The Baily Star

Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

Toll Collection

Dhaka, Saturday, November 9, 1996

Roads of Bangladesh are becoming infested with toll collectors, which is making both road travel and goods movement extremely hazardous. It has been reported that in places like Savar, or other entry points to the city, toll collectors regularly stop buses and trucks and collect "toll" from them. They even impose fines if any bus or truck tries to 'cheat' them. Our district correspondents from several parts of Bangladesh have reported that traders are becoming increasingly worried as to how they will be able to carry on their trade if this situation continues. Trucks carrying seasonal vegetables, fruits, and spices are regularly intercepted, and toll collected from them proportionately to the estimated value of the goods that they are carrying. Not that this is done under cover or during the night. Such toll collection goes on in broad day light, sometimes causing long traffic jams.

This is not the first time we are writing about this phenomenon. Nothing seems to nudge the government into action in this direction. The truth of the matter is that in many cases workers of political parties are alleged to be directly involved in this. The area in which a certain political party is strong, it is usually the supporters of that party which is alleged to back these toll collectors. As politics is becoming increasingly criminalised we are seeing activities such as toll collection rising. The question is, how are we going to stop it? There is no question that if such activities are not stopped in time, they will go out of hand and the whole political process will become so infiltrated with criminal elements that no effort will be able to rid our politics of them.

There is still time to act. We think whatever is the reason and extent of political rivalry in other areas, leading political parties can still reach a consensus about eliminating the criminal elements from the party folds. Mindless hatred from both sides is making each of them blind to what is going on inside their own parties, especially at the grassroots level. Before the disease eats into the very vitals of our political process, our leaders must give this a most serious and urgent attention. Please save our politics from the criminals..

Mayor, Honour the Scouts

Recently a lot has been said about the condition of the city. Almost all newspapers have written about the urgent need to control the traffic and clean the city's garbage. It is understood that Mayor Hanif has taken some steps as a result of which the garbage collection process has been geared up. We commend the Mayor for this, though late but necessary step.

This paper, in conjunction with the Scouts and BUET, had the honour to initiate the "Save Dhaka, Clean Dhaka" campaign last year. Government's directorate of youth also participated in the campaign. After several successful initial programmes it had to be stopped for reasons of political unrest and street level violence. Last month it was revived. Once again the scouts came forward, and during the four Fridays of October they went from area to area to clean up the city streets. This newspaper carried extensive coverage of their activities. Scouts went from door to door in some selected areas where they talked with the members of the households about keeping the house, the front yard and the adjoining street area clean. They also tried to motivate the local inhabitants to form "mohalla" groups to keep the locality clean. In addition to the motivation work, the scouts themselves organised cleanliness drives and physically cleaned up city streets. It has been reported that on one Friday the Mayor himself was present to witness the work that the scouts were doing.

Given the scouts' own tradition of community work, what they did for "Save Dhaka, Clean Dhaka" campaign was not surprising. Yet the very fact that these boys, and in some cases girl scouts also, came out on their weekly holidays and did garbage cleaning work, which, strictly speaking, is quite out of the usual work of the scouts, entitles them to a special award.

We would like to suggest to Mayor Hanif that he should organise a special function to honour the scouts. Some sort of badge of appreciation could be thought of. We think that the example set by the scouts in helping to clean up the city should not go unrecognised.

Of Crimes and Stinginess

A rickshawpuller, tired after reaching a passenger from Parulia to Gazaria Bazar in Narsingdi district, was sleeping on his vehicle. Six persons fell upon him, strangled him to death and fled with the rickshaw. It can be very well more complicated than reported in The Daily Star of Thursday. But times are so bad, people can indeed kill a person just to take away his rickshaw. That it took six persons to steal a rickshaw and for that to kill a poor rickshawpuller, makes it hard to believe. But then lately it has been found that people find it easy to slip into inhuman cruelty when in a group. From wars to gang rape is an incredible collusion of people taking leave of humanity at a time.

About the same time as the Narsingdi murder Ashoke, a young man, was beaten to death in Bhanga thana by a group. Ashoke paid with his life for daring to challenge the group when they were teasing some girls at a nightly village show two days before that. Here a young man of 23 was done

to death just for nothing more than a hurt ego. It is not that the whole society has been criminalised and rid of human sensibilities. In Hajiganj, three persons joined together to save the Kabodak Express from a certain accident, Abul Kalam, Nurul Islam and Insar Ali stopped the Khulna-bound train near Boral bridge on October 23. Persons like day labourer Abul Kalam are helping this society tick on in spite a myriad crippling afflictions.

