A K Khan's death

condoled

Minister Md Saifur Rahman

Thursday expressed his profound grief on hearing the

industrialist and former For-

his arrival at the Zia Interna-

tional Airport after attending the ESCAP session in Seoul.

In a condolence message,

the Minister recalled the con-

tribution of Khan in development of industrial entrepreneurship and expansion of trade and commerce in the country. The Minister mentioned his close association

and relation with A K Khan.

Programme

Reception

Nazimuddin Alam at Jatiya

Mozammel Huq will speak.

Following is English ren-

dering of the inaugural address

of Acting President Justice

Shahabuddin Ahmed at the

fifth Bangladesh Jatiya Sangsad

Bismillahir Rahmanir

Assalamu Alaikum.

May I congratulate you and,

through you, the distinguished

newly elected Members of the

cious occasion of the inaugural

session of the Fifth Parliament.

Four more Parliaments came

into being earlier. But this Par-

liament is markedly different

from the previous ones. The

election of this year was an

historic event which will

doubtless remain ever memo-

rable. This election was com-

pletely free, fair and neutral. It

was so because it was held un-

der a neutral Government.

This election drew attention of

the whole world. Pollwatchers

from various countries ob

served this election on the

spot. The Commonwealth

Group, the British Parliamen-

tary Group, the E E C Group,

the Japanese Group, the

SAARC Group and the team of

election observers of the Na-

tional Democratic Institute of

the United States were unani-

mous that this election was

held in such a free, fair and

peaceful manner that it would

remain an example for other

countries. The opinion at

home and abroad was that in

the last twenty years of our

history this election was in-

deed free and neutral. That's

why the newly elected Mem-

bers of Parliament are public

representatives in the truest

sense of the term. The people

are the source of all powers

and you are their elected rep-

resentatives. You are, there-

fore, expected to be utmost

conscious of your duties and

come and gone since the parti-

tion of India in 1947. But many

of them failed to effect cco-

nomic advancement of the

country. The former East Pak-

istan, now Bangladesh, is very

small in size, barely 55 thou-

sand square miles. But the size

of the population, as it stands

now, is 115 million. The num-

ber of people in 1947 was only

42 and a half million; it rose to

70 million in 1971. No worth-

while effort was made to re-

duce the demographic growth

rate. Whatever done was paltry.

The population growth rate is

still 2.6 per cent. The country

has limited resources. 85 per

cent of the population depend

solely on agriculture. The an-

nual food requirement now is

19.2 million tons. The local

production accounts for 18

million tons. The quantum of

production declines whenever

any natural disaster hits the

country. As a result, the coun-

try has to import foodgrains

varying from 1.2 to 1.5 million

tons annually. It was the prime

responsibility of each Govern-

ment to make the country self-

sufficient in food through pro-

gressive reduction of the

deficit by developing the agri-

culture system rapidly. The

present Government has paid

attention to it eversince it took

office. Population explosion,

poverty, illiteracy and unem-

ployment are our major prob-

lems. The present Government

will have to take measures for

removing these problems.

3. It is essential to industri-

alise the country in quick pace.

advancement in industrial

field has been slow. Ours is one of the poor countries of the

world. The annual per capita

income is 170 dollar. Whereas,

2. Many Governments have

responsibilities.

Jatiya Sangsad on the auspi-

Students of Bhola District

reports BSS.

row at 4 pm.

the function.

on April 5, 1991:

Hon'ble Speaker,

Rahim

Education

The Finance and Planning

Dhaka Day by Day

One for All and All for One



Visitors at the six artists show

sary money to buy the prints and canvas.

works and finishing their pieces they spent

from Tk 1,500 to Tk 10,000 each, depending

on the media of the work. Some like S.M.

Mahmudur Rahman got away with Tk 2000

only. The sale due to the choice of the venue

proved, specially in the case of the canvas on

in etching and collage, on metal or tapestry,

judgment on the artists as they were all under

thirty and had yet to experiment, learn and

gather more experience and expertise. While

the teacher of the print making department

Without a sponsor and without even ade-

quate guidance from the teachers the six

aspiring artists had put up a show that was

creditable not only for its thought contents, as

all or most artists feel and think more deeply

than the average man on the street-such as a

businessman or a computer mechanic. Their

techniques and styles too were more than

born in Narasingdi. had as interesting symbolic

creation in "Time Past". There was a clock and

African

was lauded by the artist Nazir Ahmed Shami-

thought had gone behind each display.

