A brief review of BangaBhanga and screams of refugeeBangalis.

Swapan Kumar Sarkar*

* Assistant Professor, Sripat Singh College, Jiaganj, Murshudabad, Pin: 742123, W.B., India.

Summary: In the year 1905, through the partition of Bengal, the British government was able to divide the nation of Bengal into two parts. The first mass movement and mass uprising led by Rabindranath and Ramendra Sunder Trivedi was launched against the decision of partition of Bengal. The British government was forced to repeal the partition. But Kolkata lost the status of Bengal's capital, and the importance of Bengalis was reduced. The consequences of the victory also started in the context of the situation of the partition of Bengal, communal Threats, communal politics, rioting, mass murder, rape etc. "The national leaders welcomed the partition, despite the country's reluctance to escape from the great anarchy, turmoil and despair". Two independent countries, India and Pakistan, were born on the midnight of 14 August, 1947. Many problems arising from the problems of partition were born without any solution-refugees and rehabilitation problems. In West Pakistan and the refugee problem of Punjab, there was no link between East Pakistan and Bangla and Eastern refugee problems. There were many major factors that resulted in the problems of refugees and resettlement . The communal riots and refugee problems are just the episodes of currency. Similar to the Ganges and the Padma, Bengali Hindus and Bengali Muslims yarn to stay together. Even though the country is divided, we can reach out to state boundaries to solve the problem of refugees and rehabilitation; And that will be the biggest conclusion of twentieth century.

Keyword: BangaBhanga, 15th August, Commune Threat, Refugee and Rehabilitation Problems, Rape, Language, Reconciliation.

British Governor George Nathaniel Curzon 1899-1905 split Bengal into administrative accusations. In 1905 AD, the partition of Bengal would be effective in the formation of Bengali nationalism, unity and power. In the protest of this announcement of the Governor General, the mass movement that started in undivided Bengal was known as the Swadeshi Movement (anti-partition movement). Rabindranath Tagore and RamendraSundar Trivedi took the initiatives of Swadeshi Movement. It may be said that Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) and Ramendra Sunder Trivedi were the progressive faces of the first mass movement

and mass uprising. However, in the next phase, there is a great difference between the viewpoint of these mass movements. Jatindra Mohan Mukhopadhyay (1888-1968) wrote about Rabindranath's initiative of Swadeshi Movement by recreating his memory Poet started singing songs by trying to use the bun for the harvest '1. Basically, the poet blazes the heart of the people of Bangshahi by taking his wonderful poems, political lectures and direct participation, and the bahinishakha of the partition of Bengal. This way the poet developed a new environment of the partition of Bengal. In this novelty environment, a new trend of mass struggle, along with boycott, is the movement of the Swades Movement. As a result, the British government was forced to repeal the partition of Bengal in 1911,². But the question is, when the decision of the partition of Bengal is being canceled, the British Raj, after Calcutta had a further decision like settling in India's capital, Delhi, was overcast. It is a matter of surprise that contemporary Indian leadership, even Rabindranath himself himself, remained silent on a serious decision of this nature. But why this silence? In this context, Nepal Majumdar wrote "In December 1911, a decade of congressional settlement of Congress was announced, in the court of Delhi, the fifth anniversary of the declaration of the annihilation of the Bengā Moderate fans fondly praised the fifth George British in Calcutta congress. On the other hand, the terrorist movement also started to rise again in the country, in this political situation of the country we could not see any political reaction in the mind of Rabindranath. On the one hand there was no innovation in the politics of Congress- the ever-appealing was the Congress's politics. So it's not that the poet does not want to support, so there is no surprise. On the other hand, he did not support the ideology and ideology of the terrorist movement. That is why he is seen using a tough silence on the political issue of the country. The poet thinks that by taking his ideals, he will have to go alone - "If no one comes to your call, only you are the lone one." ³ But the policy of this lone movement is against the nationalist ideology. In spite of that, we could not do what Tagore had done for us in the interest of the nation's national awakening during the Swadeshi era, and not after 1919 el 1911, but then again in 1947. ⁴In 1911, the declaration of the annihilation of the partition of Bengal was full of happiness. It was the immediate realisation of the Bengalis thereafter that they did not have the farsightedness of Bose. In Rabindranath's novel "Ghare Baire",⁵ one of the main characters of his work, Nikhilesh is completely silent, and SandipUbbheelSathhara, Chanchal⁵. What is the real result of silence in our minds, the partition of India and Bengal in 1947? On the other hand, the fate of nationalist renowned historian AmaleshTripathi wrote that the much more divisive division than the partition of Bengal was waiting for them to think that this division must be divided into 1947⁶. The

