

In diseases and crimes

Living in a slum is no fun. The poor migrants from the country's rural areas invariably land up in slums and get trapped in diseases and crimes, writes Eyerin Perven

SITTING outside a poly-thene-roof hut Zakia Begum covers the face of her small boy with the corner of a torn sari to protect him from buzzing flies. The one-year-old kid has been suffering from cold and pneumonia for the past one week. She has not been able to take him to a doctor nor buy any medicine for him.

"My child is going to die, but I've no money to take him to a doctor," says Zakia, tears rolling down her pale face. She herself is afflicted with cold and fever, which is widespread at the filthy slum she lives in.

"I worry more about my child than myself," says Zakia looking at two stray dogs foraging for food through a heap of garbage.

Zakia's plight began when her husband, a rickshaw puller, left her two years ago to marry a widow in Jamalpur district. The man did not formally divorce her. Zakia returned to her father's home with her months-old boy, hoping her husband would come back to her. He didn't. To make matter worse, Zakia's father refused to look after his daughter. Still in her 20s, Zakia came to Dhaka in search of a job with a neighbour. She landed up in the slum and began doing housecleaning errands in the neighbourhood.

Even though government and non-government organisations are providing the rural poor with jobs and education, thousands of poor villagers still migrate to the towns and cities in search of jobs. Women, who are abandoned by their husbands, are the worst victims. The slum population continues to swell because of the rural migrants.

The migrants such as Zakia find new homes at the city's slums, which are breeding grounds of all kinds of diseases.

According to Nagar Gabschana Kendra, a non-government organisation working in slums, there are over 3,000 slums in the city, including 679 on government and 2328 on private lands.

Their statistics show that these slums have occupied over 1,038 acres of important lands of this metropolis, where some 30 lakh people of 22,900 families have long been living a subhuman life with five to seven people huddling in one room.

Professor Nazrul Islam of Dhaka University, who is also an urbanisation expert, says the biggest concern in slums is sanitation. Diseases, especially the water-borne ones, spread here very rapidly due to filthy and unhygienic living condition. Many slum-dwellers, women and children in particular, are malnourished, as they don't have enough food to take.

Most of the city slums have no sanitary latrines. The latrines that some slums have don't always offer privacy and unfit for women.

According to a recent survey, many women at slums do toilet in polythene bags inside their dwelling houses while the men do it in drains, polluting the environment.

The slums are sources of other social problems than poor sanitation.

