

Dhaka least liveable city

FROM PAGE 1
found the Bangladeshi capital downgrading one step from the rank of second worst city to live in.
Last year, Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, became the least desirable destination.
Dhaka's score, however, remains unchanged -- 38.7 out of 100.
The ratings are based on 30 factors, across five board categories -- stability, healthcare, culture and environment, education and infrastructure.
"Undoubtedly living conditions are getting worse in Dhaka city. Infrastructure, city service and public transport system need to be

improved immediately," said Professor Nazrul Islam, eminent urban expert.
But still the city has many good aspects. Its economic strength and educational opportunities have increased and cultural integrity here has become excellent over the years, he said.
However, he said every year around half a million people added to the existing population of Dhaka, making the 400-year-old city vulnerable.
Melbourne has claimed the position of the world's most liveable city but Sydney has lost its status going with a near perfect score of 97.5 percent. It only lost points for climate, cul-

ture and petty crime.
The survey is an annual list compiled by the EIU, affiliated with the UK-based weekly Economist, initially as a test of whether human resource departments needed to pay a hardship allowance in expatriate relocation packages.
The report has evolved as a broad benchmarking tool used by city councils, organisations or corporate entities looking to test locations against one another.
It also measures the diversity and standard of cultural events and the natural environment, education and the standard of infrastructure, including public transport.

Ershad meets Manmohan

FROM PAGE 20
Manmohan gave these assurances when Jatiya Party Chairman HM Ershad called on him at his official residence at Race Course Road in central Delhi.
Emerging from nearly half-an-hour meeting, Ershad, a key leader in the ruling Awami League-led grand alliance government, told reporters that he had brought up the issues of proposed Teesta river water-sharing agreement, the Tipaimukh dam project and the implementation of land boundary agreement at the meeting.
The Indian premier assured him that the Teesta

accord would be signed and efforts were on to reach a consensus on this with West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, who had been opposing it, the JP chairmansaid.
As Manmohan informed the JP leader that Bangladesh would be getting more than 50 percent of Teesta water according to the information he had, Ershad said it was not important whether his country would get 50 percent or less, but it was important to have a permanent solution through the signing of the treaty, JP presidium member Ziauddin Ahmed Bablu told The Daily Star last night after

talking to Ershad.
About Tipaimukh Dam project, the Indian prime minister told Ershad that it was a hydropower project in which Bangladesh could also invest and benefit and that India would do nothing which would harm Bangladesh's interests, he added.
Ershad said he had also raised the issue of interlinking of rivers in India, to which Manmohan said the project would not affect international rivers but involve only rivers within the country.
With regard to the land boundary agreement signed during Manmohan's visit to Dhaka in September last

year, Ershad said the Indian premier had pointed out to him that its ratification in Indian parliament required constitutional amendment by two-thirds majority, which his government lacked at present.
However, efforts were on for a consensus on the agreement, Ershad quoted Manmohan as saying.
At the meeting, other issues, including political situation and the next general elections of Bangladesh, also came up for discussion.
Ershad, who arrived in Delhi on Monday on an invitation, however, declined to elaborate.
In response to a question,

an official spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs, Syed Akbaruddin, said, "General Ershad's visit is part of our ongoing engagement with a democratic and multi-party politics in Bangladesh."
The prime minister conveyed the high priority that the government and people of India attach to developing the friendliest of relations with Bangladesh, which is an important neighbour of India.
General Ershad will also visit Ajmer Sharif on August 15 and 16, 2012. He is scheduled to call on President Pranab Mukherjee on Friday.

6 killers still out of reach

FROM PAGE 1
Angels of the United States respectively. But due to legal complexities they could not be brought back.
The government has also failed to trace the whereabouts of the remaining four self-confessed killers despite diplomatic and police efforts.
Officials said the government was yet to locate Col (dismissed) Khandaker Abdul Rashid, Lt Col (relieved) Shariful Haque Dalim, Capt Abdul Majed and Risaldar Moslehuddin Khan as they had been changing their locations time to time. The four have Interpol arrest warrant against them.
Apart from them, another convict Lt Col Aziz Pasha died in Zimbabwe on June 2, 2001.
Bangladesh government has already written letters to every country, to some countries twice, seeking help in tracing and sending back the fugitives. The government has also made a global appeal to track down the killers at the 78th annual general meeting of Interpol in Singapore in

October, 2009.
In August 2010, Foreign Minister Dipu Moni sent formal letters to certain countries seeking cooperation for deporting the remaining killers as they were believed to be hiding there.
On October 5, 2011, she again wrote to Canadian Foreign Minister John Baird and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton with request to handover convicted killers Noor Chowdhury and Rashed Chowdhury to Bangladesh to face justice.
However, Canada declined to deport Noor, as the Canadian policy does not approve sending back a person where there is the provision of death sentence.
In response, the Bangladesh government argued that the fugitives on their return could appeal to the higher court against the conviction and seek review of the verdict from the Appellate Division. Thereafter, they could also appeal to the President for clemency. So, it was not correct that they would face punishment soon as they were brought back, said the government.

