



421 aspirants back in race

EC disposes of 645 appeals; loan defaulters among reinstated candidates

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

With campaigning set to begin on January 22, the Election Commission yesterday reinstated the candidacies of 421 aspirants who had appealed the cancellation of their nominations.

Nearly two-thirds of the appellants were reinstated after the EC heard 645 appeals between January 10 and yesterday – a higher proportion than in the previous two elections.

Speaking to reporters after finishing the hearings last night, Chief Election Commissioner AMM Nasir Uddin said, “We will need your [all stakeholders’] cooperation to ensure the voting can be conducted smoothly. This is not the end.... Many people will criticise us.”

Explaining that concessions had been made for independent candidates, he said, “You’ve seen how we relaxed the requirement of one percent of voter signatures – because we want the election to be participatory. We want everyone to take part in a fair election.”

On the issue of many loan defaulters getting their candidacies back, Election Commissioner Abul Fazal Md Sanaullah said, “We granted

BNP raises alarm over EC ‘bias’

Fakhrul urges action on code violations by parties

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Just days before the formal launching of election campaigning, the BNP yesterday accused the Election Commission of questionable conduct on several issues, including its “bias towards a certain party”.

At a meeting with Chief Election Commissioner AMM Nasir Uddin at the EC office in the capital’s Agargaon, BNP Secretary General Mirza Fakhrul Islam Alamgir also alleged that leaders of various parties, including key figures, are violating the electoral code of conduct by starting campaigning ahead of the scheduled time.



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PHOTO: AZAHAR UDDIN

In Godagari upazila of Rajshahi, traders buy green tomatoes from farmers at Tk 1,000–1,200 per maund, ripen them with toxic chemicals, and sell them in retail markets at Tk 60–80 per kg. The photo was taken on Saturday.

We granted exemptions to loan defaulters with a heavy heart -- only because the law permitted so.

Election Commissioner Abul Fazal Md Sanaullah

“

exemptions to loan defaulters with a heavy heart -- only because the law permitted so.”

On the final day of hearings against the returning officers’ decisions yesterday, 63 appeals were heard. Of these, 23 appellants got their candidacies back, 35 were rejected, one was left pending, three appeals were withdrawn and one appellant was absent.

Yesterday, although BNP’s Aslam Chowdhury retained his candidacy in Chattogram-4, the nomination of another party aspirant, Sarwar Alamgir, was cancelled in Chattogram-2.

Aslam’s nomination paper had been declared valid by the RO, but an appeal was filed against him with the EC. During the hearing, the appeal was rejected, thereby upholding the RO’s decision.

In Chattogram-2, Sarwar’s nomination paper was also initially declared valid by the RO. However, Jamaat-e-Islami candidate

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‘Some DCs, SPs acting partially’

Jamaat tells Yunus at Jamuna

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Jamaat-e-Islami Nayeb-e-Ameer Syed Abdullah Mohammad Taher yesterday said the party has informed the chief adviser that the conduct of some superintendents of police (SPs) and deputy commissioners (DCs) at the field level appears “biased”.

A Jamaat delegation, led by the party’s Ameer Shafiqur Rahman, met Chief Adviser Prof Muhammad Yunus at the state guest house Jamuna yesterday evening.

Jamaat Secretary General Mia Golam Porwar and Assistant Secretary General

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OVERSEAS MANPOWER RECRUITMENT Approval for 252 agencies raises red flags

MD ABBAS

Bangladesh has approved licences for 252 new overseas recruiting agencies, bringing the total to a record 2,646, even as experts warn that the sector is already buckling under systemic corruption and inadequate oversight.

The expansion that comes under the oversight of the Expatriates’ Welfare and Overseas Employment adviser, Asif Nazrul, makes the country’s migration network the largest in South Asia.

The decision directly contradicts recommendations from a government-commissioned White Paper on the economy released in December 2024, which urged a “reasonable” reduction in the number of agencies to curb exploitation and financial irregularities.

“Many old recruiting agencies are unfit and involved in corruption. We suggested reviewing and filtering them through a re-registration process,” said economist Debapriya Bhattacharya, who led the experts’

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COUNTRY	RECRUITING AGENCIES
Bangladesh	2,646
Pakistan	2,537
India	1,988
Nepal	1,041
Sri Lanka	857
Bhutan	31

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Dhaka's enduring love affair with TRADE FAIR

RBR

Why is Dhaka obsessed with trade fairs, export fairs or duty-free shopping? I am yet to find an answer to our everlasting euphoria for these fairs.

My family's annual ritual was to go to the trade fair with a gang of aunts, uncles and cousins at the Sher-e-Bangla fairgrounds. We would stand in line, brave the January chill, risk a dust attack, and be in awe of the lights and the humongous entry gate. We never missed a trade fair.

I proudly own my mother's blue porcelain tea set from People's Ceramic, bought at one such fair. A nostalgic antique now, their dinnerware sets, one in blue and one in red, both in the same maple leaf design, were a big hit, and almost every family in Dhaka



seemed to own them. I remember that in the 70s they even had circuses at the fairgrounds. Watching a motorbike spin round in a circular cage, and acrobats on a trapeze, was pure thrill.

If you go back to the mid-seventies,



PHOTO: STAR

the Dacca Trade Fair marked the beginning of organised trade promotion in independent Bangladesh, preceding the formal Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) that began later in 1995.

Trade fairs are close to the heart of Dhaka people. Every year we go there ritualistically, to eat kebabs and buy things we need, or pretend to need.

As you enter the gate, the first stall you see is Kiam Metal Industries Ltd. It is my all-time favourite because its base is in Kushtia, my hometown, and because it is the largest kitchenware manufacturer in Bangladesh.

I will always go to Kiam. This time, I found my dream tea-brewing pot. I had always been on the lookout for a pot or

kettle where I could brew the perfect cup of tea. I wanted it to look like a mug with a lid and a sturdy handle. I tried many versions of that idea but never found the right one, until I visited the Kiam stall this year.

For obvious reasons, there was a rush, as everyone went for the different sizes of non-stick pots and pans. This year, honeycomb non-stick fry pans in contemporary designs that reduce oil consumption and suit Asian-style cooking were much in demand. Along with induction cookers, kitchenware from Kiam was selling like hotcakes.

If you do not buy a tin of assorted biscuits from Nabisco Biscuit & Bread Factory Ltd, then your visit to the trade

fair remains incomplete. It has been an annual tradition in my family to visit the Nabisco stall and buy a big tin of cookies and lozenges. The biscuit-baking scent of this local factory is the smell of Dhaka. I got some pineapple cream biscuits, and they tasted just as they used to, bringing back so many childhood memories. Their trademark glucose biscuits in the shocking pink wrapper were what school tiffin meant.

I was thrilled to see a grand stall of Savoy Ice Cream selling their bestsellers, Discone, cakes and mango sticks, with many special offers. Local snacks and drinks were also getting their share of limelight at the fair.

RFL Plastics, with its wide range of premium-quality products, kitchenware, cleaning items, food containers, baby ware and plastic furniture, had an excellent product line. When you enter their stall, you feel like yes, I think I need this, I think I need that, and you end up filling your basket with cute but unnecessary stuff.

Pakistani, Indian, Turkish and Iranian stores drew large crowds, but if you look beyond that international meena bazar, you will see thriving local businesses and industries: Bangladeshi tea, handicrafts and food.

So yeah, that's the 2026 trade fair in a nutshell. And I haven't even written about the food court and play zones. The fair has donned a new look in its new venue at Purbachal. Some old-timers feel lost, some like the organised buzz, and die-hard fans just love it all, from 1974 till today.

Zia's 90th birth anniversary today

UNB, Dhaka

The BNP is set to observe the 90th birth anniversary of its founder and former president of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman today with due solemnity.

Born on January 19, 1936, in Bogura's Baghari, Ziaur Rahman was assassinated by a group of army officers at the Chittagong Circuit House on May 30, 1981.

He founded the Bangladesh Nationalist Party in 1978 and later became the country's seventh president.

The BNP on Saturday announced a two-day programme to mark Zia's birth anniversary.

As part of the programme, party flags will be hoisted at all BNP offices across the country, including its central office in the capital's Nayapaltan, this morning.

Party leaders and activists, led by standing committee members, will place wreaths at Zia's grave at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar and offer fateha at 11:00am.

The Doctors' Association of Bangladesh will organise a free medical camp as part of the programme.

The BNP will also hold a discussion in memory of Zia at the Institution of Diploma Engineers, Bangladesh, on Tuesday.

The party's associate bodies will also mark the day with various programmes, including discussions and the distribution of warm clothes. City, district and upazila units will observe the occasion with similar programmes.

BNP Secretary General Mirza Fakhrul Islam Alamgir issued a message paying tribute to Ziaur Rahman. "Shaheed Zia was a visionary statesman. The proclaimer of Bangladesh's independence, the pioneer of multi-party democracy, the commander of the Z-Force during the Liberation War, and the proponent of Bangladesh nationalist ideology – I pay tribute to him on the occasion of his 90th birth anniversary."

He recalled Zia's contributions to the Liberation War, national development and the restoration of multi-party democracy.

The BNP leader also prayed for the eternal peace of the departed soul of Zia.



421 aspirants back in race

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Mohammad Nurul Amin from the same constituency appealed to the EC, seeking cancellation of Sarwar's candidacy.

In Feni-3, BNP candidate Abdul Awal Mintoo regained his candidature after Jamaat candidate Mohammad Fakhruddin filed an appeal against the validation of his nomination.

In Tangail-4, Abdul Latif Siddique, a four-time lawmaker and a former Awami League leader, regained his candidature. His nomination was challenged by Jatiya Party leader Md Liakat Ali.

In Cumilla-10, BNP candidate Abdul Gafur Bhuiyan lost his candidature after his nomination was challenged by Bangladesh Shangkritik Muktijote candidate Kazi Nur E. Alam Siddique.

The EC cancelled the candidacy of BNP aspirant for Brahmanbari-1 Syed AK Ekramuzzana after he was found to be a fugitive, following an appeal by a rival candidate.

Jamaat candidate from Cox's Bazar-2 AHM Hamidur Rahman Azad regained his nomination after it was cancelled during scrutiny. The EC also cleared Tasnim Jara, an independent candidate for Dhaka-9.

Jara, who recently resigned from the National Citizen Party, was rejected by the RO due to a mismatch in the signatures from one percent of voters during scrutiny.

The EC also reinstated the candidacy of July uprising frontliner and NCP leader Hasnat Abdullah for Cumilla-4.

Hasnat objected to the candidacy of BNP nominee Manjurul Ahsan Munshi in the same constituency. Following Hasnat's appeal, the EC cancelled Munshi's candidacy, citing allegations that he was a loan defaulter and had concealed the information.

Munshi filed a counter-appeal against Hasnat's nomination, claiming his affidavit lacked income and expenditure details. The EC, however, rejected Munshi's appeal and upheld Hasnat's candidacy.

The EC also upheld the candidacy of BNP-nominated Sabira Sultana in Jashore-2.

In Pirojpur-1, Jamaat candidate Masud Saidi filed an appeal against BNP candidate Alamgir Hossain. The EC rejected it.

The EC also rejected the appeal of BNP-nominated candidate TS Ayub from Jashore-4 over allegations of loan default. However, it approved the nomination of his son, Farhad Sajid, who is independently contesting from the same constituency.

In Dhaka-2, Jamaat candidate Md Abdul Haque also regained his candidacy after the EC accepted his appeal.

The commission declared the nomination of Chattogram-9 Jamaat candidate AKM Fazlul Haque invalid

over dual citizenship issues, as he had US citizenship.

The EC did not reinstate the candidature of Jatiya Party faction leader Anisul Islam Mamhud.

The EC declared valid the nomination of AHM Kaium (Hasnat Kaium), an independent candidate from Kishorganj-5 (Nikli Bajitpur), despite his application lacking at least one percent voters' signatures.

Others who regained their candidacies include Gono Forum General Secretary Mizanur Rahman (Magura-1) and three Jamaat candidates: Md Abdul Momin (Chandpur-2), Md Mosleh Uddin Farid (Jashore-2), and Md Mujibur Rahman Azadi (Jamalpur-3).

Of the 2,568 nomination papers submitted, returning officers initially accepted 1,842 and rejected 723 after scrutiny.

According to the parliamentary election schedule, candidates have time to withdraw their nominations until tomorrow after the appeal hearings. After that, the final number of candidates contesting in the election will be determined.

Ahead of the 2024 polls, around half of 560 aspirants, who appealed against nomination cancellations by returning officers, were successful in regaining their candidacies. In contrast, only 39 percent of 543 appellants were successful in the 2018 polls.

into Dhaka constituencies."

Fakhrul said the BNP has urgently requested details of voter transfers to Dhaka, including how many were moved, from which areas to which constituencies, when they were moved and the reasons behind the transfers.

"We have also received complaints that several senior EC officials are working for a particular party. We've requested that measures be taken against them."

About whether a fair election is possible under this EC, he said, "We've always believed it is possible, provided the problems are resolved and the issues we raised are addressed."

On whether the BNP believes a level playing field exists, he said, "We think it does, though there are minor flaws. We believe those can be fixed." Asked about nomination hearings inside the EC and simultaneous protests by the BNP's student wing outside, Fakhrul said, "The student movement is theirs to explain. But we learned that a university election was halted, and the EC later allowed it again. We believe this was wrong. The EC should reconsider the decision; otherwise, it will be questionable."

Approval for 252 agencies raises red flags

FROM PAGE 1

panel that prepared the White Paper.

"I am surprised that instead of cleaning up the mess, the authorities have raised the number of agencies," he told The Daily Star.

The government must take responsibility for the approvals, which will likely clutter the system. This is a real concern, he added.

According to the White Paper, Bangladeshi workers pay the highest migration cost in South Asia. Over the past decade, 19 percent of workers, who paid agents in advance, failed to migrate, resulting in a financial loss of around Tk 31,660 crore each year.

Despite repeated attempts, this correspondent could not reach Adviser Asif over his mobile phone. He also did not respond to text messages.

When contacted, Niamat Ullah Bhuiyan, senior secretary at the expatriates' welfare ministry, said that having more agencies reduces the possibility of manipulation by syndicates. "If each agency sends even one worker, the total number of migrant workers will increase significantly. Having a large number of agencies won't create any problem as long as they maintain ethical standards."

Referring to violations of rules by recruitment agencies, he said legal measures are in place to control them. Harsh punishment is meted out to dishonest agencies, and no one is given any special favour.

Over the years, complaints of fraud and manipulation against recruiting agencies have remained high.

Data from the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) shows that 2,213 complaints were filed in 2024; 2,380 in 2023; 1,240 in 2022; 582 in 2021; and 905 in 2020.

The number of recruiting agencies has seen a steady rise since 2009, when it hovered around 900. The figure stood at about 2,300 before the ouster of the Awami League government in August 2024.

The list of the newly approved agencies was published by the expatriates welfare and overseas employment ministry on

November 4 last year.

Bangladesh now has the highest number of recruitment agencies in South Asia, compared to 1,988 in India; 2,537 in Pakistan; 1,041 in Nepal; 857 in Sri Lanka; and 31 in Bhutan.

Fakhrul Islam, former joint secretary of Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA), said the approval of new recruiting agencies has both positive and negative sides to it.

The move is positive in the sense that it will allow new firms to operate in compliance with government regulations, he said.

Fakhrul, however, warned that the outlook for the current labour market situation is weak.

BANGLADESH'S MANPOWER EXPORT OVER THE YEARS

YEAR	MIGRANT WORKERS
2025	11,31,113
2024	10,11,969
2023	13,05,453
2022	11,35,873
2021	6,17,000

"The new agencies, which have to bear high monthly expenses, may not survive unless new labour markets open. The sector could face a serious crisis if that does not happen," he said.

Shariful Hasan, associate director of the BRAC Migration Programme, said that issuing more licences will not help reduce migration costs or the suffering of migrants.

"I don't think the 252 new licences will improve the migration system or ease hardships of migrant workers... What matters is transparency, accountability, and proper management," he told this newspaper.

'Some DCs, SPs acting partially'

FROM PAGE 1

Rafiqul Islam Khan was also present at the meeting.

Briefing journalists after the meeting, Taher said, "We have prepared a list of those [DCs and SPs]. We will continue to observe. We have verbally informed the Election Commission by identifying such individuals. We have not submitted anything in writing. We conveyed the matter to the chief adviser today."

"If the Election Commission does not take appropriate steps, the chief adviser should intervene. Because we firmly believe the chief adviser personally wants a free and fair election."

Taher also said some advisers around the chief adviser are trying to mislead him. "We have drawn his attention to that."

He further said the party raised another issue with the chief adviser. Taher claimed the government has gone "overboard" regarding the chief of a particular party by providing "excessive" security and extra protocol, saying that it

clearly violated the principle of equality on the electoral field.

"We've said we have no objection if anyone is given enhanced security or protocol. But as one of the major parties, the ameer of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami must also be treated equally. If this does not happen, the nation will hold the Election Commission responsible for biased conduct, and the level playing field will be destroyed."

Taher also questioned the role of the Election Commission in scrutinising nomination papers. "We are already seeing some discrepancies. That is why we drew the chief adviser's attention today so that this can be remedied."

"We are hearing that attempts are being made by a particular party to exert pressure on the Election Commission so that nominations which should be cancelled due to these faults are not cancelled."

If such conduct continues, he warned, "doubts and despair" may grow among the people regarding the prospect of a

fair election.

Taher said, "You know BNP activists are going door to door distributing so-called family cards and farmer cards to voters. These have no legal authority whatsoever. This is a clear act of deception. Even before the election, they are resorting to such tricks to mislead people. So it is obvious what will happen if they win the election."

"Today we told the chief adviser that this is illegal. We have also been telling the chief election commissioner that steps must be taken to stop this, as it will spark clashes in different areas."

When his attention was drawn to BNP Secretary General Mirza Fakhrul Islam Alamgir's allegation that Jamaat leaders and activists are going door to door collecting bKash numbers, Taher said, "Did Fakhrul bhai accompany us to see whether we are collecting bKash numbers? Since we are raising the issue of their so-called family cards, they also feel the need to say something. That is why he made this comment."

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Independent media source of truth when institutions fail

Says Mahfuz Anam; 10 DU students get Prof Sitara Parvin Award

DU CORRESPONDENT

Independent media is the only reliable source of truthful information for a democratic government when other state pillars fail, said Mahfuz Anam, editor and publisher of The Daily Star, yesterday.

The autonomous and critical functions of both parliament and the judiciary have gradually been curtailed, limiting their ability to keep the government on the right path, he said while speaking as a guest speaker at an award ceremony held in honour of the late Prof Sitara Parvin of the Department of Mass Communication and Journalism at Dhaka University.

The event took place at the Professor Muzaffar Ahmed Chowdhury Auditorium at the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Anam said, "The ruling party and bureaucracy rarely provide the government with the truth it needs

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A total of 10 meritorious students of the Department of Mass Communication and Journalism of Dhaka University were recognised with the Prof Sitara Parvin Award for their outstanding results. The award ceremony, held in honour of the late Professor Sitara Parvin of the department, was held at the Professor Muzaffar Ahmed Chowdhury Auditorium in the Faculty of Social Sciences yesterday.

PHOTO: STAR

Move beyond the rhetoric on minority inclusion

Speakers urge parties at CGS seminar

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Democracy risks turning into a mere numbers game if minority rights and political representation are not ensured, speakers said at a seminar held at the capital's CIRDAP Auditorium yesterday.

The seminar, titled "Democracy for All: Minority Rights, Representation and National Elections," was organised by the Centre for Governance Studies (CGS), where representatives from minority communities stressed that inclusive democracy is impossible without genuine political will and accountability.

Rights activist Khushi Kabir said democracy should guarantee equal and fair opportunities for everyone, but the current model is confined to power, money and the majority.

She alleged that political parties routinely violate the requirement of a minimum five percent female representation. Referring to Jamaat-e-Islami, she said, "They retain female members to maintain registration but do not truly believe in women's leadership."

Pallab Chakma, a representative from the CHT, said, "Political parties often mention minority and indigenous issues in their election manifestos, but they rarely engage in direct dialogue with these communities."

Referring to the BNP's 31-point reform outline,

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Scrap draft energy master plan

13 organisations urge govt

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

As the government moves to approve a 25-year draft Energy and Power Sector Master Plan, civil society organisations have demanded that it be scrapped, alleging it was formulated without democratic processes or transparency.

They said the plan's social and environmental impacts were not adequately considered and public participation was largely ignored during its preparation.

A total of 13 organisations yesterday held a press conference under the banner of Bangladesh Working Group on Ecology and Development (BWGED).

The group said the interim government's role was meant to ensure routine governance, yet it is exceeding its mandate by attempting to impose a long-term, high-risk energy plan with far-reaching consequences.

"Despite directives from the High Court, no meaningful

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Reliance on imported liquefied natural gas, coal and oil would remain at 50 after 25 years, posing severe risks to the country's energy security and economy.

KEYNOTE PAPER READ

97% battery, 86% pedal rickshaws unregistered

Says study based on data from 384 drivers, 392 passengers, 63 garage owners across Dhaka

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

With 97.4 percent of battery-powered rickshaws and 85.94 percent of pedal rickshaws operating outside formal registration systems, rickshaw services in Dhaka remain largely unregulated, according to a recent study.

Battery-powered rickshaws are increasingly attracting younger drivers, with the average age at 38, compared to 42 for pedal rickshaw drivers.

About 75 percent of battery rickshaw drivers are new entrants who had never driven pedal rickshaws before.

The findings were shared at a discussion at the BDBL Building in Karwan Bazar, where INNOVISION Consulting released its study titled "Urban Mobility Study: Rickshaws

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enforce registration, traffic rules
- Set appropriate cap on number of rickshaws
- Improve footpaths, access to public transport
- Tackle roadside obstacles, weak traffic management
- Regulate battery handling, including acid disposal and recycling

in Transition." The research examines the rapid shift from pedal-driven to battery-powered rickshaws in Dhaka.

The study comes amid growing debate over battery-powered rickshaws – popularly known as "Bangla Teslas" – regarding traffic congestion, road safety, informal employment, and regulation.

Recently, Dhaka North and South City Corporations launched a pilot project with Buet-approved battery rickshaws, underscoring the need for evidence-based policy decisions.

INNOVISION Managing Director Rubaiyath Sarwar presented the findings, based on primary data from 384 rickshaw drivers, 392 passengers and 63 garage owners across Dhaka.

According to the study, battery

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'Campus not a male-only space'

Female DU students stage BBQ protest over 5:00pm field entry curbs

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Female students of Dhaka University organised a BBQ party at the university's central field last evening to protest an order restricting their entry to the field after 5:00pm.

Organisers said the event was a symbolic act to challenge the restriction and draw attention to concerns over equal access to campus spaces.

They presented five demands to the university authorities.

They demanded an end to harassment and discriminatory restrictions imposed on female students under the pretext of "special security".

They also demanded the immediate reconstitution and activation of the university's Sexual Harassment Prevention Cell.

Their other demands include repairing the non-functional women's toilet at the TSC and ensuring safe, adequate and usable toilet facilities across

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আপনার বিশ্বস্ত সহযোগী

JCD alleges EC bias over postal ballots

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Leaders and activists of Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal held a sit-in outside the Election Commission headquarters in Agargaon yesterday, protesting the EC's "biased and controversial" role ahead of the upcoming national election slated for February 12.

The protest began around 10:00am, with JCD leaders and activists gathering in front of the EC.

JCD President Rakibul Islam said, "We have seen that a specific political group exerted influence to carry out such activities related to ballot papers, and those sitting inside the Election Commission could not have been unaware of it. These incidents took place with their direct instigation and support," he alleged.

Rakibul further claimed that similar discrimination was being repeated in student union polls, including Shahjalal University of Science and Technology's upcoming central student union and hall elections, as well as recent elections at Jagannath University.

JCD leaders said their protest was based on three demands: an end to what they described as the EC's biased and questionable decisions regarding postal ballots; avoidance of "rash decisions" taken under political pressure; and withdrawal of what they termed controversial directive regarding the SUST student union election.

On January 15, the EC allowed SUST to hold its student and hall union elections as scheduled on January 20.

Mentionable, the EC on January 12 directed all professional bodies and organisations to refrain from holding elections ahead of national polls.



Farmers plant watermelon saplings on dry land at the onset of the Bangla month of Magh, hoping to harvest ripe watermelons for sale by the beginning of Chaitra. Working from morning to afternoon, they earn around Tk 500 a day. The photo was taken in Keorabunia village in Amtali upazila of Barguna yesterday.

PHOTO: TITU DAS

Dhaka central univ ordinance finalised

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The ordinance to establish Dhaka Central University has been finalised and sent to the Cabinet Division for approval.

A press release from the Ministry of Education yesterday confirmed that all required procedures under the Secondary and Higher Education Division have been completed.

Before finalisation, the Department of Secondary and Higher Education of the ministry collected opinions from relevant ministries and departments, sought public feedback through its website, and held consultations with teachers, students, civil society, and experts.

The ministry credited patient cooperation and constructive roles from stakeholders for bringing the complex process to its final stage.

In the press release, the ministry cautioned against any disruptive activities that could hinder the initiative, stressing that sustainable and world-class universities require careful reforms and stability. As the ordinance now awaits approval at the highest level of government, the ministry has urged all concerned to refrain from any programmes or activities that may cause public suffering or disrupt normal life.

18 Mros hurt in attack in Bandarban

OUR CORRESPONDENT, Bandarban

At least 18 members of the Mro community were injured, eight of them critically, in an attack in Alikadam upazila of Bandarban on Saturday, police said.

The incident took place in Janali Para under Union No 3 of Alikadam, following a dispute over an alleged crop theft by community members, according to local and police sources.

Alikadam Police Station Officer-in-Charge Alamgir Hossain Shah told The Daily Star that the main suspect, Jafar Alam, 45, had earlier been arrested in a theft case and later released on bail by a court.

The OC said Jafar later carried out the attack on the Mro community in Janali Para after allegedly attempting to steal crops.

