

## A Positive Turn

BNP Secretary General Mannan Bhuiyan declared at the Jatiya Sangsad on Wednesday that his party stood ready to sit with the government to work out a national consensus on the issues of the day. Primacy is to be given to the intractable problem of terrorism.

The ruling party could perhaps draw satisfaction from the fact that while it had aimed at the sky for a consensus government it has at least hit the tree-top: governance by issue-based consensus. For the BNP's part, it has stepped out of the circle of blemish about to be drawn around its name for dithering on such a positive-sounding idea of a consensus. The idea has had ready ears among the people and the intelligentsia of the country as well as amongst the many overseas well-wishers of Bangladesh. The BNP should get a round of applause for agreeing to work for understanding with the ruling and other political parties on vital issues that impact on the prospects for peace and progress in the country.

The BNP Secretary General's overture, however, remains confined to broad generalities. We urge him now to elaborate it to make it sound like a full-fledged proposal rather than some nicely-worded gesture. It is all very good that he has requested the ruling party to name issues requiring consensual approaches but the BNP itself could perhaps list out its own choices to expedite matters. On terrorism the party secretary general sounded specific though. He seeks involvement of all political parties in a parliamentary committee to make concerted efforts to combat terrorism. What about the modalities to forge a consensus on foreign policy issues including, in particular, our relations with India and pursuit of economic and productive activities free from political or other forms of agitation?

The government party should at once seize the opportunity for consensus-building offered by the BNP and make the fullest use of it with a team of negotiators put to work immediately.

To create conditions congenial to the bridge-building process both sides need to make it a point to refrain from making fire-eating pronouncements at each other. Even the usual pressure tactic of blowing hot and cold better not be applied.

Meanwhile, the tendency to keep 'bastions of power' needs to be curbed in order not to intimidate each other. Actually the instances like making truces in Dhaka University, Sirajganj University College and Bogra should be replicated. What if an odd one proves abortive, we must still try.

## Literacy Rate

Nothing could please us more than the revelation that the country currently boasts a literacy rate of 44.30. The percentage of literacy in some select areas such as Dhaka District and Jhalakathi — where it is as high as 68.30 and 60.30 respectively — should even give us some cause for celebration. Compared to developed countries and even our neighbours, our achievements in terms of literacy still fall far short of the required. But in comparison with where we were just five years back, the latest literacy figures disclosed in the Jatiya Sangsad must turn the gloom in our education arena into a celebrative mood.

However, the Sample Vital Registrations (SVR) findings, which the education minister read out, leave enough room for raising questions about the latest literacy figures. Can we refer to the statistics given in the primary education in the Bangladesh: Selected Facts, Goals and Strategies published by UNICEF, Dhaka in November 1993? It clearly states that in 1990 the literacy rate for the adult population (15 plus) was about 31 per cent. At the time only 35 per cent of the gross enrolment of nearly 70 per cent completed the 5-year primary education. By 1992 the enrolment rate went up to 79 per cent but the completion rate did not go beyond 40 per cent. What a staggering number of the young population remain outside of the pale of primary education!

We have known of very few special literacy programmes for the adults in the last five years that had a positive, direct and strong bearing on our education or literacy scene. Now we would like to know where and how we made those remarkable gains in literacy.

The distribution of literacy rates seems unacceptably uneven. That is one obvious pitfall. There should at least be some effort to bring the neglected and backward areas under some special literacy programmes to help these catch up with the better performing areas. That way the average literacy will certainly go up apart from doing justice to the less developed areas.

## Most Famous Divorce

No divorce has perhaps drawn as much public attention the world over as that between Prince Charles and Princess Diana. The reason is quite clear: as heir to the British throne the prince had been the most eligible bachelor for a long time before finally accepting lady Diana as his life (!) partner. Princess Diana on her part brought with her the mysterious and almost a supernatural halo of her namesake in the Greek mythology along with a kind of beauty appropriately mixed with glamour that was her own.

The British royalty had something to prize and the Diana spell continued to mesmerise young and old people alike. But unfortunately the fairy-tale marriage soon developed cracks. Eccentricity, emotional crisis, infidelity and constant public gaze contributed to the break-up of the marriage. On that count, the tale of the couple's married life compared favourably with the temperamental love-hate conjugal relations between the Greek gods and goddesses.

