The Daily Star
Founder-Editor : Late S. M. Ali
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Employment Bank

All things small can, if harnessed properly, lead to great achievements. This may be too optimistic an observation on the recently launched Karmashangsthan (Employment) Bank or KB, but there is no doubt this small beginning may have the seeds of something larger. The bank has already taken off to a good response from potential clients, and expansion of its operations across the country is likely to be accomplished before the current fiscal is over. The Bank has a paid up capital of Tk 100 crore, invested by the government and nationalised commercial banks. This may not sound like a lot of money, but this is a unique initiative and its feasibility would need to be ascertained before any large-scale investment is made. But it is expected that further capital would be injected into the bank as its operations expand and the performance of its loan portfolio becomes clearer.

The bank is expected to boost the government's drive to reduce unemployment, through creation of opportunities for self-employment. There are something in the region of two crore people unemployed in Bangladesh, and in the rural areas, where 75 per cent of the labour force dwell, up to 40 per cent are either unemployed or under-employed. The government cannot rectify this situation on its own, because it cannot simply go and create jobs. Such jobs are unlikely to be economically sustainable, and therefore not "real" jobs. On the other hand, providing access to capital to help unemployed men and women initiate small enterprises would be a sound way to generate employment both in urban and rural areas.

On the face of it, the KB is ideally poised to fill a major vacuum between the micro credit operations of Grameen Bank and various NGOs, and the commercial banks. But the crucial thing would be feasibility of the ventures thus financed, and the rate of loan recovery. This would require a high degree of discipline on the part of both the lender and the borrowers. In this regard, the Bank may well like to look into how micro credit organisations have managed to maintain discipline and serve their clients' needs. It is vital that this initiative is managed professionally, with constant monitoring and evaluation. Success of the KB could well open up a new avenue for the nation's creative energy.

Judicial Activism in Pakistan

International human rights groups and proponents of democracy and judicial independence everywhere would be happy to note that Pakistan's highest judiciary has applied a brake on summary executions being handed down by the special military courts in Sind. Until a supreme court hearing settles the fundamental constitutional question as to whether the military courts are themselves 'legal' the death verdicts delivered by them are to remain suspended. The two executions that have already taken place and the spectre raised about some more to come, including the four on the death row, must have shaken the sensibilities of many in the SAARC region. More than that perhaps it has caused many to bemoan the fact that an elected government enjoying an overwhelming popular mandate couldn't resist resorting to a virtual promulgation of military rule in a particular part of Pakistan. If the military courts were imposed from any noble or altruistic instincts, some justification could perhaps be claimed in their defence but there is no mistaking the fact that the move was entirely prompted by political considerations to punish the MQM for having broken away from its alliance with Nawaz Sharif-led Muslim League. Whether the calling of the military 'in aid of civil authorities,' ramified with special military courts and even the 'final appeal' also lying with such courts, has been 'constitutional, extra-'constitutional or unconstitutional' will be decided by the Supreme Court in due course. But suffice it to say at this moment that as a colleague SAARC nation we expect Nawaz Sharif to rule with greater circumspection, especially when he has his hands full with problems of disharmony, including the latest one — the Shia-Sunni conflict.

The unfolding sign of judicial intervention in Pakistan sounds more principled and substantive than the row over some judicial appointments that we saw between the Pak PM and an erstwhile Chief Justice during the former's early days in power.

Coping with Cold

The sharp fall in night temperatures brought in by north-westerly wind from a 'Siberian high' and the adjoining states of India caused death to 11 people in the north-western region of Bangladesh.

This is only the fourth week of the Bangla month of Poush and Magh, the month usually associated with chill, is yet to come. Though the nip in the air has arrived late, we should brace ourselves for colder days ahead. Every year a good number of people die during winter, specially those who are old and infirm, and most of them for want of adequate clothes and shelter. Unlike what they do in relation to floods and cyclones, the government, NGOs and other social voluntary organisations hardly seem activated to pre-empt any attack of the cold spell. Neither there is any serious attempts to contain the menace that takes its annual toll.

