



BRAHMANBARIA: A portion of the smuggled goods worth more than Tk two crore recovered by the BDR during the past one year (left) - smuggled Phensedyl - Star photos
syrup bottles and motor parts recovered on B'Baria-Conilla highway (right).

Train stations best routes for smugglers in B'baria

From Our Correspondent

BRAHMANBARIA, May 16: Indian smuggled goods brought in by train are flooding markets in Brahmanbaria and its adjacent districts.

Sources said that the carrying of Indian contrabands by train along the Eastern Railway are regular feature here now a days. All trains bound for Dhaka from Chittagong or Sylhet have to pass through Brahmanbaria district. While the trains pass some bordering Railway stations specially at night, smugglers make best opportunity to unload goods at those stations.

Without any bookings the smugglers are carrying contrabands by offering bribes to the railway staff. Unscrupulous traders and some law enforcing agents are reportedly involved in this sort of activities. Though the contrabands are sold in the open markets of the town the law enforcing agencies seem to have taken no action against the traders. Passengers have alleged that some Chittagong or Sylhet bound down trains, which runs at night are regularly involved in such kind of activity. They have made a smugglers' network in this region. The women get down from train at Akhaura, Kasba, Balla and other bordering Railway stations and go to their den, at mahajon's houses for receiving smuggled goods especially Indian sarees. They carry back five sarees each and come back to their destination.

It is interesting that the smuggler women do not pay any travel fee for train journeys. This is possible by paying a small amount of bribe to the respective staff every day. It is reported that the women

of the said categories take multiple trips in a day. Sometimes, they commit anti-social activities for running their brisk smuggling business. It was alleged. Besides, women carrying bags of Indian sarees go to door to door in Pourashavah area and sell sarees at cheaper rates to the house wives. Though the quality of Indian sarees are not good yet the house wife buy the sarees only because they are much cheaper.

Meanwhile, Indian smuggled goods like onion, pulse, pens, matches, shaving blades, cosmetics, steel plates, steel bowl, sugar, salt, fertilizer, master oil, coconut oil, hair oil, sidur, gun-powder, paper, drugs and varieties of spices are regularly coming by the train. The BDR jowans of 23 battalion seized smuggled goods worth about Taka 3,52,870 from several passenger trains during separate raids last month, sources said.

According to a handout, acting on a tip off, the BDR men of Kalikatcha Battalion launching anti smuggling drives at several rail stations at Joyantika, Parabat and a mail train and recovered a huge quantity of smuggled goods amounting to Taka 3,52,870 during the four days of operations.

The BDR men raiding the Parabat, an Intercity train, recovered a huge quantity of Phensedyl syrup amounting to Taka 8,000. At the same time, they also seized Indian sarees, coconut oil, sidur, ornament, crackers (Baji) worth about Tk 1,13,290 from the Parabat. On raiding the Intercity train Yoyantika High quality sarees, and gunja worth about Taka 1,00,900 were seized. The BDR men launching an anti-smuggling drive raided Sylhet bound main train and recovered sarees, steel plates, sugar amounting to Taka 29,650. The toll of smuggling is increasing day by day. In three separate raids this year smug-

gled goods amounting to Taka 4,52,700 were seized. According to BDR handouts, on January 4, smuggled goods worth about Taka 2,00,000 were seized from Dhaka Bound Joyantika Train. The seizers included sarees, phensedyl and spare parts.

On January, they seized smuggled goods worth about Taka 1,50,000 from Dhaka bound Parabat Train. On January 14, the BDR men also seized Indian smuggled goods worth about Taka 2,50,000 from a Chandpur bound local train and an Intercity Train. Joyantika at Akahura Rail station not only in Railway communication but also in all bordering area of the district and Balla spot. A huge quantity of smuggled goods are pourdown across the border from India while a little quantity of Bangladeshi goods are smuggled as a result Indian goods are flooding Bangladesh easily.

According to sources, at least incoming smuggled goods from India amounting Taka 2,06,88,503 were recorded while just only outgoing smuggled goods from Bangladesh worth about Taka 58,954 were recovered during the last one year. Advocate Abdul Noor, Chairman of Bordering Paharpur Union of Brahmanbaria has said, "every body know about BDR activities. Smuggling is continuing I do not want to blame the B.D.R and respective authorities. They should be patriot, honest and sincere in their duties."

