

# **Report on Rangamati Communal Attack**

**In the massive communal attack on indigenous Jumma peoples by Bengali settlers with the support of fundamentalist force, more than 100 Jummas and 9 Bengalis wounded and many Jumma houses and commercial establishments including CHT Regional Council office and rest house vandalized**

## **1. Introduction:**

On 22 September 2012 the Bengali settlers conducted savagery attack upon the Jumma peoples in different localities of Rangamati district town in presence of the security forces. In this attack the wounded from among the Jumma population were more than 100 people including 1 government physician, 14 Union Council Chairmen, 3 college teachers and 9 Bengali settlers and students while the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Regional Council office and rest house came under attack and many Jumma houses including their commercial establishments were vandalized. After much delay of the beginning of the attack, army, Border Guard of Bangladesh (BGB) and police were deployed in the spots of occurrence. Even after their deployment, the law enforcing authorities miserably failed to undertake proper measures and this resulted in the savagery attacks upon the Jummas dwelling either side of the Rangamati-Chittagong main road at a stretch from 10 am to approximately 3 pm amidst the patrolling of army, BGB and police forces along the main road. The matter did not end up there, even on 23 September 2012 during the hours of Section 144 enforced thereat, one innocent Jumma passer-by was attacked in the Rangamati general hospital area in the morning and also the Bengali settlers were made efforts to attack the Jummas living in East Tribal Adam and Rajmoni Para localities in the evening.

## **2. Commencement of the incident: One-sided attack**

It was about 10.00 am of the 22nd September 2012. In Rangamati Government College, classes just began in some classrooms while the students in some other classrooms were waiting for their teachers. Class of the First Year Higher Secondary students in Room no. 210 at the 1st floor began with the arrival of Lecturer Sunil Kanti Nath, Department of Botany. In the class, there were about 60 to 70 students of mostly Jumma origin. While it was about 10.15 am a group of Bengali students with sticks in hands appeared at the door and sought permission from the teacher to enter the room. As the teacher did not allow them they receded but again reappeared after some moments.

Now, without permission, saying: "Jumma students get out! Get out!," they forcibly entered into the classroom and began to attack the Jumma students with canes and sticks indiscriminately. In the face of sudden attack, many of the Jumma students tried to escape out and those who could step out of the room soon became prey to the Bengali students waiting in ambush outside. Attack upon the Jumma students in Room no. 206 and 209 began at the same time in the same manner and the attackers also attacked the Jumma students in the corridor indiscriminately. In Room no. 209, they attacked during the Mathematics class in presence of the class teacher. The Assistant Professor Biman Dutta and Lecturer Sunil Kanti Nath were also injured while attempting to prevent their students from the attack. At the same time, the Physical Training Instructor Weising Maung was also seriously wounded while moving away in order to escape from the attack of the Bengali students.

To escape from the horrible attack of the Bengali students, some of the Jumma students fled behind the college building, but most of the Jumma students' got entrapped in different classrooms. The attacking Bengali students continued to strike the Jumma students in different classrooms. The classrooms became heavy with the wailing of the Jumma students.

An eye witness student informed that before the incident, he was sitting in the college ground along with some 10/12 fellow Bengali students, but they noticed none were coming from outside by this time. This information suggests that the attackers were well prepared with sticks and all as per preplanned. According to another eye witness, the one-sided indiscriminate attack upon the Jumma students continued for an hour or so. Though the teachers including the Principal of the college were at their efforts to prevent the attacking Bengali students, but the attackers did not pay heed to the teachers. The most important matters was that the role of the 5/6 numbers of police who posted in the campus but did not try to stop the reckless attack.

The attacking Bengali students formed irrespective of the Bangalee Chhatra Parishad (Bengali Student Council), Chhatra League (student front of ruling Awami League), Chhatra Dal (student front of opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party) swooped upon the Jumma students. During this surprise attack, the Jumma students had an effort to reorganize themselves and at certain stage, they built resistance with sticks and gave a chase after the attacking Bengali students up to the college ground. During chasing and counter chasing, some of the Bengali students and outsider Bengali youths were wounded. At a stage, the attacking Bengali students started back stepping and compelled to get out of the college campus. By this time, the Bengali settlers living nearby college came with curved bladed short swords and sticks joined the Bengali students and took part in the attack upon the Jumma students.

After an hour of the starting the attack, while the Bengali students were compelled to get back to outside the college campus, just the moment an army contingent arrived at the main gate of the college. It was learnt that the army lathi-charged the Bengali students and youths positioned outside the college gate, in an attempt to disperse them. Afterwards, entering the college campus they undertook an effort to disperse the Jumma students and chased them in different directions. The chasing had been so much that the army personnel got out of the college campus, staged lathi-charge, harassed and attacked to many innocent Jumma passers-by walking along the main road.

By this hour, the army and police did not prevent the Bengali students and Bengali settlers who were chasing after the Jumma students rather they kept staring unperturbedly. But on the contrary, while the Jumma students staged counter chasing, the army personnel brought pressure upon them. In this attack, at least 40/50 Jumma students including girls were wounded. Some of them were admitted to the hospital while many had taken treatment at their homes.

The day was a weekly Market Day. As usual, many Jumma people came to the College Gate Bazaar to sell out their agro-products and vegetables. During the incident, though the customers left the bazaar, but the Jumma people who came from rural localities remained in the bazaar with their unsold items. The settlers, in presence of the security forces, attacked the Jummas before having a guess over the gravity of the situation, trampled and disarrayed their selling items for which the Jummas fled for life helter-skelter. The Bengali settlers then took away those articles left by the Jummas as booties.

It was learnt that the Bengali settlers spread the message of chasing and counter chasing between the Jumma and Bengali students in the college speedily. Even right before getting

the attack and conflict stopped in the college, the Bengali settlers spread a rumour that goes: “The Jummas have killed two Bengalis in the college.. or 2 dead bodies belonging to Bengalis have been found in the college premises.. etc.” With this, they went on spreading provocative words and communal tension. In no time of spreading this rumour, attack upon the Jummas, their houses and business establishments with short sword, sticks and stones began almost in all the parts of Rangamati town without verification about the truth or falsehood of the hearsay. There has been complain that even the army being perturbed with the rumour conducted search for the said dead bodies of Bengalis in different areas. At this hour, the army failed to maintain impartiality and stop the attack in different spots of occurrence. Moreover, in some cases, the army personnel were seen providing support to the attackers and spreading provocation. For instance, at Banarupa, instead of repulsing the Bengali attackers from the Jumma dwelling localities, the army personnel motivatedly went on asking the Jummas by saying: “Where have you hidden the Bengali dead bodies? Hand them over immediately, else you will have to face dire consequence, etc. etc.” The flow of the incident mentioned above proves that there has been a pre-planning according to which the propagation was spread in organized manner.

Immediately after the incident, it was propagated that the commencement of the incident took place following the hot exchange in the classroom between one Jumma student and one Bengali student over the issue of seating in the bus about 9.30 am in the college. But later on, no evidence of truth has been available to that effect. In fact, on that day, the commencement of incident began with the one-sided attack of the Bengali students upon the lesson-doing Jumma students in the classrooms of 210, 209 and 206.

### **3. Attack at TTC Road/Kalyanpur/Devasishnagar**

At certain phase of attack in college, the army and police personnel arrived at TTC Road, Kalyanpur and Devasishnagar. As soon as their arrival, they entered the Jumma localities while chasing the Jumma people. Instead of repulsing the attacking Bengali settler mob along the main road, the army and police forces began to chase the Jumma people by caning with sticks, beating the houses and pelting stones at the Jumma people irrespective of women and children. A group of army led by Warrant Officer Md. Omar kept chasing the Jumma people along the Kalyanpur Road and striking against the Jumma dwellings with sticks. At this moment, residents of Kalyanpur area said to the army personnel that no attack was being conducted inside Kalyanpur but along the main road. Those who were in Kalyanpur were the local inhabitants. They requested them to go to the main road. At certain moment they started moving towards the main road. But as the Warrant Officer arrived, they (group of army) led by the Warrant Officer advanced towards inside Jumma-inhabited Kalyanpur. At certain stage, they continued to advance towards the residence of Chairman of the CHT Regional Council. In this circumstance, as the Chairman came out of his residence, the advancing army group also offered indecent behavior with him and left the place.

