From Charlatanry to Cynicism Praful Bidwai writes from New Delhi US "nuclear hegemony".

has ritualistically . consulted political parties on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), three things can be said. First, there is no consensus. Most non-BJP parties are either ambivalent or opposed to the CTBT. Second, the government will probably go ahead and sign the treaty. Third, many "strategic experts"

Nothing testifies to the trivialisation of our strategic discourse as eloquently as this "debate". This bears a sharp contrast to 1996, when in an fronic twist of history, India, the CTBT's pioneer, became its fiercest opponent. The debate then was steeped in hawkish nationalism. But it had a reference to doctrines and principles, most important, to nuclear disarmament.

Today, that reference is glaringly absent. The current debate is solely about (presumed) interests, as understood by our nuclear policy elite. Specifically, it is about how this elite wishes to harmonise its interests with the US Administra-

Yesterday's CTBT opponents have turned into its pitiable apologists. Most plead for it not on merits, but because it will legitimise India's nuclear weapons—however detrimental that may be to global nuclear abolition. Consider this:

\(\) In 1996, these warriors for "principle" presented the CTBT as an extension of the NPT, and expression of "Nuclear Imperialism". (K. Subrahmanyam, The Times of India, Jan 24). He

stressed the CTBT's irredeemable intrinsic flaws. Today, he admits the treaty is not are drumming up support for it unequal and discriminatory: in what passes off as a "debate". "there is a sense of undue fear about the intentions of the US and other industrial nations"

> Thus, the "imperialists" have suddenly undergone a metamorphosis while all references to the CTBT's flaws have

(TOI, Dec 13, 1999).

 Σ In 1996, the typical editorial caption read: "CTBT a Trap". "Stay Firm on the CTBT". "Stop the CTBT Talkshop" Most papers played up Ms Arundhati Ghose's "bold". "principled" interventions in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) but failed to note a . shift in India's stand from "universal principles" to the "national interest". Some went into raptures over her "not now,

Today, the typical caption * stresses "consensus", "realism", and unleashes tirades against 'The Great Indian Cussedness' (Indian Express, Dec 18). It counsels us "to eschew ... rhetoric... and make a cold assessment of India's options" (The Hindu, Dec 12). This concedes the earlier assessment was less than sober.

Σ Even more breathtakingly inconsistent is nuclear hawk C. Raja Mohan, who described the CTBT as a treaty "designed" "to preserve the hegemony of the nuclear weapon powers ... and place a qualitative cap on the nuclear potential of India". (The Hindu, June 13, 1996)

more worrisome that its nuclear policy is being hijacked by charlatans.

Now the same "analyst" admonishes the CTBT's opponents for rejecting "the one instrument which would restrain India from further developing its nuclear weapons, the CTBT (Dec 9). The CTBT was bad in 1996 because it put a cap on India's nuclear capability. But it is good today precisely because it puts such a cap!

This is not the rational argument of an analyst, but the cheap rhetoric of a charlatan or salesman-an insult to reason.

To commit this insult, Raja Mohan distorts the rationale for India's 1996 CTBT rejection. He makes two false claims. India abandoned its "moral approach" to politics — i.e., "realistically" embraced cynicism. And second, India's December 1995 attempted test was aborted due to public disclosures, "external pressure and internal

Thus, "having failed to test, New Delhi began to compensate" by condemning the CTBT. But why "compensate" if there were "internal doubts"?

Raja Mohan condemns his own strategic brotherhood. The drumbeat of opposition...

Their arguments are expedi-The CTBT should be signed because it is a worthy restraint measure and will ent, instrumental and extranehelp India return to the global disarmament agenda; not because it will legitimise nuclear weapons. It is bad enough that India nuclearised. It is even

ous to the treaty's content: e.g. signing will help improve relations with the US, and that having tested, India may as well fall in line. Even less convincing is the plea that has mastered non-explosive testing with its May 1998 (explosive)

Principled CTBT supporters, like this columnist, have fundamental, irreconcilable differences with its opportunistic backers-the Bomb's apologists. The differences go beyond divergences with non-cynical, if mistaken, CTBT opponents on the Left. The apologists are guilty of intellectual dishonesty, and rationalise India's condemnable decision to join the unequal "discriminatory' global nuclear order - on the side of the discriminators!

The hawks contend that India's basic interests have changed because a particular regime crossed the nuclear threshold, as if this were an irreversible step. They are further distorting our security discourse by anchoring it in cynical realpolitik, arbitrarily defined and whimsically altered to suit the preferences of deterrence.

