

Fire of Hatred in Taindong

**A report on the communal attack by illegal Bengali settlers on
Jumma villages in Taindong under Matiranga Upazila in
Khagrachari district, Chittagong Hill Tracts**

by



Hill Watch Human Rights Forum

hwhrf_99@yahoo.com

14 August 2013

Contents

I. Introduction

II. Visit to the place of occurrence

III. Location of the affected areas

IV. BGB camps

V. Events leading up to the attack

VI. The attack

VII. Wounded, illness and subsequent death

VIII. Taking refuge

IX. Estimated losses

a) Number of houses burnt and estimated losses

b) Number of houses looted and ransacked and estimated losses

c) Destruction of Buddhist temples and their estimated losses

X. Arrest of the perpetrators

XI. Who are involved in the attack?

XII. Inadequate relief

XIII. Observations

XIV. Recommendations

Appendix A: List of those injured in the 3 August settler attack in Taindong

Appendix B: List of the affected villages and number of families taken shelter in Indian border, in the jungle and in Panchari

Appendix C: The list of the students who suffered losses as a result of the burning down of their books and other reading materials in the attack

Appendix D: The list of those whose houses were burnt down in the settler attack on 3 August in Taindong

Appendix E: List of the victims whose houses were looted and ransacked

Appendix F: Estimated damage caused to the Buddhist temples during the attack

Appendix G: Number of families being denied relief by the Government

I. Introduction

On 3 August 2013, the illegal Bengali settlers attacked six Jumma villages in Taindong under Matiranga Upazila in Khagrachari district of Chittagong Hill Tracts, wounding over a dozen people and burning down 34 houses, one Buddhist temple and one shop. Carried by communal frenzy, the attackers also ransacked and looted 259 houses and a Buddhist temple.

The villages that were attacked include Bandarshing Para, Boga Para (Naya Para), Bogapara (main), Monudas Para, Sorbeshwar Para, Talukder Para – all under Taindong Union. However, Jummas from other seven neighbouring villages also fled their homes fearing attack.

II. Visit to the place of occurrence

On 8 August, five days after the attack, a team of Hill Watch Human Rights Forum visited the affected areas and interviewed the victims, including the Buddhist monks, who returned to their villages after the Government promised them security of life and rehabilitation. This report is based on our interviews with them as well as reports on the attack published in the media and on the internet.

III. Location of the affected areas

Taindong bazaar is located 39 Kilometers north of Matiranga Upazila headquarters and Bandarshing Para, the remotest of the Jumma villages which came under attack, lies 10 kilometers north-west of Taindong Bazaar. Boga Para is 5 Kilometers from Monudas Para, while Sorbeshwar Para is located between Bagmara and Monudas Para.

The Bengali settler villages – Bot-toli, Mazhpara, Headman Para, Bagmara, Krishna Dayal Para, Noa Para and Tanakka Para – are situated within 1 – 6 kilometers from Taindong bazaar and lie to the east, west and north-west. The Jumma villages lie to the west and north-west of Taindong bazaar close to Indian border.

IV. BGB camps

There are at least six camps of the Border Guards Bangladesh in close proximity to the affected areas. Half a kilometer from the place of occurrence is three BGB camps at Atlong, Tanakka Para and Phenichara. Bandarsing Para camp lies two kilometers from the nearest affected village, while two other camps at Dwitila and Taindong are three kilometers further away.

The areas from where the settlers went out to attack the Jumma villages host two BGB camps, namely Atlong camp and Taindong camp. However, there is no police post at Taindong.

V. Events leading up to the attack

- On the night of 29 July, at 11pm to be precise, the Bengali Students Council, a military-backed communal organization, staged a demonstration at Taindong bazaar in protest against what they said is the beating of Osman Driver by 5 - 6 masked men at Sardarpara. They shouted provocative slogans against the Jumma people.

- On the night of 31 July, at about 11:30pm, some Bengali settlers exploded fireworks and then shouted “terrorists have come, terrorists have come” from mosques through sound systems, before gathering at Taindong bazaar. They staged demonstrations and shouted anti-Jumma slogans before marching towards Headman Para and Boga Para, two Jumma neighbourhoods. Fearing attack, Jumma people from Manodas Para, Achlong and Sorbeshwar Para fled their homes and took shelter near Indian Border. They came back the following day after the situation came back to normal.

- On the night of 1 August and again on 2 August, the settlers held demonstrations and shouted anti-Jumma slogans. They pushed back 8 - 10 Jummas from Taindong bazaar who went there to sell their produce. Thereafter, the Jummas stopped coming to the bazaar.

- On 2 August, Lt. Col. Shihab Uddin Sayeb, commander of Zimini Para zone of the BGB, held a meeting with Jumma and Bengali elders. He scolded the Jummas for crossing over to India on ‘minor issues’ and promised them security of life, saying, “As long as I am here, I will not let any Bengali even to scratch a Jumma; so don’t get scared and come to bazaar. Nobody will dare to touch you. I swear by touching my uniform and the badge.”

The next day all this promises and high talks proved to be a ploy.

VI. The attack

On 3 August, at 11am, hundreds of settlers gathered at a place called Crossing near Bandorshing Para following a rumour that Kamal Hossain, 30, a Bengali settler who earns his living by driving a motorbike, was kidnapped by Pahari (Jumma) terrorists. They sought help from the Jummas to recover him and called them there. According to Bakul Bikash Chakma, a victim and resident of Bogapara, at 11:30am Nayeb Ali of Sindukdheba village and Md. Edhon Sarkar of Tanakka Para told the Jummas at Bogapara shop: “Kamal has been kidnapped by terrorists; he called us from Crossing, so we’ll have to go there and rescue him. You’ve got to help us”.

Bakul Bikash Chakma and Supayon Chakma, an ex-member of the Hill Students Council, went to Crossing by a motorbike and found that about 100 Bengali settlers and BGB had already gathered there. BGB commander Badsha Mian, who was present at Crossing, called other Jumma elders by phone to come there and in half an hour ten more Jummas including Phoni Bhushan Chakma, a member of Taindong Union Council, joined them. By that time the number of the settlers swelled to over 1,000.

The settlers blamed the Jummas for the kidnapping and beat them up in the presence of Subedar Shahadat, commander of BGB Bandarshing camp, and Badsha Mian, commander of BGB Tanakka Para camp. One of the victims, Moni Lal Chakma, 28, of Bandarsing Para, said the settlers began attacking Jummas as soon as a BGB man blew a whistle. The BGB did nothing to prevent the settlers. After the beating, the Jummas were taken to Bandorshing camp and were left there untreated. Later some of them were released, and they immediately ran to the Indian border, joining other victims who had fled their homes to seek refuge there.



Remains of burnt house in Sorbeshwar Para

According to the victims, after beating the twelve Jummas at Crossing, at 1:30pm, the settlers, numbering about 1,200, led by local Awami League and BNP leaders, proceeded towards Jumma-inhabited areas in a procession, chanting “Naraye Tokbir, Allah-hu-akbar, burn down Pahari houses, drive the Paharis out” etc.