Quoting locals, he said a group of Rohingya and other individuals allegedly attacked villagers with locally made weapons, leaving 18 people injured, eight of them in critical condition.

"We are conducting drives to arrest those involved. Legal proceedings are underway," the OC said.

According to local sources, villagers were first attacked in the morning following a dispute over the alleged theft of crops from a community garden. Later the same day, another attack reportedly took place near the Nayapara graveyard while some villagers were returning home after contacting the police.

The injured were taken to nearby health facilities for treatment.

Union Parishad Chairman Kafil Uddin said he had been informed of the incident and advised the victims to seek legal recourse. When contacted for comment, Jafar Alam's mobile phone was found switched off.

ICT accepts charges against Tapash, Nanak, 26 others

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

International Crimes Tribunal-1 yesterday took cognisance of three charges against ex-DSCC mayor Sheikh Fazle Noor Taposh, former minister Jahangir Kabir Nanak and 26 others for crimes against humanity over the killing of nine people, including two students, at Mohammadpur during the July uprising.

Chief Prosecutor Tajul Islam placed the charges before the tribunal, which accepted them, issued arrest warrants against the accused and ordered authorities to produce them by January 29.

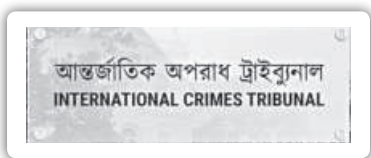
The tribunal also directed that four accused currently in custody be produced before the court.

Other accused include former Dhaka Metropolitan Police commissioner Habibur Rahman, joint commissioner Biplob Kumar Sarkar, former additional deputy inspector general Proloy Kumar Zoarder, and the then additional deputy commissioner of DMP's

Mohammadpur Zone Rawshanul Haque Shaikat.

Ansar member Omar Faruk, who was caught on video allegedly shooting a protester, is also an accused, while the rest are local leaders and activists of the Awami League and its front organisations.

Prosecutors alleged that senior police officials, including Habibur, Proloy, Biplob and Rawshanul,



ordered and facilitated the use of Chinese rifles, shotguns and live ammunition.

Armed party cadres, including Sheikh Bazlur Rahman, Azizul Haque Rana, MA Sattar, Tofail Siddique, Ismail Hossain, Asif Ahmed, Hasan Nur Islam and Tarequzzaman Rajib, allegedly

SEE PAGE 11 COL 3

PURBACHAL PLOT GRAFT CASE Court sets Feb 2 for verdict against Hasina, others

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

A special court yesterday set February 2 for delivering the verdict in a corruption case filed against deposed prime minister Sheikh Hasina and 17 others over alleged irregularities in plot allocation at Dhaka's Purbachal.

The other accused include Hasina's niece, British MP Tulip Siddiq, and nephew Radwan Mujib Siddiq Bobby.

Judge Md Rabiul Alam of Dhaka's Special Judge's Court-4 fixed the date after hearing arguments from both the prosecution and the defence, said Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) Public Prosecutor Mir Ahmed Ali Salam.

Earlier, on January 13, the same court also fixed February 2 for delivering the verdict in another corruption case against Hasina and 17 others, including her nieces Tulip and Azmina Siddiq.

Between November 27 and December 1 last year, Hasina, 78, was sentenced to a total of 26 years' rigorous imprisonment in four separate corruption cases. Her daughter Saima Wazed Putul, son Sajeeb Wazed Joy and sister Sheikh Rehana were also convicted in one case each.

The ACC earlier filed six cases between January 12-14 last year with its Dhaka Integrated District Office-1, alleging irregularities in the allocation of plots in the Purbachal New Town project.

Nahid, Patwary show-caused over polls code violations

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

National Citizen Party convener Nahid Islam and chief coordinator Nasiruddin Patwary were served show-cause notices yesterday over alleged violations of the electoral code of conduct.

Both Nahid and Patwary, who are contesting from Dhaka-11 and Dhaka-9 respectively, were asked to remove their posters and billboards by 9:30am today and to appear before the returning officer, in person or through representatives, with written explanations.

Dhaka Divisional Commissioner Shar Uddin Ahmed Choudhury issued the letters.

In Dhaka-8 and Dhaka-11, the returning officer said several large colour photos of the aspirants and billboards bearing the slogan "Support Yes in the Referendum for Reform" had come to their attention, which constituted a breach of the code of conduct.

Meanwhile, the returning officer served a show-cause notice on Bangladesh Labour Party Chairman Mostafizur Rahman Iran, saying that on January 17, posters featuring his image were seen on walls and pillars along various streets in Dhaka-12, which constituted a clear violation of the code of conduct.

Mahabub Alam, chief of the election media sub-committee of NCP, said in a statement yesterday that the referendum banners did not promote voting for Nahid or Patwary. He claimed the campaign fully complied with referendum regulations and the code of conduct.

মিষ্ণু প্রেসিং ইউনিট বরিশাল এর তাজা তরল দুধ প্যাকটজাত করার নিমিত্তে ১০ মেট্রিক টন পলিথিলিন ক্রয়ের দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

মিলিটারি ফার্ম যশোর

এতদ্বারা আগ্রহী দরদাতা/নির্মাণ প্রতিষ্ঠান/তিকাদারগণের অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, চলতি ২০২৫-২০২৬ অর্থবছরে মিষ্ণু প্রেসিং ইউনিট বরিশাল এর তাজা তরল দুধ প্যাকটজাত করার নিমিত্তে ১০ মেট্রিক টন পলিথিলিন ক্রয়ের জন্য দরপত্র আহবান করা যাচ্ছে। আপামী ১৬ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬ হতে ২৫ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬ তারিখ পর্যন্ত অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ে ফর্মের সংশ্লিষ্ট শাখা হতে উক্ত কাজের বিপরীতে টাকা ৭৫০.০০ (সাতশত পঞ্চাশ) মাত্র এর বিনিময়ে (অফেরতযোগ্য) সিডিউল সজ্ঞা করা যাবে। দরপত্র সীলগালাযুক্ত বদ্ধ খামে আগামী ২৫ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬ তারিখ বেলা ১২০০ ঘটিকার পূর্বে মিলিটারি ফার্ম যশোরের সদর দপ্তরে বঞ্চিত টেন্ডার বাজ্রে জমা দিতে হবে এবং ঐ দিন ১২৩০ ঘটিকার দরপত্র প্রদানকারী অথবা তাদের মনোনীত প্রতিনিধির উপস্থিতিতে (যদি কেউ উপস্থিত থাকেন) দরপত্র খোলা হবে। দরপত্রের অন্যান্য শর্তাবলী সিডিউলের সাথে সংযুক্ত থাকবে।

আইএসপিআর/সেনা/২০২৬/৪৩
১৮/০১/২৬

গেজ কর্ণেল
অধিনায়ক
মিলিটারি ফার্ম যশোর

GD-131

6 die in bus, auto-rickshaw collision

OUR CORRESPONDENT, Shariatpur

At least six people were killed and 10 others injured in a head-on collision between a bus and a battery-operated rickshaw on the Dhaka-Barishal highway in Madaripur's Sadar upazila yesterday afternoon.

Police said two of the deceased were identified as bus helper Pannu Munsai and Ruman.

The accident occurred around 5:25pm in the Millgate area of Ghatakhchar union, said Mamun Al Rashid, officer-in-charge of Mostafapur Highway Police Station in Madaripur.

A Dhaka-bound Sarik Paribahan bus from Madaripur veered into the opposite lane and collided head-on with the auto-rickshaw, the OC said.

The auto-rickshaw was completely mangled, and the bus plunged into a roadside ditch, leaving three people dead on the spot and 13 others injured. The injured were taken to Madaripur Sadar Hospital, where three more were declared dead, the OC added.

Following the accident, highway police and fire service personnel jointly carried out the rescue operation.

সদর দপ্তর আর্মি সিকিউরিটি ইউনিট, ঢাকা সেনানিবাস

দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

অর্থ বছর ২০২৫-২০২৬

স	সফতরের নাম	কমান্ড্যান্ট, আর্মি সিকিউরিটি ইউনিট, ঢাকা সেনানিবাস
১	সফতরের নাম	২০২৫-২০২৬ অর্থ বছরের বাজেট কোড (কোড নং ১১৯০৬০১/১২০০০৭৮০১/ক ৩২৫৭৩০৩-অপারেশন কন্ট্রোলিং বাজেট নিরাপত্তা সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি করণের সামগ্রী ক্রয় বাবল। নোটঃ সূত্র নং ২৩.০১.৯০১.০২৪.০১.১৭১.১৫.০৪.০১.২৬ তারিখ ০৪ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬।
২	কাজের নাম	উল্লিখিত প্রবাসাম্মী ক্রয়/স্থানীয় ছাপার নিমিত্তে ১০০০/- টাকা (অফেরতযোগ্য, প্রত্যেক সিডিউল এর জন্য) নগদ প্রদানপূর্বক সদর দপ্তর আর্মি সিকিউরিটি ইউনিট হতে সিডিউল ক্রয় করা যাবে।
৩	দরপত্র বিক্রয় মূল্য	দরপত্র প্রদানকালে মোট টাকার ২.৫% টেন্ডার নিরাপত্তা জামানত হিসেবে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের তফসিলসূচক যে কোন ব্যাংকিং ব্যাংক হতে ইস্যুকৃত অর্থিনিময়ে ব্যাংক ড্রাকট/পে-অর্ডার কমান্ড্যান্ট, আর্মি সিকিউরিটি ইউনিট এর অনুকূলে জমা করতে হবে। এ ক্ষেত্রে চেক গ্রহণযোগ্য হবে না। জামানতবিহীন দরপত্র আত্মক্ষণিকভাবে বাতিল করে দেয়া হবে।
৪	জামানতের পরিমাণ	ক। সিডিউলে বর্ণিত দ্রব্যের একক মূল্য ও মোট মূল্য সংশ্লিষ্ট স্বাক্ষরিত অফার (সকল মূল্য বাংলাদেশী টাকায় উল্লেখ আবশ্যিক)। খ। বৈধ ক্রেতা লাইসেন্স (সত্যায়িত ফটোকপি)। গ। প্রস্তুতকারী কর্তৃক অথরাইজেশন পত্র (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে)। ঘ। কারিগরী তথ্য (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে)।
৫	দরপত্র ক্রয়ের আবেদনপত্রের সাথে দাখিলযোগ্য সনদপত্রাদি	৬. দরপত্র বিক্রয় শুরু ও শেষ তারিখ
৬	দরপত্র বিক্রয় শুরু ও শেষ তারিখ	০২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬ তারিখ ১১০০ ঘটিকা পর্যন্ত এবং উল্লিখিত সময়ের পর কোন দরপত্র গ্রহণ করা হবে না।
৭	দরপত্র দাখিলের শেষ তারিখ	৮. দরপত্র দাখিলের স্থান
৮	দরপত্র দাখিলের স্থান	ক। আরাপি গেইট, সদর দপ্তর আর্মি সিকিউরিটি ইউনিট। খ। সভাপতি, ক্রয় কমিটি বরাবর দরপত্র দাখিল করতে হবে।
৯	দরপত্র খোলার তারিখ	০২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৬ তারিখ ১১৩০ ঘটিকা সকল দরদাতাদের উপস্থিতিতে দরপত্র বাজ খোলা হবে।
১০	কাজ শেষ করার তারিখ	কার্যসমাপ্ত প্রদানের তারিখ হতে ১৫ দিনের মধ্যে।
১১	অন্যান্য শর্তাবলী	দরপত্র তফসীলে বর্ণিত বিধিসমূহ যথাযথভাবে পালনপূর্বক দরপত্র দাখিল করতে হবে।

বিঃদ্রঃ কর্তৃপক্ষ কোন কারণ দর্শানো ব্যতিরেকে দরপত্রে উল্লিখিত প্রবাসাম্মী/সরঞ্জামাদির পরিমাণ কমানো/বাতানো এবং যে কোন দরপত্র গ্রহণ কিংবা বাতিল করার ক্ষমতা সংরক্ষণ করেন।

আইএসপিআর/সেনা/৪২

কমান্ড্যান্ট
আর্মি সিকিউরিটি ইউনিট
ঢাকা সেনানিবাস

GD-122

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Local Government Engineering Department
Office of the Upazila Engineer
Upazila: Sarishabari
District: Jamalpur.
www.lged.gov.bd

Memo No: 46.45.3985.045.14.001.26-34

Date: 18/01/2026

e-tender Notice No: ADP-01/2025-2026

e-GP Tender is invited in the National e-GP System Portal (<http://www.e-procure.gov.bd>) for the procurement of the following packages below.

Sl No	Tender ID No	Package No.	Name of Works	Procurement Method	Tender document last selling Date & Time	Tender/Proposal Security Submission Last Date & Time
1	1213998	Package No: ADP/JML/SAR/SB/ 2025-26/001	i) Maint. work of Upazila Parisadh Officers' club old building, Sarishabari, Jamalpur. ii) Supply of Upazila Parisadh hall room digital banner, sound system & tiles work under Sarishabari, Jamalpur. iii) Construction of gate & boundary wall on upazila chairman residence & supply of furniture at UNO residence building under Sarishabari, Jamalpur.	LTM	02/02/2026 (17:00)	03/02/2026 (12:50)
2	1213999	Package No: ADP/25-26/sari/W-010	Improvement of road i) At west side of Rupkotha brick field BC road to Badsha member house road under Mohadan UP ii) At Dopadaha mosque to sajor mor road under Mohadan UP iii) At Bilbaliya sahapara pukurpar to cherugali mor road under Mohadan UP iv) At Borosora Ghuthur mor to khaguriya maddhapara jame mosque road under Mohadan UP, Sarishabari, Jamalpur.	LTM	02/02/2026 (17:00)	03/02/2026 (12:50)
3	1214000	Package No: UDF/25-26/sari/W-007	Improvement of road i) At Krishnopur bazar ending point of pucca road dulal shop to mosque under Bhatara UP ii) At Parpara mor to uderpara shamsul B.sc house road under Bhatara UP iii) At Barbariya main road to Binjal Govt. primary school road under Kamrabad UP iv) At Khaguriya kalibari mondir to Mostafa member house road under Mohadan UP, Sarishabari, Jamalpur.	LTM	02/02/2026 (17:00)	03/02/2026 (12:50)
4	1214001	Package No: UDF/25-26/sari/W-001	Improvement work i) HBB road on chuniapotal boubazar HBB road to onward south side earthen road of Satpoa UP ii) HBB road on Adra mirza bari BC road to onward kaincha master Doh bridge of Satpoa UP iii) HBB road on Dharaborsha BC road to Dharaborsha uttarpara mosque of Kamrabad UP under Sarishabari, Jamalpur.	LTM	02/02/2026 (17:00)	03/02/2026 (12:50)

(Golam Kibria Tama)
Upazila Engineer
Sarishabari, Jamalpur.
Email: ue.sarishabari@lged.gov.bd

GD- 123

POST-WAR GAZA
US ‘wants
nations to pay
\$1bn to stay on
peace board’

AGENCIES

A draft charter sent to about 60 countries by the US administration calls for members to contribute \$1 billion in cash if they want their membership to last more than three years, according to the document seen by Reuters.

“Each Member State shall serve a term of no more than three years from this Charter’s entry into force, subject to renewal by the Chairman,” the document, first reported by Bloomberg News, shows.

“The three-year membership term shall not apply to Member States that contribute more than USD \$1,000,000,000 in cash funds to the Board of Peace within the first year of the Charter’s entry into force.”

US President Donald Trump would serve as its inaugural chairman and each member state shall serve a term of no more than three years from this



charter’s entry into force, subject to renewal by the chairman, the report said.

The panel, known as the Gaza executive board, notably includes Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan and a Qatari official and was announced by the White House on Friday.

The Board of Peace began to take shape on Saturday as the leaders of Egypt, Turkey, Argentina, Canada Pakistan were asked to join.

The White House called the report “misleading” and said there is no minimum membership fee to join the “Board of Peace”.

“This simply offers permanent membership to partner countries who demonstrate deep commitment to peace, security, and prosperity,” the White House said on X.

The USState Department responded to Reuters’ question on the matter by referring to previous social media posts about the board by Trump and his special envoy Steve Witkoff.

Jordan’s foreign ministry said yesterday that King Abdullah received an invitation from President Trump to join the board. Pakistan has been invited to be a part of the “Board of Peace”, the Foreign Office said yesterday.



A demonstrator is detained in front of the Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building during a protest in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Saturday, more than a week after a US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agent fatally shot Renee Nicole Good. PHOTO: REUTERS

‘We will continue to
stand united’
Eight European nations back Denmark, Greenland
amid Trump tariff threat

AGENCIES

Eight European nations in a joint statement yesterday said they stood in solidarity with the Kingdom of Denmark and the people of Greenland following US President Donald Trump’s threat to annex the Arctic island.

“As members of Nato, we are committed to strengthening Arctic security as a shared transatlantic interest,” Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Britain said in the statement.

“Tariff threats undermine transatlantic relations and risk a dangerous downward spiral,” the statement said.

In a post on his platform, Truth Social, on Saturday, Trump said 10 percent tariffs would come into effect on February 1 for Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

He added that these tariffs would rise to 25 percent on June

1 and continue until an agreement is reached for the US to buy Greenland, reports AFP.

Trump indicated in his lengthy social media post that the tariffs were being imposed in retaliation for trips the countries’ representatives took to Greenland “for purposes unknown”. He



accused all eight of playing a “very dangerous game” in opposing US control over the territory.

The United States will also suffer if President Donald Trump implements threats to impose tariffs on European countries opposing his plans to acquire Greenland, a French minister said yesterday.

“In this escalation of tariffs, he has a lot to lose as well, as do his own farmers and industrialists,”

Russia pounds
Ukraine with
drone blitz
Two killed, dozens
injured

REUTERS, Kyiv

Two people were killed and dozens more wounded in a mass Russian drone attack across Ukraine overnight, President Volodymyr Zelensky said yesterday, as US and Ukrainian negotiators hashed out a post-war plan in the latest round of peace talks.

Moscow has stepped up a winter campaign of strikes on the Ukrainian energy system while also waging a battlefield offensive as Kyiv faces US pressure to secure peace in the nearly four-year-old war.

Zelensky said the Sumy, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Khmelnytskyi and Odesa regions were targeted in an attack that included over 200 drones. The military said 30 strikes had been recorded across 15 locations.

One person was killed in the second-largest city of Kharkiv, said mayor Ihor Terekhov, who in recent days has reported significant damage to local energy facilities as a result of Russian strikes.

It was not immediately clear where the second person had died. Major cities including the capital Kyiv have faced blackouts and cuts to heating.

Syrian forces
seize major oil,
gas fields
Security sources say
Kurdish-led forces withdraw
from Deir Zor province

REUTERS

Syrian troops fighting US-backed Kurdish-led forces seized the Omar oil field, the country’s largest, and the Conoco gas field in the eastern Deir Zor province as allied Arab tribal forces advanced in the oil-rich area along the border with Iraq, officials and security sources said yesterday.

The takeover of the oil fields that lie east of the Euphrates River — a main source of revenue for the Kurdish-led forces — was a major blow to the group, which officials said had deprived the state of resources used by the militia.

The Syrian army pressed ahead into predominantly Arab-populated areas of northeast Syria controlled by the US-backed Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), despite US calls to halt its advance.

A government source said Kurdish-led forces were overcome after advances led by the Arab tribal fighters, allowing the government and its tribal allies to move into a stretch of territory of more than 150 km along the eastern bank of the Euphrates stretching from Baghouz near the Iraqi border towards key towns including al-Shuhail and Busayra.

Portugal
votes in tight
presidential race
Far right poised to reach runoff

REUTERS, Lisbon

Portuguese voters queued at polling stations yesterday to elect a new president, with opinion surveys showing three candidates, including the leader of the far-right Cheap party, nearly tied for a spot in a likely top-two runoff.

In the five decades since Portugal threw off its fascist dictatorship, a presidential election has only once before - in 1986 - required a runoff, highlighting how fragmented the political landscape has become with the rise of the far-right and voter disenchantment with mainstream parties.

The presidency is a largely ceremonial role in Portugal but wields some key powers, including in some circumstances to dissolve parliament, to call a snap parliamentary election, and to veto legislation.

Around 11 million voters are eligible to cast ballots. Polling stations were due to close at 7:00 pm (1900 GMT), with exit polls expected at 8:00 pm and results released during the night.

The last pre-election opinion survey released on Friday by Pitagorica pollsters put Socialist Antonio Jose Segundo on 25.1 percent, followed by Cheap leader Andre Ventura on 23 percent, and Jiao Cot rim de Figurehead, a member of the European Parliament from the right-wing, pro-business Liberal Initiative party, on 22.3 percent.

Last May, the anti-immigration Cheap, founded just about seven years ago, became the main opposition party in a parliamentary election, winning 22.8 percent of the vote.



Indonesia finds
wreckage of
missing plane
Body of one victim found in
ravine; rescuers search for
nine more

REUTERS, Jakarta

Indonesian authorities said yesterday they had located the wreckage of a fisheries surveillance plane that went missing in South Sulawesi province on the slope of a fog-covered mountain and had recovered the body of one of the 10 people on board.

The ATR 42 500 turboprop owned by aviation group Indonesia Air Transport lost contact with air traffic control on Saturday at about 1:30 pm local time (0530 GMT) around the Maros region in South Sulawesi.

There were seven crew members and three passengers on board the plane, which was chartered by Indonesia’s Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministry to conduct air surveillance on fisheries. The passengers were ministry staff members.

Authorities had initially said eight crew members were on board but later revised the figure. The plane was flying to Makassar, the capital of South Sulawesi, from Yogyakarta before losing contact.

Yesterday morning, local rescuers found the wreckage in different locations around Mount Bulusaraung in the Maros region, said Andi Sultan, an official at South Sulawesi’s rescue agency. The mountain is roughly 1,500 km (930 miles) northeast of the sprawling island nation’s capital, Jakarta.



A person walks in front of a burning building as fire and smoke rise from a forest fire in the Biobio region where, according to local media, multiple wildfires prompted emergency evacuations, in Concepcion, Chile, yesterday. PHOTO: REUTERS

Massive fire
kills 6 in
Karachi
Shopping centre
destroyed

REUTERS, Karachi

Firefighters in Pakistan’s largest city were fighting to extinguish a massive blaze yesterday that has killed six people and reduced parts of a shopping mall to rubble in Karachi’s historic downtown.

Videos showed flames rising from the building as firefighters laboured through the night to stop the fire from spreading in the dense business district. The fire erupted on Saturday night, with rescue services receiving a call at 10:38 pm (1738 GMT) reporting that ground floor shops at Gul Plaza were ablaze.

“When we arrived, the fire from the ground floor had spread to the upper floors, and almost the entire building was already engulfed in flames,” Rescue 1122 spokesperson Hassanul Haseeb Khan told Reuters.



বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড
 নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর দপ্তর
 হবিগঞ্জ পানি উন্নয়ন বিভাগ
 বাগাডবো, হবিগঞ্জ
 ফোনঃ ০২-৯৯৮৮৩৭০৪৪



পানি-৬৮৮/২০২৫-২০২৬
 সচিবের কার্যালয়
 হবিগঞ্জ

E-mail: xen.bwddb.habiganj@gmail.com

Memo No. 42.01.3300.283.000.43.021.26.931 Date: 18-01-2026

Invitation for e-Tender (OTM)

e-Tender is invited in the National e-GP Portal (<http://www.eprocure.gov.bd>) for the procurement of the following Packages:

Sl No.	e-Tender ID & Package No.	Name of the work	Tender publication date & time	Tender documents last selling date & time	Tender closing & opening date & time
1.	ID No. 1215304, Package No: Habi-NDR- Outsourcing- 01/2025-26	Selection of Outsourcing Manpower Supply Firm by Outsourcing Process for Habiganj WD Division, BWDB, Habiganj Office under NDR (Establishment Budget) of Habiganj WD Division, BWDB, Habiganj for 2 (Two) years.	Date: 18-01-26 Time: 16:00pm	Date: 28-01-26 Time: 17:00pm	Date: 29-01-26 Time: 17:00pm

This is an online tender where only e-Tenders will be accepted in e-GP Portal and no offline and hard copy will be accepted. To submit e-Tender please register on e-GP System (<http://www.eprocure.gov.bd>). Tender will be accepted on 18-01-2026 at 18:00pm. Last date & time of tender receiving mentioned in IFT. Further information and guideline are provided in the National e-GP Portal and from e-GP help desk (helpdesk@eprocure.gov.bd).


