The Baily Star

Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

Government that Works

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Enamoured of the excellent ideas generated by the inaugural day of the two-day workshop on "Government That Works: Public Sector Management Reforms", organised by ERD under World Bank sponsorship, we are tempted to comment thereon pending its concluding session. And why not, when we have the stimulating reports of the first working session on the thought-provoking topic: "Rightsizing Role of State."

In her inaugural address. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina called for a redefined role of the public sector so that it is enabled to facilitate the working and blooming of the private sector. The former has to dispense with the regulatory and interventionist role it has played so for. We add two relevant quotes from Finance Minister Shah A M S Kibria's speech: reforms could not hit the ground for lack of consensus among all; and "government works when the civil servants work"

It is in the presentation of M S Meiko Nishimizu, Country Director of South Asian Region of the World Bank that we find a detailed recipe for effective, accountable and transparent governance in the country. Of the points she has stressed, the following strike a responsive chord with us: a culture of public service should replace self-service: and corruption thrives on monopoly and excessive discretionary powers vested in those who are underpaid. A Pay Commission is at work to improve the salary structures for the state sector officials but there is obviously a limit to which it can go in our resource-constrained situation. Attitudinal changes cannot occur by exhortations. All these require that we effect a systemic overhaul that by itself will enforce accountability among government officials.

The administrative philosophy is based on avoidance of mistakes with the result that application of common sense is regarded as risky, let alone innovative and creative try-outs which are even more ruthlessly discouraged.

It is a good idea that the Prime Minister should take a fuller charge of the reform process, supported by a core group of dynamic citizens from the public and private sector cutting across partylines. Input should also come from the relevant House committee or committees. As for setting annual performance target for each ministry, we are all for it.

Waste Recycling

Waste is ubiquitous. It is congenitally linked with human existence and evolution. In an ideal situation man's education, vision and world-view are expected to take care of waste before it becomes a deadening weight upon himself.

The situation in Bangladesh is far from ideal While the most other countries are managing waste much to their benefit, we have, over the years, hardly succeeded in doing anything other than messing around with the daily accumulating piles of solid waste. Lack of sustained and systematic thinking on the issue has brought us on to a confrontational course not only with a spatial problem but also with a serious health hazard.

Especially, in the wake of a wide-ranging arsenic pollution in ground water, the threat this reported absence of waste management plan is posing, needs to be dealt with post-haste.

Once again the want of vision on the part of the Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) is gallingly exposed. Its concern about solid waste management shows appalling inadequacy as the belatedness of its involving a Japanese firm in a self-feasibility test for waste recycling, would suggest. The tale of apathy or myopia is far from being over here. It is absolutely confounding to learn that despite the city's good potential for compost-type management, a bio-gas plant which was set up in 1992 at Sayedabad, a site for sanitary land-filling is rusting for want of expert manpower. No less worryspawning is the present and partial system of recycling done in a way that only adds to the threat of public health.

Showing pertinacity in pursuing the one or two deals that loom there, would not do. The DCC would do well to send its engineering corps and other experts to the neighbouring countries to study their ways and means of tackling the challenge of waste management and recycling. Indian cities of Madras, Bangalore to name a few have made notable progress in exploring resourcefulness of solid waste through recycling.

Makes Sense

Communications Minister Anwar Hossain has made two points on traffic congestion which atltract attention for not being run-of-the-mill type: it better be called 'traffic anarchy' rather than a jam and the problem has become serious enough to be frowned at by foreign investors. Little wonder, the seminar at which he spoke was organised by Dhaka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DCCI) — for a change. Their business sense — or shall we say they are being just street-wise — must have prompted them to flag off the issue from their

own angle of vision. Dhaka's uniquely riotous traffic is topped off by the rare stigma it has earned as emitting the densest of lead pollution among the world cities. Between the two left-handed compliments what we have is a dreadful potential for loss of more working hours and of health in our streets, something that can aggravate the somewhat already negative

image of the country.

The Communication Minister has made a pointed suggestion that the curricula at the school and college level should include traffic-related instructions so that the upcoming generations are conditioned to abide by these well in time. The functional literacy programmes meant for the adults could have such an element as well. Besides, documentary films can be shown. Publicity through the mass media will be of help but the government would need to set apart a budget for that realising that reports of traffic accidents end up instilling a vague sense of consciousness of the road safety requirements in the readers. But for the contents of the curricula to be rich must necessarily entail a radical improvement in the objective conditions.

