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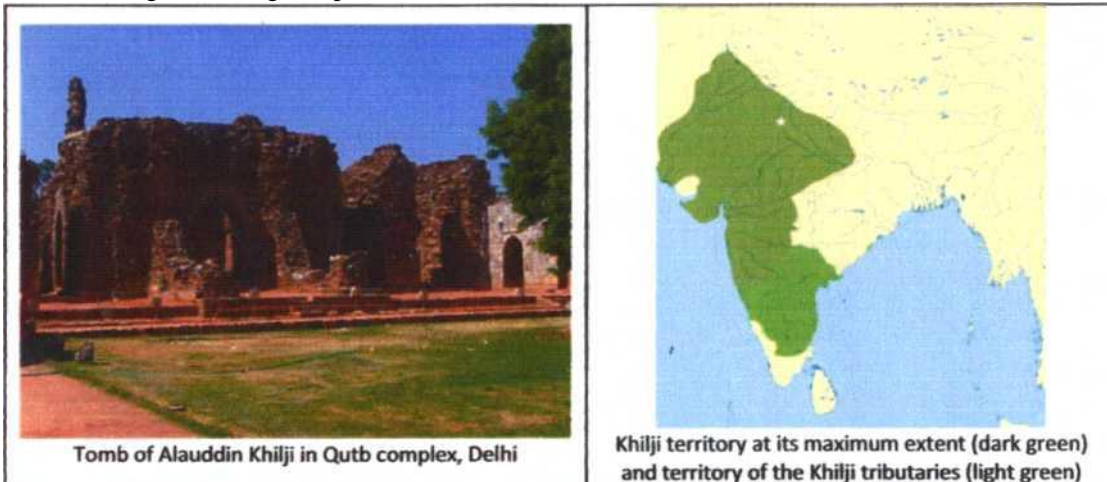
PRESS RELEASE

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The Authentic History of Undivided Bengal of India

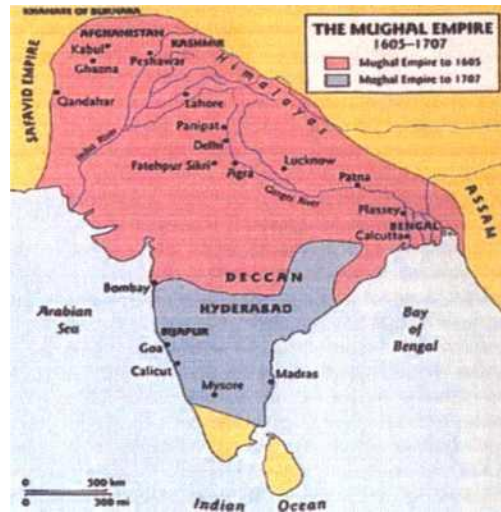
Muslims Rule over Indian Peninsula from Century

Islamic rule on Indian Peninsula started from the late 12th century. Initially it was Turko-Mongol Muslim empires that established throughout the Indian subcontinent, which includes the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire. In 1296 CE Firuz Shah Tughlaq and Alauddin Khilji had established Sharia as the primary basis for the legal system. Alauddin Khilji was amongst the great ruler that repelled the Mongol invasions of India. There were also other Muslim native kingdoms that ruled most of South Asia during the mid 14th to late 18th centuries, which includes the Bahmani Sultanate, Deccan Sultanates, and Gujarat Sultanate. After the rule of Alauddin Khilji rulers such as great hypocrite Akbar destroyed the back bone of real Islam; In 1556 CE he adopted a secular legal system and enforced religious neutrality by establishing so-called Din E Elahi inter-faith misguided religious platform.



Muslim means those who surrender to Almighty God; Majority of the Mughal emperors after Alauddin Khilji weren't practicing Muslim except Aurungzeb; he ruled from 1658 CE to 1707 CE, although he was deceived into accepting Wahabi ideologies in his famous Fatwa-e-Alamgiri book but he was an honest and great leader. Unfortunately, he did not understand the concept of real Islam and he was misguided by over 360 so-called Wahabi Scholars to compile the famous Fatwa-E-Alamgiri book, hence he wasn't successful in continuing his legacy. During his reign from 1658 CE to 1707 CE almost every day he killed over 100 fascist Hindus till his breakfast, which was a remarkable contribution to eliminate the fascist Hindus from Delhi. He tried to bring back the Sharia although he had to fight with his Father and

Brothers for It. Another great Muslim ruler of India was Tipu Sultan during 1782 CE to 1799 CE, he was known as the Tiger of Mysore; he ruled Kingdom of Mysore and he was a pioneer of rocket artillery. During his rule there were number of Innovations that took place such as new coinage system and calendar and a new land revenue system.



Mughal Empire's Map of Indian Territory

Muslims Rule over Bengal region

In 1529 CE, Mughol Emperor Babur defeated Sultan Nasiruddin Nasrat Shah of the Bengal Sultanate during the Battle of Ghaghra. Babur later annexed parts of Bengal. His son and successor Humayun occupied the Bengali capital Gaur, where he stayed for six months. Sher Shah Suri briefly interrupted the reigns of the both the Mughals and Bengal Sultans. Between 1576 and 1717, the Bengal was ruled by a Mughal Subedars. During the struggle for succession between Prince Shuja, Prince Aurangzeb, Prince Dara Shikoh and Prince Murad Baksh, Prince Shuja proclaimed himself as the Mughal Emperor of Bengal.

During Jahangir's reign of 1605-1627 CE the Bengal region experienced development but he destroyed the Islamic ideology and he was not considered a Muslim, Jahangir appointed Islam Khan as the governor of Bengal. It may be mentioned here that, Mughol Emperor Jahangir once travelled to banks of Padma and Meghna River at the time known as the Ganges of Bengal. Upon his arrival on the Banks of Padma River near current day Chandpur, Comilla, the weather had gotten really bad and his ship along with his entourage of Bengal Subah had to anchor. After anchoring, his advisers of the Bengal Subah had asked why he felt the need to come to this region Jahangir explained his interest of developing East Bengal region to find out the mineral resources, which were under Eastern Bengal Region by the Bay of Bengal. After the weather cleared, Jahangir along with his close advisers of Bengal Subah went to local bazaar in disguise, after they reached the Dakatia bazaar his adviser explained him the Peoples of the Bengali Region were deserters from various parts of the world, and that they all look different some look short, some tall, some look black and some fair, most importantly this Peoples from this region cannot be trusted and they are illiterate, betrayer as well as mentally unstable also trying to develop this region will only bring danger to his reign. Jahangir understood the situation after staying seven days near the bank of Padma, he headed back to Delhi. At first current Dhaka city were to be inaugurated as "Jahangirnagar" by Jahangir. Consequently, the inauguration to name Dhaka as Jahangirnagar and Chittagong were not recognized as Islamabad. But before leaving he had gifted a Holy Quran written in

Golden ink by the Persian Scholar to prominent Greatest Sufi Saint of that age Hazrat Mohammad Oayem (RA) of 44 Azimpur Boro Dayera Sharif of Dhaka 120 through one of his close companions, which is still exist and acknowledged in Azimpur Holy Dayera Shaiif Library. The Government of Bangladesh Ministry of Cultural affairs should pay attention to recover this valuable historic Holy Quran and preserve it in National Museum of Bangladesh, which are currently under the custody of So-Called fanatic Wahabi Pir Al-Hajj Mollah Zubair. However, Dhaka the current Capital of Bangladesh had seen tremendous uplift during Shaista Khan reign of 1664 to 1688 CE and then during Azam Shah's reign from 1678 to 1701 CE, whom served as the Subedar of Bengal.

The last viceroy Prince Azim-us-Shan gave permits for the establishment of the British East India Company's Fort William In Calcutta. In 1717, the Mughal Court upgraded the prime minister's position to the hereditary Nawab of Bengal. In 1756 CE Nawab Siraj-ud-Oaulah ruled as the last independent Nawab of Bengal and his reign was very short due to betrayals caused by Mir Jafor commander of Nawab's Army. The end of his reign marked the start of British East India Company rule over Bengal and later almost entire South Asia.



Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah The Last Ruler of Bengal

The Battle of Palashi (Polashi) is broadly accepted as the turning point in the history of the subcontinent and paved the way for British control of Bengal. After Siraj-ud-Oaulah's conquest of Calcutta, the British sent troops from Madras to recapture the fort and avenge the attack. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah had to retreat and meet the British at Palashi. He was forced to camp about 25 miles away from Murshidabad. On 23 June 1757 Siraj-ud-Daulah called on Mir Jafar because he was saddened by the sudden fall of Mir Mardan who was a very dear companion of Siraj in battles. The Nawab asked for help from Mir Jafar. Mir Jafar advised Siraj to retreat for that day. The Nawab made a huge mistake by giving the order to stop the fight. Following his command, the soldiers of the Nawab were returning to their camps. Mir Jafar betrayed Siraj by aiding with the British. At that time, Robert Clive attacked the soldiers with his army. Many soldiers of Siraj died and some fled away. Betrayed by a conspiracy plotted by Jagat Seth, Mir Jafar, Krishna Chandra and Omichund, he lost the battle and had to escape. Siraj tried to escape towards Patna by boat, but was eventually arrested by Mir Jafar's soldiers. Later, Siraj-ud-Daulah was executed on 2 July 1757 by Mohammad Ali Beg under the orders from Mir Meerun, son of Mir Jafar.



Establishment of Aliah Madrasa for Muslims by British Empire in 1780



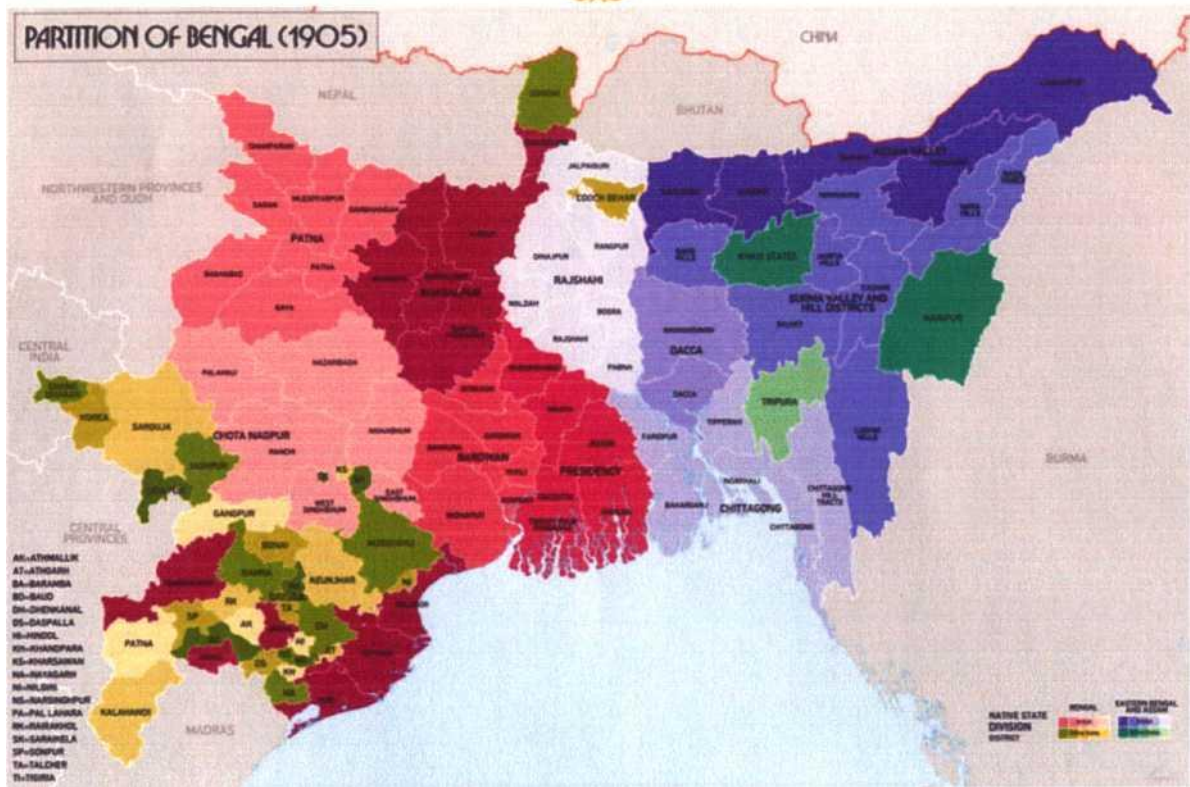
Aliah Madrasa (University) in West Bengal

It was British Empire that Introduced the modern Madrasa to India. It has been revived by the last Marxist government of West Bengal, which is actually predominantly Hindu. Now it is a reinvigorated institution called Aliah University for the benefit of Muslim's Education. Aliah Madrasah, also called Calcutta Madrasah, was established by Warren Hasting, the first Governor General of India in 1780. Hastings called it the Mohammedan College of Calcutta. In theory the family of the treacherous Nawab Mir Jaffar was in power but the British actually ran the administration of the country in all.

