

Manufacturing industry should get more focus

Economist Rizwanul Islam gives recipe for rapid GDP growth

STAR BUSINESS DESK

Bangladesh's policymakers should focus on increasing the number of labour-intensive manufacturing industries instead of relying only on the potential of readymade garments to achieve a rapid GDP growth, economist Rizwanul Islam said.

East and South-East Asian countries such as South Korea, Indonesia and Malaysia adopted this diversification, leading to a higher growth of manufacturing output in GDP compared to those in South Asia, he said.

The simultaneous development of five or six such industries not only served their rapid growth but also generated productive jobs and absorbed surplus labour, the former economics teacher of Dhaka University said.

He spoke during a public lecture on "Economic growth, structural transformation and employment: Which pathway?"

Held on Tuesday, it was the third lecture to be organised by the Department of Economics and Social

Sciences of Brac University at its Mohakhali campus auditorium.

In 2000, manufacturing provided 29 percent of South Korea's GDP and 23 percent of the country's total employment while the figures for China were 32 percent and 16 percent respectively in 2005 and for Taiwan 33 percent and 32 percent respectively in 1990, he said.

All of these led to their rapid economic growth and structural changes, Islam said.

There are alternatives for structural transformations, exemplified by Nepal's tourism sector which provided 2.4 percent of GDP, 2 percent of employment and 7.5 percent of foreign exchange in 2000 while India's ICT sector provided 9.5 percent of GDP, 15 percent of exports and 3.5 million jobs in 2014-15, he said.

India's ICT sector promises 50,000-60,000 jobs annually if it continues a 15 percent growth but it is dwarfed in comparison to that of manufacturing, growing at 12pc and promising around 3.6 million jobs, which is one third of the total addi-

tion to the labour force, Islam said.

In Bangladesh, manufacturing generates about 4 lakh new jobs a year, about 30 percent of the annual addition to a labour force of 62.1 million in 2015-16, said the former special adviser for employment sector at the International Labour Organisation.

With a 12-14 percent annual growth, it could absorb over one third of the annual addition, provided there is reasonable growth of investment and diversification, he said.

Brac Chairperson Sir Fazle Hasan Abed, former finance minister M Saiduzzaman, former Bangladesh Bank governor Saleh Uddin Ahmed, the Centre for Policy Dialogue's Executive Director Mustafizur Rahman and Policy Research Institute's Chairman Zaidi Sattar were present.

Brac University Vice Chancellor Prof Syed Saad Andaleeb gave the opening address, the economics department Chairperson Prof ATM Nurul Amin moderated the session and Pro-Vice Chancellor Ansar Ahmed presented the closing remarks.



PAN PACIFIC SONARGAON

Tran Van Khoa, Vietnamese ambassador to Bangladesh, and Paul Flett, general manager of Pan Pacific Sonargaon Dhaka, cut a ribbon to open a three-day "Vietnamese Food Festival and Cultural Fest" at the hotel in the capital on Tuesday.

Female graduates most unemployed

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"There is evidence that employers tend to have a bias against women in white-collar occupations because they are perceived to come with some costly extra burden, irrespective of whether such a burden is real," said Zahid Hussain, lead economist of the World Bank's Dhaka office.

Dispelling such irrational perceptions and changing the gender determined division of labour within families require sustained awareness-building and determined leadership to change the deeply-rooted social norms that militate against female participation.

Executives said many private employers do not show interest in hiring females as it involves issues such as maternity leave and creation of other facilities in the workplace.

High unemployment rate among educated women in comparison to their male counterparts in the same age and education cohorts is a manifestation of the deeper social norms that tend to discriminate against women in the labour market.

"We are still far from making enough progress in breaking the social barriers to female employment in Bangladesh. The burden of family responsibility falls asymmetrically on women, educated or not," Hussain said.

BBS data show that unemployment rate among educated females declined in 2013 from 2010. The level of unemployment among them rose during subsequent years to 2015-16. At the same time, enrolment of girls at both public and private universities rose.

For instance, the number of girl students in public universities almost doubled to 159,472 in 2016 from 2009.

Some 35.27 percent of the total students in public universities in 2016 were female, up from 31.28 percent of the total in 2009, according to Bangladesh Education Statistics by the

Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics.

