

# भारत की लूट PLUNDER OF INDIA



Guwahati, Assam – India. Protest against Cattle smuggling to Bangladesh.



Dhaka cattle market flooded with Indian cattle for slaughtering.



Research Report Compiled & Prepared By :  
**SHRI VARDHMAN PARIVAR, MUMBAI, INDIA.**  
TEL: 022 – 23887637, E-mail: vardhmanparivar@yahoo.com

*We claim no copyright for noble cause*

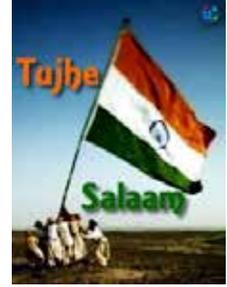
# PREFACE

Dear Friends,

**PLUNDER OF INDIA**, we put it as set of documents which is focusing on perpetual robbery of India's Dignity. Robbery of wealth can be compensated but Robbery of Dignity is irrecoverable. The Most Galling & embarrassing part of entire episode is plundering of Hindustan's Dignity & precious wealth is, virtually Government recognized and continued since many years!!! No government has shown any conation to mind to prevent this giant plunder. Lot of clamor from NGOs, Individuals and BSF (Boarder Security Force) are gone unheard. Now confident with policy paralysed Government, these stealer & scoundrels have started demanding from our Government to make their robbery official - legalise!!! And few so called thinkers also have started advocating Government to facilitate this gang to buy the peace!!!

The aim to publish this compiled document and place afore our Nation is to inform our citizens, in which direction our great nation is speeding. This is rather shameful story of facts with figures & evidence known to entire world. Our great nation is in state of mockery on the dais of world. Our reputable, holy, sacred, goddess, who is symbol of our reverence, our greatest culture & tradition, to whom we all call & believe MATA, to whom we worship with devotion are treated relentlessly & barbarously. We are losing our dignity, our splendor and our luster. We can stop this legerdemain within no time, but we are not! Our policy makers are behaving despicably. Their attitude is encouraging these scoundrels. The Billion dollar question, we need to ask our government, Why are we sacrificing our holy GAUMATA for some ones' relish? How can you betray the sovereignty of this nation?

**The subject of story is about illegal smuggling of cows from India to**



**Bangladesh.** Estimation was every year more than 15Lakhs to 20lakhs live Cows are smuggled from India to Bangladesh by crossing border by sea way, and by Road to cater the revelry of Beef starved Nation. Export of Live Animal for Beef / Meat is totally ban from India since Independence. Astonishing fact is Still Live Animal and that too our **sacred Animal COWS** (India's Dignity, Symbol of prosperity, goddess of millions of Hindustani) are smuggled every day for slaughtering to Bangladesh. **Highly shocking news published in Daily Star News paper (said to be a no1 English Daily Of Bangladesh) on 13th Oct 2013 under caption 'Celebrating Sacrifice' India Export about 10Million Cows per year to Bangladesh, out of which 4million are sent during this Bakri Eid!!!** An authentic research report submitted to Govt. of India (enclosed in this book, prepared by ORI Foundation, published in July 2013) have mentioned daily **approx. 20000 to 25000) cattle heads worth \$81000 are smuggling daily from India to Bangladesh, (annually 90lakhs, worth 29million US\$.) Every 3rd head of Cow slaughtered in Bangladesh is Indian Cow! Bangladeshis are so maniac of Indian cow, that Our Cow costing locally Rs. 500/- to 3000/- fetch Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- in Bangladesh. Use of our Cow in Bangladesh is not for Agriculture or herding & Milk, but is for Meat, Skin (Leather) Blood & Bone. Bangladesh's economy is virtually banking on Indian cow. They not only consume beef domestically but are exporting (our Cow's) Beef, Leather and various products from Bone & other organs. In fact they export Leather (of cow smuggled from India) to India officially.** Estimated figure reports annual turnover of Bangladesh pertaining to Meat, Leather & Meat species from Indian cattle is > Rs. 25Billion! Though export of

Live cattle is ban from India strictly, in Bangladesh business of such smuggled cow is official trade! Their Govt. has huge income from taxing officially from such smuggled cattle. **Entire Govt. machinery of Bangladesh is openly (mostly proud fully) accepting this smuggling OFFICIALLY. Our BSF & entire Govt. machinery is immodestly accepting this loot OFFICIALLY!!**

Cattle smugglers are so skunk now; they are now in group frequently attacking at our BSF solders & brutally killing our jawans, these smugglers are officially demanding to us for legalizing cow export if we want to enjoy peace on border! On this subject they are delegating with our Govt. & Ministers. Bangladesh Govt. also is in a way threatening us to legalise cow export if we want to see the peace at our Border!? How can mere cattle smuggler dare to talk with a powerful country like us unless they have some extremely notorious backing? Who is fueling power? Who are behind this immense & profound racket? What they aiming? What kind of unprecedented, extreme threats are posing to our nation from these elements? To what extent Vote Bank & Note Bank politics are acting behind? These are the answers you will find in this Book in form of documents. You will be shocked, you will be knocked! **The condition is, YOU MUST READ complete set of Documents.**

Pampering can never be the answer to such horrified racket. Accepting their demand will prove suicidal action for our nation. Because intention is not only cow smuggling it's only a one of media. **Can we not deal firmly with them most importantly when they are smuggling our cows, and in exchange spreading terrorism, fake currencies, laundering ammunition, Drug and RDX?** Why they are indulging in such massive illegal activity? Are they having no fear from India? Our inaction have ballooned

their nasty intentions and activities. They are now tool of anti nation elements & terrorists. Entire part of profound conspiracy should be dealt with ironed hand. These rouges must be crushed for once and it's high time to display our entity & power of Hindustan. Our borders are geographically vulnerable to our enemies. We know their intentions very well. They need to deal with irony determination. We have seen Special status under article 370 to Jammu & Kashmir have fattened the mockery of secularism and played significant role in converting heaven on earth in Heaven for Terrorists. We are still bearing the fruits of our government's abject surrender in Kandhar during year 1999, when Air India Flight no IC 814 was hijacked.

**Enough is Enough!** We need to awake and take action before we bankrupt in our cow wealth. Our cows are not produced and reared to feed smugglers and terrorist. They should get massage in form of action from us. We should recover the loss we have incurred and irreparable damage we have suffered over a period of time. It's tax payer's money and National property. **Why tax payers are spending as high as RS.2 lakh 53 thousand Cr. on annual budget of our Defense ministry?** Ignorance about law is not an excuse hence it is punishable, But insulting the law is matter of negotiation & discussion!!! If a person perform cruelty to cow in our nation, find himself in jail or panelized, If petty thieves can also sent to jail for petty crime in our country why these stealer & scoundrels, who are shooting at our solders and killing them mercilessly are finding place on negotiation table to discuss how this smuggling can be legalise with our Defense personals & ministry? We all need this answer and result oriented action soon.

प्रणाम,

SHRI VARDHMAN PARIVAR TEAM.

## પ્રસ્તાવના

પ્લાન્ડર ઓફે ઈન્ડિયા : આ કોઈ એક પુસ્તિકા નથી! હિન્દુસ્તાનમાંથી સંપૂર્ણ ગેરકાયદે, દાણચોરી દ્વારા બાંગ્લાદેશમાં સતત થઈ રહેલ મહામૂલ્યવાન પશુઓ અને તેમાંય મુખ્યત્વે ગાયોની લૂંટને પર્દાફાશ કરતો એક રિસર્ચ રિપોર્ટ છે. આ રિસર્ચ રિપોર્ટમાં કોઈ ધારણા કે કલ્પનાશક્તિ આધારિત એક પણ ઉલ્લેખ નથી. સતત પુરાવાઓ આધારિત વિગતો છે માટે અધિકૃત છે, મહત્વનો છે. ભારતના અને વિશ્વભરના રાષ્ટ્રિય અખબારો, ભારતની વિશ્વાસનીય સંસ્થાઓ (એનજીઓ), ભારતના વિદેશ મંત્રાલય, સંરક્ષણ મંત્રાલય, વાણિજ્ય મંત્રાલય, ઈન્ટેલીજન્સ બ્યૂરો અને ગૃહ મંત્રાલય તથા ખૂદ બાંગ્લાદેશની સરકાર દ્વારા પ્રમાણિત કરેલ, વારંવાર કબૂલ કરેલ હકિકતો આ ડોક્યુમેન્ટમાં જેમની તેમ રજૂ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. આ અત્યંત ખોફનાક, આઘાતજનક અને હૃદયદ્રાવક વિગતોનો અભ્યાસ કરી, સમજી અને તે પ્રવૃત્તિઓનો ઉગ્ર વિરોધ કરવો પ્રત્યેક રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમી, સંસ્કૃતિપ્રેમી, ધર્મપ્રેમી અને જીવદયાપ્રેમીની પવિત્ર ફરજ બની રહે છે.

અત્યંત પ્રાચિન કાળથી લઈ, સાંપ્રત સમય સુધી હિન્દુસ્તાનની જીવાદોરી સમા પ્રત્યેક હિંદુઓ માટે પૂજન યોગ્ય એવા પશુધન - મુખ્યત્વે ગાયોની આશરે એક કરોડ જેટલી વિશાળ સંખ્યામાં વરસે દહાડે દાણચોરી દ્વારા, ભારતના વિવિધ રાજ્યોમાંથી, ટૂંક દ્વારા, રેલ્વે વેગનોમાં અને દરિયાઈ માર્ગે ભારતની સરહદથી બાંગ્લાદેશમાં કતલ માટે નિકાસ થઈ રહી છે. આ પ્રવૃત્તિનો સિલસિલો કેટલાક વરસોથી અવિરત પણે ચાલુ છે. આ અપકૃત્ય એટલા ઉઘાડે ઘોગે ચાલી રહ્યું છે, એટલું ખુલ્લેઆમ ચાલી રહ્યું છે કે બાંગ્લાદેશની નિર્લજ્જ સરકાર હવે બેફામ બની આપણા દેશના વાણિજ્ય મંત્રાલય સમક્ષ અધિકૃત પ્રતિનિધિ મંડળ મોકલાવી એવી રજૂઆત કરી રહ્યું છે કે તેઓને ભારતીય ગાયના માંસ વગર ચાલી શકવાનું નથી, એ દેશની ઈકોનોમી ભારતીય પશુધનનાં માંસ, લોહી, હાડકા, વાળ તથા વિવિધ અવયવો ઉપર આધારિત છે માટે આ ગુનાહિત પ્રવૃત્તિને અટકાવવાની કોશિષ આપણા

રાષ્ટ્રે કરવાને બદલે, અહીંથી હિન્દુસ્તાનમાંથી જીવીત પશુધનની બાંગ્લાદેશમાં કતલ માટે કાયદેસર નિકાસ કરવી. આ નિર્લજ્જતાને આંટી મારે એવી સવાઈ કાયર ભારત સરકાર મંત્રાણના ટેબલ ઉપર આવી રજૂઆતો સાંભળે છે, અને બાંગ્લાદેશ આ માંસ, ચામડું વિગેરેની વિશ્વભરમાં નિકાસ કરી હુંડિયામાણ રળે છે!

