

4 major private power deals signed

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of Orion, at the signing ceremony in the capital's Bidyut Bhaban.

The projects will be completed between 36 and 45 months at a total cost of \$1.4 billion.

"We have bought the required land and began development works," said Obaidul Karim, adding that the plants would be using imported coal.

Solarium Power Ltd will set up its power plant in Mymensingh with a capacity of 18MW. The plant is expected to come into operation in two years.

The World Bank will provide financial assistance in building the solar plant which will cost Tk 235 crore, said Nazmul Abedin, managing director of Solarium.

The plant will be built on 120 bighas of land and will run 24 hours a day, he added.

The government will buy electricity from the Mawa plant at Tk 4.095 per kWh, from the Chittagong plant at Tk 3.795, and from the Khulna plant at Tk 3.785. Solarium will charge Tk 5.50 per unit.

This is for the first time the private sector will build coal-based power plant. The country at present has one state-run coal-fired power plant in Dinajpur.

PDB Chairman ASM Alamgir Kabir, meanwhile, said the Solarium project is a milestone for Bangladesh, as the country has not installed a solar power plant with such a high capacity before.

State Minister for Power Muhammad Enamul Huq said, "We have to go for energy diversification," adding that Bangladesh cannot rely on gas and furnace oil only to produce electricity.

At the signing ceremony, Energy Adviser Tawfiq-e-Elahi Chowdhury explained why the government delayed taking up projects of high-capacity power plants.

"When we assumed power, there was a severe power crisis. The government took various steps to produce electricity to cope with the situation.

"Now, we are taking up mid-term projects as part of the government's master plan. Of the 20,000MW electricity set to be gener-

ated by 2020, about 8,000MW will come from coal," Tawfiq said.

He added that Bangladesh's electricity price at the retail level would be lower than that of West Bengal of India, even if the government raises the current power tariff to Tk 4.5 per kWh.

Power is sold at Tk 6.5 per unit in West Bengal. Bangladesh relies largely on gas to produce 5,000MW electricity on an average a day. Gas accounts for 82.83 percent of the electricity produced, diesel 6.82 percent, furnace oil 4.71 percent, hydroelectricity 3.56 percent and coal 2.59 percent.

10 GAS WELLS DIGGING OKAYED
The cabinet committee on purchase yesterday

approved digging of 10 gas wells in the existing gas fields with the assistance of Russian national company Gazprom at a cost of \$193.52 million.

The approval came at a meeting chaired by Finance Minister AMA Muhiith.

Of the 10 wells, four will be dug in Titas gas field, one in Rashidpur gas field and five in the gas fields under Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration and Production Company Ltd (Bapex), sources in the energy division said.

The cost of digging a well in the fields under Bapex has been estimated to be \$18.64 million while it is \$20.06 million per well in Titas and Rashidpur gas fields.

675 killed in Pakistan to save family honour

'AFP, Islamabad

At least 675 Pakistani women and girls were murdered during the first nine months of the year for allegedly defaming their family's honour, a leading human rights group said yesterday.

The statistics highlight the scale of violence suffered by many women in conservative Muslim Pakistan, where they are frequently treated as second-class citizens and there is no law against domestic violence.

"A total of 675 women and girls were killed in the name of honour across Pakistan from January to September," a

senior official in the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan told AFP.

The official said figures were still being compiled from October to December, and that a full report would be released in February.

The Commission reported 791 honour killings in 2010.

Around 450 of the women killed from January to September were accused of having "illicit relations" and 129 of marrying without permission.

Some victims were raped or gangraped before being killed, he said. At least 19 were killed by their sons, 49 by their fathers and 169 by their husbands.

BNP denies secret plot

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predicted the violence is absolutely a "fiction," he insisted.

Several homemade bombs went off in downtown Dhaka at dawn on Sunday as hundreds of opposition activists clashed with police centring BNP's reception to freedom fighters. They vandalised more than a dozen vehicles and set some of those afire.

Arifuzzaman Arif, 24, was killed when a bomb exploded in Motijheel area. Police action on opposition men sparked protests in some other parts of the country.

The BNP leader blamed the ruling Awami League for the countrywide rampage, but expressed sorrow for the loss of life and property.

