A Remarkable Judgment

Pakistan government's recent decision to set up military courts throughout the country for quick disposal of justice in an attempt to curb the sparalling crime rate has met with a disapproval from the Supreme Court. In a remarkable judgment pronounced at Islamabad the highest court of justice in Pakistan ruled the "establishment of military courts (in the Sindh province) for the trial of civilians unconstitutional, without lawful authority and of no legal effect." The seven judges were unanimous in their decision. The government's earlier claims that these military courts "were not meant to replace" the civilian judicial system, but rather to supplement it, do not hold good anymore. Human rights groups and opposition parties in Pakistan had assailed these army-run courts as unconstitutional and a means to repress political opposition by brute force. The Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) representing Muslim refugees of Indian origin who had migrated to Pakistan following partition of the subcontinent should feel happy over the judgment because they considered themselves to be at the receiving end of the stick. The judgment of the Supreme Court is absolute because no appeal can be made by the government against it, according to the Constitution of the country.

The establishment of military courts in a civil society where special anti-terrorist courts were already at work goes to show the dubious nature of the decision of the party in power. MQM challenged the legality of the courts and were very pleased at the Supreme Court verdict that, to many people in Pakistan and abroad, sounded as a re-assertion of the independence of the judiciary. The judgment will spare the lives of 14 people in the death row; most unfortunately though, three civilians had already been executed by the orders of military courts.

In a country where an elected government is saddled to power and all democratic institutions are in place, including civil courts, installation of military courts in the name of eliminating crime and criminals only betrays lack of confidence in the system by the party in power. And this also reflects lack of faith in the power of the people in a democracy.

The Supreme Court of Pakistan has once again proved by its judgment that all is not lost in that country and that the judiciary in that country remains unflinching in its determination to intervene when the occasion demands.

Beyond the Barricades

Barricade on the highway has become a familiar phenomenon in recent times. Whenever a group of people feels the authorities are apathetic to their demands, such barricades follow as a consequence. Unfortunately, once the heat subsides, invariably following some persuasion by local high-ups in the government mechanism, both the authorities and the justice-seekers conveniently push the matter to the farthest back of their consciousness. Only concrete impact such blockades leave is traffic congestion and thus ordeal for the commuters. The barricade at Tongi Wednesday morning on the Dhaka-Mymensingh highway following the death of an old man, run over by a truck, followed more or less a similar pattern. After the incident, angry mob held hostage for almost an hour a police constable, alleged to have let the truck and its driver get away, and laid siege to a makeshift police camp. Additional police force from the nearby Uttara police station intervened just in time to get things under control. After some persuasion the angry mob dispersed and the constable was rescued. That was the end of the affair. No report was filed and there is doubt whether there would be any follow-up on the incident. The end result: sufferings for passengers on the way to the northern districts from the capi-

The Tongi incident and, for that matter, similar road blockades hint at two issues of grave concern. First, the regular citizen has reached a conclusion that until and unless he takes up the matter in his own hand, the authorities won't react. Secondly, the authorities have not done anything to restore their credibility. But then the responsibility lies solely on the people at the helm to correct the situation. They must act and act fast before road blockades lead to more grievous incidents.

Outrage in Chittagong

The crime situation is appalling in Chittagong. Especially for the business community, their reaction to onslaught by "terrorists" and "toll collectors" is no more a matter of melancholy, rather it is their outrage that has been reported last week in a Bangla daily. Being pushed to the fringe, they have, reportedly, decided to compile a list of "top terrorists" and submit the roster to both the prime minister and the home minister, expecting concrete measures from them. This is nothing less than an SOS.

Again, if this appeal goes unheeded to, the community is apparently ready to deal with the malaise by themselves devising the way on which they are working on. As their first step against prevailing lawlessness that ranges from tollcollection to kidnapping to assassination, traders of the port city are planning to raise social awareness against the anti-social elements by printing their names in the media.

Circumstances in Chittagong have indeed crossed beyond being only frightful. Last year, the number of reported incidents related to "armed attack", "dacoity", "loot" etc., was ninety-five, of which fifty-six and sixteen were of mugging and kidnapping, respectively. All of these contumacious pursuits were targeted at the business community. The ongoing concern, now, for the members of the business bodies is that criminals are more active with all their notoriety when they are on bail.

