

## ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

# Inter-relationship must for a sustainable society

Viewing environmental policy not as an 'add-on' but as an integral component of economic and social policy, to be 'built-in' to the institutions concerned, could generate constructive thinking on new and more effective forms of multinational discussion, agreement, international law and institutions.

MOHAMMED ABUL KALAM

WE need to adopt more or less common perspective on certain key determinants of future conditions of environment and development and their inter-relationships. These include perspectives on population, environment and development; on education, science and technological development; on environment and economic development; and several others.

As regards population, we need to consider strategies that offer the prospect of stabilization during the coming decades. Such strategies must spring from the values of the communities involved, and respect the diversity and plurality of global societies. Furthermore, different levels of economic and technological development, of education and of public information about natural resources and the environment, influence population dynamics in a complex way.

As regards the broad relationship between environmental management and economic development, new perspectives have recently emerged virtually reversing some of the intimidating assumptions and concerns and provide us with a new and supportive basis. The experience of the past decade determines that: (a) the benefits generated by environmental measures, including avoidance of the damage cost, have generally been greater than their costs; (b) the micro-economic effect of environmental policies on investment, productivity and trade have been minor, and often positive; (c) as regards employment, more jobs have been created by environmental measures than have been lost; and (d) benefits for industry have varied. Many of those industries that have borne a significant proportion of the total investment in pollution control have developed a new process, clean technologies and more

environmentally efficient products.

A generally basic perspective for the work of us, therefore, is the mutually supportive relationship between environment and development, wherein the former is both a prerequisite for development and its end result. Experience has shown that the environmental effects of development activities, positive and negative, appear in the short, medium, long and even in the very long term. Therefore, the pertinent question relates to the time factor which should be considered while dealing with various issues.

Another important perspective is that the systematic and complex nature of many environmental and development issues requires a multi-disciplinary approach. There has been little success to date, however, in overcoming the institutional barriers and constraints which prevent such approaches being developed and applied.

There are at least six transcending themes against which we wish to examine the key issues. These are: interdependence; education and communication; sustainability; equity; security and environmental risk; and international cooperation. The growing interdependence of the international economic and political systems is a central concern for us as we examine the critical environment and development issues likely to dominate the world scheme in the coming years. In the context of demography, migration, agriculture, communications, energy, industry, minerals, technology and financial transfers, interdependence has become a dominant characteristic of many issues involving the environment and the ecological basis of development.

Pollution problems that were once largely local are now regional and even global in scale; environmental effects that once appeared obvious, are now seen to be insidious and uncertain, slowly chang-

ing ecological systems critical to economic development and life itself. Reversible damage that was once thought to affect mainly the present generation, is now seen to seriously affect the health and welfare of the future generations. Cities and settlements that once grew more or less in response to employment generation, and in pace with basic services, are today mushrooming in developing countries.

Questions of conversation versus development that were once confined to one or two political jurisdictions, are now seen to be highly complex, involving linkage and feedback among agriculture, energy and forestry development and transportation and trade policy, and raising further questions of economic gain in short term versus unsustainable development and massive economic loss and social dislocation in the medium and longer terms.

A major implication of economic and ecological interdependence is that the ability of the governments to deal unilaterally with problems on a national scale will diminish. Consequently, economic, social, energy and other problems with an environmental or ecological basis within countries will prove resolvable or avoidable only through increased cooperation among countries.

Progress on the issues of environment and development depends on the support of an informed public opinion and that, in turn, depends on open forms of examination and assessment, and on the free flow of resulting information.

Policy path to sustainable development (economic, social, health and education) is another central concern that will pre-occupy the critical issues. In many parts of the world, underdevelopment and poverty are the greatest source of destructive pressure on the environ-

ment. It is the poorest countries which lack the technical and financial resources most to protect the environmental and ecological basis of their future economic development. It is the poor within those countries, who are compelled to stream in ever increasing numbers into slums and squatter areas in and around the major settlements. In these slums and squatter areas new environmental and settlement problems are created. In all cases, it is the poor who are usually the worst sufferers.

Security and the need to widen the definition of national security beyond military security to embrace economic and ecological interdependence and global environmental risks, is a further concern. In various parts of the world ecological degradation and environmental risks are becoming one of the significant causal factors of economic, social and political unrest.

Environmental policy needs to become a comprehensive, horizontal field and an integral component of economic and social policy, whose objective is, at least, to anticipate damage and reduce the negative external effects of human activity and, at best, to propose and promote economic and social policies that expand the basis for sustainable development. In doing so, it should also allow for the diversity and uniqueness of specific regional and local situations.

In addition, while still using the assimilative capacity of the environment as an economic resource, society avoids the downstream costs associated with damage to ecosystems, poverty and health. These can be heavy: Witness the economic and social impact that uncontrolled forestry operations can have on soil erosion and floods; or that irrigation projects undertaken without proper drainage can have on affected soils and communities; or the evidence concerning the adverse effects of acid rain on the productivity of soils and forests.