"If we arrange any rally in the city, it would be held

following advance announcement and huge publicity," he maintained adding, party Chairperson Khaleda Zia has already announced a plan to mobilise huge crowds and organise sit-in in the city.

Fakhru also demanded immediate withdrawal of all cases filed against BNP leaders and activists in the last three days.

"The violence was an act of sabotage by the government. Even there had been propaganda in a planned way to create ground for repressing the opposition to undermine the ongoing movement," he said.

Later Fakhru attended a meeting of party leaders, with standing committee member MK Anwar in the chair.

As per the meeting's decision, BNP will start its

road march towards Chittagong on January 8 to press home their demand for restoration of caretaker government system.

Khaleda Zia is expected to lead the two-day road march from the capital, said Anwar, also the chief coordinator of the event.

The leader of the opposition will address roadside rallies in Chandina upazila and Comilla city. She will also address a public meeting in Feni on January 8.

After her overnight stay in the port city, she will address a public rally there the following day.

Earlier, the former premier led road marches towards Sylhet, Chapainawabganj and Khulna in the last two months to drum up public support in favour of their demand.

Party's feast on public money

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administrators. But it does arm the government with unfettered powers to remove any administrator without assigning any reason.

The recently appointed administrators, who are also senior local leaders of the ruling Awami League in their respective districts, are however more fortunate than the administrators of the city corporations.

The Local Government (City Corporation) Act has specified a strict timeframe for administrators. An administrator, if appointed to a newly constituted city corporation, will in no way continue to hold office for more than 180 days. And an administrator, if appointed to a city corporation after its dissolution owing to expiry of tenure, will not be there for more than 90 days.

After bringing these changes in the law, the government recently removed Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) mayor Sadeque Hossain Khoka, who is also convener of the city unit of the main opposition BNP, and appointed two government officials as administrators to run the bifurcated DCC for a specified timeframe.

It has been learnt from the LGRD and cooperatives ministry that the government does not have any plan right now to bring about any amendment to the Zila Parishad Act to limit the tenure of administrators. The government seems to be

demonstrating generosity towards the newly appointed administrators to the zila parishads. The administrators might even be given the status of deputy ministers. Additionally, Tk 200 crore has already been sought from the finance ministry to purchase luxury vehicles for their use. They will also be given a handsome monthly remuneration in addition to other benefits.

In return for all this, what might the government want from the party men now preparing to run the zila parishads? It is not unusual for government policymakers as also the ruling Awami League to expect some favours from the administrators to consolidate further their hold on power at the district level in the run-up to the next parliamentary polls. And being the ruling party men, the administrators will certainly work in the interest of their own party.

One can, therefore, assume that government policymakers have played a very shrewd role in consolidating the ruling party's grip further by using the newly appointed administrators.

The appointment of administrators may also open a new window to a probable conflict with the ruling party MPs, who are advisers to the zila parishads and have been playing a vital role in running the parishads through advising

the chief executive officers, who are also government officials. parishads. If such a conflict comes to pass, the ruling party may have to pay a heavy price for it.

But this tactical strategy of the government reminds people of how governments in the past either neglected or abused the zila parishads in a planned way for their own partisan gains. And because of their political strategy against the local government system the zila parishads did not go through an elective process following the liberation of the country.

In 1975, the government led by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman replaced the traditional local government system with a party machinery. District administrative councils with representatives from Baksal (Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League) and its front organisations were constituted. Party men were appointed governors to preside over the district administrative councils.

After the violent political change caused by a coup d'etat on August 15, 1975, military ruler Gen Ziaur Rahman promulgated a local government ordinance in 1976 which provided for a zila parishad in each district. The parishads were supposed to be comprised of elected and women members as well as government officials. But no elections were held. The deputy com-

missioners (DCs) continued to act as ex-officio chairmen of the parishads.

Things changed under another military ruler, Gen HM Ershad. His government enacted a zila parishad law in 1988 with provisions for MPs to serve as chairmen of the parishads as a way of strengthening the base of his Jatiya Party at the district level.

