Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

Dhaka Monday, June 8, 1998

## Let Long March be Peaceful

Just a day is left before BNP's planned 'long march' commences from the capital city. Both the opposition and government camps appear to be in an intensely animated state. There is no denying that the opposition BNP's decision to use this traditional tool of protest against the CHT peace accord is going to be by far the greatest political activity outside the Parliament in recent times. The whole country for the last couple of weeks has been caught in a spell of nervous speculation about the mass march to the Chittagong Hill Tracts from Dhaka. Despite the loud and repeated protestations by both ruling Awami League and the opposition alliances led by BNP for peace and order, we can't help expressing our worry.

Experience tells us that more often than not these prior commitments to law and order and to democratic rights get embroiled in violent conflicts. For narrow political gains leaders often lose sight of the future of country and its people. It is from this express condition that we urge both AL and BNP to exercise extreme caution and restraint. We are apprehensive that the fact that the AL has called for peace procession and rallies on the same day may just create a recipe for skirmish that is eminently avoidable. We hope government realises that the opposition is well within its democratic right to hold any march - long or short - to register its protest. It will be sacrilege on the part of democratically elected party in power to abuse the administration for any suppressive measure provided the marchers are respectful to law order. The government should completely have its hands off the affair. The march should be allowed to go on unhindered, unbothered. Even then worry dies hard. Because, sadly though, both the ruling and the opposition parties have in their ranks elements with criminal records. They might, in order to ingratiate themselves with the leadership, do things that may set the stage for a major clash. We would request the AL and BNP high command to stand guard against this sabotaging possibility from within. Those elements, we feel, might be looking for a fight over the next two days.

Let the history of long march remain a peaceful medium to lodge protest.

### Indo-Pak Talks in Sight?

For the first time in 50 years, arch rivals India and Pakistan find themselves in similar straits having some notes to exchange against the backdrop of their nuclear tests. Both the Group of Five and the United Nations Security Council have condemned them, refused to admit them to nuclear status, called for their refraining from weaponisation and deployment and urged them to join the NPT regime and sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Interspersed with these pressures are the economic sanctions they are subjected to as

So, they are in the same boat — in an extremely limited sense though — insofar as their attitude to the exclusivity of nuclear possessions by the Big Five goes.

But more cogent here seems to be the fact that with their nuclearisation and the acquisition of mutual deterrence capability India and Pakistan are moving closer to a significant dialogue than ever before. Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee was the first to propose talks for a no-firstuse accord with Pakistan and, the latter broached the idea again of a non-aggression pact to India. Then Vajpayee told the Indian Parliament that India was even ready to discuss Kashmir with Pakistan. Sharif has reciprocated the gesture by extending an invitation to his Indian counterpart for talks to end 'the arms race' bedevilling relations between the two countries.

But while Sharif favours mediation in Kashmir, especially in the light of what he regards as a growing international focus on the issue in the aftermath of the nuclear blasts, India persists in her traditional policy of a bilateral approach. She has already rejected mediation offers from Japan and the Group of Five. In spite of all this, we wholeheartedly welcome the healthy exchange of invitations for talks taking place between New Delhi and Islamabad. This has already served to reduce the tension in South Asia somewhat. It is time they really sat across the table and held talks for early peace in South Asia which is at an all-time high premium now.

#### Ombudsman

We are then going to get our long-promised Ombudsman. And soon! This is one good thing to happen to the nation that should be well received by all

quarters. The office originating at the beginning of the nineteenth century in Sweden has so far been introduced in not more than a dozen states and is defined by the Britannica as a legislative commissioner for investigating citizens' complaints of bureaucratic abuse. The office is as such a very necessary outlet for venting out foul things accumulating in a centrally administered or government ser-

viced society. The nations that have this institution differ in important areas on the charge the ombudsman is put to as also how he or she would discharge the duty. Much will depend on this. The power vested in him or her and the manpower and funds given him or her to use that power to the most good of the society — must all be there before the ombudsman takes office. Even then much of the institution will develop gradually - given appropriate support by

governments and the society. Three names have come up for the job. All of them former judges of the highest palace of justice in the land. The society will look for the fairest man in the nation to man the post. And high court judges are, as if by definition, fair. There may be other fair persons, fair by public estimation. People from other walks of life should be as such eligible for the job. But perhaps it is necessary that a

judge is inducted now. The office will be as good as it does. The government's performance is important as this institution will be a kind of limiting factor for it. The government and the nation that are inviting such limitation of their own volition must not be found wanting when the thing gets going.

