



রেইংখং

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের পঞ্চদশ বার্ষিকী (১৯৯৮-২০১৩)

স্মরণিকা

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1971 mÿtj i 1 gÿP°Zwii tL mÿPevj tQ KÿR tmti eÿeÜZa'wÿfubD (ZrKÿj xb wÿRbm A'wÿfubD)-G Avgvi hvl qvi K_v | `gÿ 12Uv-1Uvi w' tK tcmÿWbU Bqÿnqv ti wÿl tZ fÿl Y t' b | i vRavxi cwi w'wZ AvPgKv cÿtë hvq Zui fÿl tYi ci ci | RvZxq msmÿ' i Awatekb emZtj i tNv Yv ceÿsvi meP cÿZer' i So DVj | XÿKvi gÿZwSÿtj Aew'Z tÿtUj ceÿxi mÿgtb mgteZ RbZvi Dÿl tK eÿeÜZtKL gÿReÿ ingvb mÿw'jB-fÿl tY Bqÿnqv KÿVvi mgÿtj vPbv Kÿib Ges lohtÿsj ñei " t× mZK°Ae'vb MÿtYi Rb' RbmÿYi cÿZ Avnevb Rvrb | cwi w'wZ i AebwZ nI qvq Avng ñm×všl ñbj vg hZ kÿN°m=ë i vOvgwU ñdÿti hve |

G-mgq Avng cieZ' PÆMôgi tWcÿw Kÿgkbi | mi Kwi KÿtR XÿKvq GÿtmQj vg 28 tde" qwi Zwii tL | PÆMôg nÿtq 1 gÿP°i vZB hvl qvi ñm×všl ñbj vg tUbtÿhvM | ti tÿj i D°Pc' ` KgRZP Avgvi fMmÿwZ (giüg) tÿvÿmb Avntg` XÿKv t_ tK PÆMôg tÿtj ñdi ñQÿtj b Zvü Kg°tj | tUÿt Zvü tmj tÿb Avÿiv KÿtQRb KgRZP ñQÿtj b | gÿt coÿtQ, nÿtÿg` mÿcdj Bmÿvÿgi K_v | wZub Avgÿt' i mt½ ñQÿtj b | mÿviviZ tUv fÿtj vÿtëB Pj j | tÿvÿti i w' tK tÿdSR` vi nÿtU tUv t_ tÿg coj | Avi G_ tZ cÿtë bv | mÿgtb j vBÿtbi Dci eo eo MÿtQi , ño | wKQÿY ci wK Kij vg tÿtUv PÆMôg hve, gÿl 6/7 gÿBj c_ |

mKÿj 9Uvi w' tK tij l tQ Kÿj wÿtZ Avgvi tÿtbi emvq tÿcÿZvg | Avgvi Awÿtmi wRcMwv AvÿM t_ tKB tmlvÿt Aÿcÿv KÿwQj | tÿvÿt PÆMôgi wMm tK bÿ- tÿtQ Gmÿc kÿgmÿj nÿKi emvq tMj vg | tij l tQ ñewi tO i KÿtQB Zvü emv | tmlvÿb t_ tK jvj `wNi gq`vb | gq`vÿt ZLbB RbZvi Xj bÿvÿtZ i i " KÿtQ- ñetKÿj Rbmfv KÿtUj -i " tÿg tmbvÿmbx, B. w. Avi. Ges cÿj k wRwMR KÿtQ-Zÿt' i l cÿwZ Pj tQ | ñektë` vj q, i v Rvb nÿUnvRvix nÿtq tÿtZ nq etj i v`tq t' ni qÿx tbi qv cÿqRb | nÿUnvRvix ci Avgvi GÿjKv- tmlvÿt Avng wÿfÿq Ges ñwÿtÿšl Pj vÿtdiv Kwi | tLwRLei wÿtq Ges KÿtQRb cÿj k mÿt_ wÿtq PÆMôg t_ tK i l bÿ nÿtq tMj vg |

Avÿi KRbÿtK Avgÿt' i mt½ ñbj vg | tm Avgvi eoÿtÿg gÿgÿ | Avgvi tÿtbi KÿtQB_vKZ | PÆMôg tmU tÿgwi `tÿ coZ | tmw' b tÿtÿtK bÿ wÿtq tMÿtj eÿc-gÿtÿi Kÿv t_ tK tm GÿKeÿt i B ñew'Qbÿntÿg coZ | cieZ'°10 gÿm Kx `tÿmbxq Ae'vq KÿwZ tÿtÿtK Qvov, fÿetZl Lvivc jÿvM GLb | tÿtÿtK tÿtj tÿtZ cÿvZvg wKbv- `vaxbZÿhÿx thM'vb KÿtZ cÿvZvg wKbv Zv l Rvb bv | Avgvi GK fÿvMë (gÿndR) Avgvi mÿt_ i vOvgwU tZ AvÿM tmw' b | ZÿtK Zvi wZvgvZvi KÿtQ cieZ'Kÿtj tdiZ cÿvÿtÿv GK `tÿmÿwMk e'vcvi ñQj | tm Avÿi K NUbv |

2 gÿtP° ci NUbvÿj AZ'šl`" Z GÿMÿtq Pÿtj, tÿcÿvCUl cwi ewZÿ nq tmBmÿt_ | 3 gÿP°PÆMôg th-NUbv NÿtU cieZ'Kÿtj i NUbvi gÿt` Zv nqÿZv AÿtKUV Pvcv cÿo wMÿtÿtQ | AÿtKB ñe`sZ nÿtÿtQb | wKš' Avgvi gÿt Mÿv AvÿtQ |

3 gÿP° gÿtj i w' tK Lei tÿj vg PÆMôg cPÜ tMÿj tÿvM nÿ"Q | 2 gÿP°eÿtKÿj Rbmfv ci AÿtK wÿwQj tei nq | Gme wÿwQÿtj Dci wÿvixiv tmbvÿmbx mÿtÿwMZvq nÿgvj v Pÿj vq | tki kÿn& Kÿtj wÿb, ñdÿt i vR kÿn& Kÿtj wÿb, cÿvvoZÿj cÿwZ `vÿt nÿgvj Pÿj | jvj `wNi gq`vÿt AwMgbiZ Ges cÿ'vëZÿbi cÿ_ wÿwQÿtj i Dcÿi সুপারিকল্পিতভাবে আক্রমণ চালানো হয়। এতে একটা জিনিশ সুস্পষ্ট হয় যে, সেনাবাহিনী এবং অবাঙালিরা আগে থেকেই mZK°Qj Ges eÿvÿmÿj t' i cÿZÿt i va Kivi Rb' hÿ_ó cÿwZ Zv i v wÿtÿqÿQj |

PÆMôg t_ tK Lei cÿv qv hvq th, Aevvÿj NwU_ tÿvÿt tmbvÿmbx i t' úkÿj Mÿ' c (KÿtÿUv) Ges _BPÿt i v AvÿM t_ tKB Ae'vb wÿtÿqÿQj Ges Gme RvqMv t_ tK wbi `; RbZvi l ci _wÿj Pÿj vÿtÿv nq | i ayZvB bq, AÿtK `vÿt

RvqMv t_#K mmMb`vj Gj mvgv`i: Avgiv mdj, mKtj cŪZ| GLb Povšl Avneitbi Atc¶|v|25gvP°i vZ K`v#b nvi " #bi mvdj " I Zvici G#K G#K thfvte me_s,tjv me.l.uc. t_#K RI qv#biv ivOvgmUtZ mgteZ ntj b Zv ceŪ`iz Qvov #KQ#ZB m#e uQj bv|

Gm.w.l. Ave`y Avnj vbtR j`A vbtq eiKj I Avtkcvtki RI qvbt`i ivOvgmUtZ vbtq Gtj b| creZ` PÆM#gi miKvii KgRZ#KgPvix`i I WvKjvg| mKtj vgtj civgk°Kiv ntjv| cvii`iz fqvzv Avgv`i fvnetq Z#j | WK ntjv, Avgiv AevOvj Av civAmet`i Ab`vq AvNvZ c#ZnZ Kie| Avgvi Kg°tj i mxgvs` GjvKv `xN`nl qvi eW¶ AvDU#cv#÷i msL`vl uQj A#bK_s,tjv| G_s,tjvZ evOvj tR.w.l., Rgv`vi, m#e`vi uQj c#z msL`vq; #KŠ`KvgkbW KgRZ#PvQj c#q mevB civAme Ges AevOvj |

hvtvK, evOvj Rv#qi Avdmvi, m#e`vi, Rgv`vi`i Avgv`i m#xv#šli K_v Rmbtq t`lqv ntjv| G#`i m#z I qv#tj m-mi`Avq uQj | G_s,tjvi t#Ul qvK°fv#tjv KvR Ki uQj | XvKvi me LeiB Avgiv cv#Qj vg| Avgv`i GB A#tj i t#vKi gta` D#OM, DrKŪv j`¶` Ki uQj vg| e#eU#t`k#K evR#bvi Rb` vbtRi R#eb emR ti#L#Qb, G-K_v t`#ki cev#tj e#m tevSvi Dcvq uQj bv|

Gi gta` 7 gv#P# ci vevfb#mgq XvKv t_#K Avgv`i Kv#Q e#j vU# Avm#Z`ii " Kij | RvZxq cZvKvi bg#v (cZvKvq evsjv`#ki gv#vP# t#v#vj i#0), RvZxq msl#xZ ('Avgvi t#v#vi evsjv` c#j vU#B), `#x#Zv tNvI Yv BZ`w` m#x` Avgiv Aev#Z ntZ_vKj vg| Aek` Gi A#bK Av#MB Qv#Iv `#x#Zvi K_v e#j t#tj tQ| 7 gv#P# c#iB tZv XvKv vekt#`vj t# evsjv`#ki cZvKv Dvotq#Q Giv| ie, tZvdvtaj, gvLb Giv cZvKv Dvotq#Q, Zvici RvZxq msl#xZ MvI qv ntq#Q Ges t#_tjv GKev#i ivOvgmUi g#Zv RvqM#Zl e#j vU#bi AvKv#i G#m t#tQ| Kv#RB t`#ki `#x#Zv#x# Av#v#v#bKfvte t#v`bB tNv#l Z ntq t#tQ|

7 gv#P#e#eU# tNvI Yvi ci ivOvgmUtZ mevKQ#z#S tMvQv#Z Avgv`i K#qKv`b mgq t#tM#Qj | 10-11 Zvi tLi v`#K Qv#l gnj t_#K m#WK msev` cvlqv`ii " Kijvg| B#Zvgt#` GKv`b Avgvi m.G.(Confidential Assistant) KvR# gvB#j#x# `#x#Zv-tNvI Yvi Lmov, evsjv`#ki cZvKvi bg#v Ges 'Avgvi t#v#vi evsjv` RvZxq msl#xZ tNvI vbi KvMRc# Gtb t`Lv| XvKvi m#_ Qv#t`i mivmvi thvM#thvM uQj, t#-m#x#v Avgv`i uQj bv| e#eU# Avneitb Amn#thvM Av#`vj b Av#`nl qvi ci t_#KB ZrKv#j b ce`cm#K`#b miKvi GKev#i APj ntq hvq| ZLb Avl qv#x j#tMi c¶ t_#K ZvRD#x# Avng` m#fne thme vbt`R v`Q#tj b ZvB t`kevmx cvj b Ki uQj | cvj k e#j tZ t#tj GKvKg v#v`#¶| AvBb-k;Ljvi tKv#v#v mgm`vl uQj bv| 10 gvP#_#K 17 gvP# tgvUvg# GBfvte KvUj | Gi gta` Ggb #KQzLei Gj hv i#vZg#Zv D#OMRbK| GKvU NUbv Avgvi `u# g#b Av#Q| mU`vi mgq Gm.w.c.eRj`y ingvb K#qKRB Qv#t#Zv Ges B.w.c.Avi. I qv#tj m t÷k#bi Acv#iUi#K Avgvi Kv#Q vbtq Gtj b| PÆM#G B.w.c.Avi. I qv#tj m t÷k#bi Acv#iUi#K Avgvi Kv#Q vbtq Gtj b| mevB tek D#E#RZ| PÆM#G B.w.c.Avi. m`i `Bi (t#±i A_ev DBs) t_#K vbt`R cv#v#v#v ntq#Q mKj eW¶ AvDU#cv#÷ (BOP) #h, Zv#`i Kv#Q th- mg`l fvi x A`k`_i (t#v#f tgv#kbM#v Ges gvU¶) Av#Q t#_tjv vbtq th# PÆM#G Rgv K#i b| me.l.uc. -_tjv t_#K mvd Reve : A`_i mgc#¶ tKv#v#v fvteB bq &K_vUv ejv mnR, #KŠ`Kiv bq | ZLb gvK#j -j Pj tQ, vgv#j Uvii i ivRZ| vbt`R Agv#` Kiv gv#b Aeami Z tKvU#g#vK#j Avi gv#tZ t#tj c#y hvte| civAmet`i D#t`K` cvii`vi | A`_i tKto vbtq nvjv Pjv#te| Avgvi Kv#Q B.w.c.Avi -Avi c#Zv#v#v civgk° P#B#j b| Avng Dcvq tei Kijvg GKUv| PÆM#G vbtZ ntj ivOvgmUtZ me A`_i Av#t#ZB n#e| GLv#b Av#v#v ci moKc#_ U#K#thv#M PÆM#G cv#v#v#v n#e| me.l.uc. t_#K DBs -G Lei hvte GB g#g°A`_i cv#v#v#v ntjv` ivOvgmU t_#K PÆM#G tgv#mR cv#v#v#v n#e : 'U#K i l bv ntq t#tQ|' Gici cv_gta` Qv#Iv U#K AvU#K t#j t#j I iv Kx Ki#Z cv#i | Ggb GK cvii`vzi m#o ntj Zv tgvKwejv Kiv mnR bq | PÆM#G e#m Amnvq civAme Avdmvi Kx Ki#e| Zvi Rb` moK c#_ cvii`k# Kiv wec#3#bK I S#KcY#

16 gvP#i vZ PÆM#G t_#K mnKg#tWcv# Kvgkbvi gv#m#Rj ingvb tUvj t#v#b Rv#tj b th, cv#`b (17 gvP#) mKv#j th# Zv#ev#tjvq Dcv#Z nB| Ri " v# evZ#Av#Q, tUvj t#v#b ejv hvte bv|

17 gvPmKvtj nvrRi njvg wv.wm. gyhdRy ingvtbi evstjvq| tmLvtb efm AvtQ mnKgP gvnDixb Lvb Avj gMxi | XivKv t_tK ZvtK e^w^MZ evZPw tq cwm/tqtQb ZrKijxb wm.Gm.wc. mwgwZ (CSP-Civil Service of Pakistan) পূর্ব পাকিস্তান শাখা। সমিতির নিয়ম অনুযায়ী প্রেসিডেন্ট হলেন চিফ সেক্রেটারি নিজে। আর শফিউল AvRg ntjb tmB e^w^3 | Avgvt^i evZP mvt_ Zui tKvtbv ms^e tbB | tmUvi `wqZ; c^t^wK miKvti mipe Ges mwgwZi mvari Y m^uv^K gvrRej nK mvtntei | welqe^` ntjv GB th, Avgvt^i mwgwZi w^v^s^i Abjvqx Avgiv Amn^h^m Avf^vj tbi mvt_ GKvSZv tNvl Yv KiwQ Ges Avl qvqx jx^mi c^t^q ZvRDIxb Avng^ mvtntei wbt^Rvewj tgb Pj e|

cieZv^evZP^ntjv XivKv t_tK `B^tK^`xq Da^bZv K^vt^b Gg.gbmj Avj x Ges L^Kvi tgvkZvK Avng^ P^EMtg wM^tq^Qb, 2 1 3 gvP^P NUBvej x Z^t^si Rb^| Zvt^i mvtZ H w^b mKvtj (17 gvP^Gg.Avi. wmi^Kx mvtntei evUvj wntj i evstjvZ m^q^vr Ki^Z nte| wv.wm.gyhdR, Avng Ges gvnDixb Lvb Avj gMxi c^v^t^oi I ci m^y^k^ evstjvZ tXivKvi c^_B tj. Ktb^P tP^sajxi mvt_ t^Lv, kv^v tcvkv^k| ZvU GKUv nvtZi Kb^P fiv^v w- s-G tSjv^t^bv| ZvU mvt_ tenk K_v ntjv bv; wZub K_v^evZP^tmti tei ntq hv^t^Qb| 25/26 gvP^P c^U^gw^t^KB wZub P^EMtg tmbwber^tmi B^v te^zj ti wR^t^g^Uvj tm^U^ti (EBRC) knx^ nb| wZub tmLvtbB c^v^b c^k^q^k wQ^tj b|

m^v nvm^gq K^vt^b Gg. gbmj Avj x mvtne Avgvt^k t^t^LB 'Kx ZI w^k' Kx Lei? etj DVtj b| L^Kvi tgvkZvK tK Avng Gi Av^M KLbI t^w^Lub| gbmj Avj x mvtntek tctq tek t^q^t^fi mvt_ Avng K^tq^k^Uw Abj^h^m Kijvg (K) 2/3gvP^P GZw^b ci G^t^t^Qb m^ti R^t^b t^L^Z? (L) P^EMtgi Av^k^c^v^k, GgbwK XivKvZi h^c^U^zi me AvjvgZ t^Lv hv^t^Q, Pviw^t^k c^w^k^`w^b^t^i m^v^R-m^v^R ie, Avcbv^v w^k^Q^B e^s^t^Z c^v^t^Qb bv? (M) Avcbv^t^i Kx wbt^R Avgvt^i Rb^?

Avgvi tmbv QvDib^Z tek hvZvqvZ wQj cveZ^ P^EMtgi c^w^w^zi Kvi^Y| B^t^Zv^c^e^tek K^tq^Kevi fviZiq tmbv^w^nbx Avgvt^i mvtRK gij f^w^ Ges g^m^j^s G^j^v^k^v^q K^tq^Kevi Abj^t^e^k K^t^t^Q wgt^Rv-w^e^t^`n^x^t^i w^c^Qz avlqv K^t^i| cveZ^ P^EMtgi A^t^b^k w^f^Z^t^i G^t^m Zv^v wgt^Rv-K^v^u^ a^y^sm K^t^t^Q| Gi me_tjvB c^w^k^`vb tmbv^w^nbxi Kgt^U^v^v c^w^P^j^bv KiZ| im^`thZ iv^O^v^w^Uw ntq| (GLvtb etj i^w^L : GKmgq c^U^3b tgr^i bi^`j Bmjvg wki, c^t^i tRb^t^ij I g^s^x, GB wgt^Rv-w^k^t^b 1969-70mvtj wbtq^w^RZ wQ^tj b)| P^EMtg K^v^U^b^t^g^U, GgbwK XivKv tmbv t^w^t^k^v^q^U^f^i I (Eastern Command) Avgvi w^k^ coZ c^w^w^zi Rv^t^b^v^i Rb^| Avgvi e^3e^ wQj memgq th, wgt^Rv^t^i Av^k^t^ I m^v^v^h^ Kivi Kvi^Y cveZ^ P^EMtgi w^t^y^A^A^j QviLvi ntq hv^t^Q| ebR^zj tkl, ci^v^Z^v w^b^e^t^t^ Pj^t^Q| Zvi t^t^q^l eo K_v, ep^E^i Rb^t^m^v^ox P^v^k^v^ DcR^w^Z w^t^q^t^f t^t^U co^t^Q, wgt^Rv^t^i a^y^sm Ges fviZiq Abj^t^e^ki Kvi^Y| q^w^Z^M^t^i n^t^Q P^v^k^v^ Ges w^c^i^v^m^ Ab^v^b^ DcR^w^Z|

1971 mvtj i gvP^P^P^EMtg wQj c^w^k^`vb tmbv^w^nbxi Kgt^U^v^ BDubU, hvi Aw^b^v^q^k tj. Ktb^P kvgm^&(kvgmj nK)| `P^P^w^b^z I w^b^`q^ c^k^w^zi wQj etj Zvi e^v^c^k K^z^w^Z| tej^P^t^i wR^t^g^U^i wQj P^EMtg, hvi Kgw^U^s Aw^d^m^i (C.O)wQj tj. Ktb^P dvZig| GB t^j^v^k^Uw wQj t^w^c^y^d m^v^g^v^k^v^j-j A^w^w^g^u^b^t^v^U^i (Deputy Sub Martial Law Administrator)। যথাক্রমে মিজো অপারেশন এবং মার্শাল-জ w^D^U^i Kvi^t^b GB `B^ Ktb^P Ges Zvt^i mnKvix^t^i iv^O^v^w^U^t^Z Nb Nb hvZvqvZ wQj | Avgvt^kI gv^t^S gv^t^S th^Z n^t^Zv K^v^U^b^t^g^U^i w^w^l^x G^j^v^k^v^q| t^P^v^L^k^v^b t^L^j^v^_v^k^t^j t^h^t^k^D e^s^t^Z c^v^t^Z I^t^i i^Y^c^U^w^Z|

Avng Gme K_v K^vt^b Gg. gbmj Avj x mvtntek L^t^j e^j^j^vg| ZvU e^3e^ wQj : 'kvNB me w^k^ ntq hv^t^e| Avgiv h_vmg^t^q wbt^R c^v^w^e^| tmB wbt^R Av^i t^k^v^w^`b c^v^Bub| w^k^s^e^s^ wbtq^w^Qj vg, Kx tmB wbt^R n^t^Z c^v^t^i | e^z^e^U^y^7 gvP^P^ fiv^t^Y thme wbt^R w^t^q^w^t^j b, wZub tmme wbt^R^k^i K_vB tmw^b Bw^z^Z K^t^i wQ^tj b|

Gi Kqiv b ci (17 givPp) Avil bviUKiq NUBv i i " ntjv | `^ Z cu cwi eZB-GZ `^ Z th Zvi mif_ Zij
tgj vtvv Kwib uQj | XvKvZ Avtj vPbv `eVK, uKŠ`mivv cešvsj vq, veKl Kti PAMtg %mb`mgvtek I kv³evx,
XvKvq cwiK`ib Gqvifdim^o I uc.AvB.-Gi megiv AeZiY eü_Y evx, mfb`nRbK tjvKRtbi vecj msl`vq
AeZib, tmbmberfm AvZwi³ mZKZv I temigvi K tjvKRtbi I ci vbtlavAv- G meB `úóZ Ab` tKvfbv
uKQZ BvZ v`vQj |

