

Tragic to the Core

Our anguish and outrage over the car bomb blast in a Saudi defence ministry building have been intense beyond words. This is not just because our own citizens have fallen victim to a tragedy that occurred in a country held in high esteem but also because citizens of other countries friendly to us and bound together by a common mission in Saudi Arabia have been dealt a blow.

Look at the mindlessness of the perpetration evidenced in the targeting of a whole building complex housing numerous people of different nationalities! While among the Americans 23 died instantaneously 109 were injured, the long list of the wounded included 147 Saudis, 118 Bangladeshis, four Egyptians and two Jordanians, Indonesians and Filipinos each.

That the terrorists can freely choose the time, place and victims of their attacks has been proved to the hilt once again.

Whether the attack was engineered in the Arab world nobody knows for sure, but some tendentious things have been occurring in Saudi Arabia, or more so in the extended Arab world, for quite some time now. For one thing, the presence of foreign troops had not been taken kindly by the conservatives in the Arab society who regarded it as an impingement on sovereignty and also anti-culture. In last November, an explosion at a US-run military training centre in Riyadh took a toll of five Americans and two Indians. Four Saudis in a confessional statement thereafter said they were influenced by Islamic groups outside the Kingdom.

The militants in the Arab world in a rapid manifestation of stridency against modernism, science and technology are getting cocooned, and consequently, reactionary to anything of western origin. A stable and democratic Saudi society can checkmate such a tendency and strengthen the hands of the Saudi government to deal effectively with any spill-over of extremism from outside.

Since the international community has suffered grievously from the latest terrorist attack it should feel obliged to devise ways to combat any recurrence of this in the Arab world or even elsewhere after they have hunted down the culprits.

Meanwhile, we send our deepest condolences to the families of the dead and express our fullest sympathy for the wounded victims of the tragedy.

Reform in BNP

In a significant shake-up of the party hierarchy, BNP Chairperson Khaleda Zia elevated Abdul Mannan Bhuiyan to the post of secretary general. Abdus Salam Talukder who had held the position for the last nine years resigned earlier. Mannan Bhuiyan is not totally unfamiliar with the responsibilities he has been called upon to discharge; for as the senior-most joint secretary general of the party, he stepped into the job several times before to act on his predecessor's behalf. The change in the hierarchy comes in apparent reaction to the party's setback in the recently held parliamentary elections.

When saddled in power political parties often overlook the need for internal reform. As a hardliner, Salam Talukder was not beyond controversy within the party itself. In the '93 BNP convention when expectations of his removal ran high, the BNP opted for status quo. The election reverses should now make the BNP leadership go for a serious soul-searching. As a coherent political body where did the BNP fail?

Now that the party is in the opposition, it should build on the lessons learnt from the past mistakes. If a party's commitment to democracy within the party is not total, it is not expected to go the whole hog in establishing democracy in society. That out of power political parties make sky-high pledges to the electorate and take no time in forgetting them after assuming power is only natural because democratic practices — such as accountability and transparency — within the party have been a rarity.

Mannan Bhuiyan's sobering and efficient touch, let us hope, will turn the BNP into a more popular and democratic organisation. It is reported that more changes are on the cards. The failure of a number of BNP stalwarts to win the election is a clear proof that something has really gone wrong. More importantly, there was no think-tank in the party who could spare time and energy for the party's organisational work. This is another reason why a thorough reform of the party is necessary.

Drug Trafficking

There is a concern that Bangladesh is being used as a new route for smuggling drugs by traffickers of the Golden Triangle or of Pakistan and Afghanistan. The lucrative nature of this smuggling business has an effect on our society. Bangladesh is thought to have already entered into a drug-related vicious cycle.

No one says that the country has become another Colombia or Panama. But there is at least one similarity with them which is that the drug-money laundering is carried out here on some scale. That is of concern because their influence and manipulative power might grow.

We would like to draw the administration's attention to the close links between the rise of terrorism and the abuse of drugs. Now that the new government has expressed its determination to fight terrorism on a priority basis, we suggest that the drive against drugs be included in the overall plan or policy strategy. The drive should be specially meant to catch the local players in the drug game, none of whom so far could be touched. This poses a challenge before the home ministry which must not lose any time to deal with it.