Be that as it may, the break-up will provide more fodder to the scrutiny of the royalty's public image. The British royalty has lost some of its prerogatives but not its traditional dignity.

# Policy Agenda for Development: Some Reflections

by Kazi M Aminul Islam

*The public sector has to realise the strength, potential and promise of the private sector. When the private sector becomes more and more involved in areas of public interest, the Government must put in place the appropriate institutions for preserving the rights of the citizens and protecting the consumers.*

THE other day a Dhaka University economics professor-turned-bureaucrat was arguing that policies don't matter for development: the people have to change. I think he was wrong. It is policy that matters because an appropriate policy regime may bring about necessary changes in the development process including those among human being.

The Agenda for Action has been prepared by a development partner. It contains short self-contained policy briefs on 11 areas namely, macro-economic stability, private sector development, power, communications etc. The briefs succinctly describe the current state of affairs, outline the policy objectives, the issue of economic stability, as it appears in the agenda, has been conceived within the traditional demand supply framework which is the focus of an adjustment policy. However, the supply response in an economy depends on many such factors as are not covered within the standard adjustment programme. The political disturbance disrupts macro-economic stability. It is true that protest, demonstration and strike are part of democratic process, but violence, loss of public and private property are not. So, the political parties irrespective of whether in position or in opposition, must come to a consensus to leave the economy free from political action. The politicians must not hold the economy and a hundred and twenty million people hostage for any issue of whatever significance.

The ruling party has been showing signs of democratic norms as the PM declared that the policy of 'Ministers alone to chair the Parliamentary Committees' would go. In fact it did. Parliamentary Committees are headed by non-ministers. She also set an example of 'accountability of public officials' when she went to the party programme not as Prime Minister but as a private citizen.

The opposition, for that matter all our political parties, have to read the writings on the wall: they have to behave responsibly. In order to be able to face the people, mere blaming the government by the opposition is not enough, they have to come up with goodwill and co-operation, reach a consensus on issues of vital national interest and keep certain things including the economy above all narrow party politics. They have to prove that their concern for national interest is not less significant than that of the government. This is undoubtedly a difficult task. The opposition may fail to perform this task only at their own peril.

The underlying factors of rigidity and instability in the Bangladesh economy are physical, social or religious in origin. All these have to be addressed globally: partial treatment of one or a few, in isolation may at best lead to a second-best solution.

Private sector development should be the cornerstone of the government policies for development. However, policies in this direction should be pursued with resoluteness and caution. Sometimes fancies rather than facts halt the development initiatives. On the other hand, there must be something wrong in the existing policies which lead to widespread defaulting of the loans especially those from the public sector institutions which are putting unbearable pressure on the public exchequer. Had there been no public sector, the government could have saved billion of dollars of public debt.

Financial sector is in disarray. This is a reflection of the situation obtaining in the rest of the economy. Whatever be the nature of the problem, accountability, transparency and improvement of the methods and processes will improve performance in that sector. Every year the banking sector is adding billions of taka of bad debt. But culprits in the financial sector are seldom caught and brought to justice. In the long run, the only cure for financial sector reform is to privatisation and decentralisation.

Agriculture, natural resources and the environment have to support our quest for development. We cannot afford to repeat the same mistakes in the field of natural resources and the environment as were committed by some other nations. It seems that the efforts for creating forest have subsided all our initiatives for environmental enhancement. We have to examine our life style, weigh our development options in the light of our environment and resource constraints and emphasise on conservation of resources.

A nation cannot develop leaving its vast population into the morass of abysmal poverty. Key to alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life is human development which is much less expensive than is usually thought to be. We have many success stories in the areas of health, sanitation, education and family welfare. With proper policy directives those may be replicated throughout the country.

Development and prosperity make little sense when poverty shows its ugly face especially among the most vulnerable. The development process may be sustained and supported only if those people have some kind of safety net, initially for food. However, medication and information dissemination should also form part of the package of requirements for sustainable development.

Bangladesh with very low level of urbanisation during independence lost a rare chance

for planned urban development. Lack of political commitment, institutional arrangement, corruption etc. were responsible for our past failures. By the end of the century, Dhaka will become a mega-city with all the attending problems of unemployment, crime, environmental degradation, deterioration of health and sanitation and explosion of slum-dwelling etc.

Unfortunately, we are ill-equipped to handle those problems. Any development in this sector presupposes adequate political commitment and appropriate legal and institutional arrangements.