We firmly hope this call-for-help from Chittagong business community to those at key positions of the government will result in commensurate action therefrom.

A Challenge for the US's Foreign Policy

by Barrister Harun ur Rashid

One could argue that President Saddam Hussein's standing in the Arab world has enhanced after

by the Arab nationalists.

mid-December bombing raids by the US and Britain on Iraq appears to be a diplomatic blunder for the US and the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM). It did not achieve the result what the US and Britain wanted; on the contrary it became totally counter-productive because Iraq ceased co-operation with UNSCOM which was to monitor and inspect Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. Iraq has now

freehand to manufacture, if it

wishes, chemical and biological

Furthermore the credibility of the UNSCOM's chief Richard Butler is in tatters and recently he announced that he was going to quit his job at the end of June. The UN Secretary General wanted him to go for some time but because of the support of the US. Richard Butler managed to continue his job. Mr. Butler was totally discredited in the performance of his job on behalf of the United Nations as he became partisan in his approach towards Iraq. His objectivity and neutrality was challenged by Iraq and this accusation was vindicated when he was reported to be found working on behalf of the US and to some extent for Israel. Iraq called Mr. Butler "mad dog" and sought his

the US bombing. He is seen as a person who has guts to stand up against the superpower and since the image of the US is linked with that of Israel in the Arab world, President Saddam Hussein's support might have increased at home and in the region. Even he is perceived as a hero

lraq demanded a comprehensive review of sanctions sometime in October last because Iraq maintained that it had complied with the UN resolution. Iraq claimed that all of their Scud missiles and weapons of mass destruction were destroyed by UNSCOM. The UN refused to withdraw sanctions because the US and

Britain maintained that Iraq

must demonstrate its "bona

fide" behaviour for a length of

time before the review of sanc-

tions could even begin. Iraq was

angry because it's purported

failure to hand over some doc-

dismissal last year. Iraq now

must be laughing when Mr.

Butler himself has decided to

uments to UNSCOM led the bombing raid on Iraq in mid-December. After the bombing, Iraq refused to co-operate with the UNSCOM and demanded apology and compensation from the

US and Britain for their ag-

gression. The UN Security

What has come as a surprise

is the current spate of "forced

holidays"; although all BNP-

sponsored strikes had either

been scheduled for Thursdays

or Sundays to coincide with two

days of weekly holidays allow-

ing the residents to make their

choice of how to spend the EX-

Isn't it strange that those we

vote and send to parliament are

least bothered about us once in

the cushy green chairs of the

330-member house? No, it isn't.

I must admit because even lead-

ers of smaller organizations

forget to say 'thank you' after

winning their coveted posts. But

are they and the members of

are just because the opposition

lost its confidence in the Chief

Election Commissioner Mo-

hammad Abu Hena after it

failed to win a by-election to a

Pabna constituency. Despite

requests from the press and Mr.

Hena himself, the opposition

has yet to specify "one fault" by

the election chief. The leaders

of the main political parties,

misuse their powers when they

launch campaigns either by

whim, hatred or just as a "tit-

briefings, I asked Begum Zia

what changed her heart about

strikes, an action she had la-

beled as an "anti-state" activity

She said "We don't want to call

strikes, but the government is

forcing us to do so." Besides, she

added that off-days like an ex-

tra weekly holiday on Satur-

days and August 15 National

Mourning Day were causing

these strikes? During Sheikh

Hasina's days in the opposition,

initially it was partisan and it

took her two years to make the

electorate understand what

they would achieve by having

Now, are we stuck with only

all general elections under a

neutral caretaker government.

the opposition's stand "without

specific reasons" that the elec-

tion chief must go. Meanwhile a

High Court Bench has issued

Suo Moto relating to strikes

How much spontaneous are .

economic losses too.

During one of her rare press

The current general strikes

parliament the same?

tion accordingly.

TRA holidays.

