

# Legalise cattle trade at border

**FROM PAGE 1**  
controlled by making the trade legal.

Bangladeshis lose their lives smuggling cattle for remuneration as low as Rs 500. While trying to stop them, BSF men put their lives at risk while reports of corruption have also surfaced, said The Times of India in an article yesterday.

The massive demand for meat, feeding a Rs 2,000-crore industry in Bangladesh, has made it difficult for border forces to stop the smuggling. The proposal to make cattle trade legal, despite its apparent pragmatism, is sure to draw fire from groups advocating cow protection.

Cattle running mafias abound on the border, making smuggling bovines for

meat a highly lucrative but violence-prone illegal business.

"We all have to think about it seriously. It is not a problem that can be solved by policing," said Bansal at the BSF's annual press conference on Thursday when asked if the illegal cattle trade should be legalised given the economic realities in Bangladesh.

He seemed to endorse the view that the sheer scale of operations and the economic interests involved make policing a limited option, added the Indian newspaper.

Legalising the trade is a hot potato that the government is unlikely to consider, but it could throw open a discussion on a taboo subject that might yield results later.

The issue has been contentious, leading to a stand-off between India and Bangladesh at various bilateral meetings where charges have been traded. Bangladesh has rarely accepted any illegality, including the large inflow of illegal immigrants into India.

The Indian government has made efforts to bring down casualties of Bangladeshi nationals by introducing non-lethal weapons. But the move has hurt the BSF as emboldened smugglers have started attacking force personnel, said the newspaper.

In the past three years, while casualties of Bangladeshis on the border came down by over 60 per cent, attacks on personnel of Border Security Force

went up by over 100 per cent.

According to the Indian government figures, in 2010, as many 32 suspected intruders were shot dead by BSF on the border while 64 men from the force were injured due to attacks from smugglers.

Due to continued high fatalities of its nationals, Bangladesh had been pushing for softer approach towards border guarding from India.

Thus, in 2010, India had proposed and implemented the use of non-lethal weapons such as rubber bullets and pump action guns by the BSF against suspected smugglers.

Bangladeshi fatalities came down to merely 11. However, injuries to BSF men jumped to 150. In 2012,

the force recorded six deaths of Bangladeshis and 100 injuries to its men on the border, claimed the newspaper.

One of the reasons India has never been able to come to an agreement with Bangladesh on resolving the problem is "the latter does not consider it smuggling, calling it cattle trade".

Bangladesh has even unofficially offered to help make arrangements so that cattle can be bought at the border without risking the lives of people on either side, The Times of India added.

"The problem is that the sheer economics of the trade makes it unstoppable. Close to seven lakh cattle are smuggled every year, and this is only the data collected through arrest of smugglers. The industry is worth thousands of crores of rupees in Bangladesh," said a BSF officer who served on the Indo-Bangla border.

# Second ODI against WI today

**FROM PAGE 1**  
Abu Naser Stadium here today. They will do so with the deflating knowledge that star all-rounder Shakib Al Hasan, who was ruled out of the first two games before the series began, will now miss the rest of the series because of a shin injury.

The match starts at 9:00am and satellite television Channel 9 will provide live coverage.

While Shakib's prolonged absence is a certain handicap for the Tigers, especially with a strong West Indies team smarting under the pain of defeat, their performance in the first ODI on Friday showed that they can cope. The bowling especially was impressive, with debutant

Shohag Gazi and veteran Abdur Razzak combining to silence the feared West Indian power hitters.

Shakib's absence however may be felt more in the batting, especially if Tamim Iqbal fails for the first time in six innings. Tamim on Friday scored his fifth consecutive ODI fifty and is in imperious form, but it is no secret that the Bangladesh innings usually follows in the dashingly left-hander's footsteps, so they will hope for another good start from him.

Captain Mushfiquir Rahim, Nasir Hossain, Naeem Islam and Mahmudullah Riyad are capable of scoring runs, but the Tigers are at their best when Tamim provides the impetus.

The Bangladesh team is likely to remain unchanged from the one that won handsomely on Friday. But one thing that is almost certain to change is the West Indian response. 199 all out is not likely to be repeated as the West Indians will seek to avoid the mistake of hitting out to get out of trouble. The likes of Chris Gayle, who has not yet had a substantial inning on tour, and Marlon Samuels will be eager to stamp their authority on the series.