The First One Hundred Days

by Rounaq Jahan

In her post-election statements, Sheikh Hasina has maintained the low key modest approach. She has also consistently talked about the priorities of her administration - restoration of law and order and rule of law, service to people, accountability and transparency, and freedom of the media. This consistency has helped in creating further goodwill for the new government.

EVERY democratic election raises citizens' hopes as contending parties attempt to voice peoples' concerns and promises multitude of actions. The expectations are even higher when people vote for a change of government as they did in the Bangladesh election in June. The unprecedented voter turnout demonstrated that citizens were quite aware of what was at stake. By giving its verdict in favour of the Awami League (AL), people not only expressed their support for the policies and actions the AL pledged, more significantly they signalled their rejection of some of the blatant actions of misrule by the Bangladesh National Party (BNP) government.

An intelligent election campaign

Most observers of the Bangladesh political scene would agree that the AL ran a very intelligent election campaign both in substance and in style. It effectively exploited the failures and blunders of the BNP rule. To keep the focus, the AL repeatedly highlighted its most concerted uppermost in citizens' minds such as the deterioration of law and order, violence and terror unleashed by armed cadres of the BNP, corruption and partisan influence over civil military administration obstructing justice and rule of law. The AL defended its record of past rule better. It underscored the special challenge of massive rehabilitation and reconstruction work in a country devastated by war and publicized comparative statistics on different activities during its rule and other regimes. The AL also effectively countered the BNP's negative campaigns such as the slogans that the AL would sell off the country to India and that Islam would be in danger if the AL were to assume power. The AL pre-empted the BNP's anti-India campaign by declaring the party's intention not to renew the Treaty of Friendship with India and put out data and information on the AL administration's better record on sharing of water resources. All in all, the BNP's negative campaign harped on the old slogans and was not as salient this time around. More significantly, the AL consistently tried to project a positive, responsible image for the party — a party ready to govern again and lead the nation to the 21st century.

Sheikh Hasina repeatedly emphasised a few key changes she would bring into governance if she was elected to power. She talked about eliminating violence and terror and restoring law and order. She promised establishment of rule of law. She pledged a transparent and accountable administration. — a government that would serve and not behave like masters of its citizens. She promised to administer the country on the basis of national consensus. She urged reconciliation and cooperation amongst contending parties.

She pledged freedom for the media, particularly autonomy for public radio and TV. The style of the campaign portraying the party as modest and humble, seeking forgiveness for past failures and asking for a chance to serve the people again — was also appealing to voters. In her post-election statements, Sheikh Hasina has maintained the low key modest approach. She has also consistently talked about the priorities of her administration — restoration of law and order and rule of law, service to people, accountability and transparency, and freedom of the media. This consistency has helped in creating further goodwill for the new government.

The First Hundred Days Agenda

However, we should remember that every new government is customarily expected to enjoy only a brief period of honeymoon. The new government will probably try to use this narrow window of opportunity to begin a fresh start at tackling some of our long standing problems and create a sense of regeneration. Given the sophistication with which the AL ran its election campaign, I fully expect the new government to be already working on its first one hundred days agenda. But as the AL has promised to be open and responsive to ideas from outside, I list below a few issues that deserve attention in the first hundred days agenda:

A competent and non corrupt team to carry forward the new governments' agenda: A cabinet has already been formed and appointments to other high level political and administrative positions are expected in the next few months. The government will probably also establish various committees, commissions, advisory groups and taskforces on different issues. The quality of people who would be nominated or appointed and their representativeness will be important issues that will deserve careful attention. The AL has repeatedly talked about eliminating corruption and recognizing merit. We would expect the AL to select persons who would meet these high standards of quality. While a political party often has to reward its faithful, it should also be able to attract the services of the best available people particularly for specialized and technical work.

In the past, governments have often failed to keep the sustained enthusiasm and services of competent people with professional integrity because incompetent psychophany was valued over honest criticism. This must be avoided this time. The citizens of this country are increasingly losing trust in the government's capacity for translating their pre-election promises into action. In terms of quality, we expect to see people with visions and ideas, competence and professionalism and honesty and integrity in high positions. The representation should be broad based with special care given to include the generally under represented e.g. women and minorities. To facilitate consensus building, the various committees and task forces should have bi-partisan membership. For continued support of major policies and actions the involvement of all three major parties are essential.