Council was placed in a dilemma as to how to go about the inspection and monitoring of the weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and take steps to

relating to the inspection of prisoners of war in Iraq. Interestingly Richard Butler was not the sanctions from the UN im-

At present cat and mouse war game continues in the

mediately.

withdraw the sanctions.

cil at a special meeting was compelled to review the situation in relation to Iraq with the active support of Russia, France and China and decided to set up three committees to have a comprehensive review of the sanctions against Iraq. One was weapons, another one was on the need for humanitarian aid in Iraq and the third one was to review the fate of the Kuwaiti included in any of the committees. Iraq was not satisfied with the decision of the Council as it demanded the withdrawal of

south and north "no-fly zone" in Iraq. Iraq does not recognise the US planes had any right to fly over Iraq's territory and took an aggressive posture towards the US planes. The US on the other hand is determined to Recently the Security Counmaintain the "no-fly zones" in Iraq. There have been many casualties including among the

civilians.

The Arab world including Saudi Arabia (except possibly Kuwait) did not approve the bombing raids on Iraq. It is important to note that Iraq's possession of weapons is viewed in the Arab world in the context of the nuclear arsenal of Israel. If Israel is allowed to possess nuclear weapons, the Arabs argue why does Iraq can't have chemical and biological weapons? These weapons are considered as poor countries' answer to nuclear weapons because they can be manufactured with ease and little costs. The existence of a pharmaceutical

plant and a few good scientists

are enough to produce these weapons.

There appears to be another agenda here. The US appears to be reluctant to agree to withdraw sanctions as long as President Saddam is in power. The US has come out openly that it would support the anti-Saddam forces at home and abroad. There is no doubt that the US wants a change of the regime in Iraq and if it occurs everything will fall in place easily and

smoothly. The question is: Is the removal of President Saddam Hussein a realistic goal in the present circumstances? The answer appears to be in the negative. One could argue that President Saddam Hussein's standing in the Arab world has enhanced after the US bombing. He is seen as a person who has guts to stand up against the superpower and since the image of the US is linked with that of Israel in the Arab world. President Saddam Hussein's support might have increased at home

and in the region. Even he is perceived as a hero by the Arab nationalists.

There is a view that the only way to diminish the standing of President Saddam Hussein is to put in place the peace deal for the Palestinians by the Israelis. The US should acknowledge that Israel is the number one problem in the region and if the land -for -peace deal as per Oslo Accord of 1993 is implemented, it will have a beneficial impact in the Arab world and the anti-US feeling in the region will most likely to dwindle. The US will be seen as a credible nation interested in peace and stability in the region. Once this is established, the standing of President Saddam Hussein among the Arabs may not be as weighty as he is now.

would argue that the US and other powers in the West should focus their efforts to implement the peace deal between Israel and the Palestinians. Once the Palestinians receive their legitimate rights of having their statehood with honour, the US will be able to deal with Iraq more effectively . And this could be the answer.

The writer is Former Bangladesh Ambassador to the United Nations in Europe, Geneva

In the Land of 'Holidays,' All is Fair ...

What is left now is the public outburst and only time can say what form it will take. If the

electorate has to suffer by sending people to parliament, the lawmakers and their leaders

have to pay at one point or the other of our blood-soaked history. Can we please think

TOLIDAY for some hard to come by or a long-awaited Lone: But, for some it is offered without even asking for. Although such unwanted holidays do not fulfil the connotated totality of the word "holiday," but yet when it comes without any hassle, why not take it.

Those employed in the west have to save and plan for much awaited holidays. And when they have it they enjoy the word in caps — HOLIDAY.

Forced holidays has led many Bangladeshis to use the technological wonders of cable television and the Internet to pass off the day, while for others a visit to a remote village where only nature bounds them with its fresh air and fresh food - the vegetables from the fields, the fish from a pond or a passing river or the chicken from the household poultry.

Imagine a developing country working only 16 days in February because of political squabble of no national interest. I would say it is only seven, because for the rest of the days we plan about the strike holidays and to resettle back into

work again. We have been in the habit of such forced holidays or specifically general strikes from time immemorial: 1952 Bengali Language Movement, the anti-Pakistan movement and the eventual Bangladesh independence movement of the late 1960s, the anti-autocracy movement of the late 1980s and following a widely discredited by-election under the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) regime the movement for a general elections under a neutral caretaker government by the Awami League-led opposition. Those holidays, albeit forced, initially gained the support of the nation and thus everyone took them as strikes, by

even staying away from work. Awami League chief and current Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina came under widespread criticism for enforcing such shutdowns. She has forsaken such actions for her party and that is atleast one step towards our hope that if needed she would think of a new kind of protest. However, she had a point and it gained popularity among the electorate forcing the BNP leader and then prime minister Khaleda Zia to bow down and amend the constiturationally and initiate a give-and-take process for the sake of decent politics? and we are in for great argu-

