Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

Dhaka, Saturday, November 27, 1993

Rejuvenating the Silk Industry

Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia announced recently that a silk industrial estate would be set up in Rajshahi at a cost of more than eight crore Taka to promote the interests of the country's sericulture industry. She was speaking at the inaugural ceremony of a two-day national conference on development of sericulture in Bangladesh.

The announcement comes as a welcome move to rejuvenate the silk industry. Weaving silk fabric is one of the country's traditional crafts. As with many such other activities, sericulture also suffers from certain amount of neglect. To keep up with changes in consumer preferences and advances made elsewhere, the silk industry needs modernisation urgently. Any programme for updating the existing facilities in this sector should not only include such aspects as improved technology and design, retraining of workers but also embrace the entire chain of production - right from the cultivation of mulberry plant.

Mulberry is the principal host plant for silkworm. The worm feeds on the leaves of the tree and produces silk cocoons which are then processed into yarn to make the prized fabric. This, in short, is what sericulture deals in. The programme for boosting the silk industry being taken on hand now, should first aim at integrating sericulture

with other agrosystems. Sericulture can also be integrated with the ongoing afforestation programme. Experts say that mulberry is a fast growing perennial tree, suitable for cultivation in our climate, particularly in the upland in northern and eastern areas. Grown as bush or tree, they say, mulberry plants sprout all the year round in our climate, providing leaves at least for twenty-five years. It is also said that the mulberry tree lends itself to multiple use. The fruit can be utilised in the food industry for producing conserves such as jam and jelly. The timber is in use in some countries for manufacturing spe-

cialised items such as sport goods, tools. Agronomists further note that a mulberry field provides ample scope for intercropping. Among the many produce that can be grown as intercrops, they mention pulses, vegetables and fruits such as pineapples. It seems only in the fitness of things that the programme for crop diversification should embrace mulberry plantation too.

The Prime Minister herself spoke of the significant prospects of sericulture promoting rural employment. Experts say that the process - starting from mulberry plantation to silk yarn production can create jobs for at least twelve persons round the year in each one hectare plot of land. In case of intercropping, employment opportunities would probably grow further. Expanding mulberry plantation should, therefore, come as one of the very first steps in the implementation of the uplift programme for the silk industry.

Silk also offers tremendous prospects for expanding the export base. World's leading exporters of silk such as China and India, earn billions of dollars from this product. However, as the Prime Minister rightly stressed in her address, without skill development and raising the quality of the product, it would not be possible to succeed in the competitive international market. This calls for application of appropriate technology in the manufacturing process, introducing the right type of designs with continuous improvements being brought about and retraining the workers to upgrade their skills. Product diversification also would be necessary to bring out fabrics and dress materials suited to the ever changing tastes of the consumers on the global market place. And, to start with, an integrated approach should be evolved, dovetailing sericulture with agrosystem and forestry.

Computerisation may be the Answer

Our Finance Minister was a target again when he drew our attention to the unbearable level of loss in the power sector. Speaking at the inauguration of the Sylhet 90-MW Combined Cycle Power Plant in Fenchuganj, Saifur Rahman pointed out that while power loss in generation and transmission process was somehow acceptable, the huge loss incurred by our Power Development Board (PDB) in common theft and pilferage was really scandalous. What is covered by the general rubric of 'systems loss' is plain theft, either with the connivance of the insiders, or by unscrupulous customers. We are all aware that the WB continues to refuse to release any money for the much needed improvement in the power sector because of the unsatisfactory nature of the corrective measures adopted to cut down the so-called system loss.

It is our belief that we are not sufficiently understanding the implication of this continued 'bleeding' of scarce national resource. It is not only the fact that thousands of crores of Taka are being lost through only one government body. That is bad enough. But added to it is the impression that one institution or its officials incurring such a huge loss, or the ground level workers who are directly involved with this corroding malaise, can get away with it all. That is a very damaging message that is percolating into other branches of the government and creating an atmosphere of no accountability.

The minister's call to all the PDB officials that they should help further in the cutting down of the system loss, was appropriate. But it did not go far enough. We have seen in the past that mere exhortation does not work. A new supervisory system will have to be put into place. One way of doing so is to modernise the PDB's distribution and billing system that will help in detecting and identifying the illegal connection holders and those who tamper meters. The first step in this direction is to computerise the whole power distribution system which will greatly add to the PDB's ability to realise due bills from the consumers. The computer can even detect the places or localities where illegal connections exist, or where a dramatic fall in the billing amount has been noticed, due to meter tampering.

