



## Over 90% of July uprising cases still under probe

Nearly 2 years on, victims' families wait for closure, while those falsely implicated continue to suffer

EMRUL HASAN BAPPI

Nearly two years after the July mass uprising, police have not been able to complete investigations into more than 90 percent of the 1,855 cases filed over killings and violence during the uprising, deepening concern and frustration among victims' families and those falsely accused in many of the cases.

Of the cases filed across the country, 799 were lodged over murders and the rest 1,056 on other charges, including attempted murder, according to the Police Headquarters (PHQ).

Police officials said probes have been completed in 176 cases (about 9.5 percent), with charge sheets submitted in 156 cases (8.4 percent).

In Dhaka alone, 905 cases, including 555 on murder charges have been filed with various police stations, and investigations have been completed in 43 cases (4.75 percent), according to court documents and police.

Case documents show that of the 43 cases, 24 saw submission of charge sheets, while police have submitted final reports in 19 cases, including 13 over murders, clearing all the accused of criminal charges.

**Court documents show that at least 24 cases have so far been filed with various police stations in Dhaka city against 77 journalists on different charges, including murder, attempted murder, and unlawful assembly linked to the uprising.**

When asked, several officials at the PHQ said it is taking considerable time to complete probes as a huge number of people were named as accused in these cases.

Legal experts said the slow progress in investigations reflects both the complexity of the cases and weaknesses in the country's criminal justice system.

"Filing of a large number of cases immediately after a mass uprising is not unusual, but investigations must be conducted with due diligence and completed within a reasonable timeframe," said Ishrat Hasan, a lawyer at the Supreme Court.

"If probes remain stalled for years, both the victims and those falsely accused suffer, ultimately undermining public confidence in the justice system," she noted.

Ishrat also pointed out that many of the cases were filed accusing a large number of unnamed people, which made investigations more complex and time-consuming.

"Ensuring accountability for the killings and safeguarding those wrongly accused are equally important for upholding the rule of law... If the authorities fail to ensure transparent, impartial, and timely investigations, the justice process will become ineffective."

She further said the authorities should prioritise scrutinising the cases, separating weak or politically motivated complaints from genuine allegations.

Meanwhile, thousands of people, including dozens of journalists, have been waiting for the disposal of the cases, with many claiming that they were not involved in the killings or acts of violence during the uprising.

SEE PAGE 2 COL 1



Farmers in the haor regions of Kishoreganj are racing against time to finish their harvesting activities amid fears of inclement weather in the coming days. On the fields, harvested paddy is threshed, washed, boiled, dried in the sun, broken into rice, and the straw piled to dry in one place. The photo was taken in the Majlishpur area of Nikli upazila.

PHOTO: TAFSILUL AZIZ

SEE PAGE 2 COL 4

## Coal overtakes gas in power generation

Declining gas output shifts Bangladesh's energy balance for the first time

ASIFUR RAHMAN

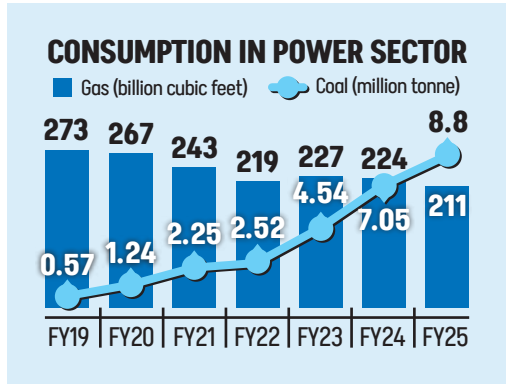
Bangladesh's coal-fired power plants have, for the first time, outpaced gas-based generation, marking a major shift in the country's power mix amid declining domestic gas supply and stagnant LNG imports.

Natural gas has historically been the largest primary fuel source for electricity. But falling output from local fields, limited imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG), and rising use of imported coal have changed the picture.

According to Power Development Board (PDB) data, coal-fired plants supplied the highest share of electricity after yesterday's daytime peak at 12:00pm, reaching 5,185MW by 3:00pm.

