SYED ASHRAF ALI

TUSLIMS all over the world observe the tenth of Muharram as a day of mourning and remembrance. It is the anniversary of the supreme and inimitable sacrifice (RA). which Hazrat Imam Hussain (RA). the youngest grandson of the holy Prophet Muhammad (phuh), made, along with seventy-two near and dear ones, to uphold the true teachings of Islam belitting the Prince of

Martyrs. Death is inevitable for every mortal. But the shahadat of Imam Hussain (RA) was no ordinary demise. "Although all deaths are sweet for the mumin, the death of Ali's son is unique indeed," says Iqbal, "for it passes beyond the death that is content with the grave." The great shahadat of Kerbala. inspired by the most divine love love for Allah indeed showed superhuman courage and conviction and endurance, enabling the beloved grandson of the holy Prophet (pbuh) to overcome so easily the well-nigh insuperable forces of contemporary evil and untruth. It is this dying nobly for the cause of truth and justice that confers immortality on man, the immortality which the great son of Hazrat Ali (RA) won on. the banks of the Furat (Euphrates). The Holy Quran eloquently testifies:

"And say not of those who are slain in the Way of Allah: "They are dead." Nay, they are living, though ye perceive it not." (2:154)

The heroic episode of Hazrat Imam Hussain (RA) has passed into a legend. Minstrels throughout the length and breadth of the Islamic world sing the deeds of this Prince of Martyrs. He reigns supreme in the hearts of thousands and millions of persons, both Muslims and non-Muslims. He has indeed passed into history, he has become a name.

With the rise of Mu'awiyah, the oligarchic rule of the heathen times regarded with abhorrence. displaced the democratic rule of Islam. Paganism, with all its attendant depravity, revived and vice and release them from the curse and immorality followed everywhere. The wealth which he pitilessly his duty to respond to the Iraqis' extracted from his subjects, he lavished on his mercenaries, who in assurance that the whole of Iraq was faithful band of heroes arrayed turn helped him to repress dissent. Before his death, Mu'awiyah convened the chief officers of his army and made them take the oath of traversed the desert of Arabia undis- merciless mercenaries of Yezid. Yet

fealty to his son Yezid, whom he had turbed, accompanied by his brother throne a gross and treacherous signed between Mu'awiyah and Hazrat Imam Hassan (RA), the eldest son of Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib

On Mu'awiyah's death, Yezid ascended the throne founded by his father on fraud and treachery. As cruel and treacherous as his father, Yezid however lacked the cunning and capacity to clothe his cruelties in the guise of policy. An out and out sadist as he was, he killed and tortured just for the sake of pleasure. Addicted to the grossest of vices, his close companions were the most abandoned of both sexes. Imam Hussain (RA), on the other hand,

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). Great

as a devout Muslim, great as an

idealist, great as a patriot, great as a

valiant warrior, great as a man of

action, a dreamer of dreams, he was

daring and adventurous, reckless of

consequences and yet intensely

practical, one who embodied the

highest qualities that giants among

deigned to acknowledge the title of

the tyrant Yezid, whose vices he

despised and whose character he

Naturally, therefore, when the

Muslims of Kufa besoght his help to

cruelty of Ommeyade rule, he felt it

appeal for deliverance, and with the

Hazrat Hussain (RA) never

men might desire.

any loss to uphold the Faith of Muhammad (pbuh).

designated as his successor to the Abbas, a few devoted followers, and a retinue of women and children. violation of the terms of peace But as he approached the confines of Iraq, the solitary and hostile face of the country alarmed him. He saw no signs of the Kufan army which had promised to meet him. Suspecting treachery, he encamped his small band at Kerbala near the western bank of the Euphrates. The great Imam's apprehensions of betrayal only proved too true and he was overtaken by an Ommeyade army sent by the brutal and ferocious Obaidullah bin Zaid, sur-

> named the Butcher. For days their tents were surrounded. The cowardly hounds dared not come within the reach of Ali's son, but they cut the victims off

The great martyrdom of Kerbala indeed occupies a very significant place in the annals

of history. It convinces one and all of the sincerity, dedication and resolution of the

devout followers of God and testifies to their readiness to undergo any hardship and

had inherited the chivalric nature from the waters of the Euphrates. arrows. As he returned to his tent, he

and all the virtues of his great and Three days and nights of intense took his infant child in his arms but

illustrious father. He united in his agony ensued, but the indefatigable they transfixed him with a dart.