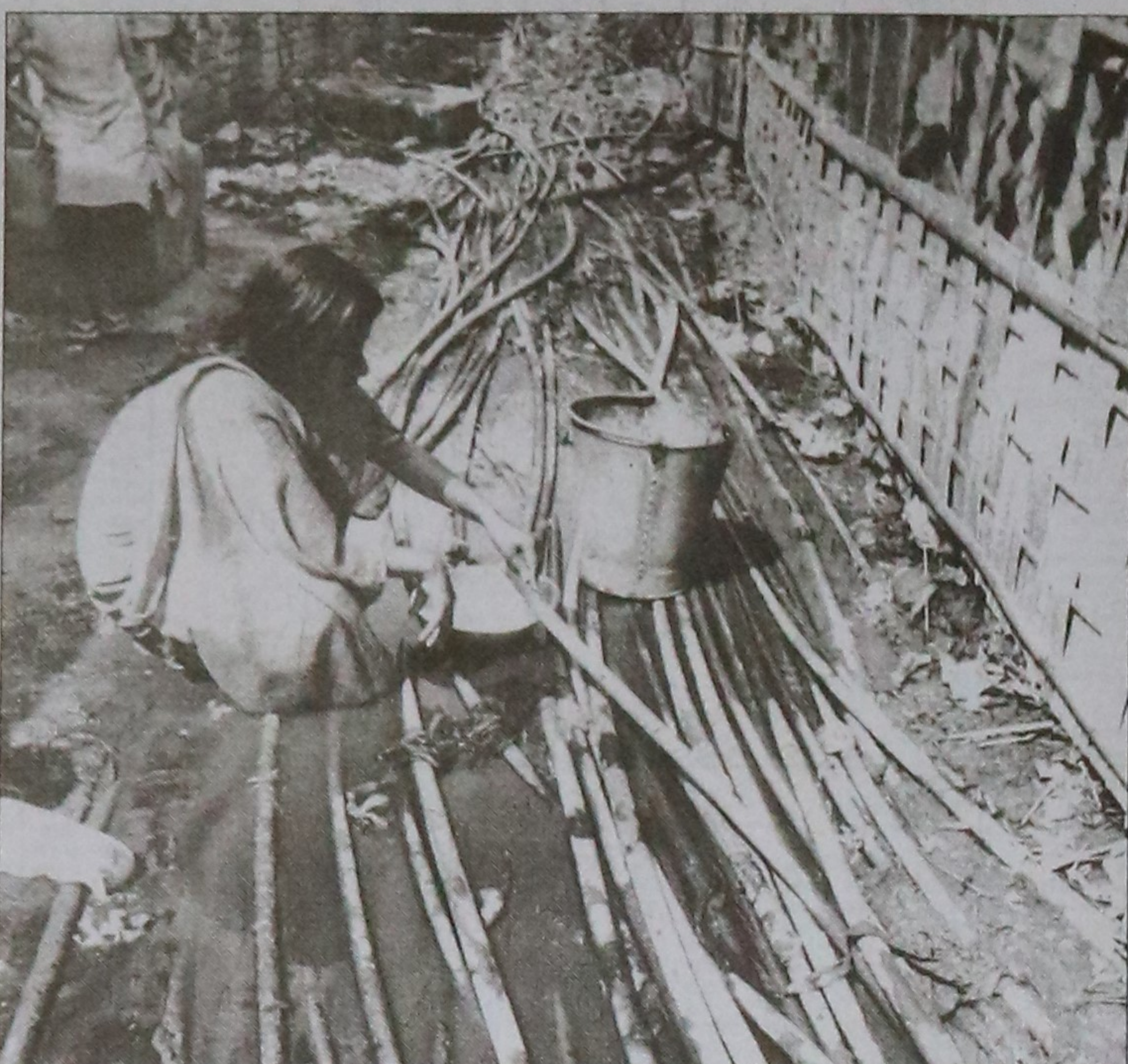
There are complaints that slums are hotbeds of sordid activities. Slums, according to many, breed crimes and offer sanctuary to criminals.

The rate of drug addiction is high among slum people and many are allegedly involved in drug trafficking.

Women, the majority of whom earn their livelihood working as housemaids, are most vulnerable to violence such as sexual harassment. Theft and mugging are regular features there. Some of the women work alongside men in construction sites while many others are engaged in stone breaking.

Married women, widows, women abandoned or divorced by their husbands are among the female tenement-dwellers.

The common image of these people is highly pejorative; they are marginal to the city, usually unemployed and often criminal.



Slums and sanitation do not go together...

nals, unmotivated and dysfunctional to urban life and characterised by a culture of poverty.

Many NGOs, meanwhile, have come forward in aid of these squatters. Action Aid is one of them. It has been working in city's Tikkapara Slum since 1984.

The Action Aid mainly organises the female slum-dwellers by forming groups and then provides them with small loans for their self-employment. It also has an education programme for the slum kids in addition to a day-care centre for the children of poor working women.

Yet, nothing much has improved for the poor slum residents.

"There is only one filthy toilet for about 50 people of 10 families in our slum. We have to stand in a long queue," says Jahana Begum, 35, a resident of the Tikkapara Slum.

Pointing to the troubles created by musclemen, she said, the slum has grown on a government land. "Even then we have to pay the terrorists house rent every month and it ranges from 400 to 600 taka."

More worrying is the water supply. The dwellers have to buy water from the musclemen for two taka per pitcher.

An official of a health centre there, run by an NGO, says, "Those who supply drinking water in city slums fetch up Tk

30,000-40,000 a month."

He estimates that price of 1,000 litres of water, according to WASA's present rate, is supposed to be Tk 4.75 and accordingly the rate of one pitcher of water should be Tk 00.05 or 00.07. But they sell it at Tk 2-3 per pitcher.

As there is no legal provision to supply water to water is supplied to tenements through illegal water connections by a section of people in alleged connivance with WASA employees and officials, affecting the city's water supply system and thus causing huge loss to the government exchequer.

