The Baily Star

Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

We are With You

The lone cavalier has struck again. President Shahabuddin has hit again the same nail and with a force unprecedented in a nation barren of those that speak out. Two things distinguish his determined endeavour. He keeps to one issue — the one he finds to be the most urgent for the nation and rather than diluting, brings it into ever sharper focus at every fresh go. That a constitutional President, who is also the Chancellor of universities, should make this almost into a campaign about something bristling with political implications adds further distinction to his attempts. It takes courage and commitment, conviction and determination — all of which the President seems to have in abundant supply.

The President has been very clear in his denunciation of students being used for dirty party-politics interests. And he has blamed the campus anarchy also on the involvement of teachers directly connected with party politics. The most obvious thing in the complicated campus situation is the fact that if the political parties agree to end campus violence, there will be peace of paradise on the campuses the next day. But there are parties that have developed students as their power base — and not people — and armed them to enforce campus loyalty. The honest, non-partisan and patriotic perception is that the Awami League should come forward to dissociate itself from the campuses and the government synchronise this with a ban on parties having student wings in universities and colleges and schools. We have been for years counselling the government to take this way out of the campus impasse.

President Shahabuddin has this time come up with some wise and constructive suggestions that would surely help heal up the campus malaise. Senate elections must not have students as voters; for, otherwise teachers would need to court student support compromising on many unnegotiable things. Student unions must be elected only by regular students voting for regular students. And the unions would stand dissolved automatically on the expiry of a one-year term. We welcome these eminently practicable suggestions.

One only hopes that the President's one-man campaign creates a situation that would force the political parties to take the path to sanity. What they are doing — sabotaging the future of the nation - is inordinately irrational.

Mr President, we are with you.

Collection is Key

A no-tax budget, one which is shorn of new levies to be precise, enjoys a high popularity rating in any country, be it affluent or poor. But since an economy is not a sleeping Rip Van Winkle its waking hours need to be catered to. A resort to fresh taxation would be justified under certain circumstances such as if the tax base is low, the income distribution pattern is heavily pro-rich and development goals require stepped up internal resource mobilisation. Ideally, any extra incidence of taxes

on common people via indirect levies is avoided to render day-to-day living affordable to them, but middle and solvent classes may eschew a reasonable rise in the level of taxes provided the evaders in collusion with dishonest tax officials do not make a mockery of fiscal measures.

So, when finance minister Shah A M S Kibria had proposed the new duties and taxes across the board and subsequently dropped some and retained others including especially the 2.5 per cent import surcharge, our attention involuntarily swung towards the revenue collection track-record rather than the path-breaking move by Kibria to expand the tax base. That in a country with 12 crore inhabitants the direct tax-paying population would barely touch a million after the new fiscal measures come into effect is a powerful argument for casting the net wide. But this approach would be flawed if the failure to collect taxes from those who are ordained to pay is charged as premium on the rest of the population.

Our straightforward emphasis is, therefore, on the collection side as distinguished from the changing profile of taxation and the commonplace rhetoric over this. Much of the money-related desperation of the government and its pitch-forking from year to year will be a matter of the past if we have an efficient and incorruptible revenue collection machinery dynamised with the motivation to fill the public exchequer not their personal pockets or the evaders' kitty.

More taxes, government's sky-rocketing current expenditures and a slashing of the ADP size put both a moral and political pressure on the government to get the National Board of Revenue streamlined to deliver an optimal success with collection.

Gordon Says It

Fellow citizen Gordon Greenidge has done his first civic duty in Bangladesh. He has brought into public focus his personal ordeal, one time too many, with inordinately delayed delivery of letters and a parcel in Dhaka addressed to him from the English county Hampshire and his homeland the Caribbeans two and three months ago respectively. To add insult to the injury, the parcel and the covering letter were purportedly opened by some postal goofs who, we can presume, snooped around with these having had a foreign label on them and not caring, for even courtesy's sake, to put these back in shape. How disgusting — both the delay and the disrespect shown to privacy of a client, that too a magic name here, if our being a member of the world postal union is any sobering consideration otherwise! And we have earned the epithet of being a 'strange country' from a celebrity, the second one since Alexander the Great had exclaimed to his General Selucus with the same expression; but inbetween so many compatriots had monologued

those rather impersonal words. Perhaps this time the postal department would be sensitised reviving in them sooner than later that basic level of ethics on which critically hinges prompt collection and delivery of letters which are hardly ever tailed by any human eye. If the clatter of the E-Mail and whirring of the fax machine notionally distracted our attention from the postal mail then our pointer would be to the undiminished rural clientele for the latter. Moreover, the clinching argument for a better performing postal service is that aeroplanes did not force the railways out of picture. On the contrary, that surface mode of communication only improved and modernised to stay in the reckoning.

