

2 million gather

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the event.
"It is a gift from God that He has chosen us to come here," Ali said with tears in her eyes, as preachers nearby explained the history and rituals of the Hajj to men and women sitting side by side in Makkah.
"I am so happy to be here," she said.
This year's Hajj takes place against a backdrop of increased jihadist violence in some Muslim countries, a surge of the potentially deadly MERS virus and the war in Saudi Arabia's neighbour Yemen.
The Hajj is among the five pillars of Islam and every capable Muslim must perform the pilgrimage at least once in

his or her life.
Previously marred by stampedes and fires that killed hundreds, the pilgrimage had been largely incident-free for the past decade after safety improvements.
But preparations for this year's event were marred when a construction crane working on an expansion of the Grand Mosque collapsed during severe winds.
Saudis, Iranians, Nigerians, Malaysians, Indonesians and Indians were among the dead.
About 100,000 police have been deployed to secure pilgrimage sites and manage the crowds, and authorities say they are on alert for possible attacks by extremists.
The jihadist Islamic State group has

carried out bombings targeting security forces and Shia mosques in the kingdom in recent months.
Security forces have taken "measures to prevent terrorist groups from exploiting Hajj season to carry out acts of sabotage," interior ministry spokesman General Mansur al-Turki said.
"We take all possibilities into consideration during Hajj. This includes the kingdom being targeted by terrorist organisations," he told AFP.
This year's Hajj also comes with Saudi Arabia at war, leading an Arab coalition conducting air strikes and supporting local forces in Yemen against Iran-backed rebels since March.

Cattle sales to rise

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Babul, a cattle trader of Faridpur, told this correspondent around 1:00pm.
Last year, he sold 25 bulls out of the 50 he had two days before Eid and the rest before the Eid day, he said.
"Though many cattle traders incurred huge loss last year, I made a profit of around Tk 1 lakh due to the early sale. But I am worried now as the presence of customers is very thin this year," said Babul.
Kamal Hossain, who brought 11 bulls from Jhenidah to Dhupkhola cattle market, said he made a loss of Tk 4.15 lakh in the last two years, and if he suffered loss again, he would have to sell his home.
"Of the 11 bulls, I reared six. I took the rest from cattle farmers in my area with the promise of giving them a good return. If I fail, I'll be in trouble,"

said Kamal.
HIGH PRICE
Buyers said cattle traders were asking Tk 10,000 to Tk 20,000 more for a medium-sized bull this year.
Rafiqul Haque, a resident of Motijheel AGB Colony, bought a bull for Tk 45,000. He said the same size bull cost him Tk 35,000 last year.
High price, high transport cost and additional price for fodder are the reasons for the soaring price of cattle, traders claimed.
SUFFERING DUE TO RAIN
Heavy rain over the last few days caused immense sufferings to the traders. They said many of their cattle got sick in the rain.
Anisuzzaman, who brought five bulls from Kushtia, said one of his bulls had already caught cold.
Mamunur Rashid, a veterinary

surgeon of the Department of Livestock Services stationed at Kamalapur cattle market, said they treated around 50 bulls until 2:00pm yesterday, as many bulls were catching cold and suffering from fever.
ATK 25 LAKH BULL
Parbati, a four-year-old Australian bull, weighs about 30 maunds. Mulluk Bepari, who brought it from Kushtia to Gabtoli cattle market, was asking Tk 25 lakh for it.
He said a customer had agreed to buy it for Tk 13 lakh but he would try to sell it for Tk 16 lakh.



Tribunal irked by failure to arrest

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Of the accused, Gazi Abdul Mannan, Nasiruddin Ahmed, Hafiz Uddin and Azharul Islam have been on the run, while Shamsuddin is behind bars. They face charges of committing genocide, murder, torture, arson and looting in Karimganj upazila of Kishoreganj during the 1971 Liberation War.
The three-member tribunal, led by Justice Anwarul Haque, fixed September 28 for further hearing in the case. The other members of the court are Justice Md Shahinur Islam and Justice Md Shohrowardi.
The tribunal on several occasions had expressed dissatisfaction over the absence of war crimes accused at the court. On May 17, it asked the government to form a monitoring committee to secure arrests of fugitives.
In last one year, two war crimes tribunals issued arrest warrants against 63 war crimes suspects in 10 cases. But the law enforcers could pick up only 25 of them, according to The Daily Star reports.
The International Crimes (Tribunals) Act-1973 allows a tribunal to hold trial of an accused in absentia. But in that case, the tribunal authorities have to run advertisements in newspapers asking the fugitive to appear before it. Besides, the tribunal has to appoint a defence counsel for the fugitive and the government has to pay the lawyer's fees.

