

# Lottery made must

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conducted in presence of the admission committee members to ensure transparency.

The system has already been mandatory for all public schools.

The non-government schools across the country are currently conducting their admission process according to their own rules due to the absence of a specific guideline which, the policy said, is creating many problems and chaos.

"We have asked all the schools to follow the policy in 2012 admissions," Education Secretary Dr Kamal Abdul Naser Chowdhury told The Daily Star.

Students willing to get admission in classes II to IX in non-government schools will have to sit for a 100-mark two-hour written test

on Bangla, English and Mathematics.

For written tests, the policy says, the admission committee will prepare question papers which must be appropriate for respective classes.

The age of the students desiring to get admitted in class I will have to be in between 5 and 7 years, and the student has to submit an attested copy of their birth registration certificate with the admission form.

According to the policy, institutions will have to follow a merit list and a waiting list.

The price of the admission forms will be Tk 100 at best.

It also says the schools in metropolitan areas, expect Dhaka, can not charge more than Tk 3,000 in admission fees and session charge while Dhaka's schools will not

charge more than Tk 5,000.

The admission fee and session charge for schools in suburban areas will be Tk 500 while municipality (upazila) areas Tk 1,000, and at district level it will be Tk 2,000.

No additional money beyond the government-fixed amount can be charged, the policy warns, adding that "otherwise the government will take legal action against the responsible institution including cancellation of MPO".

For classes II to IX, the government keeps 5 percent quota for freedom fighters' children and their children, and 2 percent for the disabled children.

The policy also allows a 2 percent quota for the children of education ministry officials in the schools under the Dhaka metropolis.

# HC verdict ignored

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The fair, organised by Real Estate and Housing Association of Bangladesh (Rehab), is also showcasing and selling two unauthorised projects of Nasrul Hamid Bipu, a ruling-party lawmaker and also the president of Rehab. Priya Prangan and Alifia Model Town are the projects owned by the Rehab chief.

Despite repeated attempts, the Rehab president could not be contacted for his comment yesterday.

Although the fair is supposed to display and sell apartments, most of the 283 stalls there are selling plots of illegal housing projects.

Sheikh Abdul Mannan, member of Rajuk, said they would identify the illegal projects in the fair and ask Rehab to take action.

The HC in a judgement on

December 7 banned publishing advertisement of any unauthorised housing project in print and electronic media and ordered the government to take stern actions against publicity, earth filling and any activity of such projects.

The judgement, along with some earlier HC directions, is binding on Rehab, the housing ministry, Rajuk, land ministry and the Department of Environment.

Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (Bela), Ain O Salish Kendra, Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon, Institute of Architects Bangladesh, and Paribesh Banchao Andolan filed a writ petition last year against unauthorised housing projects.

In response to the petition, the court in mid-June last year directed Rajuk to make sure that illegal housing projects do not

take part in any Rehab fair. In another verdict in January this year, it directed the government to stop publicity and sale of plots of illegal housing projects.

Rajuk has so far pulled down only a handful of billboards.

Following another writ petition by the petitioners, the HC on June 8 declared 78 private housing projects in and around Dhaka City illegal based on a list furnished by Rajuk. It also directed the government to take effective measures to stop earth filling and sale or any activity of unauthorised private housing projects and remove their advertisements.

The illegal projects on the Rajuk list include Bashundhara Baridhara Housing, Ashiyani City, Aftab Nagar (Eastern Housing), Amin Mohammad Lands Project, BDDL Notundhara and BDDL

Anandadhara, Swarnali Abashan, New Vision City, New Vision Eco City, East Town, South Town, Purbachal Ananda City, Basumoti Abashik Prokalpa, Kapotakha Green City, Nasim City, Tanshir City, Dakhinachal, Spring Town, Uttaran Satellite City, Ashulia.

Syeda Rizwana Hasan, executive director of Bela, said, "Display and sale of unapproved housing projects are blatant violations of the HC verdict."

The presence of lawmakers in the fair implies the government's tacit consent to illegal projects which sends wrong message to people that the projects would get approval, she added.

Rizwana said the petitioners would move for a contempt charge against Rehab and the government bodies concerned.

For the record, Rajuk had so

far approved 24 private housing projects, which were implemented years ago.

According to documents of the petitioners, unauthorised housing projects have been filling up rivers, canals, flood plains, retention ponds, lakes and low-lying lands.

In many cases, the companies violated the town improvement act, master plan of Dhaka, environment conservation act, and private housing development rules.