person the right of descent from the Imam and his dedicated followers Alone and weary, he seated himself

Sher-e-Khuda Ali (RA) with the holy endured this unflinchingly. But at the door of his tent. One of the

character of the grandson of the everything has limit and the suffer- women handed him a cup of water

and children, but to kill him and be

knew no pity. He pressed his friends

to ensure their safety by timely

flight, but none would desert their

beloved master. The sacrilege of

warring against the holy Prophet's

(pbuh) grandson struck one of the

enemy's chiefs with horror and he

deserted with thirty followers,"to

On the morning of the fateful day

claim the partnership of the inevita-

of the tenth of Muharram, the auspi

cious day of Ashoura, Hussain's (RA)

ble death.

ready to rise to the occasion to hurl themselves in battle formation. No

the despot from his throne, he set hope of victory was there against the

out for Kufa with his family. He thousands of well-equipped and

ings of the poor entrapped band to assuage his burning thirst; as he

became too terrible to bear. As a last raised it to his lips he was pierced in

resource, Imam Hussain (RA) the mouth with a dart. He lifted his

besought the cruel monsters not to hands to heaven they were full of

wage war upon the helpless women blood and he uttered a funeral

done with it. But the devil was in the Not merely a grandson of the holy

hearts of his enemies and the brutes Prophet (pbuh) but also a devout

they knew that they had come to fulfil their destiny not to win a battle but to achieve a moral and spiritual victory which was definitely much more glorious than a victory on the field of battle.

The valour and indomitable spirit of the Fatimides were invincible and they readily won every single combat and close fight. They slew many more than their own numbers. But the enemy's archers treacherously picked them off from a safe distance. One by one the defenders fell, until at last there remained but the noble and virtuous grandson of the last and greatest Prophet (pbuh). Severely wounded and dying, he dragged himself to the riverside for a last drink; the inhuman cowards turned him off with

prayer for the living and the dead.

and ideal follower of his tenets, the

great Imam even in his last hours

displayed the highest ideal of spiri-

tual and moral greatness by praying

for the very enemies who had killed

his infant son and were ready to put

him to death. Raising himself for the

last desperate charge, the great

fighter threw himself among the

Ommayade brutes, who fell back on

every side. The beautiful lines from

the great poet Anis gives a graphic

description of the Imam's legendary

And driven by hand alone when-

There out a gushing pool of blood

sword and its strokes:

everitsmashed.

had splashed;

itflew;

But the grueling ordeal was too much even for the indomitable Hussain (RA), and faint with the loss of blood he sank to the ground. The murderous cowards rushed upon the dying hero like vultures; they cut off his head, trampled on the holy body and subjected it to every igno-

ordinary sense of the term. He sim-

Katle Hussain asal me margaya

kebaad

And changing a hundred colours

And drinking blood, it vomiting rubies flashed.

miny they knew. Hussain (RA) did not die in the

ply shuffled off the mortal coil and set sail towards the Great Unknown through the glorious channel of shahadat. In the memorable words of Nazrul, "Death itself was immortalized at the touch of his life." His precious life indeed was sacrificed for the salvation of the suffering humanity, testifying so eloquently to the fact that the brows of the martyr shall eternally reflect the brilliance of the elect of Allah, that those who submit to God and suffer and bleed unto death for the cause of righteousness, truth and justice, for the unfortunate millions that knock about the straits, for the sustenance and durability of their rights and privileges, never decay, never decay, never die, never perish; they live a newer life, a fresher life, higher life, a more sublime life in the recurrent ethos of community and

The great martyrdom of Kerbala indeed occupies a very significant place in the annals of history. It convinces one and all of the sincerity, dedication and resolution of the devout followers of God and testifies to their readiness to undergo any hardship and any loss to uphold the Faith of Muhammad (pbuh). That is not all! Ashoura comes back every year to rejuvenate and boost the dormant vigour, stagnated spirit and dampened morale of the misguided and oppressed Muslims all over the world. In the inimitable words of Maulana Mohammed Ali

Yezidtha: Islam zinda hota hai har Karbale

(The martyrdom of Hussain was indeed the death of Yezid; Islam is rejuvenated after each and every Kerbala.)