The CTBT should be signed because it is a worthy restraint measure and will help India return to the global disarmament agenda; not because it will legit imise nuclear weapons. It is bad enough that India nuclearised. It is even more worrisome that its nuclear policy is being hijacked by charlatans.

Violence against Women and Children

Psychological Management of Anger and Aggression

by Tahera Hossain

pressed indirectly. There are

many kinds of aggression as

predatory, anti- predatory,

dominance aggression, sexual

aggression, sex related, inter-

nal, irritable, emotional ag-

limbic system in the brain that

apparently facilitates aggres-

sive responses. There are some

theories on aggression. From

biological perspectives, genes

are linked to aggressive behav-

for and are more likely to be

transmitted to subsequent gen-

eration. Instinct theory sug-

gests that people are naturally

competitive and hostile. Freud

believed that people need to ex-

press hostile and destructive

impulses periodically just as

they need to eat, drink, and ex-

press sexual needs. Kornad

Lorenz (1981) proposed that ag-

gression in all animals, human

beings included is instinctive.

Frustration aggression hypoth-

esis explains that frustration

always leads to aggression and

aggression is always the conse-

quence of frustration. Frustra-

tion produces anger and readi-

ness to aggress. Cognitive views

hold that aggravating and

painful events trigger unpleas-

ant feelings. These feelings in

turn, prompt aggression. One

may respond aggressively to a

provocation when she or he

magnifies the importance of the

insult or otherwise stir up feel-

ings of anger. On the other

hand, social learning view

holds that aggressive behavior

is learned through reinforce-

ment. Environment conse-

quences, such as television

cartoon, films etc. contribute

towards aggressive behavior

when children and adults are

exposed to murders, beatings

sexual assaults just by turning

on the TV set. Television vio-

lence supplies models of ag-

gressive skills and acquisition

of these skills, intern, encour-

Amygdala is a part of the

gression etc.

NE of the most common causes of violence against women and children is anger and aggre-ssion. There is close relation-ship among anger, aggression, and violence, Violence is an ever-increasing problem in our society. It is one of our more intractable social

We have experience of anger in everyday life. Anger is a negative, phenomenological (or internal) feeling state associated with special cognitive and perceptual distortions and deficiencies (e.g. errors, injustice), labeling physiological changes and action tendencies to engage in socially constricted and reinforced organized behavioral scripts (Liz-personal contact, 1997). The negative anger. which leads to aggression, causes serious harm to the victim. Anger has three components such as : coantitive, phustological, behavioral

When people become angry they feel frustrated (cognitive, their physiological response is stirred up, i.e. increased heart rate, sweating, increasing blood flow, etc. Then they inflict injury on their own persons or on others (behavioral). Typical episodes of anger are manifested as puns, withdrawal of affection, sulking and so on. Usually, anger has two forms depending on variation in intensity. Mild anger is labeled as agitation or annoyance, whereas strong anger is considered fury or rage. There are so many triggers of anger, such asfrustration, loss, stress, time constraint, failure, lack of support, punishment, mistrust loss of pride, jealousy, conflict, immoral act, blame etc. Besides clinical symptoms there is anxiety, worry, tension, depression, emotional problem, adjustment problem, separation and so on.

Largely, intense and frequent anger gives rise to negative consequences. Suppressed anger is related to a number of medical conditions including essential hypertension, coronary artery diseases, and cancer. Sometimes anger can lead to unsatisfactory marital, parental, peer or workplace relationship.

Does anger cause aggression? This is a controversial issue. but most psychologists hold that anger is the drive behind aggression. A man hits his wife

ages aggression in children. The because he is angry with her. On the other hand, the husband's probability of aggression increases when the models are attack results from instigation to aggression that was similar to the observers (Bandura, 1963). Sears et al. generated by an unpleasant event. Basic concept is anger (1957) found that mothers who somatic leads to aggression but use severe punishment have not always. Aggression has to more aggressive children than do with motor behavior that those mothers who do not Nowaday's, pornography has has a deliberate intent to harm. hurt or injure another person or object. It can be instrumental, emotional or done in the absence of any goal or anger. It can be directed at the source of the problem or it can be ex-

the harmful effect of creating sexual arousal, which is subsequently transformed into aggressive behavior and violence. Consequently, women and children suffer sexual abuse.

