

RAJSHAHI UNIVERSITY: Prof. M Eusuf Ali, Vice-Chancellor of RU addressing the reception ceremony of newly appointed teachers of Mass Communication Department of the varsity recently. — Star photo

Bangladesh Institute of Administration and Management (BIAM) and Management (BIAM) Eskaton, Dhaka Notice Inviting Tender

Memo No. BIAM/21/C/2

Dated: December 3, 1994

Tenders in sealed cover are hereby invited by the undersigned from the genuine and reputed foreign manufacturers through their local sole agents having sufficient experience and back up service facilities in the similar work for "Supply, Installation and Commissioning of Air-Conditioner (Multi-Split and window type packaged unit)" in 6 (six) storied building with provision of vertical extension in future at the Bangladesh Institute of Administration and Management (BIAM) Building, Eskaton, Dhaka.

- i. Name of Work : Supply, Installation and Commissioning of Air-Conditioner (Multi-Split and window type packaged unit) in 6 (six) storied building of the Institute of Administration & Management Building, Eskaton, Dhaka.
- ii. Earnest Money : 2.5% of quoted amount in the form of Bank Draft or Pay Order in favour of the Project Director, Institute of Administration & Management (BIAM), Eskaton, Dhaka.
- iii. Completion Time : 6 (six) months.
- iv. Place of selling tender documents : Office of the Consultant M/s. Sthapati Sangshad Ltd., House No. 4, Road No. 9, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka-1205.
- v. Last date of selling tender documents : 18-12-1994 during office hours on all working days.
- vi. Tender receiving date and time : 24-12-1994 up to 1200 Noon.
- vii. Place of receiving tender documents : In the Office of the Director General, Anti-Corruption Office, Segunbagicha, Dhaka, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Dhaka, Zila Parishad Office, Johnson Road, Dhaka and the Consultant M/s. Sthapati Sangshad Ltd., House No. 4, Road No. 9, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka-1205.
- viii. Tender opening date and time : 24-12-1994 at 1330 hrs in presence of the tenderers (if any).
- ix. Place of birth : Sthapati Sangshad Ltd., House No. 4, Road No. 9, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka.
- x. Cost of tender document : With a non-refundable price of Tk 1,000.00 (Taka one thousand) only per set for each item in the form of Pay Order/Bank Draft from any scheduled bank of Bangladesh in favour of the Project Director, (BIAM) Dhaka.

2. The intending tenderers will have to apply in their letter head with the following documents to the consultants M/s. Sthapati Sangshad Ltd., House No. 4, Road No. 9, Dhaka-1205 to obtain permission for purchase of the tender documents on or before 17-12-1994 within 1800 hrs.

- i. Attested photocopy of the sole agency certificate from the manufacturer/Principal. (Original to be produced).
- ii. Certificate of satisfactory completion of similar nature of works of at least 30 (thirty) Tons Air-conditioner in a single tender from the concerned Engineer/Officer not below the rank of Executive Engineer.
- iii. List of satisfactory completion of similar nature of work in at least 6 (six) multi-storied buildings in separate places in Bangladesh.
- iv. Photocopy of valid ABC electrical contractor's License and supervisory license (Original documents to be produced).
- v. Valid photocopy of Import Registration Certificate of Chief Controller of Import and Export (Original to be produced). (The Local Office for service facilities of the tenderer will be inspected by Project Director, BIAM/Consultant before disposal of the tender).

3. The tenderers must submit their complete offer in one envelope system containing the technical and the financial offer for the works. The offer should contain the technical specifications of the equipment/materials supported by requisite original catalogues only.

4. The tenderer is required to quote for all items. The price for the imported items including CD, VAT and Taxes are to be quoted in Bangladesh Taka. The installation and commissioning part of the tender shall be quoted separately in Bangladesh Taka.

5. The authority reserves the right to accept any tender in full or reject any or to all tenders without showing any reason thereof.

6. The notice inviting tender will also form a part of the contract and will be binding upon the tenderer.

Mohammad Shahidul Alam

Director General, Anti-Corruption

and

Project Director

Bangladesh Institute of Administration & Management (BIAM) Eskaton, Dhaka

DDP-12545-6/12
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No paper!

