

## Tower Collapse

The government sees no mystery behind the collapse of the power tower in Pabna which triggered the unprecedented shattering of an overlong loop of a life-line called the East-West Interconnector. The Prime Minister had called it an act of sabotage, in so many words, a few days back, albeit on the basis of preliminary reports. We now have the Energy Ministry hand-out saying that experts have found evidence of a well planned act by miscreants writ large on all of the four legs of the fallen tower. Technically, however, this has to be regarded as an interim report because a wider government investigation has gotten into full swing to reveal the full facts of the case in a week's time.

The timing of the tower collapse is open to interpretation either way depending on which side of the gullibility divide one is sitting. Without any prejudice to the final and detailed findings the government probe committee is likely to come up with, it can be stated that the gridline disaster has occurred co-incidentally with the power supply crisis which has been an embarrassment to the government. So, there can be a surmise that miscreants took a plunge into an act of sabotage to apply the *coup de grace* to the public dismay over power failures. On the other hand, the detractors' perception may be that the government was merely trying to divert public attention from the unheard-of power crisis via a self-invented tower collapse controversy. As it is, recriminations have been markedly caustic and unabatedly free-wheeling between the government and the opposition BNP on the power supply track-record of the latter when in power.

Forget the imagined or real motivational swings about the whole affair, there are three clear-cut views we would like to take in the wake of the tower collapse. First, the government has to come out in public with a detailed maintenance report on the towers and the interconnector satisfying queries like when was the last inspection of the network undertaken, at what intervals is this usually done, is there any provision for guarding the towers physically where this is possible, etc. etc. Secondly, the culprits must be brought to the surface and punished. And thirdly, any politicisation of the issue will not find favour with the public who are solely interested in a focused attention paid to the brass-tacks now.

## Transport Challenge

Based on a suggestion of the World Bank, the government is going to establish the Greater Dhaka Transport Planning and Coordination Authority. The title of the set-up itself spells out the task it is expected to perform. Currently, a number of bodies and agencies — such as the DCC, Rajuk, BRTA, LGRD, — have their respective responsibilities in regard to the city's transport system. But then none is entirely responsible for the development or expansion of the city's transport facilities nor is there any particular authority to look into the coordination among all the organisations — a task so vital for planning and operation of the city's traffic. Besides, the need for a coordinating body might have been felt in light of the implementation of the US \$121.7 million Dhaka Urban Transport Project (DUTP).

The creation of any authority, however, is vindicated only when it delivers what is expected of it. In the case of Dhaka city's transport and traffic, total chaos reigns supreme. That is mostly because of poor planning and lack of management. Now this new set-up will have justified its creation if it were ready to face the all-round indiscipline and mismanagement — and face them squarely. We do not know how much authority it will enjoy to take up the great challenge. As parts of the implementation of the programme under DUTP, the introduction of the premium buses in the private sector has been made possible and the foot-bridges have been put in place by the DCC. These are small measures but have tremendous prospects. Realising the projects' full potential, however, greatly depends on how these operate or are made to operate.

We need to admit that much of the transport problem in the city is either a creation of the road users or a result of wrong planning. Large and wide-bodied buses instead of the mini ones could have made a noticeable difference by a single stroke. Strict time schedule for plying buses, making queuing compulsory for passengers at the bus stoppages and allowing no scope for buses to stop anywhere other than the designated spots are sure to improve the city's transport in spite of the limitations. A plan has to be drawn up in a way where modern and convenient transports can prove their advantages and thus help phase out the cumbersome and primitive modes of transport.

## Disgraceful

The manhandling of an umpire in the first semifinal and severe beating of another in the second semi-final of the Karnaphuli Garden City Club Cup hockey tournament have not only caused physical harm and social humiliation to the victims but also butchered the country's sporting spirit and honour. The players who can be so intemperate have no right to be on the field. They have brought out the worst in men who have ever wielded hockey sticks. Instead of making the best and artistic use of the sticks following the greats of the game, they have behaved like thugs who call into action all their so-called heroism when they swoop on a humble and law-abiding citizen.

And how futile it is to repose our hope in these men who were just about making a slender progress in the game. Think of these people going on to represent the country at the international meets! How shameful it would be if they committed a similar offence there! If the players of our best local outfits can be so brutal and violative of all sporting rules and norms, God forbid, we see no future for our sports and games.