Giv`K cieZ` PAMtg I PAMtg m`v-mtPZb QvImgvR Avgt`i bvbvea Z` mieivn Ae`vnZ tiLwQj | PAMtg
`tmvqvZ` RvrvRi AvMgb, WK-Kgx`i agvU, tmvqvZ Luj vtm A`xKuZ, hvRvrvR `evei i` emvfbPti Ae`vb,
PAMtg K`vUbgtvU Nb Nb tnvj Kpvi I Vvbgv, evOvj `mb`i tcvU`civvfbvi tPov, vbi`j RbMtYi I ci
e`i -Gj vKvq -evj j`mb`i i vbePvi _vj elY, eü nZvnZ BZ`v` Lei Zvi Z MvZtZ Avgt`i KvQ AvmQj |

thUKZAvkv uQj, me Avt`IAvt`Ivej xb ntq tMj | Avgt`i t`I qvtj ucV tvK tMj A`v Avgiv `ctqU Ae tbr-
vi Uvtb^oPtj tMj vq cUq | GB Ae`vq cUvZ Qvov Avgt`i uKQZKivi uQj bv | GB cUvZ hZ-bv mvgvi K, Zvi
tPtq tXi tevK gvbmK | tmBmvt` mvsMvubK | `vbxq KgRZ`i GK`I Kiv, bvbvea `vqZi eEb Kivi Rb`
cUqvRb uQj GKvU veKl msvMvbi-hvi m`vš`i nte `^ Z, `vKte meikg vjgZv Ges mKtji KvQ Zv
MhYthvM` nte | tmU m`e uQj ivR%vZK tvZv`i mg`fb |

ivOvgvUz Avl qvgx j xM msvMv uQj AvZ `v` | tčš-AvaKZ^o uQj b gvyj g jxtMi | `vbxq e`emvqv i
vAvnef³ | Pvkgr ivRv v`v`e ivq cUg t`tKB vbvj B Ges tMvctb cwiK`vbt`i mvt` thvMvthvM ivLtQb |
Pvkgriv cKvfk` thvM`vb Kitz Pvt`Q bv | GB cwi v`vZtZ Avgt`i KvBvB-P`šNvri v`K ZvKvZ ntq uQj |
uK`I - Gj vKv Ges veivUmsL`vK kvgtKi mgvtek | kvgtK`i mevB evOvj Ges AZ`šivRbmvZ -mtPZb; k³ tUW
BDvqb KvBvB cvb-ve`y cKt`i, P`šNvri KvMR-Ktj I ebvK`i cUvZv`b ; PAMtg Ges tbrqvLvj xi `vaxbtPZv
gvb`y mevB | AZGe GÜv ntj v Avgt`i k³ NvU | GLv`b `mq` Ave`v mvgv` veivU mrvqZv tctj b |

Avgt`i Avt`K k³ NvU ivgMo | tbrqvLvj xi AvvKvsk Avvevix Ges mtPZb Kg`v gvSLv`b LvMvQv | mte
gnKgr m`i `Bi tmLvtb `vbrš`i Kiv ntq tQ, AvvB `vqZi vbtq GB KvR Kti uQj vq | mi Kvi bZb kni, tKej
Mto DVtQ | PZv`K cieZ` DcRvzi emevm | tmLvtb msvMv Kivi uKQB uQj bv | gvte`^ bvi vqY j vi gv mte
cwi vPZ ntq DVtQb |

Avgiv mKtj hviv m`i ivOvgvUz KgPZ, Zv`i GvMtq thtZ nte, vbtZ nte AMMYfvqKv-GB Dcj v` t`K
Avgiv GKvU me`j xq msvMg cwi I` MVtbi m`vš`i vj vq | mi Kvi KgRZ^o, Ktčv`i kb KgRZ^o, uK`vK, Qv`tZv
e`emvqv, tčvRvex, Avl qvgx jxtMi `vbxq tvZe,`-Gt`i mKtj i mgštq `msMg cwi I` MvZ ntj v |

KtqK eQi AvtM ivOvgvU cU³b KtqRb gvš`thv`v Avgvi mvt` t`Lv Kti b | Zvti i KvQ t`K ivOvgvU
cUg gvš`thv`v e`vPi Z` msvMh Kvi | mKtj i bvg Avgvi gtb uQj bv, Zte vbt`v³ gvš`thv`v`i m`vU hv
RvbtZ cwi Zv vbtP t`I qv ntj v:-

ivOvgvU cUg gvš`thv`v e`vP

1. BdZLv (tnWgv=vi mvtntei tQtj)
2. Ave`v`i Kz (t`j I qvti i tQtj)
3. tgvv`š` kvd (cU³b cAvb uK`vK gvRej nK mvtntei fvBtcv)-knx`
4. gvgy-knx`
5. Gm.Gg. Kvgy, ucZv-gvRej nK
6. gvnevj i ngvb (e`emvqv)
7. Avej Kvj vq AvRv`

8. mbyj (eZgub cL`vZ misew` K)
9. w`vi` j Avj g (eZgub cny`tki c``KgRZ)
10. রণবিক্রম কিশোর ত্রিপুরা (খাগড়াছাড়ি জেলা পরিষদ সদস্য)
11. cFzvb tPšajx (gfgf)
12. tMŠZg t` l qvb
13. tgnv`\$ BqmQb (ebwefvM, LvMvQno)
14. Avbj P>`^`vm (ci`m`u` wefvM)
15. Kvbwekjm , ucZv -hvZ>`^j vj wekjm
16. evej wekjm , ucZv -hvZ>`^j vj wekjm
17. Avj gMxi , KvbôZg gny`thv`v , ucZv -Luj j
18. Rvrv`xi , KvbôZg gny`thv`v , ucZv -Luj j

cñ½Z Dñj - L Kiv hvq th GB cL`g ev`P gvT KtqKw`tbi tUbs wbtqB Kvj jNvU cZtbi ctePÆMôg iYv½tb thM`vb Kti |

gvbwKfvte mKtj B`Zwi | wKQzGKUv NUtZ hv`Q | 25 gvP`i vT cL`g Lei Gj | Avgiv tZv ZLb memgq I qv`tj m`i`bwQ | Avgv`i` t`jv`tbUl qvK`Qj | Avng cny`kj vBtb Avi B.wc.Avi. -Gi KvQ emZig, Lei wZig | Avgvi mv`_ Gm.wc.eRj t`ingvb`vKtZb , gviv tMtQb wKQz`b AvtM | XvKvq evwo | 25gvP`vZ`kUvi cti Dwb AvgtK tUvj tdiv Ktj b Lg DtEwRZfvte | Kx ntqQ? QzU tMj vg I qv`tj m`tm`Ui KvQ | GKv`ti cwi`vi শুনতে পাচ্ছি, ওরা রাজারবাগ পুলিশ লাইন আক্রমণ করেছে, আশুন দিচ্ছে, রাইফেলের এবং গোলাগুলির আওয়াজ শুনতে cvl qv hv`Q | cvwK`tb ewnbxi m`m`iv AK`_` fvlvq Mvj w`t`Qj |

H i`tI wKQzY cti KvBvBtqi m½ thM`thvM Kij vg | cvl qvi -t÷k`bi g`v`bRvi kvgm`b Ges Avgvi fvB dvi`K AvRR Lub ej`tb, GLv`b cP`U tMjv`w`ij`i`i` ntq tMtQ | B.wc.Avi. -Gi cv`wve mvgvi K Awdmvi evav w`t`Q, nvi`b (K`v`Pb nvi`b, B.পি.আর.) এগিয়ে গেছে, ওদেরকে আক্রমণ করে বন্দি করবে, ওদের কাছ t`tK Pme tbe A`yM`i | Avng ZLbB ZvovZwmo mg`l RvqMvq Lei cvVj vg: `tZigiv GLub A`k`i`L`j wbtq tZvgv`i cv`wve Awdmv`i`ew` Kite, ivOvgvU`tZ Ptj Gtmv`| ga`i`vZ`w`tK KvBvB t`tK K`v`Pb nvi`b tUvj tdiv Kti ej`tb: "Avgiv l`t`i`tK AvU`K tdtj`Q Ges A`yMvi Avgv`i`nvZ`Gtm tMtQ | A`k`i`GLb Avgv`i`nvZ`| Avgiv GLub PÆMôgi w`tK AM`hi niv`Q, Kvj jNvU`wMtq Avng K`v`Pb i`w`t`Ki m½ thM`t`e" |

26gvP`mKv`tj i gta` Avgv`i evZ`tctq ivOvgvU t`tK cvW`bv j`t`A`Kti`tj`-`tj` B.wc.Avi. Avi. cny`tki evOvj tRvq`biv Zv`i`tR.wm.l.-t`i`tbZ`Z; my`i`ei`Kj, `wNbvj, gwi`k`v, gnvj`Qno- GBme RvqMv t`tK Rgv`tqZ ntj b tKvU`c`t`y | tmLv`tb Zv`i`Af`_`Bv, Lvlvq Avv w`t`ds-Gi e`e`v | Giv mevB cti PÆMôgi w`tK i l`bv ntj b | cti tR`tbi`Q th, dvi`c`ti i wv.wm. BDmgl Ges tMvqj`t`l Gm.wv.l. ti RvDj nvqvZ Avgvi mg`l`wb`R Ges l`qv`tj`tm` B. wc.Avi. Ges cny`tki Kt`vc`K`b`i`tb`Qb |

PÆMôgi mv`_ Avgv`i thM`thvM fv`tj`v`bq, XvKvi mv`_ tZv thM`thvM GKv`t`i`B`w`v`Qb` GB cwi`w`Z`Z`cieZ`c``t`c`K`v`w`Qj | ivOvgvU t`tK`y`K`wb`tq`B`hvl`qv`hvq`PÆMôg, GKUv`nt`Q`ivOvgvU-PÆMôg`mo`K, thUv`ivDR`v`b`-n`v`U`v`v`i`x`ntq`PÆMôg`tm`R`v`Ptj`tMtQ | Avi`GKUv`ntj`v`ivOvgvU t`tK`j`t`A`Kv`B`hvl`qv`i`c`_`| w`F`Z`ti`iv`l`Av`Q | n`v`U`v`v`i`x`Z`PÆMôg`wek`je`v`j`tq`hv`i`c`w`t`q`v`Q`Zv`iv`wMtq`Q`ivOvgvU`PÆMôg`mo`K`c`t`_`| Avevi`Hw`tK`Kvj`j`Nv`U`R`tor`ntq`Q`Kv`B`v`B, NvMv`v`GB`mg`l`RvqMv`t`tK | l`Lv`tb`hvl`qv`i`c`ti`KZR`b`th`thM`vb`Kti`t`Q`h`x`Avi`KZR`b`iv`l`t`tK`m`ti`wMtq`Q`Zvi`tKv`bv`w`t`me`Avgiv`cv`B`v`| A`t`b`t`K`iv`l`i`t`tK`Ptj`tMtQ, A`t`b`t`K`gv`iv`l`tMtQ, A`t`b`t`K`thM`vb`Kti`t`mb`v`w`nbxi`m½`| PÆMôg`ZLb`Av`w`ô`Z`Ae`v`| tgRi`wR`q`Di`ingvb`l`tgRi`gxi`k`l`Kv`Z`ZLb`l`Lv`tb`w`mb`qi`Awdmvi`|

Avgt`i g³ewnbxi evavi g³L cwk`lb ewnbxi m`m`iv c⁰tg GmMq AvmZ cvtiub| K`vPb iwdK tij I tq
fetbi Avtkcrk Ae`vb ubtq c⁰U c⁰Zti va KiQb| cvieuZ⁰Kvtj LvBeri hyRvnr iPUms tcrU⁰Dci c⁰U
tMjveI⁰Kti GmMq Gtj I iv I Lvfb bvtg| bZb cwk`lmb`mb`Gtj K`vUb⁰tgU Aei " x`mb`iv kw³ tcj |
Zviv GKw¹Z ntq P⁰Mtg kni`Lj Kti tdjj |

Avgt`i ZLb c⁰U fq th cwk`lmbiv tevanq tnij KPvरे राजमाटि आक्रमण करवे। काजेई राजमाटिंर खलि
RvqMvq hvZ tnij KPv¹Zviv bvtZ bv cvtI tmRb`eo eo L⁰U avitjv Kti c⁰Z ivLv ntjv| Avi ivOvgmU-
P⁰Mtg moK NvMv bvgK RvqMvq weivU MZ⁰Kti ivLv ntjv hvZ H c⁰AvKw`SKfite br AvmZ cvti | MvO
tKtU tm³tjv tdj iv`v AvUKv⁰br ntjv| A`k`⁰thLvfb hv uQj Avbv ntjv| I c⁰ti cvvto iv`li w`k ZvK
Kti emv⁰br ntjv tgnkbMv| B.व.वि. -Gi GKwU tQvU`j tmLvfb mve⁰WYK cvviva ubh⁰ |

ht⁰x¹ 2q w`b A`⁰ 26 Zwi L mU`vq Avng evBti t`⁰k wdti uQ| Gtm t`mL Avgvi evi`vq GK f`⁰tjvK emv |
j⁰nv⁰ nx, g³L tLv⁰ tLv⁰ vmo| i`⁰q, i`⁰q: tPniv| Avng wR⁰Avm Kijvg "tK Avcb? ej tj b : "Avng
K`vPb iwdK | Avng P⁰Mtg t`⁰k GtmuQ| Avcb AvgvK fvi Zxq mxgt⁰ cvv⁰br e`e`v Ki" b| Avng
ivgMo ntq fvi Zxq tmbvewnbxi m⁰t`⁰ thvM⁰thvM KiZ PvB| I`⁰i mrvh` br-tcj Avgv`i Pj tebr| Avgv`i
A`⁰k`⁰j`⁰i Kvi | Avng ZLbB Gm.व.क WvKjvg| Gm.व. Gtj b| ivgMto Avgv`i Gm.व.व.व.-k tUj tdb
ejjvg: K`vPb iwdKjy Bmjvg hv`Qb Avcbri KvQ| ZvtK ZvovZvmo fvi Zxq KZ⁰ti m⁰t`⁰ thvM⁰thvM
Kw⁰tg t`⁰I qvi tPov Ki " b"| GKUv wR⁰c Dvb P⁰tj tM⁰tj b ivgMto |

Zvi c⁰ti w`bB msev` G⁰ th K`vPb iwdK tc⁰Q tM⁰Qb, wK⁰ fvi Zxqiv I u m⁰t`⁰ K⁰v ej tZ i wR bb| Zviv
ej tQb, w.व.व. m⁰ve A⁰ev wmbqi Avdmvi tKD br ntj K⁰v eje br| Avcb hw` Avmb Zvntj K⁰v ej tZ
cvti |

ivOvgmU t`⁰k ivgMo | c⁰ej ep⁰| cvvmoqv b`x eb`vi cmbtZ Li⁰t⁰Zv nth tM⁰Q | KvVi cy embtq Avgi
कोनो रकमे रास्ता अतिक्रम करेछि। आमि आमार परिवार नयेई गेछि। लोकजन नये आमि महालछडि एवं
LvMvQvmo ntq ivgMto tMjvg 27gv⁰| ivgMto fvi Zxq we.Gm.Gd.-Gi K`vPb g⁰tnK wms Gtm AvgvK ubtq
tM⁰tj b b`xi I cvti |

ivgMtoi I cvtiB mve`g | mve`⁰gi Gm.व.व.व. AvgvK ubtq tM⁰tj b| AvMi Zjv t`⁰k`⁰WY w⁰cyvi w.व.व.
A⁰tkvKbr Gtj b| Zviv m⁰t`⁰ WvKer⁰stjvtZ e⁰tm`evK Kijvg | ej tj b, "Avng tZv wmfj mB⁰W Avgvi tKv⁰br
Gv⁰qvi tbB wKQzKivi| GLvfb tgRi tRv⁰tj M⁰Avj⁰fm Avm⁰Qb, gvDbtUBb w⁰wf⁰k⁰bi w.व.व.व. | Dvb
Avcbri m⁰t`⁰ K⁰v ej tZ PvB, Avjvc Kti e⁰stZ PvB Kx Kiv`i Kvi | Zvici Avgv`i we.Gm.Gd. - Gi K⁰Y⁰
tNv Avm⁰teb| I iv meiv Avcbri m⁰t`⁰ K⁰v ej tZ PvB"| I ti m⁰t`⁰ I LvfbB t`⁰Lv ntjv| e⁰stZ Am⁰ear ntjv br
Zviv Kx PvB⁰Qb| Zviv Rv⁰tZ PvB⁰tj b th cwk`lmb tmbvewnbxi MvZvewai Lei i wL wKv| Avng ejjvg, GUv
Avgv`i tmbv Avdmvi iv fvtjv Rv⁰bb |

Avng fvi Zxq⁰ i mrvh` Kijvg wgtRv-w⁰tnx`⁰ i LeivLei w`tq | Avi w`jvg cveZ` P⁰Mtg⁰ tF⁰Mij K eY⁰br|
Avgvi m⁰t`⁰ wKQzue`wiz g`vc uQj | tm³tjv I tmbv`i L⁰gB c⁰qvRb th -tKv⁰br Avng⁰PjvP⁰tj (army
movement) | Avng ejjvg, t`⁰L⁰g Avgv`i tZv GB Ae`v, Avgiv evav w`wQ wK⁰ A`⁰k`⁰br -vKv⁰Z wKQB
KiZ cviuQ br"| Zviv mrvh`-m⁰thvM⁰Zv KiZ PvB⁰tj b| AvgvK⁰B c⁰tg P⁰vjv (consignment) M⁰hY KiZ
ej tj b | I u AvgvK c⁰g evK⁰wZ⁰A`⁰k`⁰ w`⁰tj b| c⁰g P⁰vjv wU tdbx b`xi D⁰Ei Z⁰ti we.Gm.Gd. -Gi
K`vPb g⁰tnK wms AvgvK n`⁰l⁰si Ki⁰tj b| Avng Avevi tm³tjv B.व.वि. ivgMo DBs -Gi tR.व.व.व.-k
e⁰stq w`jvg| ivgMo t`⁰k P⁰Mtg Kxv⁰te A⁰t`⁰ P⁰vjv cvv⁰br hvq tmUvi ntjv eo mgm`v| m⁰grv⁰br ntjv
cveZ` G⁰jvKvq P⁰vP⁰jv K⁰ix c⁰ti v⁰br wRcM⁰moi eni | A⁰tk⁰ t⁰jv M⁰mo msM⁰h Kti Avgiv GKwU M⁰moeni cveZ`
c⁰t`⁰ M⁰mb R⁰t⁰tj i ga`w`tq cvv⁰q⁰v⁰vg P⁰Mtg| M⁰š⁰ t⁰tc⁰Q⁰v wKv Rv⁰tZ cvv⁰ub |

Gi gta" `B-#Zb w`b I Lvfb _vKvi cti hLb tgvUvgj GKUv e`e`v ntjv, ivgMto Avgiv w`i Kijvg th, GLvfb Avgv`i tjvKRb _vKte| tmLvfb mKtj i mvt_ ci vkgKti tgvUvgj GKUv e`e`v Kiv ntjv| Kvgj - v ক্যান্টনমেন্ট থেকে পাকিস্তান সেনাবাহিনী এসে আমাদের যাতে আক্রমণ করতে না পারে সেজন্য ধুমের পরে ফেনী wefRi KvtQ i fcy tij l tq wefR Avgv`i %mbtKiv cwrKb tbq| ivgMtoi B.uc.Avi. -Gi DBs KgvUvi tgRi kvgmj btk i fcy wefRi `vqZ;wbZ Abtj va Rvbtj #Zwb m#Z nb| Ly m#Z K`vPb i wdK I Lvfb #Qtj b|

GB Gj vKvq GKUv Pr-evMvb (tea estate) #Qj | Gi g`vfbRvi #Qtj b AvDqvj mvtne | cyj tki m.AvB.#Qtj b GKRb| tKv_vq thb Davl ntj b| mg`i `vqZ;wbZ b I .m., cti #Zwb _vbvq efm tgRi #RqvDi ingvftbi mvt_I mve#WYK fite KvR Ktib| mivRjy Bmjvg #Qtj b ivgMo nvmcvZvtj i `vqZ;| Guv mKtj B w` bivZ cwi k#j Ki tZ _vtKb|

ivgMto gvyhxy -সংক্রান্ত কাজকর্ম সংগঠিত করে মার্চের শেষে আবার ফিরে চলে গেলাম রাজামাটিতে । রাজামাটিতে গিয়ে t`#L Ae`v Ly Lvivc| miKvii me evOvj KgRZ#, cyj tk, B.uc.Avi. tKD tbB| i bZ tcj vg, cwk`lvb tmbvevnbxi m`m`iv ivOvgvU AwfgtL GuMtg AvmtQ| P#Mtg K`vUbtgU Zviv `Lj Kti tQ|

tjLK: gvbbxq c#vbg#xi Dct`ov, evsj vt`k miKvii c_lg tKv#tbU m#Pe Ges mvt#K tWcv#j Kvgkbvi, creZ` P#Mtg (24-7-1969 nBtZ 15-12-1971)|

gvyhxy i AvtM creZ` P#Mtg %aq` Av#y mgyv`

1965 mvtj i At#vei gvtm Avng hLb m#rfj m#rf# GKv#WgtZ thvM t` I qvi Rb` cwk`lvb hvB ZLbI Kjt#fi Dci w`tq thtZ ntq#Qj | fvi Z-cwk`lvb hxy dtj fvi tZi AvKvkc_ cwk`lvb negvftbi Avl Zvi evBti #Qj | tdi vi ct_ clq mto cvReQi ci tmB GKB K`c_ | Kx Av#h# Avgvi Rb` Guv tevanq e#cvZ# g#Zv #Qtj v| Avng #btRi AvteM #bq#y Kti mlt#e# tet# Pvi c#k ZvKtq tek AevK njvg| mnhv#x mevB tmbvevnbxi | Zvt` i tcv#K, P#j i KvU Avi n`v#e`vM t` #L Guv `uó Abgvb Kiv hv#Qj | GZ #mb` Gfite tKb cvV#bvt n#`Q ? t`tk tZv GB tmv` b #be#b ntq tMj ? GLb temvgvi K, MbZv#K mi Kvi #qZv t#te| Zvntj ce`cwk`lvb GB Rv# Ae`v m#j Kiv n#`Q tKb ? Avgvi gtb GB aitbi bvbvb cl#vRvM#Qj |

Avng 9 Zwi #LB P#Mtg i ct_ tij thv#M hv#v i i " Kijvg| Avng creZ` P#Mtg c#v#mb Avdmi Ges AvZwi³ tRjv cl#vMK #nt#te #btqvM cvB| tUtb D#v Avb`gg we`gq| Avgvi #ekt#`ij qKijxb e#ZGes mnKgx#gukDi i ngvb mnhv# | mvi vc_ Avgiv bvbvb Rí bv Kí bv Kti mgq KvU#q w`j vg| Nti wdi j vg|

BstivR fvlv Avi m#v#Z`i Z#Lvo Qv# gvkn#ej tjt "Now we are back in our elements". আমার ভাবতেও আশ্চর্য লাগছিল কত দ্রুত তিনটি বছর অতিক্রান্ত হয়ে cMj | hvhvei mgq #K Zte evZvtmi kt#i Mv#Z P#j, b#K Avtj vi ? gvkn#m#Zc#`tk Zvi P#Kvii tgqv` c#Kti P#Mtg tRj vi AvZwi³ tRjv cl#vMK #nt#te Kg`tj thvM w`tZ hv#Qj | Avng gvkn#Gi evstj vtZ mvi w`b KvU#q m#vi w`tk i v#vgvU hv#v Kvi |

ctii w`b `Bti #Mtg #btRi `vqZ;fvi M#Y Kijvg| tRjv cl#vMK #Qtj b tnv#mb ZI wdK Bvgv, (1961 e`vtPi Rv#tj m.Gm.uc. Avdmi)| BvZc#ZvtK KtqKevi Bmjvgv#t` t` #L#Qj vg| #Zwb Avgv#K `MZ Rv#tj