It is true that the initial investment of computerising the PDB may be high, but it is quite possible that more than the invested amount could be realised from the saving generated in the very first year. There are numerous examples in the developing countries where system loss, through false billing and unauthorised connection, has been almost totally checked after modernising and computerising the power distribution system.

We would like to seriously propose that the PDB take a hard look into the cost-benefit analysis of such an investment. We feel confident that with computers doing what is done manually today, this recurrent and shameful waste of natural resources could be prevented.

Agro-processing and Rural Growth husk may continue to be used

In order to pack the rice and the feed, half the installed capacity of the jute textile industry (250,0000 tons) will be required every year. If the entire quantity of rice bran oil is packed in one litre plastic bottles, then 150 small scale bottle manufacturing plants can operate in the country, each with the installed capacity of 10,000 bottles per day.

The potential for poultry feed is tremendous. The estimated output of 4.3 million tons of such feed should be sufficient to settle around one million landless families as poultry farmers each earning a net income of at least Tk 2,000 per

At the average plant capacity of 10 tons of paddy per hour. 50,000 tons per annum, 600 such paddy based agro-processing complex will be required in the country based on the estimated production of paddy in the current year. Another 200 such complexes will be required by the turn of the century given the trend rate of growth in paddy production. Its implications in terms of metal working and engineering goods industries are obvious in order to

keep up with the demand for dehusking, rice polishing, drying, milling, mixing and pelletizing machines. Industries to fabricate boilers, solvent extraction plants etc., would also be fea-

sible in the country. Particular Source

The purpose of elaborating on the possibility of agre-industrial development, based on

porting nation within a very short period - same as what Vietnam did during the last three years.

The large-scale triple cropping of transplanted aman lands must also bring in agricultural mechanization through use of mechanical cultivators. harvesters and thrashing machines followed by demand for mechanised transport. At the

WINDOW ON ASIA Shahed Latif.

paddy is to highlight the particular source of rural growth which has not received the attention of the private sector in the country. The feed component of the manufacturing development will however require promotion of maize cultivation as a winter crop. It is possible to convert the 5 million hectares of transplanted aman land of Bangladesh to a three-crop farming system consisting of maize followed by early aus and then transplanted aman. If two HYV paddy crops are cultivated in these lands, then we can also

emerge as an important rice ex-

same time, irrigation equipment like pumps and motors or engines will be in hot demand. All these indicate that metal and machinery industries can ex-

pand many-fold in our country. The paddy based growth in agro-processing will be followed by agriculture diversification leading to increased cultivation of fruits, vegetables, spices and in rural aqua-culture. This would generate the second round of agro-processing development for canning, dairy plants, freezing and packaging equipment etc., again giving a new boost to machinery manuTake for example an average

rural thana of 20,000 hectare of primarily transplanted aman land. The rice milling complex may be initiated first, followed by pooling together of the byproduct bran to feed a solvent extraction plant for edible off. Maize cultivation should be simultaneously encouraged on a guaranteed buy back system. This would then ensure the feasibility of the animal feed plant. Poultry hatchery will be a complementary venture followed by egg grading and packaging centre as well as poultry meat processing plant where the animal waste can be processed into fish feed to support rural aqua-culture. Maize and feed industry also enhance the possibility of rearing dairy cows. Therefore, a dairy plant to process milk may also be required.

Mechanisation

The triple cropping would call for mechanisation of land preparation, harvesting and post-harvest work - apart from the demand for irrigation equipment. Small to medium scale metal working industries would therefore come on stream. In order to secure maximum yield gains, use of soil specific blended fertiliser

However, the Financial

Times columnist, Samuel Brit-

tan (brother of EC trade com-

missioner, Sir Leon Brittan).