From Our Correspondent
JHENIDAH, Dec 12: The Teleprinter machine, "Geen-tex" of Jhenidah telegraph office remained unused for want of paper. As a result, all types of telegrams are being sent by mail since November 5, this year.

"According to reports, shortage of type paper is a common feature of the office. As a result, the local pressmen face trouble, very in sending news. Taking to the telegram master, it was learnt that they requisition for supply of papers long ago but authority did not supply the same on time. For want of type paper they are compelled to send message by mail instead of using the teleprinter machine. At this all classes of telegrams like ordinary, urgent of press is delivered to the addressee four to six days after looking.

Chilli growers face problems in Kurigram

From Our Correspondent

KURIGRAM, Dec 12: Chilli growers of Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts of greater Rangpur are facing difficulties due to scarcity of the high yield variety of seeds and price hike of the inputs.

Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts, once famous for chilli production, are the main sources of supply in greater Rangpur.

Local people quoting farmers said chilli growers are to spend about Taka 5,000 for cultivation of one acre of land. But due to shortage of fund and high yielding variety seeds the production has decreased sharply.

Moreover, every year the chilli cultivation is badly affected by natural calamities like flood, drought and heavy downpour.



Prof Habibur Rahman

Professor Habibur Rahman always was in the first line of movement against the occupation of the enemy. Professor Habibur Rahman joined the Liberation War in April. The Pakistani Army entered the University campus on April 14. On secret information from an informer led by Brigadier Aslam and Colonel Taj, his house was raided at 4:00 PM on April 15 and was picked up. He was then taken to Zuberi Guest House of the university. He never came back since then. The largest hall of the varsity is named after the name of Shaheed Prof. Habibur Rahman.

Shaheed Professor Quaium joined the university in 1962. During the freedom movement he frequently said that independence of Bangladesh must come. He once said "I will be engaged in nation building works handing over charge of the family to you." But he did not get that opportunity. Pak military forces and its allies, Rajakars and Albadars killed him on



Prof S. Samaddar

40 pc people of Lalpur thana rely on smuggling

From Our Correspondent

NATORE, Dec 12: About 40 per cent people of Lalpur thana under Natore district rely on smuggling business as there are few opportunities for employment, it is learnt.

A non-government report said, smuggling is the main business of about 25 per cent people and the others are engaged in many other job besides smuggling.

Men and women of different ages including children are also engaged in this illegal profession. Unemployed literate youngmen mostly join in this job for their survival.

The mighty river Padma, which is flowing over the south side of Lalpur thana of about 329 square kilometres of area, has become unkind to the people of the thana. About 18 villages and 50 square kilometres of fertile agri-land have been submerged into the river so far.

According to a survey conducted in 1981, about 65 thousand 329 people lived in Iswardi, Bilmaria, Lalpur, and Durduria unions, near the

river, of the thana. Most of these people have become distressed and homeless losing their ancestral abodes into the river.

It is mentioned here that there is no large industry except North Bengal Sugar Mills in Lalpur.

Some of the homeless people are employed in the sugar mills. Finding no other alternative, over 25 thousand of the distressed and homeless people are compelled to join in the illegal job. Among them, about 3,500 are children.

A smuggler, unwilling to disclose his name, told The Daily Star that 'our fate has forced us to do this illegal job'. 'But', he added, 'the main profiteers are our leaders.' We follow our leaders for only earning livelihood', he said.

It is alleged, due to open and free smuggling and indifference of the law enforcing agencies, the public opinion has went in favour of smuggling business. Even, little boys and girls think smuggling — a legal way to earn their bread.

RU Rover Scouts in action

From RU Correspondent

RAJSHAHI UNIVERSITY, Dec 11: Rajshahi University Rover Scouts become a well known and ideal organisation in the varsity campus though it is a small unit of Bangladesh Scouts. Scouting movement is playing an important role to national progress and development, scouts in an internationally recognised organisation for social-welfare and to making good citizen.

Rajshahi University Rover

Scouts as a part of this movement has been playing a vital role from its very inception in 1976. If we evaluate its activities of last few months it would be clear to all that what they are doing for the student community and the society.

Rajshahi University Rover Scouts conducted a mass literacy programme for the "tokal" (urchin boys) serving in different residential halls of the varsity.