Talking to this correspondent, prosecutor Tureen Afroz said victims' family members find a trial "almost meaningless" when an accused remains absconding even after his conviction.
"It may amount to a moral victory, but it [trial in absentia] is not real justice in any sense," she added.
TRIBUNAL UNHAPPY
During the hearing yesterday, Justice Shahinur Islam asked Prosecutor Sultan Mahmud Simon whether the four accused in the case fled the country.
When Simon replied that they didn't receive any report from the police about the four staying abroad, Justice Shahinur said: "Isn't it the failure of the law enforcement agency? They [accused] are in the country, yet the law enforcers can't nab them."
"My Lord, we [prosecution] are now in a very awkward position over the issue. The tribunal should take strong measures in this regard," said Simon.
MONITORING COMMITTEE
Simon told the court that the government, in line with an order of the tribunal, formed a monitoring committee in May to arrest fugitive convicts and accused in war crimes cases, "but no progress has been made in this regard."
Led by a deputy inspector general of police, the five-member committee is composed of representatives from the Detective Branch and Special Branch of police, Rapid Action Battalion and the tribunal's investigation agency.

The committee held four meetings in the last four months. It last met on September 13, a committee member said on condition of anonymity.
The committee in the last meeting directed all the SPs of districts and OCs of police stations to take immediate steps to arrest the fugitives. It also directed the SPs and OCs to keep a close eye on the family members and relatives of the fugitives, he added.
Committee chief Binoy Krishna Bala refuted Simon's allegation that the panel was ineffective.
The field-level units of the police are playing the main role in arresting the accused. The monitoring committee coordinates with different agencies in this regard, said Binoy Krishna, also the DIG (administration) of police.
"The prosecutor might have told this due to a communication gap. We will try to fill the gap in future," he mentioned, adding that they already submitted three reports to the tribunal authorities on their activities over the last four months.
The government in February last year formed an eight-member monitoring cell, led by additional secretary of home ministry, to secure arrest of the fugitive convicts and war crimes accused. But it remained dysfunctional after holding a meeting, said sources.
Two war crimes tribunals have so far convicted 24 accused. Of them, five have been convicted in absentia.

Lessons from two European giants

FROM PAGE 16
There had been centuries of rivalry between the two countries. During World War II, Germany had kept Paris occupied for four years.
Devastated by World War II, some European politicians had felt the need for developing good relations with others and a mechanism to prevent the recurrence of war.
Of the leaders, Jean Monnet, a French statesman, played a crucial role in reducing the gap between France and Germany and some other European countries as a means to prevent war.
His pragmatic approach "we are not forming coalitions of states, we are uniting men" worked effectively.
He was firm in his conviction that the European nations had to unite in order to survive. "Continue, continue, there is no future for the people of Europe other than in union," he had repeated constantly.
Jean Monnet and another French statesman Robert Schuman are regarded as the architects of the principle that the best way to start the European bonding process to prevent war was through developing economic ties.
This philosophy was the foundation for establishing the European Coal and Steel Community under the Treaty of Paris signed in 1951. France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg joined the association. The main aim of the association was to ensure peaceful use of steels, a raw material for war industries.
That was just the beginning. Since then their bonds have grown.
The association was transformed into European Union through different stages. Member states have surrendered their sovereignty to some extent to empower the EU.
Now, the laws passed by the

