

**International Crimes Tribunal-1**  
**Old High Court Building, Dhaka, Bangladesh.**

**ICT-BD Case No.04 OF 2014**

**Chief Prosecutor-Versus-Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and  
another**

**Present:**

**Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim, Chairman**

**Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain, Member**

**Mr. Justice Anwarul Haque, Member**

**Order No.06**

**Order dated 02.03.2015**

Mr. Moklesur Rahman, Advocate

.....for the prosecution

Mr. Shah Md. Shahab Uddin, Advocate

.....for accused Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher

Mr. Mizanul Islam, Advocate with

Mr. Gazi M. H. Tamim, Advocate

.....for accused Aatur Rahman alias Noni

**Decision on charge framing matter**

Accused 1) Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and 2) Aatur Rahman alias Noni have been produced before this Tribunal today by the prison authority.

Today is fixed for passing decision on charge framing matter and as such the record is taken up for order. Before giving decision on charge framing matter, we would prefer to provide a brief milieu and context of the case, its history, and the arguments presented by both prosecution and defence before this Tribunal.

**1. Formation of the Tribunal**

This International Crimes Tribunal-1 [hereinafter referred to as the Tribunal] was established under the International Crimes (Tribunals) Act enacted in 1973 [hereinafter referred to as the Act] by

Bangladesh Parliament to provide for the detention, prosecution and punishment of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against Humanity, war crimes, and crimes committed in the territory of Bangladesh, in violation of customary international law, particularly between the period of 25 March and 16 December, 1971. However, no Tribunal was set up and as such no one could be brought to justice under the Act until the government established the Tribunal on 25 March, 2010.

## **2. Historical Context**

In August, 1947, the partition of British India based on two nation theory, gave birth to two new states, one a secular state named India and the other the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The western zone was eventually named West Pakistan and the eastern zone was named East Pakistan, which is now Bangladesh.

In 1952 the Pakistani authorities made an attempt to impose Urdu as the only State language of Pakistan ignoring Bangla, the language of the majority population of Pakistan. The people of the then East Pakistan started movement to get Bangla recognized as a state language thus marking the beginning of language movement that eventually turned into the movement for greater autonomy and self-determination and eventually independence.

In the general election of 1970, the Awami League under the leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman became the majority party of Pakistan. Despite this overwhelming majority, Pakistan Government did not hand over power to the leader of the majority party as democratic norms required. As a result, movement

started in this part of Pakistan and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in his historic speech of 7 March, 1971, called on the people of Bangladesh to strive for independence if people's verdict is not respected and power is not handed over to the leader of the majority party. On 26 March, following the onslaught of "Operation Search Light" by the Pakistani Military on 25 March, 1971 Bangabandhu declared Bangladesh independent immediately before he was arrested by the Pakistani authorities.

In the War of Liberation that ensued, all people of East Pakistan wholeheartedly supported and participated in the call to free Bangladesh but a small number of Bangalees, Biharis, other pro-Pakistanis, as well as members of a number of different religion-based political parties joined and/ or collaborated with the Pakistani invading force to actively oppose the creation of independent Bangladesh and most of them committed and facilitated the commission of atrocities in the territory of Bangladesh. As a result, 3 million [thirty lakh] people were killed, more than 2,00,000 [two lakh] women raped, about 10 million [one crore] people were deported to India as refugees and million others were internally displaced. It also experienced unprecedented destruction of properties all over Bangladesh.

The Pakistan Government and the military with the help of some pro-Pakistani leaders setup a number of auxiliary forces such as the Razakars, the Al-Badr, the Al-Shams, the Peace Committee etc, essentially to collaborate with the military in identifying and eliminating all those who were perceived to be sympathized with the

liberation of Bangladesh, individuals belonging to minority religious groups especially the Hindus, political groups belonging to Awami League and other pro-Independence political parties, Bangalee intellectuals and civilian population of Bangladesh. Undeniably the road to freedom for the people of Bangladesh was arduous and torturous, smeared with blood, toil and sacrifices. In the contemporary world history, perhaps no nation paid as dearly as the Bangalees did for their emancipation.

