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Genocide of *Jharuar Beel*: A Field Study

Introduction

The evidence of assault and torture perpetrated by the Pakistani army during the nine-month-long war of liberation is to be found in every region of Bangladesh. The Collaborators of the Pakistani army in these heinous acts were Rajakars, Al Badr, Al Shams, and non-Bangalis. Killings and torture, looting and setting homes on fire, and persecution of women and children reached such a level and extended in East Bengal that it pushed behind all other similar acts of torture and genocide. One such nightmare of genocide and torture was perpetrated at Jharuar Beel (*Beel* is a Bangali Word. It is one kind of marshy) inside Badarganj Upazila in the district of Rangpur. On 17th April 1971, the Pakistani army killed innocent people who had taken shelter in and around Jharuar Beel. The Pakistani army inflicted the cruelest torture on the people assembled in the said area. Most of those killed and tortured were ordinary people who had come from Parbatipur, Syedpur, and the town of Rangpur. In addition, commoners living in various regions of Badarganj Upazila were victims of the same genocide. Farmers, housewives, students, male and female, village police, barbers, teachers, doctors, and kids were the victims of the massacre.

Although the torture and assault of the Pakistani army during the struggle for independence of Bangladesh is well known

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internationally, this genocide does not get recognition. I am trying to explore one piece of evidence that any scholar has not yet explored. The name of Genocide is Jharuar Beel. I have had to rely on interviews to write this article. Apart from this, the references of books, articles, and reports published at the national and regional levels must be accepted. Through this article, it has been possible to highlight an example of the genocide and torture with evidence that Pakistani forces committed in the remote areas of Bangladesh in 1971.

The Background to Genocide-Torture

During the Pakistani regime, the reality of Rangpur was amalgamated with the history of East Bengal, which led to a lack of advancement in the spheres of communication, industry, education, and infrastructure. While a few Muslim League leaders worked at the main level of this district, the reality was unchanged. That is why Rangpur was considered an underprivileged area. Therefore, the people of Rangpur cherished no more illusions regarding these leaders' interest in the progress of Rangpur. In 1970, the Awami League President of Rangpur was Motiur Rahman, and the General Secretary was Abdul Awal. In the general election of 1970, under the leadership of the President and the General Secretary, the people of Rangpur gave overwhelming hundred percent support to the Awami League in greater Rangpur.

It is well known that Awami League, led by Bangabandhu, registered a remarkable victory and became the majority party of Pakistan. It was decided that the National Council would hold its session on March 3 in Dhaka. However, when the President, General Yahya Khan, stalled this council on March 1, the people of East Pakistan burst out in a fit of intense rage. Protest demonstrations erupted in all parts of East Pakistan. Bangabandhu declared a *hartal* (strike) program to be held on the 2nd and 3rd of March.

At the beginning of March 1971, an All-Party Resistance Committee was formed in Rangpur. This committee played a progressive role by linking the people with the overall struggle. As in other parts of East Pakistan, Rangpur also observed a total and spontaneous hartal on March 3. Organized and led by students, a small protest march began from Kachari-Bazar towards the main town. People at every level took part in this protest march. However, as the March advanced, the protest took a much bigger turn. The protest march was well-organized and disciplined. The slogans that rent the air were æTomar Amar Thikana_Padma, Meghna, Jamuna," æTomar Neta Amar Neta, Sheik Mujib-Sheik Mujib," æKick the face of Yayah and turn Bangladesh into a free country." The protest march on that day welded the participants into a solid and angry mold. The aim of all was 'Freedom.' It had been decided earlier that the protest march would reach Tetultola and return to the town again.

However, reacting to the pressure exerted by the student-leaders of Karmichael College, Awami League activists of Alamnagar, Chhatra League, and leaders of Sramik League, the March advanced towards Alamnagar Station and then headed towards the food godown. When the March crossed the food godown, members of the family of non-Bangali Sarfaraz Khan fired on the marchers. Guptapara's Sanku, aged only 13, was injured from the burst of bullets. Civic Commissioner Moslemuddin took injured Sanku to the hospital, but before the hospital could be reached, Sanku passed away. This news spread like lightning. Soon after this tragic outcome, the angry protestors attacked the houses and shops of the non-Bangalis all over the town and set them on fire. When the protestors went to attack the house from where the shots were fired, EPR members tried to restrain them.

After Sanku's death, Rangpur's political and student leaders resolved to build up a solid resistance. Therefore, many marches were organized in Rangpur in the following days. During this turbulent phase, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, Sayed

Shamim Hasan, tried to restore peace. But he failed. Then, he imposed an evening curfew at 2.30 p.m. On the same afternoon, the leaders of the student Union (Chhatra League) and Awami League discussed and charted out their future course of action.

When the Army, DC, and others assembled at the spot where Sanku was shot, some non-Bangalis discussed what should be done with Colonel Sagir in a low voice. Colonel Sagir, at one point, shouted, æWhy were the homes of Hindus not set on fire"? Almost immediately, residents of Rangpur expressed a negative attitude towards him. When he left the spot, Colonel Syed Sagir Hossain ordered the DC to reinforce the evening curfew. This curfew order was strictly implemented. On March 4 and 5, the All Party Resistance Committee, in cooperation with local suppliers, stopped the supply of all edibles to the army camp. This had its impact, and there was a marked food shortage in the Army Camp.

After the historical address of Bangabandhu on March 7, the Awami League leaders of Rangpur – Siddiq Hossain, Sheikh Amjad Hossain, Advocate Abdul Ghani, Abul Hossain, Anichul Haq Peyara, and others – connected the local populace with the resistance movement and a vast workers' group was formed, which spread throughout the district at different points.

On March 17, the convenor of Rangpur Chhatra Sangram Parishad, Rafiqul Islam Golap, received the new national flag sent by the Central Chhatra Sangram Parishad. On March 23, flags were hoisted on the residence of the DC and DC offices. This was, of course, the flag of independent Bangladesh. On the same day, the leader of NAP (Bhasani) hoisted the same flag in the Nawabganj market. Events like these stressing the freedom of Bangladesh were held in many other places. The people, on their part, prepared themselves for the final battle.

Bangali-Bihari conflicts began in the very first phase of the liberation war. The relationship between the two communities

soured in Parbatipur, Rangpur, and Syedpur. The Bangalis remained quite helpless in those areas where the Biharis constituted a majority. The Biharis started looting and plundering the possessions of the Bangalis, who were therefore compelled to leave the town and seek shelter in the area around Jharuar Beel.

In the last week of March, a group of Pakistani Army entered the Badarganj market and conspired with the local non-Bangalis. The Army ordered the demolition of the Shahid Minar and threatened that the entire Badarganj market would be set on fire if their order was ignored. The Bangalis living there were struck with fear. In this environment, student leader Mahbubar Rahman Bablu went to Phulbari from Badarganj, contacted the EPR members, and informed them about the condition of Badarganj. This took place in the first fortnight of April. In this way, communication was established with Badarganj. All Party Resistance Committee and EPR soldiers stationed at Phulbari. Then, some soldiers belonging to the East Bengal Regiment 3 were stationed at Syedpur army camp.

The Bangali soldiers of EPR cooperated with the youths of Badarganj and gave those military training. They were always busy constructing defense lines that could deter the Pakistanis from entering the region.

The local youths of Tekserhat attacked the Rangpur Army Camp on March 28. However, unable to withstand the heavy firing by Pakistani soldiers, they were compelled to retreat. After this incident, the Pakistani Army conducted daily actions in different locations.

On March 31, unable to withstand the superior firepower of the Pakistani Army, soldiers led by Captain Anwar withdrew from their position and took shelter in the Kholahati Railway yard of Parbatipur Thana. Many were martyred in this battle. The All Party Resistance Committee members learned of this

withdrawal, and they brought back the soldiers to Badarganj. Wounded soldiers were shifted to Badarganj Hospital. In order to thwart the entry of Pakistani soldiers to Badarganj market, 40 Bangali soldiers who had come from Syedpur built bunkers on the south side of Jamuneswari River. This was their construction for the defense of the market. Now, the Biharis feared the entry of Bangali soldiers into Badarganj and sought security from the Pakistani Army. Indeed, Badarganj was declared an autonomous region from 2 to April 14. The freedom fighters damaged the railway tracks to thwart the movements of the Pakistani Army.