Sayedur Rahman
 Executive Engineer
 Habiganj WD Division
 BWDB, Habiganj



বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক

(সেন্ট্রাল ব্যাংক অব বাংলাদেশ)

প্রধান কার্যালয়

মতিঝিল, ঢাকা-১০০০

বিতরণ্তি নং-২৩/২০২৬

তারিখ: ০১ মার্চ, ১৪৩২
১৫ জানুয়ারি, ২০২৬

ব্যাংকার্স সিলেকশন কমিটি (ইথসি)-এর সদস্যভুক্ত ০৩টি ব্যাংক/আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানে ২০২২ সালভিত্তিক 'এসিস্ট্যান্ট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার (আইটি)/সহকারী ইঞ্জিনিয়ার (আইটি)/ এসিস্ট্যান্ট মেইনটেন্যান্স ইঞ্জিনিয়ার' (৯ম গ্রেড) (উড়ন ওউ-১০২০৭) এর ৬৫টি শূন্য পদে নিয়োগের লক্ষ্যে গদ্বিছ ও লিখিত পরীক্ষার সময়সূচি, content, প্রবেশপত্র ডাউনলোড সংক্রান্ত বিজ্ঞপ্তি।

ব্যাংকার্স সিলেকশন কমিটি সচিবালয়ের তত্ত্বাবধানে ০৩টি ব্যাংক/আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানে সমন্বিতভাবে 'এসিস্ট্যান্ট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার (আইটি)/সহকারী ইঞ্জিনিয়ার (আইটি)/ এসিস্ট্যান্ট মেইনটেন্যান্স ইঞ্জিনিয়ার (৯ম গ্রেড) (উড়ন ওউ- ১০২০৭) পদে যোগ্য বিবেচিত প্রার্থীদের এক সেশনে প্রিলিমিনারি (গদ্বিছ) ও লিখিত পরীক্ষা আগামী ২৪/০১/২০২৬ তারিখ, শনিবার (দুপুর ০২.০০টা-০৫.০০টা; ও ঘটটা ব্যাপী) অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। প্রিলিমিনারি (গদ্বিছ এরংও) ও লিখিত পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্রের ঈড়হংবংহ ও নম্বর বিভাজন এবং কেন্দ্র সংক্রান্ত বিস্তারিত তথ্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নিয়োগ সংক্রান্ত ওয়েবসাইট (www.bdb.gov.bd) এবং পরীক্ষার সর্বসংক্রান্ত নন.ডুম.নফ) এ আপলোড করা হয়েছে।

স্বাক্ষরিত/-

(মিজানুর রহমান আকন)

পরিচালক (বিএসসিএস) ও

সদস্য-সচিব, বিএসসি

ডিসিপি: ৪৮/২০২৬-২০৫

তারিখ: ১৮/০১/২০২৬

ব্যাংকিং ও আর্থিক সেবা পেতে হয়রানির শিকার হলে কিংবা কোনো অভিযোগ থাকলে ১৬২৩৬ নম্বরে ফোন করুন।

GD-130


Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Home Affairs
Office of the Directorate of Logistics
Bangladesh Coast Guard Headquarters
Agargaon Administrative Area, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207

INVITATION FOR TENDER

Director Logistics e-GP Invitation no: 44.08.2680.060.50.004.26.36

Date: 18 January 2026

E-TENDER NOTICE

e-Tender is invited in the National e-GP System Portal (<https://www.eprocure.gov.bd>) for the following procurement:

Ser	Tender ID	Package Name	Method	Date & Time		
				Publication	Last Selling	Closing and opening
1.	1209136	1. Purchase of 01 Lot Clothing Item Socks Blue Woolen & Socks Blue Cotton (02 Line) 2. Sample Submission: Bidder must submit 03 in number socks blue woolen & socks blue cotton sample before tender opening time. No sample will be accepted after tender opening time. Without submitting sample, bidder will be considered as "Non-Responsive" Provided sample is non-returnable & will be used for test.	OTM	19-01-2026 09:30 AM	01-02-2026 14:30 PM	02-02-2026 12:30 PM

This is an online Tender, where only e-Tenders will be accepted in e-GP Portal and no offline/hard copies will be accepted. To submit e-Tender, please register on e-GP System (<https://www.eprocure.gov.bd>). For more details, please contact support desk contact numbers.

Documents can be downloaded till deadline of Tender/Application/Proposal submission.


 MD SHAZZAD HOSSAIN SHAKIL
 Lt Commander BN

Asst: Director Logistics (stores)
 Bangladesh Coast Guard

GD- 125



Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA)
MRA Bhaban, Plot # F-14(D/1), Agargaon
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207

Invitation for Expressions of Interest (EOI)		
1	Ministry/Division	Financial Institution Division, Ministry of Finance.
2	Agency	Not applicable
3	Procuring entity name	Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA)
4	Title of Service	"Landscape Assessment on Gender-Inclusive Microfinance Products in Bangladesh".
5	Procuring entity district	Dhaka
6	EOI for Selection of	Research institution/consulting firm (national) for conducting the study.
7	EOI Ref. No.	53.04.0000.000.002.07.0011.26.136
8	Date	18th of January 2026
KEY INFORMATION		
9	Procurement sub-method	Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS)
FUNDING INFORMATION		
10	Budget and source of funds	Project Grant by Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI)
PARTICULAR INFORMATION		
11	EOI closing date and time	5th of February 2026

The procuring entity reserves the right to accept or reject all Expression of Interest (EOI).

PLEASE VISIT

<https://mra.gov.bd/pages/tenders>

FOR DETAILED VERSION OF EOI

Duly Approved by

Professor Dr. Mohammed Helal Uddin

Executive Vice Chairman

Microcredit Regulatory Authority

NPCBL

পরিঃ ও স্বচ্ছতা কল্প বাংলাদেশ পরিঃ

নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট কোম্পানী বাংলাদেশ লিমিটেড (এনপিসিবিএল)

জাতীয় বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি কমপ্লেক্স, ই-১৩/ডি, আগারগাঁও, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭

http://npcbl.gov.bd

৯ - ৩৯.১০.০০০০.০০০.১০২.১১.০০০২.২৬-১০

তারিখ : ১৮ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬

গণভোট ২০২৬
সংসদ নির্বাচন
দেশের চাবি
আপনার হাতে

নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট কোম্পানী বাংলাদেশ লিমিটেড (এনপিসিবিএল)-এর অধীনে বিভিন্ন বিভাগে জনবল নিয়োগের নিমিত্ত নিম্নের বর্ণনা মোতাবেক বাংলাদেশী নাগরিকদের নিকট হতে দরখাস্ত আহ্বান করা যাচ্ছে :

ক. মনোবিজ্ঞানী (Psychologist) ও মেডিক্যাল অফিসার :

নং	পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	মাসিক মূল বেতন (টাকা)	পদ সংখ্যা	আবশ্যকীয় যোগ্যতা ও অভিজ্ঞতা			আবশ্যকীয় অন্যান্য যোগ্যতা
				ন্যূনতম অভিজ্ঞতা	শিক্ষাপত্র যোগ্যতা	আবশ্যকীয় পেশাগত বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা	
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)	(৫)	(৬)	(৭)	
১	গেণ্টল মানোজার (সাইকেলজি) [গ্রেড-৬]	৮৪,০০০/-	০১	যেকোনো ঐকত প্রতিষ্ঠানে মনোবিজ্ঞানী (Psychologist) হিসেবে ন্যূনতম ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা	সরকার ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের মঞ্জুর কমন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত যে-কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে সাইকেলজি (Psychology) বা ক্লিনিক্যাল সাইকেলজি (Clinical Psychology) বিষয়ে স্নাতকোত্তর ডিগ্রি বা ৪ (চার) বছর মেয়াদি স্নাতক ডিগ্রি ক্লিনিক্যাল সাইকেলজিতে এমফিল ডিগ্রিধারীদের আধিকার দেয়া হবে।	(ক) কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীদের মনস্তাত্ত্বিক ও শারীরবৃত্তীয় পরীক্ষা এবং পরিচালনার কার্যক্রম ও ব্যর্থতায়; (খ) কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীদের মনস্তাত্ত্বিক ও শারীরবৃত্তীয় অবস্থার পর্যবেক্ষণ বিশ্লেষণ; এবং (গ) কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীদের মনস্তাত্ত্বিক স্থিতিশীলতা (Psychological Stability) বৃদ্ধির জন্য সুপারিশমালা প্রণয়ন এবং তাদের চিকিৎসা ও শারীরবৃত্তীয় পুনর্বাসনের (Rehabilitation) জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ।	
২	সিনিয়র অ্যান্ডেস্টান্ত মানোজার (সাইকেলজি) [গ্রেড-৭]	৭৫,৬০০/-	০৩	যেকোনো ঐকত প্রতিষ্ঠানে মনোবিজ্ঞানী (Psychologist) হিসেবে ন্যূনতম ৪ (চার) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা			
৩	মেডিক্যাল অফিসার [গ্রেড-৮]	৬২,৪০০/-	০৩	যেকোনো ঐকত মেডিকেল কলেজ থেকে এইচবিএস ডিগ্রিসহ বাংলাদেশ মেডিকেল ও ডেন্টাল কাউন্সিল (সিএমটিসি)-এর নিবন্ধনপ্রাপ্ত			

খ. বিভিন্ন বিষয়/বিভাগের কর্মকর্তা :

নং	পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	মাসিক মূল বেতন (টাকা)	পদ সংখ্যা	শিক্ষাপত্র যোগ্যতা		আবশ্যকীয় অন্যান্য যোগ্যতা
				(৫)	(৬)	
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)	(৫)	(৬)	
১	সরকারী ব্যবস্থাপক (ইলেকট্রিক্যাল) [গ্রেড-৮]	৬২,৪০০/-	০৭	সরকার ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুর কমন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিংয়ে স্নাতক (৪ বছর)/ স্নাতকোত্তর ডিগ্রি বা বিএসসি ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং ডিগ্রি	● প্রতিষ্ঠা পূর্ববর্ত পরীক্ষায় ন্যূনতম জিপিএ/সিগিপিএ ৫.০০ এর মধ্যে ৪.০০ অথবা ৪.০০ এর মধ্যে ৩.০০ থাকতে হবে। ● কম্পিউটার অ্যাপ্লিকেশনে বিশেষভাবে এমএস ওয়ার্ড, এক্সেল ও এমএস পাওয়ার পয়েন্ট এবং ইউনিফোর্ড টাইপিং-এ দক্ষতা থাকতে হবে।	
২	সরকারী ব্যবস্থাপক (ইলেকট্রনিক্স) [গ্রেড-৮]	৬২,৪০০/-	১১	সরকার ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুর কমন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত যে-কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে এ্যাঙ্গ্লাইজ ফিজিক্স এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স বিষয়ে স্নাতকোত্তর বা ৪ (চার) বছরের স্নাতক ডিগ্রি অথবা ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিংয়ে এ বিএসসি ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং ডিগ্রি	● কম্পিউটার অ্যাপ্লিকেশনে বিশেষভাবে এমএস ওয়ার্ড, এক্সেল ও এমএস পাওয়ার পয়েন্ট এবং ইউনিফোর্ড টাইপিং-এ দক্ষতা থাকতে হবে।	
৩	সরকারী ব্যবস্থাপক (কেমিস্ট্রি) [গ্রেড-৮]	৬২,৪০০/-	০৮	সরকার ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুর কমন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত যে-কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে কেমিস্ট্রিতে স্নাতকোত্তর বা ৪ (চার) বছরের স্নাতক ডিগ্রি	● মেট্রিক ও লিখিত উত্তর ক্ষেত্রে বাংলা ও ইংরেজি ভাষায় উৎকৃষ্ট যোগ্যযোগ্য দক্ষতা থাকতে হবে।	
৪	উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (ইলেকট্রনিক্স) [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	০৩	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ইলেকট্রনিক টেকনোলজিতে ডিপ্লোমা-ইন-ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং	● আবেদনের শেষ তারিখে সর্বোচ্চ বয়সসীমা : ৩২ (বিশিষ্ট) বছর।	
৫	উপ-সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক (সামাজিক ও পরিবেশ ইন্টাগ্রেট) [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	০৩	সরকার ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুর কমন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত যে-কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে এনভায়রনমেন্টাল সায়েন্স-এ বিএসসি ডিগ্রি		

গ. বিভিন্ন বিষয়/বিভাগের বিশেষায়িত টেকনিক্যাল স্টাফ :

নং	পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	মাসিক মূল বেতন (টাকা)	পদ সংখ্যা	ন্যূনতম অভিজ্ঞতা ও অন্যান্য যোগ্যতা		শিক্ষাপত্র যোগ্যতা	আবেদনের শেষ তারিখে বয়সসীমা
				(৫)	(৬)		
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)	(৫)	(৬)	(৭)	
১	অ্যান্ডেস্টান্ত রেন অপারেটর [গ্রেড-১৬]	২৭,৬০০/-	০৪	রেন চালনার জন্য প্রয়োজ্য লাইসেন্স / মাঝারি বা ভারী গাড়ী চালনার ড্রাইভিং লাইসেন্স-সহ রেন চালনার কাজে ৬ (ছয়) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা তবে রপপুর নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট নির্মাণ কাজে রেন চালনার ৪ (চার) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পন্ন গ্রাহ্যীয় আবেদন করতে পারবেন।	সরকার অনুমোদিত যে-কোনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে মাধ্যমিক বা সমমানের শিক্ষা	সর্বনিম্ন : ২৪ (চল্লিশ) বছর সর্বোচ্চ : ৩৭ (সাত্বিশ) বছর	
২	জুনিয়র অ্যান্ডেস্টান্ত রেন অপারেটর [গ্রেড-১৫]	২৪,০০০/-	০৪	রেন চালনার জন্য প্রয়োজ্য লাইসেন্স / মাঝারি গাড়ী চালনার ড্রাইভিং লাইসেন্স-সহ রেন চালনার কাজে ৬ (ছয়) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা তবে রপপুর নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট নির্মাণ কাজে রেন চালনার ৪ (চার) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পন্ন গ্রাহ্যীয় আবেদন করতে পারবেন।	সরকার অনুমোদিত যে-কোনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে অটম শ্রেণী পাশ বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ বিশেষ দক্ষতা সনদ দাখিলের ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষাপত্র যোগ্যতা এবং বয়সসীমা শিথিল করা যেতে পারে।		
৩	ট্রেইনার / ফোরক্লিফট অপারেটর [গ্রেড-১৫]	২৪,০০০/-	০২	গাড়ী চালনার ড্রাইভিং লাইসেন্স-সহ ট্রেইনার / ফোরক্লিফট চালনার কাজে ৬ (ছয়) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা তবে রপপুর নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট নির্মাণ কাজে ট্রেইনার / ফোরক্লিফট চালনার কাজে ৪ (চার) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পন্ন গ্রাহ্যীয় আবেদন করতে পারবেন।			
৪	জুনিয়র টেকনিশিয়ান (ওয়ায়েল্ডিং) [গ্রেড-১৬]	২১,৬০০/-	০৫	ওয়ায়েল্ডিং কাজের জন্য ঐকত সনদসহ ওয়ায়েল্ডিংয়ের কাজে ৬ (ছয়) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা তবে রপপুর নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট নির্মাণ কাজে ওয়ায়েল্ডিং ৪ (চার) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পন্ন গ্রাহ্যীয় আবেদন করতে পারবেন।			
৫	মিলিং মেশিন অপারেটর [গ্রেড-১৬]	২১,৬০০/-	০৩	মিলিং মেশিন চালনার কাজে ৬ (ছয়) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা			
৬	পলিশার [গ্রেড-১৬]	২১,৬০০/-	০১	ঘর্ষপাতি পলিশিং মেশিন চালনার কাজে ৬ (ছয়) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা			
৭	রিগার [গ্রেড-১৬]	২১,৬০০/-	১০	রিগারের কাজে ৬ (ছয়) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা			

ঘ. বিভিন্ন বিষয়/বিভাগের টেকনিক্যাল স্টাফ :

নং	পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	
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Striving for Workers' Safety, Voice, and Just Transition

A roundtable titled “Social Sustainability in the Industrial Sector: Current Issues and the Way Forward” was held on 19 November 2025, at The Daily Star Centre, Dhaka. Jointly organised by Centre for Policy Dialogue, Embassy of Denmark in Dhaka, the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE), United Federation of Danish Workers (3F), Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies (BILS), and The Daily Star, the event brought together policymakers from the country's industrial sector, representatives from labour authorities, and leaders from the business sector. The discussion aimed to forge a collective path forward for Bangladesh's industrial sector, focusing on occupational safety, just transition, and enhancing social dialogue mechanisms.



ANDERS KARLSEN
Deputy Head of Mission
Embassy of Denmark, Bangladesh

Congratulations are in order for the amended Labour Law and the ratification of key ILO conventions, an important step forward over the past year. Our partnership with Bangladesh on social sustainability, particularly since Rana Plaza, has focused on social dialogue, just transition, and workplace safety, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, trade unions, and employers. We have learned from workers, unions, and inspectors that while listening has improved and training is effective, widespread insecurity remains. To move forward, we must expand transparent social dialogue across sectors and at the national level, including clear and credible criteria for selecting representatives to tripartite bodies. We must also protect the right to strike so collective bargaining has real meaning, and safeguard tripartite processes from political interference so both employers and workers are genuinely represented. Furthermore, recruiting more labour inspectors and ensuring inspections lead to meaningful change is essential for systemic progress. While the labour market parties should lead this dialogue, government has a crucial role in regulatory support.



OLE ROSENBORG JUSTESEN
Sector Advisor
Embassy of Denmark, Bangladesh

Social sustainability in Bangladesh is about tackling core challenges related to issues such as workplace safety, workers' voice, and adapting to climate change and automation. This matters morally, given tragedies like Rana Plaza and recent factory fires, and strategically, as it is often directly linked to market access. Our Danish-Bangladesh cooperation has trained DIFE inspectors, strengthened union capacity, and integrated issues like heat stress into collective agreements. However, these successes are limited to a few factories. Three key lessons from our collaboration with Bangladesh emerge: institutional capacity in bodies like DIFE is vital for lasting change; genuine worker participation is non-negotiable; and



from giants like Nvidia, will massively impact production. Our industries cannot remain outside this shift. We must proactively plan for the management of our labour force. In fully automated factories, there will be no labour; we must discuss where new jobs will be created and how to preserve workers' rights during this transition. Failure to address this will create severe economic and social disparity, diverting resources and leaving technically disadvantaged countries like ours in a precarious position. Proactive decision-making from today's discussion is vital.



SYED SULTAN UDDIN AHMED
Executive Director
Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies

While we have healthy debates here, true social dialogue in Bangladesh remains informal, inconsistent, and not institutionalised. The amended labour law's provision for a social dialogue forum is a positive institutional step. However, the amendment itself is not forward-looking; it lacks guidance on preserving jobs during automation or ensuring timely wage payments. For dialogue to work, we need genuine representation, institutional support, and a shift in understanding. It must follow ILO indicators: sharing information and documents, identifying gaps, and leading to collective bargaining not just discussion. We must address why our factories don't receive the same costs or policy support as Cambodia's, or why our workers earn less than China's or Vietnam's. Our priority should be establishing a national minimum labour standard through consistent, outcome-based dialogue involving all stakeholders.



ABUL KALAM AZAD
President
Tannery Workers Union

The most important thing for any person is the security of their life. The Rana Plaza tragedy showed how severely weak worker safety was in Bangladesh, almost non-existent. While we have tried to recover from that massive disaster through collective efforts, safety at the factory level remains weak, with continuous accidents, from Hashem Foods to chemical fires. I will concentrate on the leather sector, which is the most hazardous and vulnerable. The chemicals used cause severe long-term health issues, like cancer, even after workers leave. A major problem is the total absence of a responsible role from many entrepreneurs. Furthermore, DIFE's supervision and monitoring remain very weak. There is hope that the government will ratify the OSH-related conventions, but ratification alone is not enough. We have many ratified conventions where poor implementation means the crisis continues. My request is that today's discussion ensures authorities play their proper role in implementation.



TAMIM AHMED
Senior Research Associate
Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)

While we have prevented another Rana Plaza-level disaster in the RMG sector, this success is limited. Our research shows a staggering 25 per cent of factories, mainly informal ones, operate without regular inspections, putting overall progress at risk. Compared to RMG, sectors like transport, construction, and agriculture have higher accident rates. In tanneries, over 60 per cent of workers suffer from occupational diseases like skin allergies, which are

less visible but dangerous. Although DIFE's capacity has improved, it remains inadequate for the growing industry. Initiatives like LIMA have stalled and are not fully operational. A major challenge is unreliable data; DIFE's reports do not match figures from private researchers or other agencies like the Fire Brigade. For effective action, we need concrete data. Future challenges include climate-induced heat stress and the overlooked issue of workers' mental health and harassment in factories.



SHAKIL AKHTER CHOWDHURY
General Secretary
Bangladesh Labour Federation

Occupational safety in Bangladesh is governed by the Labour Law and OSH policy, yet major incidents continue. The critical issue is the informal sector, which constitutes 85 per cent of the workforce and remains largely unaccounted for in our statistics. While the recent labour law amendment is a step forward, its rules must be crafted carefully to avoid regression. The real problem is weak implementation. DIFE, despite its mandate, has not driven sufficient change. Ratifying ILO conventions C155 and C187 is positive, but ratification alone is meaningless without translation into law and ground-level implementation. True social dialogue requires collective bargaining, which is impossible without unions. Very few enterprises have unions. We must bring all workers, including informal ones, under legal coverage. Implementing the Labour Reform Commission's report, which addresses these issues holistically, is the key to achieving just transition, OSH, and social dialogue.



MD. ABDUS SAMAD AL AZAD
Assistant Inspector General - Safety
Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments

Post Rana Plaza, we identified 140,000 safety issues across garment factories. Work since 2014 has led to significant improvement. DIFE has been strengthened with a digital inspection platform and advanced OSH training for workers and managers, supported by Danish partners. Legally, the 2013 Labour Act was upgraded, a National OSH Policy and Action Plan were formed, an Employment Injury Scheme pilot began, and an Industrial Safety Unit was established. Our focus was initially on export-oriented factories, but we are now prioritising other hazardous sectors like shipbreaking and construction. A key ongoing challenge is that many factories operate in shared or rented spaces, requiring multi-stakeholder engagement that slows improvements. We are working to strengthen our digital platforms for more dynamic reporting.



KALPONA AKTER
President
Bangladesh Garment and Industrial Workers Federation (BGIWFF)

Bangladesh is at a critical crossroads. The transition to greener production and automation is inevitable, but will it be just? Currently, workers' voices are excluded from frameworks like the National Adaptation Plan. Workers suffer from heat stress but lack awareness that climate is a factor. Factories and brands set carbon targets without discussing adaptation plans with workers. Automation is wiping out jobs; for instance, when sweater factories adopted new machines, nine out of ten workers lost their jobs, with no framework to track

if they were reskilled. This top-down approach must stop. Brands cannot impose policies without financial contribution. A just transition requires including every stakeholder, especially workers, in the dialogue.



TASLIMA AKTER LIMA
President
Bangladesh Garments Sramik Sanghati

We need a national action plan and social dialogue for social protection in this transitional period. While training is important, it alone cannot prevent job losses, especially for women workers. To cope with automation and the green transition, we must also ensure state and employer policies that address the structural barriers women face. This includes proper maternity leave, childcare support, and a women-friendly work environment. Without these, women cannot enhance their skills or job efficiency while managing household responsibilities. Ensuring continued employment and skill development depends on guaranteeing wages, safety, and these fundamental protections. Therefore, a holistic approach combining training with strong social protection policies is crucial for a just transition.



VIDIYA AMRIT KHAN
Vice President
Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA)

The narrative must change from Rana Plaza to recognising our progress. Bangladesh has the world's highest number of green-certified factories. However, brands systematically reduce prices while demanding higher standards, and our average 45-50 per cent efficiency faces less scrutiny than China's 90-100 per cent. We work on Just Transition, but buyers must share responsibility. My request is for a guideline for union leaders to ensure harmony and prevent violence. With over 300 factory closures last year, we also need support. A unified code of conduct is necessary to reduce costly, redundant audits. The negative press helps no one; to secure our industry's future, we must promote our story of creating safer workplaces since the Rana Plaza tragedy.



ASIF IBRAHIM
Vice Chairman
Newage Group of Industries

We must address sustainability for all industrial sectors, not just RMG. Our goals include reducing labour unrest and improving buyer confidence for long-term competitiveness and market access. Observing the exchange here today highlights a persistent trust deficit between owners and labour leaders. Effective social dialogue, grounded in proper data, is essential to bridge this gap. We urgently need comprehensive digitisation to create structured databases and enhance labour court capacity, especially in industrial zones. We must modernise laws and expand the SDIR model with partners like the ILO. Crucially, the core issue is the unfair pricing from buyers such as the “five dollar conundrum.” When a USD 25 shirt earns us only USD 3, paid after 120 days, it ties everyone's hands. Brands must be included in this dialogue for any real progress.



NEERAN RAMJUTHAN
Program Manager - Labour Administration and Working Conditions, ILO

I congratulate the government on gazetting the amended Labour Act

and ratifying ILO conventions C155, C187, and C190, making Bangladesh a leader in South Asia. Effective social dialogue through the TCC made this possible. To strengthen freedom of association, we must simplify trade union registration and protect unions from interference and retaliation. Participation committees must be independent, not managerially nominated, and we need more women in union decision-making roles. Regarding inspections, DIFE must adopt strategic, risk-based labour inspections, prioritising high-risk sectors like construction and shipbreaking over RMG. Crucially, DIFE's dual role in inspection and conciliation is conflictual. Non-payment of wages is a rights violation requiring immediate corrective action, not conciliation. The key recommendation is strategic, risk-based labour inspection.



MD. ABDUS SAMAD AL AZAD
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Labour and Employment

Effective social dialogue requires transparency and cooperation. Despite consultation on the Labour Act, differences remain. We will convene talks on a National Tripartite Coordination Council and strengthen factory-level Participation Committees. On OSH, we have ratified Conventions 155 and 187 but need a roadmap for implementation. For Just Transition, associations like BGMEA should establish cells to advise the Ministry, and we must collectively demand fair pricing from buyers. We are developing a Social Insurance Strategy for maternity and unemployment benefits. Inspections must shift from numerous, ineffective checks to strategic, high-penalty audits that deter violations. Industrial relations are human-to-human. With political will and an independent tripartite council, we can overcome these challenges.



AVRA BHATTACHARJEE
Additional Director - Dialogue and Outreach Division
Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)

Workers' safety remains a fundamental concern in Bangladesh's industrial sector, an urgency made painfully clear by the Rana Plaza collapse. In the aftermath, CPD closely monitored post-Rana Plaza developments and produced a series of Independent Monitoring Reports. Since then, CPD has worked consistently on occupational safety and health (OSH), social dialogue, and just transition. We have conducted research and organised dialogues on workplace safety, promoted discussions on wages, employment, and workers' well-being, and explored pathways for protecting workers as industries adapt to climate change and automation. We are here, in today's roundtable to listen, learn, and exchange views openly, and to identify practical ideas that can inform stronger policies and better practices. We have compiled case studies and video evidence from our outreach, which will be published and broadcast soon.