The other concern of the urban planners and conservationists is that many innocent people are being cheated of their life savings by these unauthorised housing projects.

The website link to the list of the 78 housing projects declared illegal by HC is: <http://www.thedailystar.net/photos/f-img.jpg>.

# Govt creating fake war hero

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during the Liberation War in 1971. Hawlader had recorded his deposition with the International Crimes Tribunal on December 7 and his cross-examination finally finished yesterday.

After defence counsel Manzur Ahmed Ansary yesterday called Hawlader an opportunistic person, Hawlader protested and several prosecutors objected to such labelling.

Going with the prosecution, tribunal chairman Justice Nizamul Huq termed the remark "scandalous".

Defence counsel Mizanul Islam then told Hawlader that the present government is creating a list of fake freedom fighters. And Hawlader has filed a false case and gave a false statement against Sayedee to please

the government so that he remains in the freedom fighters' list to enjoy government facilities.

Hawlader said it was not true.

The three-member bench of the tribunal yesterday began recording the cross-examination at 10:30am after Sayedee was brought to the tribunal from Dhaka Central Jail.

Ansary began the proceedings by asking Hawlader about the residents of Pirojpur's Parerhaat area, his family members and how he came to know the name of Pakistani army Capt Ezaz, who according to Hawlader had been leading 52 soldiers in Pirojpur's Parerhaat area since May 1971.

Ansary went on to say that the price of looted valuables which Hawlader had

mentioned in his deposition was incorrect since only a trader can ascertain their true value.

Ansary said Hawlader speculated the worth of the valuables which Hawlader claimed his client had looted.

In response, Hawlader said only a trader could tell the accurate value; so he tried to make a reasonable estimate of the goods that were looted.

The defence lawyer then stated that the alleged collaborators of the Pakistani army did not loot Hawlader's home and that is why none of his neighbours were listed as prosecution witnesses. The counsel also claimed that Bisha Bali, who Hawlader said was killed in front of his house in Parerhaat on Sayedee's

instructions, was actually kidnapped by the Pakistani army before he was shot at the Baleswar river port.

Hawlader said all of it was a lie.

The attempt to discredit the witness went on and Ansary claimed that all allegations Hawlader brought against Sayedee were false, adding that his statement and allegations against Sayedee were the "greatest lie of the century". He went on to tell Hawlader that he has received special training for the trial under the supervision of the government, and that he was the convener of the Jatiyatabadi Muktiyoddha Dal, which was formed in Pirojpur's Zianagar in 2003.

Hawlader said they were untrue.

Later, defence counsel Mizanul Islam concluded the five-day cross-examination by telling Hawlader that he gave his statement against Sayedee so that his government allowances continue.

Hawlader called it untrue. During his deposition Hawlader had said Sayedee and the collaborators greeted the Pakistani army personnel in early May, 1971, when they arrived at Parerhaat bazaar of Pirojpur. He said the collaborators led by Sayedee showed the army around 40 homes and shops of the Hindus which were looted. The loot was taken to Sayedee's father-in-law's home from where it was distributed. He also said fluent Urdu speaking Sayedee developed a close relationship with Capt Ezaz and supplied girls to the army personnel to be raped.

Cross-examination of second prosecution witness Ruhul Amin Nobin will begin Sunday after the weekend.

# 5 lists so far, all in question

FROM PAGE 1  
Governments between 1987 and 2002 prepared five lists of freedom fighters, but all were drawn up on the basis of political bias and are thus incomplete, say war veterans.

While some of the lists do not recognise many genuine freedom fighters, others contain, to the nation's consternation, the names of razzakars (collaborators of the Pakistani army).

The number of freedom fighters on the first list made in 1987 during the rule of HM Ershad was 69,000.

Muktijoddha Kalyan Trust, a government welfare organisation for the freedom fighters, made the list based on documents obtained from the Indian government.

"The documents had information only on freedom fighters trained in India during the war," said Gen (retd) Amin Ahmed Chowdhury, who was managing director of the trust at the time.

Ahad Chowdhury, a freedom fighter and former chairman of Muktiyoddha Sangsad, said many documents were destroyed by rain or eaten by termites. The list of 69,000 freedom fighters barely represents the number of the people who participated in the nine-month war in 1971, he added.

The number shot up to 1.8 lakh in 1988, only to slide to 83,000 in 1994.