On April 5, in a fierce fight between the non-Bangalis and the All Party Resistance Committee, 40 to 50 non-Bangalis were killed. Repeated movements of the Pakistani soldiers followed this in Badarganj. On April 8, a group of Pakistani Army proceeded towards Badarganj from Rangpur. They positioned themselves near the Jamuneshwari river. On April 9, a pitched battle occurred between these Pakistani soldiers and local freedom fighters. The leader of the local freedom fighters was Captain Anwar, who received a gunshot wound on his left shoulder. The Pakistani Army set fire to Badarganj market, remote places, and other areas. This conflagration was massive. With the cooperation of ATM Ajharul Islam, the Pakistani Army forcibly occupied the house of Jagadish, a Hindu, and turned it into the office of the Peace Committee. The Rajakars security camp was also located in this occupied house.

On April 15, the Pakistani soldiers and their associates indulged in massive and indiscriminate loot, plunder, and arson in Bala para, Talpukur, Baniapara, and other mouzas like Ramkrishnapur, Krishna Ghatabil, Hajipur, Khalsa Hajipur, Burjot Hajipur, Roami Hajipur. Homes were also set on fire on this day. The same group killed 13 Bangalis in Ramnathpur's Dhappara. Local collaborators like Tanna, Kalita, and Jummon conducted this killing operation with their cohorts. Kailta shot dead a pregnant woman who suffered a miscarriage after that, and the premature child that came out was also shot.

On April 15, the Pakistani army killed 4 Bangalis in Badarganj, and on April 16, another 17 were killed. The local people, naturally, were struck with fear and apprehension. After March 25, many people living in Bihari-dominated Parbatipur and Syedpur took shelter to protect themselves in Badarganj and Jharuar Beel. The local Biharis were aware of these moves. They told the Pakistani Army that many Bangali soldiers of the East Bengal Regiment, stationed in Syedpur, had escaped to Badarganj. These Bangali soldiers trained the local youths, bringing many arms and ammunition. Dr. Mansur Ali, Captain Anwar, and Subedar Shahidul were members of this regiment. Mansur Ali was a declared enemy of the Biharis. For this reason, the Biharis provoked the Pakistani Army to attack Tekserhat.¹

Description of Genocide and Torture

17 April 1971. At noon, a train carrying almost 300 Pakistani soldiers stopped at Bairagir Hat Railgate. The train came from the Rangpur army camp. The distance between this Railgate and Jharuar Beel is only 1½ km. However, another train coming from Parbatipur crossed the Karatoya Bridge and halted at Balapara railgate. Bacchu Khan, the leader of the inter-district Pickpocket Society and Punjabi descent, Bihari Kamruzzaman, erstwhile member of the East Pakistan parliamentary group, a meat-seller Nayeem, Bakar, Badru, Bangali Nayeem Kaji, and others loyal to the Pakistanis traveled in this train. There were some Pakistani soldiers as well on the train. The two trains were taken to Baniapara Railgate by the Pakistani soldiers. Fear and uncertainty spread among the ordinary people when they found the two trains waiting at the Baniapara railgate.

The terror-struck residents of this region tried to hide in the jungles nearby and behind vegetation covers. They started running helter-skelter to conceal themselves. Then, there was much water in Jharuar Beel, and there were no houses or huts nearby, only forests and vegetation. The simple village folk

thought that if they hid in the jungles, in all probability, the Pakistani army would be unable to locate them. Groups and groups of village inhabitants ran away to the forests in order to save their lives.

The Pakistani soldiers surrounded the areas and indulged in loot and plunder. They also set fire to many houses. The regions that bore the brunt of these attacks and depredations were Jharuar Beel, Ramkrishnapur, Ghatabil, Krishnaghatabil, Bujruk Bagbad, Hajipur, Khalisa Hajipur, Ramnathpur, and Khord Bagbad. When the soldiers and their associates reached Ghasuapara village, a villager named Namiriddan was busy hacking a cow. This brave villager raced ahead with his knife to attack the army; he was promptly shot dead by the soldiers. Thus he was the first victim of genocide on that day.

Almost 2 pm. A trifle later, firing began. The attackers started setting houses on fire in the concerned villages. The soldiers began shooting and killing people. Professor Mecheruddin, who was the main witness of the cruel acts of the culprit ATM Ajharul in the International Crimes Tribunal (Bangladesh), said, "ATM Ajharul was seen cooperating with the 'Pakistani soldiers when the latter set houses on fire and fired indiscriminately on the village people. Ajharul had a white shirt and trousers on while he helped the ravaging army on that fateful day'".

The Pakistani army forced all the villagers to go to Jharuar Beel and Padmapukur region. The villagers were slapped and punched, and hit by rifle butts. The army rounded up the inhabitants with the help of the Rajakars. Those who were thus forced to go to Jharuar Beel formed the majority who had come from this district's different regions to seek shelter. They did not know this place's whereabouts, which is why many turned martyrs due to brutal and indiscriminate firing. On that day – the victims' ages ranged from a five years old child to old – no one could escape. Indeed, almost 1500 people were slaughtered by the Pakistani soldiers.

People began to run hither and thither when the firing started. They were invoking the names of Allah and Bhagwan desperately in order to escape from the hail. The sufferer Hole Pramanik who was fortunately not killed, said, æWhen the soldiers fired, I with my wife and children lay on the ground. As a result, the bullets flew above our bodies. We were all taking Allah's name during those moments. The children had turned white in fear. I slapped my hand on their lips to prevent them from crying. The soldiers were firing on those spots from where sounds emanated. The wounded persons were dying out of thirst, and to quench that thirst, they drank the water flowing in the canals. Our four sides, at that moment, were spattered with countless corpses. The atmosphere was thick and heavy with the cries and sighs of the victims. Some tried to run away and flee. However, they could not save themselves because the Pakistani soldiers were indiscriminately shooting these people from behind. Many died or were severely injured. The bullets often landed on the hay of the homes and set the homes on fire.

This genocide continued until the evening. While returning after this massacre, the soldiers picked up those they could find still living and brought them to the train where they had arrived. The probable number of persons forced to obey this army order was around 200. Bacchu Khan shouted at and commanded the victims to fall in line – Hindus in one queue, students in another queue, and yet another to account for the youths. When the victims were close to the train, they wished to observe the Asar Namaj and voiced their urgent request. In order to save their lives, Hindus and Muslims all together observed the Asar Namaj on that fateful day.

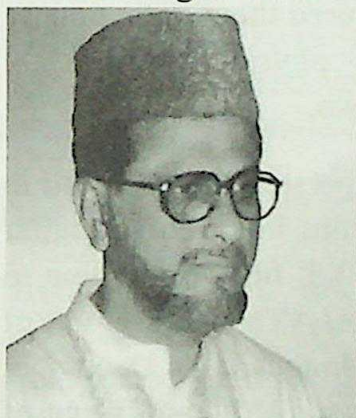
After the observance of namaz, they were packed on the train going to Parbatipur. A few Bihari leaders helping the Pakistani army allowed one or two to escape in return for money and ornaments. Golam Mustafa, for example, bought his release by offering 700 takas, his mother's jewelry, and a radio. While

The Identity of those who were involved in genocide and tor

The leading killers of the Jharuar Beel genocide were men of the Pakistan army. A section of the Bihari community assisted the Pakistan army in the act. Moreover, many other organizations provoked the army to commit this genocide. Aftab Uddin Ahmed was the commander of the Rajakars operating in Rangpur. ATM Azharul Islam, Bacchu Khan, Kamruzzaman, Nayeem, Bakar, Bangali Nayeem Kaji, and many others – coming close to 100 – were directly engaged in this genocide. Some Pakistani officers were also with them. Identities of some are now being given.

