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2A/1, North East of Darussalam Road

Section-1 Mirpur, Dhaka-1216

E-mail : puj.crhp@primeuniversity.edu.bd
primeuniversity_crhp@yahoo.com

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Editorial Note

The Prime University Journal (PUJ) is an International Journal published biannually. This is a scholarly peer-reviewed journal with the prime objective to promote inquiry on education, research and development. PUJ is committed to inspire the emerging scholars and academicians globally to disseminate their professional knowledge, innovative ideas and research in the fields of life, literature, culture, business, arts, social science, law, technology, and science and engineering and allied disciplines. The PUJ aims to bridge the research community in humanities, social science and technology developers from academia and industry through submitting/publishing their research-based papers, articles, case studies, reviews on various topics of current concerns in different disciplines, and book review on a single platform. The PUJ has an international editorial board consisting of scholars of different disciplines of the eastern and western origins that facilitates the mitigation of cross-cultural issues over the globe.

The current volume of PUJ contains eight research papers on different disciplines in addition to one book review.

The *first paper* is a study on white collar crimes in Bangladesh trying to find out the causes for the growth of this crime which is perpetrated by the people of the upper socio-economic class, ruling elite and affluent segment of different groups. They amass vast wealth through corruption, manipulation and abuse of power causing severe detriment to national economy so much so that Transparency International identified Bangladesh as the most corrupted country in the world for five consecutive years. The *second paper* is an analysis of Marxist parameters present among the dominated people in Frantz Kufka's *Metamorphosis* and other literary works. It investigates the roles of various individuals such as Gregor Samsa in *Metamorphosis* to prompt working class people to be self-conscious rather than to be oppressed and subjugated under the upper class people. The paper reflects the classless construct of humankind by showing how working class people achieve honors for their toil and moil.

The *third paper* deals with the local and global concern of terrorism. The author tried to find the causes of terrorism and its impacts and remedies in Bangladesh and abroad. While doing so, it delineated the nature of terrorism, its forms and criminological aspects, its internationalization and objectives thereof.

In *paper four*, the author tries to find out the reasons behind poor listening skill among the ESL learners at tertiary level in different non-government universities. It makes some suggestions to improve the listening skill to develop students' proficiency in listening.

The *fifth* article deals with the heinous crime of child kidnapping lured by the intention of grabbing ransom in Bangladesh and the resultant infringement on the rights of the children to free movement. The paper concludes with recommendations such as increasing awareness among the people, etc.

The *sixth paper* is an analysis of the financial position of six top ranking companies sampled from pharmaceutical industry for three years, 2011, 2012, and 2013 to determine its position according to the findings. The authors used four vital ratios: liquidity, activity, solvency or leverage and profitability analyses with reference to annual reports of Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE). Based on the analysis they determined the comparative positions of the chosen firms on the merit of their financial strength.

The *seventh paper* deals with the HIV/AIDS disease with special reference to the knowledge level of the private University students in Bangladesh. Despite its current low prevalence in our country, HIV/AIDS is increasingly becoming a major threat for the development of Bangladesh since it tends to be injurious to economic growth, educational institutions, governance, and social stability etc.

The *eighth* paper is on designing an effective radio spectrum management framework. The regulation of frequency spectrum creates an artificial scarcity of radio spectrum. The major drawback of universal spectrum is irreversibility following spectrum assignment, overcrowding, and inadequate quality of service. These limitations can be resolved with the development of technology like spectrum traffic-load countervailing iterative algorithm. A model of benefits and costs is defined by the

authors for spectrum management following an effective design framework.

The review on the famous work 'From Two Economies to Two Nations - My Journey to Bangladesh' by the celebrated economist Rehman Sobhan is an interesting study. The book reviewer's contribution contains appreciative estimation of all the five parts of the seminal work: i) Two Economies, ii) The Democratic Struggle for Self-Rule, iii) Two Nations, iv) A Vision for Bangladesh and v) The Idea of Bangladesh. Out of 37 issues including more prominent ones like disparity, political crises, East Pakistan's revolt against Ayub Khan, coming to terms with Six Points, negotiating for Bangladesh, from non-cooperation to people-raj, power to the people, towards socialism, economic basis for Bengali nationalism, Bangabandhu and the emergence of an independent Bangladesh. The contributions dates back from 1961 and extend up to December 1971 when he was campaigning for the liberation war.

Prof. Sobhan's articles, published in different newspapers/journals, prepared us for a silent revolution which culminated in launching of Six Points program. The review unfailingly points out, "Whatever Professor Rahman wrote, he wrote with a purpose – to contribute to a wider struggle" of liberation of the country.

M. Abdus Sobhan

Editor

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Growth of White Collar Crimes in Bangladesh and Its Contributing Factors: A Critical Analysis

Kudrat-E-Khuda (Babu)¹

Abstract : Although members of the upper social strata are believed to have uncorrupted social activities, it has become known that certain professions offer lucrative opportunities for criminal acts, known as White Collar Crimes, in which these persons have been involved. The advancement of commerce and technology has made white collar criminality a global phenomenon. Bangladesh has followed other developing countries in an equal grip of white collar criminality. The fast development in economy and industrial growth in recent decades has increased white collar crimes in the present day. Transparency International (TI) has identified Bangladesh as the most corrupt country in the world for five consecutive years. People of the upper socio-economic class, ruling elites and people of different groups are committing white collar crimes. They are making large amounts of money through corruption, manipulation and the abuse of power, causing severe detriment to national economy.

Keywords: White Collar Crime, corruption, crore, Transparency International, political parties.

Introduction

It is common knowledge that certain professions offer lucrative opportunities for criminal acts and unethical persons in business, various professions and even in public life. They tend to become unscrupulous because of their neglect at school, home and other social institutions where people get training for citizenship and character building. These deviants have scant regard for honesty and other ethical values. Therefore they carry on their illegal activities with impunity without the fear of loss of prestige or status. The crimes of this nature are called White Collar Crimes and they are essentially an outcome of competitive economy (Paranjape, 2011). It should not, however, be concluded that there was no such problem or awareness of it until Edwin Hardin Sutherland (An American Sociologist) focused his attention on this variety of crime about forty years ago. As observed by Burners and letters, there has always been

¹ PhD, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Law, Cox's Bazar International University, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh; International member of *Amnesty International* and Climate activist of *Greenpeace International*. E-mail: kekbabu@yahoo.com, kekbabu@gmail.com

crime among businessmen. There have always been instance of violation of trust. Most of us have read of chicanery and plunder in the history books and such acts have often constituted the central theme of the fiction of earlier times.

But the American people, in particular, seemed to believe that anyone who betrayed a trust or who mulcted (extract money from someone by fine or taxation/take money or possessions from someone by fraudulent means) the window's mite in a shady but legal deal, would eventually suffer-if not here, surely in the hereafter (George, 1979). Existing practices, however, were generally accepted as being within the canons of good business. Business, therefore, was justified in pulling a shrewd deal. The victim either did not report what was done for fear of being ridiculed, or received little sympathy because he had been fleeced in a socially approved and even legal deal. Caveat emptor-let the buyer beware-expressed the prevalent attitude (Qadri, 2005).

In twentieth century, Sutherland (Kader, 2010) used the term *White Collar Crime* as the title of his remarks before the American sociological society. He discussed the issues relating to white collar crimes and elaborated many of its ramifications (George, 1979). Sutherland started a systematic research into the criminal practice of the elites, he argued, to give an impression that criminality largely has been concentrated in the lower class and economically underprivileged people. The reports gave a misleading idea that respected people including highly placed business persons and political persons are righteous and free from criminality.

Objectives of the Study

Every research has its objectives. However, this research topic deals with the crimes which relate to white collar crimes. The objectives of this study are as follows:

- To point out the concept of the word 'White Collar Crime' and its criticisms.
- To find out the ways and techniques adopted by these people in committing and involving with the crimes.
- To identify the prominent part of white collar crimes in a socio-economic condition of Bangladesh.

- To identify the authorities responsible for detecting white collar crimes and techniques followed thereof.
- To identify the authorities empower for disposal of the crime, and their main function of responsibilities and the law bind thereto.
- To examine the impact of white collar crimes particularly on government's revenue and development of a country.
- To evaluate the statutory provision and other legal context relating to research topic.
- To accumulate the wide ranging and reliable information about the white collar crime.
- To find out ways and means of preventing white collar crimes in Bangladesh.

Methodology of the Study

The present study has been conducted by using qualitative method. All the data and information used here are from secondary sources like the report of Transparency International (TI), Books of different writers, English and Bengali dailies of Bangladesh, different journals, different websites, case laws, Act etc.

Historical Background

The concept of white collar crime is usually associated with *E.H. Sutherland* whose penetrating work in this area focused the attention of criminologists on its demoralizing effect on the total crime picture. Edwin Hardin Sutherland (An American Sociologist) pointed out that besides the traditional crime such as assault, robbery, dacoity (an act of violent robbery committed by an armed gang), murder, rape; kidnapping and other acts involving violence, there are certain anti-social activities which the persons of upper strata carry on in course of their occupation or business (Clarke, 1997). These activities for a long time were accepted as a part of usual business tactics necessary for a shrewd professional man for his success in profession or business. Thus any complaint against such tactics often went unheeded and unpunished.

It must, however, be stated that Edwin Hardin Sutherland was preceded by other writers who focused attention on the dangers to society from the upper socio-economic group who exploited the accepted economic system

to the detriment of common masses. Thus Albert Morris refers to a paper entitled 'Criminal Capitalists' which was read by Edwin C. Hill before the International Congress on the Prevention and Repression of Crime at London in 1872. In this paper the learned writer underlined the growing incidence of crime as an organized business and its evil effects on society (Albert, 1972).

In 1934, Morris drew attention to the necessity of a change in emphasis regarding crime. He asserted that anti-social activities committed by persons of high status in course of their profession must be brought within the category of crime and should be made punishable. Finally Edwin Hardin Sutherland through his pioneering work emphasized that these 'upper world' crimes which are committed by the persons of upper socio-economic groups in course of their occupation violating the trust, should be termed "White Collar Crime" so as to be distinguished from traditional crime which he called, "Blue Collar Crime". Thus, he observed that if a border shoots his wife's lover, that is not a white collar crime, but if he violates the law and is convicted in connection with his business, he is a white collar criminal.

Sutherland further pointed out that white collar crimes differ from the crimes committed by criminal syndicates. This distinction could be based on the extent of presumed respectability. Thus, if a person who belongs to a respectable class of society and possesses some degree of good reputation, sells shoddy goods, he is committing a white collar crime. But if a group of persons unknown to their victims, sell the same type of shoddy goods that would not be a white collar crime. Sutherland carefully examined the depredations of about seventy large corporations involved in white collar crimes and found that the charges against them included contracts, combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, misrepresentation in advertising, infringements against copyrights, financial frauds and violations of trust, breach of war-regulations and other miscellaneous offences. But people drew very little about the trickery of these big business criminals and even if they knew, they were apathetic towards the problem because of the fact that "the legal battles involved therein are dragged out for years in the courts, with the result that the charges are forgotten long before they are settled (Paranjape, 2011).

Definition of White Collar Crime

American Sociologist Edwin Hardin Sutherland pointed out that a White Collar Crime is more dangerous to society than ordinary crimes because the financial loss to society from white collar crimes is far greater than the financial loss from burglaries, robberies, larcenies etc. (Clarke, 1997).

Sir water Reckless, an eminent American criminologist suggests that White Collar Crime represents the offences of businessmen who are in a position to determine the policies and activities of business.

Misrepresentation through fraudulent advertisements, infringement of patents, copyrights and trademarks, are frequently resorted to by manufacturers, industrialists and other persons of repute in course of their occupation with a view to earning huge profits. Other illustrations of white collar criminality include publication of fabricated balance sheets and profit and loss account of business, passing of goods, concealment of defects in the commodity for sale etc. (Paranjape, 2011).

Referring to this variety of the upper level of crimes, Barnes and Testers quoted Lord Acton who said, power tends to corrupt and absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely. Whenever citizens of a particular community become apathetic to work with the government then corruptions as well as alliance between public servants and the criminal world are the common phenomenon resulting into breach of trust, fraud and other malpractices (Paranjape, 2011).

Contributing Factors of White Collar Crime

Of all the factors, the economic and industrial growth throughout the world has perhaps been the most potential cause for increasing white collar crimes in recent years. The changing socio-economic scenario of the society coupled with increase in wealth and prosperity has furnished opportunities for such crimes. Commenting on the growing incidence of white collar crime in Bangladesh, the law commission in its twenty ninth reports observed that modern scientific and technological developments and monopolistic trends in business world have led to enormous increase in white collar crimes.

The post independence period in Bangladesh ushered an era of welfare activities which necessitated regulatory measure on the part of

government to control the means of production and distribution so as to sub-serve the common good. The contravention of such regulatory measures generally raises white collar criminality.

Classification of White Collar Crimes

White collar crimes are as difficult to detect as they are easy to commit. The detection mechanisms on which police and government traditionally rely seem singularly inadequate for this vast new body of crimes (Adler, 2004). White Collar Crimes may be divided into occupational crime and organizational crime but in common parlance there exist 10 popular types of white collar crimes as:

1. **Bank Fraud:** To engage in an act or pattern of activity where the purpose is to defraud a bank of funds.
2. **Blackmail:** A demand for money under threat to do bodily harm, to injure property or to expose secrets.
3. **Bribery:** When money, goods, services or any information is offered with intent to influence the actions, opinions and decisions of the taker, constitutes bribery.
4. **Cellular Phone Fraud:** Unauthorized use or tampering or manipulating cellular phone services.
5. **Embezzlement:** When a person who has been entrusted with the money or property but the money or property is not returned; and used for his or her own purpose.
6. **Counterfeiting:** Copies or imitates an item without having been authorized to do so.
7. **Forgery:** When a person passes false or worthless instruments such as cheque or counterfeit security with intent to defraud.
8. **Tax-Evasion:** Frequently used by the middle-class to have extra-unaccounted money.
9. **Adulteration:** Adulteration of foods and drugs.
10. **Professional crime:** Crimes committed by medical practitioners, lawyers in course of their occupation.

White Collar Crimes in Bangladesh

Some of the professions involving technical expertise and skill provide sufficient opportunities for white collar criminality. They include medical profession, engineering, legal practice, private educational institutions etc. (Paranjape, 2011).

(a) Corruption of Politicians: Politicians are the elected representatives of the people, repository of public confidence. As policy makers of the country, they are supposed to lead the nation towards a positive direction, to equip us for twenty first century. They should ensure good governance and sustainable development of Bangladesh. Instead of dispensing their proper role, they are alleged to be involved in corrupt practices. As a class, politicians have been identified as the most corrupt persons in many countries, Bangladesh is not an exception to this. Among the people involved in corruption, 8.1 percent were elected representatives. Among them 43.5 percent were Union Parishad (Local administrative organ of the Govt.) chairman, 27.1 percent were UP members, 11.8 percent were municipality chairman, 8.2 percent were members of parliament, 4.7 percent were ministers, 1.8 percent was ward commissioners, 1.2 percent were city mayors (Transparency International Report, 2005).

Though politicians constitute very little portion (8.1%) of the total of corrupt people, that is due to their scanty number in the administration, as they are to lead different administrative units. Magnitude of their corruption and the loss they cause to national economy is great. In one of their report in 2002, Transparency International mentioned that politics has been commercialized and criminalized and politicians are involved in corruption. As a class politicians are the most corrupt persons of the society. Transparency International has identified political parties as the most corrupt organizations of the world. It has conducted a survey on the people of 62 countries of the world. The people of 36 countries opinion that political organizations are the most corrupt among all the institutions. Government high-ups in Bangladesh are involved in huge corruption, manipulation and abuse of power. Reports of newspapers have revealed series of corruption of the ministers of successive governments.

(b) Corruption of Government Officials

Corrupting, bribery, and abuse of power are not related to any specific government of Bangladesh. BNP and Awami League governments cannot only be blamed for that, rather they have become inevitable part of the corrupt state mechanism and political culture. The amount

of bribery and misappropriation of 24 ministries were 15 thousand crore taka during the last seven years. This was revealed in a report on February 4, 2002 submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor general of Bangladesh. During the period police took bribery of an amount of 2 thousand 66 crore taka and officials of lower judiciary 11 hundred 35 crore taka. In one of their report in 2002, Transparency International identified police department of Bangladesh as the most corrupt among all the departments. Lower judiciary placed the second position, public health sector third, education sector fourth and electricity sector fifth.

In 2005, among the people involved in corruption, 64.1 percent were government officers and staffs. Absolute and discretionary powers, lack of accountability and weak administrative system are the causes of high level of corruption among the government officials. In 38.1 percent corruption cases, no action was taken, in 18.1 percent cases administrative action was taken, in 19.1 percent cases incident of corruption was informed to the authority, in 16.3 percent cases it was not known whether any action was taken or not.

By scanning newspaper reports, Transparency International has found that almost all the government sectors are involved in corruption. Among these education, police, health and family welfare, and local government were the most corrupt sectors. In education sector most of the corruptions took place in high schools (33.55%), and college (15.31%). Abuse of power (59.61%) and bribery (30.95%) were highly used corrupt practices. In the police department, Thana police (77.26%) and traffic police (11.37%) were the most corrupt. Among the methods of corruption, bribery (31.76%), extortion (33.3%), and abuse of power (25.88%) were most prominent. In local government sector, Union Parishad (32.67%), Bureau of local Government Engineering (16.73%), DC office (5.58%), Municipality (9.56%), and UNO office (11.16%) were involved in corruption (TI Report).

An audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General uncovered the financial irregularities in the Army, Navy and Air Force during the last 29 years, which was equivalent to 1 hundred 82 crore and 88 lakh taka. This report was presented in the fourth session of Parliament. In another case, crore of money was misappropriated by some officials

of the Bureau of Public Health Engineering. The officials submitted the bill without installing any tube-well several times. They are said to have misappropriated more than 13 crore taka through a fake allotment of 3 thousand 1 hundred deep tube-wells (*The Daily Dinkal*, 2002).

In one of its attempts, the Bureau of Anti-Corruption failed to collect the account of the assets of 60 Customs and Police officers. Among them some have assets of one hundred crore taka. The list ranges from the Secretary of the Taxation Board to Customs Inspectors and from Additional Inspector General to the Inspectors of Police. A case was filed against 7 high-ups of the Bangladesh Shipping corporation for misappropriating 6 crore taka. Among others the list included Managing Director and Executive Director.

Officials of the Criminal Investigating Department (CID) of Chittagong are extracting 10 lakh taka from the smugglers and terrorists in every month. In every year the amount is 1 crore 20 lakh (*The Daily Bhorer Kagoj*, 2002).

An organized group of officials of BRTA (Bangladesh Road Transport Authority), Pabna, are involved in huge corruption. They are alleged to have misappropriated 10 crore taka and deprived government of tax of an amount of another 10 crore taka. These corruption and manipulation have been revealed by an investigating Committee of Communications Ministry. A vicious circle has misappropriated huge amount of wheat equivalent to 7 crore taka in the name of flood rehabilitation project. A case was filed against former Chairman of BIWTC (Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation) in Khulna for misappropriating one crore taka. Every city Mayor was prisoner except Sadeq Hossain Khoka (Dhaka) during the caretaker Government.

(c) Corruption of Judges

15 judges of Bangladesh were punished for their proved involvement in corruption recently. Out of them 4 judges were given forced retirement, 4 were recommended to be sacked. Permission of the High Court Division was sought to file departmental cases against 7 judges. Among the judges 2 held posts equivalent to District and Sessions

Judge, 4 were Additional district and Sessions Judges, 7 were Joint District Judges and 2 were Senior Assistant Judges. The Bureau of Anti-Corruption and Intelligence Branch had received allegations against 8 judges about their involvement in taking bribery and corruption. All of them are owners of crores of money. They have industries, factories, luxurious abode and a number of flats in their name or names of their family members (*The Daily Bhorer Kagoj*, 15th March, 2004).

(d) Corruption of Doctors

Bribery, corruption and abuse of power have become inevitable part of all types of institutions of Bangladesh; health sector is not an exception to this. Patients of different government hospitals do not get medicine, which they are supposed to get. Rather some officials of the hospitals sold the medicine at a lower price to the surrounding medicine shops. Through this process lac and lac taka's medicine of Dhaka Medical college Hospital are trafficked and sold (Karzon, 2008).

In 2005, health sector, among others, was identified as one of the most corrupt sectors. Health Complex (61.9%), Medical College Hospital (17.06%), Office of Family Planning (5.95%), Office of Civil Surgeon (1.98%), specialized-hospital (1.59%), private clinic doctor (4.37%) were the sub-sectors to be involved in corruption. Among different types of corruption in health sector, the most prevalent were misappropriation (43.7%), negligence of duty (31.1%), abuse of power (11.1%), bribery (8.7%), and cheating (2.4%). In this sector, the first class officers were mostly involved in corruption, which constituted 62.4 percent (TI Report, 2005).

Doctors are said to have involved in money-making malpractices, such as prolonging treatment, issuing false medical certificates, helping in illegal abortion, giving simulated expert opinion, and referring patients to diagnostic centers, from where they get regular commission. Some medical officers prepare annual budget of government hospitals, showing cost, many times more than the actual one, of various medicines and other medical instruments, which causes 100 crore taka loss of the national treasury.

(e) Corruption of Engineers

Engineers have lot of opportunities to do corrupt practices, which they are alleged to do by underhand dealing with contractors, letting perfunctory construction of infrastructure, including road, building, bridge, culvert etc. The transaction of public procurement contracts creates ample opportunities of corruption for the engineers. Public procurement contracts are supposed to go to the lowest bidder, but in many of the cases they do not, as appropriate authority is bribed. “Even an award in favor of the lowest bidder may involve corruption, if the firm has paid the highest bribe to bring this about. The scope for exchange of money remains because normally there are ways in which the lowest bidder may be eliminated on technical (e.g. specifications, quality) or procedural (e.g. the ways the documents have been drawn up) grounds. In this latter case, the tender committee member’s gain the cost of the bidding firm, not the state, at least in the short runs. In the long run, the state is likely loser because the contracting firm may try to recover the bribe to the tender committee by again bribing the supervisors to take a sleepy attitude toward the quality of work done, services rendered, or materials supplied.” Abuse of tender of the road development projects of LGED (Local Government Engineering Department) has become usual incident. The cadres of government party are forcibly taking the tender before opening the tender box. They get construction works by underhand dealing with the authority, namely, engineers. For cadres, it is a profitable business, as they make huge amount of money out of the construction works, but they are not at all committed to their work. An investigating Committee has revealed financial irregularities of 8 crore taka by three officials of Chittagong WASA (Water Supply & Sewerage Authority), including Chief Engineer, who were later on suspended. In a project 1 thousand 2 hundred 25 metric ton wheat was allotted, of which 9 hundred 10 metric ton was sold out in black market by the engineers of the Water Development Board (*Ibid*).

(f) Stock Exchange Manipulation, Loan Defaulter and Criminalization of Election Process

Stock market was manipulated in 1996, first ever in the history of Bangladesh, some notorious share market manipulators took away the

savings of 3 lakh small investors, mostly belonging to middle and lower-middle class. The white collar criminals, linked through a web of national and international network, behind this share market manipulation are yet to bring before a court of law.

As a class loan defaulter are very influential in Bangladesh, who took money from banks in the name of fictitious projects without any intention to pay back. According to Bangladesh Bank statement, on December 31, 2001 loan defaulters owe an amount of 23 thousand 299 hundred 44 lakh taka, which increased 1.50 thousand crore taka within 9 months. The total amount of defaulted loan stood approximately 25 thousand crore taka at the end of September, 2002 (*The Daily Bhorer Kagoj*, December 28, 2002). The loan defaulters are active members of political parties, and they have considerable hold on the big political parties, both government and opposition, which was reflected in the government decision of remitting 2 thousand 4 hundred crore taka of the loan defaulters in 2002 and no protest of the opposition political parties.

(g) Criminalization of Politics and Economics

In a subtle process of corrupt practices, white collar crime has embedded into the political and network of Bangladesh. In the last 30 years (1971-2002), Bangladesh got 1 lac 80 thousand core taka as foreign loan, of which 1 lakh 35 thousand corer taka was misused and misappropriated by the native and foreign elites, including bureaucrats, politicians and contractors. As a result, the economy of Bangladesh has been criminalized, for the perpetuation of which politics has also been criminalized. Exportation of public office for private gain, therefore, not only pertains to the definition of corruption, it also paves the smooth commission of white collar crimes in Bangladesh, of which politicians, bureaucrats and businessman are concomitants, and the people are the worst sufferer.

(h) Educational Institutions

Yet another field where white collar criminals operate with immunity are the privately run educational institutions in this country. The governing bodies of these institutions manage to secure large sums by way of government grants of financial aid by submitting fictitious and fake details about their institutions. The teachers and other staff

working in these institutions receive a meager salary far less than what they actually sign for, thus allowing a big margin for the management to grab huge amount in this illegal manner. The victimized teachers can hardly afford to complain about this exploitation to high ups because of the fear of being thrown out of job. They are, therefore, compelled to compromise with the situation. Although the Government has introduced the scheme of treasury-payments for teachers of private institutions, but the problem still persists in one form or the other. That apart, fake and bogus enrolment of students who are residing far away from the place of location of these institutions is yet another source of illegal earning for them. They charge huge amounts by way of donations or capitation fees from such needy students to appear in different examinations on the basis of manipulated eligibility certificates or domicile certificates in return for huge sums. These dishonest and unscrupulous practices have damaged the standard of education in Bangladesh to such an extent that it is causing an irreparable loss to the younger generation (*The Daily Bhorer Kagoj*, December 28, 2002).

Growth of White Collar Crimes in the World

The rise of white collar criminality in many countries has coincided with the progress made in those countries in the economic and industrial fields. It is hardly surprising that the two processes should go together considering the most of the white collar crimes are directly or indirectly connected with production and distribution of wealth. The industrial revolution had initiated the great social changes in the economic and the structure of the property (tangible, visible and mainly immovable), ownership of shares, trademarks, patents, copy-rights etc. are coincided with the growth of the large-sized corporations replacing individual entrepreneurs (Siddique, 2009). This development *inter alia* (among other things) led to concentration of economic and consequent political power in a few hands, absentee ownership and impersonal monopoly, emphasis on money and credit and decline in the sense of social responsibility on the part of owners of large property.

The advance of technological and scientific development is contributing to the emergence of mass society with a large rank and file; and small controlling elite, encouraging the growth of monopolies, the rise of a

managerial class and intricate institutional mechanisms. Strict adherence to a high standard of ethical behavior is necessary for the event and honest functioning to the new social, political and economic processes (Paranjape, 2011).

The two world wars also contributed towards white collar crimes in a substantial way. The traditional mores and ethical restraints were vitally affected due to the scarcity of things and mounting demands. Since 1947 till the War of Liberation in 1971, Bangladesh had faced a tremendous biasness of the government to the West Pakistani people. That discrimination deprived the people of Bangladesh a lot and after the independence many of the people started committing different types of crimes to meet their need, especially white collar crimes. During the last forty years Bangladesh has seen the execution of various five-year plans involving the huge expenditure of the government for various nation building activities. Corrupt officers, businessmen and contractors never had it so good ((Paranjape, 2011). No doubt the country did make some progress but a big chunk of money earmarked for developmental projects has been pocketed by white collar criminals.

Present Situation of White Collar Crimes in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh white collar crimes, in contrast to blue collar crimes, are on the rise. Here politics has criminalized and corruption has taken strong hold. Transparency International (TI), a German based non-governmental organization, has identified Bangladesh as the most corrupt country in the world for consecutive five years. But in 2013 it increased and positioned 14. People of upper socio-economic class, ruling elites and people of different groups are committing white collar crimes in Bangladesh. They are making huge amount of money by corruption, manipulation and abuse of power causing severe detriment to national economy. The latest size of black money in the country stands at least taka 60,000 crore (A crore is a unit in the South Asian numbering system equal to ten million), a volume which is equivalent to one-third of the gross national income. Their crimes are insufficiently focused, most of the time undetected and remain beyond the domain of legal process. They are very influential in terms of power and money.

In Bangladesh, not only the people of upper socio economic class are involved in white collar crime, the people from top to bottom are

practicing this vice, so far corruption, bribery and other malpractices are concerned. All the categories of white collar crimes are present here, but corruption occupies the most prominent place. In identifying and discussing white collar crime in Bangladesh, all pervasive corruption has taken the foremost priority. A person (acting individually or as a member of a group) is said to be engaged in corruption if he (i) enjoys any power or position which has been acquired through explicit contract or through solemn promise (stated or implied) in order that by virtue of them he can best protect or advance the goals of those persons or institutions on whose behalf he is required to act, but (ii) deliberately abuses his power or position to advance his personal or parochial interest.