History Needs Periodic Corrections

The political killings need not have meant changing the course of politics. The Constitution was there,

OR the word corrections I am indebted to current talks about the share market. When there is too sharp a rise in share prices, the market is likely to undergo a process of correction, of balancing itself as the prices fall, almost equally steeply And then the pendulum is expected to settle at a point which

is nearer the truth of the matter.

Now substitute the War of Liberation for the share mar ket I have no intention of being flippant about so grave a subject as the War of Liberation. But allow me to say that what is often regarded as the most glorious chapter of our history, and who is as often regarded as the great est Bengalee ever Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, both the event and the man have been seen in different lights, depending on the political position of the seer Unfortunately this has been due to the unusual per haps abnormal nature of Bangladesh politics.

Why politics turned out to be so much polarised, is a question that has puzzled me often. When I look back to the years of mass uprise and the events that followed precipitating the war of 1971, that is the years 1969 to the end of '71. what strikes me is the unity of the people in those fateful days. No doubt a

ORMER Pakistan prime

fundamentalists, who are not

gloating over the happening.

Zardari.

clearly indicating the line of succession. But the Constitution was flouted. Neither the Vice-President nor the Speaker filled the vacancy caused by the killing of the President

> control If, taking this generous view of the matter, greatness was actually thrust upon him, he never seeking it, then clearly two options were available for

him. One : he could take the constitutional course - and as the Chief of Staff it was incum-

tion was there, clearly indicating the line of succession. But the Constitution was flouted. Neither the Vice-President nor the Speaker filled the vacancy caused by the killing of the President. With all the appearwas too great Zia chose the second course. ance of a counter revolution, the fall of Mujib was followed by

The most generous view that can be taken of Zia's rise is that it was not his design. Circum stances made a hero of him. He

was catapuited to the seat of donesia. There was a process of Presidency by forces beyond his legitimising one's claim to rule. General Ayub Khan had shown

> Ayub came to power by denigrating politics and politicians. Zia followed a slightly different course : of denying the past, a past of which he himself was a part. This involved a pulling down of Mujib. Mujib who was

PASSING CLOUDS Zillur Rahman Siddiqui

pedestal.

bent upon him to do so - and try and restore the constitutional order. Two: he could turn the events to his full advantage. and in fulfilling his personal ambition, strike the iron while it was red. In the process, no sacrifice, not even a Col Taher.

In his effort to consolidate his position he took as his textbook the classic examples left by the military heroes of army coups from Latin America, and nearer home from Pakistan and InBangabandhu before the war and the Father of the Nation after the War, from his high

Also, it involved rewriting the history of the War of Liberation. Actually, no one wrote a history proper Instead what was done was to resort to a conspiracy of silence aided by a deliberate distortion of history The full resources of the government, the absolute control of the media, especially the electronic media, were employed in furthering a single

goal if a complete black out of the political history leading to the War of Liberation was not possible, at least portions could be blotted out and portions could be blurred.

The tactic followed was reminiscent of Goebles who believed in the power of falsehood when repeated endlessly. The nation was asked to believe that Zia, not Mujib, was the real hero of the War of Liberation. and also, the war was fought mainly by our brave soldiers. The role of the government in exile led by Tajuddin, the role of the freedom fighters drawn mostly from the humble homes of agricultural Bangladesh was hardly mentioned. India's great role was a distasteful topic and wherever possible was presented as essentially selfish in character, aimed at wrecking Pakistan rather than at helping a struggling people fighting for independence.

Once caught in the web of falsehood, the successive post-Mujib governments knew no way out of it. Denial of the truth involved denigration of the hero which in turn involved exalting the alter hero beyond

The recent pronouncement of two BNP leaders, first Col Wali followed by Obaidur Rahman is a sign that at long iast the process of correction has started. You cannot deny Sheikh Mujib the greatness which history has given him and to which the world has given its assent. And you can still acknowledge the services of your leader without making on his behalf impossible

The media, under the control of the Ministry of Information. the Radio and the Television. have launched a full-throated programme in December, fullthroated in its celebration of the War and its heroes. A certain euphoria is understandable, particularly in the twenty fifth year of the War of Liberation, but in presenting the account of what was done under the leadership of one party, the contribution of others should not be ignored. The presentations are not free from the charge of partisanship. If the si lence of twenty-one years was a crime, the correction need not take the form of beating one's own drum all the time allowing no room for others. The media itself needs a little more correction.