D-8: Newest Entrant in the Multilateral Cooperation Field The D-8 will be a global effort to forge closer ties for creating bigger economic markets for the common benefit

N June 16 last with the signing in Istanbul of the Istanbul Declaration, a new organisation D-8, or Development Eight, was born. The signatories are Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh, Prime Minister Kamal Ganzouri of Egypt, President Suharto of Indonesia, President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran, Prime Minister Mahatir Mohammad of Malaysia, Lt Gen Mohammed Haladu of Nigeria, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan and Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan of host

Turkey. Through the deceleration, the signatories decided to cooperate in the fields of trade, industry, communication and information, finance, banking and privatisation, rural development, science and technology, poverty alleviation and human resource development, agriculture, energy, environment, health, tourism, culture and sports. Meticuluous preparation

had taken place at ministerial level before the holding of the Summit. Thus two important meetings were held in Istanbul. one last October and the other last March, where Bangladesh was represented by the Minister

Minister's assurance in a

public meeting at Laksh-

of its peoples and will emphasise on 10 thrust areas of cooperation.

of State for Foreign Affairs Abul Hasan Choudhury. They identified 10 areas of cooperation. The innovation in the present grouping has been that specific areas had been assigned to countries in order to hold meetings and prepare papers for study. Thus Bangladesh was assigned quite rightly Rural Development and Microcredit.

The ornate Grand Ball room of the Cigraan Palace, which from one cute palace on the Bosphorus has been converted into a stylish hotel of the Kempinski group, housed the meeting. Speaking before a group of Heads of States and Governments, the lone lady Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina stated: "I call upon the assembled delegates for jointly harnessing the full potential of D-8 countries in all possible fields including trade, economic, culture, sports and education for the benefit of over 800 million people. We are now better placed to try and forge mutually beneticial cooperation not only within the developing world but also between the developing and the developed countries." Drawing attention to her audience to the phenomenon of regional groupings she pointed out. "The emergence of nearly 60 regional economic arrangements since the mid-'80s demonstrated the growing interest of the coun-

tries in economic integration." The D-8 will have nearly 10 per cent of global GDP and the inaugural session was presided

the group, which can be adhered to by any nation of the world. Indeed at the formative stage the authors in Turkey had toyed with the idea of naming the group as M-8 meaning Muslim-8 but preferred the more secular name Developing-8.

It is also noteworthy that no hard core Arab member like from the Gulf states, is a mem-



The Horizon This Week

Arshad-uz Zaman

over by President Suleyman Demirel of Turkey. The D-8 will be a global effort to forge closer ties for creating bigger economic markets for the common benefit of its peoples and will emphasise on 10 thrust areas of

cooperation. The D-8 is a group within the 56 nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), although the authors of the new organisation have been at pains to emphasise the open nature of

ber of D-8. Yet they form the financial backbone of the OIC. While launching the organization Prime Minister Erbakan of Turkey has repeatedly insisted that D-8 was no competing with any other organisation, nor was it aimed against any other organization. Time will show to what extent his words will allay apprehension from the minds of Arabs, particularly the Gulf Arabs. As is evident the mem-

bership at present is largely

from Asian members of the OIC and the lone Arab was Egypt. who chose to be represented at the Prime Minister's level rather than the Head of State. Similarly Africa, which provides 50 per cent of members of the OIC had a solitary representative. Nigeria. and that also not at the level of Head of State. Nigeria is a very late and hesi-

tant entrant within the OIC.

As the D-8 was being launched on the shores of the Bosphorous with much fanfare, there was another drama being played out in the Turkish capital. Ankara. It appears that the fate of the originator of the D-8 idea. Necmettin Erbakan is doomed. His coalition government with True Path Party (DYP) leader Tansu Ciller has nearly broken down. He is reported ready to resign and hand over power to Ciller, who will take the country to elections, way ahead of its scheduled year 2000. The powerful military establishment of Turkey has virtually declared was against Erbakan accusing him of tempering with secular reforms of Mustafa Kemal AtaTurk. The

contrast could not have been more vivid than the highly charged atmosphere in Ankara contrasting with the serene atmosphere in the cool hills surrounding Bosphorous.