Now the hockey federation must show the firmness required on such occasions. The offenders ought to pay for their unsporting and criminal behaviours on the field. If this means we have to dispense with the services of some of them, so be it. Sports and games are not a farce, they are an ideal to be regarded very highly.

THE Islamic Summit at Islamabad is a unique opportunity for leaders of member countries of the most resurgent religion of this century (and foreseeably the next as well) to have a meeting of minds as to the dangers facing the Muslim Ummah because of (1) internal conflict and (2) the pressures of external civilisations. We face daunting problems due to the "clash of civilisations" as well as the sectarian and cultural differences that seem to have divided Muslims into different worlds.

Since the Summit is taking place barely a month or so after the new government in Pakistan has taken office, it would indeed be a miracle of effort if all the logistics are satisfactorily in place. The security environment is certainly not conducive for at least a handful of Heads of State and/or Government. While Pakistan would be privileged to be their host, in the greater interest of safety and security it would have been better not to present too tempting a target for possible terrorist action, if not by various aggrieved parties than by those who profit materially and psychologically from causing mayhem at such occasions.

The Muslim World can be divided into geographical blocs of like identity viz (1) South East Asia, comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, Bangladesh, Maldives, etc (2) Middle East (and Arab), comprising Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Yemen, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Palestine, etc (3) Pan Africa, comprising Uganda, Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Burkina-Faso, Senegal, Mali etc., and (4) Central Asia, comprising Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan (with the additional state of Bosnia-Herzegovina from Europe).

In its earliest days Islam spread from Spain in the West to Mindanao Island in the East close on the heels of commerce. Only when Muslim trade initiatives in the form of caravans or commercial sea-going vessels were interdicted and looted, Islamic land and sea forces were sent in as punitive measures and for providing protection. Islamic cavalry as well as the sea forces were the vaunted force throughout the then known world. The Sultan of Istanbul would get the hull of his war ship made in Sandwip Island (in Bangladesh) from timber from Arakan (in Burma) as early as the 15th century. Invariably the message of Islam spread through the world because of the combined force of trade and services was backed by military power.

Today most of the populous Muslim countries are struggling. While western countries

are openly protectionist in denying access to their markets for developing countries the more prosperous Muslim states give the more developed countries "Most Favoured Nation" status in both "Trade and Services" while denying the same status to the less fortunate Muslim states. In a travesty of justice, commercial entities from the developed world obtain contracts, assemble a handful of management people from their own countries and then bring in middle management and skilled/unskilled labour expertise mostly from the less developed Muslim countries. In effect they skim off the profits while the actual physical work is performed by the poorer sections of the Muslim Ummah. Some countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE, etc., have followed an enlightened policy in encouraging a complete package from the poorer countries, however this is not followed as a comprehensive policy universally. It is important, therefore, that the Muslim Ummah gives "Most Favoured Nation" status for trade and services to each other in preference to others by allotting extra percentage points to entities from Muslim countries.

To give one example, whenever western countries allocate government contracts in other countries they give 5-10 extra percentage points mandated by law to companies from their countries in the evaluation of the bids. Why not have a similar system, giving additional weightage to developing Muslim countries? Similarly part of the gold and foreign exchange reserves can be kept in affluent Muslim countries, the less developed Muslim world benefitting from the profit given as mark-up. There is need to support direct relief to the working poor as is done by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh. In effect giving support to people willing to help themselves. Similar effort can be funded in less developed countries with support from the more fortunate ones.

We are losing the war on information mainly because of the vast resources of the Muslim world are not pooled and coordinated. This problem cannot be solved by purchasing a few newspapers and magazines or by putting into service some TV and radio stations. What is required is a comprehensive communications plan for the media that employs one central direction that collects and collates all information and programmes from the member countries electronically before beaming them via satellite into ground stations in many lan-

## ISLAMIC LEADERS SUMMIT

## A Gathering of Eagles

We face daunting problems due to the "clash of civilisations" as well as the sectarian and cultural differences that seem to have divided Muslims into different worlds.