ments on the issue. The CEC has reportedly said if his resignation brought peace, he would definitely do so, but at least he deserves to know his offence because the general feeling is Mr. Hena has so far been the most able man to lead the commission, with two op-

position wins in by-elections. Buses, trains and ferries are full with forced holiday crowd leaving hectic and violent Dhaka for the chance sojourns with the loved ones. The Book Fair marking the Language Martyrs' Day and the International Trade Fair still witnessed crowds who came from all backgrounds, professional political or otherwise. Dhaka's streets have seen more vehicles

had no choice but to disagree as most of us in the press have always felt that it was the politicians who have done that to us by taking to the streets. They are committing murder for power and never face the court, except for political cases which are also forgotten soon.

In fact, both sides of the political divide must feel the public pulse before accusing a third party. The "people," the politicians love to refer to beef up they sit together without any preconditions to find an "agreement." not a new point of

The government might

want that too as much as they

hate what the opposition is do-

community, who have a collec-

tive voice, are angry and have

run to President Shahabuddin

Ahmed for help. But can he if

the feuding parties cannot rise

to the occasion when "national

interest" is at stake ? What

about the street corner vendors

or the very small businesses —

in the name of welfare they are

joining the have-not group in-

creasingly with a grudge that

might have its outburst one

OPINION

It is most disgusting to hear

the opposition leader's claim

most 30 years and vast major-

tolerant parties whose only ob-

them not to see the national in-

terest while the country is gasp-

this small country with im-

and able leaders with imagina-

and prosperity. But after three

decades, we find that the mini-

mum right of people - protec-

tion to life and property — is

just non-existent. All that we

have now is, gun-toting mon-

sters of younger groups, some of

them already millionaires:

thousands of mini-govern-

ments under the rules of abso-

lute monarchs who control

their respective areas with mer-

cenary killers and none can

question them for killing, loot-

ing, raping, forcibly occupying

land/homes and often their

creators even find it difficult to

cross them. They decide who

should be voted by the people of

the area. Columns of all our na-

tional dailies occupy regular

reports which tell us of such

horrible atrocities of murder,

looting, burning and raping but

the criminals are never pun-

ished and freely move about

defying the law enforcing agen-

cies. Truly, the country is like a

booty which piranhas are tear-

ing for survival.

The big in the business

In Fool's Paradise

by Nadeem Qadir

than in any other such stoppages, except the areas in and around downtown Motifheel or Jatrabari in the outskirt.

children in school and in busiviolence," he said.

The seven dead during February 9-10 strikes would be forgotten as soon as the lifeless bodies have no use politically, as they do not belong to the families of the rich or famous,

or great politicians.

their own beliefs, are fed-up with their narrow-minded fights, calls for strikes, the everlasting animosity and would only cheer them when and if

discord.

think of calling for "official" talks, of course we do not know if such a move in its assessment would be unwise, but people

A young friend, who is a son of a BNP MP, was even planning to take a trip to Chittagong to pass off the almost set marathon three-day strike starting from February 23. "I tell my father your generation does not think of their own ness, besides they never allow their children to face the bullets that have become so random over the years during political

Thus when I saw a published statement by former Information Minister Nazmul Huda accusing the election chief of keeping the nation "hostage" by his personal stand not to quit,

time or the other. The western press at one

time had seen Bangladesh's political unrest as a result of the fight between two women, although both Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and Begum Zia deny that, but now what else can we call it. Observers said because of at-

titudinal problems there was a bleak possibility of a quick solution and an end to the en: trenched political culture of strikes could only come from "united and courageous" steps.

If we go by some comments from separate interviews I took during February's three-day strike, it might reflect the general feeling

Golam Dastgir Gazi, managing director of a tire and water tank manufacturing company said "no businessman supports strikes, whichever party he may support."

M. Fariduddin Ahmed, head of the Bangladesh Fruits, Vegetables and Allied Products Exporters Association, opined political unrest was harming the country, especially the business community. "Politics is a business and thus both sides ignore the national inter-

est ... we feel helpless," he added. "The key to political peace is developing good relations and contact between the two sides." said economist Najma Begum.