The energy sector needs an overhauling. The system-loss in our country is one of the highest in the world. How on earth one could justify the existence of a public sector organisation — PDB — that has more than double the system-loss of the Rural Electrification Board (REB) which is more customer-focused. In the field of energy the public sector investment may continue only in transmission. Both generation and distribution of power have to be privatised.

If public sector is allowed to operate, then it should be able to compete and survive in a competitive environment not in a monopoly situation, as it is prevailing now. With the idea of restructuring the energy sector a 'Power Cell' was created under the Ministry of Energy. The high powered Cell was headed by an additional secretary to the government with an anticipation of private sector participation from home and abroad. Unfortunately the Cell has miserably failed to make a minimum of contribution. One of the reasons for the failure is that the Cell has been manned by those people from PDB whose deficiency or inefficiency the Cell was supposed to mitigate. In fact, the Cell needs capable people who are strong believers in private sector development and committed to the idea of a competitive public sector. So it is preferable that the power cell staff come from outside the PDB stream, who are used to public sector monopoly.

The telecommunications sector holds the key to the growth of Bangladesh economy. Unfortunately, the sector failed to respond to the demands for growth. Thousands of applicants have been waiting for years for telephone connections. Scarcity in telecommunications led to corruption, scarcity premium and low quality services. One of the worst disservice done to the nation was to allow monopolies in telecommunications — namely telephone — cellular/mobile —

and rural telephone systems. Monopoly in private or public sector is likely to charge higher price for lower quality services. So, it is an imperative that there should be healthy competition in this sector and the private companies should be allowed to operate all around the country side by side with the T&T Board.

On the other hand the government should initiate more for the development of infrastructure especially those in transport sector. This is because the demands on this sector will be immediate as soon as mobility increases and the economy moves up. However, the government should also

make arrangements for the users to pay.

This agenda for development will remain a mere dream unless we have an efficient, well-organised and high performing bureaucracy and a capable, transparent and accountable government. The PM has already declared her commitment for public sector reforms and a public personnel management based on merit alone. We have to have a highly efficient performing civil service in order to energise the private sector and involve the NGOs.

The public sector has to realise the strength, potential and promise of the private sector. When the private sector be-

comes more and more involved in areas of public interest, the Government must put in place the appropriate institutions for preserving the rights of the citizens and protecting the consumers. It may not be an exaggeration to say that we can have a thriving private sector only when there will be an efficient public sector.

In my view the government should start with short run administrative reform programmes involving: i) creation of an efficiency division under the PM with links to all the ministries through efficiency units; ii) legal and institution changes/reforms for creating an enabling environment; and iii) a merit-based civil service which is highly efficient and committed to both the private sector development and protection of consumers.

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## OPINION

### Status of Pakistan Economy

A rejoinder to Mr Ikram Sehgal's article 'Mexico 1994, Pakistan 1996' (DS June 26, 1996)

AT the time the present government took over in 1993 the economy of the country was in a bad shape. GDP growth rate had plunged to the lowest rate of 2.3 per cent in 1992-93. Macro-economic indicators were on the declining trend. The government paid immediate attention to the revival of the economy and introduced comprehensive reforms to arrest the declining trend and to achieve macro-economic stability.

As a result, the economy has embarked upon a faster growth trend with GDP rising to 4.5 per cent in 1993-94 and to 6.1 per cent during 1995-96.

This has been contributed by 6.4 per cent increase in commodity sector and 5.8 per cent in the services sector. Agriculture sector which is the main component of commodity sector registered a growth of 6.7 per cent.

What is remarkable about the current year's growth is the fact that this high growth rate has been made possible along with ensuring macro-economic stability. Real per capita income has gone up from Rs 4,222 in 1994-95 to Rs 4,349 in 1995-96, showing a 3 per cent increase over last year.

There has been substantial rise in investment activities as fixed investment in current prices has increased by 21.5 per cent. Major crops achieved a growth rate of 9.0 per cent compared to 8.7 per cent last year. Cotton surpassed the target of 9.5 million bales with the production of 10.6 million bales in 1995-96 registering 21.8 per cent increase over the last year's. During 1995-96 manufacturing grew at 4.8 per cent against 2.9 per cent recorded during 1994-95.