They first attacked Bandarshing Para, looting, ransacking and torching the houses. From 3pm more Jumma villages such as Bogapara, Sorbeshwar Para, Manodas Para and Talukder Para came under attack.

According to eyewitness’ accounts, the BGB accompanied the settlers during the attack.



Suku Moni Chakma

Suku Moni Chakma was among twelve Jummas who were beaten up at Crossing. He said:

“After we failed to find the kidnapped man despite our frantic searches, the settlers said ‘the Paharis, who are here (at Crossing), should be attacked. They are the people who have instigated the kidnapping.’ There were about 20 - 25 BGB personnel and 4 policemen present there at that time. We were 12 Jummas there. The settlers beat us in the presence of the BGB and police. We embraced the BGB men to save us, but the settlers pulled us from them and beat us. The BGB and police did nothing to prevent the settlers; they just looked on in silence.

“At one stage, the settlers separated me from others in order to kill me. They took me some distance. One of my acquaintances, Giasuddin, was there and he saved me. He took me to Tanakka Para camp, from where the BGB men escorted me to Bogapara. By the night I crossed over to India and met the other villagers.”

Corroborating Suku Moni's statement, the chief (Karbari) of Bandorshing village, Amrita Ranjan Chakma, has it to say:



Amrita Ranjan Chakma

“I was preparing to eat my mid-day meal at 11am when the commander of Bandorshig Para camp called me up to ask if I knew a Bengali was kidnapped from Crossing. I said I did not know. Then he asked me if I could help him find the kidnapped Bengali. I took 10 – 15 people along with me and ran off to Crossing. We found 10 – 15 BGB men there. Members (UP) and Karbaris (village chiefs) from Bogapara were also present. We Paharis and Bengalis together searched for the kidnapped man all over the area. After failing to find him, the settlers became agitated and swooped on

us.

“The settlers began to gather at Crossing. Some of them came by riding motorbike and some on foot. Many of the Jummas sensed serious danger and fled. I also tried to run away, but nine settlers caught me. They then beat me with sticks and struck me with a *dao* (a kind of machete). Soon thereafter, the settlers began attacking and burning Jumma villages. The BGB men did nothing to prevent the settlers. After the beating, the BGB men took us to Tanakka Para camp. We did not know where Suku Moni was taken. We were kept the whole night at the BGB camp.

“The next day, 4 August, State Minister Dipankar Talukder and GOC came to visit the place of occurrence and we narrated the whole incident to them.”

Describing the attack that lasted from 1:30pm till 6pm, Satyo Brata Chakma, 40, told the visiting team of the HWHRF:

“At about 11am, I saw hundreds of settlers coming from Bot-toli, Achlong and Tanakka Para. They came by motorbike and on foot and were armed with sticks, *dao*, spears, hammers and machetes. At 1pm, when they began shouting, beating Jummas and torching houses in Bandorshing, we, the people of Bogapara, all ran away. I went some distance from my house and hid myself. After burning down the village of Bandorshing, the attacking mob entered Noapara of Bogapara repeating what they did in Bandorshing. Then they proceeded towards our village, Bogapara. When they set fire to my neighbour's house I gave a shout at them. They spared my house and went forward. The settlers were 200 to 300 in number and were accompanied by 10 – 12 BGB personnel. The youths were at the forefront, followed by the middle-aged men and at the tail were the BGB. They came to attack our village in this manner.”

During our visit we witnessed burned houses, with charred remnants of them strewn all over the area. We noticed mounds of unhusked rice grains still burning and utensils lying on the ground, damaged beyond use. Some of the houses remained unscathed but the furniture, TV, solar panels and other household equipments were vandalized and destroyed.

We were told that after torching the houses in Bogapara the settlers proceeded towards Sorbeshwar Para and repeated the same. They killed a pig by striking it with a *dao* and wounded another one. After causing maximum damage in Sorbeshwar Para the settlers moved to Manodas Para where they looted the Jumma houses. According to some victims, although the attack ended at about 6pm, the settlers burnt down another two houses in Talukder Para at 11pm.

VII. Wounded, illness and subsequent death

Twelve Jummas were injured in the attack. They were beaten up at Crossing before the actual attack on the Jumma villages. All the Jumma villagers fled their homes when they sensed that an attack was imminent. This is the reason why no one was injured during the attack on the villages. However, while in Indian border under the open sky, they were exposed to rain and heat and many of them fell ill, including a 2-month old baby boy, Asha Moni Chakma, who later, on 10 August, died in Khagrachari hospital.

The list of those who were injured from beating at Crossing is included in **Appendix A**.

VIII. Taking refuge

A total of 906 families from 12 villages fled their homes. Of them, 462 families comprising about 1,700 persons took refuge in no-mans land inside Indian territory, while 420 families from Headman Para, Battimuro Para, Laifu Kumar Para and Porabari fled eastward to Panchari in Khagrachari district. Another 24 families took shelter in the jungle.

Although only 34 houses were burnt down, almost all the families who fled their homes suffered losses as their houses, movable properties and livestock were either looted or lost. The list of the villages affected by the attack and the number of families who fled their homes is shown in **Appendix B**.

The villagers started coming back from 5 August after Dipankar Talukder MP, State Minister for the Chittaong Hill Tracts Affairs, and the General Officers Commanding (GOC) of Chittagong Division promised them security of life and rehabilitation.

IX. Estimated losses

The total losses caused by the burning down of houses, looting and destruction have been estimated at Taka 17,153,610 or \$ 214,420.125. This figure does not include the losses suffered by 25 school and college going students as a result of their books and other reading materials being either burnt or damaged in the violence. The list of the students who suffered losses is included in **Appendix C**.

a) Number of houses burnt and estimated losses

A total of 34 houses and a shop were burnt down in the attack that lasted from 1:30pm to 6pm. Of them, 17 houses are in Sorbeshwar Para, 12 in Boga Para, 3 in Bandorshing Para and 2 in Talukder Para. In addition, one Buddhist temple in Sorbeshwar Para was set ablaze. The estimated losses from houses burnt are Taka 6,041,000 or \$ 75,512.5. The list of those whose houses were burnt down is in **Appendix D**.

b) Number of houses looted and ransacked and estimated losses

A total of 259 houses in six villages were looted and ransacked, with estimated losses amounting to Taka 10,638,530 or \$ 132,981.625. The table showing the village-wise break-up of the losses is added in **Appendix E**.



**Damaged statue of the Lord Buddha at
Jana Shakti Buddhist Temple in
Sorbeswar Para**

branch of Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), was arrested on 11 August from a residential hotel in Khulshi in Chittagong along with two other accused in the case.¹ Kamal Hossain, who falsely claimed to have been kidnapped, was also arrested.