If any person willfully abuses his power for personal or parochial gain, he is said to have committed an act of corruption. Though the term ‘corruption’ has many meanings, but usually it refers to a particular type of exchange, activity or behavior. “For instance, corruption could mean a process of physical decay or degeneration; the loss of innocence; a state of moral impurity or moral deterioration; perversion in taste or language; and also the wrongful, negligent or willfully corrupt act of a public official in the discharge of his or her public duties. In Bangladesh, corruption stands for ‘the misuse of public power for private profit.’ Corruption, in the reality of Bangladesh, refers to the exchange, activity, process or behavior which takes place when the public domain comes into contact with private domain.

Corruption has gained much currency—in discussion, newspaper reports, columns, rhetoric, but there is dearth of in-depth analysis, article, and empirical study to understand the problem. The causes of corruption, political, economic, and social, need to be identified, both in its origin and impact on the good governance and true development of Bangladesh. Some researchers try to explain corruption of Bangladesh in terms of ‘modernization’ theory. According to them, Bangladesh has not reached ‘modern’ state of policy, still it exists in primitive stage of development, hence showing signs of ‘traditional’ forms of organization, among which corruption occupies prominent place. Some authors hold that capitalism and search for ‘modernity’ give rise to corruption. Politicians, bureaucrats, the state apparatus, regulatory policies, political upheaval, tradition, culture and western influence have been also identified for high rate of corruption in Bangladesh (Sheikh Hafizur Rahman, 2008).

In addition to the above, some other causes seem to be plausible. Situation may compel to do corrupt practices in the context of gap between legitimate salary and real expenditure. Greed and unlimited desires, in the absence of sufficient social control, seem to contribute to corruption and its voluminous increase. Anomie and social control theorists suggest that when social control is either absent or weakens, it will lead to deregulation in the society, where many problems arise. Bangladesh is passing a transition-from its endeavor to reach 'modernity' from 'primitive' stage, from rural to urbanization, from agriculture to industrialization. This transition is conditioned by various maladies, including corruption.

Corruption is not a typical feature of less advanced developing societies; it is also present in developed societies. In those societies, corruption is less visible and confined within the people of upper socio-economic class. There the rich, wealthy and senior members of government, bureaucracy and civil society are involved in corrupt practices. Corruption in the developing societies is not restricted within an elite network, rather extends to various levels of socio-economic and political activity. Corruption in these societies prevails at virtually every point of contact between the state and the market, or the public with the private. In Bangladesh, for instance, as has already been stated, there is ample evidence to show that corruption is not the exception to the rule. It is found at virtually every level of activity in which the state plays a role-from the national, political level to the far-flung rural level. Corruption permeates not only the relatively higher, politically sensitive, and sensitive aspects of state activity, but also its routine functions and structures.

Are All White Collar Criminals Rich and Powerful?

Most white-collar offenders are ordinary people who got into financial difficulty and who saw their way out of it through illegal and fraudulent measures. Business fraud is "as familiar in their business context as are street crimes in poor communities. It is the "small fish" who gets caught, while the big fish get away because the "big fish" are more capable of insulating themselves from prosecution scrutiny. When it comes to conviction, the higher socioeconomic status of the offender, the stiffer the sentence juries vote for. Thus, the cards are not always stacked against the

small fish. Goals must be achieved, but often this can be accomplished only by cutting corners. Top management does not have to "get their hands dirty" by directly ordering subordinates to break the law. It is not difficult to structure their affairs so that all of the pressure to break the law surface at a lower level of their organization or a subordinate organization. There are more people occupying small time white-collar positions. So, it would be remarkable if there were many "big fish" arrested, since they are so rare to begin with.

Why Don't White Collar Criminals Punished?

Clearly a double standard exists between white-collar crimes and street crimes. The following are some reasons that explain why white-collar criminals are not more rigorously pursued.

(i) The Best Lawyers

White-collar criminals have money and can therefore afford the best legal advice.

(ii) Favorable Laws

Laws are generally written in favor of the white-collar criminals. People who commit white-collar crimes are sometimes the same people position to see to it that their crimes are not defined too negatively.

(iii) Individual Perception

Whereas the impact of white-collar criminals on the nation is great, the cost to each individual is small. White-collar crimes do not impact individuals with the same intensity as when one individual is victimized by a petty criminal.

(iv) Little Police Effort

Virtually no police effort goes into fighting white-collar crime. Enforcement is many times put in the hands of government agencies (like the Environmental Protection Agency - EPA). Often these agencies can act only as watchdogs and point the finger when an abuse is discovered.

(v) Difficult to Assign Blame

Assigning blame in white-collar crime cases can be difficult. For example, pollution may be the result of corporate neglect, but

corporation cannot be sent to jail. Corporations could be heavily fined (a viable option), but the social impact of severely punishing an institution that may provide jobs to hundreds of people, as well as supply social necessities, may be more detrimental than the initial violation of the law (<http://www.Bangladeshnews.com> -Accessed on September 13, 2012).

Judicial Attitude

Generally courts have been giving differential treatment to white collar criminals. Sometimes instead of punishing the guilty courts have used cease and desist orders in case of white collar criminals (Siddique, 2009). It is a technique which is not resorted to for the ordinary criminals. As pertinently observed by Taft and England, “We do not warn the burglar to desist, we arrest him forthwith.” There, however, seems to have occurred lacunas of the judicial attitude in the USA of late as manifested in the famous *General Electric case* of electrical equipment companies decided in the year of 1961. In the words of Taft and England, “The plea of *nolo contendere* by a person formally accused of a crime is a backhanded plea of guilt. For decades businessmen accused of violating the anti-trust laws have pleaded *nolo contendere* when the evidence against them was clearly overwhelming and in that year four Ohio businessmen were sentenced to jail for anti-trust law violations.”

Trial courts in Bangladesh so far sometimes fail to realize the gravity of the white collar criminality and, therefore, tend to be contended by awarding light or even token punishments to white collar criminals. The law commission is aware of the judicial smugness which is occurred by the white collar criminals and the dangers inherent in them. In the case of *M. H. Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra*, (the Supreme Court of India has made its approach to white collar crimes absolutely clear. The court observes the economic crimes committed by the upper berth ‘Mafia’ ill serve social justice so that soft sentencing against them is a sort of gross injustice).

In Bangladesh, courts have given strict interpretation to the socio-economic statutes which do not require any *mens rea* either in the form of intention or knowledge for committing an offence. This is how it should be thought it may be pointed out that courts have been somewhat reluctant in finding *mens rea* excluded from statutes dealing with more traditional

crimes. It can obviously be deemed as a change in the judicial attitude regarding white collar criminality in Bangladesh.

Constitutional Provisions

Bangladesh constitution is one of the richest constitutions of the world. Hopes and aspirations of the people have been reflected here. As the solemn expression of the will of the people it is the supreme law of the country. The highest law is pledged to ensure exploitation free society. So establishing corruption society is the prime concern of this constitution. The constitution tells equal opportunity of its citizens and invites the state to create the scope of work for the people removing social and economic inequality. Simultaneously, the constitution has the responsibility to the state for ensuring such conditions that prevents the people to earn illegal income. Side by side the constitution has imposed the following duties to the citizens as well as the public servants:

- (i) To observe the constitution and the laws,
- (ii) To maintain discipline,
- (iii) To perform public duties and to protect public property and
- (iv) To strive at all times to serve the people.

The Anti-Corruption Commission

There has been a major change brought about the Anti-corruption regime in Bangladesh pursuant to the enactment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 which has come into force on 9th May, 2004. An independent commission has been established there under for the purpose of effective detection, enquiry, investigation and conduct of corruption cases before the court. On the commencement of this Act, the Anti-Corruption Act, 1957 has been repealed and the Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAC) has been abolished with all the powers there under hitherto before exercised by BAC and the government has been vested in the Anti-Corruption Commission (Akhtaruzzaman, 2007).

As provided under section 20 of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 the Commission has the exclusive power to investigate into the offences specified in the Schedule of the Act and the investigating officer duly authorized by the commission shall have the power of the Officer-in-Charge of a Police Station so far the investigation of the offences are concerned. Under this Act the two offences in respect of failure of a

person to furnish property statement within the specified time or furnishing false statements and the acquisition of property disproportionate to declared sources of income have been made punishable under section 26 and 27 respectively.

The Anti-Corruption Commission framed the Anti-Corruption Commission Rules, 2007 dated 29 March 2007 published in an official Gazette. These rules appeared to be somewhat deficient and confusing with regard to the enquiry and investigation of the Anti-Corruption cases. Rule 20 defines that enquiry into the allegations of corruption on preliminary matters with a view to finding the *prima facie* truth or falsehood thereof. This stage is simply a fact finding stage. Under rule 10 the time limit for completion of investigation has been fixed 45 working days from the date of receipt of the order of investigation. During this period the investigation was not completed as aforesaid the investigating officer on obtaining extension of time from the Officer-in-Charge shall complete the investigation within next 15 working days. Section 32 of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 contains mandatory provisions of prior sanction of the commission for each and every case of corruption as pre-condition. It puts a bar that no court shall take cognizance of the offence for trial under the Act without the sanction of the commission. The country just passed an emergency declared by the President on 11 January, 2007. Under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 2007, The Emergency Power Rules, 2007 had also been framed in respect of speedy investigation and trial certain cases including corruption cases.

Role of an Ombudsman

Generally an ombudsman acts as the defender of the citizens' right. In this way he may uphold the dignity and image of the public functionaries, which can be deemed as very important criteria in preventing white collar criminality. According to *the Ombudsman Act, 1980*, some powers are conferred to the ombudsman who is as follows:

The ombudsman may require any public officer or any person to furnish information or produce any document (The Ombudsman Act, 1980).

The ombudsman shall have all powers of a civil court under the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908* namely: summoning and enforcing the attendance of a person before him, requiring the discovery and production of

documents, requiring evidence of affidavit, requisitioning of public document from any court or office etc. But it is not established yet.

Alternative Remedial Measures

In a country like Bangladesh where large scale starvation, mass illiteracy and ignorance affect the life of the people, white collar crimes are bound to multiply in large proportion. Control of these crimes is a crucial problem for the criminal justice administration in this country. However, some of the remedial measures for combating white collar criminality may be stated as follows:

- Creating public awareness against these crimes through the media of press, platform and other audio-visual aids. Intensive legal literacy programmes may perhaps help in reducing the incidence of white collar criminality to a considerable extent.
- Special tribunals should be constituted with power to award sentence of imprisonment up to ten years for white collar criminals.
- Stringent regulatory laws and drastic punishment for white collar criminals may help in reducing these crimes. Even legislation with retrospective operation may be justified for this purpose.
- A separate chapter on white collar crimes and socio-economic crime should be incorporated in the Bangladesh Penal Code by amending the Code so that white collar criminals who are convicted by the court do not escape punishment because of their high social status.
- White collar offenders should be dealt with sternly by prescribing stiffer punishments keeping in view the gravity of injury caused to society because of these crimes.

Above all, public vigilance seems to be the cornerstone of anti-collar crime strategy. Unless white collar crimes become abhorrent to public mind, it will not be possible to contain this growing menace. In order to attain this objective, there is a need for strengthening of morals particularly, in the higher strata and among the public services. It is further necessary to evolve sound group-norms and service ethics based on the twin concepts of absolute honesty and integrity for the sake of national welfare. This is possible through character building at grass-root level and inculcating a sense of real concern for the nation among

youngsters so that they are prepared and trained for an upright living when they enter the public life.

Finally, it must be stated that a developing country like Bangladesh where population is fast escalating, economic offences are increasing by leaps and bound besides the traditional crimes. These are mostly associated with middle and upper class of society and have added new chapter to criminal jurisprudence. To a great extent, they are an outcome of industrial and commercial developments and progress of science and new technology.

Recommendations

The following recommendations could be taken under consideration for the betterment of the present conditions.

- (a) **Zero Tolerance Against Corruption:** Public officials engaged in corrupt practices must be brought to justice and exemplary and punishment. The sectors that showed higher level of corruption and have greater importance for poor people's life and livelihood (such as education, health, local government, law enforcing agencies, judicial service, labor migration, recruitment) should be given priority in taking actions against corruption.
- (b) **Increasing Skills for Fighting Against Corruption:** Skills for fighting against corruption must be enhanced in different institutions especially the service providing ones so that the institutions can take stern and effective steps against corruption and more importantly, adopt preventive measures. This should be done through training and implementing of the anti-corruption law, right to information law and whistle-blower protection law, and developing complaint redresses system and strengthening it.
- (c) **Adopting Code of Conduct:** Every institution must adopt and rigorously enforce its own Code of Conduct. Accountability and transparency must be ensured on the basis of this.
- (d) **Incentives:** Steps should be taken for providing both positive and negative incentives to prevent corruption. Salary and benefits must be made consistent with cost of living to prevent 'need driven corruption'. At the same time reward and punishment must be ensured

for good practices in preventing and controlling corruption and corrupt practices respectively.

- (e) **Increasing the use of Information Technology:** The use of information technology in every service providing institution has to be increased so that direct contact between the service providers and service recipients can be reduced. The experience of using information technology in some sectors (such as the passport and the tax) showed good results and the system should be further expanded and replicated in other sectors. Online/one stop services must be introduced in cases where applicable.
- (f) **Establishing Rule of Law:** The concerned institutions (law enforcing agencies, anti-corruption commission and judiciary) must act professionally to establish the rule of law. Conducive environment must be created for such institutions to function independently and free from the political and/or administrative influence. It must be established in the society that corruption is a punishable offence for all that irrespective of the identity of the individual.
- (g) **Strengthening Parliamentary Oversight of Ministries and Departments:** The Parliamentary Standing Committees must be active in preventing corruption. The complaints of corruption in service providing institutions under the respective ministries and departments must be reviewed regularly and actions must be taken immediately. Monitoring teams must be formed in every ministry and department.
- (h) **Ensuring Independence and Effectiveness of the Anti-corruption Commission (ACC):** The ACC must be made truly independent and active. It must be ensured that the Commission can act without any bias or control. The Government must refrain from any interference in the functioning of the Commission. Although created by the Government, both the Government and the Commission must realize that it is not a government outfit, but one to hold the Government accountable as much as other sections of the society. The draft amendments to the Anti-corruption Act must be disclosed to the public and adopted as soon as possible subject to consultation with experts. The Commission's capacity in terms of skills and integrity of its human resource must be strengthened. Specific orientation and

training programs must be undertaken to enhance professional skill, integrity and sense of independence among the ACC leadership and staff. They should go through rigorous screening to ensure qualities indispensable for combating corruption, and staff should be removed in case such qualities are found inadequate. Similar screening should be done in ACC offices at the local level.

- (i) **Increasing the Roles of Civil Society:** Different civil society organizations should undertake its own initiatives to ensure transparency and accountability of different public and private service providing institutions. This can be done through using different social accountability tools such as open budgeting, report card survey, score card, and integrity pledge.
- (j) **Increasing the Role of the Media:** The media must be allowed to operate independently in creating mass awareness against corruption. The security of the reporters who investigate and report incidents of corruption must be protected, and in applicable cases on special reward and acknowledgement must be given. On the other hand, the media must strictly follow their own policies in ensuring the desired standard and quality of such reports.
- (k) **Sustained Research and Policy Advocacy:** Research on corruption in service sectors must be continued to comprehend along with analysis the trends and knowledge-based advocacy. After all, the government must fulfill its electoral commitment to fight against corruption.
- (l) The existing law does not sufficiently provide compensation to victims of the White Collar Crime for injuries caused or loss suffered due to the offender's White Collar act. The payment of compensation may be made from the money recovered by the State from the offender by way of fine.
- (m) White Collar Crime reporting in Bangladesh continues to be faulty even to this day. As a result of this, crimes are suppressed, minimized or not reported. The reporting procedure, therefore, needs to be improved.
- (n) The Government may develop a separate authority to monitor the abuse of White Collar.

- (o) White Collar crime related cases could be adjudicated under the under the special Tribunal.
- (p) Regular training campaigning should be arranged for the skill development of forces that are going to chase these White Collar criminals.
- (q) The modern western trend favors deletion of all such offences from the White Collar Act which are solely dependent on morality.

Conclusion

Above discussion clearly shows that the present condition of white collar crimes in Bangladesh is not satisfactory. In order to maintain its growth history of reputation, Bangladesh is a matter of great concern needs to reduce white collar crimes (especially corruption) in government and private sectors. As mentioned previously as due to abundance of corruption, prevent multinationals from investing in country. The decreasing of foreign investors and national financial institutions outflow of fund from stock market are clearly indicate the negative impact of white collar crime in Bangladesh. Therefore, the government must improve governance and take strict action against the offenders, as well as prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of economic crime must become priority. However, both law enforcement and private sector, as it stand now, is in danger of slipping further behind the highly sophisticated criminals. However, the proposed measures for overcoming the shortcomings of white collar crimes are alarming to all. Particular policies are involving such types of criminals. To avoid these types of criminalities, we should not be shaky about initial problems. We must work hard with all of our sincere efforts and determination to prove that the White Collar criminals which once made are not the main problems in our country.

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Gregor Samsa in *Metamorphosis*: A Representative of Alienation and Self- consciousness: A Marxist Perspective

Md. Abdul Awal¹

Abstract : The study analyses Marxist parameters present among the dominated people in Frantz Kafka's *Metamorphosis* and other literary works. It investigates the roles of various individuals such as Gregor Samsa in *Metamorphosis* to prompt working class people to be self-conscious rather than to be oppressed and subjugated under the higher class people. It is not an understatement that this is about Samsa's transformation into a monstrous vermin which shakes the basis of the upper class pillars and exerts a surviving manipulation on depressed proletariat working class people. A question may arise regarding the transformation of Samsa on whether his death mitigates human sufferings or releases from bourgeois oppression. The paper seeks to assess how Samsa's alienation in disguise of an insect determines self-consciousness of an individual as an equal being in the world. Finally, the paper supersedes into communism in general in order to contribute significantly to the classless construct of humankind by showing how working class people achieves honors for their toiling and moiling.

Keywords: Alienation, capitalism, class-conflicts, communism, representation, subjugation, self-consciousness and marxism.

Literature reflects cultural constructs and attitudes of its period that, of course, comprises attitudes towards humankind, its positions, its roles and its expectations. But a literature loaded with superstructure-orientated views would be failing in its first prerequisite to present a realistic or base portrait of the world. "The superstructure is not the pure phenomenon of the structure; it is also its condition of existence" (Althusser, 1962). Superstructure controls the economics of the country and exercises power over the base structure like the military force of empires. As Frantz Fanon says, "[C]olonialism and imperialism have not paid their score when they withdraw their flags and their police forces from our territories". (Said, 1978). Marxism has progressively become more far-ranging and more subtle in its retort to bourgeois society. Bourgeois oppressions under the capitalism direly require to be ousted, but equally compulsory is a down-to-earth, tolerant and compassionate view of working class people. Fanon again says, "[F]or centuries the [foreign] capitalists have behaved in the underdeveloped world like nothing more than criminals" (Said,

¹ Senior Lecturer, Department of English, Prime University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
E-mail: awalnanny@yahoo.com

Culture and Imperialism). Marxists have argued for equal surplus for working classes since this is the only way to make a happy peaceful living world.

Marxist theory is the extension of Marxism into political or economical discourses. Karl Marx (1818-1883) is a German philosopher. Marxism is a materialist philosophy. The aim of Marxism is to bring about a classless society, based on the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange. Marx and another German sociologist, Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) announced the advent of communism in their jointly written *Communist Manifesto* of 1848. It aims at understanding the nature of class struggle. It examines classes' struggles, interests, and politics in various fields, such as economics, literature, education, communication and so on. Karl Marx's *Communist Manifesto* is the starting-point for any study of Marxist theory. The book explores how classes' struggle plays vital roles in order to change the society. Marx states about the society, "The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of the struggle in place of the old ones." He also says, "In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i.e., capital, is developed, in the same proportion is the proletariat, the modern working class, a class of laborers, who live only so long as they find work, and who find work only so long as their labor increases capital." He further points out—

Hitherto, every form of society has been based, as we have already seen, on the antagonism of oppressing and oppressed classes... And here it becomes evident, that the bourgeoisie is unfit any longer to be the ruling class in society, and to impose its conditions of existence upon society as an over-riding law... Society can no longer live under this bourgeoisie, in other words, its existence is no longer compatible with society.

(in "Part-I" , *The Communist Manifesto*)

Marx's work initiates almost every debate waged within Marxists ideology up to the present day to raise awareness concerning the value of the working class people.

Life has always been hard for the working class people both physically and mentally by the system of the cultural society for the materialist interest "from the first moment to the last, the lonely hour of the 'last instance' never comes" (Althusser, 1962). As a result, wars, fighting,

clashes and chaos are faced with an endemic poverty in many countries of the world since most hard workers who toil from dawn to dusk have been treated as laborers only, not as productive individuals taking part in economic and developmental affairs for the betterment of the world. They do not even get their fundamental requirements because the fake policy of super structure controls the base. As we see, Samsa in *Metamorphosis* is seen as a productive human being and later on he is seen as a wretched fellow. But now the question is: how will he be a poor fellow while basically he dies in reality to the end of the story? The answer will point to the possibility of whether Samsa of the story can be a vermin under the disguise of conscious human beings to attain his inner determination to make readers familiar to the hypocrisy of the cultural society which “organizes production for profit rather than for use” (Eagleton, 1983). His parents and sister are not burden on him. Therefore, he struggles no more for the survival of his family because he thinks his family is the representative of the cultural class and he is from productive part. From this perspective, Samsa has been chosen as a model in this article. The transformation of Samsa into an insect is a weapon for the workers of the entire world that will establish a classless society and determine peace and happiness in the world. The whole working class people turn into cockroaches, vermin or bugs like Samsa. They will not work anymore for the capitalists. They would rather die than be deprived and oppressed by the bourgeois’ barbarism under capitalism. In *Metamorphosis*, it is seen that how Samsa’s boss never accepts excuses or explanations from any of his employees no matter how hard-working they are in or have been, even though displaying an apparent lack of trusting abilities. Later we see how Samsa is neglected and relationship falls apart to him. It is a very common occurrence to the active workers everywhere. If it exists and concerned working class people are not allowed to be honored, how will one see progress of the cultural class in the true sense? If the whole working class people turn into insects, is it possible to make the world good? Therefore, it is crucial to represent Samsa’s self-exploration through his transformation into an insect which challenges the basis of higher class people. His alienation in the guise of a vermin makes the working class people of the entire world awake to resist against the oppression of capitalism.

In *Metamorphosis*, Kafka gives so many hints of the roles of the contemporary society and how the working class people were treated, illustrating social values and stereotypes. The confinement of the lower

middle-class people, like Samsa, to the domestic sphere was represented in an idealized way. Samsa, the main character, strives to achieve the perfect ideal set before him by the norms of bourgeois society. He is a direct victim-man of the social system. Kafka himself is trapped within the “Self-Alienation” that is his physical home. His father makes a pen for him throughout his father’s living time, because Kafka was imposed to do everything according to the will of his father. He represents himself through the character of Samsa in a well socio- economic and political context. Walter H. Sokel’s essay “From Marx to Myth: The Structure and Function of Self-Alienation in Kafka’s *Metamorphosis*” dramatizes the concept of self-alienation derived from Karl Marx. Sokel says, “His [Samsa’s] transformation is a type of self-alienation but is also caused by his self-alienation (Sokal, 2012)”. Self-alienation “implies the individual’s estrangement from his humanity” (1987), that means that the man has in fact lost his humanity or is no longer human. Samsa is literally no longer human because he has been transformed into a monstrous vermin. His life is too much burden because he is imposed to maintain and manage both the office and the family. The following speech of Samsa is worth mentioning here:

“Oh God,” he thought, “what a grueling job I’ve picked up! Day in, day out-on the road. The upset of doing business is much worse than the actual business in the home office, and besides, I’ve got the torture of traveling, worrying about changing trains, eating miserable food at all hours, constantly seeing new faces, no relationships that last or get more intimate. To the devil with it, all” (Kafka, *Metamorphosis*)

Samsa goes to office every day, does works for the boss and earns for the family with affection symbolizing the working class people sweating for bourgeois under capitalism. Thus, his transformation makes *Metamorphosis* a Marxist play where it is made clear that working class people are for humankind.

Kafka in *Metamorphosis* presents in an inventive and realistic mode concerns for material interest in general and Marxism in particular. After getting a job as a salesman Samsa does everything minutely for the bourgeois manager of his company. He even does hard works to satisfy every member of his family. But finally, he experiences the bitterness by his self-perception and self-consciousness in disguise of an insect and of betrayal form of the society. “An art of shifting perspective, of double self-consciousness, of local and extended meaning” (Russell, 1980). One

can find Samsa's perception, when he realizes the sense of alienation, in the following echo of bourgeois capitalistic barbarism:

Which comes down to saying that the salvation of Europe is not a matter of a revolution. It is a matter of the revolution-the one which, until such time as there is a classless society, will substitute for the narrow tyranny of a dehumanized bourgeoisie the preponderance of the only class that still has universal mission, because it suffers in its flesh from all the wrongs of history, from all the universal wrongs: the proletariat.

(Cesaire, *Discourse on Colonialism*, (translated)

The quotation displays the barbarism of the European capitalism over other under developed countries that make Samsa realize in *Metamorphosis* and finally, he turns himself into a vermin to make awareness about the value of manpower. We can compare Samsa's realization to Jencks' notes, "express, in a gentle way, a mixed appreciation for the American Way of Life. They don't share all the values of a consumer society, but they want to speak to this society, even if partially in dissent" (Jencks, 1977). Samsa wants to make working class people self-conscious under the disguise of an insect to shake the foundation of capitalistic pillars. His realization can be compared to Shelley's verses "I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed" in "Ode to the West Wind". One can also compare Samsa's suffering and realization with what Plato says in *Theaetetus*, "Man is the measure of all things". Through passing a state of turmoil, submissive and vulnerable working class people like Samsa can experience reality by escaping from myths to the real world, a world of his own. The following quotation can be culled:

The pads on the bottom of his little legs exuded a little sticky substance... his jaws, of course, were very strong; with their help he actually got the key moving and paid no attention to the fact that he was undoubtedly hurting himself in some way, for a brown liquid came out of his mouth, flowed over the key, and dripped onto the floor. (Kafka, *Metamorphosis*)

Samsa's imperviousness to pain brings up an interesting question about his consciousness. Is he impervious to pain because there's a disconnect between his bug body and his human brain which prevents his human brain from processing bug sensory data? Or is he unaware of the pain because animals do not have consciousnesses – they feel pain without thinking, "Hey, I feel pain" – and thus he's losing his human

consciousness? This is because Samsa sees the manager and other officers of his office very artificial to bluff their coordinators for their personal profits. These officers of Samsa are the representative bourgeois system. They never think him as their collaborator. All the capitalists are busy doing their self interest under the consciousness of the circles of capitalism. “A circle of circles, consciousness has only one centre” (Althusser, 1962), to get profit. They all are worshipper of money forgetting the productivity and contribution of the working class people. The following lines from *Seize The Day* of Saul Bellow can be mentioned here: “How they love money, adore money! Holy money! Beautiful money!”

Working class people everywhere are seen through social workers and controlled by norms of bourgeois system under capitalism. In this system, workers are treated as servants of the capitalists rather than collaborators or peacemakers. At a certain point in their lives they are, however, able to realize through self-perception and wisdom that they need to get honored. In some cases, the under-representation of the working class people at different levels increases incidences of violence against workers. The discrimination is more evident in issues of legal share such as remunerations, positions, habitations and social dignities. Besides, it is a fact that workers continue to be affected more by violence and exploitation. In addition, new challenges for class conflicts and issues of being equality are productive fields of research concerning the egalitarian space for humankind. We find the expressions of revolution in application to Marxist philosophy in W.B. Yeats’ “The Second Coming”:

Turning and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;
Things fall apart; the center cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.

(Yeats, “The Second Coming”)

“The Second Coming” is one of Yeats’ most excellent poems. Through it, Yeats conveys his sense of horror and exploitation of the capitalism. He truly experiences frustration in his simultaneous socio-economic political

condition and he desires to gain help out of the Second Coming. He says, “Surely some revolution is at hand; Surely the Second Coming is at hand”. Finally, instead of the Second Coming a monstrous beast appears to digest the world with its voluptuous mouthful pieces. “Capitalism has triumphed all over the world, but this triumph is only the prelude to the triumph of labour over capital” (Lenin, 1913). Samsa experiences bitterly those bourgeois oppressions from his office. However, Marxist readers find the poem; “The Second Coming” much more complicated uplifting class struggles. The political philosophy of Marx believes that the class struggle plays a vital role in order to change the civilizations. To emphasize that changes in social structure relate to numerous contradictions, Althusser describes these changes as “overdetermined”, using a term taken from Sigmund Freud. The earth, according to the theory, is made up off struggles. Marxist readers believe that capitalist, in lieu of the beast, recaptures the whole world newly under the banner of globalization. Yeats informs the matter of the slaughters at the end of the poem, “And what rough beast, [T]heir evil hours come round at last”. Yeats customizes the line to suit the situation and eradicate the oppression and anarchism. Hence, The Second Coming is nothing but the class struggles. The struggles are certainly of the proletariat in the guise of the Second Coming. As Yeats talks about revolutions and the Second Coming, the working class people slowly become powerful through their works and experiences to have their position in the society. Similarly the self-perception and alienation of Samsa under the guise of an insect frustrates the power of the capitalist. Because Samsa guesses, “The hour of the barbarism. The modern barbarism. The American hour. Violence, excess, waste, mercantilism, bluff, conformism, stupidity, vulgarity, disorder”. (Cesaire, *Discourse on Colonialism*). Samsa does not want to work under the bourgeois oppression because his production makes the capitalist powerful, rough beasts and more anarchists. Having brutal experiences both of physical tortures and mental aches and agonies from his family and office, he gets consciousness and makes bourgeois sense about the value of an inactive specialized workers.