The US has not yet agreed to extradite Rashed because of legal complexity and a case filed in connection with his residency which is pending with a US court.
Akramul Qader, Bangladesh Ambassador to the US, on March 29, 2012, made a formal request to US congressman Peter King, who is also chairman of the United States House Committee on Homeland Security, about sending back Rashed.
Foreign Minister Dipu Moni raised the issue of deporting Rashed during her bilateral meetings with Hillary Clinton in Washington DC on October 10, 2011 and again during the official meeting with the US secretary of state when she visited Dhaka on May 5, 2012.
Officials said Hillary had assured to look into the matter.
The US government had deported another fugitive Lt Col Mohiuddin Ahmed on June 17, 2007, after a US court rejected his appeal for residency. Mohiuddin was hanged along with four other convicted killers of Bangabandhu on January

28, 2010.
Earlier, the government formed a taskforce on bringing back the convicts and appointed lawyers to bring back Noor and Rashed through legal process.
WHEREABOUTS
Talking to The Daily Star, officials at the foreign and home ministries said they with the Interpol and diplomatic sources had spotted the absconding killers but the fugitives moved frequently from one country to another. This was the main problem in keeping track of them.
Bangladesh believes Capt Abdul Majed and Risaldar Muslehuddin are hiding in India, but India said they had not been able to locate them and asked for more information.
According to sources, Rashid, one of the key plotters of the massacre of Bangabandhu and most of his family, had earlier settled in Libya, where he started a construction business. He reportedly visits Pakistan frequently but since the fall of Gaddafi, Dhaka has no information about his whereabouts.
Dalim lives in Pakistan

and frequently travels to Libya and the Kenyan capital of Nairobi where he has businesses, said home ministry sources.
Killers awarded with diplomatic jobs
After the most gruesome political assassination in the history of Bangladesh, perpetrated on August 15 and November 3 of 1975, in which Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, most of his family members and four national leaders were killed by a section of disgruntled army officers, the killers were allowed free passage to Bangkok by a special plane.
The getaway was arranged by the then president late Lt Gen Ziaur Rahman rewarded 12 army officials involved in the Bangabandhu killing with diplomatic jobs at Bangladesh missions abroad in 1976.
They were incorporated

in the Foreign Service in September 1980. Only Farooq and Rashid declined to accept any diplomatic assignment.
Subsequent military ruler HM Ershad, who came to power through a military coup on March 24, 1982, and the elected governments of Khaleda Zia followed the policy of Lt Gen Zia regarding the self-confessed killers of Bangabandhu. The accused army officers enjoyed all facilities of government jobs and got promotions during the regimes.
Those who were given diplomatic jobs as rewards were Lt Col Shariful Haque Dalim, Lt Col Md Abdul Aziz Pasha, Lt Col Mohiuddin Ahmed, Lt Col Sultan Shahriar Rashid Khan, Maj Md Bazlul Huda, Lt Col AM Rashed Chowdhury, Lt Col Noor Chowdhury, Maj Ahmed Sharful Hossain, Capt Md Kismat Hashem, Lt Khairuzzaman (later major), and Lt Abdul Majed (later captain).
Lt Col Dalim was the first to get a diplomatic job at the Bangladesh mission in Peking (now Beijing), China. Later he was made the consul

general at the Bangladesh consulate in Hong Kong. He also served in Bangladesh mission in Tripoli, Libya. He got several promotions and finally was elevated to the post of an ambassador and his last posting was in Nairobi, Kenya as the high commissioner.
Dalim along with Lt Col Shahriar was also involved in an abortive coup on June 17, 1980. After that both men fled from their respective missions fearing arrest, but they returned to their jobs following an understanding with the then Zia government. Dalim, who fled to London from China following the failed 1980 coup, got back his job during Lt Gen HM Ershad's regime and was appointed to the Hong Kong mission.
Lt Col AM Rashed Chowdhury served as a counsellor in Nigeria till 1984, and his last posting was in Tokyo as the head of chancery as well as a counsellor (political). The last Awami League government in 1996 removed him from service.
Risaldar Moslehuddin was given a posting in

