

Prime University Journal



Prime University

Prime University Journal

Volume-7, Number-2, July - December: 2013

Centre for Research, HRD and Publications

Prime University

2A/1, North East of Darussalam Road, Section-1, Mirpur

Dhaka-1216

E-mail : puj.crhp@primeuniversity.edu.bd

primeuniversity_crhp@yahoo.com

Published and copyright protected by:

Prime University

Price: BDT 250.00

= US\$ 5.00

Editorial Board

Patrons

Md. Ashraf Ali
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Profulla C. Sarker
Vice Chancellor, Prime University

Editors

M. Abdus Sobhan
Editor

Mohammad Arshad Ali
Managing Editor

Members

Manohar Pawar
Charles Sturt University, Australia

Md. Shahinoor Rahman
Islamic University, Bangladesh

Cassie Landers
Columbia University, USA

Durgadas Bhattacharjee
Dhaka University, Bangladesh

Gareth Davey
University of Chester, UK

Mir Shahabuddin
Prime University, Bangladesh

M. A. Jalil
Eastern University, Bangladesh

Sarkar Ali Akkas
Jagannath University, Bangladesh

Editorial Note

The Prime University Journal (PUJ) is an international Journal published half-yearly (January-June and July-December). It is a referred journal aimed to promote inquiry on education, research and development. As a scholarly peer-reviewed international journal, PUJ encourages emerging scholars and academicians globally to disseminate their professional knowledge, innovative ideas and research in the fields of life, literature, culture, business, law, science, engineering, technology and related disciplines. The objective of the PUJ is to bridge the research community in humanities, social science and technology developers from academia and industry through submitting/publishing their research-based papers, articles and case studies and reviews on various topics of current concern in different disciplines in one platform. The PUJ has an international editorial board consisting of scholars of different disciplines of the eastern and western origins which help to mitigate the cross-cultural issues across the globe.

Seven research papers have been selected in the current volume of the journal on different issues with a book review. The first paper focuses on the unplanned urbanization and the housing problems with a study on Dhaka Mega city. As people from the rural areas rush to Dhaka city to find solutions to their livelihood problems, the city is being exposed to array of urban problems relating to health, medication, sanitation, education etc. Need for a proper planning of urbanization in terms of right kind of housing is stressed in the paper. The second paper seeks to assess how Nora in 'A Doll's House' determines self-empowerment of an individual in the world on equity basis irrespective of gender. The third paper is based on the white collar crime in Bangladesh. White collar criminals are persons of status. A number of suggestions are made so as to control this crime in Bangladesh. The fourth paper is on the Communicative Language Training (CLT) at tertiary level in Bangladesh. The research reveals that the principles and theories of CLT are well practiced in most of the non-government universities in Bangladesh. The fifth paper is a review that highlights the way as to how China achieved amazing development to rise to its present position in the world economy. According to the review, China could

reach here because of some wonderful development policies and plans. The sixth paper is on the virtualization technology and its practical implementation for a low cost enterprise virtualization server system. It reveals that virtual system reduces hardware and other costs by 50%. The seventh paper is on the policy and planning of Bangla language and highlights as to how the Bangla language movement culminated to the creation of the independent Bangladesh in 1971 and also suggests ways and means to implement language policy enshrined in the constitution of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.

The book review section covers the thoughts and ideas on Asian Perspectives of Human Evolution as covered in the proceedings of the 16th ICAES held in July-2009 at Kunming, China, edited by A R Shankhyan.

The book review reveals that as were portrayed in the papers in the volume, the reviewer addressed the schematic of last common ancestors (LCA) and evolutionary branching from the common ancestors. It is a good book review endeavor.

Contents

	Page
Unplanned Urbanization and Problems of Housing in Bangladesh: A Study of Dhaka Mega City Mohammad Zulfiqar Hossain	9
Nora in <i>A Doll's House</i> : A Portrayal of Emancipation and Empowerment: A Feminist Perspective Md. Abdul Awal	21
Genesis of White Collar Crime with Special Reference to Bangladesh Md. Nazir Ahmed	35
CLT in Remedial English Language Teaching at the Tertiary Level in Bangladesh: Challenges Faced by the Teachers and the Learners Md. Moniruz Zaman Md. Abul Kalam Azad Sharif Rakib Hasan	54
The World Economic Power Game: Amazing Development of China During the Last Thirty Five Years M. A. Jalil	73
Design and Implementation of a Low Cost Enterprise Virtualization Server System Using Open Source Technology M Abdus Sobhan Ali Ashraf Molla	99
Language Policy and Planning for Bangla in the Current Context of Bangladesh: Possibilities and Constraints Mohammad Arshad Ali	113
Book Review	
Asian Perspectives on Human Evolution by A. R. Sankhyan (ed.). pp. 312 + xix, tables, figures, photographs, index, 2009. Serials Publications: New Delhi. Hard cover. Price 995/- P. Dash Sharma	138

Unplanned Urbanization and Problems of Housing in Bangladesh: A Study of Dhaka Mega City

Mohammad Zulfiquar Hossain¹

Abstract: Urbanization in Bangladesh is growing faster than the usual rate. It is held that 30% of the total population in Bangladesh is urban. It is projected that by 2030 the rate of urbanization will be more than 40 percent. There is tremendous pressure of population which is increasing almost everyday in Dhaka mega city. It is the nerve centre for all administrative, financial, commerce and trade, education and training, medication, job and work opportunities. People of all ages rush to Dhaka city for education, training, treatment, going abroad, searching jobs and other facilities. It is true that urbanization is key to developmental and industrial activities but it should be planned sectorwise. The way, Dhaka city is growing, will soon collapse and turn into a big slum unless adequate attention is given by the proper authority to water, air, health and sanitation. As the rural migrants step in Dhaka city, they do not find any shelter, they sleep in public places like street corner, rail station, steamer landing station and other open places available. Whatever infrastructure facilities developed in Dhaka mega city, it can not cope with the minimum living requirements of the poor working and floating population. The Dhaka city is exposed to array of urban problems which cannot be discussed in one paper. In this paper, we have decided to choose and confine our study into the nature and pattern of housing developed under public sector and policies and strategies government of Bangladesh is pursuing particularly for the middle and poor class living permanently or temporarily or on floating basis.

Keywords: Urbanization, housing, mega city.

Urbanization in Bangladesh takes the form of rapid growth of urban population, largely due to natural growth and rural-urban migration. Urbanization in Bangladesh is facing a crisis. The capital city-centric development strategy has led to an explosion of Dhaka city's size, without corresponding expansion of the infrastructure. The urbanization activities have been achieving tremendous growth for the needs of the newly independent country's capital. New areas of residential, business, commercial and administrative importance began to develop. At the same time, numerous slums and unplanned

¹ Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh. E-mail: zulfiiu@yahoo.com

low-income residential areas or squatters also grew up in different areas of the city. Keeping pace with the magnitudes of urban growth, the new urbanized areas were being encroached in the low-lying areas in the city and even in some of the adjacent distant areas.

At the current rate of growth, the ever increasing population of Bangladesh (currently 158 million) is expected to reach 206 million in 2025. It is estimated that more than half of the population will live in urban areas by the year 2025 (1st Bangladesh Urban Forum, December 2011).

The cities and towns in Bangladesh, are playing a crucial role in national development though there have been adverse socio-economic and environmental consequences resulting from rapid growth of these urban centers. Such growth has been taking place mainly due to migration of the rural population to urban areas. As migrants pour into the city, they often settle in illegal settlements on marginal pieces of land which pose significant environmental concerns. Most of these migrants add significant pressure to its already overstretched infrastructure.

Housing is generally termed as a habitable shelter but its meaning stretches far from merely a shelter. It is the total living environment including dwelling units, land, the neighborhood services and utilities needed for the well being of its inhabitants. Bangladesh, like many other developing countries faces an acute shortage of affordable housing both in the urban and rural areas. According to the National Housing Authority the housing shortage was estimated in 1991 to be 3.10 million units of which 2.15 million units are in rural areas and 0.95 million units are in urban areas. The shortage was projected to be 5.0 million by the end of the year 2000 (<http://www.nha.gov.bd>).

What is a Mega City?

Mega city is a new form of human settlement and developed in different physical locations of different countries with different growth rates and socio economic histories.

"... new dimension of large high density concentrations of populations with immense sprawl and a serious increase in infrastructural, socio economic and ecological overload. Furthermore, these may develop

extreme dynamism in demographic, economic, social and political procession". - (Professor Frauke Kroas, 2005)

Profile of Dhaka Mega City

Rapid population growth together with economic change due to recent globalization trend fuels the urbanization process in most of the developing countries especially in Bangladesh.

According to the World Bank, in 2012 urban population in Bangladesh was at 44685922.78 and urban population growth (annual %) was at 2.92. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. Population in the largest city (% of urban population) in Bangladesh was at 34.53 in 2012.

(www.tradingeconomics.com).

Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh, is in a continuous process of urban expansion. Dhaka emerged as an important strategic and business center along the river Buriganga at the beginning of Muslim rule in thirteenth century.

The capital city Dhaka accommodates major share of urban population. The inner core of Dhaka City reveals a tendency towards high density because of close proximity between residence and place of work. Transport sector failed to keep pace with the growth of the cities; there is insufficient provision of appropriate transport modes and inadequate infrastructure (Zaman and Lau, 2000).

Dhaka covers an area of 154 square kilometers, is situated between latitudes 23°42' and 23°54'N and longitudes 90°20' and 90°28'E. The city is bounded by the rivers Buriganga to the south, Turag to the west, Balu to the east, and Tongi Khal to the north.

Dhaka is rated as the "worst livable city among 140 others around the world" according to the Economist Intelligence Unit's 2012 Global Livability Survey. In 2011, Dhaka ranked 139 among 140 cities and scored 38.7 out of an overall rating of 100 measuring political and social stability, crime rates and access to quality healthcare. Urbanization, the engine of growth, Bangladesh Urban Future, making cities and towns work for all (1st Bangladesh Urban Forum, 2011) .

It is predicted by United Nations that Dhaka would be the sixth largest mega city by the year 2010 and it would continue to uplift its position as the second largest mega city of the world by the year 2015 (Islam, 2005). Dhaka has emerged as one of the fast growing mega cities of developing countries in recent times.

Problems of Housing

Since 1972 there has been an influx of rural population to the urban areas. There is a huge surplus of labor in the rural areas as only farming cannot support all the rural population. As a result, they remain unemployed or under employed for most of the year. These population along with the millions affected and uprooted by the war of 1971 migrated to the cities in search of jobs and better life. Most of them started squatting on the government owned vacant land like the road reserve, railway stations, and sides of railway tracks, launch terminals and market places. These poor people live in appalling conditions, totally unfit for human habitation without the presence of any sanitary or utility facilities. As a result, an unhealthy condition was created causing serious threat to the public health and the overall environment of these cities.

Housing refers to the arrangement or provision of places to live. The majority of the urban population lives in informal settlements and manages to build and maintain their habitats without direct or with very limited support from the formal and public sectors. Slums are characterized by poor quality housing with very high population density and room crowding and poor environmental services, particularly water and sanitation facilities.

The Housing and Settlement Directorate (HSD) implemented housing projects to rehabilitate the low income and to provide housing for the middle income people including the refugees during the pre-liberation era. During the pre-liberation era, HSD took in various housing projects including sites and services and squatter resettlement projects. They were implemented in various urban centers of Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna and the districts HQ's (<http://www.nha.gov.bd>). Rapid and sustained urbanization and population growth in the country are fuelling the demand for well-located, adequate and affordable housing. It is the total living

environment including dwelling units, land, the neighborhood services and utilities needed for the well being of its inhabitants.

Formal and Informal Urban Housing

Formal housing is constructed following the building codes and standards enforced by the national housing authorities, whereas informal housing is built defying minimum standards of housing regulations. Lack of tenure security is a key characteristic of informal settlements (Ahsan, 2006).

According to Pugh (2000), developing countries have three types of housing development systems; formal, informal and organic (Sivam, 2003). Formal developments have the legal basis of the planning agency. These are developed within the structure of government rules, controls and regulations. Informal housing development is illegal and consisted of unauthorized 'colonies and squatter settlements'. These types of developments happen mostly because of unaffordability or sometimes unavailability of housing in legal housing market. The significant characteristics of informal development are insecurity of tenure and low standard of facilities and infrastructure. Another factor of importance is the accessibility of services such as running water supply, power, and the like. Usually formal housing units avail these facilities and informal ones hardly have these facilities (Sethuraman, 1985). Organic housing developments are those mainly emerged over a period of time without any conscious measures; legal or illegal. Old cities and urban villages are of examples of these types of developments (Sivam, 2003).

Key constraints for formal and informal public housing development in developing countries are:

Existing tenuous policies, regulations and controls: The land development, acquisition and transfer policies are very slow and cumbersome processes. This makes inadequate supply of housing in the market and increases prices geometrically.

Poor coordination and management among public agencies: Agencies providing basic services like water supply, sewerage and electricity work independently without making coordination among them.

Lack of reasonable loan facilities for middle and lower income groups: In developing countries, low-income people are deprived from getting institutional loan facilities for housing development.

Absence of sound housing delivery system: Housing delivery mechanism needs some government registration which is lengthy and corrupted in developing countries (Sivam 2003).

National Housing Policy

Adoption of a very pragmatic National Housing Policy 2008 by the government is considered as a milestone in the housing activities of Bangladesh. The main objectives of the National Housing Policy to ensure housing for all with particular emphasis on the disadvantaged, destitute, the shelter less poor and the low and middle-income group of people and to supply serviced land at reasonable price and to help create and promote housing financing institution. Efforts will also be made to increased affordability of the disadvantaged and the low income groups through providing credit for income generation.

A National Urban Sector Policy has already been drafted which will provide a framework for social, economic, cultural and political-institutional sustainability. Its aim to work towards a decentralized and participatory process of urban development in which the central government, the local government, the private sector and the civil society have their roles to play. Its aim to ensure regionally balanced urbanization through diffused development and hierarchically structured urban system and to ensure optimum utilization of land resources and meet increased demand for housing and urban services through public-private and other partnerships.

The Ministry of Housing and Public works is entrusted with the task of carrying out public sector construction activities and looking after urbanization, city development, housing settlement aspects throughout the country. The state-owned House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC) has been made fully operational for ensuring adequate credit flow to this sector on easy terms. The National Housing authority has been the principal public sector agency engaged in solving the enormous housing problem of the country, particularly for the poor, the low and the middle-income group of people.

Housing Initiatives

At present population of Dhaka is about 12043977 in 2011 (<http://www.geohive.com>). During the last three decades, the population in Dhaka grew rapidly, while the supply of housing was sluggish. This resulted in housing shortage and chronic house price inflation in the city. A great majority of the city dwellers find difficulties to have a decent shelter. They live in informal settlements and manage to build and maintain their habitats without direct or with very limited support from the formal and public sectors, often in the face of tenure insecurity.

Dhaka is the tenth largest urban agglomerations in the world with second fastest rate of population growth and has become one of the mega cities of the world (UN, 2004). Dhaka emerged as a prominent city when it was selected to be the capital of Bangladesh in the 1970s. The result was that while overall urban population growth averaged 5.4% between 1981 and 1991, Dhaka's growth averaged 6.5%. Since 1991, Dhaka's population has been experiencing growth rate of 4.3% compared to a national average of 3.2% (BBS, 2001, 2005).

The present trend of land development in Dhaka can be viewed from two perspectives:

(i) Outward expansion in the peripheral areas of the city and (ii) more intense development in the inner city areas by replacing old low density structures by multi storied high density uses.

On the other hand, traditionally the housing sector was dominated by individual private initiatives but later the real estate developers undertook many projects in Dhaka to meet housing demands of the city dwellers. In recent years, replacement of old low story structures by high-rise apartments is a common phenomenon in most of the residential areas like **Dhanmondi, Banani, Gulshan, Shantinagar, Shidhheswari, Muhammadpur, Kalabagan** and many other localities. But the areas with poor accessibility to road network and other infrastructural facilities failed to attract developers for such kind of development.

Housing in Dhaka

The ever-increasing number of people and industries within the Dhaka

city has created a serious housing shortage. The imbalance between the total number of households and the total housing stock is often referred to as the great housing shortage in Dhaka. The growth of dwelling stock was inadequate to cope with the increasing population and the intensifying housing need in Dhaka. This high price of land in Dhaka acts as a prohibitive factor in the supply of housing to all but the highest-income groups. On account of high price of land, lower middle-class Households, who are actually majority in cities, are virtually kept out of the land market (ADB, 1997). The public sectors' contribution is too insignificant and government policy is to act as an enabler in order to increase access to land and other supporting facilities especially for low and middle-income groups and the construction of housing will generally be left to the private sector and the people themselves. The private housing market is dominated by small scale, self built housing. In the absence of a well-established formal land and housing markets in Dhaka city, informal sector has been playing the major role to cater the housing needs. Small-scale builders and developers, (self-help) owner-builders operating in the informal private sector, are the largest suppliers of land and shelters in Dhaka. These informal housing developed on own land is affordable to the poor. The informal sector holds the role of largest housing supplier in Dhaka, both in the rental and ownership sector.

The private developer has developed the land and constructing affordable low-cost flats for the poor who would pay the costs in installments. But the condition of the SDs (Slum Dwellers) appeared to be really tough to pay the monthly installment. Existing housing finance system is also not supportive to access housing loan for them. Thus it appears that it is quite difficult to own an apartment with savings only for the low income people.

RAJUK (Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakho)

The Capital city of Bangladesh Dhaka has now become one of the faster growing cities in the world and its population is likely to exceed 10 million by this time. As a result, the living conditions have deteriorated very rapidly and the social as well as physical infrastructure are on the verge of collapse. Immediate actions are necessary to bring some discipline to the future growth of the city.

Rajuk has done its activities to accomplish that objective.

Based on the analysis and outcomes of the following, conclusions can be drawn to formulate policies and programs to lessen housing dilemma in Dhaka city.

Because of high land price housing is extremely expensive for the low income population. Due to lack of formal finance, home ownership for the low income population remains difficult. Capital investment may be regained by the developers' but the occupants might fall into disadvantageous state to do the same. To direct the potential of any housing scheme, the private sector efforts need to be utilized. Under the management of private energy housing; either in rental or ownership sector, is expected to be affordable, recoverable and replicable without any subsidy or large investment from the Government.

Low-Rise High Density Apartment Housing in Dhaka City

Private developers are the active housing provider in Dhaka city. But no more than 5% of the city dwellers are getting access to these housing due to poor affordability. Two major constraints for the housing development in Dhaka are: scarcity of land and high construction cost. The rise in construction cost with the building height is prominent where construction is labor-intensive. The inclusion of the costs of developed land, render such housing solutions inaccessible even for households well above the median income. The formal private developers' are being popular to the upper and middle class as housing provider and growing rapidly. Private developers are increasingly important players in the urban land and housing markets, particularly in the market for apartment buildings.

But due to increase population in Dhaka, land prices have escalated during the last few decades. There is an active land market that prices land according to the characteristics of different location, distance from main centers and physical quality of the site. Considering the population growth of the city, undoubtedly there is increasing need to utilize this land more efficiently with appropriate housing type. Residential lands of Dhaka city is mostly occupied by the middle income group. It is the necessity to consider the affordability issue of

the urban majority to accommodate them within the city.

Informal Housing in Developing Countries

Informal housing as settlement units (whether slums or not) that are built outside the framework of formal law for construction of housing. By nature, the informal housing units are constructed using less expensive construction materials (i.e. mud bricks, bamboo, ordinary wood) and hence tend to have a shorter life. Units lacking support services such as power, water supply, sanitation and like ones are sometimes identified as informal housing (Sethuraman, 1985). Informal housing relies more on raw materials available in the neighborhood or local market. Informal settlement consist of dwellings constructed without meeting the required building codes, constructed without provision of infrastructure (water, sanitary facilities, etc.), or with some irregularities of tenure (Johnson, 1987).

Informal housing and other unofficial settlements have an influence over development of cities mostly in developing countries. A significant proportion of urban population lives in informal settlements. Urbanization, particularly rapid urbanization within a situation of weak economic condition, creates extreme pressure on housing and urban services like education, health, transportation, water, sanitation, electricity, fuel, garbage clearance, recreation etc.

The slums are mostly located in low-lying areas, marshes, sewage canals, riversides, railway tracks and embankments, which are generally prone to poor drainage systems and flooding. The slums are densely crowded and lack access to piped water, hygienic sanitation and basic civic amenities mainly due to the massive demand for the already scarce services.

Islam (1985) found that slums dwellers in Dhaka City were paying higher rent per square meter than non-slum households, even though the latter usually benefited from a much better physical environment and level of services.

The second category of the urban poor lives on the pavements of the city streets and in bus stops, railway stations and parks, without the minimum basic amenities of life. These people are mostly known as the "floating population", as they don't stay in the same place for long.

They are generally engaged in begging or some other kind of antisocial activity.

NGOs and microfinance institutions have been impressively present in rural Bangladesh for at least two decades, and have achieved international recognition as effective and transparent pro-poor institutions. Some of them, such as Grameen Bank, have devoted significant resources to housing programs.

Recommendation and Conclusion

It is necessary to Strengthen public institutions to implement the National Housing Policy. Much stronger and more credible public institutions are needed for this enabling strategy to work. The multiplicity of public agencies intervening in housing programs is inefficient and could be reduced. It is also needed to promote coordination between DCC (Dhaka City Corporation), RAJUK- the planning authority, line ministries and utility agencies in urban projects in Dhaka. The long-term goal should be explicitly linked to any progress in the decentralization process in the country. The private sector should be allowed to compete on level ground for land servicing though there is room for a public land services, and the right of eminent domain for public utility projects. Construction of housing units for medium or high income households should be left to the private sector. Low-income housing projects could be done by a specific entity, but RAJUK is not the best candidate since its mandate was never focused on the poor.

References

Asian Development Bank, (1997) *Asian Development Bank Annual Report, 1996*, Manila: ADB.

Ahsan, R. and Quamruzzaman, J.M. (2006) 'Informal Housing and Approaches towards the Low-income, Society in Developing Countries' by Centre for Urban Studies (CUS), National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) and MEASURE Evaluation (2006), 'Slums of Urban Bangladesh: Mapping and Census', 2005, (Dhaka and Chapel Hill, USA).

Islam, N. (2005) *Dhaka Now: Contemporary Urban Development*. Dhaka: Bangladesh Geographical Society (BGS).

Unplanned Urbanization and Problems of Housing in Bangladesh:A Study of Dhaka Mega City/Page 9-20

Johnson, T.E. (1987) 'Upward filtering of housing stock : A study of upward filtering of housing stock as a consequence of informal settlement upgrading in developing countries', *Habitat International*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 173-190.

Report of the 1st Bangladesh Urban Forum, December 2011.

Sethuraman, S.V. (1985) 'Basic needs and the informal sector : The case of low-income housing in developing countries', *Habitat International*, vol. 9, no. 3-4, pp. 299-316.

Sivam, A. (2003) 'Housing supply in Delhi', *Cities*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 135-141.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (2003) *The Challenge of Slums: Global report on human settlements 2003* VA, Earthscan Publications Ltd., London and Sterling.

Zaman, Q. M. M. and Lau, S.S.Y. (2000) 'City Expansion Policy versus Compact City Demand: The Case of Dhaka', in Jenks, M. and Burgess, R. (ed.), '*Compact Cities: Sustainable Urban Forms for Developing Countries*'. pp. 141-152. London: Spon Press.

Nora in *A Doll's House*: A Portrayal of Emancipation and Empowerment: A Feminist Perspective

Md.Abdul Awal²

Abstract: The study analyses motivational parameters present among the sub-dominated women in Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House* and other literary works. It investigates the roles of various individuals such as Nora in *A Doll's House* to prompt women to be self-motivated rather than to be restricted and dominated under the system of patriarchy. It is not an exaggeration that this is about Nora's slamming of the door which shakes the basis of patriarchal pillars and exerts an abiding influence on timid and sub-dominated women. One can raise a question on whether Nora's final action makes any solution to or liberation from marriage. The paper seeks to assess how Nora's final action determines self-empowerment of an individual as an equal being in the world. Finally, the paper advocates human rights in general in order to contribute significantly to the egalitarian construct of humankind by showing how both male and female characters achieve freedom at the end of the play.

Keywords: Representation of women, women's empowerment, emancipation, subjugation, feminism.

Literature echoes cultural constructs and attitudes of its period that, of course, comprises attitudes towards women, their positions, their roles and their expectations. But a literature pregnant with male-orientated views would be failing in its first prerequisite to present a realistic or convincing portrait of the world. Feminism has progressively become more far-ranging and more subtle in its retort to male-dominated society. Many injustices still require to be corrected, but equally compulsory is a down-to-earth, tolerant and compassionate view of fellow human beings. Feminists have argued for equal rights for women since this is the only way to overcome the barriers of the centuries of bias.