Progressive and liberal writers, through their writings and activism, raise a sense of awareness among working class people that make them understand. The very publication of Adam Smith’s *The Wealth of Nation* in 1776 which is the first modern book speaks about the nature of economics. Smith is cited as the father of modern economics and is still among the most influential thinker in the field of economics today. The

recognition of the working class people and their rights have obviously and vividly existed in his writings. As Smith writes, “It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from our regard to their self-interest” (Smith, *The Wealth of Nation*). Some ninety years later, Karl Marx seized and expanded upon this idea, building it into his exaggerated theory of “surplus value”. According to Smith, a small factory worker, in comparison with an African king, lives a more luxuries as a result of the work of specialized labor (Smith, 1776). However, the status of the working class people in many where of the world is far beyond the utopian depiction about the values of workers in *The Wealth of Nation*. The workers are treated everywhere as labors only.

Joseph Conrad’s *Heart of Darkness* is such among the most studied, debated, contested and theorized works of Western literature. While some critics feel it offers a scathing attack on colonialist ideology, others feel the novel celebrates and defends colonization and racism only out the theoretical era. The novel, however, can be approached, quite readily, from virtually all theoretical approaches. As a Marxist reading of the novel, *Heart of Darkness* might point to the ways in which the story depicts the violence and cultural repression which surrounds capitalistic enterprises through the character of Mr. Kurtz. He leaves no stone unturned to make the simple indigenous working class people manage ivories from all corners of Africa as like as the boss and manager of Samsa make him do everything minutely of the office. Mr. Kurtz makes the native people believe doing everything for him. They follow him whatever he orders so does Samsa. If they fail to do, they are bitterly beaten. However, they know him as their god without realizing the fake capitalistic policy. But it is Samsa who is to retort to Kurtz under the disguise of an insect feeling the oppression of the capitalists. “Instead of reacting with open anxiety, Gregor [Samsa] thinks, at length, about his job and family; he becomes anxious about the passing time and preoccupied with his new bodily sensations and his strange aches and pains” (Bouson, 1989). As a prolific colonial novelist, Joseph Conrad, through his writings, and social activities inspires and motivates the deprived people especially the working class people of the whole African counties a lot and draws the attention of the entire world’s capitalism through Kurtz’s death. Despite his death and representation in the field of consciousness, working class people still remain victim and dishonored everywhere in the world of the capitalists. *Heart of darkness* illustration

might be a Marxist utopia where readers observe working class people, the simple native people, operating everything and Kurtz, on behalf of the capitalists, restricts them. Moreover, the status of workers in the present contexts of the world is far beyond for their contribution. They are kept away from honors and dignities despite their all progressive activities. Samsa's self-consciousness and alienation have not spread to the working class people yet. The death of Kurtz still remains ineffective to them. However, Samsa's in *Metamorphosis* following gasping makes the working class people sincere not to do more works for the capitalists:

He was lying on his back as hard as armor plate, and when he lifted his head a little, he was his vaulted brown belly, sectioned by arch-shaped ribs, to whose dome the cover, about to slide off complete, could barely cling. His many legs, pitifully thin compared with the size of the rest of him, were waving helplessly before his eyes— (Kafka, *Metamorphosis*)

That is, Samsa is no more ready to serve as a worker since he has experienced a sense of brutality through working with his family and bosses of the office. His helplessness challenges the existing capitalists awake and makes working class people conscious to eradicate the bourgeois oppressions from the world. He is also concerned with the equal identity of the human being. His sense for humankind is similar to Walt Whitman's verses in "Song of Myself": "I celebrate myself and sing myself, And what I assume, you shall assume".

Working class people's dignities can be understood as a process whereby workers, individually and collectively, develop awareness of the existing discriminations and inequality between higher and lower class people. Samsa among other workers of the same age points out how the discriminatory treatment affects their lives everywhere in the working places. He understands how power structures and power relations produce and reinforce discrimination and inequality. He wants to attain self confidence, capacities and resources required to challenge class conflict, inequalities and arbitrariness. His inactiveness under the guise of a bug motivates working class people of all corners of the world to participate increasingly in getting their dignities, honors and values. Working class people need to be able to assert their own agency that would eliminate class discrimination. With their own voice and agency they can be involved in raising awareness, building self-confidence, making choices and decisions, and having access to, and control over resources. Samsa's

inactiveness can be a bloody resistance that will accumulate other sincere workers to smash the power of the capitalists. “After all, if you do not resist the apparently inevitable, you will never know how inevitable the inevitable was” (Eagleton, 2011). Samsa understands how power structure and power relation produce and reinforce material interest and class discrimination. He wants to gather self confidence, capacities and resources required to challenge capitalists. The concept of self-consciousness is comprehended when Samsa’s alienation motivates working class people of the entire world to take part increasingly in the processes. One can note that there have been significant advances for working class people since the revolution of the workers of Chicago, America in 1886 in many parts of the world in relation to hours, health, remunerations, shelters and permanency over the past decades. But still Samsa’s self-consciousness and alienation are needed to spread to all corners of the world.

In Aime Ceasire’s *A Tempest* where Prospero may seem to be a text for a strong Marxist reading given that one of the major characters, Prospero is a man of privilege and “More sinn’d against than sinning”, (Shakespeare, *King Lear*). *A Tempest* is a postcolonial response to *The Tempest* of William Shakespeare. *A Tempest* can be interpreted through a number of different Marxist theoretical approaches. A Marxist critic might take a particular interest in the manner in which Prospero subverts everything engaging in acts of tricks and exploitations in order to overcome his oppressive rule over other characters of the play as it is exercised over Samsa in his office and family. The boss and manager of his office even his family members make him do whatever the illness and weakness without paying any heed to him only for bourgeois interest under capitalism. Similarly, Prospero’s actions serve to demonstrate a way by which bourgeois oppression under capitalism executes. A Marxist theorist might argue that Ferdinand drives away Prospero in order to gain political, social, and economic power, and hence might be viewed as figures who are corrupted by their desire for the contempt of the capitalists. Prospero steps in the Isle of Sycorax of the standards, rules, and norms which establish and encourage the power of the ruling class that of Samsa’s boss and manager. Prospero is poisoned with the oppressive ideology as bourgeois oppression under capitalism over the working class people set up. Such a critical viewpoint might serve to argue that Prospero is at least partly about Prospero’s own sudden separation from and realization of the ideological faults of the political

structure he is or was a part of the capitalists. Samsa can intuit the fake royal policy of Prospero. Samsa might take interest in the play focusing on characters who belong to the ruling class and the lack of voice given to common people. One may argue that Césaire who, himself, is a man to a commoner and is himself very much a member of what the researcher would today call the “working class” or “middle class” is issuing an attack or critique of the oppressive and morally corrupt ideology of the ruling classes throughout Prospero and the ruled classes of Samsa. Furthermore, the paper might take special interest to the resistances of Ariel in the play, and point out how Césaire positions Ariel who is the only-common or non-privileged character as Samsa in *Metamorphosis*. Césaire gives a prominent voice within the narrative as a source of wisdom capable of recognizing intrinsic truths about existence and the nature of the class struggles whereas Kafka’s sagacity makes Samsa as an inactive character to break highness of the high class people. But the events of *The Tempest* of Shakespeare come to pass within the story that the high-ranking and privileged characters in the play, including Prospero himself, are unable to realize partly because of their own class positions. This article would probably not argue that Shakespeare was himself quite a proto-Marxist, if there were no theories. Hence, readers may argue that *The Tempest* of Shakespeare was anticipating and recognizing ideas concerning class distinctions and attitudes that were further developed by Karl Marx over 300 years later. The processes of superstructure are implemented from the past other than the policy of the high class people. Now it is for Ariel or Samsa to blur the boundary between high and low for making a happy world.

Unlike Samsa, Prufrock fails to represent himself as a perfect lover in “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock” because Eliot represents the powerless instead, indulging into allowing himself to be entirely defined by others as he is unable to recognize himself as an independent human being to the higher society’s women. The following lines of Eliot celebrate the status of the upper class women for their passionate intensity. “In the room the women come and go, Talking of Michelangelo” These fake fashionable women belonging to the upper class do not know anything about Michelangelo but they are very much perfect in their attitudes. Their attitudes represent the highness of the high class people because they are from the high society. But the actual honor lies behind the working class people for their moiling and toiling. Samsa not like Prufrock comes to know the value of being and takes proper steps

to uphold his position out of class struggles. The productive power of working class people should not remain unused but rather they should be encouraged to become involved in the development process of everywhere resulting in progress of the world. The workers do not work for the betterment of the world because they are dehumanized everywhere. As we see Samsa's gloomy intuitive:

Gregor was shocked to hear his own voice answering, unmistakable his own voice, true, but in which, as if from below, an insistent, distressed chirping intruded, which left the clarity of his words intact only for a moment really, before so badly garbling them as they carried that no one could be sure if he had heard right. (Kafka, *Metamorphosis*)

Since Samsa has experienced the fake promises of the upper class, the office, the family and the women talk about Michelangelo, he is determined not to work for the bourgeois interest under capitalism in order to make them understand the importance of the value of labors. This confidence of Samsa would inspire the working class people of the underdeveloped countries to make themselves conscious about their unity. They will not move for a single step to strengthen the power of the capitalists. Samsa's bosses continue blaming him even though he never ignores any work assigned by him. Samsa is always ready to serve and satisfy his family and office but is treated as a poor and wretched fellow only. He understands the injustice and cruelty of the capitalists. Therefore, Samsa shifts from subjugation to self-realization for living as a human being to be an active specialized worker for humankind. Similarly, the will and surplus of working class people of the world are not determined by the system of the capitalism. Because it is quite impossible for the capitalists alone to make the world developed. If their injustice continues towards the working class people if the workers will not awake like Samsa and if Samsa's self-consciousness is ineffective, the working class people will remain under the colony of the capitalism. As Ngugi says, "(Colonial Alienation) is like separating the mind from the body so that they are occupying two unrelated linguistic spheres in the same person. On a larger scale it is like producing a society of bodiless heads and headless bodies", *Decolonising the Mind* (1986, p. 28). However, in *Metamorphosis* Samsa is given an agency to resist and reject all sorts of fakeness and arbitrariness of the capitalists and uphold himself as a human being.

In *Songs of Lalon*, Lalon Fakir might use philosophy as a metaphor for working class people that further assist the reader in interpreting Samsa's character that lacks any identity of his own. Lalon through his reading of the history of life suggests that castes, clans and labels historical figures could not have reached their high status without their good relationships with working class people. The following song of Lalon may echo Samsa's reflection:

Oh how long are to wait
For the birth of a society
Where castes and clans and labels
Like Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist, Christian
Will be forgotten? -
And none will be there to swindle the innocent
Pretending to be their savior,
Nor will there be bigots,
Trying to cast people away calling them "atraf" (low born)-
Where Amirs and Fakirs will sit side by side,
Each getting his due-
Where claim to being an "ashraf"
Will not entitle one to any privilege-
Never again will be heard
Noisy words about castes high or low?
How long, O how long shall I wait for such bliss?
Asks a mournful Lalon.

(Lalon, O how long are we to wait)

Lalon Fakir (1774-1890) is a mystic-religious cult which flourished on the soil of Bengal during the early process of Hindu-Buddhist-Islamic synergy. He is the great exponent of Baul philosophy. He belongs to the mainstream of the original Baul cult. He is a unique syncretism of Dhatatwa and mysticism. He adds a critical social dimension to the already spreading subaltern streams of consciousness. Lalon's interpretation of life may provide a helpful context for understanding Samsa's character as a "low born" that points to the importance of working class people who reproduce high class society. His identity essentially rests upon this relationship. Despite the tendency of the capitalists who use Samsa as a producer by casting their indication upon him and showing the audience their power over him, Samsa is not

completely blind to the evils of the bourgeois system. He understands the politics of the capitalist organization and challenges his boss and family by alienating into a vermin. He intends to make a world of his own as a human being. He wants to make the workers have their values and dignities of the world to reawake and fulfill their duties and responsibilities to make a peaceful world. Samsa's self-consciousness implements Aeschylus' philosophy in *Agamemnon* in which the chorus articulates the very truth that "[work] men must suffer to be wise". Thus, the self-consciousness of Samsa and Lalon's subaltern streams of consciousness should be emphasized in the context of the world to make deprived workers presumption to get their values and dignities.

The sense of motivation present among the spirited working class people makes them achieve equality and self-consciousness and have different visions of the world that will ultimately eradicate different aspects of existing inequality between higher and lower class people. Samsa's vision is to build a world in which lower and higher class people would live together as equal human beings to secure better lives for themselves and their families with only one identity as human beings. In this world, human beings would have equal share of all basic needs, economic affairs, voices, freedom, leisure and so on. The working class people would not be any more under the rule of any people but rather they would be involved in human resource development, higher institutions and decision-making processes thus making a happy world by their enthusiasm and contributions. They would be democratic and open-minded and all human beings would treat each other with respect and dignity. In a similar spirit Vladimir Lenin pronounces, "No, democracy is not identical with the subordination of the minority to the majority. Democracy is a state which recognizes the subordination of the minority to the majority, i.e., an organization for the systematic use of violence by one class against the other, by one section of the population against another." in *The State and Revolution*.

This is the vision of the working class people that may be materialized when they, through their commitment and accountability, achieve Samsa's sense of self-consciousness and power to protest. The working class people of the entire world play a vital role in every development, particularly in changing the society by their labors. They come out willingly to do works with full commitment and all required resources to achieve equality, development and peace, and fulfill the promises made to the world.

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Terrorism and Its Causes, Impact and Remedy: Bangladesh and International Perspective

Md. Ahsan Kabir¹

Abstract : Terrorism is not only national but also a global concern. Each and every country has to face the challenges of terrorism. The author has tried to find out the causes, impacts and remedies of terrorism in Bangladesh and abroad. However, in discussing terrorism, it is pertinent to draw the definition, forms, criminological aspects, internationalization, objectives and the remedial measure of terrorism.

Keywords: Terrorism, forms, causes, criminological aspects, remedies.

Introduction

The ways of terrorism, make us believe that national problems like terrorism cannot be resolved without providing proper education to common people of the society. Bangladesh, where terrorism is a flagellum, has been repeatedly a target of terrorist attack. This phenomenon cannot be eliminated; however, by ensuring proper measure, we can lessen terrorism. For the protection of the human rights and dignity, we have to take some immediate actions against the terrorist activities. I would say that the topic terrorism does not need a proper introduction rather it needs a proper and rigid full stop to eliminate the terrorism from each and every sphere of the world. This research intends to highlight a few points in this regard: the meaning and forms of terrorism, different criminological aspects of terrorism, unbridled political attitude in Bangladesh, the relation between social media and terrorism, internationalization of terrorism and its national impact and remedial measures.

Explaining the Problem of the Study

The general and broad meaning of ‘terrorism’ is well understood but it has not been possible to give a satisfactory definition. The difficulties in conceptualization must be apparent from the fact that the expert committee of the United Nations failed to reach a consensus owing to the difference in outlook between various nations (Ahmad, 1997). One important criticism against the definitions given in many countries is that they do not include ‘State terrorism’ which may be many times more than

¹ Lecturer, Department of Law and Justice, Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh. E-mail: ahsan.law.ru@gmail.com

the terrorism practiced by non-government agencies in different parts of the world (Ahmad, 1997).

Objectives and Purposes

The objective of the study is to explore the definition and forms of terrorism in national and international level. The research also compiles the criminological aspect of terrorism and the relationship between terrorism and the social media. The research concentrates that the bridled political attitude is also responsible for the terrorist activities in Bangladesh. The analysis reflects the reason for growing terrorist acts in Bangladesh and the ways by which we can get rid of such act. Preference has been given to the emergence of modern terrorism.

Terrorism: Meaning and Forms

The concept of terrorism is not new and even though it has been used since the early history of the world, it can be relatively hard to define terrorism. Terrorism, which was a national concern of some regions, is now considered as a threat to global peace and security. At the initial stage, only a few activities were termed as terrorism. But in course of time the ways and forms of terrorism have rapidly changed. The following ways will, hereby, focus on the meaning of terrorism and also the forms of terrorism.

What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is a criminal act which influences the general public beyond the immediate victim. James M Poland says that terrorism is the pre-mediated, deliberate systematic murder and threatening of the innocent to create intimidation in order to gain political or tactical advantage usually to influence an audience (Kader & Hussain, 2010).

It is use of force, threat and violent method to achieve certain goals that is aimed to induce a state of fear in the mind of victim. It is ruthless and anti-humanitarian and that publicity is an essential factor in the terrorist strategy. The person who uses violent and intimidating methods to coerce a government or community is called terrorist. Terrorism as those criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them (UN General Assembly Resolution 61/40). Terrorism means “the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to

inculcate fear intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.” The terrorism is the use or threat of violence to intimidate or cause panic, especially, as a means of affecting political conduct (Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th edn, 2008). In the words of FBI, “It is the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” It means an anxiety – inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby- in contrast to assassination – the direct targets of violence are not the main targets (UN Report, 1992). The acts which are done by such person is called the terrorist and the Anti Terrorism Act, 2009 has defined that ‘terrorist person’ means any natural person who commits an offence under section 6(1), 10, 11, 12 or 13 of the said Act. The purpose of terrorism is to commit acts of violence that draws the attention of the common people, even of the government.

Forms of Terrorism

Considering the nature of terrorist activities and the purpose for which such activities are carried on by the terrorist groups, terrorism may be classified into different categories. The following six categories of terrorism classified by a task force in the United States are described here (Cooper, 1992)*

- (a) **Civil Disorders:** A form of collective violence interfering with the peace, security and normal functioning of the community.
- (b) **Political Terrorism:** Violent criminal behavior designed primarily to generate fear in the community, or substantial segment of it, for political purposes.
- (c) **Non-political Terrorism:** Terrorism that is not aimed at political purposes but which exhibits “conscious design to create and maintain high degree of fear for coercive purposes, but the end is individual or collective gain rather than the achievement of political objectives”.
- (d) **Quasi-Terrorism:** The activities incidental to the acts of violence are similar in form and method to genuine terrorism but nevertheless lack in its essential constituents. It is not the main purpose of the quasi-terrorists to introduce terror in the immediate victim as in the case of genuine terrorism, but the quasi-terrorist uses the modalities and

techniques of the genuine terrorist and produces similar consequences and reaction. For example, the fleeing felon who takes hostages is a quasi-terrorist, whose methods are similar to those of the genuine terrorist; but whose purposes are quite different.

- (e) **Limited Political Terrorism:** Genuine political terrorism is characterized by a revolutionary approach; limited political terrorism refers to acts of terrorism which are committed for ideological or political motives but which is not part of a concerted campaign to capture control of the State.
- (f) **Official or State Terrorism:** Referring to nations whose rule is based upon fear and oppression that reach similar to terrorism or such proportions.

Terrorism in the Aspect of Criminology and Social System in Bangladesh

There is a common phrase that “one man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter”. The terrorists don’t see themselves as the evil; even they are highly appreciated by a certain quarter of the society. It seems to the terrorist that it is the legitimate right for them for fighting what they believe in and by any means they will reach their goals. So, it is their psychological approach to do the best for the particular group of people. On the contrary, the person who is a victim of a terrorist finds the terrorist as a criminal but no more as a human being. Criminology discusses about the different aspects of crime of which terrorism is a vital one. To quote John Perkins:

“I’ve never met anyone who wanted to be a terrorist. They are desperate people.”

However, there are different factors such as poverty, unemployment, ignorance, religious dogmatism, social transformation responsible for terrorism.

- (a) **Poverty:** When a person cannot meet his basic necessities of life due to poverty, he becomes devoid of the sense of right and wrong. Moreover, money is the paramount consideration to assess the social status of a person in this material world (Paranjape, 2009, p.76). This unparallel comparison leads a man to the way of a deviant life, even one does not hesitate to resort to any extreme means like terrorism. Thus, poverty directly and indirectly contributes to terrorism.

- (b) Unemployment of the Youths:** Unemployment of the youths is another cause of increasing terrorism. The energy of the unemployed people is not properly channelized rather this man power is being used for the non-development activities like terrorism. Even those who are jobless or have less secured employment such as casual and contract workers, are more likely to be involved in terrorism.
- (c) Religious Dogmatism:** The bond of religion keeps persons within their limits and helps them to keep away from sinful and criminal acts (Paranjape, 2009, p.76). The changes in religious ideologies also have a direct bearing on incidence of crime in a particular region. All religions speak of communal harmony and peaceful co-existence; but harsh reality is that most terrorist activities on this world occur in the name of religion. Even terrorist activities in Bangladesh are being carried out in the name of hidden religious overtones. These divisive forces contribute considerably to the incidence of murder, mass killing, communal violence, destruction of public and private properties and other anti-social behavior. In reference to the communal violence, the minority community came under attack in Ramu on September 29, 2012 was triggered for an anti-Islam photo on a fake Facebook page and soon it spread to some neighbouring upazilas. (*The Daily Star*, 30 September 2012). Fanatics attacked Buddhist homes and temples in Ramu, Ukhia, Teknaf and the Sadar upazila of Cox's Bazar on September 29 and 30 in 2012, following a fake Facebook post demeaning the Quran. (*The Daily Star*, 30 September 2012).
- (d) Social Transformation:** Social change, though inevitable and necessary if in the right direction, has its undesirable side-effects as well (Paranjape, 2009, p. 592). The process of modernization is characterized by the creation of mass society, in which social bonds are loosened, giving rise to inconsistency between the normative and existing order (Paranjape, 2009, p. 592). All this leads to widespread dissatisfaction which along with a number of other factors may be a potent reason of terrorism in the society.

Unbridled Political Attitude: A Catalyst of Terrorism

Absolute politicization of the party-politics has added new dimensions to the terrorism. Group rivalries, caste based politics and vote-catching malpractices have a devastating effect on public order and tranquility (Paranjape, 2009, p. 456) by which the terrorism has been sheltered by the

political parties. In a country like Bangladesh unbridled political culture is also responsible for the alarming rise of terrorist activities. At present the political systems are facing a major paradox in Bangladesh. All the parties show the violent attitude to the opponents for which terrorism is patronized by the parties to remain in power. Sometimes, it has been observed that the political parties do some terrorist activities to suppress the opposition. In a sense, political factors signify the battle for power (Paranjape, 2009, p. 456). This unethical culture is the bar to achieve the fruits of democracy in Bangladesh.

Social Media and Terrorism

Social media are those kinds of computer-oriented tools by which the people create, share or exchange information, ideas, pictures and videos in virtual communities and networks. It is the platform for the interaction between individuals to individuals and community to community to share different views. Social media has been broadly defined to refer to the many relatively inexpensive and widely accessible electronic tools that enable anyone to publish and access information, collaborate on a common effort or build relationships. Nowadays it is easier than the previous to do the terrorist activities on account of the modernization of the society. That's why a lot of social media has emerged by the grace of modern technologies. But a group of people are abusing these technologies in a planned way. Presently, social media are being the vital tool to correct the information which is passed across societies and around the world. The social media promotes terrorism by stressing fear and an uncertain future. The rapid spread of blogs, social networking sites, and media-sharing technologies (such as YouTube, Facebook), aided by the proliferation of mobile technologies, are also responsible by which the terrorists conduct the different abominable terror activities in the society. Social media have expanded the tools available to exercise individual freedom of expression and the people are indeed finding space in online to express their opinions and enjoy freedoms that sometimes violate the provision of Article 39 of Bangladesh Constitution. "Freedom of thought and conscience is guaranteed. Subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence– (a) the right of every citizen to freedom of speech and expression; and (b) freedom of the press, are guaranteed" (*Article 39 of Bangladesh Constitution*). Article 39 of Bangladesh Constitution consists of two folds.

It has been stated that the freedom of thought and conscience is guaranteed by the Constitution with some restrictions. Freedom of speech and expression is tolerated so long as it is not malicious or libelous, if speech or expression is untrue and reckless, the speaker or the author does not get protection of the constitutional right (*State v. Chief Editors, Manabjamin's and others*, 57 DLR 2005). In our country, it has been noticed that a group of people administer few pages through different social media including Facebook. These particular pages aim at attracting the emotional feelings of the general people of the State by the name of *Jihad*. Even they sometimes try to create the unrest situation in the country by demanding the political right through social media. Under Article 39(2) call for *hartal* it is not illegal but where any call for *hartal* is accompanied by threat it would be liable under the ordinary law of the land (*Khondoker Modarresh Elahi v. Government of the people's Republic of Bangladesh*, 54 DLR 2002). So now it is high time to take the initiatives to band such kind of pages which play with the feelings of the common people. The government may adopt national policy to monitor such kinds of social media and may open anti-terrorism pages to suppress the terrorist.

Internationalization of Terrorism and its National Impact

Terrorism is a global concern today and in true sense it has relation with different aspects. Nowadays, the term terrorism has not only confined within the territory of a country but has also crossed the border and got an international character. That is why the present world is very much worried about the internalization of terrorism and its resulted impact at the national level. The problem of the legal control of international terrorism is not new (Oppenheim, 1967); but it has assumed a significant form because of the phenomenal increase in the acts of international terrorism in recent times (Rana, 1978). The question of international terrorism was first placed on the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. While proposing the item at that time, the Secretary-General urged the UN to face the international aspects of the problem. He had noted that there was the risk of steady erosion through indiscriminate violence of the already tenuous structure of international law, order and behavior. The International Law Commission, in its report (A/8710 Rev. 1) to the same Assembly session also noted that the over-all problem of terrorism throughout the world was a great complexity but that there could be no question as to reduce the commission of terrorist acts if they could never be completely eliminated.

Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Palestine, a few African countries and specially the Middle East countries now are the worst victims in the contemporary world relating to the internationalization of terrorism which also plays the impact on the national level. The series bombings in sixty three districts on August 2005 in Bangladesh by the JMB (Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh) may be an example of internationalization of terrorism at the national level. The Al-Quaeda, IS (Islamic State), HUJI (Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami) have countrywise wings in different countries of the world by which they spread their ideology and occur some inhuman activities by the name of Jihad. As a result, a massive grenade attack has been triggered in the public meeting of the Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on August 21, 2004. Consequently, nearly 200 people were highly injured including Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and 19 persons were killed. A lot of terrorist incidents in Bangladesh which shows the ultimate impact on the national level that massacred the society.

Main Objectives of the International Terrorist

The dominating policy given to the terrorists by the hidden elements has been to create harassment, uproar and the sense of insecurity among the people. Simply killing or massacre a large number of human beings has never been their main objectives. They resort to this tactics as a last step to achieve their aim when they feel that the concerned rulers are very resistance to their demands. The state sponsorship by some of the rulers particularly the rulers of the Middle East to counter their conflicts have provided sufficient helipad to the terrorists when they are provided with the latest technical means to operate lethal devices. A few years before, attacking, bombing or seizing embassies were common practices of the terrorists. It declined due to strict security measures. They can attack anything, anytime and anywhere for which they are dictated. Normally their chosen targets are railways, airlines, embassies, rail roads, sub ways, buses, power lines, gas lines, journalists, diplomats, mosques, hotels, restaurants, schools, missionaries, women and children.

After the tragic event of 9/11, the Europe in general and the USA in particular have become terrified and frightened as they now feel that the terrorists in the grab of *Taliban*, *Alquaeda* etc. are a clear danger to the nuclear power. This apprehension has made the lives of the immigrants including Pakistanis working or living there quite miserable. This however is a satisfying note that they have not been able to attack nuclear reactors may be because of their limited knowledge of this device so far.

Remedial Measures of Terrorism

There is no denying the fact that the terrorism has grown into an international terrorist den. It is the responsibility of all the countries to root it out with some collective efforts for which the following steps are recommended:

- (a) The root cause of the trouble and crisis is in the Middle East as well as the Arab world as a whole. These countries should revamp their agencies with collaboration mutually putting aside the political differences. The UNO and OIC (Organization of Islamic Conferences) should also play their role with more zeal and propagation.
- (b) As for Pakistan, it is quite necessary that the religious extremist be bridled more tightly to eradicate this menace.
- (c) As we all know the disclosure of nuclear underworld has put everyone on alarming situation, the nations of the nuclear club should have to be more cautious to ward off the nuclear proliferation with strict safety of the network.