Though the matter of chasing the Jummas into Kalyanpur and Devasishnagar and of the outrageous behavior with the Chairman of the CHT Regional Council was brought to the notice of General Officer Commanding (GOC) of 24th infantry division and the army higher ups then and there, but the army personnel stayed at the Kalyanpur Road till the evening. They established a check-post in a building under construction and began to search and interrogate the inhabitants of Kalyanpur during their getting in and out. This gave rise to extreme panic and feeling of insecurity among the Jumma people.

### **4. Attack at Banarupa and Kathaltali:**

As has been mentioned earlier, it was a weekly Hut Day also for Banarupa Bazaar. Hundreds of Jumma people including women and children came to the bazaar to sell their produce and to purchase their necessities. After the college incident on that day, the Bengali settlers from Banarupa and Kathaltali in mobs began to beat the Jummas wherever they came across before being able to sense any thing. At this moment, the Jummas, fled here and there for fear of life. Many Jummas including women coming to Banarupa bazaar at that time came under the attack. By this time, some 10/12 Bengali settlers coming out from Alif Market and B M Shopping Complex chased after one Jumma boy. Then hundreds of Bengali settlers began to amalgamate at the crossing of Banrupa bazaar. In this circumstance, the Jummas began to move away from the crossing to Samata Ghat (marine landing slope) and erected a barricade for self defense at the point where pork is sold. Many got entrapped in the shops while fleeing. In the mean time the Bengali settlers occupied the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of 'Kutum Bari Market' some 50 yards inside from the crossing. From there, they began pelting at One Bank, United Leasing Company office and other shops belonging to the Jumma peoples. By the time, they vandalized the chamber of Dr. Kaniska Chakma, Dr. Ganga Manik Chakma and Cooling Corner of Suresh Chandra Chakma including other shops of the Jummas. It was learnt that hundreds of Bengali settlers from Reserve Bazaar came up to Banarupa at 11.00 am in several belligerent processions. Some of them came by country motor boat from Reserve Bazar to Fisheries Ghat wherefrom they started proceeding towards Banrupa in militant processions. They took part in the attacks at Kathaltali, Garjantali and Banarupa.

During certain phase of attack at Banarupa, a contingent of army and police arrived at Banrupa approximately at 12.30 pm and immediately after their arrival, the army personnel asked the Jumma people as to where the Bengali dead bodies had been hidden and ordered them to bring the dead bodies out. The Jummas present there told the army that there were no dead bodies of Bengalis since no Bengali had died. At this, the army ordered the Jummas to move away from their location and threatened them that they would be shot at if they did not comply with. Then the army began chasing the Jumma people. At this hour, instead of driving the Bengali settlers attacking the Jumma and their dwellings, the army drove the Jumma mob up to the open space of Samata Ghat road – a place dwelt by Jummas. Right at this moment, retired Police Sergeant Anupom Chakma (Gajendra) said to the army personnel: "What are you doing here in this depth zone? No attack or conflict is going here! Attack is going at the junction point – along the main road." He requested the army to go there and prevent the attack.

The Jummas told the army that they were in amalgamation not to conduct attack but to defend them. They requested to drive away the Bengali attackers attacking to the Jummas and pelting at their shops from the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the 'Kutum Bari Market.' Afterwards, the army got back to the Banarupa crossing and drove away a group of attacking Bengali mobs towards Alif Market and B M Shopping Complex while the other group towards the Graveyard and Forest Office.

On the otherside, the Bengali settlers attacked Chevron & Doctors Lab owned by Dr. Parash Khisa and Dr, Bipash Khisa at Banarupa. The glasses of the laboratory completely got shattered during the attack. One Jasheshwar Chakma Biltu's motorbike that was kept in the Banarupa petrol pump was set in the fire. Before this, while Dr. Sushobhan Dewan was on his way from Kaushik Pharmacy by motor cycle to home at Tabalchari, was attacked by the Bengali settlers that gathered in the Alif Market and B M Market. At this moment, the staff working in Madina Store could identify him and hid in their shop in a very critical condition. About half an hour or one and a half hour later, the General Secretary of Awami League arrived there and having seen Dr. Sushobhan in critical condition, he advised them to take

doctor to hospital immediately. Then he sent Dr. Sushobhan to Rangamati General Hospital through two Bengali youths by a motor cycle.

But seeing the procession of Bengali settlers in front of the Deputy Commissioner's office, Dr. Sushobhan requested the Bengali youths to take him to his residence at Tabalchhari. On the way to Tabalchhari, once again, he was attacked by the Bengali settlers at the old bus station. The settlers attacked him indiscriminately with short sword and sticks. At certain point of time, he lost his sense and the Bengali settlers left him considering to have died. Afterwards, he knew nothing as to who were the people to lift him in the police hospital. From the police hospital, he was soon shifted to Rangamati General Hospital and from there he was sent to Chittagong Medical College Hospital towards 3.00 pm. He succumbed to fracture of both arms, critical injury in the right eye and wounds of short sword all over the body in the attack. The attacker Bengali settlers set his motorbike in fire.

#### **5. Attack at CHT Regional Council office, New Market area and Kalindipur:**

With the arrival of Bengali settlers at Deputy Commissioner's Office and New Market area in procession at 11.00 a.m. attacked the Jummas positioned at the junction of Kalindipur Road indiscriminately. During this hour, while the Reporter Himel Chakma was on duty for collecting news in front of DC Office came under the Bengali settlers' attack. He sustained the strike of a sword in his head. Besides, the Bengali settlers had an effort to attack the Jumma people entering inside Kalindipur. At this moment, the local residents Shimul Chakma, Dhiman Khisa and Nirode Ranjan Chakma fell prey to the attackers.

Afterwards, the Bengali settlers attacked the Head Office of CHT Regional Council, the Rest House – some 30-40 yards away of Rangamati Army Brigade and Deputy Commissioner's offices and they also attacked the buildings and shops belonging to the Jumma peoples. They broke the gate and window glasses of the CHT Regional Council office and pelted stones at which the glass of a vehicle kept inside the rest house premises got shattered. The Bengali settlers also attacked upon the buildings of the retired government officer Amulya Ranjan Chakma and retired Colonel Kirti Ranjan Chakma. In this attack, the window glasses of an NGO office-cum-hospital and shops got shattered. The window glasses of Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) office at North Kalindipur also got shattered in the attack. It is worth-mentioning that the Bengali settlers attacked the CHT Regional Council office and the rest house towards 3.00 pm – much later of the commencement of college incident. The eye witnesses informed that two Bengali persons were identified as Iqbal and Nazim to have participated in the attack.

#### **6. Attack on Union Council Chairmen:**

The Bengali settlers attacked the Union Council Chairmen from the three hill district while attending a conference in the Upazila Parishad Conference Hall. During this time, altogether 35 Union Council Chairmen including 3-4 of Bengali origin were present, though many of them were got blocked in the face of communal attack on their way to the conference hall. During this attack, 14 Chairmen who sustained serious wounds, almost all the 35 numbers of them received injuries more or less. Afterwards, the army arrived there and got the wounded chairmen who were hospitalized in the Combined Military Hospital where they were given treatment. The Chairmen promptly called on the General Officers Commanding (GOC) of 24<sup>th</sup> infantry division in the Circuit House and demanded immediate arrest and exemplary punishment of the offenders involved.

On the other end, Mangal Kanti Chakma, Chairman of Atarakchara Union under Longadu Upazila came under attack of the attackers in front of Motel George while he was coming from Reserve Bazaar to attend the conference. At this very moment, despite efforts exerted

by two of his fellow Chairmen belonged to Bengalis, he could not be saved from the attackers. At certain phase of the attack, the attackers hit him in the head and that he lost his sense. The attackers stroke him in the thigh and leg. At this hour, the army arrived there and they picked him up and hospitalized in the Combined Military Hospital. Sticking was done to his head and later on he was taken to the Chittagong Medical College Hospital.

While in an attempt to save the Jumma Chairmen of Union Council during attack in the Conference Hall, the Bengali Chairmen also received injuries and during this time, one Bengali householder saved Arun Kanti Chakma, Chairman of Moghban Union Council by sheltering him in his house while he was fleeing away.