સમગ્ર વિશ્વના ફલક ઉપર જે દેશના કોટિલ્યશાસ્ત્ર અને ચાણક્યનીતિ અનુસુસરણિય હતી, તે દેશ આજે ધિક્કારપાત્ર અને હાસ્યાસ્પદ બની રહ્યો છે. વિશ્વના અગ્રણી અખબારો અને સંસ્થાઓ જણાવે છે કે ભારતમાં ગાય એ પવિત્ર કે પૂજનીય હાલમાં છે જ નહીં! જો આવું હોયે તો આ રાષ્ટ્ર એની પવિત્ર માતાને કપાવવા જવા જ કે મ દે? આ દેશના પ્રત્યેકે હિન્દુ અને રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમીનું મસ્તક શરમથી ઝુંકી જાય તેવી વગોવણી આપણી સરકારની ઢીલી અને રાષ્ટ્રવિરોધી નીતિને કારણે થઈ રહી છે.

આ પુસ્તિકામાં આપેલ વિગતો અને ફોટાઓ જોઈ સૌકોઈ રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમીનું હૃદય દ્રવી જ ઉઠશે! આ પશુધન કેવા નિર્દૃણ, આઘાતજનક પાશવી અત્યાચારનો ભોગ બની રહ્યો છે! આ કસાઈઓ, પાપીઓ, હત્યારાઓને માત્ર પશુધન કે ગાય સાથે જ મતલબ નથી. તેઓ અલકાયદા, ઈન્ડિયન મુજ્જાહિદીન જેવા આતંકવાદિ સંગઠનો સાથે સાંઠ ગાંઠ ધરાવે છે અને પશુધનનો બદલામાં કિમતરૂપે આ રાષ્ટ્રના સાર્વભૌમત્વને ખતમ કરવાના બદઈરાદે આપણા દેશનાં સુરક્ષાદળો સામે લડવા હથિયારો, દેશની પ્રજાને ખતમ કરવા ડ્રગ્સ, નકલી નોટો, આ દેશના બાંધવોને મારવા માટે બૌબધડાકામાં વપરાતું આરડીએક્સ અને આતંકવાદીઓને ઘુસાડી રહ્યાના પુરાવાઓ ભારત સરકારના લાગતા વળગતા દફતરોમાં મોજૂદ છે અને એ અંગેના પુરાવા સહિતની વિગતો આ ડોક્યુમેન્ટમાં મુકવામાં આવી છે.

આ દેશની બદનસીબી જાણી આપ સૌને અવશ્ય આઘાત લાગશે! કેવા લોકોના હાથમાં આ રાષ્ટ્રનું ભવિષ્ય

સોંપી અને આપણે નિશ્ચિત બની પોઠી ગયા છીએ! આવી અત્યાચારી દાણચોરીને બંધ કરવાના ઈરાદે જ્યારે ભારતીય સુરક્ષાદળના ઝાંબાજ જવાનોએ દાણચોરોને થોડા સમય પહેલા પકડ્યા, તો એ ઘુસણખોરોએ ધારિયા, તલવાર વિ. હથિયારોથી આપણા જવાનો ઉપર હુમલો કર્યો. એ ઝપાઝપીમાં બે ઘુસણખોરો મરી ગયા. આપણી સરકારે દેશની સરહદની રક્ષા કરનાર એ ચાર બહાદૂર જવાનોને બરતરફ કર્યા અને ગુનેગારો, દાણચોરોના પરિવારે એશીયન હુમન કમીશન સમક્ષ આપણા દેશ વિરુદ્ધ ફરિયાદ કરી. આપણી સરકારે દાણચોરો, ઘુસણખોરોના પરીવારને પાંચ લાખ રૂપિયા નુકસાને પેટે ચૂકવ્યા. દેશના સુરક્ષાકર્મીઓ બરતરફ અને દાણચોરોને શિરપાવ! આવા અન્ય કિસ્સાઓ પણ આ રિસર્ચ રિપોર્ટમાં પુરાવાઓ સહિત જાણી આપ સૌ પરિસ્થિતિની ગંભીરતાનો એના ઉપર વિચાર વિમર્શ કરશો. આ અખંડ હિન્દુસ્તાનની ઘોર ખોદવાની જાણે કસમ ખાધી હોય એવી કેટલીક કહેવાતી ‘સેક્યુલર’ સંસ્થાઓ આમાં સાદ પુરાવે છે અને સરકાર ઉપર દબાણ પણ કરે છે. હદ તો ત્યાં થઈ ગઈ જ્યારે જેમના ઉપર આ રાષ્ટ્રની સાર્વભૌમત્વની રક્ષા કરવાની, આ દેશની સરહદોનું રક્ષણ કરવાની સંપૂર્ણ જવાબદારી છે એવા બોર્ડર સિક્યોરિટી ફોર્સ (બીએસએફ) ના વડા ઉત્તમ કુમાર બંસલે ડિસેમ્બર ૨૦૧૨ માં એમની રિટાયરમેન્ટ સમયના વક્તવ્યમાં એવી રજૂઆત કરી કે આ દાણચોરીને અટકાવવાના પ્રયત્ન કરવાને બદલે આ દાણચોરીને કાયદેસર નિકાસનું સ્વરૂપ આપી દેવું જોઈએ! આ બેશરમ રજૂઆતને બાંગ્લાદેશના કોમર્સ મિનિસ્ટર જી. એમ. કાદરીએ હર્ષોલ્લાસપૂર્વક વધાવી. આને પ્લન્ડર ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા - ભારતની લૂંટ ન કહેવાય તો શું કહેવાય?

બેરોકટોક પણ ચાલી રહેલ આ ઉઘાડી લૂંટે આ વખતે બકરી ઈદના દિવસો દરમ્યાન આ દેશ ઉપર આપત્તિનું આભ ફાડી નાખ્યું. છતાંય કદાચ આ દેશની ૯૯% પ્રજાને એની જાણ જ નથી. ૪૦ લાખ જેટલી

સંખ્યામાં ભારતીય પશુધન એમાંય મુખ્યત્વે ગાયમાતાને આ વરસે બકરી ઈદના દિવસો દરમ્યાન બાંગ્લાદેશી દાણચોરો કતલ માટે ઉઠાવી ગયા એવી કબૂલાત બાંગ્લાદેશના રાષ્ટ્રિય અખબારે તા. ૧૩/૧૦/૨૦૧૩ ના રોજ મોટા અક્ષરે ફોટાઓ સહિત છાપી છે જેની વિગતો અહીં પુરાવા સહિત રજૂ કરવામાં આવી છે.

એક અત્યંત વિશ્વાસનીય એન.જી.ઓ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલ ઊંડી તપાસને અંતે જાહેર કર્યું કે રોજના ૮૧ હજાર ડોલરની કિંમતના ભારતીય પશુધનની દાણચોરી બાંગ્લાદેશીઓ દ્વારા થઈ રહી છે. તે અહેવાલની પ્રત મૂળ સ્વરૂપે અહીં સમાવિષ્ટ કરવામાં આવી છે. બાંગ્લાદેશમાં કપાતી દર ત્રીજી કે બીજી ગાય એ આ દેશની માતા છે. જેમાં ૩૩ કરોડ દેવતાઓનો વાસ છે એવી સંપૂર્ણ શ્રદ્ધા પ્રત્યેક હિન્દુને હૃદયસ્થ છે.

ઉપર જણાવ્યા મુજબ આ દેશની પૂજનીય ગાય માતાના માંસ, લોહી, હાડકાં, વાળ, ચામડા અને વિવિધ અવયવો ઉપર બાંગ્લાદેશની ઈકોનોમી નભી રહી છે, એ ત્યાંની જીવાદોરી છે. આ દેશની સરકાર બાંગ્લાદેશને આ પાપ બદલ શાબાશી આપતી હોય તેમ અહીંથી દાણચોરી દ્વારા ગયેલ પશુધનનું ચામડું કાયદેસર રીતે ડોલરમાં બાંગ્લાદેશથી આયાત કરી રહ્યું છે. આ ઉપરથી પરિસ્થિતિની ગંભીરતાનો આપ જરૂરથી ક્યાસ કાઢી શકશો.

જો રાષ્ટ્રનું મહામુલ્યવાન પશુધન બચાવવું હોય અને (ગાય) માતાની રક્ષા કરવાનું ખમીર હજી પણ થોડે ઘણે અંશે પણ મોજૂદ હોય, જો ધર્મ, સંસ્કૃતિ અને રાષ્ટ્રરક્ષાને આપ ધર્મ સમજતા હો તો આ રિસર્ચ રિપોર્ટમાં મુકેલી વિગતો વાંચવાનો પુરુષાર્થ કરશો અને સત્વરે પૂરી ગંભીરતાથી આ દુષ્કર્મને રોકવા પૂરી નિષ્ઠાથી યોગ્ય કાર્યવાહી કરવામાં લેશમાત્ર પીછેહઠ ન કરતા, એ જ શુભાશયથી આપ સૌ સમક્ષ આ દસ્તાવેજ પ્રસ્તુત કરાઈ રહ્યો છે.

