

Millennium Thoughts

by Arshad-uz Zaman

Progress in the field of communication is breathtaking. This progress is very uneven and therein lies seeds of conflict. A vigorous effort needs to be made so that the disadvantaged may catch up with the rest of the humanity. Where a sizeable portion of humanity is progressing with fantastic speed the larger part of humanity is wallowing in misery and underdevelopment. This is the true challenge of the new millennium.

WE are saying good bye to not only a century but to 'thousand years' and ushering in another 'thousand years'. It would be foolhardy to predict the shape of next thousand years. Yet we can attempt to draw a picture in the light of the thousand years that have just passed.

The one unmistakable characteristic of the just concluded millennium is the breaking down of tribal societies and emergence of nation-states. To quote a simple figure, I reached New York for the first time in 1959 to join the Pakistan Permanent Mission to the United Nations. The UN at that time had 82 members. Today, after four decades, it has more than 180 and if we add those in the pipeline it will reach 200 within a relatively short time. For the foreseeable future nation states are destined to remain the dominant player on the world stage. The chances of proliferation of nation-states is truly great in the 21st century.

There are nation-states galore in Africa and Latin America. Yet in the march of humanity they appear to have been left behind. Splintering within those continents is very much on the cards. In the rush of events after the Second World War they have emerged as sovereign states, members of the UN. From tribal societies they have suddenly emerged as nation-states, without any transition, and adjustment continues to pose problems for them.

The world entered the nuclear age in the wake of the Second World War. Two superpowers—the USA and the USSR—appeared on the world stage. Unbridled nuclear competition continued until it reached saturation point. New members have joined the club the latest being India and Pakistan. Yet Hiroshima and Nagasaki have demonstrated the utter futility of nuclear weapons. It became evident that it was entirely possible to erase humanity from the face of the earth with nuclear weapons. Painfully, slowly, the two nuclear superpowers have learnt to live with

each other. Yet the world continues to live on the brink as nuclear armageddon is a perfect possibility. Leaders of men have the huge responsibility of reining in the forces of destruction, may eliminate nuclear weapon altogether. That is the first challenge of the 21st century although not much thought appears to be devoted to this.

As nation-states continue to thrive, the world continues to shrink. One of the dominant characteristics of the millennium has been the revolution in communication. This revolution has expanded and deepened. To contact any part of the globe is only a matter of seconds. The revolution in communication is expanding at a breathtaking rate. All over the world it is the age of internet. People are using daily new tools, which are becoming obsolete after barely being marketed. The richest billionaire is not an oil baron or owner of some precious metal but Bill Gates, the owner of Microsoft. This revolution in communication is accentuating the divide between the developed and the developing world. The communication revolution is carrying the developed world to the moon and the stars and indeed the galaxy, whereas the developing world can only marvel at these exploits.

The new millennium has witnessed an unprecedented race for space. Because of huge effort and expense involved this race has remained limited to two superpowers—USA and the USSR. They have explored the space and continue to do so. The most important prize is to find sign of life in any of the planets. The quest continues, with ever more powerful rockets but so far they have not met with any success in the search for life. The new millennium heralds even bigger effort in the exploration of space. The technology for reaching out to space is being perfected continuously. Will humanity be able to live in any of the planets? So far the answer is in the negative, but we are on the threshold of a new

millennium and it would not be too much to expect that one day humanity will be able to find a new home in any of the planets. As of now they do not appear hospitable enough.

The just concluded millennium has witnessed the rise of great individuals, who have wanted to conquer the whole world. Some have succeeded in carrying out their design to a remarkable degree. The edifice built by them collapsed with their demise. Nearer to our times we have seen the British Empire, on which sun never supposed to have set. Yet Britain was master of a part of globe. There were powerful contenders like France, Spain and Portugal, to name a few. This was the offshoot of the Industrial Revolution. This is the beginning of the nation-state, which was powerfully launched after the French Revolution, of 1789, with the battle cry of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Nation-states had within them the seeds of self destruction. Thus the world witnessed two horrendous World Wars, that began as a contest between Germany and France and spread world wide. It is following the terrible destruction wrought by the Second World War that a very serious effort was launched by the two long time adversaries France and Germany to bury the hatchet. This is the beginning of the European Union (EU) starting in the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century. The EU has been gathering strength and from a Union of six member-states it has grown to 15 and poised to reach the figure of 30 within the next decade.