Bengal Partition of 1905

At first it all started with the British Colonials partitioning Bengal in 1905 because of Bengal-based rising nationalist movement that was challenging the British colonial rule. New Muslim-majority province of 'East Bengal and Assam' created alongside the existing province of Bengal. Partition was mainly the initial development of Muslim political separatism in the following years facilitated by hopes of greater employment opportunities for middle-class Muslims and by class antagonisms between predominantly Muslim minorities in Hindu populist region, specific to Bengal. Another word, powerful Hindu landlords did not accept such partition lightly. In 1906 All-India Muslim League founded in Bengal by 'men of property and influence' from various parts of India, with the primary aim of securing adequate Muslim political representation based on separate electorates for Muslims and Hindus but main objective was to stand firm against the Colonial Rule.





Map of Partition of Bengal 1905

The Khilafat Movement of Indian Sub-Continent



All India Muslim League & Supporting members of Indian Caliphate Movement, it may be mentioned here that, except A K Fazlul Hoque all of them are hypocrite, Wahabi and Shia Followers

The Khilafat movement was one of the vital event in the political history of Indian Sub-Continent. The Muslims of India had a great regard for the Khilafat (Caliphate) which was under the control of Ottoman Empire. During World War I, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) joined the war in support of Germany. But Turkey and Germany lost the war and a pact commonly known as Istanbul Accord was concluded between the Allied Forces on 3rd November 1918. According to this Pact the territories of Turkey were to be divided among France, Greece and Britain. During the war the Indian Muslims were in a very awkward position, because they had a deep-rooted devotion to the caliphate. They had profound



respect and responsibility towards upholding the role of Islamic Caliphate. Herefore, their support to the British

Government was subject to the safeguard and protection of the holy places of Turkey and on the condition that Turkey will not to be deprived of its territories. But the British Government could not fulfill both of these promises. Muslim leaders like Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Moulana Muhammad All Johar, Moulana Shoukat Ali and others reacted against the British Government policy and were arrested and Jailed. It may be mentioned here that, Maolana Abdul Kalam Azad was strict follower of Wahabi movement. Ultimately, Gandhi's Congress Joined the Khilafat movement's committee to agitate the British government. Although Gandhi was married but there were rumor of him spending the nights with little boys.

It should be mentioned here that. Once the British realized the power and influence of Khilafat Movement of India, they expanded their reach Into capturing the control of the HIJaz or Mecca and Madina. They also understood the strength and influence by the Great Prophet Of Islam Hazrat Mohammad SM's family members in Arab and Indian Sub-Continent, which was to fight against injustice to establish freedom from oppressive brutal leaders.

After abolishing the Islamic Caliphate under the rule of Ottoman Empire with the help of Mostofa Kamal Atatürk; Britain also played a huge role In supporting the robbers of Arabian Dessert "Saud Family" of Najd (Riyadh) with 700 hundred thousand sterling pounds. In 1924, Al-SaucTs army of robbers led by Abdulaziz ibn Saud held a dagger on Ahmed Sharif s neck the Governor of Mecca and Madina while he was doing tawaf of kabaah, to take over the authority to govern Mecca and Madina. Britain consequently sponsored the Wahabi Movement supported by the Abdulaziz Ibn Saud and his lamilly members. They also sponsored mass murder of Prophet's Family members in Mecca, Madina as well as around Arabian peninsula. Hence, majority of the Prophet's family members migrated to several places in Syria, Egypt, Yemen, Indian Sub-continent as well as Malaysia and Indonesia.

Since The 1920s, the legacies of Saudi Monarchy have established Wahabi and Selaft ideologies, which had been working against the True Islam. The Grand Mufti of Kingdom Saudi Arabia Abdul Rahman ibn Abdullah Al ash-Sheikh along with his forefather Mohammad ibn Abdul Wahhab Al Najdi from NaJd (currently Riyadh), Saudi Arabia is the leader of Selaft and Wahabi movement. These hypocrites *are* not just mentally blind but also physically handicapped. It is confirmed that, Saudi Royal King Salman Bin Abdul-Aziz along with his son Mohammad Bin Salman are not at ait Muslim nor do they represent any faction of Islam, it is also confirmed, that Mohammad Bin Salman has a birth problem; he is directly working for the Interest of Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel and Donald Trump of USA. The Young generations of Arabian Peninsula already have awakened up to the Immoral actions of Saudi Monarchy. It's only matter of days to bring about a complete annihilation of Saudi Monarchy along with their accomplices UAE, Egypt, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and other Middle-East rulers will also face the same fate of punishment by the arrival of Imam Mahdi (PBUH), which is validated by the Young "Arab Spring" Movement.



Establishment of Dhaka University in 1921

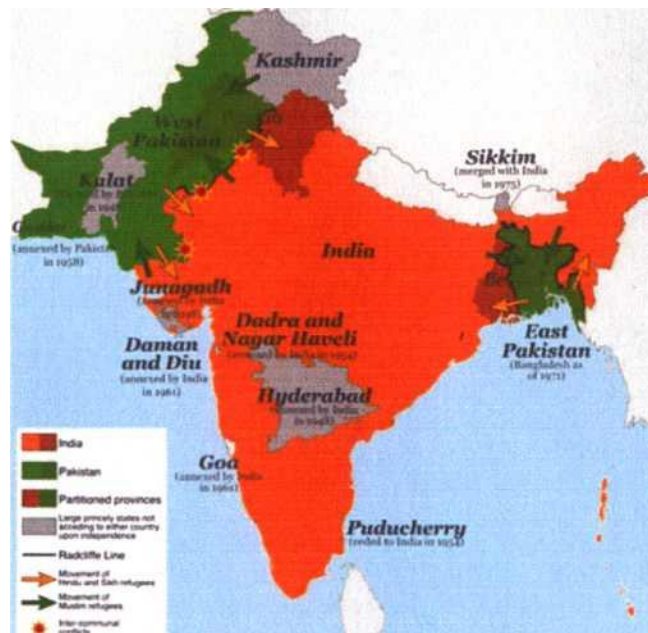


Dhaka University at Dhaka, Bangladesh



The University of Dhaka was established in 1921 as the first university in East Bengal. After the demands from Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur and others, for a new university should be established in this region of Bengal. It should be mentioned here that, so-called famous Poet Rabindranath Thakur was not in support of establishing a University in Dhaka at that time. He tried to influence the authority of East Bengal that, peoples from East Bengal weren't ready for an educational institute and they were mostly illiterate. After the 1947 partition from the British rule, there were a group of 101 Street Professors and so-called intellectuals from West Bengal, Murshidabad migrated to Dhaka. Ultimately this group of street professors expanded their footholds in Dhaka University till today. They took up many of the senior level professor's positions. Majority of these so-called professors were agnostic of Islamic values and adored secular ideologies.

India - Pakistan Partition of 1947



India - Pakistan Partition Map of 1947, Migration of People crossing borders

As time passed, Muslims led by Muslim League represented by Kalde Azam Mohammad Aii Jinnah (Shia follower) and Hindus led by Congress represented by Gandhi, worked together to fight against the British from the Indian Sub-Continent. But the rifts between Muslims and Hindus grew slowly, and it took bold turn when Mohammad Ali Jinnah called for separate land Just for Muslims identified as "Pakistan". The majority of people were not in favor of the partition. TTie decision was approved by the vote of the East Bengal section headed by fascist Hindus and British Colonials. Partition, though, proceeded. It may be mentioned here that, the partition maps were drawn very tactfully by the influence of Gandhi and Nehru. They intentionally separated the West and East regions of Pakistan even though there were differences in language, culture and religion. Gandhi, Nehru and their British counterparts knew very well, these regions will ultimately break away from each other. However, it was agreed that the plan for partition would be drawn up by Cyril Radcliffe and accepted by ail parties.

After India and Pakistan became sovereign. Independent states on August 14,1947 and August 15,1947, the largest mass migrations in history took place. Hindus and Sikhs on the Pakistani side migrated to India and Muslims on the Indian side migrated to Pakistan. Movement was both voluntary and enforced. There were violent attacks from both sides, causing Gandhi to go into hunger strike unless the violence was stopped. About three millions of people literally went missing. However, a substantial Muslim community remained in India, approximately twenty percent of the population. Twenty-five percent Muslims stayed back in West Bengal and more than thirty percent in East Bengal or East Pakistan.

Establishment / Transfer of Aliah Madrasha in East Pakistan in 1947

After the partition of India - Pakistan in 1947, the Calcutta Aliah Madrasha was shifted to Dhaka and it became the center of modern Islamic education In East Pakistan and subsequently in Bangladesh. It should be mentioned here that, right after the formation of the Aliah Madrasha; it was administered by 40 British Christian Priests, whom had PhD in Arabic, trained knowledge in Hadith and Quran; eventually they wrote the syllabus of the Allah Madrasha. They infiltrated the Aliah Madrasha very strategically to destroy the back bone of reality of Islam, and Its affect has been experienced till today. Those that graduates from the Allah Madrasha, their knowledge has been corrupted with Wahabi-Salafi ideologies, they have no connection with the teachings of Great Prophet Hazrat Mohammad SM or the reality of Islam.

KGB Influence to destabilize East Pakistan



Former Late KGB Agent Yuri Bezmenov



According to former KGB Yuri Bezmenov alias Tomas Schumman, there were a group of 777 so-called Muslim Judges, Lawyers and Court Clerks led by Morshed Khan had foresaw the opportunity in East Pakistan and accordingly moved to Dhaka in 1947-1952 from West Bengal. This group of so-called Muslim covert individual's main objective was to blend their self with the East Pakistan's judicial sector and Education sector as well as other influential high ranked government bureaucratic departments to infiltrate general people's Ideology from Islamic to Secular. They corrupted the judicial sector and educational sector by any means necessary, even If that meant sharing their wives with the East Pakistani judges, lawyers and bureaucrats as concubine and to deceive the Muslims they would only pray Zohor and Asor prayer in the office.