જનજાગૃતિ અર્થે  
લિ. વર્ધમાન પરિવાર

# The Daily Star

Muhammad Abdul Mazid

## Celebrating Sacrifice (IN BANGLADESH WITH INDIAN COWS)



Photo: Star Archive

EID Ul Azha is celebrated worldwide to honour the willingness of Hazrat Ibrahim (pbh) to sacrifice his dearest son Ismail as an act of obedience to Allah, before He intervened to provide him with a sheep to sacrifice instead. The basis for Eid ul Azha is the 196th verse of second Surah, Al Baqara ( The Cow), and the word 'Eid' appears in the fifth Sura al-Mai'da (The Table Spread) of the Qur'an, meaning 'solemn festival.' In the Indian subcontinent the festival is known as Bakr-Id because of the tradition of sacrificing goats. Eid ul-Azha has an impact on our socio-economic arena. It corresponds with

performance of Hajj by the financially able Muslims, and the national economy has to transact a substantial amount, mostly in foreign currency, on this occasion. This year 1,10,0576 pilgrims from Bangladesh have gone to Saudi Arabia for performing Hajj. Each pilgrim is expected to spend, on average, Tk.300,000, which adds to around Tk.33 billion (\$415 million) in all. The Hajj has been a major source of foreign currency income for the Saudi economy and an important foreign exchange expense for other countries. Bangladesh economy has to handle banking transactions along with foreign exchange

and job creation to help Hajj performers. Sacrificing cattle is the central purpose of Eid ul Azha, leading to huge financial involvement and economic activities. **According to Bangladesh Tanners' Association (BTA), about 35,00,000 cows and 50,00,000 goats will be sacrificed this year. This will involve transaction of around Tk.160 billion. India exports about 10 million cows to Bangladesh annually, out of which around 4 million are sent during the Eid (both formally and informally). Bangladesh government should earn Tk.2 billion revenue at Tk.500 taka per cow.**

Eid ul Azha is also the main season for procuring hides and skins. 60% of total export of hides and skins is made following the celebration of this festival. Markets for spices and refrigerators witness bumper sales, hovering around hundreds of billions of taka ahead of Eid. The money market, which usually gets volatile during the Eid festivals, has remained calm in a fairly liquid position this time. The performance of Hajj and the sacrifice of cattle during Eid ul Azha generate money supply, are expansionary in nature, promote trade and business, create jobs, and are a boon for the economy. The cost-effectiveness of Hajj management could be better for the economy if we had our own

infrastructural facilities to accommodate our pilgrims in an efficient manner.

**The Eid cattle market has been left to the three Ss — syndicated traders, smugglers and snatchers. It is reported that syndicated traders have targeted a market of Tk.320 billion from Bangladesh this time. They will earn this money by exporting cows on credit and importing raw hides at lower prices through unofficial channel. For smuggling of cows, they are receiving rawhide and bone, fuel, edible oil, gold, silver, cigarettes, jute. Thereby, the Bangladesh economy loses huge revenue and its own prospect of exporting leather and leather products abroad.**

Cattle traders going from border areas to different cities, including Dhaka, have to pay toll at many places. It starts from the border guards of both sides, who are reportedly taking Tk.5,000 to Tk.7,000 for a pair of cows. Toll has to be paid to police when a truck crosses a district. Highway police have to be paid separately. There are many other points of toll collection. Thus, a prospective source of revenue is remains untapped due to management failure.

*Note: The writer is a former secretary and former Chairman, NBR. E-mail: mazid1273@hotmail.com*



## Trafficking of Sacred Cows in India

Most of the cow slaughtering in India is done in Kerala and West Bengal. There is huge trafficking network for from cattle other states taken to Kerala and West Bengal. **An official with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, told the Independent. "The ones going to West Bengal go by truck and train and they go by the millions. The law say you cannot not transport more than four per truck but they are putting in up to 70. When they go by train, each wagon is supposed to hold 80 to 100, but the cram up to 900. I've seen 900 cows coming of the wagon of a train, and 400 to 500 of them came out dead."**

*[Source : Peter Popham, Independent, February 20, 2000]*

The official said the trade exists through corruption. "An illegal organization called the Howrah Cattle associate fakes permits saying the cattle of meant for agricultural purposes, for plowing fields, or for milk. The stationmaster at the point of embarkation gets 8,000 rupees per train-load for certifying the cows are healthy and being used for milk. The government vets get X amount for certifying them as healthy. The cattle are unloaded just before Calcutta, at Howrah, then beaten and taken across to Bangladesh."

Bangladesh is the largest exporter of beef in the region even though it has virtually no cattle of its own. Between 10,000 and 15,000 cows cross the border every day. You can reportedly figure out the route the took by following their trail of blood.

The official said. "On the route to Kerala they don't bother with trucks or trains; they tie them and beat them and take them on foot, 20,000 to 30,000 per day." **The animals are reportedly not allowed to drink and eat and are driven forward with blows to their hips, where they have no fat to cushion the blows. Those that fall down and refuse to move have chile pepper rubbed in their eyes."**

"Because they have walked and walked, and walked the cattle have lost a lot of weight, so to increase the weight and the amount of money they will receive, **the traffickers make them drink water laced with copper sulfate, which destroys their kidneys and make it impossible for them to pass water—so when they are weighed they have 15 kg of water inside them and are in extreme agony."**

The cattle are sometimes slaughtered using primitive and cruel techniques. In Kerala they are often killed with a dozen hammer blows that turn their heads into a pulpy mess. The slaughterhouses workers claim that the meat of cows killed in this fashion taste sweeter than cows killed by slits to their throats or are killed with stungins. **"Cattle salesmen reportedly slashed the legs of healthy cattle to claim they were disable and eligible for slaughter."**

©2009 Jeffrey Hays Last updated March 2011.  
Source:<http://factsanddetails.com/world.php?itemid=1347&catid=55&subcatid=354#130>

## **Cattle Smuggling and Terrorism :**

Let's come straight to the point. The cattle-smugglers of West Bengal, their knowledge of the border areas, the gaps and the vulnerable areas through which infiltration could happen, their contacts with cattle traders and truckers in the hinterland of India and their contacts with cattle merchants in Bangladesh, all of this combines to form a massive cross-country network. Can't terrorists use this network to get in and out of the border? Yes, they can. **If this perspective indeed generates a serious security scenario, then it's important to understand Cattle Smuggling and its link to terrorism.** Few days after I reached the border areas in the Murshidabad sector in West Bengal, I was told there was intelligence about a group of cattle smugglers who planned to take hundreds of cattle across the border. One fact that is not known is that after 6 pm the deployment in the eastern frontier switches into a combat-ready mode. **Every day in many sections of the border cattle smugglers attack border guards.** Lonely alert soldiers manning 500 metre stretch each are vulnerable to a sudden attack in pitch darkness.

Soldiers are attacked with knives and sickles and other sharp weapons. I received information that a group of cattle smugglers has struck again, breaching an improvised fence to take cattle from India into Bangladesh. When I reached the spot, I met G. Srinivas, a BSF soldier: "This place has a makeshift border fence of barbed wire and bamboo to stop people from crossing over. At 5:30 pm some cattle crossed over from here. When cattle smugglers operate there are 5-6 men to every animal. They are received by

Bangladeshis on the other side. They keep in touch via mobile phones." I asked, "How do they get the cattle across?"

**"They inject them with some chemical, which makes the animals restless and they start running.** They do this when there is a gap in our patrols and crash through the fence so at least 5-6 of them manage to get across," he answered. **The Border Security Force estimates the volume of trade at around thirty to forty thousand crore rupees. Bangladesh's economy of leather exports and bone china is also made from smuggled cattle regularized as 'animals of unknown origin' once it reaches Bangladesh.**

In the final analysis the BSF soldiers show exemplary commitment in manning the border knowing fully well the operational constraints imposed by extra-constitutional political and administrative vicissitudes. The BSF has operational leeway within a 15 km band from the zero line. It has powers to detain, interrogate infiltrators and intruders to prepare a case history. But eventually it's local police who have to register a FIR, take custody of the accused and take the case through the judicial process. **This is where the entire security architecture collapses because of massive corruption in the West Bengal police. Adding to that is the political interference in policing matters. Off the record I was told of several instances where the local police allegedly set free infiltrators after BSF handed them over.**

At several BSF camps along the border, I came across cattle seized by BSF soldiers, seized after encounters with smugglers. In fact, I closely monitored one encounter

through the night listening to gun fire and wireless conversations as the BSF soldiers tried to prevent a massive cattle run. I was told that a group of 25 smugglers had set off hundreds of cows and buffaloes to crash into the improvised fence and dash to Bangladesh. Next morning I was told that a cattle smuggler had been shot dead as he tried to slash the neck of a BSF soldier with a sickle. I went to the spot. The cattle smuggler, a 20 year old youth from a village close to the border, was lying face up on a roll of barbed wire that he had managed to snipe. A cutter and a sickle were on the ground next to him. The BSF soldiers deployed on location said that some cattle smugglers had managed to rush the cattle through. In fact, this is a daily occurrence in this part of the border in West Bengal. Everyday cattle smugglers attack these forward points to push in cattle by dismantling the temporary fence towards Bangladesh, which is hardly 200 yards from the fence.

Preventing cattle smuggling in the 'char-land' area, a riverine border region in Nadia district in West Bengal is a challenging task for the BSF. These vast tracts of land along the Ganga, made dry when the river changed its course, are where hundreds of cattle smugglers operate, illegally transporting livestock from India into Bangladesh. Tackling cattle smuggling in the 'char-land' during the monsoon when the river is in full spate is extremely risky. Cattle smugglers take advantage of this and push the cattle into the river allowing the natural current to take it to Bangladesh. **"It's very dangerous. It becomes very difficult to stay in control. There are 4-6 people in our boats whereas if a boat has 50 animals, it also has at least 100 smugglers. They sometimes attack us as well and we are forced to open**

**fire," said Raghavin Prasad Mishra, BSF, Platoon Commander at the Lawangola post.** In some parts of the char-land the borderlanders have set up villages, like the 60 square kilometre char-land called 'Nirmal-Char'. Most border villagers are subsistence farmers and so they take to cattle smuggling to supplement their income.

We have to submit our photo ID. We have to submit a photo ID of our cattle also before going," said Mushtaqin. The borderlanders share a tense relationship with the BSF. "People probably crossover from Lalgola region (Murshidabad sector), but it is we here who suffer. We have to submit our photo ID at the BSF post before proceeding to the char-land. We can only do this between 6 am and 11 am, after which entry is not allowed into the char-land," said Marjina Bibi. The BSF says that if cattle can be smuggled so easily, nothing prevents prevent terror groups from using the porous border. **"Cattle smuggling is a problem, (it) is a challenge. Lakhs of cattle do come, they come from hinterlands, these are the problems we will be bringing to the notice of government and we have brought to the notice of the government. It is no crime, no offence to bring cattle from lets say Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh. Only when it reaches the border and from the border as you know, there are a number of ways (of crossing over)," said Kumawat, BSF DG. With the eastern border becoming an infiltration zone for Pakistan and Bangladesh based terrorists, cattle smuggling could soon be used a cover by more dangerous criminals.**

*Source : <http://idr.qburst.com/news/the-subverted-indo-bangladesh-border-iii/>*



## THE PINNACLE OF CRUELTY...

In a journey too cruel to imagine, livestock are forced to walk so far that their hooves are worn down to bloody stumps. If the traffickers have trucks, to keep them standing to make room chillies are forced into their eyes for the entire journey, till their eventual death. For days a cow may not be able to sit, **eat drink** or sleep as a chilli lodged in her eye burns it into submission. Her tail is broken; she is beaten, gouged and trampled only for her journey to end with her being skinned alive right after her legs are hacked off.