Elaboration of concrete actions to implement the agenda: The broad items on the AL agenda is already known to us. What people expect in the next hundred days is an elaboration of some concrete steps

and actions as to how the new government plans to reach those broad goals of restoring rule of law, eliminating violence, establishing transparency and accountability, reducing poverty and so on. These steps need to be clearly articulated and debated. A clear exposition of these concrete actions can perform a tremendous public education function, raise citizens awareness and create a sense of national purpose which has been missing for quite some time now. To borrow an example from another country, in 1992, soon after his election as President of the USA, Bill Clinton held a nationally televised seminar discussing and debating the key policy options facing the country. The newly elected president's clear grasp of issues and strategies very quickly created a sense of confidence in the new government's ability to handle the economy. While in Bangladesh we need not follow the exact same model, one or two much shorter debates in the style of the recently televised Sobhan Jante Chai, can help project more clearly the actions being considered by the new government small and the pros and cons of some of these steps.

Consensus Building: The AL's emphasis on consensus building and the pledge to govern on the basis of national consensus has been a welcome move. Again people would expect to see some concrete steps in that direction in the next hundred days. But consensus building is a slow and time consuming task. It involves dialogues with different groups. It requires an open mind to listen to others, understand where common ground can be created and recognize where differences cannot be bridged. Consensus building often requires a step by step approach, a willingness to work together on a few issues where common ground exists e.g. restoration of law and order, elimination of terror and violence, while still maintaining the differences over others. It is easier to build consensus on pragmatic issues

rather than on deeply held values and ideology.

In Bangladesh a consensus appears to be emerging on issues relating to the economy. The new government should start its consensus building efforts around these issues, i.e. poverty reduction, elimination of illiteracy, health for all, where common ground could be worked out more easily and then move on to more divisive issues at a later stage. In areas where national consensus does not exist because of the misinformation campaign of the last two decades, e.g. question of national identity, national identity, role of religion in state affairs, the first step should be to provide correct information. Availability of correct information is the basis for making informed choices.

Law and order and Rule of Law: The new government has highlighted restoration of law and order as its number one task. It has also urged the government officials to follow rules and undertake actions as per law. Both tasks are important and urgent but both should be done in a transparent and accountable manner. People in this country have been subjected to arbitrary and partisan practice and violence for a very long time. To restore law and order, the government must first win public confidence by demonstrating that people's power and authority are also being subjected to the same standards, rules, and laws. Indeed, if the new government can establish a rule of law, which is the first and foremost duty of any civilized government, (but unfortunately past governments failed to do this so far), it would be able to accomplish many other things which are on its priority list i.e. tackle corruption, encourage foreign investment, reduce violence and establish accountability.

Democratic Practices: The new government has identified the parliament and the media as the key institutions for upholding democratic practice. Parliament would have to function as a democratic institution; the legitimate role and responsibility of the loyal op-

position would have to be recognized and the committees would have to be properly constituted and functioning. In the first hundred days people would also expect to see the public radio and TV freed up from being a mindless propaganda machine of the government.

Local government: Decentralization, devolution of responsibilities and power and strengthening of local level governance would have to feature prominently in the first hundred days agenda. Reform issues should be debated publicly and communities and non-government organizations should be involved in the dialogue and debates around local governance reforms.

Economic Policy Framework: Though there appears to be a broad consensus on the economic policy framework, more detailed work would be necessary in setting priorities and identifying strategies and creating confidence for foreign investment. Again in deciding priorities and strategies, greater participation of different sections of the civil society should be ensured.

Articulating a vision: Generally in a parliamentary democracy, the prime minister is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however, when the new government is committed to bring about a fundamental change in the quality of governance and lead the country to the next century, the head of the government would have to consistently articulate a clear vision of the new direction. Without such a strong focus, it is supposed to function as the first among equals. His/her management role is assumed to be of primary importance. In the current context of Bangladesh, however