Feminist theory is the extension of feminism into theoretical or philosophical discourses. It aims at understanding the nature of gender inequality. It examines women's social roles, experiences, interests, and politics in various fields, such as anthropology, sociology, psychoanalysis, economics, literature, education, communication and

² Lecturer, Department of English, Prime University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Email: awalnanny@yahoo.com

philosophy. Simone De Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* is the starting-point for any study of feminist theory. The book explores why woman is considered the "other" in society. Beauvoir states, "[r]epresentation of the world, like the world itself, is the work of men; they describe it from their own point of view, which they confuse with absolute truth" (p. 161). She further points out-

"But women do not say 'We', except at some congress of feminists or similar formal demonstration; men say 'women', and women use the same word in referring to themselves." (in "Introduction", *The Second Sex*)

Beauvoir's work initiates almost every debate waged within feminist thoughts up to the present day to raise awareness concerning woman rights as human rights.

Life has always been hard for domestic women long kept in physical and social restrictions by the system of male-dominated society which had existed long before. As a result, the underdeveloped countries are faced with an endemic poverty since most women have been treated as dolls, not as productive individuals taking part in economic and developmental affairs. Similarly, Nora in *A Doll's House* is treated as a possession (a doll), rather than a productive human being. But now the question is: how will women of the underdeveloped countries, especially of the remote villages be the assets by playing the role of Ibsen's Nora? The answer will point to the possibility of whether women of the world can be on the road to attaining their rights and achieving equality, shaking off social barricades and superstitions. Even the women of under developed countries do a lot of work as Nora does for the family without demanding any wage. Nevertheless, they are still being tortured both mentally and physically. From this perspective Nora has been chosen as a model in this article. The reaction of Nora will be a weapon for the women of underdeveloped countries that will bring about emancipation and determine peace and happiness in their psyche. They will not be treated as house-keepers, co-partners and dolls in the hand of men. In the beginning of the play, Nora is called "My little skylark" , "My little squirrel", "My little singing bird", "My pretty little pet", "My little sweet-tooth", "My poor little Nora" and so on by her husband, Torvald Helmer. But later we

see how Nora is neglected and everything falls apart to her. It is still a common occurrence to women. If it exists and concerned females are not allowed to be contributors in this challenging millennium, how will one see progress in the true sense? If this treatment towards the women of the underdeveloped countries continues, is it possible to make the country a good one? Therefore, it is crucial to represent Nora's self-exploration through her slamming of the door which challenges the basis of patriarchy to awaken the women of the entire world.

In *A Doll's House*, Ibsen gives many hints of the roles of the contemporary society and how the women were treated at that time, illustrating social values and stereotypes. The confinement of the middle-class women to the domestic sphere was represented in an idealized way. Nora Helmer, the main character, strives to achieve the perfect ideal set before her by the norms of male centered society. She is a direct victim-woman of the social system. Nora herself is trapped within the "dollhouse" that is her physical home. Torvald, her husband makes a pen for her since she as a deceitful mother may poison the children. In the early conversations between Mrs. Linde and Nora, Linde alludes to the dollhouse theme by demeaning Nora's simple way of life. Mrs. Linde explains, "How kind you are Nora...for you know so little of the burdens and troubles of life...My dear! Small household cares and that sort of thing!--You are a child, Nora" (Roberts, 1197). Nora plays with the children, buys them gifts and showers them with affection symbolizing the fickleness of her husband's ideas and beliefs. However, her transformation makes *A Doll's House* a feminist play where it is made clear that women are independent beings.

Ibsen in *A Doll's House* presents in an innovative and realistic mode concerns for human rights in general and women's rights in particular. After getting married with Torvald Helmer, Nora does everything minutely for her family. She even does forgery to save her husband's life but finally she experiences the bitterness of betrayal. One can see Nora's reactions, when she realizes the force of emancipation, in the following lyric of Madonna, a pop singer:

Papa I know you're going to be upset
'Cause I was always your little girl
But you should know by now

I'm not a baby
You always taught me right from wrong
I need your help, daddy please be strong
I may be young at heart
But I know what I'm saying
The one you warned me all about
The one you said I could do without
We're in an awful mess, and I don't mean maybe - please

(Madonna, "Papa Don't Preach")

(Available at <http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/madonna/papadontpreach.html>)

The verse echoes Nora's realization and reaction in *A Doll's House*. At last she slams the door which shakes the foundation of patriarchal pillars. We can compare her realization to S.T. Coleridge's axiom "a sadder, and a wiser" in "The Rime of The Ancient Mariner". One can also compare Nora's suffering and empowerment with what the chorus says in *Agamemnon*- "[wo]man must suffer to be wise". Through passing a state of turmoil, submissive and vulnerable women like Nora can experience reality by escaping from myths to the real world, a world of their own.

Women in villages are defined through social taboos and restricted by rituals of backdated patriarchal system. In this system, women are treated as maid-servants of men rather than collaborators or partners. At a certain point in their lives they are, however, able to realize through intellect and wisdom they need to get empowered. In some cases, the under-representation of women in decision-making at different levels increases incidences of violence against women. The discrimination is more evident in issues of lawful share such as marriage, land, property and inheritance. Besides, it is a fact that women continue to be affected more by poverty. In addition, new challenges for women's empowerment and issues of gender equality are productive fields of research concerning the egalitarian space for humankind.

We find the expressions of revolution and resistance in Maya Angeluo's poem "Still I Rise":

You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may trod me in the very dirt

But still, like dust, I'll rise.
Did you want to see me broken?
Bowed head and lowered eyes?
Shoulders falling down like teardrops,
Weakened by my soulful cries?
You may shoot me with your words,
You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise.
I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.
Leaving behind nights of terror and fear
I rise
I rise
I rise.

(Angelou, "Still I Rise")

"Still I Rise" is one of Angelou's most celebrated poems. Through it, Angelou conveys her sense of confidence, African-American pride, feminism, independence, and resistance. Angelou never truly experienced love in her childhood, and instead she desired to gain independence from her bitter experiences. Many would not accept adolescent women's independence and sovereignty, but Angelou goes on to protest and keep a strong stance. She shows her craving for independence in these lines- "Why are you beset with gloom? /'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells/Pumping in my living room." Through these lines, Angelou defies the stereotypes that females are not fit to work, earn money or manage business. In the same way, Nora, having experienced a lot of physical and mental tortures, gets empowered and protests at the end of the play.

Progressive and liberal writers both male and female, through their writings and activism, raise a sense of awareness among women that makes them empowered. Since the publication of John Stuart Mill's *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1797, which speaks of the rights of women, an influential campaign mainly carried out by the male writers for the recognition of women's rights has existed. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, the pioneer of woman emancipation in South Asian sub-continent, published *Sultana's Dream* originally in English in 1905 that marked a new era in the history of feminism. "Written in

a science fiction style unique at that time, *Sultana's Dream* was the first fictional work among the Bengali Muslim woman writers" (Hasan, p. 107). As a prolific feminist activist, Begum Rokeya, through her life, thoughts, writings, and social activities inspired and motivated the women of the Indian sub-continent a lot and drew the attention of the entire world. *Sultana's Dream* articulates the dreams of all women of today's world: the dreams of education, human rights, freedom of movement, political recognition and handling scientific tools for a better living. Despite her strong voice and representation in the field of woman emancipation, women still remain in darkness in most villages of this sub-continent. Rokeya's light has not spread to the remote villages of the underdeveloped countries. The dreams of Sultana still remain dreams to them.

However, Nora in *A Doll's House* declares boldly-

It is perfectly true, Torvald. When I was at home with papa, he told me his opinion about everything, and so I had the same opinions; and if I differed from him I concealed the fact, because he would not have liked it. He called me his doll-child, and he played with me just as I used to play with my dolls. And when I came to live with you-

(Act-iii)

That is, Nora is no more ready to be called a doll since she has experienced a sense of emancipation through living with her father and husband. Her dialogue challenges the existing conventional values and makes women conscious of participating in the development of the world. *Sultana's Dream* illustrates a feminist utopia where readers observe women operating everything and men are restricted in *Mardana*, a mirror-image of the traditional practice of veiling. The women empowered with the support of advanced technology of science maintain farming and cultivation and drive flying cars. The female scientists even have invented how to use solar power and control weather. However, the status of women in the present contexts of developing countries is far beyond the utopian depiction of powerful women in *Sultana's Dream*. They are kept away from progressive activities in the underdeveloped countries. In Thomas Kyd's *The Spanish Tragedy*, the suggestive speech of Lorenzo shows us the effect of generalization that emphasizes the

point he wishes to make to his sister, Bel-imperia as a lure of Balthazar. Lorenzo says to Balthazar:

My lord though Bel-imperia seem thus coy,
Let reason hold you in your wonted joy:
'In time the savage bull sustains the yoke,
In time all haggard hawks will stoop to lure,
In time small wedges cleave the hardest oak,
In time the flint is pierced with softest shower.-
And she in time will fall from her disdain,
And rue the sufferance of your friendly pain.

(Act-ii, Scene-i)

These lines undoubtedly contain patriarchal advice every young girl should abide by ignoring their right choices. The lines also indicate a sententious quality of male domination over the women who do not have reactionary voices. Like Bel-imperia, women of many under developed countries are still being subjugated. They need to be free for the overall development of the countries. Nora's action could inspire them to come out of social taboos and obstacles in order to contribute to a broader canvas of society. Whereas Bel-imperia fails to do that and finally kills herself, Nora could inspire the women to be independent.

Sylvia Plath in her only novel, *The Bell Jar* illustrates the value and belief of patriarchal partiality-

The hotel- the Amazon- was for women only, and they were mostly girls my age (Esther Greenwood) with wealthy parents who wanted to be sure their daughters would be living where men couldn't get at them and deceive them; and they were all going to posh secretarial school like Katy Gibbs, where they had to wear hats and stockings and gloves to class, or they had just graduated from the places like Katy Gibbs and where secretaries to executives and junior executives and simply hanging around in New York waiting to get married to some career men or other.

(First Chapter, Sylvia Plath's *The Bell Jar*)

The Bell Jar is often regarded as the protagonist's descent into mental illness that parallels Plath's own experiences of what might be seen as clinical depression. The novel presents the transformation of Esther Greenwood from a young woman who hates the idea of serving men

in any way to one who appears to get her exit from asylum. *The Bell Jar* illustrates that collusion by proposing, through its representation of Esther's recovery, an ideal of a self uncontaminated by others as we find in Nora's case. Thus, we can realize that the narration of the protagonist, Esther Greenwood does not echo the culturally acceptable role of womanhood of that time while she was living in the hotel. She has opposed the way of stereotyping women. The platform for action is described as an agenda for women's vulnerable and submissive lives.

Women's empowerment can be understood as a process whereby women, individually and collectively, develop awareness of the existing discriminations and inequality between women and men. Esther Greenwood among other hotel girls of the same age points out how the discriminatory treatment affects their lives. She understands how power structures and power relations produce and reinforce discrimination and inequality. She wants to attain self confidence, capacities and resources required to challenge gender inequalities. The concept of empowerment is visualized through Nora's final action that motivates women of underdeveloped countries to participate increasingly in development processes. Women need to be able to assert their own agency that would eliminate gender 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. One can note that there have been significant advances for women in many parts of the world in relation to health, education and employment over the past decades.

In William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Ophelia, a woman character is shown to be a tool for the men around her. She follows orders senselessly as Nora does in *A Doll's House*. Ophelia is manipulated by her lover, Hamlet and his father, Polonius, and so is Nora by her husband. Ophelia is portrayed as a voluptuous and docile female. She has no identity to draw upon from the past other than her role as a marionette to the males. Unlike Nora, Ophelia fails to represent herself as a feminist protagonist of the play. She represents the opposite instead, indulging into allowing herself to be entirely defined

by others as she is unable to recognize herself as an independent human being in their (males) absence. This over dependence finally leads her to death through madness. This type of overdependence of women on men still exists in many under- developed countries that frustrates the development of the world. But Nora comes to know the value of being and takes proper steps to uphold her position out of dependence. The productive power of women should not remain unused but rather women should be encouraged to become involved in the development process of the developing countries resulting in progress of the world.

In *Hamlet*, Ophelia's gender does not liberate her but rather causes her decline to madness because she could not elevate herself as Ibsen's protagonist Nora does. Ophelia is characterized as a "helpless", "controlled", "dominated", "centered" and "identified" woman who loses even her own identity. She cannot make out the fake policy of the males whereas Nora can. We see how Ophelia is controlled psychologically by her brother, Laertes through the following lines:

Perhaps he loves you;
And now no soil nor cautel doth besmirch
The virtue of his will; but you must fear,
His greatness weigh'd, his will is not his own.
For he himself is a subject to his birth:
He may not, as unvalu'd person do,
Carve for himself, for on his choice depends

(Act-I, Scene-iii, lines 14-19)

These lines show that Laertes is a moralist. Soon afterwards we shall find Polonius acting the part of a moralist to his daughter as Helmer to Nora. Thus, the father and the son share the same tendency to moralize, rather demoralize female genders. Laertes' speech shows his talent to make a general estimate over women in order to emphasize the point that Ophelia is a plaything. Helmer in *A Doll's House* plays the traditional role in dealing with Nora under the system of patriarchy in which every woman must act according to the will of the males. But Nora herself does not believe that and thus reacts against the system. In the following conversation between Helmer and Nora, Helmer makes a number of false excuses to get her back:

Helmer. May I write to you, Nora?

Nora. No – never. You must not do that.

Helmer. But at least let me send you –

Nora. Nothing – nothing –

Helmer. Let me help you if you are in want.

Nora. No. I can receive nothing from a stranger.

Helmer. Nora – can I never be anything more than a stranger to you?

(Act-iii)

Since Nora has experienced the fake promises of her husband, she is determined to leave him in order to make herself free. This confidence of Nora would inspire the women of the underdeveloped countries to make themselves enthusiastic to contribute to their countries' progress.

Ophelia's lover, Hamlet misbehaves with her on a number of occasions. His cruel attitude leaves her devastated. Hamlet rejects Ophelia saying that he does not love her. He tells her to go to the brothel. Polonius, Ophelia's father scolds her for allowing herself to get lured into Hamlet's sweet talk and emphasizes the need for her to stay away from his temptations but she is spiritless and does not react as Nora does. Helmer can only humiliate Nora even though she saves his life by putting a fake signature of her father in the bank check. He says to her:

You have loved me as a wife ought to love her husband. Only you had not sufficient knowledge to judge of the means you used. But do you suppose you are any the less dear to me, because you don't understand how to act on your own responsibility?

No, no; only lean on me; I will advise you and direct you. I should not be a man if this womanly helplessness did not just give you a double attractiveness in my eyes. You must not think anymore about the hard things I said in my first moment of consternation, when I thought everything was going to overwhelm me. I have forgiven you, Nora; I swear to you I have forgiven you.

(Act-iii)

Throughout the play Nora has been controlled by both her father and husband to fulfill their wishes. In order to satisfy them Nora has to bury her own wills and wants. In this way, she initially remains a doll in the hands of her father and husband. In *Hamlet*, Polonius also makes her daughter do the heinous task. He says:

Think yourself a baby
That you have ta'en these tender for true pay
Which are sterling. Tender yourself more dearly
Or- not to creck the wind of the poor phrase,
Running it thus-you'll tender me a fool.

(Act-I, Scene-iii, lines 104-109)

Polonius, by exploiting her isolation, lures her into performing a task that will defy even the devil. Helmer makes Nora do even the household activities minutely according to his wish. Polonius deceives Ophelia for his own interest so that she can convey him a particular message from Hamlet. It can even be argued that in the beginning of the play, Polonius subjugates his daughter by forcefully demanding information from her: "What is't, Ophelia, he hath said to you?"(I.iii.88). Polonius goes to the extreme to infringe on the privacy of her confidential conversation with her brother, Laertes. Helmer ignores all activities Nora is involved with. Polonius completely disrespects Ophelia and uses her vulnerability to his advantage. Polonius always favors his son more than his daughter, Ophelia (Brown, 2004). He says to Laertes: "And you are stay'd for. Thee; My blessing with thee!"(I, iii, 57), and to Ophelia: "Affection? Pooh! You speak like a green girl" (I, iii, 101). Similarly, Helmer says to Nora:

Now you have destroyed all my happiness. You have ruined all my future. It is horrible to think of! I am in the power of an unscrupulous man; he can do what he likes with me, ask anything
he likes of me, give me any orders he pleases--I dare not refuse.
And I must sink to such miserable depths because of a thoughtless woman!

(Act-iii)

Nora's husband continues blaming her even though she never ignores any work assigned by him. Nora is always ready to serve and satisfy the family but is treated as a pawn to her husband. She does, however, not think like a brainless woman. She understands the injustice and cruelty. Nora shifts from subjugation to self-realization for living as a human being to be a contributor to the world's peace and happiness for humankind. Similarly, the will of the women living in the third

world developing countries is determined by the system of patriarchy. But, it is quite impossible for the males alone to make underdeveloped countries developed. If this male domination continues, if the women do not awake as Nora does and if they do not take part in challenging work, the underdeveloped countries will remain backward.

In *Heart of Darkness*, Conrad's outlook on women embodies the distinctive nineteenth century view of women as the inferior sex. There are only three relatively minor female characters in *Heart of Darkness*: Marlow's aunt, Kurtz's mistress, and Kurtz's "Intended." While they definitely play specific roles in the story, they are not related to the primary theme of the story. The primary theme focuses more on how Marlow's journey to the *Heart of darkness* contrasts the "white" souls of the black and the "black" souls of the white who exploit them, and how the journey leads to Marlow's self-discovery. Marlow's aunt makes the total arrangement of his journey but she is not associated with the main storyline of the novel. Kurtz's fiancée has been waiting long for him but she is not even given a name as her identity. More painfully, she has to be satisfied with Marlow's falsification of Kurtz's demise. The novel shows us that men's outlook on women embodies idiosyncratic views of women as the inferior sex. However, in *A Doll's House* Nora is given an agency to resist and reject all sorts of fakeness and arbitrariness of the male and uphold herself as a human being.

In *A Room of One's Own*, Virginia Woolf uses mirror as a metaphor for women that further assists the reader in interpreting Nora's character that lacks any identity of her own. Woolf through her reading of modern history suggests that male historical figures could not have reached their status without their relationships with females (Brown, 2004). Her following statements echo Nora's reflection:

Women have served all these centuries as looking-glasses possessing the magic and delicious power of reflecting the figure of man at twice its natural size. Whatever may be their use in civilized societies, mirrors are essential to all violent and heroic action. That is why Napoleon and Mussolini both insist so emphatically upon the inferiority of women, for if they were not inferior, they would cease to enlarge."

(Woolf p. 36)

Woolf's interpretation of history provides a helpful context for understanding Nora's character as a "mirror" that points to the importance of women who "reflect" men. Her identity essentially rests upon this relationship. Despite the tendency of the male characters who use Nora as a "looking glass" by casting their reflection upon her and showing the audience their power over her, Nora is not completely blind to the evils of the patriarchal system. She understands the politics of the male control and challenges her husband's command by slamming the door shut. She does not intend to die like other protagonists but rather she makes a world of her own as a human being. She wants to make the women of underdeveloped countries reawake and fulfill their duties and responsibilities to make a peaceful world. Nora's final action implements Aeschylus' philosophy in *Agamemnon* in which the chorus articulates the very truth that "[wo]man must suffer to be wise". Thus, the action of Nora should be emphasized in the context of the third world underdeveloped countries to make women powerful to advance the world.

The sense of motivation present among the spirited women makes them achieve gender equality and empowerment and have a different vision of the world that will ultimately eradicate different aspects of existing inequality between women and men. Nora's vision is to build a world in which men and women would work together as equal partners to secure better lives for themselves and their families. In this world, women and men would have equal share of all basic needs, economic affairs, voices, freedom, leisure and so on. They would take care of children, the elderly, and the sick equally. They would not be any more under the rule of men 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. This is the vision of underdeveloped country's women that can be materialized when they, through their commitment and accountability, achieve Nora's sense of emancipation and power to protest.

The women of the entire world can play a vital role in raising awareness, particularly in villages in under-developed countries. They

come out like Esther Greenwood in Plath's *The Bell Jar* with full commitment and all required resources to achieve equality, development and peace, and fulfill the promises made to the world. A similar spirit Virginia Woolf pronounces, 'As a woman I have no country. As a woman my country is the whole world.' in *A Room of One's Own*.

Works Cited

- Angelou, M. (1978) 'Still I Rise.' *And Still I Rise*. USA: Random House.
- Beauvoir, Simone de (1972) *The Second Sex*. Trans. H. M. Parshley. New York: Vintage.
- Brown, H. (Summer 2004) 'Gender and Identity in Hamlet: A Modern Interpretation of Ophelia.' *The Myriad: Undergraduate Academic Journal*
<http://www.westminstercollege.edu/myriad/index.cfm?parent=2514&detail=2679&content=2680>
- Coleridge, S.T. (2010) 'The Rime of Ancient Mariner.' *The Rime of Ancient Mariner, Kubla Khan, Christabel, and the Conversation Poems*. New York: Digireads.com Publishing.
- Conrad, J. (1902) *Heart of Darkness*. London: Penguin Books.
- Hasan, S. Mehedi (2013) 'The Vortex of Postcolonial Identities in the New World Order with Reference to Select South Asian Novels in English.' PhD Diss. India: The English and Foreign Languages University.
- Hossain, R. Sakhawat (2005) *Sultana's Dreams*. India: Tara Publishing.
- Ibsen, H. (2010) *A Doll's House*. Dhaka: Friends Book Corner.
- Kyd, T. (1990) *The Spanish Tragedy*. London: A B C Black Publishers Limited.
- Playth, S. (2005) *The Bell Jar*. New York: Harper Collins.
- Shakespeare, W. (1897) *The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark*. London: George Bell & Sons.
- Woolf, V. (1992) *A Room of One's Own*. USA: Random House.

Genesis of White Collar Crime with Special Reference to Bangladesh

Md. Nazir Ahmed³

Abstract: This paper is based on white collar crime. It explains the causes and concepts of white collar crime. In Bangladesh, white collar crime is found around us. In this regard, the perspective of Bangladesh has come in view of analyzing the causes of white collar crime. White collar crimes are committed by persons of status "not for need but for greed". The effects of this crime are more harmful than normal crime. At present the whole world is facing such kind of corporate crime which is dangerous for us. Through analysis of those causes, a series of suggestions has been made to control the present worrying situation of white collar crime in Bangladesh.

Keywords: White Collar Crime, causes, prevention, corruption, punishment.

Introduction

Before knowing the concept of white collar crime, at first we should know what is crime? In general sense, crime is an anti-social, immoral and sinful behaviour. According to the legal definition, crime is any form of conduct which is declared to be socially harmful in a state and as such forbidden by law under pain of some punishment. But white collar crime is such kind of offence which is committed by the persons of high social status in their occupation. White collar crime is invisible and more harmful than normal crime. White collar criminals are stable and powerful and they have convincing power to control their sub-ordinates in any of their occupation.

It is a common phenomenon that certain professions somehow or other incur lucrative opportunities for criminal acts and unethical practices which hardly attract public attention. There have been shifty and unethical persons in business, various professions and even in public life. They tend to become unscrupulous because of the absence of the proper care at school, home and other social institutions where people get training for citizenship and character building. These deviants have scant regard to honesty and other ethical values. Therefore, they carry on their illegal activities with impunity without

³Lecturer, Department of Law, Prime University, Dhaka, Bangladesh & M.Phil Fellow, Department of Law, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. E-mail:nazirlawru@gmail.com

the fear of loss of prestige or status. The crimes of this nature are called 'white collar crime' and they are essentially an outcome of competitive economy to evade the conscious legal eye to find out those illegal acts.

Methodology

This paper is of qualitative in nature. Content analysis method has been applied in this research works. Data has been collected from various secondary sources. A number of books have been studied and consulted to find the necessary information. Various international and country articles by different authors have been critically observed. This has given a scope to find out the problematic issue in different views.

Objectives

The work is based on the following objectives:

- a) To analyze the present situation of White Collar Crime in various sectors in Bangladesh.
- b) To examine the bad effect of White Collar Crime in our society.
- c) To find out the role of the persons who are involved in White Collar Crime.
- d) To examine the implementation of law to control this crime.
- e) To provide suggestion to minimize White Collar Crime in Bangladesh.