A Time to Think Differently

The general impression is that Pakistan is in desperate straits for money and it will take it a long time to get out of it. In fact, there is pessimism over the conditions obtaining in the country.

minister Benazir Bhutto is _ not a popular person in It may be logical or not but India. Her furious speeches on many in India have begun to Kashmir have daubed the nourish the hope that President liberal image she once enjoyed Farooq Leghari will take the in the country. Still more tears initiative to resume the diahave been shed over her dismlogue between Pakistan and issal in India than Pakistan India. Compared to Benazir, he She is seen more sinned against is considered mature and pragthan sinning. Most blame is matic. Nearly two years ago, he heaped on her husband. Asif Ali had himself suggested at a breakfast meeting with senior Still the ground swell of opinion is different when it journalists in Delhi that there could be simultaneous talks "on comes to Pakistan. There is sympathy. It is felt that the other matters along with Kashmir. Some had a feeling at country has never been given a that time that he would set the chance to live with democracy. ball rolling on his return to cannot say that there are no

Islamabad Probably, Benazir

Bhutto, then the prime minis-

national crisis demanded and

made possible this national

unity. I am not denying the exis-

tence of quislings, traitors and

doubters, those who believed in

sitting on the fence, but they

were swept away by the strong

currents of history, at least for

the time being. The same hind-

sight tells me that the nation

was united but the politicians

were not. And a sheer accident

of history, the events of mid-

August to 7th November, 1975.

first revealed the differences.

carefully hidden during the

not have meant changing the

course of politics. The Constitu-

The political killings need

year of struggle.

the rise of Zia.

ter, came in the way. But they are the ones who have Unlike her, he is not seen always rejoiced over Pakistan's taking an intractable stand troubles. Their number is not either Kashmir or nothing. She is regarded as the biggest sturn What is, however, commonly bling block in the way of nor shared is the belief that the polls will not take place on malisation between India and Pakistan. New Delhi was pleas-February 3, as announced by antly surprised when, on the Islamabad. The general impresappointment of Deve Gowda as sion is that Pakistan is in desprime minister, she wrote to perate straits for money and it him for resumption of talks will take it a long time to get out But her silence after his prompt of it. In fact, there is pessimism and generous response was inover the conditions obtaining terpreted as a propaganda ploy. in the country. Not many be-

It turned out to be so. lieve that it can sort them out in the next two months. New Delhi's predicament Some even predict a military would be how to react if Leghari takeover because of the contrawere to propose the talks. No dictions they see following the doubt, the nominated caretaker dismissal of the national asgovernment does not have the sembly and the state legislacredibility that the elected one has. But the real arbiter in tures. The Pakistan press has itself reported a deadlock in the Pakistan is the military: it caretaker government, half of calls the shots. How does the the cabinet wanting to postpone status or character of a government matter? elections by two years.

If certain formulations are acceptable to the military, they will hold good for the new government. It seems as if the military is looking for some. At a recent hush hush meeting in Italy between senior retired officers from India and Pakistan there was a serving Pakistan commander. This was the first time that the army officially participated in the discussion.

Even if Kashmir is on the top of Pakistan's agenda, India cannot have any objection to it The Shimla Agreement specifi

stitutionally elected government in the state. It will be in the picture in any negotiations And chief minister Faroog Abdullah has said more than once that the state's integration into India was final

Pakistan will also have to do a lot of explaining to India because the Shimla Agreement says that no side will try to alter the status quo, directly or indirectly There is no doubt that Pakistan has trained mili tants in Kashmir, given them weapons and provided them

in my view, the real problem is not Rashmir. It is distrust. That has to be tackled first. Peoples in both the countries live in ignorance, prejudice and even anger. Since the two have practically no contact with one another, even a rumour becomes a fact and a trifle an incident. Pakistan has such text books as are not helpful in burying the hatchet or looking at the future in a proper per-

sation of Kashmir issue."

