

Ghulam Azam, others aided Pak army

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Department of History of Dhaka University, narrated the brutal role some auxiliary forces, including the Peace Committees, Razakars and Al-Badr played during the war. The forces were formed by the leaders of the Jamaat and some other political parties.

"We who were in the country [Bangladesh] at the time [during the war] saw and heard about the brutal activities of the Razakar Bahini [force], Al-Badr and the Peace Committees," said Muntassir. He was a third-year history student at Dhaka University and was in Dhaka until October 1971.

With around 40 years' experience in research on the Liberation War, Muntassir said the leaders of those parties, including Ghulam Azam, instigated and provoked members of the Peace Committees and the forces to commit brutal acts like killing, rape and looting.

Muntassir said those leaders gave members of the forces licence to kill through their political speeches.

Muntassir said he was in Pallabi in the capital until March 29, 1971. The major-

ity of the inhabitants of the Mirpur area were not Bangalees and they helped the Pakistani military kill Bangladeshis and loot their homes. However, some families survived with the help of non-Bangalees.

He said people read the newspapers to know about the steps of the government and its allies during the war. "We also looked into the activities of 'miscreants' in those newspapers since the Pakistanis referred to freedom fighters as miscreants," he said, adding that they also relied on the BBC, Radio Australia, Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra and Akashbani to crosscheck the authenticity of the news.

After March 1971, different wings of the Muslim League, Jamaat-e-Islami, PDP and the Peoples' Party helped the central government of Pakistan. "However, the role of the Jamaat-e-Islami and the Muslim League, as the main political parties, was more than that of the others," Muntassir said.

Their first step was to meet Tikka Khan, governor of East Pakistan, in the first week of April 1971, when the Pakistani occupation forces

were conducting mass killings and lootings throughout the country, he said.

Nurul Amin and Ghulam Azam were well known among the leaders of the political parties. "Upon their [Nurul Amin and Ghulam Azam] suggestion and persuasion, Shanti Bahini [Peace Committees] were formed," said the witness, adding that the peace committee had later been decentralised right up to the grassroots level.

The collaborator forces--Razakar, Al-Badr and Al-Shams--were formed later on in places where Jamaat-e-Islami influence was more significant.

"When I say Jamaat, I mean Jamaat, including its student wings and front organisations," he explained.

He said if one looked at the newspapers of that period, one would find speeches of the then ameer of Jamaat-e-Islami Ghulam Azam prominently displayed.

The leaders of those parties had encouraged others to join the collaborator forces and committees and Ghulam Azam played a vital role in aiding the

Pakistani military, the witness said.

"It seemed to me, had the Pakistani forces got no cooperation, then the magnitude of devastation would have been less and we would have got independence sooner," he said.

In his research, he tried to find out the psychology of the collaborators and how a person could be so brutal towards his own kind. He also tried to find out the subtle differences in the auxiliary forces.

"All of them [the auxiliary forces] wanted connection to power, become wealthy and kill the freedom fighters. They used killing and rape to fulfil their demands and repress the people," he said.

Muntassir analysed the speeches of Ghulam Azam and pointed out three points which he underscored in every speech. Preventing and rooting out of "miscreants" and supporters of the Liberation War; calling upon the "patriots" (Pakistanis) for support; and arming the "patriots" if required.

They could instigate murder, arson, rape and looting since they did not

have any obligations to anyone and the then Pakistani army authorised it, he claimed.

Muntassir said even after 40 years, when he recalls the killings, lootings and torture by Razakars, and the peace committees, Al-Badr and Al-Shams members, he shivers.

There was a difference between Al-Badr and other collaborator forces, he observed. The main objective of Al-Badr, which was led by incumbent Ameer of Jamaat-e-Islami Matiur Rahman Nizami, was to kill intellectuals and professionals.

Since Dhaka University was the hub of all democratic movements and struggle for independence, the Pakistani army and their followers held a grudge against its students and teachers, he said. "They wanted to create a vacuum among liberation votaries," he added.

Muntassir said the Pakistani occupation forces

killed many teachers of Dhaka University on the night of the crackdown on March 25, 1971.

"Afterwards, members of Al-Badr force killed our teachers and many of those [sain teachers] were involved in the Liberation War," said Muntassir.

Recalling martyred teacher Giasuddin Ahmed and while trying to hold back his tears, Muntassir told the court that most of the Al-Badr men were from the student wing of the Jamaat, the Islami Chhatra Sangha.

