

1980

# ANNUAL REPORT



BANGLADESH TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE BOARD

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

## **1994-95**



**BANGLADESH TELEGRAPH AND  
TELEPHONE BOARD**

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

It is a great pleasure for me to present this annual report reflecting the activities of the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board (BTTB) for the year 1994-95.

Bangladesh is basically an agro-based country predominantly consisting of rural areas and fast developing urban and industrial zones. Like other developing countries of the world, Bangladesh also needs substantial development in her telecom networks and massive investment to fulfill the needs and to accelerate the development activities of other sectors. The Government has liberalised the telecommunications sector. Private telecommunication companies have been awarded licences by the government to operate different telecommunication services like rural telephones, cellular telephones, radio paging and riverine radio trunking services in Bangladesh. More private operators in the fields of cellular telephones, data communication and some other value added telecom services are expected to come up.

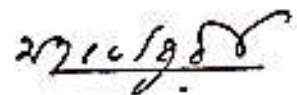
With only 60,000 telephone lines in Bangladesh at the time of its liberation in 1971, BTTB has now about 3,15,000 telephones as on June 1995. BTTB has planned to increase the country's telephones to 800,000 lines by the end of this century.

Bangladesh has low tele-density. BTTB is executing different projects to increase the telephone and to improve the service quality. In order to increase the accessibility of telephone to the vast majority in the cities and in the rural areas BTTB has introduced cardphone. For extending better telecommunication facilities in rural areas, Operators Trunk Dialing (OTD) phones have also been provided in thanas and growth centres.

With the installation of one new Satellite Earth station at Mohakhali, Dhaka and another one at Sylhet. BTTB has now four Satellite Earth Stations. The country's second International Trunk Exchange (ITX) has been installed at Mohakhali.

BTTB is implementing a project for installation of a Packet Switched Public Data Network (PSPDN) to provide data communication services. BTTB will soon provide VSAT services to different potential customers.

I hope that this Annual Report will help to understand the activities of the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board. I would earnestly request for co-operation and advice of the readers to present it in a better way in the years to come.



(M.H. Choudhury)

Chairman

Bangladesh T & T Board

**COMPOSITION OF BANGLADESH  
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE BOARD**

**A. CHAIRMAN**

M. H. Choudhury

**B. FULL TIME MEMBERS :**

**1. MEMBER (ADMINISTRATION)**

Habibur Rahman

**2. MEMBER (PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT)**

Md. Anwarul Hoque

**3. MEMBER (FINANCE)**

M. A. Jafil

**4. MEMBER (MAINTENANCE & OPERATION),**

M. H. Choudhury up to 27/02/95

Md. Matiur Rahman Khan From 27/02/95

**C. PART TIME MEMBERS :**

1. Khandker Tajuddin Ahmed, DG, PM's office

2. M. A. Kader, JS, ERD M/O Finance up to Sept. 1994  
Jalal Uddin Ahmed, JS, ERD M/O Finance From Oct. 1994

3. Lt. Col M. Rezaul Islam, Signals Directorate, AHQ

## PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE

SERVICE CATEGORY	1993-94	1994-95
<b>TELEPHONE SERVICES</b>		
No. Telephone Exchanges.	617	621
Exchange capacity	2,95,982	314,980
Telephone connections	2,62,274	286,605
Public Call Office	1,058	698
Card phones	600	875
<b>TELEGRAPH AND TELEX SERVICES</b>		
Inland Telegraph Office		779
Inland Telegrams (messages)	10,43,788	741,781
International Telegraph (Messages)	1,73,052	156,098
Telex Exchange capacity	8,818	8,768
Connections (Telex)	2,369	2,317
GENTEX Services (Offices)	133	133
<b>OVERSEAS CIRCUITS</b>		
Telephone	566	997
Telex	183	182
Telegraph	11	10
Leased Circuit	31	31
<b>NATIONAL AUTO TRUNK</b>		
NWD Circuits Capacity	13,346	15,273
NWD Circuits Working	9,757	10,649

## 1. TELECOMMUNICATION ADMINISTRATION IN BANGLADESH

### 1.1. Historical Background of Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board :

The Telegraph branch under the Posts and Telegraph Department was created in 1853 in then British India which was afterwards regulated under the Telegraph Act of 1885. This was reconstructed in 1962 as Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department. After the independence of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in 1971, Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Department was set up under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to run the Telecommunications Services in Bangladesh. This was converted into a corporate body named Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board after promulgation of Telegraph and Telephone Board Ordinance No. XLVII of 1975. In pursuance of Ordinance No. XII of 1979 promulgated on 24th February, 1979, Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board was again converted into a government Board.

### 1.2 Organizational Structure of Bangladesh Telegraph & Telephone Board :

Bangladesh T&T Board is run as a government establishment under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MOPT). The Board comprises of 1 (one) Chairman, 4 (four) full time members and 3 (three) part time members, all appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. A brief organizational structure of the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board is shown in Annexure-1.

### 1.3 Privatization & Regulatory Structure of Telecommunication Services :

The Telecom sector of the country has been liberalised for private investment. Bangladesh T&T Board provides all types of telecommunication service in urban and rural areas while the mobile, paging and radio trunking services are being offered by private operators. Private operators are also given license to operate digital exchanges at rural thana headquarters and they will install telephone exchanges in phases. Table 1 shows the list of the private operators.

Table-1

Private Telecommunication Operators in Bangladesh

Sl.	Operator	Functionality
1.	Hutchison Bangladesh Telecom. Limited	Mobile "Cellular" telephone service.
2.	Bangladesh Telecom. (Pvt) Limited (BTL)	Radio Paging, Radio trunking and Riverine Telecommunications services
3.	Bangladesh Rural Telecom. Authority (BRTA)	Rural Telecom. Services at 199 Thanas (lowest government administrative headquarter.)
4.	Integrated Services Limited (ISL)	Rural Telecom. Services at 191 Thana areas.

## 2. TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES PROVIDED BY BTTB

### 2.1 Telephone Exchange Status Of The Bangladesh T&T Board

At the end of 1994-95 fiscal year Bangladesh T&T Board has 621 telephone exchanges with total capacity of 314, 980 lines and subscriber connection of 286,605 lines, with registered pending demand of 154037 Telephones, BTTB started operating digital local exchanges after installation of six NEC-NEAX model exchanges in the Dhaka Multi Exchange Network in 1990-91 fiscal year with initial total capacity of 26,000 lines. In 1994-95 financial year five more digital local exchanges of ALCATEL E-10 model were installed in Chittagong Multi Exchange area with total capacity of 22000 lines. Telephone exchange status of BTTB as on June 1994 and June 1995 are given in the following Table-2 and Table-3 respectively.