South Asia's Nuclear Passions

Both India and Pakistan may be gloating and strutting on the centre stage for a time while their teeming millions will continue to remain steeped in hunger, disease and ignorance. A way out can however be attempted only by leasing the historical bitterness and hatred which have apparently brought about a stupor in rational thinking in this subcontinent.

Indian Islam cannot overcome the consequence of the failure of its mission of conquests in saries. Pakistan remained ob-India whatever it might do. The result has been on both sides sessed with an Indian threat frustration, hatred and right from its inception while India also developed a security powerlessness to alter the panic after her defeat in 1962 situation. So observed an Sino-Indian border war. India's Indian writer. Yet throughout the history repeated attempts security perspectives, to begin were made by both sides to alter with, revolved round a Chinese that situation breeding more threat but after China far out anger and frustration. Alstripped India in stature the though neither India is classilater gradually lowered its sight, Pakistan, a country with cally a Hindu state nor can Pakmuch smaller defence potenistan by itself claim to represent Indian Islam, they unfortials became India's main security concern. But the BJP govtunately assume those credenernment of India basking in the tials with their ominous glory of a kind of revivalism prospects and the hostilities preferred to bring in a more continue ad infinitum. The last credible enemy like China to month's nuclear blasts by BJP's 'Hindu' India and an 'Islamic' provide a fitting backdrop to its nuclear drama. Hence was a Pakistan symbolised, if anything, those historical antago-Chinese threat while most of the world remained uncon-The symbols were vivid also vinced. earlier when India targetted

Although India remained mired in her insecurity vis-avis China there is nothing substantial to vindicate India's threat perception. China, in the meantime, warmed up with Pakistan which could have been the product of China's growing isolation at the height of cold war. In fact, in the sixties it was Pakistan which provided China a window to the world, of course, with a measure of quid pro quo between the two. Unless this can be treated as a threatening posture there were few evidences of China posing any specific security threat to India. After remaining in deep freeze for two decades Sino-Indian dialogue started in 1981 to make possible a 'resurgent Asian unity on Indo-China co-

operation. In fact, Rajiv Gandhi's ground breaking journey to

Beijing in 1988 when Deng Xiao Ping fervently sought Indian cooperation to make 21st the Asian century had been a watershed in Sino-Indian relations after 1962. There were welcome understandings underpinned by two agreements signed in 1993 and 1996 on the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the line of control. In the all important economic sphere Sino-Indian trade has risen from bare \$630 million some years ago to \$ 1.8

istanis who desperately expected China's intervention in Pakistan's favour. Even on crucial Kashmir question China maintained a safe distance and never endorsed an international role in resolving the issue. During his South Asian trip Li Peng, the former Chinese premier advised Pakistan, China's longtime ally to resolve Kashmir dispute through bilateral discussion. When India blasted her nuclear device last month Pakistani emissary



trade with Hong Kong it further rises to close to \$5 bn now. Although this trade volume between the two most populous countries of the world may be considered small and pace of progress of the dialogue slow and straight-jacketed there has seldom been a security challenge to India from China after 1962. Even George Fernandes, India's defence minister said in one of his recent statements that 'relation between the two countries, the largest in Asia.

On the contrary, China has always been cautious enough not to be physically involved in Indo-Pakistan stand-off. Both during 1965 and 1971 wars no Chinese help arrived much to the disappointment of the Pak-

improved over the years'.

seek Chinese blessing for a retaliatory blast, it returned 'empty handed'. Given this background, an Indian outcry of Chinese threat had not only been preposterous but cruel. A Pakistani threat for India is even more ridiculous.

Likewise, the Pakistani per-

ception of Indian threat also had been, to start with, bizarre as far as the gap between the real and perceived threat was concerned. In a fanatic pursuit of achieving a military parity with India, several times bigger than her in size and resources, it was Pakistan which brought cold war politics in the region through her alliances with extra regional power and initiated an arms race which now assumes a nuclear dimension. It's

justification was rather archaic when a military scholar in Pakistan wanted to regard Pakistanis as the successors of the Muslim rulers of India who in spite of being a minority ruled over a large population of Hindus in the subcontinent. However, tracing fifty years history of the subcontinent's conflict scenario there are few instances of Indian provocation across the international border and in all three wars fought between India and Pakistan, the latter initiated the conflict. Only conceivable provocation could have been India's massive military build up - justified or unjustified and a barrage of irredentist pronouncements of Indian leaders.