Definition of White Collar Crime

Beside traditional crimes there are some activities, which are more dangerous and destructive to society than others. The persons of upper socio economic groups in course of their occupation commit these crimes and people know very little about their dishonesty. Law cannot fetter them and they are increasing in least developing countries including Bangladesh. The crimes of this nature are white collar crime.

The concept of "White Collar Crime" found its place in criminology for the first time in 1941 when Sutherland published his research paper on ("white collar criminality" in the American Sociological Review, 1941). He defined white collar crime as a "crime committed

by persons of respectability and high social status in course of their occupation." A white collar criminal belongs to upper socio-economic class who violates the criminal law while conducting his professional qualities. Thus misrepresentation through fraudulent advertisements, infringement of patents, copyrights and trade-marks etc, are frequently resorted to by manufactures, 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.

Sutherland further 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. The most dismal aspect of white collar crimes is that there is no effective programme for the enforcement of criminal law against them and the influential persons involved in these crimes are able to resist enforcement of law against them. (Sutherland, Crime and Business, 1941).

Sir Walter 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. (Reckless, 1967), Some authorities suggest that "white collar crimes are committed by persons of status not for need but for greed."

According to Siegel:

"White collar crime involved conspiracies by members of the wealthy classes to use their position in commerce and industry for personal gain without regard to the law."

Gibson Defines White Collar Crime:

"as an offence which represents violation of a legal rule constructed to govern business affairs or occupational practice and insofar as the law violation took place as art of the conduct of regular business or occupational activities."

Some white collar criminals become involved in income tax evasion, credit card fraud and bankruptcy fraud.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) has yet another definition

of white collar crime "those illegal which are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust which are not dependent upon the application or threat of physical force or violence. These acts are committed by individuals and organizations to obtain money, property, or services to avoid the want loss of money or services or to secure personal or business advantage.

Problematic Issues in White Collar Crime

In general sense we can say that white collar criminals are motivated by two factors:

- * Economic difficulty and
- * Greed

Dr. Yusof Nook, 1993 and Joseph Eby Ruin, 1996 suggest that there are three main causes of white collar crime.

- * Opportunities to commit crime
- * Situational pressures on the individuals
- * Issues pertaining to integrity.

Besides, there are various reasons for white collar crime, such as-

- i) Not really crimes
- ii) Not understandable
- iii) Unawareness of people
- iv) For Greediness
- v) Necessity
- vi) For Social & Economic changes
- vii) Scientific & Technological Development.

i) Not really crimes:

Some offenders convince themselves that their actions are not really crimes because the acts involved do not resemble street crimes. For examples, a pharmacist who chisels customers on prescription drugs may rationalize her behaviour by herself it does not really hurt anyone.

ii) Not understandable:

Some business people feel justified in committing white collar crimes because they believe that government regulations do not really understand the business world or their activities or the problems of competing in the free enterprise system.

iii) Unawareness of people:

One of the prime cause of white collar crime is ignorance of people about this crime. As the nature of the crime is very different from traditional crimes, people rarely understand it though they are the worst victims of such crime. The more the awareness will increase among people the less will be the numbers of white collar crime.

iv) For greediness:

Rationalizing greed is a common trait of white collar criminals. Some white collar criminals believe that everyone violates business laws, so it is not so bad if they do so themselves. Therefore, greed is another motivation for white collar crime.

v) Necessity:

Greed is not the only motivation for white collar crime, need also plays an important role. Executive may temper with company books because they feel the need to keep or improve their jobs, satisfy their egos or support their children. Women convicted in lower-echelon positions and their acts seem motivated more out of economic survival than greed and power.

vi) For social & economic changes:

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 that most of the white collar crimes are, directly or indirectly, connected with the production and distribution of wealth.

vii) Scientific & technological development:

The advance of technological and scientific development is contributing to the emergence of mass society, with a large regular member and small controlling elite, encouraging the growth of monopolies, the risk of a managerial class and intricate institutional mechanism. Strict adherence to a high standard of ethical behaviour is necessary for the even and honest functioning of the new social, political, and economic process. The liability of all sections of society to appreciate in full this need results in the emergence and growth of

white collar and economic crimes.

Characteristics of White Collar Crime

- * Deliberate acts motivated by profit.
- * Corporate Culture; Criminogenic; Deferential Association.
- * Element of Learning, Peer support, Rationalization & Neutralization.
- * Victimization; Diffusion
- * Lack of reporting and defining
- * Civil vs criminal violations
- * Sociological category
- * Sanctions, small fines, big payoffs
- * Investigation; limited resource, problem of technology

Distinction between White Collar Crime & Traditional Crime

There is much resemblance between white collar crime and blue collar crime. Both owe their origin to common law and are adaptation of principles of theft, fraud etc. to modern socioeconomic institutions. But there are peculiarities between them.

i) White collar criminals are intelligent, stable and successful men of high social status. They are foresighted persons belonging to the prestigious group of society. On the contrary, blue collar or traditional criminals are ordinary, common, and men of comparatively lower social status. (Sutherland, 1945)

ii) White collar crimes, which are committed in commercial world are indirect, anonymous, impersonal and difficult to detect. But ordinary criminals commit crimes, which are direct and involve physical action such as beating, removal of property or use of force etc. It can easily be identified and detected.

iii) Ordinary crimes are more common such as assault, robbery, dacoity, murder, rape, kidnapping and other acts involving violence etc. which are mostly committed by under privileged class.

On the other hand, the privileged prestigious class and large corporations are seen to be involved in white collar crime.

It is found that the charges against them included contracts combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, tax avoidance, and misrepresentation in advertising, infringement against copyrights,

financial frauds, and bankruptcy fraud, computer crimes, insurance fraud etc.

iv) The criminal content such as *mens rea* or guilty mind is an essential ingredient of every traditional or blue collar crimes but many statutes dealing with white collar crime do not require *mens rea* in strict sense of the term. Yet doctrine of constructive *mens rea* (*C.S Banshal vs Delhi Administration, 1963*) applies in such cases.

v) White collar criminals are friendly and their activities for a long time are accepted as a part of usual business tactics and people know very little about the trickery of them and such tactics go unheeded and unpunished. But traditional crimes are easily detectable and punishable.

vi) White collar crimes are invisible but traditional crimes are visible.

vii) The impact of white collar crime is greater on the society than traditional crime. (Deb, Principles of Criminology, 1990)

Types of White Collar Crime

The main crimes that have attracted attention in Bangladesh, under the head of white collar crimes may be summarized as follows:

i) Frauds in business in relation to sale of bonds and investments;

ii) Adulteration of foods and drugs and misleading advertisements;

iii) Malpractices in the medical profession, such as illegal sale of alcohol and narcotics, abortion, illegal services to underworld criminals, fraudulent reports and testimony in accident causes, extreme cases of unnecessary treatment by fake specialist, restriction of competition and fee splitting;

iv) Crime by lawyers, such as guiding the criminal or quasi-criminal activities of corporations, twisting of testimony to give a false picture, fake claims (bogus liability in accidents), etc;

v) Trusts, cartels, combines and syndicates etc, formed to combat competition or to raise prices or otherwise to interfere with the freedom of trade to the detriment of honest businessmen of the consuming public. This has now become a branch of law by itself and is usually dealt with under the topic of "anti-trust legislation."

- vi) Bribery and graft by public officers. (Indian Law Commission Report, 1966) Since Sutherland limits the concept to unlawful behaviour engaged in for the purpose of furthering the financial or strategic interests of legitimate callings, crimes by respectable people committed for other purposes are not white collar crime: murder of his spouse by a businessman or bribery of a traffic officer by a motorist who happens to be a physician are not encompassed by the concept.
- vii) Malpractices in the IT profession specially computer related profession.
- viii) Maritime fraud
- ix) Customs and Smuggling offences
- x) Immigration and human trafficking offences
- xi) Money laundering
- xii) Banking and Credit Card fraud
- xiii) Offences of communications and multimedia industries
- xiv) Consumer fraud
- xv) Bribery and Corruption
- xvi) Tax evasion
- xvii) Commodities fraud

Various Kinds of White Collar Crime in Bangladesh

In the foregoing discussion, the various aspects of white collar crimes, viz, definition, nature, extent, causative and contributive factors and difficulties in the enforcement of law in the area were discussed. What follows now is a brief discussion relating to some of the more important white collar crimes in Bangladesh.

- i) White Collar Crime in Medical Profession
- ii) White Collar Crime in Engineering
- iii) White Collar Crime in Legal Profession
- iv) White Collar Crime in Judiciary
- v) White Collar Crime in Educational Institutions
- vi) White Collar Crime in Business Sectors
- vii) White Collar Crime in Taxation Law

- viii) White Collar Crime in Government and Politics
- ix) White Collar Crime in Politicians.

(i) White Collar Crime in Medical Profession

White collar crimes which are commonly committed by persons belonging to medical profession include issuance of false medical certificates, helping illegal abortions, secret service to dacoits by giving expert opinion leading to their acquittal and selling sample-drugs and medicines to patients or chemists. Dilatory tactics adopted by the members of this profession in treatment of their patients with a view to extracting huge sums from them has become an accepted norm, particularly with those medical men who do not have a good practice or have only a marginal earning.

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 sell the medicine at a lower price to the surrounding medicine shops. Through this process medicines of lakhs of taka of Dhaka Medical College Hospital are trafficked and sold (Daily Janakantha October 25, 2002).

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, who constituted 62.4 percent. (Karzon, 2008) Doctors are said to have been 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 centres, 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

instrument which account for 100 crore taka loss of the national treasury (The Bhorer Kagoj November 28, 1998).

(ii) White Collar Crime in Engineering

Engineers have lot of opportunities to do corruption practices, which they are alleged to do by underhand dealings with contractors and suppliers. Passing of sub-standard works and materials and maintenance of bogus records of work-charged labour are some of the common examples of white collar crime. Scandals of this kind are reported in newspapers and magazines almost every day. Construction of buildings, roads, canals, dams and bridges with sub-standard materials not only endangers public safety but also results in huge loss to public exchequer.

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 construction works, but they are not at all committed to their work (Daily Janakantha April 30, 2003). An investigating Committee has revealed financial irregularities of 8 crore taka by three officials of Chittagong WASA, including Chief Engineer, who were later on suspended. (Daily Sangbad November 14, 2002) 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. (Daily Muktakantha August 16, 1999)

(iii) White Collar Crime in Legal Profession

In Bangladesh, the lawyer's profession is not looked upon with much respect these days. There are two obvious reasons for this. The deteriorating standards of legal education and unethical practices resorted to by the members of legal profession to procure clientage are mainly responsible for the degradation of this profession which was once considered to be one of the noblest vocations. The instances of fabricating false evidence, engaging professional witness, violating ethical standards of legal profession and dilatory tactics in collusion with the ministerial staff of the courts are some of the common

practices which are, truly speaking, the white collar crimes quite often practiced by the legal practitioners. Generally, the professional crooks and criminal gangs have their own trusted lawyer who can be depended upon to arrange things and keep himself ready with bail bond or *habeas corpus* writ to avoid arrest of the gangster. If the members of the gang are arrested, the lawyer has to find out ways and means to arrange or 'fix' their release. There are criminal lawyers who arrange professional *alibis*, cooked witness in close liaison with the police for defending the gangsters.

Though there is a definite code of conduct for legal profession, it is only an ornamental document. However, this is not to say that all lawyers are corrupt and unethical. Quite a large number of them are most sincere and honest in their profession commanding great respect from all sections of society.

(iv) White Collar Crime in Educational Institutions

Yet another field where white collar criminals operate with impunity 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 or 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. 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. Even rackets operate in these institutions for procuring 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.

Many educational institutions are virtually non-existent and are functioning as commercial shops, enabling the students to get degrees on payment of huge sums in blatant violation of the government rules, regulations and norms. The magnitude of this white collar criminality has adversely affected the standard of education in most parts of Bangladesh, and, therefore, the problem needs to be tackled through stringent statutory measures. Transparency International found that almost all the government sectors are involved in corruption. Education is one of them. In education sector most of the corruptions took place in high school 33.55%, and colleges 15.31% (Corruption database, 2005).

(v) White Collar Crime in Business Sectors

Sutherland emphasized a high degree of criminality among businessmen in the contemporary society and their immunity from criminal sanctions in the following words:

“The most powerful group in medieval society secured relative immunity from punishment by 'benefit of clerg' and now the present most powerful group secures relative immunity by benefit of business” (Sutherland, 1961).

White collar crimes are rampant in business world. There have always been instances of violation of trust. Sutherland made a careful study of a number of large corporations and business houses in the United States and found that they were involved in illegal contracts, combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, misrepresentation in advertising, infringements against copyrights and trade marks, unfair labour practices, bribing public officials and so on. The public hardly knows the trickery of business criminals as they treat it as not too important for their purpose.

Stock Exchange Manipulation

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 be brought before any court of law (Bivuti Tarofder, 2003).

Loan Defaulter

As a class, loan defaulters are very influential in Bangladesh, who take money from banks in the name of fictitious projects without an intention to pay back. According to Bangladesh Bank statement on December 31, 2001 loan defaulters owe an amount of 23 crore taka within 9 months. The total amount of defaulted loan stood approximately 25 thousand crore taka at the end of September 2002 (The Bhorer Kagoj, December 28, 2002).

(vi) White Collar Crime in Taxation Law

Some of the more important and frequent tax violation that occur in Bangladesh are in the areas of income tax, wealth tax, excise and sales tax. The loss resulting from the violations to the state exchequer is tremendous. Apart from the financial implications of the problem, there are other dimensions of the evil such as the corrupting influences of the tainted money on governmental machinery and the consequent contempt, disrespect and cynicism towards law in general.

(vii) White Collar Crime in Government and Politics

Corruption is one of the most talked about subjects today in the country since it is believed to have penetrated into every sphere of government and political activity. Corruption of various forms has always existed not only in Bangladesh but also in countries which are materially and politically more advanced. What distinguishes Bangladesh from other countries is the variety and degree of corruption afflicting our society. To quote an eminent journalist.

"In Bangladesh, corruption, public or private venality, is sanctified by the oldest traditions, it is denied by nobody, indeed, the totality and pervasiveness of Bangladesh corruption is almost a matter of national pride just as Bangladesh's droughts are the direst, her famines the most cruel, the overpopulation the most uncontrollable, so are all aspects of Bangladesh's corruption and bribery the most wholly widespread and spectacular."

Corruption in the modern context has acquired much wider connotation compared to the traditional meaning given to the term which was confined to the concept of bribes of illegal gratification taken by public servants. In its wider sense, corruption includes all

forms of dishonest gains in cash, kind or position by persons in government and those associated with public and political affairs.

In 2005, among the people involved in corruption 64.1 percent were government officers and staffs. In 38.1% corruption cases, no action was taken, in 18.1% cases administrative action was taken. In 19.1% cases the authority was informed of the incident of corruption. 16.3% cases was not known whether any actions was taken (Corruption Database, 2005).

(viii) White Collar Crime in Judiciary

Judges also joined the cartel of corruption in Bangladesh. 15 judges were punished for their proven involvement in corruption. 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 (Daily Sangbad December, 2004). 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 the members of their families (Daily Bhorer Kagoj, March 15, 2004).

(ix) White Collar Crime in 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 true 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 section in many countries; Bangladesh is not an exception to this. In 2005, among the people involved in corruption, 8.1 percent were elected representatives. Among them 43.5 percent were UP (Union Parishad) 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 were ward commissioners, 1.2 percent were city mayors (Corruption Database, 2005).

Computer Related White Collar Crimes

The latest developments in information technology and electronic media especially during 1990's have given rise to a new variety of computer related white collar crime which are commonly called cyber-crimes. The widespread growth of these crimes has become a matter of global concern and a challenge for the law enforcement agencies in the new millennium. Because of the peculiar nature of these crimes, they can be committed anonymously and far away from the victim without being physically present there. Further, cyber criminals have a major advantage; they can use computer technology to inflict damage without the risk of being caught. The cyber crimes cover a wide range of illegal computer-related activities which include offences such as theft of communication services, industrial espionage, dissemination of pornographic and sexy offensive material in cyber-space, electronic money laundering and tax evasion, electronic vandalism, terrorism and extortion, tele-marketing frauds, illegal interception of telecommunication, etc. (Adam Grayer, 2000)

Besides virus, there are some common cyber offences which are directed against computer systems, networks or data. Notable among them are:

- i) Phreaking
- ii) Internet frauds
- iii) Hackers
- iv) Stalking
- v) E-mail security invasion
- vi) Money Laundering
- vii) Data Diddling.

i) Phreaking:

It is a way to circumvent the billing mechanism of telephones allowing anyone to call anywhere in the world literally without any cost.

ii) Internet frauds:

Cyber space now provides a wide variety of investment opportunities opening new areas for deceit or fraud. Electronic funds transfer systems have begun to proliferate, hence there is risk of transactions being intercepted or diverted. Now-a-days valid credit card numbers can be intercepted electronically as well as physically and the digital information stored on a card can be counterfeited.

iii) Hackers:

Hacker is one who enjoys exploiting the details of programmable systems and knows how to stretch their capacity, computer hackers may affect the commercial web-sites or e-mail systems thus paralyzing the entire business.

iv) Stalking:

In stalking, persistent messages are sent to unwilling recipients thus causing them annoyance, worry and mental torture. Sending of unsolicited e-mails or spamming is an infringement of right of privacy.

v) E-mail security invasion:

It means to encrypt the e-mail and make it private and non-viewable to others.

vi) Money laundering:

It is a kind of cyber crime in which money is illegally down loaded in transit.

vii) Data diddling:

It means changing or erasing of data in subtle ways which makes it difficult to put the data back or be certain of its accuracy.

Suggestive 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:

i) 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.

ii) Special tribunals should be constituted with power to award sentence of imprisonment up to ten years for white collar criminals.

iii) Stringent regulatory laws and drastic punishment for white collar criminals may help in reducing these crimes. Even legislations with retrospective operation may be justified for this purpose. Dr. Radhakrishnan, the Second President of India, in this context once observed:

"The practitioner of this evil, the hoarders, the profiteers, the black marketers and speculators are the worst enemies of our country. They have to be dealt with sternly, however well placed, important and influential they may be, if we acquiesce in wrong-doing, people will lose faith in us."The penalty for white-collar crime which are potential risk to human lives may even be extended to the imprisonment for life or even to death if the circumstances so demand.

iv) A separate chapter on white collar crimes and socio-economic crimes should be incorporated in the Bangladesh Penal Code by amending the code so that white collar criminals do not escape punishment because of their high social status.

v) White collar offenders should be dealt with sternly by prescribing stiffer punishment keeping in view the gravity of injury caused to the society because of these crimes. In this context The Supreme Court of India in (M.H. Haskot v. State of Maharashtra, 1978) observed. "Soft sentencing justice is gross injustice where many innocents are the potential victims."

vi) There is an urgent need for the formation of a National Crime Commission which may squarely tackle the problem of crime and criminality in all its facets.

vii) Increase the number of technical educated people through the establishment of a national institute and organizing higher training there.

viii) Publications of circulars and awareness session against these crimes through the print & electronics media & all platforms and other audio-visual aids.

ix) The Anti Corruption Commission should be equipped properly by providing sufficient man power, money and other logistic support so that the commission can combat white collar crime.

x) There must be a general consensus among all political parties that they never tolerate any corruption in their parties and they will sack their party man if they involve themselves in any kind of corruption.

xi) Above all, public vigilance seems to be the cornerstone of anti-white 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 need for the 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 only 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.

Conclusion

It must be mentioned here that white collar crime should be distinguished from traditional crime & this criminality has a close affinity to the attitudes and blues of culture in a particular society. This is evident from the fact that white collar criminals are intelligent, stable, and successful and men of high social status as compared to the ordinary criminals. With the increasing of newly developed technologies in various spheres of business, commerce and industry, particularly the computers, the scope of white collar crime is getting wider. So it is very right time to identify such crime & such criminals by applying existing laws of Bangladesh namely Income Tax Ordinance 1984, Customs Act 1969, Vat and Excise Act 1991, Foreign Exchange Regulations Act 1973, Companies Act 1994, Arms Act, Copyright Act 2000 and ICT Act, 2010 strictly, otherwise such kind of crimes shall evoke serious concern and impact on national security

and governance and it shall damage the economy and the national defense as a whole.

References

- Adam, G. (2000) 'Nine types of Cyber Crimes'. Paper presented at the Centre of Criminology, University of Hong Kong, February 19.
- Bivuti, T. June (2003) 'An anatomy of white collar crime in Bangladesh' *Journal of Law*, vol. 1, no. 1. pp. 55-62.
- C.S. Bansal, V. Delhi administration Cr. Lj, Report 2, 439, (1963).
- Corruption Database (2005) *Transparency International, Bangladesh*, July 5, 2006.
- Corruption Database (2005) *Transparency International, Bangladesh*, July 5, 2006, pp. 47-51.
- Deb, R. (1990) *Principles of criminology, Criminal Law and Investigation*, Vol. 1 (2nd Ed) p. 11.
- Indian law commission report* No: 29 (1966), pp. 10-11.
- Karzon, Sheikh H. Rahman (2008) *Theoretical and applied criminology*' 1st ed. Dhaka, Palal Prakashoni, p. 189.
- M. H. Haskot, V. State of Maharashtra (1978).
- Reckless C. Walter. *The crime problem*, p. 345.
- Sutherland, E. H. (1941) 'Crime and Business' *The annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 217, p. 112.
- Sutherland, E. H. (April, 1945) 'Is White Collar Crime a Crime?' (*American sociological review*) pp. 132-137.
- Sutherland, E. H. (1961) *White Collar Crime* p. 47.
- 'The Bhorer Kagoj' December 28, 2002.
- 'The Daily Janakantha', October 25, 2002.
- 'The Daily Bhorer Kagoj', March 15, 2004.
- 'The Daily Janakantha', April 30, 2003.
- 'The Daily Sangbad', November 14, 2002.
- 'The Daily Muktakantha', August 16, 1999.
- 'The Daily Sangbad', December, 2004.
- 'The Bhorer Kagoj', November 28, 1998.
- White Collar Criminality In The American Sociological Review* (1941) Vol. 5, No. 1.

CLT in Remedial English Language Teaching at the Tertiary Level in Bangladesh: Challenges Faced by the Teachers and the Learners

Md. Moniruz Zaman⁴, Md. Abul Kalam Azad⁵ and Sharif Rakib Hasan⁶

Abstract: Though Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) has been practised in the western countries for more than four decades, it is a recent practice in language teaching in Bangladesh. At the tertiary level, it has been practised at the private and public universities for teaching English mainly to the students of non-major English, better known as remedial English. In most of the private universities with their relatively small class size, a good number of teachers equipped with the knowledge of modern methods of language teaching, audio-visuals aids, a wide variety of learning and teaching materials can provide a better environment for teaching and learning English applying the principles and theories of CLT. Some factors related to the socio-cultural setting, economic condition, and physical infrastructure of the classroom still pose challenges to the successful implementation of CLT at the tertiary level. The present study aims at detecting those challenges, explaining the causes for them, and suggesting measures for effective implementation of CLT at the tertiary level in Bangladesh.

Keywords: CLT, teaching remedial English, tertiary level, major challenges

Introduction

Although Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) is a recent phenomenon in Bangladesh, there are lots of debates among the language teaching practitioners about the applicability of its principles and techniques. It has been practised at the private and public universities for teaching remedial English courses along with the core courses for developing learners' proficiency in English and thereby, enabling them to study their majors and preparing them for the competitive job markets. Most of the private universities with relatively small class size, a good number of qualified teachers with degrees from universities in and outside the country, and with

⁴ Assistant Professor, Department of English, ASA University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Email: mz.asaub@yahoo.com

⁵ Senior Lecturer, Department of English, ASA University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Email: akazad218@yahoo.com

⁶ Former Senior Lecturer, Department of English, Eastern University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Email: sharifhasan80@gmail.com

knowledge of language teaching methods, modern teaching resources and other facilities are in a better position than most of the schools and colleges in Bangladesh for implementing CLT.

Yet, is CLT producing the desired result in teaching remedial English at the tertiary level? If not, what are the major challenges faced by the teachers and learners in implementing CLT? This study has attempted to answer these questions. It is found that in spite of having some advantages, the private universities are facing some challenges related to socio-cultural setting, economic condition and physical infrastructure of the classroom in implementing CLT successfully at the tertiary level. The paper concludes with some observations and recommendations to make effective use of CLT in remedial English courses at the tertiary level in Bangladesh.

Theoretical Background of CLT

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) emerged in the field of language teaching and learning in the 1970s as a reaction to traditional teaching methods. The traditional methods were criticized for overemphasizing the attainment of grammatical competence as their objectives. But sociolinguists and the language teaching experts argued that the learners need much more than grammatical competence to acquire a second or foreign language (Richards, 2000).

