Qualities of a Good Teacher

point.

the students.

Teaching is a complex activity. It includes giving information, asking questions, explaining, listening and a lot of other activities. In philosophical terms, teaching is a task work like 'hunting' or 'fishing' not an achievement work like 'winning'. It means that a person may teach but his puptls may not learn what he

intends them to learn. In Bangladesh about 78 per cent of secondary school teachers have no professional degree. The teacher-training colleges and the Institute of Education and Research that are involved with teachertraining at the secondary level cannot accommodate a large number of trainees. So the secondary schools in the country are running mostly with non-trained teachers. But we need better teachers to raise the quality of education.

An opinion survey of teachers of secondary schools of Dhaka city shows about fiftyeight per cent teacher believe that good lesson presentation is the quality of a good teacher. Good lesson presentation is an art. Good lesson

NE cannot imagine a more fitting place to house the "Memory of the Nation". The historical quadrilateral formed by the mansions of the Hotel de Soubise and the Hotel de Rohan, in the heart of the Marais district in Paris, could only be intended for a prestigious institution; the French National Archives.

The idea goes back to 1194. When fighting Richard the Lion Heart in Freval in Touraine, Philippe-Auguste not only lost the battle, but also the cart containing the most precious papers in the Kingdom. This created the need to keep them in a safe place from then on. And papyruses and parchments started to be stored here and there.

The Archives of the Nation and their present organization were created by the Revolution: "Every citizen will be able to ask for all the items contained in all the stores" (Law of 7th Messidor, year 11 in the Republican calendar (25th June 1794)).

The definition of an archive is "any document that a person; an organization or an institution creates in the course of its activity" taken literally, this official definition would

Delwar Hossain Shaikh

planning is essential for good teaching. The teacher's job is far more than standing before a group and delivering a series of correct statements about a subject to be taught. Lecture, talks, discussions, demonstrations must be make as interesting as possible.

The teacher's personality has also been identified as one of the qualities. It includes the teacher's voice, punctuality, dress, health, sense, and attitudes. A teacher should speak clearly and distinctly using his natural voice. He should start his class on time and finish his class on time. A proper sense of timing can be developed only by experience.

Motivation is condition of teaching. So a teacher must have the capacity to motivate his students. One educator has said. There is no such thing as unmotivated learning."

A teacher's attitudes must be fair, firm, and friendly. He must be sympathetic and approachable over a student's work and personal problems.

not evaluate his students, the students achievement will be unknown to him. The establishment of a proper relationship between a teacher

A study was done by sister Maria Gracia in 1983 on "Teaching learning process'. In her study she concluded that the teacher must understand children. A teacher must understand the learning process. He must be competent and organised and must respect individual worth.

Education =

Thomas Elwyn (1980) categorised teacher's qualities as : Cognitive effective which includes knowledge of the sub-

ject, intelligence; Communication effectiveness which includes good pronunciation, and clear expres-

Pedagogical effectiveness that includes good lesson presentation, and use of teaching materials: Personality effectiveness

that includes sincerely, punc-

Training effectiveness that, includes training in certain general classroom skills often

linked to a teaching subject.

tuality, and good character;



Science students of Dhaka University listening to an instructor at a regular practical class in a lab.

 Photo : Jalaluddin Haider Akademische Ausland-

A Nation's Memory

and his class is vitally impor-

tant. This determines whether

the process of learning is go-

that the teacher should main-

tain a friendly informal atmo-

sphere in which the students

can feel relaxed and are not

afraid of asking or discussing a

lieve that the teacher should

know how to use the teaching

aids in the classroom. Proper

use of teaching aid makes the

lesson attractive and easier to

teachers feel that teacher's

should know the various meth-

ods and techniques of teach-

opined that the classroom

teacher has to know the tech-

nique of evaluation. The system

of evaluation guide the stu-

dents to achieve the objectives

of lessons. If the teacher does

About sixtyseven per cent

Fifty per cent teachers

Fifty per cent teacher be-

Sixty per cent teacher feel

ing to be a co-operative one.