This is the most inhuman and cruel end to millions of cattle in India. A country where cows are meant to be revered, yet in reality are so brutally treated.

**The government turns a blind eye, and refuses to regulate the industry.** Much of the abuse stems from the fact that the trade in and slaughter of cows is almost entirely underground and illegal - but the authorities which should be stopping it are routinely bribed to let it continue.

The slaughter of cows has been banned in some states, but not all. All this has created in secrete abattoirs, but even worse the trafficking of cattle from no slaughter zones to slaughter zones where it is legal.

Trafficking is huge, Cattle going to West Bengal go by truck and train and they go by the millions. The law says you cannot transport more than 4 per truck but they are putting in up to 70. When they go by train, each wagon is supposed to hold 80 to 100, but they cram in up to 90, and up 400 or 500 of them came out dead.

It's a hideous journey. To keep them moving, drivers beat the animals across their hip bones, where there is no fat to cushion the blows. The cows are not allowed to rest or drink. Many cows sink to their knees. Drivers beat them and twist their battered tails to force them to rise. If that doesn't work they torment the cows into moving by lodging hot chilli peppers and tobacco into their eyes."

When they finally make it to the slaughterhouses, the end they confront is unspeakable. In Kerala they also have a unique way of killing them - they beat their heads to a pulp with a dozen hammer blows.

Greed, poverty, ignorance and absence of regulation and supervision have brought India's cows to the point where their treatment is on the edge of becoming a major international scandal.

Demand India to regulate the transport of cattle and to stop the cruel treatment of the animals they are meant to hold dear.



The photograph is of a bull on board a truck being transported for slaughter. **The green object is a piece of green chilly which has been stuffed in to ensure the animal does not lie down due to the burning sensation in its eye or eyes. The entire journey of 3 to 4 days the animals are forced to keep standing.** The need to keep them stand is to pack more number of animals in the truck....Humans will go to any extent to earn money ruthlessly brushing aside mercy...

Every creature has the right to live and die with dignity and denial of this is a sin...."SIN TO GOD" — with Jayasree Varma.





## ORF Special Report

# India-Bangladesh Border Management : The Challenge of Cattle Smuggling



Joyeeta Bhattacharjee

### Executive Summary

India and Bangladesh share proximity of culture, history, language and geography. In spite of this intimate relationship, ties between the two countries have remained problematic. Among the many challenges facing the relationship are river water sharing, trade and transit, illegal migration and border management. One recent source of tension has been violence on the border. Even though there have been attempts on both sides to bring peace and tranquility to the border, success has been elusive. One of the reasons for this failure is the disinterest shown by both India and Bangladesh in tackling the problem of rampant cattle smuggling which has made the Indo-Bangladesh border a dangerous place for ordinary people. **This paper examines the magnitude of cattle-smuggling across the Indo-Bangla border, the negative consequences for Indian security and the steps needed to regulate**

cattle trade from India to Bangladesh, reportedly worth \$500 million annually.

### Introduction

India and Bangladesh are separated by a 4098-km border passing through flat and hilly terrain, rivers and jungles. In some parts, the border passes through heavily populated areas with cultivation extending to the very edge of the border. Border pillars remain the only identification of the international boundary.

#### India-Bangladesh

What makes the areas abutting the border both interesting and complex is that the communities who straddle the political boundary are of the same ethnic stock, with common language, traditions and culture. Since there are countless streams and rivulets, it is not easy to establish and maintain border pillars on these river islands or chars. Varying seasons make it even more difficult to identify where Bangladesh begins. Many of these islands, clearly visible during the dry seasons, disappear when the monsoons arrive with thunderclaps. This makes effective patrolling difficult in these areas. It however encourages smugglers of all kinds—trading in contraband and cattle.

The matter of cattle smuggling would have remained a law and order problem but for the incidents of firing by the Indian security forces in which Bangladeshis have died. Bangladesh has accused the Indian

Border Security Force (BSF), the paramilitary unit tasked with manning the International Boundary, of killing its citizens. **The Indian authorities have strongly refuted these allegations, justifying the firing as preventive action to stop smugglers and other criminals from trespassing into India.** The Indian authorities assert that the attacks on the border personnel by the smugglers have increased in recent years, forcing the soldiers to resort to firing. In 2010, they state, 32 intruders were killed while 64 BSF personnel were injured in the incidents. When the BSF, on the request of the Bangladesh government in 2012, resorted to non-lethal weapons like rubber bullets and pump action guns, the number of Bangladeshis killed on the border fell to 11 while the number of BSF personnel injured in the attacks rose to 150. India contends that the security forces resort to the use of lethal weapons in self-defence.

The demand-supply equation keeps the price of cattle quite high in Bangladesh. A cattle head which usually fetches Rs 500 to 3000 in India gets as much as Rs 20,000 to Rs 40,000 in Bangladesh.

These accusations and counter-accusations have further deepened suspicion and bitterness between the two neighbours. Although there are no official statistics either from Bangladesh or India about the number of people killed or their nationalities, NGOs in Bangladesh claim that over 1000 Bangladeshis have been killed on the border between 2001 and 2010. This figure could be exaggerated but it has led to a great deal of resentment in Bangladesh. There is no denying that deaths do take place on the border and one of the main reasons is the rampant smuggling of cattle.

## Cattle Smuggling

The cattle trade on the India-Bangladesh border is worth \$500 million

**annually.**<sup>1</sup> A major reason for the flourishing trade is the export ban imposed by India. The demand for beef in Bangladesh is quite high but the supply is limited. On the other hand, India is a cattle surplus country and the demand for beef is fairly low. **Estimates suggest that about 20,000 to 25,000 cattle heads worth \$81,000 from India are smuggled daily into Bangladesh.**<sup>2</sup> The primary motivation is of course profit. The demand-supply equation keeps the price of cattle quite high in Bangladesh. A cattle head which fetches Rs 500 to 3000 in India gets as much as Rs 20,000 to Rs 40,000 in Bangladesh.

## India-Bangladesh Cattle Smuggling

Year	No. of Cattle Seized	Persons Arrested
2010	101381	287
2011	135291	411
2012	120724	395
2013 (Jan-Feb)	22627	55

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs, March 2013.

The smuggling mainly takes place through North and South Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya frontiers. A significant portion of the trade takes place in Murshidabad district of West Bengal. Cattle are brought from far-off places like Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.<sup>4</sup> The price per cattle head is cheaper in these states and the cattle owners get good money in the border areas where smuggling takes place. For instance, an unproductive or old cow costs Rs 500 in Haryana but it can fetch five times the price in West Bengal. On the border, the price of the same cattle head could be as high as Rs 5000.

**The smugglers also take advantage of loopholes in Indian laws. The law does not ban movement of cattle from one**

**state to another. This is exploited by the smuggling networks to transport cattle from distant states in trucks and by rail to West Bengal. The cattle are transported purportedly for 'agricultural purposes'. Rules for transportation of cattle are violated often but rarely is action taken against offenders.** According to Article 55 of the Transportation of Animal Rules (TAR), 1978: “an ordinary goods wagon shall carry not more than ten adult cattle or fifteen calves on broad gauge and not more than four adult cattle or six calves on narrow gauge”.<sup>5</sup> In reality, however, as many as 300 animals are loaded in each wagon. This trend clearly highlights the country-wide network of cattle smugglers.

The policy of auctioning the seized cattle at the border by the BSF does not help the situation. Often, the highest bidders are the smugglers who happily shell out around Rs 700 for a couple of cows knowing fully well that they can get a far higher price for the same in Bangladesh.<sup>6</sup>

People of different religious backgrounds are involved in this trade. Most of the traders are Muslims while the drivers and handlers are Hindus.<sup>7</sup> The kingpins are more difficult to identify. Most of the transshipment of the cattle across the border is carried out by low key handlers, mostly living in border areas. These handlers have a good knowledge of the border and are aware of easier routes into Bangladesh. There are 68 smuggling corridors and 149 sensitive villages on the West Bengal border alone.<sup>8</sup> Besides, the riverine borders, the char areas, are ideal transit points for smugglers—especially during the rainy season when it becomes extremely difficult to patrol these areas. Since rivers and streams change course often, vast patches of dry land also become convenient conduits for smuggling.

Perhaps the only place where the smugglers face any resistance from the

security agencies is at the border itself. In many cases, these confrontations end up in the killing of low level handlers. These killings do not deter other smugglers or disrupt the network but they certainly harm the bilateral relationship.

## **Criminal Enterprise**

Since the stakes are quite high, cattle smuggling over the years has become a criminal enterprise with several networks involved in the trade. There is no credible information about the number of kingpins or their identity. **There is also no doubt about the involvement of the transport mafia from both India and Bangladesh as well as some police personnel. There is evidence that cattle smuggling is part of a much bigger smuggling racket that includes human trafficking, guns and other contraband. The smugglers obviously use the hawala route to transfer money and their activities have raised concerns about flow of fake currency and funding of terrorists.**

**Recent arrests and seizures have confirmed a link between cattle-smuggling and the smuggling of fake currency. Reportedly, as against a market price of Rs 4000 for a smuggled cattle head, Indian smugglers are paid Rs 10,000 in fake currency to be circulated in India.**

**Moreover, what has alarmed Indian security and intelligence agencies is the link between cattle smuggling and terrorist groups operating out of Bangladesh. A Harkat-ul Jihad al Islami (HuJI) cadre arrested in UP in 2008 confessed to being a cattle smuggler as well as to smuggling guns and ammunition for terrorist groups. In the same year, a letter written by the Animal Welfare Department of Ministry of Environment and Forest to the Ministry of Home Affairs stated the possibility of money generated from cattle smuggling**

## **being used to fund terror organisations and their sleeper cells operating in India.**

In April 2013, the National Investigating Agency (NIA), set up to investigate terrorism-related cases, filed a charge-sheet against a group of persons smuggling fake currency to fund Hizb-ul Mujahideen (HuM), a Kashmir-based terrorist outfit. One of those charge-sheeted was a Bangladeshi involved in cattle smuggling.

The cattle trade is also linked to the problem of illegal migration. There are reports that the smugglers drug the cattle, damage the barbed wire fencing and allow people to sneak through. These points have become an easy way to enter into India.

## **Legal Issues**

The ban on export of cattle follows the Directive Principles of State Policy set down in Article 48 of the Constitution—“the state shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle”. The ban on cow slaughter has social and cultural roots as well.

### **India-Bangladesh**

The cow occupies a holy position in Hinduism. Besides faith, there are simple economic reasons for protecting cows. Cows have been used for tilling and other farming activities. Cows have also been, in many parts of the country, the only source of milk and dung (used both as a fertiliser and fuel).<sup>13</sup> In keeping with Article 48, several Indian states enacted laws banning slaughter of cattle. Assam was the first state to do so.<sup>14</sup> Cow slaughter is permitted only in two states: West Bengal and Kerala.