called it a 'cheat', stressing that

trade did not create new jobs

In September this year, the

'study', on which the briefing

note was based, was published

as a joint World Bank-OECD

Development Centre study (with

a third author Odin Knudsen

thrown in), the \$213 billion of

gains (increase in world GDP) in

year 2002, a new numbers

game, began. It was avidly

picked up and promoted by the

economists in other interna-

tional organisations were puz-

zled by this messianic way the

'numbers' were being promoted,

the US Trade Representative

Mickey Kantor has come up

with some numbers of his own

sion's Daily Bulletin (No 199 of

22 October), speaking at a State

Department conference for

American business executives

on 20 October. Kantor said 'A

successful Uruguay Round, by

lowering tariff barriers all

around the world, opening up

financial services, opening up

audio-visual services, making

sure we protect our trade laws.

and having a better dispute

resolution system will add, get

this, in the next 10 years... \$6

trillion to the world economy

almost ... \$1.2 trillion of that

will be the 'United States'.

\$1.700 a year will be added to

the median income of every

family in the US per year, for

10 years, if we have a success-

not provide any basis or back-

ing for the Kantor claim, with

one of them, not wishing to be

identified, adding, 'It is a hyper-

publication, with its economet-

ric models and assumptions

said the gains of a partial liber-

alisation in agriculture

lenvisaged in the 1991 Decem-

ber Dunkel Text of the Draft Fi-

nal Act, but reduced by the

Blair House accord which

France and the EC want to

modify further) and a 30 per

cent tariff reduction in manu-

factures would produce in year

in 2002 a \$213 billion gain to

world output and that this

would be 'half of China's GDP'.

It does not say what proportion

it would be of world GDP, and

what the world GDP would oth-

Financial Times columnist

Samuel Brittan, who in July

had poured cold water on such

projections, came out in Octo-

ber in support, and wrote that

the \$213 billion gain is all out

of 'efficiency' as a result of com-

petition and would be three-

quarters of 1 per cent of world

GDP - which (in 1992 dollars)

long-term projections excepting

in generalities. GDP projections

in terms of values could easily

involve a plus or minus 10 per

cent for statistical error, one

one of the UN organisations.

said that in the best of times

this is a hazardous game, since

far too many variables are in-

volved and anything could go

wrong over a 10-year horizon.

Furthermore, he said, even in

terms of short-term projections.

all the institutions in the game

situations - whether they

would use incomes to spend

The statistician, who is in

Few econometrists make

erwise be in 2002.

of \$28,400 billion.

statistician explained.

bole, like many surrounding the

The World Bank/OECD

US officials in Geneva could

ful Uruguay Round.

Round.

According to the US Mis-

- a 'nearly \$6 trillion' figure!

Even as econometrists and

GATT and Sutherland.

but only shifted jobs.

agro-processing industries can initiate the process of rural industrialisation - simultane ously at hundreds of thanas of Bangladesh. Of particular sig nificance will be the reach of the age of machines, practically at the door steps of 68,000 farm-

can be encouraged through the

As conceived, the cluster of

setting up of a fertiliser blend-

ing plant at thana level.

ing villages of the country. At the same time, the pursuit of labour intensive manufacturing for export must continue with the same, if not more, vigour and enthusiasm. But garment making cannot be the sole answer to our poverty and deprivation. It is necessary. but sufficiency of manufacturing development must be sought by taking industrialisation to the thana level. Agroprocessing, primarily though not entirely, for domestic markets and labour intensive manufacturing for export are the two components of a single strategy that needs to be fully developed by the planners of

There is nothing new in my suggestions since this is what had happened aiready in Taiwan and Republic of Korea and is presently coming up in the coastal provinces of mainland China and in ASEAN countries.

Why should we be left behind sleeping at the post?

the country.

Gains from the Uruguay Round: Facts, Myths and Faith

Estimates of enormous gains to be derived from the conclusion of the Uruguay Round may be

N September this year, a Canadian Conservative party candidate in the general elections (which eventually ended with a humiliating defeat for the party), while defending himself over the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), was reported as having said that 'free trade' was a question of belief.

