

# More roads are not the answer to Bangladesh’s traffic problem



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ABIDA RAHMAN CHOWDHURY

That evening, it rained and it rained, and then it rained a little bit more. A group of friends were returning from the beach town of Cox’s Bazar on a microbus. As rain dribbled down on the window panes, everyone settled into their seats for the journey ahead. One-third of the way out, the group got stuck on a flyover in the port city, for seven whole hours. Why? The downpour had inundated the city below, and bumper-to-bumper traffic lay ahead. There was no choice but to ride out the rain on the flyover – incidentally one that had been constructed to tackle traffic jams. The wait was so long that one of the passengers had to fashion a holder out of a bottle to relieve their bladder. The bottle was left on the curbside; slowly filling to the brim with urine. I have been told that the group watched – in horror and some amusement – as it filled up with water, mixing with human excreta, to eventually spill onto the road.

An excruciating 19 hours on the road to complete a 251 km journey, then three more hours to get to Dhanmondi from Uttara, or the regular peak-hour traffic that sucks out our will to live, are commonplace in a Dhaka resident’s life.

The city with a population of nearly 4.5 crore people has one of the highest population densities in the world. To accommodate its exponentially growing population, the capital too has grown on all fronts. The pro-development ruling party has altered the cityscape during its lengthy tenure. The elevated expressway is starting to take shape, the roads around the airport have changed, many U-loops have been inaugurated, the Metro Rail is no longer a far-off dream, and all the flyovers around Pragati Sarani and the one in Kalshi (promising to take you to the airport from Mirpur in 15 minutes) were also constructed during this government’s tenure.

Many of these projects were undertaken as a means to cure Dhaka of its traffic problems. After all, for years everyone kept saying the big problem was that we did not have



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FILE PHOTO: STAR

enough roads. Chattogram, too, has experienced a similar flurry of construction specifically focused on improving its road network. Despite these interventions, people still get stuck on flyovers for hours, couples still think one of them living in Uttara and another in Mohammadpur is akin to being in a long-distance relationship, and the country – deep in the throes of an economic crisis – continues to lose a few billion dollars in GDP each year to traffic. In fact, the economy lost Tk 56,000 crore in 2020 due to traffic, according to the Accident Research Institute (ARI) of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (Buet). A previous

extra hours.

Our traffic problem has time and again been blamed on an insufficient number of roads, traffic mismanagement, lack of operational traffic signals, and the disorderly movement of pedestrians. A development-obsessed Bangladesh decided to first tackle the problem of insufficient roads. I have watched as Dhaka changed before my eyes – the widening of roads, expansion of footpaths, building of flyovers, overpasses, underpasses, expressways – all in a bid to solve the traffic problem.

So, clearly, trying to make up for insufficient roads with more roads is

not the answer to our traffic problem. This is true for other megacities as well. Why else is a 50-lane highway in China regularly plagued by gridlock?

Economists describe this phenomenon as induced demand. The more roads you build, the more cars there will be to fill them up. I am no expert, but the numbers

the total number of miles driven in those cities between 1980 and 2000. What they found was described as a one-to-one relationship. If a city increased its road capacity by 10 percent between 1980 and 1990, then the amount of driving in said city went up by 10 percent. According to their paper, “The Fundamental Law

not gotten worse – it has remained the same and has readjusted.

So, what exactly is the solution?

Dhaka’s traffic problem was not born out of just one issue, and there is no one answer, either. Experts have recommended discouraging the use of cars, increasing taxation on the ownership of multiple cars, mandating school buses – especially for English medium schools –, investing in public transit, introducing bicycle lanes, and lastly, not building more roads.

The existing roads should introduce more and more bicycle lanes, encouraging people to opt for other modes of transport while simultaneously discouraging car use. Adding to that, big cities such as Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna, and Sylhet should think about introducing both parking and congestion pricing. It should be ensured that if someone is parking illegally during rush hours, they have to pay a hefty fine. As for congestion pricing, it is a tested tool to tackle traffic congestion that works by charging people during rush hour. One way to do this would be to introduce a kiosk or toll plaza at choking points to charge people using private cars during rush hours, unless they are in a medical emergency. Moreover, there should be dedicated lanes for ambulances and emergency vehicles so that they always have access to free roads.

In a city starved for public spaces, existing roads can serve the purpose of community spaces. This has been done in many neighbourhoods abroad, so why not for us? During weekends, the main thoroughfares can be used to host fairs or garage sales, hence encouraging more community participation.

Added to that, more and more investment in public transit – the Metro Rail and a fully functional bus service which is women-friendly – can change how we commute altogether. If people are aware that taking their cars out for a spin means more trouble, it is more likely they will try to avoid using their cars for everything. People need to know that there are other modes of reliable transport that are easily available. This in turn will reduce overall car use, hence bringing down both air and noise pollution. At the same time, the city needs to ensure that pedestrians can walk freely without their safety being compromised.