On 12 August, two more cases were filed with Matiranga police station. One of these cases was filed by Alo Rani Chakma, wife of Suku Moni Chakma, and involves the death of her 2-month old son Asha Moni Chakma as a consequence of the attack. The other one was filed by Chikon Chan Chakma, general secretary of Jana Shakti Buddhist Temple Management Committee, in connection with the destruction and theft of Buddha statues. But to their surprise, the police registered their statements as GDs (General Diary), but not as FIRs, which means that it now depends on the police if they would proceed further with these two matters. [GD Nos. 459/13 and 458/13]

c) Destruction of Buddhist temples and their estimated losses

Two Buddhist temples were also attacked by the settlers – Jana Shakti Buddhist Temple at Sorbeswar Para and Janseba Buddhist Temple at Manodas Para. The attackers ransacked and looted Jana Shakti Buddhist Temple and set fire to its *Deshana Ghor* or paryer hall, while they desecrated and destroyed Buddha statues in both the temples. These two temples suffered an estimated loss of Taka 474,080 or \$ 5926 (Jana Shakti temple: 219,080 \$ 2738.5 and Janseba temple: 255,000 \$ 3187.5). See **Appendix F**.

X. Arrest of the perpetrators

Eleven of those involved in the attack have been arrested till 11 August. The arrests were made after a case was filed by Anil Chakma against 180 settlers of whom 30 were named in the first information report or FIR.

One of the mastermind of the attack, Sirajul Islam Siraji, ex UP chairman of Taindong Union and organizing secretary of Matiranga

¹ <http://www.bartalive24.com/khagrachori-news>

XI. Who are involved in the attack?

According to eyewitnesses' account, over one thousand illegal Bengali settlers from ten villages took part in the mayhem. These villages are Bot-toli, Achlong, Tanakka Para, Mazh Para, Bazar Tila, Baghmara, Noapra and Pongpara under Taindong Union and Singha Para and Bhagy Para under Tabalchari union.

The attack was led by Sirajul Islam Siraji, 55, ex-chairman of Taindong Union and organizing secretary of Matiranga branch of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party or BNP (now arrested), Abel Ali, a member of Taindong Union Council, Nayeb Ali, 35, Kamal Hossain, who was rumored to have been kidnapped, Kashem, a member of Taindong Union Council and other local Awami League and BNP leaders.

Some of the attackers have been identified as Monir Hossain son of Abdul Kader; Abu Hanif, ex-member, Taindong UP; Abdul Aziz son of Abdul Kader, assistant teacher, Tanakka Para Government Primary School; Abdul Kader, assistant teacher, Bidya Niketon KG School, Mazhpara; Aktar Hossain, son of Chondu Mian, Head Master, Saheb Sarder Para Non-government Primary School, Noapara village; Tajul Islam, joint secretary, Matiranga Thana Awami League; Abid Ali, Member, Ward No. 4, Taindong Union and Edhon Sarder, Tanakka Para.

XII. Inadequate relief

The Jumma villagers who fled their homes have returned after the government promised them proper rehabilitation and security of life. But the relief provided to them by the government has so far been inadequate. It is like a drop of water in the desert. Up to 8 August the following relief has been provided:

- On 4 August, the BGB provided each returned family 2 Kgs of husked rice, 1 Kg of salt, half a Kg of pulse, half a Kg of sugar and one liter of Soya bean oil. The same day, the BGB gave 25 Kgs of husked rice, 2 Kgs of flattened rice (Chira) and 250 grams of molasses to each family whose houses were burnt down.
- On 5 August, in the morning, BGB gave 15 Kgs of husked rice to each family whose houses were burnt down and 5 Kgs of husked rice to each family whose houses were ransacked and looted.
- On 5 August, in the evening, Taindong Union Council provided 1 Lungi, 1 *Pajara* (lower part garment for women) and a towel to each victim.
- On 5 August, in the evening, the BGB provided 2 plates, 1 mug, 1 spoon, 2 cooking pots, 1 cooking pot lid, 1 piece of Sari, and 1 piece of *Pajara* and 1 piece of towel to each victim family.
- On 6 August, the military provided a 4 liter bottle of drinking water to each victim family.
- On 7 August, the BGB provided each victim family 2 cooking pots and 2 cooking pot lids.
- On 8 August, the local civil administration provided 30 kgs of husked rice to each victim families and Taka 7,000 to each family whose houses were burnt down.

- On 8 August, Khagrachari Relief Collection and Distribution Committee visited the place of occurrence and provided Taka 5 thousand to each family and distributed clothes among them.

There is allegation that a total of 485 victim families are being deprived of relief, and these include two families whose houses were burnt down. See **Appendix G**. The Government seems reluctant to provide relief to the victims of those villages which were not directly attacked by the settlers.

XIII. Observations

- 1) From our interviews with the victims and eyewitnesses, we came to the conclusion that the attack on Jumma villages in Taindong on 3 August was premeditated and racially motivated. Before the attack, for several days anti-Jumma sentiment and communal hatred had been spread among the common settlers. The BGB and the local administration had been aware of this. Yet, they did nothing to prevent the settlers from deliberately fanning tensions and poisoning the mind of the settlers with communal hatred against the Jumma people. They had let the conspirators go ahead with their plans. After the frenzied demonstration on the night 31 July shouting anti-Jumma slogans, the United Peoples' Democratic Front (UPDF) had issued a statement next day demanding actions against those responsible for fanning communal tensions in Taindong. Yet, the local administration – both civil and military – paid no heed to the matter. Even the media ignored the UPDF statement; no newspaper or other media outlets published the news of the Jumma villagers in Taindong taking refuge near Indian border following the midnight demonstration of 31 July. All this gave encouragement to the settlers to launch attacks on the Jumma people.
- 2) The kidnapping of Kamal Hossain was stage-managed. This has been acknowledged by both Jumma and Bengali community leaders as well as the officials of the district administration. In his statement given to the journalists at Matiranga Upazila Health Complex, Kamal Hossain said, 'On Saturday, at 11am, I drove to Bhagabantila to drop a Jumma woman. On my way back, two unknown Jumma youths mounted on my motorbike at Bandorshing area. After we proceeded some distance, some 14-15 Jumma youths blocked the road.' He further said that he had tried to escape while the Jumma youths were taking him away and that he had called two Bengali settlers by his mobile phone while running away. One of them was Jahangir, but he could not tell the name of the other one.

Of this, Taindong Union Council Chairman Tajul Islam said, 'How did he (Kamal) find time to call someone and ask him to call him back while he was being chased?' To this, one should add how he could call someone he did not know at such a critical moment? Tajul termed the kidnapping as premeditated and politically motivated.