ATM Azharul Islam

ATM Azharul Islam was the President of the Chhatrasangha in Karmichael College. During the Liberation



War, he led an *Al-Badar* Militia unit which helped the Pakistani Army in its program of genocide in the Rangpur district. Under his leadership, between 24 and 27 March 1971, an important figure of NAP (Bhasa) was killed, an able organizer of the liberation struggle as well as a leading income tax collector, Mahfuz Ali, and ten others were kidnapped and tortured. On April 16, 1971, they were taken to Dakhiganj cremation ground and brutally killed.

On April 16, 1971, ATM Azharul Islam killed 15 innocent people at Dhappara, which came under the jurisdiction of Badarganj thana. Above all, he collaborated with the Pakistan Army to loot and plunder, set fire to homes, and move 1500 innocent people.

The prime witness in the Azharul case of International Criminal Tribunal (Bangladesh), Professor Mecher Uddin, has

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"ATM was seen with the Pakistani army when the latter were firing recklessly and setting houses on fire. On that day, he was dressed in white shirt and trouser". He added, "On April 17, in and around Jharuar Beel beside Padmapukur, 1200 people were killed. Azharul Islam and the Pakistani Army took control of Badarganj town. They forcibly occupied the house of Jagdish, a Hindu, and opened the office of the Peace Committee in this house. The security camp for the Rajakars was also established there.

On April 17, 1971, ATM kidnapped four teachers and the wife of another teacher from the college campus (Karmichael College), took them near the Dumdum Bridge, and shot them to death in cold blood. Between March 25 and December 16, he and his followers kidnapped women of different ages, shut them in the Town Hall, and then raped the women and tortured them physically. At the same time, they kidnapped innocent and unarmed Bangalis, shut them up, and tortured them, intending to kill them. In mid-November 1971, they physically tortured a person living in Guptapura of Rangpur town.

On December 1, they kidnapped another person from Batpatti in Rangpur town, shut him up in the Muslim hostel of Rangpur College, and tortured him in their bid to kill him. According to the information given by freedom fighters, ATM led a group of 70 well-armed collaborators of the Al Badr squad. On December 16, the day the Pakistani Army surrendered, ATM and some of his associates fled to Pakistan. From there, he went to Saudi Arabia. He returned on August 15, 1975, when Bangladesh's political scenario changed drastically. From then on, he became an active member of the Jamaat.

ATM was the assistant secretary general of the Jamaat Central Committee. He is hated and marked as a despicable person in his area. He fought in the parliamentary elections in 1996, 2001, and 2008 and lost. He had to forfeit his deposit. When he visited the

voters and appealed to them to vote for him, the voters reminded him of his role in the past. The former Principal of Karmichael college, Dr. Deepakendra Nath Das, said, "The common people and teachers said that a killer Razakar and Al Badr member is incapable by definition to serve the people. That is why, the people of Rangpur have not voted for him repeatedly. They have rejected him summarily".

In its 15th verdict, the International Crimes Tribunal (Bangladesh) sentenced ATM to death. He was convicted of crimes committed against humanity.³

Kamruzzaman

His house was in Parbatipur. He is a Bihari. He was elected to the state legislature of East Pakistan in 1965. He was defeated in the 1970 election. He helped the army directly and played a leading role in the genocide at Jharuar Beel. That squad of the Pakistani army, which came to Badarganj from Parbatipur, followed his directive. He fled to Pakistan following the liberation of Bangladesh.⁴

Bacchu Khan

His house was in Parbatipur. He was a professional pickpocket. He led the inter-district pickpocket gang. His group stood against the liberation war. He and his men directly took part in the Jharua genocide. He also guided the Pakistani army and showed them the way to Badarganj from Parbatipur. He fled to Pakistan after the formation of independent Bangladesh.⁵

Establishing the identity of the martyrs and their details

The number of those martyred in the Jharuar Beel genocide is nearly 1500. Along with the residents, many people from the town and nearby regions took shelter in Badarganj. That is why

it is not possible to fix the identity of all. It is impossible to get the names of all victims of all genocides. We have assembled the names and identities of those who could be derived from different sources and interviews.⁶

The names of the martyrs, father's name/husband's name, age, occupation and village name are given below in order.

1. Jannatun Nesha, Mohar Uddin, 12, students, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
2. Md. Abbas Ali, Mohar Uddin, 15, students, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
3. Zohra Khatun, Abdur Rahim, 17, students, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
4. Md. Chamsul Islam, Abdur Rahim, 19, students, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
5. Md. Samaser Ali, Tachib Uddin, 35, Village Police, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
6. Nazira Begum, Md. Samacher Ali, 22 housewife, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
7. Md. Kapil Uddin, Md. Alef Uddin, 75, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
8. Md. A. Bari, Md. Kafil Uddin, 35, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
9. Md. Kachidol, Md. Kafil Uddin, 30, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
10. Mst. Bana Pan, Md. Kafil Uddin, 40, housewife, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
11. Mst. Abia Khatun, Md. Kafil Uddin, 25, housewife, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
12. Mst. Anisha Khatun, Md. Kafil Uddin, 08, students, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
13. Mst. Roksana Khatun, Md. Kafil Uddin, 01, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
14. Mst. Hamida Khatun, Md. A. Bari, 16, housewife, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
15. Md. Anwarul Haque, Md. Abul Kashem, 03, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara

16. Md. Abdul Mondol, Heshab Uddin, 35, Agriculture, Hajipur, Jhakuapara
17. Md. Kashem Ali, 18, students, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
18. Md. Jayamuddi, Bishru, 22, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur, Kutirpara
19. Md. Fayez Uddin, Fazil Uddin, 60, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
20. Md. Anam Uddin, Md. Khattu Mia, 42, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
21. Shri Keshab Chandra, Shri Rum Chandra, 50, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
22. Shri Nrityunjaya, Shri Ram Chandra, 50, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
23. Shri Chhatish Chandra Roy, Shri Tailaksh Chandra Roy, 25, students, Khalisahajipur
24. Shri Prabhas Chandra Roy, Shri Chhatish Chandra Roy, 25, students, Khalisahajipur
25. Md. Mohayamin, Bork Sardar, 20, students, Khalisahajipur
26. Md. Azhar Ali, Tanej Uddin, 55, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
27. Md. Eshmail Hossain, Md. Abul Hossain, 45, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
28. Md. Tunu Gachhua, Golam Mostafa, 40, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
29. Md. Afel Uddin, Md. Ashraf Ali, 55, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
30. Md. Abbas Ali, Amir Uddin, 60, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
31. Shri Chidam Chandra, Shri Janaki Chandra, 42, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
32. Shri Bhavesh Chandra, Shri Chhatish Chandra, 30, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
33. Shri Atul Chandra, Janaki Chandra, 30, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
34. Shri Perry Mohan Roy, Joykisht, 60, Agriculture, Khalisahajipur
35. Shri Shyama Charan, Shri Tarapad, 12, students, Khalisahajipur
36. Shri Naren Chandra Roy, Manmohan Chandra Roy, 13, students, Khalisahajipur

37. Sri Gorachandra, Harendra Nath Roy, 35, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
38. Sri Pran Krishna Roy, Harikant Roy, 42, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
39. Sri Darpa Chandra, Harikant Roy, 45, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
40. Md. Mofizul, Md. Shahidul, 32, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
41. Md. Shapiar Rahman, Md. Abdus Chobhan, 18, students, Hajipur, Paikarpara
42. Mst. Nazira Khatun, Md. Azizar Rahman, 18, students, Hajipur, Paikarpara
43. Mst. Shapia Khatun, Md. Mafiz Uddin, 45, housewife, Hajipur, Paikarpara
44. Md. Liaquat Ali, Mafiz Uddin, 60, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
45. Md. Mahatab Uddin, Haji Md. Mozaffar, 60, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
46. Mst. Aftabonnesa, Md. Momotaj Uddin, 42, housewife, Hajipur, Paikarpara
47. Mst. Momeja Khatun, Md. Shafiuddin, 40, housewife, Hajipur, Paikarpara
48. Mst. Lalbi Khatun, Md. Fajr Uddin, 36, housewife, Hajipur, Paikarpara
49. Mst. Shahida Khatun, Md. Afzal Hossain, 25, housewife, Hajipur, Paikarpara
50. Mst. Moslema Khatun, Md. Mojibar Rahman, 24, housewife, Hajipur, Paikarpara
51. Md. Shamsher Ali, Md. Ayaz Uddin, 20, students, Khalsa, Hajipur
52. Md. Amjad Ali, Md. Bashed Uddin, 45, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
53. Md. Shamsuddin, A. Karim Uddin, 30, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
54. Md. Ekramul Haque, Md. Bhola Mia, 35, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
55. Md. Badiuzzaman, Md. Afiz Uddin, 30, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara

56. Md. Mofazzal Hossain, Md. Abdus Sobhan, 32, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
57. Md. Shahabuddin, Md. Nezam Uddin, 28, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
58. Shri Devendra Nath Roy, Chandi Prasad Roy, 22, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
59. Shri Harendra Nath Roy, Darikanath Roy, 25, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
60. Shri Ramna Kant, Shri Sushil Sutradhar, 28, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
61. Sri Harikanta, Shri Jogesh Chandra, 32, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
62. Md. A. Majit Pramanik, Md. Abdur Rashid Pramanik, 22, students, Hajipur, Paikarpara
63. Md. Iman Ali, Abdul Mia, 35, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
64. Delbar Hossain, Jabir Uddin, 48, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
65. Ahmed Ali, Md. Jamir Uddin, 26, students, Basupara, Parbatipur
66. Md. Mahatab Uddin, Md. Choin Uddin, 65, Teacher, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
67. Md. Jametullah, Md. Jeharotullah, 60, Agriculture, Hajipur, Paikarpara
68. Md. Sahaj Uddin, Md. Solaiman, 25, mason, Hajipur, Paikarpara
69. Md. Sajeda Khatun, Md. Solaiman, 45, housewife, Hajipur, Paikarpara
70. Md. A. Receipt, Md. Monir Uddin, 35, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
71. Md. Ekbabar Ali, Md. Kafil Uddin, 25, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
72. Md. Mofez Uddin, Md. Choyan Uddin, 75, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
73. Md. Tonna Chowkidar Abdullah, 65, Village Police, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
74. Md. Atiyar Rahman, Md. Ain Uddin, 25, mason, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara

75. Md. Ain Uddin, 75, Agriculture Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
76. Md. Maqbool Hossain, Md. Jabir Uddin, 30, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Jhakuapara
77. Md. Fazlul Haque, Md. Kobbad Ali, 28, Agriculture Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
78. Md. Emaj Uddin, Md. Gafur, 25, Agriculture Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
79. Md. Chamchar Uddin, Md. Chhafar Uddin, 32, Agriculture Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
80. Md. Menhazul Islam, Md. Mofiz Uddin, 45, Teacher Ramkrishnapur, Sarkarpara
81. Md. Alauddin, Akibulla, 50, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Sarkarpara
82. Md. Islam Uddin, Md. Hossain Ali, 30, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Sarkarpara
83. Md. Samabai Mia, Md. Kailta Mamud, 30, Krishi, Ramkrishnapur, Sarkarpara
84. Md. Akbar Ali, Md. Mahatab Uddin, 30, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Sarkarpara
85. Md. Nur Mohammad, Md. Khidir Uddin, 40, students, Ramkrishnapur, Sarkarpara
86. Md. Khairul Islam, Md. Khidir Uddin, 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Sarkarpara
87. Md. Yusuf Uddin, Md. Kachimuddin, 25, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Sarkarpara
88. Md. Jasim Uddin, Kharia Sarkar, 60, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
89. Md. Varu Mia, 20, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
90. Mst. Futala Begum, Md. Nazir Sardarm, 45, housewife, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
91. Md. Nur Islam, Md. Fayez Uddin, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
92. Md. Moyez Uddin, Panir Gachhua, 25, Krishi Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
93. Md. Toilla Mia, Md. Nashar Uddin, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
94. Md. Syed Ali, Abej Uddin, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara

95. Md. A. Gafur, Md. Ratibulla, 25, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
96. Md. Bhulu Mia, Md. Nejan Uddin, 35, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Bittipara
97. Md. Juman Ali, Md. Zahurul Haque, 55, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Bittipara
98. Md. Mosharu Mia, 16, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Bittipara
99. Md. Kandu Mia, Md. Kanchia Pramanik, 65, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Bittipara
100. Md. Tamir Uddin, Md. Nashar Uddin, 55, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Bittipara
101. Md. Wahidul Haque, Md. Tonnafki's, 25, agricultural, Ramkrishnapur, Bittipara
102. Md. Chantu Mamud, 50, Khord Baghabar
103. Mst. Rahela Khatun, Md. Ashraf Ali, 50, housewife, Khord Baghabar
104. Shri Keshab Chandra Roy, Har Gabinda Roy, 60, Krishi, Bujrug Baghabar, Bishnapur
105. Shri Montu Sarkar, Shri Kisht Sarkar, 30, Khordi, Baghabar
106. Shri Shurendra Nath Roy, Shri Dhani Ram Roy, 40, Krishi Khord, Baghabar
107. Shri Dadi Ram Roy, 60, Agriculture, Bujrug Baghabar, Bishnapur
108. Shri Abhay Charan, Shri Kandura Chandra, 40, Agriculture, Ramnathpur, Kumar
109. Mst. Miriam Nesha, Md. Yakub Ali, 23, housewife, North Muksedpur, Dhappara
110. Md. Avras Sarkar, Md. Nimutullah, 60, Agriculture, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara
111. Mst. Chharijon Nesha, Varsa Sarkar, 50, housewives, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara
112. Md. Kerad Hossain, Nimutullah, 50, Agriculture, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara
113. Md. Chinimai, Md. Ashraf Ali, 60, housewife, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara
114. Mst. Amena Khatun, 65, Agriculture, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara
115. Md. Shahajan Ali, Dr. A. Gafur, 33, students, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara

116. Md. Momotaj Uddin, Md. Wazir Mamud, 60, Agriculture, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara
117. Md. A. Kudduch, Md. Taslima Uddin, 36, Agriculture, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara
118. Md. Abu Bakkar Siddique, 45, Agriculture, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara
119. Md. Kina Mamud, Md. Ainullah Pramanik, 45, Agriculture, North Ramnathpur, Hajipara
120. Sri Dadhiram, 65, Krishi, Mandalpara, Bishnapur Union
121. Md. Badiuzzaman, Haji Ramiz Uddin, 21, student Khalisha, Hajipur
122. Koms Uddin, Karim Box, 42, day laborer, Khalisha, Hajipur
123. Mohaymen, 18, Krishi, Khalisha, Hajipur
124. Amjad Uddin, Bacher Mamud, 40, Krishi, Khalisha, Hajipur
125. Shamser Ali, Shahaj Uddin, 35, Krishi Khalisha, Hajipur
126. Fayez Uddin, Fazil Uddin, 36, Krishi, Khalisha, Hajipur
127. Abul Qasim, Nizam Uddin, 35, Krishi, Khalisha, Hajipur
128. Abul Qasim, Afan Uddin, 40, Krishi, Khalisha, Hajipur
129. Zayef Uddin, Ain Uddin, - Krishi, Khalisha, Hajipur
130. Shri Mrityunjay Roy, Ramchandra Roy, 40, Agriculture Bujruk, Hajipur
131. Shri Keshab Chandra Roy, Ramachandra Roy, 45 Krishi Buzruk Hajipur
132. Satish Chandra Roy, Tailakshya Roy, 48, Krishi Buzruk, Hajipur
133. Pravesch Chandra Roy, Sachish Chandra Roy, 17, Agriculture, Buzruk, Hajipur
134. Atul Chandra, Lalit Chandra Roy, 30, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
135. Lalit Chandra Roy, Gopi Chandra Roy, 55, Krishi Buzruk, Hajipur
136. Pran Krishna Master, 45, Teacher, Krishnapur Buzruk, Hajipara
137. Sidam Nath, Janaki Nath, 30, Agriculture, Hajipur
138. Mahfel Uddin, Sobhan Dafadar, 20, Krishi, Khopati Parbatipur, Hajipara
139. Ashwini Kumar Roy, Yogeshwar Roy, 42, Krishi, Khalsa, Hajipur
140. Sri Haripada, Rampad, 40, Krishi, Khalsa, Hajipur