In the aftermath of 1971 Indo-Pakistan war Pakistan clearly lost the arms race she herself initiated and took recourse to a dangerous option by launching in 1972 her nuclear programme with exclusive purpose of making a bomb well before India exploded her nuclear device in 1974. By staking her security in a nuclear deterrence and exploding her bombs in retaliation Pakistan has, in fact, played her last card. Now she walks on a perilous precipice of nuclear arms race with no safe destination in

Kashmir issue which was almost dead after Shimla agreement has been claimed by the Pakistanis to be at the core of Indo-Pakistan dispute. But can the issue be resolved by an armed conflict which was tried by her in the past — let alone

the use of bomb to resolve it. All conflicts in the history had their own peculiar dynamics which drove them towards certain consequence. No nation can shape those dynamics to its own design. The Kashmiris sided with India in 1965 to repel the Pakistani infiltrators. The same people in 1989 rose against India which now holds the valley with half a million troops. The Kashmir issue could not be revived through any efforts of Pakistan but by the Kashmiris themselves. If they have turned their back to India, the quality and records of Pakistani polity also hold no incentive for them to opt for Pakistan. The interests of the Kashmiris will be best served if they are left to themselves to decide their fate. The security outcries of both

India and Pakistan are there only to conceal their deep seated hatred for each other. No amount of security measures - not even the nuclear bomb can give them a sense of security. Neither can they provide them an international respectability. The world community remains unimpressed by them even with their possession of nuclear device. It does not automatically catapult them to the apex club of world powers. Even a non-nuclear weapon state like Japan or Germany wield greater power and carry more weight in global management. Both India and Pakistan may be gloating and strutting on the centre stage for a time while their teeming millions will continue to remain steeped in hunger, disease and ignorance. A way out can however be attempted only by leasing the historical bitterness and hatred which have apparently brought about a stupor in rational thinking in this subcontinent.

everyone who matters here.

None is vanguished and none is

# Doing Away with Drugs

by Ekram Kabir and Chandra Shekhar Das

Drug problem is yet to strike roots in Bangladesh. We can wipe out the problem. But, as it has been said ... we need an iron will to make sure that law is enforced.

TT 7TH the alarming spread of drug abuse and V addiction both in developing and developed countries, leaders and delegates from at least 30 countries gather today at the UN headquarters where US President Bill Clinton kicks off a threeday (June 8-10) Special General Assembly Session on Drug Problem.

▼INDU India can not

Lits medieval defeats

however much it might try and

Pakistan with Prithvi, her Pak-

istan-specific tactical missile

presumably named after

Prithvi Raj Chauhan who gave

tough resistance to Muslim in-

vaders from the north-west and

Pakistan tested 'Ghauri' - her

intermediate range missile

named after Shahabuddin

Ghauri who finally defeated the

Hindu hero during the medieval

period. Symbolism notwith-

standing, can the situation be

altered without the risks in-

herent in and the dangers un-

leased by the process? The logi-

cal sequel of the misadventure

initiated by the subcontinent's

archrivals is perhaps a nuclear

crisis is however a paranoid

anxiety of both India and Pak-

istan over the insecurities vis-

a-vis their perceived adver-

At the core of the current

winter — one likes it or not.

nisms.

escape the consequence of

Proposed by Mexico, according to Dhaka UN Information Centre (UNIC), the special session will highlight the need for international cooperation against illegal drugs and related crimes. The session will focus on six main areas: precursor chemicals, amphetamine-type stimulants, judicial cooperation among member-countries. money laundering, drug demand reduction and alternative development strategies for

drug-producing countries. The session is designed to assess the international drug problem and to develop a strategy for the 21st Century based on the principle of balancing supply- and demand-reduction efforts. Representatives from attending nations, including Bangladesh, will reaffirm their commitment against drug abuse with the aim to reduce global production and consumption of illicit drugs over the next 10

"The special session should be a turning point for the world to go forward with renewed energy on drug control," Pino Arlacchi, the executive director of the UNDCP(UN International Drug Control Programme) was quoted to have said him.

According to "The participants will declare that demand reduction is 'an indispensable pillar in the global approach to counter the world drug problem', the first time that issue has been included in international drug control."

