to school after a break of four years caused by the severity of an eye operation.

1938

At eighteen Mujib married Begum Fazilatunnesa. They subsequently became the happy parents of two daughters and three sons.

1939

Bangabandhu's political career was effectively inaugurated while he was a student at Gopalganj missionary school. He led a group

of students to demand that the cracked roof of the school be repaired when Sher-e-Bengal came to visit the school along with Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy.

1940

Sheikh Mujib joined the Nikhil Bharat Muslim Chhatra Federation (All India Muslim Students Federation). He was elected Councilor for a one year term.

1942

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman passed the Entrance (currently Secondary School Certificate) Examination. He then got himself admitted as an intermediate student in the Humanities faculty of Calcutta Islamia College, where he had lodgings at Baker Hostel. That same year Bangabandhu got actively involved with movement for the creation of Pakistan.

1943

Sheikh Mujib's busy and active political career took off in the literal sense with his election as a Councilor of the Muslim League.

1944

Bangabandhu took part in the conference of All Bengal Muslim Students League held at Kustia where he played a significant role. He was also elected Secretary of Faridpur District Association.

1946

Sheikh Mujib was elected General Secretary of Calcutta Islamia College Students Union.

1947

Bangabandhu obtained Bachelor of Arts degree from Islamia College under Calcutta University. When communal riots broke out in the wake of the partition of India and the birth of Pakistan. Bangabandhu played a pioneering role in protecting Muslims and trying to contain the violence.

1948

Bangabandhu took admission in the Law Department of Dhaka University. He founded the Muslim Students League on 4 January. He rose in spontaneous protest on 23rd February when Prime Minister Khawja Nazimuddin in his speech at the Legislative Assembly declared: The people of East Pakistan will accept Urdu as their state Language. On 11 March Bangabandhu was arrested along with

some colleagues while they were holding a demonstration in front of the Secretariat building and in the face of strong student movement the Muslim League government was forced to release Bangabandhu and other student leaders on 15 March. Following his release, the All Party State Language Action Council held a public rally at Dhaka University Amtala on 16 March. Bangabandhu presided over the rally which was soon set upon by the police. To protest the police action Bangabandhu immediately announced a countrywide student strike on 17 March, Mujib was arrested again on 11 September for joining the movement against Cordon system at Faridpur.

1949

Sheikh Mujib was released from jail on 21 January. Bangabandhu extended his support to a strike called by the Class Four employees of Dhaka University to press home their various demands. The university authorities illogically imposed a fine on him for leading the movement of the employees.

1952

On 26 January, Khawja Nazimuddin declared that Urdu would be the state language of Pakistan. On 16 he began hunger strike at Dhaka Central Jail in support of the Bangla language movement. On 21 February the student community violating Section 144 imposed by the government brought out a procession in Dhaka to press the demand for recognition of Bangla as the state language. Police opened fire and killed Salam, Barkat, Rafique, Jabbar and Shafiur. They are acknowledged as martyrs of the Language Movement. Bangabandhu was on hunger strike for 13 consecutive days. He was released from jail 26 February.

1953

On 9 July, Mujib was elected as the General Secretary of East Pakistan Awami League at its council. Efforts were made to build unity among Maunala Bhasani, A. K. Fazlul Huq and Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy with the objective of defeating the Muslim League at the ensuring general elections. To achieve this, a special council session of the party was called on 14 November in which a

resolution to form the "Jukta" Front (United Front) was approved.

1954

The first general elections in East Bengal were held on 10 March. The United Front acquired 223 seats out of 237. Awami League captured 143 seats. Bangabandhu took oath as Minister in the provincial government. On 15 May he took over as Agriculture and Forest Minister. The central government arbitrarily dismissed the United Front ministry on 29 May. Bangabandhu was once again arrested when his plane landed at Dhaka airport from Karachi on 30 May. He was released on December 18.

1955

Bangabandhu was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly on 5th June. On 23 June the Working Committee of the Awami League took a decision that the Awami League members of the legislative assembly would resign if autonomy was not granted to East Pakistan. On 21 October Awami Muslim League dropped the word 'Muslim' from its name at a special council to make the party a truly modern and secular one. Bangabandhu was re-elected General Secretary of the party.

1956

On 3 February, Awami League during a meeting with the chief Minister demanded that the subject of provincial autonomy be included in the draft constitution. On September an anti famine procession was brought out under the leadership of Bangabandhu defying Section 144. At least three persons were killed when police opened fire on the procession at Chawkbazar area. On 16 September Bangabandhu assumed the responsibility of Industries, Commerce, Labour, Anti-Corruption and Village-AID Ministry in the coalition government formed by Aatur Rahman Khan.

1957

On 30 May Bangabandhu resigned from the cabinet to strengthen the organization by working full time. On 7 August he went to official tour to China and the Soviet Union.

1958

On 7 October Pakistan President and the military dictator General Ayub Khan imposed martial law and banned political activities. Bangabandhu was arrested on 11 October. He

was released from prison after a long 14 months but he was arrested at the jail gate.

1961

Bangabandhu was released from jail after the High Court declared his detention unlawful. After his release from the jail he set up an underground organization called 'Swadhin Bangla Biplobi Parishad' against the martial law regime comprising outstanding student leaders in order to work for the independence of Bangladesh.