European parliament enjoy supremacy over the laws passed by any of its member state in its respective parliament. Similarly, the judgements delivered by the European Court of Justice prevail over the verdicts delivered by top courts of any other member country.
The EU describes itself as a family of democratic European countries, committed to working together for peace and prosperity. The organisation oversees co-operation among its members in diverse areas, including trade, the environment, transport and employment.
Alongside the acceleration in their bonding process in the form of union with other European countries, the French leaders' efforts opened a new era of bi-lateral relation with their rival Germany.
France and West Germany, at that time, signed the Élysée Treaty, a treaty of friendship, on January 22, 1963 at the Élysée Palace in Paris.
The treaty called for consultations between the two countries on all important questions and an effort to come to a common stance. Regular summits between high-level officials were also established since then.
That move paved the way for establishing a new foundation for relations that ended centuries of rivalry between them and that confirmed the rapprochement between the two countries following a history of warfare.
The bilateral relation between them has been growing since then.
In 2004, they celebrated the 40th anniversary of the treaty and announced to build the Franco-German Embassy. The foundation stone was laid on January 22, 2013, the 50th anniversary of the Élysée Treaty.
On completion of the construction of the Embassy building, the foreign ministers of France and Germany had flown to Dhaka on Monday in a rare

joint visit. Our foreign minister joined them.
They celebrated the construction of the Franco-German Embassy in Baridhara on Monday evening, beginning a new chapter in diplomacy.
In views of German Foreign Minister Steinmeier: "It's a new symbol. The building we are inaugurating today symbolizes our unique friendship in unique partnership we will build on to address joint challenges ahead of us."
Bangladesh should consider itself fortunate to become a part of this history in diplomacy. This development has also brought new opportunity for Bangladesh to take benefits from the two countries by strengthening ties with them.
The visiting foreign ministers of the two countries also promised to stay alongside Bangladesh in its fight against climate change, and called for joint efforts to stop global warming.
Our government should make efforts to take on the opportunity following their joint visit to Bangladesh in the run-up to the climate conference COP 21 in Paris.
Our foreign ministry officials say both France and Germany have a history of friendly relations with Bangladesh. And both the countries respect Bangladesh's role in facing global challenges such as climate change.
The growth of EU and the present bi-lateral relation between France and Germany have stressed the unity of people to foster economic development and to prevent conflicts. The EU experience proves unity makes difference. Their mantra is unity.
The politicians in Bangladesh and this region should learn from their experiences to build unity among themselves for the sake of the people and also for peace.

Clubbed by BSF men, Bangladeshi drowns

OUR CORRESPONDENT, Lalmonirhat
A Bangladeshi cattle trader drowned in the Dharla river in Lalmonirhat on Monday when an Indian border patrol aboard a speedboat hit him several times with sticks.
The deceased, Aminul Islam, 35, of Chawratari village, and five other Bangladeshis were crossing the river along Chawratari border in Sadar upazila with cattle from India, according to the Border Guard Bangladesh.
On a speedboat, a BSF team from Gidaldah camp in Cooch Behar chased them.
Aminul's body was found floating in the river near Kalakhawa ghat yesterday noon, the BGB said.
Other traders managed to come back home. "We searched for Aminul in the river, but couldn't find him," said one of Aminul's fellow cattle traders.
On information, police recovered the body and sent it to Sadar Hospital morgue for autopsy.
The BGB will send a protest letter to its Indian counterpart after getting the post-mortem report, said Shamsul Alam, commander of Mogholhat BGB company camp under 15 BGB Battalion.
In another incident, the Indian border force returned the body of a Bangladeshi cattle trader to the BGB early yesterday, reports our Thakurgaon correspondent.
The dead is Mobarak Hossain, 32, son of Mohammad Belal of Magura village of the upazila.
On September 9, Mobarak along with another Bangladeshi cattle trader Moinul Haque was shot by the BSF on the Chapsar border. Mobarak died at North Bengal Medical College and Hospital in West Bengal, India, on Saturday afternoon, said Lt Col Jamal Hossain, commanding officer of BCB-2 Battalion in Dinajpur.
The BSF members of Moheshgaon camp of Uttar Dinajpur opened fire on the two when they were trying to enter India to bring cattle from there, BGB sources said quoting the Indian border force.
The BSF men picked up Mobarak and admitted him to a Raiganj hospital. He was later shifted to North Bengal Medical College and Hospital as his condition deteriorated.
Injured Moinul, somehow, came back home. He was admitted to Rangpur Medical College Hospital where he died on September 16.