Much of the works could have been im-

for the trip to the Institute.

was poor.

his instructor.

passingly good.

ACROSS

It was not the three Muskeeteers but six lineating how people had progressed from the young enthusiastic artists of the Institute of throne to the parliament. The untidy greenish Arts and Crafts who had banded together to have an expose at the gallery of the Institute. They were good friends for years and were soon to part, to go their different ways. They promises and declarations.

decided to have a display with about four to eight paintings each to be included in the exhibition. With the Bohemian life that art students took the artist 25 days to complete and was lead at present, they were unable to gather the necessary funds for even a brochure. The gallery was free of charge, as every student is entitled to a display once in his career without per collage with a woman in mind. any cost. But unlike the display centres at Alliance Francaise. Goethe Institute and even the 26. born in Dhaka, was again, inspired by the British Council, somehow this gallery does not draw the crowd that can shell out the neces-

faces of the tense men were shown in greys, blacks and whites. It took the artist six week Friends acquaintances and colleagues of the to complete his work. His "Untitled III" had painters crowded the place but they were economical and social problems of the people merely well intentioned art enthusiasts and of Bangladesh blended into the political turmoil. "We cannot run away from the pain and admirers, They barely had enough for their fairly presentable clothes and the rickshawfare, suffering of other people", the artist com-In order to simply go about hanginging their even more delightful to view.

The pastel work of Sardar Aziz Ahmed showed protracts of women. But they were twisted beyond any recognition and a had no intention to bring in themes of love or beauty. "Bipanna" had similarly the problems of mankind around us shown with apt lines and muted colours. "Cage" had the concept of people pent up and enslaved in their social and oil. But where there were experimental work economic surroundings.

There were many more interesting entrees by S.M. Mahmudur Rahman, 30, born in Dhaka. His "Goontana" and "Fishing" had Zainul Abedin's themes and styles in mind. The colours were fresh and the line strokes had subtlety. ran, the oil painter could not say the same of His "Mooshahib" had the subject of the Pakistan Army being flattered by some the of the gutless people of Bangladesh. The subject was done with clever blue and white oil strokes.

Shamiran Chowdhury-not less involved than the rest — the artist who had the time to actually show me around, had abstract subjects like "Dream" and "Alone" which he brought to life in the form of portraits of seductive women. He also had a number of portraits of women whose faces were destroyed by acid. To get the Pradyut Das. 24. a 1st year M A student, effect of the acid on the face he actually burnt

a dropping of ancient coins, which the artist the part of patrons and help from the teachers had gathered from the villages, and these and senior artists, these young artists should dated back to the Mutiny days. His "Times and be able to carve out a name for themselves, or

- Star photo

border on two sides of the metal collage expressed the idea that the people who rule, no matter at what time, remain selfish and selfseeking, despite all their well-meaning

His tapestry was a world away from politics and the fever and fret of the masses. The work splendid in presetting a modern yet idyllic scene from the Bangladeshi villages. His "Ruposhi Bangla" was yet another cunning pa-