Conclusion

Finally, we can only hope that the increasing menace of terrorism to be stopped by all the nations in general and the countries of the third world in particular. Nowadays terrorism, or the threat of it, is a problem which affects most of the countries in the world. It is the duty of the state all over the world to combat terrorism and governments must find effective counter-measures. They also stress that all measures taken by states to combat terrorism must be lawful, and that torture must be prohibited. To quote Noam Chomsky:

“Everyone’s worried about stopping terrorism. Well, there’s really an easy way: Stop participating in it.”

*Note: In the spring of 1975, the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration in the United States formed the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. One of the five volumes that the committee was entitled Disorders and Terrorism, produced by the Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism under the direction H.H.A. Cooper, Director of the Task Force staff.

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A Study on Poor Listening Skills at Tertiary Level ESL Learners in Private Universities of Bangladesh

Prova Ummay Afzalean¹

Abstract : In Bangladesh, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) is in practice at secondary, higher secondary and tertiary level. So, it is expected that all the four skills- listening, speaking, reading and writing are equally important. But in reality, listening skill is not assessed like other skills at the tertiary level in private universities of Bangladesh. Moreover, listening remains as a neglected skill throughout the students' academic career. This study has been done through questionnaire survey both from students' and teachers' point of view of three private universities- Prime University, Bangladesh University of Business and Technology and American International University of Bangladesh. The researcher has analyzed the survey of the questionnaire and tried to find out the reasons behind poor listening skill among the ESL learners at tertiary level in different private universities. This paper offers some suggestions which are appropriate for the tertiary level ESL learners in private universities of Bangladesh to develop students' proficiency in listening. It will also help the policy makers to expand students' expertise in academic English.

Keywords: Listening skill, tertiary level, ESL learners, private universities.

Introduction

People generally receive, make sense of, access, remember and respond to what they hear by an active process which is called listening. Effective social interactions along with valuable experiences have been gained by listening conversations. Listening is not merely a process of hearing only, comprehension is involved here. Listening acts as a bridge in the learning process.

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) is in practice at secondary and higher secondary level as a compulsory method in Bangladesh. It's the medium of instruction at tertiary level. Here, maximum importance is given to writing and speaking whereas listening skill is not attended carefully throughout their academic career as it is not accessed like other four skills. In principle, CLT framework incorporates all the four skills equally. The same negligence continues at the tertiary level in Bangladesh

¹ Lecturer, Department of English, Prime University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
E-mail: prova.ua@gmail.com

also. According to Alam and Sinha (2009, p. 21) students of this level must be able to listen and understand the lecture as most of them are conducted in English in the tertiary level.

Listening skill is a challenging skill for the second language learners because this skill requires significant enterprises by the learners. In order to acquire mother tongue we listen and speak, then learn reading and writing which is completely opposite to learning English where we read and write, then occasionally learn listening and speaking. This is one of the vital reasons why students at tertiary level in private universities of Bangladesh face difficulty in case of listening English as their second language.

Students acquire language subconsciously through listening. Students get the idea of grammar and vocabulary through listening. Moreover they also gain some idea about pronunciation, rhythm, intonation, pitch and stress to become better listener.

It is found that most of the students can understand Bangladeshi and sometimes Indian pronunciation, English news and other English programmes in Bangladeshi private TV channels. But they are in problem while understanding the CNN, BBC English programmes or Australian, Caribbean, African, Chinese and Japanese English, as because they are not introduced with varieties of pronunciation, accent, stress, syllabic division made by the speakers of these above mentioned countries.

In Bangladesh, there is a common belief that learning English means only learning its grammatical rules. This belief leads to parroting the rules which does not enable them to communicate properly.

Theories of Listening

Listening is an interactive as well as complex process where listener's role is not just to hear. According to Wipf (1994, pp. 345-348) listeners should recognize the sound, word meaning, structure along with the consciousness about the socio-cultural context of the exposed content.

As listening is treated as a receptive skill like reading, it also needs processing input. There are two kinds of processing input such as one is bottom-up and the other is top-down. Bottom-up process is considered to be a part-to-whole approach where listeners start from sound; through grammar and vocabulary they finally find the global message. According to Hedge (2000, p. 230), by this approach, learners use knowledge of

language and ability to process acoustic signals to present speech sounds to us. Hedge (p. 231) points out the importance of having a good ‘echoic memory’ of the listeners as this approach needs to process so much information– stress, vocabulary, non-verbal actions demand concentration and ability to remember a considerable amount of data. Anderson and Lynch (1988, p. 9) describes listeners as ‘tape-recorder’ because they can only retain information without analyzing or comprehending like a tape-recorder. Listeners need to hear and understand every single word in this bottom-up approach which is really a challenge to them.

Another top-down approach seems to be more effective means of processing listening. It is considered as a whole-to-part approach. Here, importance is given to the prior knowledge or background knowledge as well as contextual clues to make sense of the texts. According to Anderson and Lynch (1988, p. 11) “a coherent interpretation” is constructed by creating a relationship between what is said with what is known and then inferring or interpreting the message. They put emphasis on three sources of knowledge: schematic or background knowledge, context and systematic knowledge. Brown and Yule (1983) have also given importance on previous knowledge and context while illustrating their model of listening. Both Hedge and Helgensen (2003) find problems regarding over-reliance on one approach. They think the interactive model of listening can work as most appropriate approach for listening. Linguistic information, contextual clues and prior knowledge must have interaction to create comprehension. Richards (1985) supports their views by stating that listeners should be able to use both knowledge of the syntax of the target language and real world knowledge for listening comprehension.

Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this paper is to have a positive contribution in the development of listening skills at tertiary level among the ESL learners in private universities of Bangladesh. Both teachers’ and students’ point of view has been taken under consideration to analyze this research problem. The specific objectives are as follows:

- To find out all the commonly faced reasons behind poor listening skill at tertiary level ESL learners in private universities of Bangladesh.
- To analyze the nature of the reasons behind this problem.

- To find out some effective and necessary measures for improving the present condition of the listening skill among the ESL learners.

Thus, it is expected that both the teachers and the students can be benefited from the findings of this research.

Literature Review

In order to communicate successfully in English language, learners should be skilled in all the four skills. Hymes (1972, p. 159) described 'communicative competence' as having skill in all the four skills of language. For the communication in real life, the development of the listening skill is very important.

Listening requires the ability to understand phonology, syntax, lexis and information content within real time. According to Rixon (1986, p. 1) the aim of teaching listening is to help learners of English cope with listening in real life.

Wipf (1994, pp. 345-348) has pointed out the characteristics of listeners as they should be able to recognize the sound, word meaning and structures along with having attention to the stress and intonation. Long's work (Long, 1987) shows that only 2% of total classroom time is spent for the development of listening skill.

In Bangladesh, as far as English language teaching is concerned, importance is always paid to the teaching of the skills of reading and writing. On the other hand, importance is hardly paid to the teaching of the listening and speaking skills of that language. Maniruzzaman (2002, p. 134) claims that this is the reason why Bangladeshi students face difficulty in case of listening English and they need to invest sufficient endeavors to acquire this skill. Saha (2008, p. 193) proves that in the private university education system Bangladeshi learners are never directed how to listen. It has been found that in most of the language courses in our country listening is never taught (Saha, 2008).

Again, Rahman (1999, p.13) explains that teaching of English got inadequate attention at lower levels and learners are going to the tertiary levels with weak command of English. For this reason, students of tertiary level usually face problems while listening their class lectures as most of them are conducted in English.

Methodology

For carrying out this research, a combined quantitative and qualitative approach has been followed for analyzing the data collected from the documents.

1. Data collection procedure

For carrying out this study, a questionnaire has been prepared and surveyed both on the students and teachers of different private universities. Classroom observation was also analyzed to get the findings.

2. Target group

For this study, the target group is the tertiary level ESL learners as well as the teachers of different private universities of Bangladesh.

Data analysis

Table-1 : Students' Responses to the Questionnaire

No.	Question	Result		
1.	What is the medium of instruction in your English class?	English	Bangla	Mixture of English and Bangla
		56%	0	44%
2.	Has the university offered any specific listening course to you?	Yes	No	
		60%	40%	
3.	Is there any mark allocated for listening skills in your English course outlines?	Yes	No	
		64%	36%	
4.	Do you understand English programmes?	Yes	No	Sometimes
		76%	4%	20%
5.	Do you need practice to develop your listening skills?	Yes		No
		100%		0

No.	Question	Result				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6.	Like practicing listening skill in the classroom.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
		76%	24%	0	0	0
7.	Teacher present vocabularies before reading passage/ playing CD in the class.	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
		24%	24%	36%	12%	4%
8.	Practice listening skills in the classroom.	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
		20%	24%	28%	28%	0
9.	Is the time allotted for listening activities within classroom sufficient?	Yes			No	
		24%			76%	

In response to the question 1, it has been found that some of the students (44%) answered that the medium of instruction at their universities is a mixture of English and Bangla while 56% students replied that the medium of instruction is solely English. Though the instructed medium of instruction at the private universities is English but the teachers frequently use Bangla with English. It makes the lecture easy to understand for the first year undergraduate program since most of them have been shifted from Bangla to English medium.

60% students said that their universities offer a specific course named “listening and speaking” positively in this regard. But 32% students informed that there is no such listening teaching course. These findings suggest that though the specific courses are offered by several private universities to improve their students’ listening skill but still it does not bring success completely. It has been found that despite offering particular listening course, the logistic support is not sufficient and modern. Some students (64%) assure that very few marks are allocated for listening and every student does not get the chance to practice listening.

The result of the question no. 4 indicates that 76% students understand different English programs. 4% student mentioned that they do not understand and 20% students mentioned that they understand to some extent. The reasons for not understanding properly are intonation, stress, accent, dialect, the fast speed of the native speakers and unfamiliar words.

From question 5, it has been found that 100% students feel the need to practice to develop their listening skills. This finding shows the importance of developing students' listening skills to communicate in English.

Question no. 6 was set to know about students' liking of practicing listening in the classroom. 76% students agreed strongly and 24% agreed with the statement. There was no student who disagrees or strongly disagrees with the statement.

In the case of question no. 7, there lies more differences in students' opinion. Regarding the presentation of vocabularies before reading passage/ playing CD 24% students informed us that they were always getting this facility. 24% students informed they often got, 36% students informed that sometimes they got, 12% students informed they got rarely and 4% student informed that they never got this chance. This results show that teachers should be more careful regarding practicing listening skills by letting them get into several listening activities practices.

Question no. 8 was set to find out whether listening skills are practiced in the classroom or not. Here, we come to know that it is practiced sometimes (28% students). 28% students gave their statement that it is rarely practiced. 24% students practice this skill often in the classroom. 20% students share that they used to practice this skill always in the classroom. This shows that there is deficiency regarding practicing listening skills in the classroom which is one of the reasons behind poor condition of this skill.

In response to question no. 9, we come to know that 76% students agree in the point that the time allotted for their practice of listening skill is not sufficient enough. Only 24% agree that they get enough time to practice listening skill. It proves that lack of time for practicing this skill is also a reason behind this problem.

Table-2 : Teachers' Responses to the Questionnaire

Sl. No.	Question	Result				
		Yes		No		
1.	Do you think that the four skills (listening, speaking, reading and writing) of English language should be given equal importance?	Yes		No		
		100%		0		
2.	How do you deliver your lecture?	In English	In English added with Bangla explanation	In Bangla		
		50%	50%	0		
3.	Do your students understand the English lecture delivered by you?	Yes	Most of the time	Students request for Bangla explanation		
		0	70%	30%		
4.	In the syllabus/ curriculum is there any option for the development of the listening skill of the students?	Yes	No	Not directly		
		60%	0	40%		
5.	If in the syllabus/ curriculum there is the scope of developing listening skill, is there enough logistic support for teaching that?	Yes	No	Not enough		
		20%	20%	60%		
6.	Listening skill should be tested in the examination.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
		50%	50%	0	0	0
7.	Our exam system is not authentic to test four skills.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
		50%	20%	10%	20%	0
8.	Our class size is a big problem to implement listening skill.	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
		40%	20%	40%	0	0

In response to question no. 1 without any doubt all the teachers have opined for equal importance of listening skill. All the teachers (100%) believe that listening skill is as important as three other skills.

Though all the teachers have the realization about the importance of listening skill, in response to question no. 2, it is found that the lectures delivered by the teachers in the private universities are not always in English. 50% teachers usually conduct the class in English and 50% teachers use Bangla explanation added with English. Here, it is clear that teachers are not motivated enough to use English in their class lecture.

Question no. 3 was set to find out whether the students are capable enough to understand the lecture delivered by the teachers in English. Here, the findings show that 70% teachers think that students can understand their lectures most of the times. On the other hand 30% teachers express their view that students request for Bangla explanation in their class. This is also one of the reasons for the demotivation of the teachers about not to use English always in the classroom while delivering their lectures. Teachers blame the students for lack of enthusiasm which makes the classes less interactive. It also shows that as most of the students are from Bangla medium in the secondary and higher secondary level so they are habituated with the Bangla based lecture oriented classroom.

In response to question no. 4 it is found that 60% teachers agree on the point that there are scope for developing listening skills of the students in the prescribed syllabus/curriculum. But 40% teachers think the scope is not directly in the syllabus. That shows some private universities have implemented a kind of syllabus for the students where there are enough scopes for developing their listening skill academically. At the same time, there are also private universities where the scope of developing listening skill is not designed directly. It is also one of the vital reasons behind the poor condition of the listening skill among the students.

In response to question no. 5, 60% teachers mentioned that due to the lack of logistic support from the university authorities they were unable to integrate listening skill with other skills like reading, writing and speaking. Only 20% teachers claimed that they have enough logistic support for teaching listening skills but rest of the teachers (20%) are not satisfied with the support what they usually have in the classroom regarding teaching listening skills. So, this finding suggests that many of

the universities do not provide enough logistic support for teaching listening in the classroom.

While answering question no. 6, 50% teachers strongly agree and 50% teachers agree about the testing of listening skill in the examination. So, it is clear that from teachers' point of view there is no confusion regarding testing listening skill in the examination. They think if listening skill is included in the examination; the students can be motivated to have importance about it and also be a good listening practitioner.

From question no. 7; we get the idea about authenticity of the examination system by including it in various private universities of Bangladesh. Most of the teachers believe that the examination system in most of the private universities is not authentic enough to learn or assess the four skills equally. 50% teachers strongly agree and 20% of them agree on this point. This kind of examination system mainly focuses on the assessment of reading and writing skill. This is quite against the goal of curriculum. Only a few (10%) number of teachers are neutral regarding this issue. As the listening skill is not tested in the examination, (except very few numbers of specific courses mainly focus on listening skill) the students and the teachers are neither motivated nor attentive enough to learn or practice listening skill as by tradition the teachers and the students of private universities of Bangladesh are mostly examination oriented.

In response to question no. 8, 40% teachers express their views that class size is always a big problem, 40% teachers agree that sometimes class size is a problem and 20% teachers often find class size as a problem. It makes clear to us that all the teachers are mentioning class size as a problem. Most of the students of different private universities are from Bangla background. Moreover teachers need to take care all the students individually. More and more activities like presentation, pair work, role play, group work etc. are necessary to improve their listening skill. But the allotted time is not enough and the class size in some cases is too large for the teachers to conduct all the activities properly to teach listening skill to the students.

Findings

After analyzing the results of the questionnaire both from the students and the teachers, following are the reasons for what students face problems to have a good command in listening:

- Defective implementation of the curriculum and marks distribution system.
- Having less importance on practicing listening skill at primary, secondary and higher secondary level.
- Having no examination mainly focusing on listening skill at primary, secondary and higher secondary level. So, teachers and students both are neither obligated nor interested to develop listening skill from the beginning of their academic career.
- Lack of proper environment in classroom.
- Lack of motivation both in teachers and students.
- Students lack of enthusiasm.
- Insufficient and unsatisfying teaching aids.
- Insufficient class duration.
- Lack of practice for listening activities.
- Lack of proper management regarding listening practice in classroom.
- Improper testing system even in tertiary level.
- Poor receptive capacity on listening skill.
- Lack of helpful textbooks where the exercises should be on familiar context.
- Unfamiliar context to the students.
- Lack of vocabulary in English language.
- Less access to English in class and real life.

Recommendations

From the above findings and discussions, it can be said that listening skill remains neglected in all levels of Bangladeshi educational system. This paper offers the following suggestions to improve the present condition of listening skill among the students in Bangladeshi context:

- Improvement of the teaching materials. Materials should be used according to the learners' level and they should be given the scope to use their background knowledge to connect with the materials.
- Improvement in the teaching process. For example, literature can be used in practicing and learning listening. Oral reading, dramatization, improvisation, role playing, pantomiming, reenactment, discussion

and group activities may help the students to improve their communicative skill.

- The purpose of the listening should be fixed first to the students whether it is for extensive or intensive listening.
- Only book centered activities are not enough. Practical listening must be acted through role play.
- Teachers and students must be motivated enough to teach and learn this skill respectively. The teachers should motivate the students by following Gardner's motivation theory. In their seminal work, Gardner and Lambert (1972) emphasize that motivational factors can override the aptitude effect. Teachers should make the atmosphere in the classroom very comfortable and interesting so that students can come forward willingly to participate in the classroom activities. Curiosity and interest should be aroused among the learners to involve them in the listening activities.
- Students' confidence level should be heightened through their handling of listening materials. So, students should be taught to handle the materials which are generally used in the classroom.
- Teachers need to make sure about the innovative, effective and interesting activities. After analyzing all the findings it can be stated that trained teacher is must to improve the condition of listening skills among the tertiary level ESL learners in private universities of Bangladesh.
- Teachers should analyze the students' level and activities should be done according to the basis of students' level.
- Learners should not find both context and content entirely unknown.
- Students must get adequate exposure to English.
- Teachers should come forward to the students in a way that they can remove the anxiety from the students by giving maximum importance to the learning process not to the evaluation of the learners rigidly.
- There should be specific focus on listening skill in the syllabus.
- Importance should be enriched by allocating marks for the listening skills in the examination.

- Universities should offer more courses focusing on mainly listening skill to improve this skill among the students.
- University authorities should provide necessary logistic support for the teaching of this skill. Authority must make sure about the presence of language lab in all the private universities.
- University Grants Commission (UGC) and ministry of education can take some steps to improve this skill among the students. UGC should have regular supervision about the availability and utility of modern teaching aids such as audio, video, web materials, projectors, notebook etc in different private universities.

Conclusion

In Bangladesh, English has long been taught as a core subject from class 1-12, yet it is very painful to find that students are still lagging behind to achieve comprehensive success on English in communication skills, especially in listening. The teaching of English should focus on how to use the language not on what the language is. As no skill should be taught in isolation, teachers can incorporate teaching listening with the other skills, thus the learners will be benefited ultimately.

The study examined the teachers and students attitude towards the listening skill and the problems faced by the teachers and the students to practice listening skill. The focus of this paper was mainly on finding out the reasons behind poor listening skills at the tertiary level ESL learners of private universities in Bangladesh. Based on the findings of this study it may be generally concluded that the existing condition of English listening skill in private universities requires intensive treatment. Some possible solutions were given with the expectation that proper steps being taken, the weakness in listening skill will no longer last among tertiary level ESL learners in private universities of Bangladesh.

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APPENDIX 1

A survey on listening skill at tertiary level ESL learners in private universities of Bangladesh

Questionnaire for the Students

General Information

Name:

Semester:

Name of the educational institution:

Date:

[Please give tick (√) mark on the suitable option]

1. What is the medium of instruction in your class?
a. English b. Bangla c. Mixture of English and Bangla
2. Has the university offered any specific listening course to you?
a. Yes b. No
3. Is there any mark allocated for listening skills in your course outlines?
a. Yes b. No
4. Do you understand English programmes (BBC, CNN, English movie, serials, reality shows)?
a. Yes b. No c. Sometimes
5. Do you need practice to develop your listening skills?
a. Yes b. No
6. Like practicing listening skill in the classroom.
Strongly agree Agree Neutral
Disagree Strongly Disagree
7. Teacher present vocabularies before reading passage/playing CD in the class.
Always Often Sometimes
Rarely Never
8. Practice listening skills (passage) in the classroom.
Always Often Sometimes
Rarely Never
9. Is the time allotted for listening activities within classroom sufficient?
a. Yes b. No

APPENDIX 2

A survey on listening skill at tertiary level ESL learners in private universities of Bangladesh

Questionnaire for the teachers

Teacher's information (The information will be kept confidential)

Name:

Date: Designation:

Name of the institution:

Teaching experience:year(s)

Have you received any training on teaching English/ELT? Yes No

If yes, please specify.....

[Please give tick (√) mark on the suitable option]

1. Do you think that the four skills (reading, writing, speaking & listening) of English language should be given equal importance?
a. Yes b. No.
2. How do you deliver your lecture?
a. In English b. In English added with Bangla explanation
c. Mostly in Bangla
3. Do your students understand the English lecture delivered by you?
a. Yes b. Most of the time
c. Students request for Bangla explanation
4. In the syllabus/ curriculum is there any option for the development of the listening skill of the students?
a. Yes b. No c. Not directly
5. If in the syllabus/ curriculum there is the scope of developing listening skill, is there enough logistic support for teaching that?
a. Yes b. No c. Not enough
6. Listening skill should be tested in the examination.
Strongly agree Agree Neutral
Disagree Strongly Disagree
7. Our exam system is not authentic to test four skills.
Strongly agree Agree Neutral
Disagree Strongly Disagree
8. Class size is a big problem to implement listening skill.
Always Often Sometimes
Rarely Never

Child Kidnapping with the Intention of Demanding Ransom: A Study in Bangladesh Perspective

Md. Mostafijur Rahman¹

Abstract : The article mainly dealt with the conceptualization of child kidnapping with the intention of demanding ransom in Bangladesh and its effects on the rights of the children in terms of their free movement. The paper delineated the nature and the causes of child kidnapping including several ways of child kidnapping, the law and order situation in the country etc. Given a short critical review of current state of child kidnapping as well as its impact on human rights in Bangladesh, this paper concluded with some recommendations such as increasing awareness among the people, strengthening the law and order etc. in order to reduce this inhuman activity in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Child, kidnapping, ransom, human rights, Bangladesh.

Introduction

Nowadays, child kidnapping is a major concern in Bangladesh. Although children of today are future of tomorrow, child kidnapping with the intention of demanding ransom in Bangladesh is becoming a threat to the security and a violation of the rights of children. In an independent country like Bangladesh, almost every day in the first heading of daily newspapers we watch the issue or occurrence of child-kidnapping in many places of the country. It is increasing day by day across the country but the government has failed to control the situation though it has a constitutional obligation to ensure the security of all. The total number of population in Bangladesh is about 166 million; among them the population of children in the age group of 0-14 years is 32.3% (CIA World Fact Book, 2015). The children are being abused in many ways in Bangladesh, despite a large number of laws are there to protect them from negligence, cruelty and exploitation. At present, in the country “the child is being abused in different perspective viz. physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse along with neglect...” (Sarker, 2014, p. 193). The

¹ Senior Lecturer, Department of Law, Prime University, Dhaka and M. Phil Fellow, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Email-mostafij.mithu@yahoo.com

children are being kidnapped by professional offender, trafficker, drunken, relatives of victims and the person with whom has a family discontent. Impacts of child kidnapping on human rights are found in terms of right to life, education, mental health such as anger, depression, anxiety, stress, trauma and phobia etc. In this research, child kidnapping for ransom has been considered as a threat against the children and it has been conceptualized as the evil attitude, inhuman behavior against the children and a tendency to entice the parents or guardians to give ransom which is the desired goal of the perpetrators. Under the circumstances, it is essential to examine the present situation of child kidnapping in Bangladesh. In this context, the focus of the present article is to critically analyze the current state of child kidnapping and also to sketch out the impediments on the way of overcoming the situation in Bangladesh.

Objective of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to examine to what extent the child kidnapping effects the human rights in Bangladesh perspective. The specific objectives are to explore the deep rooted causes of child kidnapping, relationship between the victimized children and the perpetrators, the process of kidnapping applied by the perpetrators against the children, to analyze the current state of law and order situation of Bangladesh and to suggest some policies and measures to be undertaken in an effort to improve the situation in Bangladesh.

Research Methodology

The study has been conducted based on both primary and secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from concerned books, journals, daily newspapers and other materials. Primary data have been collected through an open interview with a standardized and semi-structured questionnaire. In this study, some incidents of child kidnapping have been applied in order to collect reliable and authentic information on this sensitive subject of the victims. The study was conducted at Prime University, Mirpur-Dhaka. A purposive sampling was considered initially while selecting 60 students as its study population belonging to different batches of the department of law in Prime University. Later on, cluster approach was followed while selecting respondents from five batches. Study involved

students who are thought to be the conscious of main discussion regarding such inhuman issues. A total of 60 samples (students) were taken using the technique of semi-structured questionnaire for the survey in the following way:

Table 1: Sample Design of the Study

Studying Sample	Sex		Frequency	%
	Male	Female		
29 th Batch	10	5	15	25.00
30 th Batch	5	5	10	16.67
31 st Batch	6	4	10	16.67
32 nd Batch	11	4	15	25.00
34 th Batch	8	2	10	16.67
Total	40 (66.67%)	20 (33.33%)	60	100

The present study has been conducted for a period of 15 days between March and April, 2015. The researcher himself has administered the questionnaires for the survey among the respondents according to the sampling plan discussed above. Before approaching the respondents, the researcher has informed the sample students about the topic under study and the purpose of conducting the survey. The researcher has sought their cooperation and formal permission to conduct the survey. After receiving formal permission and gaining access, he has administered questionnaires to the target population (students).

Child Abuse: Conceptual Framework

Although child-kidnapping is related to ransom but the children who are kidnapped in Bangladesh are sometimes not kidnapped because of ransom only. In Bangladesh, child kidnapping is associated with the economic or commercial purpose, political, psychological and geographical factors. Intention of sexual harassment, revenge, group conflicts, and political gain are also some major reasons behind child kidnapping. It is the product of economic system, social structure, law and order and culture of the people. The following figure reflects the main causes of child kidnapping in the contemporary Bangladesh:



Figure-1: Conceptual Framework

Result of the Study

Characteristics of the Respondents

A total 60 students from 5 batches of the Department of Law of Prime University were interviewed for this study. In this study, respondents were unevenly distributed in terms of gender. Study involves 66.67% male and 33.33% female respondents.

Child Kidnapping and Human Rights

Human rights are those of legal and moral rights which can be claimed by any person for the very reason that he is a human being (Halim, 1998, p.81). In another word, "human rights are those rights that are inherent in human person and without which they cannot live as human beings" (Bari, M. E., 1991, p. 19). The concept of human rights is confined here to the rights of the children in relation to their education, security and mental health which are very crucial for fearless life. Child abuse and neglect is defined as "the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, negligent, treatment or maltreatment of a child by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare, under the circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby (Rahman, et. al. 2009, p. 34). It is a threat and a violation of the rights of the children in terms of their free movement to everywhere. It violates the security of children also.

Child Kidnapping and Law and Order Situation of the Country

All political parties promise to improve the law and order situation in the country after coming into power. But children are increasingly at risk of being kidnapped. There is an alarming rise in child kidnapping around the country. The question under the situation cannot be isolated from the failure of the police and other law enforcement agencies in keeping law and order since the government assumed power in 2009 for its previous term (*New Age*, 26.04.2015). The following incidents published in the daily newspapers are glaring example of the law and order situation of the country:

Some Incidents of Child kidnapping

- (1) *A dead body of a kidnapped child named Abu Sayeed packed in a sack recovered on 14 March, 2015 by police after four days of his kidnapping from a house of police constable named Ebadur Rahman from Jhornapur, Sylhet. Abu Sayeed was a student of class four in Shah Eidganh Hazrat Shah Mir ® Primary School. He was a son of Abdul Matin, Shunamgonj. He (Matin) was living with his family at Raynagar in Sylhet. The boy was kidnapped on the way when he was going to the house of his maternal uncle at Jherjheripar from Raynagar. The criminals demanded five lakhs taka as ransom from the parents of the victim. Father of victim Abdul Matin then filed a GD with a nearby police station. The police arrested the principal criminal-Ebadur Rahman by mobile tracking. Another kidnappers- General Secretary Abdur Rakib, and Circulation Secretary Mohibur Rahman Masum, Zella Olama League and Aatur Rahman Geda Miah-so called source of RAB were arrested on basis of the information given by Ebadur Rahman. They all confessed their involvement in kidnapping. It is known that two years ago police constable Ebadur Rahman and Abdul Matin were living together in a same house of Sylhet. Daughter of Ebadur Rahman named Zarah was a play-mate of Abu Sayeed. There was a friendly relationship between Ebadur Rahman and Abdul Matin. Mother of Abu Sayeed was called 'apa' by police constable Ebadur Rahman. Nickname of Ebadur was putul and Ebadur was called 'putul mama' by the child Abu Sayeed. After kidnapping a person named Aatur Rahman came to the house of Abdul Matin in the name of cooperation to rescue the victim and said that he has a good relation with RAB-Police. Aatur Rahman Geda demanded himself as a source of RAB-said Azom, maternal uncle of the victim. The child was suffocated in a well-organized plan by the abductors when he recognized the abductors and when his guardian failed to pay the demanded money (Bangladesh Pratidin, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 23 March, 2015).*
- (2) *A 7 years old child named Parth Hridoy was kidnapped by a kidnapper from Tanbazar, Narayangonj on 27 February, 2015. Ten lakhs taka was demanded as a capital of a business by the kidnapper. The demanded money was sent by the father of the child by Bikash. But the police arrested the criminals by mobile tracking and recovered the child later.*
- (3) *Few days ago, 5 years old Apon, 20 years*

old Omit, 13 years old Bithi and 15 years old Moushumi were kidnapped from Rupgonj of Capital Dhaka. The kidnapers of Apon demanded 30 lacks taka from Apon's family. Moushumi was kidnapped by the boy who was eve-teaser of Moushumi. (4) On 16 March, 2015, a dead body of a madrasha studying student recovered from Kotchandpur of Jhinaidah. After two days of his kidnapping the kidnapers demanded one lack taka from his family. (5) A four years old child was kidnapped and then kept in a bush by his maternal uncle (mama) in Nobigonj. The kidnapper demanded 5 lacks taka for ransom of the child. The law enforcement agency was able to recover the child. (6) On 16th March, 2015 a dead body of a 7 years old child packed in a sack was recovered from a bus at Kakoli bus stand of the Capital. In this occurrence two women along with two men were engaged (ibid).

