Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

Dhaka, Tuesday, December 21, 1993

Towards Excellence and Understanding

There is a flurry in the air and no one in Dhaka can miss it. Yesterday afternoon all eyes were glued to the TV screen - eyes of those who could not make it to the venues of an unprecedented feast of colour and health: the sixth South Asia Federation (SAF) Games got off to a dazzling ceremonial start with President Abdur Rahman Biswas opening the proceedings. The eight-day meet of the seven nations of the SAARC is being participated by 1200 athletes, swimmers and players of these countries.

Dhaka is being honoured by this chance to hold the Games for the second time — the first outing here was way back in 1985 — and Dhaka has proved fittingly responsive to it. So much so there is a fear of Dhaka overdoing its role as a host at the cost of its performance as a competing nation. Even if it exceeds its capacity in playing the host, an act having no sporting merit. Dhaka can hardly be blamed for prodigality. The performance of Delhi and Seoul and Beijing on similar occasions has set an Asian standard for poinpous pageantry attending upon massive and many-splendoured spectacles of beauty and colour that will be hard for Dhaka to match without spilling beyond economic and other norms.

We welcome the Games accepting by the way the non-sporting pageant which has become inseparable from the sporting meets involving countries competing under national colours. The Olympics have been the pace-setter in going for pomp and dazzle, innovation and spectacle. Overdone, this could have harmed the cause of sport. Mass calisthenics was incorporated just in time to stem the slide bringing back nostalgic remembrance of the healthful SOKOL movement of the Czechs. Competitive sport spurred by the Conbertinian buck-up motto of faster higher farther, not to say anything of the billion-dollar super-showbiz phenomena of football, tennis, golf and boxing etc. cannot be said to be either essentially' or exclusively geared to a pursuit of individual or national health. For nations impoverished beyond limits of civilised being, such as us, this is truer still.

Despite this we welcome the games amidst us. May be it is more because of that we rejoice at the fare the games are presenting and welcome in our life the pursuit of sport. For much more than being a health promoter of dubious value, sport is culture inspiring individuals to excellence - of body and mind - and nations to discover some eternally blissful occupation for their constituents and the world-nations to find in mutual mixing a broadening horizon of understanding.

SAF Games is designed to promote cultural cohesion among the seven SAARC nations. With the achievement of this, other concerted actions in more mundane areas would follow. raking in for the region much good in things we have been lagging. Let the sixth Games at Dhaka lead to a spurt in the region's mutual understanding and cooperation. We wish all success to the Dhaka Games, all success to our big contingent to it. It is a big event for this nation. Let it be a memorable one too.

Our Nishad and **Keerat Roots**

The turn-out was colourful but the talking was tough at the Saturday rally of representatives from as many 30 communities of the indigenous people of Bangladesh. The occasion was the observance of the UN year of the Indigenous People: 1993. Speakers, drawn from as varied backgrounds as the poet Shamsur Rahman and King Devashish Roy or jurist K M Sobhan, intellectual Kabir Choudhury and politician Rashed Khan Menon would demonstrate, sounded but one unvaried chord expressing concern about the pressures the so-called "Tribals' and their way of life were being subjected to, - and denouncing the Foreign Minister's position that there were no indigenous peoples in Bangladesh. The observance of the year now going out as one dedicated to the indigenous peoples of the world by the United Nations had very obviously been prompted by the realisation that the ethnic minorities of all the nations specially the ones more native to the soil than the others were being discriminated against and deprived. The Bangladesh observance comes very late but underlines all right the UN spirit. And it boldly asserts the existence of indigenous peoples here with distinct cultures rich enough to sustain their constituents' dynamic development in both material and spiritual terms.

The indigenous peoples are, as the epithet plainly means, people residing in a country from long before the historical times, before the other groups of residents of the land. What in fact the term denotes is more complicated than that. Our 'indigenous' peoples fall into broad streams tracing to two great races of mankind. The Nishad stream or the austroloid derives from the Negroid while the Keerat stream stems from the Mongoloid. The latter is perhaps a case of contribution, of both genes and culture and history, from the borderland of the mainstream and relatively over a shorter period of may be a few thousand years. Compared to this the Nishad had been an ethnicocultural base to the society of the Bengali people over a much greater period. The language we speak and the values and ideas we have of the world and of man and his place have been a gift from a Nishad past. Bengalees as a high-achieving historical people owe much and very basically to these two strands of ancient people. It is simply foolish and altogether harmful for all to see either in the darkskinned Santhal or the fair looking Garo something exotic.

