

# Be part of nat'l 'movement'

**FROM PAGE 20**  
if this situation prevails,” she said.  
“Forming a national movement is now a call of time and inevitable to change the present situation and for the sake of a greater national interest, said the opposition leader of parliament.  
The former prime minister was speaking at the closing ceremony of the Bangladesh Apparel and Textile Exposition (Batexpo), 2012 at B a n g a b a n d h u International Conference Centre in the capital. Although the ceremony took place yesterday, the country's largest apparel show would conclude

today.  
In the function, Khaleda said her party had always worked for the welfare of the readymade garment sector, the largest foreign exchange earner which provides jobs to around 40 lakh people, mostly women.  
“If given opportunity, we will do many more things for the sector. But you also have to give something back to the nation. It's your turn now,” she said, adding, “You will have to contribute to the national movement from your places to realise people's demands, bring an end to the anarchic situation, protect democracy, establish rule of law and to protect the voting rights.”

The BNP chief also urged garment factory owners to ensure workers' safety and better working condition.  
“The workers are the life blood of the sector, not the machines. Justice in the sector cannot be ensured if importance is not given to their lives, safety and improved working atmosphere,” said Khaleda.  
She urged the factory owners, Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), the government, financial institutions and buyers to implement compliance at factories as fast as possible to sustain competition in the global market.  
Lawmaker MK Anwar, also a member of the BNP

standing committee, said they hoped businessmen and industrialists would not take back seat during the national crisis.  
Khaleda, however, did not respond to the BGMEA demand of shutting hartals. Her adviser Amir K h a s r u M a h m u d Chowdhury said the demand for avoiding hartals and returning to parliament would amount to lip service.  
“Only bills are passed in parliament. Dialogues and consensus do not take place there, but outside,” said the former commerce minister.  
He urged businessmen to play their roles in stopping the government stage any controlled election in the country.

Addressing the ceremony, BGMEA president Shafiul Islam Mohiuddin called for harmony between the government and the opposition.  
BGMEA Vice President Siddiquir Rahman said although the sector is outside the purview of hartals, the owners were still not benefiting from the concession due to difficulties in bringing the workers to factories and transporting raw materials.  
“The nation is longing to get rid of the hartal culture, as a developing country like Bangladesh cannot afford to continue this,” he said.  
Osman Faruk, adviser to the BNP chairperson, also addressed the programme.

# No agitation until Dec 26

**FROM PAGE 20**  
The opposition alliance enforced the shutdown protesting the arrest of BNP acting secretary general Mirza Fakhru Islam Alamgir and demanding restoration of the caretaker government system.  
Our district correspondents report: at least 71 opposition activists were detained, 30 injured and 28 vehicles were vandalised in Chittagong, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Rangpur, Sirajganj, Brahmanbaria, Cox's Bazar, Satkhira, Lalmonirhat, Pabna and Narayanganj districts. A number of vehicles were set ablaze.  
Several people sustained injuries in clashes between the pro-hartal activists and law enforcers in the city. Pickets went berserk in Khilgaon, Bashabo, Bangla Motor, Katabon, Paltan, Mirpur and Jatrabari areas.  
The BNP central office was cordoned off by police and only a few senior leaders were allowed in. At least 13 hand-made bombs exploded near the office and its adjacent areas.  
Khilgaon police said at least 10 shots were fired during a clash between the activists of Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal (JCD) and police around 8:00am in Khilgaon. Police detained seven JCD men from the spot.

Around 9:00am, activists of Islami Chhatra Shibir fought pitched battles with police at Mouchak intersection and damaged several vehicles there. Another clash ensued between police and pro-hartal pickets at Bangla Motor around the same time.  
In Hazaribagh, two people including a police sub-inspector were injured in a clash when police fired rubber bullets to disperse hartal supporters on Sultanganj Road around 6:00am.  
Emran, who received rubber bullet in his right leg, was rushed to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. Talking to newsmen at the hospital, he said he was returning home after offering Fajr prayers at a nearby mosque, when the bullet hit him.  
B N P - J a m a a t m e n brought out a procession in Katabon around 5:40am, but police dispersed them by firing blank shots.  
In Shewrapara, pickets vandalised at least five vehicles on Begum Rokeya Sarani around 11:00am.  
Law enforcers detained former Dhaka City Corporation ward commissioner and BNP leader Nabi Ullah Nabi and five others when they tried to bring out a procession at