The EU has so far focussed principally on economic issues and kept clear of political union. Yet that remains the ultimate goal. For EU to play a meaningful role on the world stage political union is a must. That would mean putting to rest nationalist ambitions of all kinds and merge into a much larger union. It is not an easy decision to take. For within EU there are states, who singly

have dominated peoples and nations far away from their borders. Those states individually continue to play a large role on the world stage. It is not easy for them to abandon the habits of centuries. Take the English Pound. Britain continues to fumble before merging her currency with the Euro, the new currency of the EU. The potentially most powerful supra state that is EU has a big challenge ahead of her. For the present she is content to expand her membership. She has, however, to guard against diluting the organisation and end up being an unmanageable flabby outfit.

The last century of the millennium saw the rise and fall of the Soviet Union. This was the launching of the Marxism-Leninism on global scale. It began early in the century and had a remarkable run throughout the world. The ambition was no less than create a new man. Ten years ago it had a disastrous fall and Marxism-Leninism has been buried in its birth place—Moscow.

The collapse of the Soviet Union has left only one superpower in the field—the USA. This new superpower has no ideological ambitions but appears satisfied enough to arrange the world in its own light. Since no arrangement is eternal, this too cannot last forever. The world enters the new millennium with a solitary superpower dominating the field.

In spite of wars and conflicts on a global scale, the just ended millennium has seen remarkable progress of knowledge for mankind. The progress in the field of communication is breathtaking. This progress is very uneven and therein lies seeds of conflict. A vigorous effort needs to be made so that the disadvantaged may catch up with the rest of the humanity. Where a sizeable portion of humanity is progressing with fantastic speed the larger part of humanity is wallowing in misery and underdevelopment. This is the true challenge of the new millennium.

The writer deals with broadcast technology.

Child Labour

Tackling the Problem: Indian Perspective

G S Bhargava writes from New Delhi

WE are doomed to live with child labour as we have been with the curse of untouchability. The Constitution has abolished untouchability, making its practice an offence under the law. But due to absence of corresponding societal reform the evil persists, fifty years after the Constitution had come into force. Similarly, there are no two opinions that child labour is not only inhuman but also eats at the vitals of posterity, wasting away hundreds of thousands of future citizens. The common rationalisation of the menace is that parents, unable to maintain the children, deploy them as means of additional income. So, unless poverty is eliminated child labour will not disappear. An eminent sociologist of Jawahar Nehru University has argued, recently, that as his servant maid has pointed out, those who wish to put her child to school should first meet her minimum needs.

That will be an ideal vicious cycle. Unless poverty is mitigated child labour cannot be tackled and unless child literacy increases poverty will remain, generation after generation. It was left to Justice M N Venkatachelliah, former Chairman of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to declare, as policy that education is the surest remedy to child labour. So to it that children of school-going age go to school then there will be no child labour, he said. He pursued it with vigour during his tenure as head of the commission, which ended recently.

Simultaneously, the Supreme Court ruled that the directive principle of state policy on primary education was a fundamental right. The principle commits the State to provide free and compulsory education to children up to the age 14 within ten years of the commencement of the Constitution. Only in Maharashtra, where the provision has remained a dead letter. The Supreme Court ruling was in 1994. In fact, it was a reiteration of the court decision made earlier.

The Deve Gowda Government was in office then. It set up a committee of State education ministers with the Central minister of State for education as chairman to study the problem. Its report calculated that several thousand crores of rupees would be required to establish and run primary schools within walking distance of every village and that several thousand trained teachers would also be required. It, therefore, suggested a phased approach to the problem, within a time limit of ten years. It also proposed that compulsory primary education should be a fundamental duty as well so that parents failing to send their children to schools could be punished.

That gave rise to a heated debate with experts contending that the government wanted to shirk its responsibility by putting the onus on the parents. A chicken and egg argument ensued with egg-heads differing on the causes of mass illiteracy among children. Was it the fault of the parents or that of the government? Though education is a state subject the States washed their hands of the responsibility pleading inadequate resources, a perennial alibi.

Meanwhile governments at the Centre fell one by one, with the problem hanging fire. After all, compulsory primary education is never a priority for political parties, which have other fish to fry. In short, it seemed that another fifty years would elapse in theoretical discussion of the subject. The situation on the ground did not bother many.

