

LETTER FROM EUROPE

US Presidential Elections from a Bangladeshi Perspective

There is a lot of sympathy among the Bangladeshis for the Democratic Party, because in 1971, many Democrats supported Bangladesh in its war against the Pakistani occupation forces. The Republican Party is unpopular for the same reason — President Nixon went so far as to send the US Sixth Fleet to the Bay of Bengal in support of the Pakistani military junta.

Chaklader Mahboob-ul Alam writes from Madrid

ON "Super Tuesday" (March 7, 2000), the crucial date of the American Presidential primary elections, I happened to be in Dhaka, trying to sort out some urgent personal matters. With so much international media attention (the CNN and the BBC World etc.) focused on the event, I was not surprised by the enormous interest it had aroused among the young people. True, there was considerable confusion over the meaning and real significance of the terms such as Open Primaries, Close Primaries, Caucuses etc. They accepted the fact that American electoral procedure (Electoral College system based on popular votes) to choose a President from among two or more opposing party candidates was complex enough to confuse anyone. But they had difficulty in understanding why the Americans did not have a simple uniform method for nominating a Presidential candidate from within a party. So all sorts of questions were tossed at me. How do the political parties choose their Presidential candidates? What is a primary election? What is its purpose? Why was this system adopted in the US? Do the Americans follow the same system in every state?

On my return to Madrid, I found that here also there was renewed interest in the primaries — after the half-hearted and unsuccessful experiment with Borrell, last year — because of the Socialist debacle in the Spanish general elections of March 12, 2000. Most probably the next Socialist candidate for the position of the 'Presidente del Gobierno' will be chosen in direct national primaries. So I decided to write a short piece on this subject. Most Americans, I am sure, know the answers to these elementary questions. So I hope, they will bear with me while I try to cover these points briefly.

A primary election is one in which the voters themselves choose the candidate within a party to represent it in the general elections. It is a contest between the candidates within a party. It sounds so basic and so fundamental in a democratic system that the readers may wonder who else except the voters should have the right to select the candidate. Well, in the United States it was not like this before and even now in many democracies, the party bosses (who are otherwise described as king makers) select the candidates. Despite warnings from the nation's founder fathers against "the evils of the party, the mischief of the factions, the pernicious dealings of the smoke-filled rooms, the purveyors of personal favour" and no mention of a party system in the American constitution, by the end of the nineteenth century the political parties had become all-powerful political institutions in America. They, in particular, the party-in-power exchanged jobs, healthcare, food and temporary housing to the new immigrants for strict loyalty to their candidates at the time of elections who had been chosen by party bosses or closed caucuses. This all-pervasive role of the parties in the day-to-day life of the Americans led to corrupt manipulation of the public opinion and "boss control, corrupt practices, big business intervention in politics, ignorant voting and excessive power of the politicians." So the politicians, instead of representing the people, had in effect become their masters. That clearly was not the role the political parties were supposed to play. There was a clear division between the will of the people (which must

be allowed to express freely) and their political representatives. The whole democratic system was in peril. The gradual introduction of the primary method of nominating candidates at about this time, was one of the measures taken to reduce corruption in politics and to curb the power of the party machinery. According to the supporters of the primary system, it is also a good method to test the popularity of the Presidential candidates with the party rank and file all over a country like the US, which is so vast and at the same time so complex in its ethnic and social composition.

Since most Americans are very independent-minded and like to do things in their own ways, they do not follow a uniform primary method all over the country. For example, Arizona, Florida, New Mexico etc. use a closed primary method in which only the registered members of the party are allowed to vote. On the other hand, Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin etc. allow not only the party members but also independents and sometimes members of the other party to participate. This system is known as the open primary election. Then there is the blanket primary method, in which registered voters are allowed to vote on an office-by-office basis in the primary of either of the two parties, but not in both. If in an initial primary, none of the candidates obtains a clear majority, a runoff primary is held in which only two top candidates, who have obtained the highest number of votes, are allowed to participate. To make the system even more complex, there are states where the two major parties apply two different methods of primary.