announcement of the partition was such that after the fairy tale that was there, but the Bengali Hindus became so overwhelmed with their apparent success against the British that they also failed to read the clear writing of the wall - was finally final.⁶ When all the world was sleeping with midnight bells of 1947 on August 18, 1947, India then looked at an eyebrow by getting independence and renewal. El is the moment, which rarely comes to history, when we renounce the old man, we are new. When the end is an era The country where the soul has been kept for a long time, it became the vanguard⁷. Independence was achieved after the partition of India in 1947, but before the first revival of independence was cut, the whole country had to face a thousand tests. Indian minds and ordinary people did not have any ideas about how many complex problems will arise from the painting of partition. The common people do not even have ideas of meditation. Because of illiteracy, illiteracy, and illiteracy. The way of condom, the Orthodox Mullah intestine, the attempt to persecute the problem by creating a state of Pakistan on the basis of religion, finally culminated in the final failure.⁷ On the basis of religion, the problems which arose sharply due to the partition of the country, one of the refugee problems, the infiltration of barren water floods led to anarchy and chaos. The more valuable question that comes to us is that the problems related to rehabilitation. In our short essay, there is only a small attempt to highlight Bangla and refugee problems.

The name of the dream given by Chowdhury Rahmat Ali of University of Oxford is Pakistan. The young man's dream was that day, but eventually the state of Pakistan was born on the basis of action. Pakistan Occupation West and East Pachisi. In the same state structure, the fundamental difference is expressed in the form of space, time, distances, and distances. The problem with West Pakistan is the same as the problem of East Pakistan, which is the problem of constipation and infiltrator. But its features and types are completely different. 70 targets in the states of Punjab, Patiala, Jalandhar, Haryana and East Panchaabas from the West Pakistan. The number of people who were infiltrated as refugees in this region was of the very small number of people of Hindu religion in the context of Sikh religion. Why did the people who were refugees from West Pakistan also has the integrity between the language and the culture of this region with the cultures, but it is divided into divisions and splits in the country, but its independence and its tone of tune. That which is not seen in our eyes, has been captured and reflected in the literary world. This refugee and penetration problem is not just the problem of the Indian United States. The Pakistani state is

also a big burning problem. In this basic question, there is a fair neutral outlook on both the problems that occur in the current situation.

Art: The art industry and the music industry, in particular, are the basic independent entities present. So listen, "Ganges are my mother, Padma is my mother, and MeghnaJamuna in the two waters of my eyes ...

Refugee Problems In North-West India, in adjacent areas of Punjab, we have seen the opposite of the complete picture in West Bengal. Is observed. Not just West Bengal, it can be said that this picture is in East India. The situation of East Pakistan is much more terrible than West Pakistan. In spite of this, it may be said that even after partition of the country, the Bengali Hindus who lived in the eastern part of Pakistan were still not as prominent as the West, the wealth, life, dignity and security of West Pakistan. But in spite of the lack of security feeling in the Muslim-dominated areas and in Pakistan the government became increasingly strong. Immediately after the 15th of August, 1947, it became the capital of Eastern India. The intention has also been done before the partition. Has been during the Partition and has been after the Partition. Only the subject matter of concern is the intensity of intensity or numerical dimension. Approximately 17.50 thousand people left East Pakistan and came to power in Bangladesh.⁹ In 1949-1950, after the communal riots and violence of minority Hindus in East Bengal, when LelihanShikha came down in the fire, Hindu refugees or refugees in West Bengal were named after them.¹⁰ Later, the number of Bengali Hindu refugees in a few hundred crossed probably 50 lakhs. Why did Bengalese Hindus from West Bengal, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Orissa, Eastern Bengal, chose this region specially in East Bengal? Just for the sake of livelihood security? Just for the geographic proximity? Was there no bigger reason? In fact, the division of fruit of British imperialism. The country has divided, isolated, split, but integrity and its independent entity in language-literary and art world compelled one type to choose this region of refugees, especially West Bengal. So it can be said that there is no reason to doubt the great fact that language literature is very good. Partition, isolated and fragmented, "Bengalis of Hindu and Bengali Muslims have a blood relation".¹¹ So they are keen to meet.