The earlier scepticism of the Turkish bureaucracy towards a project of Islamist Premier Necmettin Erbakan - namely

D-8 - has all but vanished

Since the birth of OIC in 1969.

Turkey, mainly due to her Cyprus problem and diplomatic ties with Israel, has preferred to remain aloof from the political activities of the organisation. On the other hand, she has played a pioneering role within the OIC in all her economic activities. In 1984, Turkey was assigned the permanent chairmanship of the Economic Group of OIC. I, as Assistant Secretary General, organised the first meeting in Istanbul and this was participated by all the member-states at ministerial level. The group, with its headquarters in Istanbul has been meeting annually. This 56 nation group may be a bit ponderous in its deliberations and actions. Prime Minister Erbakan openly complained about this group while in opposition. Will D-8 fare any better? Only time will tell.

Contain Terrorism from Taking New Heights N the backdrop of Prime

by Md Asadullah Khan

Shocked by crime and carnage, many cities in the Western world are even searching for new solutions. Economic growth and quality of life that run parallel can hardly be achieved in a situation when the whole community virtually becomes hostage to criminals.

mipur on 20th June to free the country from the grip of terrorists, musclemen, and hoodlums, the poignant drama of politics and intra-and interparty feud in the meantime, has cost some more lives. Newspaper report indicates that one Shamsul Islam Khan, 35, an activist of a certain political party in Demra thana of Dhaka city, was killed in the evening of 20th June last. In another incident reported by the media that two groups belonging to the same party in Khulna were involved in a gun fight. In another incident in the Mistripara area of Khulna town, one Habib, 28, a businessman was stabbed to death by some unknown assailant. Such homicides are also painful proofs that the worst brand of big city crimes are spreading as never before, to smaller cities and towns places that have long been viewed as safe, 'livable' alternatives to gradually congesting large urban areas. In the new calculus of crime in Bangladesh, you have a higher statistical chance of being murdered if you live in cities like litical interference

Rajshahi. Though the pattern is erratic, but the rate of violence is only going up in many smaller urban areas nationwide. In the five-month period ending May, about 35 thousand cases of terrorist attacks, repression on children and women, acid throwing and rape have been registered by the law enforcing agencies. There is absolute anarchy bordering on total breakdown of law and order in the country. Sweden Aslam and some of his gang members have been hauled up in Dhaka but in Chittagong Nasir and his group, said to be working under protection and umbrella of a certain political party still remain at large. Nasir, still in his thirties, has, it is learnt, amassed property and wealth much beyond anybody's comprehension.

People in the country felt amused to read a report in the

media that some time in the recent past Nasir and his group fought a gunbattle with the Chittagong police and managed to escape by overpowering the police. In another incident Shanta, a young married girl was brutally beaten up by some known terrorists in her village Gazipur on her refusal to go with those hoodlums. The Home Minister, himself after receiving information from the Prime Minister's office made a personal visit to Gazipur although the police and thana officials did not know anything about the incident. In the meantime reports are rife that Shanta's husband after receiving repeated threats from the hoodlums, has divorced Shanta. Ironically, as the media report indicates, the 'godfather' in this nefarious episode who was arrested by the police has managed to come out of the captivity by 'sheer force of po-Report carried by a vernae

lar daily on 27th May last suggests that Narayangan has become a hotbed of terrorist activities. That, terrorists and musclemen prowl the streets of Godnail, Hajiganj, Dawn Chamber, Missionpara, Pathantuli, Nagar Khanpur areas of the town wielding modern fire arms. Two armed groups in Dapa Idrakpur area, it was learnt, were involved in a gunbattle injuring at least hundred, mostly innocent pedestrians. Export-oriented knitting garments industries located in this area are said to have become almost hostage to these terrorist groups. Most of the terrorist groups are suspected to be eco-friendly with law enforcing agencies that perhaps enables them to continue their nefarious activities evading arrest or avoiding any conflict with

In all these crimes, the level of cruelty is definitely rising

the police.

