Sample Discussion Points:

1. The issue of justice in regard to the founding leaders of Bangladesh must be settled. Justice in the classical definition put forth by Socrates in Plato's Republic was to give everyone his due, which still holds true. For example, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman must be given his due as the political creator and founding leader of Bangladesh. And those who gave their lives in the struggle for Bangladesh must be recognised and their public benefits guaranteed by law. An integral part of justice is punishment. Those who worked against the freedom struggle and public interest must be held accountable and appropriate punishment meted out through the due process of law. But a higher good can be achieved, as Shakespeare put it, "when mercy seasons justice." Those abettors found guilty of their war crimes committed thirty-seven years ago may be allowed to petition for mercy. Upon recommendation of a Commission -- Repentance and Mercy -- or by any other name, the president may exercise his constitutional power to grant pardon in appropriate cases.

2. As for institutional checks on power, the following issues could be raised. Should the parliament have two houses, with one checking any excesses of the other? If so, should parliamentary term be reduced to three to four years for members of upper house and two for lower house, with general elections taking place every two years instead of five in which half or one third of the upper house members are elected every two years along with all members of the lower house?

3. Should a coalition government formula be adopted through proportional representation where each coalition partner could have checks on others?

4. Should presidential candidates face the electorate at large with final outcome decided by a run-off election when none gets a majority of popular votes?

5. Should a recall and referendum system be incorporated in the constitution? Should the remainder of the term of a legislator who is recalled be filled by a special election?

6. Should issues of national interest be put on referendum to be voted in general and/or special elections?

7. Should the Election Commission be given subpoena and contempt powers? Should it have the power to cancel elections in given constituencies because of serious violations of electoral rules? Should it have a clear qualifying guideline of fiscal accountability for candidates and enforce them? How should the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners be selected? How should they be held accountable?

8. Should the ACC be given special investigative powers to uncover corruption at different societal levels and incarcerate suspects for interrogation for a stipulated time without the due process? Should ACC be separated from the executive and legislative branches of government having subpoena and contempt powers? How should the chairman and other commissioners be selected? How should they be held accountable?

9. How should the constitutionally mandated institution of ombudsman be implemented? Should it be applied first to power, public works, Education and health sectors, particularly focusing on public utilities, public universities and private universities and hospitals? How should the chief ombudsman and other ombudsman be selected? Should they have authority to hold administrative hearings for citizens with specific grievances against government officials? Should they have subpoena and contempt powers? How should they be held accountable?

10. In order to ensure unobstructed communication between public and private sectors should partnership between the two be instituted with representatives of government, non-government and business organisations at different levels? Should elected representatives of such partnership bodies be allowed to participate as non-voting members in parliamentary and bureaucratic deliberations, respectively at the committee and department levels?