In the next few weeks we might see the moderate cold spell taking a severe form in much of Bangladesh. In all the municipal areas the chairmen and ward commissioners should take care of the destitutes and vagrants by distributing warm clothes to them in collaboration with the concerned ministry, NGOs, voluntary social organisations and, of course, the Red Crescent. Appeals should be sent out loud and clear to not only the affluent class of people but also to those who have a roof over their heads and clothes, used and old, to spare for their brethren in distress. Door-to-door collection by voluntary humanitarian organisations, young men and women and students could be attempted. In villages the union councils or the community at large should come forward to help the people in distress and take care of them at least during these difficult days. We are sure there will be tremendous response from the people to such a huge humanitarian cause. While a timely step would save a lot of lives we need to be watchful about the unscrupulous who might try to turn the crisis into their kind of 'opportunity.'

DU Bedevilled by the Menace Within

It is rather disturbing to think that plain thuggery and hooliganism can be unleashed on the campus against students protesting illegal acts committed by teachers. But it would be quite ridiculous to suggest that these were ordinary students with a simple desire to protect the dignity of teachers or the university.

The Outside Story

BY SABIR MUSTAFA

A new phrase has entered the vocabulary of the Dhaka University administration: sexual misconduct. The first part, sex, is perhaps nothing new. But the second part, misconduct, brings a whole new dimension to teacher-student relationship.

In a way, the inquiry committee instituted by the DU Syndicate to investigate allegations of sexual harassment against Prof Shahiduzzaman of the department of international relations deserves some sort of literary award. The way they have managed to turn an act of sexual harassment into a mere "misconduct" is worthy of a juggler. They have also used terms like "immoral", "indecent" and "unsuitable for a teacher".

Perhaps they have taken lessons from recent experiences in the United States.

It was President Bill Clinton who raised eyebrows when he termed his extra-marital affair with Monica Lewinsky an "inappropriate relationship". He was topped by the recently elected and then self-deleted Speaker of the House of Representative Bob Livingstone who said he had "strayed from his marriage" while admitting his own extra-marital affairs. Obviously, Clinton had also "strayed", and there may be millions up and down this planet who are "straying" every now and then.

But, of course, neither Clinton nor Livingstone could be accused of sexually harassing the women with whom they had strayed. These were affairs of mutual consent between adults. The problem only arose because they had strayed too far from whatever protective shield they had, and into the public limelight.

The story on the DU campus is a little different.

If Prof Shahiduzzaman had merely been guilty of "misconduct", then he could be compared to the 11-year old boy who recently hit the front page by "touching up" the behind (or was it the front?) of a stewardess on Singapore Airlines. The boy's act was called a "misdemeanour", and many had actually sniggered at the novelty of a child sexually abusing an adult for a change. But there was little to snigger about the professor's "misconduct".

What the female student had accused Shahiduzzaman of was sexual harassment, which has a far more sinister connotation than "misconduct", or "immorality", or "indecency" or something vaguely "unsuitable" for a teacher (the other professors on the inquiry committee would not need an explanation on this). If he was to be found "guilty", then it surely had to be just that, or nothing at all. The fact that Shahiduzzaman was found "guilty", meant he was guilty of sexual harassment. But by their deft piece of linguistic gymnastics, Shahiduzzaman's fellow profs on the committee have apparently contrived to lessen the burden of guilt.

However, the committee's findings, and the events that led to it, raise a number of questions, none of which can be brushed away by gymnastics of any kind. First, what purpose is this act of linguistic jugglery designed to serve? Second, is Shahiduzzaman merely the tip of a very misbehaving iceberg? If so, would the DU Syndicate be honest and courageous enough tackle it head-on?

What the DU Syndicate ought to understand is that, saving Prof Shahiduzzaman is not going to save the teaching community. If Shahiduzzaman is guilty – and the committee's report says he is – then the law needs to be allowed to take its own course. This does not only mean disciplinary action by the university itself, though that is the minimum the public expects. But if sexual harassment is an offence under the law of the land, then legal proceedings need to be initiated without further ado. There is little room for jugglery of any kind here, because public attention is now firmly focused on what the DU would do next.

What the DU is dearly hoping is that this particular case is seen as an aberration. But this may require a great deal of soul searching, in public. One way would be for the DU to institute a general inquiry into conduct of teachers with female students, as well as seriously pursue specific allegations of sexual harassment against individual teachers. The teaching community, represented through the Dhaka University Teachers' Association (DUTA) or the faculties, may take the initiative as an exercise in self-preservation. Only when the whole truth has been brought into the open, and the campus is exorcised of this unholy ghost, can the public regain the faith it otherwise always had in the integrity of the academic community.