and so is the level of apathy. In an incident in Lalmatia, reported by the media, as the hoodlums pulled a woman down at street she screamed and begged for help, but none turned up; no one even bothered to call the police. So was the case of hijacking, a girl student of the Dhaka University in the Farm Gate area of Dhaka city, just one hundred yards from the police post. The hijackers made good their escape after snatching a necklace in broad-day light while the girl was returning to her house in an autorickshaw after attending classes in the Dhaka University. This perhaps, is another aspect for the rise of these crimes in the countryside. There supposed to be a bit tougher law enforcement in big cities because of persistent public pressure and media report and the incidents explain much of the shift. Media report indicates that in Bhairab on 19th April last a tea-stall owner Sirai Miah was brutally wounded by a Chinese axe by some identified maastans of the locality on his refusal to meet their demand of

Media report from Chittagong reveals that hijackers snatched a gold necklace from a house wife seriously injuring her while she was passing by Munshipukurpar in Chawkbazar area of the port city. In another incident, the hijackers robbed a university teacher in Chittagong of all his belongings while he was passing by Nandan Kanan area. Presumably, as these hoodlums encounter higher risks of doing business in Dhaka City, some of them have slipped into newer venues. Drug dealers also have found the district towns and rural bazars 'very attractive.' So says a criminal-justice specialist, "There has been a spread of criminality driven by very un-

derstandable 'market forces.' Police in these smaller towns are less experienced and often outgunned by the automatic assault weapons that these terrorist groups posses and thus could hardly take any effort to meet the challenge. Without contradiction, the tide of drugs and guns has brought smaller towns face-to-face with the kind of tuvenile violence long endemic to big cities. Police, in some cases. are encountering offenders who are younger and more prone to hair-trigger violence than ever before. Undoubtedly, these are kids who are growing up in much tougher circumstances with much less supervision and much less hope. Police sources often say that most of these suspected youths are on their list of serious juvenile offenders but still they cannot be nabbed because they are protected by their godfathers. Reports carried by the media

indicate that terrorists ransacked some shops and looted goods at aid bus standarea in Natore town as the owners declined to pay 50,000 taka as toll on June 6. Natore police sources said a group of masked terrorists numbering about 10/12 went to certain hardware shop at 2-45 pm on the day and demanded the money at gunpoint. The gangsters beat up the employees, snapped telephone lines and fled away with 75,000 taka in cash and goods worth some 50,000 taka. In Khulna, construction works in both public and private sectors reported to have almost ground to a halt in the face of alarming incidences of extortionism by the hoodlums.

Shocked by crime and carnage, many cities in the Western world are searching for new solutions. Economic growth and quality of life that run parallel can hardly be achieved in a situation when the whole community becomes hostage to

criminals. The violence mostly gun-play in the streets, markets and housing areas shattered what some see as complacency about a crime problem that has incubated for

Without a shadow of doubt. both Prime Minister and Home Minister are very keen to stem the violent surge. With the present state of affairs virtually crippling every development effort in the country, government may even consider deployment of plainclothes military personnel in troubled spots, if police alone is not capable enough. This initiative must be construed as some desperate efforts to build the image of the country so much tarnished during the recent times. Unless the administration makes a commitment to reclaim the young generation with more funding. more educational programmes. job opportunities and parent training the whole society may crumble down and all sorts of development efforts set at

Since coming to power in the later part of 90s, the new government has perhaps made two serious blunders. As it started carrying out economic reform, old institutions such as the judiciary, police administration, banks, the educational system also demanded transformation. Little transformation took place in these sectors. The second mistake was to bypass the rule of law in favour of political expediency. The blunders have made it easy for people to jettison the archaic principle of political discipline. In most cases, political leaders not only failed to condemn the violence by insurgents but ended up rather endorsing its use. Series of assassinations may have become that much easier as a result. The objectives of stability and

governability cannot be pursued any longer through the old system. People in the country are fed up with unaccountable public officials and with the lack of proper mechanism to settle disputes. Without a clear direction, a set of objectives that every body can subscribe to, it is hard to expect people seeing advantages and benefits in a process of gradual and peaceful transition.

All the assassinations of political leaders and heads of the government in earlier times perhaps hastened a societal drift towards anarchy and could perhaps prompt a new commitment to needed changes. The grim message is that contrary to optimist faith, there is no such thing as instant democracy. Free elections and noble constitution do help, but first and foremost a democracy needs 'democrats.' And those are in short supply in the country. In general, as the past years have underlined, the process of change in a country oscillates not only on the dictatorship/democracy axis but also on the order/anarchy one.

