who came with her husband.

Hossain, another pensioner.

The bill collection booth is a

stuffy room filled with stacks of

files and documents -- almost

claustrophobic for people. Most

of the time, the pensioners do not

stand in the queue. Even if it is

maintained, it moves at a slow

pace. The understaffed office

finds it hard to deal with all the

"After I collect the bill prepared

bills by 2.30pm.

Trouble in their twilight years

Pensions lessen the plight of the elderly, but it is not so easy for pensioners to encash the bills

SABRINA KARIM MURSHED

The first day of every month comes as a relief to Shamsher Ali, yet it is all too exhausting for him for other reasons. It brings relief as he gets a small amount of money that lessens his plight, but his tired look depicts his weariness that has been com-

mon for the last 28 years. A retired employee of the government press security branch, Ali has been drawing his pension from the Divisional Controller of Accounts (DCA) office at Dhaka Treasury building since 1975. Ali is among 20,000 to 25,000

people who collect their pensions from the same office. The building constructed during the British rule has become rundown and stands as a witness to their joys and sorrows.

"My wife and children died a few years back leaving me with three grandchildren behind," said Mohammed Habibullah. "This pension is my only source of financial help these days," he sighed. Habibullah takes a long bus ride from Savar to the office at the beginning of each month to collect pension.

Most pensioners revealed the teen years. "Transaction at the bank closes by three in the afterinconveniences they suffer during the collection of pension noon. If I don't get the bill from bills. Come rain or shine, these DCA by 2.30pm, I won't get the people wait in the open outside money for that day and have to the DCA premises since there is come next morning," he added. no waiting room for them. "Think

"Most pensioners submit their of sitting with the sun blazing pass books the day before and overhead," said Momtaz Begum come next day to avoid the lengthy procedure," said Well, not only the females, but their male counterparts believe there should be a separate booth for women. "It becomes a place of bustle and jostle, as all pensioners gather in the same place," said Khodeja Khatun, wife of a late retired employee. "It is not the matter of equal rights but of convenience for both men and women," said Mubarak

> However, the officials denied the allegation. "We deal with the elderly, most of whom are already in their 70s or 80s," said Mohammed Azharuddin, superintendent of the DCA pension branch. "These old people hardly understand any process and become very irritated over trivial things. They always comment like that," he said. It is an arduous task to offer a proper service to

by the DCA office, I rush to the so many people with less manbank to get the cash." said Khoda Boksh, a pensioner for last fifpower, he said

Jahanara Begum, a widow collecting her husband's pension for last 15 years. "Even after we give them (DCA staff) Tk 20 in bribes or more so, they misbehave with us," she added. "They give me a feeling as if I am a stray dog," she snarled. Others also aired almost the same view -- the more someone bribes the staff, the more quickly he gets his bill

Blackmarket of tickets at Kamlapur

R City

CITY CORRESPONDENT

Over the last few decades, the Bangladesh Railway (BR) has been the major transport and communication link between different areas -- with its services good or bad.

Since its initiation, the BR has experienced a raft of problems, some of which were solved with time but others tend to persist. One such problem is black marketeering of tickets at the Kamalapur Railway Station, with an organised racket at the helm.

Usually, the rates for tickets are Tk 150 for shovon class. Tk 180 for a shovon chair and Tk 400 for a firstclass seat. Trains running on the Dhaka-Sylhet-Dhaka route, Egaro Sindhur from Dhaka to Kishoreganj and the weekend train Shuborno on the Dhaka-Chittagong-Dhaka route are usually in

high demand. Seats are rarely available for these trips -- usually not more than four seats a trip. But the moment one steps out of the ticket counter without any ticket, the black marketeer is sure to hound

Star City talked to such a person and this was the rate he was given for the otherwise inexpensive but rare tickets: Tk 200 for shovon class, Tk 250 for a shovon chair and Tk 450+ for a first class seat.

The price is set on a wholesale basis: if more than 10 tickets are purchased, the

price is lowered per ticket. The man said the payment is to be made to the black marketeer at the booking counter, where he will keep his share of the money and the booking master will be

given commission. A senior official of the railway department said the authorities concerned looked into such "undesirable" practice many a time, but all attempts proved futile.

"The railway security force and railway police are trying all out to stop the racket, but they have never been successful.

"The people should come forward and complain rather than pay an additional Tk 50 to black marketeers. But they always want to stay out of all hassles and don't understand that they are assisting corruption," said the official.

Once upon a type...

Document typists face losing their jobs as computerisation encroaches on their profession

CITY CORRESPONDENT

Abul Bashar is waiting beneath a tin-roofed shelter near Nagar Bhaban for a customer. He says these are the peak hours, yet he is sitting idle.