By all means, the dialogue can begin with Kashmir. But if the other matters, particularly economic openings, are not taken up at the same time, the two sides will have very little to talk about after some time. This has happened in the past. They should discuss how to ease travel facilities from one country to another

Foreign Minister Inder

Guiral has taken some unilateral steps; for example, relaxation of visa restrictions. It is true that the police verification is still there, and the visitors from Pakistan are restricted to three cities. These irritations are annoying and they should go. But it would become easier to remove them if Islamabad were to reciprocate Gujral's gesture. Pakistan rarely issues visas to persons other than those whose relatives have migrated to its side. The policy is not to encourage contact with India.

It is, however, comical that under the aegis of America several seminars are being held in

New Delhi, Pakistan and even New York where the same people go to say the same piece in the same vein. Never have Islamabad and New Delhi blessed a quiet, frank talk away from publicity, between the two countries. America China and the erstwhile state of Soviet Union, were talking to one another all the time, al though they never gave up their hostile postures. Even Israel and Palestine have held secret talks before beginning the pro-

A glimmer of hope is visible in the shape of trade of sorts between the two countries. Most of it is pure smuggling. Still a few legal deals have taken place. They need to be deepened and expanded. They will help with vested interest on both sides Several lakhs of people, including those who influence policy will be benefited. Thousands of crores of rupees will be available to the region which remains extremely poor at pre-

A meeting between India and Pakistan, official or non-official, should begin without further loss of time. One visiting Pakistani journalist has suggested the topic for the first meeting: Steps to abolish visas by August 14-15 1997, when the two countries celebrate the 50th year of independence. Both sides should know that frequent contacts change the mind of even inveterate opponents. A feeling of goodwill may come to be generated that will make it easy to tackle complicated problems. Leghari's initiative may provide an opportunity to think differently.

BETWEEN THE LINES

Kuldip Nayar writes from New Delhi

cally says that the heads of the countries will meet to discuss among other things, "a final settlement on Jammu and Kashmir." What Islamabad does not want to face is a change in ground realities.

The insurgency of the early 90s has lost its peak. The Kashmiris are conscious more than before that Pakistan cannot forcibly take Kashmir from India. Over the years, they have come to have their own solutions. They would like to participate in any discussion on the future of Kashmir. The recent elections in the state have given another edge to the situation. There is now a legally and conwith large funds. The process has not stopped yet. No dialogue can begin, much less fructify, if Pakistan's proxy-war does not

Both Washington and Beijing, Islamabad's friends have given it a piece of advice, which may not be to its liking. Washington, attaching great importance to the polls held in Kashmir, has reportedly told Islamabad to take the results seriously and face the realities. Beijing's advice is in the shape of an observation, which Chinese Ambassador Pei Yuanyeng, has made in New Delhi during a press interview: 'We do not stand for internationali-

To the Reiter

Summary Trial: Oh Dear, No!

Sir. This refers to your edi torial of 29 November, 1996 You deserve to be congratulated for rejecting the Prime Minister's recent statement for promulgating special laws and having a provision for summary trials. While Bangladesh should be striving for a more open legal system and making efforts not to relapse into past mistakes, the Prime Minister's utterances give an impression that she is yielding to the same temptations of mistakes as many of her predecessors have

suffered in the past If the present government has to stick to its election promise of establishing law and order in the country, it should be careful not to succumb to the seduction of such temptations. however, frustrating the 'legal system' is. Yes, improving the legal system by enhancing its efficiency is a worthwhile goal, but compromising the due process of law is the royal road to anarchy and will certainly not be acceptable to the 'general' public.

Bangladesh is at a crossroads of its economic history. Given its pervasive poverty and destitution, the country would be better served if the government focuses most of its attention to tackling economic issues that bedevil the majority of the people than indulging in a politics of divisiveness. What happened to the family of the Prime Minister more than 20 years ago was certainly heinous and barbaric, but digging the past will not bring salvation either to Bangladesh or to her family. Bangladesh needs to move ahead, past this politics

of divisiveness.

If the present government is serious about bringing economic emancipation to the general mass, as it often proclaims. it will be well advised to look forward rather than backward to settle political scores. If the Prime Minister can be magnanimous to forgive those cowards who perpetrated heinous acts of barbarism to her family and foster an environment of law and order and political unity and stability, the country is likely to be a magnet for massive foreign and domestic investments which can lead to the greatest economic miracle of the twentieth century: a rags-toriches story.