**Table-2**  
BTTB Telephone Exchange Status as in June 1994

Region	Type	Number	Capacity	Connection	Pending demand
Dhaka	Magneto	79	5,490	4,162	2,056
	CB	9	1,950	1,792	251
	Auto (Analog)	34	110,800	105,289	65,450
	Auto (Digital)	6	50,235	41,018	30,888
	SUB-TOTAL	128	168,475	152,261	98,645
Chittagong	Magneto	118	6,088	4,473	1,874
	C. B	29	4,465	3,917	1,300
	Auto (Analog)	39	52,560	46,088	17,834
	Auto (Digital)	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	186	63,113	54,478	21,008
Khulna	Magneto	110	5,155	4,287	1,569
	C. B	16	2,596	2,483	667
	Auto (Analog)	34	28,800	25,077	8,773
	Auto (digital)	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	160	36,551	31,847	11,009
Rajshahi	Magneto	103	4,105	3,328	1,212
	C. B	17	2,388	2,095	6,58
	Auto (Analog)	23	21,350	18,265	4,851
	Auto (Digital)	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	143	27,843	23,688	6,721
Country Total	Magneto	410	20,838	16,250	6,711
	C. B	71	11,399	10,287	2,876
	Auto (Analog)	130	213,510	194,719	96,908
	Auto (Digital)	6	50,235	41,018	30,888
<b>GRAND</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>295,982</b>	<b>262,274</b>	<b>137,383</b>

**Table-3**  
BTTB Telephone Exchange Status as in June 1995

Region	Type	Number	Capacity	Connection	Pending demand
Dhaka	Magneto	77	5,208	4,038	1,980
	C. B	10	2,160	1,822	573
	Auto (Analog)	35	113,200	109,651	62,424
	Auto (Digital)	6	50,351	49,455	35,753
	SUB-TOTAL	128	170,919	164,966	100,730
Chittagong	Magneto	118	6,403	4,775	2,378
	C. B	29	4,817	4,073	1,609
	Auto (Analog)	37	44,380	39,870	25,642
	Auto (Digital)	5	22,000	12,305	1,299
	SUB-TOTAL	189	77,400	61,023	30,928
Khulna	Magneto	106	5,206	4,418	2,478
	C. B	18	2,704	2,255	725
	Auto (Analog)	37	30,000	27,508	10,750
	Auto (Digital)	1	600	400	248
	SUB-TOTAL	162	38,510	34,581	14,201
Rajshahi	Magneto	98	3,987	3,229	1,424
	C. B	20	2,594	2,353	1,075
	Auto (Analog)	24	21,570	20,453	5,679
	Auto (Digital)	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	142	28,151	26,035	8,178
Country Total	Magneto	399	20,804	16,460	8,260
	C. B	77	12,075	10,503	3,982
	Auto (Analog)	133	209,150	197,482	104,495
	Auto (Digital)	12	72,951	62,160	37,300
	Sub-Total	621	314,980	286,605	154,037

## 2.2 Public Telephones :

Years back public telephone services were provided through coin boxes in the urban area and land line/wireless Public Call Offices (P.C.O s) in the rural areas. The services through these public telephones had been far from satisfactory. To improve the public telephone service, Card Phone Services were introduced from the latter part of 1992 with program to extensively provide this service and replacing the old coin boxes and P.C.O's. Till June 1995, 875 card phone booths have been installed in different parts of the country. All cardphones have access to nation wide dialling, 316 of them have international direct dialling facility. Due to better and easy public



accessibility to telephone this new card phone service has become popular in the country. A massive program of installing card phones has been taken to cover all thanas and rural growth centres of the country.

### 2.3 Telegraph Services.

Telegraph service is the oldest means to telecommunication service which is losing its importance gradually. In the year 1994-95 the total number of domestic telegram messages were 7,41,784 and that of international telegram was 1,56,098. Number of Telegraph Offices operated in Bangladesh are 779. A comparison of year wise telegram messages are shown in following Table-4.

**Table-4**  
Year wise Telegram Messages

Year	No. of National Message	No. of International Message
1989-90	1,594,018	145,120
1990-91	1,280,996	141,526
1991-92	1,214,953	157,719
1992-93	1,077,338	286,637
1993-94	1,043,788	173,052
1994-95	741,781	156,098

### 2.4 Telex Service

The first digital Telex exchange in Bangladesh was established in May 1981. At the end of the year 1993-94 the total line capacity of the telex exchanges was 8768 and the number of subscribers were 2369. While at the end of the year 1994-95 the total line capacity remained same and the number of subscribers were 2317. Introduction of FAX system has rendered the growth of telex service declining.

### 2.5 GENTEX and Bureau Fax Service

GENTEX service was introduced in 1989 and later on Bureau fax service was introduced. The number of Bangladesh T&T Board offices providing GENTEX services are 134. Through this service the telegraph offices are inter linked.

### 2.6 Nation Wide Dialing (NWD) Services.

In 1983 Bangladesh T&T Board installed the National Automatic Long Distance Telephone Dialing System employing NEAX version of NEC exchange to link all the major cities of the country.

Before hand there were Subscribers Trunk Dialing (STD) services based on Analog toll switching system to link few cities of the country. So far 74 stations including all 64 district Headquarters and 10 thanas have been brought under this system. The system primarily consists of 4 digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges having 15273 circuits which are elaborated in the following table.

**Table-5**  
Capacity & Working Connection in Trunk Automatic Exchanges (Tax)

Name of TAX	Status as in June 1994		Status as in June 1995	
	Capacity	Connection	Capacity	Connection
Dhaka	7946	5750	9151	6492
Chittagong	1800	1459	1702	1435
Khulna	2250	1484	2509	1552
Bogra	1350	1064	1911	1170
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,346</b>	<b>9757</b>	<b>15273</b>	<b>10649</b>

**2.7 Manual National Trunk Service :**

Direct Manual Trunk Circuits working with Dhaka are shown in the following Table

**Table-6**  
Direct Trunk Circuits Working with Dhaka

	Circuits in June 1994	Circuits in June 1995
Dhaka	36	37
Chittagong	39	39
Khulna	37	37
Rajshahi	28	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>142</b>

**2.8 Operators Trunk Dialing (OTD) Service :**

This service has been introduced recently in all the thanas to get access by direct dialing up to thana level where there is no automatic telephone exchange. In this system one or two telephone numbers of district automatic telephone exchange are extended up to thana level through UHF radio links. The telephone operator of the manual telephone exchange can then extend incoming automatic exchange telephone call manually to the desired destination subscribers of the respective manual telephone exchange.