History of Sheikh Mujib and his Birth Problem



Sheikh Mujib with Mother Gouribala Das and Adopted by Father Sheikh Lutfur Rahman

The history on the Birth of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has been suspicious, The greedy criminal mastermind, So-Called self-proclaimed leader to call for the Independence of Bangladesh, in actual reality he had no intention to call for the independence of Bangladesh. It should be mentioned here that. Sheikh Mujib previously known as "Dev Das" was the bastard child of Mr. Aronnyo Kumar Chakravarti whom was a Junior Lawyer Practicing Law at Calcutta District Court and mother Gauribala Das. Gauribala Das was the daughter of Mr. Chandi Das, whom was practicing law at district court of Calcutta. Aronnyo Kumar Chakravarti was of higher caste of Brahmin and he could not accept lower caste Gauribala Das especially when she was with three months child after their illicit physical relationship. Later, Mr. Chandi Das begged his Muhuri (Court Clerk) Sheikh Lutfur Rahman to take Gouribala as his wife and move to Tangipara, Gopalganj. Accordingly, Gauribala Das was married to Sheikh Lutfur Rahman and changed her name to Sahera Begum and her illicit son's name to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman affidavit No. 118 dated 10.11.1923, was registered with the Calcutta Magistrate Court in this regard. The competent authority must take own initiative by judges of international court of justice from Hague, Netherlands to pass the order to conduct a DNA test of Sheikh Mujib with Sheikh Lutfur Rahman and Aronnyo Kumar Chakravarti to reveal the truth of his real father.

Language Movement of 1952



Bengali Language Movement Protest Rally on February 21, 1952

The Urdu-Bengali controversy was reignited when Mohammad Ali Jinnah's successor, governor-general Khawaja Nazimuddin, staunchly defended the "Urdu-only" policy in a speech on 27 January 1952. On 31 January 1952, the Shorbodolio Kendrio Rashtrobhasha Kormi Porishod (All-Party Central Language Action Committee) was formed in a meeting at the Bar Library Hall of the University of Dhaka, chaired by Maoiana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani. The central government's proposal of writing the Bengali language in Arabic script was strongly opposed at the meeting. The action committee called for an all out protest on 21 February 1952, including strikes and rallies. In an attempt to prevent the demonstration, the government imposed Section 144 in Dhaka, thereby banning any gathering. During the protest the Pakistani Police shot and killed Saïam, Barkat, Jabbar and Rafiq. It may be mentioned here that they were street people and they weren't even part of the language movement but unfortunately they became victims of Pakistani Police force and ultimately became heroes of the language movement. In 1953, Maoiana Bhasani created a "United Jukta Front" along with A K Fazlu! Hoque, Hossain Suhrawardy; later United Jukta Front contested Pakistan's election of 1954.

The ruling Muslim League denounced the opposition United Front coalition, which—led by A. K. Faziul Huq and the Awami Muslim League led by Maoiana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani; they wanted greater provincial autonomy. Several United Front leaders and activists were arrested. Finally, Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra called for a meeting at the parliament with Muslim League members, and a decision was made to recognize Bengali language. This decision was followed by a major wave of unrest as other ethnic groups sought recognition of other regional languages. Proponents of Urdu such as Mauvi Abdul Haq condemned any proposal to grant official status to Bengali. He led a rally of 100,000 people to protest against the Muslim League's decision. Consequently, the implementation failed and the United Front won a vast majority of seats in the legislative assembly, while the representation of the Muslim League was reduced to a historic low. On 7 May 1954, the constituent assembly resolved, with the Muslim League's support, to grant official status to Bengali. Bengali was adopted as an official language of Pakistan along with Urdu in the article 214(1) when the first constitution of Pakistan was enacted on 29 February 1956. On 6 January 1959, the military regime issued an official statement and reinstated the official stance of supporting the 1956 constitution's policy of two state languages.

Sheikh Mujib's Entry in Politics



Sheikh Mujib With Hussain Shahid Suhrawardy, Mujib would use this type of photograph with News publication to gain popularity among general Bengali People

Mujib, the son of a middle-class landowner, studied law and political science at the Universities of Calcutta. Although many books on history writes how he was jailed for speaking for the independence of India and how he cofounded Awami League, which is totally cock and bull story. In fact, Awami Muslim League was founded by Maolana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani in 1948, whom originally fought and protested against the abolishment of Islamic Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Ataturk in 1919. Mujib came into the limelight of Politics when Hussain Shahid Suhrawardy was giving a speech at Race Course Maydan in 1949. When Hussain Shahid Suhrawardy had misspoke a word that caused conhsion amongst the attendees, and Sheikh Mujib tactfully utilized this incident to get Hussain Shahid Suhraward/s attention. After the 1952 Bengali Language movement, Maolana Bhasani created a "United Jukta Front" In 1953 along with A K Faziul Hoque, Hossain Suhrawardy in which Mujib took the chance to include himself and became the Minister for anti-corruption sector. But Mujib's activities were very much opposite of anti-corruption, he had always indulged himself in using marijuana and drugs.

Mujib worked very meticulously with fifth prime minister of Pakistan Shahid Hossain Suhrawardy from 1954 and forward. He involved himself in various conferences, meetings and taking pictures of which he always showed off to various news publications to become a public figure. Mujib ultimately manipulated Maolana Bhasani to drop the "Muslim" from "Awami Muslim League" to attract the fascist Hindu Voters and given birth to "Awami League".

Rule of Field Marshal Army General Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan



Field Marshal General Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, Greatest ruler. Country Patriotic Army General

After the new Constitution in 1962, Pakistan supposedly enjoyed a system of democratic government known as "basic democracy", but in reality the government remained a military rule. In 27 October 1958 Field Marshal Army General Ayub Khan was sworn in as the 2nd President of Pakistan. Under his rule he eradicated corruption and poverty also developed both West and East Pakistan's economy. Infrastructure with honesty and integrity. But at the end of his tenure social inequality increased, since two thirds of the country's industrial wealth and four fifths of its banking and insurance concentrated in the famous 22 west wing families which also influenced Peoples Party of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for his nationalistic political campaigns by alienating East Pakistan. After the Kashmir war of 1965 against India, Pakistan army's reputation weakened, rioting became widespread in both West and East Pakistan, and strict authoritarian measures were ordered. Bhutto's Peoples Party campaigned and pressured the military government of Ayub Khan to re-establish Urdu as the sole national language.

President General Ayub Khan appointed Lieutenant General Azam Khan as the governor of East Pakistan on 14 April 1960. Lieutenant General Azam Khan, DIT Chairman Mr. Madani along with renowned economist and social scientist Akhter Hameed Khan developed East Pakistan. Especially Akhter Hameed Khan a cooperative pioneer worked tremendously for the establishment of The Comlita Model located in Court Bari, Comilla which was a rural development program launched in 1959 by the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development (renamed in 1971 as the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development).

In 1969, disorder grew tremendously. President Ayub Khan tried to negotiate with opposition leaders on the basis of constitutional and economic reform. He released political prisoners most importantly, the Peoples Party's Bhutto, and the Awami League leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was under trial for Agartala conspiracy case. But this move proved to be unsuccessful for Ayub Khan. The army was not in a position to accept the demands from parties of both East and West Pakistan for full democracy with general elections; military regime re-imposed the emergency regulations and censored press, to stop the wide-spread nationalization movement on both sides of West and East Pakistan. Moreover, Awami League's Six Points demand from the Eastern wing for substantial autonomy created even more chaos between the East and West Pakistan. Rioting continued and ultimately President Ayub Khan failed to handle and compelled to hand over power to General Yahya Khan in March 25, 1969.

Rule of General Yahya Khan & Struggle of East Pakistan & Arrogance of Zulfikar Bhutto

General Yahya Khan re-imposed strict martial law, order was soon restored temporarily. After the first few months he ordered preparation for general election to return the country as soon as possible to civilian rule, in November of 1969 he promised the general election to be held by October 5 of 1970 later pushed to

December of 1970, and permitted the parties to start campaigning by first week of January 1970. The elections were for the first time to be held on the one-man, one-vote principle, which was the turning point for East Pakistan's Awami League to win the majority of votes and seats. West Pakistan was to be divided into provinces and conclude the administrative unit for both West and East Pakistan by granting maximum independence.

Yahya Khan's Legal Blueprint for the New Constitution of Pakistan & Six Points Demand of Awami League

According to the legal study report by the secretariat of the international commission of Jurists in Geneva; On March 28, 1970, hypocrite immoral President Yahya Khan published blueprint for the Legal Order, laying down the conditions and procedure for establishing a new constitution. The essential conflict between the two wings is revealed by comparing the 'fundamental principles of the Constitution' contained in clause 20 of the Order with the Awami League's Six Points. Both agreed that Pakistan should be a federal republic but the differences lay in the conception of the Central Government's powers. The Six Points declared that the Federal Government should be responsible only for defense and foreign affairs; there should be two separate mutually convertible currencies or, if one currency, regional reserve banks to prevent the transfer of resources and flight of capital from one region to the other. Fiscal policy was to be the responsibility of the federating units, who were to provide the central government with the necessary resources for defense and foreign affairs. The regional governments were to be responsible for foreign trade and aid, and were to be empowered to maintain their own militia or para-military force. The 'fundamental principles in the blueprint of the Legal Order proclaimed that' Pakistan shall be so united in a Federation that the independence, the territorial integrity and the national solidarity of Pakistan are ensured, and that the unity of the Federation is not in any way impaired. The provinces were to have maximum autonomy, that is to say maximum legislative, administrative and financial powers, but the federal government was to have adequate powers, including legislative, administrative and financial powers, to discharge its responsibilities in relation to external and internal affairs and to preserve the independence and integrity of the country.

There was an obvious conflict here. The exclusion of foreign trade and aid from the purview of the central government as proposed by the Six Points, would deprive it of real control over foreign policy, and its inability to levy taxes directly would subject its defense program to a veto by the provinces. The Awami League leaders never succeeded in showing convincingly how the Six Points would give the central government any real control over foreign affairs and defense.

Result of General Election of 1970



President Yahya Khan allowed the Awami League to campaign on the basis of the Six Points, even though he knew the implications of it. Although, he never expected Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League to win the elections, let alone gaining absolute majority in the Assembly. Due to the devastating cyclone which ravaged the coastal district of East Bengal on the night of 3rd November of 1970, the elections were postponed until December. When the election was eventually completed by Chief Election Commissioner Mr. Justice Abdus Sattar because of his neutral election commission and he was thoroughly honest, the Awami League had won 167 out of the 169 East Pakistan seats, and Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples' Party had won 85 of the 144 West Pakistan seats.

This remarkable result was contributed to by the strong reaction of the people of East Pakistan against what they believed to be the unsympathetic indifference and neglect of hypocrite, controversial army general of Pakistan, President Yahya Khan and the West Pakistan controlled government in dealing with the unprecedented horror of the November cyclone.

Under the Legal Framework Order, the President was to decide when the Assembly was to meet. Once assembled it was to frame a new Constitution within 120 days or stand dissolved. On February 13, 1971, the President announced that the National Assembly was to meet at Dhaka on March 3, 1971. By this time the differences between the main parties to the conflict had already crystallized.

On December 22, the Secretary of the Awami League, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed, claimed that his party having won an absolute majority had a clear mandate and was quite competent to frame a constitution and to form a central government on its own. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, with greater realism, declared on January 3 that his party would not frame a constitution on its own, even though it had a majority. He refused, however he wanted to negotiate on the Six Point but the Student faction of Awami League wouldn't let him to go on that route.