"Slums are unavoidable phenomenon of urbanisation and they can grow for many reasons. Including influx of rural poor into a city due to rapid fall of poverty line. But the government should come up with effective plans to deal with the mounting problem," says Professor Islam.

In August 1999, the government suddenly evicted many slum dwellers of the city two days after a police constable was killed in Dhaka slum allegedly by terrorists who use slums as their hideouts.

Until August 11, over 50,000 slum people were evicted and dozens of slums demolished with bulldozers.

During the demolition of the slums, the Home Minister denounced the slums as the dens of criminals, drug dealers and

armed terrorists while Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina said people in the slums led a sub-human life, so the government has undertaken plans for rehabilitation of these helpless people.

But some NGOs and political groups opposed the way the slum dwellers were evicted. A High Court bench in response to a writ petition by some human rights organisations observed that the slums should be evicted only after developing facilities to rehabilitate them. Since then, the eviction has remained suspended.

Describing the reasons behind rapid growth of slums in Dhaka, Professor Islam says the growth rate of tenements here is three to four per cent and attributed it to increasing poverty and lack of agricultural works in rural areas.

About the overall ill effects of slums on the environment, he says the tenements, which are located along the lakes and rivers, are polluting the environment more compared to those located in other parts of the city.

"The public health will be at stake, if slums continue to develop in the city," Professor Islam says hoping the government and NGOs would come up with more programmes to rehabilitate the slum dwellers and thus save the city.

— News Network

Kosovo one year later

The situation in Kosovo is vastly improved over what it was a year back. Nato's mission to stop the large-scale ethnic cleansing engineered by the Belgrade regime was achieved. Now is the time to stop hand-wringing and to support the difficult but concrete work of rebuilding Kosovo, supporting democratic forces and assisting the economic recovery of all Balkan countries, writes John Shattuck

ONE year after NATO's intervention in Kosovo, it is time for a sober assessment of what has been accomplished and a hard look at what lies ahead. The assessment should be based on the stark reality about what was happening in Kosovo long before NATO intervened, and the clear evidence of how the situation today, while fraught with difficulty, is a vast improvement over what it was in March 1999. Many critics of NATO's action simply refuse to take these facts into account. A typical example is my friend Jiri Dienstbier, who has over the past year relentlessly criticized NATO. Dienstbier's inaccurate public statements about Kosovo do a disservice to the cause of human rights that he has so effectively championed in the past. Here are three examples of Dienstbier's latest astonishing misstatements, followed by the facts that he chooses to ignore:

"Now, a year after the beginning of the air strikes, the situation is worse than before." (Hospodarske Noviny, March 24, 2000).

This assertion is totally at odds with reality. What was the situation in Kosovo one year ago? NATO launched its air strikes because 40,000 Serb troops and more than 400 tanks were being deployed by Belgrade to carry out the final stages of a year-long campaign to expel 1.5 million Kosovars from the province. In the months before NATO intervened, hundreds of thousands of unarmed civilians had been forced out from their homes by Belgrade-directed armed forces and paramilitary groups. Thousands had been murdered, hundreds of villages shelled and burned, and the entire Kosovar Albanian population victimized by a policy of ethnic expulsion planned and executed by the regime of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic. As early as September 1998, when I went on a U.S. fact-finding mission to Kosovo, 400,000 people had already been expelled from their homes and more than 100,000 had sought refuge across the border.

In October 1998, five months before NATO's intervention, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe called this ethnic expulsion campaign "one of the worst crimes against humanity in Europe since World War II."

Today, the situation in Kosovo has dramatically improved. The number of refugees, including both Serb and Albanian Kosovars, is less than one-quarter the number before NATO's intervention. By confronting Milosevic, NATO made it possible for more than 800,000 refugees to return to rebuild their homes and their shattered lives. 42,500 international peacekeepers and 2,000

police have been deployed to stop the killing, creating substantial stability where a year ago there was a climate of terror. The number of killings in Kosovo has been drastically reduced from hundreds per week in March 1999 to five per week today. Since last summer international organizations have created temporary housing for more than 400,000 former refugees whose houses were destroyed, and these organizations have supplied and fed more than 600,000 people, assuring that not a single person would die last winter from starvation or exposure. More than one million square meters of Kosovo have been cleared of land mines, including the removal of more than 15,000 mines from 80 per cent of the schools, more than 1,000 of which have now reopened. Most of the hospitals and health centres that were destroyed or shut down a year ago have been reopened, and many of Kosovo's roads, bridges, power stations and communications systems have been substantially repaired. Dienstbier cites the problem of the 100,000 Serb Kosovar refugees residing in Southern Serbia. It is precisely the goal of the international community, acting through KFOR and UNMIK, to create the conditions that will make their return to Kosovo possible.