The electoral process to choose a candidate is not completed even after all these separate primaries, held over a six-month period in all the states of the Union, because the primaries elect not the candidate but delegates to the party's national convention, who are usually committed to one or the other of the candidates. The state party organisations use a number of different methods like winner-take-all, proportional representation, proportional representation with bonus delegates, beauty contest with separate delegate selection, and delegate selection with no beauty contest to allocate delegates among the candidates. In this manner, most of the state delegates now come to the convention already committed to a candidate and the convention merely ratifies the results of the primaries. No wonder, detractors of this system often criticise it as being too lengthy and cumbersome.

In Dhaka, after our discussion about the results of the "Super Tuesday" primaries, inevitably the question came up, "Who will be the next President of the United States?" Mr. Gore has virtually trounced the other Democratic contender, Mr. Bradley, thereby ensuring his party's nomination as the candidate in the Presidential elections in November. His support has mainly come from the unions and the minorities, who in any case form the core of the Democratic party's electorate. It seems that he has so far been unable to obtain support from the independents and the centrist.

Mr. Bush has already won enough delegates to ensure the Republican nomination but his campaign against Mr. McCain has been very vicious and dirty. His supporters engaged in multi-million dollar under-

hand advertising campaign against McCain. They also engaged in a whispering campaign about whether McCain's long captivity during the Vietnam war had made him mentally unstable, his extra marital affairs during his first marriage and the alleged violation of adoption laws in case of his daughter of Bangladeshi origin. (One more reason why these primaries have aroused so much interest in Bangladesh.) All this has ensured the Republican nomination for Mr. Bush in the Party Convention but in the process he may have destroyed his chances of winning the Presidential elections in November. Mr. McCain's great contribution in these primaries has been his appeal to the independents and the new centre, apparently first identified as a decisive group by Dick Morris, author of the recently published book, *The New Prince* many of whom do not usually participate in the electoral process. His irreverent style and his clarion call to purge the American political system of the corrupt influence of money ("zillion dollars" as he put it), did something to spark the enthusiasm of these uncommitted voters, who for the first time in many years came out of their deep disillusion with politics and took part in the primaries. Now that Mr. McCain is out of the race, the crucial questions are: What line of action will these voters take in the November elections? Will they vote for Mr. Bush, who has been campaigning with an air of dynastic entitlement or for Mr. Gore, who gives the impression of being too clever or just stay home?

An analysis of the votes cast in the primaries indicate that Gore is basically backed by the left of the political spectrum, while Bush's supporters mainly come from the right, which according to some estimates accounts for only a little over one third of the electorate. Although both have made a pitch for the central ground, it seems none has so far made any headway in this territory. Whoever is successful in enticing the centre will win the election. If Bush can somehow persuade McCain to form part of his team as his running mate, which is highly unlikely if McCain is a man of principle, he stands a chance of winning the November elections. On the other hand, Gore can always boast of the uninterrupted economic growth during the last eight years. As he said recently, "We stand at a mountain-top moment in our history, the longest period of economic growth this nation has ever known. We need to build on our record of prosperity, we don't need to go back to where we were eight years ago." This may be a strong reason for the centre to shake off its lethargy and vote for the Democrats. If it happens, Mr. Gore will most probably become the next American President.

The other factor which will play an important role in the November elections is the way women vote. In 1996 Clinton had a 15 percentage point advantage of female vote over the Republican candidate, which gave him the victory. Gore does not seem to have the same support from women, but he is concentrating his campaign on several issues which do have great appeal to the women. They are: the environment, health care and pensions. Bush's Texas happens to be the most polluted of all the states and also it has the largest number of women without any health insurance. Following the Republican tradition, Bush proposes a

number of tax cuts because of the huge budget surpluses expected in the next decade. But Gore wants to limit the tax cuts. Instead, he wants to use the surplus to reduce the national debt and to expand health insurance coverage and guarantee old age pensions not only for this generation but also for the next. So if Gore is capable of putting his message across, his stand on these issues will give him an edge over Bush which in turn will ensure more support for him from the women voters. Here also the McCain factor is relevant. There are many women, who are family-values oriented. They are concerned about the moral conduct of their children. McCain came across to them as an icon of duty, honour and sacrifice. So they voted for him in droves. Now that McCain is no longer a candidate, the questions are: Will they feel disenchanted with politics and abstain during the November elections? If they vote, who will they vote for — Bush or Gore?