Shaheed Faroque Road in Jatrabari area.  
Some people sustained minor injuries when a group of JCD activists exploded several hand-made bombs and vandalised a vehicle in Gulshan in the morning. Police detained two activists of Jatiyatabadi Mohila Dal in Gulshan-2.  
Three bombs went off at Bailey Road in the morning, while another four exploded in front of Rajarbagh Police Lines. A vehicle was also vandalised there.  
In Malibagh, police lobbed teargas shells to disperse activists of Jatiyatabadi Swechhasebak Dal when they blasted five hand-made bombs from a procession.  
The ruling Awami League and its front and associated bodies brought out anti-hartal processions in different areas in the capital.  
The shutdown was quite relaxed in other parts of the city. A thinner number of city service buses and CNG-run three-wheelers plied the city streets than usual, though the presence of rickshaws was almost normal.  
Educational institutions remained closed.  
A huge contingent of law enforcers was deployed at all the key points and intersections in the capital to maintain law and order.

# Theirs is the glory, always


**FROM PAGE 1**  
ducted, that indeed they had been subjected to a gory end by the forces of darkness, traitors to the cause unwilling to have their masters from the west lose the war. Faced with the prospect of losing the war, these denizens of medieval darkness were not willing to have the new nation of Bangladesh arise purposefully out of the ashes of what had been a nightmare, a tragic phase of history.  
These dead were some of the best of our citizens. They were, in that brilliantly glorious sense, among the brightest of individuals in this land of a continuity of dreams. That they were killed with a purpose, that of undermining a nation at the threshold of freedom, was a truth not lost on observers of the

history that was in the process of being made through the nine months of an intense and intensifying war of liberation from March to December 1971. They were picked up by the al Badr and al Shams, goon squads of the Jamaat-e-Islami working in sinister union with the Pakistan occupation army. And then came the picking off, in slow, tortuous degrees.  
If for Bangladesh the murder of these individuals was tragedy unparalleled in history, for Pakistan it was to be a shame that time would not wash away. And for the handful of Bangalees who collaborated with the occupation forces, it was a scandal they would never be able to live down or turn away from. For these quillings, history would prove

to be a hard taskmaster.  
The tragic truth, though, is that history has been laggard in ensuring justice for the victims of genocide we remember in a bleak December every year. For a nation which resolutely marched into a struggle for liberty and eventually brought the enemy to his knees, the expectation of a system of justice based on globally accepted standards where it came to a taking of the perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity to account was swiftly belied. Bangladesh's particular tragedy, unique in its features and rare in the annals of history, consisted in its inability not only to bring the men behind the murder of its leading intellectuals to account but also in being compelled to observe the forces of anti-history, or reactionaries thriving under military rule, rehabilitate these

killers of patriotic men and women in a country they did not believe in.  
Our shame was and will endure: those who went out on a limb back in 1971 to prevent our rise to statehood, who cheerfully assisted the Pakistan occupation army in doing away with the lives of three million Bangalees and in molesting two hundred thousand Bangalee women were to find, to our horror, berths for themselves as powerful politicians in a land left swiftly humiliated by anti-history.  
But history does get back at treachery at certain intervals of time. Today we course through life with a very real prospect of those who escaped facing the wheels of justice actually confront their dark past. As we recall once again, with

due solemnity, with that old, never-ending cracking of the heart, the gloom which descended on us when we discovered, even as we sang of the joy which comes of liberation, the sad, silent remains of our martyred intellectuals, we wait in the hope that the course of justice will finally come full circle, that the International Crimes Tribunals, through plugging all the loopholes and answering every question to the satisfaction of people at home and abroad, will in the end persuade us into believing -- and seeing -- that justice has been done.  
For two score and one years, the widows and children of the martyrs of December 1971 have gone from door to door, from government to government, asking that the souls of their loved ones be permitted to rest through their murderers being made to account for their ancient criminality.