A transparent and broad-

based privatisation process is being pursued. Foreign investors are allowed to purchase divested public assets along with their local counterparts. So far 88 public enterprises have been privatised while 30 units are in the pipeline for privatisation. Balance of payments remained out of severe pressure because of timely corrective measures taken in October 1995 to boost exports and contain imports.

The resident foreign currency accounts rose from \$3383.8 million recorded at end June 1995 to a level of \$3952.6 million on 30 April 1996, implying an increase of \$568.8 million.

### Monetary Fiscal Policies

The monetary and credit policy being pursued in Pakistan has undergone transformation. The policy was geared, in coordination with other macro-economic policies, to achieve macro-economic stability with sustained high economic growth. Substantial inroads were made towards indirect monetary controls and market-based instruments of monetary management.

An aim of the fiscal policy pursued is to continue with the reduction in budget deficits. The budget for 1995-96 contained a comprehensive package of measures aimed at achieving twin objectives of containing growth in expenditure and expanding the resource base. The taxation measures were aimed at bringing about efficiency and elasticity in government receipts.

To generate more revenues, tax administration has been improved and successful recovery drive has been launched

against defaulters. Tariff rates have been reduced from 70 per cent to 65 per cent during 1995-96. The agriculture sector has been brought in the tax net through the levy of Federal Wealth Tax and the provinces are in the process of introducing agricultural income tax.

The federal government revenue was budgeted to increase by 19.9 per cent, whereas total expenditure was budgeted to grow by 15.6 per cent. To check the rising inflation the government adopted strict demand management policies, reduced budget deficit and took steps to increase the domestic availability of essential commodities. Budget deficit was reduced from 5.5 per cent of GDP in 1994-95 to around 5.0 per cent in 1995-96.

As a result of these policies the three price indices viz the Consumer Price Index (CPI), Sensitive Price Index (SPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) registered an increase of 10.79 per cent, 10.71 per cent and 10.33 per cent respectively during 1995-96 which is a semblance of healthy economy.

Only a few months back Pakistan's economy received clean bill from the World Bank which gave credit to structural reforms undertaken by the government for better economic performance. As in the words of Ms Mieke Nijhman, the country director of the World Bank's South Asia regional office that 'Available information suggests that prospects for higher economic growth and lower inflation for this fiscal year have improved. The stabilisation of the economy and improved conditions have now laid the basis for addressing the long-term development challenges.'

All this speaks of a vibrant economy of Pakistan contrary to the writer's perception.

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## To the Editor

### Stranded Pakistanis in Bangladesh and Bangla speaking people in Pakistan

Sir, In the consequence of partition of British India on the basis of two nation theory and independence of India and Pakistan in 1947 over fifteen million Urdu-speaking refugees from different parts of India including Hyderabad, Bhopal, Rajputana, East Punjab, Bihar, Bombay, UP, Madras and so on and so forth made their abode in the West Pakistan and they became Pakistani nationals. Similarly a few lakh Urdu-speaking refugees from India also settled in the then East Pakistan and became Pakistani nationals.

Are all the said Urdu-speaking refugees from India who came to erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh stranded Pakistanis?

No. All the Urdu-speaking refugees from India who came to erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh are not stranded Pakistanis in Bangladesh. Many of the Urdu-speaking refugees who totally absorbed and transformed themselves into a homogeneous and mono-lingual people by learning Bangla language adopting Bangladeshi art and culture, customs and traditions and getting themselves married to Bangladeshis are now Bangladeshi nationals and the rest are not.

Urdu-speaking refugees, over two lakh and fifty thousand who, following the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent state, opted for Pakistan, got themselves registered for repatriation to Pakistan and now living in different relief camps for over last two and half decades are stranded Pakistanis in Bangladesh. It may be mentioned here that Pakistan government willingly accepted all those Urdu-speaking refugees who opted for Pakistan and got themselves registered for repatriation to Pakistan after independence of Bangladesh as Pakistani nationals and agreed for their repatriation to Pakistan. Further, under an agreement signed in 1974, Pakistan is duty-bound to repatriate all such stranded Pakistanis from Bangladesh.