I have seen in the Baramati area of Maharashtra—the constituency of Sharad Pawar—that there are pucca school buildings, students have been enrolled but the teachers are engaged in political work for their masters, the panchayat leaders and others. They have no time to teach the pupils. Only in Walchand Nagar the schools are operational because the factory owning company runs them and there is a strict watch on the teachers.

In this context, there are two interesting developments recently, which are rays of hope

in the gloomy situation. This year's Rotary India Award for service to humanity, which includes a cash donation of two lakh rupees was given to the Venkatarangaya Foundation, Hyderabad. Its service to humanity is not ephemeral but very practical and down to earth. It was retrieval of children from child labour to put them in school. Started in 1981, the foundation started modestly in 1991 in five villages in Rangareddy district adjacent to Hyderabad. From five villages and 16 children rescued from child labour, the programme has now spread to 500 villages covering as many as 80,000 children. In the 5-14 age group, both boys and girls, in the entire district.

Prof. Mamidipudi Venkatarangaya, incidentally, was a professor of political science in Andhra University and retired as incumbent of Sir P. V. Rao Chair of Political Science of Bombay University, where he had been invited. I had the opportunity of interacting with him in the early 1950s. His burning passion was eradication of illiteracy among the young.

The *modus operandi* of the foundation was to enlist the cooperation of *gram panchayats* and strengthening parent-teacher associations as well as the parents particularly and the villagers in general, supported the programme. According to Dr Shanta Sinha, secretary of the foundation and a professor of political science of Osmania University, who received the award from the Chief Justice, Justice A S Anand, the parents, although unlettered readily wanted their children to go to school. They were also prepared to bear the loss of earning members when the children were taken off child labour. This belies the theory that parents of child labourers would not let them give up the work and go to school.

Dr Shanta, who was a radical political activist before she met and married the late Sinha, a revolutionary of Bihar, gave a moving account of the parents' enthusiasm at seeing their children at school. Whenever they visited them at the school

they would bring small presents which they would stealthily pass on to their offspring for fear of being seen giving their kids such simple things as a home-made sweet or a fruit from the garden. They would say that they did not want their children to be like themselves, unlettered and condemned to manual labour. They understood the plight of being denied access to knowledge.

By the way, the caste system, which remains frozen distorting our society, denies such access to the lower castes. Here again the argument is whether the caste system should be done away with or denial of access to education should be remedied on its own. It will be ideal if the caste stratification of society is done away with. But can it be done with a governmental dictat? Any such official decision will meet the fate of the Constitutional provision against untouchability. In the absence of corresponding societal change it will be a paper order.

Thanks to Vishwanath Pratap Singh's opportunistic implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations, caste feelings have been sharpened especially in north India, instead of fading away. Ironically, even Dalit scholars do not want the caste to go, contrary to Dr B R Ambedkar's mission of seeing the end of castes in Hindu society.

Meanwhile, in Bangalore a unique local scheme of mobile schools has been launched. Apparently it is to get over the problem of non-availability of buildings for schools and to bring the school to the children instead of inducing the children to go to school. Meantime primary for school dropouts, the bus-schools provide primary and secondary level teaching, plus breakfast in some cases. The children are dropped back in their slum locations by 2 pm. Happily, the scheme is catching up.

In short, whatever the theories, primary education is coming to the fore. Happy prospect.

The author is a well-known Indian columnist.

Directing Culture in the IT Age

by A M M Aabad

The effect of IT on local society and culture has to be carefully monitored by the state agencies, to guide the younger generation, remembering that IT has reduced the generation gap from 25 to 12 years (it means the communication gap between these two generations has increased—now it is occurring at a younger age in the case of youth). Similarly the communication gap between the rural and urban areas can be reduced.

WHILE the broadcasting medium (television and radio) has immense impact on the society, especially the rural one, the invasion of satellite and cable TV in the developing countries has imposed additional responsibility on the state networks to direct and channel the vast bundles of entertainment, information and news items now available round the clock, just at the press of a button in the drawing room, even in a middle-class family.

The impact of information technology (IT) has already revolutionised the communication inputs and the speed of availability of communication, without much hi-tech at the reception end. For example, a small inexpensive dish antenna on the roof of a home brings the world at the fingertip. Besides broadcasting through the satellite channels and the inexpensive local cable TV business (rental nets), the invasion of Internet is having impact on the language itself (which is a vehicle of communication), with the coinage of new

words and new meaning. What is the effect on culture if a language itself assumes chameleon characteristics? Since culture is also a leisure-time activity, and it is dependent on economic freedom, development projects increase the leisure time, directly affecting the social and cultural mores.