ZLbKvi me`gub cwiw`wZ mst`qtc eYb`v Kijtj b| Awg `kkte GB tRjvq e`u mgq KivUqtqU| KivRB Awg
wb`tRI AZxZ ti`vgšb Kti tmLvbKvi gubly, gnu, Kyo BZ`w` m`utK`bZb Kti Rvbvi tPov Kvi |

cveZ` PAMotgi Aw`enmMY fngcy Ges wfbog`ejx nIqvi dtj cwk`lb miKvi Zvti i KLtbvB
m`yotZ t`tLub| GK aitbi Awekm Avi uegvZv m`jyf AvPiYB uQtjv Zvti i `fremjyf | G AA`tj i m`vaviY
gubly AZ`sl mnR, mij, w`uvc w`ki i g`Zv| Avgi f`wMwZ tn`vtqZz Bmjvg `xNRvj i v`vgnU MFYfgU
nuB`dj i c`vnb w`K`K uQtj b| ZLb K`Yf` Gj. GBP. bxe`tj U uQtj b tRjv c`kvmK (1948-1956)| tm mgq
i v`vgnU `t`c`e t`tki g`Zv g`b n`Zv | mKvj `kUv ch`S GK Nb Kqkvi AveiY m`vvi cwi`tek AveZ Kti
i vL`Zv | gub`l i P`m`v l uQtjv w`Zv`sl m`vgv`| w`K`S Gi me`wKOB e`tj tMj P`t`Nvb `vbi A`SMZ KvBvB
bigK `t`b `^Q m`ij jv KY`ej b`xi Dci Rjw`y Drcv`b Avi tmt`Pi Rb` hLb GK w`ekvj e`v w`bgv`P Kiv
ntjv (1954-1960)| tek w`K`Ozev`w`ij P`vKvi K`i`Z e`v c`K`f Av`mb| GB e`v w`bgv`Yi dtj i v`vgnU mn
cveZ` AA`tj i c`q 42 kZvsk KI`P`thM` Rwg-hv uQtjv tmLvbKvi best plough land- t`j`K w`bgv`Z ntjv
Ges j`q`w`aK P`Kgr ev`hvi v`ntj b| Zvti i `q`w`Zci-Y A`ev c`p`e`m`t`bi b`bZg D`t`w`l ZrKvj xb cwk`lb miKvi
M`hY K`ib w`b| c`q 40 nuRvi c`v`m`o Aw`enm c`Z`te`kx f`v`i`Z P`tj tM`tj b| GLv`b D`tj - L` th KvBvB e`v
w`bgv`Yi dtj cveZ` PAMotgi me`f`vU 369 uU tg`SRvi g`ta` 125uU tg`SRv RbgM`enq (c`q 34 kZvsk), 350
eM`g`Bj G`jvKv W`ze hvq hv c`K`K`j`x` i MYbv t`t`K 1.4 `b tekx| GB aitbi g`v`vZK f`z MYbv w`e`šqKi,
Awekm` br ntj l | GK K`vq cveZ` PAMotgi RbmsL`vi (3 j`vL) c`q GK ZZxqvsK GB e`v O`v`v m`v`m`i
`q`w`ZM`O`l`ntjv | `q`w`ZM`O`f` i c`p`e`m`t`bi Rb` K`v`m`j` s`i`w`q`Z A`i`Y`i w`ekvj G`jvKv A`-m`si`w`q`Z Kiv n`t`q`Uj hvi
dtj 18 nuRvi `q`w`ZM`O`l`c`v`i e`v`i`i 4000 tK c`p`e`m`Z Kiv m`e` nq| KvBvB c`v`w`e`y` c`K`f `q`w`ZM`O`f` i Rb`
51 w`g`j` qb g`w`K`B W`j`vi e`v`i` Kiv nq hvi

hnuKw`Ar weZiY Kiv n`t`q`Uj (1971)| 1963 m`t`j g`v`b`e` `a` b`v`v`q`Y j`v`g`v (c`ie`Z`x`P`Z k`w`š`e`w`n`b`xi RbK)
`q`w`ZM`O`f` i c`Z`vi Yv, e`Av Ges w`bc`v`ob Gi w`e`i` "t`x` c`P`v`i`c`I` w`e`j` i`i`" K`i`b| w`Z`v`b ZLb PAMog K`tj`R`i
O`v`l | Gi c`v`i`Y`g `t`f`c` Z`v`t`K K`v`i`v` "x` K`iv nq t`k`f` w`n`Z`v`i A`w`f`th`M`| GUv uQj c`w`K`-`h`v` k`v`K`f` i U`l`ic`K`v`j
প্রতিক্রিয়া। ইসলাম, পাকিস্তান আর দেশ তাঁরা সর্বদাই রাহুস্ত দেখতেন, 'খতরে মে্যে হয়ায়'! নূন্যতম সহনশীলতা এবং
A`b`i` g`Z`v`Z` t`e`v`S`v`i` t`P`ov` Z`v`U`v` KLtbvB K`i`b` w`b| cveZ` PAMog w`el`q`K` Z`v`t`i` i` b`w`Z` AZ`sl`f`z` Avi GKt`c`k
uQtjv | mgq tmUv c`g`v`Y` K`i`t`Q`| tm hvB t`v`K, RbM`t`bi c`Z`e`v` hLb M`f`xi Avi e`v`c`K` n`t`q`Uj ZLb c`w`K`-`t`b`i
t`K`-`t`q` miKvi KZR.Forrestall Forestry and Engineering International Ltd. k`v`l`R` GK K`v`b`v`w`q`v`b
t`K`v`u`v`b`t`K` cveZ` PAMotgi m`w`e`R` K`v`l. D`b`q`t`bi Rb` GKUv R`v`i`c` K`i`v`i` `w`q`Z`i` t`l`q`v` nq| KvBvB e`v`t`ai` m`g`j
K`z`j, f`ig` e`e`-`v`c`v, A`i`Y` m`si`q`Y BZ`w` D`³ Consultancy i A`š`f`Z` w`el`q` uQtjv | GB mgx`q`v` K`v`b`w`v`i
`e`f` w`K` m`v`v`h` m`-`v`i` A`-`q`t`b` c`v`i`P`w`j` Z` n`t`h`U`j | t`K`v`u`v`b` t`g`v`U` 9 L`t`U` GK c`Z`te`b` 1965 m`t`j `Z`ix` K`i` |
c`v`K`-`f`v`i`Z` h`y` Ges Z`v`i` c`t`i`i` N`U`b`v`m`g`r` m`e`Z`t` GB w`ekvj c`Z`te`t`bi` D`ci` t`K`v`b` e`e`-`v` M`h`Y` br` K`i`v`i` m`e`
K`v`i`Y` uQtjv | 1971 m`t`j PAMog w`e`f`v`M`i` K`v`g`k`b`v`i`t`K` m`f`i`c`w`Z` Ges cveZ` PAMotgi A`w`Z`w`i`³ tRjv c`k`v`m`K`t`K`
m`-`m`-m`i`Pe` K`i` GB c`Z`te`b` e`v`-`e`v`q`t`bi` Rb` GKUv K`v`g`v`U` M`V`b` K`iv` nq| Awg c`v`w`a`K`v`i` e`t`j` GB K`v`g`v`U`i`
m`-`m`-m`i`Pe` n`j`v`g`| tm K`v`q` GKUz`c`i` A`v`m`U`|

`w`q`Z`i` t`b`l` q`v`i` c`i` Awg c`U`g` th` w`R`v`b`U`v` R`v`b`t`Z` P`v`B`j`v`g` t`m`U`v` uQtjv` KvBvB`e`v`a` KZR` `q`w`ZM`O`f` i
`q`w`Z`ci`-`Y` c`O`v`t`bi` me`f`K`l` c`v`i`w`-`w`Z`| c`v`i`m`S`L`v`b` t`t`L` Awg n`Z`v`k` Ges `q`y` n`j`v`g`| m`n`K`v`ix` w`e`g`t`j` `y`l` l`q`v`b`t`K`
e`j`j`v`g`t` Avgi w`b`R` tRjv` g`q`g`b`w`m`st`n` h`w` G` aitbi c`v`i`w`-`w`Z` n`Z`v` Z`v`nt`j` Aek`B` e`p`c`t`j` i`³ e`t`q` thZ`|
GLv`b` c`Z`e`v`t`i` f`v`l`v` b`xi` e`Z`v` e`t`j` B` w`K` GB Ae`-`v`?

m`v`i`w`b` a`t`i` Awg `q`w`Z`c`j`Y` (c`q 46 w`g`j` qb W`j`vi) hZ` Z`v`ov`Z`v`m`o` w`e`Z`i`Y` K`iv` hvq` Z`v`i` GKUv` L`m`ov`
m`g`q`m`P` Av`i` K`g`c`v`i`K`i` b`v` `Z`ix` K`ij`v`g`| c`w`K`-`l`b` miK`v`i` i` K`v`U`A`v`b`n`x`b`Z`v`q` Awg

AZ`šle`w_Z njvg| G aiþbi Aetnjv Avi Abr`i cwk`lrb mi Kvþi i mnRvZ cēpē ũQtjv th tKvb aiþbi
msL`vj Nyn`ú`v`qci cūZ`w`y`tešx, Lšóvb A_ev Ab` tKvb tMwīq|

tde` qmi gŕtm Mfxi AiþY` encroachment ev Ab`vq`Lj Kivi Acivta V`vMv Ges ivBsuKIs
msi`w`Z ebv`Ātj teAvBubfite tmLvtb emevmKvixt`i GK clye`mb Ges Dt`Q` cKĪ ev`ēvqbraxb ũQtjv tRjv
cĳvmþKi mi vmi ZZyeavþb| G Rb` Avgw` cny`k e`vUwvj qvb, B.uc.Avi. Ges Avbmvi emnbxi cūq 20 nvRvi
আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী জনবল নিয়োগ করা হয়। পুনর্বাসন অফিসার হিসেবে আমি এই কার্যক্রমটি মত_ mi vmi RwoZ
ũQjvg| cĪcūlKvq ũKQlv AwZi`w`Zfite Z_vKw_Z GB Dt`Q` Awfhib m`ú`k`djvl Kti tjLv ntqūQj|
ZrKvjxb MFYp` G`w`w`gijv Avnmvb ũZbRb misew`þKi GK`j cvVtj b AKZtj ũMtq NUBv t`þL mi vmi Zvū
KvþQ ũi`þciU`KiþZ| Gt`i ũZbRb ũQtj b cūōg cwk`lrb| ũelquU tek` ũkRvZi nI qvq tRjv cĳvmK
Zl`mK Bgvq AvgvþK` ũwqZjv` tjb GB misew` Kt`i NUBv`tj ũbtq hvl qvi Rb`, mþ½`_vKtēb ivRv ũl`w`e ivq,
gvbte``^bri vqY jvi gv Ges eb msi`w`K Rbve AwZKþ- vn| 'Wtbi' cūZubwa Avgvþ`i mdi m½`x nb, emK`Rb
Ab`Ī āgtY hvb| mriw`b Avgiv V`vMv Ges ivBsuKIs Gi clye`mb e`e`v` t`Ljvg| misew` K gŕnv`q t`vfvli
gra`tg tjvKRbþK tek ũKQzcĳKiþb| Awg ũbþRl ũKQzĳKQzcĳkē DEi ũjvg Zvū gþbi ũQavθ`θ`i Kivi
Rb`| ivþZ Avgiv ivBsuKIs tMó nvDtm hūv`v` ũeiwZ Kijvg| dþiō ũefvþMi tMónvBtm cūq t`ok ũwō tetq
DVþZ nq| eb msi`w`K AwZKþ- vn Zvi j`Ā ũwī hrcþbi ũm`v`š`ũbtj b| cikvcwk ũZbþU Kvgivq ivRv ũl`w`e
ivq, gvbte``^bri vqY jvi gv, Avi Awg ũekūþgi Rb` `vb ũbjvg| Wtbi cūōg cwk`lrb misew` K jvi gv Kŕ-
mnPvi | Zvūi ũKQzKþ`vcK_b Awg iþþZ þcvg Mfxi ivZ Aewa| misew`þKi cĳkē DEti jvi gv ej tjb th,
evũwvj Awdmri iv ũekl Kti `vbxq RbMþYi Dci bvbvb aiþbi AZ`vPri Kti| Gũv`i`" t`þKB| 1900 mrtj i
th g`vbgvj creZ` PÆMōg kvmtbi Rb` eũJkiv embtqūQj cwk`lrb tmUv cþjvcwþ cĳqūM KiþQ bv| Non
regulation þRjv ũntmte PÆMōg cūvtoi th ũekō `vb tmUv ZvþK t`lqv nqvb| Zvici KvBvB era thUv
cūvmoþ`i Rb` giYdu mg - Ae`vcbæwa`θycwi evi mgþþK ũfLwi þZ

cwiYZ KtiþQ| Zvici GB Dt`Q` Awfhib thb AþbKũv tMrt`i Dci ũeltdwvi gtZv| gvbte``^Zvi `fve
mjrf AvþeM ũ`tqB K_v` tjb ej ũQtj b| Avgvi ũbþRil Lg Lvivc j`vMwQj | GB tZv gvĪ KtqKũv tjbK| Avgiv
Gt`iþKl mn` KiþZ cūvūQbv ! A_P Giv hMhM atī GB AĀþj i Awænm, Aw`ewm| gvbly mntR ũbþRi
cwi cvk`q`þK ũew`QbontZ Piq bv| n`lšhi Z nþZ Piq bv| ũKŠ`hLb ধৈর্য আর সহ্যের সীমা অতিক্রম হয়ে যায় তখন
সহজেই এই প্রক্রিয়া আরম্ভ হয়। ১৯৬২ সালে কাগুই বাঁধ নির্মাণের কাজ শেষ হওয়ার পর থেকেই এই Process of
alienation `i`" nq| GLb Avgiv ZviB emntcKvk t`LuQ| cwk`lrb misew` K (hvi big`-šY KiþZ
cūvūQbv) AwfþZ ntqūQj b Zvi` t`Kvjxb mdþi | ũZub MFYpþK c`cūZte`b t`b hvþZ tek ũKQzmbw`θ
mgzvi k ũQtjv | ũKŠ`Gw`þK`k`gvb ntjv Ckvb tKvþY NbNUv| tde` qmi gŕtm tek KZ`_tjv NUBv NUtjv|

Bqwnqv Lvb 3iv gvP`bebeþPZ RvZxq cwi lþ`i cūg mfv XvKvþZ Avnevb Kivi ciciB cūōg
cwk`lrb þvsh tīvr þtīkriyā ũr` হয়। এর আগে বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান এক বিশাল জনসভায় আওয়ামী লীগের
bebeþPZ RvZxq Ges cū` ũkK cwi lþ`i mKj mism`þK Zvūi g`vbþWtūi cūZ AbMz Ges kēvkj`_vKvi
Rb` kc`_evK` cvV Kivb| GũvĪ GKũv AfZce`NUbv ũQtjv | RbMþYi cūZ kēv Ges Av`v cKvþki GK
Awfþe` þvšl MbZþšj cūZ c`Av`v Ges Mfxi` t`k`þcūj|

15B tde` qmi tctkqvþi RjmdKvi Avjx fþēv GK ũewZtZ Dtj - L Ktib th, cwk`lrb `þ
AĀþj i gta` ũekvj t`šMij K e`earb`_vKvq msL`vMwiþoi kvmtbi cĳw ũbi`R Ges ũZub`_úóZtB Avl qvgx
j`þMi ũbKU tK``xq mi Kvþi i ŕlgZv AcþYi mi vmi ũetiwaZv Ktib| ũZub Avþiv Dtj - L Ktib th, Zvū` tjb i
bebeþPZ mism`þv gŕRe Zvū (fþēvi) ce`kZ`tgþb bv ũbtj XvKvq hvteb bv| cūōg cwk`lrb Ab`v`
ivR`w`ZK`j Aek` GB gZvgZ mg`θ Ktib ũb| fþēv cieZþZ Avþiv Avþcilnxb Ges Rw½` gþbrfve tbb| 6
-`dvi ũfūēþZ tKvb aiþbi AvþjvPbv ũZub tgvUvgw` cūZ`vL`vb Ktib| e½`ēUzKŠ`AvþjvPbri c`_ KLtþvb eũ

Ktibub| Ges tde^u qmi gv^umi tkI mBv^utn uZub Bqvinqv I f^uÆvi m^u½ XvKv^uZB gZ u^uebgq K^uti b| 24 tde^u qmi GK `xN^u°vqx musew^u K m^u½j^u tb uZub etj b th, Av^utj vPbv th tKvb mg^utqB n^uZ cv^ui Ges Gi Rb^u uZub c^ul^uZ | uK^uS'ce^uc^uh^uZk^u uZ m^u½Ej^u 1j v gv^uP^uBqvinqv Lvb KZ^u RvZiq cwi l^u i ce^uh^uZ `eVK AvKw^u-Z^uFv^ute m^ul^utubi g^uo^ug^ug^uar pr ta^ung^unikaba^uvei ei pr^uk^uria b^uh^u h^uye y^uay | se pr^us^uge pr^u as^usi^uhi | u^ufv^uMiq K^uigk^ubvi R^umgj i- i^ung^uvb Lvb Forrestall Committee- i GK `eVK WvK^utj b uVK GB mg^uq| m^u m^u-m^uPe u^unt^umt^ue Av^uig Av^utj vPbv Rb^u K^uvh^uE^ul^u `Zix Kij^uvg| q^uuZM^uh^u i cvl^ubv e^ut^uKqv Aw^uej^u f^uh^u cwi^u tkv^utai u^uel^uqv^uU^uZ u^uet^ukl t^uRvi u^uj^uvg| m^ufvi g^uar^uge^uei k^um^uish^unar k^uar^uy^up^utr^uti^ute c^uo^ux bu^uli^uye k^uru^u e^ut^uj^u b-

"c^urv^umo^uiv AZ^usl^ubMY^u" GK Ask| Z^uit^u i^utk^u me^un^uK^uz^uit^uq u^utj m^usL^uu^uM^uvi o^ut^u i K^ux n^ute ? Av^ui, cwi^u u^uGL^ub hv^u t^uN^uv^uvt^uU^u Z^uit^u Z^uit^u i^utk^u (c^urv^umo^ut^u i) Av^ui u^uek^ufm^u K^uiv hv^uq^u bv^u| Av^utj vPbv GL^uv^utb^u tkI K^uti u^uZub m^ufvi f^u½ K^uit^uj^ub| Av^uig n^uZev^uK | K^uigk^ub^uit^ui h^uw^u G ai^ut^ubi c^uq^uicv^ug^u, eY^uu^u g^utb^ufv^ue n^uq Z^uit^uj^u GB u^ubix^u Rb^ut^uM^uox^u K^uvi K^uv^uQ^u t^u-tk^u b^uv^uq^uue^uP^uvi cv^ute?

tjLK: u^ube^ufx^u t^uP^uq^uig^uvb (g^uš^u c^ugh^u°v), u^ueb^ut^uqv^uM^u tev^uW^ul^u m^ute^uK Aw^uZ^umi^u t^uR^uj^uv c^uk^uvm^uK, c^uve^uZ^u P^uEM^ug (1971)|

GKB t^utki A^ut^ug^uuj^uZ - Au^ubm^uš^uvg^uub

ev^usj^uvt^u k MY^ucwi l^u 1972 m^ut^uj^u c^uve^uZ^u P^uEM^ug A^uÅ^ut^ui Rbc^uh^uZubwa hLb tm^uLvb^uK^uvi Rb^umg^uio^u i^u f^uZ^uš^ui K^uv^u t^uN^ul^uY^u K^uti u^uQ^ut^uj^ub, ZLb Av^ug^uiv A^ut^utk^uB P^ug^uuK^uZ n^ut^uq^uU^uj^uvg| Z^uvi c^uh^uvb K^uvi Y^u tev^uan^uq GB th, c^uvk^u-v^ut^ubi 24 বছরে যখন বাঙালি জাতীয়তাবাদের ভাবধারা ক্রমশ ব্যাপ্ত হচ্ছিল, তখন পাহাড়ি জাতিসত্তার স্বাতন্ত্র্য বা Av^uZ^uubq^uš^uY^uma^uK^uvt^ui i^u u^ue^u tk^uvb^u hv^uq^uub| u^uQ^uix^uZ, g^uv^uh^uY^uK^uv^uxb u^ubc^uxob I m^usM^uh^ugi tk^utl i^u f^uax^ubZ^uv^u j^uvf K^uti Av^ug^uiv ZLb Ggb^uB Av^uZ^uh^uiv th, ev^usj^uvt^u k^utk^u mg^uR^uv^uZ^uiq Rb^umv^uiv^ut^uY^ui t^u k^u et^uj^u a^uti u^ub^ut^uq^uU^u, GL^uv^utb th Av^ut^uiv A^ut^uk^u R^uvm^uZ^uEv^ui ev^um, Z^uiv th `Z^uš^ui Ges `Z^uš^ui n^ut^uq u^uek^uu^uK^uZ n^ul^u q^uvi Aw^ua^uK^uvi th Z^uit^u i Av^ut^uQ^u N^u GK^u-v^u Av^ug^uiv f^uiv^ueb^u| ZZ^uix^uZ, Av^ugv^ut^u i g^uv^uh^uš^u c^urv^umo^ut^u i Ask^uM^uh^ut^uY^ui K^u-v^u ZL^ut^ubv t^uZ^ugb R^uiv^u u^uQ^u bv, Aw^ua^uK^uU^uy^u1972 m^ut^uj^u I c^uve^uZ^u P^uEM^ug ev^usj^uvt^u k^u-u^uet^uiv^uax k^uu^u Av^uZ^uh^uM^uvc^ub K^uti u^uQ^u, Z^uit^u i Z^urci^uZ^uvl e^uU^u u^uQ^u bv| d^ut^uj^u, c^urv^umo^ut^u i b^uvh^u u^uel^u ZLb ev^usj^uvt^u k^u-u^uet^uiv^uaw^uZ^uvi Av^ut^ui K^u i^uc^u et^uj^u MY^u n^uq|

m^use^uar^ut^ubi th-L^umov MY^ucwi l^u Dc^u-v^ucb K^uiv n^ut^uq^uU^u, Z^uit^u ev^usj^uvt^u k^ui b^uM^uvi K^uti i^u t^uK^uvt^ubv b^uvg-c^uvi P^uq u^uQ^u bv| mi^uK^uvi j^uxq G^uK^uR^ub m^u m^u GB g^ut^ug^uG^uK^uu^u t^uemi^uK^uvi m^uš^utk^uv^uab^u D^ul^uv^ucb K^uti b th, ev^usj^uvt^u k^ui b^uM^uvi t^uK^uiv ev^uO^uv^uj^u et^uj^u c^uvi u^uP^uZ n^ueb| t^um^uj^u-v^utm t^um-m^uš^utk^uv^uab^u c^uik n^ut^uq hv^uq| t^um-D^uj^u-v^utm P^uik^ugv t^ubZ^uvi Av^uc^uu^uE^u X^uv^uK^u c^uto hv^uq|