Betrayal of Bhutto and West Pakistan

Main struggle was that, the majority party in the west, led by Mr. Bhutto, was convinced that a Federation based on the Six Points would be a Federation in name only. At best it would lead to a weak Confederation, unable and unwilling to maintain a tough policy towards India. At first, Sheikh Mujib implied he wouldn't accept anything short of his Six Point demand, but in reality he was ready to compromise and fulfill his dream to be Prime Minister of Pakistan Federation. President Yahya Khan, publicly accepted Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as the future Prime Minister of the country on January 14, 1971. In truth no compromise was possible so long as both sides continued to regard the central issue of economic independence for East Pakistan as not being negotiable. Mr. Bhutto announced on February 15 that his party would not attend the Constituent Assembly unless there was some amount of reciprocity from the Awami League. Sheikh Mujibur replied at a press conference on February 21 of 1971 asserting that Awami League's stand is absolutely dear. The Constitution will be framed on the basis of the Six Points.

Yahya Khan portrayed to show he was keen on getting political solution, but he continued to strengthen the Military presence in East Pakistan. In spite of the Military presence Mujib still had high hopes to get his Six Point demands accepted or negotiated by the Constituent Assembly. On February 19, the army moved out of their cantonment at Dhaka and began to set up check points and machine gun posts

around the town. On February 21, President Yahya Khan dismissed his ten man civilian council called in all five provincial governors and martial law administrators. The army had taken control. On February 26, 27 and 28 the Awami League met in conference in Dhaka to settle the constitution for submission to the Constituent Assembly even though the rumors of the postponement of the Constituent Assembly were already being widespread. On February 28, Mr. Bhutto demanded that either the 120-day limit for the Constituent Assembly be removed or the opening session be postponed, declaring that if it was held on March 3 as planned, there would be a general strike throughout West Pakistan from Peshawar to Karachi, President Yahya Khan responded in a broadcast the next day by postponing the Assembly indefinitely.

It was at this time that Sheikh Mujib should have realized his dream of becoming Prime Minister of Pakistan federation would not be successful. Although he still continued with his hope internally, outwardly he was compelled to call for the liberation movement for East Pakistan by Maolana Bhasani as well as by the Student faction of Awami League. On March 7th, 1971 Yahya Khan after accepting resignation from Lieutenant-General Yaqub Khan appointed hypocrite general Tikka Khan as the governor of East-Pakistan formerly held the position of Martial Law administrator of Punjab and close ally of Bhutto and Peoples Party of West Pakistan.

General Tikka Khan's Brutal operation Searchlight on March 25th of 1971

Acting on the instructions provided by President Yahya Khan's administration, Tikka Khan began preparations of "direct-wise military operation" against the Awami League on the evening of 25 March 1971. He ordered the arrest of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and outlawed the Awami League and ordered the attack on the University of Dhaka at midnight. Lieutenant-General Tikka Khan was the architect and top planner of Operation Searchlight. Thousands were killed in this operation, including the academia and members of civil society; the country was plunged into a bloody civil war. Tikka Khan followed the classical "Seek and destroy and Infiltration" method and captured all radio stations in the East Pakistan at the price of systematic killings of Bengali people. In West Pakistan, the homegrown criticism grew much further and Tikka Khan's action was widely disapproved that led to the President Yahya Khan replacing him with the populist civilian set-up. He was immediately called back to Pakistan, and relinquished the Eastern Command to Lieutenant-General Amir Khan Niazi.

During the 1971 liberation war, the Pakistan Military force did not accept East Pakistanis to be Muslim, hence they felt all of their atrocities against the East Pakistanis were legitimized. For instance General Osmani, Taj Uddin Ahmed and other close associates of Sheikh Mujib had collaborated with the Indian RAW of which the Pakistani regime had sheer proof of; it should be mentioned here that, none of them participated in the forefront of liberation War.

The Agartala Conspiracy Case

The Agartala Conspiracy Case was a treason case in Pakistan, brought forward by the Government of Pakistan against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of the Awami League and East Pakistan, and 34 other persons. The case was filed in early 1968, and implicated Sheikh Mujib and others in conspiring with India against the stability of Pakistan. The case is officially called State vs. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others, but is popularly known by Agartala Shofojontro Mamlā (Agartala conspiracy case) as the main conspiracy was purported to have taken place in the Indian city of Agartala in Tripura state, where allegedly Sheikh Mujib's associates met Intelligence Bureau officials. According to the government



decision, the final date for the case was 6 February 1969. However, because of the mass upsurge of 1969, the government had to defer the date. In the morning of 15 February 1969, a Pakistani habildar shot point blank at Sergeant Zahurul Haq at the door of his cell in the jail. The news of the killing led a furious mob to set fire to the State Guest House and other government buildings, where the chief lawyer for the government and the Chair of the tribunal resided. Many of the case files and evidences got burnt as a result of the arson. In the face of mass movement, the government compelled to stop the processing of the Agartala Conspiracy Case on 22 February 1969 because of the demand of witness and authentic case evidence documents. Accordingly the accused voluntarily were released on the following day, and the Race course Maidan saw a grand reception of the accused Sheikh Mujib and others.

The abovementioned Agartala Case Plot was created by secret KGB and Indian Secret agents, and orchestrated and implemented every move strategically to elevate Sheikh Mujib's Image amongst the general public of East Pakistan. Even Sheikh Mujib himself didn't have a clue such arrangement since his ultimate intent was to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan Federation. All of the evidences were destroyed and main suspect was killed very tactfully by the KGB and Indian Secret agents.

Sheikh Mujib's Greed to Become the Prime Minister of Pakistan Federation & Secret arrangement with Joseph Farland US Ambassador

When Mujib won the landslide victory of popular vote In 1970 by taking over Maolana Bhasani's Awami League party, his motive to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan became apparent, but Military Leaders of Pakistan could not honor that dream. The West Pakistan's regime unleashed the military to "teach the Bengalis a lesson" for their audacity to ask for equal rights and freedom from the domination of Punjabi overlords.

After the brutal military crackdown of March 25, 1971, Sheikh Mujib surrendered to the military. He ignored the repeated requests of his close associates like Maolana Bhasani and others to leave his residence and lead the fight for independence. It should be noted that. Terms of surrender had earlier been arranged through US Ambassador Joseph Farland in Islamabad. Mujib's family would be protected by the military in Dhaka, in addition to receiving sufficient cash allowance and free provisions regularly; Also allowing Sheikh Hasina to deliver her son Joy in July 1971 at Dhaka Cantonment CMH Hospital while the innocent Bengalis sacrificed their lives by the force of Pakistani Military.

A commando platoon picked up Mujib and his wife from their residence at Dhaka's famous 32 Dhanmondi area. They stayed at the newly built MNA Hostel at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar for a two nights. Mujib was then taken to Dhaka Cantonment and later flown to Karachi, West Pakistan. Begum Mujib was sent to her family that was housed at 32 Dhanmondi for the entire period of the war. On April 1, 1971, front pages of almost all Newspapers of Pakistan published an image of a pensive Mujib in his trademark white kurta-pajama and black half-overcoat surrounded by police escorts, said to be at the Karachi airport. Mujib was sent to a jail at Faisalabad, about 60 miles west of Lahore. When the indo-Pak war broke out on December 3, 1971, the Pakistani Military feared that the jail could be attacked or bombed, or even a rescue attempt made by Indian commandos. They shifted Mujib to Mianwali jail, another 150 miles northwest. After the foil of East Pakistan, Mujib was taken by helicopter to a Rest House in Sahalia, somewhere close to Islamabad. Sheikh Abdur Rahman and Raja Khan accompanied him.



Mujib was treated very lavishly inside the Pakistani Jail. He was always supplied with high quality tobacco as per his demand. According to a cook and Raja Khan the prison mate, Mujib had dined with over 86 delicious dishes inside the prison, only his demand of alcohol was not fulfilled since Muslim Majority Pakistan at the time had not followed such custom.

Perhaps the interview of Raja Anar Khan will shed more light on revealing Mujib's current day hidden image. Raja Anar Khan was a young Police Inspector of Special Branch and acted as an illiterate decoy of Mujib's co-prisoner; He was ordered to serve Mujib, in reality to watch him and his activities. Raja told Mujib that he was serving a jail term for abducting a girl. According to Raja Khan, Mujib was totally unaware of the developments outside, military or political, not even the start of the Indo-Pak war. During his road travel from Faisalabad to Mianwali, Mujib realized some movements of military in camouflage gear outside. But Khan explained that it was a military exercise. While in jail, they heard occasional firings and bomb blasts. Again, Raja Khan explained that it was due to the presence of a firing range close by. This appears to be somewhat odd; How could a politician of Mujib's stature remain totally not concerned at all after what he had left the country before surrendering, unless he was too naive or had a clear motive to become Prime Minister of Pakistan. Mujib had no access to media (books, newspaper, television, radio), not even visitors. Mujib's defense attorney AK Brohi met him from time to time. During the meetings, in which Raja Khan was always present, only his case was discussed. No political topic or outside information was exchanged.

India - Pakistan War of December 3, 1971

The struggles and conflicts between India and Pakistan had begun way before 1971. Even though, Mohammad Ali Jinnah (Shia Follower) and Gandhi formed a coalition to fight off the Britain's East India Company; there were and still today is a huge gap in acceptance of both Muslims and Hindus to live in harmony. One thing is certain, British Empire knew how to divide and conquer; and the best way to divide the Indian peninsula was "Religion". Instilling fanaticism and extremism in both religions were an easy one but that also backfired on them. However, there were systematic struggles in between India and Pakistan right after the partition. It started with "Kashmir", and well that's still a continuous issue even today. But India never liked the idea of being surrounded by an enemy especially if it was Pakistan.

After the partition of 1947, there were two Pakistan, West and East and both surrounded India, geographically. Ever since the partition India's ultimate objective was to break Pakistan by hook or by crook. Well, most of the events in East Pakistan leading up to 1971 were calculated since the KGB and Indian Secret agents worked very meticulously; many would say it was coincidental. At first it started with the Language movement, but later that was accepted. And then it was an economic struggle, that too could have been accepted had it not been for the arrogance on the Pakistani counterparts. But India was betting on their ego and arrogance all along.

After the war broke out on March 25th of 1971, there were heavy casualties on the East Pakistan side. The Awami League was exiled, and many members fled into exile in India. Mujib was arrested and taken to West Pakistan. On March 27, 1971, Ziaur Rahman, a rebellious major in the Pakistani army, declared the independence of Bangladesh. In April, exiled Awami League leaders formed a government-in-exile in the Baidyanathpota of Meherpur, Kustia. The East Pakistan Rifles, an elite paramilitary force, defected to the rebellion. A guerrilla troop of civilians, the Mukti Bahini, was formed to help the Bangladesh Army. On March 27, 1971, the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, expressed full support of her government to the Bangladeshi struggle for freedom for their own interest. As the massacres in East Pakistan escalated.



an estimated 10 million refugees fled to India, causing financial hardship and instability in the country. The United States, a long and close ally of Pakistan, continued to ship arms and supplies to West Pakistan.

On August 9, 1971, Indira Gandhi signed a twenty-year treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union, greatly shocking the United States, and providing India with insurance that the People's Republic of China would not be involved in the conflict. All while, Indira Gandhi was paving the way for a slow kill on West Pakistan, if they wanted they could have intervened on the very night of March 25th, 1971. Operation of the so-called Mukti Bahini caused severe casualties to the Pakistani Army, which was in control of all district headquarters. As the flow of refugees

swelled to a tide, the economic costs for India began to escalate. India began providing support, including weapons and training, for the Mukti Bahini, and began shelling military targets in East Pakistan.