Since the traditional methods failed to fulfill the expectations of the teachers and learners and prepare the learners to communicate in the target language, there was a need to find out some other ways. Researches in the field of sociolinguistics and other areas helped to flourish a number of methods and approaches. Consequently communicative approach based on the notion of communicative competence (Hymes, 1972, cited in Richards and Rodgers, 2001) became a dominant approach in the field of language teaching. 'Communicative competence' is a broader concept that incorporates not only the abstract knowledge of grammar but requires skills that integrate the ability to produce language forms which are grammatically correct, contextually appropriate and socially acceptable, and the ability to apply communication strategies to do so.

According to Richards and Rodgers (2001) CLT aims to "(a) make the

communicative competence the goal of language teaching, and (b) develop procedures for the teaching of the four language skills that acknowledge the interdependence of language and communication" (p.155).

Although CLT has got popularity among the practitioners all over the world, it has also attracted much criticism. Researchers (Anderson, 1993; Bax, 2003; Burnaby and Sun, 1989; Ellis, 1996) raised questions about its effectiveness in language teaching and learning especially in EFL (English as a Foreign Language) contexts. Ellis (1996) argues that CLT approach does not respond well to Asian educational conditions, particularly in Vietnam due to its Western value bias. Hiep (2007) observes,

When it comes to the the level of practice, teachers often encounter many difficulties. They are desired to implement CLT... conflicts with many contextual factors. These factors range from systematic constraints such as traditional examinations, large class sizes, to cultural constraints characterised by beliefs about teacher and student role, and classroom relationships, to personal constraints such as students' low motivation and unequal ability to take part in independent active learning practices... (p. 200).

Since many researchers have raised questions about the applicability of CLT to different contexts, especially in EFL context, it is necessary to rethink the suitability of CLT in a particular learner community considering the features of the local context before implementing it. At the same time, the potential for adaptability of CLT should also be explored.

CLT in remedial English language teaching at the private universities in Bangladesh.

After the enactment of the Private University Act 1992, more than seventy private universities have been established in and outside Dhaka to create opportunities for higher education to the growing number of students seeking tertiary education after passing Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC). At those universities, the medium of instruction is English. However, most of the students of the institutions are from Bangla medium schools and colleges, and their level of proficiency in English is not satisfactory even though they

"study English as a foreign language as a compulsory subject in the primary, secondary and higher secondary levels of education for twelve years and spend approximately 1600 contact hours with teachers for learning English" (Sultana, 2003, p. 116). In order to make them able to study the courses in their respective fields, and improve their proficiency in English and prepare them for the competitive job markets remedial English courses are offered.

In teaching English at the private universities, communicative approach is usually preferred by most of the teachers. Those universities have comparatively small class size, audio-visual aids, modern materials, and a good number of teachers with knowledge of modern methods of language teaching which serve as an important impetus behind adopting CLT and following its techniques and procedures in the classrooms.

Since CLT puts emphasis on individual learner needs, and on such classroom activities as group work and pair work, small class size is an important factor for the successful implementation of it. In this case, the private universities are in an advantageous position compared to the public universities in Bangladesh. This may be a deciding factor in implementing CLT for teaching English at those universities.

CLT is considered to be more demanding for the teachers in comparison to other methods and approaches. The teachers need to have sound understanding of the theoretical underpinnings of CLT and a higher level of language proficiency to be able to communicate with ease and to conduct the classes skillfully. Since most of the well-reputed private universities prefer to recruit teachers having degrees in ELT, the teachers at these institutions are usually well acquainted with the techniques and strategies of CLT and the current teaching practices.

Use of audio-visual aids fosters learning in CLT-based classes. The private universities with adequate audio-visual aids, and teachers equipped with the knowledge of modern technology provide a good environment for implementing CLT.

Then the question is whether CLT is producing the desired result or

not at the private universities with all these facilities for effective language teaching. What are the challenges faced by the teachers and learners? Besides, since its inception, many dimensions have been added to CLT as required by the need for change and adaptation to fit in various contexts, especially in EFL communities over time. It is, therefore, to be assumed that there is no unified version of CLT that should be followed exactly in all contexts. Then, if there is no unified version, to what extent and how should the adaptation be made? These issues need to be explored.

Research Methodology

The primary data were collected through a survey carried out among teachers and students at seven private universities based in Dhaka through interviews and two sets of written questionnaire – one for the students and the other for the teachers. The survey was carried out among the learners who have completed one or two remedial English courses and are now studying advanced level courses of their respective subjects in the undergraduate programme in which they have to use English as medium of reading, writing and listening to class lecture; and among the teachers teaching those courses. 250 students studying in different disciplines of seven private universities in Dhaka and 40 teachers from those universities participated in the survey. Random sampling method was followed, but care was taken in collecting, analyzing and presenting the data to make them as representative as possible. Besides, insights from some observations of the writers as practitioners of remedial language teaching over time are also presented to substantiate the main arguments presented in this paper. Findings and opinions of the published research works available in this area of language teaching have also been reviewed.

The data were gathered taking different aspects of CLT into consideration. Learners' and teachers' responses to each item of the questionnaire were recorded, tabulated and analysed in the form of percentage. Findings have been organized and presented in the following broad areas of inquiry.

a) Syllabus

Several proposals have been made and different syllabus models have been provided to be used in CLT classrooms. Yalden (1983) describes

the major types of communicative syllabuses such as task-based syllabus; notional syllabus; functional syllabus; interactional syllabus; and learner-generated syllabus. However, there is no consensus among the linguists and theorists regarding the model of syllabus to be followed in CLT classrooms. Some have argued that "the syllabus concept be abolished altogether in its accepted forms, ... only learners can be fully aware of their own needs, communicational resources, and desired learning pace and path ..." (Richards and Rodgers, 2001, p.165). On the other hand, others "favour a grammatically based syllabus around which notions, functions, and communicational activities are grouped" (Richards and Rodgers, 2001, p.165).

Since CLT places learners at the centre of learning, it is expected that the learners' needs are to be taken into account in designing the syllabus. Then we need to see whether these matters are considered in selecting and grading the syllabus contents of the institutions where CLT is implemented.

The teachers who participated in the survey are found to be of different opinions regarding the compatibility of the syllabus they use with the principles of CLT. 38% teachers believe that the existing syllabuses they are following do not exactly fit in CLT as the contents are selected and graded in grammatical terms, and in few cases in terms of notion-function. This creates a dilemma in those teachers whether to follow the syllabus contents, or to follow the objectives of CLT in teaching and testing. If the syllabus of a language teaching program does not reflect the objectives of that particular program, the teaching and testing based on the contents of that syllabus may have a harmful backwash effect (Hughes, 2003). On the other hand, if the teachers follow only the objectives, they may feel that they are not following the syllabus.

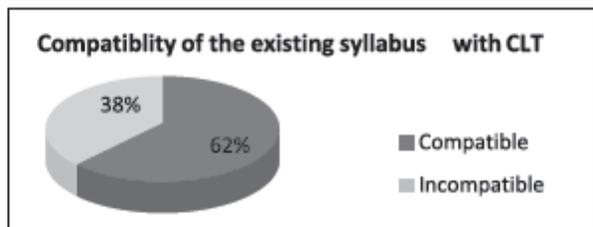


Figure 1: Compatibility of the existing syllabus with CLT

b) Learner Roles

CLT is a learner-centered approach which shows a stark contrast with the traditional methods in which teachers are the major role players. Savignon (1991, p. 266) states, "CLT puts the focus on the learner. Learner communicative needs provide a framework for elaborating programme goals in terms of functional competence." Learners are expected to take on a greater degree of responsibility for their own learning and to become independent. They are viewed as partners and are encouraged to participate in communicative events and self-assessment of progress (Savignon, 1991).

However, the concepts of learner autonomy and choice that CLT advocates seem to be in conflict with the Bangladeshi learners' expectations and beliefs.

Learners do not appear to be so much willing to take the responsibility as demanded by CLT. Shahidullah (2008, p. 20) remarked that the students "like the teacher's dominance and guidance and do not want to take responsibility for their learning. They show little interest in learner-centered learning".

There are several factors that might have led to this situation. It is in the perceptions of both teachers and learners that if learners are given freedom in initiating and organizing activities in the class, they will not be able to take the responsibility due to their lack of proficiency and confidence. They do not feel confident about taking part in classroom interaction without any direction from the teachers. Even sometimes they feel that they are not learning anything when the teacher gives them the freedom to initiate language practice instead of giving instructions and explanations. Thus, there is a lack of balance among instruction, explanation and interaction. In our survey learners were asked whether they feel more comfortable and thus learn better in the classroom activities in which they are given freedom to organize and initiate tasks, or in which teacher decides the sequences. 72% of them said they like to depend on their teachers in this regard while others like to depend more on themselves.



Figure 2: Learners' preference in initiating and organizing tasks

Learners' education at schools and colleges has partly shaped their beliefs and attitudes. Although CLT has been introduced recently at the secondary and higher secondary levels, actually it is not being implemented in proper manner due to a number of factors such as the status of English (EFL, not ESL(English as a Second Language)), poor infrastructures, absence of technology in language education, a huge language learner population, insufficient and poorly trained or untrained teacher population. Therefore, in practice, principles and techniques of the traditional methods are being followed. The learners have rare opportunity to take part in meaningful interaction with each other as well as with the teacher. Neither in teaching nor in testing, speaking and listening skills are focused. Activities like group work or pair work are rarely organized. Therefore, the classes at the secondary and higher secondary levels are more teacher-centered than learner-centered. Consequently, learners' lack of confidence and tendency to depend on the teachers make it very difficult for them to play the new role demanded by CLT, i.e. actively taking part in the communication activities in the language classrooms at the university level. Shahidullah (2008, p. 31) remarks:

When the communicative approach is introduced to the students who have previously learnt foreign language(s) in the traditional method(s), the new methods are likely to encounter some student reservations; students will manifest uneasiness, confusion or even grow resistant to the new classroom activities.

Another important observation is that most of the learners have low motivation and many of them just want to pass the examination. So they are surely extrinsic in their motivation for learning English. Students with such low motivation often want to be followers instead of initiators. Therefore, they are not active role players in the class. Learners' role as such is surely not facilitating for implementing CLT at the universities.

c) Teacher Roles

CLT seems to have pushed the teacher into the background. The teacher is not supposed to be the sole determiner in controlling the classroom interaction and language practice. He is considered to play the role of informant, stimulator, group process manager, consultant or advisor (Byrne, 1984, cited in Shahidullah, 2008). He also works as facilitator and monitor (Richards and Rodger, 2001).

The new roles which CLT assigns to the teacher in the classroom may present a challenge to the teachers at the universities in Bangladesh. Almost all of them are the products of grammar translation method in which the teacher is considered unquestioned provider of knowledge and a respected authority. As Harmer (2003, p. 291) points out "every teacher is the product of their culture, their training, their learning, and their experience", a question, therefore, arises to what extent can they come to terms with their beliefs and experiences? On the other hand, how much do they conform to the new role as demanded by CLT in the classroom?

Another challenge in this regard is that the learners feel less secure and less confident if they find their teacher in other than a controlling position because they are habituated to see the teacher as a role model for them. This happens due to the fact that they cannot come out of their conception of the role of their teacher as it has been portrayed in the Grammar-Translation Method. Since the Grammar Translation Method has been practised for long time in the country, it is having an impact on the CLT in the schools and colleges introduced recently and taught by those teachers who traditionally either taught or learnt in that method. Because of this attitude of the learners, even the teachers do not feel like taking the risk of appearing less active in their students' eyes.

In implementing CLT, especially in teaching speaking skill in Bangladesh where English is a foreign language, a tension may arise regarding the role of the teacher. CLT recommends indirect approach to teaching speaking that requires exposing learners to the target language by letting them take part in the communication activities. It discourages teacher's intervention in the process with a view to structuring the learning with instruction on the strategies of turn

taking, making aware of differences between formal and informal utterance etc. (Richards, 1990). But the indirect teaching has some limitations in a context like Bangladesh as a conversational practice between two or more non-native speakers does not ensure exposure to the real English which may lead to wrong learning and/or poor learning. According to Ur (1991, p. 11):

... raw, unmediated [by the teacher] new input is often incomprehensible to learners; it does not function as 'intake', and therefore does not result in learning. In an immersion situation this does not matter: learners have plenty of time for repeated and different exposures to such input and will eventually absorb it. But given the limited time and resources of conventional foreign language courses, as much as possible this input has to become 'intake' at first encounter.

Therefore, if a reasonable intervention from the teacher is allowed, it may make the learners more comfortable and confident in taking part in the conversation practice as they are equipped with some knowledge to facilitate the acquisition of the skill.

d) Group Work and Pair Work

Activities like role play, simulations, group work, and pair work are recommended in CLT. While working in groups and pairs, learners can get more opportunity to share their ideas, views and experiences within the group and can learn from each other. Long and Porter (1985) argue that group work in second language learning is important for "increasing the quantity of language practice opportunities, for improving the quality of student talk, for individualizing instruction, for creating a positive affective climate in the classroom, and for increasing student motivation" (p. 207).

However, teachers at the private universities are facing some challenges in arranging pair and group work. 66% teachers said in the interviews that if learners are given freedom to arrange group work and pair works in their own way and if there is no constant assistance, guide and supervision of the teacher, they feel helpless. Even many students pass the time with irrelevant discussions in their mother tongue.

Another challenge of implementing pair/group work is that there is a

lack of favourable environment for the students to use English both inside and outside the class. As they all share the same mother tongue, they have no immediate need to use English in the classroom. It has been observed that they often use the mother tongue to do group work and pair work. Another observation is that they seem to care more about passing examinations, and the examinations tend to focus more on reading and writing than speaking or listening.

e) Instructional Materials and Teaching Aids

Although most of the textbooks for the teaching and learning English are intended for ESL and EFL learners, they are written in the view of the western context. Sultana (2006, p. 103) points out that "English language textbooks are generally 'Anglo-centric' and represent the language, culture, and society of the 'centre-circle' countries". In order to use these books in the Bangladeshi context they need to be adapted to suit the needs of the learners. But it is found that it is difficult for the teachers to adapt the materials due to time and resource constraints. As a result, materials fail to capture the attention of the learners.

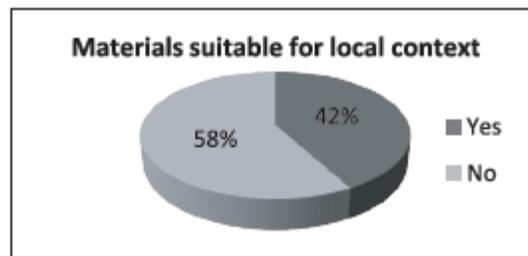


Figure 3: Materials suitable for the local context

It is found from our survey that 58% respondents think that the materials are not suitable for their particular needs which raise the question of the suitability of the materials.

Too much dependence on the textbooks has another limitation, that is, most textbooks which are designed for the global market are culturally-biased as they are written in the context of western culture. So a clash is evident between Bangladeshi learners' culture and western culture. Cultural confrontation in the materials presented may be, in some cases, demotivating for the learners as they do not feel comfortable with the reading or listening texts that present events or

situation they are not familiar with. It demands on their comprehensibility, for learners can contribute a lot to the perception of the meaning in reading and listening by bringing their background knowledge or schema through a top-down processing. If comprehension results from an interaction of both top-down and bottom-up processing, it will be more effective. If the materials are adapted to fit in the learners' culture to help comprehension by providing opportunities for applying schema, they will feel more at home with the language activities which ultimately will result in effective learning (Richards, 1990).

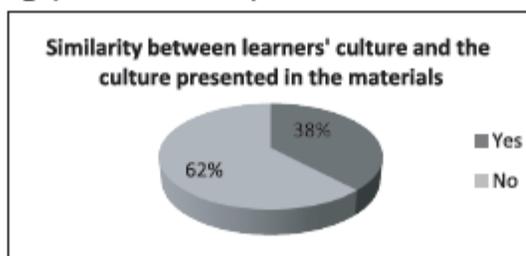


Figure 4: Similarity between the learners' culture and the culture presented in the materials

In our survey 62% of the learners said that they usually do not find any similarity between their own culture and the culture they encounter in the language learning materials they use in the class.

English is no more a language of the English and the Americans; rather it is a global language now-a-days. So, any learner learning English in an EFL/ESL context does not learn it only for using it in the UK or America. Too much compartmentalization of the materials into British and American contexts creates challenges as well as confusion and discomfort among the learners. McKay (2002) questions the appropriateness of CLT in teaching English as an international language. She puts emphasis on the need to implement methods which are consistent with the local culture of learning and teaching. A balance, therefore, must be maintained among the Anglo-American, global and local cultures and it is to be reflected in the materials by adaptation.

f) Attitude towards learner error:

CLT does not encourage immediate correction of learners' error because such an attempt undermines confidence of the learner.

Especially in teaching speaking skill, the focus is more on fluency than accuracy. Once learners develop the ability to speak without stopping for thinking, even with grammatically incorrect sentences, many of the errors in their utterances will automatically be corrected later on. The reason behind this is that learner errors occur not always because they lack the requisite rule, but because they cannot choose the right form at the right moment due to the psychological stress they are in, resulting from the fear of criticism and time constraints.

Teachers were asked in the survey whether they usually correct their learners' errors immediately. 88% of them said that they usually correct errors immediately.

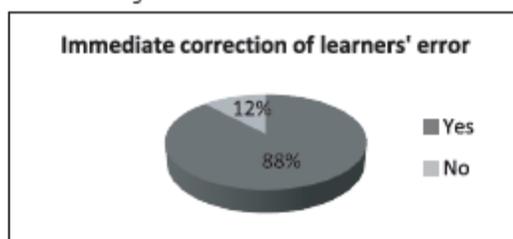


Figure 5: Immediate correction of learners' error

However, many of the practitioners in EFL context believe that if errors are not corrected immediately, many wrong forms are unmarked and continue to appear in the language of the learners in the long run (Pica, 2000). Once these errors become established as habit, it is very difficult to make them unlearn.

Recommendation

Although there are skilled teachers, small class sizes, adequate audio-visual aids and materials at the private universities that are supposed to support the implementation of CLT, desired results are yet to be achieved. Therefore, the following suggestions can be taken into consideration:

- To make classroom-based language practice activities more effective in the context of Bangladesh, it is necessary to create a balance between learner autonomy and teacher control so that the learners having little proficiency and confidence level feel more assured and pass more engaged time. However, since the needs of a class, and even of a learner in a particular class, may vary from context to

context, it should be left to teacher's judgment to decide to what extent s/he should control the activities or give freedom to the learners.

- In selecting and grading the contents of syllabus, learners' needs should be incorporated by carrying out a needs assessment, and a balance should be maintained between the contents and the objectives of CLT.
- Materials should be adapted through an integration of the local culture, target language culture and international culture.
- Teachers should be provided training to make themselves prepared for the challenges in applying CLT to their classes.
- Learners' attitude can be changed through motivation so that they are prepared for taking greater responsibility. Since motivation is a very important factor in success and failure in language learning, it is necessary to motivate the learners both intrinsically and extrinsically with friendly approach that removes fear and creates confidence among them.
- Regarding the correction of learners' error, gross errors should be corrected so that they do not become a permanent part of learners' proficiency, but minor errors should be ignored at the primary stage of learning. It is not wise to sacrifice fluency for accuracy at the initial stage since frequent correction at this stage creates inhibition and fear that may demotivate the learners and ultimately lead them to fossilization. On the other hand, accuracy should not be ignored as well. If errors do not hinder communication of meaning, they may be tolerated and only serious ones may be corrected immediately. Other minor errors can be corrected at the later stages.

Conclusion

CLT has tremendous potential and strong points regarding the theory of language and language learning. In remedial language teaching at the private universities, the potentialities of CLT can be explored as there are several factors like skilled teachers, audiovisual aids, rich materials, comparatively small class size etc. that support the successful implementation of CLT. However, in implementing CLT,

the teachers and the students are facing some challenges from various perspectives like existing syllabus, culturally-biased materials and texts, and traditional roles of learners and teachers. Since syllabuses are not always compatible with CLT, due consideration must be given before attempting to implement CLT. A practical solution may be creating a balance between the objectives and the contents of the syllabus by adaptation so that focus is given on both forms and functions keeping in mind the limitation and the local teaching and learning experience. If the focus is given on both forms and function, it becomes more beneficial than focusing only on form or meaning (Kumaravadivelu, 2006). It must be done taking the practical needs of the changing scenarios into consideration.

Since teachers and learners, as observed, are still not habituated to the new roles demanded by CLT, especially in classroom activities, these activities can be guided by the teachers with necessary instruction on the conversational structures and strategies and by providing models at the initial stage of learning when they need assistance and guidance of the teachers most. It will help them build confidence. According to Vygotsky (1978) as learners are in the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) they need to go through interactional activities under the supervision of the teacher or more capable peers to perform a task beyond their current level of competence. Besides, motivational activities should be carried on with a view to enabling learners in taking responsibilities to initiate and organize activities so that they become more independent gradually.

We, therefore, need to overcome the difficulties posed by the factors mentioned in the study to attain the full potential of CLT and the desired result in remedial language teaching at the tertiary level in Bangladesh. In that case, we can reconsider whether to strictly adhere to the principles of CLT as they are or make an integration of the principles and techniques suggested by other methods as per the local reality and limitation, and make an adaptation based on practitioners' day to day teaching experience and observation while applying various methods in this regard.

References

- Anderson, J. (1993) 'Is a Communicative Approach Practical for Teaching English in China? Pros and Cons'. *System*, 21/4: pp. 471-480.
- Bax, S. (2003) 'The End of CLT: A context Approach to Language Teaching'. *ELT Journal*, 57/3: pp. 278-287.
- Burnaby, B. and Sun, Y. (1989) 'Chinese Teachers' Views of Western Language Teaching: Context Informs Paradigms'. *TESOL Quarterly*, 23/2: pp. 219-238.
- Ellis, G. (1996) 'How Culturally Appropriate is the Communicative Approach?'. *ELT Journal*, 50/3: pp. 213-218.
- Harmer, J. (2003) 'Popular Culture, Methods, and Context.' *ELT Journal*, 57/3: pp. 287-294.
- Hiep, P. H. (2007) 'Communicative Language Teaching: Unity within Diversity'. *ELT Journal*, 61/3: pp. 193-201.
- Holliday, A. (1994) 'The House of TESEP and the Communicative Approach: the Social Needs of State English Language Education.' *ELT Journal*, 48/1: pp. 3-11.
- Hughes, A. (2003) *Testing for Language Teachers*, 2nd edn. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kumaravadevelu, B. (2006) *Understanding Language Teaching: From Method to Postmethod*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Long, M. H. and Porter, P. A. (1985) 'Group Work, Interlanguage Talk, and Second Language Acquisition.' *TESOL Quarterly*, 19/2: pp. 207-228.
- McKay, S. L. (2002) *Teaching English as an International Language: Rethinking Goals and Approaches*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Pica, T. (2000) 'Tradition and Transition in English Language Teaching Methodology.' *System*, 28 : pp. 1-18.
- Richards, J. C. (1990) *The Language Teaching Matrix*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, J. C. and Rodgers, T. S. (2001). *Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching*, 2nd edn. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Savignon, S. J. (1991) 'Communicative Language Teaching: State of the Art.' *TESOL Quarterly*, 25/2: pp. 261-277.
- Savignon, S. J. (2002) 'Communicative Curriculum Design for the 21st Century.' *English Teaching Forum*, 40/1: pp. 2-7.
- Shahidullah, M. (2008) 'Problems Encountered with Communicative Language Teaching in Afro-Asian and Latin-American Contexts: A Critical Review.' *Praxis: Journal of the Department of English (Rajshahi University)*, 3: pp. 12- 37.

Sultana, S. (2003) 'The Political Context of Pedagogical Practices in the EFL Classroom in Bangladesh.' *Harvest: Jahangirnagar Studies in Literature*, 18: pp. 115-131.

Sultana, S. (2006) 'ELT Textbooks: Sources of Cultural Confrontations in EFL Classrooms.' *Harvest: Jahangirnagar Studies in Language and Literature*, 21: pp. 103-120.

Ur, P. (1991) *A course in Language Teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Vygotsky, L. S. (1978) *Mind in Society: The Development of Higher Psychological Processes* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Yalden, J. (1983) *The Communicative Syllabus: Evolution, Design and Implementation*. Oxford: Pergamon.