But Bangladesh, as proven on Friday, will not be easily pushed aside. West Indies are still favourites, but the Tigers can be depended upon to try their best to pull off a repeat.

# Myanmar verifying

**FROM PAGE 20**  
eventually be carried out across all of Rakhine state, the coastal territory where nearly 200 people have died in the last five months, and 110,000 more, mostly Muslims, have fled.

The Thailand-based advocacy group, the Arakan Project, warns the results could be used to definitively rule out citizenship for the Rohingyas, who have suffered discrimination for decades and are widely viewed as foreigners from Bangladesh. Muslims in Sin Thet Maw echoed those concerns, and said they had not been told what the operation was for.

"What we know is that they don't want us here," said one 34-year-old Muslim named Zaw Win, who said his family had lived in Sin Thet Maw since 1918.

So far, more than 2,000 Muslim families have gone through the process, but no "illegal settlers have been found," said state spokesman Win Myaing.

It was not immediately clear, however, what would happen to anyone deemed to be illegal. Win Myaing declined to say whether they could be deported or not.

In the nearby town of Pauktaw, where all that remains of a once-significant Muslim community are the ashes of charred homes and blackened palm trees, the hatred is clear. Graffiti scrawled inside a destroyed mosque omi-

nously warns that the "Rakhine will drink Kalar blood." Kalar is a derogatory epithet commonly used to refer to Muslims here.

The operation observed by the AP in Sin Thet Maw appeared to be part of an effort to resolve the issue.

By law, anyone whose forefathers lived in Myanmar prior to independence in 1948 has the right to apply for citizenship. But in practice, most Rohingyas have been unable to. They must typically obtain permission to travel, and sometimes even to marry.

Many Rohingyas, having migrated here during the era of British colonial rule, speak a Bengali dialect and resemble Muslim Bangladeshis, with darker skin than other ethnic groups in Myanmar.

The road to naturalisation grew more difficult with a 1982 citizenship law that excluded the Rohingyas from a list of the nation's 135 recognised ethnicities.

The issue is so fraught that even the word "Rohingya" itself is widely disputed. Buddhists say the term was made up to obscure the Muslim population's South Asian heritage; they do not accept the Rohingyas as a separate ethnic group, and instead call them "Bengali" — a reference to the belief they are in fact Bangladeshis who entered illegally.

While some Rohingyas have lived in Myanmar for generations and have

documents to prove it, others arrived more recently. There is little distinction between these two groups, though. During the last official census in 1983, the Rohingyas were excluded.

In places like Sit Thet Maw, Rakhine Buddhist elders believe they are on the front line of a population explosion, and they are worried.

Some 70 years ago, there were about 1,000 Buddhist and 100 Muslim inhabitants here, according to Said Thar Tun Maung, a 59-year-old Rakhine who works as a local government administrator. Today, the Buddhists are a minority: They number just 1,900, compared to 4,000 Rohingyas residents.

The AP team that visited Sin Thet Maw observed four-man government teams conducting interviews with dozens of Muslim families. The Rohingyas live in a separate part of Sin Thet Maw that is completely segregated from the Buddhist side of the village by a wide field running hundreds of meters (yards) inland.

Most of those interviewed had temporary national registration cards that were issued by authorities ahead of elections in 2010 in an apparent effort to secure their support. The cards granted the Rohingyas the right to vote, but they were stamped with a major caveat that read: "Not proof

of citizenship."

There was one question, though, that the officers did not ask — the one that mattered above all the rest. It was represented on the forms by a blank line beside the entry: "Race/Nationality."

After each interview, the officers filled in the empty space with the words: "Bengali," or, "Bengali/Islam."

The consequence of such answers is unclear. One officer, Kyi San, said only: "We're collecting data, not making decisions on nationality."

But several Muslims interviewed by the AP complained that officers refused to classify them as Rohingyas, declaring that "the Rohingyas do not exist." One man said he was beaten after refusing to sign a form identifying himself as Bengali.

Chris Lewa, of the Arakan Project, said the use of the word Rohingyas was common among Muslims in some parts of Rakhine state, but rarely used in others like the capital, Sittwe.

But since the latest unrest began in June, Muslims from packed refugee camps to the remotest island villages are almost uniformly calling themselves Rohingyas.

"Being Bengali means we can be arrested and deported. It means we aren't part of this country," said Zaw Win, one of the Muslims who had been interrogated. "We are not Bengali. We are Rohingyas."