As India industrialised and mechanised its agriculture after 1947, the utility of cattle in the everyday life of a farmer gradually declined.

This, along with the ban on slaughter, led to a surplus of cattle heads—resulting in the reduction of availability of fodder and grazing areas. The problem of ‘plenty’ became acute with rapid improvement in the country’s veterinary facilities.<sup>15</sup>

Since the export of cattle is a politically sensitive issue, successive governments have steered clear of reviewing the ban. Consequently, illegal slaughter of cattle has become rampant in different parts of the country.

When Bangladesh came into existence in 1971, a new avenue opened up. The new nation was in urgent need of cattle to till its arable land and since the cattle stock in erstwhile East Pakistan was inadequate, the Bangladesh government turned to India for help. But, officially, there was not much that India could do because of the ban on exporting cattle. Instead it chose to ignore the issue as cattle heads began making their way to Bangladesh, first as ‘farm hands’ and then as beef. This stand underwent a dramatic shift when the regime of General H.M. Ershad, considered unfriendly towards India, came to power. It was then that India ordered a crackdown on cattle smuggling. Thus, India has not followed a consistent policy in containing the smuggling.

***The situation presents an acute dilemma for policy makers in India. Any steps to curb cattle smuggling could be interpreted as being anti-Bangladesh and further vitiate the atmosphere.***

## **Bangladesh's Position**

**Bangladesh does not treat cattle smuggling from India as a crime. In 1993, it gave the cattle trade a legal status by making it a source of revenue. A cattle “smuggler” becomes a “trader” once he is in Bangladesh and pays Taka 500 (Rs. 383) as Customs charges. He only needs to state that he found the cattle “roaming**

near the border".<sup>16</sup> This convenient arrangement has enabled Bangladesh to earn substantial revenue from cattle smuggling. The Customs levy is not the only source of revenue for Dhaka. The bone and leather collected from the slaughtered cattle are used by the leather and ceramic industries. Ceramic is a major industry in Bangladesh: it exports bone china tableware to over 50 countries that fetches substantial foreign exchange. In 2009-2010, the country received \$30.78 million from export of bone china items.<sup>17</sup>

The abundance of leather has also helped Bangladesh become a major leather producing country in the world. In 2008-09, leather exports were to the tune of \$381.14 million.<sup>18</sup> Above all, the direct product from the slaughtered cattle, beef, is a major export item. In 2011, the export earnings from beef were over \$3.4 million.

It is, therefore, natural that Bangladesh would not be keen on taking any steps to prevent cattle smuggling. Dhaka fears that any changes in Indian laws could adversely affect its domestic beef industry, reduce revenues and create problems of food security.<sup>19</sup>

## **Review Ban or Maintain Status Quo?**

This situation presents an acute dilemma for policy makers in India. Any steps by India to curb cattle smuggling could be interpreted as being anti-Bangladesh and further vitiate the atmosphere. Moreover, if India fails to resolve the issue, more border killings could occur in the future.

There are several reasons why India must take a decision on this issue sooner than later. The most important is to deny criminals

and terrorists an easy source of funding and transit mode. Both India and Bangladesh have been working together in containing terrorism as the link between terrorist groups and cattle smugglers has been evident for some time.

The most effective, and pragmatic, step would be to lift the export ban. This would make the trade legal, facilitate health check-ups of animals and generate revenue. It would also stop needless deaths on the border. Bangladesh may bristle at the decision initially but can be convinced about the long term benefits of legalising the trade. As an initial step, cattle trade can be allowed in specially organised 'haats' or markets on the West Bengal-Bangladesh border. The bigger problem, however, would be at home: cattle trade is a highly emotive and sensitive issue. It would be difficult for any government to take the risk, especially in an era of coalitions and regional compulsions. However, it is in India's own interest to review the current approach to cattle trade across the border and build the much needed political consensus by aligning national policy with ground realities.

### **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

Joyeeta Bhattacharjee is Associate Fellow at the Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi. She has done her PhD in Conflict Resolution from Assam University, Silchar. A diploma holder in HRD from National Institute of Labour Education and Management, Chennai, she was awarded a Junior Research Fellowship by Indian Council for Philosophical Research (2002-04). She also holds a diploma in Japanese from Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, New Delhi.

### **Observer Research Foundation**

20, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-110 002.  
Phone : +91-11-43520020, Fax : +91-11-43520003.  
www.orfonline.org email: orf@orfonline.org

- 9-11 Events -

# National Security Alert

**Sensitive Information**  
- An Urgent Call to Action -

Source : <http://defence.pk/threads/holy-cow-smuggling-indian-cows-to-bangladesh.263262/page-3>



## Holy Cow : Smuggling Indian cows to Bangladesh

Discussion in 'Bangladesh Defence Forum' started by CaPtAiN\_pLaNeT, Jul 9, 2013.

Page 3 of 9 < Prev123456 → 9Next >

**naveen mishra said:** ↑

Captain Planet SENIOR MEMBER



**naveen mishra said :** ↑

*100% i am agree with you... because it happen in very large scale... without strong illegal network it is not possible... but i guess all this activity is happening from sundarban*

Not from Sundarban only but from all across the border. It happens more near the Rajshahi border as the economic condition of that region is not that good so many people there get themselves involved into it. But for India its not only from bordering states but cows even come from far away places like Rajasthan, Hariyana or even South India.

*HIMEL@BD FULL MEMBER*



**Black Widow said:** ↑

*Stop trolling son, Why don't u answer me??? Why doesn't BDR stop smuggling? Our side is involved what about your side.. (Hope you consider yourself BD no Canadian)*

It's not we whom are sending products to another country. So stop smuggling on ur side first

*Bang Galore SENIOR MEMBER*

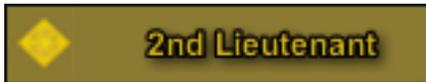


CaPtAiN\_pLaNeT said: ↑

*Coming close to border was never the issue but the issue was not **"not giving bribe to the BSF"**.*

The BSF isn't forcing ordinary, law abiding Bangladeshis to pay bribes. Those who pay bribes do it to subvert the system. Sometimes they succeed, sometimes they do not. *Maybe you should also have read that bit about trying to rouse communal passions to **get away with smuggling**.* Obviously the smugglers couldn't care less about the lives they risk by their action, only an idiot would sympathise with them if they are shot.

*naveen mishra FULL MEMBER*

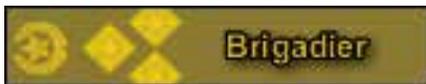


Black Widow said: ↑

*Stop trolling son, Why don't u answer me??? Why doesn't BDR stop smuggling? Our side is involved what about your side.. (Hope you consider yourself BD no Canadian)*

*dear you didn't have idea .....how much they really required beef.....they are so much in beef.....they are really crazy for beef.....*

*Bang Galore SENIOR MEMBER*



HIMEL@BD said: ↑

*It's not we whom are sending products to another country. So stop smuggling on ur side first*

*You are welcome to shoot any Indian smugglers who enter BD.*

*kaykay SENIOR MEMBER*

HIMEL@BD said: ↑

**And we enjoy killing your holy mothers and poor BSF soldiers. Fair enough**



fflineHIMEL@BDFULL MEMBER

Bang Galore said: ↑

**You are welcome to shoot any Indian smugglers who enter BD.**

*HIMEL@BD FULL MEMBER*



HIMEL@BD said: ↑

*Better luck next time boy. Using so many time you could not find a link where Bsf dominated over BDR*

*hahaha BDR can simply do that for us. Remember mutiny?? Hahahaha*

HIMEL@BD said: ↑

No international laws allow to shoot at unarmed civilians and the punishment of cow smuggling is not death sentence. Its the problem of both country. Shoot at sight will never solve the problem, its rather a socio-economical problem

CaPtAiN\_pLaNeT said: ↑

**What's the opinion of the Indians here on the holy cow and the revelation of this report that cow smuggling is an ongoing process at the border which government is fully aware of, it is done by bribing the BSF and they kill people only when they dnt get bribe though these are well known facts!!!**

India is worlds largest beef producing and exporting country...beef ban in some states are just political gimmick..

Source : <http://defence.pk/threads/holy-cow-smuggling-indian-cows-to-bangladesh.263262/page-3f>





# Rivers of fake money flow into India

April 19, 2013

A flood of counterfeit notes from Dubai, Pakistan, Jammu and Kashmir, Nepal, Bangladesh, and to some extent from Sri Lanka have left Indians swimming in a pool of devalued rupees.



The fake Indian currency note crisis is benefiting terrorist organizations such as Hizbul Mujahideen and Dawood Ibrahim's D-Gang with backing from the Pakistani ISI spy service. Profits from counterfeiting help militants buy weapons.



There seems to be a new story from Indian media every two weeks or so documenting the surging problem. Here's the latest from the Times of India, which illustrates both the J&K and Bangladeshi points of ingress for bogus bills, and the jihadist beneficiaries :

## NIA files charges against 3 for raising terror funds for Hizbul Mujahideen

TNN Apr 12, 2013

**NEW DELHI :** The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has filed charge sheet against three more persons, including a Bangladeshi national, for allegedly raising terror fund for the banned outfit Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) through circulation of fake Indian currency notes (FICN) in Jammu & Kashmir.

The charge sheet against the three accused Badal Sheikh and Fayaz Ahmed (both Indians) and Shafiq-ul (Bangladeshi) was filed in the NIA Special Court in Jammu under various sections of the Ranbir Penal Code and the central anti-terror Act on Wednesday.

The Court subsequently issued a non-bailable warrant against absconding Shafiq-ul who was key point person of the Indian accused for supplying FICN through a trans-border cattle smuggler – Badal Sheikh — of West Bengal's Malda district.

Earlier, the probe agency had filed charge sheet against five persons in the case, alleging that the accused used to procure and supply high quality FICN from Bangladesh and smuggle it into Jammu & Kashmir for raising funds for the terror group. The five

who were charge sheeted earlier include two HM members – Mubarak Ahmed Bhat and Shafaqat Mohiudding Kuchey – and Badal Sheikh. The NIA in its charge sheet claimed that HM operatives had first contacted Badal who, in turn, approached the Bangladeshi national for procurement of FICN. “Fayaz Ahmed Rather – a notorious FICN smuggler – started getting high quality fake Indian

currency notes from Malda and circulate it in Jammu & Kashmir,” said the NIA.