TANJIM FERDOUS
(Moderator of the Session)
In-Charge - NGOs & Foreign Missions
The Daily Star

Today's dialogue is a crucial step in a long journey. We discussed OSH beyond RMG, in construction, transport, and shipbreaking, and must also address the severe risks faced by our migrant workers abroad. On Just Transition, the debate between job loss and upskilling requires strong roles from both employers and workers. For Social Dialogue, we must balance profit with labour well-being. As Bangladesh graduates from LDC status, we face heightened competition. To sustain our industry, we must diversify products, explore new markets, and implement a universal audit mechanism and social well-being schemes through continued collaboration.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

- Set clear, transparent criteria for social dialogue representatives and protect the right to strike from political interference.
- Increase labour inspectors and apply risk-based inspections, prioritising high-risk sectors (construction, agriculture, shipbreaking).
- Enforce existing labour laws, especially in the informal sector, and close legal gaps affecting subcontracted workers.
- Finalise and implement subcontracting guidelines to ensure minimum safety standards and core labour rights.
- Scale up upskilling and reskilling for automation and green transition, with targeted support for women workers.
- Strengthen unions and freedom of association, expanding worker representation in underorganised sectors.
- Promote inclusive leadership and ensure meaningful participation of women in unions and social dialogue.

job safety, skills, and climate action are inseparable. Today, we must identify what works and, crucially, discuss how to scale these solutions across the wider industry. Our goal is to craft practical recommendations to guide policy and our ongoing dialogue as Bangladesh approaches its LDC graduation.



SHAH ABDUL TARIQ
Additional Director General
Department of Labour

My focus is Just Transition regarding climate change and automation. The responsibility for creating a safe environment is collective, not just for workers, employers, or the government. Our fundamental issue is a lack of good governance and a genuine sense of duty. Meanwhile, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, driven by trillion-dollar investments

No alternative to unity for journalists

Authorities must ensure journalists' safety, uphold press freedom

We share the concerns of media professionals regarding journalists' safety and the persistent threats to press freedom that, unfortunately, did not subside even a year and a half after the July 2024 uprising, as had been expected. At the first edition of the Media Convention on Saturday, journalists from across the country expressed frustration with the government's failure to curb intolerance and prevent attacks on press freedom. Several media personalities also criticised the government's slow response when the offices of *Prothom Alo* and *The Daily Star* were vandalised and set on fire.

The mass uprising, which led to the ousting of Sheikh Hasina's regime that had largely silenced the media through draconian laws, had instilled hope for an environment where press freedom could thrive. Instead, journalists and media houses now face new forms of intimidation from hegemonic groups and social media influencers whose aim seems to be the vilification of the press. Incitement of mobs against media houses has been weaponised, shrinking the space for facts, historical truths, and pluralistic or critical viewpoints. Although the use of draconian laws against journalists is not as rampant as during Hasina's rule, arrests in dubious cases continue. Worse still, certain groups are adopting the same tactics previously employed by regime-backed goons, labelling journalists as enemies of the state or of the July spirit to justify their actions.

As Nurul Kabir, president of the Editors' Council and editor of the *New Age*, pointed out, disagreement with a newspaper's editorial stance does not give anyone the right to vandalise its office or attempt to harm journalists. Also, if other media houses do not speak out against such acts, there is no guarantee that they will not be the next target. That is why unity within the media is essential. Partisan divisions, the practice of treating editorial positions as political appointments, and similar trends have already damaged mainstream media's credibility and weakened the sector.

Therefore, when it comes to journalists' safety and press freedom, the media must stand united regardless of their internal differences, as Matiur Rahman, editor of *Prothom Alo*, has rightly said. He also warned that a new government would not magically resolve problems faced by journalists. There was a general expectation that the current interim government would carry out long-awaited reforms as recommended by the media reform commission, but hardly any has been actually implemented. Even the draft journalist protection law, so crucial in the present context of Bangladesh, has yet to see the light of day.

In such circumstances, one can only hope that a democratically elected government will take concrete action to enact the journalist protection law and implement the commission's other recommendations. This is why a return to the democratic process through the upcoming election is essential, allowing the media to hold those in power accountable and operate freely without fear for journalists' safety.

Prioritise health sector reforms

Affordable, quality healthcare must be on the next government's agenda

Our health sector is in a fragile state, marked by service disruptions, weak governance, shortages of manpower, and high costs of care. People continue to suffer from limited access to quality services, particularly at the primary level, while preventable illnesses and systemic inefficiencies take a heavy toll on ordinary people. This has resulted from decades of neglect by successive governments. With the election less than a month away, we hope to see clear commitment from political parties in their manifestos to ensure affordable, accessible and quality healthcare for all.

Years of underinvestment, weak governance, shortages of skilled health workers, and policy inconsistency have left millions of people in Bangladesh without reliable access to healthcare. Out-of-pocket health expenditure remains among the highest in the region, pushing countless families into poverty or forcing many to avoid treatment altogether. The recent rise in the total fertility rate, the first in five decades, has further exposed setbacks in preventive and reproductive healthcare. At the core of these failures lies inadequate primary healthcare. Despite being the most cost-effective way to protect households from catastrophic medical costs, primary care remains weak and underfunded, particularly in urban areas. Experts emphasise that primary healthcare must be prioritised everywhere, with doctor-led teams serving defined populations to ensure no one is excluded. Equally important is the integration of health into all government policies.

The Health Sector Reform Commission's recommendations offer a clear roadmap out of this crisis. Declaring primary healthcare a constitutional obligation, providing services free at the point of use, and reorganising the system under separate clinical, academic, and public and primary healthcare directorates could improve coordination, accountability, and service delivery. However, political commitment and timely implementation of these recommendations are essential for real change.

Finance is also a major challenge to this end, with experts calling for increasing health spending to at least 15 percent of the national budget or five percent of gross national income. Ensuring full and efficient utilisation of allocated funds is just as crucial, and so is reducing out-of-pocket expenditure. Public hospitals must be made fully functional by improving governance and manpower planning, while private facilities should be brought under effective accreditation and oversight. We urge the political parties to prioritise these issues in their election manifestos and call on the next government to act decisively on these proposals to ensure quality, affordable healthcare for all.

Party nominations and the systemic exclusion of women



A CLOSER LOOK

Tasneem Tayeb is a columnist for The Daily Star. Her X handle is @tasneem_tayeb.

TASNEEM TAYEB

Bangladesh is not unfamiliar with the image of women in power. In fact, two women have governed this country for nearly the entirety of its democratic era. Their names are etched into national history and public memory alike. And yet, when the arena shifts from symbolism to competition, women almost disappear.

In the upcoming parliamentary election, only a small fraction of candidates are women. The figure—just over four percent of all candidates—is not merely disappointing; it is an alarming political diagnosis that sheds light on how power is still organised, circulated, and protected even after a bloody uprising that was supposed to usher in change in our political system.

The lack of women candidates has nothing to do with women's competence or willingness to lead, but everything to do with systemic design and failure.

The paradox here has become normalised by now: a nation comfortable with women at the helm of authority but consistently unwilling to open the ladders below. Visibility at the top has not translated into proper access at the base. Representation has remained symbolic, while power has remained structurally guarded.

Political theory has long warned us that formal equality *can* coexist with deep injustice. Iris Marion Young's work on structural inequality is instructive here. Exclusion, she argued, often operates not through overt discrimination but through systems that appear neutral while reproducing inequality as a matter of routine. When institutions are built around the resources, risks, and norms of a dominant group, others are filtered out without anyone needing to explicitly bar the door.

This is precisely how our politics now functions.

On paper, women are free to contest. In practice, nominations are shaped by patronage, money, informal loyalty networks, and a political culture in which intimidation and risk are not incidental, but embedded. These are not gender-neutral conditions; they privilege those already embedded in male-dominated circuits of influence and capital.

Yes, reserved seats still exist, and they matter, but they have also led to presence without parity, and visibility without fair competition. Too often, they become a substitute for mainstream inclusion rather than a bridge into it. Sadaf Saaz, executive director of Naripokkho, captured this dissonance with precision when

she observed that even parties born out of the mass movements, where women played central roles, now treat women's nominations as peripheral. Jesmin Tuli, a member of the Electoral Reform Commission, was more direct: "Elections are not women-friendly," she said, noting that major parties nominate very few women while smaller parties simply follow their lead.

When political competition is designed in ways that systematically disadvantage women, low representation is all but inevitable.



VISUAL: ANWAR SOHEL

This matters not only because it is unjust but also because it weakens democracy itself. Representation is not a matter of optics. It shapes whose experiences enter policy debates, whose priorities are discussed, and whose vulnerabilities are addressed. When half the population is structurally excluded from contesting politically, democratic choice becomes thinner, and legitimacy becomes fragile.

We often frame women's participation as a social development concern, adjacent to "real" politics. That is a mistake. This is actually a governance problem.

And it is neither novel nor complex. Other large, power-holding institutions have already learned this lesson. In many multinational corporations, women's leadership is no longer left to goodwill; it is structurally and systematically governed. Clear short-, medium-, and long-term targets are set. Internal pipelines are

political legitimacy at the constituency level. It is within party offices, not polling stations, that exclusion is most efficiently produced. Without structured, time-bound programmes for developing and promoting women's political careers—through mentorship, leadership roles, financial backing, and transparent selection criteria—rhetoric will continue to substitute for reform, and commitment will remain performative.

The Election Commission's role in this is as important as that of political parties. Speakers at a recent event have rightly demanded accountability of both political parties and the Election Commission for the former's failure to honour their pledge in the July National Charter to nominate women for at least five percent of parliamentary seats in the upcoming election. Worse, 30 of the 51 contesting parties have not nominated a single woman candidate, and the EC let it happen without question,

are reshaped to redistribute political opportunity, representation will remain procedural and power will remain concentrated.

There is a deeper irony here that our political culture rarely confronts. Bangladesh was born through collective struggle, and much of that struggle was carried, quietly and visibly, by women whose courage and endurance were never fully institutionalised into the power structure. We remember them in stories, in slogans, in anniversaries, but we have never quite learned how to build systems that carry their legacy forward. Our democracy has learned to honour women in memory, but not to accommodate them in formal structure.

The question is no longer whether women can lead. That has been answered, repeatedly. The question is whether our democracy is capable of making room for them, and that is not a women's issue. It is a test of our democratic maturity.

The gender gap in our banking revolution



Md Mahmudul Hasan is a digital banking and fintech strategist focused on financial inclusion, literacy, innovation, and platform strategy.

MD MAHMUDUL HASAN

There are stories we encounter in passing, and then there are stories that stay with us. Some of them quietly reveal the invisible architecture holding an economy together, even when the formal system chooses not to see it. The journey of Shanaz Sultana is one such story, but it is also the story of thousands of women across Bangladesh who build businesses from imagination, grit, and digital communities.

Shanaz returned from the United Kingdom with a degree and ambition. Motherhood intervened, and society expected her to step back. However, she chose reinvention. She launched a digital boutique rooted in hand-painted textiles, determined to retain economic agency. What began as a modest experiment now employs 10 women. Yet beneath the vibrant fabrics lies a truth many overlook: Shanaz did not get help from any bank. Her business survived because of Facebook—not because any bank believed in her potential.

I met her during a winter fair in the city. The hall was alive with energy. There were rows of women operating businesses from living rooms and kitchen tables. As I travelled across Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet, and

Narayanganj, I encountered a similar rhythm. These gatherings reveal that the demand is real, the market is large, and the ecosystem of women-led micro-enterprises has outgrown traditional finance.

If Shanaz is the protagonist, the antagonist is a paradigm—a banking mindset that evaluates entrepreneurs through documents and collateral they will not own. Bangladesh spends over Tk 20,000 crore annually on cash management. Over one crore women make savings through bKash and Nagad. Mobile financial services (MFS) processed Tk 17.37 lakh crore in 2024, but the very women driving this digital revolution remain locked out of formal banking.

Women's MFS participation has grown significantly, with 42 percent of the 23.93 crore registered MFS accounts now owned by women, 54 percent of whom live in rural areas. The reason is simple: MFS offers privacy, autonomy, and control. Banks demand formal income statements and trade licenses—metrics that rarely align with home-based businesses. In Bangladesh, only 7.35 percent of Cottage, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (CMSME) loans go to

women-led firms, despite their proven repayment discipline. Alternative, data-driven credit scoring has become an economic necessity. However, a recent report from Bangladesh Bank shows a significant rise in financial inclusion of the rural population, especially women, in several sectors, including agent banking, deposit, CMSME, and cooperatives.

Critics argue that banks cannot lend on Facebook likes, citing risks around fraud and compliance. That concern is valid but incomplete; exclusion relocates it outside the regulated system. Every year that women-led enterprises remain unbanked, their cash flows migrate to non-bank platforms. The cost is the compounding loss of deposits and lifetime customers. In a market where mobile financial services already mediate trust at scale, insisting on paper-based proof is self-sabotage.

The regulatory concern is real but solvable. Bangladesh Bank's ongoing digital identity initiatives—linking NID with mobile wallets—already create the infrastructure for compliant low-friction Know Your Customer (KYC). What's needed is permission: regulatory sandboxes that allow banks to test alternative scoring models with defined risk caps, learning what works before scaling system-wide.

This is how platform economies scale worldwide. In Brazil, Nubank built 100 million customers by prioritising behavioural signals. In Kenya, M-Pesa transformed financial inclusion through mobile transaction histories. Bangladesh has the ingredients needed to replicate this success.

What we need is intelligent integration. Banks could partner with entrepreneur networks using seasonal fairs as onboarding grounds. Mobile teams could open digital accounts on the spot, offer micro-DPS plans starting at Tk 500 monthly, and provide small working capital loans based on digital transaction patterns. QR-based purchases would create transparency, allowing banks to capture real-time data while entrepreneurs build verifiable financial identities. These entrepreneurs represent Tk 500-800 crore in untapped deposit potential annually, and their proven repayment discipline makes them lower-risk than many traditional CMSME borrowers.

Once trust is established through digital history, banks could introduce graduation pathways—digital credit cards, logistics financing, even home loans tailored to women's seasonal earnings patterns.

Women entrepreneurs are not merely economic participants; they are multipliers of social transformation. When a woman earns, household nutrition improves. When she saves, children's education advances. When she leads, she widens the horizon of possibilities for entire generations.

The future of Bangladesh's financial sector will not be written in boardrooms alone. It will be co-authored in living rooms, winter fairs, online shops, and the determination of women who refuse to pause their dreams. If we truly seek a prosperous, inclusive Bangladesh, our banks must evolve—from gatekeepers to enablers, from documentation-obsessed institutions to data-intelligent partners.

THE REFERENDUM TEST

Yes vote, state neutrality, and fair process



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KAZI ASM NURUL HUDA

On February 12, 2026, alongside the 13th parliamentary election, Bangladesh will also hold a referendum on the implementation of reforms proposed in the July National Charter. While public discussion around the election has been intense of late, the referendum has attracted comparatively little visible campaigning or civic engagement. Although most political parties profess support for reform, few have undertaken any serious effort to explain the referendum or mobilise voters around it.

The interim government has stepped into this vacuum, promoting the referendum through television and social media and, somewhat controversially, through grassroots outreach involving mosque imams and field-level officials from various government departments. At the same time, the government has openly advocated a “Yes” vote. Since many of the officials involved in referendum-related outreach are also likely to play roles in election administration, this has raised a question: can the government and its officials campaign for one side of a referendum without compromising the neutrality and credibility of the process?

I want to make a clear but carefully qualified claim. The interim government is not wrong, in principle, to favour a “Yes” outcome. But it risks undermining the referendum’s legitimacy if it pursues that outcome through methods that blur the line between political advocacy and administrative power.

The moral and political logic behind the government’s position is not difficult to see. An interim that emerged from a mass uprising is not merely a caretaker body tasked with routine administration. It exists to stabilise a rupture and to prevent a return to the political conditions that made that rupture inevitable. The present interim government was sworn in on August 8, 2024, following the fall of the Awami League government. After prolonged consultations with political parties, and on the basis of 84 proposals produced by the reform commissions, the July National Charter was prepared in October last year. Of these, constitutional reform proposals have been placed before the public in the form of a referendum, organised into four thematic questions.

Seen in this light, the government’s support

for a “Yes” vote can be understood as a form of accountability rather than partisanship. The government is effectively saying: we were entrusted with the task of reform; here is the reform package we propose; and now we seek popular authorisation to proceed. This is not an alien idea in democratic practice; governments frequently advocate for constitutional or institutional reforms they believe are necessary for the future of their countries.

Comparative experience bears this out. In Turkey’s 2017 constitutional referendum, the government openly campaigned for a “Yes” vote in support of constitutional change. In Colombia’s 2016 referendum on the peace agreement with the FARC, the government explicitly urged citizens to vote “Yes,” framing the decision as a choice between peace and continued conflict. Similarly, in Ireland’s 2015 referendum on same-sex marriage, the government took a clear and public stance in favour of a “Yes” vote. In none of these cases did governments pretend neutrality about outcomes. Rather, the legitimacy of those referendums depended on whether the process itself was perceived as fair, transparent and trustworthy.

There is also a political reality that cannot be ignored. The interim government’s legitimacy does not rest on electoral victory but on performance. Its authority derives from its capacity to deliver a credible transition, including meaningful reform. A failed referendum would not merely defeat a policy agenda but also weaken the government’s public justification for its continued role in the transition.

Hence, the case for government advocacy is defensible so far. The problem arises when advocacy shades into the use of state power to shape consent.

A referendum is not validated by the outcome the government prefers. It is validated by the conditions under which the citizens decide. Democratic acceptability depends on transparent voting and counting, the political neutrality of the administration and law enforcement agencies, and citizens’ ability to express their views freely, without fear or unequal pressure. These are procedural standards, not outcome-based ones.

This is why the method of campaigning

matters as much as the message. When advisers or political figures argue publicly for a “Yes” vote, they are engaging in ordinary political speech. But when field-level officials, especially those with administrative or electoral responsibilities, are mobilised to promote a particular outcome, the state itself begins to appear partisan. Even in the absence of explicit coercion, the perception of administrative pressure is difficult to avoid. If

infer that support for the referendum is linked to support for whichever political parties those religious figures are understood to be aligned with in the parliamentary election. In this way, referendum mobilisation risks producing spillover effects into the election—not by design, but by association. Even where the government’s intention is limited to securing approval for reform, the appearance of indirect electoral signalling can undermine

implication. The interim government should confine its referendum advocacy to public-facing communication: plain-language explanations of the proposals, careful presentation of what would change under a “Yes” vote and what would remain under a “No” vote, and reasoned arguments for its preferred option. Such persuasion does not undermine citizens’ freedom of choice.

That freedom is undermined when



VISUAL: SALMAN SAKIB SHAHRYAR

such perceptions take hold, legal challenges and post-referendum disputes may become a reality.

A related, though distinct, concern arises from the reported involvement of religious preachers in referendum advocacy. The issue here is not religion or belief, but authority and perception. In Bangladesh’s political landscape, mosque imams often operate within social and communal networks that are widely perceived as having political affiliations. Unlike civil servants, they are not subject to formal state oversight, nor should they be. Religious autonomy is itself a democratic value. Yet, precisely because imams are independent of the state and embedded in morally authoritative community roles, their mobilisation in support of a “Yes” vote risks entangling referendum advocacy with partisan electoral agendas.

At the grassroots level, voters may reasonably

confidence in both the referendum and the broader electoral process.

The lesson is not that governments must be silent during referendums. It is that the state must remain restrained.

Some will argue that an interim government must be strictly impartial. That claim is too blunt. When the stakes involve fundamental constitutional architecture, a government may reasonably defend the reforms it believes will prevent regression into authoritarianism. What is required is not neutrality of belief, but neutrality of the rules and of the referees. The distinction is crucial. The government may argue for a “Yes” vote, but the state must guarantee a process in which citizens can say “No” without intimidation, disadvantage or fear. This requires a strict separation between the government as advocate and the state as guarantor of a fair and neutral process.

That distinction yields a clear practical

government employees involved in election administration are enlisted in advocacy, which may be experienced as administrative pressure, and when religious figures are engaged, given their widely recognised social and political associations at the grassroots level. In these contexts, referendum advocacy risks being received not merely as guidance on the reform question, but as either pressure from the state or implicit electoral signalling in favour of particular political parties in the concurrent parliamentary election.

The core principle, then, is simple: a government may have a view, but it must not rig, tilt or even appear to tilt the conditions under which citizens decide whether that view deserves endorsement. In a transitional moment, this discipline is not optional. It is the difference between reform as democratic consolidation and reform as a new form of managed politics.

Rebutting again: The wrong lens for our interim economy



Dr Abdullah A Dewan is professor emeritus of economics at Eastern Michigan University in the US, and a former physicist and nuclear engineer of Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission. He can be reached at aadeone@gmail.com.

ABDULLAH A DEWAN

Economics is not a museum of immortal models. It is a diagnostic discipline whose tools must match the condition of the economy under examination.

Dr Birupaksha Paul’s January 8 response to my earlier rebuttal, dated January 4, clarifies his attachment to the Phillips curve and its expectations-augmented variants. That clarification is welcome. Yet it also confirms that our disagreement is neither, as he suggests, about whether the Phillips curve exists in the abstract, nor about whether it has evolved. The disagreement concerns whether invoking that framework is an appropriate diagnostic tool for evaluating Bangladesh’s interim government under conditions of deep institutional breakdown.

At no point did my rebuttal claim that the Phillips curve has been “abolished,” nor did it deny its historical importance, its theoretical refinements, or its occasional empirical reappearance. Invoking Samuelson, Solow, Friedman, Lucas, Phelps, Akerlof, Mankiw, or Krugman does not settle the

issue at hand. The question is not whether the Phillips curve can be rehabilitated in carefully specified empirical settings, but whether it meaningfully explains inflation and unemployment outcomes in a crisis-ridden economy where policy transmission itself is impaired.

Dr Paul argues that I “slaughtered” the Phillips curve to credit the interim government. This imputes a motive that does not exist. My critique was not a defence of the interim by theoretical fiat; it was a warning against attributing macroeconomic outcomes to policy failure when the underlying mechanisms required for those policies to operate were structurally compromised. One may praise or criticise the interim government, but such judgment must rest on an accurate diagnosis of constraints, not on the persistence of familiar theoretical instruments.

The core problem with Dr Paul’s rejoinder is that it conflates the existence of a theoretical relationship with its applicability

as a performance metric. Yes, modern macroeconomics has augmented the Phillips curve with expectations, supply shocks, and price rather than wage inflation. But those augmentations presuppose functioning institutions: a credible monetary authority, enforceable contracts, competitive markets, reliable data, and reasonably intact financial intermediation. In Bangladesh, these were precisely what the interim government did not inherit.

Dr Paul correctly notes that he mentioned extortion, mob violence, fiscal weakness, and loan recovery failures in his original article. But acknowledging institutional failure is not the same as integrating them analytically. If inflation is driven primarily by cartelised supply chains, administered pricing, exchange-rate pass-through, and speculative hoarding, then the inflation-unemployment trade-off ceases to be the binding constraint. In such a setting, high interest rates can coexist with persistent inflation and rising unemployment without implying policy incoherence. That coexistence reflects structural dislocation, not the collapse or resurrection of a curve.

Much of Dr Paul’s defence rests on the claim that the Phillips curve “reappears” once expectations, shocks, and data choices are handled correctly. That may be true in economies where monetary transmission is impaired only at the margin. Bangladesh’s problem has been deeper. When banks are burdened with politically protected non-performing loans, when liquidity circulates

outside productive channels, and when regulatory credibility is thin, monetary policy becomes blunt. Tightening discourages formal credit without disciplining informal market power. Easing risks fuelling rent-seeking without stimulating investment. In such circumstances, debating the slope of the Phillips curve risks mistaking noise for signal.

Dr Paul invokes the Lucas supply function and the psychology of wage bargaining to argue that the Phillips curve is rooted in human behaviour rather than statistical accident. That observation is well taken, but incomplete. Human psychology does not operate in a vacuum. When labour markets are segmented, informality is dominant, union bargaining is weak, and wage indexation is absent or politicised, the behavioural foundations of the curve weaken. Bangladesh’s labour market is not a textbook arena of marginal productivity bargaining; it is shaped by informality, migration, remittances, and political mediation. Psychological regularities alone cannot rescue a model whose institutional scaffolding is missing.

The reference to the re-steepening of the Phillips curve in the post-Covid United States further illustrates the problem of misplaced analogy. The US reencountered a Phillips-type relationship after unprecedented fiscal stimulus, intact financial plumbing, and rapid labour-market recovery. Bangladesh entered the interim period with depleted trust, distorted credit allocation, and weakened enforcement. One cannot infer from one

context to the other without committing precisely the abstraction error my rebuttal cautioned against.

Finally, Dr Paul suggests that my argument seeks to lower the bar for accountability by redefining success as mere stabilisation. This misreads the point. Interim governments are not absolved of responsibility, but they must be evaluated against crisis-appropriate benchmarks. Arresting deterioration, restoring minimal discipline, and repairing transmission mechanisms are prerequisites for any subsequent optimisation. Judging short-horizon outcomes as if those prerequisites already existed confuses lagged structural damage with contemporaneous failure.

This debate, therefore, is not about defending or discarding the Phillips curve. It is about choosing the right diagnostic lens for the patient in front of us. Economics is not a museum of immortal models; it is a toolkit whose instruments must be matched to conditions. When institutional realism is absent, even elegant theory can mislead. My rebuttal argued precisely that—not that the curve is dead, but that it was the wrong instrument for diagnosing Bangladesh’s interim moment.

A serious public discourse should move beyond defending favourite frameworks and instead ask harder questions: what constraints bind, which channels are broken, and what benchmarks are appropriate to the phase of governance being assessed. On that ground, the disagreement remains analytical, not ideological, and it remains unresolved.

CROSSWORD BY
THOMAS JOSEPH

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10 UFO pilots
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19 1992 Olympics host
20 Huron neighbour
21 Owed amount
22 Farm unit
23 Hotel offering
28 2000 Olympics host
29 Dreaded fly
30 Govt. health watchdog
31 Jughead's friend
35 Rosary unit
36 Give off
37 Workout units
38 "Dynamite" K-pop group
39 Workout unit
40 Singer Rita

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10-12

SATURDAY'S ANSWERS

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WRITE FOR US. SEND US YOUR OPINION PIECES TO
dsopinion@gmail.com.