#### **7. Attack at Vedvedi, General Hospital area and Hatchery area:**

During attack at Vedvedi area, the Bengali settlers vandalized the houses belonging to Bishu Kumar Chakma and Sundar Kumar Chakma near Government Primary School. The Bengali settlers who gathered at the point between Hospital and Kalindipur attacked the Jummas. During this time, they also attacked the Jumma people proceeding towards Hospital to visit the wounded relatives around 12.00 noon of the 22<sup>nd</sup> September. At this one Subhash Mitra Chakma was seriously wounded. He sustained bone fracture of his right jaw due to striking with stick by the Bengali settlers. He was sent to Chittagong Medical College Hospital in critical condition on that day. On 22<sup>nd</sup> September, on their way home, the Vedvedi inhabitants Pramode Shekar Chakma, Riton Chakma and Dipali Chakma came under Bengali settlers' attack at Hatchery area. The settlers attacked them with sticks and stuff. The next day, on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, the Bengali settlers attacked the Jummas in the hospital area. That day, a group of 10/12 numbers of Bengali settlers led by Md. Mamun alias Bappi, Md. Rubel alias Madhu, Md. Sohel and Md. Anarul attacked one Dinesh Tanchangya in the hospital road. Dinesh Tanchangya succumbed to injury in his head and in the right arm due to getting stricken with iron rods.

#### **8. Attack at Reserve Bazaar, Tabalchari and Assambasti:**

The Bengali settlers also attacked the Jumma people who came to Reserve Bazaar for shopping at Reserve Bazaar area. At least 5 numbers of Jummas were wounded during the attack. One member of staff Gyana Chakma serving with the Electricity Development Board came under the Bengali settlers' attack in front of the Hotel Castle near Indrapuri Cinema Hall. During the attack, he collapsed on the road due to receiving strike with the sticks of the Bengali settlers. The Bengali settlers also set his motor cycle in fire. Attack was also conducted on the Jummas at Tabalchari and Majhir Basti. Especially, as the day was the Weekly Hut Day, the Jummas coming to bazaar for buying and selling became the victims of the attack. Witnesses confirmed that the Bangladesh Nationalist Party workers conducted this attack upon the Jummas. The Jumma people who came under attack informed that they witnessed a fishseller, the younger brother of a vegetable seller and a salesman of Mahabub Center to have involved in attacking the Jummas. In Master Colony of Tabalchari, the boundary gate of Tushar Kanti Dewan and the motorbike of his son got damaged during the Bengali settlers' attack. At that time, while a group of army arrived at Assambasti, they detained Bobby Marma, a member of PCJSS for about one and a half an hour without any plea and interrogated him with the questionnaire like whether he had joined the Shanti Bahini and if so, how many Bengalis he had killed, etc.

#### **9. Attack at Longadu and Chittagong:**

Following the incident in Rangamati town, the Bengali settlers attacked the Jumma people who were on their way back homes from Maini Mukh Bazaar at around 1.20 pm on 22<sup>nd</sup> September. An identified group of 15-16 Bengali settlers led by Rakib Hasan Faraji (Rakib)

conducted the attack on the Jummas. At this, including one Chikko Muni Chakma altogether 14 numbers of Jummas were the victims of the attack. Chikko Muni Chakma was hit in the head, and in different parts of the body with iron rod. In this situation, he was admitted to Longadu Government Sadar Hospital for treatment. Besides, complains had also received beating, snatching money and mobile set from many Jummas in Maini Mukh Bazaar. The Jummas obliged to leave their selling items and shopping bags full of purchased goods here and there.

On 23 September, while walking around in the Biplabi Ground (Park) in Chittagong City, 5 numbers of Jumma students namely, Simon Chakma, Sumit Chakma, Palash Chakma, Sathoi Prue Marma and Porantu Chakma became prey to attack of the Bangalee Chatra Parishad cadres. During the attack, some Bengali gentlemen came there and rescued the Jumma students.

#### **10. Attack at Garjantali, East Tribal Adam and Rajmoni Para:**

On 23 September, without being provoked, the Bengali settlers living around the Agricultural Extension Department colony, Forest colony and new Bus stand got organized and attempted to attack firstly at Garjantali Tripura village. By then the residents of Garjantali started gathering to resist the attacking Bengali settlers near the Temple area. Later on, from there, the Bengali settlers moved towards the East Tribal Adam to attack the Jummas. The Jumma residents at the East Tribal Adam also got organized to resist the attack. At this time, the army and BGB reached the spot of occurrence. With a magistrate from district administration, the Zone Commander of the army, Lieutenant Colonel Nazmul Haque and Police Super Masud-Ul Haque arrived there and brought the situation under control by dispersing both the parties. During that time, the army took away one Jumma youth Juwel Chakma from there.

In no time of getting the situation of the East Tribal Adam under control, the Bengali settlers of Amanat Bag began to gather again at the field adjacent to the Rajmoni Para intending to attack the Jummas there. At this, the resident Jummas of Rajmoni Para became panic-stricken. They also came out and began preparing for defense. By this time, the army and police arrived there and drove the Bengali settlers away from there and thus the tension got reduced. But the army picked up two Jumma youths Pavel Chakma and Chandra Hongsa Chakma and two other Bengalis arrested and sent to the police station.

The army personnel ordered the guardians of the arrestees to make them available at the Kotwali Police station at 9.00 a.m. on the next day of 24 September. But the Officer-in-Charge of the Kotwali police station declined to release the arrestees saying: "There is pressure from the Zone Commander" and that he advised the guardians to release their wards from the court on bail. Later on, on the way to taking the arrestees to the Court, the guardians had to submit a letter of understanding to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner and the police released them.

#### **11. Treatment of the wounded:**

It was learnt that towards the last stage of the attack on Jumma students in the college, when the Jumma students built resistance and could repulse the attacking Bengali students then they helped those who entrapped and wounded students as well as female students of both Jumma and Bengali communities in moving to safe place. At this hour many wounded Jumma students were taken to Rangamati General Hospital or respective homes for treatment. On the other hand, some of the wounded Bengali students remained in the college were rescued by the army personnel and took to the combined military hospital.

Including Dr. Sushobhan about 30 numbers of wounded belonging to Jummas and Bengalis were admitted at Rangamati General Hospital. It was learnt that from among them Dr. Sushobhan Dewan, Mangal Kanti Chakma, Subhash Mitra Chakma, Shimul Kanti Tanchangya, Monghlau Marma and 5 numbers of Bengalis were sent to Chittagong Medical College Hospital. Of them the condition of Dr. Sushobhan Dewan, Mangal Kanti Chakma, Subhash Mitra Chakma and Shimul Kanti Chakma was critical. Dr. Sushobhan Dewan was again transferred to Dhaka in serious condition. Many of them were not able to afford a proper treatment due to lack of financial condition and support. On the other hand, some wounded Union Council chairmen and some Bengali settlers were given treatment in the Combined Military Hospital. It was learnt that most of the Bengalis were released from hospital after giving primary treatment.

## **12. Losses and damages:**

The incidents of vandalization and arson done upon the establishments of One Bank, Chevron & Doctors Lab, CHT Regional Council office & rest house, NGO office-cum-hospital at Bijan Sarani, shops adjacent to it and attack on vehicles at different places were the result of one-sided attack on the part of Bengali settlers and on the other hand the Jummas are the owners of those establishments. Hence, it is crystal clear that the attack was conducted targeting the properties of the Jumma people. It was not the attack and vandalization merely being perturbed with anguish; it was a communal reprisalry attack perpetrated upon the Jumma establishments. The list of vandalized buildings, business establishments, shops, houses and motor bike is as follows:

- (a) Chevron & Doctors Lab, Banarupa (owners: Dr. Parash Khisa & Dr. Bipash Khisa)
- (b) Signboard of Dr. Kaniska Chakma's chamber, Banarupa
- (c) Dr. Ganga Manik Chakma's Homeopathic Chamber, Banarupa
- (d) Cooling Corner, Banrupa (proprietor: Suresh Chandra Chakma Tuhin)
- (e) One Bank, Banarupa (owners: Sukumar Dewan and Tatu Dewan)
- (f) United Leasing Company Office (owners: Sukumar Dewan & Tatu Dewan)
- (g) Colonel (Rtd) Kirti Ranjan Chakma building and adjacent shops, Bijan Sarani
- (h) Building of Amulya Ranjan Chakma and adjacent shops, Bijan Sarani
- (i) Hill Flower, NGO office-cum-hospital, Bijan Sarani
- (j) Motor bike of Dr. Sushobhan Dewan
- (k) Motor Cycle of Jasheshwar Chakma
- (l) Motor Cycle of Gyana Chakma, staff, Electricity Development Board, Reserve Bazaar
- (m) Tusher Kanti Dewan's boundary gate and motor cycle of his son, Tabalchari
- (n) House of Bishu Kumar Chakma, Vedvedi
- (o) House of Sundar Kumar Chakma, Vedvedi

## **13. Promulgation of Section 144:**

Section 144 was promulgated around at 12:30 pm or 1.00 pm on 22 September by the District Administration amidst the on-going attack of the Bengali settlers. But the declaration was pronounced through microphone announcement towards 2.00 pm. At noon, even after promulgation of Section 144, the Bengali settlers continued to stage organized attack in different areas. During this time, the army or police did not take any initiative to disperse away or to arrest the Bengali settlers on the ground of breaking the Section 144. Even on 23 September, while Section 144 was in force, with exception to making dispersed, no Bengali settler was arrested during the attack on Jummas in Hospital area, rather attempted to organized attack on Jummas at East Tribal Adaam, Rajmoni Para and Garjantali.



#### **14. Filing Cases:**

It is learnt that altogether 4 cases were filed with the Kotwali police station in Rangamati. Dr. Binode Shekhar Chakma, member of Bangladesh Medical Association and Medical Officer of Rangamati Civil Surgeon office, Rangamati Correspondent of non-government Television Channel Independent and The Daily Manob Kantho Himel Chakma, Kalindipur resident Shimul Chakma and Dinesh Tanchangya wounded at Hospital area submitted Ajahars for filing 4 cases with the police station. It was learnt that the two Ajahars of the attack on Dr. Sushobhan Dewan and on the attack upon Himel Chakma were accepted as cases. The remaining two Ajahars have not yet been accepted as suits.

#### **15. Arrest:**

The police, army including the local administration arrested none in connection with the attack. Attack upon Jummas including vandalization of offices, bank, NGO-run hospital, shops and vehicles was done in the daylight and it was easy a matter to identify the attacking terrorists. Secondly, there are several video footages from which the attackers could easily be identified. But the police and army including the local administration arrested no person. The police have not yet putted an effort even to arrest the persons mentioned in the cases filed with. From this, an inference can undoubtedly be drawn that there has been a covert support of the army including the local administration in favour of the attacking Bengali settlers in the totality of the attack.

#### **16. Protest against the communal attack:**

The PCJSS vehemently condemned the attack through a press release issued on 23 September 2012 and demanded immediate arrest of the offenders and award exemplary punishment, proper medical treatment and adequate compensation to the victims. The PCJSS mentioned the attack to have been pre-planned and motivated. PCJSS also mentioned the attack have been perpetrated as an ill-design of the quarter of vested interest who have been developing a blue-print to destabilize the situation to further extent by spreading communal tension in the CHT since long.

The Union Council Chairmen of Rangamati district observed abstention from work for 10 days in protestation against the attack on the Union Council Chairmen and the Rangamati unit of Bangladesh Medical Association (BMA) remained abstention from work for 10 days in protest at attack on physicians, including Rangamati health officer Dr. Sushovan Dewan.

The Pahari Chatra Parishad (PCP) (Hill Students Council) Dhaka City branch organized a procession of agitation and assembly in the Dhaka University Campus on 24 September 2012 in protestation of the communal attack by the Bengali settlers on the Jumma houses, lives and their business establishments in Rangamati and against the behavioral partiality and indifferent attitude of the public administration and the army. The PCP demanded to identify the offenders and award exemplary punishment to the offenders including the compensation to the wounded and losers. Presided over by Juwel Chakma of PCP and conducted by Jemson Amlai of PCP, the procession was addressed by president of PCP Trijinad Chakma and Sulav Chakma, Mukul Tripura of Tripura Students Forum, Aung Ching Marma of Bangladesh Marma Students Council (BMSC), Ananta Dhamai of Bangladesh Adivasi Chhatra Sangram Parishad and Jhimit Randal et al.

On the other, on 24 September a citizen protest and human chain was organised in front of Press Club in Chittagong. Presided over by vice president of Bangladesh Hindu Bouddha Christian Oikya Parishad (BHBCOP) Parimal Kanti Chowdhury, the protest gathering was addressed by Dr. Rehman Nasir Uddin of Chittaging University, Tapan Datta of Gono Oikya, women rights activist Professor Bijoya Laxmi, Sahabuddin Kabir Abed of BASAD, Hasan

Maruf Rumi of Gono Sanghati Andolon, Nitai Prosad Ghosh of BHBCOP, Tanay Dewan of PCP, Obathowai Marma of BMSC, Jingmoonlian Bawm of Bawm Students Association et al. Convenor of Chittagong Chapter of Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum Sharat Jyoti Chakma conducted the programme. Speakers vehemently condemned the attack.

In protestation against the communal attack in presence of the security forces in Rangamati, a citizen protest was organized at the initiative of Civic Society of the country at Swoparjita Swadhinata premises in Dhaka University on 25 September. Presided over by the president of Jatiya Adivasi Parishad Rabindranath Souren, the protest gathering was addressed by Convener of Gono Oikya Committee Pankaj Bhattacharya, Heyder Akbar Khan Rono of Bangladesh Communist Party, Anisur Rahman Mallik of Bangladesh Workers Party, Shakti Pada Tripura of Bangladesh Adivasi Forum, Asit Baran Roy of Bangladesh Communist Kendra, Abu Ahmmed Sahabuddin of Bangladesh Samyabadi Dal, Abu Sayeed Khan, Managing Editor of Doinik Samokal, Executive Director of IED Numan Ahmad Khan, Professor Mesbah Kamal of Bangladesh Adivasi Odhikar Andolon and Dr. Saurabh Shikder of Department of Linguistic, Dhaka University. The speakers demanded immediate arrest and to award exemplary punishment to the instigators and attackers, proper treatment to the wounded, proper compensation to the individuals and institutions suffered loss, exemplary punishment to the concerned officers who neglected their duties and fueled the attack, immediate implementation of the CHT Accord and to stop tyranny, torture, oppression, eviction, raping, killing, arson and land grabbing being perpetrated upon the indigenous peoples.

The 7 progressive political parties namely PCJSS, Workers Party of Bangladesh, Gano Oikya, Ganotantri Party, Samyabadi Dal, Communist Kendra and Gano Azadi League formed an human chain in front of the National Press Club in Dhaka demanding trial & punishment to the persons involved in Rangamati anti-Jumma riot, proper treatment to the wounded & compensation to the individuals suffered loss and to expedite the implementation of CHT Accord. During the human chain that lasted for an hour, the speakers who contributed deliverance were – Rashed Khan Menon MP of Workers Party of Bangladesh, eminent writer Syed Abul Maksud, Pankaj Bhattacharya of Gano Oikya, Mangal Kumar Chakma of PCJSS, Haji Abdus Samad of Gano Azadi League and Shahdat Hussain of Ganotantri Party.

On 27 September, the International Commission on Chittagong Hill Tracts protesting against the Communal attack placed a memorandum before the Prime Minister demanding immediate exemplary action against perpetrators of violence against indigenous peoples in Rangamati and immediate implementation of the CHT Accord. The CHT Citizens Committee also vehemently condemned the communal attack through a press release on 22 September and demanded impartial probe to the incident and immediate arrest and exemplary punishment to the culprits involved.