## হলি ফ্যামিলি রেড ক্রিসেন্ট মেডিকেল কলেজ

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## এমবিবিএস কোর্সে ভর্তির বিজ্ঞপ্তি

২০১২-২০১৩ শিক্ষাবর্ষে ১ম বর্ষ এমবিবিএস কোর্সে হলি ফ্যামিলি রেড ক্রিসেন্ট মেডিকেল কলেজে ভর্তির জন্য আবেদনপত্র আহ্বান করা যাচ্ছে।

**প্রার্থীর যোগ্যতা:** স্বাস্থ্য অধিদফতর, মহাখালী, ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত ফলাফলের মেধা স্কোর ১১০ থেকে তদুর্ধ্ব ছাত্রছাত্রীরা আবেদন করতে পারবে।

**ইতিমধ্যে ভর্তি ফরম বিতরণ শুরু হয়েছে।**

**আবেদনপত্র জমা দেয়ার শেষ তারিখ : ২০ ডিসেম্বর ২০১২ পর্যন্ত** (সরকারি ছুটি ও শুক্রবার ব্যতীত সকাল ৮টা থেকে বেলা ২টা পর্যন্ত)।

**ভর্তির জন্য যোগ্য প্রার্থীদের তালিকা প্রকাশ : ২২ ডিসেম্বর ২০১২ তারিখে** কলেজের নোটিশ বোর্ড ও নিজস্ব ওয়েব সাইটে পূর্ণাঙ্গ তালিকা প্রকাশ করা হবে এবং ২৩ ডিসেম্বর ২০১২ তারিখ থেকে ভর্তি গ্রহণ শুরু হবে।

**বিদেশী ছাত্রছাত্রী :** বিদেশী ছাত্রছাত্রী ভর্তির ক্ষেত্রে স্বাস্থ্য অধিদফতর, মহাখালী, ঢাকা এর নির্দেশনা ও নিয়ম অনুযায়ী ভর্তি করা হবে।

- অস্বচ্ছল ও মেধাবী ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ৫% আসনে ভর্তির সুযোগ থাকবে। এছাড়া-
- মুক্তিযোদ্ধা কোটায় ২% আসনে ভর্তির সুযোগ থাকবে।

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## ২০১২-২০১৩ শিক্ষাবর্ষে বিডিএস কোর্সে ভর্তি বিজ্ঞপ্তি

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয় অনুমোদিত, বিএম এন্ড ডিসি কর্তৃক স্বীকৃতিপ্রাপ্ত এবং রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় অধিভুক্ত টিএমএসএস মেডিকেল কলেজ ডেন্টাল ইউনিট, বগুড়ায় ১ম বর্ষে ছাত্র/ছাত্রী ভর্তি চলিতেছে।

**ডেন্টাল ইউনিটে ভর্তির যোগ্যতা**  
স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক গৃহীত লিখিত পরীক্ষায় মেধা স্কোর ১০৫ থেকে তদুর্ধ্ব প্রাপ্ত ছাত্র/ছাত্রীদের নিকট থেকে আবেদনপত্র আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে। আবেদন ফরম ১,০০০/- (এক হাজার) টাকা (অফেরতযোগ্য) পরিশোধ সাপেক্ষে নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানা হইতে সংগ্রহ ও জমা দেওয়া যাইবে।

**ভর্তি ফরম সংগ্রহ ও জমাদানের শেষ তারিখ**  
১০/১২/২০১২ হইতে ২০/১২/২০১২ পর্যন্ত (সকাল ৮টা থেকে বিকাল ৫:০০ টা)  
● অস্বচ্ছল ও মেধাবী ছাত্র/ছাত্রীদের জন্য ৫% আসনে ভর্তির সুযোগ থাকিবে।  
● মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের সন্তানদের জন্য মোট আসনের ২% আসন সংরক্ষিত থাকিবে।