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To achieve the objectives, the following strategies are suggested: (a) re-examine the critical issues of environment and development and formulate innovative and pragmatic action proposals to deal with them; (b) strengthen international cooperation on environment and development and assess and propose new forms of cooperation that can break out of existing patterns and influence policies and events in the direction of needed change; and (c) raise the level of understanding and commitment to action on the part of individual voluntary organizations, business, institutes, and governments.

Mohammed Abul Kalam, PhD is Principal Scientific Officer and Head, Department of Medical Sociology Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR).



Development-environment conflict must be mitigated

# Choosing dependable energy source

Solid coal, liquid petroleum and natural gas are major fossil fuels. Their quality is good because energy stored in these minerals are concentrated enough to run the human civilization. But burning of fossil fuels is no more a welcome activity since its environmental cost is high.

MAHFUJUR RAHMAN

MUCH time has lapsed in debating on the issue 'alternative or renewable or sustainable energy.' Meanwhile our planet is undergoing a grim process of warming that is already affecting the earth's atmosphere, hydrosphere, geosphere and anthrosphere. The energy sector is the foremost negative role player here. Extensive burning of fossil fuels is cause of massive emission of greenhouse gases worldwide. To cope with the soaring energy demand and protect the environment we must depend on the

the continents are caused by heating effect by the sun. Energy locked in the fossil fuels is also derived from the sun.

**Diffused renewable energy:** In comparison with conventional energy sources such as coal, oil and gas, renewable energy sources provide us energy in diffused form. The energy incoming from the sun as radiation is in diluted and diffused form -- not sufficient enough to generate huge amount of high voltage electricity. Energy inside the fossils are accumulated over thousands of years and concentrated. Energy in wind and

Sun light is more intense in the tropical regions on either side of the equator. Geothermal energy is suitable to be harnessed in the cold countries.

**Limits of potential:** There are limits to renewable energy harnessing subject to capturing and conversion efficiency of devices we use. Generating huge amount of concentrated energy from renewable sources requires huge land area. Engagement of land for setting up wind generators and solar panel may induce pressure on agricultural land and terrestrial ecosystems. It is not possible or viable to use directly and indirectly the entire solar energy incident on the earth for human benefit. It needs energy to operate the natural processes that provide the human kind ecosystem services. We must not harness beyond sustainable limit.

**Non-renewable vs. renewable:** Conventional energy sources mean fossil fuels. Solid coal, liquid petroleum and natural gas are major fossil fuels.

it possible to meet the growing need of energy for whole world from the renewable sources?

**Considerations:** The renewable energy technologies are not completely harmless to environment unless they are installed and maintained with environmentally sound mechanism. Even if they are installed and maintained properly the equipment are produced artificially and their existence in nature is intervention in the natural environment. But all renewable energy technologies are not equally injurious to the environment. The best option among renewable energy sources perhaps is the solar energy because it is the manmade imitation of natural process of photosynthesis. Biomass is produced by photosynthesis capturing the solar energy. If burnt, biomass is the completion of carbon cycle; it virtually does no harm to the environment. Hydropower harnessing sometimes harm aquatic life in the dam



More renewable and sustainable energy sources need to be explored



renewable sources of energy. Understanding the nature of renewable energy is very crucial for the stakeholders' energy sector. As a comparatively new field it is urgent to groom more professionals and experts.

**Sun is the source of all energy:** Sun is the source of all forms of energy available on the earth surface. All forms of energy including renewable and non-renewable. The oceanic currents and the winds that flow over

biomass is also comparatively diluted in nature.

**Highly site specific:** Availability of potential renewable energy sources is highly site specific and predominantly determined by the factors that are almost unchanged over the centuries. It is assumed that factors determining availability of renewable energy are same as the factors determining the climatic condition of a geographical area. Wind speed is high in the hills, desert and coastal area.

Their quality is good because energy stored in these minerals are concentrated enough to run the human civilization. But burning of fossil fuels is no more a welcome activity since its environmental cost is high. Moreover, the reserve of fossil fuels is finite. On the other hand, renewable energy sources get energy from the sun and are infinite in consideration of the geologic time span. Though renewable energy sources are more environment-friendly, yet it is a great question that is

area or river. Wind energy harnessing can be a threat for birds but it is less harmful from environmental perspective. Capturing tidal power in the coastal region can harm the coastal ecosystems to a certain extent if environmental impact of RET projects are not assessed and mitigated.