The popular home gardening and nutritional education surveillance project of Helen Keller International is incorporated with this project as a second component of the programme through an agreement between Impact Foundation Bangladesh and Helen Keller International, signed on Monday. Shafat Ahmed Chaudhury, Actuary, Chairman, Impact Foundation Bangladesh and Shawn K. Baker, Country Director Helen Keller International, signed the agreement. Through this home gardening component one central Nursery, 45 gram nurseries and about 4500 home gardens will be developed.

Isolated from mainland

From H B Khan

KURIGRAM, May 16: The suffering of nearly 15,000 inhabitants of the country's second biggest enclave 'Kazirhat Batrigacha,' next to Dahagram Angorpota enclave has been increasing to an unbearable proportions over the last 46 years when it was cut off from the main land.

The enclave is situated in Dwegapur union under Aditnari thana of Lalmonirhat district, adjacent to Kurigram. The area of the enclave is 45 square kilometres. It is surrounded by Shoulmari of Dinhat thana of India in the east and north. Setai in the west and Singimari Madnakura in the south. The Indian river Singimari flows on the southern side snapping the only road linked with the Bangladesh main land.

Of the total population, 90 per cent are Muslims and the rest are Hindus. Rice, tobacco and jute are main agricultural products grown in the area.

A vast tract of agricultural land belonging to the Muslims have gone to Indian side at the time of partition. These land were in the possession of Muslims upto 1964 by paying land revenue to Indian Government. After the 1965 Indo-Pak war all these land

were taken over by Indian Government.

Educational facilities are totally absent in the enclave. A primary school was established there during the Pakistani regime. Two teachers were also appointed to run it. But due to problems in receiving salary from the main land crossing Indian territory at the risk of life, they gave up the job and the institution was closed down. Later the kutchha fencing of the school was taken away by local people. At present only the tinshed building with wooden poles is standing. The young people of the enclave are now attending schools and colleges in India.

This is creating a number of problems. The certificates obtained from the Indian schools and colleges are not accepted while seeking jobs in Bangladesh. Similarly in India they are facing the same problem being the citizens of Bangladesh. A large number of graduates the enclave have become day labourers. Medical and drinking water facilities are completely absent in the enclave as there is no hospital or health centre and even tubewells. Some quacks treat the ailing patients.

The enclave also lacks hats and bazars. Before 1965 there

was a ha: at Kazirhat village. Subsequently, it disappeared. At present the enclave people are procuring their necessities from the neighbouring Indian markets. Similarly, they are selling their produce to the Indians.

At least 80 per cent population of the enclave are daily wage earners and in the absence of jobs in their locality they are selling their labour to Indians.

The law and order is no better. There is no police station or any arrangement for security. In case of any crime, people of the enclave are to depend on village "shalish" to deliver verdicts.

The erosion of the river Singimari flowing through the southern side of the enclave devoured a vast tract of land and if it continues the existence of this densely populated area will be at stake.

Only Indian coins are circulated in the enclave. No development activities have taken place and no aid provided inside the enclave to remove sufferings of its inhabitants.

There is a strong demand among the people of this neglected enclave to solve all such problems by establishing a link with the main land.

Three convicted of murder

From Our Correspondent

SATKHIRA, May 16: Sudhendu Kumar Biswas, additional Session Judge, Satkhira, recently convicted Momin Sarder, his mother, Bulli Bibi and his first wife, Halima Khatun of village Jamal Nagar under Assassuni thana on charge of murder. The accused were sentenced to life imprisonment and fined Taka 5000/- each in default R I for one year, 10 years R I and a fine of Taka 2,000 in default R I for two months.

The prosecution story in brief is that the accused, Momin with the help of his mother, Bulli Bibi and first wife Halima assaulted his second wife Jamila Khatun, 24, and killed Jamila's one and a half year old daughter Ruksana on February 21, 1990.

Over 300 phone lines snapped in Barisal for non-payment of bills

From Staff Correspondent

BARISAL, May 16: Over three hundred telephone lines were snapped for non-payment of outstanding bills in Barisal recently. There are, however, allegations from the consumers that many consumers were not informed earlier either by notice or by any other ways.

Though the Assistant Engineer T & T Barisal said they announced through making about payment of outstanding telephone bills, but that helped a little.