"The decision to launch air strikes was simply a manifestation of despair because nobody knew what to do." (Pravda, March 23, 2000). "Negotiations were one of the alternatives that were not pursued." (Slovo, March 24, 2000).

The decision to launch air strikes was taken very carefully and deliberately by leaders of the NATO alliance after more than a year of exhaustive negotiations during which Milosevic broke every commitment he

made and continued to flagrantly violate international law. In March and September 1998 the United Nations Security Council adopted resolutions 1160 and 1199 condemning the human rights violations in Kosovo and mandating that all military and paramilitary operations in the province cease. In January 1999 the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe issued a report containing substantial evidence that Serb paramilitary forces had been responsible for the brutal murders of scores of unarmed civilians in the village of Racak. Beginning in September 1998, when I met with Milosevic in Belgrade, a series of negotiations to secure the withdrawal of Serb forces from Kosovo were conducted by the United States, the European Union, Russia and NATO. In each case the Milosevic regime made commitments that were broken within weeks. In a final diplomatic negotiation conducted at Rambouillet in March, the Kosovo Liberation Army agreed to disband its forces but Belgrade refused to sign an agreement to withdraw, and instead proceeded to deploy new troops and heavy weapons in Kosovo to complete the ethnic expulsion campaign. When the NATO bombing began on March 24, 1999, Milosevic himself had slammed the door on any further negotiations.

"Nobody knows what to do next." (Pravda, March 23, 2000).

It is clear what must be done now in Kosovo, and that is precisely what NATO, the UN and the OSCE are doing. First and foremost, the international community is working to assure that the killing is stopped. Over the past year there has been great progress toward peace, but now more must be done to protect the 100,000 Serbs who remain in Kosovo and all people who return to

Kosovo. Aggressive peacekeeping through an extended international presence to protect all civilians is crucial. The KLA must be prevented from organizing in southern Serbia, and the process of demilitarizing and confiscating KLA weapons must continue. Institutions of law and justice must be established, especially local police forces and an effective judiciary. Murderers must be arrested and prosecuted. The Milosevic regime in Belgrade must be isolated and prevented from further destabilizing Kosovo and the region. Democratic forces must be supported throughout the former Yugoslavia, especially in Croatia, Montenegro and Bosnia, as well as Serbia, so that the Milosevic era in the Balkans will be brought to an end. Finally, economic recovery in Southeast Europe must be fostered through international assistance programmes like the Stability Pact so that European integration can include the troubled Balkan region.

The situation in Kosovo is vastly improved over what it was a year ago. NATO's mission, which was to stop the large-scale ethnic cleansing directed by the Belgrade regime, was achieved. It is now time to stop the hand-wringing and to support the difficult but concrete work of rebuilding Kosovo, supporting democratic forces, and assisting the economic recovery of all Balkan countries. Only in this way can all ethnic groups in this troubled region regain their homes and rebuild their lives, thereby increasing the chances that crises like the one in Kosovo will at last be relegated to history.

The author is the US Ambassador to the Czech Republic. The article has been made available by the USA.

Reality and euphoria

by A Husnain

THE visit of the US president to South Asia is a signal to other partners in business (and democracy) to start pre-planning of strategies for this potentially rich area for the next few decades.

Bangladesh has also been noticed, but the main US target is vast India; and thereafter Pakistan, as the two neighbours are negatively linked for half a century of discord, which is not allowing SAARC concepts to take off, and provide one-stop-centre coordination for prosperity of the one-third of the world's population. For foreign investors the region has to be seamless, for which certain pre-conditions have to be in place, before the new blueprints are drafted. The sleeping giant is awakening.

The vast potential resources of the region have to be tapped, and tapped and moulded into ideological outputs, which, incidentally, will also line the pockets. Seeking one's sustenance is a legitimate occupation.