There is little doubt that some teachers may be involved emotionally with students; there may be a number of "inappropriate relationships" at any given time; and many teachers may "stray" in the course of their close encounters with the opposite sex. But few teachers are in the business of using their advantageous positions for sexual harassment. It is these acts of sexual harassment, rather than the amorous interludes in the teacher-student relationships, that need to be exposed and differentiated from relationships based on mutual consent. For this differentiation to be made, sexual harassment has to be established as a crime that would not go unpunished.

In the case of Shahiduzzaman, this differentiation has evidently not been made. If the professor has merely committed an "immoral" or "indecent" act that is "unsuitable" for a teacher – such acts can hardly be "suitable" – then people can merely wag a disapproving finger at him, give him a slap on the wrist and ask him to behave in the future. But if he has indeed sexually harassed a female student under his care, then his offence would be both morally reprehensible and legally punishable.

The inquiry committee has neither found Shahiduzzaman guilty of the crime alleged, nor exonerated him wholly. This has evidently left a yawning loophole in their report, by leaving the "crime" – and therefore the punishment – open to interpretation. Such prevarication, in British political parlance is called "fudging", but in plain English it is called cowardice. The inquiry committee's apparent lack of moral backbone, thus, does not augur well for the future.

While observers are likely to pick on the bare bones of the committee's report, there is another aspect of the sex saga that may need a lot of attention. One of the strangest developments of the whole episode was the sight of a group of young students, mostly first or second year under-graduates, who went into action to "defend the dignity of the teachers".

These boys, calling themselves "Conscious Students", established the "dignity of the teachers" by physically assaulting other students, male and female, who were protesting alleged acts of sexual harassment on the campus. It was obvious that the "Conscious Students" knew little about how to protect the "dignity" of fellow students, let alone teachers or the university. But no sooner had these thugs set about attacking other students, the vice chancellor himself issued appeals for restraint from "both sides". The VC called on both sides to refrain from staging demonstrations while the inquiry was progressing.

This was rather strange. Those protesting sexual harassment were basically demanding investigation into allegations, publication of reports of inquiries and punishment to those found guilty. What was so inflammatory about this, that the VC himself had to call for restraint? But the sudden arrival of the "Conscious Students" group on the scene introduced a qualitative change to the environment. They introduced violence, demonstrating an extreme lack of tolerance while wearing an air of total self-confidence.

The VC's intervention appeared to put the two sides on the same pedestal. Most people would be forgiven for thinking that, if the violence unleashed by the "Conscious Students" was designed to put an end to the anti-harassment demonstrations, then the VC's appeal to "both sides" were designed to serve the very same purpose. The questions that then arise are, who were these "Conscious Students", and who was behind their sudden appearance on the scene? Was any teacher involved in instigating this violence? Was the VC aware of any move from within the teaching community? Why did the VC not ask police to take action against the "Conscious Students" when they turned violent?

It is rather disturbing to think that plain thuggery and hooliganism can be unleashed on the campus against students protesting illegal acts committed by teachers. But it would be quite ridiculous to suggest that these were ordinary students with a simple desire to protect the dignity of teachers or the university. Perhaps the VC and the newly-elected DUTA would like to investigate this sordid aspect of a decidedly squalid affair, and unmask those behind this new brand of terrorism.

A lot now hinges on what actions the VC, the Syndicate and the DUTA take. If they do not act against those who unleashed terror against protesting students, then the public would be free to draw their own conclusions. At the same time, the DU's actions in the Shahiduzzaman case would enable the public to gauge whether the academic community has the moral courage to confront this menace within.

US South Asia Policy More Pragmatic after N-tests

Aziz Haniffa writes from Washington

"The global political currency of nuclear weapons must be devalued" because otherwise it would be quixotic to expect the de facto nuclear weapons states to forswear such weapons when the traditional nuclear weapons powers held on to their arsenal.

US policy towards South Asia has become more "pragmatic and coherent" after the May nuclear tests of India and Pakistan due to the tough negotiating stance of both New Delhi and Islamabad, according to a leading non-proliferation expert. Tariq Rauf, director of the International Organisations and Non-proliferation Project at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in Monterey, California — a leading arms control research centre — said since last May Washington's South Asia policy, which had till then been a miserable failure, "has been uncharacteristically pragmatic and coherent, focussing on the art of the possible."