N average yield of five

A hectare through modern

agro-processing and by-product

utilization can be converted into

3.5 tons of polished rice with

only 5 to 10 per cent broken

grains instead of 30 to 40 per

cent as at present. In addition,

it should produce 350 kg rice

bran from which 63 kg of edible

oil can be extracted and the

residual de-oiled bran cake of

287 kg, mixed with maize and

other ingredients in very small

quantities, can be made into

high quality poultry feed. The

remaining husk of 1.5 tons can

be compressed into briquetts for

increased fuel efficiency or used

as the raw material for the

manufacture of pure silica or

several other silicate

compounds. Mixed with resin,

husk and paddy straw can be

converted into boards, useful as

construction material; while

straws can also be the source

material for the manufacture of

tons of paddy, expected to be

produced in the current year.

can therefore be converted into

21 million tons of rice - one

million tons more than what

ventional husking mills - and

380,000 tons of edible oil; while

de-oiled bran cake, constituting

40 per cent of the feed content

can yield up to 4.3 million tons

of excellent poultry feed. The

would be the output from con-

The estimated 30 million

paper pulp.

of paddy per

Around that time, a friendly GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) official - responding to the scepticism over the claims about the Uruguay Round (job creation and growth) being promoted in the media by the GATT chief, Peter Sutherland, and some of his advisers - asked: 'But don't you believe in free trade?

He was genuinely nonplussed by the response that belief is something best left to churches, mosques and temples and that in secular matters of politics and economics, while the same exactitude of proof as in hard sciences may not be possible, one has to function on the basis of rationality, reason and logic and an element of cause-and-effect proof from past experience.

As the days tick on towards the 15 December deadline (set by the US, but virtually endorsed by most of the principal participants) of the Uruguay Round, with no signs of narrowing of differences but rather of new ones cropping up every day, politicians and the public are being increasingly asked to leave rationality behind and go by faith and

Nothing has been demanding faith and belief, and straining credulity and rationality, more than the claims being made and promoted in the media, about the benefits of concluding the Round successfully and the illeffects of a stalemate and fail-

These predictions — of the Kingdom of God on this Earth' (in 10 years!) for believers, and brimstone and fire for the agnostics - have been sedulously promoted by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, who having lost their legitimacy since 1972 are struggling to find a new role for themselves but are being challenged over their macro-economic policy advice and prescriptions that have overwhelmingly failed, in the North and the South. The GATT, which is trying to equate itself with the Fund and the Bank as the new Trinity', has joined in spreading

these predictions. With little time left to conclude the Uruguay Round ne gotiations by mid-December pressures have been sought to be mounted on the negotiators by projections of the benefits of

success and dangers of failure. Few, whatever their economic school of thought, seriously quarrel with the proposition that trade liberalisation. subject to some caveats, could help economic growth and general well-being or that a failure of the Uruguay Round negotiations could have some negative consequences, particularly because of the deliberately promoted media perception that a failure to reach agreements on 15 December would be a major failure for governments and the world economy.

The two important caveats that would weight with any government are that trade and 'market', however successful in promoting efficiency of resource allocation, are 'failures' in securing 'equity' and ignore 'social' factors that impinge on the essence of politics. And efficiency without equity will not endure over the medium-to long-term, and need government interventions against market failures.

But in this debate, problems of faith and belief and irrationality have crept in because of figures bruited about on the benefits of the Round and disasters of a failure.

Before the launching of the Round, and thereafter too, the fund and the Bank, and their officials and consultants, pushing the interest of their major share-holders, have been promoting the objectives of the North in the Round (coining terms like 'free riders' to discredit the developing world), even as they were pushing unilateral trade and economic liberalisation on Third World

countries. But since 1990, as the evidence about the failures of their structural adjustment policies and programmes in the South have begun to mount, compounded by the macro-economic policy failures of the North, these institutions have increasingly turned to 'trade' as a solution for ills.

The GATT, which in the 48year-old post-war history of the UN system was never even recognised as an institution and

jobs would be created in the G-Chakravarthi Raghavan writes from Geneva 7 countries.

trying to promote itself, has jumped into the fray, raising the stakes, so that any success would enable it to share global economic decision-making roles with the Fund and Bank.

creasingly optimistic figures touted by the Round's proponents.

In 1992, the OECD Development Centre in Paris (which technically is separate from the OECD itself and is financed separately), cameout with a thin pamphlet which said it was a briefing note based on a research programme of the Centre and the World Bank and due to be published shortly, putting concrete figures and numbers about the benefits of concluding. a Round.