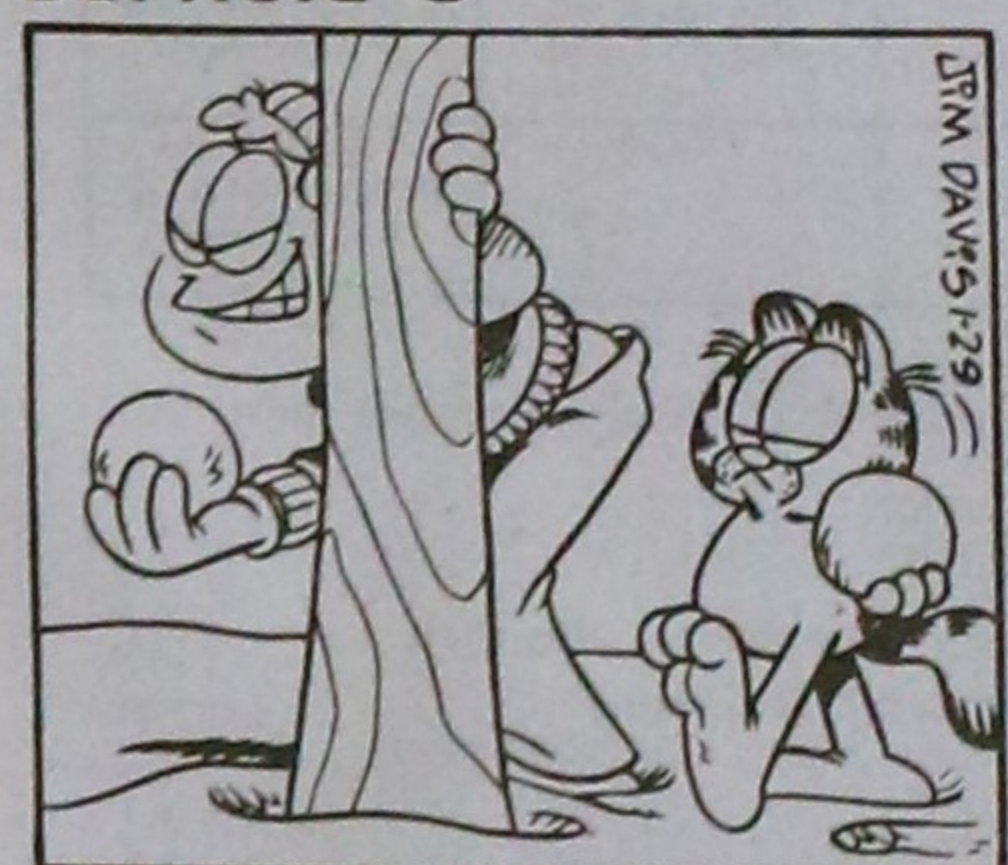
Clinton's Visit

On "Super Tuesday" (March 7, 2000), I also found that there was a lot of enthusiasm and expectation in Dhaka about President Clinton's forthcoming visit to the city. I saw teams of cleaners, painters, electricians, street sweepers, repairmen busy sprucing up the route which the American President's motorcade was supposed to take. By the way, in spite of Kenneth Starr (or may be because of him), Clinton remains immensely popular among the Bangladeshis. (Of course, there is a minority of Bangladeshis, who imagine all sorts of hidden imperialistic designs behind this trip.) He is considered as a very humane person. No other American President has aroused so much genuine interest and admiration among the ordinary people. Besides, there is a lot of sympathy among the Bangladeshis for the Democratic Party, because in 1971, many Democrats supported Bangladesh in its war against the Pakistani occupation forces. The Republican Party is unpopular for the same reason — President Nixon went so far as to send the US Sixth Fleet to the Bay of Bengal in support of the Pakistani military junta.