### **3. Brief Account of the accused persons**

i) Accused Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher, son of late Monjurul Haque and late Jahura Khanam of village Shunoi Bhogpara, Police Station- Atpara, District- Netrokona presently Mokterpara [Mosjid Quarter], Police Station and District Netrokona was born on 01.01.1950. He obtained B.Com degree and at present he has been doing business at Netrokona Town. In 1971 he was an active leader of Nezam-e-Islami Party and presently involved with Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP].

During the Liberation War in 1971 he joined the Razakar Bahini, an auxiliary force of Pakistani occupation army and became the commander of Razakar Bahini of Netrokona Sadar and being a potential member of Razakar Bahini committed various crimes against Humanity and genocide in 1971 in different areas under the then Netrokona Sub-Division.

ii) Accused Aatur Rahman alias Noni is the son of late Ahsan Ali alias Achhan Ali alias Hachhen Ali and late Khatemunnesa of village-Kochander, Police Station-Kendua, District-Netrokona and 655,

Mokterpara [Masjid Quarter], Police Station and District Netrokona. He passed SSC examination and at present he has been doing business at Netrokona. In the SSC certificate his date of birth has been mentioned as 07.07.1956 but in the National Identify Card it has been mentioned as 08.08.1958. However, the prosecution has claimed that the accused was 19 year old in 1971 and at present he is 62 year old. In 1971 during the War of Liberation, he joined the Razakar Bahini and committed various crimes against Humanity and genocide in different areas of the then Netrokona Sub-Division.

#### **4. Procedural History**

Pursuant to the order of arrest dated 12.08.2014 passed by this Tribunal in ICT-BD Misc. Case No.04 of 2014, the members of law enforcing agencies having arrested accused Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and Md. Ataur Rahman alias Noni produced them before this Tribunal on 13.08.2014.

The Chief Prosecutor submitted formal charges under section 9(1) of the Act in the Tribunal on 03.12.2014 on the basis of Investigation Report of the Investigation Agency. It has been alleged in the formal charges that during the War of Liberation in 1971, the accused persons as the potential members of Razakar Bahini, an auxiliary force of Pakistani occupation army had committed crimes against Humanity, genocide by way of abetting, aiding, participating and providing moral support to commit such crimes in different places of the then Netrokona Sub-Division. On perusal of formal charges, statement of witnesses and the documents submitted by the Prosecution, the Tribunal on 11.12.2014 took cognizance of offences

as specified in section 3(2) read with section 4(1) and 4(2) of the Act of 1973 against the accused persons.

The prosecution was then directed to furnish copies of formal charges and documents submitted therewith which it intends to rely upon, for supplying to the learned defence counsels for preparation of the defence.

Before this Tribunal, in course of hearing the charge matter, the learned Prosecutor Md. Moklesur Rahman has made submissions in support of framing charge against the accused persons in the light of the formal charges together with statements of witnesses and documents submitted therewith. While Mr. Shah Md. Shahab Uddin and Mr. Mizanul Islam, the learned defence counsels for accused Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and Ataur Rahman alias Noni by submitting two separate applications for discharge of the accused persons made elaborate submissions for discharging the respective accused from the charges brought against them.

#### **5. Submission advanced by the Prosecutor**

The learned Prosecutor drawing our attention to the facts set out in the formal charges constituting the offences allegedly committed by the accused persons during the War of Liberation in 1971, portrayed the context in brief to substantiate the organizational plan and policy in execution of which the local pro-Pakistani persons belonging to pro-Pakistani Islamic political groups, Peace Committee, Al-Badr Bahini, Razakar Bahini and other auxiliary forces took part in committing the offences as crimes against Humanity and genocide and also substantially aided and abetted the Pakistani occupation force in

committing horrific atrocities. It has been submitted that commission of offences of crimes against Humanity and genocide in 1971 during the Liberation War are undeniable facts of common knowledge that deserves judicial notice. It has also been submitted that the statement of witnesses, documents and materials collected during investigation abundantly established that the accused persons abetted, facilitated the commission of atrocities and also had complicity to commit such offences in Netrokona in 1971. The accused persons had also physical participation in the commission of offences narrated in the formal charges, apart from abetment and complicity to commit offences.

It has been further submitted by the learned Prosecutor that prosecution has sufficiently explained the delay of about 43 years in bringing prosecution against the accused persons in the formal charges, moreover, a criminal proceeding can not be barred by limitation which is universally accepted by all. It has also been submitted that the accused persons as influential members of Razakar Bahini had committed crimes against Humanity and genocide and they also directly participated in the atrocities and as such they are also liable under section 4(1) of the Act.