Rover Scouts engaged in road repairing work inside the RU campus. — Star photo



Rover Scouts planting saplings inside the RU campus. — Star photo

As a part of social-welfare programme, RU Rover Scout unit has taught the nearby villagers, how to make sanitary latrines. Rajshahi University Rover Scouts has created a record of recruiting one hundred and fifty students in scoutings. Rajshahi University is the only university which has scout units in all residential halls. Some 12 teachers and officers of the university has already received training on scouting for conducting these units.

A senior Rover mate, M M Kamrul Hasan of Rajshahi University is discharging his duty as an elected representative from Rajshahi Division to executive committee of Rover Regional Scouts since last 2 years.

Bangladesh scouts has decided to give "President Rover Scout" (PRS) award, the highest award of scouts to two scouts of Rajshahi University Rover Scout Unit. M M Kamrul Hasan and Mustafizur Rahman Milon will receive the award within a few days time.

It is mentionable that a number of scouts in Bangladesh have received the award. Rajshahi University Rover Scout Unit successfully hosted eight radio programmes from Rajshahi Radio Centre under the title "Campfire". The scouts unit also co-operate in various programmes of the varsity.

It also organized debate and cultural competition regularly in the campus. This organisation has launched cleaning programme from time to time. The unit also organised a scouts display last year in observance of Victory Day.

Dr. KBM Mahbubur Rahman, an Assistant Professor of Economics Department (RU) is discharging the duty of secretary of Rover Scouts.

Liberation War : Rajshahi University

One by one they killed the intellectuals

From Tareq Chowdhury

RAJSHAHI UNIVERSITY, Dec 12: Rajshahi University did not escape the evil step of Pakistani military forces launched on March 25, 1971 to abolish the Bengali nationalism. But

facing the strong resistance by the Freedom Fighters the enemy forces became weak and were forced to take shelter in Rajshahi Cantonment. Rajshahi city was controlled by the then EPR. By mid April a large number of Pakistani military troops entered Rajshahi city and later set-up a base on Rajshahi University campus.

Nationalist movement's leadership of the intellectuals of the country agitated the Pak civil and military bureaucrats and political leaders. Pak forces after firm hold in the campus, arrested three varsity teachers. Professor Habibur Rahman of Mathematics Department, Professor Mir Abdul Quaium of Psychology Department and Professor Shukharanjan Samaddar of Sanskrit Department who were later killed. Pak army's assault and repression continued for nine months claiming 27 lives to teachers student leaders of the university.

Professor Habibur Rahman always was in the first line of movement against the

November 25, 1971. He left behind two daughters and two sons and other well wishers. Prof. Quaium was picked up from his residence at 9:00 PM on November 25, 1971. Prof. Khanam, his wife, said, when they were in bed at their residence o Ghoramara in Rajshahi city, someone was knocking at the door and calling Prof. Quaium by name. Prof. Quaium got up from the bed and replied through the window. It was "Taiub Ali," the Non-Bengali stenographer of the Vice-Chancellor who asked the Professor to come out, an army officer wanted to talk to Prof. Quaium. Prof. Quaium was sick, so he requested that the officer should come to his house. Taiub Ali said, 'the officer would not come in.' After sometime the stenographer convinced Prof. Quaium to talk to the officer. He was picked up right then by the army and never returned. All those who were picked up in this way was taken to the Zohra Hall of the university and was tortured or killed.

Wife of Shaheed Prof. Quaium, Prof. Mastura Khanam said, after the liberation she came to know that Prof. Quaium was shot dead along with 14 others near the river Padma. Those 14 bodies were recovered near the river Padma on December 30 1971. Prof. Quaium's body was identified by many persons and was later buried at Kadirganj graveyard of Rajshahi.

The enemy forces who arrived from Dhaka made base at the students campus on April 13, occupying the residential halls of the varsity. On April 14, Pak army took Professor Shukharanjan Samaddar from his residence and killed him.

On the evening of April 13, with no electricity in the entire town an EPR soldier all of a sudden came to Sukharanjan Samaddar's house at the campus and asked for food and shelter. Samaddar took care of the soldier and gave him shelter. The soldier left his house before dawn. In the morning at 9:00 about five to six Pakistani troops knocked at his residence and enquired about the soldier.