Lest we forget

A homage to Justice Murshed

JUSTICE MAHMUDUR RAHMAN

TUSTICE Murshed securing his LL B degree from Calcutta University in 1933 with first class, enrolled himself as an advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in 1934. But within a short time he was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1939. He was a lone student from British-India to secure honours in the Bar final examination that year. It was a glorious success

for and a proud performance by an Indian. During his stay in England he came in touch with great people like Prof. Harold Laski of the London school of Economics, Mr Krishna Mannon, the Head of the Indian League in UK, and others.

On his return from England he took up again the legal profession and within no time made his mark as a lawyer in the Calcutta High Court. At that time he also got himself involved in politics. He was associated with those who tried to form a Coalition Ministry in Bengal composed of representatives of the Congress and the Proja Party. He was also associated with the progressive Muslims who formed the Muslim Majlish with the purpose to bridge the Hindu-Muslim divide. Justice Murshed joined those who actively supported the proposal of the "Cabinet Mission" led by Sir Stafford to Rouseau, the origin of 'state' and Cripps. It proposed for autonomous Muslim groups in north-western between the members of a someand eastern parts of India and a what nebulous society. This is one Hindu majority group in the rest of school of political philosophy, India. He was one of the champions which has not been accepted in its belongs to the aristocracy. He is thus who wanted to keep Bengal undivided. In 1947 he took active part to school of political thought led by the two. They are very properly coresist communal violence that was Hobbes which recognises that the sharers of the Court not so much as escalating throughout the sub-

After partition of India he come to the then East Pakistan and joined Dhaka High Court as an Advocate and was elevated to the Bench in 1959. As a Judge S M Murshed was an uncompromising personality and he was a firm believer in rule of law and democracy. He stood up in resistance of military rule when General Ayub Khan declared Martial Law. I shall be failing in my duty unless I make reference to some of the cases which are landmark judgment delivered by Justice Murshed.

These are (1) The famous case of Abdul Haq vs. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury and others, popularly known as the 'Minister Case': In this case Justice Murshed as a presiding Judge of the Special Bench delivered the judgement resulting in unseating of the Central and Provincial Ministers and because of the judgement

ment of minister;

Convention Case, popularly known as Zakir Ahmed Case: In this case he struck down the decision of the Dhaka University regarding expulaudi alterm partem which he aptly applied in this case still is followed by the highest judiciary of our country with the highest esteem.

(3) Col Bhatacharia case: In this case Justice Murshed speaking for the Bench observed, "It was further argued that force has never been the source of law referring to a dictum of Rousseau in his well known work. 'Social Contract'. It is true according



'laws' is a primeval contract undiluted form. There is another a happy connecting link between might and force behind a sovereign law-givers but as interpreters of the authority is the origin of law and law. 'state'. Other political philosophers like Locke, for instance, have taken a retirement did not stop thinking for have held different views and they

another Special Bench was given in the prejudices that keep them apart. what is known as Pan Case. In this The Nations of the Sub-continent decision Justice Murshed struck have to unitedly work together in down the Inter Provisional Trade order to approximate a common Ordinance, 1969 as void and illegal. He observed, "The guarantee that however, has to grow from within. It has been given by the constitution can to be imposed by any external cannot be washed away by an inge- agent". We may say that he foresaw nious legislative device which can the birth of what is called SAARC wipe to an illegal invasion of today called to-day. A learned man as he by an artful enactment of tomorrow, pretending to act retrospectively, problem of the time and work with without any constitutional change the people.

President Ayub Khan had to amend to that effect. A Constitutional right the Constitution regarding appoint- cannot be taken away by a legislative "fiction" without a constitutional (2) The Dhaka University amendment which would permit such a course. There is a world of difference between a legislative immunity and a constitutional guarantee. The Constitution by its sion of Zakir Ahmed. The doctrine of very nature crates the distinction. A constitutional immunity can not be wiped out by such a simple method. The hand of a constitutional clock is incapable of manipulation by a simple legislative contrivance as opposed to constitutional amend-Justice Murshed in his reply to a

> Full Court Reference on the occasion of his becoming the Chief Justice of the then High Court of East Pakistan cautioned the judges about their duty. He said, "A Judge is nothing but the law-speaking with uncompromising justice, for, it has been truly said that the best Government is that in which the law speaks rather than the law-givers. This is where the Judges come in. But, where the law ends tyranny begins and there is no worse tyranny than judicial arbitrariness and no misfortune can be worse than judicial subservience. When a Judge departs from the spirit of the law and from a fearless independence in its application, he becomes the worst law-breaker."