1962

Bangabandhu was arrested under the Public Security Act on 6 February. He was freed on 18 June following of four years long martial law on 2 June. On 24 September he went Lahore and joined Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy to form the National Democratic Front, an alliance of the opposition parties. He spent the entire month of October traveling across the Bengal along with Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy to build up public support for the Front.

1963

Bangabandhu went to London for consultations with Suhrawardy who was there for medical treatment. On 5 December Suhrawardy died in Beirut.

1964

The Awami League was revitalized on 25 January at a meeting held at Bangabandhu's residence. The meeting elected Maulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish as party President and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib as the general secretary. On 11 March an All-Party Action Committee was formed. Bangabandhu led a committee to defuse communal riots. Bangabandhu was arrested 14 days before the presidential election.

1965

The government charged Sheikh Mujib with sedition and for making objectionable statements. He was sentenced to a one year imprisonment. He was later released by the order of the High Court.

1966

On February, a national conference of the opposition parties held in Lahore. Bangabandhu placed his historic 6-Points programme before the select committee of the

conference. On 1 March, Bangabandhu was elected the president of the Awami League. Following his election he launched a campaign to obtain enthusiastic support for the 6-Points demand. He was arrested eight times in the first quarter of the year. On 8 May he was arrested after his speech at a rally of jute mill workers at Narayanganj. A countrywide hartal was observed on 7 June to press the demand to release Bangabandhu.

1968

While serving long term jail sentences, the Pakistani military dictator brought charges of high treason against Sheikh Mujib. They accused Sheikh Mujib of conspiring with 34 Bengali Senior Civil and military officials to overthrow the government. The trial started on 19 June inside Dhaaka Cantonment amidst tight security under a special tribunal and the case became famous as Agartala Conspiracy Case.

1969

The Central Students Action Council was formed on 5 January to press for the acceptance of the 11-points which included the 6-Points of Bangabandhu. The protest against the so-called Agartala conspiracy case slowly gained momentum and the huge mass upsurge of February brought the downfall of Gen Ayub Khan and withdrawal of Agartala Conspiracy Case as well as the release of Sheikh Mujib and other co-accused. The Central Student Action Council arranged a reception in honour of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on 23 February at the Race Course where millions of people gave an unprecedented reception to Sheikh Mujib and he was accorded the title \"Bangabandhu\"-friend of Banga (Bengal).

On 10 March Bangabandhu joined the round table conference called by Ayub Khan in Rawalpindi. On 25 March Ayub Khan took over and imposed martial law. On 25 October, Bangabandhu went to London on a three week organizational tour. In the death anniversary of Suhrawardy, Bangabandhu announced that the name of the independent East Pakistan would be Bangladesh.

1973

The Awami League secured 293 seats out of the 300 Jatiyo Sansad (Parliament) seats in

the first general election. On 3 September the Awami League, CPB and NAP formed Oikya Front. On 6 September Bangabandhu set off to Algeria to attend the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) summit conference.

1974

The People's Republic of Bangladesh was accorded membership of the United Nations. On 24 September, Bangabandhu addressed the UN general assembly in Bengali for the first time in the history of UN.

Some information about Bangladesh

In north-central Bangladesh, east of the Jamuna floodplains, it is the location of Madhupur Tract. It consists of an elevated plateau on which hillocks ranging in height from 30 to 60 feet (9 to 18 meters) give contour to cultivated valleys. The Madhupur Tract contains trees, whose hardwood is comparable in value and utility to teak. East of the Madhupur Tract, in northeastern Bangladesh, is a region called the Northeastern Lowland. It encompasses the southern and southwestern parts of the Sylhet area (including the valley plain of the Surma River) and the northern part of the Mymensingh area and has a large number of lakes. The Sylhet Hills in the far northeast of the region consist of a number of hillocks and hills ranging in elevation from about 100 feet (30 meters) to more than 1,100 feet (330 meters).

In east-central Bangladesh the Brahmaputra River in its old course (the Old Brahmaputra River) built up the flood basin of the Meghna River, the region that includes the low and fertile Meghna-Sitalakhya Doab (the land area between those rivers). This area is enriched by the Titas distributary, and land areas are formed and changed by the deposition of silt and sand in the riverbeds of the Meghna River, especially between Bhairab Bazar and Daudkandi. Dhaka is located in this region.

In southern Bangladesh the Central Delta Basins include the extensive lakes in the central part of the Bengal Delta, to the south of the upper Padma. The basin's total area is about 1,200 square miles (3,100 square km). The belt of land in southwestern Bangladesh bordering

the Bay of Bengal constitutes the Immature Delta. A lowland of some 3,000 square miles (7,800 square km), the belt contains, in addition to the vast mangrove forest known as the Sundarbans, the reclaimed and cultivated lands to the north of it. The area nearest the Bay of Bengal is crisscrossed by a network of streams that flow around roughly oblong islands. The Active Delta, located north of the Central Delta Basins and east of the Immature Delta, includes the Dhaleswari-Padma Doab and the estuarine islands of varying sizes that are found from the "Pusur" River in the southwest to the island of "Sandwip" near Chittagong in the southeast.

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