The Daily Star

Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

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Morally No, Legally?

Speaker Humayun Rashid Choudhury entirely relied on technical — and only technical — points to rule that Hasibur Rahman Swapan and Dr Alauddin, MPs who were originally elected on the BNP ticket, have not lost their membership to Parliament on joining the AL-government five months back. By doing so, he has paid put to high principles apparently acting from no better plane than those who had contrived the situation. The controversial lawmakers did not merely switch sides, they even romped to ministerial positions as tangible rewards for changing party allegiance.

True, technicalities could be cashed in on because they are on record to have been 'expelled' by the BNP which is not the same thing as their having resigned from the party nor did they vote against BNP that could lead to 'vacation' of their membership. But all of this hardly detracts from the fact that the spirit behind the creation of an anti-dote to floor-crossing has been diluted. Evidently, the law on floor-crossing as it exists today does not appear to be foolproof for the highly improvised circumventions of it taking place these days.

What the Speaker has ruled may not be legally wrong but is definitely morally indefensible. What role is the Speaker supposed to play under circumstances that are hardly black and white now-adays. He cannot be merely an interpreter of technicalities, rather he should be an invincible defender of the parliamentary system. Did the speaker think carefully about the implication of his ruling? Doesn't his ruling open up the possibility of large-scale horse-trading in our parliamentary politics? Why did he not send this issue to the Election Commission for its view, or to the Supreme Court?

Indeed no snap-shot view can be taken of the Speaker's ruling for it may well have far-reaching implications in terms of destabilisation of parliamentary democracy in the country. We are worried, deeply worried.

Drive against Crime

Our fight against crime is not getting anywhere. A report published in a leading national daily yesterday told us why. To our alarm it informed us that a list of patrons or the so-called godfathers of some of the notorious criminals the law enforcing agency had prepared on the basis of information gathered from criminals captured and interrogated is 'missing'. The list which reportedly contained the names of some thirty crime barons vanished just about when its copies were to be sent to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. Some of the names do carry a lot of weight and call for political will on the part of government to bring them to book.

Certainly the police did not make just one copy of such an important and sensitive list. There can be only two explanations for this strange documentary disappearance. Either the law enforcing agency was not quite serious about the list or they being pressured to sweep it under the carpet. Yet we advise them to make use of their own list and get on with their investigation. Because at the end of the day it is their professional reputation which will be at stake, nobody else's. The government has made loud pronouncements about being impartial in its crusade against crime. We would expect Home Minister Rafiqul Islam's personal initiative in ensuring that the 'lost list' is recovered and law's arm ferrets out the eluding powerful villains. The party in power would make a fatal mistake if it fails to muster the political will it takes to dissociate itself from the criminals for neutral and efficient governance.

Law and order has taken a serious dip in the country. Chittagong is a case in point. The port city has been criminalised so much so that businessmen have decided to fight crime under the leadership of the local chambers. Like elsewhere there also the problem is the patronisation of criminals by powerful people who have hotline with the political leaders, more precisely with the leaders of the ruling party. Things, it seems, are falling apart. And until now the sign is the centre is unable to

Beggars at Traffic Points

Beggars have become a great source of nuisance. They are at their prevalent most in strategic places like traffic points, waiting with all the antics to take the mickey out of the people in their vehicles waiting for the red light to turn green. If you want to ignore their monotonous effort at drawing your attention by rolling up the window pane they would knock on them pretty audibly to make you reconsider your decision. Foreigners are the most palpable targets.

At times some of them apply their innovative minds to draw sympathy. At many places beggars have been found pestering people in blood stained clothes. Investigation led to the discovery that the blood had nothing to do with any wound or cut on his body; it was a rather surrogate application with the blood of a slaughtered fowl proving handy to hoodwink people. But the whole tale of annoyance is not without its share of real danger. Very often the less experts among these beggars, specially those among the migrant population from village, who are yet to get used to the urban pace, run perilously close to fatal accidents.

However the question of beggars cannot be seen in isolation. There is widespread poverty and large-scale rural-urban migration. Where will our uprooted rural population go? The concerned department of the government should look into the matter. A two-pronged measure — development of rural areas and rehabilitation the floating urban population — seems to be the only remedy to this embarrassing reality.