At Mubarakganj Sugar Mills 4 lakh maunds of sugarcane could not be crushed

From Our Correspondent

JHENIDAH, May 16: The Mubarakganj Sugar Mills authority may incur a loss of huge amount of money due to decrease in recovery rate of sugar from sugarcane this season.

According to sources, in 166 working days the mills produced 17822 metric tons of sugar after crushing 63 lakh maunds of sugarcane out of the targeted 65 lakh maunds of sugarcane.

Sources said, another 25 lakh maunds of sugarcane is still on fields awaiting crushing. This year the rate of sugar recovery was targeted at eight per cent but due to prolonged drought, the rate reduced to 7.67 per cent. Up to April 4 this year 17,821.40 metric tons of sugar and 10,220 metric tons of molasses were produced, sources said.

Mubarakganj Sugar Mills went into operation on October 21 last year and func-

tioned till April 4 this year. During the period in 166 working days the mill did not function for a total of 489 hours due to machinery troubles. As a result, at least four lakh maunds of sugarcane could not be crushed.

Sources also informed that the daily crushing capacity of the mills is 40,200 maunds but until its operation period it crushed on an average 38,000

KPM authorities fire eight more officials

From Our Correspondent

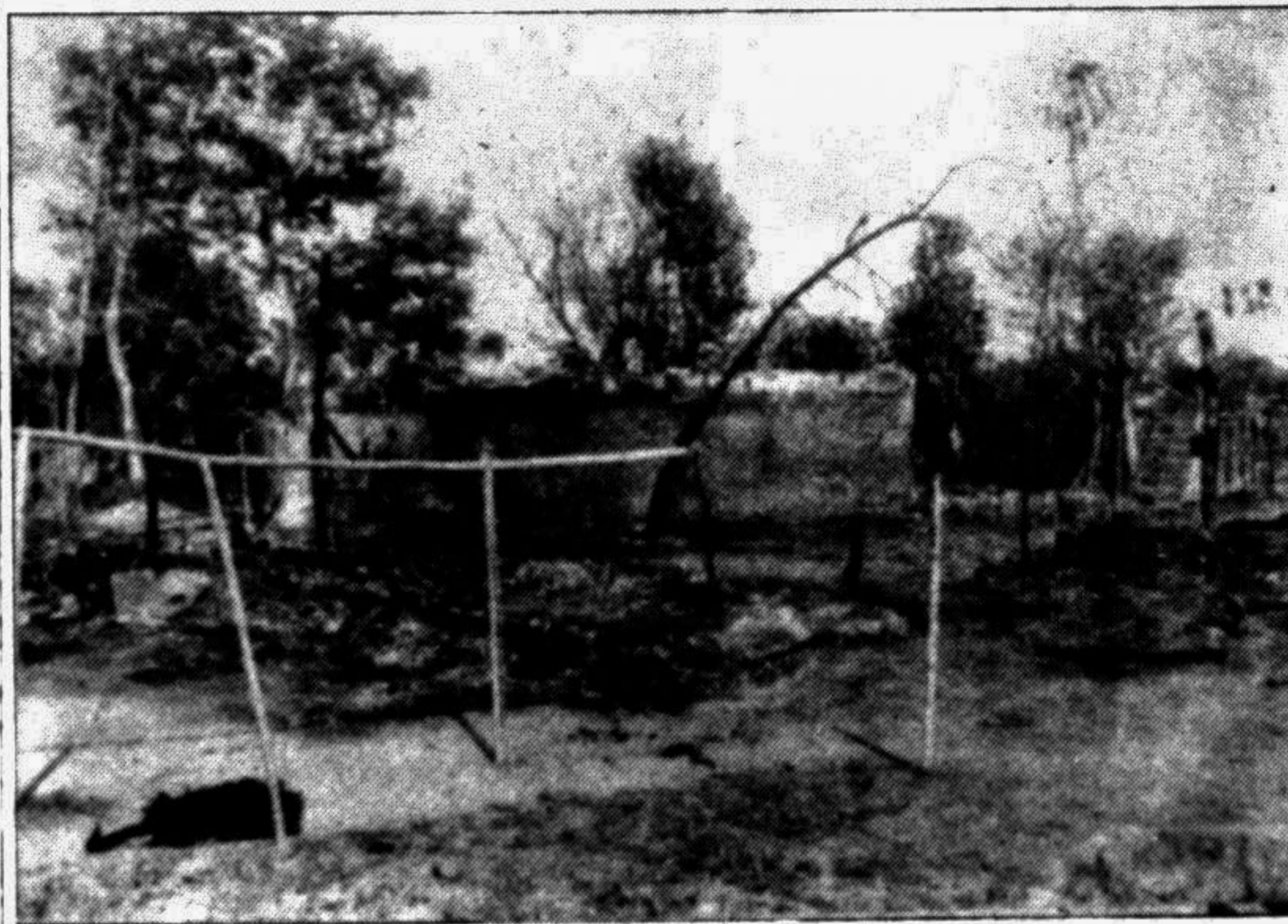
CHANDRAGHONA (Rangamat), May 16: The authority has sacked eight more officials of Karnaphuli Paper Mills Ltd (KPM) on the report of an enquiry allegedly for adopting corruption in receiving bamboos and taking bribes from the contractors.