> Regarding Lawyers he said "The essential characteristic of a lawyers is that by interest and predilection. and often by birth, he belongs to the people; by habit and taste he

Mr Justice Murshed even after his view which is a via media between the people and the country. With the two views. With regard to the broken health he used to think origin of law, political philosophers about co-operation in this subcontinent. He said in one of his are far to numerous to be discussed writings "The countries and the here. Such discussion would be peoples of this Sub-continent irrelevant for the purpose of this should draw closer and work together. They have so much in Another outstanding decision of common. They have to overcome goal. Unity in our part of the World, was he never failed to identify the

Dr. Rubaiul Murshed

All health information to keep you up to date Facts about lung cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer in men and the second most common cancer in women. One out of every five persons who died of cancer had lung cancer. An estimated 85 per cent of lung cancer cases in males and 75 per cent in females are caused by cigarette smoking. Less than 10 per cent of lung cancers occur among non-smokers. The risk of lung cancer for the smoker is 15 to 25 times more. When the smoker stops smoking, the risk of lung cancer drops to two times the risk of a nonsmoker after 10 to 15 years. The best safeguard against lung cancer is never-smoke; and if you smoke, stop now. The healthy lung

The air we breathe in enters the lungs through the trachea and then the right and left bronchi. The bronchi are airways that branch into smaller airways and finally the air sacs. Oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide expelled via the surface area of the air sacs. The average lung has more than 300 million of these air sacs. Mucus produced by the cells in the airways trap the foreign material that enter the airway. Tiny hair-like structures called cilia sweep the mucus toward the throat where it can be coughed out.

The smoke-damaged lung Consistent insult e.g. due to smoking, to the cell lining of the airway will cause an increase in the production of mucus. The tiny hair in the air passages become worn away and are unable to sweep foreign particles out of the throat. Very often the smoker try to cough out the mucus. Chronic smokers have been heard to cough frequently in the morning. In more advanced cases, the air sacs become destroyed and abnormal growth patterns leading to cancer may develop. The cancerous lung

Lung cancer can take 10 to 30 years to develop. Hence it is frequently seen in middle aged and elderly persons. In lung cancer, the cells lining the airways grow and divide without control so that an abnormal mass is formed. The cancer cells grow and spread to the other parts of the body Lung cancers tend to spread more quickly because the lungs are supplied richly by blood vessels and lymphatic vessels. When the cancer spreads through the lymph channels, it can cause enlarged lymph glands. When it spreads through the blood stream, the cancer cells spread to the liver, bone, brain or the other lung. Next: More about cancer

Excerpts from the 'declassified' main report of Hamoodur Rahman Commission POLITICAL BACKGROUND-XVII

HE official version was that doubt that a very large number of proportion to the necessity ties did in fact take place. and of minimum kind and, even now, we had had several witnesses who have so deposed, particularly most of the senior officers whom we have been able to examine. On the suspicion that the authorities did other hand, the outside world was hearing grim and harrowing tales of the most brutal atrocities. We are told for example that whenever the army suspected that a miscreant was in a particular village instead of any attempt being made to secure him or even killing him the whole village was subjected to machine gunning and its inhabitants killed without regard even to age or sex. A number of witnesses, including officers, serving in the army at that time have supported this. We have been told of instances of large groups of men and women brought he was not aware that this would be together and mercilessly put to the attitude of the foreign represendeath. We are also told that it was a tatives. We must confess that, commatter of very frequent occurrence, ing from the seasoned soldier, who for soldiers and even officers to go to has served on many war fronts that the houses of respectable people General Yahya is, this explanation and forcibly take away young girls seems to us naive. Surely the for their carnal pleasure, even at General must have known in his times killing the wretched victims previous experiences of war that War after satisfying their own lust. It is impossible today to assess precisely much risk as the Armed personnel where the truth lies but there are itself in pursuit of their duties. several reasons which have led us to the firm conclusion that a number of fact that although the foreign press these incidents were in any case alleged all kinds of alarming figures

the action taken was strictly in un-provoked and vindictive atroci-

To start with the foreign reporters were forcibly ordered to leave Dacca on the morning of the 26th. This action cannot but give rise to the not desire that there should be any independent witness left to give an account of what took place. The explanation given for this is that this was done in order to ensure the safety of the foreign representatives themselves and with no ulterior object. Indeed this was the explanation given to us by General Yahya Khan himself and he stated that much later he was told by the foreign representatives that it was a part of their normal duty to take the risk of danger in order to report the facts as they saw them. General Yahya says Correspondents taken often as