All in all, if we do not find a way to disincentivise the overuse of cars, we may never get out of this gridlock.

# The water tank with many holes



BLOWIN’ IN THE WIND

Dr Shamsad Mortuza is a professor of English at Dhaka University.

SHAMSAD MORTUZA

As I was about to check in for a domestic flight, a young man with excess baggage requested me to claim one of his bags as my own. It was right in front of the ground staff, who would not have allowed the switch. The transit passenger said he was coming from South Africa and had only Tk 700 on himself. The Biman staff was asking for Tk 2,100 to allow the extra weight.

So, I went to the counter and thought to help this fellow human being and do something good. I gave him a Tk 1,000 note and said to the staff, “Please don’t tell him. He can pay his Tk 700 and check in.” I didn’t want to hurt his pride and walked towards the security check. As I was sitting in the boarding area, the young man came to me and said that he had already asked his brother to bring the extra cash to Sylhet airport to pay me back. I told him that he was not even supposed to know that I had paid. It could have been me in another time and place. The grateful man disappeared for a while and came back with a bag of chocolate bars. He insisted I take them. He had likely brought them for his family members. Out of courtesy, I took a small wafer. But he pulled out the priciest bar of the lot and gave it to me. During the conversation, I also found out that the man had returned home for medical treatment, which he couldn’t afford in Freetown.

Now, what lessons can we learn

from this anecdote featuring an honest man who is willing to repay his loan? He is unlike those who create an aura of wealth by skimming the banks or the financial system. He is a wage-earner who brings foreign currencies home, without finding a “home” for our own currency abroad. The government earlier announced a seven percent penalty on those willing to bring back the money they had illegally laundered abroad. Nobody showed any interest in cleansing their tainted money through this amnesty.

The amount of money that we hear has been illegally sent abroad is staggering. My pay scale does not even allow me to envision the zeroes that are thrown about in newspapers. How do they make such obscene amounts of money? Bank fraud, share fraud, over-invoicing, bribing, thuggery – you name it.

Once again, hints of the dark world are available to us through some rare factual investigative reporting

or some fictional representation in ink or pixels. But here I was with a hardworking “remittance warrior” whose sweat does not lie. He and his kind are trying to refill the proverbial tank of many leaks with their one pipe of inflow. I used to find Jadav Chandra Chakravarti’s Arithmetic difficult as a child; now I find it even more difficult to conceptualise those arithmetical problems as a metaphor for our existence. How can we sustain ourselves as a nation when the number of persons who are keen on repaying debts is fast dwindling?

We see project after project in the name of development. For instance, iron grills surrounding parks are now being replaced with tempered glass. While they have become visually attractive, they are stopping the flow of wind, not to mention that they require heavy maintenance in terms of cleaning. The paved areas of the park are replacing greenery in the name of beautification. The city medians are undergoing serious cosmetic surgery. All these projects create opportunities for dirty money and their subsequent cleansing. How do I know? Oh, I have watched Ozark on Netflix. While I am getting ideas from the media, I am sure there are a million others who are getting the urge to apply them in real life.

A confession made by a freelancer from Chattogram, who was running a blackmailing racket based on an

adult app, proves my point. Last week, the actors behind the Telegram app-based group called Pompom were eventually nabbed by police. Abu Sayem, who used the alias of Mark Suckerberg, told the media how he saw the opportunity to make easy money by leaking intimate images of app users to the web to milk money.

Our greed is on the run. There are too many tutorials available online on how to make quick money. We want

chancellor of Pabna University of Science and Technology, going to Turkey sponsored by a construction firm to inspect the lifts that have been procured? And the university officials showed no remorse in claiming that the foreign trip was included in the project proposal. Then we heard of two vice-chancellors making a gentleman’s agreement in recruiting their offspring to respective universities through quid



ILLUSTRATION: REHNUMA PROSHOON

everyone to become entrepreneurs; make their own rules. We do so because we do not have the system to engage our workforce in the production schema. There was a time when being honest was considered a virtue. Now we live in a time when vice is advised at the topmost level.

Why else is a team of six university officials, including the pro-vice-

pro quo. When corruption occurs at the top, what can we expect from the bottom? The former president in his outgoing speech lashed out against the corruption, nepotism, and incompetence corroding our education sector. But it was too little too late. The water tank is leaking. How can the government plug these leaks and refill what’s been lost?

his debt is becoming a rarity. Yet, he represents the hardworking, honest Bangladesh that can bring real change to the system. Those who are at the helm need to protect and guide these individuals with the incentives they need to check in to the future with dignity and pride. That would be the smart thing to do for a Smart Bangladesh.

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