It used to be believed that gender barriers can be overcome by expanding access of women to education, training, credit and such other economic opportunities.

"These sound simple and straight forward. Research, however, shows that these are at best necessary but hardly ever sufficient," Hussain said.

The QLFS 2015-16 showed that, of the employed population of 5.95 crore, 0.7 percent females are managers and 5.6 percent are professionals.

The unemployment rate is higher among educated women because the quality of education is low and does not match with the expectations of employers, said Rushidan Islam Rahman, executive chairperson of the Centre for Development and Employment Research.

In addition, women may have preferences about job type and location that are difficult to match with the supply of jobs. "Employers sometimes have biases and perceptions of problems about hiring women, which is not correct," she said.

The government has a 10 percent quota for female jobseekers in public services to empower women.

But the quota is not followed in private sector recruitment, said Fahmida Khatun, executive director of the Centre for Policy Dialogue.

Female candidates seeking jobs fall in a disadvantageous position compared with their male counterparts in terms of skills and training.

"Women's access to technology and information should be increased," said Fahmida, while suggesting setting up technical training centre in rural areas.

High unemployment among women, particularly educated females, is a matter of concern, said ATM Nurul Amin, chairperson of Brac University's

department of economics and social sciences. He went on to call for extension of the quota system to the private sector as well.

Any government support to the employers should be given with the condition that women are given the preference in hiring, he said.

There is a conscious effort by all in the banking sector to hire females, said Anis A Khan, managing director and chief executive of Mutual Trust Bank.

"The situation now is better than in the past," said Sabbir Hasan Nasir, executive director of ACI Logistics that operates Shwapno.

One of the limitations is that women cannot do many jobs for security reasons. "A work culture and empowerment index can be developed and the government can provide various incentives against the index performance," he added.

M Zulfikar Hussain, chief executive officer of grow n excel, an HR and management consultancy firm, said a women-friendly organisation is important for females to work.

He said an increased number of female professionals took up various corporate jobs in the last decade.

"Despite good progression in terms of numbers at the entry-level positions, women are still struggling to reach the mid- and top-level."

Hiring more females should not be considered only to balance the male and female ratio in the workforce.

"Rather, we need to realise the significance of a gender diverse workforce and how it impacts the overall business performance."

Women have strong multitasking capabilities that allow them to collaborate effectively within various functions of the organisation. Female professionals also tend to take a broader, holistic and contextual perspective of any issue, he added.

Invitation for Tenders

Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre

1	Ministry/Division	Ministry of Public Administration.
2	Agency	Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC).
3	Procuring Entity Name	Project Director, Capacity Enhancement of the Core Courses of BPATC Project.
4	Procuring Entity Code	Not used at present
5	Procuring Entity District	Dhaka
6	Invitation for	Tender Goods Single lot
7	Invitation Ref No.	05.01.2672.247.99.013.17.285
8	Date	06/03/2018

KEY INFORMATION

9	Procurement Method	NCT Open
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FUNDING INFORMATION

10	Budget and Source of Funds	Development Budget Grant
11	Development Partners (if applicable)	Debt Relief Assistance-Counterpart Fund (DRGA-CF), Govt. of Japan.

PARTICULAR INFORMATION

12	Project Code	5001
13	Project Name	Capacity Enhancement of the Core Courses of BPATC.
14	Tender Package No.	GD-06
15	Tender Package Name	Supply of Equipment for Enhancing Health Care Facilities of BPATC.
	Date	
16	Tender publication date	08/03/2018
17	Tender Last Selling Date	22/03/2018

	Date	Time
18	Tender Closing Date and Time	25/03/2018 02.00pm
19	Tender Opening Date and Time	25/03/2018 02.30pm

20	Name & address of the office(s)	Address
	- Selling Tender Document	Office of the. Project Director, Capacity Enhancement of the Core Courses of BPATC Project, BPATC, Savar, Dhaka-1343. International Training Complex (ITC), Ground Floor, Room No. 102.

No conditions apply for sale, purchase or distribution of tender documents

	- Receiving Tender Document	Office of the Project Director, Capacity Enhancement of the Core Courses of BPATC Project, BPATC, Savar, Dhaka-1343. International Training Complex (ITC), Ground Floor, Room No. 102.
	- Opening Tender Document	Office of the Project Director, Capacity Enhancement of the Core Courses of BPATC Project, BPATC, Savar, Dhaka-1343. International Training Complex (ITC), Ground Floor, Room No. 102.