This good story however ended on a not so good note. A bevy of top Railway officers came out handing cheques to the gallant three in newspaper photographs. The publicity of the railway and the officers could perhaps come to a six-figure sum if done commercially. But would you believe, that the value of the rewards was Taka one thousand for each? What was bought through publicity has been more than marred by the height of stinginess.

The Sikhs Abroad

HEY are affluent. The The Sikhs abroad should realise that any political party in Punjab will have to convert itself into a regional countries where they party, admitting the Hindus into its fold. Naturally, the Sikhs will be a dominant partner in have settled find them useful and they occupy leading that party but its ethos will be Punjabi, appealing to the entire Punjab population, positions in medicine, engi without any difference of caste, creed or religion. neering or business. Yet they the Sikhs abroad, are generally

our anger. That many still stay alienated and run down India is rationalised, not denied. The lists of 'suspects' should have been revised or updated is conceded by officials of various Indian embassies. But the problem is that the lists have been prepared by RAW which alone can delete the names. High level intervention has helped some to travel to India. A few who did not get a visa for years have been given one now. But the lists need to be revised with the

judge for their authenticity. It is, however, naive to imagine that the mere easing of travel restrictions will retrieve the Sikhs abroad. They will have to be convinced that the mistakes committed in the past were accidental or circumstantial. Many among them have realised that the violence in Punjab has given the community a bad name. And some

condemn it

help of a retired High Court

But the nub of the problem is their realisation that the situation on the ground has changed. That Punjab has regained peace needs to be conveyed properly. Normalcy in the state has not vet seeped into their psyche in the manner it should have been. The emergence of the Akalis. particularly that of Prakash Singh Badal, who denounces secession and accepts that status within the Indian Union, has iolted the Sikhs abroad. They may not have accepted him completely but most of them have dropped Simnaranjit Singh Mann as an indispens-

But they still have to give up their demand for autonomy. if not separation. Some inter-action with the Sikh leaders from India will help. And so will a frank discussion between nonofficials and the ultras. But, ultimately, developments like the Akalis winning eight out of 13 seats in the Lok Sabha and the party's overwhelming victory in the elections for the Shiro-

mani Gurdwara Prabandhak

Committee (SGPC) make them

realise that the Akalis them-

the country. The record of pursuing the guilty in the 1984 killings is full of blemishes. But even the belated punishments have gone unnoticed. So has been the order by Prime Minister Deve Gowda to pay full compensation to the riot victims. If this could be propagated by some Sikh organisations or leaders, it would go down well. The problems is how to put across the message that the mistakes of governments are not the lapses of the country. The two are separate. A

BETWEEN THE LINES

Kuldip Nayar writes from New Delhi

selves have realised the futility of the extreme line they have plugged earlier

I listened to the most virulent attack on India at a gurdwara in Chicago. My speech for conciliation was assailed by one of the ultras, who control most of gurdwaras in the US. But many Sikhs from the con- gregation met me later to express their differences with the speaker. My impression is that the other viewpoint is not being voiced because of the fear to do so. The SGPC can do a tremendous job by sending its repre sentatives for giving a true picture of the situation that obtains in Punjab and the rest of

government is a temporary phenomenon and can be replaced in elections. The country is permanent, as much of those who even act against a government as of those who support it.

I heard many arguments in favour of changing the constitutional definition of Hindu that includes the Sikh (Article 25) At one time, the Akalis had also raised the point and had burnt the typed copy of the constitutional provision to express their protest. If the Sikhs want the change, there should be no opposition. After all, they are the ones to decide, not the Hin dus, however emotionally upset they may feel.

