APAN extended diplomatic

recognition to the newest

take shape in the years ahead?

an "infant state" of South Asia.

power on earth and the one that

poverty. Considering their ge-

tween the largely delta flat

largely mountain terrain and

are obvious differences.

Bangladesh stand at the south-

ern tip of the huge Asian land-

mass and at the elbow-point of

the Indian Ocean, whereas

Japan is placed in the midst of

the large body of water of the

Pacific and the Sea of Japan. In

pursuing relations with coun-

tries around they are commit-

ted to peaceful neighborhood

and non-nuclear principles, but

in terms of geopolitics both face

somewhat similar threat per-

ceptions and security anxieties.

being surrounded by some er-

ratic militarily powerful

neighbours and placed at the

edge of the huge continent.

Japan itself has long mil-

Sub-regional Cooperation

Japan-Bangladesh Relations in Retrospect and Prospect

by Abul Kalam

Sub-regional cooperation as developed in East and Southeast Asia with some success may indeed be replicated

to the mutual advantage of all the participants. Both as a major donor and a major trading nation keen to see

growth not only in South Asia but also in the rest of Asia.

Ination of South Asia. Bangladesh, this day (February 10, 1972), 28-years ago. Since Apart from such insecurity then the pair of relations has syndrome, there are other condeveloped in an almost unique cerns of security. High populafashion beyond the conflicttion density, combined with ridden environment of the frequent environmental haz-South Asian neighborhood. Inards and calamities of nature. ternational relations in a and relatively poor resource base have led both to a dependvadic frame do not always follow the predictable pattern dence on foreign economic coof power politics or the narrow operation and, therefore, high dictates of national interest but external vulnerability. At the are also conditioned and reinforced by perceptual elements of same time, all this contributed to a strong sense of resilience history and geopolitics. The and survival capacity of both steadily growing relations bethe people in adverse circumtween the two nations at Asia's two ends may be judged in this light. Equally important, how-Japan was one of the few maever. is to project how the pair jor powers recognizing

of relations may and/or should Bangladesh and the recognition followed barely one month after Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, lennia of its journey through the country's founding father, history as a nation-state, while assumed the office of Prime Bangladesh may be viewed as Minister. The Japanese embassy in Dhaka was opened on March 3, 1972. That was fol-The pair of relations may seem as unusual involving the second lowed by the dispatch to Dhaka largest industrial-economic of Takashi Hayakawa as a Special Envoy of the Government lies at the bottom tier of global of Japan. All such steps taken in quick sequence by Japan ography and location the relastood in sharp contrast to the tionship may seem unusual. Be-U.S. decision in regard to the newly liberated country followbasins of Bangladesh and the ing nine months' of intense struggle. In all the foregoing island-country of Japan there spheres Tokyo did in fact act independently and was well ahead of the U.S., as the American recognition of Bangladesh came much later. Since the opening of diplomatic relations and the pacesetting visit of Mujib in October 1973 bilateral ties developed steadily and remained unfettered over the years, despite the vicissitudes of

> either country. Looking for the roots for cordiality of the two nations, one may mention a very significant event of history that makes Japan one of the most popular countries with the Bengali nation. All Bengalis be-

time and change of regimes in

yond political divide very fondly view the association of Japan with the memory of the great Bengali revolutionary Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Following Mujib's invitation, Fujiwara Iwaitchi, one of Bose's close associates, the Japanese intelligence officer who acted in close liaison with him in the

anti-British campaign on the Burma-India northeastern sector, visited Bangladesh as a state guest. This act symbolized Mujib's deep appreciation of the Japanese support for his revolutionary mentor Bose, who spearheaded the anti-colonial struggle in India. The ideals and utopia of the two nations, apart from their

daily rice and fish intake for

nourishment, are also reflected in the common depiction of 'sun' as an emblem in their respective national flags. Their bilateral relations have developed at the government-to-government, non-government, business-to-business, and people-to-people levels. At the official level relations have been fostered by an almost routine visit to the Japanese capital by the leadership of the country and the warmth with which they were received. Apart from reciprocating to those visits, Tokyo has shown an almost continual sense of empathy and understanding of the difficulties confronting the new Bengali nation. Bangladesh-Japan ties were particularly nourished in the post-liberation period by

tion of Takashi Hayakawa. founder-president of the ciary of Japanese aid.