21	Place/Date /Time of	Office of the Project Director, Capacity Enhancement of the Core Courses of BPATC Project, BPATC, Savar, Dhaka-1343. International Training Complex (ITC), Ground Floor, Room No. 102.
	Pre-Tender Meeting (Optional)	Date Time
		NIA NIA

22	Brief Eligibility and Qualification of Tenderer	For Package GD-06: Previous experience in supply of Equipment for Enhancing Health Care Facilities of BPATC, detail eligibility in the tender document.
23	Brief Description of Goods	For Package GD-06: Supply of Equipment for Enhancing Health Care Facilities of BPATC, detail eligibility in the tender document.

24	Brief Description of Related Services	For Package GD-06: Supply of Equipment for Enhancing Health Care Facilities of BPATC, detail eligibility in the tender document.
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25	Price of Tender Document (Tk)	
	Lot No	Identification of Lot
		Location
		Tender Document Price
		Tender Security Amount (Tk)
		Completion Time in Weeks/Months

26	1.	Supply of Equipment for Enhancing Health Care Facilities of BPATC	BPATC Savar, Dhaka	3,000/-	3,20,000/-	4 weeks
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27	Name of Official Inviting Tender	Md. Zaydul Hoque Molla ndc
28	Designation of Official Inviting Tender	Project Director
29	Address of Official Inviting Tender	Office of the Project Director, Capacity Enhancement of the Core Courses of BPATC Project, BPATC, Savar, Dhaka-1343. International Training Complex (ITC), Ground Floor, Room No. 102.

30	Contact details of Official Inviting Tender	Telephone: 02-7742102	Fax: 02-7745029	Email: cecbpacproject@gmail.com
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The Procuring Entity reserves the right to reject all Tenders or annul the Tender proceedings.

	Md. Zaydul Hoque Molla ndc MDS (Project) & Project Director
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GD-647



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
কর কমিশনার এর কার্যালয়
কর অঞ্চল-৭ ঢাকা
২য় ১২ তলা সরকারী ভবন (৪র্থ তলা)
সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা-১০০০

নথি নং-কঃকঃকঃ/কঃকঃ-৭/খানবাহন/৩৪২/২০১৭-২০১৮/৩০৩৬

তারিখ : ০৭/০৩/২০১৮খ্রিঃ

কার ক্রয়ের দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তিঃ

১।	দপ্তরের নাম	ঃ কর কমিশনারের কার্যালয়, কর অঞ্চল-৭, ঢাকা।
২।	অর্থের উৎস	ঃ ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থ বৎসরের সরকারী রাজস্ব বাজেট।
৩।	টেন্ডারের নাম	ঃ ০১ (এক) টি ব্রান্ড নিউ ন্যূনতম ১৪৯০-১৫০০ সিসি (০৫ সীট) কার ক্রয়।
৪।	টেন্ডার দাতার যোগ্যতা	ঃ দি পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট রুলস-২০০৮ এর নীতিমালা অনুসারে ও টেন্ডার ডকুমেন্টে উল্লিখিত যোগ্যতা থাকিতে হইবে।
৫।	টেন্ডার সিডিউল বিক্রির সর্বশেষ তারিখ	ঃ ২৮/০৩/২০১৮ খ্রিঃ, মঙ্গলবার, বেলা-৩.০০ ঘটিকা।
৬।	টেন্ডার সিডিউল প্রাপ্তির স্থান	ঃ কর কমিশনারের কার্যালয়, কর অঞ্চল-৭, ঢাকা। ২য় ১২ তলা সরকারী অফিস ভবন (৪র্থ তলা), সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা।
৭।	টেন্ডার দাখিলের সর্বশেষ তারিখ ও সময়	ঃ ২৯/০৩/২০১৮ খ্রিঃ, বুধবার, বেলা-২.০০ ঘটিকা।
৮।	টেন্ডার খোলার তারিখ সময়	ঃ ২৯/০৩/২০১৮ খ্রিঃ, বুধবার, বেলা-২.৩০ ঘটিকা।
৯।	টেন্ডার দাখিলের স্থান	ঃ কর কমিশনারের কার্যালয়, কর অঞ্চল-৭, ঢাকা। ২য় ১২ তলা সরকারী অফিস ভবন (৪র্থ তলা), সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা।
১০।	টেন্ডার এর বিবরণ	ঃ