History Recognized Country Division, Thorn Wire Fence Border Line "Between the ghosts in the field, after the hooping ... etc .. Realistic and state recognized. But this state obstacle, social barrier, can easily maneuver the heart, can move freely there. The refugees who came to West Bengal took shelter in the refugee camp, in the train station, on the footpath, on the roadside, in the house, under the open sky Very

soon these places became crowds of refugees. The journey of the refugees became completely narcotic and weak. People and animals did not have too many candidates in life. The refugee problem has not only affected the Indian American, but also the newly formed Pakistani state has less influence. The inaction and negligence of central and state government were largely responsible for the poor and oppressed life of the West Bengal refugees. During the partition of India's first Prime Minister Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, many promises have been made for the future security of minority Hindu families of East Bengal, have dreamed. But after Partition, they started coming to West Bengal demanding protection of their lives and their religion. Nehru strongly protested on their arrival. He wrote to West Bengal Chief Minister Dr. Bidhashchandra Roy that "I think that all the Hindu leaders who came out of the country in East Bengal have not done any duty to their common people ... even if they have to fight, try to stop this evacuation till the end."¹² However, Nehru panchab In the case of West Bengal adopted the opposite policy. Even the Panchbanas took responsibility for the rehabilitation of the government. The question arises why this discrimination? The reader will evaluate.

In 1947, the British government gave blanket blanketblanket to India. But in India, the monarchy, the garbage free, which is difficult to form the country, the unmarked matter. Before the beginning of the country's work, the immediate problems faced by Congress, Nehru and Gandhiji, were the Communal Threats-Hindu-Muslim communal riots. The exact number of people who died in the death of cursed bloodshed, how many families were stranded, and how many people were displaced from the quill-ground, there is no exact account of the heritage of the heritage even today. Keeping a small request to reach the correct statistics. With the acquisition of independence, the war that started in the war started long. In both the countries of India and Pakistan, minority sacrifice sacrifice started with communal threats. In the West Bengal and eastern parts of East Bengal this communal thread is between Hindus and Muslims. In the west it was Muslim, Hindu and Sikh riots and rioters. In fact, on the day of the churning, there was a cow with amrit.¹³ The vampire monster had massed on the human head. Thus, people were killed in a ruthless way of killing people, not children and helpless victims. Thievery, rahajani, burglar, and above all, the rape of wholesomeness has erupted the history of this period. It took quite some time to stop this narcotic killings and return to normalcy. The situation is very much under control in government efforts. But communal problems continue to rise. The ash-fire often creates wildfires, seized peace, gifts of torment, turmoil. So that was an instant problem after it was transformed into a long time of burning real problems.

Refugee problems are the result of the division of the country, which is a complex problem.

In the absence of life and livelihood and lack of security, all the people who came out of the country of birth and past, came to the country, their rehabilitation was not easy and they were time-consuming. The story of coming out is not known even today. In fact, the problem of communal problems was the problem of refugees, the epitope of the same coin. But it was not easy to get rid of communal problems. This problem started with the beginning of the conflict between the India-Pakistan war, which was born of a continuous military conflict, "Kashmir Kashmir problem, 1964-65 Indo-Pak war and war of 1971, Kargil war and 2017 sargical weapon. Nehru was aware of the poisonous consequences of communalism, he clearly said that India would not be united if it did not destroy communalism. He had declared, "No State can be civilized except an secular state."¹⁴ It is a matter of fact that Bapuji himself is a victim of communalism. He died on 30 January 1948 by the Nathuram Gods, "the RashtriyaSwayamsevakSangh (RSS), an employee of a state worker." This incident will be less likely to be misery. Communal violence is a serious harm to the security of the nation.