Phoni Bhushan Chakma, Member of Ward No. 1 of Taindong Union, stated that the kidnapping of Kamal Hossain 'was stage-managed and it was done to drive out the Jumma people and weaken them financially.'² That the kidnapping of Kamal Hossain was a set up has been confirmed even by law enforcement agencies. The

² Prothom Alo, 6 August 2013, www.prothom-alo.com

Superintendent of Police, Sheikh Md. Mizanur Rahman, said when it had become clear to the police that the kidnapping was stage-managed they arrested those involved in it. He also said that some of those arrested had confessed that the kidnapping was stage-managed.³

- 3) The attack could have been averted if the Government had taken swift action against those fanning communal tensions. Since it is a common knowledge that even a minor incident can lead to a major communal flare-up in the CHT, the inaction on the part of the Government after the 31 July demonstration of the settlers is nothing short of criminal negligence. The Deputy Commissioner of Khagrachari, Mashud Karim, said, 'I knew of such a conspiracy two days before the incident and informed different agencies about it.'⁴ But the DC is silent about what action he had taken other than informing the agencies about the conspiracy. Was it not his duty to take actions against the conspirators and send police forces to prevent the attack and save the innocent people and their property? One cannot but conclude from what he has stated, that he had just let the settlers go ahead with their plan to launch an attack. In short, the DC cannot absolve himself from the responsibility for the attack.
- 4) A section of the BGB, if not all of them, was involved in the plot. The failure of the BGB to take actions against the settlers involved in spreading anti-Jumma hatred through lies, propaganda and rumours, the beating of the Jummas at Crossing in the presence of the BGB and its failure to intervene with the settlers to save them and the protection that the BGB personnel provided the settlers during the attack on the Jumma villages – all this unmistakably point to the BGB's involvement in the planning and execution of the attack.
- 5) The aim of the attack was to drive the Jumma people out of their lands and destroy their economy. The Jummas have already been evicted several times since the arrival of the settlers in 1979 on a mass scale. Attacks in the past forced them to vacate their lands that were later occupied by the settlers. The attack of 3 August followed the same old pattern.
- 6) Local leaders of both the ruling Awami League and the opposition BNP took part in the violent attack. This proves the fact that despite their mutual hatred and confrontational politics at national level, when it comes to driving the Jumma people from their lands in the CHT, they are united.
- 7) Due to the influx of the settlers over the last few decades the Jumma people in Taindong have been reduced to a minority. They live in constant fear of attack by the settlers. Moreover, they are subjected to frequent raids, arrests and harassment by BGB. They are forced to live in an environment where they have no security of life and property.

XIV. Recommendations

We have so far witnessed many acts of violence against Jumma people that resulted in innumerable loss of life and property. The culture of impunity and the lack of appropriate

³ Kalerkantho, 12 August 2013, www.kalerkantho.com

⁴ Prothom Alo, 13 August 2013, www.prothom-alo.com

actions on the part of the security forces and the local administration have contributed to the recurrence of such violent communal attacks. There should be an immediate end to this. We therefore would like to recommend the following measures to the Government of Bangladesh:

1. The arrest of 11 suspects is a welcome move. But the Government should do more and must ensure that all those involved in the attack are punished.
2. The Government should constitute a commission of inquiry headed by a High Court judge to determine whether there was a significant breach of duty or misconduct on the part of the both local civil administration and law enforcement agencies in preventing the attack and suggest disciplinary actions against those to be found guilty of it.
3. The involvement of BGB is too obvious to deny. The Government should take disciplinary actions against the BGB officers and personnel, including Jamini Para zone commander, for providing support to the perpetrators.
4. Adequate compensation must be provided to the victims. There are allegations that many of the victims, particularly those whose houses were not burnt down, are not being provided with relief materials. The Government should prepare a list of the victims and pay compensation on the basis of it. If that is not possible, it may make use of our lists included in this report.
5. The Jumma people in Taindong, as in many other parts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, live in constant fear of attack. The repeated failure of the security forces to protect their life and property in the event of any settler attack is well documented. Therefore, it is imperative that the Jumma people are allowed to form Village Defense Party (VDP) to protect themselves.
6. For the sake of permanent peace in the CHT, the settlers should be rehabilitated in the plain land with financial assistance from the European Union. According to various reports, including the CHT Commission's 'Life Is Not Ours', the settlers are willing to go back to their original home districts if there is a guarantee of rehabilitation.

Appendix A

List of those injured in the 3 August settler attack in Taindong

No.	Name and father's name	Age	Village	Description of the injury
1.	Amrita Chakma (village chief) son of Mohendra Chakma	27	Bandorshing Para	He was beaten with stick and hacked with a <i>dao</i> . Whole of body bears marks of torture.
2.	Suku Moni Chakma son of late Purno Bahu Chakma	27	Bandorshing Para	He was beaten with stick and struck on wrist with a <i>dao</i> .
3.	Kalakaji Chakma son of late Jolia Mohan Chakma	30	Boga Para	He was beaten with sticks.
4.	Bakul Kanti Chakma son of late Rabindra Lal Chakma	45	Boga Para	do
5.	Sushil Moy Chakma son of Ratna Kar Chakma	24	Boga Para	do
6.	Mereya Chakma son of late Sur Mohan Chakma	40	Boga Para	do
7.	Jibon Bikash Chakma son of Modon Mohan Chakma	28	Boga Para	do
8.	Anil Kanti Chakma son of late Montri Mohan Chakma	35	Boga Para	do
9.	Brisha Ketu Chakma son of late Banshi Mohan Chakma	38	Boga Para	do
10.	Phoni Bhushan Chakma (incumbent member of Taindong Union) son of late Surendra Lal Chakma	40	Boga Para	do
11.	Binoy Chakma son of Birendra Chakma	50	Boga Para	do
12.	Chame Ranjan Chakma son of Ranga Moni Chakma	28	Boga Para	do

Appendix B

List of the affected villages and number of families taken shelter in Indian border, in the jungle and in Panchari

No.	Name of the village	Number of families taken shelter	Break-down of number of families taken shelter		
			No-mans land (India)	Panchari	Jungle
1.	Boga Para (Nayapara and main)	143	143		
2.	Sorbeshwar Para	71	71		
3.	Bandorshing Para / Bhagaban Tila	70	24	22	24
4.	Monudas Para	59	59		
5.	Achlong Mog Para	70	70		

6.	Headman Para	159		159	
7.	Porabari	59		59	
8.	Laifu Kumar Para	157		157	
9.	Batti Muro Para	23		23	
10.	Talukder Para	43	43		
11.	Tongo Mahajon Para	45	45		
12.	Krishna Dayal Para	7	7		
Total:		906	462	420	24

Appendix C

**The list of the students who suffered losses as a result of the burning down of their books and other reading materials in the attack
(Boga Para, Sorbeshwar Para and Bandorshing Para)**

No.	Name of the student	Father's name	Class	School / College
1.	Suborno Chakma	Ani Baran Chakma	5th	Bilashya Para Govt. Primary School
2.	Tarum Chakma	Kalo Baran Chakma	1st	Bilashya Para Govt. Primary School
3.	Binoy Chakma	Anil Kanti Chakma	4th	Bilashya Para Govt. Primary School
4.	Parantu Chakma	Anil Kanti Chakma	1st	Bilashya Para Govt. Primary School
5.	Sona Moni Chakma	Shubhashish Chakma	3rd	Bilashya Para Govt. Primary School
6.	Jesmin Chakma	Biplob Chakma	3rd	Bilashya Para Govt. Primary School
7.	Sujata Chakma	Satyo Ban Chakma	12th	Tabalchari Green Hill College
8.	Nipon Jyoti Chakma	Sona Moy Chakma	11th (Business)	Panchari Degree College
9.	Dibos Chakma	Satyo Priyo Chakma	11th (Business)	Panchari Degree College
10.	Sumonto Chakma	Brisha Ketu Chakma	11th (Humanities)	Khagrachari Government College
11.	Sunil Chakma	Gopal Chakma	11th (Business)	Panchari Degree College
12.	Babu Dhan Chakma	Shyamol Basu Chakma	6th	Taindong Non-Government High School
13.	Parboti Chakma	Kumoti Ranjan Chakma	9th	Taindong Non-Government High School
14.	Prashanta Chakma	Ratna Mohan Chakma	BA	Khagrachari Government College
15.	Bakul Bikash Chakma	Pratap Chandra Chakma	8th	Taindong Non-Government High School
16.	Jintu Chakma	Lal Mohan Chakma	8th	Taindong Non-Government High School
17.	Nabin Chakma	Shanti Ranjan Chakma	9th	Taindong Non-Government High School
18.	Chitti Rani Chakma	Shanti Ranjan	9th	Taindong Non-Government