গাড়ীর বিবরণ	গাড়ীর সংখ্যা	টেন্ডার সিডিউলের মূল্য (অফেরতযোগ্য)	টেন্ডার সিকিউরিটি (ফেরতযোগ্য)	গাড়ী সরবরাহের স্থান
ব্রান্ড নিউ কার (ন্যূনতম ১৪৯০-১৫০০ সিসি, ০৫ সীট)।	০১ (এক) টি	টাকা = ২,০০০/- (দুই হাজার টাকা)	টাকা = ১,০০,০০০/- (এক লক্ষ টাকা মাত্র)	কর কমিশনারের কার্যালয়, কর অঞ্চল-৭, ঢাকা। ২য় ১২ তলা সরকারী অফিস ভবন (৪র্থ তলা), সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা।

- ১১। টেন্ডার দাখিল ও খোলার দিন যদি সরকার কর্তৃক ছুটির দিন ঘোষণা করা হয়, সেই ক্ষেত্রে পরবর্তী কর্মদিবস টেন্ডার দাখিল ও টেন্ডার খোলার তারিখ হিসেবে গণ্য হইবে। টেন্ডার খোলার সময় টেন্ডারদাতা/প্রতিনিধি উপস্থিত থাকিতে পারিবেন।
- ১২। কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক কার্যাদেশের জন্য নির্বাচিত টেন্ডারদাতাকে কার্যাদেশ প্রদানের পূর্বে টেন্ডারের জামানত হিসেবে "উপকর কমিশনার, সদর দপ্তর (প্রশাসন), কর অঞ্চল-৭ ঢাকা" এর অনুকূলে টাঃ = ১,০০,০০০/- (এক লক্ষ টাকা মাত্র) টাকার ফেরতযোগ্য ব্যাংক ড্রাফট/পে-অর্ডার/ব্যাংক গ্যারান্টি দাখিল করিতে হইবে।
- ১৩। কোন কারণ দর্শানো ব্যতিরেকে কর্তৃপক্ষ যে কোন টেন্ডার গ্রহণ/বাটিল করিবার ক্ষমতা সংরক্ষণ করেন। কর্তৃপক্ষ সর্বনিম্ন দর গ্রহণে বাধ্য নহে। টেন্ডারের উদ্ধৃত দর প্রস্তাব আর্থিক সাল ২০১৭-২০১৮ পর্যন্ত বলবৎ থাকিবে।
- ১৪। দি পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট রুলস-২০০৮ কর্তৃক জারীকৃত বিধি মোতাবেক টেন্ডার দাখিল করিতে হইবে।
- ১৫। গাড়ী সরবরাহকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানকে বিধি মোতাবেক গাড়ীর রেজিস্ট্রেশন খরচ, ভ্যাট, ট্যাক্সসহ আনুষঙ্গিক সকল ব্যয় বহন করিতে হইবে।
- ১৬। গাড়ী সরবরাহকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের কমপক্ষে ০৫ (পাঁচ) বৎসরের গাড়ী সরবরাহের কাজের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা এবং বিগত ০৫ বৎসরে ন্যূনতম ৫০ (পঞ্চাশ) টি গাড়ী সরবরাহের অভিজ্ঞতা থাকিতে হইবে এবং অভিজ্ঞতার সনদ দাখিল করিতে হইবে।
- ১৭। ট্রেড লাইসেন্স, ব্যাংক সলভেন্সী সার্টিফিকেট, হালনাগাদ আয়কর সার্টিফিকেট, ভ্যাট রেজিস্ট্রেশন সার্টিফিকেট দরপত্রের সাথে দাখিল করিতে হইবে।
- ১৮। সিডিউলে উল্লিখিত শর্তাবলী যথাযথভাবে পালন করিতে হইবে।

(মোঃ শাহ আলম)
উপ কর কমিশনার
সদর দপ্তর (প্রশাসন)
ও
সদস্য সচিব
বিভাগীয় গাড়ী ক্রয় কমিটি
কর অঞ্চল-৭, ঢাকা।