Melee at Parliament: Cause and Effect

AST week, on the 15th instant, television viewers were horrified at an unprecedented sight in Bangladesh Parliament in which some BNP members were seen to have rushed to the seen to have rushed to have

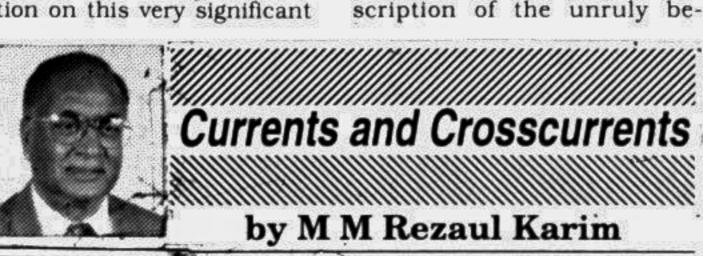
Bangladesh Parliament in which some BNP members were seen to have rushed to the podium and at a highly agitated Deputy Leader of the Opposition manner shouted at the Hon'ble Dr. B. Chowdhury, former Speaker and hurled some pa-Speaker Shaikh Razzak Ali, pers towards him. In the panformer Minister and respected demonium some members were bureaucrat M.K. Anwar and seen to have either pushed or some others committed such a brushed along the TV cameras. blatant un-parliamentary act which in turn hit a cameraman. to lead an unruly mob towards This was an awful sight, Speaker's rostrum. It automatimost unbecoming of the general cally comes to one's mind how norm and usual behaviour of high had been the nature and Hon'ble law-givers. It severely depth of provocation so as to hinders the orderly growth of a incite such BNP stalwarts, who

befitting parliamentary tradiare generally reputed to have tion that our people are at pains kept their cool amidst adverse to establish. Melee in the parcircumstances, and to goad liament, though an unhealthy them to do what they did in and retrogressive process, is protest. not, unfortunately, uncommon The reasons were as follows. even in mature democracies BNP called a half-day hartal on having long and inimitable that day in protest against the CHT Treaty, spiral rise in prices tradition. In our country, we ourselves set a horrible preceof essentials and the deteriorating law and order situation in dent by killing the presiding the country. During the hartal, Deputy Speaker of the then East Pakistan legislature, Mr. Shathree BNP activists were killed, hed Ali, by attacking him on allegedly by Awami League the floor of the House as early workers, under the very nose of as in 1957. BNP was born two the police. Such killings of decades after the incident. But demonstrators in support of a the then Awami League or peaceful hartal allegedly by Awami Muslim League leaders workers of the opposing political party hardly happened in were present and perhaps played an active role on that octhe past in the country. BNP legislators were obviously very agcasion. In any case, even the itated and attempted to bring relatively smaller incident as we have witnessed now being the situation to the notice of the detrimental to the interests of nation through the legislature. parliamentary democracy can-Almost all BNP members prenot be condoned and should be sent wanted the floor and many of them stood up long in a futile Every action must have a attempt to draw attention of the motive, purpose and reason, ir-Speaker. But not one of them respective of the fact whether it was allowed to speak. BNP legis real or imaginary, justified islators' failure to do so soon

ers issued to them. The old hard-bound covers had been worn out due to severe thumping and have since been replaced with relatively low-

The Speaker, strangely enough, completely ignored the opposition and paid no heed to their vociferous demand, his eyes and head appearing to have been glued to the right, towards the Treasury benches. He also refused to allow BNP legislators to speak under an adjournment motion on this very significant

speaker's podium to voice their protests. Meanwhile, Speaker sought to assure the BNP members that they would be given floor after the Minister had spoken. But they did not listen, perhaps it was too late or that they did not feel assured, since any decision taken in contravention of the rules even by the Speaker could be successfully challenged by a member in the House. Though TV viewers were presented with a graphic de-



event of the day in which, according to them, three politically motivated killings had taken place. The Speaker, instead, called upon the Home Minister, who was not seen to have asked for the floor, to speak under Rule 300 of the

Rules of Procedure.

Incidentally, a Minister speaking under Rule 300 normally does so after rounding up discussions on an issue and his speech definitely precludes further discussion on the subject. BNP members present in the House appeared intensely outraged and, finding no other alternative to present their version of the killings during the hartal, rushed out of frustra-

haviour of some BNP legislators, they had no way to figure out well enough as to why at all such behaviour took place.

