Dordoria, which sits 82 km north of Dhaka. His school friend M Wahiduzzaman, a former government official said that he was a star since his childhood, adding, "He used to visit the Musilim League office at Kolta Bazar. He had many senior friends there. During one such visit, he declared that Pakistan could never remain united as per Jinnah's expectations." The prophecy that a school boy made became the core political vibe of Awami League in the early seventies.

was of utmost importance to revive the party once again. The six-point programme came into being during this time, and Tajuddin played a crucial role in formulating the historic demand.

After Bangabandhu's historic speech of March 7, 1971, he became the most popular leader of East Pakistan. Under his guidance, all the administrative directives were issued by Tajudddin Ahmed during the non-cooperation movement from March 7 to 25.



Bangabandhu and his cabinet after the Liberation War.

As he grew into an adult, Tajuddin found himself more and more engrossed with politics, shaping his own political ideology along the way. He studied Economics at the University of Dhaka, a department that was a hotbed of politics. He helped to set up a student party on January 4, 1948, which was named the "Pakistan Chatra League". A year later, when the Awami Muslim League was formed, Tajuddin joined the party, and became an integral part of our nation's history.

At 29, Tajuddin became a legislative member of the parliament by defeating his heavy weight opponent Fakir Abdul Mannan, then General Secretary of the East Pakistan Muslim League. Then on, Tajuddin's life was arrested under various pretexts. In the meantime, his personal life was also changing. He got married to Sayeda Zohra Khatun in 1959, but politics gave him little chance to live a family life.

After the death of Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy in 1963, and under the leadership of Bangabandhu, Tajuddin Ahmad helped to reorganise the Awami League. It was a time when Awami League had lost much of its charm and political ground in the grassroots level. Thus, it

In the absence of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Tajuddin Ahmad was led the war to achieve freedom from the Pakistani occupation forces.