While it was clear to most people that the main objective of the President's visit to South Asia was to forge a strategic alliance with India against the looming presence of China in that region, there was a lot of speculation about the precise reasons why Bangladesh was included in the itinerary. The US oil companies have already made substantial investments in the exploration and drilling of natural gas in Bangladesh. Negotiations are at present continuing for further American investments in this field. Apparently there are some significant obstacles in finalising the deal. Some thought that the Clinton visit would help overcome these obstacles. There were others who were of the opinion that Clinton was coming to Bangladesh to persuade its government to become part of the budding Indo-US alliance, because the US no longer considered Pakistan as its most trusted ally in the region. There were yet others, who thought that Clinton was essentially a gregarious and open minded politician with a soft spot for the underprivileged. Having come so far to Delhi, he could not ignore the teeming millions of a poor but proud country like Bangladesh. There may be some truth in each of these arguments.

by Jim Davis

Garfield ©



James Bond
BY IAN FLEMING
DRAWING BY BOBAX



WHO and the World Health Day

by Dr. Maswoodur Rahman

THOUGH formally organised in 1946 as a specialised non-political health agency of the United Nations, the WHO was conceptualised in April 1945, during the conference held at San Francisco to set up the United Nations. The representatives of Brazil and China proposed that an international health organisation should be established and that a conference to frame its constitution was drawn up at an international health conference in New York in 1946. The same conference had set up an "interim commission" to prepare the ground for the new organisation and to carry out urgent tasks until the WHO constitution was accepted by the required number of UN member states. The ratification was secured by 7 April 1948. The formal existence of the WHO as a specialised agency began on that day. The formation of WHO represents the culmination of efforts to establish a single worldwide intergovernmental health agency which is unique among the UN agencies in that it has its own constitution. Certain principles in the field of health have been enunciated in this constitution for the purpose of cooperation among the member countries to promote and protect the health of all people. The WHO has been established in recognition of the fact that diseases do not respect national boundaries. With today's enormous numbers of in-

ternational travellers and the speed of such travel, a disease outbreak may jump from continent to continent, from region to region, in a few hours' time. In addition to fighting infectious diseases, the World Health Organisation seeks to improve the general level of health of the world's population. Since the incidence of infectious diseases is relatively low nowadays, the WHO, to achieve its goal, has put greater emphasis on the problems brought about by the rapid increase in population. The constitution of the World Health Organisation lists its purpose as being:

1. To assist governments upon request in strengthening health services.
2. To promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health professions.
3. To provide information, counsel, and assistance in the field of health.
4. To promote improved nutrition, housing, sanitation, working conditions, and other aspects of environmental hygiene.
5. To promote among scientific and professional groups cooperation related to health.
6. To promote maternal and child health and welfare.
7. To promote activities in the field of mental health, especially those affecting the harmony of human relations.
8. To promote and conduct research in the field of health.
9. To study social techniques

affecting public health. As world health problems have changed through the years, the World Health Organisation has correspondingly shifted the emphasis of its programmes and has played an important role in improving the health of the world's population.

As said earlier the constitution of the WHO came into force on 7 April, 1948 which is observed every year as 'World Health Day' throughout the world. A World Health Day theme is chosen each year to focus attention on a specific aspect of public health. The theme of the World Health Day this year is "Safe blood starts with me — blood saves lives."

Blood is the lifeline of human body, supplying oxygen to all its parts. Blood transfusion is the transfer of blood or a blood component from one person (a donor) to another (a recipient). Transfusions are carried out to increase the blood's ability to carry oxygen, restore the body's normal blood volume, improve immunity, and correct clotting problems. Various conditions such as accidents, child birth, surgery or severe illness can deplete the amount of blood in a person. This shortfall needs to be supplemented through blood transfusion.

On the eve of World Health Day this year, the Regional Director of WHO, South East Asia Region, Dr. Upton Muchtar Rafai said in a message, "The first

World Health Day in this new century is dedicated by WHO to safe blood. Blood is perhaps the most precious life resource, a vital defence mechanism and the essential carrier of oxygen needed by the human body. Globally, there is deep concern about the growing problem of infections like HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis and malaria induced by blood transfusion. Only by ensuring safe blood can their incidence be reduced and the people protected. Overall, while most developed countries have been able to secure blood safety, developing countries, including those in this region, are still at varying stages of ensuring the supply of safe blood. For most countries, there is an urgent need to develop national strategies for safe blood transfusion and to ensure their efficient implementation.

An important strategy would be to replace all professional blood donors with regular voluntary blood donors. At the same time, rigorous screening of all donated blood must be made mandatory. It is vital that together we ensure the availability of adequate supplies of safe blood. Nations must implement rational and stringent policies for blood transfusion. At the same time, all of us, as healthy citizens, must donate our blood, regularly. Each one of us can offer this precious gift of life to those in need.