Z^uvi c^uti i N^uU^ub^uvc^uev^un Av^ut^uiv ü^uq^uue^uvi^uK^u| i^uv^uR^u%^uu^uZ^uK m^ug^um^uvi m^ug^uvi K^u mg^uvar^ub L^ug^ut^uZ u^uM^ut^uq c^uve^uZ^u P^uEM^ug i^u3^uv^u3 n^uq, e^uu^u g^uub^uly t^u k^u t^uQ^uto Av^ut^uq t^uL^uh^uR c^uik^uš^uZ^ux^u°^utk^u| c^urv^umo^ut^u i m^usL^uu^uM^uZ^u i^u "Z^uj^uv^uNe K^ui t^uZ GB A^uÅ^ut^uj^u mi^uK^uvi c^uh^ut^ucvl K^uZ^uvq ev^uO^uv^uj^u t^u i em^uu^uZ^u v^ucb K^uiv n^uq| G^ut^uZ m^uP^ubv n^uq `xN^u°vqx u^uev^ut^u i |

c^uve^uZ^u P^uEM^ug k^uu^uš^u-P^uz^u i d^ut^uj^u k^uu^uš^uc^uh^uq^ut^uM^ui A^uem^uvb N^ut^uU^uQ^u, ki^uY^u-x^uP^uvl t^utk^u u^ud^uti G^ut^uh^uQ^u| Z^uvi c^uti i m^ug^um^u i^ut^uq t^uM^ut^uQ^u| k^uu^uš^u-P^uz^u c^ut^uiv^ucv^u ev^u-ev^uq^ub K^uiv hv^uq^uub Av^ut^uR^uv| Ab^uw^utk^u, f^uig^ui m^ug^um^u ev^uov m^ug^um^u | c^urv^umo^ut^u i f^uig^u-Z^u-সংক্রান্ত- u^uj^uj^uc^ul^u t^ubB| R^ug^u P^uvl hv^uiv K^uti, Z^uiv G^ut^uKK^u e^uQ^uti G^ut^uKK^u R^uvq^uM^uq Z^uv K^uti u^uvt^uK^u| i^uay^uK^uiv em^ui ivB N^uA^u-f^u G^uj^uv^uK^uiv t^ug^uov^ut^uj^u iv N^uZ^uit^u i c^ut^uq^u et^uj^u Z^u cv^uti, t^uK^uib R^uig K^uvi | R^ug^uP^uvl iv GK R^uvq^uM^u

t_#K Ab" RvqMvq tMtj NV Zvt`i Abgwi`wzi mthv#M NV th-e`w³ Rwg `Lj Kti tbq, tm Zv mn#R QvotZ Pvg
bv| A#bK mg#q c#kvt#bi m#s#zj wbtqB Ggb `Lj ntqtQ| msNvtZi mg#q
ev`Z`vMxi Rwg wj wLZfiteI bZb emwZ`vcbKvi#K w`#q t`lqv ntqtQ| GLb `Lj`vti` `wjj AvtQ, Aw`
gvvj#Ki `wjj tbB, `wjj m#u#K#avi Yvl tbB| wKs`Rwg tm wdti tctZ Pvg|

kwiS-P#e i ev`-evqtb hZ t`wi nte, kwiS-P#e-wetivaxiv ZZ c#ej nte| emwZ`vcbKvi#x evOwvj iv
mivariYZ cvnwo#`i c#Z#0#x etj MY` Kti, cvnwo#`i KZ#Zji Zvivi#etivax, GgbwK cvnwo#`i b`v#` AnaKvi
w`#Zi Zvt`i Avci#E| Gi m#% tfitUi ivRbwzi Rwo#q tMtQ| miKvi `yKj- i#v Ki#Z Pvg| dtj mgm`vi
mgvavb wej w#Z nq|

cveZ` P#EM#G tZtiwU `ZS#b#Mv#xi evm| evsjv#`#ki Ab`TI A-evOwvj b#Mv#x evm Kti, gj-Z mgZtj |
t`#ki msuearb evOwvj -AevOwvj -wbu#k#tI mKj b#Mwi K#K mgvb AnaKvi w`#q#Q| tm-AnaKvi thb Zvivi c#QvM
Ki#Z cv#i, iv#K Zv wbu#Z Ki#Z nte| evOwvj iv cvwK`-w#b#`i #vivi tkv#l Z I wbh#ZZ ntqtQ| Zvt`i j`#`
ivL#Z nte th, Ab` RvwZ#K Zvivi thb Abj#c tkv#l Y I wbh#Zbv bv Kti | BwZnvm t_#K Avgiv tKD w#v#v wbtZ
P#B bv| ZvB GKmg#q th-e#Bvi wKvi ntq#Q, AvtiK mg#q tZgubfite Ab`#K ew#Z Kivi c#YZv Avgv#` i
g#a` t`Lv t`q|

Avgv#`i g#b ivL#Z nte th, RvwZMz mL`vj N#j i Db#q#bi KZK, #jv w#k#l mgm`iv i#q#Q| evsjv#`#ki
45wU RvwZ#Mv#xi g#a` 20wU I I tewk t#Mv#xi fvlv AvtQ, eY#vjv tbB| gvbtvrb#q#bi wewfb#e`-#i Zvt`i Ae`vb|
G#` i mevB#K mg#tb GwM#q wbtZ nte| Zvi R#b` A#bK KwLo tcvotZ nte|

Ab` RvwZm#E#K Kx b#q# Avgiv Avrfw#Z Kie, Zv wbtq#l mgm`iv| Dcub#ekKv#j B#ti Riv G#`i U#Be ej Z,
Zvi evsjv Avgiv KtiwQj vg DcRw#Z| DcRw#Z K_v#lq tevS#tbv ntqtQ th, Zvivi c#jivc#j Rvw#Z ntq I #v#b, Zvivi
AbM#hi | DcRw#Z ej#Z GKwU Rvwzi A#-M#Z t#Mv#xl tevS#tbv m#e| ZvB IB b#q# A#b#Ki Avci#E| U#Be
K_v#lvi g#a` #Uw#Wk#bvj tmv#vBwU# ejvi tP#v AvtQ, m#Ziv#v tm#v#l A#b#Ki AcQ` | Gme RvwZ#Mv#xi gvby
wbt#R#`i Aw`evmx etj Avrfw#Z Kti, B#tiw#Z Bb#w#R#v#m wcc#j | RvwZm#stNi `wjj c#f#I, w#k#l Kti, Av#-
R#WZK k#g ms`vi GKwU m#tkw#Z Kbt#b#k#b (1989) Aw`evmx ms#v_#` I qv ntqtQ| wKQyemk#t#`i Avtjv#K
GB AvrfawU c#QvM Kivi nt#Q N` tKv#bv `v#b BwZnvmMZfite tK AvtM G#m#Q, tm-A#`#bq| Avgv#`i miKvi
Aw`evmx k#e e`envi Kti bv, DcRw#Z etj | ms#vi GB t#` `#- Kivi Avgv#`i GKUv c#vb KZ#`| Zv w`#q
w#ti vaf#b#i w`#K Avti#v GK cv G#Mv#bv h#te|

Avgiv GKB t`#ki gvby| tmB e#U#wU tRivi#jv Ki#Z nte N`i ayg#Li K_vq bq, KvR w`#q|

0cveZ` kwiS#P#e t mgw#i c#_ GK m#s#zj Z Avrfhv#v#

i.Av.g. Dew`j`y`t#uKZwi i tP#aj#v Gg.wc
gvb#q c#vb#s#ji m#teK GKv#l#m#e

c#Kw#ZK tm#`#h#p`j#j v#f#ig cveZ` P#EM#G| GLvbKvi Aw#evmx#`i Aw#KvskB cvnvox I Aw`evmx|
AvtQb A#bK mgZj evmx evOvj x#l | R#eb hv#tb mnR mij G me gvby| A#bK `v#b m#`Zvi t#Qv#l
jv#M#b wK#GZ| GB me gvby| iv kwiS#ic#Q I cwi k#g#| t#Lv cov tbB ej t#j B P#j | mg#s#l kwm#Z nt#j I
Giv `v#x#v tPZv| G#nb gvby| i R#et#b t#q# Av#m Agw#b#k#v AUKvi | i^{3v#3} ntq D#v cvnvo| cvnvox
evOvj xi cvkvcw#k iv#e#v#ig cvnvo h#x`i i#e#nq| kwiS#ic#Q mnR mij gvby` #jv GK mgq Akv#l#ntq

DfVb| mkm^amsNI Qwo^q c^{ti} mgM⁰cnvov^Ätj | A^{tb}K gvby t^k tQto cvij t^q hib cvk[@]Zx[®]vi Z Avi evg[®]q|

ersj vt^k cÄZöij Mat^{_}tKB ^{metivtai} m^fcvZ ntj | cre^Zv^Ätj i gvby^l i Awemsewⁱ Z tbZv gvby^e^^a bviqY j vi gv ZLbI Pwij t^q hvt^Qb MYZv^šK cšiq, msm[`]xq c^t_ | wKš[']e^lzeÜ^žK i vo^a ygZv t^{_}tK DrLvZ K^{ti} hviv ygZv `Lj K^{ti} R^{1/2}x kvmb Kv^tqg Kij, Zviv MYZ^tš^j c^t_, Avj vc-Avtj vPbvi c^t_ bv GwM^tq ^[^]tZv^šK cšv Aej ^{ab} Kivq cvnvt^{oi} Awⁱ evmxi^{vl} mk^{_}i c^t_ AM^{hi} n^tZ eva[^] nq| i³v³ n^tq DfV cvnvo| fvB^tqi i^t³ i wÄZ n^tZ _vtK tmš[`]th^pj xj v^fig| mnR mij gvby^l t^jv Ggb GK c^{_} tetQ wbtZ eva[^] nb, th c^t_ c^wexi tKv^{_}vl kviš^lAv^tm^{ib}| tRbv^tij wRqvi Ötckx kw³Ö Avi ÖM^tqi tRv^ti i⁰ ivRb^wZ cre^Zv^Ätj i aynk^{_}žvi B ^{ie}vi NU^vqub, cvnvox evOvj x tf[`] b^wZi I Rb^tt[^]q| wRqvi nZ^vKv^tÜi ci tRbv^tij Gikv[`] M^tqi tRv^ti ygZvq etm GKB c^{_} Abyri Y Ki^tZ _vtKb| Zte Zui kvmt^{bi} gvSig^vš^tZ Gtm wZub mk^{_}žvi cvkvc^wmk kviš^lcÄZövi j^ty[^] ^{metivtai} ivR[%]wZK mgvav^{bi} tPöv K^{ti}b| wKš[']Zui ^[^]tZv^šK ivR[%]wZK `w[÷] f^wzi Kvⁱtb wZub mdj Kvg n^tZ cv^ti b^{ib}| cvnvt^{oi} i³Sivl eÜ nqub| evOvj x- cvnvox ^{metivtai} Aemv^{bl} nqub| eis Zui f^ž ivRb^wZi Kvⁱt^y i vó^lq mš^{ym} cvnvox Rb^tM^wömg[†]K Avi I ¶^ä K^{ti} Z^tj |

MY- Af^tv^{bi} c^t_ tRbv^tij Gikv[`] ^[^]tkvmt^{bi} Aemv^b ntj | wbev^pt^{bi} gva^{tg} hviv ygZvq Av^tmb tmB tgKx MbZš^y I RvZxqZvev[`]x mi Kvⁱ I Gikv[`] m^tn^{tei} c^{_}B Abyri b Ki[%]b| eis ejv P^tj Gikv[`] m^tn^{tei} mi Kvⁱi th Av^šhi KZv wQj Lv^tj `v kvmt^{bi} c⁰Pövq tm Av^šhi KZvi fve wQj | Z^{uiv} hZUv bv ivR[%]wZK mgvav^b t^tq^tQb Zui t^tq tekx w^{el}qu^tK ivRb^wZKxKi Y K^{ti} cvnvox AÄ^tj evOvj x Aw^{ac}Z[^] cÄZövi wRqvi c^{_}B tetQ wbt^qÜ^tj b| th Rb[^] Z^t i c⁰vm tKv^b Kv^hRi AM^{hi} n^tZ cv^ti w^b|

Aet^ktI 1996 tZ ersj vt^k tk mvgwi K I QÜ- mvgwi K MbZ^tš^j Aem^tb c^kZ.MYZv^šK mi Kvⁱ cÄZö^v jvf K^{ti} tkL nvmbvi tbZ^tZ; RvZxq HK^gt^{zi} mi Kvⁱ cÄZövi ga[^] w^tq| tkL nvmbv mi Kvⁱ ygZvq GtmB th K^wZc^q R^wlj RvZxq mgm^v I msKU w^{bi}m^{tb} nq, M^lvi cvmb P^y³ i cvkvc^wmk cre^Zv^Ätj kviš^l cÄZö^v Zvi Ab[^]Zg| mi Kv^ti i Zid t^{_}tK ivR[%]wZK mgvav^{bi} c^t_ kviš^lcÄZövi j^ty[^] w^{bt}q c⁰Pöv P^yj v^{tb}v nq| RvZxq msm^t mi Kvⁱ `j xq P^{xd} üBc c^lvZ ivRb^wZK Avej nvmbvZ Av^äy^{oi} tbZ^tZ; GK^wU kw³k^vj x K^{ig}U^U MVb Kiv nq| K^{ig}U^U Ab[^] m[^] m[^]iv ntj b cre^Zv^Ätj i gvby^l i Ab[^]Zg w^cq^q tbZv Kⁱi Äb P^vKgv Gg.wc, B^wÄ^wbqvi tgvkvi id tⁿv^tmb Gg.wc, G ^we Gg g^wnD^wil b tPš^{aj}x, AvZvDi ingvb Kvq^mvi, `xc^{1/4}i Zvj š^{vi} Gg.wc, exi evn^v j^y Gg.wc, GW^tf^vt^{KU} dR^tj i w^eY Gg.wc, Awgi Lmi^æ gvng^y tPš^{aj}x Gg.wc, `mq[`] I q^wn[^] j^y Avj g Gg.wc, Ges Gm Gm P^vKgv| GB K^{ig}U^Ut^K mnvqZv Kivi Rb[^] GK^wU th^wM^th^wM K^{ig}U^U MVb Kiv n^tq^UQj | Ges tmB K^{ig}U^U m^wP^weK `w^qZⁱ t[^]qv nq ZLbKvi t[^]ukij G^vt^dq^m w^wiekb b^{tg} c^wi w^PZ gš^yvj q (w^ef^wM) tK| KvRx tM^vj vg ingvb w^Qt^j b gš^yvj t^qi fvi c⁰B m^wPe|

tb^ct^{_}i A^{tb}K K^wk^j t^{ei} mnvqZvq thM^th^wM `w^cZ nq cre^Z AÄ^tj i gj- ivR[%]wZK kw³ Rb^{ms}n^wZ m^{ig}w^{zi} m^t_ | tR^wZ^wi[>] ^ate^waw^cq^q j vi gv (mš^j vi gv), tMš^Zg K^gvi P^vKgv, i^fcvq^b t[^] l q^{ub}, mš^v w^mÜz w^Lmv I i³ Drcj w^lc^vj Rb^{ms}n^wZ m^{ig}w^{zi} c^ty Av^tj vPbvq tbZ^tZ; t[^]q| m^æü^Y⁰-cv^wy^k Av^tj vPbvi

wfiEŁZ Dfq cy AMĥi ntj I Z`wbšb fviZ miKvi Ges wełki Kti cwiġ ełzi gly`gšŁ tR`wZemy
 I wĪ cġvi ivR` miKvi Avtj vPbvi mdj Zvq cĪZ mnvqZv Ktib| cĀvbgšŁi Kvhġ ĩqi KgRZŁe`
 Avtj vPbvi wewfbaehġq mnvqZv Kti tMtQb Avšġi KZvi mġ_ | Z`wbšb wefMxq Kvgkbrv I G e`cġti
 hŁ_ó Ae`vb tiŁ tMtQb| hĪ ĩ-gġb cŁo Avtj vPbvi wewfbaehġq PĀMġgi GKRb cŁ³b wefMxq
 Kvgkbrv I miKviŁK hŁ_ó cwiġv mnvqZv KtiŁQġb| Dġj K Kiv thŁZ cġti th, mgM²Avtj vPbvi
 weGbwc `tj i `ġRb msm` m`m` Avġi Lmiæġvġy tPšajx I `mq` I qmn`j Avġ g tKvb mnvqZv
 Ktibub Ges Avtj vPbvi tKvb chġqB Ask MĥY Ktibub| th KviŁY kwišPŁ³ `ġyġi ci telMg Ltġj`v
 wRqv creZ` PĀMġg, PĀMġg I tdbx fviŁZi Ask ntq tMtQ eġj gšĒ` KtiŁQġb|
 AeŁkġl kĪai gġL QvB w ĩq Af`šġiY I AvšRġZK bġvġn lohšġi - চক্রান্ত ভেদ করে জননেত্রী শেখ
 nġmbri miKvi 1997 mġbi Ziv wġtm² gġl ĩ`o eQġi gġvq GKġU KvhRi kwišPŁ³ `ġyġi KivŁZ
 mġg nb| miKviġi Z_v evsj vġ`k ĩtŁġi cġy PŁ³ŁZ `ġyġi Ktib Rbve Avej nġmbvZ Avġjġn Gg.wc
 Ges RbmsnġZ mġġZi cġy `ġyġi Ktib Rbve tR`wZi>`^atemawcġj vġvġ l iŁd mš`j vġvġ| GġU ġQj
 GK HġZnġmK PŁ³| thġvġ HġZnġmK PŁ³ nt`Q Mġvi cġvb PŁ³, hv tġL nġmbri miKviġi c^ag
 eQġiB `ġyġi Kiv m²e ntqġj Zui `ĩ`kx²l cĪAvevb tbZŁZġi ġY| Avġvi e³wMZ tmšfġM` th,
 Avġvi gZ GKRb mġvġb` e³l GB `ġU HġZnġmK PŁ³ŁZ Dcw`Z _vKvi mġġvM tġtqġj vġ|
 fviŁZi ivRavb w ġġŁZ AbġŁZ cġvb PŁ³ŁZ ġvbbxq cĀvbgšŁi tWġj tMkġbi m`m` wntmġe Ges
 HġZnġmK kwišPŁ³ŁZ cĀvbgšŁi Kvhġ ĩq mġvġeK mnvqZv w ĩq Avġg tMšġ embġZ ntqġ|

Dcmsnġi GKġv K_v Avġg `pZvi mġZB eje th wełki AŁbK t`ŁkB Af`šġiY kwišPŁ³ mgr weġiva
 wġ²UŁEŁZ fġgKv ĩvŁġj I AŁbK_Łj vB `ġvZġi cġvġb| wKš` evsj vġ`tki creZ` PĀMġg kwišPŁ³i ga`
 w ĩq th kwiš cĪZġŁZ ntqŁQ, Zv KvhRi I `ġvZġi jvf KtiŁQ| evsj vġ`tki `wġY ceġĪġj i creZ`
 ġjvKvi AwġevmġMY GLb t`Łki epĒi RbġMmġi mġ_ GKB Zġj Dbġb I AMġZi Awfġvġvq
 kvġj | Avġvġ`i mġ²ġj Z Awfġvġvġ GKġv b mgx MYZwšK AvġbK evsj vġ`k cĪZġvi jġvRġb mġg
 nġe, GB cĪZ`kvq tġl KiŁQ|

kwišZ PŁ³i `ġZ ev`Zevġb Ri`ix
 ġvDġġb Avġg`

Avġvġ`i cġvġv AĀġj i wZbġU creZ` tRjv, ĩvġvġU, ev`ieb Ges LvMovQġŁZ MZ KġqKġvġmi KZ_Łjv
 NUbv Avġvġ`i cĪ cġġKv, ti wġI Ges tUġj wġkġb cĪZ`wKZ fġteB ġi` tZġi mġ_ cġvġi Z ntqŁQ| ġi ġġa` ġġv
 NUbv Ab`me NUbvŁK QġvŁq wġtqŁQ eġj Avġvi ġġb ntqŁQ| GB `ġġv NUbvi cĪġU, fġg Avġbġi KZ_Łjv avġv
 mškvġb m²UŁZ ġvbbxq cĀvbgšŁi tġL nġmbri mġvġwŁZġi Avġvġ`i gšġmfv Abġġv`b t`qvi ci `ġġB, GB
 tRjv wZbġU Avġvġvġv Ges GB wZb tRjvi evġjx emġZ `ġvġvġvġv, cĪ`meZ mškvġvġi cĪZevġ` wewfbae
 aiġbi KgġP cġj b KtiŁQ| evġjx emġZ `ġvġvġvġv ci ci KġqKġv niZġj Aeġiva, e³Zv, weġZ mġv
 mġvġeŁki gaġġ Zġv`i Avġvġ, tġvġf Ges `ġLi Rġvġb w ĩqŁQ| Avġ creZ` RbġMmġi cġġ mšĒ jvġvġi
 cĪZevġ`, tġvġf cġkv tġtqŁQ, %wġK ŪġWġx ōvi Ū G MZ 21 Rġv GB wġġvġvġg "Approval of land bill
 violation of accord" bġP Avġ GKġU mġe tġwġs "Govt kept us in dark, says Larma" mšĒ jvġvġi
 Qġemġ cġwKZ wZb Kġ vġġi GB wġġvġvġg Letġi bġP DxZ wZbġU cġvi wġd ġi` ZcYġġb Kwi-t