guages simultaneously like Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Swahili, Bengali, Sinhalese, Malay and English. There should be quality world news on the hour every hour. Muslim private entrepreneurs must be encouraged to run TV and radio channels through satellites, it should be encouraged in word by strong government support and deed by financial support in the

ing an Islamic program must be dispelled by intellectual discourse in an organised manner. Terrorism is a western invention, in its most brutal form it is the prerogative of Christian zealots in past centuries, today the same is more or less true. This message must be disseminated through logic and reason to whichever audience the message is being articulated. While

uation this should not be acceptable to Pakistan, we must not be averse to actively supporting the independence and integrity of Saudi Arabia and UAE. There is also the matter of gratitude for their constant expression of solidarity whenever we are in trouble, our swift and total support is necessary to shore up their confidence."

The expression of unity in the military field can be solidified by earmarking a "Rapid Deployment Force" comprised of troops drawn from a number of countries, to be available to Muslim countries at short notice, both for internal and external threat.

The HQs element of this force along with a skeleton operational staff should be a permanent fixture. There is some move for a common production of armaments and defence-related equipment spread in various countries, the economy of scale should make it cost-effective, the indigenous manufacturing within the Muslim countries making it economically viable. Pakistan already provides training facilities to

many countries as well as logistics support, so does Turkey, Bangladesh, Malaysia and a number of other Muslim countries. There are many subjects under the sun that require attention, education, health, transportation, social security, etc.

On the pattern of the United Nations, the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) should have a permanent session of an Islamic General Assembly and have subsidiary organisations on the UN pattern, learning from the mistakes made by the UN in enlarging an already bloated bureaucracy without commensurate results down the line. While the OIC does do many things, the perception of effectiveness is unfortunately not there. We must be pragmatic in our approach, ensuring that all initiatives pay their way in correct implementation and sound result. It was important for Pakistan to hold the Summit at the start of our Golden Jubilee celebrations as a country.

The government has had the courage to go through with this exercise even in adverse circumstances, it shows that nothing is impossible, given the will and motivation. One hopes this message of determination will be heard loud and clear at this gathering of leaders of the Muslim Ummah.

## AS I SEE IT

Ikram Sehgal writes from Karachi

form of grant and low service cost loans from Islamic financial institutions.

In the "Clash of Civilisations" as announced by Prof Samuel Huntington, it is quite clear that the next targeted civilisation is Islam. After the fall of communism, this was to be expected as the west has always perceives Islam to be the natural threat to their civilisation for centuries. The Crusades have never really finished, their modern sword is technology that is used to create false facts and subvert culture. There is a lot of emphasis by the West on a Europe-East Asia relationship, in recognition of the fact that as the oil in the Middle East will begin to run out in the next two decades or so, the present relationship will fade in importance as these will be no further use for the mass land bulk of Asia and Africa as an unwanted hinterland of conflict. Unfortunately we are as much at fault for failing to correct the media-influenced perception of the western masses about Islam as they are in propagating false notions. We have never bothered to explain the moderate nature of our religion to outsiders, with the result that invariably the very vocal fanatic minority is always on display by both the electronic and print media as representative of the character of Islam. A Central Fund must be organised by the more affluent Muslim countries that will employ a corps of intellectuals that will explain to audiences constantly in the West as well as the East the basic moderate nature of our religion as is applied to everyday life.

Far from being a threat to anyone, it is we who are really under threat.

That we are not in conflict with any civilisation must be expressed in clear terms far and wide throughout the world. The media images of terrorism be-

lie to be too much to expect Muslim nations to come to each other's help whenever the sovereignty of a nation is transgressed, at the very least we should be ready to give moral and material support to our brethren. On 4 Aug 96, in a New analysis in The Nation entitled "Iraq Move Danger to World Peace", this writer had the privilege to write: "As a sit-

Hospitals and management of hospitals have moved a long way since the colonial times when they were predominantly charitable institutions. These are today vibrant centres providing an array of patient care services often using a high level of skills and technologies.

Hospitals, therefore, deserve to be run as prime service enterprises using sophisticated and modern management methods and mechanisms. There are several unique features that characterise a modern hospital and the services that it provides. Unlike the consumers of other services and products, the consumers namely patients in a hospital are unable to really evaluate the quality and relevance of the service they get. The consumers are weak and vulnerable on that count. The technical quality of the care is best known and judged in this case by the providers. The providers bear a great responsibility to assure the quality and content of what they are providing to the patients. Not only the technical content, but also the attitude and behaviour of the providers assume great importance in the perception of the client.