In truth, 'indigenous people' has come to mean a people marginalised by the mainstream society. The process of marginalisation must be stopped before these wonderful pockets of humanity and culture are pushed to a point of no return and before the so-called mainstream brutalises itself beyond remedy in the process. The only sure way to that is to first guarantee and then to execute the means for transforming these societies into "mainstream" ones unto themselves. Let no one from any vaunted position think in terms of changing them into us. Let them be and let us all belong to a greater nationhood — to a 'greater 'we' — by each of us being the people we are.

A Certain Joy in Remembrance

out of the town for three days, I got the news only on my return. personality in the newspaper The news deeply saddened me, world of Dhaka. I am talking of and brought back a number of the last days of Pakistan. As repast memories. I don't know ported in this paper, he was the how, but I always took him to Managing Editor and General be one of those Calcuttans who Manager of the New Nation and spoke Urdu in the family. I now Dainik Bangla. If I am not see that his family had its oriwrong, in the days he held that gins in Chittagong. I cannot position in Dainik Pakistan (not check it now, but it may well be Bangla yet), he concurrently that the family, once settled in held the same position in the Calcutta, had adopted Urdu as Morning News, i.e., for both the its first language. This would be publications of the same Trust. quite in conformity with the am not sure if he continued in practice of many families, with the same position after the intheir roots in the country, but dependence of 1971. His assoadapting Urdu as a concomitant ciation with the New Nation process of being fully urbanized. (weekly) and Robbar, also from a process of cultural the Ittefaq house, was a later aftransplantation. There was a

wish some one wrote a pro-

per obituary on the late Ah-

san Ahmad Ashk. As I was

sort of bilingualism going along

with this process of accultura-

tion. Particularly families that

affected social superiority took

to Urdu as a sign of this dis-

tinction. When a member of

these families spoke Bangla,

there would be a suggestion of

Urdu intonation in his or her

speech. I thought I detected the

same strain when Ahsan Ah-

Since I read the news of late

Mr Ashk's death in The Daily

Star. I, looked up, virtually

scanned, the Bangla language

newspapers I had with me.

Surprisingly enough, there was

no news of his death. At least 1

didn't find any. It struck me as

strange, since Ashk was once a

party lost is key state.

hailed the demise of the reli-

gious parties and maintain that

the South Asian voter has sent

a clear message that for them,

That may be true this time.

But if South Asian economies

continue to fail to deliver the

goods and an increasingly

younger and more restive

electorate sees no end to

hardships they could still be

swayed by populist, pseudo-re-

The initial euphoria that

greeted the return to political

pluralism in some South Asian

countries over the past few

years is being replaced with a

creeping sense of disillusion-

The October election in

Pakistan was a rare ray of hope.

It was the fairest in decades

and showed that Pakistani pol-

itics was eroding the pull of

religious radicals, out-growing

the military and evolving into a

But even in Pakistan, politi-

cians have largely discredited

themselves. What good are free

elections, people ask, if there

South Asia's own third wave of

democracy got going in 1988.

Bangladesh and Nepal soon fol-

lowed, overthrowing authori-

In many cases, jailed pro-

democracy activists went

straight from their cells to

swearing-in ceremonies for

cabinet posts. Giddy with new-

It was in Pakistan that

mature two-party system.

is really no choice?

tarian leaders.

ligious demagogues.

the economy is paramount.

ECENT polls in Pakistan

and by-elections in India

mad Ashk spoke Bangla.

Mr Ashk was held in high esteem by his colleagues in the Press, and particularly by his juniors. In 1971, as the Liberation War was in progress, we had an official visit by some foreigners, including a number of British MPs, in Rajshahi. Ashk Bhai accompanied the group. I saw anxiety writ large on his face. He drew me aside to assure me that my friend Shamsur Rahman, and - to the best of his knowledge -Hasan Hafizur Rahman, were both safe. The latter had not shown himself up as yet, but he thought Hasan should, as the outcome of the War was far from certain. I could see his

only because both worked for his paper — Dainik Pakistan but because he knew their worth as creative writers. Also, he knew my concern for their

safety. Several times when Ashk Bhai was managing the Weekly New Nation, and Robbar, he telephoned me asking for contribution for special issues. Why didn't I write regularly for English journals, he once asked me. Those were the days when, unlike today, the editors cared little for contributions. They

he seems to have distanced himself in his last years, but is that any reason the papers should not take any notice of the departure of Ahsan Ahmed Ashk? To have known him was to know a gentleman, a man of solid worth who kept himself scrupulously away from lime-