**টিএমএসএস মেডিকেল কলেজ ডেন্টাল ইউনিট এর সুবিধা সমূহ**  
৷ কলেজের প্রতিটি বিভাগেই উচ্চতর ডিগ্রীধারী পূর্ণকালীন অভিজ্ঞ, দক্ষ, আন্তরিক, সুখ্যাতি সম্পন্ন শিক্ষকমণ্ডলী আছেন।  
৷ পর্যাপ্ত শিক্ষা উপকরণ ও শিক্ষার সৃষ্ট পরিবেশ, উন্নতমানের ল্যাবরেটরী, অত্যাধুনিকমানের লেকচার গ্যালারী, ইন্টারনেট সমৃদ্ধ কম্পিউটার ল্যাবরেটরী, পর্যাপ্ত মেডিকেল বই সমৃদ্ধ লাইব্রেরী রহিয়াছে।  
৷ চিকিৎসা সেবার সকল সুবিধা সম্বলিত আধুনিক হাসপাতাল রহিয়াছে।  
৷ কলেজ, হাসপাতাল ও হোস্টেলে ২৪ ঘন্টা বিদ্যুৎ সুবিধা।  
৷ ছাত্র/ছাত্রী ও শিক্ষকমণ্ডলীর জন্য নিয়মিত পরিবহন ব্যবস্থা।  
৷ শরীরচর্চার জন্য জীমেনেশিয়াম ও উন্মুক্ত খেলার মাঠ।  
৷ টিএমএসএস এর সমগ্র বাংলাদেশের অফিস সমূহের আয়োজন ও জনবল থেকে প্রয়োজনীয় সেবা গ্রহণের অধিকার।  
৷ ১০০০ আসন বিশিষ্ট গ্রাণ্ড অডিটোরিয়াম।  
৷ ১০০% আবাসিক সুবিধা ও সুলভ মূল্যে প্রাকৃতিক কৃষিজ উৎপাদিত খাদ্য সামগ্রী।

**আবেদনপত্রের সঙ্গে প্রয়োজনীয় কাগজপত্রের সত্যায়িত ফটোকপি অবশ্যই দাখিল করিতে হইবে**  
(ক) Online Application এর Student Copy (খ) Online Download কৃত Admit Card (গ) SSC ও HSC বা সমমান পরীক্ষার একাডেমিক ট্রান্সক্রিপ্ট (ঘ) SSC ও HSC বা সমমান পরীক্ষা পাসের সনদপত্র ও টেস্টিমোনিয়াল এর কপি (ঙ) চার কপি সদ্য তোলা পাসপোর্ট সাইজের রঙ্গিন ছবি।

**টিএমএসএস মেডিকেল কলেজ**  
রংপুর রোড, ঠেঙ্গামারা, বগুড়া  
ফোন নং- ০৫১-৬৬৮৩০  
মোবাইল নং- ০১৭৩০-০৪১৬৫১ ও ০১৭১২-৩৭৭৫৭৯

**টিএমএসএস ভবন**  
৬৩১/৫, পশ্চিম কাজিপাড়া, মিরপুর-১০  
ঢাকা-১২১৬, ফোন: ০২-৮০৫৭৫৮৩  
মোবাইল: ০১৭১৩-৩৭৭৩৩৭ ও ০১৭১৩-৩৭৭১৮৫

**অধ্যাপিকা ডাঃ মোছাঃ রেবেকা বাতুন**  
অধ্যক্ষ, TMC  
মোবাইল: ০১৭৩০-০৪১৬৫১ ও ০১৭১৩-৩৭৭০০৩

**অধ্যাপক ডাঃ মতলুব আহমেদ**  
রেস্টার, THS  
মোবাইল: ০১৭১৩-৩৭৭০২৪

**ডাঃ মোঃ মতিউর রহমান**  
ডনিম প্রধান, THS  
মোবাইল: ০১৭১৩-৩৭৭০২২

**টিএমএসএস খুলনা জোন অফিস**  
বাঙ্গা নং-১০১, রোড নং- ০৭, সোনাডাঙ্গা আবাসিক এলাকা, সোনাডাঙ্গা বাইতুল মোকারম মসজিদ সংলগ্ন, খুলনা।  
ফোন নং- ০৪১১-২৮৩০০৪০  
মোবাইল নং- ০১৭১৩-৩৭৭২৭৫

**টিএমএসএস রাজশাহী জোন অফিস**  
পুরাতন নাটোর রোড, তলাইমারি (শহীদ মিনার) পোস্টঃ কাজল্লা, মতিহার, রাজশাহী  
ফোন নং- ০৭২১-৭৫০৯৫৩  
মোবাইল নংঃ ০১৭১৩-৩৭৭২৫৮