#### **6. Submission advanced by the defence**

Mr. Shah Md. Shahab Uddin and Mr. Mizanul Islam, the learned defence counsels for the accused Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and Aatur Rahman alias Noni respectively placing their respective applications seeking discharge of the accused persons have argued that the allegations set up in the formal charges do not disclose or state specificity of general particulars and the required elements to

constitute the offences of crimes against Humanity and genocide. The formal charges are based on vague and unspecified allegations and it does not disclose the mode of participation of the accused persons with the alleged atrocious acts.

They have further argued that apart from the Act of 1973 there had been the Collaborators Order 1972 meant to prosecute and try the local persons who allegedly collaborated with the Pakistani Army in committing atrocities. But the accused persons were not prosecuted under the Collaborators Order 1972. Thus, it may be validly said that the Act of 1973 was enacted only to prosecute those 195 Pakistani armed force members. This prosecution is politically motivated one.

The learned defence counsels have further submitted that the prosecution against the accused persons has been brought after around 43 years without reasonable explanation of such long delay and as such, the case is hopelessly barred by limitation; the alleged offences namely torture, abduction, confinement, conversion and deportation had no existence in the International customary laws before 1971 and as such no charge about the said offences can be legally framed against the accused persons. Learned defence Counsels have further contended that there was no document submitted by the prosecution as to whether the accused persons were the members of Razakar Bahini and they abetted and helped the auxiliary forces including the Razakar Bahini in committing atrocities. It is a motivated case brought against them by the prosecution at the instance of interested quarter. The accused persons in no way are liable under section 4(1) of the Act.



Mr. Mizanul Islam, the learned defence counsel for accused Ataur Rahman alias Noni has further submitted that from the documents submitted by the prosecution it appears that accused Ataur Rahman was a minor in 1971 and as per the Razakar Ordinance 1971 there was no scope to be a member of Razakar Bahini who was below 18 year old. He has also submitted that the Razakar list prepared by the local Muktizoddah Sangsad has been created for the purpose of the instant case. Accused Ataur Rahman alias Noni was never a Razakar nor a member of any auxiliary forces.

Before going into discussion and evaluation of the materials on record, it is needed to be mentioned here that this Tribunal has already resolved some common legal issues agitated by the defence in the cases of the Chief Prosecutor vs. Delwar Hossain Sayeedi [ICT-BD Case No. 01/2011], The Chief Prosecutor Vs. Professor Ghulam Azam [ICT-BD case No. 06/2011], the Chief Prosecutor Vs. Salauddin Quader Chowdhury [ICT-BD Case No. 02/2011] and the Chief Prosecutor Vs. Motiur Rahman Nizami [ICT-BD Case No.03 of 2011]. Apart from these, the Appellate Division of our Supreme Court in the cases of Abdul Quader Mollah Vs Government of Bangladesh vis-a-vis has also decided the legal issues involved in the cases under the Act of 1973.

**The laws/ issues settled by the Appellate Division and the Tribunal are as follows:**

- i. Customary International Law [CIL] shall not be applied if it is contrary to the Act of 1973;

- ii. the inordinate delay in commencing any proceedings under the Act of 1973 *ipso facto* can not be a ground to doubt the truth or veracity of the prosecution case;
- iii. by the amendment of section 3(1) of the Act of 1973 through Act No.LV of 2009 the jurisdiction of the Tribunal has been extended to try and punish 'any individual' or 'group of individuals' besides any member of any armed, defence or auxiliary forces, irrespective of his nationality who has committed, in the territory of Bangladesh, any of the crimes mentioned in section 3(2) of the Act of 1973;
- iv. the Act of 1973 is a protected law and the moment, section 3(1) was amended by way of substitution, it became part of the Statute and it got the protection of any legal challenge to be void or unlawful or even to have become void or unlawful in view of the provision of Article 47(3) of our Constitution;
- v. the clemency given to the admitted prisoners of War, pursuant to the tripartite agreement of 1974, in no way, either match the Act of 1973 or any of its provisions ineffective, invalid or void;
- vi. mere failure of the successive governments to act in accordance with the Act of 1973 for last more than forty three years, in any way, gave any right to the accused to be exonerated from being tried for the commission of crimes as mentioned in section 3(2) of the Act;