141. Pran Krishna Sutar, Gada Caste, 45, Krishi, Khalsa, Hajipur
142. Shri Bhabani Chandra Biswas, Rajchandra Biswas, 40, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
143. Shri Bamsha Chandra Biswas, Rajchandra Biswas, 35, Krishi Buzruk, Hajipur
144. Lalit Chandra, kina Chandra, 45, Narsundar, Buzruk, Hajipur
145. Haripada, kina Chandra, 40, Narsundar, Buzruk, Hajipur
146. Anil Chandra, Darika Babu, 45, teacher, Buzruk, Hajipur
147. Kafil Uddin, Alek Uddin, 55, Agriculture, Hajipara
148. Bala Pon, Kafil Uddin, 35, Housewife, Hajipara
149. Kasidol, Kafil Uddin, 25, Krishi, Hajipara
150. Rabeya Kafil, Uddin, 20, Housewife, Hajipara
151. Azizul, 11, students, Hajipara
152. Furkuni, Kafil Uddin, 9, students, Hajipara
153. Rafia, Kafil Uddin, 14, students, Hajipara
154. Rokeya, Kafil Uddin, 12, students, Hajipara
155. Mamena, Kafil Uddin, 9, students, Hajipara
156. Mojibar Rahman, Mofiz Uddin, 45, Krishi Hajipara
157. Moslema Khatun, Mojibar Rahman, 30, housewife, Hajipara
158. Matiar Rahman, Mojirar Rahman, 20, students, Hajipara
159. Moshiar Rahman, Mojibar Rahman, - Student, Hajipara
160. Tanni, Mojibar Rahman, 10, students, Hajipara
161. Halima Khatun, Husband: Abdul Bari, 40, housewife, Hajipara
162. Shamser Ali, Tasir Uddin, 55, Krishi, Hajipara
163. Abdul Mandal, Sahib Uddin, 48, Agriculture, Hajipara
164. Bishadu Barman, Pran Gopal Barman, 48, Krishi, Hajipara
165. Suresh Chandra Varman, Haripada Barman, 40, Krishi, Hajipara
166. Wahidul Haque, Abdul Gaffar Pramanik, 45, Krishi, Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
167. Rajab Ali, Abdul Gaffar Pramanik, 16, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
168. Omar Ali, Abdul Gaffar Pramanik, 35, Krishi, Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
169. Abdul Majid, Abdul Rashid Pramanik, - Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
170. Fazlul Haque, Soleiman Pramanik, 30, Krishi, Ramkrishnapur
171. Delwar Hossain, Soleman Pramanik, 45, Krishi, Ramkrishnapur
172. Iman Ali, Abdul Mia, 30, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur

173. Nasir Uddin, 45, Agriculture, Buzruk, Hajipur
174. Abdul Jabbar, 35, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
175. Alauddin, 40, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
176. Pranakrishna Master, 45, Teaching, Buzruk, Hajipur
177. Ramendu, 35, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
178. Ganesh Chandra, 35, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
179. Kaltu Sardar, 35, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
180. Shashi Doctor, 47, Dr. Buzruk, Hajipur
181. Ananda Mohan, 40, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
182. Ramananda, 36, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
183. Taruni/(Bang), 30, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
184. Anil Master, 48, Teaching, Buzruk, Hajipur
185. Gharlochan Shil, 45, Narsunder, Buzruk, Hajipur
186. Lolin Shil, 42, Narsundar, Buzruk, Hajipur
187. Haripada, 45, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
188. Pano Shil, 40, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
189. Kashi Mahanta, 45, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
190. Birha Mahanta, 42, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
191. Mano Mahant, 38, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
192. Mahinda, 32, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
193. Shukra, 22, Agriculture, Buzruk, Hajipur
194. Montu Mahanta, 25, Krishi Buzruk, Hajipur
195. Binod Mahanta, 40 Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
196. Babu Mahanta (Children of Binod Mahanta), 5, Buzruk, Hajipur
197. Perry Mohan, 42, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
198. Shashi Mohan, 35, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
199. Shyamapada, 52, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
200. Gora Jyotish 55 Krishi Buzruk Hajipur
201. Devendra Das, 40, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
202. Naren, 52, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
203. Rupnarayan, 45, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
204. Bhabani, Chandra, 55, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
205. Lalit Das, 55, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
206. Pulin Das 60 Krishi Buzruk Hajipur
207. Pranakrishna, Sutradhar, 55, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
208. Lutfa Khatun, Azgar Ali, 7, Buzruk, Hajipur
209. Darpa Chandra, 65, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
210. Mrityunjay, 42, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur

211. Keshab Chandra, 45, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
212. Azahar Ali, 36, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
213. Tunu, 35, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
214. Alef Uddin, 48, Krishi, Buzruk, Hajipur
215. Varuna (Children), Satish Bairagi, 2, - Buzruk, Hajipur
216. Afshar Ali, 30, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
217. Dinesh Master, – Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
218. Mahtab Uddin, 50, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
219. Jeharat Ullah, 35, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
220. Afiz Uddin, 34, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
221. Choin Uddin, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
222. Akbar Hossain, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
223. Falta Mia, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
224. Tamir Uddin, 55, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
225. Abhay Chandra, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
226. Kandu Sheikh, 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
227. Bhulu Mia, 30, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
228. Jotha Begum, 18, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
229. Menhazul Master (known as Menhazul B.Sc.), 55, Teachers, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
230. Yusuf, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
231. Echamuddin, 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
232. Fatema Khatun, 22, Housewife, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
233. Alauddin, 60, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
234. Gumbaru, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
235. Maqbool Hossain, 35, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
236. Khairul Alam, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara

237. Nur Mohammad, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
238. Ekabbar Ali, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
239. Shajjadi Begum, 32, Housewife, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
240. Unma Chowkidar, 48, Chowkidar, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
241. Abdur Rashid, 42, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
242. Abdul M-L, 35, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
243. Shamser Ali, 35, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
244. Abul Mamud, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
245. Emajuddin, 52, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
246. Fazlul Haque, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
247. Rahela Khatun, 18, Housewife, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
248. Wahidul Haque, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
249. Ajab Ali, 42, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
250. Omar Ali, 35, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
251. Dildar Ali 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
252. Iman Shah, 55, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
253. Abdul Bari, 35, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
254. Abdul Majid, 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
255. Atahar, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
256. Anjuara Begum, 22, Housewife, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
257. Manjuara Begum, 18, students, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
258. Akhtara Khatun, 40, Housewife, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
259. Nalo Begum, 35, Housewife, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
260. Manjila Khatun, 30, Housewife, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
261. Afzalun Ker, 32, Housewife, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
262. Nindu Mia, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara

263. Wahidul Haque, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
264. Chapud Mia, 40, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
265. Mofazzal Dafadar, 47, Chowkidar, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
266. Shamser Mia, 30, Agriculture Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
267. Ekramul Haque, 42, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
268. Korban Ali, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
269. Badiuzzaman, 35, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
270. Momen, 8, Dashshu, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
271. Shamsuddin, 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
272. Kashem, 28, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
273. Jagpu Mia, 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur Area, Baniapara
274. Amjad Hossain, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
275. Fayez 41, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur area, Baniapara
276. Khorshed Lohani, 45, Agriculture, Lohanipara
277. Kharia, Jamir Uddin, 55, Agriculture, Gopalpur, Shampur, Rangpur
278. Alauddin, Sobhan, 40, Agriculture, Basantapur, Shampur, Badarganj, Rangpur
279. tanno Chakider, Abdullah, 55, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
280. Atiyar Rahman, Ainuddin, 42, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
281. A. Rashid, Monir Uddin, 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
282. Mahaj Uddin, Soleman, 42, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
283. Sajeda Khatun, Soleiman, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
284. Mahatab Uddin, Choin Uddin, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
285. Jametullah, Jehartullah Krishi, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
286. Mofez, Choin Uddin, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara

287. Ekabbar Ali, Kafil Uddin, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Jhakuapara
288. Akbar Ali, Mahatab Krishi, Ramkrishnapur, Bidirpara
289. Nur Mohammad, Bidir Uddin, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Bidirpara
290. Khairul, Bidir Uddin, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Bidirpara
291. Sahidar Rahman Hessa, Wholesaler, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Nayapara
292. Ahidul Haque, Goffar, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Mashandoba
293. Omar Ali, Goffar, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Mashandoba
294. Rajab Ali, Goffar, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Mashandoba
295. delbar, Chholeman, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Mashandoba
296. Amaz, Gafur, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Mashandoba
297. Fazlul Haque, Kobad Ali, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Mashandoba
298. Liaquat, Mofiz Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Khiarpara
299. Mahatab, Haji Mujib, Krishi, Ramkrishnapur, Khiarpara
300. Maqbool Hossain, Jabir Uddin, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Madhyapara
301. Alauddin, Rajibullah, Krishi, Ramkrishnapur, Baniapara
302. Menhazul Islam, Mofiz Uddin, 55, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Baniapara
303. Samabaru, Kalta, 22, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Baniapara
304. Majid, A. Rashid, 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Mashandoba
305. Azadul, Afaz, 42, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Baniapara
306. Islam, Hossain Chaprash, 36, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Baniapara
307. Modi, Chobhan, 22, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Baniapara
308. Faizuddin, Panchkari Mia, 25, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
309. Islam, Faizuddin, 33, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
310. Manners Box, Atiqur, 36, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
311. Tonna mamud, Akabbar Rahman, 48, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara

312. Futuli, Nazir Hossain, 22, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
313. Sahidar Rahman, Rahe Mia, 32, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
314. Veru Mia, Sahar Mia, 55, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Balapara
315. Iman, Abdullah, 18 Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Mashandoba
316. Shamsar, Chapar Mia, 33, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Mashandoba
317. Joyjuddin, Banesh, 42, Krishi, Bangarpar
318. Azizar Rahman, Zahir Uddin, 52, Agriculture, North Rampara, Agriculture Parbatipur, Dinajpur
319. Ahidul Haque, Namar Mia, 34, Agriculture North Rampara, Parbatipur, Dinajpur
320. Abu Kabar, Jamir, 55, Agriculture, North Rampara, Parbatipur, Dinajpur
321. Mameja Khatun, Chhafi Uddin, 24, housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
322. Shahida, Afzal, 22, housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
323. Chhabila Chhafiuddin, - Housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
324. Atarul, Mumtaz, Krishi, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
325. Lalmai, Fazr Mia, housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
326. Fatema, Mahatab, housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
327. Moslema, Kahar Mia, housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
328. Anju Ara, Husband: Hobby Mia, housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
329. A. Karim, Sahaj Mia, Krishi, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
330. Munja Khatun, Husband: Sahaj Mia, housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
331. Tulli Mai, 24, Housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
332. Samjan, Mojibar, 16, housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
333. Unjan, Mojibar, 14, housewife, Ghatabil, Khiyarpara
334. Kafil Uddin, Anis Mia, 45, Krishi, Ghatabil, Kuthirpara
335. Shahidul, Kafil Uddin, 22, Krishi, Ghatabil, Kuthirpara
336. Fuljan Mai, Kafil Uddin, 24, housewife, Ghatabil, Kuthirpara
337. Asra, Kafil Uddin, 18, housewife, Ghatabil, Kuthirpara
338. Enteja Khatun, Kafil Uddin, 22, housewife, Ghatabil, Kuthirpara
339. Majeda, Kafil Uddin, 15, housewife, Ghatabil, Kuthirpara
340. Anifa, Kafil Uddin, 12, housewife, Ghatabil, Kuthirpara
341. Hamida, Husband: A. Bari, 22, housewife, Ghatabil, Kuthirpara
342. Kumares Chandra, Bhupen, 24, Agriculture, Kishamat, Ghatabil
343. Mahesh, Velsu Chandra, 32, Krishi, Kishamat, Ghatabil
344. Ratan Chandra, Bhaduram, 36, Agriculture, Kishamat, Ghatabil
345. Baren Bhaduram, 36, Agriculture, Kishamat, Ghatabil
346. Ganesh Bhaduram, 18, Agriculture, Kishamat, Ghatabil

347. Dhiren Ajit, 15, Krishi, Kishamat, Ghatabil
348. Upen Budaru, 16, Agriculture, Kishamat, Ghatabil
349. Md. Mofazzal, A. Chobhan, 42, Krishi, Dhapakal Balapara, Parbatipur, Dinajpur
350. Badiuzzaman, Haji Ramiz Uddin, 55, Krishi Khalisha, Hajipur
351. Shri Devendra Nath, Chandi Prasad, 46, Agriculture Ghatabil
352. Harendra Nath Sarkar, 32 Agriculture, Ghatabil
353. Md. Amjad, Based, 35, Krishi, Khalisha, Hajipur
354. Md. Shamser, Reyaz (Buda), 36, Agriculture, Khalisha, Hajipur
355. namer, 22, agriculture, b. Hajipur
356. Abdul Majid, Abdul Rashid Pramanik, 15, students, Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
357. Fazlul, Kobad Uddin, 30, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
358. Delwar Hossain, Salman, 45, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba
359. Iman Ali, Abdul Mia, 43, Agriculture, Ramkrishnapur, Masandoba

Collected: Mukul Mostafiz, *Rangpur in the war of liberation*
(Incomplete)

Comparative details of the professional identities of the martyrs:

Sl.	Occupation	Number
1	Farmers	275
2	Housewife	52
3	Students	35
4	Village Police	05
5	Barbar	04
6	Mason	02
7	Teacher	07
8	Doctor	01
9	Children	03

The survey revealed that the Pakistani army and its collaborators carried out arbitrary killings that day.

List of victims and the tortured people

List of victims of Jharuar Beel genocide are given below :

Sl.	Name	Village	Details of the Victims
1.	Mohar Uddin	Khalisahajipur Kutirpara	A boy and a girl were martyred
2.	Abdur Rahim	Khalisahajipur Kutirpara	A son and a daughter were martyred
3.	Md. Alef Uddin	Khalisahajipur Kutirpara	son, son's two wives, two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren were martyred
4.	Harikant Roy	Hajipur Paikarpara	Two sons were martyred
5.	Md. Mafiz Uddin	Hajipur Paikarpara	One son and one daughter were martyred
6.	Md. A. Ghaffar Pramanik	Hajipur Paikarpara	Three sons were martyred
7.	Md. Solaiman	Hajipur Paikarpara	One son and one daughter were martyred
8.	Md. Atiyar Rahman	Ramkrishnapur Jhakuapa	His father was martyred
9.	Md. Ain Uddin	Ramkrishnapur Jhakuapara	One son was martyred
10.	Md. Khidir Uddin	Ramkrishnapur Sarkarpara	Two sons were martyred

Sl.	Name	Village	Details of the Victims
11.	Ramchandra Roy	Buzruk Hajipur	Two sons were martyred
12.	Rajchandra Biswas	Buzruk Hajipur	Two sons were martyred
13.	Kina Chandra	Buzruk Hajipur	Two sons were martyred
14.	Alek Uddin	Hajipara	One son, one son's son, grandson and six granddaughters were martyred
15.	Mojibar Rahman	Hajipara	Wife, one son and two daughters were martyred
16.	Abdul Gaffar's Pramanik	Ramkrishnapur Masandoba	Three sons were martyred
17.	Soleman Pramanik	Ramakrishnapur	Two sons were martyred
18.	Binod Mahanta	Buzruk Hajipur	His child was martyred
19.	Satish Bairagi	Buzruk Hajipur	His child was martyred
20.	Soleiman	Ramkrishnapur Jhakuapara	One son and one daughter were martyred
21.	Bidir Uddin	Ramkrishnapur Bidirpara	Two sons were martyred
22.	Goffar	Ramkrishnapur Mashandoba	Three sons were martyred
23.	Sahaj Mia	Ghatabil Khiarpara	wife and son were martyred
24.	Mojibar Ghatabil	Khiyarpara	Two sons were martyred
25.	Kafil Uddin	Ghatabil Kuthirpara	Three sons and four daughters were martyred

(Incomplete)

Statements of the Eye-Witnesses, Tortured and Victims

Golam Mostafa (62)

We were seven brothers and five sisters. The Pakistani army forced all our family members to go to Jharuar Beel. There they shot helter-skelter and killed 1500 persons. Three bullets hit me as well.