The 1994 list, prepared during the tenure of the BNP government, was a carbon copy of the members' register of Muktiyoddha Sangsad, which included only a fraction of the freedom fighters.

In 1999, during the Awami League period of government, the count rose to 1.54 lakh.

It now stands at 1.98 lakh, the list having been prepared and gazetted by the BNP government in 2002.

Liberation war experts, however, say at least one-third of the names on the current list are of fictitious freedom fighters. In what is clearly a scandal, 5,000 people on it are actually razzakars.

All the lists were prepared without proper verification, and party interests were the main consideration behind the inclusion of fictitious freedom fighters, they said.

"The lists are nothing but a farce. They have done little to help genuine freedom fighters or anyone else for that matter," notes Shahriar Kabir, a Liberation War researcher.

The list has changed whenever a government has changed, complained Kabir, who is executive president of Ekattorer Ghatok Dal Nirmul Committee, the body championing the demand for the war crimes trial.

Government officials say there is no clear definition of freedom fighters, and those who managed to be on the list were officially considered as freedom fighters.

Those on the list get special allowances and

monthly food rations, with their children entitled to a special quota in government jobs and public educational institutions. Freedom fighters are also entitled to a guard of honour after death.

The purpose of making a list of freedom fighters was to identify those had who had waged war for freedom.

"But instead, it has become a means of ignoring them in some cases and helping many razzakars gain recognition as freedom fighters," lamented Ahad Chowdhury, former chairman of Muktiyoddha Sangsad.

The phoney freedom fighters are enjoying many state facilities, including special job quotas in government offices, while many real ones work as day labourers to earn a living, he added.

According to Khalilur Rahman, director of Muktiyoddha Gobeshona Parishad, at least 25,000 non-freedom fighters have made it as freedom fighters on the current list.

Khalilur, a naval commander posted in Mongla during the war, said Jalal Uddin of Satkhira was a razzakar who now holds the post of office director of Satkhira Zila Muktiyoddha Sangsad.

Contacted, Jalal refuted the claim. He said he had been trained under Maj (retd) Jalil and had fought the war under sector nine.

"The Jalal Uddin Khalilur Rahman is talking about is another Jalal

Uddin of Boikari union in Satkhira," he told The Daily Star over the phone.

Asgor Ali, a freedom fighter from Satkhira's Bhadra village, said on his return from the war he had heard most of the people saying Jalal Uddin (now the office director of Satkhira Zila Muktiyoddha Sangsad) was a razzakar.

Officials of the liberation war affairs ministry admitted to The Daily Star that the lists had been controversial.

"This is why the government is making a fresh list," said Mizanur Rahman, liberation war affairs secretary. The new list is being prepared through verification, he added.

The deadline for application submission for inclusion in the list is officially over but the ministry is still accepting applications. "The applications are now under scrutiny," an official told The Daily Star yesterday.

However, a number of freedom fighters said they could not register themselves on the "fresh list".

"I've tried for three months," said Masudur Rahman, who claimed to be a freedom fighter from Rajbari. He said he was trained under Hasanul Huq Inu, now JSD presi-

dent and a lawmaker.

In March this year, he came to Bangladesh from London only to get a freedom fighter's certificate.

He left the country in 1975 with bitter memories of the political turmoil following the war. It was only last year that he learned that freedom fighters are entitled to a guard of honour after death.

"I was touched after hearing this. And I wanted it."

Masudur, who works as a career consultant in London, contacted the liberation war affairs ministry, a number of freedom fighters' organisations and several sector commanders.

Some said all freedom fighters' certificates had already been handed out. Others said the relevant documents had been eaten up by worms and that there was no way to verify his participation in the war.

"This is ridiculous!" he said. "You make me take up weapons, you make me kill people, and then you just forget me. You can't play with my life!"

He left the country without the certificate he had come for.


"I'll be back. This is my right and I'm not giving up," he said before leaving. "I'll go to the UN if I have to."

## Public Notice

**Postponement of Subscription Period of Initial Public Offering (IPO) of GBB Power Limited**

This is for kind information of all concerned that due to unavoidable circumstances, the Management of GBB Power Limited has decided to postpone the subscription period of Initial Public Offering (IPO) of GBB Power Limited which was scheduled to commence on December 18, 2011. In this regard, Securities & Exchange Commission has accorded its consent vide SEC/CI/IPO-135/2010-896 dated December 14, 2011. The fresh IPO subscription date will be notified shortly.