Tehran and Jeddah. Capt Md Kismat Hashem got a diplomatic job in Ottawa, and Lt Abdul Majid (later a captain) in Tripoli.
Lt Col Md Abdul Aziz Pasha was appointed as the first secretary to Bangladesh mission in Rome. Aziz Pasha was arrested in Dhaka over his involvement in the June 17, 1980 coup, but he too reached an understanding with the then government by agreeing to testify about the coup. He was again given a diplomatic job as a counsellor in Rome. Aziz Pasha also served in Nairobi.
Pasha's last posting was in Zimbabwe as the deputy high commissioner. He was dismissed from service by the last Awami League government in 1996. Pasha sought asylum in Zimbabwe and died there on June 2, 2001.
Surprisingly, the BNP-led alliance government, after assuming power again in 2001, reinstated Pasha in service posthumously, to provide his family with all government facilities like pension, showing him "retired" from the service.

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
PKSF Bhaban, E-4/B, Agargaon Administrative Area, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207
Phone: 912640-3, 9140056-9; Fax: 9126244; Website: http://www.pksf-bd.org

Invitation for Tender

PALLI KARMA-SAHAYAK FOUNDATION (PKSF)

1	Procuring entity name	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
2	Procuring entity district	Dhaka
3	Invitation for	Tender of Goods (single lot)
4	Invitation for tender no	PKSF (Admin)/05/CCCP/Goods/2012-13/01
5	Date	14 August 2012
6	Procurement method	National Competitive Bidding (NCB) (open tendering)
7	Budget and source of funds	Public Fund (Grants)
8	Development partner	International Development Association (IDA)
9	Project name	Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)
10	Tender package no.	PKSF/CCCP/G-01
11	Tender package name	Procurement of Computer, Server, UPS, Laptop, Netbook, Scanner, Printer, Internet Modem, Photocopy machine, Multimedia Projector and accessories
12	Tender document last selling date	09 September 2012 up to office time
13	Tender closing date and time	10 September 2012 at 3.00 pm
14	Tender opening date and time	10 September 2012 at 3.30 pm
15	Name & address of the office(s)	
	- Selling tender document	Office of the General Manager (Finance and Accounts), Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) PKSF Bhaban, 5th Floor, E-4/B, Agargaon Administrative Area, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207
	- Receiving tender document	Deputy Managing Director (Admin & Finance), Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) PKSF Bhaban, 4th Floor, E-4/B, Agargaon Administrative Area, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207
	- Opening tender document	Room no. 201, PKSF Bhaban, 2nd Floor, E-4/B, Agargaon Administrative Area, Dhaka-1207
16	Pre-tender meeting (Place / date / time)	Room no. 201, PKSF Bhaban, E-4/B, Agargaon Administrative Area, Dhaka-1207 Time & Date: 23 August 2012 at 11.30am
17	Eligibility of tenderer	Technical and Financial Capability to perform the contract (evidence to be submitted). Details are provided in bidding documents.
18	Brief description of goods	Computer, Server, UPS, Laptop, Netbook, Scanner, Printer, Internet Modem, Photocopier, Multimedia Projector and accessories
19	Price of tender document	BDT 1000/- (non-refundable)

Lot No	Identification of Lot	Location	Tender Security Amount (Tk)	Completion Time in Weeks / Months	
20	1	Computer-16 Nos., Server - 1 Nos., UPS -17 Nos., Laptop - 3 Nos., Netbook -1 Nos., Scanner - 2 Nos., Printer - 2 Nos., Internet Modem with post-paid SIM - 9 Nos., Photocopy machine - 1 Nos., Multimedia Projector- 1 Nos. and accessories	PKSF, Agargaon, Dhaka	65,000.00	4 weeks form the date of contract awarded

21 The procuring entity reserves the right to reject all tenders or annul the tender proceedings.

22	Name of official inviting tender	Dr. Jashim Uddin
23	Designation of official inviting tender	Deputy Managing Director (Admin & Finance)
24	Address of official inviting tender	PKSF Bhaban, E-4/B, Agargaon Administrative Area, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207
25	Contact details of official inviting tender	Phone No:+880-2-9126240-43 Fax No.:+880-2-9126244

Deputy Managing Director (Admin & Finance)

আগস্ট

জাতীয় শোকদিবস

জাতির পিতার
বিদেহী আত্মার
মাগফেরাত
কামনা করছি-

আমরা শোককে শক্তিতে পরিণত করার মধ্য দিয়ে
জাতির জনকের ক্ষুধামুক্ত দেশ গড়তে প্রতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ।

একটি বাড়ি একটি খামার প্রকল্প

পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় বিভাগ
পল্লীভবন (৬ষ্ঠ তলা), ৫ কাওরান বাজার, ঢাকা-১২১৫।
টেলিফোন : ৮১৮৯৩৭০-৬, Web: ebek-rdcd.gov.bd

GD-3202