Clinical psychologists have a significant role to play in the management of anger and aggression. But a thorough assesisment of the client's anger and aggressive behavior appears to be necessary before initiating treatment. Commonly used assessment procedures are: structured interview. Self Report Measure, SCL-90, MMPI-12, Buss Durkee Hostility Inventory, Reaction Inventory, Novaco Anger Inventory, Anger self report, Spielbergerstate Trail Anger Expression Inventory (STAEI), Multidi mensional Anger Inventory

They use many techniques for anger management such ? is -Rational Emotion there ipy. Logo therapy, Personal struct therapy, Cognitive therapy. Relaxation training. Anxiety management tech nique, Problem solving tr' aining, Coping strategies, stres sinoculation therapy, Asserti on training. However, clinical psychologists follow several techniques for controlling violer ace against women and children 1 by psychological control in aggressive behavior. They u se individual and group interv ention. There are many train' ang in individual intervent ion such as -Relaxation, S' elf-control, Cognitive, Behav for therapy. Besides, group f interventions there are psychol ogical skill training, charact er education, Values clarificatio n. Moral education. Ultimate l'ife goals, Identity education, Public issues etc. As has beer a mentioned, anger in

individi jals is a regular feature. The refore, we have nothing to fear r as long as we are able to keep our State of anger within con' crollable limit not allowing it to turn to aggression. Therefor re, do not hesitate to seek psyc' nological help.

The writer is a Clinical Psy-

The Problem of Traffic Jam: An Anatomy of Causes

NE of the major problems that Dhaka city dwellers are facing is, of course, traffic congestion. Traffic congestion hampers mobility of life itself. Due to traffic congestion, people have to waste part of their valuable working hours in the street, missing important appointments, and it's even getting too tough to take an emergency patient to hospital.

Population of Bangladesh is increasing and the rate of migration from villages to city is also getting higher. In 1995 Dhaka with a population of 8.5 million was the 23rd largest city in the world. Naturally its traffic has increased as much but the capacity of our roads are not enough to hold this increased size of traffic. So in a simple calculation, inadequate number and size of roads and ever increasing traffic level can be considered as the major reason for traffic congestion.

Besides, dearth of modern traffic control devices is one important factor causing traffic congestion. In unofficial sources claim that more Dhaka city most of the traffic signals than 250,000 rickshaws are plying are faulty. And mixed traffic is in the city causing intense traffic another curse we are fighting with, . problem. rickshaw and other slow and old means of transportation are moving throughout the length and breath Dhaka city roads side by side with fast moving vehicles of different sizes. This must be considered as an

important factor of traffic congestion. People from all around and all walks of life tend to flock to Dhaka in search of bread and butter. Most of them do not have requisite professional skill and educational background to get a job. Finding no other alternatives they accept the easy means of occupation rickshawpulling.

As per registration record of Dhaka City Corporation, 79,000

by Rashida Sultana Dhaka City Corporation issues

registration certificate to rickshaw owners and driving licence to rickshawpullers. According to Motor Vehicle Ordinance 1983 Section-2 Clause-27 police cannot prosecute non-motorized transports stipulating only on the ground of nonmechanised vehicle. And it seems Dhaka City Corporation also is not in a position to limit the increasing number of rickshaws in the city.

In Dhaka city, within 2000kilometre roads (Source: DUTP) more than half a million transports are plying all the time. Out of them 300,000 are motorized transports and the same number nonrickshaws ply in the city. However, motorized. Among the non-motorized

Report, July 1997.)

became frenzied and every pos-

sible argument was invoked."

And who invoked such argu-

ments? That very brotherhood,

a haven of mediocrity, compris-

ing worshippers of the powers-

fanciful arguments for the

CTBT - not because it is a non-

discriminatory, effective, nu-

clear restraint measure, as ar-

gued by this columnist for

many years, but because it will

legitimise India's weapons and

give it a chance to host a Clin-

ton visit. Hence the official glee

at Karl Inderfurth's December

21 statement that India can

have a "minimum nuclear de-

terrent" after signing the CTBT.

munity" have sought to make

CTBT signature conditional

upon other "deals" like technol-

ogy transfer, sharing of

weapons codes, and lifting of

sanctions. These arguments are

contradictory. People who once

said sanctions are totally inef-

fective, indeed counter-produc-

tive, now cite their lifting as a

estly grappled with the content

of the treaty or re-examined the

devious arguments advanced

against it. They don't bother to

ask why the US Senate under

Right-wing pressure rejected the

CTBT if it was meant to advance

Our "experts" have not hon-

Some in the strategic "com-

These "experts" now invent

that-be.