Nonetheless, 1 wonder whether the Sikhs have assessed what the amendment would entail. They might lose the concessions they enjoy at present. Under the Hindu laws, the HUF (Hindu Undivided Family has certain income-tax concessions, which cost the exchequer Rs. 500 crore a year in terms of tax. Muslims, Christians and members of other religions have not been allowed this leeway, but only the Sikhs

have been. The Sikhs abroad have a point when they say that the Rajiv Gandhi-Harchand Singh Langowal accord has stayed on paper alone. Not a clause has been implemented in the last 12 years. "Had the accord been implemented, we would have had a tangible evidence of the government trying to make up with Sikhs," said a leader of a militant group. "At least Chandigarh should have been given to Punjab." Even now this, if done. can initiate a process of reconciliation

Perhaps, what is at stake is political power. The argument about the Sikh identity boils down to the same thing, indeed. when the Punjabi Suba was conceded and carved out the present state of Punjab, where the Sikh population is above 60 per cent, the government accepted in spirit, if not in letter. a Sikh dominated government in Punjab. And there is no doubt that the Akalis represent an overwhelming majority of the Sikhs. But in the joint electorate and free ballot box, es-

sential parts of democratic system of government a particular community cannot be assured of permanent power

The Sikhs abroad, living in the societies which keep religions separate from politics . should know it better. No religious community in India is superior to another. It is important that the identity of all communities should be preserved. But it will be a chaotic India where the identity takes precedence over the composite culture. The Sikhs abroad have been stretching the point of

identity beyond reasonable-

ness. There is no go from secu-

lar politics.

The Sikhs abroad should realise that any political party in Punjab will have to convert itself into a regional party, admitting the Hindus into its fold Naturally, the Sikhs will be a dominant partner in that party but its ethos will be Punjabi. appealing to the entire Punjab population, without any difference of caste, creed or religion. Otherwise, communal politics, which the Akalis at times reflect, will deepen. This will ultimately be counterproductive and strengthen anti-secular forces in the state. Their past experience should tell the Akalis that they can be sucked into a situation which they may not like or resist.

The Sikh community as a whole, particularly Sikhs living outside Punjab, did not assert themselves and stand unequivocally against violence and secession. Now they should because Punjab needs to gain from the new wave of economic development. Another phase of instability can spell ruin. The Sikhs abroad should realise this and face the facts.

the categorisation. The plan

may be a blue-print for 20 years

in four successive 5-year time-

frames for systematic imple-

mentation phase by phase with

fund mostly raised nationally

by a special tax on the economi-

cally solvent people in a gradu-

ated scale. Such a tax will, in

Poverty Eradication: Programmes and Proposals

There have been programmes undertaken over the years to alleviate poverty. Both

EPRIVATION and socioeconomic dependency of women and discrimination against them have brought Bangladesh's women's organisations to ANTI-POVERTY forefront. They have sought legal, intellectual and political support for the emancipation of womentolk from all forms of indignities. and demanded equal right for them with the menfolk increasing concern over women-related socio-economic and criminal issues has been expressed throughout the world. Governments and NGOs have initiated socio-economic programmes in many underdeveloped countries to alleviate poverty quickly by giving special attention to population control, education, vocational training, credit-delivery and overall development of children and women.

unhappy. They nourish the feel-

ing that the land of their origin.

India, does not give them their

partly real. Selective, scant in-

formation they get tells them

that their community in India

is meted out an "indifferent

treatment". This clouds their

judgment and they tend to live

in the world of their own. Sen-

sitive as they are, they are

willing to believe the worst

about India. And then they try

to avenge their anger in the

manner they deem fit. It is in

terms of money to the Khalistan

supporters or the pressure on

the elected representatives, who

have their cause taken up in

their legislatures, be it America,

grievance is the series of in-

stances of discrimination

have been manhandled by air

Some of them and their friends

port functionaries in Delhi and

Bombay. Difficulty in getting a

visa to India has added to their

estrangement the most Indeed.

there are lists of suspects in

Indian embassies which make

the travel of even the sophisti-

cated among them hazardous.

True, some have had a connec

tion with the ultras in the eight-

ies. Many have participated in a

campaign of calumny against

India after Operation Bluestar

or the killings in the wake of

decade ago explain many

Sikhs I met abroad. We were

upset and we made no secret of

"That was more than a

Indira Gandhi's assassination.

The real part of their

the UK or Canada.

Partly, it is psychological.

due recognition.