Many BNP members tried to analyse the events and did not put the blame entirely on the Speaker. They felt that the Speaker's action was reinforced by directives from the ruling party. Otherwise, how could the Speaker be completely ignorant of the unfortunate bloody events of the morning so as to deliberately deny the opposition members to speak legitimately on this important issue? His assurance to allow them to speak after the Minister's speech appeared merely an after thought. If this was true,

Speaker's denial to give the floor to even one opposition member could have been a deliberate and pre-planned ploy of the government. The purpose was that the people would only hear the views of the government and not those of the opposition about the hartal incidents.

What may perhaps be di-

rectly alleged against the Speaker was his constant refusal to allow a single BNP member other than the Leader of Opposition to speak as a measure to punishment for misbehaviour. The Speaker can indeed punish a member for specified reasons by way of expelling him from the House for the rest of the day or even for the entire duration of the session. Rules 14 and 15 are clear in granting these rights to the Speaker. But he has no right to say that he would deprive a member of his right to speak in the House as a disciplinary measure. A venerable editor criticised the Speaker allegorically by comparing that business of the parliament should not be conducted by the Speaker as a primary school teacher and he could not punish its inmates in any manner he chose. In this case, the Hon'ble Speaker, unfortunately, committed a grievous fault and outstripped his authority.

It may not perhaps be out of context to say that during the present Awami League regime the hartal culture has undergone some fundamental changes.

changes.

Previously, during the BNP

stubborn Anwar Hossain

Manju paid practically no heed

to the chief's request and even

out 173 days of hartal of varying nature and severity, but the ruling party refrained themselves from making counter demonstrations on the same day not to thwart attempts to conduct peaceful hartals. Forlowing Awami League's advent to power, the practice has been reversed. The government party has now started to stage demonstrations and to take other measures to prevent peaceful hartals of the opposition. As a result, violence breaks out and killings take place. Many feel it is the policy of the present government to prevent even peaceful hartals by a show of force, intimidation and other nefarious actions. In the final analysis, the

regime the Awami League called

Hon'ble Speaker committed a gross and deliberate violation of the rules, some BNP members committed even a greater offence showing violent disregard to the Chair and parliamentary procedure, and the ruling party would no doubt has to share the blame if it had influenced the Speaker in any way not to allow any opposition member to speak. Mr. Rahmatullah, a member of the Speaker's panel, who chaired the next day's session and totally denied the opposition to speak for the entire day, also deliberately violated the rules by erroneously taking umbrage under Speaker's nonexisting ruling of the previous day. If the question of expressing public regret, in some form or other, is to be considered, all those mentioned in this paragraph should do so and in the same order as they have been mentioned. Alternatively, nothing can substitute a welcome and acceptable compromise arrived at through amicable discussion in camera among chosen leaders of the parties concerned.

Our Politics: Recapitulating Recent Events

HE political scenario in Bangladesh over the past couple of months turned out to be as erratic as ever before. Stale and often uncouth rhetorics, bedecked with silly personal vilification appeared to be favourite pastime with a few. Our legislature — the omnipotent Jatiya Sangsad — was seen 'limping on its weary way' for months with the party

or unfounded. To be fair, one

should seek the reason as to

why senior, mature and vener-

able parliamentarians like

was seen 'limping on its weary way' for months with the party in power turning out to be a veritable loner. The BNP legislators had 'walked out' as it were, into eternity! They took to streets, rather halfheartedly, to press home their demands. Their list did not remain static. All the time a funny mathematical jugglery of permutation and combination appeared to have seized the BNP leadership.

And within the party was witnessed a very distinctive state of polarisation. The known moderates were found to be rudely cornered by the extremists noticeably led by newcomers. Sarcastically, the latter, by their crude maneuver, eclipsed the Chairperson much to the dismay of the old diehards. The undercurrent of resentment within the mainstream BNP leadership had surfaced in the meeting of BNP legislators. A sort of vicious pandemonium persisted for sometime and an intriguing news was in the air that a few prominent MPs were about to join hands with Sheikh Hasina's government of consensus.