We must make a start, today."

Taking IT to grassroots

Bangladesh is a developing country with large population and numerous problems to solve for the betterment of its citizens. The growing importance of information technology can play an important role in this regard, writes Reza Salim

INFORMATION Technology (IT) is the fastest growing sector in the world today and has been envisaged as the most revolutionary tool of the knowledge-based society of tomorrow. It empowers citizens and democratises societies. It is the driving force of the world economy of the next millennium. New models of commercial interaction and developing as business and consumers participate in the electronic market place and reap the resultant benefits. Entrepreneurs are able to start new businesses more easily with the smaller up front investment requirements.

Even in the early stages of its development, IT has already transformed the world. Over the next decades the rapid advances on the IT will affect almost every aspect of daily life — education, relations, healthcare, works, leisure activities, etc. Disparate population, one separated by space and time, will experience these changes as part of global community.

Information technologies can change the lifestyle, culture and civilisation by expanding knowledge base, by affecting the kind of job skills we need and the kinds of careers that are available and by transforming organisations of all kinds. By changing our knowledge, careers and organisations, information technology has created wide-ranging changes in our society and culture. Recent development in multi-networking and multimedia will play a vital role in information technology in future for the development of poor countries.

Computer-based IT can change a society by supplying learning materials, including video material stored on video disc or tapes. Different types of computer software are also available for imparting education to children and adults in the society. Police department is also using IT for crime detection through computer data based information system. In retailing, microprocessor based point of sale system are common place and links are being established between the and the banking systems that goods can be purchased by direct debiting the customer's account. Banking and sales are being accomplished electronically in most advanced countries nowadays. But on account of its growing demand, these services are being expanded globally. In case of modern war, microprocessor-based warheads are used in battle management.

The 21st century will be the century of information technology. Developed countries, like USA, Japan and West European countries, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, etc. now prefer challenges of its application in different sectors. Japan has already chalked out a plan where it would invest about 30 per cent of its national budget of 2000 for information technology with a target of 44 per cent employment in this sector alone. It may be mentioned here that about one third of the semiconductor chips are being produced in Japan and it uses about one third of the supercomputers available in the world.

Malaysia has given top priority on the information technology and has started to implement a project on multimedia super corridor (MSC). This cyber city is located to the south of Kuala Lumpur and spread in an area of 50km by 15km. Bill Gates, the president of Microsoft, has already established his Asian regional office and more than two dozens of IT companies booked accommodations for their offices and workshops. It is expected that the construction of this cyber city will be completed by the year 2005 and it will act as the Silicon Valley of California for the Asian region. Besides Malaysia and some other countries are taking keen interest in

establishment of multimedia universities to face the challenge of the 21st century.

There is a general assumption that the poor are merely recipients of technology, of information, of knowledge. Of course, this is not correct. Poor countries now all produce at least some information and communication technologies, in the form of customised software systems. Poor communities all produce their own information and knowledge.

IT could be used to transmit information from poor entrepreneurs to donor and government agencies. The main reported IT use, though, has been to transmit marketing information about small micro-enterprise products and services and potential customers; typically via the Web to western export markets (World Bank 1998, Hegener 1998).

IT is neither a universally necessary nor a sufficient condition for giving voice to poor entrepreneurs. There are many other — potentially more appropriate — mechanisms to assist the poor, from face-to-face meetings to telephone conversations to newsletters and even radio/TV programs. On the second point, technology only affects part of a much broader social process. Poor entrepreneurs must also have the capacity to generate relevant information about themselves, and to access and use the IT. Frequently they do not have this capacity, and they will again have to rely on intermediaries. At the other end, someone must also be listening and able to act on what they hear (Panes 1998a). For example, describes the termination of web service

selling low-income country products to Western consumers due to lack of use.

Information technology is the most powerful tool nowadays for the development of a country. No nation will be able to survive without proper use of this technology. If a nation fails to take appropriate measure to improve its information system, it will ultimately fail to meet the future challenge of development. The more information at the disposal of a country, the more successful it will be over its competitors. The efficient IT will offer unique opportunity to achieve the supremacy of some nation over the other nations.