The death of professor Mukhlesur Rahman of Rajshahi University came as yet another shock. This scholar of Islamic History took his doctorate degree on a research on the

PASSING CLOUDS Zillur Rahman Siddiqui

were quite content to print whatever came handy, or whatever could be lifted from other sources. I remember, I replied "Ashk Bhai, don't you think writers should be pampered a little?" Ashk Bhai readily agreed, and was good enough to confirm his opinion by sending me a cheque for an amount four times the normal rate of those days for a piece I wrote for him.

The first time I visited the Diabetic Society establishment at Segun Bagicha, twenty years back, I found him there. As far as I know, his association with the society, and later with BIR-DEM, was close and continumother goddess! For many years, he was the Director of Varendra Research Museum.

His identification with the famous museum was so complete that we could not imagine the one without the other. His interest in mother goddess must have had its beginnings in the cool half-lit galleries of the museum where stood rows upon rows of statuary of gods and goddesses, and where the scholar had spent hours upon hours of his dedicated life

For us, his friends, the man Mukhlesur Rahman meant more than the scholar He was

type government could thrive

in the Third World and still

provide its population with

basic needs. But it did not take

long for a system that evolved

over centuries in a liberal,

homogeneous European set-

ting to be doomed by ethno-

Pakistan, Nepal and

Bangladesh suffered long years

of authoritarianism and there

is appreciation here of the po-

litical space that democracy

has brought. But transferring

capitalization of the gradual

power vacuum emerging in our

public administration scene.

Paralysing the functions of gov-

ernment bodies from hospitals

to the secretariat itself, they

They had demanded that in

claim to be for accountable

the December 16th celebra-

tions, the District Commission-

ers (DCs) should not be ac-

corded the usual salute from

the parading police contingents

and other para-military forces

all over the country. Previously,

religious chauvinism.

brother and this appellation we had derived from his sister, our classmate, Moslema Khatun. In the War years, he was in the Department of Civil Supply. which offered attractive pay but which held out no promise of permanence in job. Naturally, like Professor Kabir Chaudhury of the same Department, Dr Mukhlesur Rahman, too, left it before it was too late, and joined Rajshahi College as a teacher. With his excellent academic records, the migration was quite smooth, as was his second migration from Rajshahi College to Rajshahi University. And only when he got the mu-

seum job - that of the Director -, his creative self found the fullest satisfaction. He made the Museum his home, and every brick of the old edifice, and evcry blade of grass of its garden, became part of his life.

In many ways, Dr Mukhles belied the image of a teacher. He was a man of many interests, - a spokesman, a theatre enthusiast, a floriculturist, a gourniet, and finally, a dandy lie had a passion for fine things, and he was often in debt. He was constitutionally a man of happy temperament, and when he was playing the host - we had dined many a time at his Museum premises you would see him at his happigenuine concern for both, not ous. With the newspaper world, our common dada, elder est. Every thing turned beauti-

ful at the touch of his hands. even a casual cup of tea. And a dinner he would turn into an elaborate ritual, full of fine touches and innovations. When shall we find his like again?

Ahsan Ahmad Ashk was seventyfive, and Dr Mukhlesur Rahman seventytwo, when they died. Both had reached the limit - three score and ten - set by the Bible. Both had served the country in their own ways, in their respective fields. It seems to me that both felt satisfied with what they were doing, as each was in his chosen area. In writing what cannot strictly be called an obituary note on two persons, both my elders, I see a paradox in the fact that they might have been strangers to each other. But one cannot be sure. In Bangladesh, for people belonging to a certain stratum of society, it is highly unlikely to be strangers. But the two I remember, and I mourn, worked in different areas and our Dada was a complete Rajshahi man, remarkably free from the lure of Dhaka. He was a product of Calcutta University - and so was Ahsan Ahmad Ashk - and though he sometimes came to Dhaka on casual visits, he would find nest only when he returned to his chosen home. which was Rajshahi.