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DNCC alone is distributing 2.8 lakh polythene bags expecting two lakh animals to be sacrificed in their area. The DNCC is going to distribute one lakh bags, although it anticipates the number of sacrificial animals to be double there.
"It is an initiative to build awareness. I believe people who have the ability to spend at least Tk 30,000 for an animal also have the ability to buy a bag at Tk 30," said DSCC Chief Waste Management Officer Captain Raquib Uddin.
"We do not want people to dump anything on the roads," said DNCC Chief Waste Management Officer Captain Bipan Kumar Saha.
The DSCC organised a press conference to explain its waste management plans during Eid-ul-Azha at the Nagar Bhaban yesterday morning.
It is customary for people to sacrifice animals in open areas in front of their houses or on the roads and alleys, leaving smelly piles of animal parts lying around. In addition to the risk of diseases it also degrades the quality of life.
In reply to a question, Raquib said the polythene bags would be biodegradable.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of DSCC Khan Mohammad Belal said people can file complaints about animal waste in the DSCC website. Local inspectors would receive the messages, he added.
The person filing the complaint will also receive an update in a message.
Belal requested the citizens to slaughter their cattle at the corporation designated places.
For the first time this Eid-ul-Azha, there will be 595 designated spots in the city to sacrifice animals. The DSCC area will have 324 spots and the DNCC 271 spots.
In reply to a question, Bipan said, "Since we have taken the initiative for the first time, there might be some

3.8 lakh free trash bags

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problems. But we want to bring order in the process."
The DSCC will distribute 85,000 leaflets on proper disposal of cattle waste from today in addition to announcement on loudspeakers at every ward.
The DNCC on the other hand has already distributed two lakh leaflets to the citizens.
The city corporations will also spray liquid anti-septic in narrow streets. Bleaching powder will also be spread at the cattle markets.

Brow-raising

FROM PAGE 16
a meeting with high officials of mobile phone operators at her Secretariat office.
The fake SIMs are obstructing government efforts to check crime committed using mobile phones, she said.
There are 12.87 crore active mobile phone subscribers in the country, according to latest statistics of the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC).
The six mobile carriers have so far submitted information of only 99,92,500 SIMs to the NID project of the Election Commission for verification.
Expressing disappointment with the carriers, Tarana said they have so far found that only 23,43,680 SIMs were registered properly.
The verification of mobile SIMs started on September 13.
The decision for re-registration and verification of SIMs was made as the government decided to prepare a new database of subscribers.
Meanwhile, carriers will start sending texts to their subscribers from October 15 asking them to provide information about their SIMs.
If the information they provide do not match, the subscribers would have to register their SIMs again.

2 consortiums

FROM PAGE 16
solutions for supercritical thermal power plants.
China-based Harbin Electric International is a leading enterprise in power projects and export of power equipment while ALSTOM holds interests in electricity generation. Jiangsu Etern manufactures and sells cables and other communication products in China.
Bharat Heavy Electricals, owned by the Indian government, is a power plant equipment manufacturer and operates as engineering and manufacturing company.
Although BIFPCL officials are happy for receiving proposals from well-known international companies having good records of implementing power plants, the Rampal project itself is a much-debated issue because of environmental concerns.
The plant, which will be comprised of two 660MW supercritical units, is estimated to burn 4.72 million tonnes of imported coal each year.
Coal-fired thermal power plants

belch toxic gases that have negative impacts on wildlife, human health and the forest ecosystem, which prompted many environmentalists in the country to call for scrapping the project.
Local and international environmental groups have raised serious concerns, saying the plant to be built just 14 kilometres upstream of the Sundarbans Reserve Forest, the world's largest remaining contiguous mangrove forest and a Unesco World Heritage Site, would not meet the minimum social and environmental standards.
However, the government as well as the BIFPCL claims that the plant would not harm the Sundarbans as international standards are being followed properly.
The BIFPCL is a joint venture of India's largest coal power company National Thermal Power Corporation and Bangladesh Power Development Board, formed to install the power plant. Each party owns 50 percent share in the project.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
District Social Services Office
Social Welfare Complex, Bagbari, Sylhet.
Phone & Fax: 0821 727721

Memo No.: 41.01.9100.000.18.003.15- 986 **"Invitation for Tenders"** Date: 21-09-2015