## 2.9 Transmission System in Bangladesh :

Bangladesh is a riverine country and country's long route transmission systems are mainly composed of microwave, UHF and VHF radio links. The use of optical fibre is presently limited within some city areas for interconnecting local exchange and Remote Switching Units (RSU) in Multi Exchange Network. All these transmission systems are operated by the BTTB. Major Microwave Backbone radio links are shown in the following Table-7 and Annexure-2

**Table-7**  
Major Backbone Microwave Links (June 1995)

Link	Type	Radio Channel Capacity	Make
Dhaka-Chittagong	Analogue	1800	NEC
Dhaka-Khulna	Digital	1920	Fujitsu
Dhaka-Sylhet	Digital	1920	Alcatel
Dhaka-Bogra	Digital	1920	Alcatel
Mymensingh-Tangail	Digital	1920	Alcatel
Bogra-Rajshahi	Analogue	960	Fujitsu
Natore-Chuadanga	Analogue	960	Fujitsu
Bogra-Rangpur	Analogue	960	Fujitsu
Phulbari-Dinajpur-Atwary	Analogue	960	Fujitsu
Khulna-Barisal	Analogue	960	Fujitsu
Chittagong-Cox's-Bazar	Analogue	960	GTE

All Thana Headquarters (the smallest administrative units) are connected with their respective district headquarters through UHF links. Most of such UHF links are now digital radio system. Some of the district Headquarters are interconnected through digital UHF links.

## 2.10 International Telecommunication Facilities :

Bangladesh entered into the era of modern international telecommunication facility after commissioning of a standard A Satellite Earth Station in 1975 at Betbunla to work with INTELSAT system. The international telecommunication facilities has become more easier and versatile after installation of a Standard B Satellite Earth Station at Talibabad to work with INTELSAT system. BTTB has introduced International Subscribers Dialing (ISD) Facility in December 1983 after installation of a digital International Trunk Exchange (ITX) at Dhaka Subscribers with ISD facility can directly dial to over 200 countries of the world. Other subscribers can easily establish overseas telephone call through Operator via the ITX by booking overseas call. Most of the

telephone calls from abroad can reach any district head quarters of Bangladesh through the ITX without any operator's help. After Introduction of Operator Trunk Dialling (OTD) service in every thana headquarters and at some rural growth centres people from abroad can reach local operator by direct dialling and then can easily establish telephone call with rural subscribers even through a manual terminal exchange. At present there are arrangements of ISD calls from many district headquarters. After introduction of magnetic cardphone with ISD facility at many places of the country, accessibility of people for making ISD calls have increased enormously. The third Satellite Earth Station along with an International Trunk Exchange (ITX) was commissioned in December, 1994 at Mohakhali in Dhaka. Moreover, direct satellite link has been established between Sylhet and London since June 1995. BTTB's exsition overseas transmission routes are mostly dependent on these 4 satellite earth stations working with INTELSAT Satellites in the IOR. These stations are characterized as follows :

- (i) Betbunia, Standard A, FDM/FM and IDR, working with 60. E satellite.
- (ii) Talibabad, Standard B, SCPC and IDR, working with 60. E Satellite
- (iii) Mohakhali Standard A, IDR, working with 66<sup>0</sup>. E Satellite.
- (iv) Sylhet, Standard F3, IDR, working with 63<sup>0</sup> E Satellite.

Beside these satellite links there is an overseas terrestrial mirowave (analogue) route with India having 60 channel capacity to work between Dhaka and Calcutta. Bangladesh has direct overseas telephone link with following 21 countries: Australia, Bahrain, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hongkong, India, Italy, Japan, South Kore, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Srilanka, Thailand, UAE, UK, and USA. Total Overseas channel capacity and number of working circuits are shown in Table 8.

**Table-8**  
International circuits of Bangladesh as in June 1995.

Route Type	Channel Capacity	Number of working circuits					
		TF	BR	TLX	TG	TGP	Data
Satellite	1184	953	9	164	9	24	9
Microwave	60	44	1	18	2	2	1
Total	1244	997	10	182	11	26	10

T.F : Telephone Service, BR: Bearer Channel,

TLX : Telex Service, TG: Telegraph Service,

TGP : Private leased Telegraph; Data: Data Communication over Voice Circuit.

### 3. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE

#### 3.1 Growth of Telephone in Bangladesh.

The growth of telephone exchange capacity in Bangladesh in the last five years was on average only 16619 lines per year. The recorded pending demand of telephone has been increasing at a faster rate than the telephone expansion. Table-9 and Annexure 3 shows the past trend of telephone growth in Bangladesh from 1990-91 to 1994-95 financial years.

**Table-9**  
Telephone Growth in Bangladesh

Year	Type of Exchange	Number of Exchange	Exchange Capacity	Telephone Connection	Pending Demand
1990-91	Manual	486	28,825	23,608	7,820
	Auto (Analog)	129	1,93,680	178,158	101,966
	Auto (Digital)	6	26,000	14,561	3,070
	<b>Total</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>248,505</b>	<b>216,327</b>	<b>112,656</b>
1991-92	Manual	487	30753	24,332	8,152
	Auto (Analog)	129	197110	183,906	97,364
	Auto (Digita)	6	26000	24,462	6,549
	<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>253863</b>	<b>232700</b>	<b>112,065</b>
1992-93	Manual	485	30,232	25,500	8,078
	Auto (Analog)	129	207,810	190,248	102,395
	Auto (Digita)	6	31,450	30,199	17,694
	<b>Total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>269,492</b>	<b>245,947</b>	<b>128,168</b>
1993-94	Manual	481	32,237	26,537	9,587
	Auto (Analog)	130	213,237	194,719	96,908
	Auto (Digita)	6	50,235	41,018	30,888
	<b>Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>295,982</b>	<b>262,274</b>	<b>137,383</b>
1994-95	Manual	476	32,879	26,963	12,242
	Auto (Analog)	133	209,150	197,482	104,495
	Auto (Digita)	12	72,951	62,160	37,300
	<b>Total</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>314,980</b>	<b>286,605</b>	<b>154,037</b>

### 3.2 Digital Telephone Lines Installation programme under BTTB

Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board has plans to raise its telephone capacity to at least 800,000 by the year 2000. Because of resource and other constraints BTTB has taken some programmes in phases to install digital telephone exchanges for expansion of exchange capacity and to replace some of the old analog exchanges. Some programmes which were conceived by the BTTB upto June, 1995 are given in Table-10

**Table-10**  
Programme for Installation of Digital Telephone Exchanges by BTTB

Sl.	Name of the programme	Telephone Exchange Capacity		
		Replacement	Expansion	Total
1.	150,000 Lines digital telephone lines project (self finance, Alcatel E 10B Exchange)	52,000	98,000	150,000
2.	30,000 Chittagong digital telephone lines project (French Protocol, Alcatel E 10 B Exchange)	7,400	22,600	30,000
3.	SADE Programme for seven district headquarters self finance, italtel Linea UT Exchange)	9,900	10,600	20,500
4.	Greater Dhaka Phase, II telephone project (Japan, OECF Fund)	17,000	50,500	67,500
5.	Project Proposal for 140,000 digital telephone lines at different district head quarters has been planned (fund not been lined-up)	40,000	100,000	140,000
6.	Emergency Expansion of 6 NEC digital exchanges in Dhaka	—	12,000	12,000
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>126,300</b>	<b>293,700</b>	<b>420,000</b>

### 3.3 Expansion of Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX)

BTTB has taken different programmes for installation and expansion of Trunk Automatic Exchanges (TAX) at different locations of Bangladesh to meet the additional need of inter city NWD traffic after expansion and modernization of local telephone exchanges in the country. Some Alcatel E 10 B exchange are under installation to act as TAX under the projects mentioned in Table-11.