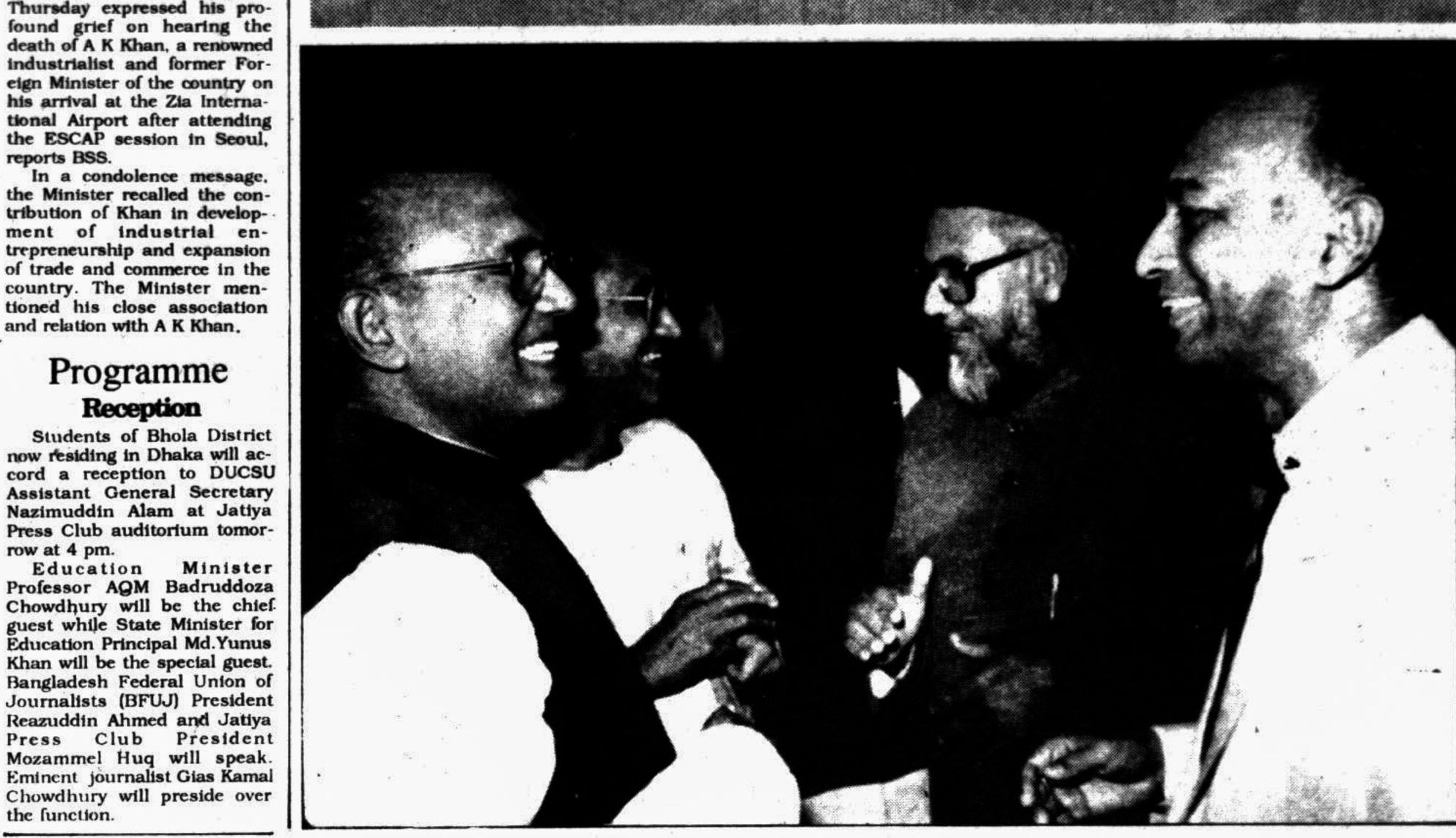
The "Untitled" etching "I" by Nazir Ahmed, recent political movements in December. The mented. Pinks and browns made the etching

The landscapes and still life of Mohammed the effort was admirable, and considerable Ali, 30, were very European and Impressionistic in approach. One could only hope that he Again one could not be harsh with one's will gain more maturity with time.

the canvas and oil in places.

With a little more dedication, support from Situation" was another symbolic creation de- at least earn an adequate living if not more.

Inside the Parliament



COMMON ANTI-AUTOCRACY STRUGGLE BRING THEM TOGETHER-Tofael Ahmed of the Awami League (from left), Shamsuddoha of Communist Party, Moulana Matiur Rahman Nizami of the Jamaat-e-Islami and Abdul Matin

Choudhury of BNP are all smiles over a lighter issue.