- vii. in the Act of 1973, no limitation has been prescribed for initiating proceedings against any individual or group of individuals or organization or any member of any armed, defence or auxiliary forces irrespective of his nationality for the commission of crimes mentioned in section 3(2) of the Act of 1973;
- viii. the Collaborators Order 1972 was a different legislation aiming to prosecute the persons for the offences punishable under the Penal Code, were scheduled in the Collaborators Order 1972, while the Act of 1973 has been enacted to prosecute and try the persons for crimes against Humanity, genocide and other crimes committed in violation of customary international law [CIL] and as such there is no scope to characterize the offences indulging in the Collaborators Order 1972 to be the same offences as specified in the Act of 1973.

Having considered the submissions advanced by the respective parties and materials on record, we are of the opinion that the applications seeking discharge of the accused persons have no substantial merit as without taking evidence of the factual issues raised by the learned defence counsels can not be possible to resolve. Thus, we are inclined to reject both the applications for discharge. Rather, we have found prima facie allegations particularly from the particulars of facts narrated in the formal charges.

We have perused the formal charges, statement of witnesses along with other documents submitted by the prosecution, therefore

we are initially convinced that there are sufficient and substantial materials before this Tribunal to presume that accused i) Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and ii) Aaur Rahman alias Noni committed offences of crimes against Humanity and genocide during the War of Liberation in 1971 as specified under section 3(2) of the Act for which they are criminally liable and also liable under section 4(1) of the Act. Since we find that there are prima facie allegations against the accused persons, the charges are thus framed against them in the following manner:

**Charges**

**We,**

**Justice M. Enayetur Rahim, Chairman**

**Justice Jahangir Hossain and**

**Justice Anwarul Haque, Members**

**of the International Crimes Tribunal-1**

do hereby charge you accused i) Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher, son of late Monjurul Haque and late Jahura Khanam of village Shunai Shogpara, Police Station Atpara, District-Netrokona presently Mokterpara [Mosjid Quarter], Police Station and District Netrokona and ii) Aaur Rahman alias Noni son of late Ahsan Ali alias Achhan Ali alias Hachhen Ali and late Khatemnesa of village- Kochander, Police Station- Kendua, District- Netrokona, and 655, Mokterpara [Masjid Quarter], Police Station and District- Netrokona, as follows:

**Charge No. 01:**

That on 17 August , 1971 at about 11.00 A.M., you Razakar commander Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and Razakar Aaur Rahman alias Noni along with other Razakars and Pakistani army attacked Bausi Bazar of Barhatta police station under presently District Netrokona and having confined un-armed innocent people there including Fazlur Rahman the then president of Bausi Union

Awami League and an organizer of the Liberation War, Md. Abdul Hye, Abdul Hannan and 4/5 other persons, tortured them. At the time of confinement and torture both of you and your said accomplices also having plundered about 400/450 shops of that bazaar set them on fire. Thereafter, both of you and your said accomplices having gone to Hindu populated Saha Para, situated beside said Bausi Bazar, plundered about 20/25 houses including the houses of Ram Sundar Saha, Krishna Chandra Saha [teacher] and Dhirendra Chandra Saha [doctor ] set fire to those houses. After the said incidents, the Hindus of those areas being frightened were compelled to be deported to India. Afterwards, both of you and your said accomplices brought said Fazlur Rahman to Netrokona District Council Dakbanglow [rest house], which was used as a torture cell, and having confined tortured him there, and at night both of you and your accomplice Razakars having taken Fazlur Rahman to Trimohoni Bridge shot him dead and threw his dead body in the river.

Therefore, both of you are hereby charged for abetting, contributing, facilitating and complicity in the commission of offences of murder, confinement, torture, deportation, and other inhumane acts [plundering and arson] as crimes against Humanity as specified in section 3(2)(a)(g) and (h) read with section 4(1) of the Act of 1973 which are punishable under section 20(2) of the said Act.