maunds of sugarcane which was 2,200 maunds fewer in quantity per day.

Another source said, due to negligence of some official of Mubarakganj Sugar Mills, only 30,000 maunds of sugarcane was crushed out of targeted 40,000 maunds a day.

A group of high officials of Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC) led by Mohammed Showkat Hossain, Director, visited the mills and asked mills authorities to work sincerely. Just after his visit the recovery rate rose by one per cent more. But again it decreased to 7.5 per cent, the sources alleged.

Reviewing the recovery rate it was learnt that on February 9, '95 it was 8.15 per cent and lowest rate was 6.45 per cent on October 22 last year.



MOULBAZAR: Labour sheds of Patrakhola Tea Estate under Kamalganj thana were set on fire, following a clash between the villagers and plantation workers. The May 5 clash claimed lives of two workers.

10 yrs have already gone

Fish landing & preservation centre still remains unused

From Our Correspondent

BARISAL, May 16: The fish landing and preservation centre of Barisal is still a losing concern of Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation. The centre was established with the financial assistance from Danish government organisation DANIDA in 1986 involving an expenditure of nearly Taka two crore.

But after about ten years the centre remains almost unused largely under utilized by the fishermen as well as the fish traders. The fish landing and preservation centre was established here by BFDC in a view to modernise the fish business as well as to ensure fish processing and preserva-

tion system for the fish traders.

This centre was established along the river Kirtonkhola, an ice-mill with a production capacity of 20 tons of ice, a cold storage with 30 tons of storing capacity, an auction shed having an area of 8,000 sq. ft., 32 'crats', a parking lot for at least 50 trucks as well as pontoons and gangway for fish trawlers.

According to some fish traders, a vested quarter did not want to start this centre to protect their own interest.

At present fishes are being load and unloaded in an open place along the river side of Port Road which is adjacent to

the centre of the Barisal town. On the other side, the modern fish landing and processing and preservation centre with all its space and establishments remain almost abandoned with 20 govt employees for whom government is losing thousands of taka every year for their salaries.

It is learnt that to start this centre, several meetings were held between the concerned ministries, District administrations and groups of fish traders. Many orders, suggestions, proposals were given and taken from both the sides but all has these gone down the drain.

BPDB's International Tender Notice

বিদ্যুৎ বিল নিয়মিত পরিশোধ করুন

Sealed International Tenders are hereby invited by Bangladesh Power Development Board from renowned Manufacturers/Suppliers for the procurement of equipment/materials as mentioned below:-

The expenditure will be booked against BPDB's Cash Foreign Exchange allocation.

S/No	Tender Enquiry No	Description of materials	Cost of tender document	Tender receiving and opening date
1.	Pur-204/95	Group-'A'	Tk. 2,000/-	6-7-95
		a) 33KV Single Phase potential transformer		
		b) 11KV 3 phase potential transformer		
2.	Pur-214/95	Group-'A'	5-7-95	
		a) 3 Phase, 4 wire 400 volt, single rate, 10 (60) amps energy meter		
		b) 3 Phase, 4 wire 400 volt, single rate, 25 (150) amps energy meter		

Tender documents may be purchased from the office of the undersigned from 20/5/95 to 28/6/95 during office hours on written application to the undersigned on payment of Non-refundable fee for Taka mentioned above against each tender enquiry in the shape of Bank Draft/Pay Order favouring Director of Purchase, Power Development Board, WAPDA Building (9th floor), Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000.