Appendix

Questionnaire for Learners

Personal Information

- Name of the Participant (Optional):
- Department:
- Name of the university:

1. How many English language courses have you completed at your university?

- One Two Three More than three

2. How frequently are you given the chance of interaction with your classmates in the class?

- Always Often Sometimes Never

3. Do you take initiatives to interact with your classmates in the class?

- Always Often Sometimes Never

4. How often do you work in a group or pair in the class?

- Always Often Sometimes Never

5. Do you find any similarity between your culture and the culture presented in the language learning materials or books?

- Yes No

6. How often do your teachers correct your errors immediately?

- Always Often Sometimes Never

7. Do you think immediate correction of error discourages you to learn English?
 Yes No
8. In selecting language practice activity do you like to depend on-
 your teacher? yourself?
9. How frequently do you ask questions to your teacher for further clarification?
 Always Often Sometimes Never

Questionnaire for Teachers

Personal Information

- Name of the Participant (Optional):
- Designation:
- Name of the Institution:
- Last Academic Degree:
- Year of Teaching Experience:

1. Which method/approach do you follow in teaching English?
 Grammar-Translation Method (GTM)
 Direct Method (DM)
 Audio-lingual Method (ALM)
 Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)
 Others (Please specify)_____
2. How many learners are there in your class?_____
3. Is the class size favourable to learners' sufficient interaction and feedback?
 Yes To some extent No
4. Is the existing syllabus compatible with CLT?
 Yes To some extent No
5. How often student-to-student interaction takes place?
 Always Often Sometimes Never
6. Do you think English teaching materials prepared in global context fulfill Bangladeshi learners' need?
 Yes To some extent No

7. Are the materials related to learners' culture?
 Yes No
8. If no, do they affect motivation and learning?
 Yes To some extent No
9. If the materials neither fulfill learners' need nor are they related to learners' culture, how often do you adapt them?
 Always Often Sometimes Never
10. How frequently do you use the techniques of role play, pair work and group work in your class?
 Always Often Sometimes Never
11. Do you think error should be corrected immediately?
 Yes No

Why?_____

The World Economic Power Game: Amazing Development of China during the Last Thirty Five Years

M. A. Jalil⁷

Abstract: Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon and is usually the outcome of multiple efforts made by the concerned country. We find uneven development in the world around us, most of the poor and underdeveloped countries belonging to Asia and Africa. However, African countries have shackled off their old identity and are showing much promise in fast development. The countries which were famous for their civilizations, for example countries like China, India, especially and Egypt are now on the way of regaining their old status.

At one time, developed countries meant countries of Western Europe and United States and lately Japan. Today, many Asian countries including Asian Tigers and recently China are getting acquaintance as fast developing countries. In this review article our goal is to highlight how China achieved amazing development and rose to the present position in the world. We have chosen last 35 years (from 1970s to the present period as period of study). Before going to detail, we have brought some experts' views showing the outstanding performance of China in different fields to draw the attention of the readers. However, among various areas which could come in our discussion, we have prioritized the following 10: 1. A Man Called Deng, 2. Transforming the Chinese Economy/Changing the Life-Style of the people, 3. Changes of the Agriculture and Industrial Sectors: A New Era of Chinese People, 4. Financing Development, 5. Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Trade and Employment, 6. Growth, Modernization and Urbanization, 7. Poverty Alleviation of China, 8. Economic Power, 9. Human, Science and Technological Development and 10. Threats and Shortfall in Achieving Aspired Targets.

Keywords: Confucian, Age of Turbulence, Global Tilt, Maglev, Asian Tigers, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Black Swine.

Introduction

In the world around us, some developing countries have already become rich within a very short time; while many other South Asian countries including Bangladesh and African countries have remained poor. The varying status of development of various countries is an eye-opener for us. If we like, we can find out foot-prints of how they

⁷ Professor of Economics, Eastern University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
E-mail: dr.abdul.jalil@gmail.com

became so developed, and follow them; otherwise, we can remain indifferent and satisfied with what we have. The world is changing at a faster rate. The power and position of countries are not static. Some countries, which had the legacies of ancient civilization couldn't maintain those; they became nameless and fameless (for example, countries like China, India, and Egypt) and passed a long time overburdened with manifold problems; but the situation is changing constantly and both China and India are on the way of regaining their old status. History shows us that some military and educationally powerful states of Europe had occupied lands of underdeveloped states of Asia and Africa and Latin America and the colonial exploitation became the cause of poverty of these states. In the middle of the twentieth century, many of those countries including Indian sub-continent became independent. But during the post-colonial era, all the newly independent countries could not make their fortune in a comparable manner; some has emerged as developed, a good number developing and still many least developed.

At one time, developed countries meant countries of Western Europe and United States and lately Japan. Today, many Asian countries including Asian Tigers and recently China are in the category of fast developing countries. Even India has been demonstrating its performances in above direction and drawing attention of many people. Some of the Asian countries are enjoying the status of developed countries. But still some South Asian countries are lagging behind, and in spite of all their potentialities, are in the category of least developed countries (Acemoglu, D. and James A. Robinson, 2012).

Development ultimately means the development of people. We now feel that when a child is born, s/he has the right to live like a human being. Not that the resources of the world is meager and inadequate, in some sense they are abundant – people are still ignorant about the abundance of resources of the world. People of developed countries are enjoying their lives in unheard and unimagined abundance while still greater portion of them are living in poverty – all created by people. The number of plutocrats is increasing at a faster rate in all developed countries irrespective of their ideological pursuit. Today,

most colossal fortunes are new, not inherited-amassed by perceptive business people who see themselves deserving victors in a cut-throat international competition. Bringing together the economics and psychology of these new super-rich, plutocrats puts us inside a league of very much of its own, with its own rules" (Chrystia Freeland, 2012). The disparity of income of different societies, in the same country, like United States, has already taken an alarming shape threatening peace and security of various countries. Many of us believe that terrorism of different sorts is the outcome of such a situation. Socialist (command) economy, at one time, showed some light towards reducing the commotion of haves and have-nots. But, to our utter surprise, sudden power, in a calculated way, has overshadowed this superior ideological thinking, and inequality of income among nations and individuals of the same country are increasing.

Methodology of the Study

The central aim of this study is to focus on the emergence of robust Chinese economy. Among many recent studies-- some of them are mentioned in this study-- the issue of spectacular rise of China as an economic (and even as a military) power has drawn the attention of various quarters. From a number of scholars, we get exposures from different angles. Since for discussing a particular issue, we will be taking resort to different references (sources), this will lead us to multiple views; we will have to accommodate multiplex, rather than narration of a particular issue from a particular angle.

The materials (opinion and facts, figures and data) used in this study are secondary. In all recent development studies, especially published in the USA, and (since most of them are comparative in nature) the presence of China and how the country rose to this present position gained attention. Subsequently, in our discussion it will be evident that in many ways China is holding second position i.e. next to USA (United States of America) and naturally USA is very scared about this rise of China. Of the various studies on this issue, we had to be a bit choosy. The issues discussed may be discrete, because we will be trying to cover various aspects of Chinese economy in short. An important feature of this study is that while presenting achievements and even shortcomings of China, we have tried to present a

comparable study, wherever possible with those of other countries, mostly competitors; because in these days we are in a race, so to say, and performances are judged in comparative ways.

The Period of the Study

In the discussion of any history of development, particularly economic development, to limit the period of study to a short one, hinders the evolution of thought related to that specific area. But, to keep our study in a manageable limit, it has been decided that in most cases, last 35 to 40 years (from late 1970s to the present period) will be covered.

The Present Position of China as Stated by Selected Experts in the Field of Development

Among the fast developing nations, China occupy top position. At one time, not very far off, the country was in the grip of innumerable problems, especially with the largest number of population in poverty. But at present, its performances in different fields, particularly in improving economic condition, have drawn the attention of the world. Nobel-Prize winner economist, Stiglitz, Joseph, E. has described that, "China is already the second-largest global economy, the second-largest trading economy, the largest manufacturing economy, the largest saver, and the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions." (Stiglitz, Joseph, E. 2013). The question of whether, and when, China might replace the United States as the superpower is one that occupies much time and attention. While using the word 'superpower', the author, Timothy Beardson "wants to refer to the country that exercises more than global leadership hegemony: it can impose its will on a significant proportion of the world in large number of spheres most of the time, while not actually running the world." (Beardson, T., 2013) .

The authors, John and Naisbitt, D., (2010), in the beginning tried to reinvent China as, "China in 1978: A visionary, decisive, assertive CEO takes over a very large, moribund company that is on the verge of collapse. The work-force is in the attempt to improve the position, we find China is different." The study of Glenn Hubbard and Tim Kane (2013), expressed that "During the past third of a century, the communist Chinese government has converted a poor mega-state of

one billion people into a fast-growing capitalistic miracle. China has maintained growth rates of around 10 per cent for almost a decade, and its GDP per capita is almost 26 times higher now than it was three decades ago. Not only that, Beijing owns more than \$ 1 trillion in US debt." (Hubbard, G. and Tim, K., 2013). Looking at this achievement from a different angle, we can cite China's rise from poverty as illustrated by Patrick Mendis in his recent publication. It was here that Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping each proved the ancient Confucian motto: it takes but one word, it takes but one man to settle the fate of an empire." Reformer Deng single-handedly broke away from the era of Chairman Mao, who had led the disastrous Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. In the late 1970s, reformed trade liberalization policies initiated by Deng brought China into rapid economic prosperity within a generation." (Mendis, P., Spring, 2013). Alan Greenspan (who was the Chairman of Federal Reserve Board), in his book-*The Age of Turbulence*, has praised both China and India for their excellent performances. Let us quote some of his remarks. "The Chinese economy, measured by purchasing power, has become the second-largest behind that of the United States. China has also emerged as world's largest consumer of commodities, generally consumer of oil, and the second-largest steel producer, and has evolved from the bicycle economy of 1980's into a country that produces more than seven million motor vehicles in 2006, with planned facilities to reach far beyond that." (Greenspan, A., 2007, 2008), has discussed, in details, various aspects of Chinese economy transforming the entire situation. Ram Charan in his recent book entitled *Global Tilt*, has highlighted performances of China and India, and shown that the shift in business and economic power from the North to those below the thirty-first parallel. He furnished us some striking information: Taking into account both manufacturing goods and services, in 2011 Germany and China enjoyed ample trade surpluses (\$ 100.8 billion and \$ 182.6 billion respectively, as of June 2010). Charan, R. (2013), in the beginning of his book (2nd Chapter-China's After-Party) writes that: "Nothing captures the over-the-top quality of the long boom in China better than the maglev train that zips from Longyan Road in Shanghai to Pudong International Airport in eight minutes. I had often seen the maglev as a white blur, flying by as I drove to the airport, but I had never taken it. There is no

practical reason to ride the maglev- Longyan Road is the middle of nowhere, twenty minutes from the city center, and the walk from the train station at the airport to the terminal is longer than the maglev ride itself. But on a 2009 visit, I finally found the spare time to take world's fastest operational train. "Maglev" means "magnetic levitation", and promotional videos that describe it as "flying at zero altitude" capture sensation pretty well". (Sharma, R., 2012).

Our main thrust lies on China's achievement of such a spectacular achievement and we can try to find out what made it possible. Because 'how' comes following 'what' i.e. 'how' proceeds from 'what'. In searching the treasure of China, G. Hubbard and T. Ken (2012) have tried to trace from the beginning where it was found that the inspiration of the Chinese people to rise from a deep deplorable position and mass poverty dates back to the teaching of Confucius- 'the mind of the superior man dwells on righteousness; the mind of little man dwells on profit'. According to Stanford Encyclopedia Philosophy, virtue in Confucianism is "a kind of moral power that allows one to win a following without recourse to physical force". John and Doris Naisbitts found that China had reinvented itself as if it were a huge enterprise, resting on 8 pillars that buttress its aims. Those 8 pillars, in their belief, are the foundation of the China's new socio-economic system. (Hubbard, G. and Tim, K.). These are:

- Emancipation of the Man
- Balancing Top-Down and Bottom-Up
- Framing the Forest and Letting the Trees Grow
- Crossing the River by Filling the Stones
- Artistic and Intellectual Ferment
- Joining the World
- Freedom and Fairness
- From Olympic Medals to Nobel Prizes

Examining each of these 8 pillars in great detail, China's mega trends describe the new China.

With a fresh perspective, deep insight, and an inclusive approach, Naisbitts show the world what is really behind changes taking place in China, which was once demoralized, patronized and poorly educated. "The CEO is determined to turn the run-down enterprise into a

healthy, profitable, sustainable one and to bring modest wealth to the people. And he has a clear strategy for achieving this goal." (John and Naisbitt, D., 2010).

In all parts of discussion, in showing historical development of China, we will explore selected documents mostly on the specific areas of economic performances of China. One can term the discussion as elaboration of the comments noted above. Such discussion on the total economy will be compartmentalized into 10 segments, such as:

- (i) A Man Called Deng
- (ii) Transforming the Chinese Economy/ Changing the Life-Style of the People
- (iii) Changes in the Agricultural and Industrial Sectors: A New Era for the people
- (iv) Financing Development
- (v) Special Economic Zones, Trade and Employment
- (vi) Growth, Modernization and Urbanization
- (vii) Poverty Alleviation of China
- (viii) Economic Power
- (IX) Human Development, Science and Technological Development, and
- (x) Threats and Shortfall in Achieving Aspired Targets.

(I) A Man Called Deng Xiaoping:

Going back again to Confucian motto: "It takes but one word, it takes but one man to settle the fate of an empire." Reformer Deng single-handedly broke away from the era of Chairman Mao, who had led the disastrous Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. In the late 1970's, reformed trade and liberation policies initiated by Deng brought into China rapid economic prosperity so to say within a generation. The 1980s – Deng's real decade of power- was an era of genuine, deep-rooted under-reported change in China." There was considerable growth in the domestic economy, much of it in the rural areas and unexpected by government. After the deprivation of Maoism, came an end to rationing and the goods started appearing in the shops. Ordinary people could seek bourgeois solace in their first fish, a badly made wristwatch or a semi-reliable bicycle." (John and Naisbitt, D., 2010).

Like Trotsky, Lenin, and Marx himself, Deng was an archetypal middle-class communist. Towards the end of the Cultural Revolution, in March 1973, Deng had returned to government in Beijing after a long period of internal exile in Southern China- the price he had paid for so-called 'rightist deviation'. Deng went into self-imposed exile in southern China again for several months in 1976 after the death of Premier Zhou Enlai in January. It was only on 6 October 1976, with the arrest of Mao's wife and the other members of the Gang of Four that a degree of normality returned to government. During the periods in the 1970s when he was not on run, Deng had important responsibilities for managing the economy. In the opinion of Alan Greenspan, "Zhu Rongji, China's retired premier, was the intellectual heir of Deng, the great economic reformer who had brought China from the age of the bicycle to the age of motor vehicle and all that that implies". (Studwell, J., 2002).

It has been observed that economic activities of any country take place in the political context of the country. One can notice some fundamental political changes during 1980s: the collapse of socialism, not merely as a ruling ideology, but as an idea with the power to move men's mind. In this context, (Krugman,P., 2012). Nobel -prize winner economist, opined, "That collapse began, rather oddly, in China. It is still mind-boggling to realize that Deng Xiaoping launched his nation on what turned out to be the road to capitalism in 1978, only three years after the Communist victory in Vietnam, only two years after the internal defeat of radical Maoists who wanted to resume the Cultural Revolution. Probably Deng did not fully realize how far road will lead; certainly it took rest of the world a long time to grasp that a billion people had quietly abandoned Marxism. Paul Krugman's one remark will be worth quoting here "No advocates even dared call the new model of "capitalism". They used euphemism like "market socialism" or, in the famous phrase of Deng, "socialism with Chinese characteristics" (Krugman, P., 2012).

(2) Transforming the Chinese Economy-Changing Life-Style of the People:

In making comment on the challenges of Chinese capitalism, Ram Charan opined, "No country practices state capitalism more skillfully

and aggressively than China. Because it is destined to overtake the United States in GDP in the not-so-distant future." Further, he commented, "Economic shifts of such seismic scale occur only occasionally in human history. Last one took place over several centuries, beginning with the European Renaissance, when China, India and Japan were world's powerful economies. This one developed in a few decades. It got under way when Deng Xiaoping took power in China some three decades ago, but got accelerated in mid 1990s, when he implemented reforms that transformed China to a so-called socialist market economy." (Charan, R., 2013).

In a land not far removed in time from the collective farm, loosely articulated urban property rights appeared to be enforced; otherwise, foreign investment in real estate, factories, and securities would long since dried up. Investors behave as though they expected to get returns on their investments and return of principals. And they have. Chinese citizens have been granted the right to own and sell homes, creating a major opportunity to accumulate capital. What can be mentioned here, is that property rights require not only a statute but an administrative and judicial system that enforces the law. In this regard, China lags. An impartial judiciary is still a goal on the Chinese horizon.

As much pragmatist as Marxist, Deng had set in motion China's transformation from a walled-off centrally planned agrarian economy into a formidable presence on the economic scene. The nation's march to market began in 1978, when, because of severe draught, authorities were forced to ease the administrative controls that had a long individual farmers' plot. Under new rules, the farmers were allowed to keep a significant part of their produce to consume and sell. The results were startling. Agricultural output rose dramatically, encouraging further deregulation and the development of farm markets. After decades of stagnation, agricultural productivity blossomed.

Success on the farm encouraged the spread of reform in industry. Again, a modest easing of constraints produced greater-than-anticipated growth, giving impetus to the arguments of reformers who wished to move more and more quickly toward a comprehensive-

market template. In the 1980s, however, it was difficult to make the case that the collectives were a bad thing. The industrial output of rural township and village collectives was reported to have raised an average 34 percent a year from 1980 to 1995. The total number of enterprises with a collective registration rose exponentially; after the agricultural revolution, they were hailed as the second great driver of the reforming economy. The collective' share of industrial output rose from 22 percent in 1978 to 36 percent in 1990. Another feature is that throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the Chinese government shares of the reported rapid decline in the state-owned share of the economy, based on the presumption that all collective enterprises are non-state. The ownership structure of the industrial production, during 1978-93 has changed substantially. For example, in the ownership category, the state owned in 1978 was 78, but in 1993 it came down to 42; on the contrary collectively owned category during the same period increased from 22 to 40 (source: National Bureau of Statistics).

China defends its intense government involvement in building business by pleading necessity. Its goals are staggeringly ambitious: continuing the transformation of people from poverty to prosperity, while at the same time expanding personal freedom in a controlled, incremental fashion. Its leaders are deeply- and not unrealistically-afraid of social unrest that could derail its phased transition into modern economic world, and so they do all they can to keep jobs growing. These days, for instance, the increasing income gap between the rural and urban populations is driving a program to create new, smaller urban centres anchored around manufacturing.

(3) Changes in Agricultural and Industrial Sectors: A New Era for the People:

We have already referred that under the new rules enunciated by Deng, agricultural output increased tremendously. In 1999, China's agricultural sector was 92 percent private by output, the construction sector 32 percent, industry 51 percent and services only 37 percent private. Success on farm encouraged the spread of reform to industry. Again, a modest easing of constraints produced greater-than-anticipated growth, giving impetus to the arguments of reformers who wished to move more and more toward a competitive-market

template. No advocates even dared call the new model of "capitalism". They used euphemism like "market socialism" or, in the famous phrase of Deng, "socialism with Chinese characteristics". Ideology was still a potent force in 1978. In this connection, Alan Greenspan's assessment is as follows: "Deng Xiaoping, confronting Marx's fall from favor, by-passed communist ideology and rested party legitimacy on its ability to meet the material needs of over a billion people. He set on motion a process that led to an unprecedented near eightfold increase in real per capita GDP, a fall in infant mortality, and greater life expectancy. But as many in the Party leadership feared, replacement of government controls by market pricing began to weaken political control by the Party." (Greenspan, A., 2007, 2008).

Communists had failed to reap the economic benefits of the biggest and most violent campaign against feudal farming in human history. Fifteen million landlords were displaced in the two years following the passage of China's agrarian reform law enacted in June 1950. In many parts of China grew that were ill-suited to the areas. Left alone, Chinese agriculture should have been blossomed after land reform.

Ideology was still a potent force in 1978. Chen and Deng not only backed socialistic agriculture, they specially outlawed family farming. There was an immediate impact on output. China's grain harvest was 305 million tons in 1978, 355 million in 1982, and 407 million in 1984. Per capita grain production, which had risen 5 per cent in the three decade prior to 1978, went up 20 percent in the next four years.

(4) Financing Development:

The bulk of Chinese investment had been financed from China's own saving (and from the overseas Chinese Diaspora). Chinese corporations saved an even larger proportion of their soaring profits. The discussion, though in brief, showed that there had been thorough change or transformation in the million of Chinese both in their personal and professional lives. With the rise of income, national savings as percentage of national gross income increased. Figure 1 as (taken from Ferguson, N., 2000) shows such growth covering the period 1970 to 2005, for China and America. But, upward rise of savings of China and vis-à-vis downward movement of that of

American is visible. In 2005, the savings of China rose to more than 40 percent of GDP. While discussing on the issue of investment, Sachs, Jaffery, D.(2011) mentioned that China saving around 54 percent of its national income, is building hundreds of miles of subway lines. So plentiful surge of savings that, for the first time in centuries, the direction of capital flow is now not from West to East, but from East to West. And it is a mighty flow. Along side in Figure - 2 shows how foreign direct investment (FDI) contributed in fuelling the development of China. Herein, the role of FDI in China, compared to other Asian Tigers' position has been manifested. We have taken the Figure-2 from Martin Jacques , *When China Rules The World* (2007). Alan Greenspan, when expressed his observation on saving situation of China, says: "Foreign direct investment in China as I have noticed, rose gradually from 1980 to 1990, but then rose seventeen fold by 2006, as the evidence that market capitalism was the most effective force for prosperity became widespread." China has historically been in the world's top tier of recipients of FDI facilities. However, The Swedish research based on 43,000 private SMEs in 2010 suggests that FDI suppresses China's ability to innovate. In this connection, Niall Ferguson has also furnished us with important information: "In 2007, the United States needs to borrow around \$800 billion from the rest of the world; more than \$4 billion every working day. China, by contrast, ran a current account surplus of \$ 262 billion, equivalent to more than a quarter of the U.S. deficit. And a remarkably large proportion of that surplus has ended up being lent to the U.S. In effect, the People's Republic of China has become banker to the U. S. A." (Ferguson, N., 2000) Further, he pointed out that today the average American earns more than \$ 34,000 a year; whereas the average Chinese lives on less than \$ 2,000. Why would the latter went, in effect, to lend money to former, who is twenty-two times richer? The answer is that, until recently, the best way for China to employ its vast population was through exporting manufactures to the insatiably spendthrift U.S. consumer.

However, a number of authors have pointed out that China's financial system contains many weaknesses and risks, and foreign exchange reserves, currency, government finance, banking system and stock market all present vulnerabilities.

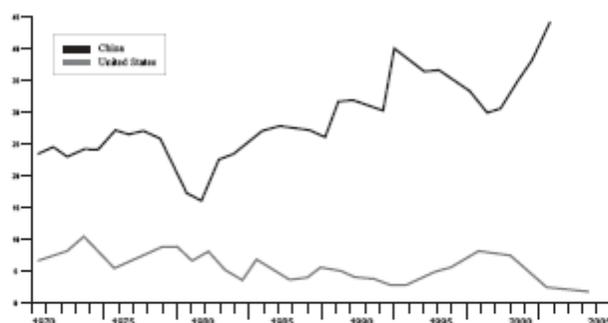


Figure 1: National Savings of China
Source: Ferguson, N. , 2000

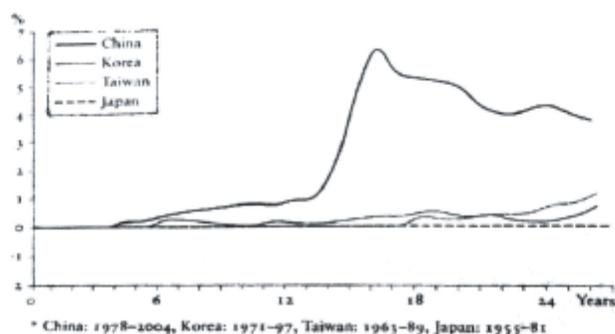


Figure 2: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of China Compared to Korea, Taiwan, and Japan
Source: Martin Jacques, 2007, *When China Rules the World*

(5) Special Economic Zones, Trade and Employment:

Foreign trade and investment made the late 1980s and the early 1990s the era of Guangdong, the province adjoining Hong Kong in Southern China. When the Chinese government opened four experimental Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for foreign investors in 1980, Deng opened the door to the creation of export-manufacturing zones on the coast, which made perfect economic sense, given the need to move export efficiency through ports to the rest of the world, and the fact that every major industrial power has most of its population clustered on the coastline.