Under the intense limelight, Myanmar should not be forgotten, on long-term basis (phase two). The foreign passivities may disappear once the operating bases have been established in South Asia and the logistic structures completed. There are more than enough energy and power sources in Bangladesh and Nepal (hydroelectric). What is more elevated than doing business with power?

Northeastern India needs a sea outlet, and the nearest one available is through Bangladesh (the goods take too long to reach Calcutta via terrorists-infested highway up north; and this port is said to be drying up and unab) to take additional load). Bangladesh is claimed to be floating on gas, and oil might not be far below (the fault line from Assam penetrates into the Bangladesh borders).

Pipe dreams are translated into pipes and transmission lines, whether for oil, gas, or electricity; and the Asian Highway is going to be a reality sooner than later. The borders in South Asia have to be seamless as in the EU region, for democratic investments to take root and bear fruit (capitalism is outdated). What's wrong with exporting the fruits of labour? This is the bug now itching the prospectors and the proprietors.

Now that Uncle Sam is interested in South Asia on long-term basis, there is hardly any one to challenge this patronization of the foreign partners in progress (what is the purpose of language?). Better to cooperate or be left out. The latter option is hard to implement, noticing the mass and pressure of the powers that be. So we're in it, boys, like it or not; take it or leave it.

Clinton is coming back for that elephant ride he missed in India, as he is reported to have remarked. Perhaps our Sunderbans cannot offer a spotted deer for the White House scenario, under the Equal Rights clause of the UN agencies. He must revisit Bangladesh and stroll outside Dhaka, as he did in India, because Bangladesh outdoors is much more beautiful than airconditioned Bangladesh indoors. Come with Chelsea and Hillary, for providing that feminine touch.

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Time for a fresh approach

The world's water crisis continues to compound. But do the experts and the politicians understand where the solution really lies? Our technological skills are not the answer -- in fact they may make things worse. We need to go back to Nature and make the connection between water shortages and the widespread environmental damage mankind has done, writes Claude Martin from Gland, Switzerland

THE curious thing about water is that, although it is the most basic of elements upon which all life depends, we seem to understand so little about it. That there is a developing water crisis, most people agree, but even when responsible bodies convene specialised international conferences on the subject, they are inclined to talk of such things as "water for Nature", as

if it were just another demand competing for the precious resource like agriculture, hydropower and human settlements. Can it be that water specialists themselves do not recognise that water is part of Nature -- the essential ingredient of life on earth? Do they really believe it is just a commodity that can be managed by engineers and other experts?

The truth is that the world's

growing difficulties over the supply of fresh water cannot be tackled without a thorough understanding of the complete water cycle. They have to be seen in the context of the worrying falls in water tables throughout much of the world, and of the catastrophic droughts plaguing some regions while others suffer equally catastrophic flooding.

How long are we to go on ignoring the simple fact that the main cause of the crisis is degradation of the natural environment, and particularly the water cycle?

All over the world, water-storing ponds, lakes and wetlands have been "reclaimed", depleting water sources and vastly increasing the risk of flooding. At the same time, deforestation and the diversion of rivers have severely restricted the natural capacity of the landscape to retain rainfall and refill underground water supplies.

So much seems obvious to me. But there is more. We affect the water cycle by discharging pollutants both directly into aquatic ecosystems and on the land, from where they leach into waterways. And we have released sufficient quantities of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere to change the climate of the entire planet, seriously threatening wetlands and altering weather patterns so that more floods and droughts can be expected in the future.

Meanwhile, nearly a quarter of the world's six billion people have no access to safe drinking water, while almost half lack adequate sanitation. In terms of the human suffering this causes, this is appalling, but the full implications are much wider: it is no exaggeration to say that the degradation of water resources is the main barrier preventing the world from achieving shared goals of good public health, security of food supplies and a better standard of living.

I believe that the only way to solve the water crisis is for us to stop assuming that we are competing with Nature and to welcome natural systems as our ally.

For example, in India -- where water tables have been falling rapidly -- we can see how the restoration of ecosystems and watersheds goes hand in hand with efficient "harvesting" of rainwater. Underground water sources are re-filled and can therefore continue to meet the basic needs of very many people. In Argentina, studies have shown that the energy needs that will accompany expected economic growth can be served without recourse to large dams or nuclear power. Indeed, concentration on energy efficiency and renewable sources does not only make economic sense but also represents perhaps our best hope of tackling the causes of climate change.