Tenders will be received at 11.00 AM in the above stipulated date and will be opened on the same day at 11.30 AM in presence of the bidder or their representative, if any. Fax/Telex, by Post offer will not be acceptable.

Director, Purchase
PDB, Dhaka

রূপান্তরিত প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস কোম্পানী লিমিটেড

(পেট্রোবাংলার একটি সাবসিডিয়ারী কোম্পানী)

বি.এস.ইসি. ভবন (৮ম এবং ৯ম তলা)
১০২, কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম এভিনিউ
কাওরান বাজার, ঢাকা

পুনঃ দরপত্র আহবান বিজ্ঞপ্তি

তারিখঃ ০৬-০৫-৯৫ইং

১) দরপত্র নম্বর	০৫/০৪/০৪/এসপিডি
২) কাজের নাম	টাঙ্গাইল জেলার এসেভতে আরপিজিসিএল এর অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমিতে মাটি ভরাট কাজ (দ্বিতীয় পর্যায়)
৩) প্রাকল্পিত মূল্য	টাকা ১৫,১৯,২০৫.০০ (পনের লক্ষ উনিশ হাজার দুইশত পাঁচ টাকা) মাত্র।
৪) জামানত টাকা	টাকা ৩০,০০০.০০
৫) কার্যাদেশ সমাপ্তির সময়সীমা	৬০ (ষাট) দিন।
৬) বিস্তারিত	পি.ডি.উ.ডি'র প্রথম শ্রেণী অথবা তৎসম পর্যায়ের সরকারী অথবা সেটর কর্পোরেশনের পূর্ত কাজের তিকাদায়।
৭) ব্যবস্থাপক (হিসাব)	আরপিজিসিএল, বিএসইসি ভবন (৮ম তলা), ১০২, কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম এভিনিউ, কাওরান বাজার, ঢাকা।
৮) হিসাব বিভাগ, সিলেট গ্যাস ফিল্ড লিমিটেড, ডাকঘর - চিকনাঙ্গল, জিলা - সিলেট।	
৯) হিসাব বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ গ্যাস ফিল্ড লিমিটেড, কোট রোড, ব্রাহ্মণবাড়িয়া।	
১০) হিসাব বিভাগ, জালালাবাদ গ্যাস - চিওডি সিঙ্গেল লিমিটেড, পাঠানটুলা, সিলেট-৩১০০।	
১১) হিসাব বিভাগ, বাবুগঞ্জ গ্যাস সিঙ্গেল লিমিটেড, চাঁপাপুর, কুমিল্লা।	
১২) হিসাব বিভাগ, তিতাস গ্যাস চিওডি কোম্পানী লিমিটেড, তিতাস ভবন, কাওরান বাজার, ঢাকা।	
১৩) হিসাব বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ পেট্রোলিয়াম এক্সপ্লোরেশন কোম্পানী লিমিটেড, এইচ.বি.এফ.সি ভবন (৯ম তলা), ২২, পুরানা পল্টন, ঢাকা।	
১৪) হিসাব বিভাগ, পেট্রোবাংলা, ৩, কাওরান বাজার, ঢাকা।	
১৫) হিসাব বিভাগ, জিটিসিএল, হাটসি নং-১, রোড নং-১২, সেক্টর-৩, উত্তরা মডেল টাউন, ঢাকা-১৭১০	
১৬) প্রতি সেট টেন্ডার	৭৫০.০০ (সাতশত পঞ্চাশ) টাকা।
১৭) দরপত্র বিক্রয়ের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়	০৬-০৬-১৯৯৫ইং অফিস চলাকালীন সময় পর্যন্ত।
১৮) যে সকল অফিসে দরপত্র গ্রহণ করা হইবে	ক্রমিক নম্বর ৭-এ বর্ণিত অফিসসমূহে নির্ধারিত দিন ও সময়ে গ্রহণ করা হইবে।
১৯) দরপত্র গ্রহণের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়	০৬-০৬-১৯৫৫/২০-০২-১৪০২বাং তারিখে বেলা ১২.০০ মিঃ।
২০) দরপত্র যোগার সময় ও তারিখ	০৬-০৬-১৯৫৫/২০-০২-১৪০২বাং তারিখে বেলা ১২.৪৫ মিঃ

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