Protestations against the savagery attack were held in different countries. The USA-based CHT-American Jumma Peoples Association, in protestation against the communal attack, sent a letter signed by its president Mongthowai Nuching and General Secretary Debashis Chakma to the Embassies/Missions of USA, European Union, Australia, UK, etc. in Bangladesh on 24 September. On the other end, on 25 September 2012, Centre for Human Rights Education (CHRE) of Curtin University in Australia sent a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Australia expressing concern about violence against indigenous peoples in the CHT. The letter was signed by Associate Professor Mary Anne Kenny, Dr. Caroline Fleary, Dr. Lynda Blanchard, Dr. Lisa Hartley and Fiona McGauchey. In the memorandum, the CHRE asked the Australian government to insist the Bangladesh

government, during delivering the \$ 100 million in development assistance to Bangladesh for 2012-2013, to stop such violence against indigenous peoples in the CHT, commence an impartial and independent judicial inquiry, ensure exemplary punishment of the perpetrators and compensate the indigenous peoples whose rights have been violated, provide constitutional recognition to the indigenous peoples and immediate measures to fully implement the CHT Accord of 1997.

On 27 September 2012 the Indian Confederation of Indigenous Tribal People (ICITP) vehemently condemned the systematic attack on the indigenous Jumma tribe in Bangladesh and urged upon the Bangladesh government to diffuse the tension immediately. Sharing the information with The Sentinel (in Assam), the President of the ICITP-North East Zone, Jebra Ram Mashahary said that the illegal settlers in tribal areas who attacked in the presence of law enforcers, is a clear indication of "communal" conflict. He demanded immediate arrest and exemplary punishment to the instigators of the attack and the attackers, punitive action be taken against the law enforcers who directly or indirectly provoked the violence, and immediate implementation of the CHT Accord of 1997.

New York-based "American Jumma Council" organized a demonstration in protestation against the Rangamati Communal attack in front of the UN Head Quarters in New York on 27 September. The speakers protested against the government policies of Islamization, militarization, ethnic cleansing and massacres in CHT. On the other side, the Jumma Peoples Network-South Korea held demonstration in front of the Bangladesh Embassy in Seoul on 2 October. The Protestants handed over a memorandum with various demands to the Ambassador of Bangladesh to Seoul. The International Council for the Indigenous Peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (ICIP-CHT) sent a letter signed by its president Dr. Aditya Dewan to the prime minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina on 2 October demanding an impartial inquiry into the Rangamati communal attack including roles of security forces, compensation to the affected persons, implementation of CHT Accord, withdrawal of Bengali settled down since 1970 from CHT.

#### **17. Meetings on Law & Order situation:**

On the day of incident on 22 September, the General Officer Commanding (GOC) of 24 Infantry Division stationed in Chittagong cantonment came to Rangamati and called an emergency meeting at 4.00 pm at the Circuit House with the State Minister of Ministry of CHT Affairs Dipankar Talukder, local administration, public representatives and other respectable personalities on law & order and the existing situation. In the meeting, it was observed, instead of beefing up measures to stop the attack and for speedy action against the attackers, some individuals were seen to have been praising the army and the State Minister Dipankar Talukder. It was learnt that the eye-washing emergency meeting ended in praisal that day.

The district administration organised a peace procession of Jumma-Bangalee communities which was followed by a law & order meeting on 25 September in Rangamati. Mainly, the Bengali community participated in the peace procession that day. In the law & order meeting held at 10 a.m. the majority participants were also the Bengali people belonging to the Samo Odhikar Andolon, Bangalee Chhatra Parishad, Awami League and BNP. In the meeting, despite the widened savagery attack upon the Jummas, the smiling face of Dipankar Talukder, State Minister for CHT Affairs, made every participant struck with wonder. Instead of speaking on judicial probe to the incident that sparked series of organized attack upon the Jummas within so short a time since the commencement of the college incident and in place of advocating for hard stand on the attackers, with an intention to flow the event towards different direction, Dipankar Talukdar accused a 'vested quarter' for the violence and said

that peace would not return to the hills until extortion was stopped and illegal weapons recovered. He requested the army to recover the illegal weapons. It is perceived that he showed such collaboratory role to please the army and the Bengali settlers. Having been highly pleased with the statement made by Dipankar Talukdar, the “Parbattya Chattogram Bangalee Odhikar Andolon” certified Dipankar Talukdar as a non-communal leader on the Facebook.

In the meeting, Ushatan Talukder, the member of the CHT Regional Council, precisely spoke that the incidents of this genre are taking place due to ill attitude and dilly-dally tactics on the part of the government in solving the CHT crisis politically and in implementing the CHT Accord. After his speech, Dipankar Talukder, in an attempt to divert the flow to different direction reputing the statement made by Ushatan Talukder, said that the statement was not utmostly correct.

In the meeting, the Chakma Circle Chief Raja Devasish Roy was precise to say that those who undertake an effort to defend own localities are not terrorists rather those who go from one locality to another locality and conduct attack are the terrorists. Those who went to other localities to attack did not land from sky by parachutes. The attackers came from Rangamati and they can easily be identified. He opined that they would have to be identified and given exemplary punishment. Otherwise, the communal attack of that kind would sure to continue – he expressed his apprehension. Dipen Dewan, President of BNP Rangamati district branch also spoke in the meeting and he demanded judicial inquiry to the incident.

But it was surprising enough that nobody from among the ranks of administration came up with initiative or showed interest in taking proper measure by identifying the attackers. Rather, it was observed that the members belonging to the Samo Odhikar Andolan, Bangalee Chhatra Parishad, Chhatra Dal and Chhatra League were scrambling for the microphone and uttering communal provocative words. Thus the law & order meeting was mostly turned into a fish market. On the contrary, a few of the Jumma people who participated in the meeting were not given opportunity to speak to a considerable extent. The prominent persons and retired officers among the Jumma people attending the meeting also did not have an effort to speak out or to extol the situation properly.

### **18. The Attackers:**

Though the Begali students who conducted surprise attack upon the Jumma students receiving lessons in the classrooms of 210, 209 and 206 on 22 September were not identified yet in perspective of the efforts of spreading communal incitement by the Bengali students over the issue of journey by college bus on 20 September or even before, it can undoubtedly be ascertained that the members of Chhatra League, Bangalee Chhatra Parishad and Chhatra Dal were directly involved in the communal attack. According to the sources of eye witness the leaders of Chhatra League were seen in the college ground during the attack.

It was learnt from reliable source that during the organized attacks in different localities following the attack in college, the members of Samo Odhikar Andolan, Bangalee Chhatra Parishad and a faction of BNP coordinated the over all ‘modus operendi’ of the attack. From among them the names of the persons that repeatedly appear in saying to have been involved in the attack are – leaders of Samo Odhikar Andolan, Jubo Dal of Rangamati branch, Chhatra Dal of Rangamati branch, a councilor of the Rangamati Municipality and so on. According to the eye witnesses, many of the members of Awami League and Chhatra League were also seen taking part in the attack.

Apart from the leaders and members of various organizations, the persons directly involved in the attack were – Firstly: the Bengali settlers residing in different parts of Rangamati such

as, Amanat Bag adjacent to Rangamati Government College, the neighborhood areas of Vedvedi & Radio Station, General Hospital area, Public Health area, Agriculture Expansion Department colony, Forest colony, New Bus Stand, Reserve Bazaar, Tabalchari and the settlers of Assambasti attacked in organized manner. Secondly: the laborers working with various saw mills, furniture marts, construction works (who are mostly outsiders) and the porters of marine landing sites were directly involved in the attack. The laborers working with the saw mill at North Kalindipur attacked the buildings and shops at Bijan Sarani and the CHT Regional Council rest house nearby. Thirdly: some of the shopkeepers and their staff were involved in the attack.

Furthermore, in the name of dispersing the mob, the security forces, entering the Jumma localities, one-sidedly attacked the Jumma peoples. Especially, in the localities of Kalyanpur, Devasishnagar, Banarupa, etc. the security force personnel attacked the Jumma people with canes and pelted stones at them indiscriminately. Even they were complained of playing role in spreading rumour of 'Bengali dead bodies' among the Bengali settlers.

### **19. Investigation Committee:**

At the initiative of District Administration, an Investigation Committee headed by Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) Mostafir Rahman and with member of Rangamati Hill District Council Brishaketu Chakma and Additional Superintendent of Police Habibur Rahman as members was constituted. The Committee had its efforts to collect information from various localities. But there has been an allegation that the Committee confined their fact-finding questionnaire within the limit as to who were involved in the college incident. The Committee has not been seen taking interest or initiative to explore the information on the issues of the pre-planned and organized attacks synchronizedly conducted on the Jummas, their houses and business establishments in different areas by various political parties, communal workers of various organizations and the Bengali settlers immediately following after the attack in college. In fact, there is complain that the Bengali settlers conducted the one-sided communal attacks in presence of the security forces after promulgation of Section 144.