As a result of rebirth of the country, refugee problems have arisen in different parts of the world, many people have become refugees due to the toxicity of political socio-religious, ethnic and hatred. Many people from around the country, such as Germany, Australia, Asturias, Spain, have taken shelter in Palestine as refugees with a total of five-lanes of refugees.¹⁵Due to the complex problem of similar arrangements due to the disaster situation in 15 countries. Germany, India, Pakistan and Palestine have the highest number of refugees in these four countries.¹⁶ Independence and partition of the country was a major curse for minority people of East Bengal. Together with independence, they became their husbands, leaving their homesteads in India, and the minority people of West Bengal got their feet on the path to Pakistan. This is not how terrible it can be. Nevertheless, the two examples are helping the journey of hundreds of difficult refugees from the path of the journey of SrimatiRadharani or the Taklamakan Desert of Syed Mustaq Ali. Pathless journey Journalist Durga Das, in his book 'India from Karzon to Neheru', said that this country has witnessed the change of many rulers and they have come.¹⁷ But the first change of a ruler forced one person to leave home. An old man told Nehru that "family breaks down, property changes too, but all of them are unconditionally. But why so many murders, injuries, booths and abductions? Could the family and the property be divided into peace and peace as a whole? Many Hindus remained in Pakistan from Bengal and India. But due to frequent rioting in eastern parts, Hindus came to West Bengal. According to the Chief

Minister of West Bengal, Dr Bidhanchandra Ray, 1.6 million people died in East Bengal in 1949, 1 lakh 80 thousand people were homeless and 1 lakh women were abducted¹⁸. Wholesale rates are rape. Many children, without identity, are forced to give birth to children against will. False commitments to him by the state law and the law. Just walk away from life. Is it alive? Think of you thousands of times ...!¹⁹ In the Supreme Court's directive and order, the ten-year-old child who was raped before birth gave birth to both children and newborns¹⁹.

At present, there are 1210193422 people in India, male 623724428, wife 58642174, literacy 74.04%, population increase rate 17.64%, density 38 sq km. It is said in the evaluation of Indian Adam Sumari 2011. Our Adam Sumari, our future Our Cencus our future²⁰Murshidabad has a population of 710244 people, of which 36299595 are male, 3472835 female, population increase is 21.7%, literacy 67.53% density is 1334 people per sq km. This past history of Murshidabad district can be seen a little bit. Whether it is inevitable in 1947, it may be a matter of debate. But it is true that on 19th August 1947, two independent countries, India and Pakistan, were born. The people of the country were zealous for the partition of Bengal, but Muslim League, Jinnah Prime Minister Surabardi and Congress leader SharatBasu too are opposed to the partition of Bengal, which was the first mass movement against the partition of Bengal, Rameshandra Trivedi of Kandi, Murshidabad. AiyenUthpuran of the Bangabha movement. The identity of how active in Murshidabad was seen in the reversal of the incident, during the time of the meeting of the association. After the 1937 provincial elections, in the Beladanga region, in the context of the Hindu-Muslim riots, in the Baharampur town of Murshidabad, the Sarla Bangla Muslim League Conference was held on 23rd and 24th December. The President of the Conference of the Conference was MoulviAbdur Rashid, the eminent personality M. At the Jinnah Saheb, A. Who FazlulHaque, The main point of the conference was that Muslims demanded Muslims to violate the wall of communalism, national liberation and unity became secondary.²¹

One more thing is clear that Muslim League is promoting poison in the minds of Muslim people. A furious sentiment and emotion The reactions of this conference can be seen in the general population of Murshidabad, particularly the folk art form of communalism. A huge Hindu-Muslim unity conference was held at MurshidabadNawab Palace ground in the chairmanship of NawabWasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad on 26 February, 1938, to maintain social harmony and to maintain the atmosphere of the conference, the president of the reception committee of the grand conference was the president of District Board Surendra Narayan Singh, editor of District Board EkramulaHaque, president of Yum. B. On the issue of Hindu