Information is different from knowledge, but now both influence public awareness and opinion, and the rate of this enhancement has been rather exponential even in the LDCs (less-developed countries). Local development projects, whose outputs are normally based on measurable economic units, filter into social and cultural norms through cultural osmosis, through economic and communication mobility, compared to the slow information mobility of even half a century ago. Communication has two major components, transport of goods, and mobility of language through faster communication systems.

A fast, cheap, and easily accessible communication system increases the input at the re-

ceiving end. The thinking process is elevated, with more messages or materials to process, edit, and evaluate, affecting both the sender and the recipient. This public output affects the feedback to the development projects, achieving better convergence of ultimate goals.

A couple of examples could be cited. In the 1960s, new concepts were incorporated in packages known as 'Development Economics', suitable for the newly-emerging countries. Now the inputs and outputs of the activities of WTO (World Trade Organisation) are being hotly debated, because the awareness factor has sharply risen in the third world countries—IT playing a considerable role in this review of changing views. Another case is the 'bottomless basket' countries where donor aid funds seem to disappear without showing the anticipated outputs as shown in the project papers. Foreign planners, like foreign architects, must be social and culture-friendly at site.

Therefore the effect of IT on local society and culture has to

be carefully monitored by the state agencies, to guide the younger generation, remembering that IT has reduced the generation gap from 25 to 12 years (it means the communication gap between these two generations has increased—now it is occurring at a younger age in the case of youth). Similarly the communication gap between the rural and urban areas can be reduced. Now, in India, voice-letters with still photograph are hawked to listen to family members working abroad. In Bangladesh the GrameenPhone mobile (cellular) telephone is being hawked at village homes for telephone calls. With solar power, this 'simple' rural facility will revolutionise rural communication in the LDCs. Mobile phone has the capability of relaying radio broadcasts. But there are social traps within this IT magic. It is for the public planners to be ahead of technology, as far as local applications, and implications, are concerned.

The writer deals with broadcast technology.

Garfield



James Bond



by Jim Davis

Gas Transmission Company Limited (GTCL)

(A Company of Petrobangla)
House # 1, Road # 12, Sector # 3
Uttara Model Town, Dhaka-1230

Invitation for Bids

Ref No GTCL/R-A (PM)/10.83

গ্যাস জাতীয় সম্পদ
এর অপচয় রোধ করে জাতীয়
দায়িত্ব পালন করুন

- Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (hereinafter called GOB) has decided to implement Habiganj-Ashuganj 47 km, 30" O.D section of the Rashidpur-Ashuganj Gas Transmission Loopline Project through Gas Transmission Company Limited (GTCL) (A Company of Petrobangla). The project will be implemented on Design, Build Turnkey (EPC) basis. It is intended to complete the project and commission the pipeline with its ancillary facilities by 30th June, 2001. With this end in view, GTCL hereby invites sealed bids from intending bidders who have a proven track record and experience of implementing similar project either on Design, Build Turnkey or on Construction Contract. The project will be implemented either under financing of Government of Bangladesh financing or bidder's own financing. Bidder financing means that the contractor will make arrangements for financing the project. In order to arrive at the Net Present Value (NPV) a discount factor of 12% will be used.
- The evaluation of bid (s) and selection of bidder (s) will be made following the evaluation criteria as given in the bid document.
- The salient features of the project are the following:
 - Detailed engineering of approximately 47 km, 30" O.D gas transmission pipeline including required expansion of Ashuganj metering and manifold station and manifold stations at Khatibata and Habiganj along with SCADA/telecommunication facilities.
 - Procurement of materials and plant required for successful implementation of the project.
 - Construction and commissioning of the pipeline and ancillary facilities.
- A single stage two envelope bidding procedure will be followed for selection of the contractor.
- The major eligibility criteria for technical qualifications are:
 - Proven experience in implementing either on EPC contract or construction contract, at least 1 (one) ANSIR 600 gas transmission Pipelines (20" OD or above, for a minimum of 30 km) either in Bangladesh or in countries having similar climatic condition.
 - Proven experience of implementation of at least 1 (one) 20" OD or above pipeline river crossing minimum 100m wide by Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) method or open cut method.
 - Demonstration of technical and financial capability for completing the project by 30th June, 2001.
- The bidder for qualification for the work must produce evidence of possessing the manpower on its pay roll or on hired basis for the duration of the work. The personnel must have the requisite qualification and experience in the implementation of cross-country gas transmission-pipeline projects on Design, Build and Turnkey basis or on construction contract as per the bidding document.
- Credit facility certificate as detailed in the bidding document.
- Bidders may obtain further information of bidding documents from:
 - General Manager/Project Manager
 - Rashidpur-Ashuganj Gas Transmission Loopline Project
 - House # 23, Road # 3, Sector-3, Uttara Model Town
 - Dhaka-1230, Bangladesh
 - Telephone: 880-2-8915683, 880-2-8915375, 880-2-8914780.
- A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by interested bidders on submission of a written application to the above office, and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of US\$ 500.00 or equivalent taka with effect from 30.12.99.
- All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of Tk 3.0 crore or an equivalent amount in US Dollar, and must be delivered to Rashidpur-Ashuganj Gas Transmission Loopline Project, House # 23, Road # 3, Sector-3, Uttara Model Town Dhaka-1230, Bangladesh at or before 1100 (hours) on 01.03.2000. Bids will be opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders' representatives, if any, at 1130 hrs.
- GTCL reserves the right to accept or reject any or all the bids without assigning any reason thereof.