The Investigation Committee summoned some Jumma students including Rono Chakma, president of PCP Rangamati College branch, 2 Bengali students and 3 teachers of the college to file up their statements of witness. During deliberation of statement, one of the Investigation Committee members passed satirizing and hateful remarks at Rono terming him to be a 'Very big leader' and saying 'how such a big leader Rono fled away leaving his shoulders in the field' and adding further that 'of course, for the next battles the leaders have to move away.' Considering such utterance spoken by a responsible member of the Investigation Committee, it is easily perceived that how far the Committee will be impartial or how far the Committee will succeed in unearthing the fact and how far the Committee will be able to identify the offenders and be courageous enough to place strong recommendation for exemplary punishment to the Bengali culprits.

Apart from this, it is learnt that there has been an Investigation Committee headed by Vice Principal Professor Mofiz Ahmmad at the initiative of Rangamati Government College with Professor Bidhan Chandra Barua, Professor Tribijoy Chakma, Professor Bazlul Karim and Lecturer Abdul Mannan as members of the committee.

### **20. Rendering News by Mass Media:**

The news of Rangamati communal attack was rendered in the national dailies and electronic media. In much-circulated daily the Pratham Alo and in other electronic media, the incident with photographs was published or aired as the lead news. Besides, editorial appeared in the

the dailies of The Prathom Alo, The Daily Star, The Samokal, The Kaler Kantho, The Manab Kantho, etc.

But in most of the news media, the news of Bengali settlers' one-sided attack on the Jumma people was motivatedly focused as 'riot' or 'Jumma-Bengalis conflict' and the fighting between the two students of Jumma and Bengali origin as 'trifling matter.' Even in some news media, especially in the electronic media the news was aired with distortion and untrue information stating that the commencement of the incident lay in the beating of a Bengali student by a Jumma student. On the video footage aired by most electronic media upheld the Jummas resisting efforts as the attack upon the Bengali community. On the contrary, despite the attack on One Bank building, Chevron & Doctors Lab, business establishments in different localities including that of Bijan Sarani, the CHT Regional Council office and rest house in the broad day light, no video footage on these attacks appeared on the TV screen.

In many news papers, the news of attack on bank, NGO hospital, shops and vehicles was stated in such a manner that gives a notion, as if, the Jummas were also involved in the vandalization. Furthermore, in some papers also published the statement of the communal organization Parbattya Chattagram Samo Odhikar Andolan, which was directly involved in the attack, including the opinions of the leaders of Awami League and BNP. On the contrary, no statement was drawn from any of the indigenous Jumma people who were the victims. Even, no statement was collected from the losing concerned of business establishments, buildings, NGOs and shops or authorities thereof. In the news daily like the Prathom Alo, the statement made by one of the terrorists Jahangir Alam of Samo Odhikar Andolan was rendered projecting the PCJSS in extortion at which it gives out an idea, as if, the PCJSS or Jumma people were involved in the attack.

In the current age of information technology, the flow of information in CHT is mostly open and free in comparison to any time of the past. It may be said that many news media, in comparison to any other time in the past, are playing their utmost positive role on Chittagong Hill Tracts and indigenous issue. But even being so, the news media, while rendering news on the attacks have been being perpetrated upon the Jumma peoples so far, could not uphold their non-communal outlook. The news media have miserably failed to exhibit their impartiality and firm courage in rendering realistic and true news to the utmost as they ought to be. Similar to the ruling class, some news media also in rendering news follow the policy of colonial, racial and oppressive design in rendering the news. Direct illustration of such attitude has been seen in rendering the news on recently perpetrated communal attack upon the Jumma people in Rangamati.

### **21. Attitude of the Government:**

In the recent Rangamati communal attack, no Minister in the present grand alliance government has been noticed playing any role other than Dipankar Talukder, State Minister of CHT Affairs, though throughout the entire episode he has been a negative role. Even it was not known that any of ministers had an attempt to inquire about. The CHT Regional Council office, being the highest government administrative institution, even though came under attack, no minister or any figure from the government came for a visit. Rather, the trend of letting the army control the law & order situation has been seen. Immediately after the incident, the GOC of 24 Infantry Division came to Rangamati and organized a meeting on law & order situation. The government is also noticed inclining to the controlling measures in which, including that of Khagrachari and in different places to organize so called 'peace procession' and also in Rangamati to go in different localities to talk to the local residents, etc, activities by the army. Through this event, once again it has been proved that the

government, on CHT issue, still follows the previous appeasement policy towards the army and it is none but the army is the only decisive factor on CHT issue.

## **22. Behind the incident:**

Following the incident in between the students of Rangamati College, the way the Bengali settlers so speedily conducted communal attack in almost all the places throughout Rangamati town and the way the security forces including the administration dealt with the situation, it can be stated that the incident has been a pre-planned and motivated action. Mainly, a communal quarter with vested interest has been conspiring for a long time to destabilize the situation to further extent by spreading communal incitement in Rangamati and throughout Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The incident that took place in Rangamati College on 22 September was obviously a one-sided attack, which was simply an unexpected, undesirable and an attack without having been provoked. But nothing happens without a cause! Was it mere an attack upon the Jumma students out of hatred of the Bengali students? Was it a consequence of the foregoing incident? Otherwise, whether there has been any cause or any deep conspiracy that worked is highly important to undergo a threadbare investigation with special attention. But the flow of the events stated below bear significance in perspective of the communal attack.

It is learnt that the Transport Committee of Rangamati Government College constituted with the teachers framed a rule to the effect that the students shall avail the bus facility only with the bus plying to their respective localities. But it was learnt that breaching this rule, some of the Bengali students from different localities traveled in the bus plying to Rangapani – a Jumma dwelling locality. By the time, since they occupied the seats in the bus, the Jumma students had to journey in standing condition. Even the Bengali students were reported to have teased the Jumma girl students in different manners. It is worth mentioning that the students coming from in and around Vedvedi and Rangapani areas have been demanding for allocation of one more bus for being the number of students much more and that they have to endure the hardships due to shortage of seats. But till this day, only one bus has been allocated for the route.

The problem between the Jumma and Bengali students with having seats in the college bus or journey to college by bus occurred for the last on 20 September. It was Thursday around 2.00 pm when one of the college buses left the college to drop the students coming from Vedvedi and Rangapani area (most of the students belong to Jumma). By this time some 7/8 numbers of Bengali students from Tabalchari and Reserve Bazaar localities also got into the bus plying towards Rangapani-Vedvedi. The Jumma students objected to this and at certain phase, they made the Bengali students get down at Sangharam Buddha Vihara area on the way. Later on, they came back to college with the bus returning from Rangapani.

As the Bengali students returned back to college, there brewed up reaction. The Bengali students held up trips of 4/5 buses in the college campus around 2.15 pm. At that moment, a group of 20-30 Bengali students led by Abdul Jabbar Sujan, General Secretary of Chhatra League college branch, approached to the leaders of Pahari Chhatra Parishad sitting in the college ground. With objection, they said to the Jumma students including Rono Chakma present there that PCP students insulted the Chhatra League students by getting them down from the bus, scolded them, etc. etc. The Jumma students asked them whether those students were the students of PCP. Now Abdul Jabbar Sujan correcting himself told them that they were not the students of PCP but Jumma students. Afterwards when asked, the Bengali students narrated the incident to them. Then the Jumma students wanted to know the addresses of the Bengali students travelled in the college bus plying to Rangapani and they

were made known that the Bengali students did not belong to Vedvedi area. The Jumma students referred the traveling rule set by the Transport Committee and the Chhatra League students acceded to the wrong done by the Bengali students by traveling towards wrong line. On the other hand, they also opined that the dealing of the Jumma students with the concerned Bengali students also was not proper. Now, both sides agreed to the points that 'both sides did the wrong. The Bengali students whose homes are not there or do not have any business there will not go with that bus and the Jumma students also will not behave with them that way.' Both the sides agreed that this would be conveyed to all students and then the Bengali students let the buses ply.