**Charge no. 02**

That on 04 October, 1971 at about 12.30 P.M., under the leadership of you Razakar commander Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher, you Razakar Ataur Rahman alias Noni and other Razakars

having gone to Sree Sree Narosingho Zeur Akhra area, situated at Barhatta road of presently District Netrokona, abducted Dabir Hossain, a supporter of the Liberation War, and tortured him and thereafter took him to Netrokona District Council Dakbanglow [rest house], which was used as a torture cell, and then having confined there tortured him all the day. On the same day at night both of you and your accomplice Razakars having taken Dabir Hossain to Mokterpara Bridge shot him dead and threw his dead body in the river.

Therefore, both of you are hereby charged for abetting, contributing, facilitating and complicity in the commission of offences of murder, abduction, confinement and torture as crimes against Humanity as specified in section 3(2)(a)(g) and (h) read with section 4(1) of the Act of 1973 which are punishable under section 20(2) of the said Act.

**Charge no.03**

That while the unarmed Hindu people took shelter in Laufa village under Barhattra police station, presently District Netrokona for going to India through River way [Route] during the Liberation War in fear of life threat, on 19 October, 1971 at about 02:30 P.M to until night you Obaidul Hoque alias Taher, a Razakar commander, being enraged by getting said information, under your leadership, your accomplice Razakar Aatur Rahman alias Noni and local Razakar Arab Ali, accompanied by a group of Pakistani army men made an attack in Asma union and put Chanfor Ali of Asma village and Rishi Miah of Gumuria in torture after apprehending them and thereafter, you all

Razakars were divided into two groups while attacking Laufa village. Seeing such attack villagers ran hither and thither in order to save their lives. You Obaidul Hoque alias Taher and Razakar Aatur Rahman alias Noni along with other Razakars having gone to purba para apprehended Ruj Ali Talukder, Moshrab Ali Talukder, Jafor Ali Talukder, Ala Uddin Talukder, Jaheed Ali and Abdul Jabbar and severely injured them under confinement. You both physically tortured some female members after snatching ornaments away from them and you both made inhumane torture on Nuru Naher Akter, wife of Moshrab Ali, who subsequently fell into mental agony because of the said incident.

After this occurrence, you Razakar commander Obaidul Haque alias Taher under your leadership, accused Aatur Rahman alias Nani along with other Razakars accompanied by Pakistani army men jointly having attacked the houses of Nabi Newaz Talukder, Hossain Ali Talukder, Sonafor Miah, Khaza Ali, Kalachan Miah, Mohim Uddin, A. Karim, Akram Ali Talukder along with other 50/60 houses plundered and set fire to those houses. At the same time Sadek Ali and Alam Kha were apprehended and put them in confinement. During departure from the village you both the accused having tied Ruj Ali Talukder and Jafor Ali Talukder with rope crossing the bridge shot them to death by your rifles in hands and laid them on the bank of a canal.

Thereafter, you both and other Razakars having tied altogether took Moshrab Ali Talukder, Ala Uddin, Jaheed Ali, Abdul Jabber, Rishi Miah, Chanfor Ali, Sadek Ali, Alam Kha to Tagorkona Razakar camp.

Although apprehended Sadek Ali [now dead] and Alam Kha [now dead] were released from Razakar camp but in order to kill Moshrab Ali Talukder, Alauddin, Jaheed Ali, Abdul Jabber, Rishi Miah, and Chanfor Ali. Razakars shot them by gun shots on that night under Tagorkona Railway Bridge after inhumane torture. Among them Moshrab Ali Talukder, Alauddin, Jaheed Ali, Abdul Jabber, Rishi Miah succumbed to bullet injuries while Chanfor Ali plunged into river getting bullet injury and luckily escaped causality. None of the dead bodies could be traced out by their relatives on being tried.

Therefore, you are hereby charged for participating, abetting, contributing, facilitating and complicity in the commission of offences of murder, confinement, abduction, torture and other inhumane acts [plundering and arson] as crimes against Humanity as specified under sections 3(2)(a)(g)(h) and 4(1) of the Act of 1973 which are punishable under section 20(2) of the said Act.