But a changing political climate means strikes have lost their relevance, leading businessman Yusuf Abdullah Harun argued. "If we can talk about economic and other reforms, why can't we ask for political reforms," he said.

Imtiaz Ahmed of Dhaka University's International Relations Department, might have spoken the "people's" mind when he said "Those who can influence are themselves influenced and I think things would

have been better if politicians took a lesson from history, instead of being short-sighted," he

A reputed doctor, who crisscrosses through Dhaka's jammed streets daily to treat his patients, had the following idea for me to put forward where it mattered accepting the fact that strikes would remain for at least sometime: 1) cancel all holidays except the national and religious ones, 2) cancel at least Saturday as a weekly holiday, 3) increase working hours on non-strike days and 4) build public opinion against misdeeds of politicians.

A large number have proposed a direct debate between Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina to prove their respective points with a selective jury to comment after the two shouted and screamed at each other, with the final vote of approval/disapproval coming from the electorate themselves.

Ruling parties always talk of breaking strikes, but in fact it has already been broken with most factories running keeping their staff quarted and fed inside the premises, private offices move to the residences of the relevant executives, holiday crowd leave major cities and babytaxis, tempos operate in greater numbers along with rickshaws now. If activists abstained from hurling stones or bombs and harassing residents out on their chores, I am quite sure Mr. Harun's comment on strike relevance would be proved correct.

What is left now is the public outburst and only time can say what form it will take. If the electorate has to suffer by sending people to parliament, the lawmakers and their leaders have to pay at one point of our blood-soaked history. Can we please think rationally and initiate a give-and-take process for the sake of decent politics? And yes, also for the sake of a planned and acceptable holiday, the real ones, please.

Please be fair in the land of

Referendum on Hartal

Sir, The potential threat to economy of our country is the intermittent "hartal politics" and the immense misery caused during this long period of standstill as the entire nation is paralysed or held captive at the hands few.

The politics, in a democratic set up, is for the well being of the multitude and now it seems even the street vendors face starvation but only gainer is rickshaw-pullers as they charge exorbitant fare from the general public. The whole thing has become a senseless exercise.

We feel there should be a referendum to be conducted by representatives from different political parties and if necessary representatives from abroad to find out the opinion of the general populace of the country regarding the "hartal politics". Al-Haj S M Khalid Chowdhury

Hartal: A tool for harassment

Dhaka

Sir, Hartal has become a weapon for our politicians to harass each other. In the past, it was necessary to observe hartals/strikes. To fight against colonial or dictatorial rules. It was perhaps also justified in the case of fighting usurpers like Ershad or for establishing the rights of people to fair elec-

After the introduction of neutrals caretaker government to conduct the election, there can be no ground for such action now. Every citizen feels the pinch of these undesirable shutdowns in the country at a time when we should be motivated to work round the clock. We should look at other countries of South East Asia where development and standard of life only two decades ago were no better than ours.

Progress and development of our society cannot be conceived of in a situation that has been prevailing in Bangladesh since 1991. It was expected that we would move ahead with economic activities having settled major issues towards democratic rights and process, we are today heading for total destruction of our economy and social

order in the name of politics. Our politicians are playing a game of ping-pong with politics without any concern for the na-

Zahidur Rahman and Capt Husain Imam 75. Indira Road, Dhaka

Open political killings

Sir, The open guerilla-type armed attack and killing of political leaders at the JSD public meeting rostrum is a matter of serious public concern, at the rising terrorist trends in the society - coupled with the armed violence during the har-

The days appear to be very near when the lives of the political leaders would be in danger from fatal attacks when they are out in the public. This trend has to be curbed

with strong deterrent action, otherwise such open and defiant attacks would increase week by week, decreasing the population of the politicians, who have brought about this selfinfliction upon themselves by hawking and vending the viclous commodity called hatred It is a vicious weapon which rebounds and hits the originator (boomerang effect). There is a lesson for the

politicians: do not use hatred as a verbal weapon, and turn it into a loaded gun in the hand of a trigger-happy assassin. There is an another phase:

indirectly the families of the politicians might be in danger; and it may be necessary to hide the families before going out on professional duties selling the poison of hatred - it is more potent than the drug abuse. The society is being debased for the

No one is indispensable. This has to be clearly under stood and accepted.