After the genocide at Jharuar Beel, the Pakistani army forced 200 individuals, those still alive, to board the waiting train. My brother and I belonged to this group. My brother's name is

Abdul Majid. He did not return.

Those still alive and imprisoned by the Pakistani army were divided into four sections – old, youth, women and children, and Hindus. Apart from a few old who were kept behind, the rest were compelled to board the train waiting. I was a part of the group. A Bihari leader, collaborating with the Pakistani army, released me after giving him a bribe of 700 takas, some ornaments of my mother and a radio. I had requested this Bihari to accept the bribe and release me. Well, what he did was quite notable. He took me to the train door and forcibly pushed me out to convey the impression that he had tortured me and then pushed me out. This impression was conveyed to the Pakistani army in particular. Anyway, my life was spared.

I returned to the village but could not save my beloved younger brother's life. A pall of gloom and sadness enveloped our village. In fact, on that day, you could not find a single family that did not contribute to a martyr. The country has won freedom, but that wound in our hearts has not yet dried up.⁷

Abbas Ali (68)

Our house was in Ramkrishnapur Baniapara. During those days I used to help my father and also kept my eyes on the political



situation. I stood beside and gave a helping hand to those who had fled from Parbatipur and were injured. This was of course during the war of liberation. The youths of the village, at that point of time, took military training in order to take part in the liberation war. As a fallout, Biharis and the Pakistani soldiers, kept a close watch on us. During the last days of

March and in the beginning of April, the Pakistani army and its cohorts looted and plundered and set our houses on fire.

In order to escape from this torture and persecution, people living in the town area came over to our village with their families to take shelter. But it was so unfortunate that the Biharis provoked the Pakistanis to attack us and them in our region.

On April 17th Pakistanis conducted a quick operation and surrounded our village from all four sides. Those who were found to be neared them were subject to inhuman torture and cruelty. The Pakistanis abused us in unspeakable language. They had with them stenguns and other modern weapons. They fired recklessly on the Bangalis with their stenguns.

I was at that time young and tremendously brave. Three bullets fired by the Pakistanis hit my legs and body. Indeed, the three bullets holed my body and came out from the other side. In this atmosphere, I, severely wounded, fled from the killing field and lay down on the raised portion of the paddy field. From a distance I could see that the entire area was darkened by thick smoke. The bullets fired by the Pakistanis fell on the inflammable hay of the homes and thus the homes were burnt.

The injured persons all around were dying of thirst. They drank the water of the canal to slake their thirst. I saw countless corpses all around me. The groans and moanings of the wounded, who were alive still, heavied the atmosphere. Some tried to run away to save their lives. But even they were not spared by the soldiers who shot them from behind. Some could escape while others were either wounded or killed.

The dead bodies of the victims of April 17, 1971 were buried by us, these were covered by soil. Later, foxes, dogs, crows and vultures extracted some of the bodies and feasted on them.⁸

Hole Pramanik (90)

I had two children in 1971, the year of the liberation war. They were very small. The daughter was aged 13, and the son 6. A



feeling of terror enveloped our village from the beginning of March. Our location was between Dinajpur and Syedpur on one side and Rangpur, on the other. The communication channels were not good. That is why; we were not informed of the happenings that were taking place in Dinazur, Syedpur and Rangpur. Those who used to go to courts

and government offices in Rangpur provided description on their return. Some news was given by our relatives also who used to still live in Rangpur.

During the early phase of the war, a few Bangali soldiers came to our village and took shelter. The youths of our region received military training from them. The Bangali soldiers were always busy rising up defences in order to prevent the Pakistani soldiers from entering the village. Local youths cooperated with them admirably in this venture. They dug up several places and constructed bunkers to build the lines of defence. We, farmers, helped them in their effort.

There was no good road in this region leading to our village. But our relatives and friends who lived in other areas came to our village and took shelter, when the news spread around that Bangali soldiers along with local people were keeping watch from their lines of defence. Our guests came to our village in trains. The Pakistani army and its cohorts launched a sudden attack in the middle of April. Many of those who had sought shelter in our village instantly became martyrs. I, along with my family, ran away to Jharuar Beel and took shelter there.

But the Pakistanis and their comrades attacked us there as well. They fired recklessly, and countless people were killed in Jharuar Beel region on that day. When the enemy fired, I along with my wife and children lay on the ground, and the bullets flew above our bodies. We were all invoking the name of Allah during this deadly phase. The children turned white in fear. I covered their mouths with my hands so that they could not cry. The soldiers were shooting, as you can well guess, on those spots from where noises were emanating. After the Pakistani army had exited we returned to our village in the evening. We saw that our house had been set on fire. We spent our night on the open fields. On the next day we buried those killed. Almost 1500 people were buried that day.⁹

Eyewitness comment

Principal Mecheruddin



In 1971 I was an MA student in Rajshahi University. My subject was Political Science. I came to my village in the beginning of March. This region was also stormy along with the rest of the country. A battle took place between Pakistani soldiers and soldiers of the Syedpur EPR who had come from the neighbouring upazilla Syedpur. Led by Captain

Anwar, some EPR soldiers launched an attack on the Syedpur army camp as well. But they could not withstand the heavy artillery fire and they had to retreat. Captain Anwar and his men hid themselves in Tekserhat. They, including Captain Anwar, were treated and taken care of in Badarganj Hospital. On the other side, Subedar Shahidul Aslam and his soldiers attacked the army camp from Phulbari zone. Shahidul was also a member of the EPR. He took shelter in Kholahati railstation.

After finding shelter in Tekserhat region, the EPR fighters started to give military training to the local youths. On March 28, I took part in the attack on Rangpur army camp. Captain Anwar, Subedar Shahidul and many males from the village led this assault. But again, unable to withstand the heavy firing, which was much superior to the firing of our indigenous guns, the warriors were forced to retreat.

After this attack on Rangpur camp, the Pakistani soldiers inspected several areas of the village everyday. On April 8, one such army group started from Rangpur towards Badarganj. Under the leadership of Captain Anwar and Subedar Shahidul, the local people built up resistance near the river Jamuneshawari. The battle began at 8 a.m. Captain Anwar was injured in this bloody conflict.

On April 18, led by ATM Azahrul Islam, Bacchu Khan and Kamaruzzaman. Pakistani soldiers entered Tekserhat. One group came from Parbatipur and the other from Rangpur army camp. Both these groups downloaded their arms and ammunition at Jharua village railstation (Station No. 7). The activities of the Pakistanis spread terror in the region.

On April 15, the Pakistani soldiers and their associates looted and plundered and set houses on fire in the eight mouzas which included Balapara, Talpukur and Baniapara. Indeed, houses were set on fire indiscriminately in Ramkrishnapur, Krishaghatakil, Hajipur, Khalsa Hajipur, Bujruk Hajipur and Roami Hajipur.

ATM Ajharul Islam was with the soldiers during this spree of destruction. On the north of Tekserhat in Dhappara, Pakistani soldiers killed 13 persons. Tanna, Kailta and Jummon, local accomplices, conducted this massacre, they guided the Pakistani troops. In fact Kailta shot dead a pregnant woman.

Dr. Munsur Ali, Captain Anwar and Subedar Shahidul took shelter in Ramnathpur, which was a part of Tekserhat. Munsur Ali was at daggers drawn with the Biharis. This is the reason why the Biharis provoked the Pakistani army men to attack Tekserhat.