One wonders what they feel now, after they have left their earthly home, and if they would still be strangers in a new life, if

South Asia: Giving Democracy a Bad Name

showed that religion and politics do not always mix in found freedom, dissidents South Asia. Islamic parties who had fought long and hard were routed in Pakistan and for the cause of freedom drew in India the rightwing Hindu up new constitutions that ensured civil liberaties and rule Democratic secularists have

> But across South Asia, and even in countries with long traditions of free multi-party elections, politicians are busily giving democracy a bad name.

Suffering decades of detention, persecution or exile does not seem to dissuade dissidents when they assume office from being any less shortsighted, venal and self-serving than their predecessors.

It may have been too much to expect that after decades of centralised power, mismanagement and corruption, these countries would transform themselves overnight into economic miracles.

But that is exactly what millions of South Asians were willing to believe, despite getting vivid demonstrations of the limitations of Western style parliamentary democracy in India and Shri Lanka which are

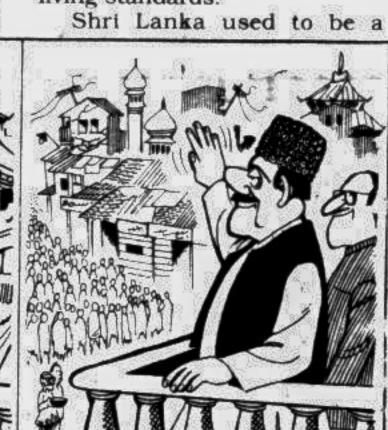
South Asid is suffering the pangs of post-Cold War geopolitical limbo, an inert economy and democratic fatigue, says Kunda Dixit of Inter Press Service in this analysis, from Kathmandu. model of how a Westminister-

being torn apart by secessionist and communal forces.

In India, decades of dynasty rule corroded democracy to the point where squabbling within the ruling party has made it vulnerable to an onslaught from the religious

East Asian proponents of capitalist authoritarianism today present India as a glaring example of the unsuitability of Western-style freedoms for ensuring rapid economic progress in developing coun-

Politics, they say, has become an end in itself and not linked to improving peoples' living standards.



they contented it would save the

government exchequer much expenditure if no police protection were provided for the DCs. After all, they say, MPs and 'others' do not receive such privileges! They have also called for judicial officers to be on election duty for the coming local elections instead of DCs and Thana Union Officers (TNOs). Otherwise, PROKRICHI will not

attend their election duties,

when assigned. An ultimatum!

Does government service rules permit this right!

Earlier they had charged the present government should account for every Taka of foreign aid/loans, etc. received by Bangladesh. Whether accountability is needed or not, the question is why should PROKRICHI bring up such issues in this outrageous manner when there is a 'free' mass media and an 'elected' parliament. They declare to be ardent supporters of people's representatives, but what proposals have they placed to the lawmakers in

the Jatiya Sangsad? It may be also argued that deploying judicial officers as suggested the election results, even if largely fair, may also be clouded by violent controversy,* suspicion and the usual political chicanery. Similarly, professionals being in power is no guarantee that affairs will be progressive. The 'geologists', an expert group, have made a mess of gas and oil exploration, not to talk of other minerals. Yet this was not the situation when Titas and others started func-

tioning. Are reforms being proposed or a 'revolution' or complete 'overhaul', if not, then why the "sharp reaction" to Communist leader Mujahidul Islam Selim's simply wondering if the movement was not just replacing one set of bureaucrats with another! Mohammed Abu Hena says he follows the constitutions which, he says, empowers anyone in the administrative tier to approach the people's representative direct! Discipline and accountability to one's superiors or heads of departments/ministries is being

eroded. If PROKRICHI-BCS are sincere then why they are not accepting the reforms that can be

the loyalty of the electorate. the military or extremist parties to pluralism has been more difficult.

A headline in a Karachi newspaper on election day in October said: 'Unstable democracy is better than dictator-

But although South Asia's intelligentsia may be convinced about democracy's long-term merits as the least risky path to economic development, its impoverished millions are far too impatient to wait for democracy to work its way out of a messy transition.

Unless democracy can show economic and material results rapidly, the right to vote will be regarded as a trick. Radicals of left or right, religious zealots and separatists will fill the vacuum.