Similar points though had been made even before by the World Bank which in several of its reports had argued about the benefits of trade liberalisation and the lower costs for the rich North in trade liberalisation as opposed to transfer of resources through taxation and

Despite the numbers about benefits in the OECD centre's policy brief (a mouth-watering amual income gain of \$195 billion, greater than the income of sub-Saharan Africa and half the income of China', was projected in the 40-publication), it attracted little notice and atten-

But soon, in an even more summarised way, it got the eye of speech-writers, and thus into the speeches of John Major and a few others, and injected into the Uruguay Round controver-

With the US and EC stalemated in 1992 on trade issues, British Prime Minister John Major and others began citing the \$195 billion benefits. The figures acquired a legitimacy independent of the study and its caveats or the briefing notes. The study was also being promoted by its authors (Ian Goldin and Dominique ven de Mensbrugghe), and a new dynamics was injected - particularly at a time of high tension within the Community and between the Community and US. over their negotiations for modifying the Dunkel text on agriculture.

When the issues became more political in October and November of 1992 (before and after the US elections), the Wall

Street Journal published a story casting doubts on this numbers game or the purported benefits of a Round. It did so after talking to the two authors.

Writing in the Wall Street Journal of 8 November (when after George Bush's defeat the US and the EC talked about agriculture and ultimately produced the Blair House accord), Bushan Bahree quoted the authors of the study as saying that 'they've been misunderstood and that people are hoping for the moon'. Bahree quoted the authors as saying that while the \$195 billion benefit would accrue to the world economy, the predictions won't apply now but 10 years into the

Bahree wrote, basing himself on Goldin and Mensbrugghe's talks with him, that any US-EC trade truce and initialling of an agreement wouldn't produce a boost to the world economy (which was in recession or stagnation) and that according to Mensburgghe while trade reforms would provide long-term shifts (it) 'wouldn't pull an economy out of a cycle'.

Bahree recalls the authors as saying that the gains were more trends than absolutes and that it would take three or four years before a successful Uruguay Round would give the world economy a boost and that for a year or more after the successful conclusion of the Round, it would provide no more than a psychological boost and that real benefits would take years.

But the coup d'grace was given by the OECD Secretary-General, Jean Claude-Paye, who dismissed the projections as a 'pretty theoretical exercise' and accused the media of missing its real thrust, namely that many developing countries would lose and would need offsetting compensation.

But with the publication of the full study, the numbers game of the benefits of a successful round and failures has received a new momentum.

In July, immediately after his taking over. Sutherland was cautious about the claims on the gains. But, on the eve of the Tokyo G7 summit, the GATT chief (based on these estimates of gains) promoted the idea that

based more on 'faith' than on scientific evidence. This article traces the story behind the in-If this is the situation in the

or what.

very short term of six months to a year, how can anyone project over 10 years, the statistician

and consume, build up assets

To put various figures in some perspective, the World Bank in its Global Economic Prospects for Developing Countries', said in 1992 that any long-term projections of the growth prospects of developing countries during the 1990s need to be interpreted with considerable caution' and gave some ideas of its view of likely growth rates.

For the industrialised countries it projected over 1991-95 a 2.5 per cent growth — based on consensus projections of institutions. In fact, in 1991 there was a 0.7 per cent growth, in 1992 1.4 per cent and for 1993 an estimated 0.8 per cent.

The 1990 world GDP, the latest actual available and published by the UN is \$22,339 billion - 116,347 billion the GDP of the OECD countries, \$3,721 billion that of the developing world, \$1,893 billion that of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and \$400 billion that of China.

The World Bank 1992 report with some considerable caution and caveats, project a 2.5 per cent growth over 1991-95 for the OECD countries and 2.8 per cent over 1996-2001. For the developing world, it projected a 4.9 per cent growth rate over

Projecting these rates over the 1990 GDP, in year 2003, the GDP of the OECD countries would be \$23,110 billion, that of the developing world \$7,200 billion and of China \$1,103 billion or world GDP (ignoring the uncertainties of Eastern Europe) would be \$31,413 billion (1990).