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বাংলাদেশ অভ্যন্তরীণ নৌ-পরিবহন কর্তৃপক্ষ

১৪১-১৪৩, মতিঝিল বাণিজ্যিক এলাকা, ঢাকা-১০০০

ঘাট/পয়েন্ট/খালের টোল স্টেশন লাইসেন্সের টেন্ডার বিজ্ঞপ্তি

- ১। বাংলাদেশ অভ্যন্তরীণ নৌ-পরিবহন কর্তৃপক্ষের ঢাকা, নারায়ণগঞ্জ, চাঁদপুর, খুলনা, বরিশাল, পটুয়াখালী, আরিচা, নগরবাড়ী, দৌলতদিয়া, বাঘাবাড়ী নদী বন্দরসমূহের এবং চট্টগ্রাম দপ্তরের নিয়ন্ত্রণাধীন সমস্ত লঞ্চঘাট, উপকূলীয় টার্মিনাল জেটি ঘাট, ফেরি টার্মিনাল, ফেরি ঘাট, খাল টোল স্টেশন, কালেকশন পয়েন্ট, মালামাল উঠানামার লেবার হ্যাভলিং ইত্যাদি সমূহে কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদিত হারে স্ক্র/চার্জ আদায়ের জন্য ১লা জুলাই, ২০০০ইং হইতে ৩০শে জুন, ২০০১ পর্যন্ত প্রতিটি পয়েন্টের জন্য কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত সর্বনিম্ন ইজারা মূল্য অথবা তাহার উর্ধ্বে প্রাপ্ত দরপত্রের ভিত্তিতে ১ (এক) বৎসরের লাইসেন্স প্রদানের জন্য সীলমোহরকৃত টেন্ডার আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে। এ টেন্ডার প্রক্রিয়া ১৮-৪-২০০০ইং তারিখ হইতে শুরু হইবে। ১ম দফা টেন্ডারে যে সকল ঘাট/পয়েন্ট/খাল টোল স্টেশন-এর ইজারা সর্বনিম্ন বা তদুর্ধ্ব মূল্যে নিষ্পন্ন হইবে না সেইগুলির ২য় দফা টেন্ডার প্রক্রিয়া ৮-৫-২০০০ইং তারিখ হইতে শুরু হইবে। ২য় দফা টেন্ডারে যে সকল ঘাট/পয়েন্ট/খাল টোল স্টেশনের ইজারা সর্বনিম্ন মূল্য বা তদুর্ধ্ব মূল্যে নিষ্পন্ন হইবে না সেইগুলির ৩য় দফা টেন্ডার প্রক্রিয়া ২২-৫-২০০০ইং তারিখ হইতে শুরু হইবে।
- ২। কর্তৃপক্ষের নির্ধারিত দরপত্র ঘাট/পয়েন্ট/খাল টোল স্টেশনের জন্য আলাদাভাবে দরপত্র দাখিল করিতে হইবে। প্রতিসেট দরপত্রের মূল্য টাকা ৫০০/= বাহা অক্ষরভাষায়।
- ৩। প্রতিটি দরপত্রের সহিত যে কোন তফসিলি ব্যাংক হইতে বাংলাদেশ অভ্যন্তরীণ নৌ-পরিবহন কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুকূলে ব্যাংক ড্রাফট/পে-অর্ডার আকারে প্রতিটি ঘাটের জন্য উদ্ধৃত দরের ২৫% (শতকরা পঁচিশ) আনেক্সিমালি দরপত্রের সহিত জমা দিতে হইবে।
- ৪। আয়কর অধ্যাদেশ ১৯৮৪-এর ধারা ৫০সি বিধি ১৭ ডি অনুযায়ী উদ্ধৃত দরের উপর ৩% (শতকরা তিন) অগ্রিম আয়কর হিসাবে দরপত্রের সহিত যে কোন তফসিলি ব্যাংক হইতে বাসনৌ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুকূলে পৃথকভাবে ব্যাংক ড্রাফট/পে-অর্ডার আকারে জমা দিতে হইবে।