GTPL-34/99
GD-1242



গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন কোম্পানী
লিমিটেড (জিটিসিএল)
(পেট্রোবাংলার একটি কোম্পানী)
পশ্চিমাঞ্চল গ্যাস গ্রুপ (বিতরণ)
শিয়ালকোট, সিয়ালকোট

পুনঃ দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

গ্যাস জাতীয় সম্পদ
এর অপচয় রোধ করে জাতীয়
দায়িত্ব পালন করুন

ক্রমিক নং	বিবরণ	বিবরণ
০১	কাজের নাম	১ পশ্চিমাঞ্চল গ্যাস গ্রুপ (বিতরণ)-এর আওতাধীন সিয়ালকোট-বাংলাবাজার রাস্তার নিম্নোক্ত সেক্টরে কন্সট্রাকশন ও অনুষঙ্গিক নির্মাণ কাজ।
০২	দরপত্র দাখিলের মুদ্রা	১ টা ১০০০.০০ (টাকা এক হাজার) মাত্র।
০৩	প্রাপ্তি মূল্য	১ টা ২০,০০,০০০.০০ (টাকা দুই লক্ষ শত হাজার) মাত্র।
০৪	টিকাদারের যোগাযোগ	১ সকল সরকারি, আধা-সরকারি ও বেসরকারি সংস্থার তালিকাভুক্ত ১ম শ্রেণীর পূর্ণ নির্মাণ কাজের টিকাদার, যাদের ইতিপূর্বে একই কাজে ন্যূনতম টা ২০,০০,০০০.০০ (টাকা দুই লক্ষ শত হাজার) মাত্রের অনুষঙ্গ/পূর্ণ নির্মাণ কাজের অভিজ্ঞতা রয়েছে।
০৫	দরপত্রের সাথে বর্তমান কাজের অনুশীলন	১ ক) ইতিপূর্বে একই কাজে টা ২০,০০,০০০.০০ (টাকা দুই লক্ষ শত হাজার) মাত্রের অনুষঙ্গ/পূর্ণ নির্মাণ কাজ সম্পাদনের সনদপত্রসমূহের অনুলিপি। খ) ১ম শ্রেণীর টিকাদার হিসাবে হাল নাগান (১৯৯৬-৯৯) তালিকাভুক্তির সনদপত্র/সনদপত্রসমূহের অনুলিপি। গ) যে কোন তরফি বায়ক ইত্যে আর্থিক সম্ভাবনার সনদপত্র। ঘ) হাল নাগান আয়ের প্রমাণের সার্টিফিকেট (১৯৯৬-৯৯)। ঙ) হাল নাগান ট্রেড লাইসেন্সের অনুলিপি। চ) হাল নাগান কর বিবরণের সনদপত্র (১৯৯৬-৯৯)।
০৬	আবেদনকারী	১ দরপত্রের মোট উক্ত মূল্যের ২.৫% হারে পশ্চিমাঞ্চল গ্যাস গ্রুপ (বিতরণ)-এর অনুষঙ্গ বাবাদেরপে যে কোন তরফি বায়ক ইত্যে (পে-অর্ডার/বায়ক ড্রাফট-এর মাধ্যমে দরপত্রের সহিত অর্থায়ন করা প্রদান করিতে হবে।
০৭	কার্য সম্পাদনের সময়	১ কার্যসম্পন্ন পর ইমার দিন হইতে ৬০ (ষাট) দিন।