So our advice to our PM: please look forward, not backward; concentrate on building the economy and avoid too much parochial politics; and please don't ever tinker with the

legal system. Should the Prime Minister decide to listen to this set of simple advice we are confident that notwithstanding what the partisan supporters might say, she will garner greater public support and appreciation for her policies and the country will gain greater economic dynamism which it badly needs and greatly de-

Amitav Anwar Gulshan, Dhaka

Rights persons in right places

Sir, I feel proud to write about some activities of the present government. However, we are petty employee of the private organisation and no expert to comment. But we find that the present government is taking good opportunity to provide or elect honest, sincere and competent persons who are acceptable to all quarters at the helms of affair and we think this is a victory for the democ racy-loving people. Chief Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed as President elected by the members of parliament without any division and appointment of L R Sarker as Governor of Bangladesh Bank are two examples. It is worthwhile mentioning have that Mr Sarker has been selected to an extent from among 34 private and gov-

ernment bank officials. We understand that the gov ernment is searching for the honest persons, educated as well as administratively capa ble in the country. If the process is continued, it will bring good result in the long run, and we must welcome such moves. We request the present government not to deviate from putting honest, sincere, educated and hard working persons at the right places in government, semi-government and au-

tonomous bodies. We observe that the Governor of Bangladesh Bank thinks of building up new economic policies. We hope new business policy will auger well for the nation very shortly in various aspects. At the same time, we like to note Bangladesh Bank recovery position of the scheduled banks is not up to the mark. We will appreciate the new government to see the above position as and when new thoughts are given to the nation through Bangladesh

Looking at the agriculture sector we may request to the BB Governor for new policies for recovery of outstanding loans very quickly. It will be a great

achievement on the part of the government and the BB, and also our people will be benefited immensely with this booster to economy.

Obaidul Kabir Chowdhury Asstt Vice President National Bank Limited Head Office. Dhaka

Consensus political or national?

Sir, The Awami League (in power) appears to be pursuing advocacy on obtaining a consensus to run the country, following a strategy not clear to

The party is attacking the opposition to achieve this noble end. The contradiction is that it is supposed to be seeking consensus with BNP also; otherwise it will not be a national consensus.

Therefore, the question is: what type of consensus is being sought — national or political? National consensus cannot be obtained by antagonising other parties.

AL's analysis of development is simplistic; nothing noticeable happened between 1976-96, till AL came into power in '96. What percentage of citizens will accept this "holierthan-thou" megalomania? We are tired of hearing sermons and political fatwas. AL has to keep up its image. Which image? Duality is involved.

A Disillusioned Dhaka

Of hijab and beard

Sir, Mr Mahmudul Hasan's letter "Islam in the hands of Talibans" was thought-provoking. I could not agree more with him that the activities of the Taliban in Afghanistan are giving wrong image of Islam. It is deepening the misgiving that the western countries have about the Muslim society. The narrow-minded, conceited mullahs of Afghanistan is dragging their country back to the Middle Age.

I am certain that there are many Taliban-minded people in our country and they would like nothing more than to clamp down similar oppressive regime on our society but are lying low due to adverse situation. They have received a serious blow in our last general election in which Jamaat with their policy of "hunting with the hounds and running with the hares" bagged only 3 seats. Let Jamaat speak out clearly on Taliban.

In order to stem the growth of Taliban in our country, our madrasa education should be modernised and more scientific and applied subjects should be

incorporated.

Our Prophet Mohammed (SM) after his hijrat to Madina drew up a "Covenant" with the Jews, Christians and idolaters based on equality and complete freedom of religions. He never tried to impose anything on others against their will. In his last sermon on Arafat, he clearly warned his followers not to overdo in religious matters". After the Battle of Ohod where the Muslims suffered high casualty and the Prophet himself was injured. Bibi Fatima and other ladies of Madina rushed to the battlefield to help the injured. I suppose the Taliban did not overlook these

Going back to the main topic. I would request our readers enriched in Quran, Hadith and Islamic practices to enlighten us as to what are the requirements in 'hijab' and what is meant by 'purdah'. In the old days many women in Dhaka used to go around clad, ghostlike, in white burga which covered their faces leaving just two holes for the eyes. In better-off families women and girls rarely went out and when they did, it was in completely enclosed horse-carts. Are these true Islamic injunctions?