A Scared Citizen Dhaka

Fragmented

World will delay the unity of the Muslim world globally. In the ME all the Islamic countries are not united. In Asia and Africa, the situation is not even hope-

two 'democratic' general elecfaith, confidence, or hope.

The society is almost leaderless, pulling in different directions. Leadership means unwavering sense of direction, overcoming dissensions at the national level. So far none of the leaders have exhibited any capability or potentiality of possessing this magical tabiz. It is darkness at noon, and the footsteps on the shore do not last long due to the tides. Who will show us the light beyond the

AZ

scopic coteries who have raised their respective gangsters all personal gain of a few. over the country. The people have always been hostage to all such political parties for al-

Muslim world Sir, Dynasty rule in the Arab

The prosperous non-Muslim West is more or less united in exploitation and forages. The regional groupings are being dictated to by the alien powers. What is the cement for bonding the poor nations?

In Bangladesh also, charisma, personality and dynasty are hindering the smooth progress of the nation. After tions in the '90s, the pace of the political and democratic progress is too slow to inspire any

> The President has advised neutralisation of students by political parties, as many as

ing apart into shreds.

Hartal, Politicians and Citizens A Citizen

that general people have supported the most hated hartal for twelve times on different occathree consecutive days. Six sions. There is no constituvaluable lives have been lost tional right of the politicians to patronise the students and the and only the near and dear ones government could do away with know the pangs of such irreparable losses. Millions of this practice by an executive orpeople have been cursing on der. Nowhere in the world the their helpless situations that students are patronised by pohave been imposed on them for litical parties but they are acthe personal benefit of microtive on national turmoil like students of Korea, Indonesia or even Burma. In Language Movement of 1952 students' participation was spontaneous without identifying themselves with any political party. Today ity of innocent on-lookers only student leaders are multi-milsee the vicious feuds of these inlionaires driving costly luxury automobiles, owning property ject is to grab power. Greed and in posh areas and their act of love of power have blinded terrorism has infected the entire young generation. Criminal mined youngsters now find it a very profitable occupation and Nature has profusely blessed as per press reports sophisticated arms and weapons, some measurable gifts in all fields superior to that of police force. are in the possession of crimition and foresight could make it nals all over the country. These a flourishing land of abundance are coming from abroad and

> lethal weapons and, as such, majority of meek boys and teachers are afraid of them. Our standard of education is so deplorable now that we have no place even among 50 renowned Asian universities. Thousands of students have lost their lives in all these years and good many of them had been brilliant. There exists constant threat of conflagration between rival parties in almost all the educational institutions and no wonder why our literacy percentage is so low whereas wartorn Sri Lanka's percentage is around 90.

even some school boys carry

Quite often it is claimed that our labour is cheapest but on the contrary our industrial labour is costliest in our own country. They hardly work full time and on slightest plea they may strike off from work. In all the industrial belts, sea-ports, truck and bus terminals labour forces are controlled by powerful labour leaders affiliated with one or the other political party and they are also millionaires.

Hijackers, looters, dacoits, toll-collectors, smugglers, kidnappers and also corrupt government officials in all ranks and files are the specialties that decorate our national achievements! Besides, thousands of crores of Taka have just been taken away by patronised personalities from our national coffers, the recovery of which is impossible now. And public sector has already devoured colossal amount and still the public exchequer is bleeding to feed some thousands of people there as well as to keep the union leaders in good humour. However, everything is fine, par excellence in the eyes of our leaders which The Daily Star once depicted in a photograph where the motorcade of the Prime Minister was smoothly sailing exclusively on the road while thousand inmates in innumerable vehicles were sweating and suffocating on blocked road

Entire economy of the country is shattered and except a few counted items we have no such products that we can export and earn for striking a favourable balance of trade. We have miserably failed to establish industries that could at least provide employment while, on the contrary, many enthusiast entrepreneurs have been doomed for faulty policy and huge penalty paid at different stages of various sanctions and approvals.

Hartal is said to be democratic right of the political parties but it seems they have also right to usurp the democratic rights of people, destroy the national economy and are not responsible for loss of lives, directly or indirectly, by their ac-

In the conclusion I would quote a humorous comment of a Russian team who had visited this land (then East Pakistan) many years ago and said "We did not believe in God but after seeing how this country runs through impossible situations. we now believe that there could be a God." I think we should tighten our belts, pray and seek mercy of Almighty.