According to an estimate, in Bangladesh about 1000 registered NGOs received an allocation of Taka 15.50 crore in 1994-1995. And approximately 94 per cent of their total budget came from foreign sources, and 40 per cent accounted for development activities. The role of some NGOs has come under criticism from some quarters. Complaint of credit-delivery of a very high rate of interest, of Christiarisation of distressed people and the impact of NGO activities on feminine attitude to participate in outdoor socioeconomic activities have not. however, deterred their programmes. It may be noted that some NGOs such as Gramin Bank, BRAC and Proshika have already gained international reputation for involving large number of women in their programmes. The loan-giving operation of Gramin Bank has created an urge for self-employment among its clientele who have by now also acquired an economic status in the neighbourhoods. The women have developed an attitude for outdoor work and socio-political activities. BRAC with its major role in the field of education has done a good job in the rural areas, side by side with the government programme — For Education. Association of NGOs in Bangladesh ADAB recently proclaimed close co-operation with the government in its

Anti-poverty programme. A lot of male and female voluntary organisations have long been in the field of poverty-alleviation through

Government and NGO initiated projects tried to cover considerable number of target incumbents. But the progress in the realm is yet to be satisfactory. Abdul Khaleque, who is a former Inspector General of Police, looks at the problems and suggests for an insightful Anti-Poverty Development Plan to meet the challenge. violence-infested, corruption ridden, indisciplined country of

their drive to remove illiteracy and create employment oppormmnry for the poor in villages and towns. Notable among them one Mahila Parishad and Mahila Samity. The dedicated local voluntary organisations unfortunately suffer from want of fund to pursue their Antypoverty programmes because government grants are limited to only a few of them and those also are very pooramounts.

It is heartening to note that girls and women are now coming in increasing number in the labour market and in public and private establishments. The impact of Anty-poverty role of the government and of the NGOs in women-related programmes has already brought about some changes in the male-income-dependent concept of traditional family. The government programme of giving education grant to every girl in the secondary stage has markedly increased girl enrollment. The extension of the 120 million people who have been struggling for survival with human dignity and economic comfort.

The overwhelming gap between approximately 40 lac economically solvent families (family of five persons) and the majority rest is not likely to disappear in near future. The gap, however, shall be narrower and still narrower when the people below the poverty line shall have requisite economic resource and earning capacity and opportunity to cross up the line gradually. Meanwhile, a large number of people below the poverty line will have to tolerate the bites of poverty. In capitalist-free competition poverty persists in some degree because of the absence of conscience.

Normally, the super-rich. the rich and other economically solvent segments do not demonstrate any attitude to

wants and needs vary in different environments. Bangladesh, we generally identify wants and needs in terms of essential food, clothing, healthcare, vocational qualification, accommodation, job opportunity etc. The poverty line drawn up internationally covers a wider range of inadequacies of material essentials which sustain a modern life of minimum quality and comfort. An Anty-poverty programme has to address itself to these essentials and their ramifications. It is, therefore, necessary to have a well-planned national blue-print of work programme in which the Anty-poverty programme shall occupy a spectacular place.

The successive Five-Year Plans of the past decades notably suffered from over-dependence on foreign aid, loan. grant etc. Administrative inefficiency, corruption, lack of technical know-how and national determination were re-

Bangladesh needs to take insightful development plan under the aegis of its parliamentary system of government, so that in course of the next 2-3 decades a substantial number of the have-nots may go above the poverty line, as in the case of advanced capitalist countries. the have-nots enjoying state doles to mitigate the pangs of lingering poverty. Our special problem is that the poor constitute the vast proportion of our population, whereas in the advanced countries the poor constitute a very small proportion In any case, we must do something in facing the poverty situation. And for that we may visualise two sets of development plan - one for the nation as a whole, the impact of which will be distributed upon all segments of the people, and an-other, special development plan for the poor to raise their stan-

dard of living quickly. The National Development Plan in the context of Anty-

fact, look like a sacrifice on the part of the haves for the welfare of the have-nots.
The Anti-poverty Development Plan (APDP) may cover about 10 million poor families in the proposed planperiod. The degree of acuteness of poverty of the five categories will be the guiding principle of a priority schedule. People rendered homeless by river erosion, natural calamity etc. and destitute mothers, children and old and badly handicapped people may constitute the first category, with others coming next in succession. Unless this sort of plan is adopted. Antypoverty programme haphazardly taken may be frustrating in the long run. The proposed APDP may include the following components, among others

essential cereal food and healthcare; (b) Compulsory free education with vocational bias up to secondary stage; (c) Secure residential accommodation for destitutes in the outskirt of district headquarters. business and commerce centres: [d Community Home for orphans. handicapped and diseased poor (e) Priority employment in public, private organisations, industries and business for the deserving poor; (f) Large-scale credit-delivery for petty production enterprises and self-eniployment; (g) Priority in manpower export scheme; (h) Allocation of shopping space gratis at marketplaces of the countryside with credit delivery to set up small business units; (e) Absolute prohibition of begging which is a social shame.