**Table-11**  
Installation of New Alcatel E 10 B TAX Exchanges

Sl.	Name of Project	Location	Channel Capacity
1.	30,000 Chittagong digital telephone lines project	Chittagong	1830
2.	150,000 Lines digital telephone lines project	Khulna	2000
		Rajshahi	2000
		Sylhet	3000
		Bogra	3000

BTTB has also conceived another project for installation of three Trunk Automatic Exchanges at three locations as shown in Table-12

**Table-12**  
New Project for Installation of TAX Exchanges

Name of Project	Location	Channel Capacity
Installation of Three Taxes in Bangladesh	Barisal	1980
	Kushia	1840
	Comilla	1520
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5340</b>

### 3.4 Programme for Expansion of Transmission System in Bangladesh

BTTB has conceived some projects and programmes to improve the quality and quantity of the long distance transmission net-work. Major backbone transmission links in Bangladesh are presently using star formation net-work structure. Some of the proposed transmission routes will introduce mesh formation in some areas of backbone transmission net-works. This will make better system reliability within the respective mesh Interlink. Introduction of SDH multiplexing principle in place of present PDH arrangement is also under active consideration before implementation of future plans for expansion & rehabilitation of backbone telecommunication transmission systems.

### 3.4.1 Proposed 140 Mbps (1920 channel) Digital Microwave Route.

BTTB has planned some projects to install some major microwave transmission routes by 140 Mbps (120 channel) digital microwave systems. Most of these are new routes and will make some mesh formation in the country's main transmission network. Some of these are planned to replace the old analog microwave routes by digital version. These proposed routes are listed in the Table-13

**Table-13**  
Programme for Installation of 140 Mbps Digital Microwave Routes.

Sl. No.	Microwave Route	Remark
1.	Khulna-Barisal-Bhola-Laxmipur-Majidicourt-Zoranganj-Kumira-Chittagong.	Partial replacement and new links
2.	Chittagong-Satkania-Chiringa-Cox's Bazar.	Replacement of existing analog microwave route.
3.	Sylhet-Sunamganj-Dharmapasha-Netrakona-Mymensingh	New route
4.	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Dewanganj-Gaibandha-Rangpur.	New route
5.	Dhaka-Munshiganj-Madaripur-Gournadi-Barisal	New route

### 3.4.2 Proposed 32 Mbps Digital Spur Routes

Bangladesh T&T Board plans to install 32 Mbps digital spur radio links for better interconnection with some district headquarters, as listed below.

- i) Dhaka-Narayanganj-Chandpur-Shariatpur.
- ii) Dhaka-Gazipur.
- iii) Dhaka-Munshiganj
- iv) Feni-Choumuhini
- v) Khulna-Bagerhat.
- vi) Mymensingh-Gafargaon-Kishoreganj.
- vii) Moulvibazar-Habiganj
- viii) Khulna-Mongla.
- ix) Khulna-Satkhira.
- x) Barisal-Patuakhali-Borguna.
- xi) Jamalpur-Sherpur.
- xii) Satkania-Bandarban.



### 3.5 Introduction of Data Communication through PSPDN.

Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board has undertaken a project for installation and commissioning of a Packet Switched Public Data Network (PSPDN). This PSPDN having x.25 and x.28 protocols will have few nodes at some major cities of the country.

## 4. FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BTTB.

### 4.1 Revenue Income for 1994-95.

Growth rate of revenue income for current year is 15% which may be considered as satisfactory. This year's target for revenue collection was Taka 8750 million whereas actual collection was Taka 8911 million, i.e. it exceeded the target by Taka 161 million. Net revenue surplus for this year was Taka 610 million. A comparison of these are shown in Table-14.

**Table-14**  
A Comparison of Revenue Collection, Revenue Expenditure and Surplus

Description	(Taka in million)		
	Actual for 1993-94	Estimated Target for 1994-95	Actual for 1994-95
Revenue Collection	7723.03	8750.00	8911.07
Revenue Expenditure	2647.76	2988.41	2810.08
Revenue Surplus	5075.27	5761.59	6100.99

1 US Dollar = Taka 40.00

### 4.2 Revenue Collection.

The statement of revenue collection and receivable figures for the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 are shown in Table-15. Table-16 shows the service wise distribution of actual revenue collection for the year 1993-94 and 1994-95. Service wise distribution of actual revenue collection along with rate of yearly increase/decrease of such collections for the periods from 1987-88 to 1994-95 are shown in the following Table-17 and Annexure 4.

**Table-15**  
Revenue Collection and Revenue Receivable

Description	Taka In Million	
	1993-94	1994-95
Receivable amount as on opening day of fiscal year	764.22	867.18
Bills issued during the fiscal year	7825.99	9698.71
Total receivable amount during the year	8590.21	10565.89
Actual Receipt in the year	7723.03	8911.06
Receivable amount carried to the opening day of next fiscal year	867.18	1654.82

**Table-16**  
Service wise Distribution of Revenue Collection in 1993-94 and 1994-95

Name of Service	1993-94		1994-95	
	Taka in Million	Percentage	Taka in Million	Percentage
Telegraph	25.82	0.33	20.64	0.23
Telephone	7198.25	93.21	8509.16	95.49
Telex	299.98	3.88	243.82	2.74
Others	198.88	2.58	137.45	1.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>7723.03</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8911.07</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table-17**  
Rate of Change of Year wise Revenue Collection Against Different Service

Service	Item	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Telegraph	Revenue	33.47	33.02	28.91	25.70	34.89	27.16	25.82	20.64
	Change Rate	(-)5%	(-)1%	(-)12%	(-)11%	(+)36%	(-)22%	(-)5%	(-)20%
Telephone	Revenue	2075.65	2463.76	3388.60	3854.50	4707.69	5791.32	7188.25	8508.16
	Change Rate	(+) 23%	(+)19%	(+) 36%	(+)14%	(+)22%	(+)23%	(+)24%	(+)18%
Telex	Revenue	314.50	439.18	469.18	447.30	338.77	366.86	299.98	243.82
	Change Rate	(+)16%	(+)39%	(+)7%	(-)5%	(-)24%	(+)8%	(-)18%	(-)19%
Others	Revenue	162.72	185.20	267.93	222.30	341.99	296.37	198.98	137.45
	Change Rate	(-)3%	(+)14%	(+)45%	(-)17%	(+)54%	(-)13%	(-)33%	(-)31%
Total	Revenue	2586.34	312.16	4154.62	4549.60	5423.33	6481.81	7723.03	8911.07
	Change Rate	(+)20%	(+)21%	(+)33%	(+)10%	(+)19%	(+)20%	(+)19%	(+)15%

#### 4.3 Annual Development Program (ADP) for Capital Investment.

Every year capital is invested through national Annual Development Programme (ADP) of the Government for the projects which accrues fixed assets. A statement of such total investment in BTTB for the year 1994-95 against 13 schemes is given in the following table-18.