Writing in the latest issue of *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, a respected repository of non-proliferation experts, Rauf noted that "in recent negotiations with the United States, both South Asian countries have engaged in hard-nosed bargaining," resulting in Washington opting "for a strategy of accommodation."

While acknowledging that the U.S. has been tight-lipped about the status of its dealings with India and Pakistan "to the extent of keeping even its close allies in the dark," Rauf argued that Washington's strategy clearly "recognises that neither India nor Pakistan will give up its nuclear weapons or ballistic missile capabilities in the short to medium term."

It makes sense for the U.S. "to be sympathetic to India and Pakistan's respective security dilemmas" while encouraging both countries to exercise restraint in the development and deployment of nuclear weapons, he said. Rauf said it was imperative for the U.S. "to demonstrate flexibility in sanctions by waiving restrictions on economic assistance and military-to-military contacts; to provide expertise in implementation of export controls on weapons of mass destruction materials and technologies; and to engage in technical discussions on restraints on nuclear weapons, including safety, security and chains of custody."

He said the U.S. could take a lesson from France which is "discussing high-technology cooperation with India in such fields as inertial confinement fusion and advanced laser research." Rauf recommended that India and Pakistan not only be encouraged but assisted to consider a variety of bilateral and multilateral discussions and agreements "to maintain their current tacit non-deployment practices regarding nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles."

They should also be encouraged to agree "on some measure of sufficiency in terms of weapon-usable fissile material stocks, warheads and weapon systems; to negotiate and implement a package of regional confidence-and security-building measures; and to actively contribute to the universalisation of current global non-proliferation norms," he said.

Rauf said to facilitate a short-term focus on South Asian nuclear non-proliferation strategy, the U.S. and the Group of Eight (G-8) industrialised nations "should remove all sanctions, save those directly related to the transfer of weapons of mass destruction technologies and conventional weapons." Rauf said a regionally focussed approach to the proliferation dilemma "lies in resolving or ameliorating the security concerns that have led India and Pakistan to develop nuclear weapons in the first place."

But at the same time, he noted, "the global political currency of nuclear weapons must be devalued" because otherwise it would be quixotic to expect the de facto nuclear weapons states to forswear such weapons when the traditional nuclear weapons powers held on to their arsenal. Rauf declared that "a nuclear South Asia is here to stay. Pragmatic arms control strategies must therefore focus on accommodation, not appeasement or confrontation." His sentiments were echoed in a paper circulated among policymakers here by Andrew Winner, senior associate of the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Richard Sokolosky, a fellow at Rand Corporation — considered the Pentagon's private think tank. They argued that Washington should forget about promoting nuclear "abolitionism" in South Asia and get real. The thrust of U.S. policy, they said, should focus on achieving stability "by managing the nuclear competition" between New Delhi and Islamabad. In this regard, they suggested that the U.S. provide assistance to both India and Pakistan to "deploy safe, secure and survivable nuclear forces."

About the Clinton administration's contention that providing such assistance would imply acceptance of India's and Pakistan's nuclear status, unravel the global non-proliferation regime and reward irresponsible behaviour, they said the argument did hold water because New Delhi and Islamabad "were not members of this regime prior to their nuclear testing and it was an open secret that both had covert nuclear capabilities." "Moreover," Winner and Sokolosky added, "virtually all countries around the world have a very strong stake in preserving the effectiveness of the NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty) independent of Pakistani and Indian nuclear behaviour and the American reaction."

Thus, they said, this "one size fits all" response by the U.S. to countries that decide to go nuclear was short-sighted. "Those who argue that dealing with the reality of a nuclear Pakistan and India will gut the NPT misunderstand both the resilience of the regime and the factors that drive countries to acquire nuclear weapons," they said.

— India Abroad News Service

To the Editor...

Letters for publication in these columns should be addressed to the Editor and legibly written or typed with double space. For reasons of space, short letters are preferred, and all are subject to editing and cuts. Pseudonyms are accepted. However, all communications must bear the writer's real name, signature and address.

Sexual harassment

Sir, I would like to thank AH Monjurul Kabir for his article published in the DS on January 3, 1999.