Philippe Chevalier

amount to storing a Himalaya of paper, so, much of it is climinated and only that which preserves the memory of the past and enables citizens to trace their roots is kept, for the country, or the man, who suffers from amesia, at the same time loses his identity.

In 1808, Napoleon set up the National Archives in the Hotel de Soubise. At the time, researchers there were few and far between. This low rate of use lasted until the Second World War. Since then there has been a real boom. In 1960, there were 22,588 readers. Today, there are 140,000 of them.

"The spectacular growth in

the number of readers corresponds to an ever stronger taste for history", a curator explains. "In our fully changing industrialized society, our contemporaries increasingly aspire to deiving into their origins. They are nostaligic about bygone times.

Every day three tonnes of paper and cardboard are given out to readers, and this is only for the National Archives for, together with these, the Archives of France include: the Contemporary Arechives Centre at present being set up in Fontainebleau to the south of Paris, the Overseas Archives Centre in Aix-en-Provence, the World of Work Archives Centre being set up in Roubaix in the North, the micro-film store in Espeyran in the Gard department in the south of France (1,500 kilometres of film), and the archives of departments and communes scattered all over France.

In spite of very severe selection, the documents kept at the National and Departmental Archives are increasing at tremendous speed. In 1950, they took up 740 kilometres of shelving. Today, they use up more than 2,500.

At that rate, the institution, which was no longer suited, was becoming paralyzed. The structures needed to be reviewed.

Academic year: October to September University entrance:

Foreign students must hold

a certificate that entitles them to study at a university in their home country and that is recognized as equivalent to German secondary schoolleaving certificate(allgemeine fachgebundene Hochschulreife).

Others may apply to take an entrance examination or attend a special one year preparatory course for study at a University (available at Aachen, Berlin, Bonn, Bremen, Darmstadt, Franckfurt, Hamburg, Hannover, Heidelberg, Kalsruhe, Koln, Mainz, Munchen, Munster, Sarbrucken). and for study at a Fachhochschule (degree-granting college of higher education) (courses available at Konstanz, Coburg, Berlin, Bremen, Giessen, Witzenhausen, Hanover, Dortmund, Hagen, Krefeld, Kaiserslauten, Saarbrucken, Neumunster).

Practical training is required for course in certain fields(pharmacy, agriculture, forestry, horticulture, food chemistry, viniculture, medicine) and for study at technical universities and colleges of

Environment

Tips on Study Abroad: **Opportunities in Germany**

higher education(Fachhochschulen). Applications for admission should be submitted at least 1 year in advance (addressed to the Akademische Auslandsamt of the university or Hochschule concerned).

Immigration requirements

It is recommended that for eign students apply for a resi dence permit at the diplomatic mission of Germany before leaving their home country. To obtain this, they are required to present a letter of admission from a German higher education institution and proof of financial status.

Language: Good knowledge of German is essential, thus foreign students wishing to study at higher education level must pass a special entrance examination in this language. German-language study facilities are available in most countries, either at German cultural institutes or at Goethe Institutes.German language courses for students from a abroad are also held at most universities.

Information services

Deutcher Akademischer

Austauschedients(German Academic Exchange Service) (DAAD). Headquarters Kennedyallee 50, D 53 Bonn 2; Branch offices, in Brazil (Caixa postal 64. 20,000 Rio de Janeiro): in Egypt (6a Sharia Ismail Mohamed, Catro-Zamalek); in France (Office Allemand d'Echanges Universities, 15 rue de Verneuil . 75007 Paris); in India(176 Golf Links . New Delhi 110003; in Keneya (P.O. Box 14050, Natrobi); in Japan (Akasaka 7-5-56, Mianato-ku, Tokyo 107); in the United Kingdom (17 Bloomsbury Square, London WCIA 2 LP): and in the United States of America (535 Fifth Avenue. suite 1107, New York N.Y 10017).

services) or main offices of universities or Hochschulen (general academic information . preparatory and language courses, accommodation, etc). Alligemeiner Studentenausschluss(ASTA), or local union of students, in each university (information con-

cerning reductions to students

for railway travel, purchase of

books, theatre tickets etc).

samter (foreign student

World University Service. Kathollische Studentengemende and Evangelische Studentengemeinde (Catholic and Protestant Student Councils) representatives in academic institutions (student welfare).