On the other hand, what we see in Malaysia, is a modern Islamic society — the women cover their head and entire body except the face and hands and are free to move about and hold jobs. They attend prayers, albeit in separate congregation, in the mosques. In Iran, women wearing 'Chador' participate in all outdoor activities including carrying arms. Now which of these are conforming to true 'hi-

In Islamic society keeping beard for men is 'sunnat'. But what should be its minimum length?

Iskander Meah Gulshan North, Dhaka

Not far from Madrid

Sir. We greatly appreciate the noble graciousness of HM the Queen of Spain to include Bangladesh in her list of foreign trips. With sublime simplicity, and an open heart, she enjoyed the rural scenes in emerging Sonar Bangla.

Our womenfolk in the remote villages responded to this royal human touch with spontaneous hospitality, and received her warmly in their humble hearth — and got chatty, blissfully ignoring the protocol! There was no communication gap, in spite of the language barrier, in touching

the human hearts. It made me recall my enjoyable trip to Spain, about a decade ago, as a tourist. As roamed about in Madrid. Seville, Granada, and Barcelona, I instinctively felt some link with the history, architecture and culture of the people of Spain, a nation with substantial contribution to the progress of civilisation; now enshrined in the glowing pages

of history In the global village of today, Bangladesh is not far away from Spain. Now it is closer, with the opening of our Mission in Madrid. Welcome to Bangladesh, the land of the

A Husnain

A reader's view on **BUET** affairs

Sir, First glimpse on the morning paper of Nov 25 gave me heartful of joy. This is Dr Iqbal Mahmood's appointment as Vice Chancellor of BUET. The joy, galore, has been primarily due to two factors. One, BUET, which has so far retained its academic excellence in spite of the chaotic atmosphere elsewhere has been in recent days beset with turmoil on the campus on the position of a particular top administrator of the institution. Teachers and students, in general, have been voicing their grievances against him, and quite justifiably the government did not rush to any action. But fact remains the social haemorrhage in terms of loss of academic hours, time and toil has been enormous. Every sensible man and woman was eagerly waiting for a sensible solution.

Secondly, Dr Iqbal Mahmood, whom I am happy to know, is a superb person with brilliant academic performance, high integrity and broader outlook on our socioeconomic issues. In spite of his political affiliation, if any, this can be vociferously said that above all, he is a man with vision, devoid of any parochial view. More so, during his long working experience, he has traversed various fields of life which has given him the unique scope to shape up as a capable administrator

In a situation as we live in today, any action of the authority is tended to be explained in terms of partisan view. In this

background selection of capable persons beyond the consideration of party affiliation is what

sensible people long to see. In our quest to build a civil society based on sensibility in the backdrop of acrimony and parochial approach to national issues, the choice of Dr Mahmood comes as a soothing breeze and a victory of reason over narrow-mindedness. The sensible people of our society will, no doubt, be extremely happy with this appointment following the successive brilliant decisions relating to the selection of President of the country and the Governor, Bangladesh Bank. Number of capable persons in our society is limited, indeed. That is why we have to find out such persons from all possible situations and honour them by placing in suitable positions.

Hats off to Sheikh Hasina for her bold and appropriate decision. We look forward to many more such actions in days to come.

M Taheruddin Uttara, Dhaka

DCC dustbins

Sir. Over past several months, we have observed mysterious demolition and disappearance of many low-cost 3-4 feet high concrete garbage corners and CI sheet-made dustbins from various roads and streets of Dhaka and gradual replacement thereof with vellow colour steel-made costly dustbins. Most of these dustbins are kept and placed haphaz ardly on busy roads and streets in such a disorderly manner that the movement of traffic is

obstructed and blocked. We have also noticed that many old places which were earlier earmarked for dustbins and garbages have now been oc cupied by hawkers and vendors

We wonder whether the DCC has now itself started violating the traffic rules by parking and displaying its costly new dust bins here and there carelessly without any consideration of inconvenience caused to the members of the public

We would request the Mayor of Dhaka City Corporation to kindly look into the matter and raise the quality and standard of services of the Corporation and to ensure better civic amenities to the people of this crowded and jammed metropolitan city.

O H Kabir 6 Hare Street.

Wari, Dhaka 1203