**Table-18**  
BTTB Investment in 1994-95 through ADP For 13 Schemes

(Taka in Million)

Item	Local Currency	Foreign Exchange	Total
Allotment	4326.60	610.00	4936.60
Expenditure	3836.85	619.96	4456.81
Surplus	489.75	(-)9.96	479.79

## **5. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (HRD) & SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES.**

### **5.1 Numbers of Posts in BTTB**

There are 19300 different categories of regular posts (working position) in BTTB which are classified into following four service classes.

Class I Service	:	679 Posts
Class II Service	:	30 Posts
Class III Service	:	14621 Posts
Class IV Service	:	3970 Posts
Total	:	19300 Posts

### **5.2 HRD activities in BTTB**

As the basic operator for telephony, carrier and transmission network BTTB has enormous responsibility to keep pace with the tremendous development and globalisation of telecommunication and information technology. Human Resources Development (HRD) is very essential for his purpose.

To enhance the efficiency and quality of services of Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board, to update the technical knowledge and skill of personnel and to install new technology in the Telecom, sector special emphasis is given to the in-service training activities. In service training for newly recruited engineers and refresher training of other officers are carried out in Telecom. Staff College (TSC) Gazipur and that for the the employees are usually carried out in Telecom. Training Centres (TTCs) located at Dhaka, Bogra and Khulna and in other sub-centres.

The Telecom. Staff College (TSC) at Gazipur (near Dhaka) established in 1987 with ITU & UNDP assistance has already put its marks as one of the leading institutes of telecom training in this region. It has all the infrastructural facilities and equipment including resource personnels to establish itself as the regional training centre. Towards this end a resolution was taken in the Telecom. Development Conference of West and South Asia (TDC-WSA), conducted in Dhaka during 3-4 February, 1994. A Telecom training programme was conducted by TSC when a number of participants from neighbouring countries participated in the 1993-94 fiscal year.

#### **5.2.1 Training in TSC:**

Training activities of Telecom. Staff College, Gazipur for the year 1994-95 are as follows :

##### **A. Regular Training Course :**

A two years intake training course is conducted during the probation period of Assistant Divisional Engineers (A.D.E.) who are directly recruited officers in Bangladesh T&T Board in the

Bangladesh Government cadre service of Bangladesh Civil Service (Telecom). In 1994-95, 58 ADEs of 1994 batch spent one year in the TSC to take their training course. In addition to that Asstt Director (Traffic), Superintendent (Telegraph) and Asstt. Radio Traffic Officer (ARTO) also participated in their regular training course in the TSC in 1994-95.

**Table-19**

Trainees category	No. of trainees	Man-Month
ADE batch 1994	58	696.00
Ad (Trg) Supdt. (Telg) ARTO	9	108.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>804.00</b>

**B. Refresher Course :**

Refresher course on 26 different types are conducted under 3 different faculties, (1) Switching (2) Transmission and (3) Management and General Courses.

**Table-20**

Faculty	Type of Course	No of trainees	Man-month
*1. Switching	9	45	14.99
2. Transmission Management and General	6	33	11.00
	11	70	20.76
<b>Total :</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>46.75</b>

**5.2.2 Training in TTCs :**

Training activities of Telecom. Training Centres at Dhaka, Khulna, Bogra and other Sub-centres for the year 1994-95 are as follows.

Category of Course	No of Courses	No of Participants	Man-month
Regular Course	57	657	2265.00
Refresher Course	305	109	695.22
<b>Total :</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>2960.22</b>

### 5.2.3 Local Training (Other Than In BTTB Trg. Institution.):

103 officers and officials of Bangladesh T&T Board have participated in 51 different training courses in the following local institutions.

Name of Institution	No. of Courses	No. of Participants
1. BPATC, Savar, Dhaka	4	7
2. RPATC	21	51
3. Planning & Development Academy, Dhaka	14	14
4. Bangla Academy, Dhaka	3	14
5. NSI, Dhaka	9	17
<b>Total :</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>103</b>

### 5.2.4 Foreign Training :

62 Officers of Bangladesh T&T Board received foreign training in about 34 different Telecom. Courses during 1994-95 in Canada, China, France, India, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea, Sweden, Thailand and UK.

### 5.2.5 Participation in foreign factory testing/seminar/workshop/meeting :

43 Officers of Bangladesh T&T Board participated in 38 different types of factory testing/seminar/workshop/meeting abroad during 1994-95.

### 5.3 Social welfare activities in Bangladesh T&T Board.

Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board with its limited resources provides the following facilities to the members of its staff.