The serial incidents of sexual harassments even in the universities prove that we are going backwards and our final destination is darkness.

Last year, 947 women and girls were violated in Bangladesh. Around three per day. Once we had faith on students and teachers. Now due to this misconduct of some teachers and students have lost faith on the institution.

In most of the universities around the world, there are definite rules and regulations about sexual harassment issue. Here in the University of Melbourne everybody feels free as they don't have to face any misconduct.

Here, (University of Melbourne, Australia) all the students are supplied with a student-diary every year which contains all the codes of conduct, rules and regulations, where to contact for each and every, even tiny problem.

Sexual harassment is defined as:

Sexual harassment is a general term covering unwelcome sexual behaviour.

This could be a demand for sexual activity, unwelcome physical contact, unwelcome dirty jokes, comments about a person's sexual behaviour, a display of offensive pictures or the use of offensive language.

Staff and students have a basic right to work and study in an environment which is free of sexual harassment and in which all are treated with respect and dignity. As such, Equal Opportunity Act protects people at work or in education from sexual harassment, and from being treated unfairly because they can complain about sexual harassment.

Why Sexual Harassments should be reported?

Where the perpetrator is the supervisor or teacher, victims usually are reluctant to come forward, fearing the consequences of raising grievances against someone who they feel may be in a position to influence their employment or academic prospects. A lack of understanding of or confidence in available procedures may also hold people back, as well as confuse as to whether what happened was sexual harassment.

The University has particular procedures which aim at conciliation, protecting the student from possible defamation charges, eliminating potential repercussions, restoration of proper academic and/or employment status, and educating the university students in appropriate behaviour.

There are a number of Sexual Harassment Advisers in the University and they are nominated by the Students Council.

If anybody tries to harass by email is punished according to the Disciplinary Action Committee.

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No-hartal is not the solution

Sir, The propaganda that 'no-hartals' can solve the basic political problems of Bangladesh appears to be fallacious. The absence of hartals will not remove the core ideological differences between the two main political parties which at the present moment are controlling the destiny of the nation.

The country has seen the turmoils and instability since 1975. The confrontation between the party is power and the opposition will not go away even if there are no hartals in future. Therefore the politicians should not try to pass on the buck and divert attention to the hartal issue. We have to differentiate between cause and effect.

Unfortunately, it appears that the very basis of Bangladesh is not yet settled, and there is a lot of difference in the fundamental approach. Therefore not much useful purpose would be served by chasing other issues first. These can be taken up later, after there is some basic consensus. The latter has to be first accepted mentally, before any basis of agreement could be drawn up. There must be some change of attitude in both the major parties, to enable them to sit down together and tackle the problems which refuse to go away even after decades. The major players are the politicians.

There is another sang. Which non-political groups can put pressure on the politicians to come to terms in national interest? There appears to be controversy in the correct and acceptable definition of national. Some roots have to be uprooted. At present there is no elbow room for manoeuvre, and other footprints are not allowed in the 'sacred' area, although the country belongs to all, regardless of political affiliation. The give-and-take attitude has to be cultivated in the home front, as no foreigners are involved in this internal problem of the nation.

This is the line of tentative thinking by one of the citizens. Others may offer their views. We all have to do something. The present status quo is not in national interest.

Abul M Ahmad
Dhaka.

Jam on the way to BJMB

Sir, The Bangabandhu Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge is one of the finest architecture our country has ever seen. And knowing that we have one of the eleventh longest bridge in the world fills our heart with joy. Those who haven't seen this miracle of engineering yet are definitely unfortunate. No matter who signed the contract, who laid the foundation and who opened it, the fact is it is our bridge — a pride and joy for the country as a whole.

The actual bridge is only a couple of kilometres long. The rest of it is the approach road for the bridge. The entire project money is well spent. Unfortunately there is a big "but" amongst it. Both the roads connecting the approach roads are in a very bad shape indeed. Because the government was in a hurry to open it, some major construction work was not done.

For example, both the railway link and gas pipeline was not in the original blueprint. To accommodate that idea of some changes had to be carried out. Due to time constraint, both these as well as the roads linking the approach roads were left out. Though the bigger vehicles, i. e. buses and trucks do not feel the bumps, the others do.