"I never found any instance [in history] where students have killed teachers," said Prof Muntassir. "My students believe in different political ideologies, but they have never shown disrespect towards me as a teacher and I have also treated them equally irrespective of their political ideology," he said.

"How devoid of humanity

could a student be to kill a teacher after picking him up through telling lies?" Prof Muntassir said.

Muntassir referred to a note from Pakistani General Niazi that he had used in one of his books. "In his memo Gen Niazi said it would be right for the Pakistanis to turn the Bangalees into a minority," he said.

There was an ethnic cleansing to make the Bangalees a minority in Pakistan. The goal was to eliminate Hindus and people of other religions except Muslims, said Muntassir, adding that it was done systematically.

He said it was asserted that three million people were killed during the war. "The number is actually higher," said Muntassir, explaining that he had got this perception through his research.

He said, "In most cases the dead bodies were thrown

into the rivers." Those bodies were not counted for as they were not buried in mass graves and were never found.

The professor of history also believed that the number of rape victims was much more than four lakh.

After completion of his deposition, defence counsel Mizanul Islam cross-examined Muntassir for an hour.

He asked about some historic political events before and after the Liberation War, personal matters related to Muntassir, and inquired about his research.

Ghulam Azam's counsel wanted to know how Muntassir had got hold of the documents on which his research was based.

Muntassir said he found the documents in an archive in Rajshahi, which was established with the personal initiative of Prof Mahbubur Rahman, a Rajshahi University history teacher.

Flood victims

FROM PAGE 20
yesterday. The floodwaters overflowed most roads and flooded many villages in 26 unions of four upazilas in Gaibandha.

Around three lakh people remained marooned in different shoal areas of the district while gushing water eroded about 300 houses along the Jamuna basin, said our correspondent in Gaibandha.

Abdur Rashid Mia of Ujan Boorial village in Sundarganj, said "Water is everywhere. There is nothing left for us to cook. We are surviving on dried food for the last three days."

Our correspondent in Sirajganj reports, strong current in Jamuna was hitting the hard point at the western

side of Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment, leaving it at the risk of erosion.

Concrete cement blocks and sand filled bags were being dumped at the hard point area, while a team of the army was deployed to supervise the protection work of the 2.5-kilometer embankment.

Water Development Board officials said they had detected the risky zones along the bank and were taking necessary steps for its protection.

Atotal of 1,70,000 people of 100 villages in Sirajganj got marooned, while about 15,000 people took shelter on the Brahmaputra Flood Control Embankment and other raised land. They were facing acute shortages of food

and pure drinking water.

The houses of over 50,000 people in Sariakandi of Bogra got inundated due to floodwaters. The water at Sariakandi point in the Jamuna was flowing 90 centimetres above the danger limit yesterday, our correspondent in Bogra reports.

The flood protection embankment at Panchbaria has become vulnerable due to the onrush of floodwaters.

Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre's Executive Engineer Amirul Hossain told The Daily Star that the flood situation in the northern region remained unchanged yesterday. The situation in the region will begin to improve from today.

Meanwhile, the flood

situation has improved in the Sylhet region, he added.

Food and Disaster Management Minister Abdur Razzaque yesterday directed officials concerned to ensure the supply of emergency humanitarian assistance aid to the flood-affected people.

The government has allocated Tk 51 lakh and 1,950 tonnes of rice for the flood-affected people in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj and Jamalpur districts.

Meanwhile, the death toll in landslides, lightning and drowning following heavy rainfall in Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban and Sylhet districts rose to 122 till yesterday.

The container train service between Dhaka and Chittagong resumed yester-

Refugees to be taken back

FROM PAGE 20
Rohingyas for verification," said Foreign Secretary Mijarul Quayes.

Addressing a press briefing after the annual foreign secretary-level "Foreign Office Consultations" with Myanmar Deputy Foreign Minister Maung Myint yesterday, he said sending back of refugees means voluntary repatriation as per international law.

Mijarul said the Myanmar side at the meeting expressed gratitude to the Bangladesh government for not opening the border and not allowing Myanmar citizens into Bangladesh during the recent sectarian violence in the northern Rakhine province because it would create fresh problems in bilateral relations.

The foreign secretary said the Myanmar government has already cleared a list of 2,415 refugees out of around 29,000 in two camps to take them back, and of them, 10 families have agreed to go back voluntarily.

He, however, admitted that the repatriation is stalled due to recent sectarian violence in Rakhine province, but it would start immediately after improvement of the situation.