Parallel to such an uncertain situation. Prime Minister Hasina and her cabinet members continued hectic persuasion with the Opposition leaders to come back to the parliament. The major role in this endeavour was played by Mohammad Nasim, T&T and Works Minister. Speaker Humayun Rashid Chowdhury also frantically tried to get a settlement between the government and opposition BNP. By then,

the list of the Opposition demand presented as many as 14 points. At long last, when the two feuding parties sat across the table with the Speaker acting as the official mediator, those points reshuffled and eventually boiled down to only four. Significantly, one of the major issues, the CHT Peace Treaty went out of sight or audition.

degenerated into loud shouting

and the use of their last resort.

thumping of tables with or

without the soft-bound file cov-

After successive sessions spread over three uncertain days the two parties arrived at an agreement that eventually paved the way for BNP legislators to come back to the Jatiya Sangsad. The four-point agreement included, among others the demand for withdrawal of all cases against BNP leaders and workers. The party in power agreed subject to examination of the nature and merit of each case. Only cases where 'political victimisation' would be determining factor, would be readily withdrawn. Those of murder, killing, extortion, hijack etc. were not to be considered. Curiously enough, there was no specific mention of the cases on corruption. But the undercurrent of such an allied demand was very much palpable. Here, we must remember, all the former ministers and other leaders of BNP who were formally imputed with the charges of corruption and against whom the Bureau of Anti-Corruption has already formed charges, are now enlarged on advance bail. Unlike its predecessors, the present government, didn't make any covert or overt attempt to influence the decision.

During such a bargaining phase, and taking advantage of the commotion created in favour of return to Parliament in BNP parliamentary party meetings, Sheikh Hasina lured away at least two BNP MPs to join her 'government of consensus'. Dr Alauddin (an old

by Kazi Alauddin Ahmed

The naming and re-naming of a number of government institutions, needed more cautious and farsighted deliberations ...

Awami Leaguer) of Rajshahi and Habibur Rahman Swapan of Shahzadpur, Pabna stirred a sensation. Begum Zia and her top aides were utterly flabbergasted. They were all the more unnerved when the Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina publicly hinted on some more 'startling' news ahead. Concurrently many more names were in the air which, rightly or wrongly, included BNP stalwart and former Finance Minister Saifur Rahman and the young, ebullient Barrister Ziaur Rahman MP. In fact, Saifur Rahman's name had been in the run since long. His open criticism of the decision to keep away from the Parliament for an indefinite period raised many an eye-brow within the topmost echelon Practically, he had been under

surveillance since then On the other hand, the youthful Barrister went off the · list of 'deserters', not by the wisdom of his expression. rather, it was the inevitable result of his jarring action in the police station of his own constituency to free an 'activist' of the party. The long hand of law hauled him up when the Jatiya Sangsad was in session. He was however granted bail upon Speaker Humayun Rashid Chowdhury's personal initia tive, if not intervention. Finally, Ziaur Rahman Zia made a deafening outcry, obviously to clear himself with the doubting leadership. He did even boast of having booted out the "surreptitious" offer of ministership from Sheikh Hasina. One might recall here that prior to such an episode, this gentleman was one of the most local BNP-lawmakers arguing vehemently in

favour of returning to Jatiya Sangsad. His enthusiasm appeared to be boundless and visibly surcharged by a challenging attitude towards party leadership. Such 'boldness' would invariably, need a stronger sup-

port. And what was that? Mr Saifur Rahman's role, on the other hand, behave, in essence, William Shakespeare's superb presentation through the lips of Mark Antony in the market place subsequent to the ruthless killing of the Emperor Julius Caesar. In the same breath he extolled Brutus and prepared the people to punish him (Brutus) for his treachery Mr Rahman too expressed his personal desire to go back to Parliament but then added that he would however abide by the decision of the party. Nevertheless, he did eloquently say that he did not entirely agree with the decision to stay away from: the Parliament. Amid the confusion came up the expected. Begum Zia led her party MPs back to Jatiya Sangsad. Notwithstanding the points of agreement BNP pledged to continue its agitational programmes both within and outside the Parliament. Inevitably, the usual tool of 'hartal' (which they bitterly detested during their time) came back handy and is now being very frequently resorted to.

Jatiya Party too had a big jolt over the past months. Communication Minister Anwar Hossain Manju was stripped of his position of the Secretary General by H M Ershad in an unceremonious manner. Prior to it, Ershad tried to persuade Manju to resign from Hasina's cabinet. The

did not show any reaction to the decision of his removal. Words had it at this moment that the versatile minister, whose tireless efforts made Jamuna Bridge a reality long before it's official schedule, could mobilise moral support of one and a half dozens party MPs led by former student leader, the flamboyant Golam Faruque Abhi. The old guard Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, whose farsighted and adept strategical gamble brought Ershad out of the gaol, would not relish Chairman Ershad's 'arbitrary handling of organisational matters. Having sacked Manju, Ershad is now taking care to reorganise the party with the new Secretary General Naziur Rahman Manjur. He has also declared his party's role as a 'fulltime' opposition benchers. He is trying to restore his credibility with his supporters across the country by being critical about Hasina's government. "The Awami League government has failed in all respects" — this is what he says now, tuning with his main adversary BNP. It's no wonder that he has a respite now from the tedious masticating of the "bone of gratitude" to re-calcify his teeth and for biting those "magnanimous fingers" which brought him back to freedom.