«KŠ' GB tj vK, GB bti>`a tgv`xtK gmkB hřivó`MZ 11 eQi, „RivtU ggyj vgvb netivax`vslvq m`ú`Zvi AvfthvM wfmv` t`qub| (thgb wfmv` t`qub, Avgv` i GK cyj k KgRZP, tKvnb i t`i vcló cèZK unmvte ubv` Z Ges ueKZ.tKvnbj wgvfK, ueGbcici RvGVZ Rgvbvi cĭg w` tK, wı gvtU ubtq ubhřZtbi „i“ Zi AvfthvM)| ueGbcici kxl`chřqi A t b K t K Awg Rwb, Zviv D`P wkwřZ; `j b qvi uewfbaePj gvb Bmym`utK`Zviv mg`K AemZ| RmZ ag`eY`qj ½ ubv`řk t l mrviv `j b qv t Z gvbemaKv t i i w el q, t j v t K g b „i“ Z j c v t`Q, `j b qvi uewfbae t`kxq, Av`Aj K Ges Avš-RwZK t d v i t g t K g b A v t j w P Z n t`Q, Z v Z v i v R v t b b| Z v i v R v t b b, A v g v t` i c ĭ Z t e k x t`k, t j v m n `j b qvi A v i l A v i l t` t k g y j g v b m s L` v j N j i K Z m e ũ g w k n v g j v t g v K v t e j v K t i e d t Z n t`Q, Z v t` i m s M ĩ g K i t Z n t`Q c ĭ Z u b q Z| A b`v b` t` t k i m s L` v j N y g y j g v b t` i R b` Z v i v h _ v` AvZ`v` K t i b, t h g b K t i b t h t K v b g v b e` i` x g v b y| «KŠ' Z v i c i l e v s j v t` t k m s L` v j N j i w e i` t x Z v t` i K L b l K L b l m i m v i A e` v b w K Q t Z B e š t Z c v i i b|

ueGbcici RvGVZviv cveZ` PÆMĭg kviš-Př` i netivazv Ki te, Zvi ev`-evq t b l e v a t` t e, Z v t e v a M g`| «KŠ' t k L n v m b v i t b Z t Z; A v l q i g y j x t M i A v t M i m i K v i t Z v k v i š - P ř` m B K i j 1997 m v t j i 2 w w t m` t | G B m i K v t i i B t Z v ` v i q Z; G e s K Z e` G B k v i š - P ř` i c t j v c v j e v` - e v q b | G B P ř` i e v` - e v q t b c v e Z` A Ā t j e m v Z ` v c b v K v i x e v s j v t` k x t` i G K u U A s k e v a v t` t e, Z v l G K i K g c ĭ w k Z | Z v t` i A t b t K B w Z i i k, P v j - k e Q i a t i B G B t R j v, t j v t Z A v t Q | t K D t K D Z v i l t e k x e Q i a t i | Z t e G B K _ w U l t Z v H u Z n v m K m Z` 1947 m v t j f v i Z D c g n v t` k u U h L b ` v a x b c v i k` - v b G e s ` v a x b f v i t Z f v M n q, Z L b c v e Z` P Æ M ĩ g t R j v b i t g c v i i P Z G L b K v i G B w Z b t R j v i t g v U 2,47,000 R b m s L` v i g v ĭ 2.5 k Z v s k w Q j e v l z j x | A v i G L b 2011 m v t j, -15,70,000 R b m s L` v i 59 k Z v s k B e v l z j x | c v n v o x D c R v Z x t` i m s L` v 97 k Z v s k t` t K 41 k Z v s t k t b t g G t m t Q | e Z v b c v i i w` w Z t Z G B 59 k Z v s k g v b y R t b i A v a K v i t h g b A` ř K v i K i v h u t e b v, t Z g u b h v i v 1947 m v t j 97 k Z v s k w Q j Z v t` i t ř v f ` j l e š t Z n t e, Z v t` i A b ř v Z, t P v t L i c v i b i g h v l w` t Z n t e|

evl z j x h v i v l L v t b m s L` v m i o, Z v t` i A t b t K B i i a t Z u e c b e u b t` ^ f u g n x b g v b y w Q j | K t v i m s M ĩ g Z` v l w Z v v q Z v i v G L b t g v U t g v U m` Q j, A e` v c b e

«KŠ' 70 Gi` k t K i t k l w` t K t R b v t j j w R q v D i i n g v b t h m g m` v, m s K t U i m v o K t i t M t j b, Z v i m v t` A w g t N v i Z i w g j t` w L B m i v t q j x m i K v i, t j v i m v t` | u e t k l K t i A v i e B m i v B j 1967 m v t j i h x i c i | B m i v t q j x i v Z L b t` t K w d i j w` - u b t` i ` L j K i v R v g t Z G K u U i c i G K u U e m v Z ` v c b K t i K t i P j t Q | G K u U c i G K u U k n i M t o Z t t Q | w R q v D i i n g v b l w K Z L b A b g r u b Z n t q u t j b w d i j w` b u e t x l x A v M ĩ m x B m i v t q j x m i K v i, t j v t v i v h L b w Z v b e` v c K n v t i t` t k i u e w f b a e A Ā j t` t K e v l z j x t` i Z t j G t b, t w t K G t b e m v Z ` v c b K i t j b G B c v e Z` t R j v, t j v t Z? t h t K v b A v š - R w Z K t d v i t g, Z v R w Z m s t N t n v K e v t R t b f v i g v b e m a K v i K v D v Y t j i ` e v t K t n v K, A v g i v e v s j v t` t k i c ĭ Z u b a i v B m i v t q t j i G B A v M ĩ m x e m v Z ` v c t b i Z x e` u b` v, c ĭ Z e v` R v b v B | ` j u b v e ř k t l, R v Z u b v e ř k t l, e v s j v t` t k i R t b ĩ c i t` t K B A v g i v b w i Z M Z G e s A v` k M Z A e` v b t` t K G B u b` v R v b t q A v m i Q | u b` v R v b t q t Q w R q v D i i n g v t b i m i K v i, G i k v` m i K v i G e s L v t j ` v w R q v i m i K v i l | t k L n v m b v i m i K v i t Z v R i v t e B |

R w Z m s t N i t g v U 193 w m` m` i v t o f g v ĭ A v l -` k u U e v t` A v i m e, t j v t` k l B m i v t q t j i G B A v M ĩ m x e m v Z ` v c t b i u b` v R v b v q | «KŠ' A v g v t` i B G K u U m i K v i, A v g v t` i B w R q v D i i n g v b m i K v i, A v g v t` i u b R t` t K, A v g v t` i c v e Z` t R j v, t j v t Z A v š - R w Z K f v t e u b v` Z G B A c i v a w P v j y K i t j b | A v i Z v i c t i G i k v` m i K v i G e s L v t j ` v w R q v i m i K v i ` j U v, G B A c i v a ` v q x K i t b e v Z v m w` t Z _ v K j | Z v i v G L t b v Z v B K t i h u t` Q b | G L v t b B t k L n v m b v i m v t` w R q v D i i n g v b, G i k v` G e s L v t j ` v w R q v i d v i v K | e v l z j x e m v Z ` v c b K v i x t` i ` e a A v a K v i m s i ř j b K t i G e s c v e Z` P Æ M ĩ g i A v` e m v t` i t P v t L i c v i b i g h v l w` t q w Z v b k v i š - P ř` m` ú` v b K t i t Q b | G B P ř` e v` - e v q b l Z v i v` v i q Z j |

m z i v s G L v t b t K v b e v Z q N U t j i a y t h m š Ě j v i g v i g t b t ř v t f i m v o n q, Z v b q; t ř v f m v o n q A v g v i g t b l | g v b e m a K v i u b t q h v i v K v R K t i b, g v b e m a K v i i h v i v m` ř b R v b v b, ` ř K u Z t` b, g v b e K, b m` ú` b e t h t K v b g v b t i g t b B h _ v` ř v t f i m v o n t e |

g š x c v i l t` m s t k v a b x, t j v M p x Z n l q v i A v t M t K b c ř, t j v i m v t` A v t j v P v n j b v, Z v A v g v i K v t Q e o G K u U c k e

Kwi tmB `tji `vbxq tbZviv gvbemaKviti Ggb Pig jsNtbi mvt_ RwoZ `vKte, tbZZi;w te, Zv tgbt bqb hvqbr tKvb fiteB| Avl qvqx jxtMi tK`xq tbZv tbtiv th `vbxq tbZvt`i mbqsb Kitz cviQbv, Pvk`i Df`Q` Zvi Avi GKiuD`vni b|

AvksKv Kwi h_vh_ c0ZKvigj-K e`e`v br mbtj Pvk&m=c0vquU KtqK eQti gta`B nmitq hvte| XvKvq t`ok eQi AvtMI th Avtgmbqvb m=c0vquU igigv Ae`v wQj, XvKvi AvgmbtUvj v GjvKvq, Zvi GLb gvT GKRb, tetP AvtQb| Zvu bvtg gvBK`ij tRvtmd gmuU AvtgBxq bvg wgtKj nvdftmd&g`uUti wmqvb (21 Rly, 13 Zmi tLi `The last of The Armenians` wktivbtgi Lei `be`)| AvtgBxq MxRmUtz agfvrK uZvb| c0xb GB gvbymU Ptj tMtj GB m=c0vquU Avi tKDB `vKj br|

45 eQi AvtM hLb XvKv wektje`ij tqi QvT wQj vg ZLb XvKv knfi Pxbv m=c0vtqi gvblyRb t`LZvg, wektI Kti j uU` tjtZ| GLb c`jv XvKv knfi KqRb Pxbv AvtQ Avgvi RvtZ B`Ov Kti |

t`ok eQi AvtQ XvKvq eip mgvRiI c0j Dcm`wZ wQj | wKs` GB m=c0vtqi tkIRb, c0tbk mgvIvi, KtqKeQi AvtM gvi v hvl qvi ci, GLb Avi tevanq tKDB bvb| GLb cUqvUjxi eip gw` i uUtz c0`v Kiv ev c0`v cwi Pjv br Kivi I Avi tKD tB| KtqK eQi AvtM hLb gw` i uU t`Ltz cvB, ZLb gw` ti i Pri cvtk `Lti AvMmb t`Ltz cvB| cvtk, Zvt`i jvBtef muU GK mgtq Ly mgx wQj | AtbK eQi atiB jvBtef muU eU| AvksKv Kwi GuU Rei`Lj ntq tMtQ|

Avgv`i GB t`kuUtz tKvb msL`ij Nj mbivc` teva Kti br| `vKtz Pqvbr| w`ym=c0vtqi gw` i tjtZ nvgj vi thb GKiu tgr`Oe Pj tQ| 1947 mvtj i 28 kZvsk w`yRbtMm0 GLb 8 kZvstk tbtg GtmQ| Avgv`i RvZxq gvbemaKvi Kwgtbi tPqvig`vb c0dmi wgrvby ivngvb KtqK mBvn AvtM t`vfv `tLi mvt_ etj tQb gw` i wemh fvzvi th Drme Pj tQ, ZvtZ KtqK `kK ci ersj vt`tk nqZ Avi tKvb w`B `vKtebr|

KtqK gvm AvtM tes`x`i KZ tjt v c`vMwv Ges wenvi asm Kiv ntqtQ ivgym Avi I KZ tjt v RvqMvq ZLb GB me nvgj v fisPz Ges AvMmsthtvM `vbxq Avl qvqx jxtMi wKoztbZv RwoZ wQj etj cT cwi Kvi Leti ctoUQ| MZ 4 Rly `wbK cUg AvtjtZ UmKvix Df`vM tmvbmxbxi ZZyeavtB wenvi mbgvU` wktivbtg cAvb` wfvz` GKiuU tj Lv cto wKQbv fi mv tcjvg| gvbvxq c0vbgSxi t`qv 12 tKiuU UvKvq wbgz Avi GKiuU c`vMwvi QweI t`Ljvg KtqKw` b AvtM|

G tjt v wbtm`tn cksmbxq KvR wKs`Zvi ci I cke`vtK Ggb NUbv NUte tKb? gvy`h`xi c`vji tjt vK Ggbme Mmz KvR RwoZ `vKte tKb? Zvt`i mbqsb Kiv nqbr tKb, Zvt`i `Z kw`- t`qv nqbr tKb ?

cveZ`PAM0g wvqK gsbvj tqi gvbvxq c0ZgSx`xcsKi Zvj k`vi tK me c`v c0Zc`vji gta` mbqvgZ AvtjPvri gva`tg fiv tevSvgs Ges Awektm `ixKi tB Df`Mx Ges mtPo ntZ Abtjva Kwi | Pvkgv ivRv t`evxI ivq Ab`vb` DcRvZxqt`i tbZv Ges evzjx m=c0vtqi tbZet`i mvt_ mveSvubK thvMthvM ivLvl Riav|gvbvxq c0vbgSxi mdimlx wmvte 2010 mvtj i gvtP`Avgiv `Rbl gvbvxq c0vbgSxi mvt_ Pxbmdi KtiUQ| ZLb ZvtK nwmLjx, tKS`কথিয় মানুষ হিসাবে দেখেছি। তাঁর মন্ত্রনালয়ের সচিব নববিক্রম কিশোর ত্রিপুরা gj-Z GKRb cvj k KgRZP, RmZmsfNi kws`- wgtb KvR Kti tQb, wQj b t`tki wvZti I wvfb0e, i` ZcY` `wqtZj|

cveZ` PAM0g gsbvj quU `mcZ ntquQj kws`-Pz`i GKiuU `vxi ev`-evqtb| i`agvI wZbuU tRjvi wektI wvq` t`Lfvj Kivi Rb` GKiuU gsbvj q, ej tZB nte tKL nwmvri miv`Qvi GKiuU c0vb|

wektI PAM0g wvqK gsbvj tqi DcmPe AvjgMxi tnvmtb`KI ab`ev` RvrbB| PvkKvov t`tK Df`Qf`i NUbv Zvi GK m`tm`i KwguU mi Rvgtb Z`ts`-i ci t`qv wv tcvU e`w0 etj B Avgvi gtb ntqtQ| GLb `i Kvi wv tcvU i msvwi k, tjt v `Z ev`-evqb| GB msvwi k, tjt v ev`-evqb `z mKj t`tki mKj msL`ij Nj gtbB Av`v wektm wclw`tg AvbtZ GKiuU eo fvgKv ivLte etj gtb Kwi | GB t`v t`i c0ZgSx`xcsKi

তালুকদারের সক্রিয় ভূমিকা কামনা করি।
tj LK t mvtK mivPe I iv0`Z, gvy`thv`v|

cveZ" PÆMŋg űelqK gšŷŷj tqi cĀZŌv ewil R̄x: cĀmĀK űKQzK_v

emŷje AvPth[©]
hŷŷmPe (Dbq̄b)

cveZ" PÆMŋg űelqK gšŷŷj q |

Rbŷ ewil R̄x, űeevn ewil R̄x, cĀZŌv ewil R̄x BZ"Kvi ű`b ŷj NUv Kti D`hvcb Kivi Avb>` Abb`| m̄vavi Y fr̄te
mgv̄tRi DPz̄tkYxi t̄jvK Ges mḡŷZűŌZ cĀZŌv G ai t̄Yi ű`em ŷj v cij b Kti ű`vK gnv mgv̄t̄vtn, thLv̄tb
t̄Kt̄Ki m̄vBR, AvḡŷZ AvZ_xi msL`v Ges Zv̄t`i mgv̄mRK gh̄P`v mgv̄t̄vtni gv̄Ivi gvcKűűű űnt̄mte űetePZ
n̄tq ű`vK | gšŷŷj q űnt̄mte cveZ" PÆMŋg űelqK gšŷŷj q tZgb eo AvKv̄t̄i b̄v n̄tj I Gi m̄ŷŌ B̄vZnm Ges
ŷj i t̄Zj űetePbvq Ggšŷŷj q Abb" m̄vavi Y | i ayZv̄b bq eq̄tmi űetePbvq | G gšŷŷj qűű meR̄űbŌ | c̄vi ev̄t̄i
thgb met̄P̄tq t̄Ōv m`m̄űi Rbŷ ewil R̄x A t̄c̄ȳvKZ.tekx NUv Kti Kiv n̄tj t̄KD ḡtb Kó tbq b̄v eis L̄jx nq
tZḡvb gšŷŷj q c̄vi ev̄t̄i i meR̄űbŌ G m`m̄űi cĀ`k cĀZŌv ewil R̄x m̄vűt̄i c̄v̄j Z n̄tj mev̄B Avb̄ű` Z n̄te
et̄j B Awg űek̄m Kvi | cĀZŌv ewil R̄x cij t̄b Avi I GKűű Kvi Y Avḡv̄t̄K Av̄t̄`v̄j Z Kti t̄m̄ű n̄t̄Ō Avḡv̄t̄`i G
gšŷŷj qűű GKḡv̄I gšŷŷj q h̄vi m̄ŷŌ GKűű m̄ŷŌ Z̄m̄i L I H̄vZnmK t̄c̄ŷ̄v̄cU Av̄t̄Ō | Avi tm̄ Kvi t̄YB
cveZ" PÆMŋg űelqK gšŷŷj t̄qi cĀ`k cĀZŌv ewil R̄x t̄Z cĀK̄kZe" ŷj űbKvq t̄j Lv ű`t̄Z Awg AvZ Dr̄m̄v̄x
GK Avb̄v̄x t̄j LK |

B̄vZnm ch̄ŷj v̄Pbvq t̄`Lv hvq th cveZ" ḠjvKvq Av̄m̄cZ" űe`t̄i i cĀP̄Ōvi dt̄j űef̄b̄em̄ḡtq k̄v̄ŷic̄ŷ G
ḠjvKv Akv̄ŷZ n̄t̄q̄Ō | Z̄v̄B k̄v̄ŷi Rb" Av̄t̄j v̄Pbv , m̄űŪ, P̄ŷ BZ"ű` cveZ" ev̄m̄xi Rb" GK`g Av̄t̄K̄v̄ű t̄K̄v̄
ŷt̄na n̄y | সেই মোঘল আমল থেকেই শুরু হয়েছিল এ প্রক্রিয়া। বাংলার মোঘল সুবেদার শায়েস্তাখান ১৬৬৫ খ্রিঃ-
PÆMŋg `Lj Kivi űKQz̄v̄ t̄bi ḡt̄a`B P̄vK̄ḡv̄ iv̄R̄vi K̄v̄t̄Ō ewil R̄ LvR̄b̄v `vex K̄t̄i | P̄vK̄ḡv̄ iv̄R̄vi G `vex cĀ`v̄L`v̄b
K̄i t̄j t̄ḡŷj t̄`i m̄v̄t̄ P̄vK̄ḡv̄t̄`i űN̄ű b̄ h̄y P̄t̄j | t̄k̄l ch̄ŷi Av̄t̄j v̄P̄b̄vi ḡv̄a`t̄ḡ m̄ŷŷi R̄bK ḡx̄ḡsm̄v̄ nq 1713
m̄v̄t̄j | c̄ieZ̄x̄R̄v̄t̄j BŌ B̄űŪq̄v̄ t̄K̄v̄c̄v̄bx P̄vK̄ḡv̄ iv̄R̄vi K̄v̄t̄Ō LvR̄b̄v `vex K̄t̄i cĀ`v̄L`v̄Z n̄tj 1780-85 m̄j
ch̄ŷZ Aw̄f̄h̄ib P̄m̄j t̄q̄l P̄vK̄ḡv̄t̄`i ēt̄k Av̄b̄t̄Z űed̄j nq Ges `űN̄ű b̄ Av̄t̄j v̄P̄b̄vi ci P̄vK̄ḡv̄t̄`i m̄v̄t̄
t̄K̄v̄c̄v̄bx m̄űŪ űc̄Z nq Ges 1787 m̄v̄t̄j t̄K̄j K̄v̄Z̄vq ētm̄ m̄űŪ P̄ŷ nq |

c̄ieZ̄x̄R̄v̄t̄j P̄vK̄ḡv̄t̄`i k̄v̄mb ̄jḡZ̄v̄ Av̄t̄`Av̄t̄`t̄K̄v̄c̄v̄bx̄i n̄v̄Z P̄t̄j hvq Ges 1857 m̄v̄t̄j űm̄c̄v̄x űe`t̄i ni ci
mḡM̄ f̄vi t̄Zi k̄v̄mb ̄jḡZ̄v̄ t̄K̄v̄c̄v̄bx̄i n̄v̄Z t̄`t̄K̄ űel̄Uk mi K̄v̄t̄i n̄v̄Z P̄t̄j hvq | 1860 m̄v̄t̄j űel̄Uk mi K̄vi
cveZ" PÆMŋḡt̄K PÆMŋg t̄`t̄K Av̄j v̄v̄ K̄t̄i b̄Z̄ŷ t̄R̄j vq c̄vi YZ K̄t̄i H t̄R̄j vi `űq̄t̄Zj GKRb mḡŷvi t̄ŪŪ űb̄t̄q̄űű
t̄`q̄ ZLb t̄`t̄KB cveZ" PÆMŋg űel̄Uk mi K̄v̄t̄i Aax̄tb P̄t̄j hvq | Z̄vi ci t̄`t̄KB ax̄t̄i ax̄t̄i c̄v̄n̄t̄Ō
ev̄Ōj x̄t̄`i em̄Z M̄t̄Ō DV̄t̄Z ű`v̄K, Z̄te Z̄v̄ űŌj L̄ŷB Āi msL̄K | GK c̄vi msL`v̄tb R̄t̄v̄ hvq 1947 m̄v̄t̄j űŌ-R̄v̄Z
Z̄t̄Zj űf̄űĒZ c̄v̄k`l̄b iv̄t̄R̄`i cĀZŌv j t̄M̄ac̄veZ" ḠjvKvq Dc̄R̄v̄Z̄t̄`i msL`v̄ űŌj k̄Z̄K̄i v̄ 97.5 f̄v̄M | Aen̄k̄Ō
2.50 f̄v̄M̄i ḡt̄a" űn̄ŷ`ŷl̄ eoḡvi msL`v̄ űŌj 1 f̄v̄M Ges ev̄Ōj x̄ ḡŷj ḡv̄b̄t̄`i msL`v̄ űŌj