A humane and ethical conduct by the medical profession in particular and by the professions supplementary to medicine in general plays a significant role in what constitutes total quality of the service in a hospital setting. It is essen-

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tial that the providers demonstrate a high level of accountability and ethical standards that protects the rights of the patient and enhances the reputation of the profession as well.

These unique characteristics and imperatives of good patient care imply that quality assurance is a function that is to be largely self-imposed and self-regulated by the providers themselves. Self-discipline and self-audit are the key for which mechanisms and methods have to be established at each institutional level as well as national quality assurance guidelines have to be written, applied and monitored. Staff committees are needed and their work facilitated by the hospital administrators. This is a *sine qua non* for institutionalising surveillance and audit of medical care by peer consent and reviews. At the hospital and clinic level in public and the private sector as well, national norms have to be adapted and applied.

A national level surveillance mechanism would also be essential. But most of these functions are best performed by an enlightened, responsible and willing profession committed to the keeping of high standards and reputation. Vigilance and enforcement mechanisms play a secondary, though important, supplementary role without substituting the primary function.

A second major component of good medical care and good hospital management is efficient administration of hospital support services. These support services include the house-keeping, security, food and diet, laundry, public relations, education and orientation of employees. In addition,

there are important functions such as purchasing, finance and accounts, and continuing care and outreach services. Many of these services are similar to those provided in the private service sector. These are also perhaps more suited to the training and experience of general administrators to medical doctors are not specifically trained or competent to manage these non-clinical and general services. The private sector could well be contracted to provide most of these services on competitive bidding more efficiently, medical administrators would then be able to focus time and attention on clinical and teaching, and perhaps, research functions.

The six-member committee has a unique opportunity to recommend clearly directed reforms in patient care that would eventually institutionalise good hospital management covering methods and mechanisms at each institution to effectively deliver quality patient care with clean, efficient and responsive hospital, environment befitting the modern hospitals. What is ultimately essential is that the will and ability at the policy-making level not only to state intentions and wishes but also to put in place enabling measures and resources to carry through and monitor these reforms. If the will and actions are there, training of personnel at all levels, including doctors, will give the desired results. In due course, hospital accreditation could well be introduced to safeguard the quality of facilities and care provided, and applied both to public and private sector hospitals.

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## To the Editor..

## Load-shedding

Sir, The merciless load-shedding by the grace of the so-called BNP has initially felt by the people of the Chandgaon residential area, Chittagong. This situation aggravated further for last one year when the AL government came to power. I am aware that it is not the fault of the government. But what the steps the AL government is taking are not clear to us (people of Chandgaon R/A) or anybody. Sometimes, we feel that the people of this area is the prime prey in the giant claws of the Energy Ministry (we feel shy to name the PDB).

It is a residential area: many offices, schools, NGOs, clinics are equally operating their activities in their respective fields with huge operation of fridges, TV, computers, medical and office accessories and appliances. Due to erratic load-shedding and frequent power failures, the public life is completely paralysed with the frequent trouble of these electric and electronic appliances used at different houses/offices/institutions by different professional groups living in this area. Indeed, these are costly appliances.

The power failure here is such that when it is coming and when it is going and how many times — there is no limit of this: as if it is a game of the Energy Ministry being played with the people of this area. How can people plan their daily works as nowadays power is essential for the daily work schedule?

We have enough knowledge that the country is poor; we have about 300 MW daily power shortage; previous BNP government destroyed the power structure, this and that. But why is the present government not coming up with the comprehensive load-shedding plan till the normal situation returns? May be we get only one-hour power supply out of 24 hours, but why is not this one-hour supply ensured? I mean what is the time for this one-hour supply? If that is known to the public, they can trust the department concern and can plan their personal, social, official works on daily basis. Is it too difficult to make such plan? Is there anybody in this country to answer this question?

Prime Minister to look into this matter and ensure a comprehensive plan of power supply in this area, especially, and all over the country in general.