As a matter of fact the repatriation of stranded Pakistanis had already started and it was going on but due to financial complications involved in the transfer and transportation of the stranded Pakistanis from Bangladesh to Pakistan the repatriation work was moving at a snail's pace. However, when the financial difficulties

were to a great extent overcome with foreign aid and donation especially from Saudi Arabia the Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto surprisingly abruptly and arbitrarily stopped the repatriation of stranded Pakistanis making a fantastic, utopian and frenzied statement that the stranded Pakistanis in Bangladesh were not Pakistani nationals but they were Biharis.

Do not the Urdu-speaking refugees from Bihar, India fall under the jurisdiction of two nation theory? How and why millions of Urdu-speaking Biharis are living in Karachi, Hyderabad and other parts of Pakistan as Pakistani nationals?

We wonder under what national and international law, provision of Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Universal Declaration of Human Rights, can the Prime Minister of Pakistan deny the stranded Pakistanis in Bangladesh their right to Pakistani citizenship?

Regarding Bangla-speaking people in Pakistan, it has got no link, no comparison, what-so-ever with the stranded Pakistanis in Bangladesh. Unfortunately in recent days Pakistan has been unlawfully and illegally attempting to drive out Bangla-speaking people living in Karachi and some other parts in Pakistan on false pretext that they (Bangla-speaking people) entered Pakistan illegally.

The fact is that after the creation of Pakistan in 1947 and after bringing the capital of Pakistan a large number of Bangla-speaking people from the then East Pakistan now Bangladesh started going to Karachi and other places in West Pakistan. Those Bangla-speaking people not only worked in central government offices but thousands of them worked in different mills and factories and also were engaged in small businesses and trades. Many Bangla-speaking farmers were also settled in Gholam Mohammad Barrage in Sind. Those Bangla-speaking people permanently settled down in West Pakistan especially in Karachi. They taught their children Urdu language and hundreds of them got married to Urdu-speaking refugees who migrated from India and became Pakistani citizens.

During War of Independence of Bangladesh in 1971 many Bangla-speaking people fled away from Pakistan. But after the independence of Bangladesh, rest of the Bangla-speaking living in Pakistan did not opt for Bangladesh and they did not get themselves

registered for repatriation to Bangladesh unlike the Urdu-speaking stranded Pakistanis living in different relief camps in Bangladesh for over the last two decades.

It is therefore crystal clear that those Urdu-speaking refugees in Bangladesh who opted for Pakistan and got themselves registered for repatriation to Pakistan are all Pakistani nationals. And all Bangla-speaking people living in Pakistan who did not opt for Bangladesh and did not get themselves registered for repatriation to Bangladesh after independence of Bangladesh in 1971 are now Pakistani nationals.

We would request Pakistan to expedite repatriation of her stranded two and half lakh nationals from Bangladesh on humanitarian realistic grounds. We also request Pakistan not to harass and disturb Bangla-speaking people living in Pakistan who are now Pakistani nationals in the greater interest of friendship, goodwill and closer relationship between Bangladesh and Pakistan.

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### Artificial price-hike of land

Sir, It is shocking and mysterious to observe that while the price of land is increasing alarmingly in Dhaka, several hundred plots under RAJUK at Gulshan, Bonani and Uttara are lying vacant.

Most of these owners of vacant plots are defaulters with RAJUK, but no action has been taken, while the artificial crisis/price-hike of land is on the run.

I would like to recommend:

- 1 - Immediate cancellation of allotment to the defaulters with RAJUK.
- 2 - Fresh allotment to applicants having no land in Dhaka and with proof of fund to buy the land and construct the building by placing their wealth statement.
- 3 - Allotment to Non-resident Bangladeshis on the above basis and with condition to buy the land in foreign exchange.

The above steps will reduce the alarming price-hike of land and the inflation thereof. It will provide RAJUK with the foreign exchange it may require to purchase equipment from abroad. Similar artificial crisis created by availed class may begin to end in the country.

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## "Education System Needs a Change"

Md Anwarul Kabir

First, let me thank Ms Bina Zaman in criticising my views on the above subject which I wrote in this newspaper on July 25, 1996. This is definitely an important subject and more ideas and views will obviously make this topic an interesting and important one. My only request to the learned writer is please refrain from making any comments like 'None should be misled by the whimsical suggestion of some unwise thinkers,' as neither you nor I am the decision maker of our readers as they have their own capability to judge. We can only give our opinions but definitely the decisions are with our readers.