## 4 of a family

**FROM PAGE 20**  
Naogaon, his wife Rosy Akhtar, 26, and their daughters Rokeya, 8, and Rebeka, 6.

Bound for Naogaon town from Porsha, the bus was speeding when the collision took place at Matindor under Patnitala around 4:00pm, said Abul Kalam Azad, officer-in-charge of Patnitala Police Station.

The father and the daughters died on impact and the mother on the way to a local hospital.

The driver and the helper of the bus, named Meskan Paribahan, fled the scene immediately. Police later seized the vehicle.

The family was returning home from a relative's house at Patnitala.

Traffic laws allow two persons to ride on a motorcycle and stipulate that both the riders have helmets on.

However, motorcyclists on the city roads and highways alike tend to take more than one pillion passengers. And to make things worse, many of them do not bother to put helmets on.

Contacted, an official of Bangladesh Road Transport Authority said people violate traffic rules with impunity and expose themselves to risk due to lack of law enforcement and awareness.

**FROM PAGE 1**  
November 24, had changed her life drastically. She is even unable to take a step without a helping hand.

Fahima huddled on a rickshaw van, her face upwards, while her brothers Nurunnabi and Nazrul were walking in tow.

Doctors said she had fractured and dislocated her waist bones when she jumped off a window of the factory building during the fire, said Nurunnabi.

With her brothers she travelled all the way from Savar to Tazreen to withdraw her salary. But there were no representatives from the management of Tazreen, nor from the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters' Association (BGMEA) to pay the salary till midday.

On a factory wall was pasted a notice that said, "The salary for the month of November will be paid to

all the staff on December 1."

The siblings were waiting in a corner of Nishchintapur Non-Government Primary School while the other workers of the factory were demonstrating at the factory, demanding three months' wage arrears.

Asked what had happened to her, sewing operator Fahima said in a soft voice, "It was dark on the fourth floor. But then a sheet of fire came raging into the floor. I jumped off the window when my dress caught fire."

Several parts of her body were burnt. She had to have eight stitches in her chin. She had jumped on a tin-roofed house from where she tumbled on a concrete slab.

Fahima's brothers had spent Tk 12,000 on injections, capsules, tablets and an X-ray when she was admitted to Dweep General

Hospital, a private clinic. She was referred to an orthopaedic hospital from there.

"But those are not for the poor. So we have decided to take her to Solaiman Kabiraj," said Nazrul. Solaiman, a local medicine man, had assured them that Fahima will be able to walk in a year.

"But he forbade us," Nazrul said, "to take her to any hospital and buy her any medicine. He would charge Tk 10,000."

Nurunnabi said they need the salary badly to pay for Fahima's treatment and house rent.

Asked what they would do in case she did not get the salary, Nurunnabi said, "We have to go home. What else we can do?"

Factory officials along with Ashulia police asked the agitating workers to take one month's salary, which they refused to do.

# চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন

পরিচ্ছন্ন বিভাগ

## দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

[www.ccc.org.bd](http://www.ccc.org.bd)