		Chakma		High School
19.	Bikash Chakma	Nakul Bikash Chakma	7th	Taindong Non-Government High School
20.	Reaz Chakma	Nakul Bikash Chakma	10th	Taindong Non-Government High School
21.	Rintu Chakma	Satyo Brata Chakma	11th (Humanities)	Panchari Degree College
22.	Remi Chakma	Satyo Brata Chakma	11th	Panchari Degree College
23.	Priyanka Chakma	Ratnakar Chakma	10th	Taindong High School
24.	Dipon Chakma	Ayok Mohan Chakma	BBA	Khagrachari Government College
25.	Nayana Chakma	Gopal Chakma	12th	Khagrachari Government Women College

Appendix D

The list of those whose houses were burnt down in the settler attack on 3 August in Taindong

Bogha Para

No.	Name	Father's Name	Age	Family Member	Estimated damage of property in Taka
1.	Anil Boron Chakma	Late Dhononjai Chakma	38	4	2,50,000/=
2.	Anil Kanti Chakma	Late Jogotchandro Chakma	30	5	2,00,000/=
3.	Kala Shoshe Chakma	ate Jamine Ranjon Chakma	65	2	1,50,000/=
4.	Fhoni Vushon Chakma	Late Shurendro lal Chakma	43	5	1,20,000/=
5.	Kaloboron Chakma	Jeerbukkaya Chakma	35	3	98,000/=
6.	Dintumoy Chakma	Rajendro Chakma	26	3	1,75,000/=
7.	Auk Mohon Chakma	Late Hayotta Chakma	55	8	2,00,000/=
8.	Anil Kanti Chakma	Monjuri Mohon Chakma	32	4	1,50,000/-
9.	Mintu Chakma	Lal Mohon Chakma	26	4	1,90,000/=
10.	Rontu Mone Chakma	Sumotal Chakma	26	3	1,60,000/=
11.	Anonddo Chakma (Chowdury)	Late Montre Mohon Chakma	25	2	1,70,000/=
12.	Nilomoni Chakma	Late DurghaChoron Chakma	32	4	1,65,000/=

Total Amount- 20,28,000/-

Sorbeshwar Para

No.	Name	Father's Name	Age	Family Member	Estimated damage of property in Taka
1.	Tonoy Shishu Chakma	Late Sorbayshor Chakma	61	4	2,50,000/=
2.	Kripa Mohon Chakma	Late Boshonto Chakma	62	5	2,50,000/=
3.	Padisha Mohon Chakma	Lolit Mohon Chakma	42	5	1,70,000/=
4.	Chobilal Chakma	Bijoi Kumar Chakma	55	5	1,50,000/=
5.	Ronjita Chakma	Late Lal Mohon Chakma	13	2	1,60,000/=

6.	Bono Vhushon Chakma	Purno Mohon Chakma	42		1,50,000/=
7.	Shanti Jibon Chakma	Tayjendro Lal Chakma	42	4	1,70,000/=
8.	Jorachando Chakma	Kala Chakma	65	5	1,50,000/=
9.	Shuvho Ranjon Chakma	Late Kandara Chakma	55	6	1,20,000/=
10.	Chekon Chakma	Biddha Mohon Chakma	45	6	2,00,000/=
11.	Bono Vhushon Chakma	Mono Mohon Chakma	50	5	2,70,000/=
12.	Bijoy Chakma	Probat Chandro Chakma	30	4	1,00,000/=
13.	Santi Lal Chakma	Nowaram Chakma	45	5	85,000/=
14.	Rines Chakma	Krepa Mohon Chakma	40	4	1,70,000/=
15.	Kiron Chandro Chakma	Biddha Mohon Chakma	40	5	1,80,000/=
16.	Shuresh Jote Chakma	Annondo Chakma	30	3	1,50,000/=
17.	Annondo Lal Chakma	Nowaram Chakma	60	3	2,60,000/=
18.	Dinesh Chakma	Krepa Mohon Chakma	28		1,50,000/=

Total Amount- 31,35,000/-

Bandorshing Para

No.	Name	Father's Name	Age	Family Member	Estimated damage of property in Taka
1.	Robi Ronjon Chakma	Late Kundeb Chakma	65	4	2,15,000/=
2.	Proshanto Chakma	Robi Ronjon Chakma	28	4	2,05,000/=
3.	Pornobashon Chakma	Robi Ronjon Chakma	26	2	2,08,000/=

Total Amount- 6,28,000/-

Talukder Para (These two houses were burnt down at 11pm on 3 August)

No.	Name	Father's Name	Age	Family Member	Estimated damage of property in Taka
1.	Balikay Moni Chakma	Late Ranghachoga Chakma	60	4	1,50,000/=
2.	Bimol Vushon Talukder	Late Monindro Lal Talukder	55	6	1,00,000/=

Total Amount- 2,50,000/-

Appendix E

List of the victims whose houses were looted and ransacked

Bandorshing Para

No	Name of the victim	Father's Name	Estimated damage in Taka
1.	Debo Ronjon Chakma	Late Kumdeb chakma	1,40,000/=
2.	Shuvash Kanti Chakma	Debo Ronjon Chakma	40,000/=
3.	Riton Chakma	Debo Ronjon Chakma	52,000/=
4.	Varot Mone Chakma	Debo Ronjon Chakma	35,000/=
5.	Komola Kanto Chakma	Kutu Bikash Chakma	68,000/=
6.	Chhitigulu Chakma	Debo Ronjon Chakma	34,000/=

7.	Bimol Chakma	Late ForollhaChakma	32,000/=
8.	Brishokatu Chakma	Kalachan Chakma	26,000/=
9.	Dhonukaji Chakma	Robi Ronjon Chakma	53,000/=
10.	Gopal Chakma	Tonuram Chakma	26,000/=
11.	Profullo Chakma	Kumdeb Chakma	40,000/=
12.	Omreto Ronjon Chakma	Mohendro Chakma	1,82,000/=
13.	Shukumoni Chakma	Purnobahu Chakma	22,000/=
14.	Shantimoni Chakma	Magho Ronjon Chakma	40,000/=
15.	Amordhon Chakma	Profullo Chakma	35,000/=
16.	Shukmoni Chakma	Poranhore Chakma	30,000/=
17.	Sumon Chakma	Fokira Chakma	32,000/=
18.	Minote Chakma	Kolpo Ranjon Chakma	28,000/=
19.	Fokira Chakma	Devobrato Chakma	26,000/=
20.	Monghol Jote Chakma	Profullo Chakma	27,000/=
21.	Chusang Chakma	Debdash Chakma	35,000/=
22.	Dhonomoni Chakma	Hirod Chakma	65,000/=