On being satisfied that the soldier was not sheltered the Pak soldiers were about to leave place when suddenly their Urdu speaking partner identified Samaddar as a Hindu. The Pakistani Army then picked him to their jeep. He was taken first to Zuberi house. By end of July someone returned Samaddar's pair of sandal and broken spectacle to his residence. After the Liberation War, many people of nearby village Kajla said that Samaddar's body was buried near Binadpur Bazar. Part of Samaddar's body was later brought to the University and buried in front of the central library. His wife, Champa Samaddar is a house tutor of Begum Rokeya Hall of the varsity.



Abdull Quaium

Kullapathor in B'baria

Brave Freedom Fighters who sacrificed their lives

From SK MD Shahidul Islam



Forty seven martyrs of Liberation War were laid to rest in this graveyard in Kasba thana of Brahmanbaria district, known as Kullapathor located on top of a small mound.

BRAHMANBARIA, Dec 12: "Kullapathor" reminds us of the Liberation War as innumerable martyrs, Freedom Fighters were laid to eternal rest here.

"Kullapathor", a martyrs' graveyard in the village, is located in a small mound area under Kasba thana of Brahmanbaria district some three kilometres from bordering Salda Railway Station of the district. A visitor can comfortably reach the martyrs' graveyard on foot or on a rickshaw from Salda Railway Station. A sandy road of about three km runs from Salda to the hillock where a big gate is first noticed on which a sign reads "Shaheed Sorani". This is the main gate of martyrs' graveyard of Kullapathor where hundreds of Shaheed Freedom Fighters were laid to eternal rest.

According to Bir Motti Juddha (Freedom Fighter) Karim, (now in charge of the Martyrs' graveyard) Salda river, sub sector of the Sector-2 was one of the most heavy fighting spots of the area, under the sector Commanding Officer Late Khaled Musharraf. Salda spot was the only way for Pakistan military to enter into Brahmanbaria, Habiganj, Moulvibazar, Sylhet and other north-eastern areas of Bangladesh (then East Pakistan). Freedom Fighters of Salda made camp at Kullapathor. They often ambushed nearby Salda Rail bridge to trap defile control of Pak-Army and also seize modern military weapons.

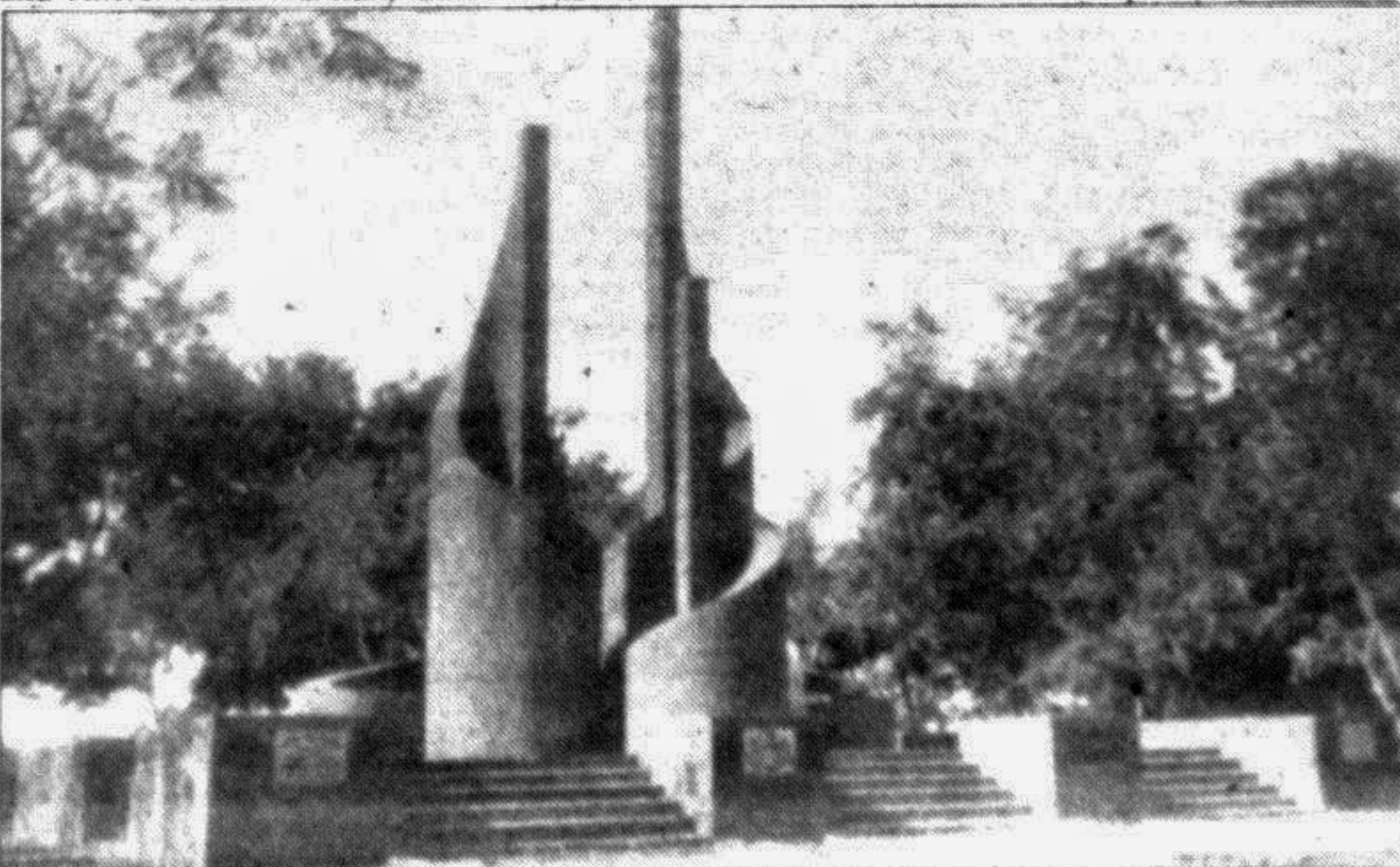
Pakistani troops however, fought the Freedom Fighters being well equipped with modern weapons to take control at Salda. Consequently, Freedom Fighter Havilder, Tayeb Ali lost his life in a face to face battle along with many of his colleagues while the enemy side also suffered heavy losses. The exact figure was not available. The then camp Commander Lieutenant Colonel (Retd.) Abdul Gaffar had requested Freedom Fighter, Md Karim to arrange for a piece of land to bury Shaheed Toyab Ali and others. Abdull Mannan, father of Karim, do-