১.৫ ভাগ। পাকিস্তান সৃষ্টির পরপরই এ এলাকায় ক্রমে ক্রমে বাঙালী মুসলমানের সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পেতে থাকে একং পাহাড়ে
Am̄t̄ŷi l̄`v̄b̄ ev̄at̄Z ű`v̄K | G Am̄t̄ŷi l̄ P̄ḡv̄ŷZ Av̄K̄v̄t̄i i ḡj v̄v̄f̄ K̄t̄i 1961 m̄v̄t̄j K̄v̄B̄v̄ ev̄a űbḡŷ̄Yi ci | GB
ev̄a űbḡŷ̄Yi dt̄j 350 eM̄ŷ̄v̄Bj ḠjvKv̄ c̄m̄bi b̄x̄P̄ P̄t̄j hvq hv̄ el̄ŷ̄K̄v̄t̄j 400 eM̄ŷ̄v̄B̄t̄j c̄vi YZ n̄t̄q hvq | Gi
dt̄j ZLb̄K̄vi cveZ" PÆMŋḡt̄i t̄ḡŷj 3 j̄b̄ t̄j v̄K̄i ḡt̄a" 1 j̄b̄ t̄j v̄K̄ ̄m̄Z M̄`nq | Ḡt̄`i tek̄xi f̄v̄M̄ űŌj
P̄vK̄ḡv̄ | GB ̄m̄Z M̄`t̄`i h_vh_f̄ite ̄m̄Zc̄j̄b̄ b̄v t̄`q̄v Ges c̄ȳŷ̄v̄m̄b̄ b̄v K̄vi dt̄j Am̄t̄ŷ̄Z̄il P̄ḡv̄ŷZ Av̄K̄vi

avi Y Kti | hvi dtj kwišZ wčđ cinvov Gj vKv AkvšZ wQj `xNf b| 1996 mtj Avl qvqx jM mi Kvi MVtbi ci gibbxq cāvbgšīx tkL nwmvri HKwišZK cP=vaq Gi kwišZ cy°mgvaib nq| tKvb mm; msMtg evnmbtK uebr htx tKej gvĀ Avtj vPvri gva'tg kwišZi ct_ wdwitq Avvri Ggb `pvišīGLb chšZ cū_xi BwZnvrtm wZixquU tbB| th cveZ' Gj vKvq 1713 mtj Avtj vPvri gva'tg mwa i tMov cEb ntquQj tgvNj Avgtj tmB cinvov Gj vKvq kwišZi evZvm cđj teM teMgvb nj Avl qvqx jM Avgtj 1997 mtj 2 wMtm=đi HwZnwmK kwišZ PwP i gva'tg| cveZ' PÆMg Rbmsniz migwZ I evsj vt`k miKvĀi i gta' HwZnwmK H kwišZ PwP i PZyLĀi 19 aviv Abtjvqx 1998 mtj i 15 RjvB cveZ' PÆMg welaqK gšĀYvj q MwZ nq| MwYwZK wnmvte 2013 mtj i 15 B RjvB G gšĀYvj tqi ctbi eQi cūZ'htZ hv'Q|

evsj vt`tki gšĀYvj tqi gta' tKej gvĀ cveZ' PÆMg welaqK gšĀYvj q e'Zix evKx memtj v gšYvj q welaq wfiĒK A_Ā H mg` gšĀYvj q Mtj v GK GKwU welaq Dci mgM evsj vt`tki RbMtbi Rb' KvR Kti | cveZ' PÆMg welaqK gšĀYvj q GKgvĀ gšĀYvj q thwU bmk Gj vKv wfiĒK gšĀYvj q A_Ā GB gšĀYvj q tKej gvĀ cveZ' Gj vKvi RbMtbi Rb' mkj welaq KvR Kite| cveZ' Gj vKvi RbMtbi fvtM'vbtqi j tp' mjo j Me t_tK KvR Kti hv'Q G gšYvj q | G gšĀYvj tqi cZ'p ctivp ZZyeavtb miKvĀi cikvcnk wewfbae আন্তর্জাতিক সংস্থা উন্নয়ন মূলক কার্যক্রমে সহযোগিতা দিয়ে যাচ্ছে। উন্নয়ন কর্মকান্ড পরিচালনা করছে বিভিন্ন দেশী ও wē'kx temi Kvix ms`v| G gšĀYvj tqi gva'tg cveZ' tRjvi Awæimx` i Av_ĀvgnwRK Dbq̄tbi j tp' eQti wewfbaevte cđqtKwU UvKv e'q nq| hv gv_wvcOymve^Kitj t`tki Ab'vb' AĀtj i tPtq AtbK tekx| GB cĥst½ wMZ `w A_ermĀi i ZjybigjK weebx wbt'wZtj aiv nj :

A_ĒQi	gv_wvcOyei'Ā (UvKv)			
	mgZj	i vsMgwU	LvMovQwio	ev`ielb
2008-9	6293	22337	14317	17120
2009-10	4282	13133	8790	10386

1998 mtj i 15B RjvB Gj vKv wfiĒK th GKgvĀ gšĀYvj qwU mjo ntquQj tmwU i gv j p' nt'Q cinvov RbMtbi mweR Dbq̄tbi gva'tg meR k'vgj cinvov Gj vKvq wPi`vqx kwišZ cāZōv Kiv| miKvĀi i G DĀĀ'k' ev`Zevtqtbi wbigtĒ G gšĀYvj tqi cāZwU KgRvex KvR Kti hv'Q wbj m wōvq| gšĀYvj qwU thtnZyGvKv wfiĒK,welaq wfiĒK tmev wōwZ Kitbi j tp' welaq wfiĒK gšĀYvj tqi mnthwMZv AtbK tptĀB Ab`xKv'Ā Acwvnh' welaq wfiĒK G mg`Z gšĀYvj q mg'ni mnthwMZvi gva'tg wtkl G Gj vKvĀtZ cāZwU gvbtj i Av_ĀvgnwRK Dbq̄tbi gva'tg wPi`vqx kwišZ cāZōvi j tp' KvR Kti hv'qv cveZ' PÆMg welaqK gšĀYvj tqi cāZwU KgRZPKgPvixi B`p A½xKvi |

Pr̄t̄bi RwmZMZ msl'ij Nj̄ i uk̄ŋve'e'v: GKiu Ab̄ŋi Yiq` q̄v̄s-

-Afq c̄k̄ik P̄Kgv

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের বর্তমান সচিব নব বিক্রম কিশোর ত্রিপুরার নেতৃত্বে হয় m`m` weukó GKiu c̄Zubua`j 2012 mt̄j i tm̄P̄t̄i Pr̄t̄b`k w̄t̄bi msw̄ŋB mdi K̄ti Qjvg| D̄t̄i`k` Pr̄t̄bi wekij msl'ij Ny RwmZm̄Eymḡni AwaKvi, R̄xebhv̄Iv, ms`wZ, uk̄ŋve'e'v BZ`w̄ m̄ūt̄K© R̄v̄v| msw̄ŋB mdi RwmZMZ msl'ij Nj̄ i m̄ūt̄K© ZUK̄z̄R̄t̄b̄Q, Zb̄#a` Zv̄` i uk̄ŋve'e'vi msw̄ŋB weeiY G ubet̄Ü Z̄t̄j aivi t̄Pón KīwQ| 2010 mt̄j i Ió Rv̄Ziq t̄j v̄KMYbv̄ Ab̄ȳn̄t̄i Pr̄t̄bi t̄gvU RbmsL'v 1.339 weij qb| Pr̄t̄b t̄gvU 56 RwmZi emevm| niv RwmZ Zv̄` i ḡt̄a` msl'v, i` | Zv̄` i msl'v 1.2 weij qb| msl'vi weP̄t̄i Zv̄iv wek̄ŋ mēpr RwmZ| Ab` 55 RwmZ w̄gt̄j RwmZMZ msl'ij Ny(Ethnic Minority), h̄v̄` i msl'v 113.79 w̄gt̄j qb, t̄gvU RbmsL'vi 8.49%| me RwmZ w̄gt̄j Zv̄` i Rv̄ZiqZv̄ n̄t̄j v̄ P̄v̄B̄v̄R|

c̄Z̄t̄ekx̄ wef̄b̄et̄`k t̄`k̄ gv̄B̄t̄M̄UW n̄t̄q kZkZ eQ̄i āt̄i Āt̄bK w̄f̄b̄`uk̄ Pr̄t̄b`v̄q̄f̄v̄te emevm K̄ti Av̄m̄t̄Q| Zv̄` i ḡt̄a` ḡt̄w̄ij q̄v̄b, Kv̄R̄v̄K, w̄Kīw̄MR, Z̄w̄RK, DR̄t̄eK, i w̄k̄q̄v̄b, Z̄v̄Z̄vi RwmZ i t̄q̄t̄Q| Z̄v̄iv GLb Pr̄t̄bi b̄v̄M̄vi K Ges RwmZMZ msl'ij Nym̄v̄te c̄vi M̄v̄YZ|

Pr̄t̄bi c̄w̄D̄gv̄Āt̄j i P̄s̄w̄Ks t̄c̄Si m̄f̄im̄n 11w̄U c̄D̄`k̄ c̄D̄q 70% msl'ij Nj̄ evm| Z̄t̄e m̄x̄ḡv̄s- Ḡj̄v̄K̄vi b̄q̄w̄U`r̄q̄Z̄k̄v̄mZ c̄D̄`k̄ 60% f̄v̄M RwmZMZ msl'ij Nyevm K̄ti| Zv̄` i 30 w̄gt̄j q̄t̄bi I AwaK t̄j v̄K t̄ck̄w̄MZ K̄v̄R ub̄t̄q̄v̄mZ n̄t̄q t̄`k̄i Ab̄'v̄b` Ḡj̄v̄K̄v̄q GLb`v̄q̄f̄v̄te emevm K̄i t̄Q| Pr̄t̄bi Av̄`m̄v̄ḡv̄m̄RK Db̄q̄t̄bi m̄t̄` Zv̄` i c̄Z̄`ŋ Ask̄M̄h̄Y i t̄q̄t̄Q Ges ḡj- tm̄t̄Zi m̄t̄` Zv̄` i A`D̄w̄Z m̄gv̄b̄v̄te Ḡm̄t̄q P̄t̄j t̄Q|

P̄x̄b̄iv̄ ub̄t̄R̄t̄` i t̄`k̄t̄K KLb̄l GKK RwmZi t̄`k̄ ḡt̄b K̄ti b̄v̄| Zv̄` i t̄`k̄t̄K Z̄v̄iv ēuRwmZi t̄`k̄ (Multi-Ethnic Nation) et̄j`v̄t̄K| Zv̄` i t̄K̄v̄b RwmZ̄t̄K ŋ̄z̄` b̄`t̄M̄v̄ox, DcRwmZ ev̄ Aw̄'ev̄m̄x̄ ej̄v̄ n̄q̄ b̄v̄| me m̄c̄D̄v̄t̄q̄i ḡv̄b̄ȳB`^`^ RwmZ̄t̄Z c̄v̄i w̄PZ| mēt̄p̄t̄q Kg msl'K RwmZ n̄t̄`Q Z̄v̄Z̄vi, Z̄v̄iv w̄R̄b̄w̄R̄q̄vs DBN̄j̄ Āt̄Ūv̄t̄b̄vḡv̄m̄ w̄i w̄R̄q̄t̄bi w̄Z̄q̄v̄b̄k̄v̄b ceZ̄gv̄j̄ vi D̄Ēiv̄Āt̄j̄ ev̄m K̄ti| Zv̄` i RbmsL'v ḡv̄Ā 3,600 Ges Z̄v̄iv B̄m̄j̄ v̄ḡ āt̄ḡP̄ Ab̄ȳn̄ix̄|

Pr̄t̄bi RwmZMZ msl'ij Nj̄ i Av̄`m̄v̄ḡv̄m̄RK Db̄q̄t̄bi Rb` c̄D̄v̄Z t̄P̄q̄vi ḡ'v̄b ḡv̄l t̄R`s 1949 mt̄j State Ethnic Affairs Commision (SEAC) of PRC (People's Republic of China) M̄V̄b K̄ti w̄t̄j b| G K̄v̄ḡk̄bB ḡj-Z̄t̄ RwmZMZ msl'ij Nj̄ i m̄dj̄ f̄v̄te t̄`L̄f̄ij K̄ti Av̄m̄t̄Q|

1949 t̄`k̄ P̄x̄b̄ mi K̄vi RwmZMZ msl'ij Nj̄ i uk̄ŋv̄ Db̄q̄t̄bi Rb` wek̄l c̄w̄j̄m̄ ubāf̄b̄ I ev̄`-ev̄q̄b K̄ti Av̄m̄t̄Q| Āt̄bK Av̄t̄M̄B mi K̄vi msl'ij NyAāȳw̄l Z̄ AĀt̄j̄ t̄ḡŋ̄j̄ K̄ uk̄ŋv̄ e'e'v̄ c̄Z̄Öv̄ K̄i t̄Z̄ m̄dj̄ n̄t̄q̄t̄Q| Pr̄t̄bi RwmZMZ msl'ij Nj̄ i`r̄q̄Z̄k̄v̄m̄b, uk̄ŋv̄ I ev̄a`Z̄iḡj̄-K uk̄ŋv̄ Ges`v̄b̄q̄f̄v̄te c̄P̄v̄j̄ Z̄ c̄D̄v̄ I AwaK̄vi m̄is̄wēav̄m̄bK̄f̄v̄te ub̄w̄D̄Z̄ K̄iv̄ n̄t̄q̄t̄Q| me RwmZMZ msl'ij Nj̄ i uk̄ŋv̄j̄ v̄t̄f̄i m̄gv̄b AwaK̄vi n̄t̄`Q Zv̄` i ḡj-b̄w̄Z| SEAC -Gi Aax̄t̄b msl'ij NyAāȳw̄l Z̄ AĀt̄j̄ m̄v̄to w̄Z̄b̄ n̄v̄R̄vi ḡv̄a`w̄ḡK̄ I 20 n̄v̄R̄vi c̄D̄w̄ḡK̄ we`ij q̄`v̄cb̄ K̄iv̄ n̄t̄q̄t̄Q| GQ̄v̄ov̄ msl'ij Nyuk̄ŋv̄`i Rb``w̄cZ̄ n̄t̄q̄t̄Q 158w̄U t̄f̄v̄t̄K̄k̄b̄v̄j̄ we`ij q̄| t̄K̄`ŋ̄q̄ mi K̄v̄t̄i i c̄D̄Z̄K̄ ev̄t̄R̄t̄U msl'ij Nyuk̄ŋv̄`i Rb` wek̄l Z̄n̄ej̄ eiv̄Ā`v̄t̄K|`Two exemptions and one subsidy' b̄w̄Zi

ভিজিতে বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা কার্যক্রমে বিনা খরচে আবাসন ও শিক্ষা সুবিধা ভোগ করে আসছে দূরবর্তী ও গরিব সংখ্যালঘু uk̄ŋv̄`i v̄| Pr̄t̄bi 55w̄U msl'ij NyRwmZi ḡt̄a` 54w̄U RwmZi ub̄R`^f̄v̄l̄v̄ i t̄q̄t̄Q, Zv̄` i 22w̄U RwmZ 28 āit̄bi Script e`envi K̄ti`v̄t̄K| Bilingual Teaching c̄w̄j̄m̄i ḡv̄a`t̄ḡ GK̄m̄t̄` Zv̄` i`^`^f̄v̄l̄v̄ Ges P̄v̄B̄v̄R ḡj- f̄v̄l̄v̄ Mandarin t̄k̄L̄v̄ ub̄w̄D̄Z̄ K̄iv̄ n̄t̄q̄t̄Q| Ḡḡb̄w̄K̄ K̄t̄j̄ t̄Ri f̄w̄Z̄c̄ix̄ŋv̄l̄q̄ msl'ij Nyf̄v̄l̄v̄ Ab̄j̄ḡw̄Z| wek̄ŋe`ij q̄m̄ḡt̄n̄ me RwmZi Q̄v̄ĪQ̄v̄Īx̄` i`^`^RwmZm̄Ēvi ms`wZ, f̄v̄l̄v̄, c̄D̄v̄ I H̄w̄Z̄n̄t̄K̄ c̄D̄v̄b̄` t̄`q̄v̄ n̄q̄| m̄is̄wēav̄m̄bK̄f̄v̄te msl'ij Ny

RwZmgfni fvlv AwaKvi ubwōZ Kiv n̄tq̄Q| Pxtbi ms̄w̄arfb ejv n̄tq̄Q ŌCitizens of all ethnic groups have the right to use the spoken and written languages of their own ethnic groupsŌ|

RwZMZ msL'ij Nj̄ i D'Pik̄ŋvi Rb" Kugk̄tbi Aax̄tb Qq̄uW mek̄te`'ij q̄ i t̄q̄Q| G, t̄jv n̄t̄Q Minju University of China, South-Central University for Nationalities, Southwest University for Nationalities, Northwest University for Nationalities, Beifeng University for Nationalities Ges Dalian Nationalities University| Gt̄ i ḡt̄ Northwest University for Nationalities n̄t̄Q RwZMZ msL'ij Nj̄ i c̄ŋ g mek̄te`'ij q̄ th̄uW 1950 m̄t̄j c̄ŋZōv Kiv n̄tq̄Qj | GQrovI BDvbv c̄ŋ t̄ki mi Kvi I SEAC th̄s_f̄t̄e 1951 m̄t̄j Yunnan University for Nationalities c̄ŋZōv K̄ti n̄Qj |

Av̄ḡiv c̄ŋ t̄g Yunnan University for Nationalities (YUN) c̄wi`k̄ŋ K̄ti n̄Qj i ḡ| ḠuW BDvbv c̄ŋ t̄ki ivRamb K̄l̄ngst̄q 1 Av̄M÷ 1951 m̄t̄j Pxtbi K̄ḡȳb÷ c̄w̄uŋI P̄x̄b mi Kvi KZR.c̄ŋZōv Kiv n̄tq̄Qj | K̄l̄ngs Pxtbi Ab'Zg myi kni, ŋPi em̄t̄š-i kni ŋnm̄t̄e c̄wi n̄PZ| 145 t̄n̄±i me`ZZ.d̄t̄j -d̄t̄j t̄k̄w̄fZ mek̄vj K'v̄ūm| eZŋv̄tb G mek̄te`'ij t̄q̄ 22 n̄v̄Rvi d̄j-UvBg I 12 n̄v̄Rvi c̄vUvBg ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ i t̄q̄Q| ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ`i ḡt̄ eZŋv̄tb 20% f̄t̄Mi I AwaK RwZMZ msL'ij NyQv̄ŌQv̄Ō i t̄q̄Q| GQrov 5 kZwaK mēt̄`ŋk̄ ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ c̄v̄t̄k̄v̄v̄ Ki t̄Q| YUN -Gi Aax̄tb A_ŋm̄Z, `k̄ŋ, Av̄Bb, RwZMZ ms`w̄Z, mēt̄`ŋk̄ fvlv, meÁvb I c̄h̄ȳp̄ BZ'w̄ mef̄v̄M Ab̄h̄ȳq̄x 21uW `j̄ i t̄q̄Q| mek̄te`'ij t̄q̄i Aax̄tb 50uW M̄t̄el Yv t̄K`ŋ i t̄q̄Q| GQrov ḡt̄v̄ig BDūqv n̄t̄ i c̄v̄t̄k̄ GM̄v̄ikZ eM̄ŋŋv̄i R̄ugi I ci ub̄igZ GK̄uW AZ'v̄aȳbK H̄v̄Zn̄v̄mK G_ŋbK R̄v`ŋi i t̄q̄Q| R̄v`ŋi n̄t̄Z Pxtbi RwZmgfni c̄ŋ 20 n̄v̄Rvi m̄s`w̄ZK c̄ȳmb`k̄ŋ I `ŋZ̄w̄P̄ȳ m̄s̄i n̄ŋZ i t̄q̄Q| mek̄vj GK̄uW j̄v̄B̄t̄eli, thL̄v̄tb `ŋ ŋḡij q̄t̄bi AwaK c̄ȳ-K m̄s̄M̄p̄v̄Z i t̄q̄Q|

c̄iv`b ŋm̄P̄v̄b c̄ŋ t̄ki ivRamb t̄PsW̄t̄Z Aew`Z Southwest University for Nationalities (SUN) c̄wi`k̄ŋ K̄i j̄v̄ḡ| ḠuW 1951 m̄t̄j c̄ŋZōv Kiv n̄tq̄Qj | eZŋv̄tb G mek̄te`'ij t̄q̄ msL'v̄M̄vi ó n̄v̄b RwZmn Pxtbi me RwZi 26 n̄v̄Rvi d̄j-UvBg ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ i t̄q̄Q| mēt̄k̄i 38uW t̄`t̄ki ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ i t̄q̄Q, Zte ev̄sj̄v̄t̄ ŋk̄ t̄K̄v̄ ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ b̄v̄B| ŋZb̄kZ W̄±t̄i U c̄ŋ d̄mi Ges 570 c̄ŋ d̄mi I Ḡt̄m̄v̄m̄t̄q̄U c̄ŋ d̄mi mn GK n̄v̄Rvi ŋZb̄kZ d̄j-UvBg ŋk̄ŋK i t̄q̄Qb G c̄ŋZōv̄tb| Gi mek̄vj j̄v̄B̄t̄eli t̄Z i t̄q̄Q 3.4 ŋḡij q̄b c̄ȳ-K| ēt̄Ūt̄bi t̄ḡb̄t̄P̄÷vi I em̄ḡŋv̄g, ŋbD ŋRj`v̄t̄Ōi I t̄q̄k̄v̄t̄lv Ges h̄ȳi t̄ŋŋ I q̄m̄ks̄Ub mek̄te`'ij q̄mn mēt̄k̄i c̄ŋ ŋl̄k̄uW meL'v̄Z ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ c̄ŋZōv̄t̄bi m̄t̄_ c̄vi`ŋv̄i K̄ m̄n̄t̄h̄v̄M̄Zv̄ I m̄v̄ūK̄ŋi t̄L P̄t̄j t̄Q SUN|

Gici t̄M̄j v̄g Minju University of China (MUC) c̄wi`k̄ŋb| ḠuW Pxtbi ivRamb t̄ewRst̄qi c̄w̄ŋḡv̄t̄k̄ ch̄ŋt̄bi Rb" Av̄K̄I ŋv̄q Ḡjv̄K̄v̄q Aew`Z Av̄š-R̄ŋZK L'w̄Zm̄v̄úv̄b mek̄te`'ij q̄| Pxtbi RwZMZ msL'ij Nj̄ i D'PZi ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ c̄ŋZōv̄b ŋnm̄t̄e ḠuW ēuj c̄wi n̄PZ| RwZMZ msL'ij Nj̄ i AM̄ŋv̄_K G c̄ŋZōv̄uW 1941 m̄t̄j c̄ŋ g MVb Kiv n̄tq̄Qj | 1951 m̄t̄j ḠuW Central Institute of Nationalities (CIN) ŋnm̄t̄e c̄ŋZōv̄ Kiv n̄q Ges mēk̄l 1993 m̄t̄j Minju University of China (MUC) b̄iḡK̄i Y Kiv n̄q| eZŋv̄tb G mek̄te`'ij t̄q̄ 15 m̄n̄m̄v̄aK ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ i t̄q̄Q h̄v̄t̄ i ḡt̄ c̄ŋ 10 n̄v̄Rvi RwZMZ msL'ij Ny Pxtbi msL'ij NyRwZmgfni fvlv I ŋ`ŋ̄P̄i Ges RwZme`v̄ (Ethnology) ŋk̄ŋv̄i mēt̄P̄t̄q ep̄Ēg m̄s̄M̄h̄k̄v̄jv ŋnm̄t̄e GK mek̄vj j̄v̄B̄t̄eli i t̄q̄Q| RwZMZ msL'ij Nj̄ i ḡj`ev̄b m̄s`w̄ZK `ŋZ̄w̄P̄ȳ m̄s̄i n̄ŋY, ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ, M̄t̄el Yv I c̄ŋ k̄ŋbi D̄t̄i t̄k̄ mek̄te`'ij q̄ K'v̄ūm̄ GK̄uW ep̄r G_ŋbK R̄v`ŋi i t̄q̄Q| mēt̄`ŋk̄ ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ Ges ŋk̄ŋK̄I i t̄q̄Qb G c̄ŋZōv̄tb|