Arlacchi's concern is profound because governments have found that no country is immune to the drug problem and in the present-day world, no country can say : it is not my business. Every country is worried and is willing to work with the others. Internationally, UN estimates say, illegal drugs involve 200 million users and \$500,000 million a year, an amount that surpasses the GNP of most countries. The UNDCP

computes that annual illicit drug consumption involves 3 to 4 per cent of global population. Now as far as Bangladesh is

concerned, the problem here may not be as grave as it is in countries like Pakistan. Afghanistan, Colombia etc., but this social haemorrhage called "drug abuse" has crept into this country and has already clouded many souls and taken away many lives. This problem of drug abuse will not go away in the foreseeable future and the so-called war on drugs will remain a poor metaphor here because Bangladesh is still not serious about it, although it is a signatory to all the UN conventions and is a partner of all the sub-conferences.

The pet-sentences at roundtables and seminars that go around in Dhaka are that "no single approach or strategy can solve the drug-abuse problem". "concerted efforts are needed to control this menace" and the like. These sound hollow when one comes to know that there's no exact data of drug abusers and nobody seems to understand the connotation of the phrase "concerted effort" but keeps saying it while the country's youths go astray.

Why does Bangladesh sign all these conventions and charters if it can't back its own commitment in international fora with concrete, tangible deeds back home? Is it compelled to or advised to do so? Well, there seems to have developed a sub culture of ineffectual randiloquence Bangladesh's involvement in

international affairs. This is typical Bangladesh One can say an extension of the psychic geography of the local leadership. Their problem is they harp on things they don't believe. Theorists would say that is all about politics. May be. But this is essentially an age of change. Traditional beliefs and ideas are undergoing wholesale change around the world. There is hardly any room for idee fixe. In their mindless pursuit for oneman ship in politics they have for gotten that politics is also about ensuring good governance and managerial efficiency.

Unfortunately that key element is missing in our leaders' deeds. Why can't our leaders in

corporate issues like drug abuse, reproductive health or repression against women in their agenda? Why do they have to perennially indulge in invective against each other? Don't they have the wisdom to see that problems like poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy, superstition are working in tandem to thwart Bangladesh's march ahead? Answer to the question as to why the crusade against drug abuse is yet to make any discernible impact has to be searched in the anomalous attitude of our leadership.

Although it is a global issue, the problem of drug abuse has to be fought locally. Once the local defences are in place unbreachably, global networking would remain there as a rather simple objective to attain. Although there have been suggestions to bolster the laws of the land in order to fight drug abuse, the real challenge seems to lie in their enforcement. Laws have to be enforced effectively and impartially. This calls for authorities sincerity and conviction We have reasons to believe that government is yet take the issue of drug abuse seriously when we hear that its Department of Narcotics Control is severely ill equipped. How can it convince the world about his desire to fight drug abuse by keeping a vitally relevant department in disarray? Government has to show the way both in terms of increasing public awareness and ensuring enforcement of

Drug problem is yet to strike roots in Bangladesh. We can wipe out the problem. But as it has been said earlier we need an iron will to make sure that law is enforced. The liquor tragedy in Gaibandha is a classic example of how slack or no enforce ment of law can lead to disaster Besides, Bangladesh should seek genuine cross border coop eration through regional forum like SAARC to deal with the problem of trafficking. Because there have been signs in the recent times that Bangladesh is being increasingly seen more as useful geographical conduit for trafficking operations. Unlike our neighbour Myanmar drug problem is not a matter of legacy or tradition. The problem is surfacing. We can nip it in the bud provided we will.

# OPINION

## Let Us Rise to the Occasion and Save Buet

BUET crisis in the past two weeks has hit hard the newspaper stand. News items, editorials, commentaries, articles and the letters etc. concerning the crisis and continuing impasse have been published in the dailies as well as in the periodicals. The readers are now at least aware that certain misoperations and errors of judgment are at the roots. A number of questions are to be answered all of which linked to certain moral yardstick. The questions to be answered include those mentioned below but we must simultaneously make endeavor to overcome the impasse using our human qualities without any more bickering or rumina-

(I) Why did the faculty of architecture and planning on June 4, 1997 resolve that only HSC science students would be eligible for architecture programme? None outside that faculty asked for it.

II) Who did provoke the education minister to delve in the academic matters of BUET regarding the admission test on the ground that HSC arts background students would not be eligible for architecture programme?