Worse than this, however, is the larger than was later sought to be during the weeks that ensued, at no made out and that there can be no time did the Pakistan government

By Hanna-Barbera

authorities ever come out with any statement of figure themselves. Even in the White Paper which the government issued four months after the event while the atrocities committed by the Mukti Bahini in the earlier period were enumerated at length, no figure was mentioned of the killing caused by the Army itself. General Tikka Khan who was the Martial Law Administrator from the 7th of April onwards, stated before us that the number of people killed was probably about 15,000, but we are told that later in a press interview he gave a figure of 30,000. We are also told that situation reports which are a normal feature of the Army's mode of conducting its own affairs, that were received from East Pakistan, were highly coloured. It seems that local commanders in giving the figures to their own superiors which then in due course came to the Eastern Command and eventually to Rawalpindi, always minimized their own part. We were told by a military officer that quite often what would happen is that a group of persons would be shot at and killed and it would be reported to Commanders that these peoples were resisting the arrest of a wanted man and yet besides the dead bodies could be found no arms.

In the absence of any assertion from the authorities as to how many people were killed, much less of any proof thereof, we are forced to the conclusion that wanton and vindictive action was in fact taken from the 25th of March onwards, although we find it impossible to make a reasonable assessment of actual figure.

On the other hand we have had clear evidence to show that from time to time Eastern Command issued instructions that there should be no indiscriminate killing or wanton action. This makes it quite clear, we think, that so far from any such thing being indulged in as a matter of policy, steps were taken by those in authority to prevent such action. On the other hand the very fact that it was found necessary to issue such instructions also indicate that complaints had been reaching the General Command, Eastern Command of the occurrence of such incidents. Cases have been brought to our notice where those guilty of taking advantage of the situation to gratify their own lust were duly dealt with and properly punished.

A number of incidents of looting, some on a very large scale, have also come to light and there was in particular, one case which involved officers up to the rank of a Brigadier in which currency notes of the value of 21/2 crores were looted. A Court of Enquiry was in fact held and we are told that the officers were exonerated. We are of course not holding that they were wrongly exonerated; we cannot, in the absence of an examination of the evidence in that case, come to any such conclusion. But this much can be safely concluded that such a crime took place and either that the culprits were left unpunished or that they were not

Next: POLITICAL BACKGROUND-XVIII

alimisេក ១១ខេត្តកានិកាអ Biman BANGLADESH AIRLINES

HEAD OFFICE, BALAKA KURMITOLA, DHAKA-1229, BANGLADESH. CABLE: AIRBANGLA PABX: 897400-10 LINES, 897410-10 LINES FAX: 880-2-893005, TELEX: 642649 DABG BJ নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি

বিমান বাংলাদেশ এয়ারলাইন্সে নিম্নলিখিত পদে নিয়োগের জন্য যোগ্য বাংলাদেশী নাগরিক প্রার্থীদের নিকট হতে দরখাস্ত আহ্বান করা

১। পদের নাম ঃ সিকিউরিটি এ্যাসিস্ট্যান্ট, বেতন বিভাগ-৩ (২)

(অ) স্নাতক ডিগ্রি। কমপক্ষে ১টি পরীক্ষায় ১ম বিভাগ/শ্রেণী থাকতে হবে এবং কোন পরীক্ষায় ৩য় বিভাগ/শ্রেণী গ্রহণযোগ্য নয়।

সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর অবসরপ্রাপ্ত এনসিও/জেসিও, যাদের দৃষ্টান্তমূলক মান এবং স্নাতক ডিগ্রি আছে।

(आ) ইংরেজি ও বাংলা ভাষা বলা ও লেখায় পারদশী হতে হবে।

(ই) ওয়ার্ড প্রসেসিংসহ কম্পিউটারের উপর কারিগরি দক্ষতা থাকতে হবে।

বিঃদ্রঃ (অ) ও (ই) এর সমর্থনে অবশ্যই সত্যায়িত সনদপত্র দরখান্তের সাথে সংযোজন করতে হবে।