Text of Acting President's speech Newly-elected MPs true public

t is 400 dollars in India and 450 in Pakistan. The per capita income in advanced countries ranges between 15 to 20 thousand dollars. Our balance of trade is always adverse. Import is approximately three times larger than our export in value. The average import bill is Tk. 120 billion. Against it, we earn about Tk. 45 billion through export. The situation calls for restricting import to only items used in industries and avoiding the import of luxury goods.

4. Only 3.5 per cent of our

national income, in other words, G D P, is saved and 10 per cent of the national income is invested. Whereas, the rate of national savings and that of investment in the neighbouring countries are three to four times larger than ours. Consequently, our development budget is fully dependent on foreign aid. The bud get made in each financial year has two parts: the revenue budget and the development budget. The projected earning in the last year's revenue budget was Tk. 79 billion against an estimated expenditure of Tk. 69 billion. A revenue surplus of Tk. 10 billion was expected to be available to the development budget. That was the target. But is was found at the year end that the revenue income stood at Tk. 67.78 billion and the revenue expenditure at Tk. 67.40 billion. The surplus was barely Tk. 0.38 billion. As a result, domestic resources worth only Tk. 0.38 billion were available for the Annual Development Programme. Whereas the size of the ADP was Tk. 51 billion. Wc could make available only Tk 0.38 billion for financing it. It reflects that our contribution to the development budget was only one per cent and dependence on foreign aid 99 per

5. The quantum of foreign aid in 1973 budget was 74 per cent and the aim was to reduce it year by year. But the at tempt failed and the degree of dependence on foreign assistance went on rising over the years. The projected income in the 1990-91 revenue budget is Tk. 80.5 billion against an estimated expenditure of Tk. 73 billion. A revenue surplus of Tk. 7.5 billion was supposed to be available to the development budget. But the collection till now shows that the revenue receipt in the year may decline by 4 to 5 per cent. A National Pay Commission was constituted in 1989. Its report was submitted only this year. barely 15 to 20 days back. Employees of Government, semi-Government and autonomous organisations have been allowed under their persistent pressure 10% dearness allowance from last December on consideration of the price hike. As a result, the revenue expenditure will go up by Taka 1.25 billion. On the other hand, the situation which evolved in the guli region following the fraqi occupation of Kuwait forced about a hundred thousand Bangladeshis employed in Kuwait to return

home. Our budget deficit will

representatives: Shahabuddin further escalate because of these all. That means, the entire money for the projected expenditure of Tk. 56 billion of the development budget would have to come as foreign aid. The lowest revenue income was from excise duty and land revenue. The land revenue has been renamed as land development tax. The quantum of agricultural loan has reached Tk. 55 billion. Not even 10 per cent of whatever money was pumped out from the nationalised banks as industrial loan can be recovered. Many persons receive industrial loans from the industrial bank, the Investment Corporation and other state-owned financial institutions in different names But they have neither set up industries nor are repaying the industrial loan. The grand total of outstanding industrial loans stand at Tk. 100 billion. In the event of our failure to realise this outstanding loan, the implementation of our development programmes, which is dependent on foreign aid, may come to a halt.

As many as four Five-Year Plans were adopted since independence. The implementation of the latest one, which is the fourth Five-Year Plan, began in June last. Not a single Five-Year Plan attained its target as yet. The rate of growth was projected at 5 to 7 per cent. But in reality what was attained is 3.5 per cent. The total foreign loan stands at Tk. 400 billion at the current prices. The interest payable

against the loan is Tk. 5 billion now. Under the circum stances, expenditure will have to be reduced and austerity practised in all sectors to help save the country and the nation. Unproductive expenses and import of luxury items need to be stopped totally. All ministries, organisations, offices and establishments were directed at the beginning of the financial year to reduce expenses by 10 per cent. All but one or two have defied the instruction. Smuggling, which now takes place through land, sea and air routes, needs to be checked with firm hands. Our textile mills face closure as a result of the local market being flooded with smuggled textiles. True, emphasis has been laid on the private sector involvement in industrialisa tion, but the pace of industrial isation has not been up to the mark. I intend to draw the at tention of the elected representatives and the new Government to these facts in the hope that it will keep you away from possible blunders and enable you to save and install the country and the nation in a dignified and honourable post-