Publications

Several publications(in English, French, Portugese, Spanish, and German), giving more detailed information on study in Germany are available free on request from the German Academic Exchange Service(DAAD).

By arrangement with "study abroad" published by Unesco.

=Feature=

BANGKOK: The formulation in February of a regional strategy aimed at halting the decimation of Asia's environment goes a long way towards balancing development priorities with the preservation of natural resources.

A five-day meeting in Bangkok brought together environmental experts and government officials from Asia and the West to work out a firstever plan to keep population growth and overzealous development from destroying the environment The strategy, if imple-

mented by Asian government, would drastically alter the decay of the environment that sustains millions of people. In the Asia-Pacific region, there are 800 million people surviving on less than US\$1 a day.

The "Regional Strategy on Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development" is being proposed for endorsement by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). A UN Environment Programme (UNEP) official expects the strategy will be endorsed during ESCAP's annual meeting in

EW Zealand has embarked on a major campaign to encourage export sales of its fast-growing radiata pine as environmentalists voice concern a the threat to tropical rain-The New Zealand Forest

Owners Association is spear heading the "Renewable Radiata Pine Campaign' aimed at emphasising the renewable nature of the country's forest products and the environmental acceptance of man-made plantation forestry.

The campaign is aimed particularly at Japan which is seen as a major market for radiata pine as more countries clamp down on milling of tropical rainforests.

Radiata pine is one of the world's fastest-growing trees. It is ready for use as pulp in 7-8 years, for sawn logs in about 22 years and is fully grown in 30-35 years.

New Zealand's forestry export earnings increased 22 per cent last year to more than NZ\$1.5 billion (US\$99 million), the third biggest export earner after meat and dairy products.

Asian markets, apart from China, grew strongly taking 59 per cent of wood exports.

There have been forecasts that the forest industry, now accounting for 10 per cent of all exports, could contribute as much as 25 to 30 per cent of

Asia-Pacific Adopts Environment Strategy

Never before have regional planners made environmental concerns the top priority in development plans.

Indeed, years of neglect have left Asia's environment devastated. Chemicals have been dumped into streams and rivers. The air in the grandest Asian cities is toxic with

Nearly 5,000 hectares of tropical forest are destroyed daily, according to UN Food and Agriculture Organisation consultant Juan Mercado.

Asia-Pacific countries need to restore and rehabilitate tropical rainforests, Countries that have already lost substantial tracts of rainforest urgently need to draw up realistic plans to increase their forests.

The symbiotic relationship between man, beast and the wilderness has been disrupted almost beyond repair. Millions of peasants suffer from waterborne diseases, unhealthy food

The plan is to promote economic prosperity through efficient exploitation of the environment: to put back what is taken out so it can keep

The strategy was formulated with the understanding that

The strategy wisely calls for a new "polluter pays" principle, making companies and individuals bear the cost of their destruction. by Philip Gorton

there is a link between poverty

and the environment that can

and a poor living environment. Development plans throughout Asia have benefit ted big business-of the determined to export resources abroad-at the expense of the poor farmer. But the new

Landless peasants can be given a chance to improve their income by planting trees and restoring degraded land. Already the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Asian governments and private charities are assisting in the replanting efforts.

no longer be ignored. Equal distribution of all resources to individuals, not big government and big business. was designated as a priority by strategy offers hope. government and non-government officials attending the Bangkok meeting last February.

Development plans should halt, not aggravate, the growing problems of diminishing forests, polluted waters and global warming, notes the strategy which makes over 70 specific recommendations to regional planners.

Despite the bold wording of the document, it recognises that no specific development scheme can be forced on regional governments. Each country, with varied resources and divergent levels of eco-

The New Zealand Govern-

ment has just given a boost to

nomic and population growth must formulate its own national plan.