Statistics of Child Kidnapping

As the police headquarter officials said, 373 incidents of kidnapping and later killing of children took place in Bangladesh between January 1 and March 31, 2015 while the number was 430 in the same period in the previous year (*Dhaka Tribune*, 31.03.2015).

Table-2: Child Kidnapping

Year	Total Children Kidnapped
2015	90 were kidnapped between January and March, 10 of whom were found dead, 26 others went missing and 19 were found dead in the period (39 in January, 41 in February)
2014	209 (52 were killed after kidnapped and 80 children went missing while 29 were found dead. 66 were rescued during attempt to abduction)
2013	42 (19 were killed)
2012	67 were kidnapped

[Compiled and calculated by author based on: *New Age*, 24. 04. 2015, *Dhaka Tribune*, 31.03.2015]

The above table is an example by which it can be realized that Bangladesh is at a great risk of child kidnapping. The concern is that the problem is growing rapidly.

Law and Law Enforcement

Criminalization and Penalties:

There are more laws in Bangladesh to protect children from negligence, cruelty, exploitation and abuse and to promote their development. *The Children Act, 1974* provides for care, protection and treatment of children. Its main objectives are to ensure children's protection and treatment. *The*

Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 provides for prohibition of engagement of children (not exceeding fourteen years of age) and adolescents (over fourteen years of age but not exceeding 18 years) in any profession or institution (sec. 34). *The Penal Code, 1860* addresses the offences of rape, kidnapping and criminal intimidation (sec. 375, 366 and 509). The Code also penalizes anyone who induces or forces a girl under 18 years of age into illicit intercourse. According to the provisions stated in the *Penal Code, 1860* of Bangladesh whoever kidnaps any person from Bangladesh or from lawful guardianship shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to pay a fine (Section 363). *Women and Children Repression Prevention (Special Provisions) Act, 2000 amended in 2003* penalizes, among others, kidnapping of children. According to the amended act child kidnapping may be punished by life imprisonment or imprisonment of a minimum of fourteen years with rigorous imprisonment and payment of a cash fine in addition (sec. 7).

Legislation and International Convention

There is no comprehensive national legislation governing the rights of children in Bangladesh. Bangladesh ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in August 1990, marking children's rights to life, survival and development on the national agenda. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) stipulates that every child has a right to adequate food and a healthy and active body; to obtain a good education and develop potential; to get the opportunities for play and leisure; to get protection from abuse, exploitation, neglect, violence and danger, and receive assistance from the State. Bangladesh as a party to CRC is obligated to protect and promote the rights of all children. The Children Act, 1974 is the only legislation specifically addressing children. However, this law deals only with children in need of protection and children in conflict with the law. There is no comprehensive public system to protect children from violence, abuse or exploitation. According to Article 35(5) of the constitution of Bangladesh and Article 5 of the UDHR, "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." According to Article 32 of the constitution of Bangladesh, "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and personal security." Bangladesh has ratified the ILO Convention (105) on Abolition of Forced Labor (182) to eliminate the Worst Forms of Child

Labor; the UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery; the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; and the UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

Findings of the Study

Purposes of Child Kidnapping

Child kidnapping is associated with the economic or commercial purpose, political, psychological and geographical factors. It is a product of economic system, social structure, law and order and culture of the people. Consequently, child-kidnapping is related to ransom. There are various reasons for child kidnapping. As per the views of the respondent some of the most common purposes are as follows:

Table- 3: Purposes of Kidnapping against Child by the Perpetrators

Opinion	Frequency	%
Main purpose of child kidnapping is ransom (Economic Profit)	12	20%
To take revenge for family discontent	10	16.67%
Sexual harassment (rape)	11	18.33%
Group conflicts	09	15%
Intention of political gain-either directly or indirectly, the parents of the perpetrators or the perpetrators own selves are involved in power structure	07	11.67%
For selling to the human trafficker	06	10%
To amputate different organs of a child and supply them to different medical institutes	05	8.33%
Total	60	100

In the study it is found that 20% of the respondents think that the most common reason for child kidnapping is to gain money from the child's parents. They think that money is the source of all evil. Primarily people kidnap children and ask for monetary ransom. It is evident that 18.33% think that female children are kidnapped for rape or sexual assault also. Some of them (16.67%) think that a group of people are resorting to kidnapping to take revenge.

Causes of Child Kidnapping

It has been observed from the following table that the main victims of abduction are the child and the perpetrators are various aged people. In order to get a clear idea the identified main causes for kidnapping are given below in the table:

Table-4: Respondents' Opinion on the Main Causes of Child Kidnapping

Response	Frequency	%
Lack of ethical values	12	20%
Lack of socialization	05	8.33%
Patriarchal society	03	5%
Lack of awareness of the people	10	16.67%
Insecurity and ineffective law and order of the country	09	15%
Political power practice-the dirty politics with the self interest of the politicians	08	13.33%
Due to eve teasing	02	3.34%
Ignorance and Irresponsible behavior	07	11.67%
Susceptibility and innocence	04	6.67%
Total	60	100

It is evident that 20% respondents reported that the main cause of child kidnapping is lack of ethical values. 15% students think that another reason for child kidnapping is ineffective law and order of the country. Most of them think if they are properly socialized, then the perpetrators could not be involved in this anti-social activity. Some of them think that some parents are unbelievably careless and irresponsible. A few of the respondents (6.67%) think that children are more susceptible to abduction because they are innocent and are easily swayed by abductors' tricks.

Who are the Kidnappers?

With the increase in child kidnapping it was asked to the sample who they thought to be the perpetrators. In the table below it reveals that *mastans*, close relatives, friends and neighbors are seen as the main source of crime across the country. Ruling party activists are also blamed by a few of the

samples. It is evident from the table that 20% respondents think that most of the kidnapers are professional offenders. 16.67% viewed that traffickers are also responsible for child kidnapping.

Table-5: Kinds of Perpetrators who Kidnap Children

Professional offender	12	20%
Trafficker	10	16.67%
Drunken	05	8.33%
The person with whom has a family discontent	03	5%
Law enforcement agencies	09	15%
Woman kidnapers	08	13.33%
Party men	02	3.34%
<i>Mastans</i>	07	11.67%
Eve-teaser	04	6.67%
Total	60	100

Some of them think drunken people; some of them think the person with whom has a family discontent is responsible for kidnapping. It should be noted that *mastans* are deemed to be responsible for crime at the same rate either in cities or in the country. Another disturbing figure (3.34%) is the blame apportioned to the ruling party. 15% of the sample blamed the law enforcement agencies to be responsible, whereas 6.67% blamed the eve teasers for such crimes.

Relationship with the Perpetrators

In most of the cases, family members, friends, neighbor and close relatives are involved in child kidnapping. The children are being kidnapped by the person with whom has a family or friend discontent. In the table bellow it reveals that close relatives, friends and neighbors are seen as the main source of crime across the country.

Table-6: Relationship between the Victims of Kidnapping and the Perpetrators

The following table deals with the relationship between the children and perpetrators in relation to child kidnapping. According to the respondents three types of relationships are identified in this study. The table reveals

that close relatives, friends and neighbors are seen as the main source of crime across the country.

Response	Frequency	%
Friends	16	26.67%
Neighbors (especially the person with whom has a family discontent)	20	33.33%
Relatives of victims	14	23.33%
No relationship (Stranger)	10	16.67%
Total	60	100

It is evident that 26.67% of the respondents think that the children are being kidnapped by the persons with who has a friendly relationship. On the other hand, 23.33% viewed that the children are being kidnapped by relatives of victims. 33.33% respondents opined that neighbors are involved in kidnapping or the person with who has a family discontent.

Law and Order and Child Kidnapping

Table-7: Respondents' Opinion about the Current State of Child Kidnapping

The sample was asked whether they think child kidnapping has increased or decreased in Bangladesh. It is evident from the following table that a significant percentage of the respondents (75%) believe that child kidnapping has been increased rather than decreased.

Opinion	Frequency	%
Increased	45	75%
Decreased	10	16.67
Same as before	5	8.33%

Table-8: Respondents' Opinion to Let Their Children to Go Out Alone

The respondents were asked whether they are anxious to go out with the children or to let their children to go out alone under the present situation of the law and order of the country. On the following table it has been seen that most of the respondents (65%) are afraid to go out with the children or they are very anxious to let the children of their relatives to go out alone.

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	39	65%
No	21	35%

Table-9: Respondents' Thoughts about the Law and Order of the Country

The respondents were asked about the law and order situation of the country. It is evident that a good percentage of the respondents (40%) are not satisfied about law and order situation of the country.

Response	Frequency	%
Highly Satisfactory	05	8.33%
Satisfactory	15	25.00%
Not Satisfactory	40	66.67%
Total	60	100

Table-10: Whether the Current Law and Order Situation would be Able to Reduce Child Kidnapping in Bangladesh

The respondents were asked whether the current law and order situation would be able to reduce child kidnapping in Bangladesh. It is evident from the following figure that the majority of the respondents (86.67%) think that ineffective law and order situation of the country will not be able to reduce child kidnapping while only 13.33% do not think so. See the following figure:

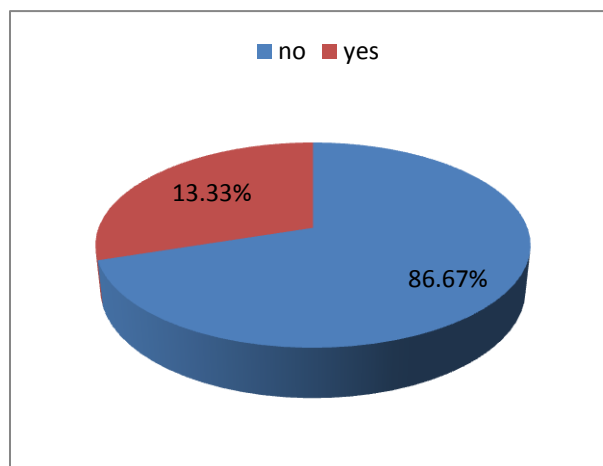


Figure-2: Indication of satisfaction of law and order situation regarding child kidnapping

Several Ways of Child Kidnapping

The perpetrators kidnap targeted child in several ways. The ways of kidnapping is divided here in terms of physical and oral including showing gestures and postures by the perpetrators at the time of kidnapping. A table is given bellow to get the clear picture regarding the issue of ways of abduction.

Table-11: Respondents' Thoughts about the Ways of Child Kidnapping

Opinion	Frequency	%
By showing foods or money, chocolates or playthings	20	33.33%
By telling false or by any deceitful behavior	17	28.33%
Sometimes the children are made unconscious feeding foods mixed with sleeping pill	11	18.33%
Pushing unconscious needle in their body	05	8.33%
Sometimes they are packed in a bale or sack	07	11.67%
Total	60	100

The respondents gave their opinion about the ways of child kidnapping as per the reports available in the daily newspapers in the country. It is viewed by 33.33% respondents that the criminals kidnap or abduct the children by showing foods or money, chocolates, playthings, while 28.33% opined that the criminals kidnap the children by telling false or by employing any deceitful behavior. Some of them think that sometimes the criminals kidnap or abduct the children by making them unconscious by feeding foods mixed with sleeping pill and a few of them think that pushing needle in their body to make them unconscious. Besides, 11.67% opined that sometimes the children are packed in a bale or sack by the perpetrators.

Impacts of Kidnapping

Impacts of kidnapping on human rights are found in terms of right to life, education, mental health such as anger, depression, anxiety, stress, trauma and phobia etc. A table is given below to get the clear knowledge about this issue:

Table-12: Impacts of Kidnapping on Human Rights of the Victims

Response	Frequency	%
The children are killed brutally	13	21.67%
Sometimes they are sold to the human trafficker	07	11.67%
Sometimes the abducted child-girls are raped	10	16.67%
Panic seize them and they feel fear all the times	08	13.33%
Discontinuation of education	11	18.33%
Felt insecurity	05	8.33%
Stress and trauma	06	10.00%
Total	60	100

It is evident from the table that 21.67% of the respondents viewed that the children are killed brutally if their guardians are failed to pay ransom imposed by the kidnapper or if the abducted child can recognize the abductors. 11.67% think that sometimes the kidnapped children are sold to the human trafficker. More of the respondents (16%) think that in the case of female children, kidnappers also sexually abuse them. Some of the respondents (18.33%) opined that the children who return home after abduction, many of them felt insecurity. As a result, they are less interested about their education after the incidents of kidnapping and at the same time many of their guardians did not want to send them to school. It is evident that 10% think that most of the children suffer from stress and trauma that can lead to adverse psychological effects, insecurities and phobias.

Analysis of the Findings of the Study

The study has been conducted to explore the deep rooted causes of child kidnapping, relationship between the victimized children and the perpetrators, the process of kidnapping applied by the perpetrators against the children, to analyze the current state of child kidnapping and to examine upto what extent the child kidnapping affects the human rights in Bangladesh perspective. From the analysis section it could be seen that child kidnapping is a violation of the rights of the children. It also violates

the security of children. Although child-kidnapping is related to ransom but the children who are kidnapped in Bangladesh are sometimes not kidnapped because of ransom only. In Bangladesh, child kidnapping is associated with the economic or commercial purpose, political, psychological and geographical factors. Intention of sexual harassment, revenge, group conflicts, and political gain is also some major reasons behind kidnapping. In the study it is found that 20% of the respondents think that the most common reason for child kidnapping is to gain money from the child's parents. It is evident that 18.33% think that female children are kidnapped for rape or sexual assault also. Some of them (16.67%) think that a group of people are resorting to kidnapping to take revenge. It is found in the study that 20% respondents reported the main cause of kidnapping is lack of ethical values. 15% students think that another reason for kidnapping is ineffective law and order of the country. Most of them think, if they are properly socialized, then the perpetrators could not be involved in this anti-social activity. Some of them think that some parents are unbelievably careless and irresponsible. A few of the respondents (6.67%) think that children are more susceptible to abduction because they are innocent and are easily swayed by abductors' tricks. It is revealed in the study that *mastans*, close relatives, friends and neighbors are seen as the main source of crime across the country. Ruling party activists are also blamed by a few of the sample. It is evident from the table that 20% respondents think that most of the abductors are professional offender. 16.67% viewed that traffickers are also responsible for kidnapping. Another disturbing figure (3.34%) is the blame apportioned to the ruling party. 15% of the sample blamed the law enforcement agencies to be responsible whereas 6.67% blamed the eve teasers for such crimes. It is evident that 26.67% of the respondents think that the children are being kidnapped by the persons with whom has a friendly relationship. On the other hand, 23.33% viewed that the children are being kidnapped by relatives of victims. 33.33% respondents opined that neighbors are involved in kidnapping or the person with whom has a family discontent. It is also revealed in the study that more of the respondents (45%) believe that child kidnapping has increased rather than decreased. It has seen that most of the respondents (65%) are afraid to go out with the children or they are very anxious to let the children of their relatives to go out alone. It is evident that most of the respondents

(66.67%) are not satisfied about law and order situation of the country. It is evident that the majority of the respondents (86.67%) think that ineffective law and order situation of the country will not be able to reduce child kidnapping while only 13.33% do not think so. It is found in the study that several ways of kidnapping in terms of physical and oral including showing gestures and postures by the perpetrators at the time of kidnapping. It is viewed by 33.33% respondents that the criminals kidnap or abduct the children by showing foods or money, chocolates, playthings, while 28.33% opined that the criminals kidnap the children by telling false or by adopting any deceitful behavior. Some of them think that sometimes the criminals kidnap or abduct the children by making them unconscious by feeding foods mixed with sleeping pill and a few of them think that pushing needle in their body to make the children unconscious. Besides, 11.67% opined that sometimes the children are packed in a bale or sack by the perpetrators. In the study, it is also found that the impacts of kidnapping on human rights in terms of right to life, education, mental health such as anger, depression, anxiety, stress, trauma and phobia etc. It is evident that 21.67% of the respondents viewed that the children are killed brutally if their guardians are failed to pay ransom imposed by the kidnapper or if the abducted child can recognize the abductors. 11.67% think that sometimes the kidnapped children are sold to the human trafficker. A moderate percentage of the respondents (16%) think that in the case of female children, kidnappers also sexually abuse them. Some of the respondents (18.33%) opined that the children who return home after abduction, many of them felt insecurity. As a result, they are less interested about their education after the incidents of kidnapping and at the same time many of their guardians did not want to send them to school. It is evident that 10% think that most of the children suffer from stress and trauma that can lead to adverse psychological effects, insecurities and phobias.

Recommendations

From the above discussion, it is clear that nowadays child-kidnapping is a common phenomenon in Bangladesh. The present situation appears that it is a serious concern for the countrymen as because this is really a threat for children's life and security. Although Bangladesh has gained independence in 1971, it has failed to make the nation a crime-free one. In

order to prevent a social malaise like child kidnapping in the country, following issues should be acknowledged:

- It is evident that people having less religious, moral and ethical value are engaged in kidnapping. So people should be taught about religious, moral and ethical values to address the problem. In this regard, the civil society, the conscious section, the person with religious, moral and ethical background should come forward and should take bold step to raise their voice against any incident of kidnapping.
- For reducing child kidnapping in our country, another foremost task is to strengthen the law enforcement agencies against kidnapping. Besides, enforcement of the laws, transparency, accountability, rule of law and monitoring in every inhuman activity against the children of the country must be ensured. The government should take zero tolerance policy in this regard. The main causes of cruelty like child kidnapping should be traced out. The government should take bold step to reduce the problem very urgently and to ensure the security of all.
- Child kidnapping can be handled technologically. In this regard, CCTV camera, tracking machine etc. can be set up in all important and public places to identify the criminals. Moreover, the number of kidnapping incidents can be reduced by using photo or cell phone identification machine, by mobile tracking, using picture identification or finger prints, stopping the use of unregistered SIM card of any mobile operator, keeping register of the identities of all citizens in every sphere to recognize the criminals etc. The law enforcement agencies can be made capable to track any phone call that makes demand for ransom.
- When any child kidnapping takes place in anywhere of the country, people or the victim's family must inform the police of the incident immediately. All incidents of child kidnapping must be inquired transparently and the actual offenders whoever involves in child kidnapping should be recognized, prosecuted and punished. All cases of child kidnapping must be adjudicated within a short time. The Speedy Trial Act can also help in this regard. The victims should be rehabilitated and compensated also.

- Parents of the children need to be more conscious about their children. They should be more aware of the child kidnapping. They should know where their children need to go and where they are. Parents should not leave their children in any public place alone and should never ask a stranger to hold their baby. They should avoid getting into a car with an unknown person especially in urban areas.
- It is important to teach the children some basic safety rules, such as how to escape from illegal captor and how to avoid unknown persons in such a danger situation. The children should not go away with an unknown person other than their father or mother or the persons who take care of them. On the other hand, children should be taught about discipline by counseling so that they cannot be a probable offender in the country.
- Awareness programs regarding the child kidnapping for ransom should be held frequently to make the people conscious how criminals kidnap children for ransom. In educational institutions or in every sphere of society seminars and discussions about child kidnapping should be organized to make the students and people understand and alert about kidnapping. In public awareness program, local public representatives, teachers of school and *madrasha*, *Imams* of mosque, *Shebaitis* of *mandir* or *purohits* of *girza* or *pagoda* could be engaged.
- Media can play an important role in this regard. How kidnapping is occurred, how it is a threat to children's life and society, who are the perpetrators and what people needs to do under the circumstances can be highlighted through print and electronic media. Media should broadcast frequently such programs on child kidnapping so that the general people may be aware.
- For those who are rescued, the stories they bring are horrendous and full of abuse. Many of the child-girls are raped by their captors or many of them are beaten by the perpetrators. In this case, the GOs, NGOs and POs can provide mental health care services through psycho-therapy in counseling to reduce stress, trauma and phobia for the victims who have been rescued after kidnapping so that they can lead their normal and fearless life at the society.

- Civil society can play a vital role creating high consciousness of child kidnapping among the people and the bad impact of child kidnapping on socio-economy of Bangladesh.

Conclusion

Child abusing by kidnapping for ransom is a challenge for the promotion and the protection of the rights of the children and the context of socio-economy of Bangladesh. It is evident that child kidnapping is an evil attitude, inhuman behavior against the children by the perpetrators. Impacts of child kidnapping on human rights are found in terms of right to life, education, mental health such as anger, depression, anxiety, stress, trauma and phobia etc. Some people are involving in kidnapping as a profession, some are doing it to gain monetary benefit and some are indulging this crime to fulfill any of their demand. Consequently, it is related to ransom. For this very reason, in most of the cases family members, friends, neighbors and close relatives are involved in child kidnapping. It is evident that the children are being kidnapped by professional offender, trafficker, drunken, relatives of victims and the person with whom has a family discontent. It is really an irony of our fate that some members of the law enforcement agencies and leaders of the political parties have also involved in child kidnapping. The perpetrators kidnap targeted child in several ways. The ways of kidnapping is divided here in terms of physical and oral including showing gestures and postures by the perpetrators at the time of kidnapping. The above discussion appears that Bangladesh is at a great risk of child kidnapping. It is also clear from the study that the problem is growing day by day. Nowadays, the situation is so bad that most people feel insecure for their children. In this milieu, at any cost, the government needs to take bold step to reduce this crime and to control the situation very urgently as the government has a constitutional obligation to ensure the security of all otherwise the country will go through a risk.

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Financial Position Comparison among Pharmaceutical Companies: The Case of Bangladesh

Md. Reazul Kabir¹ and Afroza Shirin²

Abstract : Financial statement analysis is always used to determine the firm's financial position. Financial statement analysis should be conducted in all industries to find out the measure for comparability and benchmarking. Among all industries, pharmaceuticals industry is playing a silent role in propelling the economic development. In Bangladesh it already has become a very lucrative sector having many listed firms. This paper aims to analyze the financial position of six first ranked companies sampled from pharmaceutical industry for three periods (2011, 2012, 2013) and to rank them according to the findings. These companies are Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Renata Ltd, Reckitt Benckiser Bangladesh Ltd, The IBN SINA Pharmaceutical Industry Ltd, Beximco Pharmaceutical Ltd, and Beacon Pharmaceuticals Ltd. For this research we used four vital ratios: Liquidity analysis, Activity analysis, Solvency or Leverage analysis and Profitability analysis. Focusing on comparative approach, this research paper also seeks to come up with benchmark figures for other firms in this industry. To do this financial statement analysis of chosen companies, Annual Reports were obtained from Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE). To provide a basis for analysis, points were given to each firm based on their performance. After the analysis overall result shows that Square (83 points) ranked first as the most financially healthy for the investors. Reckitt Benckiser (78 points) ranked second, then IBN SINA (67 points) ranked third, followed by Beximco (64 points) ranked fourth, then Renata (55 points) ranked fifth and lastly Beacon (41 points) ranked sixth.

Keywords: Pharmaceuticals, industry, DSE, financial ratios, financial statement analysis.

Introduction

The primordial goal of financial management is to maximize the shareholder's wealth which can relate to highering company's share price

¹ Senior Lecturer, Department of Business Administration, IBAIS University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Email: saffan.kabir@gmail.com

² Senior Lecturer, Department of Business Administration, IBAIS University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Email: afroza.shirin.fahima@gmail.com

at the secondary market. It can be achieved by proper utilization of resources the firm has over a long period of time. So, sound business decision derived from structured and scientific basis is pretty much necessary for a firm to achieve this goal. As risk is the one which reduces the possibility of achieving the goal, coming up with measures which can reduce this risk level can help the firm a lot to go forward achieving the objective. From all this point of views, structured and scientific bases on which the firm's decision can be anchored are the financial statement analyses.

According to Drake (2010), financial statement analysis is the selection, evaluation and interpretation of financial data, along with other pertinent information, to assist in investment and other financial decision making. Moreover it is also the process of identifying financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing relationship between the items of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account.

One of the most effective tools of financial statement analysis is ratio analysis. As financial statement of a firm is usually lengthy, this will be more effective and strategic just to pick up the right figures and plug them into ratio analysis to have an appropriate idea of the financial position.

One of the industries of business that draws special attention to the analyst globally is pharmaceutical industry as it is one of the fastest growing industries in the world with 9% of global GDP in the year 2007 along with having the reputation of securing highest profit margin in the world (Bangladesh Research Publication, 2011). It is also one of the most important manufacturing industries and is also core of Bangladesh's healthcare sector. This industry has been achieving an impressive growth in our country over the years. Some of the main factors behind this growth are supporting drug policy, regulatory framework along with TRIP relaxation. It is very heartening that the country is now producing 97% of its total demand for medicine and is also exporting to around 80 countries of Europe, Africa and Asia which really contributes to country's branding (Barua, 2012). This sector employs around 75,000 skilled and unskilled employees and is also considered to be the second largest contributors to country's national revenue (Bangladesh Gazzete).

Given such awareness, it is just high time for the pharmaceutical sector of Bangladesh to consider and secure the benefits of the financial ratio analysis. Focusing on listed six A Category companies under pharmaceutical sector, the researcher is coming up with a comparative analysis for finding out the current financial health of selected companies

and the best company in terms of different financial measures. The researcher is also providing the financial figures which can be used for benchmarking and highlighting the opportunities for improvements of other firms under pharmaceutical industry.

Objective of the Research

Before starting the analysis of financial statement, it is necessary to determine the objectives of this analysis. Among other, one of the most important objectives is to provide insight regarding the firm's activities to the interested parties like creditors, investors and, managements. Each of those stakeholders could have questions which can be answered by financial statement analysis. For instance, a creditor is usually concerned with the existing capability of the borrower (firm) to make interest payment and principal payment on borrowed fund. On the other hand, investors usually want to arrive at the estimation for firm's future earnings stream in order to determine a value of a security being considered for the purchase or liquidation. Lastly, the management has to find satisfactory answer to those queries of investors and creditors in order to obtain capital for the firm to run successfully. So all of those demands of different stakeholders can be met efficiently by financial statement analysis.

Another importance could be finding out the weak point of a firm. It can be done when a firm is doing comparison of their activities and results over the years through financial statement analysis. It could also be a great help in surviving in the competition. As through financial statement analysis it is possible to have an overview of the results of different competitors belonging to same industry.

Moreover, for being specific, this research aims to determine the liquidity, activity, solvency or leverage and profitability positions of Square, Beximco, Renata, Reckitt Benckiser, IBN SINA and Beacon pharmaceuticals.

Research Methodology

This research paper can be considered as both exploratory and quantitative in context and in design. It is exploratory in the sense that the researcher did not find considerable quantity of published literature discussing norms, industry figures and remarks in the pharmaceutical sector of Bangladesh using financial statement analysis. On the other hand, it is also a quantitative research in the sense that, it aims to draw conclusions gathering, summarizing and processing financial data of different firms collected from audited annual report.

As a research procedure, the researcher collected the audited annual report which includes financial statement for three years (2011, 2012, and 2013) of Square, Beximco, Renata, Reckitt Benckiser, IBN SINA and Beacon from Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE). All those firms are listed under A category company in pharmaceutical sector according to Security and Exchange Commission (SEC). All the necessary financial information derived from those financial statements. These were then summarized and processed to come up with the comparative financial ratios which were used in analysis phase. To provide a platform for this analysis, against each financial ratio by considering rule of thumb and ratio trends, the firm considered as the best one was given 6 points, the next one in the ranking was given 5 points, the third best firm was given 4 points, then next one 3 points, the fifth best company was given 2 points and the last one in the ranking was given 1 point. The total points obtained by different firms from different ratio categories were then computed to find out an overall basis for the analysis.