A few minutes later, a few number of college teachers came to the field and asked the Jumma students about what was going on. The Jumma students explained the whole matter to the teachers and assured them by saying that the problem was solved. At this moment the teachers informed them that there would be a meeting with the representatives of all students' organizations on next Saturday, the 22 September 2012 on the agenda of 're-introduction of rules of traveling in the college bus and introduction of the new Transport Committee and exchange of views.' Thus the matter ended up there. But is it fact that the Bengali students did accept the mutual agreement reached unanimously at heart? Afterward, why did the Bengali students attack one-sidedly upon the Jumma students without being provoked?

### **23. Conclusion and Recommendations:**

During more than 3 decades last, there had been at least two dozens of communal attacks/genocides in CHT centering the issues created by the government including the quarters of vested interest. It is needless to mention that the communal quarter of vested interest has been hatching heinous conspiracy all the time to foil the CHT Accord implementation process and aiming at ethnic cleansing of the Jumma peoples in CHT. As part of the blue print, they keep waiting to take advantage of any incident to worsen the CHT situation to further extent by giving it a communal form. In the recent days, this quarter of vested interest has become more desperate to cause to happen such incident.

To that end, the quarter of vested interest has intensified its conspiratory activities that include, among others, the raping of Jumma women and killing, conducting communal attacks, declaring programmes against the amendment to the CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission Act and transfer the subject of police (local) to the Hill District Councils. The making use of the pre-planned Rangamati Government College incident can undoubtedly be held as no exception to the blue-print of the quarter of vested interest who master-minded the organized communal attack perpetrated upon the Jummas in Rangamati and in different parts of the CHT in synchronized manner.

At the end it may be said that the incident that took place in Rangamati on 22-23 September was a one-sided communal attack upon the Jumma peoples perpetrated jointly by the Bengali settlers and communal forces. This incident, however, cannot be viewed as 'Jumma-Bengalis conflict' by any way, the issue of which is being advocated by a certain quarter with ulterior motive to that direction. It is mention-worthy that the Jummas did attack the Bengali dwelling locality nowhere during the attack nor did they attack on houses, shops or institutions belonging to the Bengali people. The Jumma people, while staying at own localities, strived to protect their lives and properties only. The Jumma students, in fact, got involved in the conflict with the combined attacking forces of Bengali settlers and Bengali students, in a bid to protect their lives in which along with students, some Bengali settlers were also wounded. Indeed, the incident of Rangamati was not an isolated event. This attack was perpetrated intending to create unstable situation in CHT, to create militant & communal atmosphere, to destroy the communal harmony, to bring aggression upon the Jummas, and over all to create



impediment in implementing the CHT Accord, which is a manifestation of continuous conspiracy and blue-print hatched by the vested interest, anti-Jumma, communal, fundamentalist and anti-CHT Accord quarter.

So long the punishmental measure against the actual communal instigators is not taken; until resistance against communalism, fundamentalism, ultra-nationalism and chauvinism is set and unless immediate effective measures in the proper implementation of CHT Accord and in creating congenial atmosphere for implementation of the CHT Accord are taken, this kind of savagery, humanity ruining and counter-democratic sabotage will continue to happen, the design of which may invoke ultimate loss not only to CHT but also in the interest of the country as a whole. At this juncture, aiming at preventing the barbaric events of the kind, PCJSS puts forward the following recommendations:

- (a) Through judicial probe to identify the attackers and patronizers and award exemplary punishment and to ensure proper treatment to the wounded Jumma people and proper compensation to the individuals suffered loss;
- (b) To beef up static surveillance upon the identified communal patronizers and undertake especial measures thereof;
- (c) To rehabilitate the Bengali settlers outside Chittagong Hill Tracts with dignity;
- (d) To undertake effective measures to stop infiltration coming from the plain districts inside CHT as to preserve the Jumma-dominating characteristic as per the CHT Accord;
- (e) In order to expedite the implementation of the CHT Accord, to undertake effective initiative prioritizing the followings:
  - To transfer the subject of Police (local) to the Hill District Councils with immediate effect and to constitute a Police Force with the permanent residents prioritizing the Jumma people;
  - Aiming at immediate commencement of the land dispute resolution work, to amend the contradictory provisions of the CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission Act, 2001 as per the decision taken in the inter-ministerial meeting held on 30 July 2012 with Honorable Minister of Law in the chair;
  - To finalize the Rules of Business of the CHT Regional Council and
  - To transfer all other un-transferred subjects including Law & Order, Land & Land Management, Local Police, Forest & Environment, Secondary Education and so on, to the Hill District Councils with immediate effect.

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## **Injured Persons**

### **(a) Injured persons who were admitted at Rangamati general hospital**

1. Dr. Shushovan Dewan (50), s/o Mihir Kanti Dewan, Majher Bosti, Tabalchari, Rangamati
2. Mr. Shimul Kanti Tanchangya (18), s/o Annu Tanchangya, College Gate area, Rangamati
3. Mr. Daya Moy Dewan (15), s/o Joydip Dewan, Durchari-Uparpara, Baghaichari;
4. Ms. Ohi Chakma (18), d/o Mrinal Kanti Chakma, Suvalong, Barkal upazila
5. Mr. Gyana Bir Chakma (17), s/o Sadhan Chakma, Maischari, Suvalong
6. Mr. Niloy Chakma (17), s/o Amal Chakma, Majher Bosti, Rangamati town
7. Ms. Jaba Chakma (20), d/o Purnendu Chakma, Tribal Adam, Rangamati town
8. Mr. Babul Chakma (33), s/o Sushanti Chakma, Kalyanpur, Rangamati town
9. Mr. Shuva Chakma (18), s/o Pritimoy Chakma, PTI area, Rangamati town

10. Mr. Subhash Mitra Chakma (38), s/o Buddha Dhan Chakma, Maischhari, Suvalong, Barkal
11. Mr. Bimaleswar Dewan (13), s/o Sonar Putul Dewan, Biharpur, Rangamati town
12. Mr. Bir Chakma
13. Mr. Shyama Kanti Chakma (19), s/o Sandhyamoni Chakma, College Gate area
14. Mr. Bijoy Chakma (45), s/o Makka Chakma, Chittagong town
15. Mr. MongLau Marma (25), s/o Mongsinu Marma, Hajachara, Mogban, Rangamati
16. Mr. Gyana Dipta Chakma (40), s/o late Fulesh Chandra Chakma, Sangaram Bihara area
17. Mr. Ronel Chakma (22), s/o Mrs. Surabala Chakma, Marishya, Baghaichari upazila
18. Mr. Nantu Bikash Chakma (18), s/o Gandhi Lal Chakma, Kandya, Balukhali union, Rangamati
19. Mr. Tethui Mong Marma, s/o Hla Aung Marma, Rangunia-Barkhola Para
20. Mr. Ananda Sagar Chakma (30), s/o Ranjan Moni Chakma, Kathal Tali, Naniarchar upazila
21. Ms. Ajanta Chakma (16), d/o Samiran Chakma, Debashish Nagar, Rangamati town
22. Mr. Liton Barua (35), s/o Nirmal Barua, Vedvedi area, Rangamati town
23. Mr. Rana (Bengali person) c/o Robi Fashion
24. Mr. Jony Das, s/o Swapan Das, Tribal Adam, Rangamati town
25. Mr. Ismail Hossain (23), s/o Abdul Malek, Molla Para, Rangamati
26. Mr. Nur Alam, s/o Md. Ishak, Molla Para, Rangamati town
27. Md. Golam (25), s/o Md. Hukum Ali, Fatikchhari, Rangamati
28. Md. Sohag (18), s/o Abdus Salam, South Kalindipur, Rangamati
29. Mr. Naser Mia (25), s/o Nur Islam, Champak Nagar, Rangamati town
30. Mr. Robin (18), s/o Abdul Mannan, Mohasin Colony, Reserve Bazaar, Rangamati
31. Mr. Dinesh Tanchangya (22), T&T area, Rangamati
32. Mr. Subhash Mitra Chakma, Maischhari, Shuvalong, Barkal