Above all, human beingstheir economic and social well-being-have been given a priority in the new strategy. Government need to first consider the benefits of development to rural villagers before implementing large scale plans. Employment that will keep environmental destruction to a minimum and education in preservation need to be

Nearly a quarter of the region's 3 billion people live below the internationally-accepted poverty line, according to United Nations statistics. The population has doubled since 1960, putting new strains on fragile ecologies.

landmark has been set in the history of justice in Brazil with the trial and conviction of the murderers of the union leader and conservationist Chico

Darcy Alves Pereira, 23, and his father Darly Alves da Silva. 58, were each sentenced to 19 years in prison after a much publicised trial that ended in

The Amazon forest was the reason for the fight between Chico Mendes and Darly Alves. Like many other farmers and enterpreneurs. Darly came to Acre, a state in the Amazon basin, to raise cattle. To obtain land for pasture, farmers have trees cut, some of which are 1.000 years old. Local people are always expelled from the

The immediate victims are the strong and ever-productive rubber tree and the families who make their livelihood from its produce.

convinced that his own survival

systems that marginalise farmers and landless peasants are often the

One means of balancing growth with preservation is the providing of incentives for rural business enterprise. A concerted effort to do so can stem urban migration that has created vast, rat-infested ghettos in many of the region's leading cities.

But bringing the strategy into action is easier said than done. First of all, many governments in the region exert only limited control on big business and multinational companies that snap up contracts to exploit natural resources. Bribery is often rampant in government circles.

Even if education programmes permeate school systems, a mere under standing of environmental decay may be enough to halt the overwhelm-

ing "powers that be." Secondly, bureaucracies in Asian developing countries often stifle such initiatives.

Top-heavy government plan-

ning, often keeps such strate-

gies from trickling down to the village level. Thirdly, villagers have other priorities. Making a living is often easier to do exploiting the environment for quick pocket money. Animals and trees are targeted for fast

When government do not appear concerned with degradation, villagers look around them and see a need to take what they can while it lasts.

Environmental education "should include the promotion of a caring attitude and commitment to the planet," says the strategy.

But the strategy notes that many countries in the Asia-Pa-

cific region just do not have enough money to participate in new strategy. Money from outside, most likely from developed countries in the West, will be essential to get the plan off the ground.

The strategy estimates very conservatively that this will cost US\$5 million annually.

The best way to ensure the preservation of the environment is by including environmental assessment studies in a country's development strategy. For this to happen, environmental agencies need to be empowered to block unsound development plans.

These same agencies need to be in a position to take legal action against polluters. The strategy wisely calls for a new "polluter pays" principle aimed at making companies and individuals bear the cost of their environmental destruction.

"Mechanisms could be established to ensure that

long-term social costs of depletion of natural resources are reflected in the price of goods and services," reads the strat--Depthnews Science

Mendes Trial Landmark for Brazilian Justice

by Maria Helena Passos

and that of his colleagues -lay in the preservation of the rain forest as an economic resource and a home. With this ideal in mind, he conceived a conser vationist strategy named empates," which roughly translated means "balance." in Portuguese. The empates strategy in-

volved persuading workers hired to cut trees not to go ahead with their work. The only weapon of the activists: words. Workers who went along with the idea would

go to the forest, rest and wait. On their way back they would lie to the bosses, saying they had been cutting down trees. Because the forest is so big.

the truth could not be checked. Mendes and his fellow workers peacefully carried out 45 empates -15 were successful - over 12 years. One of the last empates

headed by Mendes was in the rubber plant area of Cachoeira, within the limits of the Darly Alves property. The trees were not cut down and the government, pressed by a worldwide wave of clamour for preserving the area, soon transformed it

into an "extractivist reserve." The concept of extractivist reserve was developed by Mendes and is basically an at tempt to preserve an area for the sustained exploration of rubber trees. In contrast to the non-vio-

lence of Mendes, people like Darcy and Darly Alves have learned since an early age to solve their questions by means of violence.