১.	মন্ত্রণালয়	স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়।			
২.	এজেন্সী	চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন।			
৩.	সংগ্রাহকারী সংস্থার নাম	পরিচ্ছন্ন বিভাগ, চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন, চট্টগ্রাম।			
৪.	বিজ্ঞপ্তির উদ্দেশ্য	দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি জারি।			
৫.	দরপত্রের স্মারক নম্বর	প্রযোজ্য নহে।			
প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্যাবলী					
৬.	সিদ্ধান্তের পদ্ধতি	উন্মুক্ত দরপত্র।			
যোগাদানতার বিবরণ					
৭.	বাজেট ও অর্থের উৎস	চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন রাজস্ব তহবিল।			
বিস্তারিত বিবরণ					
৮.	টেন্ডার প্যাকেজ নং	প্রযোজ্য নহে।			
৯.	টেন্ডার প্যাকেজের নাম	"এডালটিসাইড" সরবরাহ।			
১০.	টেন্ডার প্রকাশের তারিখ	২৮/১১/২০১২ইং।			
১১.	টেন্ডার ডকুমেন্ট বিক্রয়ের শেষ তারিখ	০৫/১২/২০১২ইং।			
১২.	টেন্ডার গ্রহণের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়	তারিখ: ০৬/১২/২০১২ইং। সময়: ১২:০০ মিনিট			
১৩.	টেন্ডার খোলার তারিখ ও সময়	তারিখ: ০৬/১২/২০১২ইং। সময়: ১২:৩০ মিনিট			
১৪.	অফিসের নাম ও ঠিকানা	ঠিকানা:সমূহ পরিচ্ছন্ন বিভাগ (৫ম তলা), চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন, আন্দরকিলা, চট্টগ্রাম।			
	টেন্ডার ডকুমেন্ট বিক্রয়	পরিচ্ছন্ন বিভাগ (৫ম তলা), চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন, আন্দরকিলা, চট্টগ্রাম।			
	টেন্ডার ডকুমেন্ট গ্রহণ	প্রধান পরিচ্ছন্ন কর্মকর্তার দপ্তর।			
	টেন্ডার ডকুমেন্ট খোলা	সচিব, চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন এর দপ্তর।			
দরদাতার যোগ্যতা					
১৫.	দরদাতার যোগ্যতা	ক) অফিস চলাকালীন সময় পর্যন্ত পরিচ্ছন্ন বিভাগ (৫ম তলা), চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন, আন্দরকিলা, চট্টগ্রাম থেকে দরপত্র সিডিউল সংগ্রহ করা যাবে। খ) কেবলমাত্র বর্ষিত কর্মিকলের প্রকৃত উপাদানকারী/আমদানিকারক প্রতিষ্ঠানই এ দরপত্রে অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারবে। কোন অধারাইজেশন গ্রহণযোগ্য নহে। গ) দরপত্রের সাথে হালনাগাদ নবায়নকৃত ট্রেড লাইসেন্স, অভিজ্ঞতার সার্টিফিকেট, ব্যাক সলভেন্সি সার্টিফিকেট, টিআইএন নম্বর এবং ট্যাক্স পরিশোধের প্রত্যয়নপত্রের কপি ১ম শ্রেণীর গেজেটেড কর্মকর্তা কর্তৃক সত্যায়িত করণপূর্বক দাখিল করতে হবে। ঘ) দি-পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট এ্যাক্ট, ২০০৮ অনুসরণে দরপত্র দিল্লের সকল শর্তাবলী প্রযোজ্য।			
১৬.	কাজের বিস্তারিত বিবরণ	সিডিউলে উল্লেখ থাকবে।			
১৭.	টেন্ডার ডকুমেন্টের মূল্য ও ধরণ	প্রতি সেট (এডালটিসাইড) = ৭৫০/- (সাতশত পঞ্চাশ টাকা মাত্র)।			
১৮.	নিরাপত্তা জামানতের ধরণ	মেয়র, চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন এর অনুকূলে পে-অর্ডার/ডিমাত ড্রাফট (ডিডি) প্রদান করতে হবে।			
কাজের বিবরণ					
১৯.	কাজের নং	কাজের নাম	কাজের স্থান	নিরাপত্তা জামানতের পরিমাণ	কাজ সম্পন্ন করার সময়
	লট নং-০১	"এডালটিসাইড" সরবরাহ	পরিচ্ছন্ন বিভাগ, চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন	= ৯২,০০০/- [বিরানবই হাজার টাকা মাত্র]	সিডিউল মোতাবেক
২০.	দরপত্র আহ্বানকারী অফিসারের নাম	শফিকুল মাল্লান ছিদ্দিকী।			
২১.	দরপত্র আহ্বানকারী অফিসারের পদবী	প্রধান পরিচ্ছন্ন কর্মকর্তা, চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন, চট্টগ্রাম।			
২২.	দরপত্র আহ্বানকারী অফিসারের ঠিকানা	চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন, আন্দরকিলা, চট্টগ্রাম।			
২৩.	দরপত্র আহ্বানকারী অফিসারের ফোন, ফ্যাক্স ও ই-মেইল	৬৩ ৭৬ ৫৩ ও ফ্যাক্স নং ২৮ ৫৮ ৯১১			
২৪.	মন্তব্য	ক) দরপত্র আহ্বানকারী সংস্থা যে কোন বা সকল দরপত্র গ্রহণ বা বাতিল করার সর্বময় অধিকার সংরক্ষণ করেন। খ) দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটির সুপারিশ ও যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রশাসনিক অনুমোদন পাওয়ার পর নোটিফিকেশন অব এডওয়ার্ড প্রদান করা হবে। গ) দরপত্রের সকল শর্তাবলী সিডিউলে বিস্তারিত বর্ণিত আছে। ঘ) দরপত্রের বিস্তারিত তথ্যাবলী পরিচ্ছন্ন বিভাগ হতে সংগ্রহ করা যাবে। ঙ) উক্ত দরপত্র কাটাকাটি/পুনঃ লিখন কোনক্রমেই গ্রহণযোগ্য হবে না।			