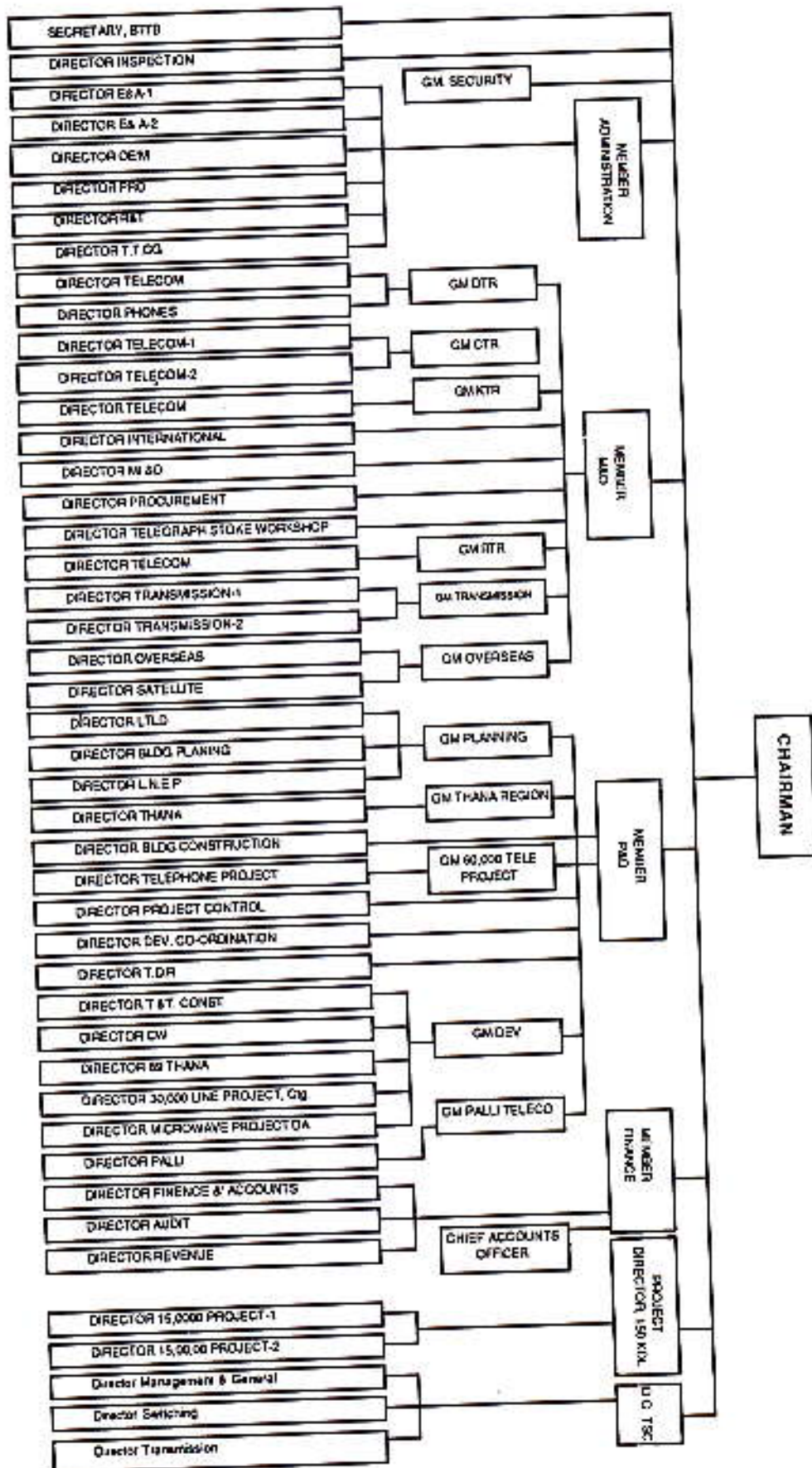
1. To help officers, employees and their dependents in case of medical treatment/ funeral/ accident/ natural calamities and other probable allied matters.
2. To help the children and dependents of employees in the case of educational expenses.
3. To deal with the cases of departmental ladies club/canteen/associations/ unions/recreational or cultural shows, etc. and grant of money from the welfare fund to meet its expenses.

4. To deal with formation and reformation of managing committees of departmental educational institutions.
5. To sanction the money for purchasing medical instruments, medicine, etc. for the departmental dispensaries.

Following sanctions were made to meet up several expenditures on welfare activities in the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board in the 1994-95 fiscal year.

1.	Sanction of benevolent fund to the employees of Bangladesh T&T Board	Tk. 1,103,300.00
2.	Sanction of education fund for the department of Bangladesh T&T Board employees	Tk. 940,000.00
3.	Sanction of grant to about 36 educational institutes including schools, colleges, mosques, madrasahs under Bangladesh T&T Board to meet up partial need of their yearly budget.	Tk. 2,500,000.00
4.	Sanction of grant to the different clubs, associations recreation/cultural shows etc for the recreation of officers/employees of Bangladesh T & T Board	Tk. 117,000.00
5.	Sanction of grants for central sports including games as Volleyball, Cricket, Kabadi and some indoor games.	Tk. 279,000.00
6.	Sanction of grants for regional sports and games and to regional offices to send their team to the central sports and games.	Tk. 121,000.00