In the past three years, South Asia's elected governments have shown fecklessness, skewed priorities and fatal deficiency in the art of governance.

in Nepal former political detainees are still grappling with state-craft, and squandering away their mandate in petty infighting while the economy stagnates, foreign aid sits unused, inflation, unemployment, power cuts and water shortages radicalise a seething urban population.

In Bangladesh, a serious spurt in political violence and crime in the past year has highlighted the perception of official indecisiveness and confusion in dealing with the country's monstrous problems.

The South Asian lesson is clear: the longer political pluralism fails to bring social rights to its long-suffering poor the greater the danger of democratic reversal.

OPINION

PROKRICHI's True Goal: Reform or Power! PROKRICHI - seemingly is a

Azad Rahman

implemented right away but fomenting trouble about those steps that require proper examination, and therefore, time? Why talk of colonial and the current British systems? Why NOT cite instances from the present government's maladministration? Are they afraid, or attacking Secretaries and other bureaucrats who are holding up their posting but appeasing the

Ministers. Does Mr Hena think the TV serial 'Yes, Minister' just comedy, smoke without firel and the same with BBC World Service: 'The Minister's Men?' If the UK civil service and judiciary process are so accountable then why the intolerable foot-dragging and lack of 'accountability' about the Birmingham IRA bombing affair and other similar political and judicial miscarriage of justice with subsequent attempts at hushing up?

As for his citing of Japan and Indonesia as standards of administrative success, perhaps he does not have access to the last few years' news. The USA does not deserve anymore consideration if true functional smoothness is the goal. Has he forgotten Watergate?

If PROKRICHI is not interested in political shenigans, then why invite the mother of Shaheed Dr. Shamsul Alam Khan Milon to offer fruit juice to PROKRICHI members to break their token day long fast. Are they campaigning against a democratic government or a dictatorship? Are they trying gain the sympathy of the general public? BCS-PROKRICHI has 26

functional cadres, then why do we find such backwardness, in the Ministries of Agriculture, Works, Food, etc. Reforms are one aspect of democracy, substitution of a power group by another causes little or no benefit to the citizens. If a just claim denied is brought to the notice of a Minister, he can blame the PM and a Secretary can pass the buck to the Minister. Yet when they are serious both the Minister and the Secretary can enforce an action, no matter how irregular. If those seeking redress can approach the Minister or PM, the Secretary or the Minister can subvert justice by claiming the 'victim' belongs to the opposition party or some such group of no benefit to the Minister or PM. Yet we have it on record that both the Ministers and the PM have helped Bangladeshis who are not actively involved in any way with the BNP.

The US civil administration is being brought up again since PROKRICHI writer Hena referred to that country as the epitome of civil administration. We also go back to December 16th. Only this time it is not

1993's but the very first one. Despite enormous support from the American public, no recognition of our country was coming from the USA. Finally, they had to be told to either recognize us or take away their 'consulate' or 'embassy', only then did the US civil service swing into action. Now we have working bureaucracy

('bureaucrat' is NOT a dirty word, some just 'play it safe or for the pocket', instead of administering) and an effective judiciary. A few of PROKRICHI's proposals, those already accepted, are tenable. The rest are a stealthy endeavour to create super bureaucrats. What the country Hena has

held up as the standard for accountable democracy has done in Bosnia because of its civil service speaks for itself. Don't blame its military, bogged in the Mormon War, Vietnam, ctc. by the civilian big bosses. There is hardly anything there for us to emulate. The prosperity of our garments industry became a thorn and 'child labour' an excellent excuse. Readers should find out how sugar import is subsidized unnecessarily in that country so that the consumer has to pay more (some as in Japan, not only for rice but other products as well, and even Germany is not exempt from fleecing the customer) and that the same is happening in our country. A few businessmen, lobbyists, MPs, even ministers mint money: as in those states, that's all. Essentials like sugar are there in self-sufficient amounts in our country's cold storages and later river beds but not at the retailers'. Will the professionals assure that the customer will see FULL justice done! They have not been able to do it in the US. If Switzerland had been held up as example to be followed it would have been

more to the point. But the real answer is we have to adhere to our own standards, not PROKRICIII-BCS non-democracy process-wise. This spells out as cutting layers of bureaucracy (as the private sector cuts management layers). promoting natural 'means of pest control and cattle/poultry breeding, etc. - so there is nutrient value in eggs and milk etc. as the developed countries have discovered (while our entrepreneurs are going for the prolific profits encouraged by the relevant cadres of the 26 BCS functional groups). Utilization of latest knowledge and techniques is not allowed by discouraging those NGOs, foreign and local, who know the truth. Enrichment of certain people's bank accounts occur by patronising NGOs propagating the developed countries' discarded and discredited practices. Well, PROKRICIII-BCS know infallibly which side the bread is to be buttered.