Bangladesh-Japan Friendship Society (1972). Japan's first Special Envoy and a very influential Japanese parliamentarian who developed great affection towards the people of Bangladesh. Famous as a Bangladesh lobbyist, he used to visit Dhaka frequently, loved the country so deeply that he considered it as his "second homeland" and, consistent with his last wish, his ashes remain buried in Dhaka. It was during Mujib's very first visit that "a solid founda-

tion for the lasting friendly re-

lations" between the two coun-

tries was laid. Since then Japan contributed to a sustained development of the country's food and agricultural sector, energy and power generation, infrastructure and transportation sector, including construction of major bridges, water supply and sewerage, telecommunications and mass media, health, hygiene and family planning, disaster management and weather surveillance radar Naturally systems etc. Bangladesh leadership across partisan line have an unfailing view of Japan as "the single largest donor country of Bangladesh" and as the country's "most trusted friend and the most valued development partner". Indeed, for a number of years until China and some

Southeast Asian nations like

Indonesia have emerged as ma-

jor factors in Tokyo's official development assistance (ODA) policy Bangladesh featured in the 1980s as topmost benefi-

The Japanese ODA flow to Bangladesh came in very many forms, from yen-loan package to outright grant. Japanese aided international organs and regional agencies like the Asian Development Bank (ADB) contributed their part in funding Bangladesh's development programmes. Japan's own aid agencies such as the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), the JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). JETRO (The Japan External Trade Organization), JOVC (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers), Global Infrastruc ture Fund (GIF) etc. have also been active in the country's development efforts. Large amount of Japanese ODA went for infrastructure projects, including bridges, highways and airport development.

There is a Japanese touch in virtually every fields of Bangladesh's development effort. Bangladesh currently seeks Japanese aid for construction of the proposed multipurpose Ganges Barrage--a very ambitious project already studied and found environmentally sound by the GIF. Among others, Japanese support is also sought for construction of bridges over the rivers Padma and Rupsha, for development of the Mongla port so as to meet

an Asian growth take-off, Japan does expect sub-regional growth to the advantage of all. That precisely is the reason why Tokyo, among others, was supportive of a replicable model of sub-regional the dual need of an EPZ there

> Nepal transit access to the port. While being positive towards Dhaka's plea for enhanced aid Tokyo naturally expects an overall developmental approach involving the sub-region. It has also been supportive of democratic evolution, without being overtly or covertly partisan, and of measures of poverty alleviation in Bangladesh. There has also been emphasis on development of human resources, so that the vast human resources may be utilized for productive purposes of growth that enabled Japan itself to transform to its current status of an economic-technological giant. In all the foregoing areas the Japanese views carry a lot of sense and should be taken with seriousness if the bilateral relations were to serve Bangladesh's best interests.

Over the years irrespective of

change in regime Bangladesh

and to allow the neighboring

has become increasingly donordependence, but this cannot be an enduring basis for building mature relationships. Internationally while there is a glut of aid-seekers, but with every passing year the donors are becoming fatigued. Though a leading donor-nation Japan has its own problem of economic recovery and hence Japan has been re-appraising its aid diplomacy, with questions being raised about the merit of its foreign-aid program. As a result, its ODA has fallen almost every year from a record \$14.7 billion ODA in 1995. But with every passing year Bangladesh has become steadily donor-dependent, more specifically dependent on Japanese aid, without seriously exploring an alternative development approach so that the nation could become self-reliant.

Therefore, Bangladesh must seek an alternative approach that may embody more trade. balance or favourable trade. greater direct investment, with an insistence on qualitative transfer of technology — the key elements that provide for economic transformation of East and Southeast Asian region. Regrettably Bangladesh has negative balance with most of its Asian trade partners, including Japan. Japanese exports to Bangladesh in 1995 stood at \$347 million as against only \$91 million of Bangladesh's exports. Trade relations in the subsequent years have not shown much improvement. Over the years the U.S. and the European Union have emerged as Bangladesh's major trade partners, with trade balance highly in Bangladesh's favour. In fact, trade-wise both Europe and the U.S. proved to be Bangladesh's lifeline.