Myint reiterated his government's decision to take back the Rohingya intruders, who are staying outside the camps, and detained nationals, but it wants to confirm their citizenship through verification before taking them back, Mijarul said.

He mentioned that around four lakh undocumented Rohingyas are now living in Bangladesh while the number of other Myanmar citizens in prisons might be over 100.

At the 6th "Foreign Office Consultations", Mizarul led a nine-member delegation while Myint led a six-member team, high discussed a wide range of bilateral issues and explored new areas for cooperation.

The issues that figured prominently at the talks included Rohingya repatriation, formation of a joint commission at foreign minister-level, BIMSTEC, trade expansion, road, air and coastal shipping connectivity, submarine cable cooperation, import of gas and electricity from Myanmar, cooperation in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and livestock, institutionalisation of Joint Border Management as with India, defence cooperation, curbing trafficking, and drugs and narcotics control.

The Bangladesh side requested the Myanmar authorities to take effective measures so that drug, especially Yaba, and arms are not smuggled into Bangladesh. Various pending trade and investment-related agreements and MoUs also came up for discussion.

The foreign secretary said the meeting decided to form a joint commission headed by the foreign ministers of Bangladesh and Myanmar soon.

Dhaka will send a draft structure of the commission to Yangon and the Bangladesh foreign minister will invite her Myanmar counterpart to attend its first meeting in Dhaka.

On road connectivity, Quayes said the Myanmar side sought sending an inter-ministerial delegation from Bangladesh regarding construction of a 128 km road to establish direct road links between the two countries.

Bangladesh had earlier offered to construct 23 km of the road with its own funds inside Myanmar, and asked Myanmar to build the remaining 105 km of the road. Dhaka yesterday reiterated its readiness to construct the road as per its

earlier commitment.

On shipping connectivity, the foreign secretary said the two countries have already a joint committee on coastal shipping and Myanmar will send a delegation to Bangladesh to see the infrastructure facilities.


In response to Bangladesh's proposal to import hydroelectricity, the Myanmar side said they would consider it after meeting their domestic demand and that it is not possible for them to export

electricity now.

To promote trade, Dhaka will soon arrange a single country exhibition in Yangon.

Meanwhile, Myint called on Foreign Minister Dipu Moni at her office. He thanked Dhaka for the support extended to Yangon in dealing with the recent violence in Rakhine state, said a press release.

In response, Dipu Moni assured Dhaka's cooperation in restoring peace and harmony in the bordering state of Rakhine.



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ
উপ-পুলিশ কমিশনার (পরিবহন) এর কার্যালয়
ঢাকা মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ, ঢাকা

দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

১.	মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ	: স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়/বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ।			
২.	এজেন্সি	: ঢাকা মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ।			
৩.	সংগ্রাহক সত্তার নাম	: উপ-পুলিশ কমিশনার (পরিবহন), ডিএমপি, ঢাকা।			
৪.	সংগ্রাহক সত্তার কোড নং	: প্রয়োজ্য নয়।			
৫.	সংগ্রাহক সত্তার জেলা	: ঢাকা।			
৬.	কি জন্য আহ্বান	: ঢাকা মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ, ঢাকা'র অপারেশনাল কাজে ব্যবহারের জন্য যানবাহন ভাড়ায় সরবরাহের লক্ষ্যে।			
৭.	দরপত্র সূত্র নং ও তারিখ	: স্মারক নং/নথি-৫৪-২০১২/ডিসি (পরিবহন)/৬০৪ তারিখ: ২৭/০৬/২০১২খ্রি:।			
৮.	সংগ্রহ পদ্ধতি	: উন্মুক্ত দরপত্র পদ্ধতি।			
৯.	বাজেট ও তহবিলের উৎস	: জিওবি।			
১০.	দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং	: ০২/২০১২-২০১৩।			
১১.	দরপত্রের নাম	: ঢাকা মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ, ঢাকা'র অপারেশনাল কাজে ব্যবহারের জন্য দৈনন্দিন/মাসিক চাহিদা ভিত্তিক কার, মাইক্রোবাস, পিকআপ সার্বক্ষণিকভাবে ভাড়াকরণ।			
১২.	দরপত্র প্রকাশের তারিখ	: ৩০/০৬/২০১২খ্রি:।			
১৩.	দরপত্র বিক্রয়ের শেষ তারিখ	: ১৫/০৭/২০১২খ্রি: তারিখ অফিস চলাকালীন সময় পর্যন্ত।			
১৪.	দরপত্র গ্রহণের তারিখ ও সময়	: ১৬/০৭/২০১২খ্রি: তারিখ বেলা ১২.০০ ঘটিকা পর্যন্ত।			
১৫.	দরপত্র খোলার তারিখ ও সময়	: ১৬/০৭/২০১২খ্রি: তারিখ বেলা ১৩.০০ ঘটিকা।			
১৬.	দরপত্র দলিল বিক্রয়কারী, গ্রহণ ও খোলা প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম ও ঠিকানা	: উপ-পুলিশ কমিশনার (পরিবহন) এর কার্যালয়, রাজারবাগ পুলিশ লাইনস, ঢাকা মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ, ঢাকা।			
১৭.	দরপত্রদাতার যোগ্যতা	: সংশ্লিষ্ট কাজে ০২ (দুই) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতাসহ একাধিক কার, মাইক্রোবাস, পিকআপ এর স্বত্বাধিকারী এবং নিজস্ব গাড়ি পার্কিং স্থান ও স্বচ্ছলতা থাকতে হবে।			
১৮.	দরপত্রের সাথে যে সমস্ত কাগজপত্রাদি সংযুক্ত করতে হবে	: (ক) সিডিউল ক্রয়ের রশিদ, (খ) গাড়ির রেজিস্ট্রেশন, ট্যাক্স টোকেণ, বীমা, ফিটনেস সংক্রান্ত হালনাগাদ কাগজপত্রের সত্যায়িত কপি, (ঘ) অভিজ্ঞতার সনদপত্র (ঙ) দরদাতা ব্যক্তি/প্রতিষ্ঠানের হালনাগাদ ট্রেড লাইসেন্স, ব্যাংক সলভেন্সি সনদ, ভ্যাট নিবন্ধন সনদ, হালনাগাদ আয়কর সনদ এর সত্যায়িত কপি।			
১৯.	কাজের বিস্তারিত বিবরণ ও শর্তাবলী	: দরপত্র দলিলে বর্ণিত আছে।			
২০.	কাজের বিবরণ	:			
২১.	লট নং	বিবরণ	সিডিউলের মূল্য (অক্ষেরতথ্যে)	দরপত্রের সঙ্গে জামানত (ফেরতযোগ্য)	কাজের সময়সীমা
০১	মাইক্রোবাস-০৭/০৮	ভাড়া	১,০০০ (এক হাজার) টাকা	৭৫,০০০ (পঁচাত্তর হাজার) টাকা	কার্যাদেশ মোতাবেক ৩১ ডিসেম্বর/২০১২খ্রি: পর্যন্ত
০২	মাইক্রোবাস-১২	ভাড়া	১,০০০ (এক হাজার) টাকা	৬০,০০০ (ষাট হাজার) টাকা	
০৩	কার ভাড়া	সরবরাহ	১,০০০ (এক হাজার) টাকা	৭৫,০০০ (পঁচাত্তর হাজার) টাকা	
০৪	০২ (দুই) টন পিকআপ		১,০০০ (এক হাজার) টাকা	৭৫,০০০ (পঁচাত্তর হাজার) টাকা	
২২.	দরপত্র আহ্বানকারী কর্মকর্তার নাম	: মো: মনিরুজ্জামান পিপিএম।			
২৩.	দরপত্র আহ্বানকারী কর্মকর্তার পদবী	: উপ-পুলিশ কমিশনার (পরিবহন)।			
২৪.	দরপত্র আহ্বানকারীর যোগাযোগের ঠিকানা	: ফোন- ৯৩৫০২৭৪, ফ্যাক্স ৯৩৩১৩৩৪, E-mail: dcmt@dmp.gov.bd			
২৫.	দরপত্র গ্রহণ/মূল্যায়ন	: দরপত্র দলিলে বর্ণিত শর্তাবলী ও পিপিআর-২০০৮ অনুসারে করা হবে।			
২৬.	অন্যান্য শর্তাদি	: (ক) দরপত্র সংক্রান্ত বিস্তারিত তথ্যাবলী দরপত্র সিডিউলে বর্ণিত আছে। (খ) কর্তৃপক্ষ কোন কারণ দর্শানো ব্যতিরেকে যে কোন দরপত্র গ্রহণ অথবা বাতিলের ক্ষমতা সংরক্ষণ করেন।			

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জিডি-২৬৭৫

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