'Americans on Bangladesh Cause"

Sir, I was glad to read the letter entitled "Americans on Bangladesh cause" in your letters column in the December 18 issue. Mary Frances Dunham has correctly pointed out the great service rendered by the American people to the cause of our independence. I hope to write on this subject separately later. Not enough has been written on this important subject.

I have been a witness to the dedication and spirit of sacrifice of all the countless Americans who stood by our side in those dark days. Some of them, like Mary Frances Dunham, loved and admired the Bengali people. Others supported our democratic aspirations. Many Americans, who did not know much about the Bengali people, joined our campaign simply because they were revolted by the sight of a brutal military regime committing atrocities on an unarmed civilian population. All of them opposed the official American policy towards our struggle for independence. thank Ms Mary Frances Dunham and her husband and indeed all the others like her for their most valuable contribution to the cause of our independence. They worked without any expectation of reward or benefit for themselves and suffered both physical hardship and financial loss. We cannot thank them enough for what they have done for us.

Shah A M S Kibria Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka

World Trade

Sir, Being upset by sevenyear-old stalled GATT negotiations and widening trade gap with Japan the weary US president Bill Clinton has at last come out with an aggressive North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) linking the economies of the USA, Canada and Mexico and has also grabbed the 17-member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) consisting Australia,

Brunei, Canada, China, Hong Kong Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand Papua New Guinea, the Philippines Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and the USA The NAFTA and the APEC are

out and out an American show. Would the least developing countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Philippines etc. get any benefit from NAFTA and APEC? No, we have nothing to gain but to lose more and more day by day because we are unable to compete with the developed countries.

In fact, the more the world trade is liberalised the more a poor and small country imports and spends, and the more a rich and developed country exports and earns. Undoubtedly NAFTA and APEC may bring prosperity and happiness to a few Americans, but the axis would leave behind majority of the people in the least developed countries in extreme

penury and backwardness. The developed countries look forward, seek and establish markets around the world for their merchandise and also armaments. In the name of free market we import food, defense materials, all sports of equipment, machineries and transports and what not - and become dependent on foreign aid and loans. We also devalue our currency and export our raw materials and manpower at almost throw-away prices - and always remain poor and needy.

If there is a market economy then why is there a quota for export of our garments and why is there a Harkin's Bill for us?

Malaysia, an ASEAN member, has boycotted Seattle summit and the Malaysian Prime Minister Mohathir Mohammad has said that APEC was moving of the original purpose. We wonder why the countries like Sri Lanka, Iran, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Somalia and Bangladesh etc don't produce their own goods, as much as practicable and stop flight of capital from poor to rich countries?

In view of the trend of global

trade and the growing price of finished goods and commodities of the developed countries, we would request the Asian and African countries to wake up and to form common groups for exporting their common raw materials to the developed countries at a reasonable price. We would also request our Finance Minister to kindly take initiative on the matter.

Dhaka-1203 Polythene bags

O H Kabir

Sir, The government's attitude towards shutting the polythene industries from 18/1/94 seems not very calculated one. More realistic and thoughtful steps could have been taken to gradually bring down the production and ultimately stop. Polythene cannot be held fully responsible for blockades caused to drains and sewerage system. Mashroom growth of

commercial/residential buildings, excessive population in the city beyond the sustaining capacity of its sewerage and drainage system, and the faulty network of the drains and sewerage can also be identified as major reasons for the present

The following points could have been considered before taking a drastic step against polythene industry: 1) A limit of production could be given to individual industries. 2) Production and recycling balance could be instructed. 3) Raw material import could be reduced, 4) No more fresh licence could be issued 5) High tax could be imposed.

Even now, if the above points are implemented production will come down to a desired limit and in the meantime, a substitute will, hopefully, come out. And it should be remembered that over a lac people will be rendered unemployment at a time, obviously with its negative impact on our society, if the present decision is not relaxed to some extent.

Mottus Samad Chowdhury Phultola Tea Estate, Sylhet