Few protest marches end

without some pillaging. Even in a country somewhat accustomed to violence and brutality the recent wave of crimes, and pillaging, seems increasingly vicious and brazen. Monno Ceramic factory, a pride organisation of the country producing high quality ceramic goods and exporting a substantial amount after meeting home-market demand was stormed allegedly by terrorists on 21st June. Without going into the merits of the dispute or work abstention by the workers, the attack on the factory by armed people, and alleged looting and destruction of valuable machinery, raw materials and finished goods, point to the degree of drift of values and morality. loss of identity and lack of feelings for the organisation they are working. Sensible citizenry in the country feel that the government must identify its policy-making indiscipline and incompetence rather than ideology as the deterrent number

The midnight visit Sir, A news item in The

Daily Star of June 4, briefly covers the midnight visit of the Vice-Chancellor of Dhaka University to the residential halls to observe the checking of student ID cards. During his visit, the Vice-Chancellor sought the cooperation of all student organisations and guardians in restoring a normal situation on the campus.

I am sure that everyone appreciates the Vice-Chancellor's concern for the law and order situation on the DU campus and wishes him all success in his endeavours. However, the stated purpose behind the checking of student IDs is disturbing, if not alarming. According to The Daily Star news item, the Vice-Chancellor stated that "the checking of ID cards would continue until the leaders and activists of student organisations could freely move at [sic] their respective dormitories." Surely, a normal situation is when students can move about freely on

the campus. I think The Daily Star has misquoted the Vice-Chancellor. Surely, the Vice-Chancellor is more concerned about an atmosphere conducive to academic excellence at the university than with nurturing student politics on the campus.

Niaz Zaman Department of English

University of Dhaka

Text book Dear Sir, I recently obtained a copy of the National Curriculum & Textbook Board's English for Today for class seven, new edition. The NCTB has proudly put its logo on the back cover. I'm afraid there is very little to be proud of. In this book of just 172 pages I found the following mistakes during a superficial study:

Punctuation marks wrong, missing or inconsistently used:

Capitals used instead of

small letters, and vice versa:

Spelling mistakes: 17, Quotation marks wrong or missing: 15,

Headers missing: 4, Enumerations wrong (a, b, for example): 4. Page numbers missing: 2, Hyphenation incorrect: 2,

Commas used instead of apostrophes: 2. However, this is not all. On 13 occasions I found handwritten remarks and corrections. One picture was mirrored. The inner margin was so narrow I found it difficult to read many pages. The graphic design is uneconomic (large let-

On 4 occasions it was visible that the film used had been cut. The printing quality was poor: on one format the upper parts of the pages were missing. Seven spots in the rest of the book were illegible as they had not been inked properly.

ters), chaotic, inconsistent and

The binding was a disaster as well: one format had been bound upside down.

Many of these mistakes could easily have been avoided by properly using modern computer software in an organised editorial process.

Nico den Tuinder. The Netherlands.

The three-wheelers

Sir, In order to effectively cut the level of air pollution in urban areas of the country, I heartily welcome the Finance Minister's budget proposal imposing 25 per cent supplementary duty on the import of completely built-up (CBU) threewheelers and enhancement of customs duty on completely knocked-down (CKD) threewheelers from 15 per cent to 22.5 per cent along with imposition of 25 per cent supplementary duty. I would recommend the Ministry of Environment and Forest to impose a total ban

on three-wheelers. At the same time, the Finance Bill 1997 paved the way

for supplementary four-stroke taxis by re-introducing the taxicab scheme under which taxis could be imported on payment of 7.5 per cent customs duty instead of 45 per cent now. The government should see

to it that every vehicle under this scheme should have faremetres installed and in workable states, and that the rate of fare should be so nationally adjudged that neither the taxi-cab driver nor the passenger suffers. As in all western countries, and even in Calcutta, a taxi-cab driver on the road does not have the option of refusing a passenger within the limits of urban areas for which licence is granted to a cab.