চলক/জন/-২২/১২/১২  
জিডি-৪১৫

প্রধান পরিচ্ছন্ন কর্মকর্তা  
চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন

# Govt doing little to implement it

**FROM PAGE 20**  
Samity (PCJSS).

Indigenous leaders said they had expected that the present government would set a specific timeframe for the full implementation of the peace deal.

They said the government had only formed some bodies like the Peace Accord Implementation Committee, CHT Affairs Taskforce, CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission and some 35 makeshift security camps, and had withdrawn troops from the region. But the ethnic people's constitutional rights to land remained far from being ensured, the leaders added.

"It will be wrong to say the government has done nothing. It withdrew army camps and entrusted hill district councils with their task," said Raja Devasish Roy, chief of Chakma circle, adding, "The government has to work on big issues like solving the land disputes and rehabilitation of Jumma refugees."

He said communal vio-

lence was prevailing in the region instead of peace. Roy demanded high-level enquiry for the September 22 Rangamati violence.

According to Roy, bringing permanent peace in the region is not possible by engaging more army and Rab in the hills. "We need to train up and equip a mixed police force for the region," he said.

He also pointed out that the meeting of the CHT affairs advisory committee had not taken place for a long time and that it must be held immediately.

KS Prue Chowdhury, incumbent chief of Bomang circle in Bandarban, said he was optimistic about a breakthrough although it might take time.

Prakriti Ranjan Chakma, president of CHT unit Bangladesh Adivasi Forum (BAF), said a vested quarter was behind all the communal violence in the hills and was taking advantage of the non-implementation of the peace accord.

Sanjib Drong, general secretary of BAF central

committee, said the government had been fooling the Jumma people for the last 15 years. It appears to him that the implementation of the accord is not on the government's priority list.

Shaktipada Tripura, organising secretary of PCJSS central unit, said the land rights of Jumma people had not been ensured while the land commission remained dysfunctional.

Fundamental clauses that include resolving land disputes, strengthening of CHT Regional Council and the councils of three hill districts had remained unattended, added Tripura.

Goutam Dewan, president of CHT Citizen Committee, said people from the plains were settling in hills every day. "We have now become more marginalised than ever. Political goodwill is crucial to solve the CHT problems," he added.

As per the peace accord, CHT affairs ministry was formed on July 15, 1998 and CHT Regional Council on

September 6 that year. Some 12,223 Jumma refugees, who returned from India, were rehabilitated and provided with monthly ration. And 715 members of PCJSS (former Shantibahini) were given jobs in the police department.

But meanwhile, hundreds of acres of indigenous people's land in three hill districts had been grabbed by new settlers, and it is still going on, alleged PCJSS.

State Minister for CHT affairs ministry Dipankar Talukder told The Daily Star that the government was very sincere about implementing the accord. "But the pro-peace quarters have to come forward with positive attitude, and only then we will be able to overcome the problems," he added.

Nikhil Kumar Chakma, chairman of Rangamati Hill District Council, said he wanted election to the hill district councils to make those function better.

Since the signing of the peace treaty, nine Jumma

people have been killed, 488 injured and some 16 indigenous women and children raped and sexually harassed in communal violence in the hills. A total of 1,255 houses, including four temples and a primary school, of indigenous people were burnt down while 770 houses were looted by Bangalee settlers, said sources from PCJSS publicity section.

On top of that, the accord has divided the indigenous community into two sections. While a big portion is hopeful of the full implementation of the treaty, a small group, namely United People's Democratic Front (UPDF) had been opposing the deal from the very beginning demanding full autonomy in the CHT.

More than 1,000 leaders and activists of both the groups were killed and around 1,600 injured in attacks and counterattacks between the groups, said sources in different intelligence agencies, PCJSS and UPDF.