III) Why did the education minister act on the copy of the letter of December 9, 1997 addressed to VC, BUET written by the teachers of the architecture department regarding admis-

IV) Why did VC and some senior teachers meet the chancellor on February 18, 1998 and appraise her about the external interference in matters related to admission test? V) Why did the fifteen archi-

tecture teachers fail to honor the agreement reached with the education minister on March 10. 1998? VI) Why did the fifteen archi-

tecture teachers resign on March 15 under joint signature after reaching such an agreement? VII) Why did the education

minister take it upon him to warrant that acts of academic and administrative indisciplines would not be investigated into against some of these teachers? These were unrelated with the admission test. The syndicate and academic council instituted these investigations.

VIII) Why did the syndicate issue ultimatum to the teachers of the architecture department for submitting examination grades by 12.00 p.m. on February 26 at the latest? The last date for handing over the grades was February 12. Except for the architecture students, all other students were being issued grades from February 25.

IX) Who did invite the out-

siders to address the architecture students? These outsiders instructed the students not to register for the current term. X) Why did the education

minister refuse to meet the odd It is shocking to see how lukewarm the reaction of the

needs all-out humanitarian

western world was after India out of the blue, made not one but five nuclear tests. Wasn't that like a slap on the face of the western world, who think India to be so poor and helpless that it

Looks like the West doesn't mind so much after all, even if they have banned it. Everybody knows that Israel has nuclear arsenals but did the West even raise an eye brow, let alone protest or make sanctions against it? But just compare its response to Iraq who is not even nuclear. But for this double standard they might have to pay one day. These nuclear warfare which they are allowing to proliferate, turning a blind eye to it intentionally, may re-

bound on them. Knowing all the affects of

Dr. A.K.M.A. Quader

sixty teachers of BUET at VC's bungalow on March 21? This meeting was requested by the minister himself and scheduled to start at 3.30 p.m. XI) When some of the fifteen

architecture teachers had been carrying on discussion with the Chancellor in her office on March 23, why did Mr. Shamsul Wares appear before the subjudge praying for injunction to stop the admission test scheduled on March 28? Is it not an act of mistrust if not treachery ? Did these teachers plan to give the Chancellor a surprise free ride full of embarrassment Does she deserve that at all? Had the injunction been granted (In-fact BUET was served a show cause notice by the same court to be replied on March 28. Had it not been a weekly holiday, things could be really bitter on the day of the examination if the court would have resumed), the Chancellor would have found herself sadly law abiding fighting for vacating the injunction in the court along with BUET.

X) Did these thirteen teach ers including one who had been on leave for higher study tell any one what was written in their long five page joint withdrawal letter? Out of the original fifteen teachers, two submitted separate withdrawal letters. The architecture department has now thirteen teachers working of which six are pro-

XI) Can't the people resign if they do not like to continue their employment? Can't the employer accept the resignations when they are submitted?

XII) Why don't these thirteen teachers go to the court and seek justice? Or why don't they appeal to the lawful authority to get justice?

XIII) How did these thirteen teachers exploit their accesses to high places and how did they mange to keep a magic spell upon them to pursue their ego at the expense of the credibility and accountability of government and institution?

XIV) Why did some of these thirteen teachers break confidentiality regarding their assignment related to the admission test? It never happened in the history of BUET admission test or any examination affair.

XV) What do these thirteen teachers stand for? What do the remaining more than three hundred teachers believe in and stand for? And so forth.

If such people are pampered and receive legal approval of their conduct like Golam Azam, certain people like the two presidential candidates of 1991 would touch their holy feet seeking divine blessings in their missions. We can hardly afford it any longer. These are better not cited nor endorsed.

Enough time has elapsed to assess the realities at BUET by

victim. The nation has learnt a lesson at a very high price. Let us now make an earnest effort to resolve the impasse. As a human being we are not infallible. We can misjudge the situation and mood. It is our realization that our efforts were misdirected. We can now win over our mutual misunderstanding loss of confidence and mistrust The Chancellor has every reason to be sad with BUET today but it is our right upon her as citizens to urge for considering our earnest request to find one good reason to lead this premier institution. We have the reasons to believe that she has the ability and courage to set things right and lead us to work with her with a deep sense of togetherness and belongingness for BUET. From now onward BUET on its own can alone bring back academic and administrative normalcy immediately if evervone concerned shall honour and abide by the academic discipline and administrative rules and regulations. The scar within BUET is too deep to be removed too soon with any kind of cosmetic surgery. The students belonging to all the five faculties must return to their classes and let them wait for the completion of all the process before a decision is reached about these thirteen teachers. No avenue shall remain untapped to preserve their lawful rights, but everyone is to have the patience to permit the process to be completed. We must respond to this wake-up call by forgiving what happened

If the feelings of some of those who matter in the affairs of BUET are that they have been unjustly undermined and treated, let there be a judicial fact finding committee headed by a sitting judge of either Supreme Court or High Court to find — some of the following:

- was there any miscarriage

- was there any misadventure by any one? was there any mishandling

of the affairs within BUET? was there any kind of personal vindication against one by another?