***It's interesting to note the cattle rustling connection in this story. The black market in cows, which are revered and illegal to export from India, is a growing area for illicit trade along the border of India and Bangladesh.***

Source: <https://moneyjihad.wordpress.com/>



The image is a composite graphic. At the top left is the United Nations logo with the text "United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs". To the right of the logo is a red box containing the text: "It is not only a Hindu allegation. Shocking 3.2 million Bangladeshi Muslim influx in India is now a threat to employment, economy, internal security and political imbalance in India." - HINDU EXISTENCE.

Below the text is a large photograph of a fenced-in area, likely a migrant camp, with several people visible. In the bottom right corner of this photograph is a smaller inset photograph showing a group of people, including children, sitting on the ground, some holding bags, suggesting they are migrants or refugees.

# The Daily Star

Published: Monday, September 16, 2013

Checking Smuggling from India  
MKA for 'formal import' of cattle  
Staff Correspondent

**Home Minister Mohiuddin Khan Alamgir yesterday said cattle smuggling-related crimes at the border would be stopped if India took the initiative to formally export cattle to Bangladesh.**

Any incomplete trade agreement with a neighbouring country creates room for border smugglings, he observed. He, however, did not elaborate the issue any further. He made the comments to reporters after emerging from a meeting with the visiting Indian Border Security Force (BSF) delegation at his secretariat office in the capital.

Cattle export through proper channel might halt many border offences, but it would be difficult due to religious sentiments prevailing in India, the home minister quoted BSF chief Subhash Joshi as saying.

Regarding the BSF's recent plan to deploy unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), popularly known as drones, at the border, he

said the government would not be anxious if India restricted any such flight within its territory.

He said approved commercial flights and other approved flights from India would always be allowed in the country.

About the acquittal of a BSF soldier in the Bangladeshi minor girl Felani murder case, he said the case had been transferred to the higher court in India, and Dhaka had anxiously been waiting for the verdict.

**The director general level six-day talks formally started yesterday at Border Guard Bangladesh headquarters in the capital yesterday.**

**BSF chief Joshi led a 20-member delegation while BGB chief Major General Aziz Ahmed led a 19-member team at the talks.**

Killings by BSF on borders, drug and narcotics smuggling into Bangladesh, and a halt to unapproved development works at the border were tabled at the discussions, said a BGB source



## **Legalize cattle smuggling on Bangladesh border : BSF chief**

03 Dec 2012 06:26:21 PM Monday BdST

### **GM Quader says Cattle import legally soon**

Sukumar Sarkar, Coordination Editor banglanews24.com

DHAKA : Commerce Minister GM Quader on Monday said they have sent proposal to Indian authorities seeking permission to import cattle legally to avert boarder killings.

The commerce minister came up with the disclosure while talking to journalists after inaugurating three-day long Indian Show at Bangabandhu International Conference Centre in the city. He said, "Number of boarder killing will be reduced if we get scope to import cattle legally as most of the boarder killings take place while the Bangladeshi citizens cross the boarder to smuggle cattle from India."

Welcoming the comments of outgoing BSF chief U K Bansal which was made on December regarding the cattle import from India, the minister said the government is trying best to manage the Indian authorities to import cattle.

On December 1, UK Bansal said the menace of cattle smuggling on the India-Bangladesh border defies policing and might be best controlled by making the trade legal.

Indian High Commissioner to Dhaka Pankaj Saran, Bangladesh Commerce Secretary Mahbub Ahmed, among others, participated in the programme. The minister put emphasis on exporting more products to Indian territories to reduce gap between the two neighboring countries in the field of trade and business. He also urged the Indian business entrepreneurs to establish business farms in joint venture with Bangladeshi businessmen.

BDST: 1815 HRS, DEC 03, 2012

Edited By: Palash Rahman, Newsroom Editor/ M. Mahbub Alam, Asst Output Editor/ SM Salahuddin, Output Editor eic@banglanews24.com

Source: <http://defence.pk/threads/legalize-cattle-smuggling-on-bangladesh-border-bsf-chief.222054/page-7>

## 2 cattle traders shot dead in Jessore, 4 BSF Jawans suspended

14 Jun 2013 07:43:40 PM Friday BdST banglanews24.com

Kolkata Correspondent

**KOLKATA: Four Border Security Force (BSF) Jawans were suspended for their involvement in killing two Bangladeshi cattle traders on June 11.**

The suspended BSF Jawans are head constable YN Baat, assistant sub-inspector Narayan Singh, constable Prosenjit Das and M Ayub Ali. **Sources said a few Bangladeshi cattle traders entered into the Angraal of India to bring cattle from the smugglers.**

During the time BSF Jawans and the smugglers locked into a clash where two Bangladeshi were shot dead. BSF Jawans SP Tiwary said, "Four suspended BSF Jawans were on duty in the 40-BSF battalion in Angraal camp of India which is opposite to the Putkhali border of Bangladesh."



## BSF officer killed by cattle smugglers

TNN Aug 6, 2013, 04.19AM IST

**KOLKATA:** The Border Security Force (BSF) seems to be paying a heavy price, thanks to the Centre's policy to issue non-lethal weapons to personnel manning the Indo-Bangladesh border. The number of Bangladeshi casualties may have come down but authorities across the border don't seem to have kept their words to curb crime along the international border.

As a result, criminals are taking advantage of the fact that the BSF jawans aren't armed with lethal weapons and creating havoc.

On Monday, sub inspector Rajender Singh of the 91 Bn BSF, who was attacked by cattle smugglers on July 22, died in a city hospital.

Attacked at BOP Jhorpara in the Dhantala police station area of Nadia, Singh slipped into a coma. On Monday morning, he breathed his last at the Mission Hospital in Kolkata.



## Eastern India new smuggling hub

sat, Jul 27th, 2013 11:05 am BdST

**Kolkata, Guwahati and Shillong have of late emerged as India's new smuggling hub, due to a spurt in trans-border smuggling through Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal.**

According to custom department statistics, the three eastern Indian cities are more preferred as routes for narcotics, arms smuggling and transfusion of contraband notes than even Mumbai, the den of underworld bigwigs.

The country recorded a total of 35,500 cases of smuggling and commercial fraud in 2012-13 as compared to 33,251 cases in the previous year, according to Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) statistics. Of these, less than 5 percent cases were reported from Mumbai whereas Kolkata, Guwahati and Shillong accounted for over 64 percent of all the cases. Porous border and lack of coordination between the various agencies like Border Security Force, state police, Narcotic and Crime Bureau, Custom department and department of Revenue Intelligence have mainly attributed to the rise of trans-border crimes through the eastern fence of the country.

India shares a 2,216-km unfenced and partly fenced border with Myanmar, Nepal, China and Bangladesh.

A 27-member BSF delegation led by its Director General Subhash Joshi met the visiting 23-member delegation of Border Guards Bangladesh (BGB) led by its chief, Major-Gen. Aziz Ahmed in New Delhi to find

ways to curb the crime. Similar meetings were being held time to time with other neighbouring countries too, but there was no concrete outcome, rued the home ministry officials.

According to a finance ministry report of late smugglers have gradually shifted focus from gold, silver and electronic goods to arms, ammunitions, explosives, fake currency notes and narcotic drugs. It said that heroin and cannabis (hashish and ganja) regularly came into India through the Indo-Nepal border, from where the drugs found way to other parts of country via northeastern



states, particularly through Manipur.

Smuggling of synthetic drugs like amphetamine and methamphetamine into and out of the northeast has been on the rise of late, according to Custom department

statistics. These items mainly enter India from Myanmar through Mizoram and Manipur. Apart from various parts of India, these drugs also find its way into Bangladesh through Assam and West Bengal, a BSF spokesperson T K Chetri told bdnews24.com. BSF earlier this month, launching a crackdown, arrested two Bangladeshi nationals from near Indo-Bangladesh border in West Bengal while they were trying to smuggle Phensedyl and ganja to Bangladesh. Arms and ammunition too were regularly smuggled to India through Indo-Myanmar, Indo-Bangladesh and

Indo-Nepal border. Various underground groups active in Northeast and the Islamist fundamentalist groups, which have spread their networks through sleeper cells, across the country are the main beneficiaries of these illegal consignments, said a Guwahati-based custom official on condition of anonymity.

Fake Indian currency notes and cattle are two other most frequently smuggled items through Indo-Bangladesh border in West Bengal and Assam, according to the BSF sources.

### **IN BANGLADESH, NOT ONLY CATTLE, HINDUSTANIS ARE ALSO BEATEN, UPBRIDED ...HERE**



*Muslims are killing a Hindu in a Mosque. Vimal Patak, a Bangladeshi Hindu, was passing by a mosque on his way home. After Friday prayers were over, Muslim devotees came out and grabbed the first Hindu they could. He was beaten to death as the Mullahs chanted : "**kill the Kafir**". With folded hands Vimal begged for his life and died a brutal death. (Source : Faith freedom International).*

## Fake note racket agent held

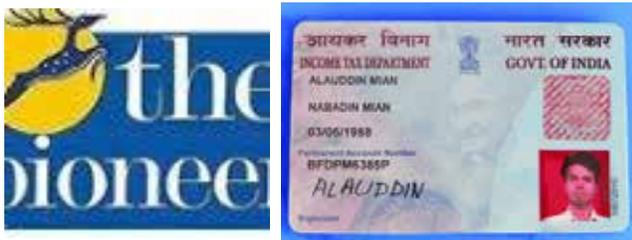
OUR CORRESPONDENT Wednesday , August 7 , 2013

Dhubri, Aug. 6: Labour contractors are involved as agents in rackets of fake currency notes suspected to have been smuggled into Dhubri district through the India-Bangladesh border and find their way to agents operating in lower Assam districts.

This came to light following the arrest of Bodrud Zaman, 37, of Nangtar Char village under South Salmara police station of Dhubri district who was apprehended with fake Indian currency amounting to Rs 52,500 by the BSF from a hotel at an ASTC bus stand last night.

**“Zaman is also involved in cattle smuggling in Bangladesh and brings fake currency notes to Dhubri. Cattle smuggling is also well connected with fake currency rackets and these operate in a parallel way,” the source said.**

On March 12 this year, the BSF apprehended a Bangladeshi national carrying Rs 298,000 in fake currency notes from the border village of Khagrachar, On January 23, Altaf Hussain, 30, a Bangladeshi national of Panchbari village under Kurigram district of Bangladesh, was apprehended by the BSF with Rs 1 lakh in fake currency notes from Sealdoh village in Dhubri.



**ILLEGAL BANGLADESHIS PAN OUT IN INDIA TO CEMENT THEIR AADHAR**

Friday, 14 June 2013 | Anup Sharma | Guwahati  
TODAY'S NEWSPAPER23

**A recent operation by the Border Security Force (BSF) guarding the Indo-Bangladesh border has once again brought to the fore the fact that the porous border of the country, particularly in the eastern sector, poses a security threat to the entire nation.**

Three Bangladeshi nationals, who had entered Indian Territory a long time ago, were nabbed by BSF officials while they were trying to return to Bangladesh to meet their family members.