(খ) উচ্চতা কমপক্ষেঃ

পুরুষদের ক্ষেত্রে ঃ ৫ ফুট ৫ ইঞ্চি

মেয়েদের ক্ষেত্রেঃ ৫ ফুট ৩ ইঞ্চি

(গ) জেলা কোটা ঃ

ঢাকা, মানিকগঞ্জ, মুঙ্গীগঞ্জ, নরসিংদী, ফরিদপুর, বান্দরবান, কুমিল্লা, চাঁদপুর, সিলেট, হবিগঞ্জ, সুনামগঞ্জ, বরিশাল, ভোলা, ঝালকাঠি, পিরোজপুর ও বরগুনা জেলার প্রার্থিগণ আবেদন করতে পারবেন। বাকী অন্যান্য জেলার প্রার্থীদের আবেদন করার প্রয়োজন নেই। ২। বেতন কাঠামোঃ

টাকাঃ ২৫৫০-১৫০ X ৭-৩৬০০-১৫৫ X ৯-৪৯৯৫-ইবি-১৬৫ X ২-৫৩২৫/- তৎসহ প্রযোজ্য ভাতাদি।

৩। বয়সসীমাঃ

০২-৫-২০০১খঃ তারিখে ১৮ হতে ৩০ বংসর। মুক্তিযোদ্ধা/শহীদ মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের সম্ভানদের জন্য ৩২ বংসর পর্যন্ত শিথিলযোগ্য।

৪। নিয়োগ শর্তঃ

নির্বাচিত প্রার্থিগণ প্রাথমিকভাবে তিন বৎসরের জন্য চুক্তিভিত্তিক নিয়োগ প্রাপ্ত হবেন। চুক্তিকালে সন্তোষজনক চাকরি করা সাপেক্ষে চুক্তিভিত্তিক নিয়োগের তারিখ হতে স্থায়ীভাবে নিয়োগ প্রাপ্ত হবেন।

৫। আবেদনপত্রে যাহা উল্লেখ করতে হবেঃ

নাম, পিতার নাম, মুক্তিযোদ্ধা/শহীদ মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের সন্তান কি-না, জন্ম তারিখ, ০২-৫-২০০১খৃঃ তারিখে বয়স, বর্তমান ও স্থায়ী ঠিকানা, টেলিফোন নম্বর (যদি থাকে), জাতীয়তা, শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা, বৈবাহিক অবস্থা, স্বামীর নাম ও স্বামীর স্থায়ী ঠিকানা (প্রযোজ্য

৬। আবেদনপত্রের সাথে যে সকল প্রমাণাদি সংযুক্ত করতে হবেঃ

(অ) বাংলাদেশ বিমান কর্পোরেশনের অনুকূলে সম্প্রতি ইস্যুক্ত টাকা ৫০/- (পঞ্চাশ) মূল্যের ক্রসড পোস্টাল অর্ডার/পে-অর্ডার। (আ) আবেদনপত্র ও জীবন বৃত্তান্তে বর্ণনার সমর্থনে যথাযথভাবে সত্যায়িত সকল শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা, অভিজ্ঞতা, বয়স, নাগরিকত্ সনদ (স্থায়ী ঠিকানা উল্লেখপূর্বক স্থানীয় ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ/পৌরসভা চেয়ারম্যান/ওয়ার্ড কমিশনার কর্ত্বক প্রদন্ত), মুক্তিযোদ্ধা/শহীদ মুক্তিযোদ্ধার সম্ভান (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে পিতা/মাতার অনুকূলে যথায়থ কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রদন্ত মুক্তিযোদ্ধা সনদপত্র) ও অন্য কোন