DIFF closing ceremony

‘University of Chankarphul’, ‘Kurak’ among noted winners



Tahsan returns with ‘Family Feud Bangladesh: Season 2’

Putting an end to viewers' long wait, the popular family game show **Family Feud Bangladesh** is set to return to television, once again hosted by musician and actor Tahsan Khan.

Produced by Bongo, the second season will begin airing from today, with episodes broadcast every Monday at 9:30pm on NTV and repeat telecasts on the same channel every Wednesday at 1:00pm. Fans can also enjoy the show anytime, free of charge, on the Bongo app and website. Updates and special moments will be shared on the official Family Feud Bangladesh Facebook page.

Following the success of the first season, Bongo has announced that Season 2 will be even more thrilling and exciting. Last season, the show recorded over 1 billion views across all platforms and awarded more than Tk 30 lakh in prizes. This season promises bigger prizes, greater excitement, and a fresh dimension to family entertainment.

Speaking about the new season, Tahsan Khan said, "This season has truly come alive. The most remarkable aspect of this large-scale production is that the survey for this season's questions was conducted across all 64 districts of Bangladesh. This is what makes each episode even more lively and engaging."

RAKSHANDA RAHMAN MISHA

After days of celebrating cinema across multiple venues, the 24th Dhaka International Film Festival (DIFF) concluded yesterday, January 18, by recognising both emerging and established filmmakers from around the world, whose works resonated with audiences and festival juries alike.

Cultural Affairs Adviser Mostofa Sarwar Farooki was scheduled to attend the closing ceremony as the chief guest but could not be present due to unforeseen circumstances. The event began at 4:00pm at the National Museum, with Jalal Ahmed, chairman of the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission, presiding over the ceremony.



Director Erke Dzhumakmatova (R) accepts the Best Film award for 'Kurak'

Following the announcement of the winners, a special musical programme was held, where director and singer-songwriter Ahmed Hasan Sunny performed a soulful set. The closing ceremony also featured a special screening of the festival's Best Film,

BAKHTIAR HOSSAIN announces exit from Bay of Bengal



PHOTOS: SHEKH MEHEDI MORSHED

'The University of Chankarphul' cast members pose with the award

Kurak.

This year's edition of DIFF showcased 245 films from 91 countries, including 44 films from Bangladesh.

The Best Film Award was presented to **Kurak**, directed by Erke Dzhumakmatova and Emil Atageldiev of Kyrgyzstan. Director Erke Dzhumakmatova was present at the event to receive the award. Visibly emotional, she said, "Finally, I am receiving the award for my film. I would really like to thank the festival juries and all the cast and crew members. We have put a lot of heart and soul into this project."

In the Asian Film Competition Section, the Best Director Award went to Emin Afandiye for **Tanha Insann Monoloqu (A Lonely Person's Monologue)**.

Yerlan Tuleutay won the Best Actor Award for his performance in **Abel**, while Fariba Naderi of Iran received the Best Actress Award for her role in **Shohar-E Setareh (The Husband)**, directed by Ebrahim Irajzad.

Among other awards, Dastan Madaliev and Aizada Bekbalaeva won Best Script Writer for **OT (Burning)**. Jolanta Dylewska received the Best Cinematography Award for **Abel**, directed by Elzat Eskendir. A Special Jury Mention for Isfandiyor Ghulomov for **Mohi Dar Shast (Fish on the Hook)**, a Tajikistan-Iran co-production directed by Muhiddin Muzaffar.

An emotional moment unfolded



Bakhtiar Hossain, the lead vocalist of Bay of Bengal, has announced his exit from the band, bringing a 15-year musical journey with the group to an end. The announcement was made through an emotional post on his official Facebook account.

In the post, Bakhtiar wrote, "On the 20th, I will be standing on stage with Bay of Bengal for the last time. This final chapter with the band is being written in Chattogram—the city that taught me how to become an artiste, where I wrote my first song and dreamed my first dreams."

Reflecting on his long association with the band, Bakhtiar described Bay of Bengal as his constant companion for 15 years, a journey that has left a lasting imprint on his life.

NEWS

2 bodies found in abandoned building

FROM PAGE 16

Speaking to reporters at the scene last night, Md Kamrul Islam, sub-inspector of the CID's Crime Scene Unit, said, "From our preliminary findings, we believe one of the bodies may be that of a teenage girl."

He then said the gender of the other body could not be determined, as it was completely burnt. "There is a good chance that it belongs to a woman in her early 20s. Nothing more can be confirmed at this stage."

Laboratory tests will provide final confirmation as to whether the victim was male or female, he added.

The bodies have been sent to the Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College morgue for autopsies.

Md Asaduzzaman, additional superintendent of police (Savar

Circle), told The Daily Star that three more bodies had previously been recovered from the same community centre between August and December last year.

Following the recovery of the third body in December last year, CCTV cameras were installed there.

"Authorities have also been urged to renovate and reopen the building, as its abandonment has led to increased opportunities for misuse," he added.

Earlier on August 29 last year, an unidentified youth was found dead inside the abandoned building with his hands and feet tied.

Police have yet to confirm the youth's identity.

The bodies of a woman and a man were recovered from the same

building on October 11 and December 19 last year, respectively.

The identities of these victims remain unconfirmed, and no arrests have been made in connection with these cases.

The recovery of five bodies from the same location has caused panic among local residents.

"We are passing days amid insecurity. We want a proper investigation into it and the trial of the killers immediately," said Md Shaheen Bhuiyan, a resident of the Savar municipality.

Constructed between 2001 and 2006, the community centre was operational for only a short period before a legal dispute over ownership left it abandoned for more than 15 years.

Sarwar Tushar for Narsingdi-2, and Mazedul Islam for Munshiganj-2.

The party also named candidates for various districts across the country. The list includes Mahbub Alam for Lakshmipur-1, SM Saif Mostafiz for Sirajganj-6, SM Suja Uddin for Bandarban, Maulana Ashraf Mahdi for Brahmanbaria-2, and Mohammad Ataulah for Brahmanbaria-3.

Besides, Jobairul Hasan Arif will run for Chattogram-8, Sultan Muhammad Zakaria for Noakhali-2, Md Abdul Ahad for Dinaipur-5, Atiq Mujahid for Kurigram-2, Zahidul Islam for Mymensingh-II, Saifullah Haider for Tangail-3, Shamim Hamidi for Pirojpur-3, and SM Jarjis Kadir for Natore-3.

The announcement follows a press conference held on Thursday by the 10-party electoral combine, where a consensus on 253 seats was declared.

‘EC not fit for holding credible polls’

FROM PAGE 16

political parties, including the [Jamaat-led] 10-party alliance, and the next course of action will be announced."

He added, "We will continue consultations with all stakeholders and move forward with preparations for both legal action and street protests."

NCP Election Legal Affairs Sub-Committee Chief and Joint Member Secretary Advocate Zahirul Islam Musa also alleged that despite around 20 BNP candidates holding dual citizenship, their nominations were declared valid.

"Had the EC properly followed electoral law, there would have been no scope for this," he said.

Asif further alleged that the EC validated a BNP candidate with dual citizenship by deliberately allowing a mob to create pressure in front of the commission.

The NCP has officially announced its candidates for 27 seats.

The party yesterday released the names and photographs of the nominees on its verified Facebook page. All will contest the polls with "waterlily bud", NCP's electoral symbol. Two women are among the nominees.

According to the party's announcement, NCP Convener Nahid Islam will run from Dhaka-11 and Member Secretary Akhter Hossen from Rangpur-4. Other top leaders in the race include Hasnat Abdullah from Cumilla-4, Sarjis Alam from Panchagarh-1, Nasiruddin Patwary from Dhaka-8, and Abdul Hannan Masud from Noakhali-6.

Ariful Islam Adeeb has been nominated for Dhaka-18, Dilshana Parul for Dhaka-19, Nabila Tasnid for Dhaka-20, Javed Rasin for Dhaka-9, Ali Naser Khan for Gazipur-2, Abdullah Al Amin for Narayanganj-4,

Unlock women's power, unlock the economy

FROM PAGE 16

Chairman Tarique Rahman, in her keynote speech, said if Bangladesh wants real progress — not symbolic success stories, but sustained national development — then empowerment cannot stop only in classrooms, offices or policies.

"They must reach our homes, our institutions and our mindsets. Policies and access alone do not create equality. You can expand education, pass laws and set national targets, but if social norms, daily expectations and mindsets remain unequal, empowerment remains fragile."

Gender equality is not a women's issue but an economic and national one, she said, while pointing out that when women shoulder most unpaid care and household responsibilities, their participation in the formal economy declines.

In Bangladesh, women still perform around 85 percent of unpaid household and care work, spending over seven times as many hours as men on this labour each day.

This work, valued at nearly 19 percent of GDP, remains largely invisible in economic planning and national decision-making, said Zaima, also a barrister.

"If systems and expectations continue to rely on women's sacrifice as the default, inequality continues comfortably."

Fahmida Khatun, executive director of the Centre for Policy Dialogue, underscored access to finance as the biggest barrier to developing women entrepreneurs in Bangladesh, despite the country having sufficient liquidity in its banking system.

"Many women do not have collateral or mortgages, and often even family members — including husbands — are unwilling to provide guarantees. This becomes a major barrier."

Explaining the need for

entrepreneurship, she said Bangladesh's labour market is limited, with over two million new entrants every year but few jobs available.

"Until investment increases, entrepreneurship is necessary to create employment. Small entrepreneurs already contribute around 25 percent of GDP and must form the backbone of our economy, especially for women."

Khatun also pointed to a lack of information, noting that many small women entrepreneurs outside Dhaka are unaware of government incentives or support programmes.

"Post-financing guidance — on profitable sectors and marketing — is equally crucial. Large policies alone will not work. Implementation at the field level is essential," she said, urging that government and chamber associations expand support beyond Dhaka.

Skills development, technological upgradation and inclusive policies are critical to preventing women from dropping out of the workforce, she added.

Tamara Abed, managing director of BRAC Enterprises, said fostering women's entrepreneurship requires a multi-faceted approach and support across various areas.

"Access to finance alone is not enough. Skills are equally important. Often, access to inputs is lacking, and market linkages are a huge factor. Women need to be linked to markets, and various types of support, including legal assistance, are often necessary."

Abed also stressed the importance of structural market linkages and improved infrastructure, such as safe transportation and inclusive procurement policies, to integrate women into the national economy.

Amir Khosru Mahmud Chowdhury, BNP standing committee member, highlighted the party's targeted

approach to women's empowerment.

"The majority of the beneficiaries of our policies will be women," he said, citing the party's proposed Family Card initiative.

Every household will receive a Family Card issued in the name of the matriarch.

"Many homemakers work from morning to night without a formal salary, even though they contribute immensely to family and household management. Under this scheme, every woman will receive Tk 2,500. It may not seem like a large amount, but it is a matter of respect and independence. It is her money, and she decides how to spend it."

The budgeting and funding for the scheme have been planned.

"It is not just a promise or a political statement but a concrete, implementable policy."

He also called for a shift away from mega projects towards direct investment in human capital, particularly through education, healthcare and specialised skills training for women.

A central pillar of BNP's strategy is women's empowerment through targeted support, including micro-financing, branding for rural artisans and vocational training in high-growth sectors such as ICT and digital commerce.

The aim is to foster a diversified, modern economy where women can achieve financial independence and pursue varied careers in sports, culture and the arts, he added.

The event was followed by an open discussion, with audience interaction and broader engagement on women's rights and governance issues. The session featured a mixed panel, including Amir Khosru Mahmud Chowdhury and Zaima Rahman, focusing on political accountability, women's participation in politics and future policy directions.

Govt clarifies CA's support for 'Yes' vote

FROM PAGE 16

Recent commentary has raised concerns that the interim government and the chief adviser's open support for a "Yes" vote in Bangladesh's forthcoming referendum on institutional reforms may be inconsistent with the expectations of an interim administration.

These concerns deserve respectful consideration, said the interim government.

In Bangladesh's current transitional moment, silence would not represent neutrality; it would represent a failure of leadership, said the government.

For Bangladesh at this juncture,

the government said the greater risk lies not in advocacy, but in equivocation.

An interim government that declines to support the reforms it has championed would weaken public confidence, confuse voters, and undermine the coherence of the transition, it said.



PHOTO: PRABIR DAS

Campus not a male-only space

FROM PAGE 3
campus; allowing all legitimate female students, including non-residents and residents of other halls, entry into any women's hall with a valid student ID; and allowing mothers and sisters of resident female students access to women's halls through a formal application process.

Hema Chakma, an organiser of the protest and a Dhaka University Central Students' Union member, said that over the past few days, women had

repeatedly been stopped from entering the central field after 5:00pm under vague and unjustified "security concerns".

"Female students joined this programme to protest this issue and claim their right to the campus. Every participant registered voluntarily, paying from their own pocket," she said.

"The campus is not a male-only space. We demand the right to move freely everywhere, including the central field

and Mall Chattar. Organising this programme after 5:00pm is a direct challenge to this discriminatory restriction," said Hema.

"Despite raising these issues with the authorities, no effective action was taken, leaving us no choice but to protest and submit a formal memorandum," she added.

Around 85 female students registered for the party in advance, while others joined on the spot.

97% battery, 86% pedal

FROM PAGE 3
rickshaw drivers earn a higher gross daily income (Tk 880) than pedal rickshaw drivers (Tk 594).

However, due to high rental costs, drivers who rent battery rickshaws earn lower net income than their pedal rickshaw counterparts.

In contrast, self-owned battery rickshaws generate significantly higher income.

Most battery rickshaw drivers rely on rentals and microfinance loans. Their average loan size (Tk 79,927) is much higher than that of pedal rickshaw drivers (Tk 18,654), indicating greater financial vulnerability, the study noted.

Passengers primarily use rickshaws for short trips of one to three kilometres. While 82 percent prefer battery rickshaws for faster travel and lower costs, safety concerns persist.

Approximately 30 percent of passengers reported accidents involving battery-powered rickshaws, compared to 18 percent for pedal-powered rickshaws, with more severe injuries reported in battery rickshaw-related accidents.

Former Bangladesh Institute of Planners president Dr Akter Mahmud said 76 percent of trips in Dhaka are under two kilometres, highlighting the need for better footpaths and public transport access.

"In cities like London or New York, people access public transport through nearby stations. That density is missing here, which is why we rely heavily on rickshaws," he said.

He added that poor investment and weak management have reduced Dhaka's average traffic speed to 5-6km/h, pushing the city close to a standstill.

"We must identify the root causes and, considering socio-economic realities, allow only an appropriate number of rickshaws and battery-powered rickshaws," he said.

Stressing that unregistered vehicles should not be allowed to operate, Mahmood said strict enforcement of registration and traffic rules is essential to make Dhaka a liveable city.

Taif Hossain, programme manager (transport and energy) at the European Union, warned that improper disposal of battery acid is contaminating the food chain and increasing cancer risks.

"If this is not regulated properly, Bangladesh will face serious consequences," he said.

AKM Fahim Mashroor, CEO of Bdjobs.com, noted that many businesses and garment factories have shut down, prompting the government to relax controls on battery rickshaws to absorb unemployed workers.

"However, this is not a sustainable solution. Regulation and registration are necessary, and at the same time, the government must create alternative employment opportunities," he said.

Additional DIG (Traffic) Md Salim Khan said rickshaws are not the main cause of congestion, noting that the average speed of Dhaka traffic is about 5km/h while rickshaws typically move at around 10km/h.

He blamed roadside obstacles and poor traffic management for congestion.

He also stressed the urgent need to address environmental risks from improper battery recycling.

ICT accepts

FROM PAGE 4
acted alongside police, fired on unarmed and peaceful protesters on Nanak's directive, killing the two and injuring other protesters.

Meanwhile, the ICT-2 set January 22 for deciding whether charges will be framed against AL General Secretary Obaidul Quader and six other senior leaders of the party and its affiliated organisations over alleged crimes against humanity committed during the July 2024 uprising.

The other accused are AL Joint General Secretary AFM Bahauddin Nasim; former state minister Mohammad Ali Arafat; Jubo League Chairman Sheikh Fazle Shams Parash and its General Secretary Moimul Hossain Khan Nikhil; and Chhatra League President Saddam Hussain and General Secretary Sheikh Wali Asif Enan.

All seven accused are absconding.

According to the prosecution, Quader has been accused on three counts for issuing directives, instigation and provocation that had allegedly led to attacks, killings and injuries to numerous unarmed protesters.

He is said to have played a "key role" in planning, directing and facilitating nationwide atrocities during the July uprising.

The prosecution further alleged that Nasim, Arafat, Parash, Saddam and Enan directly facilitated, incited, abetted and were complicit in the crimes, and failed to prevent the killings and injuries inflicted by law enforcers and AL leaders and activists.

Nikhil, it was claimed, directly shot at protesters.

Scrap draft energy master plan

FROM PAGE 3
participatory consultation process was followed," said Monwar Mostafa, network advisor of Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network, in the keynote speech.

He said the draft master plan is creating a framework to legitimise future power projects that would largely depend on fossil fuels.

"Although the draft talks about promoting energy transition towards renewables, it will account for only 17 percent in 2050 in reality, but the draft falsely presented it as 44 percent," he added.

Quoting the draft plan, the keynote paper said reliance on imported liquified natural gas, coal and oil would remain at 50 percent after 25 years, posing severe risks to the country's energy security and economy.

In addition, costly and experimental technologies such as hydrogen, ammonia

co-firing and carbon capture are presented as solutions, which are unrealistic and could burden the country with future debts, subsidies and environmental crises, it added.

Bangladesh's carbon emissions would reach 186.3 tonnes of carbon dioxide oil equivalent by 2050, which, it said, would directly contradict both the nationally determined contributions and Professor Muhammad Yunus's "Three Zero" vision of zero poverty, zero unemployment, zero carbon emissions.

"Important aspects like worker rehabilitation, gender equity, agriculture, health, education, and greening of the garments sector are almost entirely overlooked," it added.

Electricity and energy demand are grossly overestimated in the draft, the civil society representatives said, adding that this would lead to unnecessary production

capacity, capacity charges and extra financial burden on citizens.

The organisations included in the platform were Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association, Waterkeepers Bangladesh, Manusher Jonno Foundation, Centre for Environment and Participatory Research, Amrai Agami, Ethical Trading Initiative Bangladesh, Jet-Net BD, Lawyers for Energy, Environment and Development, Re-Global, Souhardo Youth Foundation, Safety and Rights, and Worker-Led Climate Action Network.

PRAYER
TIMING
JANUARY 19

Fazr

Zohr

Asr

Maghrib

Esha

5:30

12:45

4:15

5:40

7:00

JAMAAT

6:05

1:15

4:30

5:44

7:30

SOURCE: ISLAMIC FOUNDATION

Rule of law biggest challenge despite progress: Asif Nazrul

UNB, Dhaka

Law Adviser Dr Asif Nazrul yesterday said establishing the rule of law remains the country's biggest challenge, although significant progress has been made in that direction.

He, however, cautioned that achieving lasting success would be difficult without sincerity and commitment from an elected government after the next election.

"Some people say no reforms have been made. However, in such a short time, there has never been such a significant amount of reform in the history of Bangladesh," he said.

Turning to the exchange rate, the adviser said it has remained unchanged, while remittance inflows have increased.

"Where there was previously no

sufficient mechanism to retain, now it has been made possible. Our reform commissions are at an expensive level," said Asif Nazrul.

The adviser went on to say, "Among 10 recommendations, six have been kept. So, you cannot say that no recommendations have been kept. Some people spread negativities, which acts like a stimulus, but it negatively influences people."

If independence exists without accountability, it does not bring success, the adviser said, adding that the judges of the higher judiciary must strictly adhere to the code of conduct.

"The majority provision will provide success for people. Legal aid has now increased fivefold. Theoretically, we have done everything required for judicial independence. If accountability is ensured, you will achieve success."



নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট কোম্পানী বাংলাদেশ লিমিটেড (এনপিসিবিএল)

জাতীয় বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি কমপ্লেক্স, ই-১৩/ডি, আগারগাঁও, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭

<http://npcbl.gov.bd>

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তারিখ: ১৮ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬

নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি-১

নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট কোম্পানী বাংলাদেশ লিমিটেড (এনপিসিবিএল)-এর অধীনে রূপপুর পারমাণবিক বিদ্যুৎকেন্দ্রের অন-সাইট ফায়ার স্টেশন এবং Security & Physical Protection Service Division-এর জনবল নিয়োগের নিমিত্ত নিম্নের বর্ণনা মোতাবেক বাংলাদেশী নাগরিকদের নিকট হতে দরখাস্ত আহ্বান করা যাচ্ছে :

ক. Security & Physical Protection Service Division-এর জনবল :

নং	পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	মাসিক মূল বেতন (টাকা)	পদ সংখ্যা	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা ও ন্যূনতম অভিজ্ঞতা	আবশ্যকীয় অন্যান্য যোগ্যতা
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)	(৫)	(৬)
১	প্রকৌশলী (সার্ভিস) [গ্রেড-৮]	৬২,৪০০/-	০৪	সরকার ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুরী কমিশন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে এ্যাগ্রেগেট ফিজিক্স এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স/ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রনিক্স এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড সফটওয়্যার ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রনিক্স এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিংয়ে বিএসসি ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং ডিগ্রি	● প্রতিটি পাবলিক পরীক্ষায় ন্যূনতম জিপিএ/সিজিপিএ ৫.০০ এর মধ্যে ৪.০০ অনুরূপ ৪.০০ এর মধ্যে ৩.০০ থাকতে হবে।
২	প্রকৌশলী (কন্সট্রাক্ট) [গ্রেড-৮]	৬২,৪০০/-	০১	সরকার ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুরী কমিশন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে এ্যাগ্রেগেট ফিজিক্স এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স/ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রনিক্স এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড সফটওয়্যার ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রনিক্স এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিংয়ে বিএসসি ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং ডিগ্রি	● জরুরি নং ০১ হতে ১২ পর্যন্ত জরুরি প্রার্থীদের কম্পিউটার অ্যান্ড্রোসেসনে বিশেষভাবে এমনকি ওয়ার্ড, এমনকি এসএল ও এএনএ পাওয়ার পরেই এবং ইউনিফর্ম টাইপিং-এ দক্ষতা থাকতে হবে।
৩	প্রকৌশলী (সাইবার সিকিউরিটি) [গ্রেড-৮]	৬২,৪০০/-	০১	সরকার ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুরী কমিশন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে এ্যাগ্রেগেট ফিজিক্স এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স/ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রনিক্স এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড সফটওয়্যার ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রনিক্স এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিংয়ে বিএসসি ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং ডিগ্রি	● মেম্বিক ও লিখিত উত্তর ক্ষেত্রে বাংলা ও ইংরেজি ভাষায় উৎকৃষ্ট বোধগম্য দক্ষতা থাকতে হবে।
৪	প্রকৌশলী (ইলেকট্রনিক্স) [গ্রেড-৮]	৬২,৪০০/-	১০	সরকার ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুরী কমিশন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে এ্যাগ্রেগেট ফিজিক্স এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স/ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রনিক্স এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড সফটওয়্যার ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং/ইলেকট্রনিক্স এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিংয়ে বিএসসি ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং ডিগ্রি	● শরীরিক যোগ্যতা : পুরুষ প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ৪ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ৩১ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৫	সিনিয়র উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (এক্সেস কন্ট্রোল এন্ড সিকিউরিটি এলাবাম) [গ্রেড-৯]	৫২,৮০০/-	০১	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ইলেকট্রনিক্স টেকনোলজি/ডাটা টেকনিকমিউনিকেশন এন্ড নেটওয়ার্কিং টেকনোলজি/টেলিকমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড টেকনোলজিতে ডিপ্লোমা-ইন-ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং-সহ সরকারি/বেসরকারি কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে আইটি ভিত্তিক অণ্টিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স অবজারভেশন সিস্টেম ব্যবস্থাপনা/মনিটরিং সফটওয়্যার সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ম্যানেজার বা সমমানের পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরি অভিজ্ঞতা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৬	সিনিয়র উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (ইলেকট্রনিক্স ইন্সট্রুমেন্টাল) [গ্রেড-৯]	৫২,৮০০/-	০১	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ইলেকট্রনিক্স টেকনোলজি/ডাটা টেকনিকমিউনিকেশন এন্ড নেটওয়ার্কিং টেকনোলজি/টেলিকমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড টেকনোলজিতে ডিপ্লোমা-ইন-ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং-সহ সরকারি/বেসরকারি কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে আইটি ভিত্তিক অণ্টিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স অবজারভেশন সিস্টেম ব্যবস্থাপনা/মনিটরিং সফটওয়্যার সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ম্যানেজার বা সমমানের পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরি অভিজ্ঞতা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৭	উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (এক্সেস কন্ট্রোল এন্ড সিকিউরিটি এলাবাম) [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	১৫	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ইলেকট্রনিক্স টেকনোলজি/ডাটা টেকনিকমিউনিকেশন এন্ড নেটওয়ার্কিং টেকনোলজি/টেলিকমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড টেকনোলজিতে ডিপ্লোমা-ইন-ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং-সহ সরকারি/বেসরকারি কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে আইটি ভিত্তিক অণ্টিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স অবজারভেশন সিস্টেম ব্যবস্থাপনা/মনিটরিং সফটওয়্যার সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ম্যানেজার বা সমমানের পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরি অভিজ্ঞতা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৮	উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সাইবার সিকিউরিটি এলাবাম) [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	০৪	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ইলেকট্রনিক্স টেকনোলজি/ডাটা টেকনিকমিউনিকেশন এন্ড নেটওয়ার্কিং টেকনোলজি/টেলিকমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড টেকনোলজিতে ডিপ্লোমা-ইন-ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং-সহ সরকারি/বেসরকারি কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে আইটি ভিত্তিক অণ্টিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স অবজারভেশন সিস্টেম ব্যবস্থাপনা/মনিটরিং সফটওয়্যার সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ম্যানেজার বা সমমানের পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরি অভিজ্ঞতা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৯	উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সাইবার সিকিউরিটি এলাবাম) [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	০৪	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ইলেকট্রনিক্স টেকনোলজি/ডাটা টেকনিকমিউনিকেশন এন্ড নেটওয়ার্কিং টেকনোলজি/টেলিকমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড টেকনোলজিতে ডিপ্লোমা-ইন-ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং-সহ সরকারি/বেসরকারি কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে আইটি ভিত্তিক অণ্টিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স অবজারভেশন সিস্টেম ব্যবস্থাপনা/মনিটরিং সফটওয়্যার সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ম্যানেজার বা সমমানের পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরি অভিজ্ঞতা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
১০	উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সাইবার সিকিউরিটি এলাবাম) [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	০৪	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ইলেকট্রনিক্স টেকনোলজি/ডাটা টেকনিকমিউনিকেশন এন্ড নেটওয়ার্কিং টেকনোলজি/টেলিকমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড টেকনোলজিতে ডিপ্লোমা-ইন-ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং-সহ সরকারি/বেসরকারি কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে আইটি ভিত্তিক অণ্টিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স অবজারভেশন সিস্টেম ব্যবস্থাপনা/মনিটরিং সফটওয়্যার সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ম্যানেজার বা সমমানের পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরি অভিজ্ঞতা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
১১	উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সাইবার সিকিউরিটি এলাবাম) [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	০৪	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ইলেকট্রনিক্স টেকনোলজি/ডাটা টেকনিকমিউনিকেশন এন্ড নেটওয়ার্কিং টেকনোলজি/টেলিকমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড টেকনোলজিতে ডিপ্লোমা-ইন-ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং-সহ সরকারি/বেসরকারি কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে আইটি ভিত্তিক অণ্টিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স অবজারভেশন সিস্টেম ব্যবস্থাপনা/মনিটরিং সফটওয়্যার সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ম্যানেজার বা সমমানের পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরি অভিজ্ঞতা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
১২	উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সাইবার সিকিউরিটি এলাবাম) [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	০২	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ইলেকট্রনিক্স টেকনোলজি/ডাটা টেকনিকমিউনিকেশন এন্ড নেটওয়ার্কিং টেকনোলজি/টেলিকমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার এন্ড কমিউনিকেশন টেকনোলজি/কম্পিউটার সাইন্স এন্ড টেকনোলজিতে ডিপ্লোমা-ইন-ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং-সহ সরকারি/বেসরকারি কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে আইটি ভিত্তিক অণ্টিক্যাল এন্ড ইলেকট্রনিক্স অবজারভেশন সিস্টেম ব্যবস্থাপনা/মনিটরিং সফটওয়্যার সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/সাব-সিস্টেমস্টাট ম্যানেজার বা সমমানের পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরি অভিজ্ঞতা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
১৩	টেকনিক্যাল এ্যাটেন্ডেন্ট (জ্যার হাউজম্যান) [গ্রেড-১৭]	২০,৪০০/-	০১	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে এসএসসি বা সমমানের বিজ্ঞান শিক্ষার সপ্তম বার্ষিকী, বাংলাদেশ পুষ্টি বা অন্য কোনো আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী সংস্থায় অভিজ্ঞতাসম্পন্ন প্রার্থীদের আয়িকার দেয়া হবে।	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
১৪	টেকনিক্যাল এ্যাটেন্ডেন্ট (ক্রেট কিপার) [গ্রেড-১৭]	২০,৪০০/-	০১	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে এসএসসি বা সমমানের বিজ্ঞান শিক্ষার সপ্তম বার্ষিকী, বাংলাদেশ পুষ্টি বা অন্য কোনো আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী সংস্থায় বেকের্ট রিপোর্ট কাজে ন্যূনতম ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
১৫	জুনিয়র টেকনিক্যাল এ্যাটেন্ডেন্ট [গ্রেড-১৮]	১৮,৬০০/-	০৩	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে সরকার অনুমোদিত কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে এসএসসি বা সমমানের বিজ্ঞান শিক্ষা	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ বাতালিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।