Pxtbi Gme ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ c̄ŋZōv̄tb c̄ŋZ`K msL'ij NyRwZi ŋf̄b̄w̄v̄f̄b̄em̄v̄ḡv̄m̄RK, m̄s`w̄ZK I aḡr̄q gh̄P̄v̄ m̄j̄v̄ŋZ Kiv n̄tq̄Q| Ḡgb̄w̄K ḡȳv̄j g ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ`i n̄v̄j v̄j W̄v̄B̄b̄st̄qi e`e`v̄l i t̄q̄Q| msL'v̄, i" n̄v̄b RwZ Aāȳl Z AĀt̄j i ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ c̄ŋZōv̄tb AM̄v̄aK̄v̄i i ŋf̄v̄Ēt̄Z RwZMZ msL'ij Nyŋk̄ŋv_ŋ`i f̄v̄ZP̄ m̄ŋh̄v̄M t̄`q̄v̄ n̄q| ŋZ̄t̄K̄v̄Ēi msL'ij Nyŋk̄ŋv_ŋ`i f̄v̄ZP̄ Rb`I mēt̄k̄l e`e`v̄_ŋt̄K| t̄`t̄ki c̄ŋZōv̄ ŋk̄ŋv_ŋ c̄ŋZōv̄tb RwZMZ msL'ij Nj̄ i Rb` mēt̄k̄l e`e`v̄_ŋt̄K|

msL`ij Nj`i A_`wZK Dbq`bi Rb`l Pxb miKvi wtkl Df`m ev`-evqb Kti AvmtQ| dtj msL`ij Ny
RwZmgR Pxtbi msL`mwi ó nvb RwZi mvt_ mgvbfvte A_`wZKf Dbq`b jvf Ki`tQ| Pxb miKvi gtb Kti
113.79 ugij qb msL`ij NygvytK ev` w`tq PvBvR RwZi tKvb DbwZ ntZ cvi`i bv|
Pxtb cKZ.mv`cD`vqK m`cWZ weivR Ki`tQ| Zvt`i tbB tKvb RwZMZ w`tQl, tbB tKvb ag`q Dbw`bv| GRb`B
Pxb eZg`v`b w`tkj Ab`Zg DbwZ t`k Ges w`Zxq A_`wZK civk`w`3 | RwZMZ msL`ij Nj`i w`q`lvi Dbq`b Pxb
miKvi 1950 t`tk Df`m w`tq AvmtQ| A_P Avgt`i evsj vt`tk GLbl cD`vqK ch`q`l`i`i` Kiv hvq w`b|
A_`P Pxtbi Zj`bvq Avgt`i t`k IvU eQti`i`l Awak Kvj w`vQ`tq AvtQ|
Pxtbi mf`Zv AtbK cD`vq`b| AvbvR`B Ki`tZ PvBtj Pxtb hv`l qvi K_v bvwK AvtQ Avj -nvw`tm| Avgt`i AtbK
tbZv Pxb mdti w`tq v`tkb| iaymdi Kijt nte bv, Zvt`i mdj Zv AR`bi Awf`AZv Gt`tk cD`vq`m Ki`tZ
nte| G t`tki RwZMZ msL`ij Nj`i `Zs`jfvv, ms`wZ l w`q`lv Dbq`b Pxtbi Df`m Aek`B Abj`i Yxq `p`vš-
| tm`tki `p`vš- Abj`i Y Ki`tZ cvi`tj evsj vt`kl ntZ cvi`i eU`RwZw`f`w`EK GKwU mly`-mgx` t`k|
Afq cKvk PvKgv, Kj`vq tj LK, At`v`ei 2012

The Legend of Captain T.H. Lewin

Naba Bikram Kishore Tripura

Following the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857, the Crown took over the direct administration of their Indian colonies from the East India Company. In 1860, by Act XXII, a separate district -Chittagong Hill Tracts - was carved out, with its headquarters located at Chandraghona. Captain Magrath was appointed as the first District Superintendent. In 1867 the position of the district superintendent was changed into Deputy Commissioner by virtue of Bengal Act XXII and Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin was appointed as the first Deputy Commissioner. In the following year, the district headquarters was transferred from Chandraghona to Rangamati.

In 1882, the district was sub-divided into three separate Circles and a new Circle-Mong Circle- was created by curving out the Chakma Circle, in addition to two existent Circles- Chakma and Bomang Circle.

Many British administrators passed through the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the course of almost a century of colonial rule, not many could leave lasting impression. An exception was Captain T.H. Lewin. He was a man of action, soldier, linguist, writer, artist and musician, in addition to being first Deputy Commissioner of the district, as well as administrator of the Lushai Hills.

The Lewin family came from Kent. In the mid-eighteenth century Richard Lewin became commander of an East India Company ship and started a connection with the Company which would continue through several generations of the family.

Richard's son Thomas worked for the Company between 1770 and 1800 and was resident in India for about 20 years during that period. Thomas Herbert Lewin, popularly known as T.H. Lewin, is the grandson of Thomas Herbert.

Thomas Herbert Lewin was born in London on April 1837. In September 1857, Lewin travelled to India as a 18 years old young lieutenant and was involved in several campaigns to put down the Indian Mutiny. He became the District Superintendent of Police in Rampur, Bandleah in April 1861. In January 1864 he moved to the same post for Noakhali and then to Chittagong in October 1864. In March 1866, he was promoted to Captain. His appointment, first as Temporary Superintendent and later permanent Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent for the unregulated Hill Tracts- a post that he held until 1875 meant that he became in effect governor of the remote Lushai and Chittagong Hill Tracts. His abilities as an administrator led him to be regarded with affection by the local tribes and his work in understanding the language and culture of the region was of lasting significance. From his experiences he wrote " The Hill Tracts of Chittagong and the Dwellers therein" (Calcutta, 1869) and the "The Wild Races of South-Eastern India" (England, 1870).

In January 1874, Lewin returned in England due to ill health; he was made an honorary Lieutenant Colonel and received Colonel's pension. He returned to India in 1875 to take up the post of Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar. In October 1877, he joined as Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling . Between 1873 and 1879, Lewin wrote three further books: Hill Proverbs of the inhabitants of the Chittagong hill tracts (Calcutta,1873) a hand book of Lushai Dialect (1874) and a manual of Tibetan language (1879). He remained at the post until 1879 when he as permitted to retire and returned to England . He bought a house in Surrey where he lived until his death in 1916.

In 1884, Lewins book, "A Fly on the Wheel" was published containing an account of his time in India between 1857 and 1873, with a second edition being published in 1912. His interest in India continued until his death and he corresponded with his acquaintances from his days there. After his death, his wife Margaret Elliot continued this correspondence. In 1882 he began researching his family history which resulted in the publication of The Lewin Papers in 1909.

There is an interesting anecdote how the belief or legend of the immortality of Deputy Commissioner was established in the minds of Lushais and other tribes by Lewin.

At the time of partition in 1947, Mr. Lance Niblett, a retired ICS, was asked by the government of Pakistan to take over the administration of Chittagong Hill Tracts. It was a time of confused allegiances, the people of CHT were hesitant to assimilate with the new regime. Niblett devoted himself to the task of integrating the loyalties of the people towards the state of Pakistan. He gained the confidence of the hill men who accepted him as the heir of preceeding Deputy Commissioners, whose origin they ascribed to Thomas Lewin. Lewin was regarded as the grand father of Niblett. Subsequently Niblett himself has also become a legend in CHT for his love and affection of the tribal people.

Miss June Niblett, the daughter L. H. Niblett, spent the last two years of her father's tenure of office. Niblett's career met a tragic end when he was trampled by his elephant 'Lal Bahadur' while escorting the Shah of Iran's brother on hunt in the jungle of CHT. June noted her impression of Hill Tracts in her writings. Here is an excerpt from Miss June's notebook:

"Several attempts had been made on Thomas Lewin's life by Lushai snipers under the orders of their Chief Thangliana. Lewin, however, had always managed to escape their shots and finally arrived on an official visit to Thangliana's head quarters.

"I find your snipers rather annoying", he said to Thangliana. "Why do you waste your ammunition trying to kill me? Don't you know that I am immortal? Bring forward your best marksman and I shall prove it to you."

He then handed Thangliana his gun and two solid lead balls and asked him to examine them well. Having made a thorough inspection of both, Thangliana returned them to Lewin. Now Lewin had previously prepared two wax balls identical to genuine lead ones. By slight of hand, he managed to load the gun with these substitutes under the close scrutiny of all the Lushai warriors present. He then handed the gun to the chosen marksman who was one of Thangliana's sons, and, setting himself at a short distance, he said, "Now shoot me and see if you can kill me." The marksman aimed and fired. As the fumes of gunpowder subsided, there stood Thomas Lewin unhurt, grimacing fastidiously and flaking the dirt off his spattered shirt front.

"What is your name?" the great Lushai Chief Thangliana asked deferentially. " Tom Lewin", he replied. Where upon Thangliana exclaimed " Thangliana? Why, that is my name too!"

Then Thangliana ordered a goat to be brought and killed and, having collected its warm, fresh blood in a gourd, he anointed first Thomas Lewin's fore head and then his own.

"Now we are blood brothers" he declared and his wife came forward and scraped out lump of the moist, black residue of tobacco and spittle right from the very bottom of the bowl of her pipe and placed it on Thomas Lewin's tongue. This was the highest honor which the tribe could pay him."

After Lewin's death, a memorial stone was erected in his honor at Demagiri (now Tiabung) under the Mizoram state of India in 1921.

The inscription of the memorial read :

"In memory of
Lt. Colonel Tom Herbert Lewin, Bsc
Once Superintendent of these Hill Tracts
Born 1839, Died 1916.

He came to this people in 1865 and worked among them and for them for nine years, when lose of health compelled him to return to England.

The people trusted and loved him for his sympathy and sense of justice, for the unloving interest in their welfare and for his intrepid and dauntless courage.

He travelled in their unknown land, visiting their chiefs, their villages and their homes, alone and unafraid.

He was the first to interpret and write down their language, preparing the way for schools and progress.

He studied and improved their agriculture and their laws and helped them in all their difficulties.

The people know him as THANGLIANA, Tom Lewin and honored him as a Chief.

They called him Lushais First White Friend.

They built a house for him voluntarily in token of their devotion.

Their children now have voluntarily brought stones here near where the house once stood and have helped the one who knew him best of all and who knew how his heart was over with this people to build up the stones to the memory of THANGLIANA."

The quoted inscription reflects the love and respect of the hill people for their colonial ruler to whom he was fondly known as "Thangliana" to Mizos/Lushais and to the Chakmas "Lubin Saab". He became a legend in his life time.

In his book "A Fly on the Wheel" Lewin described how the district headquarter, was shifted and his bungalow was built:

"I had obtained permission from Government to move my head-quarters from Chandraguna to Rangamati, a more central spot, a day's journey nearer the frontier, and I determined to test my position as chief, in the local fashion, by calling on all the people in the vicinity to build me a house.

Accordingly I sent messages to all the Pankhos, Mrsos, and Bunjogi villages for twenty miles round, saying that I was moving from Chandraguna to Rangamati, and desired a house to live in there. I further informed them that numerous jars of beer and three pigs were waiting the consumption of those who laboured.

Within a week some three hundred men had set to work with a will, and built me a large house, Lushai fashion, on the spot I had selected. It was built entirely of bamboo, except the posts, which were huge logs of unhewn timber, and the floor, which was constructed of small saplings about two inches in diameter laid lengthwise.

The position of my new head-quarters was quite central. It was situated on a bend of the river Karna-phuli, which at this place makes a sort of loop. I had the land thus enclosed cleared from jungle. At the narrow part of the bend I placed the police barracks, thus defending the small peninsula from land attack, while the river, which was here very deep, protected the other three sides of the new settlement. My own house was placed on a lofty cliff overhanging the river, and commanding a beautiful and extended view on all sides. I named my new abode Barn House".

The concluding part of the book 'A Fly on the wheel' is as follows:

" I knew and loved my hill people. I lived among them and was their friend. They admitted me into their homes and family life as few Englishmen have been admitted. I ate with them, talked with them, played music at their feasts, and joined in their hunting expeditions. They concealed no thoughts from me; I had their confidence. They gave me their sons to educate, and invited me to their marriage-feasts of their daughters. I was ready to spend and be spent in their service. But, after all, I was only 'a fly on the wheel'; they are not *my* people. I did but represent

and make known to them the impartial justice, the perfect tolerance and the respect for personal freedom which characterise the British rule in India, gaining for it the respect of all creeds and all classes and making it, in spite of many blunders, misunderstandings and mistakes, the strongest and the wisest government, since the old Roman Empire, that this world has known."

The present day administrators serving in Chittagong Hill Tracts may learn from Lewin's art of endearing people by emulating his style. "Impartial Justice, perfect tolerance and respect for personal freedom" still need to be dispensed by which we may gain respect from the people whom we serve.

The Lewin Family Papers, covering 1779-1926, have been deposited on permanent loans in the University of London library by T.H. Lewin's grand daughter in 1973. People interested in Lewin may have a look at the 'Papers' for research or advanced studies. Lewin died 97 years ago but the legend surrounding his life and career lives on in the minds of the dwellers of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Reingkhyong Lake: The Forgotten Frontier of Bangladesh

-Raja Devasish Roy

About thirty-five of us – including six women and about ten local men porters – took a seven-day trek from Farua village within Farua Union ("For-ua" in Tanchangya), Bileisori sub-district of Rangamati hill district to Bethuni Para, Ruma sub-district, Bandarban hill district, all within the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in southeastern Bangladesh, from 22 to 28 December, 2011. The team included former Farua Union Parishad (UP) member, Jacob Tripura, incumbent Farua UP member Athoi Mong (for part of the way), officials of the UNDP-CHTDF project led by Biplab Chakma (all CHT residents), staff of the local NGO, Taungya, governmental Health Department staff, staff of the Chakma Raj Office, and a few other development and environment workers and activists. UNDP-CHTDF and Taungya administer a number of development projects in the area.

MAJOR CHALLENGES : Although some of us are used to trekking in the rough terrain of the Hill Tracts, others had little or no experience in this regard. The presence of experienced local guides made the job easier. Two governmental Health Department workers – a middle-aged man and a young woman - accompanied us, but no physicians. Both were hill people. The area has no hospitals or Health Centres, no roads or navigable waterways, nor mains electricity (only a few solar-powered panels were seen). Cellphone connectivity is absent in the greater part of the area. The UNDP's satellite-linked *walkie-talkie* sets, carried by the accompanying UNDP-CHTDF staff (all of whom are hillpersons from the CHT), helped out. We needed a constant supply of boiled

water, although several of the local guides and *some* of the trekkers drank stream water, when supplies were scarce, but survived without any disorders (suggesting that it was uncontaminated and safe, at least at that time of the year; it is surely different during the rainy season). Negotiating parts of the difficult terrain was a challenge for even the most experienced trekkers. Going up and down the sharper slopes and narrow ridge-tops and ledges had its dangers, and thrills. Climbing was a strain for the spine, and back, thigh and calf muscles. Going downhill for long spells inevitably strained the knee joints, even of the younger people. A fall at places could catapult one hundreds of metres below; to sure death. Several of us, including women, wore shorts, which helped a lot, both for comfort and ease of movement.

Much of the route took us *across* streams, hundreds of times. At other times, we went *along* a stream or river, upstream or downstream. One had to negotiate between and among rocks, stones, pebbles and boulders, strewn along the streams, often mossy and slippery, occasionally exacerbated by the dung of domesticated bison (gobo, goyal; *bos gauras*), which used the same route. We had to choose between slush, mud, stone, pebble and water, sometimes indistinguishable, especially at nighttime (large parts of our treks were after nightfall). One had to carefully and quickly decide, where to place one's right and the left foot, and our trekking sticks (mostly home-made, with bamboo or wood branches, although I had a "modern" one from Nepal). Such manouvres occasionally led us to swerve almost 180 degrees, without realizing it, and hence had to change direction again, usually not long after being temporarily disoriented and lost. This easily depleted our energy levels. Slipping in the gushing water had the risk of being swept downstream by the current. Slipping on the hard surface of rocks could also provide serious injury. Hardly any of us could avoid slipping and getting ourselves wet. Thankfully, no major injuries were sustained, not counting the numerous cuts, bruises, burns and sprains that we collectively accumulated.

POLITICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES : Most of the area we passed through and stayed in – except for the seventh and last day (28 Dec), when we were within Ruma sub-district of Bandarban – is located within the Reingkhyong Reserved Forest within Rangamati district. The area is bounded on the east by Mizoram State, India (including the Chakma Autonomous District Council area), and partly by Chin State, Myanmar (former Burma). It is within the Chakma Circle, headed by me in my capacity as the Chakma Chief. In its southwestern flank is Ruma, Bandarban under the Bohmong Circle, then headed by Bohmonggri Aung Shwe Prue Chowdhury (the incumbent, after the passing away of the former, and his successor, Kya Shwe Prue Chowdhury, is Engineer U Chaw Prue Chowdhury). The Reingkhyong Reserved Forest is supervised by the Department of Forests. This is the largest reserved forest in Bangladesh after the Sunderbans.

GEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS : We passed through some of the most inaccessible parts of the CHT, and Bangladesh. Unless you have access to a helicopter or a seaplane (which can only land in Reingkyong Lake), you have to go on foot. Several fold mountain and smaller hill ranges pass through the area. One of the few Bangladeshi rivers whose source is within the country – the Reingkyong (known as Reingkyongkine by the Marma, "kine" meaning lake; courtesy: Kong Chai Prue Marma) – passes through the area. They are generally too shallow or too rocky to allow navigable craft. Our highest point was around or near 2,000 feet (about 600 metres) at the junction of Keokradong and Saikotpara (the highest village in Bangladesh) within Ruma. We were above 1,000 feet (300 metres) several times, including when at Reingkyong Lake, the largest and deepest natural lake in Bangladesh. This lake is often confused with the much smaller, and now easily motor-accessible, Bhoga Lake, within Bandarban district. Our route made us either wade across rivers and streams – the Farua, Reingkyong, Ruma and several others - or climb up or go down ridges, or traverse hill ranges or trek along or across the lower slopes, often very steep. There are no plains here. We also passed through, or near, several hamlets or villages. We spent our seven nights in seven different villages.

FLORA & FAUNA : The natural vegetation includes large trees, although few in number - Samini Kattol (Chapalish), Civit, Garjan, Jarul, Simei Tula (Shimul), Koroi (*Albizia procera*), etc – only in small parts (I am indebted to Philip Gain's *Stolen Forests*, SEHD, Dhaka, 2006, for some of the botanical and zoological names used here). Bamboo is abundant, of different species. Rattan, cane and creeper too are plentiful. Once rich in wildlife and rich vegetation, the area's biodiversity has dwindled. Several species of wildlife – including Bengal tiger, Indian Bison (*Bos Frontalis*), wild elephant and other large mammals once roamed the area. However, wild boar and deer of several species still abound, as do reptiles and several species of birds. We saw birds belonging to the heron family, parakeets (todek), and heard the dhuduhaang, and heard of, the hornbill (*rhongrang* in Chakma; the smaller species is *ketketya*). We only encountered the smaller denizens, including a few leeches and insects that had attached themselves to some of our bodies (an *adali* stayed on my neck for two days; I thought it was a growth!).

ETHNOGRAPHY : The indigenous peoples who live within this area include the Bawm, Chakma, Khyang, Marma, Mro, Pangkhua, Tanchangya and Tripura (only the Chak, Khumi and Lushai are not represented here). The people around the Reingkyong Lake are mostly Tripura, from the Usui clan, and they are perhaps the most numerous, with the Chakma being the smallest group (although Chakmas are the most numerous hill people in the CHT). Several Mro communities have migrated from the Chakma Circle to the Bohmong Circle over the last four decades, and the few Mro settlements of the

Chakma Circle are concentrated in this area, unknown to most outsiders. A Mro karbari (village chief) had walked for a whole day or more from near the tri-border area – India, Bangladesh and Myanmar (former Burma) – to pay tribute to the visiting Chakma Raja with a whole boiled chicken and traditional rice beer!

LIVELIHOOD : Almost all of the communities are dependent upon the forest for their livelihood. The streams and the lakes provide fish, shrimp and snail, among others, and medicinal plants. The vast majority engages in jum cultivation (swidden or shifting cultivation), growing rice, vegetables, fruits, spices and cotton. Most of the blankets are hand-woven from upland *jum* cotton, as are some of their dresses. Many also rear bison or gayal, known as 'gobo' in Chakma (*Bos frontalis*; known as *Mithun* in Northeast; its wild cousin is the Indian bison or 'Gaur'; *Bos gaurus*). Sometimes the gobo are cross-bred with the common cow, whence they are called "tong goru" (hill cow, in Chakma). Cows, goats, swine and fowl are also kept. The only items that can be exported and marketed are animals that can walk long distances and cotton, spices and chilly peppers, which are relatively light and durable.

SOCIETY & CULTURE ; Most of the peoples and their communities conserve their ancient traditions and maintain their age-old rituals, ceremonies and practices. Besides the elected union council member, their other leaders include karbaries (village elders) recognized by the Chakma Chief, and village headmen, appointed by the Forest Department (not to be confused with the *mauza headmen*, nominated by the Chiefs and appointed by the Deputy Commissioners). Although most follow one or other of the major faiths like Buddhism and Christianity, there are denominational varieties. For example, in one village, the Bawm and Tripura had their separate churches. Most of the peoples also often follow indigenous spiritual traditions, on their own, or in conjunction with one or other of the major faiths. There were substantive and subtle variations in the practices of the different clans and other sub-groups of each people.

The collective spirit is seen in almost all aspects of society. Disputes are resolved in accordance with customary law. Most of the social leaders were seen to be men. However, the role of the women seemed strong, if inadequately acknowledged. As in several other parts of the region, women were politically and socially marginalized.

ECOLOGICAL SITES: REINGKHYONG LAKE, PRONGANG WATERFALL, STONY STREAMS & RIDGES : The area is home to several rivers and streams, including the Farua, Reingkhong and Ruma. The source of the Reingkhong River is within Bangladesh, unlike most major rivers in the country. The headwaters of the Reingkhong include several rapids and waterfalls. We were able to visit one, called the Prongjang; from the Marma words, "prong" and "jang", meaning the 'basin of the Mrigal ("Mahl") fish'. After every few hundred metres or so on the prongjang (the Reingkhong river, in fact) is a waterfall, varying in width from one 50-100 metres and varying in steepness. We only

went downstream on the Prongjang for about half a kilometre and encountered several falls, the last one losing itself - temporarily of course - into a blue-green near-circular-shaped pool, about 50 metres in diameter.

We had to traverse, or trek along, several ridges, some of which are well over 1,000 feet or 300 metres above mean sea level. *Google Earth* shows Reingkyong Lake at 1,167 feet above sea level. Perhaps the highest point we crossed was the junction of Ruma, Saikot Para and Keokradong, around 2,200 feet, within Ruma sub-district, on our 7th and last day (28 Dec). Saikot Para, the highest village in Bangladesh, inhabited by the Bawm, is situated on the summit of a ridge, as most Bawm, Pangkhua and Lushai villages traditionally are. It is said to be located at 2,722 feet above sea level. I spent a night here in 2001, when I had visited Reingkyong Lake and Bhoga Lake for the first time. Seeing the hardship of the women in collecting water from a stream hundreds of metres below the ridge, I said I would prefer not be reborn as a Bawm woman in my next incarnation! Keokradong, nearby, the highest peak in the country, has an altitude of 3,171 feet. I am grateful to Protul Dewan of CHTDF, Rangamati for the altitude statistics.