Bangladesh does seek and deserve an enhanced Japanese investment Dhaka lists its advantages as a country of abundant and cheap labour, a market of over 120 million people, and a convenient geopolitical location. Projected as "the gateway to the most populous region of the world Bangladesh does have the potentials to emerge as a fabulously big and rich market, with the implementation of the South Asia Free Trade Arrangements (SAFTA). The government took steps to attract foreign direct investment, including a policy of sound micro-economic management, arrangement for Private Export Processing Zone (EPZ), foreign ownership without limit, legal protection against nationalization and expropriation, generous tax holidays, unrestricted repatriation of capital and profit, residency permits etc. Many of the facilities offered are included in a 502-page book titled "Economic Revolution and the Business Activities Bangladesh" that may help develop business relationship between Bangladesh and Japan, written by a former JETRO official Katsumi Hara, who worked in Bangladesh.

Accords on investment protection and promotion with a view to facilitating more Japanese investment in Bangladesh and also increasing the confidence of the Japanese investors are in place. Exchange of visits have also taken place at business-to-business level and the Bangladesh Chamber of Industries (BCI) and the Central Federation of Societies of Commerce and Industry (Shokokai) of Japan and the Keidanren. Yet the much-expected Japanese investment in Bangladesh has not taken off, it is felt in Tokyo, due to the absence of an enabling atmosphere and the removal of investment bottlenecks. Political stability, a streamlined bureaucracy and legal reforms, among others, are mentioned as vital to attract Japanese investment in Bangladesh as in East and

Southeast Asia. The missing elements, to be more categorical, include the much-needed awareness of the entire socio-political context of national interest and an evolution of a corresponding policy, taking into account the macromanagement aspects of the concept. There is a critical absence of national vision and perspective, as the government seems to act on an ad hoc basis while seeking external assistance for development. It is equally vital that the government itself acts

as a national government, and appears to act, synchronizing the harmony of the nation as well as symbolising the nation's unity, rather than representing the interest of a particular party alone or a segment of the national elite.

While seeking international aid the government must also set its priority right, keeping the experiences of Japan in perspective. An emphasis must be placed on human resource development, technological innovation and development, keep-ing in perspective the needs of the new millennium. At the same time, promotion and diversification of trade should have a higher priority in policy in pursuing relations with a leading global trading nation like Japan. On investment side, efforts should be made to persuade Tokyo to own and develop a private Japanese EPZ near Chittagong, where the Japanese have already lent a fortune to the airport development.

Last but not the least, efforts should continue to contribute to the sub-regional growth involving the neighbouring Indian territories, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal so that the potential national and multinational investors, including the Japanese investors, feel encouraged to come forward with their capital and technology with no fear of unhindered growth. However, the prospect of sub-regional growth effort remains shrouded by the conflicting political motivations of the neighbouring giant, ostensibly committed to sub-regionalism but in reality seems deeply keen to utilize the growth entity for advancing its own nationalist agenda vis-àvis the neighbours.

As an Asian power having similar security concerns and not unfamiliar with strategic gambit of the neighbouring giant, Japan will, and should, understand the dubiousness and tactics often used by New Delhi in dealing with its smaller neighbours. This includes the political slogan of sub-regional growth for the purpose of an access to its rebellious northeastern states through the Bangladesh territory that may jeopardize the country's security. However, sub-regional cooperation as developed in East and Southeast Asia with some success may indeed be replicated to the mutual advantage of all the participants. Both as a major donor and a major trading nation keen to see an Asian growth take-off, Japan does expect subregional growth to the advantage of all. That precisely is the reason why Tokyo, among others, was supportive of a replicable model of sub-regional growth not only in South Asia but also in the rest of Asia.

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The Times of My Life: A Commoner's Encounters

by Syed Maqsud Jamil

A new century is here; a new millennium is here. The world

understands that science and technology will rule the new century, the

new millennium. It will be proper for me to visualise the coming few

decades, the next 50 years, at the best. When I look ahead, I see the

the most distinctive contribu-

HE Millennium show was on in the satellite chan-Inels. My daughter was particularly attracted to the glittering film stars, the rollicking songs and swinging dances. I find the songs exhilarating. It is not to belittle Shahrukh and Amer. Yes, indeed, they are star performers. They are a class apart, as our Dilip was in his time. It is the time that drives the vehicle of change. The setting, the trend, the focus changes. Our world is

never the same.

My attitude towards the millennium buzz was of indifference, even disdainful af times. It is my observation that the world has always been in love with celebration. The new millennium, because of the milestone in it, is the greatest occasion for celebration the modern world has ever seen. Celebrations are matters of privilege, convenience and of favourable circumstances. It is principally an extravaganza of the western world spreading to the privileged and favourably placed in the world. Otherwise, there has been no elemental change, unless of course, one thinks, Qayamat, the day of judgment will take place in the new century. I mean the sun will keep on rising in the East and setting in the West. It will rain in the monsoon, swelter in the summer, shiver in the cold.