Annexure-1



ORGANOGRAM OF B.T. & T. BOARD  
1984-95  
UP TO DIRECTOR LEVEL

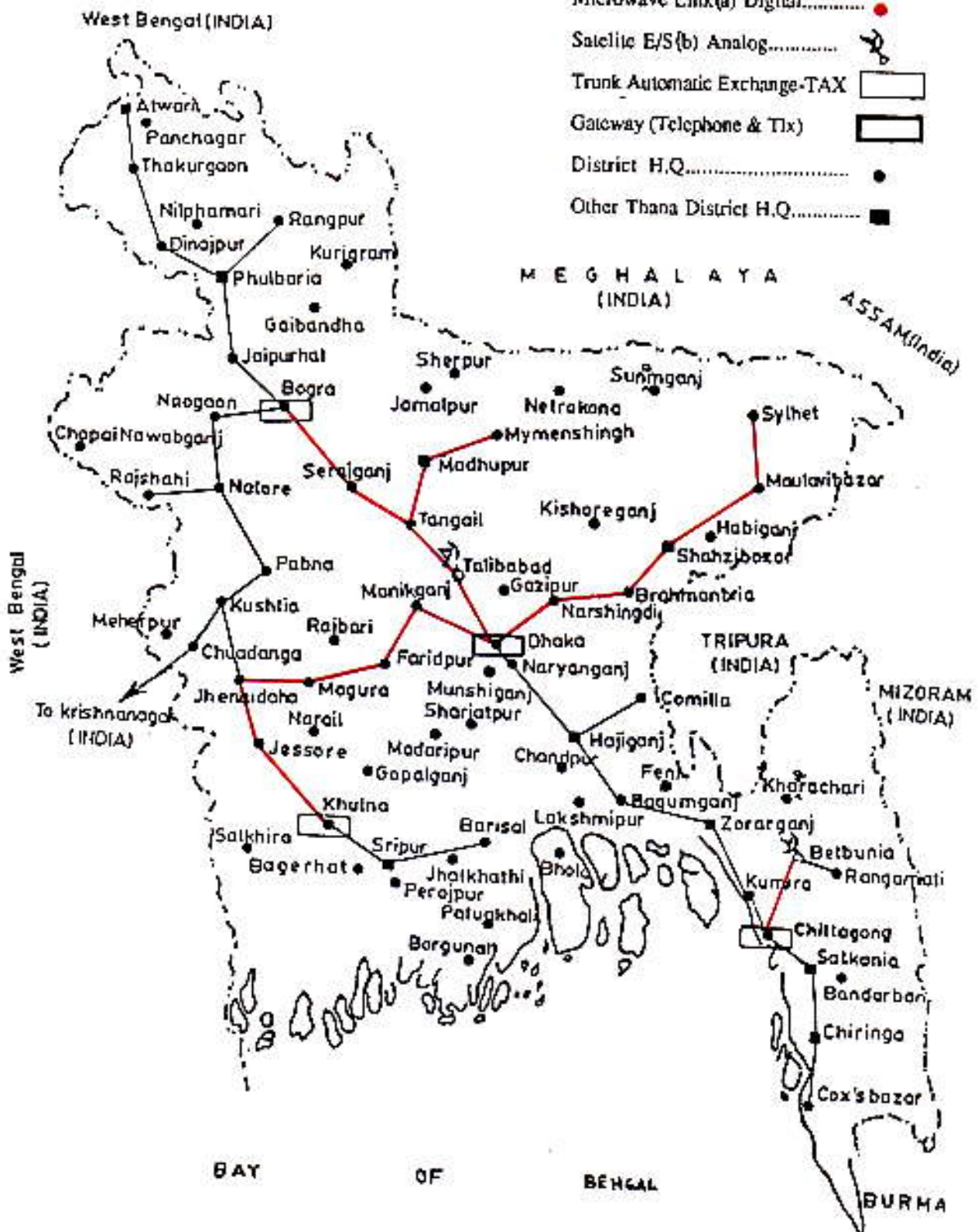


**MICROWAVE NETWORK IN BANGLADESH  
(PRIMARY NETWORK)**

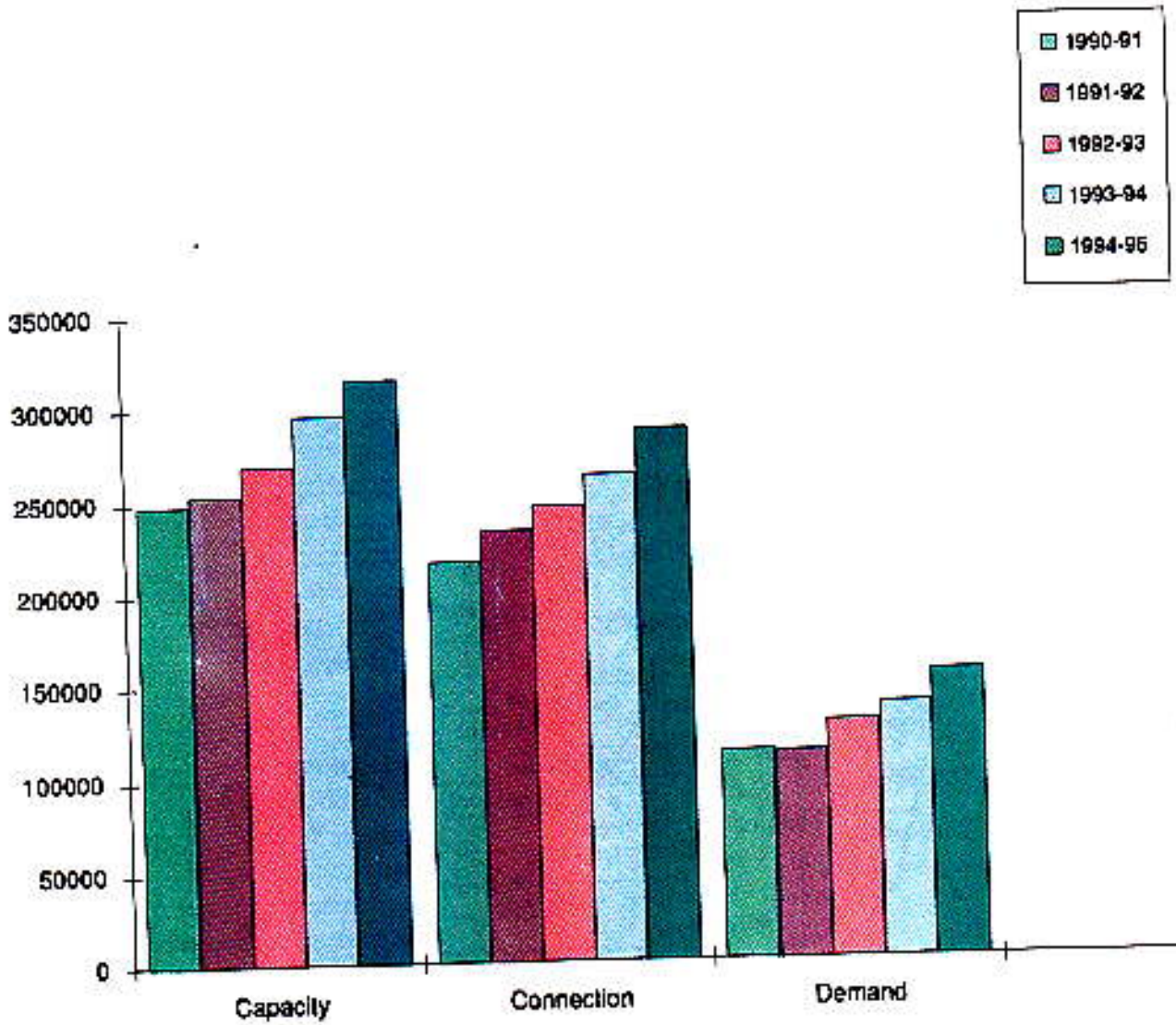
Annexure 2

**Legend :**

- Microwave Link(a) Digital..... ●
- Satellite E/S(b) Analog..... 📡
- Trunk Automatic Exchange-TAX [ ]
- Gateway (Telephone & Tlx) [ ]
- District H.Q..... ●
- Other Thana District H.Q..... ■