7. Our international relations is based on the basic principle of friendship to all and malice to none. We have consistently followed the principles of respect for sovereign equality, non-inter ference in the internal affairs of other states, peaceful resolution of international disputes and full respect for international laws and the UN Charter. We have although maintained friendly relations with neighbouring countries. Simultaneously, we have played an active role in various international fora like the Commonwealth, SAARC, OIC and the Non-aligned Movement. We have scrupulously observed all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council on the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

Hon'ble Speaker,

8. The students and the lawyers first began the movement of the last nine years for restoring democracy on unseating the autocracy. And subsequently people of all walks of life joined them. Many people, particularly students, laid down their lives in this struggle. The memory of these martyrs will be recalled for ever in the national history of our democracy-loving people. The former Government had to relinquish power at the conclusive phase of this movement.

9. I was called upon not to

occupy the seat of the Presi-

dent on December 6, last year

- soon I discovered that I was invited to sit on a heap of powder-keg which could explode any time. The former President resigned on the demand of the major political parties. I had an impression that I could go back after holding free, fair and neutral parliamentary elections within ninety days with participation of all political parties irrespective of opinion. But the public rage towards the previous Government did not quickly subside. They went on demanding stern actions against the Ministers of the previous Government and their associates. The former President gave an interview to B. B. C at that time which infuriated the people further. I resisted all such demands which were illogical. I however, put under detention those who constituted a threat to peace and cause for apprehension of a grave danger. It was a time when large seale indiscipline broke out in offices and establishments being inspired by a notion that the Government has collapsed in face of a strong mass-movement. Demands for the removal of high officials were raised alleging that they were associates or collaborators of the former Government. Sieges were laid on different places. But my Government did not succumb to this illegal pressure. Garment factories which manufacture the country's one of the major export items were put on fire one after another. The motive was to cripple the national economy. This destructive activity came to a halt after the arrest of a culprit involved.

About a thousand allegations came up against the former Ministers and officials associated with them. I constituted a three-member Enquiry Commission headed by a Supreme Court Judge to examine the papers regarding those allegations minutely.

Weather

Rain with gusty wind likely

By Staff Correspondent

Rain or thundershower with hails accompanied by temporary gusty squally wind likely to occur at a few places over Chittagong division and at one or two places over the regions of Rajshahi, Pabna, Bogra, Rangpur, Dhaka, Tangail, Mymensingh, Jessore and Kushtia

Weather is likely to remain dry elsewhere over the country. Day temperature is likely to rise by one to two degrees Celsius over the country.

The sun sets on Saturday at 6.16 pm and rises on Sunday at 5.46 am.

Rain and thundershower occured at a few places over Chittagong division and one place over Dhaka division and weather remained dry over Khulna and Rajshahi divisions. Highest rainfall recorded at Sylhet and Srimangal was 6 cm

Day temperature remained nearly unchanged over the country except for Faridpur, Jessore, Satkhira and Chuadanga where they fell by 2 degree Celsius and for Srimangal, Chittagong. Rangpur. Dinajpur. Rajshahi and Ishurdi where they rose by 2 to 6 degree Celsius.

The highest temperature of 38.4 degree was recorded at Rajshahi.