After the fall of Ershad in 1990, the then BNP-led government removed the chairmen of the zila parishads as they were MPs from Jatiya Party, and appointed DCs temporarily as ex-officio chairmen of the parishads. The DCs continued to function as ex-officio chairmen until the Zila Parishad Act was passed in parliament in 2000.

It was the AL-led government that brought in the current Zila Parishad Act with provisions for holding polls to the parishads. Intriguingly, it did not make any move to hold the polls during its earlier tenure in office.

The then government rather moved for appointing administrators to the zila parishads by amending the act. The move did not, however, see the light of day as it was challenged in the High Court, which issued a rule asking the government to explain why the move would not be declared unconstitutional and void. The rule remains pending.

This time the AL-led government, having assumed office on January 6, 2009, did not make any move to hold polls to the zila parishads in the last three years. But it did not hesitate to appoint, on December 15, administrators to the parishads.

In so doing, the government seems to have forgotten or discarded its own electoral promise that emphasised giving due importance to the local government system to effect a radical change in the political system.

In its 2008 electoral manifesto styled "A Charter for Change", the AL pledged to strengthen the zila parishads through a decentralisation of power and to transform those into centres for implementation of programmes on education, health and all other development plans and for maintenance of law and order.

But the sudden appointment of administrators in no way proves that the government is sincere about its electoral commitment and also about making the zila parishads functional as local government bodies.

This move by the AL-led government also goes against its much professed political stance that unelected people can never be allowed to assume and exercise state power.

BSF orders

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fire in self defence after being attacked by what he claimed groups of Bangladeshi miscreants.

"The government of India regrets all the incidents of deaths on the border, of Indian and Bangladesh nationals," he said in a statement.

He said, "Reports have been received of the deaths of three Bangladesh nationals in two separate incidents" in Govindpur in Malda district (West Bengal) and Narayanganj in Coochbehar district in the night/early hours of December 16 and 17."

"At Malda, a group of around 50-60 miscreants involved in illegal activity not only pelted stones when challenged by the BSF jawan but also tried to drag him towards Bangladesh side of the international boundary. Sensing imminent danger to his life, his two colleagues fired four rounds in all resulting in the miscreants fleeing the scene leaving the BSF jawan behind," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said in Coochbehar, around 30-40 miscreants involved in illegal activity attacked a BSF jawan with bamboo sticks and dabs when challenged by him.

"Sensing imminent danger to his life, the BSF jawan first hurled a non-lethal stun grenade and then as a last resort opened fire at the armed miscreants in self-defence," said the spokesman, adding both the incidents took place 200 to 250 meters from the international boundary inside Indian territory.

He said only one BSF jawan was injured in the incidents and is currently in hospital for treatment.

The spokesman said BSF has taken various steps to prevent loss of lives on the border and resorted to firing in rare cases and only in self-defence. "Unfortunately, this policy of restraint has emboldened criminal elements who have stepped up their attacks on BSF personnel."

জাহাঙ্গীরনগর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

তারিখ: ১৯-১২-২০১১

২০১১-২০১২ শিক্ষাবর্ষের ১ম বর্ষ স্নাতক (সম্মান) শ্রেণীতে ভর্তিকৃত ছাত্রছাত্রীদের ক্লাস শুরু বিজ্ঞপ্তি

সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, আগামী ২১-১২-২০১১ বুধবার থেকে ২০১১-২০১২ শিক্ষাবর্ষের ১ম বর্ষ স্নাতক (সম্মান) শ্রেণীতে ভর্তিকৃত ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের ক্লাস শুরু হবে।

এদিন ভর্তিকৃত ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদেরকে স্ব স্ব বিভাগে রিপোর্ট করতে হবে। ভর্তিকৃত কোনো ছাত্র-ছাত্রী বিভাগীয় সভাপতির পূর্বানুমোদন ব্যতীত ক্লাস শুরুর তারিখ হতে একাদিক্রমে ২৯ ডিসেম্বর ২০১১ পর্যন্ত ক্লাসে অনুপস্থিত থাকলে অথবা ক্লাসে তার উপস্থিতি ৫০% এর কম থাকলে বিভাগীয় সভাপতির রিপোর্টের ভিত্তিতে সংশ্লিষ্ট ছাত্র-ছাত্রীর ভর্তি বাতিল করা হবে।