Total Amount: 10,68,000/-

Bhogha Para

No	Name of the victim	Father's / Husband's Name	Estimated damage in Taka
1.	Lal Mohon Chakma	Late Monjuri Mohon Chakma	50,000/=
2.	Shaymol Boshu Chakma	Annando Kumar Chakma	39,000/=
3.	Nokul Moni Chakma	Sonjitmoi Chakma	45,000/=
4.	JuddoMoni Chakma	Robi Chan Chakma	42,000/=
5.	Nintu Chakma	Shugendu Chakma	32,000/=
6.	Shishul Moni Chakma	Late Monjuri Mohon Chakma	45,000/=
7.	Tudda Chakma	Late NaghorKaji Chakma	60,000/=
8.	Bijoy Chakma	Late Gunokor Chakma	55,000/=
9.	Chamay Chakma	Ronghomoni Chakma	52,000/=
10.	Borpodu Chakma	Late Shuromohon Chakma	65,000/=
11.	Gaynando Lal Chakma	Late Khador Ale Chakma	60,000/=
12.	Somiron Chakma	Mayraiya Chakma	52,000/=
13.	Mayraiya Chakma	Late Sur Mohon Chakma	45,000/=
14.	Probad Chandro Chakma	Late Bidda Mohon Chakma	48,000/=
15.	Tonggulo Chakma	Late Torofaya Chakma	52,000/=
16.	Rotno Mohon Chakma	Late Monghol Choron Chakma	62,000/=
17.	Shongghohaje Chakma	Late Indu Bikas Chakma	35,000/=
18.	Chondro Kaytu Chakma	Late Dambudor Chakma	37,000/=
19.	Sonamoy Chakma	Late Birvahu Chakma	35,000/=
20.	Anup Kanti Chakma	Chonro Nath Chakma	42,000/=
21.	Torun KantiChakma	Chonro Nath Chakma	45,000/=

22.	Chobi Ronjon Chakma	Late Doinna Chakma	32,000/=
23.	Foni Vushon Chakma Representative of Union Council of Taindong		95,000/=
24.	Supayan Chakma	Gayno Ronjon Chakma	1,25,000/=
25.	Sadonna Chakma	Birendro Chakma	35,000/=
26.	Jamal Chakma	Birendro Chakma	40,000/=
27.	Udoyan Chakma	Nogendro Chakma	40,000/=
28.	Juddomoni Chakma	Late Daitta Chakma	45,000/=
29.	Shushilmoi Chakma	Rotnokor Chakma	42,000/=
30.	Rotnokor Chakma	Krisno mohon Chakma	1,30,000/=
31.	Topon Bikash Chakma	Late Indu Bikash Chakma	45,000/=
32.	Morod Cho Chakma	Suro Mohon Chakma	37,000/=
33.	Nokul Chakma	Late Dhononjai Chakma	72,000/=
34.	Dipon Chakma	Late Gowrongho Chakma	1,80,000/=
35.	Binota Daybe Chakma	Late Milon Kanti Chakma	1,15,000/=
36.	Gopal Chakma	Late Lombashira Chakma	1,10,000/=
37.	Ashapurno Chakma	Kornomoni Chakma	30,000/=
38.	Tonni Chakma	Kallo Shoshe Chakma	35,000/=
39.	Sottobroto Chakma	Kornomuni Chakma	42,000/=
40.	Shobapurno Chakma	Kornomoni Chakma	38,000/=
41.	Santi Ronjon Chakma	Jamini Ronjon Chakma	42,000/=
42.	Porisuddo Chakma	Ronghomoni Chakma	35,000/=
43.	Chondronath Chakma	Billaisa Chakma	43,000/=
44.	Sagorica Chakma	Bachu Chakma	32,000/=
45.	Brishokatu Chakma	Bashe Mohon Chakma	38,000/=
46.	Annomoni Chakma	Maydayra Chakma	37,000/=
47.	Joti Allo Chakma	Bashe Mohon Chakma	28,000/=
48.	Santo Kumar Chakma	Bashe Mohon Chakma	40,000/=
49.	Kolpotoru Chakma	Bashe Mohon Chakma	45,000/=
50.	Rajash Chakma	Ronghomoni Chakma	38,000/=
51.	Kumoti Chakma	Jamini Ronjon Chakma	55,000/=
52.	Robi Chondro Chakma	Joishing Chakma	35,000/=
53.	Moni Lal Chakma	Indu Bikash Chakma	30,000/=
54.	Kalodhon Chakma	Harendro Chakma	40,000/=
55.	Purno Chakma	Protap Chakma	35,000/=
56.	Bimol Chakma	Bashe Mohon Chakma	45,000/=
57.	Santi Chakma	Protap Chakma	42,000/=
58.	Gayno Ronjon Chakma	Lolit Chakma	48,000/=
59.	Shukhomoi Chakma	Late Birobahu Chakma	35,000/=
60.	Nipona Chakma	Binimoy Chakma	45,000/=
61.	Rupon Chakma	Gayno Ronjon Chakma	42,000/-
62.	Hindu Bikash Chakma	Late Mayadhon Chakma	40,000/=
63.	Gaynojit Chakma	Late Birendro Chakma	52,000/=