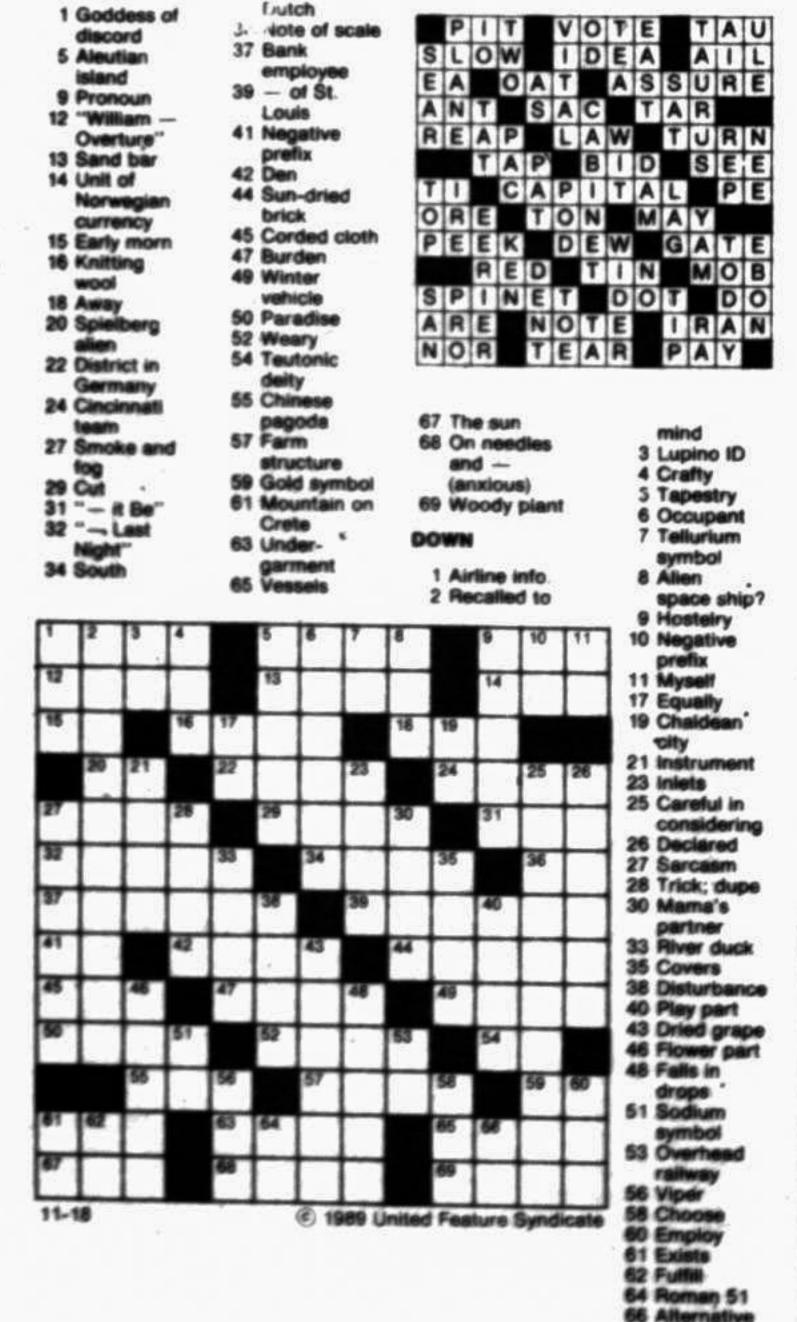
Outlook for subsequent two days: Weather may improve. Extended outlook for another five days: Rainfall activities

likely to increase. The temperature and humidity of some cities on Friday :

	Cities/Towns	Temperature in Celsius		Humidity (9	
		Max	Min	9 a.m.	6 p.m.
	Dhaka	33.5	26.5	77	63
	Chittagong	31.8	19.0	87	77
	Rajshahi	38.4	22.5	68	
	Khulna	35.2	24.6	78	60
	Cox's Bazar	29.5	26.0	73	80
1	Dinajpur	30.7	21.8	88	38
	1)7552				57137

CROSSWORD PUZZLER

Answer to Previous Puzzle



World Health Day tomorrow

World Health Day will be observed on Sunday, 7 April, in Bangladesh as well as in all other parts of the world. The seventh of April each year is celebrated as World Health Day because it marks the date in 1948 when sufficient countries had ratified their signatures to bring the constitution of World Health Organisation into force, says a press release.



Opening an 5-00 nouncement, Al Quran, programme summary Reading from the Geeta 5-20 News in Bengali Asho Gaan Sikhi (Songs earning session for :Ferdoust Rahman Mahe Ramzan Nabataranga Bashari (Folksongs) Tonight programme News in Bengali Chena Sur

> Programme for tomorrow News in English the environment) summary, verses from the Holy Quran, closing announcement, National Flag and

National Anthem

11-30 Close down

Saturday

children) conducted by 'Shiropa' (Programme on General knowledge) Conducted by Zawad 10-30 Documentary (TV for 11-15 Khabar/The News 11-25 Sundays programme