The elemental regularities are things to get on with, and are not active arbiters of change. The new millennium is a focal point. A place in time, a vantage, from where we can visualise the coming ages, the new century. A crossroads from where we can scan the past. The sum total of changes that await us, certainly are of absorbing in nature. They awaken our recollections, challenge our imagination. It has a personal and social relevance that make us nostalgic, make us keenly eager about the world in the new cen-

was born when the first half of the last century was coming to an end. It was the time when the subcontinent saw the birth of two countries. The fury of the Great War was over, but the blood bath of parti-

James Bond

BY DAN FLEMING

GLANGE BY HOLLE

triumphs of mankind over many ruthless diseases that savage us. It offers a gift of hope to the world, of conquering pains that are not of its making. The prospect of salvation in it makes the new millennium one of the greatest occasions for mankind to celebrate. tion was going on. I learned school in 1954. The hackney and many. The Cassette carriages were bowing out; the Rickshaws were taking the roads. The Bedford Town 2A service was the public transport plying between Sadarghat and Azimpur, to Gulistan as well. There was in fact little life after

these things as a grew up at the beginning of the fifties. Pakistan and India were (and still are) mortal enemies. While the Muslim community was wielding political power, the Hindu community was still sizeable in business, law, medicine, and in many other fields. They were however leaving, whoever could manage it. The leader of our school, Ganeshda, as star sportsman with great popularity was also gone in mid-fifties. A change was taking place with time. The idols were to be seen in lesser and lesser number during Durga Puja festival. The refugees from Bihar and northem India came in large number after the riot of 1950. Mirpur and Mohammadpur were yet to be developed. They were settling in once overwhelmingly Hindu are as of Banagram, Moishundi and Joginagar. While India was an unloved country, its movies. both Bangla and Hindi, its Bangla magazines and books were greatly loved. That was the time, we got our Suchitra-Uttam, our incomparable Dilip. Life drew sustenance from these. Cricket was another territory. The Indians had their Mankar, Umrigar, Ramchand and Pankaj Roy, but Hanif-Fazal were the heroes of the

It was a time of little. Life did not have many avenues, not many pleasures, and not many conveniences. Dhaka was still a town, when I started going to

evening, unless a movie is to be seen in the evening show. Most of the common people led their lives without electricity. Small pox. Malaria, Cholera, Typhoid was the scourge. There was one doctor doing brisk practice over a wide area. They did not have to plan to carve up their areas. Dr Bhabesh Nandi of 37 Rankin Street, Wari was the Prof Nurul Islam of the time. Before the sixties, he left for Shiliguri. Most ailments went unattended and were treated by 'totkas' natural medicine or by

'jharphuks' divine treatment. Parents left their children to lodging masters. I had a series of them. Like many children, l was left on my own with studies. We shared it with the love of sports, escaping to matinee movies. Books and magazines had good readership. Even English and respectable readership. English as a language was a priority and was attended with care, cultivated in the society. Above all, it was a small

and closely-knit world. Times started changing in the late sixtles and vigorously in the beginning of the seventies. The Transistors came, Television found its place, movie theatres became posh

recorders followed. Television was spreading its transmission range. Entertainment offered many options. The celebration of arms, the cult of rebellion and defiance made violence an element of thrill and drama in entertainment media. A break with the past was taking place that was to continue for the rest of the century. Defiance took the place of conformist.

It, in the absence of a goal and tutoring became the wrecker. Many institutions suffered and declined in public es-

The last 25 years of the century saw the parents going to great length to give their children a better break in education. Their involvement, particularly of the mothers, with their children's education became a new social phenomenon. The tireless resolve with which they attend their children's education shows that the awareness of the value of advancement is taking firm roots in our society. It can be a good rallying point for investing our society with a competitive edge. On a broader scale, if the whole country borrows from the example, the new century will bring great rewards for Bangladesh. It is however painful that government sector primary education has declined considerably. I am afraid we are creating urban clusters of educational advancement. The primary education has to be re-