খ. রূপপুর পারমাণবিক বিদ্যুৎকেন্দ্রের On-site Fire Station-এর জন্য জনবল :

নং	পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	মাসিক মূল বেতন (টাকা)	পদ সংখ্যা	ন্যূনতম অভিজ্ঞতা ও বিশেষ যোগ্যতা	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা	আবশ্যকীয় অন্যান্য যোগ্যতা
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)	(৫)	(৬)	(৭)
১	ফায়ার অফিসার [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	০১	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিলিভ ডিপেন্স অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক পরিচালিত Fire Safety Manager Course শিরোনামের প্রশিক্ষণ অথবা ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিলিভ ডিপেন্স অধিদপ্তরের সমমানের কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য আবশ্যকীয় প্রশিক্ষণ	সরকার অনুমোদিত কোনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ন্যূনতম স্নাতক ডিগ্রি বা সমমানের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা এসএনসি থেকে ন্যূনতম পঞ্চম প্রাইমারি পাবলিক পরীক্ষার ন্যূনতম জিপিএ/সিজিপিএ ৫.০০ এর মধ্যে ৩.০০ এবং ৪.০০ এর মধ্যে ২.৫০ [সনাক্ত পদ্ধতিতে ন্যূনতম ২য় বিভাগ ২য় শ্রেণি] থাকতে হবে	● আবেদনের শেষ তারিখে সর্বোচ্চ বয়সসীমা : ১-নং ও ৩-নং ক্রমিকের ক্ষেত্রে সর্বোচ্চ ৩২ (বিশিষ্ট) বছর এবং অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে সর্বনিম্ন ২৩ (তেরিশ) বছর ও সর্বোচ্চ ৩৫ (পঁচাত্তির) বছর। ● অগ্নি নির্বাপক গাড়িচালক ও ফায়ার ফাইটারের ক্ষেত্রে শারীরিক যোগ্যতা :
২	অগ্নি নির্বাপক গাড়িচালক [গ্রেড-১৩]	৩১,২০০/-	১০	(১) গাড়ী চালানোর ১০ (দশ) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা (২) ভারী গাড়ী চালানোর লাইসেন্স	সরকার অনুমোদিত কোনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণী উত্তীর্ণ	পুরুষ প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ৬ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ স্বাভাবিক অবস্থায় ৩২ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৩	ফায়ার ফাইটার [গ্রেড-১৭]	২০,৪০০/-	২৪	ফায়ার ফাইটার হিসেবে বা ফায়ার ফাইটারের কাজে ন্যূনতম ১ (এক) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা	সরকার অনুমোদিত কোনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ন্যূনতম জিপিএ/সিজিপিএ ২.৫০-সহ মাধ্যমিক বা সমমানের পরীক্ষার উত্তীর্ণ	নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বৃক্কের মাপ স্বাভাবিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সস্পেন্ডারিত অবস্থায় ২৬ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাণের এবং ক্রীড়ামূলক শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৪	সেবানিক [গ্রেড-১৭]	২০,৪০০/-	০১	ভারী বাবানবন সেবাকর্ম কাজে ১০ (দশ) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা	সরকার অনুমোদিত কোনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে পঞ্চম শ্রেণী উত্তীর্ণ	
৫	প্রদর্শক বেসপার [গ্রেড-১৩]	১৭,৪০০/-	০১	ভারী বাবানবন সেবাকর্ম কাজে ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা		
৬	অস্ট্রি ইলেক্ট্রিশিয়ানের [গ্রেড-১৯]	১৭,৪০০/-	০১	অস্ট্রি ইলেক্ট্রিশিয়ানের কাজে ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা		
৭	হোজ রিপেয়ারার [গ্রেড-১৯]	১৭,৪০০/-	০১	হোজ রিপেয়ারারের কাজে ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা		
৮	টারান্সমার [গ্রেড-১৯]	১৭,৪০০/-	০১	টারান্সমারের কাজে ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা		

BTI THE DAILY STAR STELLAR WOMEN SEASON 2

Redefining Boundaries



In recent years, women in Bangladesh have begun to break glass ceilings, giving a new meaning to success through determination, resilience, and sheer hard work. Each of these women has not only worked hard and overcome challenges in their fields, they have persevered to make sure that they could boldly go where no woman has gone before. After celebrating a successful first season of honoring Stellar Women, the bti The Daily Star Stellar Women Season 2 Gala was held on January 10th, 2026, at Kurmitola Golf Club, where these amazing trailblazers were given recognition in twelve different categories. In addition, guests of honor were invited in every different category to award each winner with a few token mementos. Dignitaries from different embassies, high officials of bti and The Daily Star, media personnel and the winners all graced the event to add value and to emphasize the empowerment of women in Bangladesh. The evening also featured a panel discussion moderated by Sarah Iqbal, with Shaila Shahid, Farah Kabir, and Shaheen Anam as participants, offering valuable insights on leadership, inclusion, and women's evolving role in nation-building. There was also a classical poetry recitation accompanied by a choreographed dance.



Winners of “bti The Daily Star Stellar Women 2025” posed for a photo at the Banquet Hall of the Kurmitola Golf Club.

PHOTO COURTESY: STAR

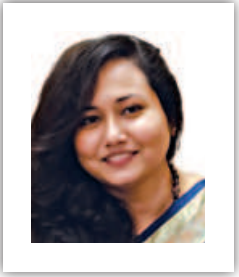
“The Stellar Women Award is unique. It recognises professional women for their skills, intelligence, academic achievements, and personal courage.”

MAHFUZ ANAM,
Editor and Publisher of
The Daily Star

“Through this [award], if we can make the smallest contribution in bringing a change, I think it would be one of our bti’s greatest achievements.... The woman is also the unsung hero of every home.”

ARSHI HAIDER
Chairman of bti

MOURI MORIUM



Mouri Morium stands out as a powerful voice in contemporary Bangladeshi literature, driven by imagination, emotional depth, and an unwavering love for storytelling that began in her teenage years. Inspired by everyday life, her readers, and literary greats such as Humayun Ahmed and Dan Brown, she has crafted stories that resonate deeply with a wide audience, earning her both critical acclaim and devoted readers. What truly defines Mouri is her belief that challenges—personal, creative, or societal—are essential to growth, a philosophy reflected in her writing and her journey as a woman navigating Bangladesh’s literary landscape. For her, success is measured not only by awards, including the prestigious Humayun Ahmed Literary Award, or by bestseller lists, but by the emotional connection she shares with readers who seek out her books with love and loyalty. Through her work and outlook, Mouri Morium continues to inspire aspiring writers, proving that sincerity, perseverance, and passion can transform stories into lasting impact.

NOMROTA SARKER



Nomrota Sarker, COO and Co-Founder of Saus-Taus, is a compelling example of quiet strength and purposeful leadership, demonstrating how dedication and vision can create meaningful change. Through her work, she has consistently challenged limitations, embraced responsibility, and pursued excellence with integrity, inspiring those around her to believe in their own potential. Her journey reflects resilience, adaptability, and a deep commitment to progress, especially in spaces where women continue to navigate added challenges. By leading with empathy and determination, Nomrota advances her field while serving as a role model for a new generation of women who aspire to make an impact, proving that steady perseverance can be just as powerful as bold ambition.

ARCHITECT NISHAT AFROSE



Architect Nishat Afrose is a thoughtful and forward-looking design professional whose work reflects a deep sensitivity to context, functionality, and human experience. With a strong commitment to sustainable and inclusive architecture, she approaches each project as an opportunity to create spaces that are not only aesthetically refined but also socially responsive. Her journey in a traditionally male-dominated field highlights her resilience, precision, and creative confidence, inspiring young architects—especially women—to pursue their vision with courage. Through her practice, Nishat Afrose continues to contribute meaningfully to the built environment, shaping spaces that balance innovation with purpose and leave a lasting impact on the communities they serve.

KYOKO ARANI NASIR BHUIYAN



While her major is in Marketing, Kyoko Arani Nasir Bhuiyan decided to delve into the field of education, making her mark in a field where it will matter, even in the future. Her unique global perspective adds unexpected depth and distinction to everything that she undertakes. With a strong sense of purpose and an ability to bridge cultures, she has carved her own path through dedication, adaptability, and thoughtful leadership. Her work reflects both precision and passion, driven by a commitment to excellence and meaningful impact. Navigating challenges with quiet confidence, Kyoko Arani continues to inspire by showing how authenticity, perseverance, and vision can come together to create lasting influence and open doors for others to follow.

MABIA AKTER SIMANTA



Mabia Akter Simanta is a dynamic changemaker whose journey reflects determination, courage, and a deep commitment to creating positive impact. Through her work, she has consistently challenged boundaries and pursued excellence, emerging as a strong voice in her field. Her ability to navigate challenges with resilience and purpose has not only shaped her own path but also inspired others, particularly young women, to believe in their potential. Driven by values, empathy, and a forward-looking vision, Mabia Akter Simanta continues to contribute meaningfully to society, proving that passion combined with perseverance can lead to lasting and transformative change.

ARCHITECT AFSANA LUQMAN



Architect Afsana Luqman is a dedicated and insightful professional whose work reflects a strong balance between creative expression and practical design. With a keen understanding of context, sustainability, and user needs, she approaches architecture as a tool to improve everyday life. Her journey in the field highlights perseverance and thoughtful leadership, as she continues to challenge conventions while maintaining design integrity. Through her commitment to quality and purpose-driven architecture, Afsana Luqman has made meaningful contributions to the built environment and stands as an inspiration for aspiring architects, particularly women seeking to shape spaces with confidence and clarity.

PAPIA SARWAR DITHI



Papia Sarwar Dithi is an artist and architect whose creativity was shaped by a childhood rooted in imagination, nature, and early architectural influences. Though trained in architecture, painting remained a constant passion, leading her to develop an organic, nature-inspired artistic language. Now working as a full-time artist and architect, she creates murals and artworks using natural materials and has represented Bangladesh internationally. Supported by her family, Papia continues to advocate for women’s recognition, balance, and self-belief through her art and her journey as a Stellar Woman.

NUSRAT NUR MAISHA



Nusrat Nur Maisha is a dedicated engineering professional with expertise spanning Civil, Structural, Water Resource, and MEP disciplines. With a strong technical foundation and a multidisciplinary approach, she contributes to the planning, design, and execution of integrated engineering solutions that prioritize safety, efficiency, and sustainability. Her work reflects a balance of analytical rigor and practical application, enabling seamless coordination across engineering systems. As a woman in a traditionally male-dominated field, Nusrat represents precision, resilience, and forward-thinking leadership in modern engineering practice.

SHAILA ABEDIN



Born and raised in Dhaka, Shaila’s values were shaped by a nurturing yet disciplined family upbringing that instilled empathy, balance, and quiet strength. Though she studied international relations, she found her calling in banking, inspired by her mother and driven by perseverance and continuous learning. Supported by her family and inspired by leaders like Indra Nooyi, Shaila leads with integrity and empathy. Her recognition at the bti–The Daily Star Stellar Women initiative reflects her purpose-driven journey and belief that true leadership is rooted in balance, courage, and authenticity.

DR. TAHSIN FERDOUS



Dr. Tahsin Ferdous, Stellar Woman Season 2 winner in Healthcare, is breaking barriers in orthopaedic surgery through resilience, skill, and purpose. Raised in a supportive environment and inspired by mentors who valued ability over gender, she pursued orthopaedics for its precision and impact on restoring mobility. Now a Medical Officer at BIHS General Hospital with advanced training in limb deformity correction, Tahsin is a strong advocate for women in surgery. For her, the Stellar Women initiative represents empowerment, visibility, and a message to aspiring women: they belong in every field they choose.

SHAH ISRAT AZMERY



Shah Israt Azmery, Chairman of the Children Watch Foundation, advocates for children’s rights and environmental sustainability, focusing on educating young minds through school-based climate initiatives and eco-awareness programs. Her foundation operates through self and local funding, with support from local collaborators. She values platforms like the bti–The Daily Star Stellar Women initiative for amplifying women changemakers and encourages young women to lead with confidence, consistency, and purpose to create lasting impact.

DR. NASRIN AKTER IVY



Dr. Nasrin Akter Ivy, Professor and Director at Gazipur Agricultural University, is a pioneering agricultural scientist focused on nutritious, high-yield, and farmer-friendly crops. She developed Bangladesh’s first zinc- and iron-enriched hybrid aromatic rice and gynodioecious papaya varieties with higher yields and better nutrition. Beyond research, she champions women in agriculture, emphasizing perseverance, mentorship, and impact-driven work, making her a role model for aspiring women leaders.

‘There should be no more mourning’

FROM PAGE 16

their grief.

Tarique's wife Zubaida Rahman sat alongside the families of the martyrs as a guest and was seen speaking with several victims and their relatives.

Criticising the interim government for the lack of any visible action or support, families of the deceased and the injured people demanded that the BNP chief ensure rehabilitation and long-term support for their livelihoods and medical needs in the future.

The BNP chief said if his party forms the government with public support, it will try to address, at least to some extent, sufferings of the families of July martyrs and those injured.

He added that they could try to compensate the injured in two ways: first, by ensuring the best possible medical treatment through state initiatives, and second, by fulfilling the goals for which they took to the streets –political and economic rights for all – regardless of party

affiliation.

The BNP chief opined that the 2024 mass uprising did not belong to any individual, party or group. "It was a true mass uprising of democratic people who were deprived of their rights."

People must remain alert against attempts to turn the uprising to protect independence into a movement for partisan interests.

He added that the upcoming national election is "extremely important" for building a safe and democratic Bangladesh.

Those who were martyred and injured during the uprising ignored the threats of fascists and remained committed to their goal of building a self-reliant and democratic Bangladesh.

"If we fail to establish a safe democratic Bangladesh in the coming days, the nation will continue to witness mourning gatherings and tales of grief."

"There should be no more mourning. Instead, democracy-loving people

must write the story of democratic victory in future Bangladesh."

Tarique said that during the anti-fascist movement for more than a decade and a half, thousands of people became victims of enforced disappearance, murder, and abduction. Countless families have been torn apart, having lost everything.

Even in the July uprising alone, over 1,400 people were martyred and about 3,000 people were injured.

"There are 500 people whose one eye or both eyes were damaged. Many have become crippled. The way the people were killed during the July uprising, in one word, we can call it simply genocide," the BNP chief added.

BNP Standing Committee member Nazrul Islam Khan chaired the programme.

Meanwhile, a dozen injured people and martyrs' family members blamed advisers for not standing by the families and accused the interim government of betrayal, corruption, and

neglect.

Fatema Tuj Johora, mother of Abdullah Bin Jahid, said her son was killed on the evening of August 5, 2024.

Fourteen days later, her younger son Jisan was diagnosed with stage-three colon cancer. Seven months and 13 days after Jahid's death, her husband died of a stroke.

"Now I have no one left except my younger son."

She hopes that if the BNP is voted to power, it would stand by her family.

Jartaj Parvin, mother of Shafiq Uddin Ahnaf, who was killed on August 4 in Mirpur-10, said her son was a student of BAF Shaheen College and dreamed of becoming a businessman.

She urged Tarique to ensure that those involved in the killings face trial if his party comes to power, saying that she lost her trust in the interim government.

She added that the martyrs' families want whichever political party forms the next government

to ensure justice and not betray them as the interim government did.

Abu Hossain, the younger brother of Abu Sayed of Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur, said the two police officers involved in his brother's killing have yet to face trial, even though nearly a year and a half has passed.

At the event, Abdur Rouf, father of Md Miraz, said his son was killed in Jatrabari and criticised the advisers, particularly student advisers, for failing to stand by the victims' families.

Abdul Hasan, father of Shahriar Hasan, who was killed on August 4, said nearly 18 months have passed without visible progress in ensuring trial.

He accused advisers of abandoning the injured and their families, calling the trials a "mockery of justice".

Mustafizur Rahman, father of July martyr Mir Mugdho, called on the next government to provide financial and educational support to the families of the injured and martyrs.

Tajul urges

FROM PAGE 16

say that everyone should exercise restraint. This must never be done.

Tajul said Bangladesh has entered a new era. "Those creating violence on the streets without reason, engaging in criminal activities, must be dealt with strictly. But at the same time, any move to question the uprising cannot be tolerated."

The debate was triggered during the opening remarks by CGS Executive Director Parvez Karim Abbasi, who said the country was witnessing "the rule of mobocracy" rather than the rule of law, the Prothom Alo reports.

"Social media trials are taking place. If the situation remains such that so-called 'Tawhidi Janata' can take the law into their own hands and there is negligence in punishing the perpetrators, then no matter how many symbolic measures are taken, the rule of law cannot be ensured."

Jatiya Party leader Mujibul Haque Chunnu said injustice, allowed before or

after an uprising, always bounces back. "The mob was allowed ... and now it is consuming the government, the Election Commission, and might eventually consume the state."

Tajul's comments drew sharp criticism from other speakers at the event.

According to a report by the Prothom Alo, Ruhin Hossain Prince, former general secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB), and Bazlur Rashid Firoz, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Bangladesh (Basad), viewed the chief prosecutor's statement as a "threat".

"You want the rule of law, yet you instigate the mob? This cannot go on in Bangladesh," said Ruhin Hossain Prince.

BNP leader Nilufar Chowdhury Moni also criticised Tajul's stance.

CGS President Zillur Rahman, who moderated the session, said, "Sitting at this table, a very important person in the government had said, 'There is no such thing as a mob; there are pressure groups.'"

"A few days later, we saw threats against the Prothom Alo and The Daily Star," Zillur said.

"Then we saw they stopped talking about mob. Now that they have started speaking in favour of the mob again; we fear that we may soon witness similar incidents."

Iran protest

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"A series of actions have been identified as Mohareb, which is among the most severe Islamic punishments," Iranian judiciary spokesperson Asghar Jahangir told a press conference.

Mohareb, an Islamic legal term meaning to wage war against God, is punishable by death under Iranian law.

The US-based HRANA rights group said on Saturday the death toll had reached 3,308, with another 4,382 cases under review. The group said it had confirmed more than 24,000 arrests.

Move beyond the rhetoric

FROM PAGE 3

particularly point 16, which mentions ethnic minorities, he said, "This time, we do not want rhetoric. We want to see implementation."

One of the presidents of the Bangladesh Hindu Bouddha Christian Oikya Parishad, Nirmal Rozario, called for "extraordinary commitment" from political leaders to ensure a safe and dignified life for minorities.

He urged the next government to implement long-standing demands, including a minority protection law, reserved seats in parliament and the withdrawal of false cases against minorities.

Sukomal Barua, an adviser to BNP

chairperson, said divisions and political polarisation continue to undermine rights-based movements. He called for broader discussions involving political thinkers, diplomats and leaders to build collective unity.

Sanjib Drong, general secretary of the Adivasi Forum, said, "It is often said that we are all human beings, but for minorities this is far more difficult than for others. Rights are fundamental, not privileges. Political parties' election promises often include commitments to minority inclusion, however, these promises have not been realised in practice."

CGS President Zilur Rahman said, "Democracy

means a state where, even if minorities are fewer in number, their voices are heard, the state views them as assets, and gives them due importance."

"Everyone together achieved independence in the Liberation War. With the 2026 election approaching, the definition of democracy is now being viewed in a new way. Will the election be for everyone? Will minorities be able to vote safely? Will there be representation for all -- these questions remain."

Basudeb Dhar, president of Bangladesh Puja Uddjapan Parishad, and Manindra Kumar Nath, acting general secretary of the Oikya Parishad, also spoke.

Independent media source

FROM PAGE 3

to function democratically. Even intelligence agencies fail to convey the reality to the government."

"If accurate information reached them, many misdeeds could have been avoided. Therefore, only independent press and media can ensure truthful information reaches the government," he added.

Anam also emphasised journalists' ethical responsibilities, saying credibility directly affects public trust.

"Journalists must lead ethics-based lives. You are informing society about its realities. If your personal integrity comes into question, will people still trust you?" he asked.

Regarding the role of editors, he said an editor must never compromise on ethics and should resign if unable to uphold these

principles, as public trust largely depends on the editor's values, leadership and the integrity of the media house.

He also said constant dependence on shareholders for staff salaries may eventually interfere with independent journalism.

Speaking as the chief guest, the university's Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Administration) Prof Sayema Haque Bidisha expressed hope that the recognition would inspire students to further sharpen their excellence in both academia and their careers.

She said underprivileged students at the university benefit greatly from such scholarship programmes.

Expressing gratitude to the members of the Sitara Parvin Award Trust Fund,

she said the initiatives also help the new generation learn about the work and contributions of previous generations of teachers.

A total of 10 meritorious students of the department were recognised with the award for their outstanding results.

This year's award recipients include Azra Humayra, Muhammad Muzzammil Haque, Abir Ferdous Ayon, Kouritra Podder Tirtha, Asrifa Sultana Reya, Sumaiya Jahan, Afrina Sultana, Badhan Dev, Afrin Jahan, and Md Rafiuzzaman Labib.

Prof Sitara Parvin, daughter of former President Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed and wife of retired MCJ Prof Ahaduzzaman Mohammad Ali, died in a road accident on June 23, 2005, in the US.



নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট কোম্পানী বাংলাদেশ লিমিটেড (এনপিসিবিএল)
জাতীয় বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি কমপ্লেক্স, ই-১৩/ডি, আগারগাঁও, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭
<http://npcbl.gov.bd>

নং - ৩৯.১০.০০০০.০০০.১০২.১১.০০০২.২৬-০৯

তারিখ : ১৮ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬

নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি-২ (চুক্তি-ভিত্তিক)



গণভোট ২০২৬
সংসদ নির্বাচন
দেশের চারি
আপনার হাতে

নিউক্লিয়ার পাওয়ার প্ল্যান্ট কোম্পানী বাংলাদেশ লিমিটেড (এনপিসিবিএল)-এর অধীনে রূপপুর পারমাণবিক বিদ্যুৎকেন্দ্রের অন-সাইট ফায়ার স্টেশন এবং Security & Physical Protection Service Division-এর জনবল চুক্তি-ভিত্তিক নিয়োগের নিমিত্ত নিম্নের বর্ণনা মোতাবেক বাংলাদেশী নাগরিকদের নিকট হতে দরখাস্ত আহ্বান করা যাচ্ছে :

ক. রূপপুর পারমাণবিক বিদ্যুৎকেন্দ্রের On-site Fire Station-এর জন্য জনবল :

নং	পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	মাসিক মূল বেতন (টাকা)	পদ সংখ্যা	আবশ্যকীয় শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা, প্রশিক্ষণ ও অভিজ্ঞতা		আবশ্যকীয় অন্যান্য যোগ্যতা
				ন্যূনতম অভিজ্ঞতা	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা ও প্রশিক্ষণ	
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)	(৫)	(৬)	(৭)
১	উপ-ব্যবস্থাপক (ফায়ার স্টেশন) [গ্রেড-৬]	৮৪,০০০/-	০১	ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরের অধীন উপ-সহকারী পরিচালক [গ্রেড-১০] বা সমমান পদে কমপক্ষে ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতাসহ স্টেশন অফিসার [গ্রেড-১২] বা তদুর্ধ্ব পদে ১২ (বার) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা অথবা বেসরকারী ব্যবস্থাপনায় পরিচালনায়ী ফায়ার স্টেশনে ফায়ার স্টেশন ব্যবস্থাপনার কাজে ১২ (বার) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা	সরকার অনুমোদিত যেকোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ন্যূনতম স্নাতক ডিগ্রি বা সমমানের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা এসএসসি থেকে স্নাতক পর্যন্ত প্রতিটি পাবলিক পরীক্ষার ন্যূনতম জিপিএ/সিপিপিএ ৫.০০ এর মধ্যে ৩.০০ এবং ৪.০০ এর মধ্যে ২.৫০ [স্নাতক পদ্ধতিতে ন্যূনতম ২য় বিভাগ বা ২য় শ্রেণি] থাকতে হবে	● আবেদনের শেষ তারিখে সর্বোচ্চ বয়সসীমা : ১-নং, ২-নং, ৪-নং ও ৫-নং ক্রমিকের জন্য ৪৫ বছর এবং ৩-নং ও ৬-নং ক্রমিকের জন্য ৩৫ বছর; তবে ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরে চাকরিরত বা অবসরপ্রাপ্ত কর্মচারীদের ক্ষেত্রে সর্বল পদের জন্য ৫০ বছর।
২	সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক (ফায়ার স্টেশন) [গ্রেড-৮]	৬২,৪০০/-	০১	ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরের অধীন সিনিয়র স্টেশন অফিসার [গ্রেড-১১] বা সমমান পদে কমপক্ষে ৩ (তিন) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতাসহ স্টেশন অফিসার [গ্রেড-১২] বা তদুর্ধ্ব পদে ৮ (আট) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা অথবা বেসরকারী ব্যবস্থাপনায় পরিচালনায়ী ফায়ার স্টেশনে ফায়ার স্টেশন ব্যবস্থাপনার কাজে ৮ (আট) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীন ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক পরীক্ষিত Fire Safety Manager Course শিরোনামের প্রশিক্ষণ অথবা ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরের সমমানের কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য আবশ্যকীয় প্রশিক্ষণ	● শারীরিক যোগ্যতা : পুরুষ প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ৬ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বুকের মাপ যান্ত্রিক অবস্থায় ৩২ ইঞ্চি ও সম্প্রসারিত অবস্থায় ৩৩ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাপের এবং ক্রটিমুক্ত শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৩	সিনিয়র ফায়ার অফিসার [গ্রেড-৯]	৫২,৮০০/-	০১	ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরের অধীন স্টেশন অফিসার [গ্রেড-১২] বা সমমান পদে ৪ (চার) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা অথবা বেসরকারী ব্যবস্থাপনায় পরিচালনায়ী ফায়ার স্টেশনে ফায়ার স্টেশন ব্যবস্থাপনার কাজে ৪ (চার) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীন ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক পরীক্ষিত Fire Science & Occupational Safety Course শিরোনামের প্রশিক্ষণ অথবা ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরের সমমানের কর্মীদের জন্য আবশ্যকীয় প্রশিক্ষণ	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বুকের মাপ যান্ত্রিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সম্প্রসারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাপের এবং ক্রটিমুক্ত শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৪	ফায়ার সুপারভাইজার [গ্রেড-১৩]	৩১,২০০/-	০৪	ফায়ার লিডার বা ফায়ার সুপারভাইজার বা সমমানের দায়িত্বে ন্যূনতম ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতাসহ ফায়ার ফাইটিংয়ের কাজে ১৫ (পঁচিশ) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা	সরকার অনুমোদিত যেকোনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে উচ্চ-মাধ্যমিক বা সমমানের পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ	
৫	ফায়ার লিডার [গ্রেড-১৪]	২৭,৬০০/-	০৫	ফায়ার ফাইটার হিসেবে বা ফায়ার ফাইটিংয়ের কাজে ১০ (দশ) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা	মাধ্যমিক/সমন্বিত ও উচ্চ-মাধ্যমিক/সমন্বিত উভয় পরীক্ষার ন্যূনতম জিপিএ/সিপিপিএ ৫.০০ এর মধ্যে ৩.০০ এবং ৪.০০ এর মধ্যে ২.৫০ [স্নাতক পদ্ধতিতে ন্যূনতম ২য় বিভাগ বা ২য় শ্রেণি] থাকতে হবে	
৬	সিনিয়র ফায়ার ফাইটার [গ্রেড-১৬]	২১,৬০০/-	১২	ফায়ার ফাইটার হিসেবে বা ফায়ার ফাইটিংয়ের কাজে ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীন ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক পরীক্ষিত Fire Science & Occupational Safety Course শিরোনামের প্রশিক্ষণ অথবা ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরের সমমানের কর্মীদের জন্য আবশ্যকীয় প্রশিক্ষণ	

খ. Security & Physical Protection Service Division-এর জনবল :

নং	পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	মাসিক মূল বেতন (টাকা)	পদ সংখ্যা	আবশ্যকীয় শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা, প্রশিক্ষণ ও অভিজ্ঞতা		আবশ্যকীয় অন্যান্য যোগ্যতা
				ন্যূনতম অভিজ্ঞতা	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা	
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)	(৫)	(৬)	(৭)
১	ইন্সপেক্টর (এনপিসি স্টেশন সিকিউরিটি পেন্ট্রোল এয়ালিসেন্স) [গ্রেড-৯]	৫২,৮০০/-	০৫	সশস্ত্র বাহিনী, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ বা অন্য কোন আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী সংস্থায় [গ্রেড-১০ এর কর্মকর্তা হিসেবে বা সমমান বা তদুর্ধ্ব পদে ন্যূনতম ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরির অভিজ্ঞতা	সরকার অনুমোদিত যে-কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে এইএসসি বা সমমান	● প্রতিটি পাবলিক পরীক্ষায় ন্যূনতম জিপিএ/সিপিপিএ ৫.০০ এর মধ্যে ৩.০০ অথবা ৪.০০ এর মধ্যে ২.৫০ থাকতে হবে; সনাতন ফলাফল পদ্ধতির অধীন প্রতিটি পাবলিক পরীক্ষায় ২য় বিভাগ প্রাপ্তগণ আবেদন করতে পারবেন।
২	সেইলেক্ট ইন্সপেক্টর [গ্রেড-৯]	৫২,৮০০/-	০১	ব্রাইটিং লাইসেন্সসহ সশস্ত্র বাহিনী, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ বা অন্য কোন আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী সংস্থায় [গ্রেড-১০ এর কর্মকর্তা হিসেবে বা সমমান বা তদুর্ধ্ব পদে ন্যূনতম ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরির অভিজ্ঞতা]। [রেডি ব্রাইটিং লাইসেন্সধারীদের আবেদন করা হবে]	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীন ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক পরীক্ষিত Fire Science & Occupational Safety Course শিরোনামের প্রশিক্ষণ অথবা ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরের সমমানের কর্মীদের জন্য আবশ্যকীয় প্রশিক্ষণ	● ১-নং হতে ৩-নং পর্যন্ত ক্রমিকের প্রার্থীদের কম্পিউটার অ্যাপ্লিকেশন বিশেষজ্ঞের এমএস ওয়ার্ড, এমএস এক্সেল ও এমএস পাওয়ার পয়েন্ট এবং ইউনিফোন্ড টাইপিং-এ দক্ষতা থাকতে হবে।
৩	জুনিয়র সিকিউরিটি ইন্সপেক্টর [গ্রেড-১০]	৪৮,০০০/-	৬০	সশস্ত্র বাহিনী, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ বা অন্য কোন আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী সংস্থায় [গ্রেড-১১ বা সমমান বা তদুর্ধ্ব পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরির অভিজ্ঞতা	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীন ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক পরীক্ষিত Fire Science & Occupational Safety Course শিরোনামের প্রশিক্ষণ অথবা ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরের সমমানের কর্মীদের জন্য আবশ্যকীয় প্রশিক্ষণ	● শারীরিক যোগ্যতা : পুরুষ প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ৬ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বুকের মাপ যান্ত্রিক অবস্থায় ৩২ ইঞ্চি ও সম্প্রসারিত অবস্থায় ৩৩ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাপের এবং ক্রটিমুক্ত শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৪	জুনিয়র সিকিউরিটি সুপারভাইজার [গ্রেড-১৪]	২৭,৬০০/-	৫০	সশস্ত্র বাহিনী, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ বা অন্য কোন আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী সংস্থায় [গ্রেড-১৬ বা সমমান বা তদুর্ধ্ব পদে ৪ (চার) বছর চাকুরির অভিজ্ঞতা	বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীন ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক পরীক্ষিত Fire Science & Occupational Safety Course শিরোনামের প্রশিক্ষণ অথবা ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তরের সমমানের কর্মীদের জন্য আবশ্যকীয় প্রশিক্ষণ	● নারী প্রার্থীদের ক্ষেত্রে : ন্যূনতম উচ্চতা ৫ ফুট ১ ইঞ্চি, ন্যূনতম বুকের মাপ যান্ত্রিক অবস্থায় ২৮ ইঞ্চি ও সম্প্রসারিত অবস্থায় ৩০ ইঞ্চি; ওজন বয়স ও উচ্চতার সাথে অনুমোদিত ন্যূনতম পরিমাপের এবং ক্রটিমুক্ত শারীরিক গঠন থাকতে হবে।
৫	সিকিউরিটি আর্টিলেন্ট [গ্রেড-১৭]	২০,৪০০/-	১৪৫	সশস্ত্র বাহিনী, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ বা অন্য কোন আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী সংস্থায় সিকিউরিটি আর্টিলেন্ট বা স্ট্রিক পদে ১২ (বার) বছর চাকুরির অভিজ্ঞতা	সরকার অনুমোদিত যে-কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে এসএসসি বা সমমান	● আবেদনের শেষ তারিখে সর্বোচ্চ বয়সসীমা : ৪৫ (পঁচাত্তির) বছর।

বেতন, সুযোগ-সুবিধা ও অন্যান্য শর্তাবলি :

- চুক্তির মেয়াদ হবে ৩ (তিন) বছর; তবে পারফরম্যান্স কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট সন্তোষজনক বিবেচিত না হলে কর্তৃপক্ষ যে-কোন সময় চাকুরির অবসান (Termination) করতে পারবে। কোম্পানীর প্রয়োজন থাকলে এবং পারফরম্যান্স কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট সন্তোষজনক বিবেচিত হলে চুক্তির মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধি করা হতে পারে [সর্বোচ্চ বয়সসীমা হবে ৬০ (ষাট) বছর]; তবে চুক্তির মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধির নিশ্চয়তা থাকবে না।
- কর্মস্থল এনপিসিবিএল কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত হবে।
- উপরের টেবিলে ৩-নং কলামে বর্ণিত হারে মাসিক মূল বেতন এবং কোম্পানীর নিয়ম অনুসারে অন্যান্য ভাতা ও সুবিধাদি প্রদান করা হবে।
- এনপিসিবিএল-এ যোগদানের সময় যোগদানকারীকে গোপনীয়তা এবং নিরাপত্তা সংক্রান্ত একটি যোগ্যতাপত্র জমা দিতে হবে। যোগ্যতা মোতাবেক যোগদানকারীকে কোম্পানি বা রাষ্ট্রের বা সরকারের বা কোনো এনপিসিবি নিরাপত্তার জন্য ক্ষতিকর বলে প্রতীয়মান হলে কর্তৃপক্ষ কোনো ক্ষতিপূরণ ছাড়াই চাকুরির অবসানদহ যেকোন আইনি ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে পারবে।

আবেদন ও নির্বাচন পদ্ধতি :

- অগ্রাধী প্রার্থীকে "Online Application Form" এর মাধ্যমে আবেদন করতে হবে। অনলাইনে আবেদনের সময় প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্যসহ প্রার্থীর স্বাক্ষরকৃত ছবি ও স্বাক্ষর আপলোড করতে হবে। ২২ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬ তারিখ থেকে ১০ ফেব্রুয়ারি তারিখ রাত ১১:৫৯ টা পর্যন্ত অনলাইনে আবেদন করা যাবে। <http://npcbl.teletalk.com.bd> ঠিকানায় "Online Application Form" পাওয়া যাবে। প্রত্যেক প্রার্থীকে <http://npcbl.teletalk.com.bd> ঠিকানায় উল্লিখিত নির্দেশনা অনুসরণ করে যে-কোন Teletalk Mobile Connection থেকে এসএমএস (SMS) এর মাধ্যমে আবেদন নিশ্চিত করতে হবে।
- একই পদের জন্য পূর্বে আবেদনকারী অগ্রাধী প্রার্থীদের পুনরায় আবেদন করতে হবে।
- কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানে কর্মরত প্রার্থীকে মৌখিক পরীক্ষার সময় "আবেদনের বিষয়ে নিয়োগপ্রাপ্ত কর্তৃক ইস্যুকৃত অনাপত্তিপত্র (NOC)" প্রদর্শন করতে হবে; সে ক্ষেত্রে প্রার্থীকে অনলাইনে আবেদন দাখিলের পূর্বের যে-কোন তারিখে NOC সংগ্রহ করতে হবে।
- লিখিত এবং/অথবা ব্যবহারিক পরীক্ষা, মৌখিক পরীক্ষা ও প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা গ্রহণ, সংশ্লিষ্ট কাগজপত্র যাচাই এবং প্রয়োজনীয় নিরাপত্তা ছাড়পত্র প্রাপ্তি সাপেক্ষে যোগ্য প্রার্থী নির্বাচন করা হবে। বিদেশী সদনধারীদের মৌখিক পরীক্ষার সময় যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত সমমানের সদন প্রদর্শন করতে হবে। পরীক্ষায় অংশগ্রহণের জন্য কোন প্রকার টিএ/ডিএ/ভাতা প্রদান করা হবে না।
- যেকোন ধরণের সুপারিশ প্রার্থীর অযোগ্যতা হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হবে।
- এনপিসিবিএল কর্তৃপক্ষ কোনো কারণ দর্শনা ছাড়াই পদ-সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি/হ্রাস করার এবং যেকোন বা সকল আবেদন বাতিল করার অধিকার সংরক্ষণ করেন।
- বিস্তারিত তথ্যের জন্য দয়া করে ভিজিট করুন : www.rooppump.gov.bd অথবা <http://npcbl.portal.gov.bd>

MUSLIM SAHITYA SAMAJ CENTENARY

In the light of Shikha: A letter tainted by anachronism

DIPESH CHAKRABARTY

To the late thinker and writer
Kazi Abdul Wadud

Sri Charaneshu,

You have been resting in eternal sleep for more than fifty years now. You will never read this letter. Memory, conversation, politics, the world itself—these exist only for the living. Why, then, am I writing this one-sided letter to you? I write on the occasion of the centenary of the Muslim Sahitya Samaj. The founding of the *Muslim Sahitya Samaj* and the launch of the journal *Shikha* in 1927 constitute a golden chapter in the history of Bengali intellectual life. Today, that chapter completes one hundred years.

On this occasion, when Morshed Shafiul Hasan invited me to write something for a forthcoming volume, I could not decline his request, despite the endless pressures of professional life. Although I am an interested reader of the history of the *Muslim Sahitya Samaj* and the journal *Shikha*, I am not a researcher of the subject. It is not as though I can add any new factual material to what has already been collected. Yet, while revisiting your debates and, in particular, reading your writings, I found within myself an irrepressible urge to enter into conversation with you. [...]

When I read about the *Muslim Sahitya Samaj* and *Shikha*, a particular quality of your sense of time becomes strikingly clear to me—especially when contrasted with the later period (1937–1947). In the years 1926/27 to 1931, despite the many justified and unjustified grievances that Hindus and Muslims held against one another, Partition was unimaginable. You—and perhaps everyone in the late 1920s and early 1930s—held this historical reality as a given. The absence of the assumption that Partition might offer a solution to Hindu–Muslim antagonism (as Abul Mansur Ahmad or Shyama Prasad Mukherjee would later come to believe) created a space for your thinking that became impossible once Bengali Muslims began to invest themselves in the imagination of “Pakistan”.

You assumed that Muslims and Hindus were historically and territorially bound to live together, and it was within this assumption that you reflected on the problem of modernity for Bengali Muslims. You observed that from Rammohan Roy to Rabindranath Tagore, Bengali Hindu society had pursued modernity and nationalism, yet within their notions of modernity or “nation”, Bengali Muslims remained marginalised, neglected, or in some cases almost entirely forgotten. Nor was this accusation unfounded. Rabindranath himself acknowledged it in various writings and statements. [...]

Around 1940, the Pakistan Movement emerged as a response to this long-standing erasure, opening up the possibility of political sovereignty for Bengali Muslims. One might say that the period from 1947 to 1971 represents a linear history of the unfolding of that sovereignty. If necessary, that journey would begin by letting go of Hindu partnership. Without Partition, such political sovereignty would not have come into the lives of Bengali Muslims—or would have arrived much later. I was born after Partition, and therefore all my thinking inevitably accepts its reality.

Yet in the years 1926–1931, the conditions shaping your thought were different. Partition still lay beyond imagination. You believed that the pursuit of political and national sovereignty for both Bengali Muslims and Hindus, despite countless grievances and resentments, would have to be undertaken in mutual contact, hand in hand. That is why your thinking was not as directly political as it was cultural. [...]

Thought does not consist of argument alone; it seems to me that thought also possesses a disposition, a temperament, even a character. Since your discussion of Hindu–Muslim antagonism begins from the cultural premise that neither can exist without the other, I discern in your thinking five qualities or traits that help me clarify my own intellectual project as well.

You never imagined that this problem could have a geopolitical solution; nor do I believe—while fully accepting, indeed welcoming, Bangladesh’s political sovereignty—that political division can offer any way of understanding, let alone addressing, the complexities of our shared history. I do not deny that division may, under certain conditions, become necessary. But such division is a contingent arrangement. The deeper question is this: if a genuine dialogue is to be sustained between two contending communities who share the same language and belong to the same cultural tradition, despite their many differences, what might be the conditions of that dialogue?

With this question in mind, I have read a number of your writings from the *Shikha* period (and later as well), and in the character of your thought I find, at least, a constellation of five qualities worth reflecting upon. First, your aversion to intensity; second, the honesty and courage of your thinking; third, your refusal to sever yourself entirely from those whom you criticise; fourth, your constant attentiveness to the idea of the common good—a trait that often found expression in your use of the word *Prem* (love); and fifth, the final disposition of your thinking that I

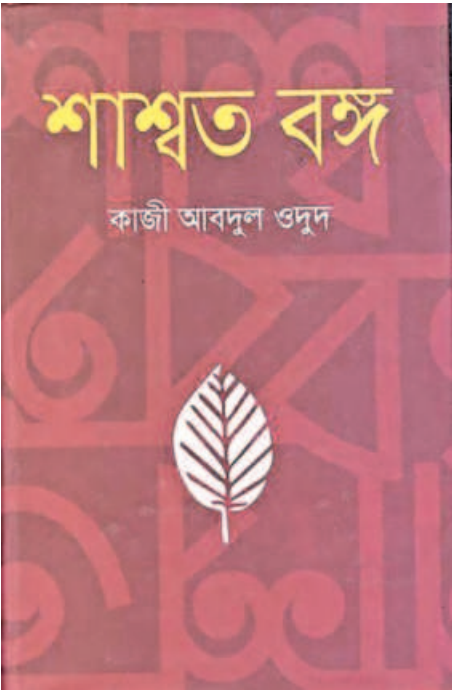
wish to note: your refusal to think from the vantage point of the majority. [...]

Let me now elaborate, in some detail, on those dispositions of your thinking that remain relevant to me even today. [...]

One. Avoiding intensity in debate

You made this point in a letter written in the month of Kartik, Bengali year 1344 (October, 1937), to your friend “Taslim”, also known as Muhammad Wazed Ali (1896–1954). You wrote, “You have expressed disappointment that you did not find in me a strong enough intensity of attachment to the past.” In articulating the character of your thought, you went on to say: “Your disappointment is not difficult to understand. But it is intensity itself that I fear—and I believe everyone ought to fear it; this, you see, is my conviction.”

A closer reading of your letter makes it clear that by “intensity” you meant one-sidedness, a monocular mode of judgement. Your friend had argued that “so much debris has become entangled with whatever is good in religion that unless religion is entirely discarded, there can be no human welfare; otherwise, humanity will continue to entangle itself in endless complications.” Your response was: “Good and evil have always coexisted; the seeker, according to necessity, distinguishes between the two and proceeds along the path of life with the aid of



that discernment.”

You further argued: “You will find an example of this even within your scientism—it is evident that alongside it, a fascination with destruction has also found a place of honour in the human mind. Who, then, can separate true scientism from this destructive impulse? No one but humanity’s concern for the common good—that devotion to society which we call moral or religious sensibility.” Otherwise, you wrote, “scientism is nothing more than a purified intellect; ... a clear intellect is merely a powerful instrument, nothing more. With it, mountains and forests may be levelled to create new settlements, and with the same ease, a brother’s throat may be cut.”

In today’s world, amid a global environmental crisis, you might no longer have described the technological capacity to fell mountains and forests as an unqualified good. Yet the logic of your opposition to “intensity” remains easy to grasp. If Muslims and Hindus wish to carry their relationship forward amid their many conflicts, they must avoid this one-sided gaze—whether directed at themselves or at the other. You upheld this argument throughout your life. [...]

Two. Honesty and courage in thought

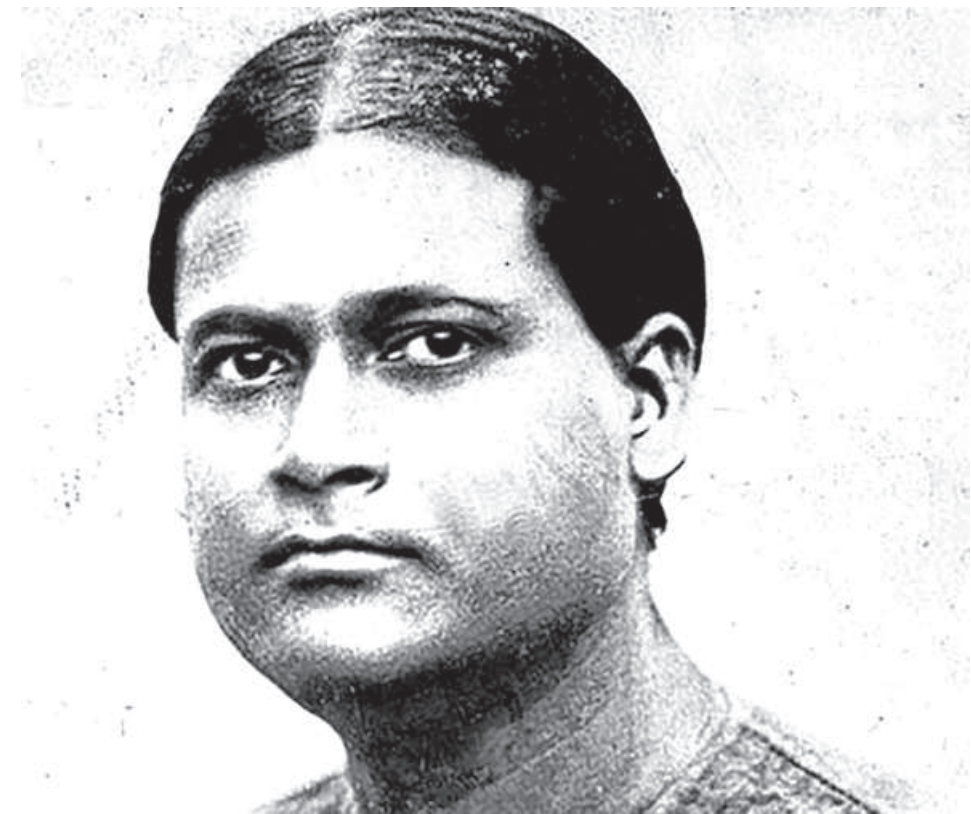
No thinker can avoid one-sidedness of thought without valuing honesty. Yet courage is also required to give expression to that thought. One may be honest in one’s thinking and still, out of fear of public opinion, refrain from articulating the truth one has grasped. You, however, possessed that courage—perhaps because you were willing to endure censure and sharp criticism. From what I have read and understood of you, you maintained this position throughout your life.

It is well known that during the period of *Shikha*, the publication of your essay *Sammohit Musalman* (The Hypnotised Muslim) in *Nabaparyay* provoked the wrath of *Monthly Mohammadi*. And yet, criticising one’s own community is, in a sense, easier; others within the *Shikha* circle did so as well. What is far more difficult is to speak uncomfortable truths about a community with which one is in conflict, especially when one does so at that community’s own invitation.