Sheikh Hasina's government, on the other hand, didn't have an easy sailing either. The awful loadshedding accompanied by a sudden crisis in the onion and the salt prices, weighed heavily on the administrative machinery. Salt crisis was clearly artificial while that on onion was partially due to short supplies. Things came within control within a week but the embarrassment over power failure continued unabated. Energy Minister Nurud-

to the Tongi Eztema Maidan to

buy a cow for 'qurbani'. It was

more of a window shopping

than a real effort of buying be-

cause we still had two more

days in hand to watch the price.

We were moving from one cow

trader to another inquiring the

price and checking whether the

cow in question had all the

'specifications'. Suddenly

heard someone saying loudly

youthful years in BRAC in

1981-84 teaching people how to

make lobon-gur saline for diar-

rhoea. I am sure any of the

thousands of former lobon-gur

workers would have become ex-

cited of what I just had heard. It

took me one and a half decade

back to my pleasant days. I was

a member of a team of workers

who had the responsibility of

teaching people how to make

lobon-gur saline. Most of the

members of the team were fe-

male who taught women in the

village about the saline; my

task was to meet the men in

their houses and bazaars to

motivate them to promote the

use of lobon-gur. It was a most

In the Tongi Maidan, I de-

cided to talk to the vendor who

particularly the Musallis and

the traders like this as it

exciting part of my career.

I had spent three of my best

'lobon gurer sharbat''.

din Khan was relieved of his portfolio and the Prime Minister, already overloaded, took over the reins. Things so far have been shaping fairly well till now. But she has had another grotesque scar, nay, a slur, on her face. The rape of a 6-year old child in the Dhaka court premises followed by another at Sutrapur and few others in succession across the country gave yet newer impetus to her political adversaries seeking to capitalise on the subject. A law will soon be enacted to award capital punishment to the culprits.

But scandals keep on multi-

plying. Despite the universal respect to the victims of August 15, '75 and November 3, '75 killings the numerous posthumous national awards deserved much to be said. It has unfortunately turned out to be almost a family dispensation which, instead of upholding the prestige. has belittled it. Conceivably, this has been a sordid manipulation of a number of sychophants trying mischievously to curry favour with the head of the government. It appears that she has been profusely duped and has been induced to inflict an irreparable damage to her otherwise solemn image. Those shrewd contrivers appeared to have been malevolently successful in playing Sheikh Hasina's emotions to earn her favour. Her loss, in this case has been costlier than the tragic loss she sustained in the death of her beloved ones. The naming and re-naming of a number of government institutions, needed more cautious and farsighted deliberations. I as a citizen must express my deep concern at the rapidity of such awesome events that could be an unsavoury beginning of a headdown dive to the abyss of disrepute. Will she have a clear second thought before it is too

Tathe Editor.

"Gas Bidding and BAPEX"

Sir, I very much appreciated your editorial comments on April 19 regarding the state of the second bidding round. For the exact reasons you mentioned in your editorial Mobil formed a partnership with Petronas and Bapex in 1996 to bid for Blocks 9 and 11 in the second bidding round. In our bid submitted last July, Mobil and Petronas offered to carry Bapex for a 20 per cent interest in the two blocks, and to include Bapex in an operating company to be formed to carry out the work programme. These facts seem to have been lost or ignored in the evaluation of the

It was Mobil's opinion going into the bid round and that of Petronas as well that the local experience and expertise contained in the Bapex organisation was key to a successful exploration venture in Bangladesh. At the same time, Bapex and Petrobangla can learn a lot from Petronas, the most successful state oil company in Asia. When you add the strengths of Bapex and Petronas to the financial and technical strength of Mobil, you end up with by far the best combination of companies to carry out an effective exploration programme on Blocks 9 and 11, the most important blocks for the future prosperity of Bangladesh.