Strict surveillance should also be kept by the Motor Vehicles Department to oversee that vehicles imported under the taxi-cab scheme are not converted for non-commercial use, because for cars, station wagons and jeeps the Finance Bill proposes imposition of a supplementary duty of 25 per cent in addition to the duty at present

in vogue. I fully endorse DS's views expressed in its editorial under the heading 'Budgetary Thrusts' (13th June) that "incentives being proposed in rapid mass transport system and a taxi-cab service in the metropolis as opposed to discouragement of import of the polluting two-stroke three-wheelers are welcome features.

Quazi Ariffur Rahman 7/1 Hare Street, Wari Dhaka-1203

Question creates question

Sir, A question has been asked in a poster seen pasted on the wall of a building in the old part of the city. The question is: "Who are those people beside Khaleda Zia?"

Many enthusiastic people

gather there to read it and answer it in the form of another question: "But why? Are they not those people who were blessed by the present prime minister around her in 1995-96 during the biggest political tumult after the war of indepen-

dence of Bangladesh in 1971?" So question creates the question only and not the answer of real meaning.

Nur Hossain 151, Bangshal Road, Dhaka

DCC's garbage cleaning

Sir, Over last one year DCC has placed many big size dustbins which look similar to battle tanks but without any wheel replacing the old conventional round-shaped dustbins for the purpose of collection and disposal of garbage.

Unfortunately the lame battle tank-like dustbins are so haphazardly, and disorderly kept on the busy and crowded public thoroughfares that those dustbins not only create obstructions to vehicular traffic but also hamper the movement of the pedestrians. Further, the steel-made body structure of the new big dustbins is so artistically manufactured that the people feel it more convenient to throw their rubbish. The result of this has turned out in other way round: garbage is spread all over the road which causes accidents.

On many occasions, the DCC has declared through press adverts, radio and TV announcements that garbage would be collected and cleaned from the roads and streets daily at night instead of day time for the convenience of the people. But most of the time, especially during peak hours, we find DCC garbage trucks moving overloaded to and fro in the city much to the exasperation and inconvenience of the members of the public.

We also continuously notice that garbage is stockpiled and left uncleaned for weeks together causing obnoxious smell and health hazards in many localities. Further from time, to time we find that some people (may be DCC staff) burn the garbage stockpiled inside the dustbins as well as on the roads as a result of which the whole area is polluted and filled with unbearable smoke.

Very often, our Mayor of Dhaka city makes repeated pledges for the cleanliness. beautification of the city and eradication of mosquitoes — but it appears that our Mayor is more interested in the politics of the country rather than fulfilling his promises made to the city-dwellers.

O H Kabir 6, Hare Street Wari, Dhaka-1203.

BCS written test

Sir, The 18th BCS preliminary results were published on May 30 last. The PSC announced written examination to be held in August next. But we, some of the students who have passed BCS the preliminary, are masters preliminary candidates under the National University.

It would be very tough for us to continue two examinations at a same time. So, we earnestly request the PSC to delay the written examination.

Abdur Razzague 248/A East Rampura Dhaka

HA, it's time for Lalan Shah

Sir. Singing songs in dramas, especially in the popular drama serials written by a popular writer like Humayun Ahamed obviously helps to make those songs popular to

general people. Many songs of Rabindranath Tagore have been sung successfully in his TV dramas and serials. Now, Hasan Raja's songs are being sung in another of his popular drama serial Aaz Rabibar. Now I would like to request

Humayun Ahmed to help in

popularising Marami Kabi

Lalan Shah's spiritual songs by rendering those through his popular dramas. I think this will also help to make his dramas more popular to the public. Md Moklesur Rah**ma**n

1/10, Igbal Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

Budget 1997-98 Sir. This refers an article

written by Mr Kabir U Ahmed in your paper on the 15th instant. He has pointed out "the macro-economic background, surprises in the budget, disappointments in the Budget and some concluding remarks." We like to point out some suggestions as under:

1) There should be a declaration that the state-owned enterprises should be sold by the government by this fiscal year which are harming the econ-

2) To widen tax net, the owners of flats and aircoolers in Dhaka should have TIN like owners of phones, cars and houses. Because price of a flat is more than Tk. 25 lacs.

3) To have a good administration in government services, the pay scale should not be declared in phases, but at a time. 4) There should be provisions to finance for growing industries.

5) The last but not the least point is to maintain weekly holidays from Saturday to Thursday from 9 am to 5 pm with a clarion call for reconstruction of the economy by our government.

M Ali Dhaka.