ated 0.65 acres of land for the graveyard of martyrs. One by one 49 martyrs were buried here several times unfortunately, during the war the Freedom Fighters as well as the villagers who had helped bury the bodies of the martyrs, could not collect the names of the all martyrs. As a result, some of the names of martyrs remain unidentified here. It was possible to identify the names of only 47 at that time.

The names of the martyrs are: Sepoy Abbas Ali, Nayek Hayder Ali, Habilder Toyeb Ali, Abdull Jalil, Jakir Hussion, Fakrul Alam, Sepoy Dorson Ali, Md Ahammad, Muhammad Rango Mia, Nayek Muzammel Hoque, Muhammad, Md Nuabali, Sepoy Muslim, Engineer Nazrul Islam, MD Abdul Adud, Sepoy Tomij Uddin, Matur Rahman, Musarraf Hussion, Nayek Subader Mainul Hussion, Sepoy Nazrul Haque, MD Abdull Quaium, Sepoy Humann Kabir, Less-Nayek Md Abdull Momin, Less Nayek Md Aijur Rahman, Md Taro Mia, Nayek Awal, Md Safkur Rahman, MD Murshed Mia, Sree Anil, M D Mahmud, Md Shahin, Md Abdur Rasid, Md Amir Hussion, Md Tahidur Rahman, Sree Fores Chandra, Md Jamal Uddin, Md Abdull Haque, Md Taher Ahmed, Shirajul Islam, Farid Mia, Matur Rahman and other unidentified glorious martyrs.

According to villagers, during the first few years after victory, the cloths of the martyrs were preserved but later due to lack of care the clothes were damaged. 'Kullapathor' was a secure place of Freedom Fighters where the enemy could not enter at all as it was surrounded by a small mound and hillock areas which was captured from the beginning by the Freedom Fighters for establishing the camps of Freedom Fighters and it was out of reach of enemy forces.

Now the scene of the biggest martyrs graveyard-Kullapathor gives us lessons that — the nation was liberated at the cost of many lives.



The Shaheed Smriti' monument was constructed in the heart of the Brahmanbaria town to remember and pay respect to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives during the Liberation War. This monument is located at Faruki Park of the town.