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

1 Ministry/Division Ministry of Social Welfare
2 Agency District Social Services Office, Bagbari, Sylhet
3 Procuring Entity Name Programme Director, National Heart Foundation Hospital Sylhet
4 Procuring Entity Code N/A
5 Procuring Entity District Sylhet
6 Invitation for Medical Equipment, Office Equipment & Furniture related with National Heart Foundation Hospital Sylhet
7 Invitation Ref No. 41.01.9100.000.18.003.15-986
8 Date 21-09-2015

KEY INFORMATION
9 Procurement Method Open Tendering Method (NCT)

FUNDING INFORMATION
10 Budget and Source of Funds GOB
11 Development Partners (if applicable) N/A

PARTICULAR INFORMATION
12 Project / Programme Code (if applicable) N/A
13 Programme Name (if applicable) Procurement for Medical Equipment, Office Equipment & Furniture National Heart Foundation Hospital, Sylhet.
14 Tender Package No. Lot-1, Lot-2, Lot-3 & Lot-4
15 Tender Name Procurement for Medical Equipment, Office Equipment & Furniture National Heart Foundation Hospital, Sylhet.
16 Tender Publication Date 23-09-2015
17 Tender Last Selling Date 25-10-2015
18 Tender Closing Date and Time 26-10-2015 12.00 PM
19 Tender Opening Date and Time 26-10-2015 3.00 PM
20 Name & Address of the office(s) National Heart Foundation Hospital Sylhet, East Shahi Eidgah, Sylhet.
- Selling Tender Document (Principal) 1. 6th Floor, Planning & Development Section, Department of Social Services, Agargaon, Dhaka.
2. National Heart Foundation Hospital Sylhet, East Shahi Eidgah, Sylhet.
- Selling Tender Document (Others)

NO CONDITIONS APPLY FOR SALE, PURCHASE OR DISTRIBUTION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS
21 - Receiving Tender Document 1) 1st Floor, Room No-203, Department of Social Services Agargaon, Dhaka-1207.
2) Office of Police Commissioner, Dhaka Metropolitan Police, Roma, Dhaka.
3) 7th Floor, Conference Room, National Heart Foundation & Research Institute, Plot-7/2, Section - 2, Mirpur, Dhaka - 1216.
- Opening Tender Document 1st Floor, Room No. - 203, Department of Social Services Agargaon, Dhaka-1207. 20-10-2015 at 3.00 PM
21 Place / Date / Time of Pre-Tender Meeting (Optional) Date Time
N/A

INFORMATION FOR TENDERER
22 Brief Eligibility and Qualification of Tenderer As per STD.
23 Brief Description of Goods Medical Equipment, Office Equipment, Furniture for National Heart Foundation Hospital, Sylhet. Details have been shown in STD.
24 Brief Description of Related Services As per STD.
25 Price of Tender Document (Tk) Lot 1 = 2000.00, Lot 2 = 1000.00, Lot 3 = 500.00 & Lot 4 = 1000.00

Lot No	Identification of Lot	Location	Tender Security Amount (Tk)	Completion Time in Weeks/Months
26 01	Medical Equipment-1	National Heart Foundation Hospital, Sylhet	15,000.00	3 Months for Lot-1
02	Medical Equipment-2		4,000.00	3 Months for Lot-2
03	Office Equipment & Pathology Lab Equipment		14,000.00	2 Months for Lot-3
04	Furniture		2,00,000.00	3 Months for Lot-4

27 Name of Official Inviting Tender Programme Director, National Heart Foundation Hospital, Sylhet
28 Designation of Official Inviting Tender Programme Director, National Heart Foundation Hospital & Deputy Director, District Social Services Sylhet.
29 Address of Official Inviting Tender National Heart Foundation Hospital Sylhet, East Shahi Eidgah, Sylhet.
30 Contact details of Official Inviting Tender 0821 727721 e-mail: dsssylhet@gmail.com
31 The Procuring Entity reserves the right to reject all Tenders or annul the Tender proceedings

These fields are "pop-up" fields and the procuring entity will only have to select the correct name, address or date in order to complete the form.
These fields are to be completed by typing in the relevant data.

Ibrahim Al Mamun Mullah
Programme Director, National Heart Foundation Hospital, Sylhet & Deputy Director, District Social Services Office, Social Welfare Complex, Bagbari, Sylhet