English has suffered in the last three decades. There has been a considerable rise in the number of kindergarten schools. The kindergartens have not been able to stem the decline of the general standard of English education, not to speak of raising it. Even the University educated does not master the little English that is required in today's Bangladesh. Perhaps, we do not comprehend that in spite of the state patronage, Bangla is yet to reach a stage where we can do without English, particularly for higher education. It handicaps our general students and the qualitative development of our education. English in being left to look for itself has become a preserve of the privileged. Our enlightenment has also suffered, because at the higher level, English is a facilitator in exercising one's intellect. I believe what has been a loss in the last century will be covered up

I am inclined to believe that

Our literature has seen remarkable success in the last two decades of the century that was. It has found large readership that keeps growing with the support of the younger generation. The scenario has changed from what it was up to the onset of the eighties. Readers were equally keen and large but fed overwhelmingly on the books of the books of the authors of Calcutta. There were many gifted authors, Munir Chowdhury, Showkat Osman, Shahed Ali, Showkat Ali, Hasan Azizul Huq and many others. Many good works were small, not a fair reflection of their talents. The success that eluded them courted the authors of the late eighties and the nineties. Among them, Humayun Ahmed's popularity is outstanding. It was one of the greatest gifts of the last century

in the new century.

— it went to our literature. There have been many irreparable losses in the last century, and in my time. The region suffered. In other fields, the void left behind will be hard to fill. I did not get to see the world in the first half of the last century. Yet the legacy of hatred and hostility tells me that the premature death of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das has been one loss that perpetuated the divide. The two other losses are the deaths of Satyajt Ray and Hemanta Mukherjee. They gave aesthetic quality and joy to our time. These have been the

poignant losses. I have seen 'the best of time, the worst of time' in my part of the last century. It is a world apart, where I cannot go back. The journey continues and the days are not lost. For every man, it is a treasure, if it is used

A new century is here; a new millennium is here. The world understands that science and technology will rule the new century, the new millennium. It will be proper for me to visualise the coming few decades, the next 50 years, at the best. When I look ahead, I see the triumphs of mankind over many ruthless diseases that savage us. It offers a gift of hope to the world, of conquering pains that are not of its making. The prospect of salvation in it makes the new millennium one of the greatest occasions for mankind to celebrate.

At the core of my under-standing lies the fact that like many of us, I will be gone in the first few decades of this century. Eternity has been taking away and will keep on taking away its children from making. We will rise on the other side, as Tagore said "Roop-Narayner Kule/Jege Uthilam:/Janilam Ae Jagat/Shapna Noi? (I got up on the bank of Roop-Naran: Discovered that this world is

not a dream).

''পল্লী বিদ্যুতায়ন দেশের সামাজিক উন্নয়নের প্রতিশ্রুতি" নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি পল্লী বিদ্যুতায়ন বোর্ডে নিম্নেবর্ণিত পদে নিয়োগ/প্যানেল তৈরীর জন্য প্রকৃত যোগ্যতা সম্পন্ন বাংলাদেশী নাগরিকদের নিকট হইতে দরখাত আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে। পদের পার্শ্বে প্রাণীর বয়স সীমা, প্রয়োজনীয় শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা, এবং বেতনক্রম ও অন্যান্য সুবিধাদি উল্লেখ করা হইল :

ক্রমিক নং	পদের নাম	বন্নস সীমা	শিক্ষাণত যোগ্যতা	বেতন ও অন্যান্য সুবিধা
0)1	সহকারী প্রকৌশলী	২৯/০২/২০০০ ইং তারিখে অনুর্দ্ধ ৩০ বংসর। মৃক্তিযোজার শহীদ মৃক্তিযোজার সম্ভান ও বিভাগীয় প্রাধীদের ক্ষেত্রে যথাক্রমে ৩২ এবং ৩৫ বংসর।	প্রকৌশল (ইলেকট্রিক্যাল / মাাকানিক্যাল/ সিভিল)-এ স্নাতক ডিগ্রী।	'মাতীয় বেতন কেল' ১৯৯৭ ৮ ৪৩০০- ১৮৫×৭-৫৫৯৫-ইবি- ১৯৫×১১-৭৭৪০/=