Muslim unity. C. Chatterjee, TulsiGoswami, HumayunKabir, ChaudhuryMoazzem Hossain, Communist Leader Soumendranath Tagore, Nationalist leader of the district Syed Badrodza, AbdurSamad ... etc. .²² The message of this conference influenced the people of the district, there is no doubt about it. Especially the communal harmony was decided as a sacred duty. Not only Murshidabad district, many such programs were adopted in every district of Bengal. But in spite of that, on 1947, 15th August the country became independent. Born in India and Pakistan state. Uncertainty started in districts like Murshidabad, Khulna, Rajshahi, Nadia, Dinajpur, Kushtia, Meherpur, Rangpur etc. In particular, Murshidabad district became the head of Muslim Muslims and became associated with Hindustan as the head of Khulna District Hinduism. The uncertainty of Murshidabad people can not be interpreted as, finally, the meeting was held on 18 August at the Murshidabad Palace ground. The main entrepreneur of this meeting is NawabWasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, Roy BahadurSurendra Narayan Singh, Durgapad Singh About In the end, Radcliffe was included in Boedad or Khulna Pakistan and Murshidabad was included in the Hindustan.²³ On Independence Day of Murshidabad, 15th and 18th August. This is also real. Similar facts can be seen in the case of Nadia.

Though the country is divided on the basis of religion, this bigotry, like Afing's addiction, has been known for ages, as well as friends living peacefully, murderers, robbers, cheating men, thieves and even rapists. If the national leaders accepted the partition to avoid communal riots, what was the reality of the riots? Actually but talking about the other. The incident of rape was already there, even during partition, even then there was. Only numerical differences are particularly noted. At present, we see many rape incidents such as the death of Tapi owner, fishermen for rape of AsaramBapu, Haital Parekh rape and murder, hanging of Dhananjay²⁴.DharmaguruGuaramit Ram Rahim Singh, In Insane Jail²⁵ Etc. In accordance with the recommendation of the 26 Verman Committee, the present government has issued an ordinance to punish rapists more severely. The main thing is that the punishment of rape is the death penalty. It is a tragedy to expect the number of rape to decrease. Before Partition and Independence of Bangladesh, before the birth of Independent Bangladesh, about 2 crore refugees and refugees came out of Bengal. I would like to mention an incident in Nadia district. 1951 President Rajendra Prasad and Chief Minister Nehru came to the Kupas camp in Ranaghat to visit refugee camp in Nehru Sarajmin. The Chief Minister said with a sense of humor when he saw a little gold jeweler wearing a woman named RupashreePalli, who had come to the country with a lot of property, why would they lack? That is, the Prime Minister wanted to see the refugees as poor as the beggar. So, the refuge of a refugee gentleman was

very unusual for the prime minister²⁶. In 2004, it was normal for the refugees to get nothing from the government. Language is a great factor for the refugees, once more proved that on the basis of language, 1971 is the birth of independent country of country. Again the refugee came to the shore of refugees. All these non-garmentless, shelterless, helpless, harmless, destitute people have been created in the writings of literary writers, novel novels, stories, short stories, memoirs, films, photos, art works, history etc. This large number of refugee families came under pressure on Bengal. But the problem of the refugee problem, the importance of extensiveness, and how to solve the problem? Part of the wounds that created the wound, will it settle down? Or did various political parties and leaders make their life curse for their narrow interests by giving refuge to refugees, intruders etc.? Using Khuror's call to take advantage of fatigue? If we can offer citizenship facilities and services to the citizens of every citizen and leaders with a humanistic perspective, then only can we get temporary relief from this wart of the partition. If the Kashmir problem, the recent incidents of Assam, the problems of Darjeeling will be present in front of us like problems of three bighasHaldibari problem, India-China problem, Indo-Shillong problem, border problem etc. Nevertheless, it is not possible to say that our government did not do anything for the refugees. A newly established national government tried to do a lot more than its resources. But a little help from the central government, like Prufull Kumar Ghosh, the first national government of Bengal, received only eight crores of rupees from the central government, which is just as little to solve the refugee problem!²⁵

Conclusion:

One of the most important issues in the modern era is the situation of the country and the problem of rehabilitation. This issue has got important place in the history of imperialist, nationalist, Marxist and lower caste. Since then, many historical studies have been done since today, many books have been published, researchers have been studied, many periodicals, monthly, weekly published from contemporary period to present time. Fifty years of partition has been completed. Despite this, our article has the right to originality. In these research, the problem of refugees and rehabilitation has been given more importance on political, socio-economic reasons. There has been a rather debatable issue of "rape and language" one of the most plausible aspects of refugee rehabilitation issues. As a result of the partition of India, about one million people were killed and 75 thousand were victims of brutal torture. Traveling towards the crossroads of the carriage of the corpses became a daily incident.²⁷ In the ninth view of the new Jewish drama of the Salil Sen, I saw the house, money, honor and all the Harailam. In our essay, we have tried to highlight both of

these topics in terms of information and theories. It also knows that the exact numerical statistics of refugees and rehabilitation problems can never be proved in historical research. Partition has been independent, has been independence. We may also be united, like the geographical divisions, the outline, the scourge of scourging, the river of forgetfulness. And if you can, that's the biggest conclusion of the 21st Century.

References:

- 1. MukhopadhyayJatindranath,SharadiyaDesh, Rabindrapatraguccha (in Bengali), 1418, p. 43.
- MallikSamarkumar, Swadhinotar du dosok, Nehru's Bharatavarsa (in Bengali), (1947-1964), West Bengal Publishers, 2008, pp. 36-37.
- 3. Majumder Nepal, BharaterJatiyata o antorjatikotaabong Rabindranath (in Bengali), (Prothomkhondo), De's Publishing, Calcutta, 1389, p. 292.

4. Anisuzzaman, Partition of Bengal and Muslim Society, Swadeshi awakening of Bengal, compiled by SouvikBandyopadhyay, West Bengal History Parliament, Calcutta, 2008, p.

- 5. RabindraRachanbali "GhoreBaire (In Bengali)", Vishvabharati Books section
- 6. Tripathi Amalesh, BanglarMukh (in bengali), Ananda Publishers, 1998, Calcutta, p.133.
- 7. Mallik Samar Kumar, Opcit (In Bengali), p.13
- 8. Banerjee Sivadas, Music Bhupen Hazarika.
- 9. Chandra Bipan and others, -India after independence, penguin books, 2000, Page-134.

10. After the Noakhali riots in 1946, the displaced people from the outskirts of Bengal, who took shelter in the barracks made for the soldiers during World War II, were called old camps, and in the subsequent years of 1947, the people of Barisal Danga (1950) The people who took refuge in the abandoned army barracks were called new camps. By the beginning of the fifties, the number of refugees increased by almost 1 million, including the Old and New Camp.

Paul Prasanta Kumar, Ravi Jabani (fourth volume), Anand Publishers, Second edition 2002, Calcutta, pp. 302-303.

12. ChakrabartiPrafulla Kumar, marginal human: Refugee life talk in West Bengal, first published in 1947, Prokshana Publications Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta, p. 21.

13. Independence Day Memories; Crisis of Solidarity, Articles of Samaphas (2nd volume), Mitra and Ghosh Publishers, 1993, Calcutta, p. 210.

- 14. Chandra Bipan and others, opcit (In Bengali), p. 78
- 15. Pal Sanjay, mass movement in Bengali drama, ------ p. 91.
- 16. Ibid, p. 91
- 17. Das Durga, India from Curzon to Neheru and after, Rupa& Co, 1976, p. 251.
- 18. Tripathi Amalesh, Pragitti, PP-1334
- 19. DattaShuvo, Editor of the current magazine, 18th August, 017, p. -1
- 20. www.census2011.com/census/district/7murshidabad

21. Raha, Sanaat, BharoterJatiyoswadinatoSongram, prothomprokas 1981, Raha New Agrani Press, Murshidabad, P. 107.

22. Ibid, p. 108.

23. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia the Radcliffe line.

24. ChattapadhyaySuman, EiSomoyPatrika (In Bengali), 02.09.17, p. 10.

25. Bose Creating, Editor: SanbadProtidin (In Bengali), 24.08.17, p.23

26. Adhikari Harinarayan, edited, struggling RupshreePalli, 1st Prakashan 1995, Vivekananda Palli, Calcutta, P. 23.

27. Siddhartha ChattopadhyaySurjanjan in Guha, AdhunikVaroterItihas (In Bengali). (1707-1964), p. 775.