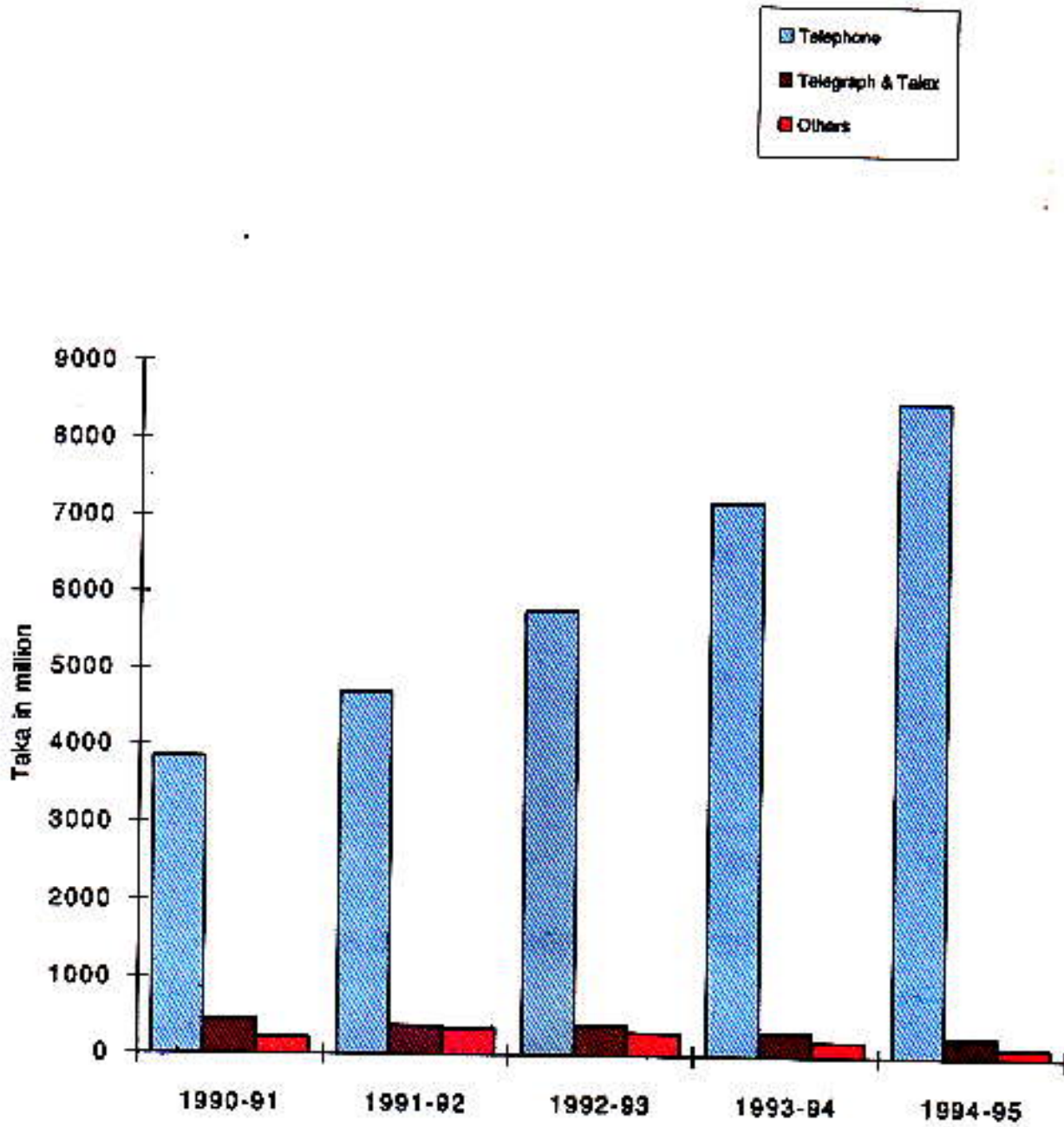


### Annexure 3



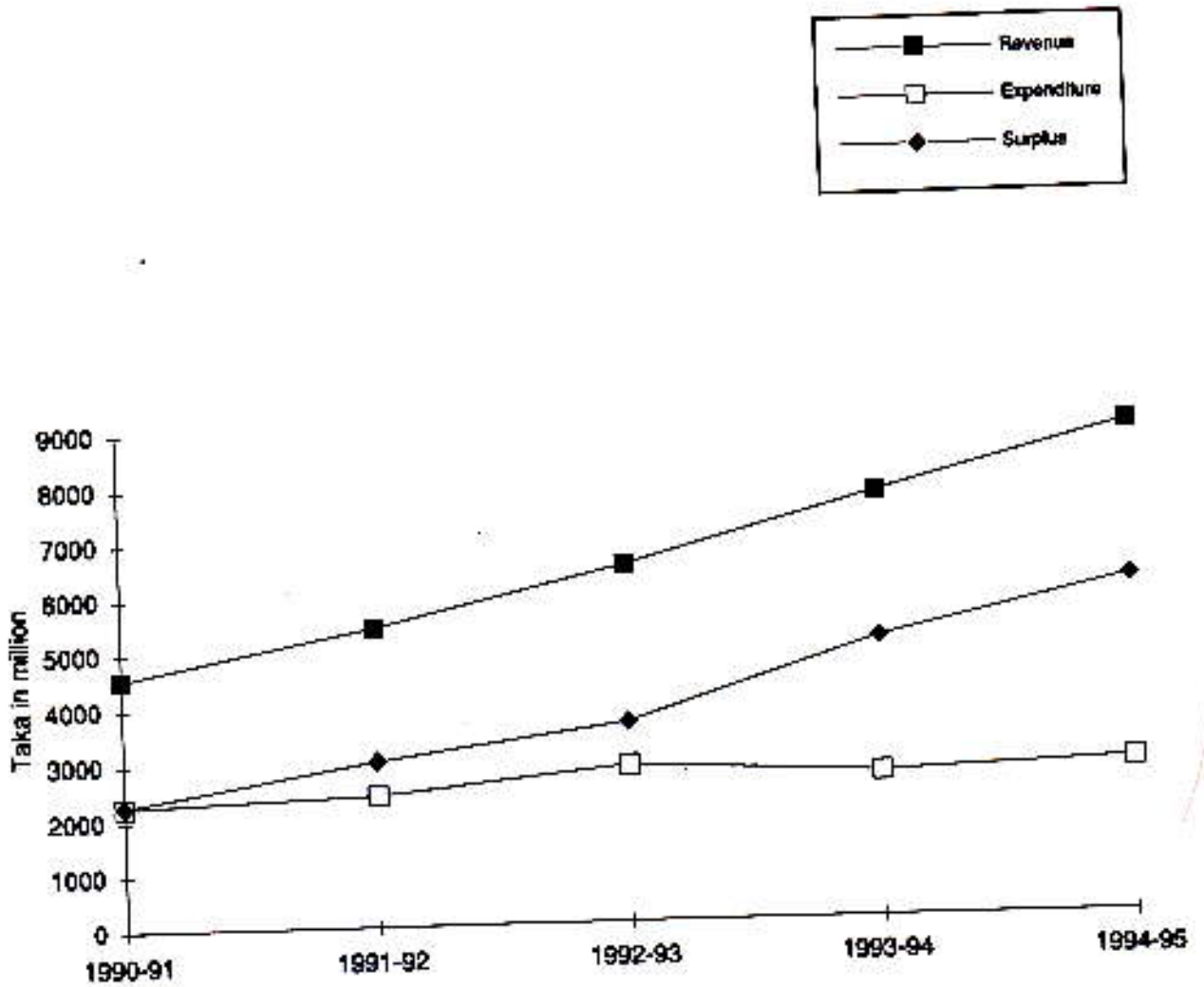
TELEPHONE GROWTH IN BANGLADESH

### Annexure 4



REVENUE COLLECTION AGAINST DIFFERENT SERVICES

### Annexure 5



REVENUE EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS

(in million Taka)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1990-91	4549.8	2269.67	2280.23
1991-92	5423.33	2405.06	3018.27
1992-93	6481.81	2852.14	3629.67
1993-94	7723.04	2647.76	5075.27
1994-95	8911.07	2810.08	6100.99