- ৫। সরকারের প্রজ্ঞান এসআর/নং-১৪৭-আইন/৯৯/২২৬-মুসক তারিখ-১০-৬-৯৯ইং-এর নির্দেশানুযায়ী টেন্ডারে উদ্ধৃত অফার/দরের উপর ১৫% (শতকরা পনের ভাগ) মুসক প্রদান করিতে হইবে। এই মূল্য সংযোগ্য কর দরপত্রের সহিত জমা প্রদানের প্রয়োজন হইবে না তবে সফলকাম দরদাতাকে সম্মতিপত্র দেওয়ার পর ৭ (সাত) দিনের মধ্যে টেন্ডারের টাকা জমা দেওয়ার সময় এককালীন/সম্পূর্ণ জমাযোগ্য টেন্ডার অর্থের হারাহারি ১৫% (শতকরা পনের ভাগ) এবং পরবর্তীতে ইজারা কিস্তির (যদি কিস্তি থাকে) টাকার উপর একই সাথে হারাহারি ১৫% মুসক জমা দিতে হইবে। এই মূল্য সংযোগ্য কর যে কোন তফসিলি ব্যাংক হইতে বাসনৌ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুকূলে পৃথকভাবে ব্যাংক ড্রাফট/পে-অর্ডার আকারে জমা দিতে হইবে।
- ৬। টেন্ডার সংক্রান্ত বিস্তারিত তথ্যাদি ও টেন্ডার ফর্ম কর্তৃপক্ষের সংশ্লিষ্ট বন্দর অফিস এবং ঢাকায় পরিচালক (হিসাব) এর দফতরে (১৪১-১৪৩, মতিঝিল বা/এ, ঢাকা-১০০০) অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ে পাওয়া যাইবে।
- ৭। কোন ঘাট/পয়েন্ট/খাল টোল স্টেশনের টেন্ডার কোন তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত হইবে উহার বিস্তারিত তথ্য কর্তৃপক্ষের নিম্নবর্ণিত দফতরসমূহে অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ে জানা যাইবেঃ
 - (ক) পরিচালক, বন্দর ও পরিবহন বিভাগ-এর দফতর, বাসনৌক, সদর দপ্তর, বরিশাল।
 - (খ) পরিচালক, বন্দর ও পরিবহন বিভাগ-এর দফতর, বাসনৌক, বিআইডব্লিউটিএ ভবন, ঢাকা।
 - (গ) উর্ধ্বতন উপ-পরিচালক, বন্দর ও পরিবহন বিভাগের দফতর, বাসনৌক, বিআইডব্লিউটিএ ভবন, ঢাকা/নারায়ণগঞ্জ/খুলনা।
 - (ঘ) বন্দর ও পরিবহন কর্মকর্তার দফতর, বাসনৌক, টার্মিনাল ভবন, চাঁদপুর/বরিশাল/আরিচা।
 - (ঙ) উপ-পরিচালক, বন্দর ও পরিবহন বিভাগের দফতর, বাসনৌক, তাহের চেয়ার, ১০, অম্মাবাদ বা/এ, চট্টগ্রাম।
 - (চ) সহকারী বন্দর ও পরিবহন কর্মকর্তার দফতর, বাসনৌক, পটুয়াখালী/বাঘাবাড়ী।
- ৮। সংশ্লিষ্ট বন্দর দফতর, পরিচালক (বন্দর ও পরিবহন), বাসনৌক, ঢাকা দফতরে এবং বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ভবন নং-৬-এর ৮ম তলায়, নৌ-পরিবহন মন্ত্রণালয়ের কক্ষ নং-১৬ এ নির্ধারিত তারিখে বেলা ০৯০০ ঘটিকা হইতে ১৫০০ ঘটিকা পর্যন্ত টেন্ডার দাখিল করা যাইবে। এই সময়ের পর কোন টেন্ডার গৃহীত হইবে না। এই দিনই ১৫১৫ ঘটিকায় টেন্ডারদাতাদের উপস্থিতিতে (যদি কেহ উপস্থিত থাকেন) টেন্ডার খোলা হইবে।
- ৯। অসম্পূর্ণ টেন্ডার বৈধ বিবেচিত হইবে না এবং কোন কারণ দর্শানো ছাড়াই যে কোন বা সকল টেন্ডার বাতিলের ক্ষমতা কর্তৃপক্ষ সংরক্ষণ করেন।

সৈয়দ মনোয়ার হোসেন

জিডি-৩১৩

পরিচালক, বন্দর ও পরিবহন বিভাগ।