64.	Protibindu Chakma	Late Birendro Chakma	60,000/=
65.	Babhudhon Chakma	Late Birendro Chakma	70,000/=
66.	Chironjit Chakma	Late Birendro Chakma	50,000/=
67.	Binay Chakma	Late Birendro Chakma	90,000/=
68.	Ronojit Chakma	Late Birendro Chakma	45,000/=
69.	Hamonto Chakma	Late Rajendro Chakma	48,000/=
70.	Indroshur Chakma	Late Shudaram Chakma	38,000/=
71.	Kanchon Chakma	Late Modon Chakma	65,000/=
72.	Binimoy Chakma	Late Jitendro Chakma	55,000/=
73.	Kandra Chakma	Late Indu Bikash Chakma	40,000/=
74.	Suprokash Chakma	Toda Chakma	52,000/=
75.	Gundrung Chakma	Shotendros Chakma	60,000/=
76.	Sinduram Chakma	Late Mukul Chakma	60,000/=
77.	Bimol Chakma	Late Krisno Mohon Chakma	70,000/=
78.	Mukul Kanti Chakma	Kanchon Chakma	65,000/=
79.	Tuni Chakma	Kanchon Chakma	72,000/=
80.	Arun Bikash Chakma	Sonaram Chakma	45,000/=
81.	Bablu Chakma	Late Bashe Mohon Chakma	75,000/=
82.	Chionti Chakma	Late Bashe Mohon Chakma	40,000/=
83.	Bashe Chakma	Late Haydor Ale Chakma	65,000/=
84.	Chondrosur Chakma	Late Haydor Ale Chakma	58,000/=
85.	Kalakaji Chakma	Late Jolaiya Mohon Chakma	47,000/=
86.	Brihospoti Chakma	Late Maydayra Chakma	70,000/=
87.	Bokulmoni Chakma	Late Maydayra Chakma	62,000/=
88.	Kolim Bihari Chakma	Durghamoni Chakma	70,000/=
89.	Santi Lal Chakma	Maghla Chakma	47,000/=
90.	Bipin Chakma	Mohendro Chakma	70,000/=
91.	Shindu Bikash Chakma	Shuklokanto Chakma	85,000/=
92.	Santi Bikash Chakma	Shuklokanto Chakma	37,000/=
93.	Chironjit Chakma	Late Ranghakaji Chakma	42,000/=
94.	Sukumoni Chakma	Late Purnovhahu Chakma	70,000/=
95.	Prodip Chakma	Modon Mohon Chakma	60,000/=
96.	Sottoprio Chakma	Modon Mohon Chakma	62,000/=
97.	Jibon Bikash Chakma	Modon Mohon Chakma	58,000/=
98.	Modon Mohon Chakma	Late Shadon Moni Chakma	52,000/=
99.	Nokul Bikash Chakma	Lolit Mohon Chakma	48,000/=
100.	Demnagha Chakma	Tudha Chakma	62,000/=
101.	Bhirshen Chakma	Late Lattuwa Chakma	55,000/=
102.	Bokul Kanti Chakma	Late Robindro Lal Chakma	65,000/=
103.	Juddho moni Chakma	Late Daitayram Chakma	68,000/=
104.	Jibhon Bikash Chakma (Bappu)	Sotindro Lal Chakma	55,000/=
105.	Shotindro Lal Chakma	Kumbokorno Chakma	65,000/=

106.	Kalachiji Chakma	Birsan Chakma	45,000/=
107.	Pulok Chakma	Hind Bikash Chakma	54,000/=
108.	Shotoban Chakma	Late Daittaram Chakma	65,000/=
109.	Chondo rani Chakma	Late Shaippaya Chakma	35,000/=
110.	Parailla Chakma	Late Joti Lal Chakma	40,000/=
111.	Gayno Bikash Chakma	Late Mayadon Chakma	45,000/=
112.	Kornoshur Chakma	Late Shudaram Chakma	48,000/=
113.	Debomoi Chakma	Chondrosur Chakma	57,000/=
114.	Mayadaybe Chakma	Late Santi Lal Chakma	55,000/=
115.	RanghaChan Chakma	Late Santi Mohon Chakma	62,000/=
116.	Shongkhoshur Chakma	Late Shudaram Chakma	48,000/=
117.	Shukhomoi Chakma	Shindu Ray Chakma	47,000/=
118.	Shopon Chakma	Late Gowrangho Chakma	42,000/=
119.	Onongho Bikash Chakma	Late Mayadhon Chakma	72,000/=
120.	Shukhomoi Chakma	Gaynandro Lal Chakma	45,000/=
121.	Kantomoni Chakma	Late Dhononjoi Chakma	47,000/=

Total Amount: 64,88,000/-

Monudash Para

No	Victim's name	Father's / husband's name	Estimated damage in Taka
1.	Rabi Mohan Chakma	late Kamal Chan Chakma	65,000/=
2.	Tripon Chakma	Jaton Mohan Chakma	25,000/=
3.	Kala Chan Chakma	late Nonnyo Chakma	20,000/=
4.	Jyoti Boron Chakma	Arun Mohan Chakma	32,000/=
5.	Binoy Kanti Chakma	late Sri Mohan Chakma	27,000/=
6.	Anondo Puti Chakma	Forollya Chakma	9,560/=
7.	Anekka Debi Chakma	late Priyo Ranjan Chakma	6,000/=
8.	Tapan Bikash Chakma	Raj Mohan Chakma	45,000/=
9.	Bajiton Chakma	Arun Mohan Chakma	42,200/=
10.	Lakhi Ram Chakma	lata Tonnya Chakma	42, 150/=
11.	Krisno Mohan Chakm	Forollya Chakma	35, 480/=
12.	Rongo Lal Chakma	late Nonya Chakma	9,000/=
13.	Karotii Bala Chakma	Amolendu Chakma	42,720/=
14.	Juranto Chakma	Chikon Chan Chakma	6,250/=
15.	Sneha Bondu Chakma	late Aongla Chan Chakma	5,000/=
16.	Moni Moy Chakma	Inanto Chakma	35,150/=
17.	B iltaya Chakma	Noya Dhan Chakma	10,000/=
18.	Kiron Chakma	Noya Dhan Chakma	12,000/=
19.	Jogot Kishor Chakma	late Purno Mohan Chakma	11,000/=
20.	Bono Bihar Chakma	late Noya Dhan Chakma	15,000/=
21.	Jotirmoy Chakma	late krishna Bondu Chakma	40,000/=
22.	Amon Jyoti Chakma	late Chukku Moy Chakma	18,720/=
23.	Anando Chakma	late Arun Mohan Chakma	30, 150/=

24.	Inanto Chakma	late Arun Mohan Chakma	22,300/=
25.	Shanti Ranjan Chakma	Rup Chan Chakma	32,500/=
26.	Jaduya Chakma	Lakhi Ram Chakma	25,400/=
27.	Susil Chakma	Lakhi Ram Chakma	23,300/=
28.	Bhupoti Mohan Chakma	late Chiraton Chakma	23,250/=
29.	Puspo Rani Chakma	late Hojallya Chakma	14,000/=
30.	Arun Mohan Chakma	late Kamol Chan Chakma	1,20,000/=

Total: 8,45,130

Natun Para (Manodas Para)

No	Name of the victim	Father's / Husband's name	Estimated damage in Taka
1.	Rup Chan Chakma	Kamol Charan Chakma	35,300/=
2.	Johur Lal Chakma	late Purno Mohan Chakma	8,000/=
3.	Supal Chakma	Sondya Dhan Chakma	17,000/=
4.	wGira Chakma	late Dhan Chandra Chakma	5,000/=
5.	Ranjit Chakma	Rup Chan Chakma	7,500/=
6.	Shil Moni Chakma	Jagot Kishor Chakma	6,000/=
7.	Gunputi Chakma	late Sottyoban Chakma	38,000/=
8.	Shanti Bikash Chakma	Likkyia Chakma	21,000/=
9.	Notun Moni Chakma	late Kiron Chandra Chakma	6,700/=
10.	Haris Chandra Chakma	late Rango Bondu Chakma	19,000/=
11.	Amrasur Chakma	late Bono Bihar Chakma	12,000/=
12.	Juddo Ram Chakma	late Goda Ram Chakma	8,000/=
13.	Puspo Kanti Chakma	Bono Bihar Chakma	22,900/=
14.	Shangkar Chakma	Chitta Ranjan Chakma	22,000/=
15.	Purno Sadon Chakma	Jotirmoy Chakma	28,500/=
16.	wChitta Ranjan Chakma	late Peya Dhan Chakma	3,300/=
17.	Purno Babu Chakma	Kala Chan Chakma	15,600/=
18.	Nibarun Chakma	Somudra Sen Chakma	16,200/=
19.	Bono Bikash Chakma	Khudi Ram Chakma	17,000/=
20.	Sundar Moni Chakma	Khudi Ram Chakma	7,000/=
21.	Kanak Boron Chakma	Rabi Mohan Chakma	27,000/=
22.	Subikash Chakma	Khudi Ram Chakma	6,000/-
23.	Putul Boron Chakma	Arun Mohan Chakma	11,200/=
24.	Amar Chakma	late Hill Moni Chakma	4,200/=
25.	Shisu Ranjan Chakma	late Noya Dhan Chakma	40,000/=
26.	Khudi Ram Chakma	Koronya Bondu Chakma	7,000/=
27.	Bikash Chakma	late Krisna Bondu Chakma	7,000/=
28.	Ulong Chakma	Shila Dhan Chakma	35,000/=