Our proposal gave Bapex a 20 per cent carried interest, twice that offered by other bidders, plus representation in the management of the operating company we would establish to

carry out the work programme. This means significant participation by Bapex in the management of the blocks and in the training programmes Mobil and Petronas would provide to the employees of the operating company. This is far more participation than the 10 per cent non-operating interest offered by others.

Your editorial focuses on what is best for Bangladesh in the bid round, rather than only looking at who offered to drill the most wells while ignoring the other elements of the bids. Mobil applauds a fresh approach and full transparency in bid process.

Steven D Hall J Killiney Road #10-001 Winsland House Singapore 239519

Friday issue again

Sir, I am surprised to see the press reports on 16.4.98 that Board of Investment (BOI) has recommended to the Prime Minister to declare Sunday as the weekend holiday instead of present Friday and Saturday holidays. Sunday holiday has no direct benefit for export, import or investment. If it has any relation then it is as distant as the North Pole.

It has been seen that Friday holiday did not in any way harm export or import. Only in the current year in the last few months export grew by 20 per cent as stated by the ministry of commerce in the current financial year. It is only our undue love for western style which some of us perceive that Sunday holiday will improve the econ-

This is not true and has not been confirmed by any fair economic investigation. Causes of our economic under-development are well-known and need not be repeated. By the way, I would mention that a survey of public opinion carried out last year showed that 70 per cent of the people want Friday as the

I request the PM not to listen to this unjustified advice of BOI which will be harmful for the Friday prayers and also against the will of the common people.

Shah Abdul Hannan former secretary Ministry of Finance, GoB.

Road blockage

at Banani
Sir, In Banani Model Town,
multistoried buildings are being constructed one after an-

The developer/contractor prefers to block the roads adjacent to the under-construction building by storing bricks, sand and rods etc.

Even from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

at night terrible noise and sound do not allow us to sleep.

Is there no law and order in the country to stop such nuisance?

Shahidur Rahman House-5, Road-5, Banani, Dhaka.

Safe motherhood is a human right

Sir, Safe motherhood is a human right and a woman's right to life. "Pregnancy is spe-

cial, lets make it safe" was the theme of World Health Day on April 7 this year. The theme is very appropriate. Maternal deaths which still remain unacceptably high in our country because three women die in every hour in Bangladesh during childbirth from ante-natal complications and unsafe de-

The village health centres and introduction of health workers' visit in rural houses under the family planning programme are needed, because 'safe motherhood is a human right.'

Advocate Hasna Begum 2/H/5 Pallabi Ext Ground (Floor) Mirpur, Dhaka.

An imperishable name

Sir, There are some personalities and names which can never be forgotten. They remain unforgettable for their outstanding works and activities. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is such a name which is an inseparable part of our nation, nationality and independence.

None can obliterate his name from the heart of the people. This name is the relative of our soul. So, it does not matter whether somebody engrave his name on the stone or

Md Abdur Rahim Comilla Zilla School, Comilla

The lobon-gun story

Sir. Three days before the

Eid-ul Azha, a friend and I went

was selling the lobon-gur sharbat. On enquiry he said that he has been doing this trade for the last several years in the same place at the time of the Eztema as well as at the qurbani haat. He informed me that people,

quench their thirst.

When asked whether he thought lobon gur was used for any purpose other than

'quenching thirst', he said people in the village use it when they have diarrhoea. I was happy! Very happy indeed!! Since my leaving BRAC nearly 15 years ago I moved from one NGO to another and whenever I visited a village I always inquired about people's knowledge about lobon-gur. Because this was my first job and the finest and most productive use of my time so far.

It is unfortunate that BRAC has forgotten us who did so much to get their programme succeed. They have done injustice to even themselves as they have not done anything to keep that memory alive through publication of a book.

An ex-BRAC worker Dhaka.

Law enforcement, indeed!

Sir. It was 7-45 pm on 1-4-98. I was waiting in a (usual) traffic jam near the Sonargaon Hotel crossing. I noticed a van (Dhaka-OU-11-0066) just 2/3 vehicle in front of mine in which were seated a number of police constables in uniform each casually holding a rifle.

To my utter surprise, I noticed that the vehicle was emitting black smoke, and above all, did not have any back-light whatsoever. I told myself that in this country law is not possibly applicable to those who are supposed to enforce it.

Prof. Kazi Abdul Latif 73, North Dhanmondi Kalabagan, Dhaka.