১ম বর্ষে ভর্তিকৃত ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদেরকে এই মুহূর্তে হলে সীট বরাদ্দ করা সম্ভব হবে না। তবে তাদেরকে বিভিন্ন হলে সংযুক্ত করা হবে। পরবর্তীতে হলে আসন শূন্য হওয়া সাপেক্ষে স্ব স্ব হল প্রজেক্ট পর্যায়ক্রমে তাদের জন্য হলে সীট বরাদ্দের ব্যবস্থা করবেন।

ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদেরকে এই মুহূর্তে হলে সীট বরাদ্দ করা সম্ভব হবে না বিধায় চাকা থেকে এসে তাদের ক্লাস করার সুবিধার্থে সাময়িকভাবে নিম্নে বর্ণিত রুটে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ২০১১-২০১২ শিক্ষাবর্ষের ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য বিআরটিসি যুক্ত বাসের ব্যবস্থা থাকবে।

মাসিক মিয়্যা এডমিনিউ-ক্যাম্পাস	ক্যাম্পাস-মাসিক মিয়্যা এডমিনিউ
সকাল ৭:৩০ টায় ৪ মাসিক মিয়্যা এডমিনিউ থেকে ক্যাম্পাসের উদ্দেশ্যে বাস ছেড়ে আসবে।	বিকেল ৩:৩০ টায় ৪ অডিটোরিয়াম চত্বর থেকে মাসিক মিয়্যা এডমিনিউর উদ্দেশ্যে বাস ছেড়ে যাবে।

উক্ত বর্ষের ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের যথাসময়ে সংশ্লিষ্ট হল অফিস থেকে বিশেষ আইডি কার্ড সংগ্রহ পূর্বক বাসে যাতায়াতের সময় সার্বক্ষণিক প্রদর্শন করার জন্য নির্দেশ দেয়া হলো।

অন্যান্য বর্ষের ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের/অভিভাবকদের/entitled নয় এমন যাত্রীদের উক্ত বাসে যাতায়াত করা সম্পূর্ণ নিষিদ্ধ।

সচিব, কেম্ব্রীজ ভর্তি পরিচালনা কমিটি

GD-5341

Destiny-2000 Ltd.

NOTICE OF THE 11TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 11th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the honorable Shareholders of Destiny-2000 Ltd. will be held on Thursday, December 29, 2011 instead of 28/12/11 at 5:30 PM at Hotel Purbani International, Dilkusha, Motijheel, Dhaka to transact the following business:

- To receive, consider and adopt the Directors' Report, Auditors' Report along with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2011.
- To declare dividend for the year ended June 30, 2011.
- To elect/appoint/reappoint the Directors.
- To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration for the year ended June 30, 2012.

By order of the Board
.....Sd/-.....
Md. Mizanur Rahman, ACS
Company Secretary

December 14, 2011
38, Kakrail, Dhaka-1000

- Notes:
- Shareholders whose name will appear in the share register of the Company will be eligible to attend the AGM and receive the dividend of the Company.
 - A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend the Meeting and vote on his/her behalf.
 - Proxy form should be affixed by the requisite revenue stamp and must be submitted at the registered office of the Company at least 48 hours before the Meeting.
 - Attendance slip is essential for the proxy to attend the AGM.
 - Members are requested to notify change of address, if any, to the Company.

Matin 9th AGM OF MATIN SPINNING MILLS LIMITED



9th AGM of Matin Spinning Mills Limited was held on 18th December 2011 at its Registered Office at BGMEA Complex (12th floor), 23 / 1, Panthapath Link Road, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka - 1215. The meeting was attended by all Directors and Shareholders. Sitting from left to right are Ms. Taslima Begum, Ms. Tanzeen Rahim, Ms. Selina Parveen, Directors, Ms. Parveen Wahed, Mr. Abdul Wahed, Chairman, Mr. M.A. Jabbar, Managing Director, Mr. M.A. Rahim, Mr. M.A. Quader and Mr. Md. Hassan Imam, Directors of the Company. The meeting was presided over by the Chairman Mr. Abdul Wahed.