০৮	দরপত্র দাখিল কিরূপের হইবে	১ ক) হিসাব শাখা, পশ্চিমাঞ্চল গ্যাস গ্রুপ (বিতরণ), শিয়ালকোট, সিয়ালকোট। খ) হিসাব বিভাগ, গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন কোম্পানী লিঃ, বাড়ি নং-১, রোড নং-১২, সেক্টর নং-৩, উত্তরা মডেল টাউন, ঢাকা-১২৩০। গ) অর্থ বিভাগ, বিজ্ঞপ্তি-১, গণপুত্র, কুমিল্লা। ঘ) কোম্পানী সচিবালয়, বাণেশ্বর, এইচবিএসি বিল্ডিং (৮ম তলা), ২২, পুরানা পল্লি, ঢাকা। ঙ) হিসাব বিভাগ, পেট্রোবাংলা, পেট্রোলিং, ৩, কাজানাবাজার, ঢাকা। চ) হিসাব বিভাগ, জালালাবাদ গ্যাস টি এন্ড ডি কোম্পানী লিঃ, বরকতিয়া সুপার মার্কেট, আশরাফা, সিলেট। ছ) হিসাব বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ গ্যাস ফিল্ড কোম্পানী লিমিটেড, কোট রোড, বি-বাড়িয়া। জ) হিসাব বিভাগ, সিলেট গ্যাস ফিল্ড লিঃ, চিকমাল, হুগুপুর, সিলেট। ঝ) হিসাব বিভাগ, রূপান্তরিত প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস কোম্পানী লিঃ, বিল্ডিং-১, বিল্ডিং (৮ম তলা), ১, কাজানাবাজার, ঢাকা। ঞ) হিসাব বিভাগ, তিতাস গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন এন্ড ডিস্ট্রিবিউশন কোম্পানী লিঃ, ২, কাজানাবাজার, ঢাকা।
০৯	দরপত্র দাখিল কিরূপের হইবে	১ ০১.০১.২০০০ই তারিখ হইতে ১৬.০১.২০০০ই তারিখ পর্যন্ত অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ে।
১০	দরপত্র দাখিল কিরূপের সময় ও স্থান	১ ০১.০১.২০০০ই তারিখ দুপুর ১২.০০ ঘটিকা পর্যন্ত। ক) পশ্চিমাঞ্চল গ্যাস গ্রুপ (বিতরণ), শিয়ালকোট, বড়ো রোড, সিয়ালকোট। খ) ক্রমিক নং-৮ এর (৮ ইত্যে) প্রথম পর্যন্ত কার্যালয়সমূহ।
১১	দরপত্র পোশার তারিখ ও সময়	১ ০১.০১.২০০০ই তারিখ কোট ১১.১০ ঘটিকা (আমি) দরপত্র/অফিসিয়ার উপস্থিতিতে। ২) পশ্চিমাঞ্চল গ্যাস গ্রুপ (বিতরণ), শিয়ালকোট, বড়ো রোড, সিয়ালকোট। ৩) ক্রমিক নং-৮ এর (৮ ইত্যে) প্রথম পর্যন্ত কার্যালয়সমূহ।
১২	আমি দরপত্রের দরপত্র দাখিলের পূর্বে প্রত্যেক প্রার্থীকে প্রদান করা হবে	১ ০১.০১.২০০০ই তারিখ দুপুর ১২.০০ ঘটিকা পর্যন্ত।
১৩	কর্তৃপক্ষ কোন কারণ দর্শালে যদিচেকাই যে কোন অর্থায়ন সনদপত্র প্রদান করবে	১ ০১.০১.২০০০ই তারিখ দুপুর ১২.০০ ঘটিকা পর্যন্ত।

জিটিসিএল-৩২/৯৯

জিটি-১২৪৫