Common rickshawpuller has very little idea about traffic rules and police cannot do much. Thus only increasing mass transport facilities like buses and trains and decreasing the number of non-motorised and private vehicles would help to overcome the traffic congestion to a certain extent. Inadequate number of bus and

truck terminals is one of the major factors causing traffic problem. Buses stop anywhere to let the passengers alight and board. obstructing traffic and increasing chances of accident. Temporary shops on footpath are also making traffic problem severe. Moreover developers and builders are keeping their house building materials on the road reducing the existing road space. In an ideal situation, roads

transports, at least 200,000 are should cover about 25 per cent of the rickshaws (Source: UN-ESCAP Draft built-up area of a city, but, unfortunately, this city has got approximately 8 per cent road space.

> Multistoried buildings and shopping complexes are being constructed here without having enough parking spaces and as a result vehicles are being parked on Without effective co-ordination

roads are dug by different utility departments almost round the year reducing the road space and increasing the inconvenience of road

One does not understand why these known problems are allowed to continue or not effectively so'lved when it is becoming unbearable day by day.

The writer is an AGP (provisional)

The Culture of Negative Politics: A Cursory Look

by Alif Zabr

Are we passing through a period of political and moral nihilism? Not enough research has

been carried by the local scholars to influence the political leaders through to enhance the

THE normal and transpar- of hartals by the opposition ent political evolution of I new emerging independent nation was partially suppressed for 16 years, counting from the year 1975, when tragic interruption set in. The normal political movement went underground as the incoming 'outsider (aut-ocratic, military) regimes took over the rein for saving the country from the

other countries; hence the energy factor comes in). The politicians of the disbanded political parties who were visible floated with the tide, without an anchoring device to cope with political cyclones (after making necessary leeway for the complexities in-

volved in initial post-revolu-

post-revolution trauma (the in-

dependence was gained too

quickly in nine months, com-

pared to generations needed to

tionary governance). The time was ripe in 1990 for the repressed aspirations of the politicians to surface in a combined movement; led by the political leaders, which brought in representational democracy through the general election. and the BNP-led government was formed. Since high hopes and lofty ambitions cannot survive in a vacuum (the absence or weakness of the required institutions to nurture democracy), the daydreaming failed to turn into real state, as frustrated political white ants started nibbling into the foundation during the critical period of the formation of the political foundation.

For the success of the 1990 mini civilian coup, the politicians cannot claim all the credit for the fall of the preceding 9-year old regime, as the then president from the cantonment was not able to get the full backing of the powerful bureaucracy and the armed forces. He was shrewd enough to give in quietly, and, it scemed, rather quickly and unexpect-

In addition to the mandated agenda, the elected regime of 1990 had an extracurricula on hand, of historical urgency, a project which might be identifled as the "BMRE of the political institutions of Bangladesh". It was asking for too much, and the regime was not allowed to sow in the whirlwind. The spate

disorganised the smoothness of this delicate and vital transition period, to reinforce the foundation of nascent democracy, and the whole nation was the loser. The after-effect is the death of political consensus we observe today in form of floating politics without roots or anchor; although many homilies exist in the pages of history.

This negative political diversion opened the doors to erosive forces in the well-established institution of the civil service (the military has previous experience in assisting the rulers politically), which later manifested again in 1995-96 in the formation of mancha, the open public (political) platform of the BCS. The Awami League. then in the Opposition, was the beneficiary on this occasion.

In 1999, the civil service stands (or sits) internally and visibly divided, and may again play a prominent part politically in the very near future. Will history repeat itself, this time due to 'pollution'? Extra non-political players are joining in the game normally played by the politicians. Who are to be excluded, and who will apply the bar? The referees or umpires (in all fields) are under criticism. There are too many seekers of judgement these

The politisation process trickled down to other agencies and institutions (labour and service unions, banks, SOEs, academics). At present there is no public movement to stop this erosion and pollution, to cleanse the negative culture, brought about through political pressure; because top leaders in almost all the sectors are divided in political loyalty at their own different professional levels, and waiting for their quota (rise or fall). With such a political base and playing ground, the future governance of the country is at stake. Who will bell the cat, when the cats are big, too many, and too powerful? The political Pied Pipers are there, but they are busy in

other games. The Awami League received a psychological jolt on the unexpected defeat at the polls in 1990. This defeat could not be digested mentally, and the emotional outburst was re-

awareness level of the thinkers at the intermediate levels (generalists). leased in more than 170 days of hartals by the AL-led agitators against an elected regime sowing the seed for the subsequent entrenchment of negative

politics. This negative syndrome is yet to run its full course in 1999 at the time of this writing. The climax is being build up to the point of automatic break-down. Balloon-bursting is not a game of fun here. When there is oxygen inside, ignition is the consequence; and when nitrogen is the filler, the inertness remains, and the system goes into a vicious cycle.