Apart from the roads linking the approach roads, there is yet another major problem, which is not being rectified at all. As the long-distance vehicles pass through Tangail district it not only creates congestion but frequently the locals put up road barricades to harass the travelers. That is why the authority needs to construct a bypass that would benefit both the travelers as well as the locals of that town.

Only then can we experience the true joy of traveling and fulfil the spirit as to why the bridge was created.

Masroor Ahmed
Dhaka

Nip it in the bud

Sir, According to the BBC and national dailies, on Thursday, 7 January, some hoodlums attacked and damaged the Ahmadiyya Mosque in village Koldia under P.S. Daulatpur in Dist. Kushtia. Fifty people were injured in this act of violence. The condition of several victims are critical. It was alleged by the attackers that in that mosque the Ahmadis (who are called Qadianis by their opponents) had been preaching their ideology and telecasting programmes on their own private satellite TV channel called MTA.

I myself have watched MTA (Muslim Television Ahmadiyya). The readers can have a glimpse of MTA's wholesome programming. It is a TV channel which runs round-the-clock. All Cable-Operators know about this channel. MTA is easily accessible in every country of the world. Its programmes are translated in 7 languages namely English, Bengali, Arabic, French, Russian, Turkish and Bosnian.

The present government is very much against fundamentalism and terrorism of all types. It must nip this tendency of attacking religious places in the bud.

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OPINION

Lack-lustre Governance

Abul M Ahmad

There is too much ad hocism in administration, and the informal private sector is mushrooming with hardly any regulation, monitoring and prosecution. There are many examples.

After many years the government has paid attention to formal computer training project within a regulated environment. The private tuition centres and English medium schools are fleecing the public and the authority is hardly concerned with the standard of services offered, as the silence does not give them the benefit of the doubt. If necessary a separate Cell may be opened in the Education Department to look after this multi-crore sector involving lakhs of pupils all over Bangladesh.

The policy-makers and executive officials hardly speak publicly on the pressing issues. Simply declaring that the national education policy will be implemented is not enough. The implications of current issues have to be analysed for public enlightenment.

The elected government must pay more attention to *routine work*, and goad the indolent civil service to push the files and activate field work. There is too much of sermonising with too little output. Another irritating point is that small successes are over publicised too many times (for example, the pathetic tale of increasing the capacity of new telephone connections by a mere 60,000 lines in Dhaka; and that too may be not during this century!).

Many new entrepreneurs are setting up shops and services like boutiques, and fashion and beauty centres. Where are the Regulations, and awareness campaigns? The private telephone booth is another informal business where the codes for customers are not publicised. Why a local telephone call should cost Taka five? Who authorised it? Do these establishments have trade licence? Why it is not displayed at the premise?

Why the price of big and live fish are higher than that of beef and meat in this land of waters and rivers (plus thousands of new fish farms)? The food adulteration prosecutions are not adequately publicised for the public to realise that the monitoring agencies are on their toes and rendering public service as paid by the exchequer.

The PR (public relations) of the regulating and prosecuting agencies is poor. No PROs available after meeting the requirement of the ministers? The PID routinely cover all the ministries and departments, independent of VIP content in the daily menu or programme. How many inspectors have faced disciplinary action for dereliction of duty? Administration is more than upbraiding the Opposition!

What is introspective administration? Public exposure is not enough — the crooks have to be exposed also through the regulatory machinery. Good office and trade practices have to be cultivated, led by the public representatives, and backed by the civil service. Of course, the public will support.

The motor workshops are not being removed from the main and crowded thoroughfares. These are not hidden. What is the hesitation in prosecuting them? Why the road intersections cannot be kept free of parking vehicles? It does not need military commandos to do the job.

More attention is being paid to the opposition in abusing them than to *daily routine matters* resulting in public dissatisfaction, creating adverse public image about the ruling regime. The ministers are busy with the headline topics, and do not monitor the performance of their own ministries and attached departments and tell the public about good governance (the government officers are not permitted to talk to the press).

There is no official explanation of where the thousands of tons of imported onions disappeared after unloading from three ships in Chittagong. The eviction drives from plots in Dhaka city is a welcome job, but these are carried out sporadically, without any system or plan. Why this scheme cannot continue three days a week for one or two years? Bare the real teeth, not the ivory tusks.

The list is endless; patience is not.