A Citizen  
Chandgaon R/A, Chittagong

## Poison city

Sir, The sight of the Dhaka city, with deadly black smoke enveloping the environment, cross-section of people covering their faces with filter masks rings the alarm bell that the city can no longer be considered safe for a healthy living.

The air pollution mainly caused by defective vehicles emitting poisonous smoke and the growing number of cars in the city street has now reached a proportion where the city authority finds itself unable to control. The youths of the Dhaka city will probably grow up having serious respiratory problems and other fatal diseases caused by the inhaling of polluted air.

To combat this situation, contingency plans should immediately be taken up by the Dhaka City Corporation (DCC).

A number of suggestions is offered here:

a) No automobile day: To create public awareness to this health hazard, the DCC may impose No Vehicles Day occasionally, say from 2 pm Thursday to 12 noon Friday. Petrol/Diesel vehicles will be few exceptions, i.e. ambulances, should be barred from plying on the streets during this period.

b) Vehicles emitting excessive fumes from the exhaust should have their documents confiscated and given heavy fines.

c) Cars and factory chimneys should be encouraged to use air filtered exhaust.

d) Improvement in traffic congestion. Stationary engine on vehicles tends to let out more concentrated fumes than the running ones.

e) A long-term policy, commissioning of electric tram in the city area would be a boon to environment-friendly travel.

Those who scoff at the idea of having rickshaws as a mode of travel in the modern city, will augur well to remember that hand-driven three-wheelers and horse carts are the ones which do not let out poisonous gas in the air.

Foreigners coming to the capital city, be they investors or tourists, make an overall evaluation of the country, seeing the state of affairs in the capital itself. Air pollution, traffic congestion, poor sewerage, density of people, unplanned shopping malls, will reflect on their judgment. In passing, it may be said that people have lived in this land for centuries with blue sky and fresh air from the sea and the forest. Technological advancement does not necessarily mean obsolescence of clean natural habitat.

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## The DSE debacle

Sir, It was very interesting to read a news report published on 17th February containing some remarks made by the Finance Minister on our recent stock market debacle. His views once again betrayed his ignorance of stock market affairs which, arguably, he had confessed to the press some time ago.

The Finance Minister tried

to explain away the recent unusual happenings in our stock market repeatedly by the simplistic argument that rise and fall in share prices were natural. In his support, he has been wrongly comparing the recent situation in our bourses with those in places like Hong Kong, New York and London. In this connection, he should have known that the fundamentals of those bourses, including their composition, operating rules, regulatory environment etc. were not simply comparable with those of ours, and certainly not with the apparently heavy manipulations that are done here.

The Finance Minister has further said that the Dhaka Stock Exchange is a private body and also that the government is not involved in share business, thereby implying that the government has no role in overseeing the business operations of bourses as well as the stock market. If that is so, what then was the need for enacting the securities laws and the creation of SEC?

It was also interesting to note the Finance Minister's over-reaction when his view was sought on the recent World Bank (WB) study concerning the stock market hassle in Bangladesh. Among other things, WB mainly pointed at the failure of the government to deal with the problem in time.

The minister, while expressing his unawareness of the WB report, went one step ahead. He stated that he was not interested to be certified by WB, which he also termed as a "development partner". It is reported that he would soon sit with this partner "to explain the country's overall economic situation". If he agrees to do so, are they supposed to advise where he has gone wrong?

Finally, a word about the enquiry committee which is investigating the recent debacle. Doubts have been raised in various quarters about the committee's efficacy and credibility in revealing the truth. Nonetheless, it would be most desirable that the committee completes its task in time and publishes its report fully for information of all concerned.

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## Holiday

Sir, Let us introduce two practical measures: a) Revert to Sunday as the weekly holiday (with Saturday as half-day, for a longer weekend) to be in tune with the global communication requirements in the global village (no religious overtone).

b) Revert to 0900-1630 office hours in the Secretariat and in the metropolis. Why waste half-a-day each working day?

A Husnain Dhaka

## Dream versus Reality

Munira Khan

I was annoyed with my daughter who lives in Europe and said, "Where were you? I told you to stay near the telephone, as I would be ringing you within five minutes".

My daughter laughed, "Darling, how can I think you 'five minutes' is really five minutes. You always tell me that getting an operator to make a foreign call takes ages, and then, you are so depend on the operator's will to get the line. Anyway, I am sorry. Now tell me what do you want me to do?" I said, "Come to Bangladesh. I need you urgently".