By November, war seemed inevitable; a massive buildup of Indian forces on the border with East Pakistan had begun. The Indian military waited for winter, when the drier ground would make for easier operations and Himalayan passes would be closed by snow, preventing any Chinese intervention. On November 23, Yahya Khan declared a state of emergency in all of Pakistan and told his people to prepare for war. On the evening of Sunday, December 3, the Pakistani air force launched sorties on eight airfields in north-western India. However, the Indians had anticipated such a move and the raid was not successful. The Indian Air Force launched a counter-attack and quickly achieved air superiority. On the Eastern front, the Indian Army joined forces with the Mukti Bahini to form the so-called MItro Bahini (Allied Forces); the next day, Indian forces responded with a massive coordinated air, sea, and land assault on East Pakistan. Faced with overwhelming losses, the Pakistani military capitulated in just under a fortnight just after 13 days of India's involvement. On December 16, the Pakistani forces in East Pakistan surrendered. The next day India announced a unilateral ceasefire, to which Pakistan agreed.

Another words, the conflict between West and East Pakistan was inevitable to become Indo-Pak war. East Pakistanis were never a match against the mighty West Pakistan's military regiments. The courage shown by Zia ur Rahman and others were commendable but it was always India Pakistan battle at the end. India played tactfully while Pakistan gave into ego and arrogance and paid the price with losing a huge territory. At the end Pakistan's commander General Amir Abullah Khan Niazi surrendered Dhaka, handing over his service revolver to Indian Lieutenant-General J.S. Aurora. It may be mentioned here that. Where was General M. A. G. Osmani? Why didn't Pakistan's commander General surrender to General Osmani? That's because it was always India vs Pakistan from the very beginning of the liberation movement of East Pakistan or Bangladesh.



General Niazi Surrendering to General Arora, Where is General Osmani in this picture.

Conversations Between Bhutto and Sheikh Mujib



Mujib & Bhutto was always seen in close friendly manner even after the liberation War.

After becoming president (on December 20, 1971), Zulfikar All Bhutto came to meet Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at the Sahalla Rest House. According to Raja Khan the following was the transcript of what both spoke of:

Mujib: Ap kaise? (What brings you here?)

Bhutto: I am the President and Chief Marshal Law Administrator of Pakistan.

Mujib: How come?

Bhutto: East Pakistan has fallen. India won victory and Pakistanis surrendered to India. General Yahya Khan resigned.

Mujib was outraged. He sprang to standing position and scornfully demanded.

Mujib: How can it be? How can you be the president? You are a loser, a minority (in the elections). I am the majority leader. I have the right to those positions, not you. Take me immediately to a radio or TV station, I will denounce all these and keep East Pakistan as before. I will nullify all these and fix everything.

Bhutto: Please calm down. This is the reality now. Sit down please.

Mujib sat down. After a silence, Mujib expressed his disgust at Tajuddin Ahmed, Secretary General of Awami League and wartime Prime Minister based in India, and said that he suspected he would end up with something like this (in collaboration with India). This corroborates with the assertion of Prof Aftab Ahmed of Dhaka University. Prof Ahmed wrote in his book that upon landing in Dhaka on January 10, 1972, Mujib rebuked Tajuddin saying, "So, you finally broke Pakistan?"

Before leaving, Bhutto asked what he could do for Mujib, in response he asked for tv, newspapers, radio etc., which were immediately provided. He also wanted to meet Dr. Kamal Hossain. Later, Dr. Kamal Hossain accompanied with him to London.

Unworthy Title "Father of Nation" or "Jatir Pita" & "Bongobondhu"

Those that titles Sheikh Mujib as the Father of Bengali Nation "Jatir Pita"; than why didn't he choose to fly back to Dhaka instead flown to London? Moreover, Why did he even surrender to Pakistani Army when Maolana Bhasani along with his other associates *begged* him to come out and lead the fight for the Independence? According to US Ambassador Joseph Farland to Islamabad, Pakistan, Sheikh Mujib Did not want an independent Bangladesh rather a Confederation of East & West Pakistan, (Ref. Telegram 540 from the Consulate General in Dacca to the Department of State, February 28, 1971, 0824Z). The confidential terms and condition of Sheikh Mujib with Pakistani Army facilitated by US Ambassador Joseph Farland gave Sheikh Mujib's Family an exclusive security which extended to current illegal Self-Proclaimed Prime minister Sheikh Hasina to give birth to her son Shajeeb Wajed Joy on July 27^{**} of 1971 in Dhaka Cantonment CMH Hospital amidst the brutal crack-down of Pakistani Army, while everyone else fighting to stay alive.

Sheikh Mujib's only motive was to be the Prime Minister of Pakistan; but after India's quick involvement and the outcome of the war led him to dream even big. He never participated in any fight for the Independence of Bangladesh, other than giving the March 7th speech. He was enjoying lavishly in so-called prison of West Pakistan during the liberation war of 1971, while innocent Bengalis gave their lives.

According to Holy Quran, "Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A) is the father of Hazrat Ishaq and Hazrat Ishmail (A) from them we have the Jewish, Christians and Muslims, hence Jewish, Christians and Muslims are Cousin Brothers". The Title "Father of Nation" or "Jatir Pita" should really be held by "Hazrat Ibrahim (A)" not anyone else. After that the title "Bangali Jatir Pita" & "Bongobondhu" "Father of Bengali Nation" or "Friend of Bengalis" is rightfully deserved by Maolana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani. It was him that organized and led the protest of February 1952. It may be mentioned here that. Cunning Sheikh Mujib tactfully got rid of Maolana Bhasani from Awami Muslim League and later he self-proclaimed as the leader of Awami League and dropped "Muslim" from the Party name to attract the fascist Hindus of the East Pakistan. Also it was Maolana Bhasani who took to the streets to protest the involvement of India in late November of 1971 in Bengali Liberation War from Pakistan.



Sheikh Mujib showing attitude & Arrogance at the Press Conference of London right after the release from Pakistan Jail

Sheikh Mujih's Exaggeration of Casualty

After Mujib landed in London accompanied by Dr. Kamal Hossain, he exaggerated the number of casualties made by Pakistani Army to a huge proportion. According to Serajur Rehman, the former deputy head of the BBC Bangla program in the UK contesting Mujib's claim. In a letter to The Guardian on May 24, 2011 he wrote, "On 8th January 1972, I was the first Bangladeshi to meet independent leader Sheikh Mujib after his release from Pakistan... I [Serajur Rehman] explained that no accurate figure of the casualties was available but our estimate, based on Information from various sources, was that up to "three lakh" (300,000) died in the conflict. To my surprise and horror, he told David Frost later that "three million of my people" were killed by the Pakistanis. Whether he mistranslated "iakh" as "million" or his confused state of mind was responsible, I don't know, but many Bangladeshis still believe a figure of three million is unrealistic and incredible".

Sheikh Mujib Meeting Indira Gandhi

On January 10, 1972 Sheikh Mujib met with Indira Gandhi Prime Minister of India flying in from London after being released from West Pakistan. India made arrangements overnight to receive him with a dramatic flattering reception; floral arches were set up on roads at several places from the Parade Ground to Rashtrapati Bhaban. During this visit, India gave Sheikh Mujib the following titles, "Long live the Creator of Bangladesh" and "Long live the Liberator of Bangladesh". Mujib was also invited to Calcutta, India on February 6th 1972 where he gave speech to appreciate the cooperation of Calcutta, Indira Gandhi and Indian Military for the Liberation of Bangladesh. Later in March of 1972, Indira Gandhi visited Dhaka to sign the famous India-Bangladesh Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace; it was a 25-year treaty. They both exchanged friendly dialogues in all of their meetings; however Sheikh Mujib reiterated one question in most of these meetings, "when will you call your troops back from Bangladesh?" Well this question was not welcomed lightly by Indira and her counterparts.



Mujib had the opportunity of meeting Indira Gandhi for first time after Liberation war arriving from London towards Dhaka on January 10th 1972 at New Delhi Airport

Formation of Jatiyo Rokkhi Bahini (National Security Force)

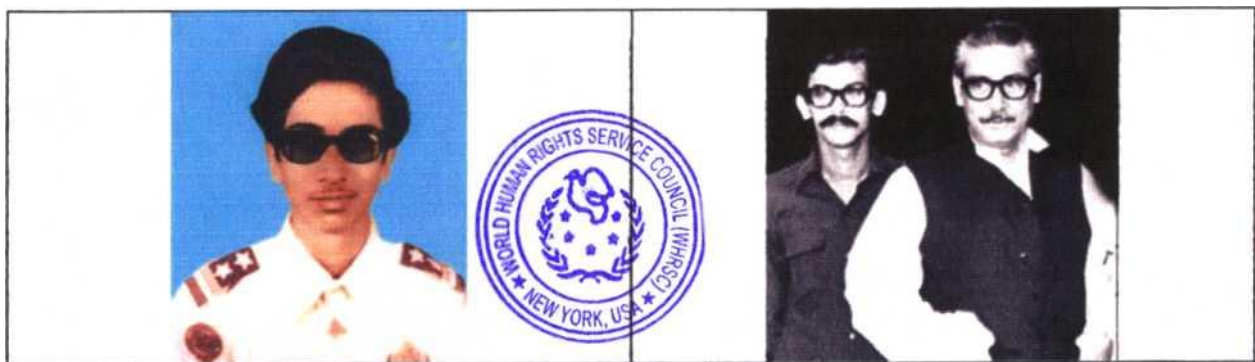


Mujib and his cabinet ministers' gangsters, from the very beginning deliberately wanted to weaken the role of the Defense Forces particularly the Military force. The Jatiyo Rakshak Bahini Order, 1972 (President's Order no. 21 of 1972) was publicized on 7 March 1972 - on the first anniversary of Sheikh Mujib's famous Ebarer Sangram speech - with a backdated effect from 1 February 1972. Jatiyo Rakshak Bahini was actively deployed just after the Indian Army left Bangladesh on 17 March 1972. The force was trained and brought up by Indian Major General Sujan Singh Uban from Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) as per the request of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The JRB was led by Brigadier General A. N. M.

Nuruzzaman who was appointed as the Director General while Major Anwanil Aiam Shahid for Training, Lieutenant Colonel Abul Hasan Khan for Administration, Lieutenant Colonel Sarwar for Operations, Lieutenant Colonel Sabihuddin for Signals and Lieutenant Colonel Azizui Islam for Zonal Head Quarter of Chittagong were the main five deputies of JRB. Abovementioned five corrupt Army officials worked directly with Sheikh Mujib's self-proclaimed government. After Mujib became Prime Minister of Bangladesh he misbehaved with distinguished personality Mr. Justice Abu Syed Chowdhury by removing him from his Presidency, because he stood against Mujib's immoral activities of creating JRB; he was the only country patriotic honest personality of his regime.

According to famous journalist Anthony Mascarenhas and other sources, 'The JRB's secretiveness, the presence of Indian officers and the similarity of the uniform to another country's military dress created serious suspicion. Initially they recovered a iaige quantity of arms and smu^led goods and restrained the hoarders and black marketers. However, within a very short period of time JRB became much more than another law-enforcing agency - it started to "represent Awami League's armed branch" and was being used for political purposes. In 1974, members of the paramilitary Jatiyo Rakkhi Bahini were granted immunity from prosecution and other legal proceedings by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman".