The 1.4 percent annual average net shift of rural to urban population over the last decade has measurably increased China's productivity: the capital stock in urban areas is more sophisticated than in the rural

China. That spread in facilities has created an urban output per hour more than three times that of rural China. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) inaugurated in 1980, which focused on manufacturing exports in facilities financed by foreign capital, have proved highly successful. Privatization of some state-owned enterprises (SOEs) has made significant progress, and the other SOEs are undergoing major restructuring. As consequences, employment in these organizations have fallen sharply, an indication that creative destruction is moving at a reasonably good clip. In the twenty years prior to 1978, China had created one of the most self-defeating foreign trade systems ever invented, built on the twin pillars of an overvalued currency and the destruction of all incentives to export. This was not easily undone. Throughout the 1980s, China continued to export volumes of most primary goods, on which the government suffered huge losses. However, the foreign trade system was slowly rationalized. The effect of these changes, combined with the innumerable opportunities for state firms and state officials to exploit loopholes in a part-reformed system, led to a rapid run-up in foreign trade. China moved from being the world's thirty-second exporter in 1978 to the number thirteen spot by 1990, when export totaled \$ 62 billion.

In the south of the country, the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) pressed ahead with investments that had been held up in the wake of 1989 retrenchment. Everywhere else, the patriarch's visits to three of the China's four original SEZs – Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou- were taken as signal to mimic these successful experiments. Nowhere in towns and even in villages- that had been left out of 'reform and opening' in the 1980s willing to let development to be the preserve of a small number of fenced-in sites, most of them in southern China. The whole country demanded its share of the fruits of the socialist market economy, and set itself up to woo foreign investors. 1992 became the year of 'investment zone fever'. At the start of the year there were around a hundred foreign investment zones in China; by the end of the year there were 8,700. (As reported by the Ministry of Agriculture, March, 1993, highlighting the amount of productive land being given over to investment zones, said there were 117 foreign investment zones in China at the end of 1991 versus 8,700 at the end of 1992.)

Most zones were opened not by the central government but by provincial governments and - in the case of as many as 6,000 of them - by China's 2,142. Almost anything seemed, and often was, possible in 1992 and 1993. The combined turnover of exchanges increased from \$8 billion in 1991 to \$124 billion in 1992 and \$637 billion in 1993. The Chinese economy expanded more than 12 percent in 1992 and more than 13 percent in 1993, becoming the fastest growing economy in the world.

In the course of the decade of 1980s, non-farm employment in countryside increased from 30 million people to 93 million. Despite the employment opportunities provided by the fast growing Chinese economy, the proportion of people leaving the state sector reasons for other than retirement peaked at 0.25 percent in 1989; workers were seven times more likely to leave the state sector jobs through death than they quit or were fired. Total employment in public sector, meanwhile, increased from 80 million in 1980 to 103 million in 1990. (China Statistical Yearbook, 1995). Between 1980 and 1985, as disposable incomes rose, Chinese people bought more than 150 million bicycles, 250 million wristwatches and 100 million (mostly black and white) television sets. From 1985 to 1990, China consumed another 120 million bicycles 130 million electric fans, 50 million washing machines, 40 million refrigerators, and 120 million (increasingly color) television sets. (China Statistical Yearbook). A question naturally comes: why there was not any industrial revolution in China? Mark Elvin gave an explanation as follows: "In Britain the domestic system, based on small-scale family units production, proved to be the precursor of the factory system. In China, where such rural industrialization was least as developed as in Britain, it did not. While British suggested a causal link between the domestic and factory systems, this was not true in China: widespread rural industrialization did not lead to a Chinese industrial revolution." (Elvin, M., 2008).

Free trade is essential for economic well-being of any nation. People trade because they are better off. Today, Chinese-made goods are available in almost every country, and in developed countries without exception. The country accounts for more than two-fifths of world

output of shoes, more than half of all toys sold internationally and nearly one-fifth of all garments; the market share of the latter would have been much higher but for the Multi-fiber Agreement, which restricts free trade clothing. China moved from being the world's thirty-second exporter in 1978 to number thirteen spot by 1990, when exports totaled \$62 billion. Total trade-imports and exports-expanded 15 percent a year through the 1980s, three times the world average. Although some important caveats are required, the star performer of the last twenty years in China has been the export sector. For two decades, exports grew at an average 13 percent a year and in 2000, exports nearly quadrupled. In this regard we can cite an assessment of World Trade Organization, *International Trade Statistics*, 2012: "Taking into account both manufacturing goods and services, in 2011, Germany and China enjoyed ample trade surpluses (\$100.8 billion and \$182.6 billion respectively, as of 2010). The United States, Britain and India ran hefty trade deficit (\$600 billion, \$61 billion, and \$145 billion)".

(6) Growth, Modernization and Urbanization:

Without economic growth, development is but an empty word. However, economic growth is not everything. If economic growth fails to drive social program to the end, such growth is meaningless altogether. Ruchir Sharma has stated that: "In 1998, for China to grow its \$1 trillion economy by 10 percent, it had to expand its economic activities by \$100 billion and consume only 10 percent of the world's industrial commodities-the raw materials that include everything from oil to copper and steel. In 2011, to grow its \$ 6 trillion economy that fast, it needed to expand by \$600 billion a year and suck in more than 30 percent of global commodity production." (John and Naisbitt, D., 2010).

Most of the developing countries in their efforts to accelerate growth face the problem of migration of the rural people to urban areas.

Rural China has been compared to a 'Third World' marked by traditional methods and values, underdeveloped and outdated. Urban China is fast becoming identified by town planning, technology and the consumer. There is even a strong belief that rural people are prone to defective behavior- social, sexual and intellectual-and that needs to

be controlled. It is estimated that half of today's urban jobs are informal: this includes the self-employed, micro enterprises, short-term contract workers, home workers and day laborers. In China, combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country has been brought about by a more equitable distribution of population over the country. There is an increase in village enterprises. Suburbs and urbanization are blunting the difference between town and country. Harry S. Dent Jr., 2009 has given an attractive explanation of industrialization vis-a-vis urbanization through S-curve; in another way, this may be termed as Wealth Curve; but it covers a good number of countries, where we find a general trend. Further investigation is needed to know the country situation, because every country has some peculiarities.

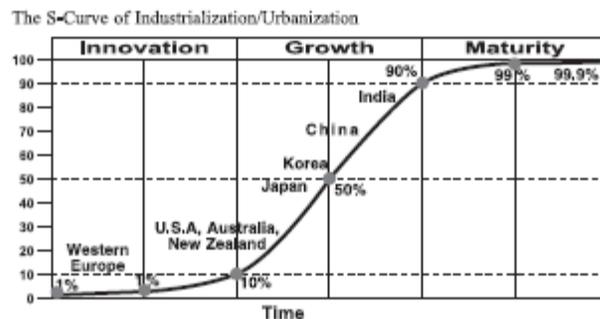


Figure 3: The Wealth Curve
Source: Harry S. Dent Jr., 2009

Rise of Cities

A rule of the road: check the size and growth of the second city, compared to the first city. In any big country the second-largest city usually has a population that is at least one-third to one-half the population of the largest city. However, from a few studies on urbanization of China, it is evident that in 2011, almost fifty per cent of total population of the country was urban, and it has been projected that urbanization is increasing at a quite high rate, whereas rural population is declining. Again, it was also found that in 2011 the rate of urbanization of South-east Asia was less by 10 per cent and that of India was less by another 10 per cent. We can supplement some more information as given by Ruchir Sharma: over the past decade the

share of the Chinese population living in urban areas rose from 35 percent to 46 percent. During the same period India's urban population grew much more slowly-from 26 percent to 30 percent. In case of China, urbanization grew substantially, in quite steep manner after 1950 and onward.

China boomed in the old-fashioned way by building roads to connect factories to ports, by developing telecommunication networks to connect business to business, and putting underemployed peasants to work in better jobs in urban factories. Now all these drivers are reaching to a mature stage as the pool of surplus rural labor dries up, factory employment reaches maximum capacity, and the highway network reaches a total length of 46,000 miles, the second largest of the world behind the 62,000 miles in the United States. Although this is no mean achievement; but as regards the future (growth rate) of China, Ruchir Sharma made some comments on the other side of the coin. China is on the verge of natural slowdown that will change the global balance of power, from finance to politics, and take the wind out of many economies that are riding on its draft. The signs of the coming slowdown are already clear, and it is likely to begin in earnest within the next two or three years, cutting China's growth from 10 percent to 6 or 7 percent. As a result the millions of investors and companies betting near double-digit growth in China could be wiped out. Harry S. Dent Jr. even predicted that although China is leading the emerging world currently and will continue to urbanize, its potential GDP per capita appears to be more likely \$8,000 to \$10,000-not \$30,000 plus.

(7) Poverty Alleviation of China:

To people like us, who belong to the both developing and under developing countries, attaining tangible improvement in the life of common people is the ultimate goal of development. How it has made it possible is secondary for us.

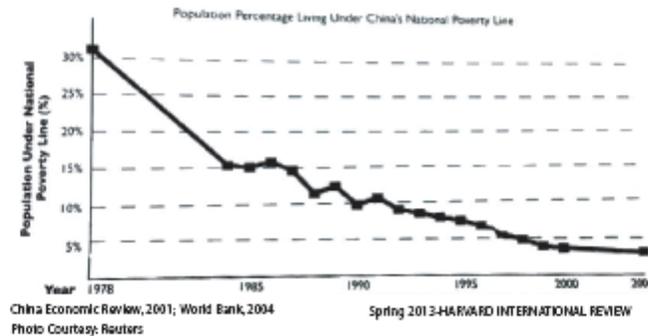


Figure 4: China's Rise from Poverty

In our discussion in the beginning, we mentioned that it was Deng who brought rapid economic prosperity for China within a generation through trade liberalization and economic opening policies. Over 600 million out of 1.3 billion Chinese people have been lifted out of the poverty. While pointing out the achievement, Mendis, P. (2013) Figure 6 shows that in 1978 in China 30 percent of the total population were in poverty. In 1985 people under poverty was halved. Gradually, poverty was alleviated and in 2004 only 3 per cent. Jacques, M. (2009) in his discussion on the decline in poverty in China in a Figure (p. 162) showed a similar trend of reduction of poverty, which covered up to 2000. In her illuminating book, *Plutocrats*, Chrystia Freeland also mentioned (p. 30) that it should not be forgotten that in the last fifteen or so years, 300 million or more Chinese have been lifted out of poverty. However, Joseph E. Stiglitz, (2006) gave an excellent impression on China's reduction of poverty: "The country has borne witness to the greatest poverty reduction program ever seen, with number of people living in poverty falling from 250 millions at the start of the reform in 1978 to 80 million by the end of 1993 and 29.27 million in 2001, thereby accounting for three-quarters of global poverty reduction during this period". Such a spectacular achievement of China, unparalleled in this respect, brings hope among million of down trodden people; but at the same time when we compare Chinese success with the recent poverty situation in the U.S., some questions crop in our mind. Nobel-Prize winner in economics Stiglitz, Joseph, E. has also pointed the poverty situation of America saying 'that an increasing large number of Americans can barely meet the necessities of life. These individuals are said to be in poverty. The number of

fraction of those in poverty was 15.0 percent in 2011, up from 12.5 percent in 2007, the last year for which data is available. At the very bottom, by 2011 the number of American families in extreme poverty-living at least one month of the year on two dollars a day per person or less, the measure of poverty used by the World Bank for developing countries-had doubled since 1996, to 1.5 million'. (Stiglitz, Joseph E. 2006). In this regard, it would be pertinent to mention the poverty situation of India. Since 2000, GDP of India has grown at an average rate of 7.6 percent and has been accompanied by improvement in a number of other economic indicators. As mentioned by one celebrated scholar, Dasgupta, P., 2013. 'The proportion of people whose incomes are below the country's official poverty line declined from 45 percent in the early 1980s to 28 percent in 2005. The decline is impressive, but the latter figure tells us that the country still harbors wide-spread deprivation'. In the similar vein, Alan Greenspan said that India picked up in real GDP growth from 3.5 percent between 1950 and 1980 to 9 percent in 2006 has been truly remarkable. These advances have elevated more than 250 million of people out of the subsistence poverty line incomes of less than \$1 per day. In this connection, one recent information can be added here (published in daily newspaper-Prothom Alo, August 27, 2013). It says that in 2011-12 the percentage of people living below poverty in India came down to 21.9 percent. To highlight the poverty situation of China, the situations of America and that of neighboring country India; one should keep in mind that in conducting poverty studies of these countries, same measuring instrument has not been used and the results are not strictly comparable. While searching how China could achieve such unprecedented alleviation of poverty, I got a clue mentioned by , Beardson, T., (2013). He stated that "China sets its own official poverty level in 2007 at \$0.57 per day, which could be described as conservative; it was certainly the lowest benchmark of the seventy-five countries compared. In 2011, this raised to \$0.63, which increased the number of poor to 100 million. This strategy seems to be to raise the threshold as prosperity grows, but not to bother with international benchmarks.

(8) Economic Power:

In 2010, China was on the verge of overtaking Japan as the world's second largest economy, after United States. The Chinese market is potentially huge, we are told, and its middle class is growing. Inevitably, the U.S. dollar will decline. So eventually everything America will buy from them will cost much more and everything they buy from America so much less that they will start exporting to them. True, the Chinese market is growing at a fast clip. By 2009, China was second to only to U. S. in computer sales, for example, with a large proportion of first-time buyers. In 2009, the total personal consumption in China amounted to only 35 percent of the economy. Ten years earlier it was almost 50 percent. Investment, by contrast, rose from 35 percent to 44 percent of the economy. Most new jobs were in the production and not, as in U.S. in retail sales or services. Chinese companies are ploughing their rising profits back into more production- additional factories, more equipment, and new technologies.

The amazing rise of China has drawn attention globally. China is leading the emerging world at present and will probably continue. So, all noteworthy economists, such as, Niall Ferguson, Robert Samuelson, Thomas L. Friedman and Paul Krugman have shown their concern on China's rise; its growth rate has led to think on the issue of economic power. Hubbard, G. and Tim, K., (2013) have presented their exercise on the measurement of Global Economic Power. The concept of economic power is comparatively an uncommon one. The measure of one country's power at a moment of time should be a combination of its GDP, GDP growth, and GDP per capita (which reflects technological progress). All these three variables can be viewed on a single chart, using two axes to measure two variables and a circle whose size represents the third variable. By 1990, the situation was dramatically different. China, meanwhile, remained extremely poor but had a high and rising growth rate. By 2009, China had a \$10.3 trillion economy overall, double-digit economic growth rates, and had doubled its productivity level.

However, while measuring economic power, the authors have combined three dimensions by simple means of multiples when this simple measure treatment stands as :

Economic Power=GDP x Productivity x Growth.

Table -1: Calculating Economic Power

	United States	Europe	China	Japan	South America	India
GDP per capita (\$)	41,365	32,004	7,746	31,447	9,236	3,477
Growth	1.4%	1.2%	9.9%	0.5%	3.6%	7.7%
GDP (\$T)	12,833	12,875	10,303	3,988	2,394	4,079
Economic Power	623	456	251	93	42	39
... relative to the U.S	100%	73%	40%	15%	7%	6%

From Table-1, the positions of six countries, (United States, Europe, China, Japan, South America and India) are quite clear. In the bottom row countries' economic power relative to that of the US has been shown.

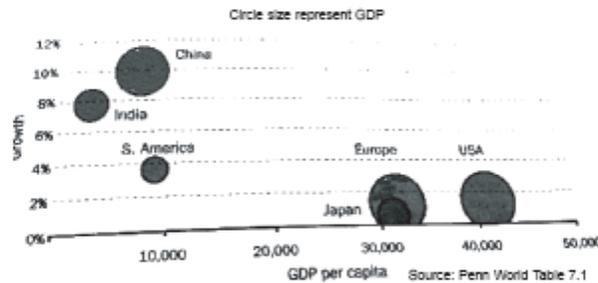


Figure 5: Economic Power 2010

What we are observing world-wide in all developed and fast developing countries may not be exception in China, which is the country of highest population.

(9) Human Development, Science and Technology:

The UNDP human development indicators measure such factors as literacy, education, longevity and GDP per capita. The 2007 survey showed China as No. 93 in the world, with a score of 77.2, which placed it in the middle of 192 countries. Since 1980, China has improved faster than any other country barring Bangladesh.

Although China's achievements have been tremendous, but so are the challenges facing it: poor working conditions, weak educational provision, poor housing, minimal public health services, widespread unemployment, deficit pension provision...

China decided in 1993 to raise its education spending to 4 per cent of GDP by 2000, which is still low by world standard- the world average in 2008 was about 4.5 per cent. A 2003 World Bank survey of government secondary education spending in developing countries placed China 36th out of 43, with spending of 0.8 per cent of GDP (the average was 1.8 percent). The verdict on China's tertiary education is mixed; people overseas tend to feel fearful of it :former British Prime Minister Gordon Brown was concerned at the number of Chinese graduates-more than 3 million in 2006 (by 2012 it had reached 6.8 million). He was particularly concerned about the large number of engineering graduates. The verdict of another survey in 2005 was that over 85 per cent are unsuited to work in any international context, for three critical reasons: excessive reliance on rote learning, poor English and low mobility. China does not have a university in the world's top 100. The idea of 'universities in the name only' has spread throughout the populist world, but according to Professor Ji Baocheng of Renmim University, a new university opened in China every three days for eight years (SCMP 130309). Of course, China is not alone in having deficiencies in the educational system.

In case of research, according to Tai Ming Cheung, 'The Chinese Defense Economy's Long March from Limitation to Innovation' p.-331, China has been building up a network of nation-level science and engineering laboratories since the mid-1980s to spearhead its technological modernization. Almost 80 per cent of the money spent, for fulfilling government objectives, goes on product development and only 5 per cent on basic research, whereas in Japan, Korea and the US the latter figure is 13-19 per cent. Multinationals in China remain determined to prevent the diffusion of any proprietary knowledge which they import or develop. However, China needs a more profitable domestic private sector with a greater interest in research. So, in this connection, when Jeffrey D. Sachs mentioned that, "Intellectual capital, the pride of America, is also diminishing, as America cedes technological leadership to China and other countries in the areas such as renewable energy and stem cell research"-it is merely a caution to his countrymen from a great patriot. It can be mentioned here that China as yet couldn't achieve any Nobel Prize in

fundamental scientific research.

(10) China's Threats, Pitfalls and Limitations in Reaching Her Aspired Targets:

China faces several major challenges, it is not possible to mention every source of stress, again only few of them will be mentioned here.

Deng's goal of raising China to the status of "intermediate developed country" by mid-century requires additional reinforcement of property rights, even in the face of resistance from old-guard Marxist.China is heading in the opposite direction of "rebalancing". Its production of goods keeps soaring, but China's own consumers are taking home shrinking proportion of the output. The destinations for what China makes are other nations, especially the United States and Europe. (Rodert B. Reich, 2010) Another aspect is that rising wages are compelling manufacturers to move plants to cheaper labor markets in the nations like Indonesia and Bangladesh, so the export-manufacturing boom in China has probably hit its limit and may start to reverse. Typically it is difficult for any nation to expand the manufacturing share of its labor force much beyond 20 percent, and China's is already at around 23 percent.

In China, social safety nets are still inadequate, so Chinese families have to cover the costs of health care, education and retirement. (China recently doubled its spending on those services, but the total is still low by international standard- around 6 percent of the Chinese economy, compared with an average of 25 percent in most developed nations.)

A different problem, but equally troubling to China's leaders, is the rapid increase in the concentration of income. Starting from the very little concentration of 1980s, when everyone was uniformly poor, the emergence of a society in which income disparity is judged by the World Bank to be greater than that in both U.S. and Russia is truly astounding.

We, in the beginning, started the discussion with the statements/opinions of a good number of celebrated economists, now at the end, findings of some economists are mentioned here and some of them cast doubts about how/cast long China will be capable in

sustaining their growth. Harry S. Dent Jr. remarks as follows: "After double digit growth for most of the last decade, China is probably due for some sort of tempering of growth. And it is happening now. China's development relative to the West may never fully materialize, as the country will age along with the West, despite never having achieved its full potential wealth." In the opinion of Timothy Beardson 'China's financial system contains many weaknesses and risks, and foreign exchange reserves, currency, government finance, the banking system and the stock market all present vulnerabilities. In a study of Pablo J. Cardnal and Arnujo, H., (2013) findings are no less important: "Asian giant (China) is buying debt, giving out loans, investing and acquiring assets globally. But economic success has a cost-Chinese banks are financed by the deposits of the millions of savers receiving negative returns, combined with strict controls on capital outflow. China's steady expansion is indeed led by a silent army "of millions of anonymous citizens" with a limitless capacity for self sacrifice". Jullens, J., (2013) in his recent article assessed China as follows: "China's financial crisis is precisely one of the low probability, high-impact events that Nassim Nicholas Taleb so memorably described as "black swine" in his best selling 2008 book. In fact, China could well be the mother of all black swans, due to its exceptionally large size and increasing inter-connectivity with other parts of the world. China is also vulnerable to numerous "ugly duckling" such as labor unrest and earthquakes. While mentioning China's problems before the State Finance Committee (of America) Jagdish Bhagwati has written that China's problems include "inefficient State Operating Enterprises, still much poverty, and a terribly weak financial sector. Its demographic structure, thanks to the draconian and one-child policy, also is lopsided, closer to that of Europe than India. The problems cast a shadow over China's ability to sustain its high growth rate." (Bhagwati, Jagdish N. 2007)

References

- Acemoglu, D. and James A. Robinson (2012) *Why Nations Fail*, New York, Crown Publishers
- Beardson, T. (2013) *Stumbling Giant: The Threats to China's Future*, Yale University Press.
- Bhagwati, Jagdish N. (March, 27, 2007) 'U.S. Trade Policy: The China Question' Testimony before the State Finance Committee.

The World Economic Power Game: Amazing Development of China during the Last Thirty Five Years/Page 73-98

- Cardenal, J. Pablo and Araujo, H., (May and June, 2013) *China's Silent Army: The Pioneers, Traders, Fixers and Workers who are Remaking the World in Beijing's Image*, Globe.
- Charan, R. (2013) *The Global Tilt, Leading Your Business Through the Great Economic Power Shift*, Crown Business.
- Dasgupta, P. (August, 2013) 'Getting India Wrong' Book Review of two books by (1) *An Uncertain Glory : India and Its Contradictions* by Jean Dreze & Amartya Sen, and (2) *Why Growth Matters: How Economic Growth in India Reducing Poverty* by Jagdish Bhagwati & Aravind Panagariya, Prospect.
- Elvin, M. (July-August, 2008) 'The Historian as Haruspex', *New Left Review*, Vol. 52.
- Ferguson, N. (2000) *The Ascent of Money, A Financial History of the World*, The Penguin Books.
- Freeland, C. (2012) *Plutocrats, the Rise of the New Global Super-Rich and the fall of Everyone Else*, The Penguin Press.
- Greenspan, A. (2007, 2008) *The Age of Turbulence, Adventures in a New World*, The Penguin Books.
- Harry S. Dent Jr. (2009) *Great Depression Ahead*, Free Press.
- Hubbard, G. and Tim, K. (2013) *Balance, the Economics of Great Powers from Ancient Rome to Modern America*, Simon & Schuster.
- Jacques, M. (2009) *When China Rules the World, The End of Western World and the Birth of a New Global Order*, The Penguin Press.
- Jaffery, D. Sachs (2011) *The Price of Civilization*, Random House.
- John and Naisbitt, D. (2010) *China's Mega Trends*, Harper Business.
- Joseph, E. Stiglitz (April, 2006) 'Development in Defiance of the Washington Consensus', *Guardian* , Vol. 13.
- Joseph E. Stiglitz, (2013) *The Price of Inequality, How Today's Divided Society Endangers Our Future*, W. W. Norton & Co.
- Jullens, J. (2013) 'China: The Mother of All Black Swans', *Strategy+ business*, autumn.
- Krugman, P. (2012) *End This Depression Now*, W.W. Norton &Co.
- Maddison, A. (2001) *The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective*,
- Mendis, P. (Spring, 2013) "Birth of a Pacific World Order", *Harvard International Review*.
- Reich, Rodert B. (2010) *Aftershock, The Next Economy and American Future*, Vintage Books.
- Sharma, R. (2012) *Breakout Nations*, W. W, Norton & Co.
- Studwell, j. (2002) *The China Dream*, Atlantic Monthly Press.