- was there any immoral act by any one? was there any motivated action to disable BUET?

Such an effort can certainly provide the people with fact and food for thought to find ways and means to avert crisis and impasse which now have engulfed BUET and may arise elsewhere in future. Let good

sense prevail and let us make fresh pledge to commit ourselves to serve BUET in its best tradition. God willing, we shall win over the crisis without

The writes is Professor of

# Dr. Sabrina Q. Rashid

nuclear proliferation, India's ruling party's act could've been a very selfish one - just to increase its popularity and to stay in power. Because everybody knows that their position was a very shaky one and would've dissolved any moment. So I think to divert public attention to something else, this move was taken. How the politicians harm their own country for

their political ambitions When a country goes nuclear, its neighbours can't prosper as they normally would've. because now they are under continuos threat to sacrifice their own interests and please the nuclear power, whether they like it or not, which exerts pressure on them, flexing its muscles, if not obeyed. Thus the

neighbours remain as backward as the power wants them to be, taking advantage of nuclear power in every possible way. We have the example of East European countries before us and to alert us too. If it weren't for Russia's threat and pressure they would've progressed just as the rest of the Europe did. Look at the state of Russia

too, what a tattered condition it is in now. If not for the nuclear warfare, it had spent its energy and resources on development. it could've been prosperous like the rest of Europe. Now Pakistan too has jumped into the same well, following India, as the response of the world against it was not strong enough. They both should take lessons from Russian situation. What a waste of time, energy and money it all was.

#### Distribution of RAJUK plots

Sir, It appears from the daily newspapers that the government has finally decided to build up a township called Purbachal with 6,000 acres of land in the city. This is indeed laudable, and I congratulate the authorities for their timely decision to implement such a project to ease the residential problem of the citizens.

However, I shall try to point out a very pertinent point which prohibited many a conscientious citizens last time (November-December, 1997) from applying for a plot of RA-JUK land at Uttara, Gulshan and Banani. In the RAJUK prospectus, it was clearly mentioned that those having land or house/flat in the city would disqualify from applying for RAJUK land. This stipulation was simply appalling to many. There are now many families living in the city for over half a century or more and have jointly inherited from their forefathers a katha or two each or a house which can hardly be conveniently divided among 10 or 15 partners. There are other

problems also which only a jointly acquired partner

Moreover, the situation will become worse when the same piece of jointly held property will be handed down to succeeding generations and this too not in a distant future. With no other land in the city of Dhaka, the once well-to-do families will thus be economically ru-

1, therefore, sincerely appeal to the authorities concerned that individuals having less than 5 kathas of land in their own name (and even if jointly acquired, his portion is less than 5 kathas) should be permitted to apply in future for state-owned lands including that of RAJUK, and housing and settlement.

Dr A Z Mia 68. Azimpur Estate, Dhaka

#### "The worst victims"

Sir, Yes, we are the worst victims, who are studying in BUET. I am a Level-2. Term-1 student of Mechanical Engineering Department of BUET, I had a conception about this

university, that it is one of the best educational institutions in Bangladesh. But from this deadlock, we are afraid that it will not be able to maintain its lame, if this situation goes on. think no one is considering this situation seriously — neither the Chancellor nor the VC or the teachers of BUET

To me, all of them — the Chancellor, the VC and the teachers — should take proper steps to resolve this situation at BUET. We do not want to know who is responsible for this unbearable situation, we only want the immediate solution and justice.

The Chancellor will remain

in her power, the teachers will be in their previous positions and the only sufferers will be the students, who will gain another session jam of some So, Please! the Chancellor,

the VC and the teachers — do something immediately to bring an end to this situation in the university for our sake and help us from being frustrated and helpless.

A Student of BUET Pallabi, Mirpur, Dhaka