A K S M N Alam's incident with Sheikh Kamal



AKSMNAlamin1972wor1dngf6rtheintemational Dewfl monster in disguise Sheflch Kama! on the Left ar>d Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) as International Volunteer with the Chief of ICRC Dhaka **Sheflch MttjB) on the right**

Sheikh Kama! son of Sheikh Mujib was known for his immoral activities; Sheikh Kama! had unrestricted access to Dhaka Eden Garden Women's College, Dhaka University Women Hostel Shamsunnahar hall and other Women's hostels; Sheikh Kamal along with Shafiuj Atam Prodhan of Chatro League and his gangsters regularly visited aforementioned hostels to pick up the beautiful girls by force for his evening party at Mujibbat Office. On June 17* of 1972, individual named Abu Jafor of Mirsharai Chittagong came to meet victim Mr. Alam for a Postman position of International Committee of Red Cross office at Intercontinental Hotel room number 774; While Mr. Alam was in a meeting and discussing with CSP Obaidullah Khan Senior bureaucrat of Sheikh Mujib's regime of the immoral activities of Sheikh Kamal against the rape wctims of liberation war at Mohammadpur Birongona camp (Camp for the Raped and abandoned Victims of 1971 Liberation war). Unfortunately, this immoral and ungrateful person Abu Jafor transmitted the discussion transcript between Mr. Alam and Obaidullah Khan to Sheikh Kamal.

Later next day on 18* of June 1972, Mr. Alam had to attend a red^ross conference with the international officers for humanitarian aid organizations held at the Intercontinental Hotel of Dhaka. During lunch time, Mr. Alam witnessed Sheikh Kamal aggressively charging on to bureaucrat officer Abu

Jafor Mohammad Obaiduiiah Khan since he was drinking glass of wine. Stating "Don't You know who is in power now? How dare you drink wine in front me? You are a Bureaucrat you cannot drink wine here!" Mr. Alam intervened, and Sheikh Kamal threatened Mr. Alam saying "I will see you soon". Mr. Abu Jafor Mohammad Obaiduiiah Khan had resigned on the following day from Mujib's government because of the immoral behavior by Sheikh Kamal but as per Sheikh Mujib's request he was reinstated.

On that very night of 18* June of 1972, Mr. Alam was staying at an International Officer's guest house at Dhanmondi Road #2 in front of BDR Gate #2,, Suddenly at 11:45 pm Sheikh Kamal along with Shafiul Alam Prodhon of Chatro League In a Military Uniform with weapons and some gangsters of Rokkhi Bahini charged into the guest house to kidnap Mr. Alam. He was taken to Mujibbat Torture Camp in front of Dhaka College and Teacher's training Institute, where Sheikh Kamal repeatedly tortured Mr. Alam with a metal rod in front of Chatro League President of Dhaka University Hypocrite Shafiul Alam Prodhon. Sheikh Kama! kept saying "Do you want to die today?" to which Mr. Alam Replied, "I am not afraid of you. You are the accused one that raped and killed many innocent girls including the Birongonas and War victims. Your Mujib regime cannot do anything to me, I have Allah and Rasool with me. You are nothing but a bloody Bastard of Mujib". In reply Sheikh Kamal furiously kicked Mr. Alam's forehead and stated "This is my country and I own the government, only my powers will be enforced", in response Mr. Alam replied "You will be finished soon" It should be mentioned here that. Sheikh Kamal had a group of gangsters who would handle all of his killings, one particular individual whom had already killed 71 peoples was called and Mr. Alam was handed over to him in black blindfold. Miraculously by Grace of Almighty God, when Sheikh Kamal's hit man opened Mr. Alam's black blindfold, he had a nervous breakdown and he was not able to follow thru with his kill number 72. Later he wanted to drop Mr. Alam in front of Dhaka University but Mr. Alam ordered him to either Kill him or drop him in front Lalbagh Police station to which he obliged and dropped him in front of Laibagh Police station, in 1972 it was located near Dhanmondi road #2, opposite of Indian High Commission Office and on duty OC Helal Uddin from Comilla was in charge.

Next Day on June 20* of 1972, at 12:00 midnight Mr. Alam along with Sheikh Mujib's family friend and business partner Hafiz Monir Hossain of Armanitola, visited Sheikh Mujib's resident at Dhanmondi 32 to complain against Sheikh Kamal's immoral activities. When Mr. Alam explained the Incident to Mujib, Mujib didn't show any sign of surprise but gave assurance that he will take care of it. However, while they were conversing Sheikh Kamal rushed in the room in utter surprise witnessing Mr. Alam still being alive. This time he was really furious and mumbled "I will take care of you soon" in angry tone and walked away from the room. Upon witnessing the sheer disrespect by Sheikh Kama!, Sheikh Mujib questioned his wife "Who gave birth to that bloody bastard, how he dare to disrespect me in front of respected guests!" it should be mentioned here that. After Sheikh Kamal realized that he would not be able to kill Mr. Alam so easily also his father Sheikh Mujib acknowledged about victim Mr. Alam harassed by him for which he understood that, he needed to make big conspiracy to finish Mr. Alam with a serious case. So that he made a conspiracy meeting at the Vice President Syed Nazrul's office and which was attended by Minister of Sheikh Mujib's Cabinet Qamruzzaman, Taj Uddin and Monsur All Home Minister. Accordingly he logged a FIR with the false statement at the Police Station Dhaka Romna and he used Or. Kama! Hossain Law Minister to expedite the case (Romna Police Case# 221(11) in 73 & Case# 243(101 under section President Order 50, and arms ammunition act 19 of 1972, False Witnesses, Ahmed Chairman of Law Department of Dhaka University, ASM Abdur Rab vice President



University Central Students' Union and Shafiui Aiam Prodhon Chatro League President of Dhaka University as well as other Sheikh KamaKs gangsters; Basically Sheikh Kama! accused Mr. Alam to use grenade to blowup Dhaka University Law department, which was totally false and fabricated. By this time Sheikh Kamal killed his only witness the hit man that couldn't follow thru with this order to kill Mr. Alam.

Coincidentally, Sheikh Mujib's entire family along Sheikh Kamal got killed on morning of August 15**', 1975, and later during Zia-ur-Rahman's Martial Law government to establish rule of law and justice In the

country; he established a summary martial law court for the Dhaka division and around the country, Dhaka division headed by Colonel Nurul Huda of Bangladesh Army along with Judges from Bangladesh Navy and Bangladesh Air Force. After long trial, the three panel martial court judges ordered the arms and ammunition (grenade and bullets) to be verified by competent Army Technical Department. The verified report submitted to the court, that the article grenade 1, bullet 10 pieces SLR, all were inactive and nonfunctioning and called for the witnesses. On the other hand, the main witness of the false case Prof. Kabir Ahmed denied of attending the court and provided written statement as follows, "I do not know Mr. Alam, nor I knew anything about the case, which were fabricated by the police in front Dhaka University's Law department", also ASM Abdur Rab and others never attended the court. After reviewing all the relevant evidences and legal documents. The Three panel martial court judges headed by Nurul Huda in open court dismissed all the allegations and voluntarily discharged victim Mr. Alam from the charge in September 1978.

Formation of Bangladesh United Nations Association (BUNA)

On 23rd March, 1972, His Eminency Dr. Alam was invited by the First President of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Abu Saeed Chowdhury at Bongo Vobon (Presidential House). Later, on June 20th of 1972 Dr. Alam officially visited Sheikh Mujib's Resident at 32 Dhanmondi house with Sheikh Mujib's business partner Hafiz Monir Hossain of Armanitola, Baghwala Bari, and discussed for the establishment of the United Nations Association of Bangladesh called as "Bangladesh Jatishongho", His Eminency Dr. Aiam was the first founder Secretary General, Hafiz Monir hossain was the President, Mr. Justice Abu Saeed Chowdhury and Sheikh Mujibor Rahman were the Chief patrons. Sheikh Mujib had allotted 72 Midford Road, abandoned property building to accommodate the Office of Bangladesh Jatishongho. The Housing and Public Works Minister Mr. Motiur Rahman handed over the official documents to His Eminency Dr. Alam in July 1st 1972. Dr. Alam and Bangladesh's First President Mr. Justice Abu Saeed Chowdhury had advocated for the recognition of new country Bangladesh from the United States, Saudi Arabia, Europe and other World Countries on behalf of the Barrgladesh Jatishongho Shomiti. Later in December 1972, His Eminency Dr. Aiam and President Mr. Justice Abu Saeed Chowdhury had sent out letters to 140 countries member of United Nations Genera! Assembly for the recognition of new country Bangladesh from 777 United Nations Plaza, 1st Avenue, 44th St. New York, 10017, in front of the UN Plaza Hotel and UN Headquarter. It may be mentioned here that. Sheikh Mujib's newly formed government's Senior Cabinet Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury of Chandpur, Mr. Md. Shamsul Hoque Minister of LGRD, Mr. Mollah Jaialuddin Telecommunication Minister and Abu Jafor Mohammad Obaidullah Senior bureaucrat also assisted His Eminency Dr. M N Alam to establish Bangladesh United Nations Association.



Reasons of Mujib's Assassination



Major Dalim, Killer of Sheikh Mujib and his Immoral Son Sheikh Kamal to avenge his wife's brutal Rape & Death of Many innocent victims by Sheikh Kamal & Sheikh Mujib's Bodyguard



Lt Col Abdur Rashid, averted the death and rape of many innocent Bangladeshis by Kifling Sheikh Mujib and His Immoral Son Sheikh Kamal



Mujib was very much a narcissist greedy individual; he lacked intelligence and experience to select right candidates for the governmental activities. He always carried arrogance attitude after becoming the Prime Minister of Newly formed Country Bangladesh. He selected those, who would worship him; he didn't bother to check whether if they had corruptive intents. Ultimately this led to serious corruption in handling reliefs and aids which led to the great famine that took place under his leadership during 1974,

On May 1974 a 17-year-old teenager had 'disappeared' after four days of torture by JRB (Jatiyo Rokkhi Bahini). If the Supreme Court of Bangladesh castigated the JRB for 'operating outside the law' and functioning without any rules of procedure or code of conduct. However, rather controversially. Sheikh Mujib stripped the Supreme Court of intervening in such cases by amending the Jatiyo Rakkhi Bahini Order of 1972 on 6 May 1974.

According to the Jatiyo Rakkhi Bahini (Amendment) Act, 1974 Article 2 and 3 of the amendment provisions anybody can be arrested by the JRB (Jatiyo Rokkhi Bahini) at will and they would remain immune from any judicial supervision as long as their activities were carried out in "good faith". This heinous move would prove to be his ultimate mistake that would lead to his death, not to mention the gross violation of human rights that would cause, specially by his own Son Sheikh Kamal! and his personal body guard Abu Baqr Siddik as well as other so-called officers of JRB.

His so-called intent to rebuild Bangladesh was a camouflage game. In reality after he lost his chance of becoming the Prime Minister of Pakistan, he portrayed himself the "Liberator" or Leader of Independent Bangladesh. Him and along with his son Sheikh Kamal with the support of "Rokkhi Bahini" killed thousands of innocent peoples that was living on the streets of Dhaka to show "how clean Dhaka was under his rule". Sheikh Kamal along with Sheikh Mujib's personal body guard Muhiuddin from Munshigonj and Abu Baqr Siddik was notorious and known for abducting young beautiful girls, wives of respected families' even military personnel and raping them also murdering them brutally under the banner of Rokkhi Bahini. Significantly their abduction of Major Dalim's Wife from Dhaka Club was disastrous mistake of Sheikh Kamal and his father's legacy. After the kidnap. Major Dalim's Wife was brutally gang raped by Sheikh Kamal and his gangsters'.