Literature Review

Majority of the previous studies demonstrated the necessity of financial statement analysis for making proper decision from both perspective of the firm and investors to the firm. Over the years, empirical studies have repeatedly demonstrated the usefulness of financial ratios. In favor of doing financial statement analysis for predicting the outcomes in order to make proper decision many articles and researches were published by many finance and accounting scholars over the years. Jhon Mayer (1979), a renowned authority on financial statement analysis has referred that in the initial years of 20th century, the bankers and security exchange authorities were extensively relying on the financial statement analysis for judging the financial performance of businesses.

According to Kung and Thomas (1985), financially distressed firms can be separated from the non-failed firms in the year before declaration of bankruptcy at an accuracy of better than 90% by examining financial ratios.

A study conducted by Ou and Penman (1989) found that, ratios and common size metrics generated from accounting data were very useful in forecasting earnings and stock return. Depending on those forecasting, it can be also assumed about increasing or decreasing of share price at the secondary market. According to Lev and Thiagarajan (1993), fundamental financial variables in equity analysis can add about 70% to the explanatory power of earnings alone in predicting excess returns (stock

returns in excess of those expected). In favoring of his study, Abarbanell and Bushee (1988) found that it is possible to earn excess return from both of the debt or equity investment on different companies by using those financial variables of ratio analysis. Piotrski (2000) also used financial ratios to supplement a value investing strategy and found that he (Piotrski) can generate significant excess returns from investment by financial ratio analysis. At that study variables used were ROA, change in leverage, change in liquidity, change in gross margin, and change in inventory turnover.

It is very important for the investors to make prediction about company's future performance before the investment was made. Beaver (1967) found six ratios could correctly predict company failure one year in advance 90% of the time and five years in advance at least 65% of the time. The ratios found effective by Beaver (1967) were cash flow to total debt, ROA, total debt to total assets, working capital to total assets, the current ratio and the no-credit interval ratio (the length of time a company could go without borrowing). Similarly Altman (1968) also found that financial ratios could be combined in an effective model for predicting bankruptcy. Altman's initial work developed a discrimination function, covering following ratios:

1. Net working capital/Total Assets
2. Retained earnings/Total Assets
3. EBIT/Total Assets
4. Market value of stocks/Book value of liabilities
5. Sales/Total Assets

The mixed results of these five ratios were Z score. On the basis of that, the firm can be classified either financially sound or distressed for making investments.

As bond is one of the most important debt instruments and one of the sources of long term fund for the firm, it is also possible to use a small number of variables (total assets, interest, coverage, leverage, variability of coverage and subordination status) which were very effective in the explanation of bond yields (Edrington, Yawtiz and Roberts 1987). By this way an appropriate yield can be determined which can attract the potential investors.

On the other hand, maintaining strong position in one situation could negatively affect another situation which can be found and adjusted by financial statement analysis. Abuzar. M. A. Elielly (2004) found in his

studies that, there is a significant negative relation between the firm's profitability situation and its liquidity level. This relationship is more evident in firms with high current ratios and longer cash conversion cycle. In favor of his study, Daves and Brigham (2011) also discussed, strong solvency position could affect negatively the profitability situation.

In addition, information derived from financial statement regarding different companies under the same industry could be very helpful to others as benchmark figures and this could be generated by financial statement analysis. Studies by Ramanth (2002), Gleasson, Jenkins and Johnson (2008) documented the effect of one firm's financial statement information on the financial statement and operating decisions of other related firms. The net result was higher quality information set for more comparable firms.

So in light of the previous researches and their findings, it is obviously important to conduct financial statement analysis in improving the financial position of a firm if needed as well as to make appropriate decision regarding investment from the side of investors.

Analysis on Financial Statement

This part of the research paper is demonstrated using four categories of financial ratios. As an assumption, some companies are following fiscal year and some are following calendar year, such difference would not have a significant effect on the comparative analysis of the ratios calculated. At the end of this part, industry benchmark was also presented and discussed.

Liquidity Ratio

There are 3 ratios and analyses we are going to observe under this ratio. They are as follows :

1. Current Ratio = Current Asset/Current Liabilities

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	1.58	1.59	1.50	4
Beximco	2.03	2.67	2.70	5
Beacon	2.17	1.74	1.90	6
Reckitt Benckiser	1.35	1.31	1.15	3
IBN SINA	1.19	1.15	1.03	2
Renata	0.79	1.15	0.73	1

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures how much current assets the firm has to meet their current liabilities. Higher the ratio indicates higher capability of meeting the current liabilities successfully. From the table we see Beacon, Reckitt Benckiser and IBN SINA have been maintaining an increasing trend. On the other hand Square and Renata have been experiencing fluctuated ratios over the years. Beximco has been experiencing a decreasing trend. As the standard minimum level of 1.5 in current ratio, Beximco has started utilizing their current asset in wealth generating activities. Thus their ratio has been following decreasing trend. Beacon also should consider the step of Beximco as too much idle current assets can put negative effect to the profitability situation. Renata should strongly consider in improving their ratios in coming years. Overall, Beacon is given 6 points, Beximco earns 5 points, Square earns 4 points and Reckitt Benckiser, IBN SINA and Renata earn 3 Points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

2. Quick Ratio = (Current Asset–Inventory–Prepaid Expenses)/ Current Liabilities

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.75	0.82	0.85	4
Beximco	1.21	1.57	1.52	6
Beacon	0.24	0.15	0.18	1
Reckitt Benckiser	0.88	0.83	0.61	5
IBN SINA	0.39	0.39	0.36	3
Renata	0.26	0.41	0.23	2

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

Quick ratio measures the liquidity position of a firm without depending on inventory and prepaid expenses as inventory cannot be used immediately to meet the current liabilities as well as prepaid expenses are expenses which have already incurred and can never be recovered. With reference to current ratio, quick ratios of above companies are significantly affected as all of them are holding too much inventory and prepaid expenses. Beacon has the highest point in current ratio position but due to holding excess inventory and prepaid expenses they are at the worst position in this ratio. Except Beximco, I think all of them should look into improving

their quick ratio. On the other hand we have observed, companies in pharmaceutical sector are likely to hold substantial amount of inventory to ensure there is no lost sales due to insufficiency. As such, Beximco earns 6 points, Reckitt Benckiser earns 5 points, Square earns 4 points and IBN SINA, Rnata and Beacon are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

3. Cash Ratio = (Cash + Marketable Securities) / Current Liabilities

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.25	0.14	0.08	4
Beximco	0.14	0.18	0.20	3
Beacon	0.01	0.01	0.03	1
Reckitt Benckiser	0.52	0.19	0.60	6
IBN SINA	0.38	0.38	0.35	5
Renata	0.05	0.12	0.04	2

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

Further identifying the most liquid current assets and using them to find out the liquidity position, it seems like IBN SINA and Square are steadily increasing. Reckitt Benckiser is in the best position. What becomes interesting here is the drastic change in the liquidity position of Beacon and Beximco. Compared to their current ratio, both of the companies are consistent with the considerable decline in liquidity position over the years which confirms that, the current assets they have can not be realized immediately to pay off immediately maturing debts. It is also observed that companies in pharmaceutical sector do not maintain any marketable securities which can be considered as near cash. Overall, Reckitt Benckiser earns 6 points, IBN SINA earns 5 points, Square earns 4 points, Beximco, Renata and Beacon are getting 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

Summing all the points up, in terms of liquidity position, Beximco gets a total of 14 points, Reckitt Benckiser gets 14 points also, followed by Square with 12 points and IBN SINA, Beacon and Renata are getting 10 points, 8 points and 5 points respectively.

Activity or Asset Management Ratio

This ratio measures the efficiency of a firm in managing their both short term and long term asset. There are 5 ratios and analyses of those we are going to see here. They are as below

1. Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold/Inventory

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	5	4	4	5
Beximco	3	2	2	3
Beacon	1	1	1	1
Reckitt Benckiser	5	5	4	5
IBN SINA	10	12	13	6
Renata	2	2	2	2

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures how many times the inventory has turned over in a period. Higher ratio indicates the inventory does not remain idle rather it is sold quickly. Although IBN SINA is experiencing a declining trend, this company is at the best position among all others. Rest of the companies are experiencing stable trend in this position. Again Beacon needs to consider their position in this area as they are selling only once in a year. So, here IBN SINA earns 6 points, Square and Reckitt Benckiser both of them are getting 5 points and Beximco, Renata and Beacon are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

2. Accounts Receivable Turnover Ratio = Sales Revenue/Account Receivables

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	22	20	17	4
Beximco	8	8	8	3
Beacon	8	8	7	3
Reckitt Benckiser	169	384	397	5
IBN SINA	624	973	1088	6
Renata	8	9	10	3

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the efficiency of a firm in managing their account receivables. As a rule of thumb, higher ratio is better because it indicates that the firm is capable to collect the fund from account receivables for more times in a particular period. Based on above table, though the highest among the rest of the companies, IBN SINA is showing declining trend in this ratio. IBN SINA's highest ratio can be attributed in explaining their low account receivables in balance sheet over the years. Reckitt Benckiser is also experiencing declining trend though it is higher by observing the table. And the rest of the companies, they are remaining with consistency over the years. Their ratio is miserable compare to IBN SINA and Reckitt Benckiser though. Thus, IBN SINA earns 6 points, Reckitt Benckiser earns 5 points, Square gets 4 points and Beacon, Renata and Beximco are given 3 points as all of them have the same output.

1. Accounts Payable Turnover Ratio=Cost of Sales/Accounts Payables

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	9	10	11	5
Beximco	15	10	8	4
Beacon	29	22	17	2
Reckitt Benckiser	2	2	2	6
IBN SINA	23	22	19	3
Renata	66	88	62	1

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the efficiency of a firm in managing their accounts payables. As a rule of thumb, lower ratio is better because it suggests accounts payable turnover has occurred less times in a period which has started with purchasing on credit and ended with paying the payables. From our observation, Reckitt Benckiser has the lowest and constant turnover over the years. Square has been also following a decreasing trend which means it's paying pattern is becoming longer every year. Beximco, Beacon and IBN SINA are following an increasing trend which means their payment patterns are becoming shorter over the years. As such, for

this financial ratio, Reckitt Benckiser gets 6 points, Square earns 5 points, Beximco earns 4 points and IBN SINA, Beacon and Renata are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

4. Day Sales Outstanding (DSO) = Accounts Receivable/Average Daily Sales

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	17	19	21	4
Beximco	43	46	45	3
Beacon	47	47	55	2
Reckitt Benckiser	3	1	1	5
IBN SINA	1	1	1	6
Renata	47	40	36	2

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the amount of days firm requires for collecting Accounts Receivable. Lower ratio is better which suggests company needs less days to collect from their customers and this early receiving of fund will create greater value for the company. If the company is following too much liberal credit policy, it will lengthen the collection period. On the other hand, too much strict policy is able to shorten the credit period and boosts up the revenue but it may also cause lost customers. From the above table we can see, IBN SINA and Reckitt Benckiser are holding very good position. IBN SINA needs only 1 day to collect their receivables which indicates they are almost selling their products on cash basis which actually explain their situation with negative cash conversion cycle over the years. On the other hand, Beacon and Renata need highest number of days to collect from their customers. This is one of the main reasons for them of having significantly higher currents assets. Square has been experiencing a decreasing trend. Overall, IBN SINA earns 6 points, Reckitt Benckiser secures 5 points, Square gets 4 points and Beximco, Renata and Beacon are given 3 points, 2 points and 2 points respectively as Beacon and Renata both of them have the same ratio.

5. Days Payable Outstanding = Accounts Payable/Average daily cost of goods sold.

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	39	35	35	5
Beximco	25	35	46	4
Beacon	13	17	21	2
Reckitt Benckiser	187	174	206	6
IBN SINA	16	17	19	3
Renata	6	5	6	1

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio offers the insight into a firm's pattern of payment to its suppliers. It measures how many days the firm can use to pay their payables. Higher ratio is better because firm can use their fund more days which also results higher return before paying the payables. But here it should be considered that, too much lengthy period can damage the reputation of the firm. Reckitt Benckiser is holding the best position here although it is abnormally higher than that of others. Renata has been maintaining the lowest ratio here over the years most possibly to enjoy the discount offer because it has reflected on their gross profit over the years. On the other hand, Square, Beximco, Beacon and IBN SINA are experiencing a decreasing trend which only means their strong liquidity position over the years. Overall, Reckitt Benckiser earns 6 points, Square gets 5 points, Beximco secures 4 points and IBN SINA, Beacon and Renata are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

6. Fixed Asset Turnover = Sales/Total Fixed Assets

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	1.19	1.26	1.25	4
Beximco	0.57	0.57	0.50	2
Beacon	0.45	0.33	0.25	1
Reckitt Benckiser	11.24	12.81	10.21	6
IBN SINA	3.07	2.78	2.57	5
Renata	1.02	1.19	1.25	3

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

Generally, this ratio determines the efficiency of the firm in managing their fixed asset. As a rule of thumb, higher ratio is better as it indicates higher sales by utilizing existing fixed assets and thus more profitable is the firm. Based on the above table, Reckitt Benckiser again is holding the highest ratio in this analysis. Although Beximco and Beacon are not up to the mark compared to others, they are experiencing an increasing trend. On the other hand, Square, IBN SINA and Renata are doing well as they can generate more than 1 tk worth of sales by utilizing 1 tk worth of fixed assets over the years. So overall, Reckitt Benckiser earns 6 points, IBN SINA secures 5 points, Square gets 4 points and Renata, Beximco and Beacon are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

7. Total Asset Turnover Ratio = Sales/Total Assets

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.77	0.75	0.69	4
Beximco	0.38	0.38	0.34	2
Beacon	0.29	0.22	0.17	1
Reckitt Benckiser	2	2.15	2.03	5
IBN SINA	2.01	1.98	1.79	6
Renata	0.69	0.79	0.85	3

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the efficiency of the firm in utilizing the total assets to generate revenue for the firm. So we can say that the higher the ratio the better the firm is. As a rule of thumb, to be considered effective, it should be at least 0.40 times. Among them IBN SINA is at the top position. The rest of the companies except renata are experiencing an increasing trend which explains their strengthening profitability situation over the years. Overall, IBN SINA earns 6 points, Reckitt Benckiser secures 5 points, Square gets 4 points and Renata, Beximco and Beacon are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

Summing all the points up, in terms of activity position, Reckitt Benckiser gets 38 points, IBN SINA earns 35 points, followed by Square with 31

points and Beximco, Renata and Beacon are getting 21 points, 15 points and 12 points respectively.

Debt or Leverage Ratio

This ratio measures ability of the firm in paying its long term liabilities. So, this ratio is also able to find out the riskiness of the firm from the investor perspective. Under this mother ratio we are going to observe 3 categories of ratio and their analyses.

1. Debt to Asset Ratio = Total Liabilities/Total Assets

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.20	0.24	0.29	6
Beximco	0.28	0.24	0.26	5
Beacon	0.35	0.37	0.37	4
Reckitt Benckiser	0.64	0.64	0.69	1
IBN SINA	0.36	0.37	0.37	3
Renata	0.51	0.40	0.45	2

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio determines the portion of the debt used by the firm to finance the total assets. Creditors always prefer lower debt ratio as lower the ratio, greater the security against their losses at the event of liquidation of the firm. Based on the above table, we have observed Square, Beximco, Beacon and IBN SINA have less than 40% debt in their total capital which leaves the room for generating fund from debt again in the future if it is called for. It also shows they are depending on their internally generated fund like retained earnings to increase their sales and assets over the years. On the other hand, Reckitt Benckiser and Renata both of them have more than 50% debt in financing their total assets which make their companies very risky as they already hold more debt than equity in their companies. This situation will obviously discourage outside investors to invest their fund in these two companies. So it is obvious for them to work in the improvement of this situation as soon as possible. Overall Square earns 6 points, Beximco secures 5 points, Beacon gets 4 points and IBN SINA, Renata and Reckitt Benckiser are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

2. Debt to Equity Ratio = Total Liabilities/Total Stockholder's Equity

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.24	0.32	0.41	6
Beximco	0.39	0.32	0.34	5
Beacon	0.53	0.61	0.60	4
Reckitt Benckiser	1.81	1.92	2.57	1
IBN SINA	0.56	0.59	0.59	3
Renata	1.03	0.78	0.88	2

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio shows the dependence on debt financing compared to equity financing. Higher the ratio, riskier the firm is because it indicates that the firm largely depends on debt which will create interest expenses for the firm which can not be recovered from decreasing level of sales. Firm can be enlisted with stock market, so that the firm can also use equity financing rather than depending completely on debt financing. As a rule of thumb, the ratio could be maximum 1:1 which indicates the firm can still meet their total liabilities by using their equity. From this consideration, we can say except Reckitt Benckiser and Renata, all other companies are consistently maintaining a good position in this ratio over the years which confirm their dependency on equity than debt. Reckitt Benckiser and Renata should consider reducing their debt level compare to equity because excessive debt level recognizes their firm as risky one in the market. Overall, Square earns 6 points, Beximco secures 5 points, Beacon gets 4 points and IBN SINA, Renata and Reckitt Benckiser are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

3. Time Interest Earned = EBIT (Earnings before Interest and Taxes)/Interest Charges

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	16.15	11.09	14.97	5
Beximco	4.62	4.26	4.25	3
Beacon	1.13	1.67	1.87	2

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Reckitt Benckiser	No Interest Expenses	No Interest Expenses	No Interest Expenses	6
IBN SINA	21.46	21.55	13.07	6
Renata	5.83	6.08	8.47	4

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the ability of the firm in paying off their interest payment. Higher ratio suggests higher capability of the firm in paying their interest which makes creditors feel safe investing their fund into the firm. We can observe from the above table, all of the companies have higher capability to meet Tk. 1 worth of interest over the years but Beacon has already entered into alarming stage as it is almost at the border level as well as experiencing a declining trend. IBN SINA and Square are maintaining a very strong position here and also in debt to asset ratio. That suggests they should think of increasing their debt level which can put positive effect on profitability situation. On the other hand, in previous ratio, it was observed that Reckitt Benckiser has a significant level of debt, yet they are not paying any interest payment over the years which results the inability to find out this ratio. But it is possible because in the balance sheet we have observed that, Reckitt Benckiser has different current and long term liabilities but not in borrowing form which do not generate any interest expense for the company. Overall, IBN SINA earns 6 points, also Reckitt Benckiser earns 6 points as they have no interest expenses over the years, Square secures 5 points, Renata gets 4 points, lastly Beximco and Beacon are given 3 points and 2 points respectively.

Summing all the points up, in terms of solvency position, Square gets a total of 17 points, Beximco earns 13 points, followed by IBN SINA with 12 points and Beacon, Reckitt Benckiser and Renata are getting 10 points, 8 points and 8 points respectively.

Profitability Ratio

This ratio measures the efficiency of a firm in generating profit compared to its sales and compared to its assets. Under this mother ratio we are going to observe and analyze 5 children ratios.

1. GP Margin Ratio = GP (Sales-COGS)/Sales

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.43	0.43	0.43	2
Beximco	0.46	0.47	0.48	4
Beacon	0.50	0.54	0.55	5
Reckitt Benckiser	0.45	0.41	0.43	3
IBN SINA	0.39	0.39	0.39	1
Renata	0.51	0.53	0.52	6

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the ability of the firm in managing their manufacturing cost. So, it actually shows the relationship between the level of sales and manufacturing cost for the firm. This ratio determines gross profit relative to Tk. 1 worth of revenue. Higher ratio is better as this indicates higher gross profit which shows that the firm is efficient in managing their cost of goods sold compared to level of sales. From the above table we can observe that, except IBN SINA and Square all other companies are maintaining at least Tk. 0.45 as gross profit out of Tk. 1 worth of revenue over the years although most of them are experiencing declining trend. On the other hand, we can say that all the selected companies are maintaining a stable gross profit over the years which shows their stable sales level which is very necessary for accurate forecasting system. Overall Renata earns 6 points, Beacon secures 5 points, Beximco gets 4 points and Reckitt Benckiser, Square and IBN SINA are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

2. Operating Profit Margin = Operating Profit/Sales

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.23	0.23	0.22	5
Beximco	0.22	0.23	0.25	4
Beacon	0.17	0.34	0.36	3
Reckitt Benckiser	0.07	0.08	0.10	2
IBN SINA	0.05	0.04	0.05	1
Renata	0.27	0.28	0.26	6

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the efficiency of a firm in managing their operating cost. It also measures operating income relative to Tk. 1 worth of revenue. As a rule of thumb, the higher the ratio the better the company is, as higher ratio indicates higher operating profit compared to sales revenue. It is shocking to notice that, IBN SINA and Reckitt Benckiser are experiencing a very negligible output compared to other companies under this ratio over the years although they maintained a considerable result in their gross profit ratio. This situation actually tells us about their inefficiency in managing their operating cost. They strongly need to consider their options regarding improving their situation under this ratio because lower ratio indicates less income from their core operation which might make them unable to meet their fixed finance cost. On the other hand, from 2012 to 2013 the output of Beacon has been reduced 100 percent because their operating cost was increased more than double although their sales level did not increase proportionately. So, Beacon also needs to improve their operating cost efficiency to maintain a stable or improving situation. Apart from those companies, all other companies are experiencing a stable situation. Overall, Renata earns 6 points, Square secures 5 points, Beximco gets 4 points and Beacon, Reckitt Benckiser and IBN SINA are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

3. Net Profit Margin = Net Income/Sales

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.19	0.18	0.19	6
Beximco	0.13	0.14	0.15	4
Beacon	0.007	0.08	0.15	1
Reckitt Benckiser	0.05	0.05	0.06	3
IBN SINA	0.03	0.03	0.03	2
Renata	0.15	0.16	0.17	5

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the overall profitability situation of a firm by considering operating, investing and financing activities as well as tax position. It also measures net income relative to Tk. 1 worth of sales

revenue. As a rule of thumb, again higher ratio is better for the company as it indicates higher net profit from sales. From the above table we can see that, Beacon is experiencing a declining trend and the worst position in 2013. This happened due to their drastically decreased level of operating profit. After meeting the cost of capital and tax expenses which cannot be avoided, their net income level went down to lowest level. If they are continuously experiencing this kind of situation, they will face problem in giving dividend in future as well as retaining profit and both of the activities will negatively affect the share price on the secondary market which results in failing to achieve the ultimate objective i.e. maximizing shareholder's wealth. On the other hand, IBN SINA and Reckitt Benckiser need to take some steps to improve their profitability situation. Reckitt Benckiser has high debt ratio but weak profitability situation compared to others which suggests they are not utilizing their borrowed fund properly unlike Renata. Because Renata has a weak solvency position but for utilizing their liability properly they were able to maintain a good profitability situation over the years. From this point of view, IBN SINA also should consider increasing their debt level in order to increase their production activities to improve the profitability situation as they maintain a very good solvency position compared to others. Apart from that, other two companies, Square and Beximco are experiencing stable profitability situation although both of them are also experiencing good solvency situation. Overall, Square earns 6 points, Renata secures 5 points, Beximco gets 4 points, and Reckitt Benckiser, IBN SINA and Beacon are given with 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

2. Return on Total Assets (ROA) = EBIT/Total Assets

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.22	0.22	0.21	6
Beximco	0.11	0.11	0.10	2
Beacon	0.05	0.08	0.08	1
Reckitt Benckiser	0.15	0.16	0.20	4
IBN SINA	0.12	0.10	0.09	3
Renata	0.20	0.23	0.24	5

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the profitability of a firm relative to its investment. It also considers two vital issues. The first one is the efficiency of the firm in total asset utilization and another issue is to determine the return which is available to all capital providers. As a rule of thumb, the higher the ratio the better the firm is as lower ratio indicates higher degree of operating leverage which results lower EBIT. From the above table we can see that, Beacon is experiencing the worst situation over the years as they could not show any efficiency in managing their operating fixed and variable expenses. On this part, they really need to improve themselves otherwise they could not generate enough return to satisfy their capital providers which will negatively affect the share price. And as there is financial leverage for Beacon, this situation gets even riskier. On the other hand, Reckitt Benckiser and Renata are experiencing downward trend although their situation are considered good compared to other companies. But they need to be careful in the future as their total assets are increasing proportionately higher than their EBIT in every year which shows their reducing level of efficiency in utilizing their assets to generate sufficient return. Apart from those companies, all other companies are experiencing increasing trend and Square is holding the best and also stable position under this analysis. Overall, Square earns 6 points, Renata secures 5 points, Reckitt Benckiser gets 4 points and IBN SINA, Beximco and Beacon are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

5. Return on Equity = (Net Income – Preferred Dividend)/Common Stockholder’s Equity

Company Name	2013	2012	2011	Points Allocation
Square Pharmaceuticals	0.18	0.18	0.18	4
Beximco	0.07	0.07	0.07	2
Beacon	0.003	0.03	0.04	1
Reckitt Benckiser	0.30	0.34	0.48	6
IBN SINA	0.12	0.10	0.09	3
Renata	0.22	0.24	0.27	5

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Analysis and Insight

This ratio measures the rate of return for common stockholders. They are considered the ultimate and residual owner of the firm. This ratio is deemed most important accounting ratio as this one has relation with DuPont equation. As a rule of thumb, higher ratio is better as it indicates higher return for the stockholders. From the above table we can observe that, Reckitt Benckiser is always following a very strong position under this analysis. This becomes possible as they did not need to incur any kind of financial leverage payment over the years and also they have a very high debt level which actually reduces the level of common stock equity resulting higher ROE. This is very unusual but it seems to be the case here. Renata is also experiencing higher output here due to their proportionately decreasing level of tax expense although they are generating increasing level of profit after tax every year which explains their high level of deferred tax expense under their liabilities side. On the other hand, Beacon is in very bad shape under this analysis as their net income is not increasing proportionately compared to its assets and sales. If it continues like this, in future they will face great difficulties to raise fund in form of equity as this current situation indicates their incapability to satisfy their existing stockholders. And rests of the companies are either experiencing an increasing trend or stable one. Overall, Reckitt Benckiser earns 6 points, Renata secures 5 points, Square gets 4 points and IBN SINA, Beximco and Beacon are given 3 points, 2 points and 1 point respectively.

Summing all the points up, in terms of profitability, Renata gets a total of 27 points, Square earns 23 points all together, followed by Reckitt Benckiser with 18 points, lastly Beximco, Beacon and IBN SINA are getting 16 points, 11 points and 10 points respectively.

At the completion of a comprehensive financial ratio analysis, Square (83 points) ranked first as the most financially healthy and lucrative for the investors, Reckitt Benckiser (78 points) ranked second, then IBN SINA (67 points) ranked third, followed by Beximco (64 points) ranked fourth, after that Renata (55 points) ranked fifth and lastly Beacon (41 points) ranked sixth at the comparison.

Benchmark Determination

Moreover, the following Pharmaceuticals subsector figure were found as benchmark for A category companies under this sector which can be used

by future researchers, financial analysts and investors to make their decision appropriately.

Categories	Benchmark Figures	Remarks
Liquidity Ratio		
Current Ratio	1.54 times	
Quick Ratio	0.64 times	Maintains a lot of Inventory
Cash Ratio	0.20 times	
Activity Ratio		
Inventory Turnover	4.33 times	
Accounts Receivable Turnover	209.33 times	Abnormal result found in a few companies over the years
Accounts Payable Turnover	23.17 times	
Day Sales Outstanding	26.17 days	Receiving the receivables earlier than paying the payables
Days Payable Outstanding	50.11 days	
Fixed Asset Turnover	2.91 times	Shows higher efficiency in utilizing fixed assets than current assets
Total Asset Turnover	1.02 times	
Debt/Solvency Ratio		
Debt to Asset	0.39 times	
Debt to Equity	0.80 times	Tends to be relying on external sources of fund
Time Interest Earned (TIE)	7.58 times	Very much higher capability in paying interest
Profitability Ratios		
GP Margin	0.46 times	
Operating Profit Margin	0.19 times	Lack of efficiency in managing operating cost
Net Profit Margin	0.10 times	

Categories	Benchmark Figures	Remarks
Return on Assets (ROA)	0.15 times	
Return on Equity (ROE)	0.17 times	

Source: MS Excel Findings Based on Annual Report

Conclusion

This paper has laid out a structured financial statement analysis which helps in forecasting and valuation. This paper involves the analysis of liquidity, activity, solvency and profitability position and last of all determination of benchmarking which could be used for future researches on pharmaceutical sector of Bangladesh.

Under the liquidity position, it is observed all of the selected companies except Renata are maintaining good positions in current ratio analysis which was not possible when it comes to quick and cash ratio which provide the better liquidity position of a firm. At the end, Reckit Benckiser is found at the top position. Under the activity analysis, compared to the average performance of the chosen companies, Beacon and Renata are not doing well because their inventories are not turned over like others. Also both of them collect their accounts receivables after paying their payables. In this part, again Reckit Benckiser is the company which is found at the top of performance. Next, at solvency analysis it is found that companies like Reckit Benckiser and Renata are using more than 50% debt which could lead them to bankruptcy. On the other hand, Square and Beximco are not using optimal level of debt which actually may hinder their higher profit making way. Ultimately Square is the company with best performance. Lastly an analysis has done with the profitability situation of the selected companies. Under this analysis, it is observed that Reckit Benckiser, Beacon and IBN SINA are very much inefficient in managing their operating and financing costs which actually reduces their net income a lot. It is very much clear when the researcher compared their gross profit rate with their operating and net profit rate. On the other hand, Square and Renata are doing very well over the years although Square is not maintaining optimal level of debt. After the analysis, Renata is found at the top compared to other companies in terms of performance. Whenever overall performance of three years of the

selected firms is the concern, Square is found as the best performed company, Reckitt Benckiser is at the second position, next IBN SINA secures the third position, Beximco at the fourth position, Renata at the fifth position and lastly the sixth position belongs to Beacon.