(a) Gratuitous I subsidised

In conclusion, I believe that if we can keep our population stable at 150 million and if government. NGOs and voluntary organisations work together with determination, the acuteness of poverty in Bangladesh will be substantially reduced in the first five-years of the planperiod and a vast majority of the nation's poor may be lifted above the poverty line in the remaining period. As in social ism, we may also abhor poverty in capitalism and in a neospirit of humanism we may sacrifice for the welfare of our fellow citizens under the effec-

Administrative inefficiency, corruption, lack of technical know-how and national determination were responsible for our slow growth. In this predicament the benefits of development were enjoyed largely by the small upper segments of society in absence of a policy for equitable distribution.

programme to the higher secondary stage will, indeed, encourage further girl enrollment in formal education. Such grant may be considered for vocational education of the poormale and female. Education as the most effective instrument of progress has been adopted in Bangladesh as high quality of education at all levels has engaged the nation's attention.

As a poor country, Bangladesh has been satirised internationally as a bottomless basket, pitifully dependent as it has been on international aid. loan and grant. Now that Bangladesh is helplessly committed to capitalise economy in preference to its constitutional commitment to socialism, the national perception of growth and progress has been toned up in terms of private ownership and profit in an open market. The acute poverty phenomenon has been really disquieting in this illiterate, resource-poor, politically chaotic and divided

part with their resources in somebody else's happiness and welfare. That is why the role of the state and NGOs becomes critically important in poverty alleviation. It is noticeable that in Bangladesh the poor are no longer ignorant of 'what to do and how to do'. But their constraint centres around the possibility of doing what is needed. And so, state aid and development plan specifically meant for the poor will have to be an integral part of the overall responsibility of the state to advance through steady and continuing economic growth and welfare activity in order to im-

prove standard of living. We must remember that the language of anti-poverty dialogue is bewildering, because there is no precise definition of poverty and poverty line. Hence, we generally conceive of poverty when our wants and needs pertaining to standard of living cannot be satisfied with our means of disposal. These

sponsible for our slow growth. In this predicament the benefits of development were enjoyed largely by the small upper segments of society in absence of a policy for equitable distribution. Tragically, the political article of faith in socialism as expressed confusedly in the Constitution (1972) has suffered setback so much that by now Bangladesh is one of the articulate proponents of capitalistic free market economy. In this context, Bangladesh has to understand how, when and to what extent it will be possible to go up the poverty line with its vast and increasing population. Bangladesh has dispensed with the ideology of socialistic humanism and its essence of sharing affluence and poverty equitably and of raising the poor above poverty in the quickest possible time under conditions of administrative rigidity and discipline to enforce the ideol-

poverty commitment of the government may have due consideration for the following components: Rule of Law, Peace and Security, Employment Opportunity, Growth in Agriculture, Industry and Business, Water Management and Flood Control, Population Control, Labour Discipline, Development. Human Emancipation of Women, Health and Housing. Quality, Education Decentralisation of Government etc. Since the success of such a plan cannot vouchsafe equitable distribution of the benefits among the haves and the have-nots the overwhelming gap between them cannot admit of a catchup. And hence arises the need for a Special Development Plan for the poor.

An insightful plan of this type may group the poor into five categories on the basis of the acuteness of their poverty. An empirical study village

union wise would certainly help

tive role of the state.

On Awami League

Sir. One of the main reasons behind Awami League's success in the 1996 general elections was the support of the extra thousands, who felt a change was a must and that Awami League after a lapse 21 years would be the fittest to run the show!