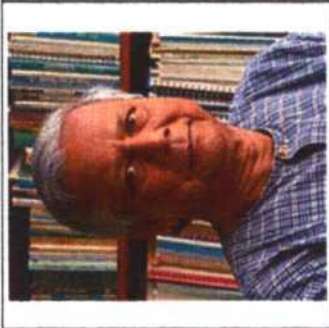



Mujib's direct and indirect involvement in so many atrocities and corruptions ultimately led to his death by the Army Officials of 1975 led by Major Dalim, Lt. Col. Abdur Rashid and others. It may be mentioned here that, Khondokar Mustaq Former President of Bangladesh, HT Imam Current Political Adviser to

Hasina's (itega) Government, Tofail Ahmed Former Minister of Commerce, Hasan-ul Hoque Inu Former Information Minister and Matia Chowdhury Former Minister of Agriculture were directly involved in

১৩-১৪-১৫-১৬-১৭-১৮-১৯-২০-২১-২২-২৩-২৪-২৫-২৬-২৭-২৮-২৯-৩০-৩১-৩২-৩৩-৩৪-৩৫-৩৬-৩৭-৩৮-৩৯-৪০-৪১-৪২-৪৩-৪৪-৪৫-৪৬-৪৭-৪৮-৪৯-৫০-৫১-৫২-৫৩-৫৪-৫৫-৫৬-৫৭-৫৮-৫৯-৬০-৬১-৬২-৬৩-৬৪-৬৫-৬৬-৬৭-৬৮-৬৯-৭০-৭১-৭২-৭৩-৭৪-৭৫-৭৬-৭৭-৭৮-৭৯-৮০-৮১-৮২-৮৩-৮৪-৮৫-৮৬-৮৭-৮৮-৮৯-৯০-৯১-৯২-৯৩-৯৪-৯৫-৯৬-৯৭-৯৮-৯৯-১০০



^ Now this is the time to finish all of Sheikh Hasina's Family members and gangsters' . stated by Retired Major Dalim from abroad.

 <p>Hasan-ul Hoque Inu Former Information Minister of Hasina's government</p>	 <p>Matia Chowdhury Former Minister of Agriculture of Hasina's Government</p>		
			
<p>Dr. Yunus, Tariq Zia, Dr. Kamal Hossain and Barrister Moinul Hossain are greatest hypocrites and danger for the People of Bangladesh, They have been working for the American CIA, they must be punished in the time of New Martial Law Administration along with other listed criminals</p>			

Sheikh Hasina during 1975

At the time of Sheikh Mujib's death Sheikh Hasina and Sheikh Rehana were with Late Sanaul Haq, Bangladesh Ambassador to Belgium. Upon hearing Mujib's death Late Sanaul Haq handed them over to Humayun Rashid Chowdhury Ambassador to Germany. The order of events as mentioned in Dr. Wajid Miah's book (quoted by Mizanur Rahman Khan in his May 24 article in Prothom Alo). Later, Mr. Humayun Rashid contacted Mr. Puri Indian Ambassador to West Germany for Sheikh Hasina, Her family and Sheikh Rehana's asylum in India. After reaching New Delhi, India, Sheikh Hasina met Pranab Mukharjee where they built special bond for each other. Sheikh Hasina's husband Dr. Wajed Miah had secured a job at the Atomic energy Commission of India. Dr. Wajed Miah did not approve of the relationship of Hasina and Pranab Mukharjee.

According to Sheikh Qader and Sheikh Shahid (close family members of Sheikh Hasina), stated that. Sheikh Hasina was just like her brother Sheikh Kamal, she didn't have much grasp of her moral character even before marriage. She was known to have shared beds with Amir Hossain Amu and Tofael Ahmed at the peak of her adult life. There is also a rumor of Ershad spending quality time with Sheikh Hasina in New Delhi, when he was attending a military training course. She didn't have the best marriages either, her illicit relationship with Saber Hossain was caught by Dr. Wazed Miah, and afterwards their marriage life had been very much in turmoil.

General Zia-ur Rahman's Presidency



General Zia-Ur-Rahman
- Who Called for
Independence of
Bangladesh

According to U.S. Department of State Background Note, The new president, Khundaqar Mushtaq Ahmed, appointed Zia ur Rahman as chief of army staff. When Sayem resigned the presidency for health reasons in April 1977, Zia was the heir apparent. He promised reform and a return to democratic elections, but an attempted coup in November 1977 slowed the process. Nevertheless, eight months later Bangladesh's first elections there were tensions in the country but the end results accepted Zia's politics. During Zia's presidency, Bangladesh's relations with Pakistan improved, though there were continued border tensions with India. Zia was assassinated during a coup attempt led by Maj. Gen. Mohammad Abdul Manzoor.



Return of Sheildi Hasina to Ban^adesh



Return of Sheikh Hasina in February 1981

Hasina was elected President of Awami league in her absence in the party's national council held on February 14-16, 1981 by the active cooperation of Indian RAW and support of Pranab Mukharjee. She was thirty-four years old at the time. She was filled with vengeance, hate and ui^e for redemption to take revenge against whom killed her father and her whole family. President Zia-ur Rahman was naive and did not foresee of her secret motive but let her enter Bangladesh also permitted her freedom to enter politics.

Mllltaiy Coup of Hussain Muhammad Ershad



Hussain Mohammad Ershad, Seized Power as head of Army & Declared Martial Law in 1982

According to U.S. Department of State Background Note, After the assassination of Ziaur Rahman on 30 May 1981, Ershad remained loyal to the government. He ordered the army to suppress the coup attempt by Major General Abul Manzoor. Ershad maintained loyalty to the new President Abdus Sattar, who had led the BNP to victory in elections in 1982. Ershad seized power as head of the army during a bloodless coup against President Abdus Sattar on 24 March 1982 In presence of His Eminency Dr. M N Alam inside the Bongobhaban, while Eminency was in closed door personal meeting with President Justice Abdus Sattar. He declared himself President in 1983, and subsequently won the controversial 1986 Bangladeshi Presidential election. Despite claims to have legitimately won the 1986 election, many consider his regime as an era of military dictatorship.

His Eminency Dr. Alam (On Left) Spiritual Adviser of President Justks Abdus Sattar (On Right) was the only Eye Witness to the incident of General Ershad's illegal seize of Power. In reference. Life history book of Justice Abdus Sattv written by Fazlur Rahman Khan, Secret^ ^residential Secretariat	

Ershad stabilized the Bangladesh Armed Forces, which had struggled with a series of coups and counter coups since the nation achieved independence in 1971. These arose in part because of the division in the Army between those who had

participated in the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971, and those who had been interned or voluntarily stayed in West Pakistan during the conflict. The Bangladesh Armed Forces did not attempt any coups from Ershad's takeover in 1982 until the fall of the BNP government in 1996. The Awami League in alliance with Jatiya Party won the June 1996 general election.

Rule of BNP by Khaleda Zia (Wife of Major Gen. Zia ur Rahman)

Khaleda Zia is a bastard, characterless and illiterate unfaithful housewife of General Zia Ur Rahman. Zia-ur Rahman was a great person and commendable leader that called for the Independence of Bangladesh. Zia-ur-Rahman had complained more than one occasion to Sheikh Mujib to divorce Khaleda Zia, but Mujib consoled Zia to not divorce her. Zia also declared both of his sons as bastards. The DNA test is required for Khaleda Zia and her immoral son Tariq Zia as well as Coco. During the liberation war of 1971 she was in many undesirable relations with the Pakistani Army. Moreover, she did not have any aims and objectives for the Country even after Zia-ur Rahman's assassination. Somehow the Political touts of BNP forced her to come to forefront of Politics as the leader of BNP. After her husband Zia-ur Rahman was assassinated in 1981 by military officers, she became politically active, and in 1984 she assumed the leadership of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Khaleda was arrested repeatedly during the dictatorship of Hussein Mohammad Ershad in the 1980s, but in 1991 she led the opposition to victory and became prime minister. During Khaleda's first term she attempted to tackle the country's dire economic problems by privatizing industry and encouraging private investment; her government also focused on improving the country's educational system and expanding the economic opportunities available to women. Her efforts were hampered, however, by a cyclone in 1991 that killed more than 130,000 people and caused more than \$2 billion in damage. In February 1996 she overwhelmingly won a second term in office, but her victory was tainted by an opposition-led boycott of the election; heeding the call of opposition groups namely Hasina's Awami League and Ershad's Jatiyo Party, which claimed that the government would rig the outcome in its favor, roughly nine-tenths of eligible voters abstained. After a wave of strikes and protests, she resigned the following month.




Khaleda Zia
ur-Rahman and
Son



Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina in Mar 24, 1982



in 2001 Khaleda regained power, promising to eliminate both corruption and terrorism. Both, however, remained problematic throughout her second term. Her son Tariq Zia had ruled country as Mafia Mob. He forced his own tax on general people and If anyone didn't pay him his share in any business, he would torture or kill them in many occasions. She stepped down at the end of 2006, passing authority to a caretaker administration until elections could be held.


**Sheikh Hasina Illegal Self-Proclaimed Prime Minister influenced by her GodFather
Pranab
Mukharjee & Indian RAW, She is a Great danger for Mankind and Peoples of
Bangladesh**



Sheikh Hasina & Pranab Mukharjee sharing a bonding moment



According to Amnesty International report of October 1, 2013, In January 2007 a state of emergency was declared in Bangladesh, and an army-backed government took power. It subsequently launched an anti-graft campaign, and in September Khaleda was arrested on corruption charges. Later Caretaker government was compelled to give Sheikh Hasina a chance to redeem her family image, which would be paid with heavy price as her later actions would prove.

Hasina came into power with the internal strong support from Pranab Mukharjee and Indian RAW. On 6 November 2008, Hasina returned to Bangladesh to attend the 2008 Bangladeshi general election scheduled for 29 December. She decided to participate in the parliamentary election under the name of "Grand Alliance" with the Jatiya Party, led by Hussain Muhammad Ershad, as its main partner. On 11 December 2008, Hasina formally announced her party's election manifesto during a news conference, and vowed to build a "Digital Bangladesh" by 2021.

But unfortunately the opposite happened following are the immoral activities of Hasina:

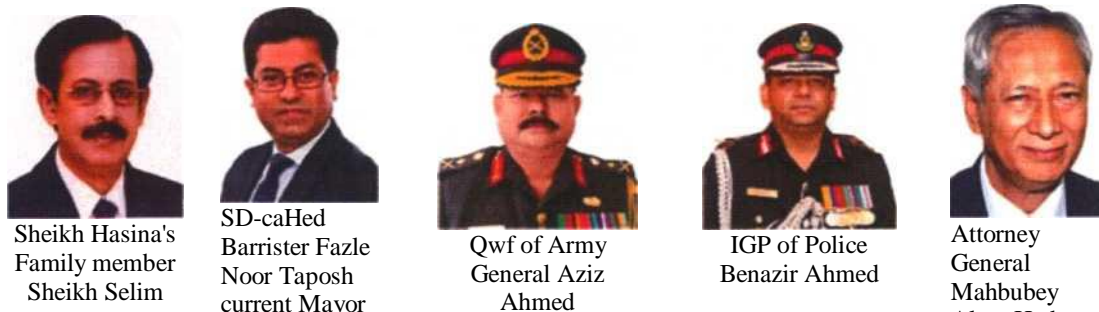
According to Human Rights Watch May 29* 2009 Report, On February 25, 2009, several hundred Bangladesh Rifles (now BGB) men rose up in armed revolt by active support from Indian RAW at Darbar Hall during the three-day 'BDR Week' inside the Piikhana headquarters and killed 74 people, including 57 deputed army officers. This action would prove to be her first move to seek revenge on her dead family in 1975. According to Amnesty international report of October 1, 2013, War Crime Tribunal to punish the so-called War Criminals of 1971 was in reality Hasina's way of seeking revenge for her family. The Shapla Square protests also known as Operation Shapla or Operation Flash Out by security forces and direct action by Indian RAW refers to the protests, and subsequent shootings, of 5 and 6 May 2013. There has been countless abduction of opposition party leaders in various parts of the country. Recently, the issue regarding Feni River's Water usage with India has taken bold turn. It has been reported that, India has been stealing more water illegally than agreed upon. Issue became mainstream when a brilliant country patriotic student Abrar Fahad of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), criticized the government online. Later He was tortured and then killed by RAW Influenced Awami League's gangsters and Buet's Chatra League leaders Inside Buet's Sher-e-Bangia Hall.