Colonial British officials were the first outsiders to visit the lake area in the early 20th century. It is said to be over a mile (in length and about 200-300 metres wide). There are various legends or myths about the lake. Several lakeside villages had to be relocated in the past as they were told in dreams to leave the village. There were stories of mysterious explosions beneath the surface of the lake. Apparently British officials were unable to determine the depth of the lake. Its water is not drunk by villagers, and not even by the Bangladesh Army personnel camped nearby. We couldn't discover why. Villagers told us that the water of the lake is connected with the water of the nearby Reingkyong 'prongjang' falls; if the prongjang water is muddy, so is that of the lake. If the prongjang water is clear, so is it in the lake. Locals said that the colour of parts of the lake water changes every year, with dark grey, reddish or creamish hues. This time the lake looked dark, but apparently it will turn reddish in a few months.

On our 6th day (27 Dec), after our picnic lunch on the prongjang, we crossed the lake to Pukur Para - the other village on the lower side of the lake - by five or six bamboo rafts ("bazho bhur"). The locals are not familiar with canoes or other similar boats. We were toying with the idea of having the local trained in boat-making. Whether that will be wise, I don't know. The edge of the lake was draped in seemingly unending clumps of purple-violet water lilies, standing tall, contrasted with green floating leaves on the dark water, in the softening light of the sun, soon to set over the western mountain range (Water Lillies in Europe float on water, while in South Asia, they bloom out over the water-edge). An image of paradise for many!

FRONTIER GUARDIANS: THE FORGOTTEN CITIZENS : The inhabitants of these areas – excluding a few camps of the Bangladesh Army – are the only manifestation of the

Bangladeshi state here. These communities are therefore the virtual guardians of the Bangladeshi frontier in this part of the country. Many of them often have to make regular and irregular payments to non-citizens under threat of violence and incarceration. Residents of the lake area and its surroundings were able to exercise their voting rights for the first time only in the early 2000s! They had promptly elected Jacob Tripura as the first member of the Farua Union from the lakeside area, although the ward includes other areas too, such as those near Farua Bazar. Despite their role in protecting the frontier and in conserving the ecology of the area, these communities are deprived of their basic human rights, including livelihood security, health security and access to education, among others. These are the truly forgotten citizens of Bangladesh.

DEVELOPMENT STATUS, CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES : The development status of the communities is worrisome, to say the least. State-sponsored healthcare and medical facilities are totally absent. The rate of mother mortality and infant mortality is generally higher than elsewhere. At Saralyasori, a Tanchangya village (Day 2, 23 Dec), we found a malaria patient through the help of the accompanying government Health Department workers, who promptly did a test and gave out medicine. (Local physicians eager to join us on the trip had regretted at the last minute because of the time involved, although several of them had previously joined me on the Reingkhyong Lake trip of 2001 and in other trips to remote villages in the Hill Tracts). A widowed mother had died recently, leaving several children orphaned, at the mercy of their uncle. Several of the married women and mothers with young children seemed to be in their teens. Such early motherhood is undoubtedly contributing to increased risks of maternal and child mortality and morbidity rates in areas with zero health facilities.

Saralyasori village had no school and villagers used the stream water for drinking. Diarrhea and dysentery were common. Tube wells and ring wells could be dug in some of these places. Water purifying tablets is another possibility, combined with awareness raising on the use of boiled water.

30-35 of the domesticated bison in Saralyasori had died recently due to cattle disease (9 cows died in nearby Sadarisora/Ulusori; visited on the 3rd day, 24 Dec). The bison were bought as part of the UNDP-supported CHT Development project. In one village, a local refused to sell a bull for 90,000 takas! However, just as we learned of success stories of UNDP-led development, we were also told of villages that had remained outside the project. Five or more villages have remained excluded, including Bairagyasori (unvisited by us), Raimongsora (visited), Saralyasori (visited) and Tinbaan (unvisited). I have since written to the Resident Coordinator of UNDP regarding these villages but do not know if anything will be done about them.

Raimongsora has a Buddhist monastery but no latrines. However, after interventions by the local NGO, Taungya, and its awareness-raising work, more and more villagers are using sanitary latrines.

The last jum harvest was poor in all the neighbouring villages, including Raimongsora and Sadorisora/Ulusori. Wild boar feeding on the jums was a major cause. Signs of malnourished children were clear.

Raimongsora has a self-financed primary school that was threatened with closure, as the villagers can't afford to pay the salaries of the local teachers. Land settlement is not allowed within a reserved forest. This means that the Primary Education department does not allow registration of schools to receive state subsidies, following government rules and policies. This is the bane of the people of Farua Union, Bileisori sub-district, and that of Sajek Union, within Baghaisori sub-district in the northeastern frontier. (The government has reportedly decided to de-reserve some areas to take up primary schools administered by the Rangamati Hill District Council. We are planning to meet the Primary and Mass Education Minister to plead the case of the reserved forest schools run by NGOs and local communities. We are still waiting!). The local NGO, Taungya, administers one school at Bortholi Para and monitors the UNDP-sponsored development activities in the area. The church-run school in the area is only partly functional. However, a rising number of students from this area are studying at primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in other parts of the CHT, and in Dhaka and elsewhere in the plains.

HIGHLIGHTS

Gratitude : The hospitality of the villagers was incomparable. They guided us along the largely un-marked route, carried much of our luggage with a smiling face and admirable strength, agility, endurance and patience. They provided accommodation (with soft hand-woven upland cotton blankets), sumptuous food (mostly organic: you can't get that in the best supermarkets in New York city!), drinks (including rice wine from upland rice), welcomed us with fanfare and so much else.

Prongjang Waterfall ; The picnic at Prongjang Waterfall on the Reingkyong River near the lake was perhaps one of the major highlights of the trip. Most of us had never seen such a series of waterfalls, all cascading to a succession of pools, which would compete with many lagoons, for sheer beauty; romantic couples and nature-lovers would give anything for such treats.

Encouraged by the sight of the village boys and girls slope-sledging and otherwise sliding down the hillside into the Pronjang pool, Biplob, Regan, Ringku, Dripta (Bappi) and I followed suit (recorded on video), using plantain (wild banana) leaves as a sledge. However much I also wished to swim, the ice-cold water deterred me. So Regan and I took turns riding a raft instead, standing atop it and savouring the sight.

Many of the visitors had a ride on nearby wrist-sized vines, using them as a swing, right above the fast-flowing water. Many broke into song. Several had the bath of their lives with the cold unadulterated water. The meal was delicious, washed down with rice beer, for those who cared to indulge in it.

Rafting across Reingkhyong Lake : Crossing the Reingkhyong Lake (Prongjang Para side) to the other (Pukur Para) side by raft was another unforgettable experience. It took about 30-40 minutes. On an impulse, I dived into the deep dark waters and swam awhile. Soon afterwards, exhausted by the trek and swim, I indulged in a brief 'power nap' on the slowly gliding raft. Blissful! Meanwhile, a few young local boys had approached our rafts in their smaller, but faster, raft, carrying lilies as presents for the visitors. Some of the ladies wore them in their hair. Some enjoyed the "sounds of silence". Later, some started singing, while others made music with guitars. The Bengali film songs were particularly liked by the local guides and punters, as these were perhaps the numbers they were most familiar with (from the national radio, *Bangladesh Betar?*). They wanted to make the trip longer, but were gently but firmly dissuaded, as the Pukur Para hosts were waiting.

Negotiating the Rock Face Cliff : One of the most daring feats was the climb up an almost 90 degree rock-face cliff on the second day (23 Dec, 2011). It was at least 50 metres high. Some of our heroes and heroines (myself excluded) braved it. The only heroine was Sangita. The heroes included Protul, Subrata, Tanak, Chhanda, Dhiman, Regan, Sujan (Guring) and our "Wagri" (meaning "elder", in Marma): Shyamal. They had to tread on very small carved-out steps, one step at a time, holding on to the few tree roots and vines, where available. Joyoti did start to climb, but was dissuaded by her other half, Protul. A small regret! Joyoti wishes to return to do the feat. Some day, perhaps.

Song & Dance ; In almost every village we visited, we were welcomed by local musicians, singers and dancers at the village boundaries. At Pukur Para, at the lower end of the lake, middle-aged ladies welcomed us by leading us to the village wits dances, facing us, all the way (dancing and moving backwards, and often partaking of sips of a liquid, which some surmised to be rice beer!). They held two staffs: one mounted with rice-paddy ("dhaan") and another with upland cotton ("sudo", karpash) ("bhaat-kabor" in Chakma). Two teenaged girls led me by my arms till we reached the village. In the other villages, locals sang and danced, including young children. At Marma villages, the local bands met us at the village boundaries, belting out their best sound. In Tanchangya villages too, song and dance performances were made, especially by children and youth. If not as graceful as the locals, the visiting trekkers also indulged in some limb slinging, pain or no pain. Chhanda, the photographer ("Camera Bahadur") clearly stole the show at Bortholi Para and at Boitahani Para. His highly animated movements were

contagious, bringing even the shy people on to the floor, without any prodding, amidst ceaseless clapping, and much, much, laughter from locals and visitors alike.

There were spontaneous exchanges of songs in the evenings. Whenever the scenery became exotic, the trekkers turned into singers, however short of breadth they were, or however off-key they were. Most meals – including three “picnic” luncheons on rocky streams – were further enlivened by singing, accompanied by the guitars of Sujan (Guring), Ringku and Dripta (Bappi). However, the prize for singing – if there were one – would perhaps have gone to Kalo of Taungya, for his improvised special number, a parody of sorts, with the listeners breaking into peals of laughter, every now and then.

The Garlands & Necklaces : Hundreds of flower garlands were given to us at almost every village, usually of marigold (“sodorok”) grown in jums and villages. I remarked that next time, we must be prepared with stronger neck muscles to take the weight of the layers that were heaped on us. Some carried them on their necks for as long as possible on the treks, some finally garlanding, in turn, the boulders en route, particularly Sangita (“Bijoy Rani”). We also received several necklaces made of beads, insect wings and other locally available material. At one village, not content only with giving me a flower garland, an old lady spontaneously took a beaded necklace off her neck and put it on mine. It carries her affection and blessings.

Our Fragile Bones & Muscles : At the end of the day, our muscles and bones ached. Mukti - who carries extra weight on her body, which couldn't be passed on to a porter - suffered a lot. But she kept smiling and pledged to return, with a lighter and fitter body. Sangita had severe knee pains on the last day and had to be helped by Protul, Jacob and other men. Dhiman lost a toenail or two, but was uncomplaining. UNDP's Jhuma and Protul had blisters (“phozas”) on their feet, as did I. Some of us wore waterproof plastic shoes, without socks - which we acquired at Farua Bazar (you can't get them in Gulshan or New York) - to negotiate the seemingly endless crossings on streams and rivers. When these shoes got water-clogged, many chopped bits off at the toe end, making perfect shoes, water-resistant, ventilated and comfortable. A few had chopped off the legs of their jeans to make improvised shorts.

Paracetamol & Rice Wine : The aches and pains at the end of the day were treated almost daily by Paracetamol tablets, often accompanied by locally-brewed or distilled rice beer or liquor (wonder what physicians would say about this combination). The hospitality and music also made us forget the pain. And our collective slumber was so restful the non-snorers late sleepers were not disturbed by the snorers. We were like *Kumbhkarna* of the Hindu myths; no sound could awaken us from our deep slumber.

Boiling Water in Plastic Bags & Bamboo Hollows : Our safe drinking water supplies en route – water boiled in the villages - were often depleted, with the dehydration caused by the extra perspiration. At one point the locals boiled water in plastic bags; and we

learnt that plastic bags filled with water did not get destroyed or damaged by fire. Eggs can be boiled too, and rice cooked, in this way. However, a more environmentally sound method was soon given way to, after the plastic non-burning demonstration, and we boiled stream water in bamboo hollows, then cooled it in running the stream water before having the drink of our lives.

The Couple Visitors : Protul and Joyoti had the singular honour of being the only outsider couple to visit the lake area together as a couple in several decades. They were specially introduced by our main host, Jacob Tripura, to much acclamation. The second "couple's honour" went to UNDP's Biplab and Songbortik ("Songbi"). Biplab was part of this trek, but his other half, Songbi – absent this time - had earlier visited the Lake area, when she was working for the Taungya-UNDP project, and had not tied the knot with Biplab. This too became public knowledge to the locals, courtesy of Jacob.

Marma Runway Couple in Saalsora Para : At the Marma village of Saalsora, within the Chakma Circle, our tea host, the karbari, seemed very pre-occupied. Finally, mustering up courage, he told the assembly of his problem; his son had eloped with a girl from their village, but their relationship was allegedly of the kind (prohibitive degree) that did not allow marriage according to Marma (Regretsa group) customary law. When consulted, the then Bohmong Raja, Bohmonggri Aung Shwe Prue Chowdhury, reportedly advised that the matter be brought to the Chakma Raja as the area was within the Chakma Circle. I advised them to separate the couple, and said I would consult the Bohmonggri and senior Marma leaders on the issue (later, I heard that a council of senior Buddhist monks were called in. They had apparently made the villagers perform some rites, to absolve, propitiate and rehabilitate, if not please, all concerned, both human and godly.

Dreaming of a Better Tomorrow for their Children (Speech in Bortholipara) : At Bortholipara, a local father told us of how some elitist and discriminatory outsiders had reacted unsympathetically to the expression of his wish for his children to study in good schools outside their area. We reassured him about the legitimacy of his vision and dreams for his children's future. I reminded him that several successful individuals the world over had hailed from impoverished backgrounds and urged him to continue to dream and seek the support of non-discriminatory friends. A few students from the area were studying at the prestigious Notre Dame College in Dhaka. More could follow in similar institutions, with determination and support from friends and well-wishers. Hopefully, more women too, at Holy Cross College, and the like.

Orphans at Tiger Para

A widowed mother at Tiger Para had died recently, leaving several children orphaned, at the mercy of their uncle. The guardian was facing difficulties in providing shelter, food and other support to his numerous orphaned nephews and nieces. Some of the visitors

spontaneously said they would consider adopting one or more of the children, or of sponsoring their education at the Moanoghar Orphanage School in Rangapani, Rangamati or elsewhere (ultimately, the offers was not accepted; the guardians, and perhaps the children too, probably preferred to keep the family together, despite their poverty). Stories akin to those of the orphaned children, of the man who dreamed of a good education for his children, of struggles, love and sacrifices abound. If only someone had the time and patience to listen, document and share them with the outside world! And more importantly, to support their endeavors.

SUPPORTING THE REMOTE COMMUNITIES : I am confident that the trekkers will remain determined to support the development initiatives of the Reingkhong Reserved Forest communities. This can be done by helping facilitating governmental, non-governmental and UNDP facilities on drinking water, healthcare, sanitary latrines, primary, secondary and tertiary education, and livelihood, food and nutritional security measures. Other steps may include financing drinking water facilities, setting up occasional Medicare and health and sanitation-related awareness camps, subsidizing the salaries of teachers in schools that are financed and managed by the communities, sponsoring scholarships and stipends, in facilitating state support for their schools and in various other ways. This would be a good way to say “thank you” for the communities’ hospitality and friendship, and for preserving the security and ecology of the area. I would urge all who read this to do likewise, but of course, with the free, prior and informed consent of the peoples and communities concerned. These communities should exercise their self-determined ways of pursuing their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Hopefully, they will be able to preserve their identity, integrity and high moral values and collective spirit, and remain an inspiration for all others, who take development opportunities for granted or indulge in “development aggression”. The spirits of the mountains, hills, forests, rivers and streams will remain as witnesses, for ages to come, and perhaps the spirits of the ancestors of the area will bless them too.

Writer: The *Chakma Raja* and Chief of the Chakma Circle and a member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

CHT Accord and Hill People's Concern

Professor Sadeka Halim

The 1997 Accord, which brought to an end of more than twenty years of insurgency in the CHT (Chittagong Hill Tracts) between the Government of Bangladesh and the PCJSS (Parbatya Chattagram Jana-Sanghati Samiti) was welcomed by many within Bangladesh and abroad. The major provisions of the Accord included the following : (i) the handing over of weapons by JSS fighters, (ii) dismantling of military camps; (iii) rehabilitation of JSS fighters; (iv) rehabilitation of the international and internally displaced people ; (v) recognition of cultural integrity of the indigenous (officially "tribal" or "ethnic minorities") peoples of the CHT; and (vi) the resolution of land related problems. Only part of weapons handing over seems to have been implemented fully. Other crucial provisions like land dispute, refugee settlement, demilitarization, and the devolution of authority to local institutions remain partially implemented.

The Accord provided provisions to strengthen the self-government system of the CHT. In terms of sustaining the cultural integrity of the CHT people, the CHT RC (Regional Council) Act of 1998 declared CHT as a "tribal-inhabited area." Moreover, the HDC (Hill District Councils) and the RC have been given jurisdictions over "tribal" customary law. A separate Ministry of CHT Affairs has also been established to deal with matters pertaining to the CHT. The HDCs which have an indigenous chairperson and two-thirds of indigenous majority among its members -are theoretically authorised to frame regulations on subjects within their competence, and have the prerogative of being consulted by the GOB prior to the passage of any rules under the HDC Acts of 1989 (and amendment made thereto in 1998). The HDC also have the prerogative to formally request the GOB to refrain from passing such laws that may be detrimental to the interest of the "tribal" people of the particular district.

The RC in regard to Accord suppose to have coordinating authority over such matters as general administration, the HDCs, local government institutions, heavy industries, NGO-activities, the CHT development Board (a statutory body) and "tribal laws and customs." However, in practice often RC's opinion is not taken into account by the Government bodies while taking policy decisions concerning CHT. GOB is obliged to consult the RC before passing any laws for the CHT. The Accord further stipulated that the RC could advice the GOB to remove any inconsistency between the CHT Accord and the CHT Regulation of 1900, which is the major legal instrument under which the region is administered. Like in the case of HDCs, the RC's legislative prerogative too remains largely limited. Nevertheless, the current government paved a positive working relationship with RC through establishing session judge court in three Hill districts and CHT Land Commission to ease the legislative matters concerning the inhabitants of the CHT.

In accordance with the 1997 CHT Accord and subsequent legislation, a Land Commission has been formed to resolve disputes over land. Thousands of Bengali settlers, who have moved to CHT during conflict and after the treaty, have gradually occupied and encroached on traditional

pahari land giving rise to subsequent violent clashes. To address such situation and to make Land Commission effective, 13 points "amendments" of the Land Dispute Resolution Commission Act-2001 have been approved by the Cabinet and got introduced in the parliament and later has been sent to the standing committee of the Ministry of Land to seek further opinion. This Act aims at determining the ownership over land respecting the traditional customary land rights of indigenous people and to establish peace and communal harmony in the CHT. The Hill people are eagerly waiting to see the government to restore their rights on customarily owned lands since their livelihood, cultural way of life, religious norms and practices, is inextricably linked to those lands. In this context important to note the inclusion of Ministry of CHT Affairs in the functions of CHT land disputes along with Ministry of Land because the major task of the CHT Ministry in CHT as approved by the CHT Accord is to supervise over all development activities, land management, administration and so forth. In fact, in national level, it is the CHT Affairs Ministry on which all matters relating to the CHT have been bestowed to deal.

The CHT Accord also did not recognize the contribution of indigenous women who played a critical role in the peace building of the region; thus, the treaty is termed as gendered agreement. Various roles played by indigenous women during the insurgency were neither nationally rewarded nor received any formal recognition from their own communities; indigenous women's role in the insurgency thus remains largely ignored. Furthermore, indigenous women of CHT encounter two forms of discrimination; discrimination from within and discrimination from mainstream. Although CHT women have a far greater social mobility than non-indigenous women in Bangladesh considering political rights, decision making powers, and customary land laws their situation is little better than non-indigenous women, if at all. Despite various interventions by government and NGOs, still CHT Hill women remain the poorest, most violated, most scorned, and most exploited sections of society. The NWDP (National Women Development Policy) 2011 have taken steps to address the fundamental rights of indigenous women. However, we need to keep in mind that policy makers show their concern about Bengali -speaking and Muslim women without accounting for the problems faced by minority and indigenous women.

Constitutionally, there is no direct recognition of indigenous people. Right to life, property, food, and security are fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution of Bangladesh. Article 11 explicitly mentions that the state shall be a democracy in which fundamental human rights and freedom and the respect for the dignity and worth of the human person shall be guaranteed. Article 15 entrusts the state with the responsibility to provide the necessities of life including food, clothing, shelter, education, and medical care of her citizens. The right to work and social security is also guaranteed by the same provision. Article 19(1) and Article 20 (1) equality of opportunity and establishes work as right and duty. Article 27 provides for equality before law and article 28 (1) prohibits any form of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Article 41 stipulates freedom of religion and article 42 provides for the right to property.

Apart from the constitution, the state is also bound by numerous international instruments, more specifically United Nations Charter of 1945 (Arts. 1 and 55), the Universal declaration of Human Rights of 1948 (Art. 2); and the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 (Art.2); the ILO convention on Indigenous and Tribal (Convention No.107 of 1957), which among other recognizes customary land rights of the indigenous people; CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women), etc to protect the human rights of citizens, yet human rights continue to be violated in general. These violations, despite government's close supervision through various mechanisms, are more acute and widespread in the case of the most vulnerable sections, of the society, which includes indigenous and religious minorities.

From the above discussion, it could be argued that political, economic and social security is the major demands of the Hill people. As regards, political rights, the Hill people demanded a legislative and administrative autonomy. In the economic sphere, they sought control and formal ownership over the natural resources of the region; as for their socio-cultural integrity. Also they demand to de-militarize the heavily militarized CHT. Substantially, the Accord is yet to have succeeded in meeting the major demands of the Hill people, but it has succeeded in bringing to an end of more than two-decade-old armed insurgency in the region. The Ministry of CHT Affairs can play a constructive role in implementing the CHT Accord. The Hill people are becoming part of broader governance and have started taking benefits of RTI (Right to Information Act). The IC (Information Commission) already has disposed information out to 29 indigenous persons. Out of 189 complaints, 29 complaints launched by the indigenous persons from CHT where the complainants failed to get desired information on health, education, city corporation, allocation of development budget, and amount of food products allocated to Khagrachari Zilla Parishad, number of electric meters allocated; kabikha, rules of NGO membership and so forth. Upon receiving information, they too can build up a peaceful society with the help of the concerned ministry. Therefore, Ministry of CHT Affairs can continue to ensure and uphold the demands placed by both indigenous people from the plains and CHT in establishing a meaningful pluralistic society.

Sadeka Halim (PhD), Professor Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka, & Information Commissioner (on deputation) email:sadeka@bangla.net