The Alves family had reportedly often been involved with murder in almost every corner of the country. Impunity had built their path. In 1958, Darly's father.

family patriarch Schastian Alves, caused the removal of the family from the state of Minas Gerais, Central Brazil, to the state of Parana in the South.

The elder Alves, the story goes, had killed a man. It had taken five years for police to begin investigations in the small town of Ipanema. The family then managed to obtain a sentence which absolved its patriarch. The sentence was ater cancelled and when the case was reopened the family moved southward.

Later in 1973, in the city of Umuarania, in Parana state. Darly took his turn, killing sawmill owner Acir Urizzi. The presumed motive for the crime was a combination of a land dispute and a quarrel about the change of the name of the city.

Only months before his own death, Chico Mendes had obtained from the Parana state court a mandate forcing the Xapuri police chief to question Darly about Urizzi's murder. Mendes had good reason for doing so. As he told the Brazilian authorities, politicians and foreign ecologists, he had already been threatened with death by a group of

The landowners of the state of Acre. normally a law unto themselves, would have been happy to see Mendes disap-

farmers that included Darly.

Mendes was trying to prove that Alves was a criminal and more ambittously, trying to reverse the status quo. This was too much of a provocation for the local landowners.

According to Braziltan law, Darcy Alves, who committed the murder, and Darly Alves, who planned it, could spend from 12 to 30 years in jail.

N. Zealand Expands Man-Made Forestry

export earnings by the end of the century.

But there is also concern that logs at present account for a big proportion of exports and there are calls for more processing to be done here. The Ministry of Forestry has estimated that processing logs into sawn timber or pulp would produce two and a half times more in revenue than exporting the logs in their raw

The wood crop is set to increase from 13 million cubic metres last year to 20 million in the year 2000.

If the increase is exported as logs, it is estimated to earn another NZ\$1 billion in 2000. but if sawn or pulped it would bring an extra NZ82.5 billion. Further processing would add even more value.

A huge investment-put as high as NZ\$5-7 billion-is expected to be required to develop the industry over the next 20 years.

New Zealand is looking to

countries like Japan, which alone imports NZ\$11 billion worth of timber a year, to provide some of this investment.

A Japanese firm, Juken Nissho, has recently bought 44,000 hectares of previously state-owned forests and a fibreboard mill and says it plans to build two more mills to process wood from its forests

Forest Owners Association president Bryce Heard, welcoming the Japanese move, said Japan had played a pivotal role in the development of the New Zealand forest industry.

The first export of radiata logs to Japan in the late 1950s had been the first recognition there was a market for New Zealand radiata pine outside New Zealand and Australia. This was a key factor in the

planting boom which began in

the 1960s, resulting in the

area in pine growing from

380,000 hectares to 1.2 mil-

iton hectares in the last 30

increased tree planting by announcing that costs of planting and maintaining forests can be claimed as a tax deduction in the year they are incurred instead of being deducted only It is in a unique position to take advantage of the when the trees are harvested. Revenue Minister Wyatt impending world timber shortage. by Derek Round

Creech says: "We are in a unique position to take advantage of the impending world shortage of timber. Our large pine forest plantings maturing over the next decade will lead to a dramatic increase in wood production from the mid-"In New Zealand there is

good agricultural land out of production." While the government's decision to encourage planting by tax concessions has been wel-comed by forest owners, its decision to allow woodchipping in some native beech forests has brought sharp crit-

icism from environmentalists.

The government said it

still potential to increase

forestry without converting

indigenous forest or taking

would allow 1,200 hectares of beech forest in the Southland region of New Zealand to be felled till 1995 to allow a local chipmill to export 45,000 tons of beech chip a year to Japan. logging would continue after 1995 but would be reduced to a sustainable level to protect the forest.

Old and inequitable land

December.

Only seven of 1.200 cases involving people murdered in land conflicts in Brazil have made it to court. And the Mendes trial is the first time Brazil has seen members of a prosperous landowning family sent to prison for planning and executing a murder.

areas to be cleared.

A descendant of three generations of rubber plant tappers. Mendes had long been