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW			
As at October 31, 2012				For The 1st Quarter Ended October 31, 2012				For The 1st Quarter Ended October 31, 2012			
ASSETS	31.10.2012	31.07.2012		Aug 2012 – Oct 2012	Aug 2011 – Oct 2011			31.10.2012	31.10.2011		
	Taka	Taka		Taka	Taka			Taka	Taka		
Non-Current Assets:				345,845,620	578,469,100			554,873,328	583,625,742		
Property, Plant and Equipment (at cost less accumulated depreciation)	158,269,944	158,664,324		(242,472,540)	(477,408,108)			(912,669,670)	(483,862,882)		
Deferred Tax	3,199,170	3,199,170		103,373,080	101,060,992			(357,796,342)	99,762,860		
	161,469,114	161,863,494		2,826,166	1,031,000			(42,076,384)	(8,566,567)		(22,568,900)
Current Assets:				(50,019,974)	(60,803,400)			(22,568,900)	(25,392,000)		
Inventories	13,008,689,231	12,893,716,475		56,179,272	41,288,592			(408,439,293)	51,801,961		
Advance, deposits and prepayments	2,662,297,001	2,158,333,165									
Interest receivable	23,191,150	55,625,300									
Deposit into Bangladesh Bank under duress	350,000,000	350,000,000		19,865,477	36,264,700			(5,182,298)	(21,756,500)		
Investments	359,706,056	865,834,130		(42,076,384)	(22,568,900)			506,128,074	(32,588,700)		
Cash and cash equivalents	87,902,845	100,087,807		33,968,365	54,984,392			500,945,776	(64,345,200)		
	16,491,786,283	16,423,596,877		(12,820,221)	(18,100,000)				(26,811,414)		(180,723,500)
	16,653,255,397	16,585,460,371		33,968,365	36,884,392				(77,880,030)		(56,356,400)
TOTAL ASSETS											
EQUITY											
Share capital	651,596,400	651,596,400		21,148,144	36,884,392			(104,691,444)	124,367,100		
General reserve	254,500,000	234,500,000									
Retained equalization reserve	125,000,000	105,000,000									
Retained earnings	314,898,618	333,750,474		0.32	0.57						
Total Equity	1,345,995,018	1,324,846,874		65,159,840	65,159,840						
EQUITY & LIABILITIES											
LIABILITIES											
Non-Current Liabilities:											
Long term loan - secured	90,544,267	125,185,830									
Sponsors' loan	202,500,000	202,500,000									
Lease	10,646,939	10,646,939									
Total Non Current Liabilities	303,691,206	338,332,769									
Current Liabilities:											
Long term loan-secured-current maturity	189,363,046	180,383,578									
Lease-current maturity	8,412,749	9,562,069									
Bank overdraft	465,371,532	543,251,562									
Advance received against allotment	11,756,181,543	11,602,279,628									
Creditors	2,555,918,428	2,562,735,670									
Provision for taxation	28,321,875	24,068,221									
Total Current Liabilities	15,003,569,173	14,922,280,728									
Total Liabilities	15,307,260,379	15,260,613,497									
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	16,653,255,397	16,585,460,371									
Net Asset Value Per Share (NAV)	20.66	20.33									
Number of Shares used to Compute NAV	65,159,840	65,159,840									
Sd/- Managing Director		Sd/- Chief Financial Officer									

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
For the 1st quarter ended October 31, 2012					
Particulars	Share Capital	General Reserve	Dividend Equalization Reserve	Surplus	Total
Balance as at August 1, 2012	651,596,400	234,500,000	105,000,000	333,750,474	1,324,846,874
Net profit for the 1st Quarter ended October 31, 2012	-	2,562,735,670	-	21,148,144	21,148,144
Dividend Equalization Reserve	-	-	20,000,000	(20,000,000)	-
Appropriation to General Reserve	-	20,000,000	-	(20,000,000)	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at October 31, 2012	651,596,400	254,500,000	125,000,000	314,898,618	1,345,995,018
For the 1st quarter ended October 31, 2011					
Particulars	Share Capital	General Reserve	Dividend Equalization Reserve	Surplus	Total
Balance as at August 1, 2011	620,568,000	234,500,000	105,000,000	220,800,600	1,180,868,600
Net profit for the 1st Quarter ended October 31, 2011	-	-	-	36,884,392	36,884,392
Dividend Equalization Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at October 31, 2011	620,568,000	234,500,000	105,000,000	257,684,992	1,217,752,992
Sd/- Managing Director		Sd/- Chief Financial Officer			