The other reason for Awami League's triumph was the two very sensitive and touchy concepts — a) fight oppression on women and b) oust terrorism/criminals. Unfortunately. it is now increasingly appearing that their commitments were rather a mere political stunt or in other words a votewinning campaign than a sincere one unless they can prove

and justify their claims soon. Whatever it was, the innocent masses really craved and heavily felt the need of protection against oppression on terrorwomen and

ists/criminals News of rape, murder, hijacking, mugging etc., is yet on the rise. The much talked-about Home Minister is now all cool! I feel concerned and sorry for Zebbunnessa Begum, who was stabbed and then robbed of Taka 18.000 by muggers just by the door of her residence on 26th of October, 96. The lady should have, in that very condition, walk up to the Prime Minister and asked, "Is this the fight against repression on women and drive against criminals you were bragging about

We feel that there would be enough time for the premier to toddle around the globe to seek benefits of a certain sector but not until the protection, and security of the people are assured and the very basic needs of the mass are materialised. If Awami League does not rise up to the expectations of the people they may not be able to swim the tide in the future.

A Worried Citizen New Eskaton, Dhaka

Rule of Law

Sir. Rule of law is the fundamental condition for a civilised society. To ensure rule of law, it is to be ensured that law will take its own course.

During the tenure of the BNP government the former President H M Ershad failed to secure bail in any single case in the court of law. But after AL came into power, he started getting bails one after another. The charges against the Erhsad and the laws for the trial remain the same; only the party in the government has changed. It indicates that either BNP did

not allow law to take its own course in the process of trial of Mr Ershad, or now AL is allowing law to take its own course.

It is evident that in our judiciary system there exists a number of loopholes by which it is possible to influence law and to deviate from its own course. Where the situation is like "this", then how could rule of law be established in the society? What is the way out? Would any lawyer be kind enough to offer solutions to these problems?

M R R Khan 38. Naya Paltan, Dhaka-1000

Fake astrologers and palmists

Sir. It is heartening to note that the government has recently taken a plan to crackdown on the mushroom growth of fake healers who cheat people in the name of 'magic cure'. The Ministry of Health has drafted a proposal in this regard. We appreciate our government for taking such a noble plan to help enable the innocent people to be free from socalled magic curers.

In this connection we like to say that there are many astrologers and palmists in and around Dhaka city. They have got 'big big' academic degrees with their names. Most of the degrees are seen to be obtained from abroad. They also possess 'big big' titles like emperor. king, expert, masters, etc. These titles are said to be conferred on them in the international seminars and conferences. We do not know whether these degrees and titles are actual or not. Some of them also maintain well-furnished air conditioned chambers and lead a luxurious life.

They are also involved in selling stones to their clients. They reportedly cheat their clients by claming that these stones would bring fortunes for the buyers. They also claim that these stones will cure various diseases and will also help win litigations, if any.

By selling these fake stones these palmists and astrologers are making huge amount of money. They claim that they can foretell the fate of human beings and state affairs. In this way they are cheating innocent people.

We hope our government will also take similar plan to eliminate the fake astrologers and palmists as they have already taken about fake healers. Such practice of making money by cheating people should be stopped at any cost. Fake astrologers and palmists should

be given exemplary punishment so that no one dares to cheat people any more.

A M Kais Chowdhury Masdhair Gorsthan Road, Narayanganj

An appeal to BUET teachers

Sir. The BUETTA's ultimaturn to the Vice Chancellor to resign has drawn our attention We are concerned about the situation developed. As conscious citizens and having some kind of constant links with the BUET we have the following points to place before the honourable teachers to consider

a) The situation is not that grave that such an extreme action must be taken. Movement by the teachers forcing their own VC to resign goes against their own interest and tarnish the image of the university This will create bad precedence.

b) While there could be some lapses from the present VC which could be corrected by good cooperation by his colleagues, the VC possesses of course some rare qualities too. So far we know, the present VC Prof Muhammad Shajahan believes in discipline and always tries to keep everybody - officer

or even a Jr staff — duty-bound c) The present VC has been successful in reducing the session-jain, which is extremely dangerous for the students and also to maintain congenial academic atmosphere within the campus, in spite of continued disturbances from outside quarters.

d) During his first tenure as VC. two convocations were held after many years. The graduates of BUET were given their much desired original certificates

during those convocations el The students had finished their Term Final Examinations

very recently without trouble. f) Mere raising hands in a special meeting for 'yes/no' does not always reflect the true picture. If at all felt necessary a "secret opinion poll" may be arranged to know the majority teacher's opinion

We feel, sincere efforts by all concerned to improve the situation and a compromise would he the best remedy. We feel very much for the

good name of the university, for the academic atmosphere and for the hundreds and thousands of students who are our own

71 Lake Circus. Dhaka-1205

Engr M Mahbubur Rahman