Also the narrow margin in the voting pattern (37% and 34%) did not leave playing room to either of the major parties (never take the initiative in a cramped or defensive configuration). Third political forces are now building up, as the only option available in the circumstances (deadlock between the major players). Let us hope for the best. The local

leadership is on test. One output of this political erosion is the infiltration of the culture of hartal, violence, and forced blockades even in the non-political sectors. Physical blockade is the natural outcome of the mental blockade. and the resistance to public activities is independent of the mute protests of the silent majority. The game and style has to be replaced with acceptable methods of displaying dissent and opposition. Politics today is a spotled child, adding to the

The phases in politics (or in any other field) are created by gathering forces of unfolding events, trends, based on evolving principles and practices positive, negative, violent, peaceful. Some of these processes in life are intuitive, others are disciplines which have to be learnt and cultivated, and recapitulated at peer level (hatred and vengeance are inferior levels) to arrive at a peaceful stability of the greater mass.

These experiments in the life

tantrums of the parents also.

of a nation subconsciously tries to take the path of least resistance, sometimes groping for the solution of complex forces at work at any point of time, although the methods applied might be unstable and violent. There is erosion of peaceful existence of the basic rights for a peaceful life based on self-style by the individual members of the society.

The 16-year political vacuum denied the politicians the proper exercise of the legs, causing staggering in the gait (mobile destablization and disorientation, an old-age ailment medically), resulting in political instability. This abnormality in the pattern of behaviour is all the more accentuated when compared to established practices in the developed nations. The local atmosphere is stormy, and subject to periodic squalls and thunderstorms. Outlets thus develop into a

form of political hysteria, charged negatively with the passion of hatred, indiscipline and intolerance. The bleeding of the nation starts, call it expurgation. The political garbage has to float up and it has to be removed; the stagnant pools have to be cleared and a steady political drainage system ensured for the future generations. Such situations and national exercises are part of nation building process in every country. There will be ups and downs, and changes in the command and leadership. Resistance to change will delay the process of cleansing. The subsequent reactions might resuit in the creation of other forces to bring about some order in the chaos.

Unstable equilibrium cannot last, as energy-wise, the system loss is high. Nature does not support excess-energy systems, and the laws of thermodynamics come into play, to restore equilibrium. It is an automatic process to built up again from the minimal residual left in the society at the basic levels, and in the nation at

the higher levels. For example, the traffic chaos in Dhaka city crinnot last for a long time, as I nevitably there will be a breakdown point (the time is chosen through automatically-generated feedbacks of the system of chaos), to restore sanity. The clisorderly state of politics today is similar. Frustration give's rise to anger, animosity and hatred. The days of imposition are gone; nowadays the information input is to crash beyond the point of no-return.

In economic terms, the law of diminishing return will work; and morally, compensation has to be levied by nature. and paid in kind. One other name of the latter his sacrifice. which appeals to the heart (the system analysis is the job of the logical, brain). When there is conflict between the two systems of evaluating units, instability occurs.

The HIV/Aidis is being solemnly publicised, but not the political AIDS, with two dominant variants, the apposition type, and the opposition type, both negative. Wil hout the right type of immune system politics and democracy cannot survive. Foreign donor aid in this respect is of no use; and the infected politicians cannot cure themselves. Political surgery? - it has been seen before. Where is the political sa natorium, and how to rectify this immune deficiency? The Janata — that is the instant response to this political quiz. Or is it divine punishment?