Conserving and restoring natural processes does pay off. The US government has embarked on a programme to restore the ecosystems of the Everglades and South Florida in order to ensure water supplies for growing populations in Miami and other cities. It is a pity the degradation has reached such a stage that taxpayers are obliged to meet a bill of eight billion US dollars. In ancient times, water resources were recognised and respected in both practical and spiritual terms. It is time that we in the modern world remembered the lessons of our forebears and changed our behaviour to take account of the natural processes upon which we ultimately depend.

As the increasingly violent weather and dreadful floods of recent years have shown, we attempt compete with Nature at our peril.

The writer is Director General of WWF International



জনতা ব্যাংক

প্রকৌশল বিভাগ

প্রঃ কার্যালয়

১১০, মতিঝিল বাণিজ্যিক এলাকা, ঢাকা

দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

জনতা ব্যাংক প্রধান কার্যালয়, জনতা ভবনে একটি ১৬+১২৮ লাইনের ডিজিটাল পিএবিএক্স বোর্ড সরবরাহ ও সংস্থাপনের নিমিত্তে এই ধরনের কাজে অভিজ্ঞতাসম্পন্ন পিএবিএক্স বোর্ড প্রস্তুতকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের দেশীয় সোল এজেন্ট/ডিস্ট্রিবিউটরদের নিকট হইতে সীলমোহরকৃত খামে দরপত্র আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে।

দরপত্রে শর্ত সম্বলিত সিডিউল সকল কার্য দিবসে প্রকৌশল বিভাগ, জনতা ব্যাংক প্রধান কার্যালয়, ১১০, মতিঝিল বা/এ (৫ম ফ্লোর) ঢাকা হইতে প্রত্যহ অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ে নগদ ৩০০/- (তিনশত) টাকা (অফেরতযোগ্য) প্রদান করিয়া বৈধ কাগজপত্রাদি যেমন ট্রেড লাইসেন্স, আয়কর সনদ, ভ্যাট নিবন্ধীকরণ সনদ, পূর্ব অভিজ্ঞতার সনদপত্র এবং সোল এজেন্সিপীপ/ডিস্ট্রিবিউটরশীপ সার্টিফিকেটের ফটোকপিসহ আবেদনকরতঃ সংগ্রহ করা যাইবে।

দরপত্র খোলার দিন কোন সিডিউল বিক্রয় করা হইবে না।

দরপত্র ১৮-০৪-২০০০ইং তারিখে বেলা ২.১৫ ঘটিকার মধ্যে প্রকৌশল বিভাগে রক্ষিত টেন্ডার বাস্তবে ফেলিতে হইবে। একই তারিখে বেলা ২.৩০ ঘটিকায় উপস্থিত দরদাতাগণের সম্মুখে (যদি কেহ উপস্থিত থাকেন) ব্যাংকের টেন্ডার কমিটি কর্তৃক দরপত্র খোলা হইবে। কর্তৃপক্ষ কোন কারণ প্রদর্শন ব্যতিরেকে যে কোন অথবা সকল দরপত্র গ্রহণ কিংবা বাতিল করার ক্ষমতা রাখেন।