For GBB Power Limited  
Sd/-  
**Abdur Rouf**  
Company Secretary



### GBB Power Limited

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## Citizens' Perceptions and Knowledge of Corruption -Request for Proposals

Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) seeks a qualified firm to complete a national end line survey for the USAID funded Promoting Governance, Accountability, Transparency and Integrity (PROGATI) Program. The survey will cover all of Bangladesh.

**Objective.** Uncover and provide a clear understanding of citizens' perceptions and knowledge of corruption across society and their day-to-day experiences with corruption.

**Tasks.** The selected firm will complete the following tasks: (1) conduct the household questionnaire survey nation-wide along with Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII); (2) design and enter survey results in a computer database; (3) complete basic statistical analysis of survey data; (4) develop two PowerPoint presentations for an audience of English-speaking senior officials on survey findings comparing results with both the 2008 baseline and 2011 endline surveys; (5) write a comparative survey narrative report in English and (6) conduct English language presentations for senior officials on the survey findings and comparison to previous surveys. The selected firm will work closely with DAI in completing all aspects of the survey.

**Survey Parameters:**

- Systematic Random Sample;
- Estimated sample size of 3,500 citizens over the age of 17;
- Sample inclusive of each Division;
- National and Division samples proportionate to general population in age, gender and rural/urban ratios;
- Completion of all tasks within 16 weeks of contract award.

**Proposals:** Interested organizations/individuals should submit proposals including the following information which represent the selection criteria for this procurement [for sl # 1-7 maximum 21 pages]:

1. Cover letter, with address details, contact information and contact person [1 page].
2. Organizational profile, including management structure and staff expertise in related areas of work – in conducting and managing surveys, analyzing results, and presenting findings [2 pages].
3. Qualifications demonstrating recent experience (within the last five years) with similar projects related to conducting and managing surveys, analyzing results, and presenting findings to high level audiences as lead-firm, including information on tasks and outputs, client reference information, and period of engagement [4 pages].
4. Method and technical approach, describing how required tasks will be completed and including detailed explanation of roles and responsibilities of all resource people and other persons proposed for the work, quality control mechanism, orientation plan for field researchers, and editorial oversight of final report. [4 pages].
5. Timeline, with clear duration for entire project and all associated tasks. [1 page].
6. CVs of key three personnel: A. lead report writer, B. presenter of survey findings and C. lead surveyor. CVs should be a maximum of [3 pages each].
7. Provide clear and detailed budget estimates for all labor, travel and material costs necessary to complete all tasks [not included in proposal page limits]. [1 page].
8. Final report from previous survey demonstrating high quality analytical and writing skills.

Proposals will be assessed on both technical and cost proposals. Technical and cost proposals should be submitted as separate documents. Do not include attachments or promotional documents with your submission. Note that this enlistment does not in any way commit DAI to enter into contact or partnership with any organization.

DAI will host a bidders' conference to answer questions on this RFP on 10.30 hours, Monday, December 19, 2011. The meeting will be held at House 54/A, Road 16, Block A, Banani, Dhaka.

DAI will provide baseline survey questionnaire and database to the selected firm for conducting the survey and preparing comparative presentation and narrative report upon contract award. The selected firm must accomplish all survey work, from surveyors' orientation to submission of final report and presentation of findings within four months, anticipated to be from February 2012 to June 2012.

Electronic submissions are encouraged, and should be sent to [progati01@yahoo.com](mailto:progati01@yahoo.com) with "Survey on citizens' perceptions and knowledge" in the subject line. Written submission should be delivered to House 54/A, Road 16, Block A, Banani, Dhaka in a sealed envelope addressed to "PROGATI Grants Manager". All submissions are due by 17:00 hours on December 31, 2011. Only short listed organizations will be contacted.



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**Assistant Professor of Finance**

Ph.D. from any North American, UK, Australian or equivalent University; 1 year teaching experience at any reputed university & 2 publications in any international peer reviewed journals are desirable.

**Senior Lecturer in Finance & Accounting**

Master's from any reputed university preferably from North America, UK or Australia. 2 – 3 years experience in undergraduate teaching / research and 2-3 publications in any peer reviewed journals are desirable.

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- In case of an otherwise suitable candidate, any of the above criteria may be relaxed.
- For positions of **Associate Professor**, candidates are requested to please send four (4) copies of their published journal articles (**four (4) copies of each article**) with their applications.

Please send your résumé with a cover letter mentioning all academic results from O' Level /SSC and above latest by **January 10, 2012** to:

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