I am not going to argue or to counter your statement but there are certain areas that would like to highlight to our readers. The headline of your opinion was 'Education System Needs a Change, Not Ignoring Mother Tongue'. Did I really ignore my mother tongue? I did write in my last paragraph that 'we must give importance to our mother tongue no doubt, but not by creating difference between two groups of people and not in an unplanned manner. Your statement was quite confusing when you wrote: 'As everybody knows that immediately after independence naturally Bangla as a mother tongue of an independent nation got some natural priorities in the disposal of official matters.'

I am truly sorry but I do not know as everybody does and may be lots of other people like me might not know. Could you kindly elaborate and explain what were those official matters? And why only Bangla was needed for disposal of such official matters? I am shocked, but are you sure what you are writing about the European countries such as Germany, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands etc?

I am sorry to disappoint you but on official matters I had the opportunity to visit most of these European countries and I can assure you, that the children of these countries in their schools are compelled to learn several languages and not just their own, they do give preference to their own language but up to a certain level they have to study other languages. For example, if you talk about the Netherlands, in their school they have to learn Dutch, German, French, and English.

As for higher studies they sit for their exams in their own language, but please note that they have all their higher level books in their own language.

This is the basic point that I was indicating in my opinion, where most of our higher level books are all in English. If your theory of having all primary schools in Bangla is to be implemented, then the books like medical, engineering, CA, ICMA, MBA, law etc. need to be changed at first at the higher level. It will then become the responsibility of either the government or the lawmakers to have the higher level books translated into our own language.

Your suggestion of having all primary schools in Bangla and then going to English in German or French at the higher level is misleading, because after the HSC a student of our country needs to decide which subjects he/she will study for career. The decision has to be after the HSC, and at this level the students get confused. Please note our higher studies are mostly in English, and not in French or German. After the higher studies one can go for German or French or any other language whichever they might choose for more advanced studies. If you consider Singapore, Hong Kong, and Malaysia, they are the international business centres. There are various categories of people living there such as the Chinese, Koreans, Malay etc. Which mother language, should you please say, they could have used to attain spectral economic development?

When I referred to Top Down, I meant the books that are in the higher level should have been translated into Bangla first and then gradually go down imposing Bangla at the lower level (school, colleges etc.) but it was unfortunate that the then government went for Bottom Up policy which means that they imposed Bangla strongly on the lower level (just like you are suggesting) and then they did not know what to do after HSC. So practically all the governments left it just like that in the hands of the fate of the students. It has nothing to do with slavery or feeling of superiority of a foreign language.

I agree with your statement that the government is the biggest employer of this country. But definitely it is not the sole one. The government can provide jobs, maybe to one-third of the students that are passing out from the university or other institutions. Then what about rest of them? Some students might not even want to be bureaucrats, they might pre-

fer to have jobs in different organisations, therefore did you consider them also? I agree with you hundred per cent that our prime task at the moment is to increase the national literacy rate, but it should be done in a planned manner and not just to give primary education and then run away from the responsibility after the HSC. It is very common in our country that even a farmer or a rickshawpuller would very much like to see their children as a doctor or an engineer or in some other lucrative jobs. Therefore it is the duty of the government to see that from primary level a student can at least reach to the higher level in a planned and an effective manner.

I could not agree with you when you wrote that some of the lawmakers may send their wards abroad for education. This is somebody's individual choice. This is actually where the real problem of our country lies — the lawmakers say one thing and do another. Please understand you or I may send our wards to any place for education, but the lawmakers cannot as they are the ones who have imposed the law and all eyes are upon them. Please note the recent trend, we all want to know about the lawmakers' assets, but one might argue and say that it is the asset of individuals and we do not need to know them. Will you agree on that?

Lastly, I have the same feeling as you have towards our mother tongue 'Bangla'. It is above any controversy whatsoever. My father Shaheed Lt Anwarul Azim is a Shaheed Intellectual and died for this country in 1971 in the hands of Pakistani army. He also took part in our great Language Movement in 1952 where he had to leave his house as there were warrant for him to be arrested. Being his son, my feelings for Bangla are understandably high. But what I have tried to explain till now is from practical experience and not out of any emotions. I am at present working for a reputed organisation in a senior managerial position and I do take interviews of various candidates. It is basically through the interviews that I felt that our system is definitely wrong and someone should try to bring this to the notice of the lawmakers of our country. More write-ups and Editorials might help this someday. I also highly appreciate The Daily Star for help making this topic into an interesting debate.