In India, I have observed that orthodox Marxist Muslim historians have spoken out forcefully against Muslim communalism, while assuming that Hindu Marxists would take responsibility for criticising Hindu communalism. The reasoning behind this is easy enough to understand. But you did not take this convenient path.

Let me return once more to your lecture on *Hindu-Musalmaner Birodh* (Hindu–Muslim Conflict) delivered at Santiniketan. Here, you also enjoyed Rabindranath Tagore’s support and encouragement. Tagore wrote:

“When the mind, overwhelmed by the horrors of Hindu–Muslim conflict in this country, becomes breathless with despair



Kazi Abdul Wadud (1894–1970)

and cannot see where this barbarity will end, one occasionally glimpses, from afar, bridges that embrace the two opposing shores with both arms. When the generosity of Abdul Wadud Saheb’s intellectual disposition appeared to me as one such broad pathway of reconciliation, I bowed to him with renewed hope. Alongside this, I perceived his thoughtfulness, his subtle and impartial faculty of judgement, and the distinctiveness of his expressive power in the Bengali language.”

Tagore was not exaggerating here. I remain struck by the way you could claim, as part of your own heritage and inheritance—through a combination of critique and appreciation—the nineteenth-century Hindu religious movements led by figures such as Rammohan Roy, Debendranath Tagore, Ramakrishna, Keshab Chandra Sen, and Vivekananda, much as you claimed Kabir or Dadu of the Bhakti movement as your own. You wrote:

“This Hindu religious awakening is not merely the pride of Bengal; it is the pride of the whole of India.”

At the same time, you reminded your audience that when the proponents of this movement attempted to argue that “Hindu civilisation is the greatest civilisation in the world”, that Hindu identity assumed a *fierce or terrifying*



form in the eyes of Muslims. You then offered an observation of remarkable foresight—one that, to my mind, remains true even today:

“There is a striking resemblance between this fierce manifestation of Hinduism and the Wahhabi doctrine within Islam. The origins of both lie in the same source. The Wahhabi reaction arose from the weakness of the Muslim world; likewise, this fierce Hinduism was born out of centuries of weakness and failure among Hindus. ... In the minds of Muslims today, hostility towards Muslims has come to be seen as one of the most prominent identifying features of Hinduism.”

Three. Your cosmopolitanism

This disposition runs through every page of your writing. Your modern *cosmopolitan mind*—to borrow, or rather to accept the invitation of, the late Binoy Ghosh’s phrase—seeks to draw what is best from every tradition. I often find myself wondering how your audience responded when, at the fourth annual session of the *Muslim Sahitya Samaj*, you presented a paper on Goethe in the month of Chaitra, 1336 (March, 1930). There is no way of knowing. Yet it is not difficult to see that through Goethe you were shaping your own ethical ideal of life—a process that would continue into your later years through your engagement with Rabindranath Tagore and your translation of the Qur’an.

You were attempting to situate your Bengali life within a larger moral vision. You wrote, “There was no intensity of ethnic self-attachment in Goethe”—once again invoking your aversion to “intensity”. It is clear that you were not a radical revolutionary of any extreme persuasion. You did not wish to relinquish either your commitment to universal humanism or your deeply felt sense of Muslim identity.

Four. Your theory of love

In May 1946, at the fifth session of the Gulistan Literary Circle founded by your friend S. Wazed Ali—at a time when the Pakistan Movement was gathering force—you presented a paper entitled *Grihajuddher prakkale* (On the Eve of Civil War). In that essay, you described Hafiz as “the master of the path of love”. And not only here: across the entire terrain of your writings, one finds this motif of love or affection woven throughout.

You sought to touch the *bhuma* (infinite). You wished to be human before being Muslim—yet also to be both, deeply. And this becoming, you insisted, can never be complete unless one condition is fulfilled: “unless love is given to the soul”. What, then, is this path of love? Is it merely emotion? You clarify the matter further in your discussion of Rammohan Roy: “There are two clearly discernible currents in Rammohan’s genius—on the one hand, he is a thinker, skilled in judgement; on the other, he is a lover of humanity.” Once again, love returns as a central idea.

Indeed, love permeates every layer of your thought. You go on to explain with greater clarity: “Rammohan was well acquainted with the medieval saints. But his great difference from them lies in this: unlike them, he was not a devotee and poet; he was a devotee and a seeker of human welfare—and the aim of that welfare was the enhancement of everyday worldly life.”

You approached the question of Hindu–Muslim antagonism in similar terms elsewhere: “At the root of our country’s political failure lies the pitiable self-absorption and lovelessness of our educated classes.” What does this *lovelessness* mean? You explain: “If it is said that at the dawn of political consciousness they worshipped the deity of contentment, and today they worship the deity of discontent, it may sound unpalatable, but it may not be untrue. They have failed to grasp that the ‘country’ consists of people of many classes and many levels of consciousness, and that service to the country means tireless striving for the improvement of all those lives—this understanding ... could not be conveyed to those who were active in the political sphere.” [...]

Five. Rejecting the position of the majority

In a letter written to Abdul Qadir, published in the Falgun–Chaitra issue of the year 1337 (February–March, 1931), you wrote that, should elections be held, you would stand not for separate electorates for Muslims but rather with the camp favouring joint electorates. Needless to say, this was still a time when Partition could not yet be imagined. Yet the question of who constituted the majority and who the minority had already been firmly established in public debate. Considered across the whole of India, Muslims were a minority—what you called the “smaller group”—while Hindus were the majority, the “larger group”.

You wrote that “in the realm of politics, it is virtually impossible for the larger group to renounce the desire for dominance”, because it is “intoxicated by the pride of numbers”. “The resolution, therefore, lies in this,” you argued: let that dominance remain, but let it be exercised in a manner as beneficial as possible for all sections of the country. And this can only happen if the smaller group, casting aside the spirit of factionalism, devotes itself to creative endeavour and thereby guides the larger group along the path of the common good. “... To many this

may sound like a riddle. But in truth, this may well be the law of the world. Ibsen has said: The strongest man is he who stands in the minority of one.”

It goes without saying that Pakistan did not come into being by following your counsel. No community trusted that its welfare could be secured while remaining in a “minority” position. Yet after Partition, you spent your entire life in Kolkata, voluntarily becoming a member of a minority community. You had no desire whatsoever for the “pride of numerical dominance”. In this, I discern a moral summons that is profoundly necessary in our own time.

Let me now return to my own time and ask why your thinking—and especially the thinking of your *Shikha* period—continues to draw me so powerfully. It draws me because within your thought I find a standpoint and a method from which to reflect on Bengali history while situated in today’s globalised world. It is not exactly the same standpoint; rather, in your time I glimpse a refracted image of my own—much as in a mirror the left appears as the right. For between the time of *Shikha* and my own lies the trench-like divide carved by the politics of Partition.

As a result, the historical fact that East Bengal is today an independent and sovereign nation-state—a state that could not have come into being without 1947, and whose emergence created the possibility of a sovereign national life for Bengali Muslims by displacing what was experienced as “Hindu dominance”—must be acknowledged with respect. Bearing that respect in mind, and with a sense of kinship towards Bengali Muslims, I must nevertheless reflect on Hindu–Muslim antagonism within the broader history of Bengal, and on its possible resolutions—or, if no final resolution is conceivable, on the many small, provisional, everyday settlements that must constantly be reworked and renewed. And I do so while standing within a globalised, planetary world.

Today, Bengalis from both Bangladesh and West Bengal are dispersed across the globe. The solution to Hindu–Muslim antagonism that Partition offered was, fundamentally, geopolitical in nature. It enabled us to bind “place” to “culture”, as Abul Mansur Ahmed once did in his book *Pak Banglar Culture*. Theories of “Indian domination” or “Calcutta’s dominance” likewise emerged from this coupling of place and culture. Even the pejorative phrase that has recently entered Bangladesh’s political vocabulary—“agents of India”—has been made possible by this imagined spatial division of Bengali-speaking people. Without a political “solution” to Hindu–Muslim conflict, such terms would not have come into being.

It is precisely because of globalisation that this geopolitical solution no longer seems sufficient today. Bengalis on both sides now meet, converse, form friendships, and recognise one another—not only within their respective countries but also across the many parts of the world to which Bengalis have dispersed. Without 1971, would there have been such friendships, such movements back and forth, such rediscoveries of one another? The globalised Bengali today is no longer defined solely by India or Bangladesh; many now hold two or more passports. And yet it would be naïve to assume that old currents of conflict no longer circulate within these new identities. Even within friendship, one must swim against the undercurrents of difference in order to sustain it. And there is no obligation to do so—we sustain these ties out of our own volition. Hindu and Muslim Bengalis have been neighbours for a very long time; the history of that shared neighbourhood is far deeper and older than the history of our divided nations.

That is why I say that, although you and I belong to different eras, we share a common point of departure when thinking, as Bengalis, about the history of antagonism between Bengali Muslims and Hindus. You thought from a time before Partition could even be imagined as a practical solution. You wrote while claiming the cultures of both Hindu and Muslim Bengalis as your own heritage. I am one among the many Bengalis scattered across the world. I am not even a citizen of India. I, too, have no reason not to regard both Bengalis as my heritage. You never sought a political or geographical solution to questions of historical and cultural difference. It is here that I find something to learn from you—or, to put it differently, a reason to claim you as part of my own heritage and lineage.

It is in this spirit that I have tried to articulate some of what I learn from you, drawing especially on your writings from the *Shikha* period on Hindu–Muslim antagonism. Yet today, as the line goes, “Others abide our question; thou art free.” And so, like the disciple Ekalavya, I have placed you within my mind in the seat of Dronacharya and spoken these words to you.

Yours respectfully,
Dipesh Chakrabarty
Chicago, 11 December 2025

Dipesh Chakrabarty is Lawrence A. Kimpton Distinguished Service Professor of History, South Asian Languages, and Civilizations at the University of Chicago.

Translated by Samia Huda.

This is an abridged version; the full article is available online.

From orphanage to JUNIOR CHAMPION

ANISUR RAHMAN

When paddler Abul Hashem Hasib should have been under the loving care of his parents at just three years of age, he was instead taken to an orphanage by his single mother and maternal grandfather following his father's death and the family's financial hardship.

That orphanage -- Child Heaven International in Chittagong -- proved a blessing in disguise. The home for parentless, destitute, disabled and underprivileged children supported Hasib for nine years and continues to back his sporting journey by paying his monthly school fees at BKSP. Hasib was admitted to the sports education institute in 2019 through a training camp held in Chittagong and is currently a Grade-12 student.

Years of hardship, patience and perseverance paid off on Friday when Hasib clinched the boys' singles title at the 40th



National Table Tennis Championships, defeating his close rival and BKSP teammate Nafis Iqbal 3-1.

Hasib also won three more titles -- the boys' team and mixed events in the U-19 section, and the mixed event in the senior section. He finished runners up in both the u-19 boys' doubles and men's doubles, and secured third place in the men's team event.

"I could not have come this far without the support of Child Heaven International," Hasib told The Daily Star yesterday.

Hasib said the orphanage environment helped him cope with his loss. "I never felt the absence of my father because of the surroundings at the orphanage. I wish I could share my success with my father, but instead I share everything with my mother, who supports me a lot," he said.

Winning his maiden national singles title was particularly special for Hasib, although he had previously become junior champion in a ranking tournament last year. "Becoming junior champion at the national championship is a different feeling. Every paddler dreams of winning the singles title," he said. "I targeted it in 2023 but failed. This time, I was determined and trusted the hard work I put in."



BPL PLAYOFFS

Eliminator (Jan 20, 1:00pm)
Rangpur vs Sylhet

Qualifier 1 (Jan 20, 6:00pm)
Rajshahi vs Chattogram

Qualifier 2 (Jan 21, 6:00pm)
Winner of Eliminator vs Loser of Qualifier 1

Final (Jan 23, 7:00pm)
TBA

***All matches at SBNCs in Mirpur*

Saif Hassan, vice-captain of the Bangladesh T20 team, showed glimpses of a return to form after a prolonged lean patch as he helped Dhaka Capitals post a challenging 170 all out in 19.5 overs in their Bangladesh Premier League (BPL) match against Chattogram Royals in Mirpur yesterday. Saif top-scored with a 44-ball 73, having managed five single-digit scores and a highest knock of 22 runs in his previous eight BPL outings.

Hridoy urges faith in national openers

SPORTS REPORTER

Bangladesh middle-order batter Tawhid Hridoy has backed the national team's openers to rediscover form despite their struggles in the ongoing Bangladesh Premier League (BPL).

Opener Tanzid Hasan Tamim is averaging just over 18 in this edition of the BPL, with a highest score of 76, while Saif Hassan -- the other opener preferred by the team management -- has endured a difficult campaign, averaging below 15.

Hridoy, meanwhile, registered a superb century on Wednesday, following it up after a knock of 62 the previous day. His 63-ball 109 against Noakhali Express helped Rangpur Riders secure third position in the playoffs.

The hundred propelled Hridoy to the top of the BPL run-getters' list, with 378 runs at an average of 42 and a strike rate of 139.48. His surge up the scoring charts coincided with a change in batting position. In his first six matches, batting at three or four, Hridoy averaged just 17.6 with only one fifty. Following that lean run, he was promoted to open the innings and responded with an unbeaten 97 against Rajshahi Warriors.

With national team openers out of form, Hridoy was asked whether he could be considered for an opening role at international level.

"When the team [Rangpur] gave me this opportunity, I told them I had no problem. I am mentally ready to try to contribute to the



team wherever they deploy me," Hridoy said. "Yes, playing in the top order provides an opportunity to build an innings, whereas in the middle or lower order, you focus on

impact innings of 25 to 50 runs."

However, speaking about the national team, Hridoy stressed the importance of backing the existing openers.

"I cannot say much about the national team. There are many top-order batters and they have been doing well in the last one year. I don't think I should be in their place right now; we should trust them and we want them to represent the country well going forward," Hridoy remarked.

Saif, who is also the vice-captain of the T20I side, registered his only notable innings of the tournament with a 73 against Chattogram on Wednesday -- a knock that may offer some relief to the selectors ahead of the World Cup. Hridoy, however, cautioned against directly comparing BPL performances with international cricket.

"At this moment, you cannot compare the BPL with international cricket; they are different. We should pray that everyone does well, because that is good for the country," he added.

Hridoy is expected to slot in at number five for the national team. He revealed that skipper Litton Das had emphasised the importance of his role in the middle order.

"He [Litton] told me, 'You will play in the middle order at the World Cup, so if everything is right, try to practise batting there. It's different and not easy,'" Hridoy said. "He reminded me that impact innings in the middle order also count."

Sharmin Akhter's maiden half-century in Women's T20Is -- a 39-ball 63 -- followed by an overall disciplined bowling performance, helped Bangladesh seal a 21-run victory over the USA in their opening Group B encounter of the ICC Women's T20 World Cup Qualifier at the Mulpani Cricket Ground in Kathmandu, Nepal, yesterday. Riding on Sharmin's knock, laced with eight fours and a six, Bangladesh posted 159 for 5, while Nahida Akter starred with the ball, claiming 4 for 24 to restrict the USA to 137 for 9. The Tigresses will face Papua New Guinea in Kirtipur tomorrow.

PHOTO: BCB



Arsenal tighten grip at the top



AGENCIES

Arsenal took a seven-point lead at the top of the Premier League after a scoreless draw with Nottingham Forest on Saturday following an exhilarating 2-0 derby victory for Manchester United that dealt a devastating blow to Manchester City's title hopes.

Arsenal could have gone nine points clear with a win at Forest but Sean Dyche's side fought tooth and nail to secure the draw, becoming only the second team to prevent Mikel Arteta's side from scoring in the Premier League this season.

"We tried to at the end find a goal. I don't think we conceded a single shot, again. But that's the margins and we didn't find a way to win it. Credit to them, the manner that they are organised," Arteta said.

Arsenal have 50 points from 22 games with City on 43 from 22.

After lamenting his side's wasteful finishing, Arteta said he was frustrated that they were not awarded a penalty in the 80th minute when the ball struck Ola Aina on the arm, but a VAR review cleared the Forest defender of any wrongdoing.

"A clear penalty in the box that has not been given, so that's the margins," he told broadcaster TNT. "I saw it live, here, and I saw it now again. That is very unnecessary."



PHOTO: AFP

** The 2-1 victory in the three-match series marked New Zealand's first ODI series win against India in India, after losing each of their previous seven bilateral ODI series there.

** Mitchell smashed a 131-ball 137 -- his highest ODI score -- surpassing his previous best of 134, which had also come against India. Phillips, meanwhile, struck 106 off 88 deliveries

as New Zealand posted 337 for eight. In reply, despite a 124-run knock from Virat Kohli, India were bundled out for 296 in 46 overs.

** It was Mitchell's ninth ODI century and his fourth against India. It was also his fourth consecutive fifty-plus score and his second century in back-to-back matches against the same opposition.

NEW ZEALAND REWRITE HISTORY IN INDIA

New Zealand middle-order batter Daryl Mitchell continued his strong impact against India in ODIs, particularly in Indian conditions. Centuries from Mitchell and Glenn Phillips powered New Zealand to a historic series win in Indore yesterday, after sealing the third ODI by 41 runs.

** Mitchell, who scored an unbeaten 131 in the previous ODI in Rajkot, finished the series with 352 runs -- the highest aggregate by any New Zealand batter in a three-match bilateral ODI series.

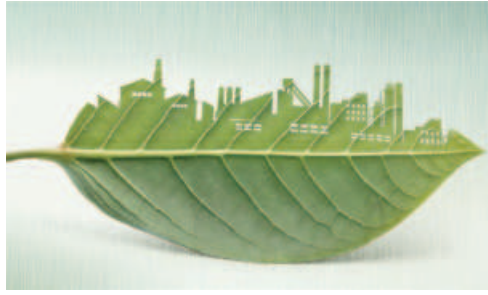
** Mitchell averages 74.1 in ODIs against India -- the highest among players with a minimum of 500 runs against the opponent.



'A GREAT MOMENT'

Venus Williams fell at the first hurdle but said she was proud of herself after making history as the oldest woman to ever play at the Australian Open on Sunday. The American seven-time Grand Slam champion, 45, was handed a wildcard for Melbourne, five years after she last appeared at the major. She showed she still has what it takes in patches, pushing 24-year-old Serbian Olga Danilovic all the way before losing the last six games to crash out 6-7 (5/7), 6-3, 6-4. "It was such a great game, such a great moment," Williams said.

PHOTO: REUTERS



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‘There should be no more mourning’

Tarique says people must write the history of victory instead

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BNP plans to establish a separate department under the Liberation War affairs ministry to support the families of July martyrs and the injured if it comes to power, said party Chairman Tarique Rahman.

He said independence and sovereignty were achieved in 1971 and protected again in 2024 through the mass uprising against fascism.

“July warriors are also considered as freedom fighters,” said Tarique during a views-exchange event at the Krishibid Institution Bangladesh with the families of those killed in the uprising and those seriously injured.

Listening to the accounts of martyrs’ families and injured persons, Tarique appeared visibly emotional, at times breaking down and embracing family members of the victims to offer comfort.

He also came down from the stage, approached the families, listened to the injured, and offered them consolation.

Family members broke down in tears while sharing



A person maimed in the July uprising breaks down in tears while speaking at the Krishibid Institution in the capital yesterday, when BNP Chairman Tarique Rahman met the families of those killed and injured during the 2024 mass movement.

Govt clarifies CA’s support for ‘Yes’ vote

UNB, Dhaka

The interim government has explained why Chief Adviser Prof Muhammad Yunus’ support for the “Yes” vote in the referendum is consistent with democratic norms in Bangladesh.

“Professor Muhammad Yunus’ support for a ‘Yes’ vote is consistent with the reformist mandate of the interim government, Bangladesh’s urgent need for institutional renewal, established international democratic practice, and transparency and accountability to the electorate,” said the Chief Adviser’s Press Wing yesterday.

Ultimately, the decision rests with the people of Bangladesh, the interim government said.

“That is the democratic guarantee. Leadership does not negate that choice. It helps clarify it,” said the press wing in an explanation.

‘EC not fit for holding credible polls’

Says NCP; names candidates for 27 seats

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The National Citizen Party spokesperson Asif Mahmud Shojib Bhuyain yesterday said his party has lost all confidence in the Election Commission’s ability to hold a credible and neutral election.

He said the EC no longer has the capacity to conduct fair polls.

“The Election Commission has legalised candidacies in violation of several existing laws, including those in the constitution and the Representation of the People Order [RPO]. This commission will not be able to organise a fair election,” he told a press briefing at the party’s central office in Banglamotor last night.

He said the EC had been holding hearings on the legality of candidacies until yesterday, and described the commission members’ meeting with BNP Secretary General Mirza Fakhrul Islam Alamgir during verdict delivery as a “warning”.

“We believe the verdict is fabricated and predetermined.”

Asif, who also serves as chairman of the NCP’s Election Management Committee, said, “It is time to reconsider whether the National Citizen Party will participate in the upcoming polls.

“Our political council will decide on the matter after review. At the same time, discussions will be held with other

Unlock women’s power, unlock the economy

Say speakers at a policy dialogue

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Unlocking women’s underutilised human capital is essential for Bangladesh’s economic progress, said speakers at an event yesterday.

“We must remove barriers, change mindsets and ensure women take their rightful place in the workforce,” said Rupali Chowdhury, managing director of Berger Paints Bangladesh, at a policy dialogue styled “Women Shaping the Nation: Policy, Possibility & the Future of Bangladesh” organised by Dhaka Forum Initiative.

Many qualified women do not reach CEO positions partly due to mindset barriers and partly because leadership pipelines remain underdeveloped.

Women often leave work to shoulder family responsibilities and, upon returning, face the challenge of starting anew.

She underscored the importance of maternity leave, daycare facilities and community-based solutions where companies cannot provide them, and psychological and mental support.

“Women must negotiate, lead and participate fully in both corporate and community settings,” she said,





Women must negotiate, lead and participate fully in both corporate and community settings.

RUPALI CHOWDHURY, MD of Berger Paints Bangladesh

while emphasising the need for policies to ensure women occupy leadership roles, citing her company’s requirement that 30 percent of independent directors on the board be women.

Zaima Rahman, daughter of BNP

2 bodies found in abandoned Savar building

Five bodies recovered from there in six months

OUR CORRESPONDENT, Savar

Police yesterday recovered charred bodies of two unidentified individuals from an abandoned community centre in Savar upazila of Dhaka district.

With this, a total of five bodies have been recovered from this exact spot over the last six months.

Around 2:00pm yesterday, the two bodies were discovered on the second floor of the abandoned Savar Municipal Community Centre after a call to the 999 hotline, said Arman Ali, officer-in-charge of Savar Model Police Station.

Police believe the two were murdered, possibly in the early hours of yesterday.

One Samrat Hossain, 35, was detained in this connection, said Saidul Islam, OC of Dhaka North Detective Branch (DB) Police.

“Initially, it appears that he may be involved with the killings. We are interrogating him, and further details will be shared later.”

However, locals claim the detained man is mentally ill and has long been seen in the area.

Meanwhile, OC Arman Ali claimed the detainee was not mentally ill and could just be faking it.

Later in the day, the Criminal Investigation Department visited the site.

Iran protest toll climbs to 5,000

Says official, blames ‘terrorists, armed rioters’; judiciary hints at executions

AGENCIES

At least 5,000 people have been killed in protests in Iran, including about 500 security personnel, an Iranian official in the region said yesterday, citing verified figures and accusing “terrorists and armed rioters” of killing “innocent Iranians”.

 500 security personnel among the dead: official

 Heaviest clashes, most deaths in Kurdish northwest

 Iran considers ‘gradually’ restoring internet

The official also told Reuters some of the heaviest clashes and highest number of deaths were in the Iranian Kurdish areas in northwest Iran, a region where Kurdish separatists have been active and where flare-ups have been among the most violent in past periods of unrest.

“The final toll is not expected to increase sharply,” the official added.

On Saturday, Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei said: “We will not drag the country into war, but we will not let domestic or international criminals go unpunished,” state media reported. Yesterday, the judiciary indicated that executions may go ahead.

Tajul urges caution in using the word ‘mob’

Politicians calls his statement ‘a threat’

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ICT Chief Prosecutor Tajul Islam yesterday commented on the use of the word “mob” as a way to question the uprising and warned everyone to be cautious, a stance that political leaders at a discussion termed a “threat”.

He was addressing a policy dialogue titled “Independence of the Judiciary and Rule of Law”, organised by the Centre for Governance Studies (CGS) at the capital’s Cirdap auditorium.

“You cannot equate the fall of the Bastille with a street mugger’s mob. If any quarter attempts to question this revolution of toppling the Gono Bhaban – or those who carried it out – by repeatedly using the word ‘mob’, I would



Leaders and activists of Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal hold a sit-in outside the Election Commission headquarters in Agargaon yesterday, protesting the EC’s “biased and controversial” role ahead of the upcoming national election slated for February 12. Story on page 4.

3 days on, cops yet to rescue abducted man

His critically injured bodyguard at CMH

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Three days on, police have yet to rescue a man abducted in Uttara.

His bodyguard was critically injured during the abduction.

The incident occurred on Road-12 in Sector-14 of Uttara around 7:00pm on Friday.

The abducted man remains unidentified, as no family members have come forward or filed a complaint. Law enforcement agencies have yet to trace his family members as well.

The bodyguard, Mahbub Alam, 57, a retired army personnel, is currently undergoing treatment at the Combined Military Hospital (CMH).

Doctors say he has suffered a critical head injury.

Mahbub’s son Abdullah Azam filed a case with Uttara West Police Station on Saturday.

Uttara West Police Station Officer-in-Charge Kazi Rafiq told The Daily Star that police visited the scene and collected CCTV footage. “We are trying to rescue the abducted man.”

According to the case statement, Mahbub Alam lived on Road 13/C in Sector-6 under the Uttara East Police Station. He was employed through a security services company and had a 12-gauge shotgun licensed to his name.