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**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**  
Office of the Additional Inspector General  
CID, Bangladesh Police, Dhaka

01	Ministry/Division	Ministry of Home Affairs.		
02	Agency	Bangladesh Police, CID, Dhaka.		
03	Procuring entity name	Additional Inspector General, Bangladesh Police, CID, Dhaka.		
04	Procuring entity district	Dhaka.		
05	Invitation for	Supply and installation of equipment.		
06	Invitation Ref. No.	Admin/GA/Procurement/120-2010/8424(2) Date: 20/10/2010.		
<b>KEY INFORMATION</b>				
07	Procurement method	OTM, tenderers will be selected in accordance with the procedures set in the guidelines of Public Procurement Regulation Rules-2008 of the Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.		
<b>FUNDING</b>				
08	Budget & source of fund	Revenue Budget (GOB).		
<b>PARTICULARS</b>				
09	Tender package No.	Gd-7		
10	Tender package name	Supply and installation of equipments.		
11	Tender publication date	Before 23/10/2010.		
12	Tender last selling date	14/11/2010.		
13	Tender closing date & time	15/11/2010 Time: 12.00 hrs.		
14	Tender opening date & time	15/11/2010 Time: 12.30 hrs.		
15	Name & address of the office	CID, Headquarters, Malibagh, Dhaka.		
16	Place/date/time of pre-tender meeting	SS Admin's Room (1 <sup>st</sup> Floor), CID Headquarters, Bangladesh Police, Dhaka 09/11/2010 11.00am		
<b>INFORMATION</b>				
17	Eligibility of tenderers	Up-to-date copies of valid trade licence, bank solvency certificate, Income Tax certificate, VAT registration certificate, minimum 01 year experience in similar nature of work etc.		
18	Brief description of equipments	Mentioned in tender documents.		
19	Brief description of related services	As per tender document.		
20	Price of tender documents	A complete set of tender document may be purchased by interested bidders on submission written application upon payment of non-refundable fee of Taka 750/- (only seven hundred fifty) in cash at Procurement Section (2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, CID Headquarters, Malibagh, Dhaka-1217).		
21	SI No.	Description of item Qty SI No. Description of item Qty		
1	Rotary evaporator	1 pc 24	Maglit	50 pcs
2	Automatic Co <sup>2</sup> fire suppression system	1 set 25	Camera (digital)	20 pcs
3	Automatic fire alarm system	4 set 26	Portable rescue lighting balloon	1 pc
4	Finger print scanner	40 pcs 27	Digital door lock	5 pcs
5	Anti virus (3 user)	70 28	Arch way	2 pcs
6	Post blast investigation kit	1 pc 29	The fumels disposable iodine fanning gun	20 pcs
7	Biological evidence collection kit	2 pcs 30	Non-Hydrim spray	10 pcs
8	Explosive identification kit	1 pc 31	DFO spray	10 pcs
9	Gun shot residue collection kit	2 pcs 32	Small parical reagent spray	2 pcs
10	Metal detector for explosive detection	1 pc 33	Transparent fingerprint lifting tape	30 pcs
11	Drug identification field kit	1 pc 34	Disposable fanning frame	2 pcs
12	Audio cover (point to point)	1 pc 35	Disposable fanning chamber	4 pcs
13	UTP cable cat-6	5 box 36	Cyan shot (latent print developing system)	10 pcs
14	Fibre cable (6 core)	2 KM 37	Professional fingerprint magnifier	10 pcs
15	Power cable	10 coil 38	Professional video camera (modern)	1 pc
16	Face plate with moduler	100 pcs 39	Electro static magnetic film	5 pcs
17	Cooling fan of server rake	50 pcs 40	High configuration desktop computer (1.5 Tera bite)	1 pc
18	Extruder gun (crime scene kit)	1 pc 41	Investigation kits (50 items in one set)	10 sets
19	Electro static torch for foot print	1 pc 42	Master expert latent print kits	2 sets
20	Electric magnifier with angle poise lamp	10 pcs 43	Forged note detector	1 pc
21	Enlarger machine (with normal & close-up lens)	1 pc 44	Alcohol detector	100 pcs
22	Ultra violet (UV) Ray (light)	1 pc 45	Fume hood	1 pc
23	Solar panel	4 set 46	Online UPS (10KVA)	1 pc
22	Location to be delivered the equipment: CID HQ, Malibagh, Dhaka.			
23	Tender security mention in tender document.			
24	Completion/delivery time: 30 days.			
<b>PROCURING ENTITY DETAILS</b>				
25	Name of official inviting tender	Md. Sarwar.		
26	Designation of official inviting tender	Special Superintendent of Police (Admin).		
27	Address of official inviting tender	Bangladesh Police, CID, Dhaka.		
28	Contact details of official inviting tender	Phone: 9337166, Fax: 9333329		
29	The procuring entity reserves the right to accept or reject all tenders.			
<b>Md. Sarwar</b> Special Superintendent of Police (Admin) For/Additional Inspector General of Police Bangladesh Police, CID, Dhaka Ph: 9337166				

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