What is more shocking and worrying is the fact that the BSF officials found some vital Indian documents like the all-important PAN card, Aadhar card, Ration card and even a Class 10 certificate, that had been fraudulently issued in their names, in their possession.

**“While one Alauddin Mian (25) was intercepted and arrested from near the unfenced border out post (BOP) at Digaltari in Cooch Behar, West Bengal, two others, Alamin (24) and Mizanoor (18) the other two infiltrators also confessed that they entered India through an unfenced area of Kharija Haridas in Cooch Behar to get some pending payment from cattle smugglers in India.**

<http://www.dailypioneer.com/todays-newspaper/illegal-bangladeshis--pan-out-in-india-to-cement-their-aadhar.html>



# Why Delhi-Dhaka ties ride on the cow

- Ramananda Sengupta in Bangladesh

The middle-aged man with salt and pepper hair and a neatly trimmed beard runs a tannery near Posta Bazaar in Dhaka. He is also a partner in an export firm, partly funded by a Korean firm, which makes leather items like wallets, belts and bags. Business is good. But the future looks uncertain. Rumours of a crackdown on cattle smuggling in neighbouring India [ Images ] have not gone down well in Bangladesh.

**Because every third head of cattle in Bangladesh is smuggled in from India.**

Many come from as far away as Haryana and Punjab [ Images ]. An estimated 20,000 to 25,000 animals enter Bangladesh almost everyday through West Bengal [ Images ] alone. While the trade is illegal on the Indian side, it becomes legal the moment the livestock enters Bangladesh.

## Bangladesh : The new terror frontier?

**Some estimates put the annual turnover from leather, meat and meat exports from smuggled Indian cattle in Bangladesh at over Rs 25 billion (more than half a billion dollars)**

**Months after achieving independence in late 1971, Bangladesh's first prime minister Mujibur Rehman urged his countrymen: 'drink milk, don't eat cattle'. This was because in the 10 violent months preceding independence, the marauding Pakistani Army and its local militias in what was then East Pakistan had indulged in mass-scale slaughter of the country's livestock -- eating most of it. Consequently, Mujib found that huge tracts of arable land in the newborn nation**

**could not be cultivated due to the lack of draught cattle.**

The poor quality of the surviving livestock, the prevalence of disease and lack of veterinary services hit efforts to develop the domestic population. Neighbouring India, which had perhaps the largest cattle population in the world, had laws against the export of young, healthy cows.

Smuggling was an easy answer to the problem.

As Bangladesh's population increased, so did the demand for cattle. There were huge spikes in demand immediately after the monsoons, which claimed thousands of animals across the nation, and just before the Eid festival, when animals are traditionally slaughtered.

Indian officials, while aware of the situation, preferred to ignore it until the late 1980s, when New Delhi [ Images ] ordered a crackdown on smuggling to indicate its displeasure with the military regime of Hossain Mohammad Ershad, who stepped down following massive public protests in late 1990.

**In 1991, newly elected prime minister Khaleda Zia, realising that the Indian crackdown on cattle smuggling was impacting heavily on domestic beef and leather prices, decided to set up a dozen customs corridors along the border with West Bengal. These posts, which started operations from 1994, essentially legalised smuggling and also became a major revenue earner for the government.**

*Read more: <http://www.rediff.com/news/2006/apr/19dhaka.htm>*

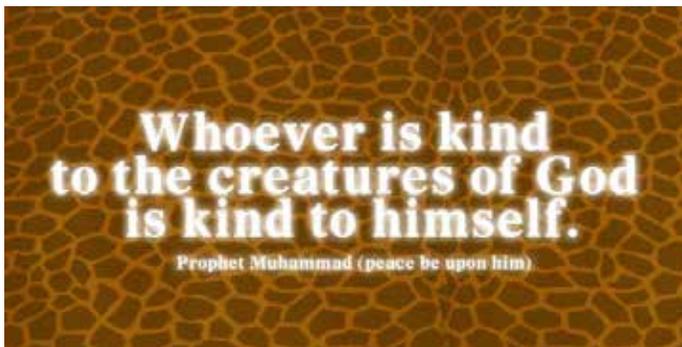


Photo: Rainer Ebert

## Compassionate Eid: An Open Letter

October 16, 2012

Dear Muslim Brothers and Sisters,

We are approaching a blessed and spiritual time of the year, Qurbani Eid, which comes after millions of devout Muslims complete their pilgrimage to the holy grounds of Mecca. Families and friends will come together for prayers, exchange gifts and enjoy special food. As we prepare to take part in this year's holiday, we would like to invite you to reexamine some aspects of how it is celebrated with an open mind and an open heart.

### The story of Abraham

As we are told by the Quran, the Prophet Abraham (pbuh) had a recurring dream in which Allah commanded him to sacrifice his son Ishmael (pbuh). Abraham (pbuh) was just about to end the life of his son when Allah called on him to spare his son and instead sacrifice a ram He miraculously provided. During Qurbani Eid, we commemorate and remember Abraham's (pbuh) willingness to sacrifice his son as an act of obedience to Allah. Today, the slaughter of millions of animals during this holiday is merely symbolic of Abraham's (pbuh) supreme sacrifice.

### Sacrifice, then and now:

The Quran makes clear that Allah does not take pleasure in flesh and blood. It says of the animals sacrificed that "[t]heir meat will not reach Allah, nor will their blood, but what reaches Him is piety from you." (Qur'an 22:37) **Animal sacrifice is not part of the core spiritual truth of Islam, and there are many other charitable ways to express our devotion to the will of Allah.** In modern Bangladesh, meat is not as scarce or as valuable a resource as it was for the desert community in which the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) lived. Today we can do so much more to help the needy by simply redirecting the money that would have gone towards the purchase of an animal for slaughter and using it for other longer-lasting and more beneficial purposes.

The money can be used to improve the situation of more than half a million children living on the streets of Dhaka and other major cities, or to build hospitals in places where access to medical care is still difficult. CARE, Save the Children, Oxfam, BRAC and countless other organizations are doing great work for the most disadvantaged

groups in our society and are in dire need of our financial support in order to create a better Bangladesh for tomorrow. Many of these charities and NGOs also accept valuable and useful items which are close to your heart and you might consider donating instead of, or in addition to, money – in the spirit of sacrifice. Opting for charity in lieu of animal sacrifice is in harmony with the meaning of Islam and Qurbani Eid.

## **Animals and Islam:**

**While Qurbani Eid will be a time of joy for Muslims, it is not a happy time for Allah’s creatures. The lives of many goats, cows and other domestic animals will end during the festivities. It can be hard to think about the plight of animals in a country in which many human beings have to live under heartbreaking conditions. But we ask you to consider for a moment what the camels, lambs, goats, and cows chosen to be sacrificed on Qurbani Eid will endure. After all, we know that the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) advocated compassion toward animals. He was sent as a “mercy to all creation” (Quran, 21:107). In fact, the Quran explicitly recognizes the fact that animals are sentient beings just like us, thereby anticipating a basic tenet of the modern animal rights movement – “[t]here is not an animal on earth, nor a bird that flies on its wings, but they are communities like you.” (Qur’an 6:38) Prior to slaughter, many animals sacrificed during Qurbani Eid in Bangladesh are walked long distances, often for days at a time from as far-away places as India, or they are packed into trucks without adequate space, food, water, and medical**

**attention.** This is neither humane nor halal, and it stands in stark contradiction to Islamic teachings on kindness and compassion. We should not ignore this reality. In Sahih al-Bukhari, it is told that the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was once asked if kindness to animals was rewarded in the afterlife. He replied that “there is a meritorious reward for kindness to every living creature.” Sacrificial animals typically have their legs tied so that they can hardly move. They are surrounded by a group of people that often includes children. The terrified animals are held down by several individuals while a sharp knife is drawn across their throats. As they struggle to break free, they slowly bleed to death – often in front of other animals.

## **A religion of compassion:**

Many of us are horrified when we see on TV how animals in Europe, Australia, the United States and other countries across the globe are raised, transported and killed. It is our hope that Islam, being a religion of peace and compassion, can do better.

We, the undersigned, respectfully submit these thoughts for your consideration and hope you find them helpful in drawing your very own conclusions about the practice of animal sacrifice, in the light of the universal standards of mercy and compassion that the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) has set for humanity.

Eid Mubarak,

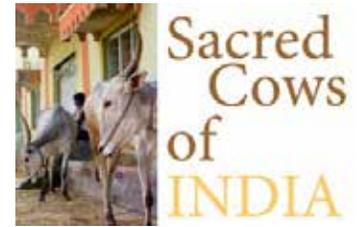
Rainer Ebertk! –

*See more at: <http://opinion.bdnews24.com/2012/10/16/compassionate-eid-an-open-letter/#sthash.w5snzdcg.dpuf>*

# SEE..... THE PARADOX !!!

(TWO NEWS MATTERS, appeared in National News papers, ONE FROM India & other from Banglades. How India Loosing @cost of Bangladesh)

**THE ECONOMIC TIMES**  
MOBILE



## Leather goods makers plan cattle farming to beat shortage

9 Apr, 2013, 0506 hrs IST, ET Bureau

NEW DELHI: In an unusual case of backward integration, leather manufactures are planning organised cattle farming to bridge the shortage of raw leather, **created primarily due to a spurt in illegal migration of cattle to Bangladesh and export of huge quantities of unfinished leather under the garb of finished leather.**

The shortage is despite India having the largest number of cattle in the world and being the third largest leather producer behind China and Italy. The proposal, being mooted by the Council of Leather Exports, is currently at an infant stage and will be taken up at the council's board meeting on April 16.

**Thereafter, dairy and meat producers across the country will be taken on board to formulate the strategy, which will then be presented to the department of animal husbandry, under the ministry of agriculture, to avail of grant-in-aid under various centrally sponsored schemes of the ministry.**

**The project is expected to launch by the end of this year. Nearly 3,000 good quality cattle are illegally migrated to Bangladesh through the Benapole border every day, leaving domestic manufacturers short of the raw leather.**

**India's total import of leather and raw hides and skins have more than doubled in five years from Rs 1289.75**

**crore in 2005-06 to Rs 2153.3 crore in 2010-11 as per the data available from DGCI&S, Kolkata.**

Out of this, over 80 per cent is leather import while the rest is import of raw hide and skins, mainly from China, Italy and parts of Africa. Organised cattle's rearing is barely 35 per cent of the total bovine population in the country and is largely restricted to dairy farm-ing.