Political fatigue is affecting all, in or out of politics. Political nihilism is the epidemic of the time, and the pessimists outnumber the optimists. The Bangladeshi electorate has gained considerable experience in political governorship of the abnormal kind. The national politics is passing through a period of navigational lapses if not training, and re-orientation of the other kind. There are many sandbanks in this deltaic

Some relevant queri es arise which cannot be sidelined. Why did the two autocratic, nonpolitician regimes last so long (7+9 years)? Why did not the types of disorders we see nowadays did not affect the innocent and the spectators (toil collection, organized corruption, indiscipline, open politicization) during these 16 'non-political' years? How is it that evil is displayed today in such open and brazen manner? Mud-slinging at the top level cannot be one-

Polemical complications have been added to the a bove cauldron at the highest conceptual level, to the dismay of the unsophisticated voters: "Bangladesh nationalism", and "B engali nationalism," and those pre-and pro-movements (all for the same objective). All these hairsplitting exercise are occurring in a compact homogeneous society - it is difficult to find more ideal conditions any where else. The debatte is on, so long the proponent; s. namely the two major political parties are allowed by the public to continue this tug-of-war game.

The current political flux diverts attention to some back ground aspects of the present state of stunted growth of polit ical culture. The politics of intellectual complexities in emerging nations hass to come out and fall as meaningful rain so as to make it easier for the lay voters to provide informed support to the political dialogues at all levels. The politi cal social-gap is too much.

Therefore the grasping and awareness sensitivity will improve when the absorption factor of the recipients increase. All politicians are in a hurry, and rather loath to take tutorial classes away from the microphones and public meetings. The local authorities have schemes for implanting the seeds of democracy at the rural level. We are modelling a Bangladeshi version, which is democratic, and illiteracy-

Politics in Dhaka has ! /et to take roots, and grow up from the soil, instead of being imposed from the top (taking advantage of the huge i diteracy). This tendency will continue so long the political leaders think they were indispensable, and are indifferent to feedbacks from the majority, however art-

The politicians, who are basically human beings like the rest of the citizens, are known, or they wish to be known, only as politicians. Many have other talents, vocations, and avocations, but the publicity of the same is apparently self-denied. This negative personality complex need more study, now that the image of the politicians has gone down to dangerously low levels, adversely affecting their credibility index. If a poll were taken today, a very large percentage would be found who simply would not trust the crafty politicians. The other public image is that many competent personalities hesitate to go into politics, and be labelled as politicians. It is the company one keeps that matters!

The political pasture needs a closer look, for pulling out the weeds, and turn political culture into a better and acceptable cultural package. This cannot be done by an executive order or amendment of the constitution. The science of politics has to remain in the background, so that the art of politics can flower in the foreground. Political grafting at a later phase can only succeed if the roots and foundation are firm and mature (the resistance of traditional values to external and alien stimuli).

Are we passing through a period of political and moral nihillsm? Not enough research has been carried by the local scholars to influence the political leaders through to enhance the awareness level of the thinkers at the intermediate

levels (generalists). The indolent and the subjective mind has to be fed constantly with suitable awareness campaigns to make him think and keep him busy. The political leadership have poor feedbacks from the other professionals (excluding sycophancy). This lack of academic interest in topical social issues hampers

national orientation exercises

led by the politicians. But their input must be ten times more than their output; unfortunately, the reverse is the case. It can be explained part v. acrimonious debates might spell the study. What is wrong with our cultural bile? If we are still suffering from persecution complex these may be exposed for self-analysis.

Another issue for examination is why the itch of history is still bothering us, after so many decades. We just cannot settle down to the task of the time. Too many its and buts are floating, like bacteria or mosquitoes, pinching the national conscience, and this hesitancy does not seem to bother the top leadership, in or out of the secretariat. We apparently cannot get out of the grip of the past. India and China have a bigger problem of ceasing to be distracted by the glory of their ancient civilizations. Our dhyaan for 28 years is leading us nowhere. The cultural impatience in

developing countries, whether in politics or other path-finding mission, is understandable. but the technical development projects (5-Year and PPs) have to look forward for quick completion. The lapses in the established principles are again reflected in the painfully slow growth rates in the various sectors of national development. The political impatience in leadership makes local politics unstable, as traditions and principles are side-stepped for ensuring certain ad hoc deliveries and outputs within tight and limited periods of operation ("make hay while the sun shines" has two sides; as in a coin). The social bile has to be sweetened through artificial means (in good faith): the latter circulating in the guise of national propaganda.

The present status quo of wavering stability cannot be maintained, whether the nation is prepared or not. The resultant force will emerge, and the struggle will continue, till the next rescuers arrive and take firm charge to bring the game to normal conditions of operation and maintenance. Country first, full stop. Let the other legitimate and ethical stops be withdrawn.