She was horrified: "Ammma, how could you do this to me? You know I never come to Dhaka during this season, and I hear that the power failure has become very frequent. People are suffering a lot due to lack of water, gas, electricity etc. Now that I living in Europe for 20 years I have not passed without electricity for a single minute. It is just impossible for me to go without it. I also hear they stop the supply of the electricity without giving any notice. Moreover, kidnapping, acid-throwing, raping, dacoity are going on in a bumper scale. I do not want to have the experience of being mugged by my own countrymen while on visit. That would shatter my dream about my country. I would not be able to bear that."

I said, "You don't have to. We have solved all our problems. At least, the national ones." She was amazed, "How did you do it? Is it Magic?"

I said, "No, by sheer foresightedness, sincerity and determination of our leaders." Then I told her the story. A story of success — how our leaders ultimately felt the pain and agony of the people. They decided to look beyond themselves and to keep the promise they made of the citizen to make a *Sonar Bangla*. They wished earnestly, tried sincerely and honestly and acted with vision. That is the formula. And when I said leaders, they are leaders. Not only the political leaders in power, political leaders in opposition, social workers, leaders of all Government Employees' Association, financial institutions, mass media, journalists and

leaders from all walks of life. They decided to unite the nation. Keeping their own interests behind, they were united on one issue — development of Bangladesh. It got the priority over all other issues. They understood that the people are the ultimate strength of a nation. If they cannot get pure water to drink, get a proper meal, breathe unpolluted air, sleep in peace because of one of the smallest creatures on earth and other menaces, how can anybody expect them to work? And for what and for whom would they work?

So it is evident that our next generation is frustrated because of some adult's irresponsible behaviour — parents could not show their faces to the children who had to suffer a lot because of the leaking out of exam question papers. Certainly it was done for money by some villains. We have been demanding capital punishment for acid throwing, rapes and killings. What punishment these people are supposed to get for killing? The whole system of education which is very close to break down is a big question to our conscience. We have to go to foreign countries for proper medical treatment. Husbands of my three friends died of heart failure due to maltreatment and lack of treatment within a period of one month! Many had to go to Singapore for treatment (who could arrange money somehow) and came back cured. Also, we were compelled to send our children to other countries (like India, England, USA and Thailand) for uninterrupted education. It also seemed that we should be sending our children abroad for primary and secondary education as well. What type of a country do we live in?

What type of people are we? Stupid? In my opinion, we are not. We are basically nice people, but emotional (and not practical) and committed. We like to live in the past, but are not ready to learn from the past.

Anyway things are changing now. By the grace of Almighty Allah, good senses seem to pre-

vail.

Our Prime Minister gave a sincere and honest call to be united to save and build the nation which received full response from everybody. A National Committee with engineers, planners, economists, engineers, architects, scientists, environmentalists, doctor, educationists, bureaucrats, NGO workers and leaders of all section of the society were taken as members. And everybody is expected to cooperate. When I said everybody, it is everybody political leaders and workers of all the parties irrespective of their party affiliation. Another big thing happened. Fifty per cent of the members of the committee are women. I did not know that we have so many women engineers, doctors, architects, lawyers, magistrate, scientists, teachers, volunteers, social workers who could render effective service to the nation other than the low-paid garment factory workers and unpaid home makers.

Nothing succeeds like success. We were successful in becoming a good nation (may be not a rich nation, yet) who believes in democracy, self-reliance, who acts in a practical manner and who are committed. We know we will have to sacrifice some of our comfort, cut-off some luxury from our life-style, practice austerity and patience. We are ready to do that for a better future. We are ready to be in the darkness for some time for giving light to good national cause. But we would not be willing to get unequal share in anything which we deserve to get as outright, we would not be willing to sacrifice our children's education which is the first step of moving forward, and it would be a tragedy for the nation if we do that. We do not want to fall behind because of the selfishness, lack of foresightedness of our leaders who like to shift their responsibilities on each others shoulder. By that way they were keeping us in darkness.

Suddenly, I woke up from my sleep. Everything around me is dark — I only felt the heat and darkness. Again, the electricity (light) is gone. But I will be waiting patiently for it to return.