The People of Bangladesh now are completely held hostage under Hasina's RAW influenced illegal government, even Hasina herself is being used by Indian RAW. Time is near for Hasina's Second

Godfather Narendra Modi, very soon he will be attacked by Coronavirus. It is also reported that, Chirw Is inching closer and closer to attack Narendra Modi and they will finish him with his gangsters.

Hasina's bonafide agents and danger for mankind. Political adviser HT Imam, Rtd. Major General Tariq Ahmed Siddiqui, International Affairs adviser Gohor Rezvi, Chief of Army General Aziz Ahmed, Hasina's Business and Trade Adviser Salman F Rahman and Chief of Police Benazir Ahmed has been directly involved to destroy the backbone of Bangladesh. Hasina's son Sajib Wajed Joy, daughter Saima Wajed, Sister SK Rehana and other family member looted Bangladesh Bank as well as other resources to the point of Bankrupt. Another greatest danger of the country, Hasina's Family member Sheikh Selim, so- called Barrister Fazle Noor Taposh current Mayor of Dhaka city South along with Attorney General Mahbubey Alam and Chief Justice MM Hossain as well as faithful rubber stamp Minister Anisul Hoque has been destroying the Bangladesh Judiciary Sector, these culprits completely destroyed the Rule of Law and Law and order situation of country for last decade.

According to a renowned Lawyer, Member of Bangladesh BAR Council Dr. Tuhin Malik, had stated that. Sheikh Hasina has committed act of Shirk by passing a legislation and changing Bangladesh Constitution to mandate the worship of her father Sheikh Mujib through idolatry by creating sculptors and statues in various governmental institutions, educational institutions, cultural institutions and tourist spots as well as forcing to take Sheikh Mujib's name before the start of Parliamentary sessions. She also went further in the mandate that, If any organizations, institutions or any individuals publishes any negative comments about Sheikh Mujib are subjected to pay heavy fine and serve jail. It may be mentioned here that. How can a Muslim majority country Bangladesh can exercise such law, not only this goes directly against the doctrines, guidelines and instructions of Holy Quran and Holy Prophet Hazrat Mohammad SM (P6UH) but She has made it law to force the general population of Bangladesh to commit shirk. It's unfortunate that. Sheikh Hasina hasn't even passed similar laws those talks in negative of Greatest Prophet Hazrat Mohammad SM (PBUH). This proves again she is not a Muslim and she is doing everything to serve her GodFather Pranab Mukharjee, hiscist Hindu regime and RAW'S ideologies.



Abovementioned images of Immoral hypocrites are destroying the rule of Law influenced directly by fascist Hindu fundamentalist regimes.

actively with bicfian RAW to destroy the law & Order Situation of





It's been a decade since the Current illegal administration of Hasina has appointed Hindu RSS and Isckon terrorists to work as RAW agents in all of the seven divisions, 64 districts and 460 sub-districts or local Police stations. Indian RAW has been looting all the wealth of Bangladesh in various ways officially and unofficially. If any country patriotic general people or even any army officials discuss any matter against Sheikh Hasina or involves in protests against Sheikh Hasina's RAW influenced illegal government under the leadership of Pranab Mukharjee, they Immediately get killed or kidnapped by so-called secret forces of Hasina's RAW agents.

On the other hand, it is reported to us that, mechaniOTi is well set for the Country Patriotic Junior Armed Forces of Bangladesh to declare strong Martial law government against Sheikh Hasina's self-proclaimed illegal government. It may be mentioned here that. The names of over 430 OC of local police station of sub-districts has been listed by Junior Armed Forces Martial Law government to take rapid action along with all other Hindu Officials of Hasina's Administration. The RAW agents have also occupied the Secretariat offices and Ganabhaban.



Depiction Image of Tamerlane, The Great conqueror



During 1398 CE Tamerlane, the great conqueror waged a Holy War against the Hindu Population of India, he killed several thousands and enslaved over 100,000 Hindus. The time is near for more dangerous massacre than Tamerlane to take place on the fascist and oppressive Hindu Citizens of India. It may be mentioned here that, 1400 years ago. Great Prophet Hazrat Mohammad SM (PBUH) had prophesied about the battle of "Gajwa-e-Hind" (Liberation of Hind Land), in which he mentions that Indian Sub-Continent will be free of oppressive and fascist Hindus by the Mujahid fighters from Af^anistan, Pakistan and Iran before the arrival of Prince of Peace Imam Al-Mahdi along with resurrection of Jesus Christ (Peace Be Upon Them). This battle will start very soon before end of the year 2020 and it will remain only for 2 weeks to eliminate all fascist hindu kafers. India has been a land of Peace, and peaceful human beings, under the control of Muslim administrations. Soon Kashmir will be independent Muslim Country.

It was also stated 800 years ago that, TTie Greatest Sufi Saint Sheikh Nyamtultah Wali (RA) of Kashmir, in his 54 poems, he indicated the current situation and future of India in details. He predicted Indian territories would be led by corrupt, greedy and immoral leaders. Leaders like Bastard Sheikh Mujib, Sheikh Hasina, Khaleda Zia are imminent proof. He also predicted the liberation of Indian Territory from the fesdst Hindu Leaders like Pranab Mukharjee, Narendra Modi, Amit Shah and Dilip Ghosh. All of his

predictions will soon occur before the arrival of Crown Prince of Peace, Imam-uz-Zaman, Imam Mahdi and Jesus Christ (PBUH), In accordance of Millennium Prophecy Statement, Heralds A Golden Age, Published

by Millennium Trade Link USA Corporation ISBN: 97805-786-2640-6.

On the Eastern part of Indian sub-continent precisely In Bangladesh the message of Islam was spread by Great sufi Saint Hazrat Shah Jalal (RA), Shah Poran (RA), Shah Amanat Shah (RA), Sufi Mohammad Dayem (RA), Sufi Noor Mohammad (RA), Sufi Zinnat Ali (RA) as well as many Sufi Saints that had arrived from Arabian Peninsula. The Martial Law government also created a list of enemies of Islam and Prophet Mohammad SM such as Jamat Islami group, Tablighis, Hefajoti Islam Group and it's leader Ahmed Shaft, Babu Nogori, Kawami Moiihs, most Importantly all the Kawami Madrashas will be closed for good, also fake Khanqa and Dorbars such as so-called PIR Hashmatullah of Aat Roshi from Faridpur, Dewanbagi from Aaarambagh Dhaka and Chormonal from Barlshal, Kutubbagh from Farmgate Dhaka, So-called Pir from Saydabad Bus Terminal Dhaka, Anjumane Rahmania Sholo Shahar, Palchlaish, Chittagong, Joinpuri So-called Pir and Dorbarsharif from Maymanshing, Maizbhandar from Chittagong, Controversial Toriqot Federation, of Kakrail Bangladesh, Kodomtoll, Chittagong, Tazul Islam Bishaw Dorbar of Amantola. None of the enemies of Islam shall survive in this land, they all will be kilted.



After the 1947 Partition from British rule and aftermath of 1971's civil war between East and West Pakistan for the cause of Pakistani Military aggression to until now, there hasn't been any Country Patriotic Pious Ruler or administrator that governed Bangladesh. Subsequently, Bangladesh has been ruled by bastards, prostitutes, gangsters and immoral hypocrites by the influence of Indian RAW as well as directly patroned by Pranab Mukharjee or fascist Hindu fundamentalist regimes.

Country patriotic junior armed forces of Bangladesh are invited and take initiative to take rapid actions against Hasina's Regime. They are expected to take down over 200,000 cats and rats of Sheikh Hasina and Khaleda Zia as well as Khaleda's immoral son Tariq Zia and BNP gangsters on their first day along with hypocrite rubber stamp President Abdul Hamid. Martial Law administration must prosecute and execute all the gangsters, corrupt politicians, corrupt cabinet members of Awami League, BNP, Jatiyo Party, Jamaat and other corrupt political parties, corrupt journalists, corrupt TV News Medias along with the corrupt Judges, Secretariats, bureaucrats, and administrators from district level to local Union levels of each division and sub-divisions. Soon the Bongobhaban, Ganabhaban, Supreme Court and high court will be closed for 10 years by the action of Junior Armed Force's Strong Martial Law Government to safeguard and protect innocent citizens of Bangladesh.

Martial Law administration must be comprised of Country Patriotic Junior Army Officials, Bangladesh Air Force and Bangladesh Navy. They must not have any affiliations with Jamati, Tablighi or any political groups. They also must not be from any former Army officials those are hiding under other country's



political asylum. They must have the courage like Salauddin Ayubi of Century, goal and determination like Tamerlane the great conqueror also most importantly love, respect and honor like Nur Uddin Jongi (Zengi) for Great Prophet Hazrat Mohammad SM to eliminate all cats and rats and establish rule of law, justice, peace

and prosperity for the Peoples of Bangladesh.

It maybe mentioned here that, during the French revolution there were over 50,000 deaths and during the American Revolution there were over 30,000 deaths and most importantly there were more than 300,000 innocent peoples that gave their lives for the independence of Bangladesh. A famous Persian King once said, "The Great Things are achieved through the Great Danger" hence a greater sacrifice is also required. If there aren't any country patriotic army officials to take arms against the cats and rats of Bangladesh, soon the Prince of Peace, Imam-Uz-Zaman and Imam-ul Haq Imam Mahdi will arrive along with the Jesus Christ (PBUT) to establish ultimate Rule of Law, Justice, Peace and Prosperity for mankind.

The time has come for new revolution to take place to eliminate the ^scist rule of illegal government of Self-proclaimed Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. It is the ultimate prime time to fight against the root of fascism, oppression and injustice in Bangladesh to give hope for a just and peaceful prosper life for genera! people of Bangladesh. The World Human Rights Service Council office New York continues to work for the support of innocent and oppressed victims of India, Kashmir, Myanmar and Bangladesh as well as for the country patriotic Junior Armed Forces of Bangiadesh to establish justice and rule of law for the greater interest of human rights as well as general peoples of Bangladesh.



Richard T. Jordan
Authorized Signature



WHRSC UM HeadQuartr Huw Yoric. USA

Dr. Richard T. Jordan
Chairperson Legal AHiairs
WHRSC United Nations Headquarter, NY

* R has been my pirasure ml honor to write about authentkinstofv of Bengal partition of IndnaloI^ with the current human right's situation of Bangbdestc I have visited tanSa and Bangiadesh more than two times, and i have researched official documentations from US State Department, Classified Published Documents of QA, Historical News Articles archive of CIA, Amnesty International Repcuts, Human Rights Watch reports, legal study report by the secretariat of the intematkmai commission of jurists in Geneva also books such as Harry Blaii^s "Sheikh Mujib and DeJa Vu in East Bengal: The Tragedies of March 25.", Mohammad Baig's The Partition Of Bengal And its Aftermath, The Indian Journal of Political Science, Mohammad Zaman's Religious Educadon and the Rhetoric of Reh>rm; The Madrasa in British India and Pakistan. Comparative Studies in Society and History as well as intervim records of Raja Anar Khan (Prison mate of Sheikh Mujib), Serajur Rahman (BBC Journalist of South Asian Departm^it) and His Eminency Dr. Mohammad Nurui Alam, Founder of Bangladesh United Nation's Association, Religious & Spiritual Leader of World Spiritual Assembly, NY USA.