As per 2007 livestock census, India's total bovine population (cattle and buffaloes) is 304.4 million out of cattle population of 272.03 million while population of buffaloes is 159.8 million.

"Shortage of leather in the country is a major trigger for going in for organized farming. But this will also help us to improve our quality of leather besides enabling us to be more cost effective," RK Jalan, chairman of CLE told ET.

## Dhaka Tribune

Created on October 19, 2013 at 02:29 Cattle hide prices up 40% Ibrahim Hossain OviEconomy

In 2012-13, Bangladesh exported \$561.35m of leather and finished leather goods while in the previous year the figure was \$430-

See more at: <http://www.dhakatribune.com/economy/2013/oct/19/cattle-hide-prices-40#sthash.QsoTkIO9.dpuf>



THE TIMES OF INDIA

Source: [http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2008-10-03/india/27943404\\_1\\_terror-funding-cattle-trade-india-bangladesh-border](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2008-10-03/india/27943404_1_terror-funding-cattle-trade-india-bangladesh-border)

## Illegal cattle trade funding terror

Manjari Mishra, TNN Oct 3, 2008, 03.21am IST

LUCKNOW: What has for past several years appeared an innocuous even if an illegal side "business", namely cattle trade, could be a source of terror funding, say top UP government officials. A substantial part of the Rs 15,000 crore illegal trade is being funneled to fund terror, officials said.

**The connection between cattle smuggling and big crime first came to light when one Mizanur Rehman turned out to be the key accused in the kidnapping of Kolkata-based proprietor of Khadim Shoes, Partho Burman. Mizanur's younger brother, Azizur Rehman Sardar, 22, was found to be a Harkat-ul-Jihad-e-Islami (HuJI) activist serving time in Lucknow jail.**

Mizanur was also known to be the trusted aide of HuJI area commander Jalaluddin, alias Babu Bhai, who too is in Lucknow jail. A part of the Rs 4 crore ransom in the Burman abduction case was suspected to have been diverted to Omar Sheikh, one of the alleged killers of US journalist Daniel Pearl in Pakistan.

**Azizur Rehman is in the slammer for ferrying arms and explosives from Bangladesh to India (his last cache included 2 kg RDX, 10 grenades and 10 detonators). Before that, however, this West Bengal resident, operated as a cattle smuggler along the India-Bangladesh**

**border. So do his other three associates arrested with him in June 2007.**

**Azizur is one of the hundreds of foot soldiers in cross-border terror network who engages in cattle smuggling during "lean period".**

Unlike fake Indian currency notes (FICN), narcotics and arms peddling, cattle smuggling is the least known and supposedly least glamorous terror funding tactic, largely below the intelligence scanner. It's also a highly dependable means of sustaining "peripherals" and recruits who form the most active chain in the terror link. The thriving racket through, as a source puts it, "68 smuggling corridors and 149 sensitive villages dotting West Bengal border along the 1,485 km long India-Bangladesh border" has been worrying UP and West Bengal governments for over a decade.

The point was brought home by the animal welfare division of the ministry of environment and forest. **In a letter forwarded to the ministry of home affairs, the department highlighted "serious problem of hawala transactions in lieu of smuggled cattle in Chittagong area". The money, the letter emphasised, "funds Islamic terror groups and their sleeper agents in the country... National security demands that cattle smuggling to Bangladesh end at**

once." Based on these inputs, MHA has alerted state governments.

UP government had shown similar concern over the issue two years ago. On August 26, 2006, then director-general of police Bua Singh quoting secretary, border management, MHA, had claimed in a circular that "animals smuggled from West Bengal border number as high as 50 lakh to 60 lakh a year". It also noted that "officers in Bangladesh regularize this illegal smuggling

of cattle by levying 500 to 1,000 takas of penalty per animal and thereafter hand over its formal possession to smugglers."

The trade, sources claim, could be generating Rs 14,000 crore to Rs 15,000 crore per annum. The operations involve a strong funnel-shaped network running through Rajasthan, Punjab, HP, Haryana, Uttarakhand and parts of MP. UP forms neck of the funnel and Bihar its stem which finally opens into West Bengal.

The  INDEPENDENT



## Nothing's sacred: the illegal trade in India's holy cows Bloody war between rustlers and border guards

- Andrew Buncombe

Friday 01 June 2012

Even in the dog days of summer, the quiet paddy fields that mark the border between India and Bangladesh look as supple and green as the soft stems of herbs grown in a window box. But the daytime tranquillity belies a stark reality. This delta region of the Ganges river is a place of often deadly conflict that underpins an activity many in India would rather not discuss. **Every year, hundreds of thousands of cows – considered sacred in India, with export of the beasts banned – are illegally smuggled into Bangladesh where they are turned into shoes, belts,**

**bone china crockery and, of course, meat.**

**"There is smuggling here every day," said Umesh, a member of a three-man Indian Border Security Force (BSF) team on duty at a watchtower near the village of Kaharpara, just a few hundred yards from the Bangladesh border. "The smugglers will take 50, 100 or 200 cattle at a time. We try to create an ambush and surround the smugglers."**

Source : <http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/nature/nothings-sacred-the-illegal-trade-in-indias-holy-cows-7808483.html>

# PLUNDER OF INDIA

भारतीय गौवंश की क़त्ल के लीये खुल्लेआम चलरही लूट का सिलसिला आप के सामने:

**COWS SHIPPED FROM INDIA TO BANGLADESH FOR SLAUGHTERING FOR BEEF, LEATHER, & BONS ENTIRE JOURNEY, A MOST UNFORTUNATE MOMENT TO EXPERINCE HELL, TILL END OF LIFE.**



भारत का पशुधन बांग्लादेश में खुल्लेआम चोरी से लाखोकी संख्यामे बंग्लादेशीओ की गौमांस, हड्डी और चमड़ा की भूख मिटाने जा रहा है।

**MOST UNHUMAN PRACTICE OF CATTLE TRAFFICKING.... THAT'S ROUTINE IN INDIA**



## UNLOADING IN MOST SAVAGELY & RUTHLESS MANNER AT BANGLADESH PORT

भारत के पूजनीय गौवंश की ये हालत बांग्लादेश में???  
ये रोज का क्रम है, बेहद बुरी से बुरी तरहसे व्यवहार होता है !!!



इस से ज्यादा त्रास देने की क्षमता ही कोई मनुष्य की नहीं हो सकती!!!



**INDIA'S SACRED COW IS INJURED, CRIPPLED, FRUSTRATED, WOEFUL, NARVOUS & ILLTREATED, NOW FORCED TO WALK FOR SELL IN BANGLADESH'S MANDI...**



**TRADER FORCEING COW TO DRINK 15LITER WATER LACED WITH WITH COPPERSULFATE, (TO DESTROY THEIR KIDNEY) AND MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO PASS URINE.. SO THAT IT LOOKS FAT & HEALTHY, TO FATCH MORE MONEY FROM BUTCHER. THIS TREATMENT FOR EVERY COW & BULLS IN MANDI PRIOR TO SALE..**

**गौमाता को ये पापी १५ लीटर कॉपर सल्फेट का पानी जबरन पिला रहा है ताकि उसकी किडनी काम करना बंध करदे और गाय पिशाब करना बंध कर दे और मोटी और वंजनदार दिखे तो उस पापी को ज्यादा दाम मीले.**



**AND NOW, IN BANGLADESH MANDI... FOR FINAL CALL...**

**बांग्लादेश की पशुमंडी में भारत के गौ वंश. बांग्लादेशीओ की गौमांस की भूख मिटाने के लिए बिक रही है. अब कोई कसाई आ कर ले जाएगा काटने के लिए..**

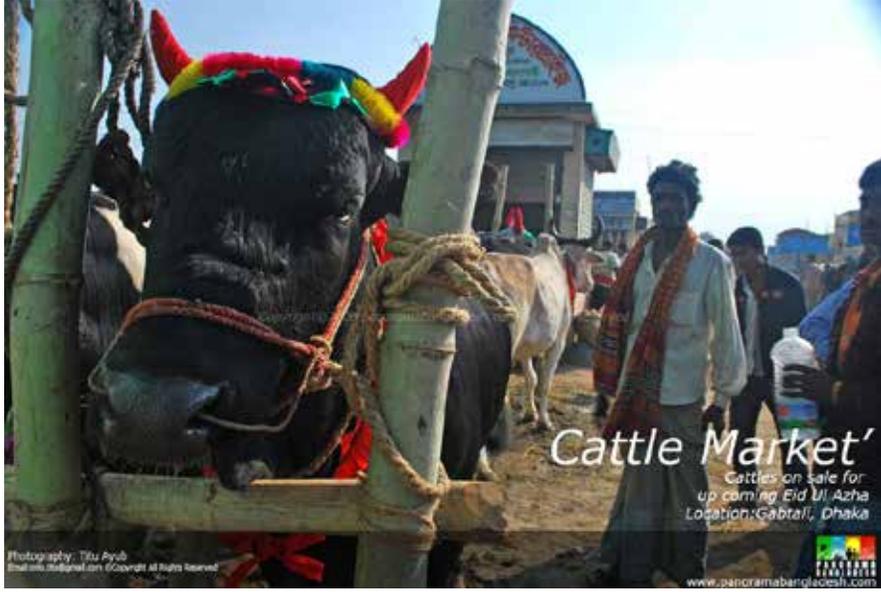


**LOOK... OUR REGAL, MAGNIFICAL, HOLY, SOLEMN,  
गौ वंश IN THE HANDS OF BANGLADESHI BUTCHERS.**

**आ गए वो मौत के सौदागर ..**



**आखिर क़त्ल द्वारा ही छुटकारा मिला हमारी गौं माँ को उन कसईओ से!!!**



**इस हैवान ने गौं माता का सर काटा. की हिंदुस्तान कि विरासत का???**



**अब आप ये सोचो की, खैर, ये बिचारी गौंमाता बेबस है,  
हम तो नहीं है? हम क्यों हाथ जोड़कर बैठे है?  
कौनसी मज़बूरी ये राष्ट्र के १.२ अरब मानवीओ की है?**

Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/cookiesound/8000412232/>

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/gallery/2013/oct/15/eid-al-adha-celebrations-in-pictures#/?picture=420032096&index=1>

<http://www.demotix.com/hub/society/religion/islam/eid-ul-adha?page=1%2C1&view=date>

आज  
गौमाता  
रोती है,  
उसे  
बचाओ,



...नहीं तो कल राष्ट्र रोएगा।



Research Report Compiled & Prepared By :  
**SHRI VARDHMAN PARIVAR, MUMBAI, INDIA.**  
TEL: 022 – 23887637, E-mail: vardhmanparivar@yahoo.com

*We claim no copyright for noble cause*