Gas-based plants produced 4,915MW at that time. Total generation stood at 13,109MW before dropping during evening peak hours due to lower demand amid rain.

Bangladesh's installed power generation



capacity currently stands at 28,494MW, of which 12,194MW (43%) is from gas and 7,629MW (27%) from coal. However, shortages in gas, coal, and furnace oil mean many plants remain underutilised.

SEE PAGE 2 COL 4

## WASHINGTON PRESS GALA SHOOTING Gunman planned to target Trump officials

Says US attorney general; 'lone wolf' shooter arrested

AFP, Washington

Investigators yesterday said the gunman who tried to storm a gala dinner attended by US President Donald Trump planned to target top government officials, as scrutiny grew over the event's security.

Trump, who was rushed out of the hotel ballroom in Washington by Secret Service agents, posted surveillance camera footage of the gunman attempting to sprint past a security checkpoint as guards drew their weapons.

After an exchange of gunfire, the suspect was detained at the scene and was being questioned Sunday before he is due to appear in court on Monday.

"He's not actively cooperating. I expect that he will be formally charged tomorrow morning in federal court in Washington," acting US Attorney General Todd Blanche told CBS's "Face The Nation."

SEE PAGE 2 COL 1

CORROSION AWARENESS DAY 2026

## A VISIONARY PLAN AGAINST CORROSION

**Build the structures of today and tomorrow with epoxy-coated rebar.**

Due to geographical conditions and high humidity, corrosion in reinforcing bars have become a major barrier to ensuring long-lasting infrastructure across Bangladesh. In addition, the soil and water contain high salinity in coastal areas of the country. When exposed to salinity, reinforcing bars begin to corrode. As a result, rods deteriorate quickly and the lifespan of structures is reduced, leading to significant financial and asset losses. That is why greater foresight is essential for building long-lasting and safe structures. As the pioneer of unceasing innovation, BSRM has championed the fight against corrosion for over a decade. They have introduced the country's only fusion bonded epoxy-coated rebar, BSRM Centura. So, let us all think of a safer tomorrow and join the fight against corrosion today.



The Matarbari Deep Sea Port Bangladesh

### Corrosion: Bangladesh's silent killer

Structures that are meant to last 50-60 years, built with massive investments, are becoming unfit within just 15-20 years. Thousands of people are being affected, and investments worth millions are being lost. Many are losing their livelihoods, mobility, and access to essential services. It is not limited to coastal regions like Barguna, Barisal, Khulna, and Cox's Bazar alone; corrosion is now becoming a barrier to sustainable development at every step across the country.

### Global strategies and measures against Corrosion: our inspiration

To prevent corrosion, developed countries, including those in the European Union, have adopted epoxy-coated rebar for decades. Under the EU's 'Green Deal' policy, fusion bonded epoxy-coated rebar (FBEC) is now widely used in infrastructure development. Today, around 71% of public infrastructure in Europe uses

epoxy-coated or stainless-steel rebar. Epoxy-coated rebar is widely used in coastal structures in the United States and Australia as well. In Sweden and East European countries, it has become a mandatory standard in parking garages, water treatment plants, and marine infrastructure.



Sydney Opera House Australia



Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge, USA

### Bangladesh steps up against Corrosion to Build a Safer Future

Bangladesh is also advancing in this global fight against corrosion. Across the country, including in the southern regions, BSRM Centura is being used in numerous national projects and private constructions. Major projects such as Matarbari Deep Sea Port, Cox's Bazar Railway Station, Payra Port, and Mirsarai Economic Zone are already using it. In addition, many individuals throughout the country are now choosing Centura for residential construction to ensure long-term durability. Moreover, it is also being used in parts of buildings that are highly exposed to moisture and

water, such as water reservoirs, septic tanks, underground basements, and foundations. We hope the day is not far when people across the country will become fully aware of the extreme risks of corrosion, think more proactively, and adopt epoxy-coated rebar for building in corrosion-prone areas. From the individual to the nation, this will help ensure faster progress toward a safer future.



Cox's Bazar Railway Station Bangladesh



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