সনদপত্রের কপি এবং তিন কপি সদ্য তোলা পাসপোর্ট আকারের ছবি। ৭। গুরুত্বপূর্ণঃ

আবেদনপত্রের সমর্থনে উপরোল্লিখিত তথ্যাবলী/কাগজপত্রাদি উল্লেখ ও সংযোজন করা না হলে অথবা বিলম্থে প্রাপ্ত হলে উহা সরাসরি বাতিল করা হবে এবং এ বিষয়ে পরবর্তীতে কোন দাবী বা যোগাযোগ গ্রহণযোগ্য হবে না। সরকারী/আধাসরকারী/সায়ন্তশাসিত প্রতিষ্ঠান অথবা সংস্থাসমূহে নিয়োজিত প্রার্থীদেরকে অবশ্যই যথাযথ কর্তপক্ষের মাধ্যমে নির্ধারিত সময়ের মধ্যে দরখান্ত পৌছাতে হবে। জন্ম তারিখ এফিডেভিড এর মাধ্যমে পরিবর্তিত হলে গ্রহণযোগ্য হবে না। ডাকযোগে আবেদনপত্র নিম্নস্বাক্ষরকারীর বরাবরে নির্ধারিত তারিখের মধ্যে পৌছাতে হবে। হাতে হাতে কোন আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণযোগ্য নয়। প্রার্থিগণ খামের উপর স্পষ্টাক্ষরে পদের নাম, প্রাপক ও প্রেরকের ঠিকানা উল্লেখপূর্বক ডাকযোগে অথবা বাংলাদেশ এয়ারলাইন্স ট্রেনিং সেন্টার এর নিরাপত্তা কার্যালয়ে রক্ষিত নির্ধারিত বাব্দ্রে আবেদনপত্র জমা দিতে পারবেন। বিমান কর্তপক্ষ যে কোন পর্যায়ে আংশিক/সম্পূর্ণ নিয়োগ প্রক্রিয়া বাতিল করার অধিকার সংরক্ষণ করেন। নিয়োগের ক্ষেত্রে সরকার কর্তক নির্ধারিত কোটা (এতিমখানা নিবাসী ও শারীরিক প্রতিবন্ধী, মুজিযোদ্ধা/শহীদ মুজিযোদ্ধাদের পুত্র ও কন্যা, মহিলা, উপজাতি, আনসার ও গ্রাম প্রতিরক্ষা সদস্য এবং জেলা) পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করা

৮। আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণ এবং প্রাথমিক সাক্ষাৎকারের তারিখ, সময় ও স্থানঃ

তারিখ ও সময় জেলার প্রার্থী/প্রার্থিনি ঢাকা, মানিকগঞ্জ, মুন্সীগঞ্জ, নরসিংদী, ফরিদপুর 28-8-200238

০৯৩০ ঘটিকা

00-8-200538 বান্দরবান, কুমিলা, চাঁদপুর, সিলেট, হবিগঞ ০৯৩০ ঘটিকা

বরিশাল, ভোলা, ঝালকাঠি, পিরোজপুর, বরগুনা

আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণ ও প্রাথমিক সাক্ষাৎকারের স্থান বাংলাদেশ এয়ারলাইন্স ট্রেনিং সেন্টার, বিমান, कुर्भिट्टोना, जका।

> ম্যানেজার এমপ্রয়মেন্ট বিমান বাংলাদেশ এয়ারলাইল

জিডি-২৯৬

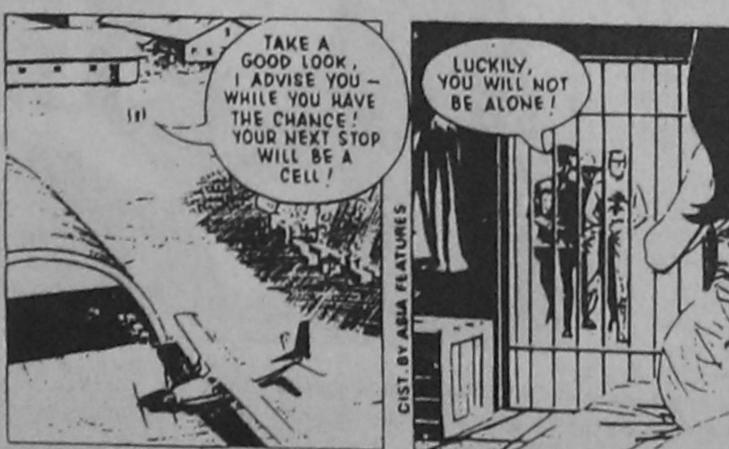
02-0-2002

০৯৩০ ঘটিকা

বাংলাদেশ এয়ারলাইন্স ট্রেনিং সেন্টার कुर्यिछोना, जाका-১२२%।



TOM & JERRY



I'M SORRY.

BUT YOU'LL NEED A COAT

AND TIE.