এস এ মোঃ কামরুজ্জামান

উপ-মহাবাহাবস্বাক

জিডি-৩০৯



ঢাকা সিটি করপোরেশন, ঢাকা

আপনার পরিবেশ সুন্দর ও পরিষ্কার রাখুন
আপনার শিশুর টিকা দিন

দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

এতদ্বারা সর্বসাধারণের অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাইতেছে যে, ঢাকা সিটি করপোরেশনের মালিকানাধীন মিরপুর গাবতলী গবাদী পশু হাট হইতে হাসিল (ফিস) আদায় করিবার জন্য আগামী ১/৭/২০০০ইং তারিখ সকাল ৮-০০ ঘটিকা হইতে ১ (এক) বৎসরের জন্য (অর্থাৎ ৩০/৬/২০০১ পর্যন্ত) সময়ের জন্য নির্ধারিত শর্ত ও চুক্তি অনুযায়ী ইজারার নিমিত্তে বাংলাদেশ ফরম নং ২৯১১তে দরপত্র আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে। আগামী ২০/৮/২০০০ইং তারিখ সকাল ৯ ঘটিকা হইতে বেলা ১২-০০ ঘটিকা পর্যন্ত ঢাকা সিটি করপোরেশনের আঞ্চলিক নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা অঞ্চল ১, ২, ৩, ৪, ৫, ৬, ৭, ৮, ৯ ও ১০ এবং প্রধান সম্পত্তি কর্মকর্তার দপ্তরে রক্ষিত দরপত্র বাস্তবে দরপত্র গ্রহণ করা হইবে এবং ঐ দিনই বেলা ১-৩০ ঘটিকার পরে উপস্থিত দরদাতাদের উপস্থিতিতে (যদি কেহ উপস্থিত থাকেন) দরপত্র খোলা হইবে।

- ২। দরপত্রের শর্তাদি, নিয়মাবলী ও এই সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদির বিবরণ প্রধান সম্পত্তি কর্মকর্তার দপ্তর হইতে (অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ে) জানা যাইবে।
- ৩। সিডিউল মূল্য বাবদ ১,০০০/- (এক হাজার) টাকা (অফেরতযোগ্য) চালান পাশ করা যাইবে। তফসিল বর্ণিত ব্যাংকে টাকা জমাদানপূর্বক চালানের কপি দেখাইয়া এন্ট্রি বিভাগ, হিসাব বিভাগের হিসাবরক্ষক (নগর ভবন) এবং প্রতিটি আঞ্চলিক নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তার অফিস হইতে সিডিউল ক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং চালানের কপি দরপত্রের সঙ্গে জমা দিতে হইবে।
- ৪। চুক্তিনামা ও শর্তাবলী এই দরপত্রের অংশ হিসাবে গণ্য হইবে।
- ৫। দরপত্রে অংশগ্রহণকারী দরদাতাগণকে তাহাদের নিজ নামে ক্রয়কৃত যে কোন সিডিউল ব্যাংকের পে-অর্ডার/ব্যাংক ড্রাফট প্রস্তুত দরের ২৫% (শতকরা পঁচিশ ভাগ) হারে জামানত হিসাবে দরপত্রের সহিত দাখিল করিতে হইবে এবং সিডিউলে স্বাক্ষর করিতে হইবে।
- ৬। কৃতকার্য দরদাতা প্রস্তুত দরের উপর ৩% (শতকরা তিন ভাগ) হারে আয়কর, ১০% (শতকরা পনের ভাগ) হারে মূল্য সংযোজন কর এবং পানি ও বিদ্যুৎ বিল পরিশোধের নিশ্চয়তার জামানত হিসাবে ৫% (শতকরা পাঁচ ভাগ) হারে এবং অবশিষ্ট ৭৫% (পঁচাত্তর ভাগ) টাকা কার্যাদেশের পূর্বেই জমাদানপূর্বক কার্যাদেশ গ্রহণ করিতে হইবে।
- ৭। দরপত্র খোলার তারিখে কোন সিডিউল বিক্রয় করা হইবে না। ঢাকা সিটি করপোরেশন কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক যে কোন বা সামুদ্রিক দরপত্র কোন কারণ দর্শানো ব্যতিরেকে গ্রহণ বা বাতিল করিবার ক্ষমতা সংরক্ষিত থাকিবে।
- ৮। দরপত্রের সহিত দরদাতার স্বাক্ষর ও বর্তমান ঠিকানা যেমন নাম, পিতার নাম, গ্রাম-পোস্টা থানা ও জেলা উপলব্ধপূর্বক চারিত্রিক সনদপত্র এবং সম্পত্তিভোগী ২ (দুই) কপি পাসপোর্ট সাইজের ছবি সংশ্লিষ্ট এলাকার ওয়ার্ড কমিশনার/পেজেণ্টেড অফিসার কর্তৃক সত্যায়িত করিয়া জমা প্রদান করিতে হইবে।

ডিসিসি/পিআরডি/৪০৪/১৯৯৯-২০০০

জিডি-৩০৮

প্রধান সম্পত্তি কর্মকর্তা

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