On April 17, the Pakistani army conducted their operation in the regional Jharuar Beel. The trains which came from Parbatipur and Rangpur stopped at number 7 railgate. Soldiers came out of the train and set fire to houses in Bakshiganj. ATM Azharul Islam provoked the Pakistani army to carry on this depredation. When the homes and hearths were put on fire by the army and its cohorts in the six mouzas of Badarganj upazilla, the afflicted common people ran away and took shelter elsewhere. The remaining who fell in Pakistani hands, were taken to Jharuar Beel and were killed there and then.

After the genocide, the Pakistani army men forced 200 simple people still living to get into the train. While on their way to Parbatipur, they massacred some at a place west of Kholahati army camp. Those who were mowed down here were (1) Esla (2) Gambaru (3) Minhazuddin BSc (4) Allauddin (5) Mahatabuddin Master and (6) Master Pranakrishna. Thirteen more corpses in addition to this were also found here. Their identities could not be traced.

Master Shamsuddin appealed to the troops to give them the opportunity to perform the asar namaj. Then, Hindus and Muslims together read the namaz in order to save their lives. As we know, the Pakistani soldiers used to catch people and ascertain who was a Muslim and who was a Hindu. The rest who

were travelling in this train could not be traced thereafter. We came to know later that they were thrown inside the coal engine and were burnt to death.

1200 to 1300 were shot to death in Jharuar Beel. Most of them had come to Badarganj from other places. They took shelter in that upazilla. It has not been possible to retrieve their names and identity.¹⁰

Abdul Majid (85)

My parents, I, my wife and children were members of a happy family. Our economic condition was more or less, satisfying.



With enough agricultural land at our disposal, we used to lead a decent, familial life. Many worked in our land and used to run their families with the money they received from us.

The produce of our agricultural land was encouraging and inspiring; our family led a smooth and steady life. We used to trade in seasonal goods and this fetched us our additional income. Like the other regions of our country, the condition in our village also deteriorated from the beginning of March. Then, all of a sudden, fighting broke out on March. Thereafter our lives turned uncertain.

Those who were our friends and relatives could not give us good advice-because they themselves were affected. To be candid, neither the Muslims nor Hindus spent their days in peace. None of us felt at ease and secure. In fact, we were bothered by the question which read, could we at all live in our country. We did not know.

From the first week of April, the Pakistani soldiers spread out from the district level to the Thana level. They established their

camps at the thana level. This increased the sense of fear and foreboding. On all side firing took place and we could hear the firing of guns day and night. Some villagers left their village fearing the worst. Everyone was full of doubt and fear.

Because our region was at a remote corner, we felt that the Pakistani soldiers would not come that far. But our impression turned out to be totally false. From the beginning of April they started killing two to four persons on a regular basis. Indeed, on April 17, they killed 1500 who had taken shelter in Jharuar Beel. I saw with my own eyes how they killed the innocent villagers. After the exit of the Pakistani soldiers, those who were severely affected ran to Jharuar Beel in search of their near and dear ones. Those who could find the bodies of friends and relatives brought the latter to the village and observed the funeral rites.

Countless people were brutally murdered – I saw with my own eyes.¹¹

Endeavour to Protect Memory and Preservation

The killing field of Jharuar Beel is situated in the Badarganj Upazila of the Rangpur district. The amount and measurement of the land are 0.20 acres (almost) out of 1.51 acres. The nature of the land is the shores of the lake. The owner is Rahim Uddin, whose father is Jiyarat Ullah Pramanik. The address of both is Khord Bagbar, Upazilal Badarganj. Like many other killing fields and centers of genocide and torture, this field is also neglected despite the number of persons mowed down and the extent and publication of the details in the mass media. After the war of liberation, electronic mass media focused on this massacre. What is important to note is that the Jharuar Beel genocide has found ample space in the historical narration of the nation as well as in regional history.

In order to honor the memory of the martyrs, a memorial has been built. The honorable MP of Badarganj, Abul Kalam, and

Ms. Ahasanul Haq Chaudhuri inaugurated this memorial on April 17, 2014. The people of this region pay their respect to the martyrs at this memorial site on the Day of Independence and Day of Victory.

The brave freedom fighter and the leader of the Rangpur Bangladesh Liberation Front, writer, and journalist Mukul Mostafy, conducted research at the grassroots level and collected the names and biographical details of 367 martyrs. However, according to local researchers, more than a thousand laid down their lives on the fateful day of April 17. On the bank of Padmapukur, adjacent to Jharuar Beel, a memorial has been constructed by spending 26 lakh and 75 thousand takas. However, till now, no good road has been constructed which could lead to the memorial. As a result, people from faraway regions cannot come here to pay their respect. Referring to this lack of facility, the executive officer of Badarganj Upazilla Khondkar Ishtiaq Ahmed said, æThe construction of the memorial is complete. What is still to be done is the construction of the road leading to the memorial, and this is urgent. We are concentrating our efforts on building this road". The MP of the region, Abul Kalam Md. Ahasanul Haq Chaudhuri said, æWe have sent a proposal to the LGED; till now, we have not received the funds. We are continuing our efforts to get this particular project sanctioned".

April 17 is observed with all earnestness and honor as Martyr's Day. The æJharuar Beel killing field Preservation Committee" places flowers and garlands at the memorial every year on April 17, the Martyrs' Day. Additionally, seminars, meetings, and Milad and Doya Mahfil are also observed.

For quite a long time, the local people have demanded the erection of a memorial column that would carry the names of all the martyrs. The families of martyrs and residents have demanded the construction of a more significant memorial and a complete complex that would accommodate a museum and

archive related to the genocide to honor and preserve the memory of the martyrs. The new generation would know the history of the genocide from this complex and the natural history of the liberation war. Once they learn about this, they will also gain the opportunity to know the actual history and be imbued with patriotism and love for their country.

Commenting on the judicial process against anti-human killers and agents closely connected with this genocide, the members of the martyred families have said, æAlong with this crucial judicial process, the effort to de-stain the people has also begun.”¹²

Evaluation

The liberation war of Bangladesh is the source of inspiration for the new generation. This generation is proceeding with their works to reconstruct the history of the liberation war. Publications produced in recent times – war of liberation books, essays, and articles – point to the fact that the writers, or most of them, were born much after the liberation war. The new generation, therefore, represents the new warriors who are determined to know the absolute truth of the history of the liberation war, which occurred with our preceding generation.



Memorial built on Jharuar Beel

On 17th April, the merciless genocide was perpetrated at Jharuar Beel. Pakistani soldiers and their Collaborators killed around 1500 persons. Though there is no fundamental difference between this genocide and others, this genocide has quite some distinctive characteristics, which are as follows:

First, the Jharuar Beel genocide was meticulously planned.

Second, the Pakistani Army searched for the wounded EPR members who had escaped, and this most heinous genocide was perpetrated.

Third, the members of the Bihari community provoked the Pakistani soldiers against Bangalis.

Fourth, the Pakistani Army used modern rifles and machine guns to mow down the people, though the latter were innocent and unarmed.

Fifth, the Pakistani soldiers fired recklessly from behind.

Sixth, the majority of those who were killed were not local people. They were outsiders who had come to this region searching for a safe shelter.

Seventh, the soldiers who carried out the genocide came from two directions. One group came from Rangpur, and the other from Parbatipur.

Eighth, the soldiers stopped the trains at two points and encircled the entire area. As a result, the commoners could not escape.

Ninth, the Pakistani soldiers attacked six mouzas of Badarganj simultaneously.

Tenth, the actual killing was made by the Pakistani soldiers, but those who led and directed them were the Biharis of Rangpur and Parbatipur and their other associates.

Eleventh, most people came from different places to seek shelter in Badarganj. They were not much in the know of roads and lanes of this region. Consequently, they could not escape. The number of martyrs increased because of this.

Finally, facts and figures show that among the martyrs, 256 were farmers. The remaining were also straightforward people. They had to give their lives for no reason.

So many years have passed since the Liberation War, but even then, the families of martyrs and victims have not received any help or assistance from the personal to the state level. Our duty is to stand beside and behind these families and the government. Social efforts have to be made to preserve the memory of the martyrs. Only then shall we accord them real and actual honor. Only then will the dream of the liberation war be realized. Only then will the limitless sacrifice of the martyrs bear fruit.

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