**(b) Injured persons who did not get admitted at hospital**

33. Mr. Rama Lushai, Rangamati Govt. College
34. Mr. Gyana Chakma (18), Maischhari, Suvalong, Barkal upazila
35. Mr. Ankihito Chakma (20), son of Palash Chakma, Manikchhari union, Rangamati
36. Mr. Subrata Chakma (17), Rangamati Govt. College
37. Mr. Palash Tanchangya (17), Rangamati Govt. College
38. Mr. Entu Chakma (17), son of Mr. Purna Nanda Chakma, Saroatali union, Baghaichari
39. Mr. Khmetra Mohan Chakma (18), Rangamati Govt. College
40. Mr. Emon Chakma (18), Rangamati Govt. College
41. Mr. Shakyamoni Chakma (17), Katachhari area, Rangamati municipality
42. Mr. Rubel Tanchangya (17), Boroichari, Kaptai upazila
43. Mr. Mitali Chakma (18), Rangamati Government College
44. Mr. Pavel Chakma (18), son of Abhinna Chakma, Bilachara, Barkal upazila
45. Mr. Fadang Tang Randal (23), Member, PCJSS
46. Mr. Gyana Jyoti Chakma (16), s/o Nongla Chakma, Bilaichari, Alikhyong
47. Mr. Amit Chakma (17), son of Chitta Ranjan Chakma, Rangamati Govt. College
48. Mr. Jiten Chakma (18), son of Pritimoy Chakma, Thega, Barkal
49. Mr. Pranoy Dewan (17), son Jalotkar Dewan
50. Mr. Pinku Chakma (17), Rangamati Govt. College
51. Mr. Chandan Chakma (17), Rangamati Govt. College
52. Mr. Kyathui Mong Marma (17), Barkhola, Rangunia
53. Mr. Shyamal Chakma (18), North Pablakhali, Baghaichari upazila
54. Mr. Binoy Chakma (17), son of Gyanamoy Chakma, Rangamati Govt. College
55. Mr. Tapas Chakma (26), son of Probhat Chakma, Shashi Dewan Para, Banarupa
56. Mr. Bijoyasish Dewan, son of Manubha Ranjan Dewan, Karangatali, Baghaichari
57. Mr. Evan Chakma (26), son of late Nripendra Chakma, Shashi Dewan Para, Banarupa
58. Mr. Nipan Chakma (25), s/o Briikka Moni Chakma, Purba Tribal Adam, Rangamati
59. Mr. Fani Bhushan Chakma (15), s/o Shobharam Chakma, Purba Tribal Adam, Rangamati
60. Mr. Shanta Chakma (22), s/o Bhagya Kumar Chakma, Champak Nagar area, Rangamati
61. Mr. Rupam Tanchangya (22), s/o Amulyo Ranjan Tanchangya, South Tribal Adam, Rangamati
62. Mr. Chayan Chakma (18) s/o Marattou Chakma, class 9 of Rangamati Govt. High School

63. Mr. Ranjit Tanchangya (45), Ranyachari, Mogban union (attack at Tabalchhari)
64. Mr. Kalachokhya Tanchangya (50), Ranyachari, Mogban union (attack at Tabalchhari)
65. Mr. Kalan Tanchangya (40), Ranyachari, Mogban union (attack at Tabalchhari)
66. Mr. Ananda Mohan Chakma (55) s/o Bigunya Chakma, Bilaichari Para (attack at Tabalchhari)
67. Mr. Arpan Chakma (18), son of Mr. Sushil Bikash Chakma, Purbo Tribal Adam, Rangamati
68. Mr. Parban Chakma, son of Gyana Ranjan Chakma, Banarupa
69. Mr. Shanti Priyo Chakma, Tabalchhari, parmanent address- Betchari, Shuvalong
70. Mr. Jiko Chakma, Banarupa

**(c) DC Office/Kalindipur**

71. Mr. Himel Chakma, Reporter of Independent TV and Daily Manob Kantho
72. Mr. Shimul Chakma, Kalindipur
73. Mr. Dhiman Chakma, Kalindipur
74. Mr. Nirod Ranjan Chakma, Kalindipur

**(d) Attacked at Reserve Bazaar**

75. Mr. Tarit Kanti Chakma, Jurachari
76. Mr. Tapan Chakma, Jurachari
77. Mr. Dikam Chakma, Jurachari
78. Mr. Jagadish Chakma, Jurachari
79. Mr. Babul Chakma, Jurachari

**(e) Attacked at Hatchery area**

80. Mr. Pramod Shekhar Chakma (45), son of Shanti Ranjan Chakma, Vedvedi
81. Mr. Ritan Chakma (36), son Nayan Bikash Chakma, Vedvedi
82. Mrs. Dipali Chakma (27), wife of Ritan Chakma, vedvedi

**(f) Seriously wounded UP chairmen:**

83. Mr. Ajut Bikash Chakma, Chairman, Panchari union, Panchari
84. Mr. Paritosh Chakma, Chairman, Babuchari union, Dighinala
85. Mr. Shanbu Kumar Tanchangya (38), Chairman of Noapatang union under Rowangchhari
86. Mr. Achi Prue Marma, chairman of Hafchhari union of Ramgarh
87. Mr. Suinu Prue Marma, chairman of Sindukchhari union of Mahalchhari
88. Mr. Chandra Ranjan Chakma, chairman of Dighinala union of Kahgrachhari
89. Mr. Bishwa Kalyan Chakma, chairman of Kabakhali union of Dighinala
90. Mr. Mangal Kanti Chakma (35), Chairman of Atarak Chara union under Longadu
91. Mr. Arun Chakma, Chairman of Magban union under Rangamati
92. Mr. Sanu Prue Marma (61), Chairman of Kuhalong union under Bandarban
93. Mr. Thowaiching Marma, chairman of Chitmaram union of Kaptai
94. Mr. Kya Ching Sui (42), Chairman of Rajvila union under Bandarban
95. Mr. Biswanath Tanchangya (40), Chairman of Alekhyong union under Rowangchhari
96. Mr. Chaihla Prue Marma, chairman of Kaukhali union of Kaukhali

**(g) Injured persons in Longadu upazila**

97. Mr. Chikko Moni Chakma (30), son of Likya Chakma, Address- Bamechara, Longadu union
98. Mr. Apolo Chakm (28), son of Bibhuti Bhushan Chakma, Address- Baradam, Longadu
99. Mr. Bhujolya Chakma, son of Harijoy Chakma, address- Bhuiochara, Gulshakhali union
100. Mr. Alingo Chakma, son of late Nishimony Chakma, address- do
101. Mr. Shantimoy Chakma, son of Prafulla Chakma, address- do
102. Mr. Sonamoni Chakma, son of Chandra Kumar Chakma, address- do
103. Mr. Chidhon Chakma, address- do
104. Mr. Tatu Marma, son Dhunkiri Marma, address- Chhota Mahilya, Gulshakhali union
105. Mr. Sonadhan Chakma, son of Ekannya Chakma, address- do
106. Mr. Suchen Chakma, son of late Kina Dhan Chakma, address- do
107. Mrs. Amiyo Bala Chakma, wife of Dhantu Chakma, address- do

108. Mr. Aswini Kumar Chakma, son of Kalimoni Chakma, address- do
109. Mr. Khulya Moni Chakma, son Kappeda Chakma, address- do
110. Mr. Kalachoga Chakma, son Narad Moni Chakma, address- Pablakhali, Khedarmara union

**(h) Injured teachers**

111. Mr. Biman Dutta, Assistant professor, Rangamati Govt. College
112. Mr. Samir Kanti Nath, lecturer, Rangamati Govt. College
113. Mr. Oey Sing Mong Chaudhury, Sports teacher, Rangamati Govt College

**Attacked in Chittagong (Biplabi Udyan, Gate No. 2)**

114. Mr. Simon Chakma (18) s/o Lamba Chakma, Ghagra, Kaukhali
115. Mr. Sumit Chakma (18) s/o Smritimoy Chakma Ghagra, Kaukhali
116. Mr. Palash Chakma (18), Kaukhali
117. Mr. Sathowai Prue Marma (21), Bandarban
118. Mr. Porantu Chakma (20), Mahalchari

**Arrested persons (released on condition)**

1. Papal Chakma (22) (a student) from Rajmoni Para
2. Chandra Hongsa Chakma (35) (a shopkeeper) from Rajmoni Para area
3. Juwel Chakma (22) from East Tribal Adam

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