**Charge no. 04**

That on any day in the month of May, 1971 you Obaidul Haque alias Taher, under your leadership as Razakar commander, accused Ataur Rahman alias Nani as Razakar along with other Razakars having occupied the house of Maloy Biswas at Mokter Para under Netrokona Sader, established a Razakar camp which was used as 'Torture Cell' during the Liberation War, in 1971. Losing the house Maloy Biswas along with his family members had to face deportation taking shelter in India. In the said 'Torture Cell' many pro-liberation supporters and members of Hindu community were brought from



different areas of the then Netrokona Sub-Division and put them in torture and killed after plundering and setting fire on their houses by other Razakars in collaboration with Pakistani army men. In continuation to that incident, the house of Advocate Sreesha Chandra Sarker was occupied under attack wherein the office of Nezam-e-Islami was established for atrocious activities against the leaders and workers of the Liberation War. Advocate Sreesha Chandra Sarker and his family members were compelled to leave the country for taking shelter in India after dispossessing the house.

Therefore, you are hereby charged for abetting, facilitating and complicity in the commission of offences of deportation and other inhumane acts [forceful dispossession] as crimes against Humanity as specified in sections 3(2)(a)(g)(h) and 4(1) of the Act of 1973 which are punishable under section 20(2) of the said Act.

**Charge no.05**

That on 15 November 1971 at about 11.00 A.M you accused i) Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and ii) Ataur Rahman alias Noni along with other Razakars having attacked Birampur Bazar captured Badiuzzaman Mukta, an organizer of Bangladesh Liberation War from the shop of Siddiqur Rahman and thereafter you the accused persons and your accomplices also apprehended Abdul Malek alias Shanta, Sree Ramchandra Talukder alias Labu, Islam Uddin, Mizanur Rahman, a Bank employee, Ismail Hossain, a minor boy, from the Bazar and its adjacent area and then they all were taken to Netrokona District Council Dak Banglow [rest house] which was being used as

torture cell at the relevant time. At noon all the victims having been boarded in an open jeep were tortured and projected all over the Netrokona Town and at the evening the victims were taken to Pakistani army camp situated at Vocational Training Institute and eventually at night you the accused persons killed all of them except a bank employee Mizanur Rahman by gun shots near Mokterpara bridge. Later on the dead body of Badiuzzaman Mukta and Siddiqur Rahman were recovered but the other dead bodies were not found. Having committed such inhumane acts, torture and murder you the accused persons and your accomplices expressed joys by firing gun shots.

Therefore, you i) Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and ii) Aaur Rahman alias Noni are hereby charged for complicity in, abetting, aiding and facilitating the offences of abduction, torture and murder as crimes against Humanity as specified under section 3(2)(a)(g) and (h) read with section 4(1) of the Act of 1973 which are punishable under section 20(2) of the said Act.

**Charge no.06**

That on any day of first part of October 1971 inbetween 10.00 A.M and 02.00 P.M you accused i) Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and ii) Aaur Rahman alias Noni along with some Pakistani army men and accomplice Razakars having apprehended 15[fifteen] Hindu people of Netrokona Town including Kamini Chakraborty [a teacher of Netrokona Chandranath High School], Durgacharan Chakraborty, Binanda Das, Satish Sarker, Brojendra Sarker, Nitish Sarker, Motilal Saha, Komal Saha, Sunil Saha, Surendra Saha, Dinesh Sarker and

Pijush Sarker from the jail gate of Netrokona took all of them to Trimohoni Bridge and then killed all of them by gun shots with intent to destroy, in whole or in part Hindu religious group.

Therefore, you 1) Md. Obaidul Haque alias Taher and 2) Aatur Rahman alias Noni are hereby charged for complicity in abetting, aiding and facilitating the offences of abduction and murder as crimes against Humanity and genocide as specified under section 3(2)(a)(c)(g) and (h) read with section 4(1) of the Act of 1973 which are punishable under section 20(2) of the said Act.

**Question:** Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

**Answers:**

The charges framed by the Tribunal are read over in the open court and explained to the accused persons present in the dock to which they pleaded not guilty and claimed to have fair trial and justice.

Let the case be fixed on 05.04.2015 for opening statement and examination of prosecution witnesses. The trial shall be continuing on every working day until further order. The defence counsels are directed to submit a list of witnesses along with documents, if any, which they intend to rely upon as required under section 9(5) of the Act of 1993.

**(M. Enayetur Rahim, Chairman)**

**(Jahangir Hossain, Member)**

**(Anwarul Haque, Member)**