By using three years' output of six A category companies of pharmaceutical sector of our country, a benchmark has been developed which can be helpful to other researchers as well as to other pharmaceutical companies to compare their performance. By comparing it is also possible to find out the weak points and most probable solutions for having a better performance.

This study aids in raising the awareness of doing a proper financial statement analysis. Furthermore the financial managers of different companies can also have a good grasp over the knowledge which can be derived from financial statement analysis. Lastly findings from this research can also help an investor to make an appropriate decision regarding investing their surplus fund into a company.

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Knowledge and Awareness about HIV/AIDS among the Students of a Private University

Khurshida Pervin¹

Abstract : Red ribbon is the universal symbol of HIV which also stands for awareness and support for those who are living with HIV. On World AIDS Day 1st December 2014 WHO released new guidelines to provide antiretroviral (ARVs) as an emergency prevention of HIV .WHO is working with countries to implement the Global Health Sector Strategy on HIV/AIDS for 2011-2015. Despite the current low prevalence in our country, HIV/AIDS is increasingly viewed as a major threat for the development of Bangladesh since it can weaken economic growth, governance, and social stability etc. Considering this, HIV/AIDS remains on the rise especially among adolescents who are at increased risk of infection. This study was aimed to find out HIV/AIDS knowledge and awareness among undergraduate students of a Private University. A cross-sectional study was conducted using structured questionnaires among 250 conveniently selected students.

The data were analyzed by computer software SPSS version, 15. The study showed that about 80% students were found to have idea about the meaning of HIV/AIDS. Undoubtedly, it is a good sign. But about 32 % of the students knew that AIDS could be transmitted through sexual contact with a HIV positive person while 11.2 % believed that having multiple sex partners could cause such disease. About 7.6 % students seemed to believe that HIV contaminates through blood transfusion, 6 % had the knowledge that someone could get infected by sharing infected needles, 22% believed that who have sexual intercourse without precaution are at risk of HIV contraction. Besides 12% think that HIV infected mother can give birth to a HIV positive child and 5.2 % knew that body fluids like blood or semen are the potential causes of HIV/AIDS transmission.

The study revealed that the relationship between the knowledge of sex and HIV/AIDS among the respondents is statistically significant. It is evident that even in the second decade of the AIDS epidemics; our undergraduate students continue to have a lack of proper knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, knowledge, education, students, private University, Bangladesh.

¹ PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Prime University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Email: drpervin2012@yahoo.com

Introduction

AIDS is the last stage of a life consuming process initiated by HIV infection. When it had arisen an emergency health issue in 1981, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which poses a serious challenge for human being. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection or Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is increasingly becoming a major public concern around the world and is one of the major pandemics (global) and epidemics (regional) that has devastated large populations almost all over the world. J. S. Mohammad et al. (2012) had shown that it was then the seventh leading cause of death among 1-4 year old infants, sixth among 15-24 year olds and 1st among 25-44 year olds .HIV infection, which has increased among young people aged 15 - 24 years, is a serious concern. About 260 HIV positive cases in 2006 had been reported in Bangladesh. Also, UNAIDS (2012) reported on the global AIDS epidemic estimates that globally 34.0 million [31.4 million - 35.9 million] people were living with HIV at the end of 2011. It also asserts that an estimated 0.8% of adults aged 15 - 49 years worldwide are living with HIV. Huda and Amanullah (2013) had found that in 2011, it is estimated that almost 5 million people are living with HIV in South, South-East and East Asia combined. Five countries (namely India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Thailand) account for the majority of HIV infections. Bangladesh is geographically vulnerable to HIV/AIDS due to its close proximity to those countries. Huda & Amanullah (2013) said also that the National AIDS and STD Program (NASP) in Bangladesh informed that there were 445 newly reported cases of HIV and 251 new AIDS cases, out of which 84 people had died .Thus, the cumulative number of reported HIV cases to death in Bangladesh had reached 2533, AIDS cases at 1101 and death toll at 3258.

Rational of the Study

However, the actual number of HIV/ AIDS cases is still unknown due to limited and insufficient surveillance facilities. Though knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS is an important part of HIV/AIDS prevention, this has not been introduced to the private university students in Bangladesh. Their only source of information is media (television, newspaper, textbooks, mass media etc.)

Literature Review

Very few studies have been carried out to examine level of awareness about HIV/AIDS among the adolescents in Bangladesh. For example,

Uddin et al. (2010) documented the Bangladeshi adolescents' level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The findings of their study revealed that adolescents had fair level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Again, the results of the studies of Shirin and Ahmed (2007) and Rahman et al. (2009) showed that respondents had average knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS. Moreover, Khan (2002) examined the level of HIV/AIDS knowledge among the female adolescents of four divisions namely Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, and Sylhet in Bangladesh. The result of his study indicated that one out of every six adolescents had (17%) ever heard about AIDS. Almost similar finding was found in the study accomplished by Rahman et al (1998) among the Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) in Bangladesh about 18% of CSWs had heard of AIDS.

Objective of the Study

K, Asante O. and M, Boadi O., (2013) had shown that qualitative and quantitative studies conducted in Ghana which suggest that the lifestyle of university students are placing them at high risk of contracting the HIV. The data of that study indicated an inconsistent level of HIV knowledge among undergraduate students in Ghana. Over 90% of the students had heard about HIV/AIDS. While students were less knowledgeable about the causative agent of AIDS, They could not identify the various modes of HIV transmission and preventive measures.

Adolescents are more vulnerable than adults of unplanned pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Adolescents are more vulnerable to STDs including HIV/AIDS, especially through heterosexual relationship with others. This increased level of vulnerability is attributable to the fact beyond their control such as sexual violence and exploitation, early sexual initiation and inability to negotiate a safe sex life. These further strengthened by strong discrimination, lack of education, lack of power, lack of access to contraception and reproductive health issues. So, it is nearly impossible for the adolescents to protect themselves from sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV. On the other hand, the young people are not fully aware about the sexually transmitted diseases.

So, the main objective of this study is to find out the level of knowledge and awareness about HIV/AIDS among the undergraduate students' of a private University.

Methodology

A cross-sectional data was adopted for the study conducted among 250 undergraduate students of a (single) a private University. The participants sample was 250. Among them (100 females and 150 are males). Convenience sampling was used to conduct the survey with a complete questionnaire on HIV/AIDS was distributed among the students. The questionnaire contained on the meaning, causes, mode of transmission, risk group, preventive measure of HIV/AIDS etc. The interested students voluntarily participated in this study. Before administering the questionnaire, the nature of the study was explained to the students and they were assured of the anonymity of the survey and secrecy of his/her personal answers.

Findings

Data processing was done and analyzed by SPSS program. The statistically analyzed data of the study have been presented through different tables which were made on the basis of expression of different aspects of the information collected.

In table-1; about 80% students were found to have knowledge about the meaning of HIV/AIDS and they believe it is a great threat for Bangladesh. Among them 88% knew that AIDS caused by HIV but about 89.2% agreed that they did not know the positive relationship between AIDS and STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases). However, a large percentage, about 84 % students had idea that a HIV positive patient usually dies from the disease.

Table-1: Knowledge about HIV/AIDS/STDs

Opinion on HIV/AIDS	Yes/No	Frequency	Percent
Meaning of HIV and HIV/AIDS is a great threat for Bangladesh	Y	200	80
	N	50	20
AIDS caused by HIV	Y	220	88
	N	30	12
Knowledge about AIDS has a positive relation with STDs	Y	27	10.8
	N	223	89.2
AIDS patient usually dies from the disease.	Y	210	84
	N	40	16

Table-2 shows the data on the knowledge about the causes of HIV/AIDS among those selected students. The data indicated that about 32 % of the students had the concept that AIDS could be transmitted by having sexual contact with HIV positive cases and 11.2 % believed that having multiple sex partners could cause such disease. About 7.6 % students had

knowledge about HIV contaminated through blood transfusion, 6 % seems to believe that HIV transmits by sharing inject able infected needles, 22% believed that sexual intercourse without precaution can cause HIV. Most of them said that there is no medicine of HIV/AIDS. So, at present there are about 400-500 people who are infected in Bangladesh. Also, 12% students have the knowledge that HIV infected mother can give birth to HIV positive child and 5.2 % knew that body fluids like blood or semen are the potential causes of HIV/AIDS contraction.

Table-2: Knowledge about the causes of HIV/AIDS (n=250)

Causes of HIV/AIDS	Frequency	Percent
Sexual contact with HIV positive case	80	32
Multiple sex partners	28	11.2
HIV contaminated blood transfusion	19	7.6
Sharing inject able needles for drug abuse	15	6
Unprotected sexual intercourse	55	22
Pricked by an infected needle	10	4
Through body fluids like blood, semen etc	13	5.2
A pregnant women who have AIDS can transmit it to her baby	30	12

Table-3 shows their knowledge on symptoms of HIV/AIDS. About 18.8% assumes that HIV positive cases show symptoms like frequent fever, vomiting, 3.2% have mentioned headache, 10.4% said that there have no sense of feelings on skin, 16.8% students stated weight loss, weakness and a large number of students (about 50.8%) have no comment on it.

Table-3: Knowledge on Symptoms of HIV/AIDS (n=250)

Symptoms of HIV/AIDS	Frequency	Percent
Frequent Fever, Vomiting	47	18.8
Headache	8	3.2
There is no feeling of touch on skin	26	10.4
Weight loss, weakness	42	16.8
No comments	127	50.8

Table-4 shows that the data and information of the respondents' knowledge on preventing HIV/AIDS transmission. About 10% assessed to avoid multiple sex partners and to maintain safe sex life. About 12% of students had their own opinion about safe blood transfusion as a preventive measure against HIV/AIDS. About 6% students had concept about using disposable syringe to prevent it. Nearly 36% students believed that the transmission of HIV could be prevented by protected sexual intercourse. 20% believe that mass campaign in educational institutions can help and finally, 16% believe that being aware of prevention can help a lot.

Table-4: Knowledge on preventing transmission of HIV/AIDS (n=250)

Preventing measures for transmission of HIV/AIDS	Frequency	Percent
Avoid multiple sex partners/prefer safer sex	25	10
Safe blood transfusion	30	12
Using disposable syringe	15	06
Protected sexual intercourse	90	36
By mass campaign	50	20
Be aware of the preventing measures	40	16

Finally, knowledge of sex and HIV/AIDS among the students of private University respondents was compared by Pearson's Chi square test in table 5 in which the observed 'P' value was less than the observed expected value. So, the relationship was statistically significant. It shows that there were a significant association between them (male and female students) concerning knowledge and awareness on HIV/AIDS.

Table-5: Relationship between sex and knowledge of HIV/AIDS (n=250)

Sex	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among the undergraduate students of Private University				Total
	Poor knowledge		good knowledge		
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Male	65	43.3	85	56.66	150
Female	80	80.0	20	20	100
Total	145	12.3	105	76.66	250

$$\chi^2_{0.05, 1} = 3.84; \chi^2_{cal} = 33.13$$

Discussion

The lack of knowledge on HIV/AIDS among the students is too much fatal for our country which is increasing becoming more vulnerable towards the deadly disease. Sex education is the most vital step to create mass awareness among them. Thus, a cross sectional study was carried out among 250 students to assess their knowledge about HIV/AIDS. This study revealed that majority of the students had some knowledge about the meaning of HIV/AIDS. This is a good sign for them that they are at least aware of the deadly disease. For example they know that sexual contact was an important cause of spreading disease and infected mother could transmit to her child etc. But, it is unfortunate that they did not know the difference between HIV and AIDS, which is for the lack of proper knowledge on the difference between HIV and AIDS. It might be possible that they were not interested to get information or they were not given proper sex education and knowledge at school and college. Students should be provided with more facilities to get access to sex education and HIV awareness.

However, it will be needed to improve the teaching of the students on virology and recognition of blood borne virus risk group. There are poor perceptions of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among some of the students due to their negligence in acquiring in depth knowledge on the issues. These issues should be included in the study curriculum and syllabus so that they can develop their knowledge and awareness about the harmful disease of HIV/AIDS and they can easily prevent themselves from it. However, this area should be given emphasis by the respective authority, government, NGOs, medical practitioner, media etc.

Conclusion

This cross sectional study from primary data of the 250 respondents found that they can gain high level of knowledge if some programs like workshop and seminar will be arranged on HIV/AIDS at the campus. The underscored data show the urgent need for HIV/AIDS-related health education and prevention policy. Sexual behavioral change remains one of the most effective ways of preventing further transmission among these vulnerable groups.

So, all sorts of efforts should be given to prevent them from this disease. In such a way, University can help the students as well as youth groups in our country.

Finally regarding the relationship between knowledge and sex of the respondents, it is clear that there is a significant relationship between sex and knowledge about the HIV/AIDS. The males are much more aware of the disease than those of the females. The reason is unknown and needs explanation. The students are having deficiency of proper and in depth knowledge about HIV/AIDS. They are also not fully aware of the cause of this disease. Even many of them do not even know about the terms HIV and AIDS. So, all of us have a lot of responsibility to the students as well as young people of our country. We should come forward and take effective measure to prevent this epidemic.

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APPENDIX

**Knowledge and Awareness about HIV/AIDS among the
Students of a Private University**

Questionnaires

1. Name of the student:
ID..... Batch..... Department.....
2. Do you know about HIV/AIDS/STDs?
Yes/No.....
3. How did you know about this disease?
.....
4. Is it a transmitted disease?
.....
5. Do you have any knowledge about causes and symptoms of
HIV/AIDS?
.....
6. What is the name of this virus?
.....
7. Do you know the name of any medicine of HIV/AIDS?
.....
8. HIV/AIDS patient will surely die. Do you believe? Give your opinion:
.....
9. Number of HIV/AIDS patients in Bangladesh at present
.....
10. Can anybody prevent this disease? How? Please give your opinion:
.....
11. Do you have any knowledge on prevention of HIV transmission?
.....

Signature of the respondent and date

Dispensation of Radio Spectrum Management Policies Following an Effectively Designed Framework

M. U. Kabir¹ and M. A. Sobhan²

Abstract: The current governmental regulation of the frequency spectrum forces a scarcity of spectrum, as a result of treating the spectrum like land. The regime in which spectrum is allocated by frequency/location/power to specific users can be thought of as a static control method (open loop control) for solving the interference problem. Radios for specific uses were engineered specifically for the frequency/location/power associated with the ITU licenses and so avoided interference control method. Spectrum is an indispensable input for the wireless infrastructure and services; increasing demand for which enhances the importance of spectrum management and requires this resource to be used more efficiently. There exists a necessity to develop a new approach for the effective and efficient use of spectrum, through a more convenient method which is executed not by the regulators but by the market itself, taking into account the limited ability of the regulators to cope with the rapid developments in technology. The major drawback of universal spectrum is irreversibility following spectrum assignment, overcrowding, and inadequate quality of service. These ultimate limitations can be resolved with the development of technology like spectrum traffic-load countervailing iterative algorithm, easy access spectrum algorithm figured on signal to interference noise ratio and interference thresholds and spectrum load smoothing algorithm while the threats, i.e. lack of modernization while sharing with accredited services. The authors argue that universal spectrum has more strengths and opportunities than weaknesses and intimidations. In order to execute the spectrum and evaluate the effectiveness of this approach in practice, a model of benefits and costs is defined. The authors attempt to discuss the comparatively different spectrum management approaches following an effective design framework and the potential impacts on the universal spectrum in the Asian markets.

Keywords: Spectrum, management, canon, trading, ISM, CR.

¹ Maintenance Engineer, Department of Printing and Publications, Ministry of Public Administration, Govt. of Bangladesh. E-mail: kabiruddin@gmail.com

² PhD, Professor and Vice Chancellor, Prime University, Mirpur-1, Dhaka, Bangladesh. E-mail: sobhan30@gmail.com

Introduction

Spectrum is a scarce resource which is vital for the provision of wireless electronic communications services. The importance of the spectrum has been increased because of the increasing demand on wireless infrastructure and services. Spectrum is a key input not only for mobile, wireless and satellite communications, TV and radio broadcasting, and wireless Internet access but also for many other applications in public services such as defense, security, etc. In addition, rapid technological developments and convergence increased the need for its extensive use. Therefore, it has gained a crucial role in both economic and social life. Predating ITU, the radio communications coordination has been going on for over 100 years. Today's spectrum management is more in principle dependent upon the same practices that was acceded to in 1927. In that year, administrations complied with divide the radio spectrum in different frequency bands and allocate these bands for one or more applications. Nowadays, there are in total some 40 different radio services defined in the international Radio Regulations, such as various forms of mobile communications, terrestrial broadcasting, fixed satellite services, radio navigation and so forth. This hiatus of the diverse services over different frequency bands, in cooperation with a large range of regulatory, technological and operational provisions, will assure that the applications are accord with another and the interruption among variant users is kept below an acquiesced value. The exclusive right to use frequency granted by the regulator, with a centralised control or market based approach, transform spectrum into private goods. The regulator has full control over licensees in the centralised control approach, creating inflexibility in terms of changing to new technology whereas licensees to transfer frequency to other parties under market based approach. The non-exclusive right to use frequency unlicensed can be treated as common-pool goods as no one has an exclusive right to use frequency. Services under universal spectrum in the ISM bands articles 5.138, 5.150, 5.280 with power up to 100 mW cannot claim protection as of open to anyone with any application. Regulators impose constraints on devices in terms of power limitation, frequency, and necessary technical specification to avoid harmful interference. The Radio Spectrum Committee (RSC) provides advice on technical implementation measures, while Radio Spectrum Policy Group (RSPG) furnishes suggestion on canon and strategic concerns and to establish a legal framework for radio spectrum.

Radio frequencies and its use must be regulated ensuring no trespass between different systems and users. As enhancing demand of frequencies, the possible link lengths decline and requirements on i.e. the line of sight conditions between the communication ends become stricter. High frequency systems are also more expensive. The broadcasting technologies and services on mobile are focusable concern, and on the classical decisions of market-based spectrum management approaches.

Problems of Radio Spectrum Management

A significant objective of radio spectrum management is to make easy sharing of spectrum between different users and/or applications, without mattering too much of interference to one another. The national regulatory agencies deserve rights to use tangible frequencies within the diverse allocations to particular users or usage. This conventional spectrum management system, figured on the avoidance of interference with an emphasis on technological and masterful use of spectrum, leads to a number of limitations: (i) noteworthy parts of the spectrum are scarcely used, and (ii) the system is sluggish in responding to changes in markets and technologies (Kabir and Sobhan, 2015; Kabir, Sobhan, Khan, et al., 2015).

The first point is authenticated through diverse measurements which have shown that at particular geographical locations colossal portions of the spectrum are barely used or not used at all. Notwithstanding, the qualification when spectrum is not used is arguable, the measurements undoubtedly show that there is abundant room for more efficient use of the spectrum. The second point replicates the fact that the existing spectrum management regime gives preference to the present services, whereby new technologies have to adapt to the old technologies. In an economic logic, there appears to be an inconsistency. The rights to the available radio spectrum are fully assigned, but significant part of radio spectrum remains unused in practice when considered on a time or geographical basis. Under the current centralized control spectrum management model is very difficult to make this unused spectrum available (Kabir, Sobhan, et al., 2015).

A Broad Radio Spectrum Management Perspective in Global Practice

In connection to the propagation aspect of radio spectrum, the three levels of spectrum management issues are allocation, allotment, and assignment,

designing at an international level at allocation and allotment, while assignment is the responsibility of national agencies. Management at international level is by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a United Nations specialized agency, through issuing Radio Regulations (RR) via the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) to harmonize the allocation of frequency bands with radiocommunication services.

Allocation of a frequency band in the Frequency Allocations Table is specified frequency band for the point of being used by one or more space. Radio communication services or the radio astronomy services or terrestrial in specified settings. This phrase shall also be imposed to the frequency band issued. The ITU recommendations include primary and secondary allocation where primary allocations are indicated by uppercase letter in the frequency tables like FIXED or MOBILE, while only the first letter capitalized in secondary allocation, for example Amateur or Fixed. In the affair of interference, the operators with secondary assignments are necessary to accommodate the prerequisites of those with principal assignments. According to ITU, there are three regions in Figure 01 (Whitman, et al., 1999) to allocate the frequency defined by lines A, B, and C. Region 1 covers Africa, Middle East, Europe, including Mongolia and Siberia. Region 2 covers North and South America and the Pacific (East of the International Date Line). Region 3 covers Australia, the Pacific Rim (West of the International Date Line) and Asia.

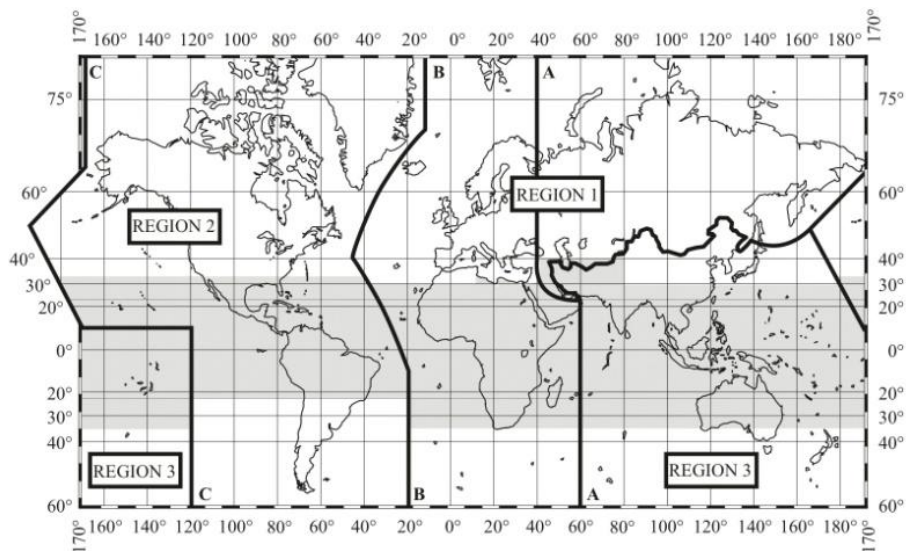


Figure 01: Regions of Radio Regulation

Reuse of frequency has an indirect relationship with coverage area. A large coverage area has low reuse of frequency and a small coverage area has high reuse of frequency. The frequencies are divided into ranges or bands. Each range of frequency has its own propagation characteristics, as in cases like sea-surface communication, stratospheric scattering, and long-range communication. Table 01 (Whitman, et al., 1999) shows the propagation in different frequency bands.

Table 01: Radio Frequency Propagation

Band	Frequency	Range	Uses	Bandwidth	Interference
VLF	3-30 KHz	1000s of km	Long-range radio navigation	Very narrow	Wide spread
LF	30-300 KHz	1000s of km	Like as VLF strategic communications	Extremely narrow	Wide spread
MF	0.3-3 MHz	2000-3000 km	Like as VLF strategic communications	Reasonable	Wide-spread
HF	3-30 MHz	up to 1000 km	Worldwide broadcast and Point to Point	Moderate wide	Wide-spread
VHF	30-300 Hz	200-300 km	Broadcasting, PCS, WAN, Mobile	Very wide	Limited
UHF	0.3-3 GHz	<100 km	Mobile, PCS, Broadcasting, WAN	Very wide	Limited
SHF	3-30 GHz	30 km to 2000 km	WAN, Broadcasting, Mobile, PCS, Satellite communication	Very wide up to 1 GHz	Confined
EHF	30-300 GHz	Ranges from 20 km to 2000km	Microcell, Point to Point, PCS, and Satellite	Very wide up to 10 GHz	Confined

Article 5 of those regulations sets out the international frequency allocation table for all three Regions in the world and there is no priority

of primary allocation band in any country to operate that frequency is equal for the three regions like as RADIONAVIGATION, AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION, MARITIME MOBILE and so forth have separate designated organization assigned by ITU. For example, India Aeronautical agencies maintain whole aeronautical frequency in the world. National allocation tables are the part of the international allocation table. We have an internationally accepted chart of frequency bands and every country has the access right to use it. According to this span of frequency of band, a country can make a national allocation table for its own for proper use of spectrum.

Spectrum reusable characteristics vary with service, frequency, location, time, and transmission power. The following Table 02 (ITU, 2008) explains to Frequency Allocation in RR 2008 and represents the allocation of frequency.

Table 02: Example of Frequency Allocation Table

410-460 MHz		
Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
420-430 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.269 5.270 5.271		
...	
432-438 AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active). 5.279A 5.138 5.271 5.272 5.276 5.277 5.280 5.281 5.282	432-438 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.279A 5.271 5.276 5.277 5.278 5.279 5.281 5.282	

The Table 02 shows the frequency allocation in the 410-460 MHz band. It consists of sub-bands 420-430 and 432-438 MHz. The 420-430 MHz band is worldwide allocation, i.e. the same allocation for all three regions. There are two primary services, indicated by capital letters: FIXED, and MOBILE except for aeronautical mobile. There is a secondary service indicated by a lower case letter: Radiolocation. There are three footnotes for all the services: 5.269, 5.270, and 5.271.

On the other band, 432-438 MHz, frequency is divided into two sections. The first section is on the left, with frequency uses only in Region 1. There are two primary services: AMATEUR and RADIOLOCATION. There is a secondary service: Earth exploration-satellite (active) and it has 5.279A as a specific footnote (CEPT, 2016). There are eight footnotes for all the services, i.e. 5.138 and 5.271. The second section is on the right, with frequency uses in Regions 2 and 3. There is one primary service: RADIOLOCATION. There are two secondary services: Amateur and Earth exploration-satellite (active). Only earth exploration-satellite (active) has 5.279A as a specific footnote. There are seven footnotes for all services, i.e. 5.138 and 5.271.

Furthermore, the radio regulation works as an international treaty that all ITU Member States are obliged to follow. Allocation and allotment are assigned by the ITU, but spectrum is assigned by the national regulatory agencies. Besides allocation and allotment, the ITU also regulates by adding footnotes to encourage the use of spectrum commons and improve the efficiency of frequency usage.

Allotment of a radio frequency channel or radio frequency designated frequency channel in an approved plan, implemented by a competent conference, for exercise by one or more administrations for a region or space radiocommunication service in one or more recognized geographical areas or countries and under particular settings. Assignment of a radio frequency channels or radio frequency is specified the authorization by an administration for a radio station to utilize a radio frequency channel under specified conditions. Harmonization can also be regional. Active regional organizations are the Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (ECPTA), the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), the African Group, and the Arabian Group. They help to consolidate and compromise diverse ideas within and across areas.

All obligations imposed by the authority must comply with the ITU RR, however, to avoid harmful interference between countries and maintain priority on claims on using this spectrum. Within their region, the regulators have the right to handle the spectrum by their individual authority but not to interfere with neighbouring countries. They set up coordination and cooperation with neighbouring countries to help manage interference.

The Dispensation Frequencies

Allocated several hundred different users for the frequencies between 3 KHz to 300 GHz are very fragmented. This paper, however, has primary focus on the frequency ranges technologies VHF (30-300 MHz) and UHF (300-900 MHz), is on mobile communication and broadcasting system.

Dispensation of Broadcasting Spectrum

The frequencies- Asian Broadcasting Conference held in 1961 (hereafter ST 61) used for analogues television broadcasting in Asia were originally allocated. Allocated five bands for the television broadcasting divided in 8 MHz wide channels were revised in Stockholm 61 (ST 61) frequency plan. Analogue television broadcasts use band III-V, whereas digital television broadcasts were limited to IV-V. The FM frequency band 87.5-108 MHz was allocated in 1984, Table 03 (ICT Regulations).

Table 03: Dispensation of Revised (ST61) Bands

Freq. Band	ST61 Band	Frequency Range	Channel
UHF	Band V	582-862 MHz	21-69
	Band IV	470-582 MHz	
VHF	Band III	174-230 MHz	5-12
	Band II	87.5-100 MHz	-
	Band I	47-68 MHz	2-4

During the Regional Radio Conference in Nepal in April 2012, it was set to re-evaluate the spectrum requirements broadcasting in connection with the new features and potentials of digital broadcasting. Owing to the enhancement of efficiency in bandwidth use by digital system, maximum 6 channels multiplied by one signal, can be transmitted in the same sum of spectrum as one analogue channel. Figure 02 (Wilhelm, 2003) reveals ITU allocation of 3G spectrum.