Total: 4,53,400/=

Sorbeshwar Para

No	Name of the victim	Father's/husband's Name	Estimated damage in Taka
1	Jonardhan Chakma	late Purno Mohan Chakma	50,000/=
2	Jotirmoy Chakma	late Bosonto Chakma	40,000/=
3	Purno Sadhan Chakma	late Kanango Chakma	60,000/=
4	Shanti Ram Chakma	Prova Chandra Chakma	20,000/=
5	Biro Bahu Chakma	late Sudangsu Chakma	45,000/=
6	Suresh Chakma	late Sudangsu Chakma	25,000/=
7	Aongod Moni Chakma	Lalit Mohan Chakma	20,000/=
8	Sompad Chakma	Lalit Mohan Chakma	25,000/=
9	Shanti Mohan Chakma	Lalit Mohan Chakma	25,000/=
10	Gobindo Lal Chakma	late Sanai Lal Chakma	1,20,000/=
11	Purno Lal Chakma	late Sanai Lal Chakma	25,000/=
12	Tapab Bikash Chakma	Bondhu Chakma	25,000/=
13	Nayon Jyoti Chakma	Nayon Shasi Chakma	40,000/=
14	Promila Chakma	late Mokka Chakma	20,000/=
15	Arobindu Chakma	Harindra Chakma	22,000/=
16	Kamalassor Chakma	Sappya Chakma	25,000/=
17	Anondo Chakma	Jorashando Chakma	45,000/=
18.	Ittuki Chakma	late Sudanta Chakma	23,000/=
19.	Sumnta Chakma	late Surjo Dhan Chakma	20,000/=
20.	Surot Chakma	Raj Chandra Chakma	25,000/=
21.	Raj Chandra Chakma	Jugendra Chakma	22,000/=
22.	Suro Dhan Chakma	late Dinobondu Chakma	35,000/=
23.	Dhona Chakma	late Probhat Chandra Chakma	25,000/=
24.	Purno Moni Chakma	Kamalakantha Chakma	24,000/=
25.	Jibon Bahu Chakma	Kamalakantha Chakma	23,000/=
26.	Upendra Lal Chakma	Lambasira Chakma	20,000/=
27.	Bonosisu Chakma	Rejeshor Chakma	1,00,000/=
28.	Sukiron Chakma	Bonosisu Chakma	35,000/=
29.	Kamal Bikash Chakma	Bonosisu Chakma	27,000/=
30.	Bijoy Chakma	Bonosisu Chakma	22,000/=
31.	Shanti Ranjan Chakma	Upendra Lal Chakma	20,000/=
32.	Battya Chakma	Rogonnya Chakma	20,000/=
33.	Sompod Chakma	Battya Chakma	21,000/=
34.	Benga Chakma	Gyanessor Chakma	32,000/=
35.	Priyotom Chakma	Raj Kumar Chakma	22,000/=
36.	Lalit Mohan Chakma	late Srimohan Chakma	20,000/=
37.	Nipon Jyoti Chakma	late Bidya Mohan Chama	20,000/=
38.	Tabal Chan Chakma	late Bidya Mohan Chakma	20,000/=
39.	Fal Chan Chakma	late Bidya Mohan Chakma	25,000/=
40.	Utjal Moy Chakma	Ramani Mohan Chakma	28,000/=
41.	Mon Mohan Chakma	late Kumar Chakma	25,000/=

42.	Bhupoti Chakma	Bidya Mohan Chakma	35,000/=
43.	Sumongal Chakma	Noya Ram Chakma	42,000/=
44.	Bissombor Chakma	Noya Ram Chakma	55,000/=
45.	Prem Jyoti Chakma	Anondo Lal Chakma	25,000/=
46.	Nayon Jyoti Chakma	Iata Vaja Chokha Chakma	22,000/=
47.	Bimol Chakma	Iate Vaja Chokha Chakma	23,000/=
48.	Arekaji Chakma	Iate Vaja Chokha Chakma	20,000/=
49.	Monayok Chakma	Iate Vaja Chokha Chakma	25,000/=
50.	Bondhu Chan Chakma	Iate Vaja Chokha Chakma	26,000/=
51.	Hatto Chan Chakma	Iate Jyoti Lal Chakma	25,000/=
52.	Syamol Chakma	Gopal Bisha Chakma	1,00,000/=

Total: 16,84,000

Talukdar Para

No	Name of the victim	Father's / Husband' Name	Estimated damage in Taka
1.	Milon Chakma	Balikka Moni Chakma	25,000/=
2.	Parullya Chakma	Suromoni Chakma	25,000/=
3.	Nagara Chakma	Lal Mohan Chakma	25,000/=
4.	Kalin Moy Chakma	Balikka Moni Chakma	10,000/=
5.	Jaladhar Chakma	Sadan Mohan Chakma	5,000/=
6.	Lalan Bikash Chakma	Shadev Chakma	10,000/=

Total: 100,000

Sum total: (10,68,000 + 64,88,000 + 8,45,130 + 4,53,400 + 16,84,000 + 100,000) = **10638530**

Appendix F

Estimated damage caused to the Buddhist temples during the attack

No	Name of the temple	Chief Abbot	Estimated damage (in Taka)
1.	Jonosokti Buddhist Temple Sorbessor Para	Suvodorsi Bhikku	2,19,080.00
2.	Jonoseba Buddhist Temple Monudash Para	Nanda Priyo Bhikku	2,55,000.00

Total: 4,74,080.00

Appendix G

Number of families being denied relief by the Government

No.	Name of the village or persons	Number of families	Remarks
1.	Boga Para	5	Took shelter in Panchari
2.	Bandorshing / Bhagabantila	46	Took shelter in Panchari and jungle
3.	Headman Para	159	Took shelter in Panchari and jungle

4.	Laifu Kumar Para	157	Took shelter in Panchari and jungle
5.	Talukder Para	41	Took shelter in Indian border
6.	Tongo Mohajon Para	45	Took shelter in Indian border
7.	Dayal Krishna Para	7	Took shelter in Indian border
8.	Batti Muro	23	Took shelter in Panchari
9.	Rontu Moni Chakma Bogapara	1	The settlers burnt down his house
10.	Dinesh Chakma (Sorbeshwar Para)	1	The settlers burnt down burnt down his shop

END