শর্তাবলী ঃ-সাদা কাগজে স্বীয় স্বাক্ষরিত ও স্বহত্তে বাংলার লিখিত আবেদন পত্রের সহিত প্রাধীর নিজের নাম, পিতার নাম, বয়স, স্থায়ী ঠিকানা ও বর্তমান ঠিকানা, নিজৰ জোলা, শিকাণত যোগ্যতা ও অভিভাতার বিবরণ সম্মলিত জীবন বৃত্যান্ত সংযুক্ত করত ঃ থামের উপর পদের নাম ও নিজ ভোলা উল্লেখ পূর্বক ১ম শ্রেণীর গোজেটেড কর্মকর্তা কর্তৃক সকল শিক্ষাগত যোগাতা ও অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পর্কিত সনদ পত্রের সত্যায়িত অনুলিশি/ফটোকশি, नमा (छाना २ (मूहे) किन नामरनाएँ जाकारवत मछाग्रिक इवि, निष्ठि कर्तनारवन उदार्ष কমিশনার/পৌরসভার চেয়ারম্যান/ইউনিয়ন কাউলিলের চেয়ারম্যান কর্তৃক প্রদন্ত আতীয়তা সনদ পত্রের সভ্যায়িত অনুনিপি এবং ২০ (বিশ) টাকার ক্রসভ পোষ্টাল অর্ডারনহ আবেদনপত্র ও প্রযোজ্য সকল কাগজাভ নিম্বাক্তরকারীর বরাবরে আগামী ২৯/০২/২০০০ ইং তারিব অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ের মধ্যে পৌছাইডে

মুক্তিযোদ্ধা প্ৰাৰীগণকে ভাহাদের আবেদনপত্ৰের সহিত বাংলাদেশ মুক্তিযোদ্ধা সংসদের চেয়ারম্যান অথবা আহ্বায়কের স্বাক্ষরিত এবং বাংলাদেশ যুক্তিযোদ্ধা সংসদের প্রধান উপদেষ্টা কর্তৃক প্রতি সাক্ষরিত সনদপত্রের সত্যায়িত কপি সংযোজিত করিতে হইবে।

মৃক্তিযোদ্ধা / শহীদ মৃক্তিযোদ্ধার পুত্র / কন্যা হিসেবে চাকুরী প্রাথীকে চাকুরীর আবেদন পত্রের সহিত মুক্তিযোদ্ধা/শহীদ মুক্তিযোদ্ধা পিতা/মাতার মুক্তিযোদ্ধা সাটিফিকেট (যাহা বাংলাদেশ মুক্তিযোদ্ধা সংসদের ठियावयान व्यववा व्यास्तायक्व बाक्तिक धवर वाश्नारमण युक्तियाका मरमामत्र श्रधान है अरमहा कर्डक প্রতিবান্ধরিত হইতে হইবে) এর সভায়িত কপি দাখিল করিতে হইবে। আবেদনপত্রের সহিত সুক্তিযোজা / শহীদ মুক্তিযোদ্ধার এস,এস,সি পাশের ক্ষেত্রে এস,এস,সি সাটিফিকেট এবং এস, এস, সি পাশ না হইলে সংশ্রিষ্ট শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের প্রধানের সার্টিফিকেটের সত্যায়িত কপি দাবিল করিতে হইবে। আবেদনকারী মহিলা युक्तियाकात मखान व्हेल जारवननकाती य यहिना युक्तियाकात मखान এই मर्स इडेनियन श्वियम চেয়ারখ্যান/ওয়ার্ড কমিশনার কর্তৃক প্রদশ্ত সাটিফিকেটের সভায়িত কপি আবেদনপত্রের সহিত সংযুক্ত করিতে इरेरव।

সরকারী / আধা - সরকারী / বায়ত্বশাসিত সংস্থায় কর্মরত প্রাত্থীগণকে যথায়থ কর্তৃপক্ষের মাধামে আবেদন করিতে হইবে। অসপূর্ব এবং নির্ধারিত তারিখের পর প্রাত কোন দরখাত বিবেচনা করা হইবে না। চাকুরীর জন্য যে কোন তদৰীর বা সুপারিশ লাভের ক্ষেত্রে অযোগ্যতা বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে। কোন কাবণ দর্শানো ব্যতিরেকে বে কোন আবেদন গ্রহণ বা বাতিলের অধিকার কর্তৃপক্ষ সংরক্ষন করেন।



व्हेरव।

পরিচালক কর্মচারী প্রশাসন পরিদণ্ডর ''পল্লী বিদ্যাতায়ন বোর্ড" পরী বিদ্যুতায়ের বিউ সদর দপ্তর তবন, নিকুঅ-২

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আহ্সান হাবিব थिमटकल, जाका-३२२४।

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