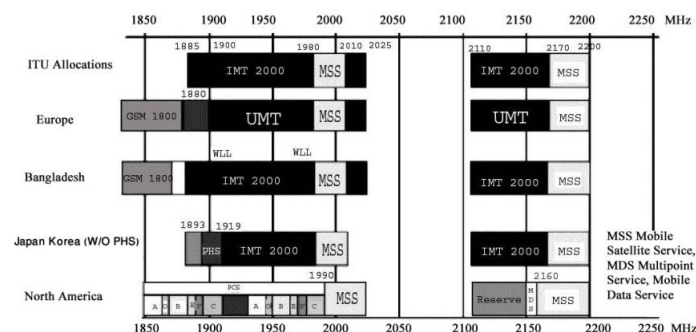


Figure 02: A Spectrum Chart of 3G

Dispensation of Mobile Spectrum

In Asia mobile communication technologies GSM, UMTS, and TETRA are a recent development as well as the development of a Flash-OFDM network is in Singapore, having used the frequency band of RLANs providing additional limited mobility set up in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz universal spectrum bands. Moreover, WiMax networks all over in Asia are using made available. Used frequencies by these systems in Asian countries like Bangladesh are listed in Table 04 (APT Report).

Table 04: Frequency Band Allocated to Mobile and Portable Communication in Asia

Technology	Frequencies (MHz)
GSM	880-915, 925-960, 1710-1785, 1805-1880
UMTS	700, 450, 1900-1980, 2020-2025, 2110-2170
TETRA	380-386, 390-396
Flash-OFDM	453-456, 700-925
RLAN	2400-2483, 150-5350, 5470-5725
WiMax	2310-3590

The System of Digital Dividend

Digital compression systems available for digital television system allowed several transmission (depending up to six on the modulation and coding techniques) standards of acceptable quality digital television channels in the radio-frequency spectrum beforehand used by a single analogue channel at a frequency bands from 174-230 MHz (VHF) and from 470-862 MHz (UHF). A number of Recommendations from ITU’s Radiocommunicaton (ITU-R) Sector dealing with coding, modulation and compression techniques for digital global television broadcasting have in a straight line contributed to the process that is lastly yielding the digital divided, Figure 03 (Kabir, 2015).

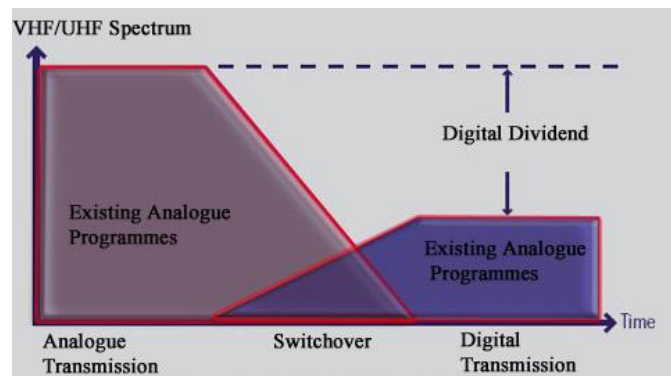


Figure 03: Digital Dividend Spectrum

The using alternatives have been sketched for new users of the freed spectrum. The amount of content increased

- The content enhancement (i.e. multiple angles in sports event)
- High quality content (HDTV)
- Other electronic communication services (i.e new frequencies for UMTS)

In line with the convergence between communication and broadcasting, broadcasters should not be used separately and so the spectrum of the frequency could be auctioned to the utmost bidder where federal communications commission has already re-allotted the upper part of the television broadcast frequency to other wireless applications.

Spectrum Management Objectives

Economic efficiency strengthening

Licensees would be free to sell, lease, divide, and aggregate spectrum parcels without limitation as to uses or technologies other than to comply with interference and competition rules. Other prospective users of these frequencies would need to obtain the licensee's approval and agree on terms and conditions which follow:

- Market allocation of spectrum to users, and to uses, that derive higher value from the resource.
- Provide for responsiveness and flexibility to changes in markets and technologies, accommodating new services as these become technically and commercially feasible.
- Transactions costs, entry barriers and other constraints on a competitive efficient market should be minimized.

Servicing efficiency strengthening

Radio technologies now coming to market or under development allow for more efficient use and easier sharing of the spectrum and may render spectrum scarcity obsolete. At the heart of these new technologies is the application of advanced digital processing techniques and resulting increased capability to control interference. Major developments include compression (eliminating redundant information), multiplexing (sharing the capacity of one set of frequencies among several signals), and spread spectrum (distributing one signal over many frequencies).

- Intensive use of scarce spectrum consistent with adherence to technical interference limits.
- Promote development and introduction of new spectrum-saving technologies where the cost of such technologies is justified by the value of the spectrum saved.

An Effectively Designed National Radio Spectrum Management Framework and Analysis

Spectrum assigning canons are limited to wireless or radio communications in a national territory. Spectrum assignment is one of the most significant functions of spectrum management, beside other functions like as planning and regulation, financing, allocation and allotment, national liaison and consultation, international and regional cooperation, standards, specifications and equipment authorization, monitoring, and enforcement.

Trading of spectrum could allow the spectrum reassigning practicing rights between shareholders in a secondary market. Spectrum liberalization or technical and service neutrality, on the other hand, would enlarge assessments over spectrum allocation to users, using the market to decide how spectrum is used in Figure 04 (Kabir, 2015).

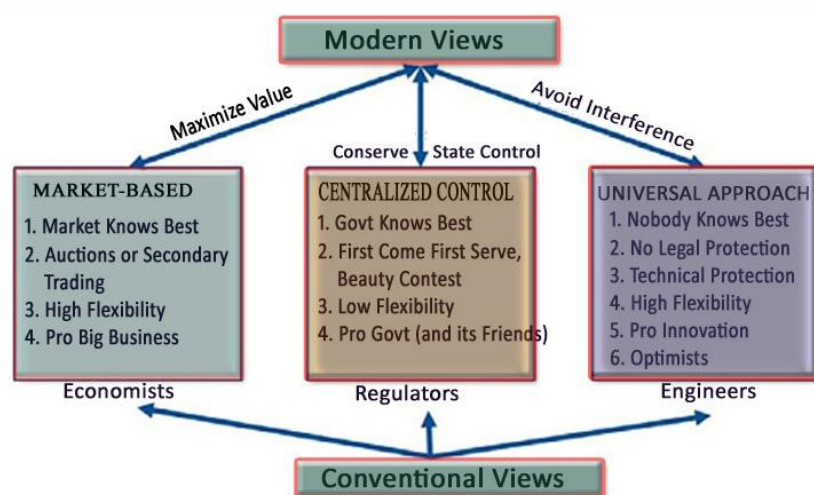


Figure 04: An Effectively Designed Framework for Spectrum Management

Universal Spectrum Approach

Having been allocated exempt frequency by the government for some services or technologies, anyone can operate the spectrum without a

license. Unlicensed frequency bands technologies include Radio LANs, Micro-ovens, Remote-controls, Bluetooth and so forth using in the 2.4-2.4835 GHz (83.5 MHz) and 5.725-5.875 GHz (150 MHz) frequency band. To avoid interruption, the levels of power transmission are to usually limit. The view is that in the framework, individual endorsements, i.e. licenses, should be exception rather than the rule. According to ITU-RR No. 1.15 there are three main footnotes i.e. 5.138, 5.150, and 5.280 allocated for Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) applications are used to generate and use radio-frequency energy locally for domestic, ISM, or related purposes, excluding services in the field of telecommunications must accept harmful interference spectrum management ((SM). 1538-2, 2006) however. SM. 1538-2 (2006) provides a definition for short range radio communication devices (SRD), covering radio transmitters that provide either unidirectional or bidirectional use with low capacity, causing interference with other radio equipment like telecom, telemetry, voice and video, equipment for detecting avalanche victims, RLAN, railway applications, road transport, and traffic telematics (RTTs) for detecting movement and for alerts, alarms, model control, radio microphones, RFID system, and RF (radar) level gauges. Footnotes 5.138 and 5.150 contain five and seven sub-bands, consecutively are in 5.138 is 6765-6795 KHz, 433.05-434.79 MHz in Region 1, 61-61.5 GHz, 122-123 GHz, and 244-246 GHz, and in 5.150 is 13553-13567 KHz, 26957-27283 KHz, 40.66-40.70 MHz and 902-928 MHz, and in Region 3, 2400-2500 MHz, 5725-5875 MHz, and 24-24.25 GHz. The ISM apparatus functioning in these bands is subject to the conditions of No. 15.13.

Centralized Control Approach

In command and control or centralized or institutional approach, government institutions or Spectrum Management Authority is the traditional and presently dominant way to distribute spectrum usage rights. The spectrum assignments classically identify in some aspect the systems that can be treated, and secondary spectrum dealing is not allowed. The spectrum assignment choice can be made in many way, most of the assignment mechanisms include first-come-first-serve (FCFS), beauty contests, and auctions. FCFS mechanism of spectrum assignment, where spectrum demand does not exceed supply, is typically used for those services. The government, who sets the price of licenses in advance, and awards the licenses in order they receive applications, typically uses this mechanism for fixed radio links i.e. in awarding the

2.3, 2.4, and 3.5 GHz spectrum licenses for WiMax system in several countries in Asia. Beauty contests, or comparative hearing, where demand exceeds supply and select the licenses from among the aspirants, and are not committed to award the spectrum licenses on the basis of their eagerness to pay, are conventionally used to assign spectrum licenses in situations.

In auctions, the spectrum is assigned to those companies who value it most. This assignment mechanism is used for granting scarce resource like 3G spectrum auction in UK, Germany, and Italy in the early 2000's and Asian many countries specially in Bangladesh in 2013.

Market-Based Approach

The Asian countries are at present deciding to move forward its spectrum canon as of the conventional centralized control method towards a more market-based approach. In the property right approach market knows best, the governments for the primary spectrum assignment are only responsible by using auctions or other assignment mechanisms. After the spectrum assignment of primary issue the trading of secondary market gets permit following rights to be sold to others. Generally, spectrum trading and technology or service neutrality concerns can and should be treated independently.

In Asian's view, technology and service neutrality principles should be applied to spectrum management users should be given flexibility in deciding how to use spectrum. This liberty may be limited by some technical concerns as avoiding interruption, Table 05 (Kabir, Nabi, et al, 2015).

Table 05: A Comparative Approach of Spectrum Accesses

Approach	Spectrum Allocation	Spectrum Assignment
Universal Spectrum Method.	Technology and Transmission of power levels centrally restricted.	No assignments to unlicensed spectrum.
Centralized Control Method.	Use of spectrum centrally predefined.	Trading not centrally allowed.
Market Based Method.	Liberalized, license users may select how to utilize the spectrum.	Initial assignment centralized, secondary trading allowed.

Discussed above approaches, the development of technologies may reveal new potential spectrum management in the future, and the technologies' function like as ultra-wideband (UWB) and cognitive radio are currently under discussed. These spectrum management approaches of each have its strengths and weaknesses and consequently, the interesting issues are which section of the spectrum should be accessed for trading or liberalization, which should be freed of without license, and which should be managed by the conventional command-and-control approach. An Asian-wide balanced approach is currently required after, and the best "mix" of spectrum administration approaches will depend on different criteria, such as defense of systems from risky interference, better services, and development the inner market and operation. In Asian commission's analysis, the terrestrial bands designed for broadcasting, stationary services, and cellular services are more preferable for spectrum trading.

Future Technologies

Current users, facing continuous incentives to economize on spectrum use, may tend to 'over occupy' spectrum. It may make wasteful use of spectrum and reducing the amount which can be assigned to new users. Recent advances in software defined radio, however, promise a way out. Radios that can sense their environment, including spectrum use and the presence of other such radios and then adapt their transmission/reception to accommodate the environment could implement a dynamic control method (closed loop control) for solving the interference problem. This problem can be solved in several ways, each of which reduces the appeal of cognitive radio. One solution would be to maintain a ubiquitous network of detectors that can 'hear' all frequencies at every location in the country (the world?); then each cognitive radio would consult the network operator to determine if transmission at a specific location on a specific frequency is non-interfering. More specifically, the cognitive radio technology will enable the users (Kabir, Nabi, et al., 2015) to (i) determine which portions of the spectrum is available and detect the presence of licensed users when a user operates in a licensed band (spectrum sensing), (ii) select the best available channel (spectrum management), (iii) coordinate access to this channel with other users (spectrum sharing), and (iv) vacate the channel when a licensed user is detected (spectrum mobility).

Discussions

The dramatically development of wireless technologies and how the other countries are coping up with allocating additional spectrum. The generally used and to be used spectrum in Asian countries for day to day activities is listed in Table 06 and 07 below (APT Report, 2013).

Table 06: In General Frequency Bands for Public Services

Services Offered	Band Used
Cell phone	824 to 829, 900, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2300, 3500 MHz
Cordless phone	40 to 50 MHz, 900 MHz, 2.4 GHz. 5.8 GHz
Global Positioning System (GPS)	1.227 to 1.575 GHz
Garage door opener, Alarm systems	40 MHz
Air traffic control	960 MHz to 1.215 GHz
Baby monitor	49 MHz

Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) frequencies and the main applications are shown in the following table.

Table 07: Frequencies of ISM Bands 5.138 and 5.150

Frequency	Footnote	Bandwidth	Region	Main Applications
6765-6795 KHz	5.138	30 KHz	1-3	Inductive
13-553-13567 KHz	5.150	14 KHz		RFID
26957-27283 KHz		326 KHz		Railway, Eurobalizing
40.66-40.70 MHz		0.04 MHz		Control Signal
433.05-434.79 MHz	5.138	1.74 MHz		Control Signal
902-928 MHz	5.150	26 MHz		Cordless Telephone
2400-500 MHz		100 MHz		RLAN
5725-5875 MHz		150 MHz		
61-61.5 GHz	5.138	0.5 GHz		Millimeter-wave Radar
122-123 GHz		1 GHz		Non-generic SRD
244-246 GHz	5.138	2 GHz		

The total bandwidth of ISM 5.138 and 5.150 is 3778.15 MHz. This is only 0.126 % of the whole usable spectrum of 3000 GHz, however. SM.1538-2 (2006) suggests the other six SRD bands commonly used are 9-135 KHz, 3155-3195 KHz, 402-405 MHz, 5795-5805 MHz, 5805-5815 MHz and 76-77 GHz. The use of these bands is subject to specific regulation, such as the 402-405 MHz band used for ultra-low, power-active medical implants subject to Recommendation ITU-R RS.1346, the 5795-5805 MHz bands, and the 5805-5815 MHz band used for transport information and control system subject to Recommendation ITU-R M.1453. The use of SRDs depends on national administration regulations. In general, worldwide used SRDs cannot claim protection from other radio communication services, although some national regulatory agencies specify protection due to the nature of the application. The technical and operating parameters and the spectrum requirement are also found in SM.1538-2 (2006). The SRD regulations should not be more restrictive than necessary. As in every country, in order to adopt ITU regulations, Bangladesh puts these footnotes into the National Frequency Allocation Table. Countries should also specify domestic regulations for the use of these footnotes, for instance in the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulation Commission (BTRC) specifies rules in Part 15 of the Communication Act. In connection with the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications (CEPT) managements, countries adopt proposal CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 “Relating to utilize of Short Range Devices (SRD)” for use in these footnotes. In Bangladesh, BTRC issues the National Telecommunication Commission Regulation of Exemption of Radiocommunication Licenses for use by short-range devices. Most of these regulations specify the frequency, power limitation, and necessary technical specification for use by these footnotes. The following table VII shows the technical specification by the BTRC and SATRC with the power levels are either equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) above 1000 MHz or effective radiated power (ERP) below 1000 MHz, Table 08 (APT Report, 2013).

Table 08: MIS Power Level of SATRC Countries

Highest Power Level	Number of Frequency Bands
100 mill watts	2400-2483.5 MHz (WLAN), 17.1-17.3 GHz, 24.00-24.25 GHz, 61-61.5 GHz, 122-123 GHz, 244-246 GHz

Internationally ITU is responsible for allocating spectrum whereas the national governments are responsible for assigning specific spectrum for designated services. Government mostly uses the ‘centralized control’ model in auctioning spectrum. This means that the winning bidders are given exclusive use of the spectrum with strict usage rules. Any deviation from the planned usage must be approved by the spectrum management agencies. Also, the regulators are increasingly using block assignments because block assignment can be less restrictive as long as the interference levels are low. Blocks are created for specific services such as cellular or broadcast TV. Another trend is to look for ways to protect the adjoining spectrum from interference. The four common types of trespass considered are (Kabir and Sobhan, 2014, pp. 11-15 and 16-21), (i) General trespass- unwanted energy owing to emissions, radiation, and so forth, (ii) Awful trespass- signals that interfere with radio navigation service, and (iii) Tolerable trespass- permissible interference at an agreed upon higher level.

Another important observation by ITU is that the availability of license-exempt spectrum stimulates innovation in products and services. According to a Swedish report in 2004, alternative spectrum management methods such as the introduction of license-exempt bands have proven very effective in lowering entry thresholds for smaller businesses. Yet another reason for having open access, service neutral, shared bands is for enabling entrepreneurial services to be introduced. It may be cost prohibitive for licensing an entire band for testing new services. Moreover, consumers may not know what services they would want until they see them. The classic example in this regard is the advent of Internet. It may be time now to change the regulatory mindset from “Anything that is not explicitly permitted is prohibited” to “Anything that is not explicitly prohibited is permitted.” This radical change is suggested for two reasons are (i) the landscape that has opened up with the new technologies, (ii) the large number of teen-agers and young adults who have embraced these new features.

Conclusion

The extensive use of radio spectrum everywhere created challenges for the reduction of interference through smart spectrum management practice. New challenges evolve for the harmonization of new standards

and technologies introduced by different operators and organizations. This approach of regulators has opened up new applications such as in-home entertainment using high data rate. The growth of wireless services is expected to grow at a rapid rate and the only way to facilitate this growth is by the efficient use of available bandwidth and allocation of additional bandwidth that would support the use of license-exempt bands in which many providers could co-exist. The important thing to note is that this growth in use is primarily driven by young users who understand the need for sharing information (Kabir and Sobhan, 2014, pp. 11-15; BTRC; and Final RSPG, 2008). This growth has also been beneficial for countries' economies. It is really gratifying to note that this growth cuts across all countries thereby significantly reducing the divide between the rich and the indigenous. However, the issues of the radio spectrum management and canons are cumbersome, and difficult to claim on approach to be obviously better than the other. Property right, command-and-control, and spectrum commons approaches, all of them, have their own strengths and weaknesses, and all are better suitable for some applications and technologies than others. Evolution from the conventional command-and-control approach towards a property right approach will happen in stages, and concern should be occupied not to lose the benefits of the present system in the course. Notwithstanding, the selection between the systems is not black-and-white; there are a lot dissimilar facts that can be decided on independently. Particularly significant is to take into account spectrum dealings and change-of-use independently concerned in the latter one is substantially higher. As a result, secondary trading of spectrum without the likelihood to change the exercise of the spectrum application or technology-wise could be a secure first step in developing the canon. At this moment, the telecom regulators all over the world are puzzled with the 4G licensing policies and implications. The BTRC is also planning to develop a good 4G licensing policy to open up unbounded opportunities for its people through appropriate use of the Wireless Internet. Public policy, consistent with Government policy towards broadcasting, competition in the telecoms market, and consumer choice; safeguard interests of spectrum use for efficient functioning of defense, emergency and other public services; changes to UK spectrum use should remain consistent with the UK's international and European obligations.

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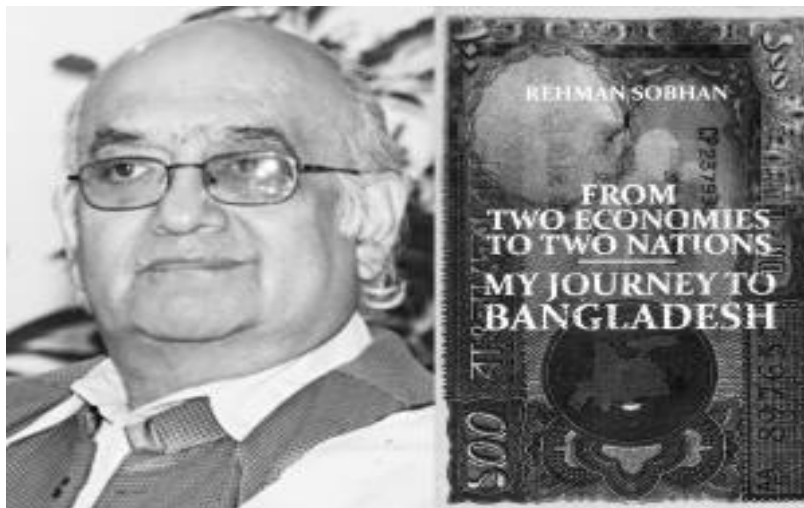
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Book Review

***From Two Economies to Two Nations - My Journey to Bangladesh* by Rehman Sobhan, pp. 292, Daily Star Books, 64-65, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Dhaka, 2015, Price Tk. 500**

Prof. Rehman Sobhan's remarkable book's launching ceremony took place on August 29, 2015 at Daily Star building. We along with the author believe whole-heartedly that any departure from the spirit of liberation struggle means that Bangladesh has failed to honor the blood debt to the common people who paid the real price for independence. This is the central idea of the author -- the noted economist of Bangladesh. The book has broad five parts: i) Two Economies, ii) The Democratic Struggle for Self-Rule, iii) Two Nations, iv) A Vision for Bangladesh and v) The Idea of Bangladesh. Every part contains related various issues totaling 37. Although no issue was less important, some issues like disparity (problem of regional imbalance), political crises, East Pakistan's revolt against Ayub Khan, coming to terms with Six Points, negotiating for Bangladesh, from non-cooperation to people-raj, power to the people, towards socialism, economic basis for Bengali nationalism, Bangabandhu and the emergence of an independent Bangladesh draw our attention more. The contributions to this volume date back to 1961 and extend up to December 1971 when Prof. Rehman Sobhan was campaigning for Bangladesh during the liberation war.



Prof. Rehman Sobhan (left), cover of the book (right)

We achieved this independence at the cost of millions of life, but have we been able to remove disparity or to create a society free from exploitation during last 44 years? In the inauguration ceremony the issue echoed in the speeches of discussants.

In the beginning of Ayub Khan's martial law in 1961, Rehman Sobhan, in an academic discussion, showed 'two economies in one country' which created a sensation both in academic and political arena of Pakistan. In Part I of his book this issue of Two Economies is the starting point of all discussion. In six broad headlines various components have been discussed. Puffed with various information and data he proved how the central government of Pakistan was maintaining huge disparity against East Pakistan. Although the lion's share of export earnings came from East Pakistan, but in budget allocation large share went to West Pakistan. Most of the industries and military establishments were located in West Pakistan. The biases in the allocation of public expenditure remained at the root of the political conflict between East and West Pakistan. But why East Pakistan was receiving less than its due share of the public expenditures, the rationale for such biases was never made clear. Because of low public expenditure, infrastructure in terms of roads, power and telecoms in East Pakistan remained weak, whereas they were developed in the West. On revenue account, East Pakistan received only 23 percent of all the expenditure in the 1950-70 periods. Perhaps more important, the book says, was the issue of disparity in the living standards of the people of the two wings. Under the title of 'The Invisibility of the National Economy of Pakistan', Prof. Sobhan presented the findings in a paper at a seminar on National Integration organized by the Bureau of National Reconstruction, Lahore (1961); published in the *The Pakistan Observer*, 23-25 October, 1961. This issue of disparity contributed to the shaping of the six-point demand in 1966. In 1966 the Awami League's historical Six-Point became the Magna Carta and the whole people supported it, but its root lied in economic disparity shown by Prof. Sobhan. In another way, the problem of economic development of Pakistan was the problem of regional development, and more so the development of East Pakistan. So, virtually during 1960s his writing was treated as political and economic struggle documents, which inspired many of his students of Dhaka University. Under the title, 'The Problem of Regional Imbalance in the Economic Development of Pakistan' another paper was published in *Asian Survey*, University of California Press, July 1962. How it was possible to write such sharp, logical bold and pragmatic pieces at the age

of 26 being a teacher, defying the red eyes of military regime in those days? The third topic of part I titled ‘Disparity: A Dead Horse or Live Problem?’ was published in *The Dhaka Times*, 1963; while the fourth one ‘Sense and Non-sense about Disparity’, published in *The Forum*, November 14, 1970. Again, in part I, we find the discussion on ‘Who Pays for Development?’ (Published in *The Forum*, February 28, 1970) and ‘Resource Transfers: Third Plan Experience’ (Published in *The Forum*, March 14, 1970). In this book we get the opportunity to know the thinking of an intellectual warrior at a time when actual battle was waiting for us.

Likewise, in part II of the book ‘the democratic struggle for self- rule’ his 10 writings (all published in different newspapers/journals) inspired us to revolt against General Ayub and prepared us for a quiet revolution which culminated in launching Six-Points program. Prof. Sobhan was one of the first Bangladeshis to have irked the former West Pakistani rulers by pointing fingers at the regional economic disparity existing then between the two wings. Whatever he wrote with a purpose—to contribute to a wider struggle. He showed that at the end of 20 years of state-directed economic development of Pakistan, economic disparities were seen to have nearly trebled from 21.9 percent of per capita income in 1949-50 to 6.5 percent in 1969-70. In part III of the book tells us (under 10 issues/sections, most of them published in those days in different journals/papers) how the people of East Pakistan have had to take to the streets to re-win the right to self government they had sought to establish three months ago at the polls. It is evident from the writings of this part how East Pakistanis wanted to establish their self-rule within the framework Pakistan, but because of lack of confidence of West Pakistani regime the negotiations failed. The US commitment to Pakistan’s West wing based-ruling classes also contributed here. The author of the book has rightly pointed out our sentiment- “To people of Bangladesh every Pakistani soldier is a war criminal who have committed murder, rape and loot in direct violation of the Geneva Convention and should be treated no differently from the Nazis at Nuremberg.” Part IV of the book restates the vision of Bangladesh which are yet to achieve spoiling more of our precious times.

In our attempt in reviewing the book, we got some more relevant information from the review of the same by Prof. Rounaq Jahan, now wife of Prof. Sobhan. Known to our readers from long back for Rounaq’s scholarly and prescient work, *Pakistan: Failure of National Integration*,

was published by Columbia University Press in 1972. Her book review was published in *The Daily Star*, December 28, 2015. In the acknowledgments the author has mentioned that he got encouragement from her in compiling this book. It may be noted here that in the academic world, both the authors' work is like inter-phase on the same line, but one in economics and another in political economics. She has mentioned that while working on her Ph.D thesis, she was immensely benefitted from various writings of Prof. Sobhan mentioned above, because of their inter-related topics. Prof. Rounaq admitted that if she wanted she could have written her thesis mainly as a political history of that particular period. But she used a policy framework. Economic policies of Ayub regime and their impact on society and politics constituted a significant part of her thesis. Many more interesting issues came in her review of this book.

The whole contents of the book (each part/section) under review is so important that discussion can continue in a long way and although all those issues are written almost 50 years back, those are still fresh and should be known to present and future generations. Part IV of the book portrays the society, people, politics and economic position and systems of the country immediately before liberation. Prof. Sobhan's later writings which came in part V of this book contain two excellent and important academic articles, the first one on our nationalism and the second one on Bangabandhu. Both are invaluable resources for the students who are interested in Bangladesh Studies. One can know more on the issues of our discussion from Prof. Sobhan's recent books - *Untranquil Recollections: The Years of Fulfillment* -- a complementary writing, published from both Dhaka and New Delhi.

An eminent thinker, present in the publication ceremony of the book, *From Two Economies to Two Nations - My Journey to Bangladesh*, has rightly expressed, "The book is a gift to all of us - this is a gift to the nation". We completely agree with her.

Prof. Dr. M A Jalil

Faculty of Business Administration

Eastern University

E-mail: abdul.jalil@easternuni.edu.bd

Invitation to Contributors

Office Organ

Centre for Research, Human Resource Development and Publications (CRHP), Prime University, 2A/1, North East of Darussalam Road, Mirpur-1, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

E-mail : puj.crhp@primeuniversity.edu.bd,
primeuniversity_crhp@yahoo.com

Website : www.primeuniversity.edu.bd

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Example:

Unterhalter (2007, p. 5) argues that 'gender equality in schooling is an aspiration of global social justice'.

Personal communications should be listed as such where they are cited in the text, and not listed in the references.

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Results have been reported (Don Graham, 1989, personal communication).

Articles not yet published should show 'forthcoming' in place of the year (in both the reference and the citation). 'In press' should be used in place of the volume, issue and page range details.

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Sharp Parker, A.M. (forthcoming) Cyberterrorism: An examination of the preparedness of the North Carolina local law enforcement. Security Journal, in press.

References

References should be placed alphabetically by author or authorship, regardless of the format, i.e. whether books, websites or journal articles etc.

Examples of Correct Forms of References:

Book

Slovic, P. (2000) *The Perception of Risk*, Earthscan Publications, London.

Edited Volume

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F. Nahid Huq

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Centre for Research, Human Resource Development and Publications

Prime University

2A/1, North East of Darussalam Road

Mirpur-1, Dhaka-1216

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