The statistician noted that when it comes to estimation of world GDP (as against actual recorded afterwards), in his world he normally assumes a 10 per cent margin of error either way. In projections there can at best be guesstimates of the informal sector — the black economy in the North and the demonetised economy in the

While some vague positive and negative effects of the Round could be accepted, going beyond them in terms of figures and billions of dollars, one would need to be sceptical, he

Some long-term projections of the World Bank, on commodity front and other such projections, country and regional, on which policy advices are based, have invariably proved to be over-optimistic. Whatever the improvements on them in the RUNS model used in the Uruguay Round study, the overall perspective is still the

There are far too many variables and assumption. The Goldin-Knudsen-Mensbrugghe study stated exogenous elements are population and labour force growth rates, agricultural and non-agricultural productivity trends, net foreign resource transfers, energy price trends and policy instruments.

The RUNS neo-classical model implies that the supply/demand responses to price variations would be the same across the world. There are other such assumptions that may be rational for a look into future general trends, but would be irrational to use the

'figures' for policy options. But, when policies are based on 'faith', 'belief' and free trade theories, a few zeros here and there don't matter, as the Kantor projections and assumptions suggest

 Third World Network Features

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Ridiculous demand

Sir, Through the General Election of 1954 Muslim League was ousted from power. The leaders of the Muslim League accepted the verdict of the people without hesitation and as gentlemen politicians kept themselves away from the country's political affairs.

Judging from that angle. Jatiya Party deserves thanks. After they gave up power in December, 90, before hardly a year was out, they succeeded to demonstrate their active presence in the political field. They have quite easily forgotten the episode as to the magnitude with which the people throughout the country had to suffer to free themselves from the effect of their maladministration.

The Jatiya Party leaders including Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury have been making constant demand for the release of their chairman the former President H. M. Ershad. These wise politicians have convemiently forgotten that Ershad is undergoing imprisonment after being tried and convicted by court on specific charges. The question of his release is essentially subject to court's pro-

One may remember that at one time Bangabandhu relieved Mizan Chowdhury from ministerial responsibilities quite unceremoniously. In the same manner Mr. Ershad also removed him from the post of Prime Minister. In view of his questionable political vision, he was manhandled in Shahid Minar some years back. He had to suffer a defeat in the Feb. 91 election from Chandpur, which was rather a fort for him. But a farsighted politician as he is, he knew how to make his position strong. And so he forgot the treatment he had received and took up the reins of Jatiya

During the troublesome days of 1971 - in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, the noted personalities viz. Indira Gandhi, Z A Bhutto and Bangabandhu Sk Mujib were in power respectively. Subsequently Z A Bhutto was hanged on charge of political murder and there was downfall of SK Mujib and only it was Indira Gandhi who came back to power. The wrong that she had done by declaring emergency, she offered apology to nation and got back power. If President Ershad has not done any serious offence he is free to ' Mostafa Tofayel Hossain come back innocent by court

process. The demand for his release from party platform is ridiculous. H. Ibne Ahmed Tejgaon, Dhaka, BTV weather forecast Sir, While the weather forecast of BBC and CNN covers the

> news in BTV, of course, tries to telecast the main events, but the weather forecast it offers looks significantly cornered. Today we are required to have a wider perspective of the world. Men and women in this part of the world are, at present, keen to see and say with a perspective that is universal as well as cosmopolitan. News

countries and cities all over the

world, that in BTV is quite cir-

cumscribed to Bangladesh. The

naturally. So, it is time for our BTV to avoid being a back-bencher. and look forward to add a new dimension in its weather forecast. At least, the SAARC region may be covered initially.

media are also faithful to this

current philosophy. It's a phi-

losophy that has grown up

Kafiluddin Para, Pabna.

Sir, I protest against the levy of additional ten per cent tax on water due to combined system loss of more than sixty per cent in the agency concerned. Within the last 18 months my landlord increased the house rent by Taka 300 pm against additional water tax; now he will raise the rent again. Who will fight for me against the landlord? Is there any guideline I can show him or vice versa?

provision

Sir, To apply for admission But the certificate is a must!

Is it not an initiation to crookedness of the soft minds which have started to learn the ways of life?

M A Hag

Water Tax

A Tenant Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207

An obnoxious

in the medical colleges a student is required to furnish a certificate about his/her nationality and district of origin from an MP, Chairman, Mayor etc. Is it sensible? In all probability most of the applicants have no direct acquaintance with any of these luminaries.

have acknowledged that their projections have been wrong because they have not been able to anticipate accurately the responses of people to economic

Green Road, Dhaka