He is not vending puffed rice, cold drinks or cigarettes. His ware is not produced in a kitchen or a factory. It is produced from a typewriter. He sells his quick fingers, which can type 32 words a minute, to anyone who needs a

court document duplicated. People with court business come to one of the 200 document typists like Abul, since the courts require a typed copy on special 'court paper' of all submitted papers. He charges a minimum five taka per page, and up to Tk 15 "if the customer looks like he is rich," earning on average Tk 100 a day. Even on the street, it is a nine-to-five workday for the typists, much like any office worker. Forty-two year-old Abul lives in Jatrabari while his family of five live in his village home in Comilla district. He came to Dhaka five years ago from his village where he operated a stationery business. After it failed, he moved to the city in order to support his wife and four children

46.4-

But, away and safely indoors, this technology is stealing the work of these once industrious workers.

The increasing use of computers in recent years means jobs such as Abul's rae fast disappearing.

While Abul could easily operate a keyboard, his tin-roof shelter is obviously not the place for a computer even if he could afford one! Exposed to nature, it would soon break down. Exposed to men, it would quickly be stolen.

Customers may be far and few

between now, but when Deluar

while I was in college.'

respected profession in the good

rickshaw-puller.

Hossain first started, nineteen years ago, the job was much more lucrative, pulling in around Tk 500 each day - a good wage in those times "I paid Tk 300 to be trained

He recalls how it wsa a

old days. But there is nothing respectable about unemployment. If he is out of the only work he knows, he might find himself

with few choices - hawker or

The government has not begun computerising the notoriously antiquated court record system, but it plans to. Ultimately typewriters will be replaced with computers, says an official at the Ministry of Law. He adds, that while computers will undoubtedly force the typists from their profession, there are plans to

rehabilitate and find suitable new

iobs for people like Abul and

Delwar, who are part of a once

great but dying tradition.

It's not all fairytales at kinder garten

AKBAR HOSSAIN

The mushrooming of private kindergartens across Dhaka over past years poses serious questions about the quality and management of this growing sector. The government gives no supervision

regarding registration, tuition fees and teachers recruitment. Taking advantage of the absence of any

monitoring system, some kindergartens across the city are doing a brisk trade in the name of providing 'quality education.'

Education is becoming a commodity in these kindergartens, which is being sold at a much higher rate compared to government

Whereas, Jahangir Alam, principal and owner of 'Child Basic Homes' kindergarten in Mirpur, said, "We charge Tk 120 per month for a class two student."

Tuition fees vary from school to school

Moreover, parents and guardians are routinely being deceived as many of these institutions fail to live up to the lavish but often quite fictitious descriptions found in their prospectuses -such as 'computer rooms', 'semester system' and so on.

Moreover, some schools are accused of forcing students to buy textbooks and stationery at increased prices for further profits.

With no direct government policy to check such practices, kindergartens are free to do what they wish with no reprisals

"My school has no legal registration because I think it is not mandatory to be registered by the government," said an owner of a kindergarten in Mohammedpur who did not want to be named.

It is also a common complaint that many kindergarten owners are running their academic activities with sub standard or totally unqualified teachers as there are no quidelines from the government for appointing teachers.

Pensioners complain of difficulties in getting their pensions cashed.

"I only return to my village every fortnight," he says

He may have to return there permanently, however. if his work here can no longer sustain him and his family. And this end seems to be approaching quickly.



Document typists are becoming a victim of technology.

schools.

Moreover, parents and guardians are routinely being deceived as many of these institutions fail to live up to the lavish but often quite fictitious descriptions found in their prospectuses -- such as 'computer rooms', semester system' and so on.

Wanting to give their children a good head start in education, parents and guardians are nevertheless increasingly applying to these private establishments to avoid the hassle of admission tests and the scarcity of seats in government schools.

The tuition fees of kindergartens range from Tk 100 to thousands of taka for the same class or age-group. Rates also greatly vary from area to area.

"My son is a student of class two. I have to pay Tk 250 tuition fee every month," said Rhana Akter whose son is studying at a kindergarten in Kalabagan.



even within a small area. "To my knowledge there are at least five kindergartens in this area each charging different tuition fees for the same class," said another principal in the Mirpur area

"My daughter is a student of class four. I had to change her school twice because the cost of education most the time just does not match with the quality," said Ainul Hague, of Mohammedpur.

A principal of a kindergarten in Farmgate countered that there were many kindergartens where teachers are appointed on merit through an impartial written test.

"But there are kindergartens where they don't ensure quality of teachers. They run the school on a purely commercial basis," he admitted.

There is a national association of kindergartens. This association receives Tk 200 per year as membership fee. When contacted by telephone, Nuruzaman Kies, secretary of the association, he declined to make any comment regarding what they did with the money they received from members.