Design and Implementation of a Low Cost Enterprise Virtualization Server System Using Open Source Technology

M Abdus Sobhan⁸ and Ali Ashraf Molla⁹

Abstract: The authors attempted to explore how virtualization system reduces cost for developing enterprise network in this paper. Open Source and Virtualization system are now implemented that can upgrade business organization to function like a normal system but with significantly less maintenance and management cost. This technology has huge potential and will play a very important role in the future of computing. An open source system and virtualization system for enterprise system must provide each group with the same services as a traditional dedicated enterprise system would. The experience from an end-user perspective should be that of being connected to a dedicated network that provides connectivity to all the resources the user requires. The experience from the perspective of the network administrator is that they can easily create and modify virtual work environments for the different groups of users and adapt to changing business requirements in a much easier way. Using virtual system reduces hardware and other costs by 50% or more by running multiple systems simultaneously on a single physical system. There are several open source and virtualization platforms available, and organizations might have good reasons to use different ones for different workloads. In this study, the authors discuss and attempt to design a sample enterprise system using open source and virtualization technology.

Keywords: Virtualization, xen, qmail, dns, http.

Introduction and Background

The processing power of microprocessors has increased significantly day by day. Especially processors based on Intel Architecture, 32-bit (IA-32) and 64 bit (IA-64) have become popular since they are inexpensive and supported by various operating systems and applications. In addition to use in desktop computers, IA-32 and IA-64 architectures have also become widely used as server platform (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, IA-32, 2012) (Intel, Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer, 2012) (Intel corporation, 2003).

⁸ Professor of EEE, Prime University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
E-mail: sobhan30@gmail.com

⁹ Bank Alfalah Ltd. Bangladesh Operation, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
E-mail: ali.ashraf.m@gmail.com

Nowadays, desktop computers can contain a large number of applications and configuration can be complex, because desktop computer's processor speed and other peripherals' speed is increasing day by day. Server systems have been traditionally built by running a single application on one physical server. This idea has several benefits since configurations can be kept simple and in case of a hardware failure, only one application would be affected. But it has some drawbacks which certain applications do not require and unable to benefit from the increased processing power. That means processing speed will be ideal or useless. For example, if any application needs small amount of processing speed but physical server has large amount of processing speed, then rest of the amount of processing speed is useless. We are unable to use the rest of the amount of processing speed.

Now the number of actively used applications has increased. Current computing areas such as the Internet have been the main reason for this growth. If the new functionality is impossible to achieve by modifying the existing system, a new system is required. Typically, increment in the number of applications also results in an increment in physical servers. Additional needs, like a separate test environment has made the situation even worse. When the costs of maintenance and location facilities are taken into account, the overall expenses quickly increase to an intolerable level. In the mainframe environment, similar phenomenon do not occur. Main reasons to this have been the price of the mainframe system and available partitioning techniques. Due to the high price, mainframes have been used only in situations where performance and availability of the IA-32 architecture is insufficient (Mc. Issac, K., 2003).

There are several approaches available to use resources more efficiently. If several servers are using the same application to provide different content, content management and distribution can be centralized to a single server or a smaller number of servers. Also several separate and independent applications can be combined into a single server. Each solution has its benefits and drawbacks. Since changes in the existing infrastructure should be minimized, a solution where administrators and users would not even know that

environment has changed is preferred. Server virtualization can be seen as one solution to these issues (Mc. Issac, K., 2003).

In recent years, many businesses have discovered the true strategic value of IT. To execute successfully, the entire organization is dependent on its IT infrastructure. It is not secret that IT departments are often faced with many constraints. They are often pushed to provide more services while staying within constrained budgets. And the costs of technical resources such as hardware, software and network devices tend to go up over time. So far, we covered an overview of the technology related to the implementation of server virtualization on open source platform. Now it is time to look at the business and technical challenges this solution is intended to solve.

Traditional operating system and software run on a physical computer. Sometimes business sector are concerned to maintain the load of these operating system, software and physical components and also several challenges exist to run a large number of physical servers in a data center. Traditional model is not flexible and can be inefficient. The planning and cost of proper infrastructure (operating system and software budget, foot square, rack space, power, cooling, cabling and server provisioning) are huge. In that case, integration of open source system and virtualization system are one of the solutions to reduce complexity and resources. With virtualization, several operating systems can run in parallel on a single central processing unit (CPU) and at the open source system which is free. This parallelism tends to reduce overhead costs. With using open source system and virtualization, an enterprise will be able to efficiently manage updates, minimize cost and handle rapid changes to the operating system and applications without disrupting the user. Ultimately, virtualization dramatically improves the efficiency and availability of resources and applications in an organization. Instead of relying on the old model of "one server, one application" that leads to underutilized resource, virtual resources are dynamically applied to meet business needs without any excess fat (Training Manual, VMware vSphere, 2011).

For modern business organizations, IT is keeping up with the pace of changes that are required in order to support business initiatives that can be challenging. It often seems that as soon as a new solution is

implemented, it requires the modifications of the infrastructure. Changes can come from within the IT department, for example, when a server must be upgraded to new hardware for maintenance reasons or from business units. Regardless of the reasons for change, IT departments that can react quickly provide a significant advantage to the organizations that they support. Through the use of virtualization, IT departments can create a fluid environment in which virtual computers can be dynamically started, stopped, moved, or copied throughout the environment. This can often be done without any physical effort and in a matter of minutes. A specific example of increasing agility is in reducing deployment times for new servers (Desai, A., 2007).

Overview of Virtualization Technology and Its Applications

Open Source System

The Linux kernel was developed by Finnish undergraduate student Linus Torvalds, who used the Internet to make the source code immediately available to others for free. Torvalds released Linux version 0.01 in September 1991 (Ununtu Website, .Xen, 2012). Open source expresses the system to practice in production and development of any software with free source code of its core module. In operating system, open source is of great use for users and developers. Without buying any one can work with that operating system or develop any module of that Open source Operating System.

The open source operating system (OS) is known as Linux. Linux systems are known by various names like Debian, Centos, Ubuntu, Redhat, Fedora and so on. Some of these linux systems are free and some are not. These open source OS provides us feature of UNIX. Using LINUX, we can provide a good number of services without payment. Whereas for that amount of service, UNIX wants thousand of USD or if we want to use Microsoft product would require thousands of USD. Here we have worked with one of Linux systems named Ubuntu for planning, designing and implementation of an enterprise system on open source using virtualization.

Virtualization

Virtualization is a technological concept that decouples physical hardware from a computer operating system. Virtualization allows consolidating and running multiple workloads as virtual machines on a single computer. A virtual machine is a computer that is created by software, that is like a physical computer, runs on an operating system and applications. Each virtual machine contains its own virtual hardware, including a virtual CPU, memory, hard disk and network interface card, which look like physical hardware to the operating systems and applications.

Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of an Enterprise System

In our work, we have implemented a core OS for XEN server, where we have to install Open Source OS for XEN controller. And we partition the storage for installing virtual OS. For this reason we have created 6 logical volumes, where we installed name server (ns1 & ns2), mail Server, web server, proxy server and some other servers. We used Open Source platform for all services. For name server, we used bind services and for front end we used myDNS service and back end MySQL. And for mail server we used Qmail server for enterprise services. For web server, we used apache server and for proxy services, we used Squid. Here we configured all servers and all configurations as given below:

Installation of Ubuntu Server in Xen Server

Xen is open source virtualization platform software. The University of Cambridge Computer Laboratory developed the first versions of Xen. The Xen community develops and maintains Xen as free software, licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPLv2). Xen is currently available for the IA-32, x86-64 and ARM computer architectures (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, Xen, 2012).

We have used Ubuntu 12.04 LTS for core OS of Xen server. The default kernel included in Ubuntu can be used directly with the Xen hypervisor as the management (or control) domain (Dom0 or Domain0 in Xen terminology) (XEN Website, 2012).

The rest of this guide gives a basic overview of how to set up a basic Xen system and create simple guests. Our example uses LVM for

virtual disks and network bridging for virtual network cards. It also assumes Xen 4.1 (the version available in 12.04) and the xendtoolstack. It assumes a familiarity with general virtualization issues, as well as with the specific Xen terminology. Please see the Xen wiki for more information (XEN Website, 2012).

Installation of Ubuntu

When we installed the Ubuntu, we using Partition method we chose "Guided - use the entire disk and setup LVM" option. Then, when prompted to enter "Amount of volume group to use for guided partitioning:" Enter a value just large enough for the Xen Dom0 system, leaving the rest for virtual disks. Enter a value smaller than the size of our installation drive. For example 10 GB or even 5 GB should be large enough for a minimal Xen Dom0 system. Entering a percentage of maximum size (e.g. 25%) is also a reasonable choice (Ununtu Website, Xen, 2012).

Xen Installation

We installed a 64-bit hypervisor which is 64-bit hypervisor which works with a 32-bit dom0 kernel, but allows to run 64-bit guests as well (Ununtu Website, Xen, 2012).

```
sudo apt-get install xen-hypervisor-amd64
```

Now we Modify GRUB to default to booting Xen:

```
sudo sed -i's/GRUB_DEFAULT=.*\+/GRUB_DEFAULT="Xen 4.1-amd64"/ /etc/default/grub
```

```
sudo update-grub
```

And Set the default toolstack to xm (aka xend):

```
sudo sed -i's/TOOLSTACK=.*\+/TOOLSTACK="xm"/ /etc/default/xen
```

Now reboot:

```
sudo reboot
```

And then verify that the installation has succeeded:

```
sudo xm list
```

Name	ID	Mem	VCPUs	State	Time(s)
Domain-0	0	945	1	r-----	11.3

Network Configuration

In network configuration, we used bridge mode configuration. And all other Xen server can communicate with any other network through its

bridge interface. It can be assumed that eth0 is both primary interface to dom0 and the interface VMs to use (Ununtu Website, Xen, 2012).

Configuration:

```
sudo apt-get install bridge-utils
```

Edit /etc/network/interfaces, and make it look like below:

```
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback
auto xenbr0
iface xenbr0 inetdhcp
bridge_ports eth0
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet manual
```

Restart networking to enable xenbr0 bridge:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/networking restart
```

Creating a PV Guest VM

We focus on Paravirtualized (or PV) guests. PV guests are guests that are made Xen-aware and therefore can be optimized for Xen (Ununtu Website, Xen, 2012).

```
sudo pv
```

Choose our volume group (VG)

Create LV

```
sudo lvcreate -L 4G -n ubuntu /dev/<VG>
```

```
getnetboot images
```

Choose an archive mirror <https://launchpad.net/ubuntu/+archivemirrors> (Ununtu Website, Xen, 2012).

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/lib/xen/images/ubuntu-netboot
```

```
cd /var/lib/xen/images/ubuntu-netboot
```

```
sudo wget <mirror>/ubuntu/dists/precise/main/installer-  
amd64/current/images/netboot/xen/initrd.gz
```

```
wget <mirror>/ubuntu/dists/precise/main/installer-  
amd64/current/images/netboot/xen/vmlinuz
```

An Example with a specific mirror chosen:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/lib/xen/images/ubuntu-netboot
```

```
cd /var/lib/xen/images/ubuntu-netboot
```

```
sudo wget http://mirror.anl.gov/pub/ubuntu/dists/precise/main/installer-  
amd64/current/images/netboot/xen/initrd.gz
```

```
sudo wget http://mirror.anl.gov/pub/ubuntu/dists/precise/main/installer-  
amd64/current/images/netboot/xen/vmlinuz
```

Set up the initial guest configuration: /etc/xen/ubuntu.cfg

```
name = "ubuntu"
```

```
memory = 256
```

```
disk = ['phy:/dev/<VG>/ubuntu,xvda,w']
```

```
vif = [ ' ]
```

```
kernel = "/var/lib/xen/images/ubuntu-netboot/vmlinuz"
```

```
ramdisk = "/var/lib/xen/images/ubuntu-netboot/initrd.gz"
```

```
extra = "debian-installer/exit/always_halt=true -- console=hvc0"
```

Start the VM and connect to console (-c):

```
sudoxm create /etc/xen/ubuntu.cfg -c
```

Do the install.

Once installed, we can use pygrub as the bootloader.

```
sudo ln -s /usr/lib/xen-4.1/bin/pygrub /usr/bin/pygrub
```

Once the installation is done, the VM will shut down. Next, change the guest config, /etc/xen/ubuntu.cfg:

```
name = "ubuntu"
```

```
memory = 256
```

```
disk = ['phy:/dev/<VG>/ubuntu,xvda,w']
```

```
vif = [ ' ]
```

```
bootloader = "pygrub"
```

```
#kernel = "/var/lib/xen/images/ubuntu-netboot/amd64/vmlinuz"
```

```
#ramdisk = "/var/lib/xen/images/ubuntu-netboot/amd64/initrd.gz"
```

```
#extra = "debian-installer/exit/always_halt=true -- console=hvc0"
```

Start the VM and connect to console (-c):

```
sudoxm create /etc/xen/ubuntu.cfg -c
```

Name Server on XEN

Step 1 : Install Ubuntu (Ununtu forum Website, 2012).

Step 2 : Install bind 9:

```
sudo apt-get install bind9 dnsutils
```

Step 3 : Configure the main Bind files. Usually, if we install Bind from the source code, we will have to edit the file named.conf. However, Ubuntu provides us with a pre-configured Bind, so I will edit another file:

sudo vi /etc/bind/named.conf.local

This is where We will insert our zones. By this way, a zone is a domain name that is referenced in the DNS server

Insert this in the named.conf.local file:

```
# This is the zone definition. replace example.com with our domain
name
zone "example.com" {
type master;
file "/etc/bind/zones/example.com.db";
};
zone "0.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
type master;
file "/etc/bind/zones/rev.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa";
};
```

Ok, now, let's edit the options file:

sudo vi /etc/bind/named.conf.options

```
forwarders {
# Replace the address below with the address of our provider's
DNS server
123.123.123.123;
};
```

Now, let's add the zone definition files (replace example.com with our domain name:

```
sudo mkdir /etc/bind/zones
sudo vi /etc/bind/zones/example.com.db
```

The zone definition file is where we put all the addresses / machine names that our DNS server will know. We can take the following example

```
// replace example.com with our domain name. do not forget the. after
the domain name!
// Also, replace ns1 with the name of our DNS server example.com.
IN SOA ns1.example.com. admin.example.com. (
// Do not modify the following lines!
2006081401
28800
```

```

                                3600
                                604800
                                38400)
// Replace the following line as necessary:
// ns1 = DNS Server name
// example.com = domain name
example.com.    IN    NS      ns1.example.com.
example.com.    IN    MX     10    mta.example.com.
// Replace the IP address with the right IP addresses.
www             IN    A      192.168.0.2
mta             IN    A      192.168.0.3
ns1             IN    A      192.168.0.1
```

Now, let us create the reverse DNS zone file:

```
sudo vi /etc/bind/zones/rev.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa
```

Copy and paste the following text, modify as needed:

```
//replace example.com with our domain name, ns1 with our DNS
server name.
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. admin.example.com. (
    2006081401;
    28800;
    604800;
    604800;
    86400 )
IN NS ns1.example.com.
1     IN PTR example.com
```

Ok, now we just need to restart bind:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/bind9 restart
```

We can now test the new DNS server.

Step 4: Modify the file resolv.conf with the following settings:

```
sudo vi /etc/resolv.conf
```

enter the following:

```
// replace example.com with our domain name, and 192.168.0.1 with
the address of our new DNS server.
search example.com
nameserver 192.168.0.1
```

Now, test our DNS:

dig example.com

Then, we install MyDNS & MySQL server with front end apt-get
install mysql-server mysql-client libmysqlclient 15-dev phpmyadmin
apt-get install mydns-mysql

Web Server

Install Apache (Ununtu Website, Install Apache, 2012) (Karvinen, 2012).

```
$ sudo apt-get install apache2
```

Test it.

Surf to our own server on our own local computer:

```
$ firefox "http://localhost"
```

Find out how our server is found on the net. Since anyone can use our IP address or DNS name to connect to our server:

```
$ ipaddr
```

Use our own IP address (eth0, first IP number, does not end .255)

```
$ firefox "http://1.2.3.4"
```

If DNS is working on our network, we can see our fully qualified domain name with:

```
$ host 1.2.3.4
```

User homepages

With user homepages, anything we put in public_html in our home directory is published on the web.

Enabling Userdir on Server

For newer Ubuntu such as 8.04 Hardy, we have to explicitly enable userdir module. On older ones such as 6.06 LTS Dapper, userdir is enabled by default.

```
$ sudo a2enmod userdir
```

```
$ sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

Test homepages

Go to our home directory

```
$ cd
```

Create a folder for public html files, note the underscore '_'

```
$ mkdirpublic_html
```

Check our name

```
$ whoami
```

Surf to ~ourname:

```
$ firefox "http://localhost/~tkarvine/"
```

We should see a directory listing of an empty directory. We can also try it using our IP address and a different machine.

If we see our homepage, then it is appreciable and well done. We successfully installed a server with user homepages. We can create some web pages with OpenOffice and save them to our public_html directory.

Conclusion and Discussion

The authors presented the Xen hypervisor which partitions the resources of a computer between a host operating system running several servers. By allowing 100 operating systems to run on a single server, we reduce the associated costs by two orders of magnitude. Furthermore, by turning the setup and configuration of each OS into the software concerned, we facilitate much smaller granularity timescales of hosting. As authors experimental results show in section 3, the performance of virtual server over virtualization platform is practically equivalent to the performance of the baseline proprietary software. This fact, which comes from the careful design of the interface between the two components, means that there is no appreciable cost in having the resource management facilities available.

We believe that open source and virtualization are sufficiently complete to be useful to a wider audience, and so intend to make a public release of our work in the very near future. We are still monitoring individual virtual machines and the control systems in perspective of an Internet-scale computing infrastructure. Now we have to focus on the performance issue of this work in the context of business organizations and take necessary steps with organizations demand.

Open Source and virtualization was considered as a great cost-saving alternative for developing information systems. Today, a more mature analysis based on a great deal of positive experiences and market data exists: Open Source - based on open standards - is not only cost-

effective but also possibly a more secure and robust alternative to vendor-controlled solutions and at the same time virtualization minimizes other hardware related implementation cost. Our in-depth understanding of the Open Source server platforms such as with Microsoft Windows platforms allow us to build practical custom solutions combining Open Source and commercial business applications, databases, and infrastructure in single physical device.

So, we do not take a holistic approach to Open Source system and virtualization system deployment in the business sector to ensure cost-effective, practical results (Mollah, 2013). Instead, we work with existing information technology infrastructure and focus on creating the right work-flow with proper user experience to meet our expectations. We spend a great deal of resources to research and keep up with latest, stable Open Source and virtualization technologies and find ways to integrate them with existing business systems.

References

- Desai, A. (2007) *Virtual Platform Management*, Realtimepublishers.com, Inc.
- Intel Corporation, *IA-32 Intel Architecture Software Developer's Manual*. Vol. 1: Basic Architecture. [pdf-document] 2003, [retrieved July10,2003].
From: <http://www.intel.com/design/pentium4/manuals/24547012.pdf>.
- Intel, *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer Manuals*,
<http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/processors/architectures-software-developer-manuals.html>, accessed on 19 December, 2012
- Karvinen, T. (2012), *Install Apache Web Server on Ubuntu*,
<http://terokarvinen.com/2008/install-apache-web-server-on-ubuntu-4>,
accessed on 28th December, 2012
- McIsaac, K., *Intel Server Consolidation: Part-1 Virtualization*, Meta Group, February 20, 2003
- Molla, A. Ashraf (2013), *To Design and Implement an Enterprise Virtualization Server Using Open Source Software*, MSc Thesis, 2013, Master's Program in Computer Networks and Communications of the Dept of Electrical & Electronic Engineering of the School of Engineering & Computer Science, Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB), Bashundhara, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Training Manual (2011), *VMware vSphere: Install, Configure and Manage*, VMware Inc.
- Ununtu forum Website, *How to: Setup a DNS server with bind*,
<http://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?t=236093>, accessed on 25th December, 2012

**Design and Implementation of a Low Cost Enterprise Virtualization Server System
Using Open Source Technology/Page 99-112**

Ununtu Website (2012) *Xen*, <https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Xen>, accessed on 25th December, 2012

Ununtu Website (2012) *Install Apache*,
<https://help.ubuntu.com/8.04/serverguide/httpd.html>, accessed on 28th December, 2012

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, *IA-32* (2012),
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IA-32>, accessed on 11 December, 2012

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, *Xen*, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xen, accessed on 20 December, 2012

XEN Website (2012) www.xen.org, accessed on 25th December, 2012

Language Policy and Planning for Bangla in the Current Context of Bangladesh: Possibilities and Constraints

Mohammad Arshad Ali¹⁰

Abstract: Language is a resource and like all other resources it needs planning with a view to deriving the maximum profit and pleasure through its optimum utilization. Since the very beginning of human civilization language has had a vital role in the life of its speakers as they, of necessity, use it to interact among themselves while living in society. Language planning is interlinked with the development of a nation since language, nation and country have become almost synonymous. Bangla language plays a key role in the life of the Bangladeshis as it has a glorious history of language movement which culminated in the liberation of the country ultimately serving in 1971 as an identity for the nation. The paper deals with the existing language planning and policy of Bangladesh to examine whether it is appropriate or not visavis the current condition of the Bangla language with the constraints it is faced with. The article considers the perceptions or attitudes of speakers of the language towards the language policy. The paper focuses on some of the limitations or constraints in the use of language in different spheres of national life. Investigation is also carried out to diagnose whether the practice of other languages is baneful to our mother tongue. The paper concludes by offering some suggestions as to how to implement the existing language policy properly and how to raise the status of Bangla in different spheres of national life and in the international arena at large.

Keywords: Language policy, language planning, lingua franca, national language, official language.

Introduction

A resource as language is, it is necessary to plan it as all resources call for planning for their optimum utilization to the all-round benefit of the stake-holders. In addition, language stands for the identity of a nation and it is more so for Bangladeshis as language acted as the greatest stimuli in our liberation movement. In 1952, we had to launch the Language Movement which accompanied by waves of popular demands and aspirations culminated into a nine month long Liberation War in 1971 earning for Bangladesh the sovereign status of an independent country. Though considered a monolingual country in

¹⁰ Treasurer, Prime University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
E-mail: treasurerprimeuniversity56@gmail.com

which more than 98% of the population speak Bangla, there are, however, more than ten languages in a small country like Bangladesh – Monipuri, Urdu, Chakma, Santali, Garo, Rakhain, Tipra, etc. And because of globalisation and socio-geographical situation people often mix languages, e.g. English, Hindi with Bangla consciously or unconsciously for the purpose of communication not only in daily life but also in media, advertisements, newspapers, books and so on. English also has gained special status in the country, notwithstanding the Government formulated Bangla Procholon Ain, 1987. The policy enunciated in the Bangla Implementation Act (**Bangla Procholon Ain**) needs evaluation with regard to its performance which involves an examination of the current status of Bangla language that has both **constraints and possibilities** and calls for efforts to find out ways that will pave for improvement.

Background of the Study: Glorious Movement for Bangla language

Beginning ostensibly in 1948 Language Movement climaxed in the killing of Bangla language Martyr on 21 February 1952, and consummated in the adoption of Bangla as one of the state languages of Pakistan in 1956. The question as to what would be the state language of Pakistan may be said to be twin born in the very year of its creation in 1947. The central leaders and the Urdu-speaking intellectuals of Pakistan declared that Urdu would be the state language of Pakistan just as Hindi became the state language of India. Pitted against it were the students and intellectuals of the then East Pakistan, who demanded that Bangla must be accorded the status of one of the state languages of Pakistan. The first Rastrabhasha Sangram Parishad (State Language Action Committee) was constituted towards the end of December with Professor Nurul Huq Bhuyian of Dhaka University as its convener. On 11 March, 1948 a country wide general strike was observed in East Pakistan in protest against the exclusion of Bangla from the the languages of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. Strikes were extended upto 15 March.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder and Governor General of Pakistan, came to visit East Pakistan on 19 March. In the two meetings he addressed in Dhaka he voiced his strong refutation against the popular demand for Bangla. He reiterated that Urdu alone

would be the state language of Pakistan. The declaration encountered instant protest, consequently spreading the Language Movement throughout the length and breadth of East Pakistan. The Dhaka University Language Action Committee came into being on 11 March 1950 with Abdul Matin as its convener. Their movement gained unabated momentum and by the beginning of 1952, the matter came to a head. Both Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan had been in their graves – Jinnah on 11th of September, 1948 and Liaquat Ali Khan (killed) on 16 October, 1951. Khwaja Nazimuddin had succeeded Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister of Pakistan. With the political crisis ceaselessly aggravating, the economic condition in East Pakistan also deteriorated. A sense of deprivation and exploitation intensified in East Pakistan and there grew a realization that Pakistani colonialism and cultural invasion were going to replace British imperialism. The Language Movement received an added momentum on 27 January 1952 when addressing a meeting at Paltan Maidan, Khwaja Nazimuddin declared that the people of East Pakistan might choose the language for their province, but only Urdu would be the state language of Pakistan. Instantaneous, strong and refuting came the response with the slogan, 'Rastrobhasha Bangla Chai' (we want Bangla as the state language) from the audience.

An All-Party Central Language Action Committee was formed with Kazi Golam Mahboob as its convener. The Language Action Committee decided to call a hartal and organize demonstration and processions on February 21 throughout East Pakistan. The Government imposed Section 144 in Dhaka, banning assemblies and demonstrations of all descriptions. The students, determined to violate Section 144, held a meeting at 11.00 a.m. on 21 February on the Dhaka University campus, at a location close to the present Dhaka Medical College Hospital, then Arts Faculty of Dhaka University. Thousands of students from different schools and colleges of Dhaka thronged in the university campus while armed police waited outside the gate. The students came out in groups shouting slogans and the police, unable to control the agitated students, fired upon them as they were heading on procession towards the Assembly Hall (at present October House of Jagannath Hall, University of Dhaka). Three young men, Rafiq Uddin Ahmed, Abdul Jabbar and Abdul Barkat, an MA

student of Political Science, were fatally wounded. Many injured persons were admitted to hospital. Among them Abdus Salam, an attendant at the Secretariat, subsequently succumbed to his injury.

Similar to the previous day, 22 February was equally a day of public demonstrations and police reprisals. The people held a janaza (prayer service for the dead) and brought out a mourning procession on which the police and the army jointly launched attacks resulting in several deaths, including that of a young man named Shafiqur Rahman. Many were injured and arrested. On 23 February, a memorial was erected at the spot where students had been killed. This temporary structure was replaced by a concrete memorial, the Shaheed Minar (Martyr's Memorial) in 1963.

The East Bengal Legislative Assembly (the provincial legislature) adopted a resolution recommending for according **Bangla the status of one of the state languages of Pakistan**. The language movement had, however, to continue till 1956 when its final victory came with the Pakistan Constituent Assembly obliged to adopt both Bangla and Urdu as the state languages of Pakistan.

International Mother Language Day

The UNESCO in its resolution at its headquarters in Paris in November 1999 proclaimed that 21st February be observed as International Mother Language Day throughout the world to commemorate the martyrs who sacrificed their lives on this very day in 1952 – surely a profound homage and glowing tribute paid by the international community to the language martyrs of Bangladesh. Following this declaration UN member countries around the world observe 21st February as the International Mother Language Day, thus globalizing the glorious sacrifice of Rafiq, Salam, Jabbar, Barkat and other martyrs as well as of those who suffered torture and repression in the hands of the authoritarian government of Pakistan for championing the cause of their mother tongue.

The Language Policy of Bangladesh

Language planning in Bangladesh is of paramount importance because language is not only a resource but also an emblem of national culture and tradition, solidarity and integrity. This crucial importance of the

Language necessitates careful and conscious planning.

Secession and consequent independence from Pakistan in 1971 generated a wave of nationalism which not only demolished Urdu but also dislodged English, conferring on Bangla (the first language) precedence at all levels of bureaucracy, education, administration and judiciary. The constitution which was written in Bangla declared, "The state language of the Republic is to be Bangla" (Part 1, Article 3). In 1987 the Government passed Bangla Procholon Ain, 1987 (Bangla Implementation Act) – a law to enforce the use of Bangla in all spheres of national life. The law provides that government offices must use Bangla in all their works thereby according Bangla with the status of national-official language of Bangladesh. English will be used as lingua franca in communication with foreign countries. Thus the Government promoted: *The learning use of the mother tongue to give students, people an anchor in their ethnic and cultural traditions, thus avoiding the excesses of westernization and hopefully preventing deculturalisation (Gopinathan 1998: 21).*

Status of English in Bangladesh: Past and Present

Through colonization English which is a native language of England spread over the world and emerged as the single important international language. The Britishers ruled over the Indian subcontinent as their colony for nearly two hundred years and introduced English as the medium of education, administration and commerce. Learning English was tantamount to achieving special social status. English continued to enjoy this status till the partition of India into India and Pakistan. The Language Movement in 1952 not only restored Bangla but also upraised using English virtually in the official activity to avoid language clash. The blood shedding Liberation War of 1971 earned independence for Bangladesh as well as a unique status for Bangla that replaced both Urdu and English. English lost its previous overriding importance. The Bangla Implementation Act, 1987 circumscribed the scope and use of English in socio-cultural domain but at the tertiary level English was allowed to continue parallel with Bangla as the language both of instruction and examinations. Now English is taught in primary, secondary, higher secondary and tertiary levels.

English is considered as a foreign language in Bangladesh. On the other hand, though officially it is not recognized by the government as a second language, English does serve as a second language for the people pursuing higher education and social status. Even as a foreign language, English takes on a special importance in the national educational policy. Though not officially enjoying the status of an official language for communication, it gradually became single most important language in Bangladesh so far as academic affairs and job placements are concerned, virtually becoming a tool for social advancement and economic development.

The people of Bangladesh who are acquainted with English often mix it with Bangla in their social discourse. Elite Bangladeshis tend to speak English words abruptly in their communication – a significant evidence of use of English along with Bangla through code mixing and code switching, and it has become a part of the socio-cultural milieu in Bangladesh.

The State of the Art

Though language planning has been going on for centuries, it has been the subject of intensive study only since the 1960s. Weinrich was first to use the term 'language planning' for a seminar held at Columbia University in 1957 as narrated by Haugen who himself introduced the term, 'language planning' in 1959 to signify a collective effort by Norway in shaping her national language. Haugen (1966:133) defines language planning as *"the activity of preparing a normative orthography, grammar, and dictionary for the guidance of writers and speakers in a non-homogenous speech community"*. The term language planning was, however, popularized by Rubin and Jernudd (1971) in their book, *Can Language Be Planned?*

Since then the term has been continuously used in literature by scholars like Fishman, Ferguson, Rubin, Das Gupta, Nahir, Kloss, Neustupny, Ruiz, etc. These scholars framed their theoretical formulations on the basis of their cross-national studies of language planning. The fact that more than a dozen of definitions of language planning were advanced after the publication of Haugen's article bears testimony to a lack of consensus or a universally accepted definition of the concept. A few definitions by different scholars are quoted below:

1. *"As I define it, the term Language planning includes the normative work in language academies and committees, all forms of what is commonly known as cultivation.... And all proposals for language reform or standardization". (Haugen, 1959)*
2. *"Language planning is deliberate language change; that is changes in the systems of language code or speaking or both that are planted by organizations that are established for such purpose solving and is characterized by the formulation and evaluation of alternatives for solving language problems to find the best (or optimal, most efficient) decision". (Rubin and Jernudd, 1971: 211)*
3. *"Language planning is an attempt to interfere deliberately with a language or one of its varieties: it is human intervention into natural processes of language change, diffusion, and erosion. That attempt may focus on either its status with regard to some other language or variety or its internal condition with a view to changing that condition, or on both of these since they are not mutually exclusive. The first focus results in status planning; the second results in corpus planning". (Wardaugh, 2010: 379)*
4. *"Language planning refers to a set of deliberate activities systematically designed to organize and develop the language resources of the community in an ordered schedule of time". (Das Gupta, 1973: 157)*
5. *"The term language planning refers to "the organized pursuit of solutions to language problems, typically at the national level". (Fishman, 1974:79)*
6. *Language planning may be defined as "government authorized, long term sustained and conscious effort to alter a language itself or to change a language's functions in a society for the purpose of solving communication problems". (Weinstein, 1983:37)*
7. *Language planning is "a problem solving activity concerned with deliberate language change for specific aims, which may be social, political or educational (or a mixture of all three)". (Kennedy, 1983 cited in Roy-Campbell and Gwete, 1983:208)*
8. *"Language planning is deliberate efforts to influence the behavior of others with respect to the acquisition, structure, or functional*

allocation of their language orders." (Cooper 1989:45)

Types of Language Planning

There are three types of language planning: Corpus planning, status planning and acquisition planning. Corpus planning and status planning are two interrelated components – they are twin in respect of their origin. Acquisition planning is their 'later born.'

Status Planning

Status planning implies the allocation of functions to a language or languages. Status planning involves assigning specific roles to a language or languages, primarily by the government, and secondarily by other interested institutions and organizations. Status planning mainly focuses on the formulation of language policies, enacting laws or framing rules to give a language or languages their particular official status. Status planning, therefore, deals with the functional allocation of a language as official national language or second language or foreign language.

Official language: a language that is used for government, business and other formal purposes within a country, Whether this is an international language such as French, English or Portuguese, or an African language like Kiswahili.....National language: either (a) an African Language that is also an official language, or (b) a language that has been decreed to be a national language of a country (Mkanganwi, 1992:10 - Mkanganwi dealt with the case of Zimbabwe in Africa).

It, therefore, follows that the form of planning which includes decisions about declaring one or more languages as official is regarded as status planning. Usually it is the government that makes decisions, implicit and explicit, with regard to status planning. Language policy decisions are actually political decisions that can only be taken by national governments. Thus, status planning is not divorced from overall national planning processes or social policies of the state. Status planning also includes decision as to whether a language is to be used as a regional, local language as in case of the provinces of India or whether it will be the medium of instruction in educational institutions or whether a language would be replaced by

another. It may also relate to the question of revival of a dead language or strengthening of an extinctive one.

We impart knowledge and skills almost exclusively in the Foreign language while the majority of our people, farmers and craftsmen, perform their daily tasks in Yoruba, Hausa, Ga, Igbo, Bambar, Kiswahili, etc... The question is: why not help them to improve their social, economic and political activities via the mother tongue? Why insist on their learning English or French first before modern technology could be introduced to them? In most developing countries, a few towns and cities operate in English, French, etc...while many rural villages and hamlets operate in the mother tongue. (Roy-Campbell and Gwete, 1997:107).

Corpus Planning

Wardaugh (2010) says, "*Corpus planning seeks to develop a variety of a language or a language, usually to standardize it, that is, to provide it with the means for serving every possible language function in society*". Corpus planning involves standardization, lexical modernization, terminology unification, stylistic simplification, purification, reform and graphization. Thus, corpus planning refers to the development of different facets of a language that enfold lexical development, codification and standardization or harmonization of a language, creation and updating of terminology as well as the structure of a language so that it may meet all the typical requirements of a standard language that is used in official domains, in higher education and in philosophical, scientific and technical discourses.

What the lack of corpus planning causes is sadly manifested in the following excerpt:

"...the current state of Bangla pronunciation reflects a very sad picture as heard even in the utterances of educated people. Some of the examples are (a) an age-old practice of mispronouncing Bangla letters and their phonic sounds, e.g., ebong (aebong), kebol (kaebol), shamanno (shamainno), broto (brot), mon (mwan). (b) The latest fad of pronouncing 'chhe' as used in the present perfect tense of verbs as 'saeh' that creates words like bolesaeh, koresaeh, etc., sound most weird particularly when heard on audio and audio-visual media. Such an attempt to modernize Bengali pronunciations is absolutely

ridiculous, ...the present day fashion of using too simple English words like 'so, but, always, again, because, then', etc., in spoken Bengali has rendered the language into a cheap and a hybrid one that can very well be described as pidgin Bengali. Some well-thought people describe such a morbid situation as Bangraji or Banglish. ...qualitative standardization of both spoken and written form of Bengali has to be made mandatory when presented in public forum both orally and in print. We are badly in need of some effective forms of remedial education on Bengali as a whole that in no way will mean discrediting anybody. Or else there is a fear that complacency might set in further so to relegate Bengali to a lesser language in our own country that has been the torch bearer of not only earning Bengali as one of the state languages but also raise everybody's mother tongue to a rank and status of pride across the globe." (The Daily Star, February 21, 2010).

Language cannot remain static; it must be moving with the march of civilization. Technological advancement and modernization demand formulation of new terms to describe new ideas or entities. It also involves the development of registers (level and style of a piece of writing or speech that is appropriate to the situation that it is used in) for specific subjects like journalism, computer science and economics through internationalism, using loanwords, compound words, and even creating new words by coinage, blending, conversion, etc.

Thus language changes and develops consistent with technological and societal developments. Hence, corpus planning is necessary to effect lexical, grammatical and stylistic changes to cope up with emerging vicissitudes of human knowledge and life. There can be no language of technical instruction without technical terminologies. Corpus planning may be summed up in the words of Haugen (1966): *the activity of preparing a normative orthography, grammar and a dictionary for guidance of writers and speakers in a non-homogeneous speech community.* (Haugen, 1966:133)

Status planning without concomitant corpus planning runs into a blind alley. Conversely, corpus planning without status planning is an amusing linguistic game, a futile technical exercise without social consequence. The two are interdependent and mutually supportive, not

exclusive, and thus require to be implemented simultaneously.

Acquisition Planning

Acquisition planning aims at increasing the number of users of a language – speakers, listeners, writers, and readers. Acquisition planning decides whether a language should be a compulsory subject or prerequisite for employment or entry into higher education or making the language as a medium of instruction. This is why, acquisition planning is also known as Language in Education Planning.

Stages of language planning

There are specific stages which reflect the systematic process of language planning. The ideal, model or systematic process of language planning involves four stages, e.g. fact-finding, planning, implementation and evaluation.

Fact-finding

The first step in the development of a language plan consists in carrying out an extensive research to collect attitudinal and demographic information which help planners to deduce, draft and formulate the target language policy. Three types of basic data – attitudinal, demographic and situational – are required in framing a language plan. Designing a feasible, objective and effective language plan calls for complete collection of these data.

Planning

In the second phase comes the actual planning. The planner formulates plans based on his knowledge strengthened by fact-findings regarding possibilities. Planning forms a natural follow-up to fact-finding as it facilitates to determine goals and strategies as well as predict outcomes. Once the goals are determined, appropriate strategies are to be contrived to achieve them. Then comes the final step in the planning stage that involves prediction of the possible outcomes.

Implementation

Implementation is the phase of the language planning process that puts strategies into operation. Language planners and government have to play active role in persuading and motivating the citizens to

accept the proposed language plan. The process of implementation is, undoubtedly, the most challenging and difficult stage because it is where the entire population is involved and it is extremely difficult to preascertain how people will react to the policy. Language planners who predetermine the goals of the language plan have to ensure that the plan will be effectively and successfully implemented by dint of gaining consensus or approximation of consensus of the majority of the population.

Evaluation

Evaluation is the final stage of the language planning process. This is the stage when the planner sees whether the plan has been implemented as conceived and designed and whether the actual outcomes match the predicted ones. This can be regarded as the most important stage as the successes or effectiveness and the limitations of the language plan are assessed here. Both goals and outcomes should be critically weighed and judged so that extents of success and failure could be specifically established.

Literature Review

Since the introduction of the term into literature by Haugen in 1959 numerous studies have been carried out dealing with the issues of language planning nationally and internationally. The present study looks at issues of language policy and planning in Bangladesh. The literature on language and language planning generally forms the background of the study. Haugen (1966) sees language planning as an *"activity of preparing a normative orthography, grammar, and guidance of writers and speakers in a non-homogeneous speech community."* (ibid 5)

Rubin & Jernudd (1971) concern themselves with problem solving, evaluation, and formulation of alternatives for solving language problems. Fishman (1973) refers to language planning as the organized pursuit of solutions to language problem at the national level.

Weinstein (1980) looks at it as governmental efforts to alter a language's functions in a society for the purpose of solving communication problem. Kennedy (1983) emphasizes that language

planning is a deliberate change for specific aim, social, political or educational (or a mixture of all three). Cooper (1989) perceives it as deliberate efforts to influence people's behavior with regard to structure, function and acquisition of their language. Wardaugh (2010) views it as human intervention into natural process of language change, diffusion and erosion.

Methodology

The study employs both primary and secondary research approaches. The primary research approach includes the views and experiences of the users of Bangla language e.g. students, teachers, officials, parents, common people, etc. who are directly concerned with it in their day-to-day activities. Both qualitative and quantitative research methods have been applied.

It uses questionnaires to, and interviews with, students and teachers of colleges and universities, both public and private, personnel of government and private organizations, parents and common people. The questions were prepared to explore the present condition of Bangla. A part of the questionnaire was designed for interview in which the respondents were asked to speak about the language they prefer in their family life and in their professional life. In the questionnaire related to interview the respondents were asked to talk about the existing condition of Bangla and the language policy as well as the ways for its improvement.

Data Collection and Analysis and Findings

The results of the study are obtained by data collection process through questionnaire to which teachers, students, government employees, private employees, parents and common people in Dhaka city are respondents. The data gathered from the respondents of various professions are analysed question by question.

To the question whether they are aware of any language policy of Bangladesh, 62% of the respondents know that Bangladesh has a language policy because it is well circulated that Bangla is the state language of the country. They further say that in the month of February every year they find announcements and programs in different media, though they do not see much progress in its

implementation, they express about the existing state of things. Rueful it may be but the fact remains that 32% of the respondents are not aware of the existence of the state policy of the language implying that there is a great necessity for its wider publicity among the masses; bigger efforts are to be employed.

The data gathered on the question of whether the existing language policy is satisfactory reflect that 34% of the respondents view the language policy as satisfactory while 42% of them consider it unsatisfactory with the rest 24% having confessed that they have lack of knowledge as to the effectiveness and performance of the policy.

The responses reveal that 34% of the respondents consider the Language Policy as satisfactory on the ground that the constitutional provision of Bangla as the state language and the enactment of Bangla Implementation Act, 1987 are recognition of the sacrifice of the language martyrs. It is also satisfactory because Bangla is the language which 98% people of the country use as their means of communication in every day life. Bangla also symbolises the national unity and solidarity. The policy, if implemented, will help improve the level of literacy. The state language Bangla helps to access information and understand the laws and rules of the country. The UNESCO proclamation of the 21st February as the International Mother Language Day further confirms the necessity and right of Bangla as the state language of the people with almost all of them using the language in their daily activities.

People expressing 'unsatisfactory' opinion of the language policy dub it as being confined to paper only. The policy enshrines a supreme position for Bangla language but that policy is not practiced at work, in meetings, offices, courts, etc. The policy serves only as a measure for political expediency. It subscribes to the stereotyped principle of monolingualism. These people suggest that English should be added as an official language. An official language should be one that is globally communicable. We cannot communicate in Bangla while in foreign countries. The sooner we recognize that English is by far the only language we can use effectively across cultural lines in international arena, the greater good will it bring for the country. One official languages is not enough for a country. People should enjoy the

opportunity to speak any language they want to. It is good that "This questionnaire is in English and I can complete it in English". It is good to promote and develop all varieties to the same status like Bangla and allocate more programs on TV.

Is the use of language in offices, educational institutions, TV, etc. consistent with the language policy ? To this 40% of the respondents speak that the language that is being used in the offices, schools, colleges and TV is in conformity with the existing language policy while the equal number tell of its nonconformity and half this number tell of their lack of knowledge about the policy and its contents. People having positive view point out that important documents, information, announcements are rendered in Bangla and as such every citizen can have access . TV programmes are run in Bangla language. People communicate and interact in Bangla language. Students are taught in Bangla in schools and colleges. BTV and private TV channels of Bangladesh conduct programs on how to pronounce correct form of Bangla words. Bangla is used to write rules and laws. Those dissatisfied at the present usage of Bangla complain that many institutions especially private offices and universities do not comply with the language policy of the country since English is used almost exclusively by most of these institutions. English receives preferential treatment and most of the employees are still expected to use English. There are schools where Bangla language is discouraged and almost excluded from the curriculum.

To the question: Is it possible to implement the language policy? data from respondents exhibit that 50% of them consider the language policy as implementable whereas 24% as unimplementable; still 26% of the population show their inability to make answer to the question. The respondents supporting the implementability of the policy suggest that in order to implement the policy, politicians must practice what they preach. They must strive to use Bangla language in Parliament and in political rallies properly. The government and its different organs and departments should get the policy implemented. Not that there are no ways and means for making financial provisions required for the implementation. If the government adopts less investing in arms, jets and foreign tours and adopts corruption prevention

measurers and curtails expenditure on less necessary or unnecessary heads, the money thus saved could be utilized for the development of the language and implementation of the policy.

If the government, inspired by the best intention, appoint adequate number of language practitioners with enough interpreters, translators, educators, and allocate necessary resources and involve all the stakeholders, it could be possible to implement such a policy. National commitment and governmental determination to enforce the policy is an essential prerequisite to implement it.

The Language Implementation Cell of the government should be well-equipped to implement the language policy by ensuring that public institutions and companies comply with the language policy properly. It should make people aware of the importance of language and arouse up their consciousness about the essence of the language movement. People should be adequately informed and made aware about it so that they can accept it in their own interest.

The opposite view is that Bangladesh does not have adequate resources to implement such a policy. Corporate companies resist change. They feel more comfortable with English. To them English is still the language of prestige superior to other languages. Bangla has gained world wide status with the declaration of the international mother language day, but we can not communicate internationally as we can in English. Even it is not used as a language of workplace all over the country. Bangla has not reached the same level of development as English; there is also lack of vocabulary as a lot of English words do not have synonyms in Bangla.

As almost everyone in Bangladesh can speak and write in Bangla, it is used as a common means of communication. As every employee is not good at English, all of them cannot communicate in English. Bangla is used as lingua franca among the different languages. Most books on different subjects are written in Bangla. Bangla continues as the medium of instruction at schools, colleges and universities. There exist lack of confidence, lack of responsibility and of knowledge of Bangla language. This relegates Bangla to an inferior status. English is the medium of communication for the private organizations. English medium schools have grown like mushrooms in Dhaka and other

cities indicating, among others, that efficiency in English, not Bangla, helps students receive higher education from abroad. Government should make provision for English as another official language, because one language cannot serve the whole nation and all its purposes and domains.

English has assumed the importance of a prerequisite for entry in the job market. Almost everything is done in English. Most companies, institutions, NGOs and employers prefer English. Because we are in the grip of globalization and because of job scarcity at home, people cannot but flock for employment to overseas where they will have to use English.

The present young generation tends to prefer English to their mother tongue. Indoctrination and colonial legacy impel Bangla language speakers to prefer English as a medium of instruction. People presume that by communicating in English they acquire special status. Young people take pride in using English in their communication. English appears to become the first language of a good many English medium school going children. A Bangla language speaker is found to bank on English word when he fails to have the native equivalent and is lethargic to find it out. Using English sometimes makes them appear to be knowledgeable and intelligent.

Guardians are eager to send their children to English medium schools. Even they use English at home. They gradually become far removed from the mother tongue resulting in the up-coming generation turning into foreigners in their own country. Let alone the upper class, the middle class people are also prone to send children to English medium schools. In order to improve their children's communicative skill in English they also speak English at home. Most of the students who have been to English medium school fail to develop Bangla speaking skills; they do not understand many Bangla words; cannot express themselves or communicate with others in Bangla. Bangla language is not properly developed to be capable enough to communicate in the world of information and technology as English is.

A great many scholars are at untiring pains to preserve, develop and strengthen Bangla language. Researchers are carrying out research on Bangla language and explore new Bangla word to replace the existing

English word in mixed use. Bangla Academy has published English to Bangla dictionary that serves as a sure measure for the promotion and development of Bangla. It is the duty of the citizens to use Bangla in every activity and interaction in their professional, educational as well as personal life. Realisation should instill in the people that speaking Bangla language does not mean that one is not educated, rather it testifies the spirit of confidence and sense of pride in the mother tongue. Is it possible for Bangladeshis to imagine life without Bangla language? For example, when we tell jokes in Bangla, it does not have the same impact as when we tell that joke in English. The question of extinction of Bangla is an absolutely unthinkable and untenable proposition rather it is a figment of the perfervid mind. Is it imaginable that Bangladesh will cease to exist? Similarly, Bangla will exist so long as the Bangali nation exists. Bangla is not simply a language, it is part of our very being. Our culture is entwined with our language. Bangla is synonymous and identical with the nation and the country. As long as we continue to observe and maintain its official status in right earnest, its existence is guaranteed. We should make Bangla language compulsory and encourage our kids to speak the language. It is imperative on our part to make them realize how important our language is, how glorious its history is and how precious its resources are.

At present English has been so deeply and widely diffused in our culture that its mixture with Bangla has been a common and constant phenomenon. "Banglish", as popularly termed today, is the use of the English diction inserted randomly in Bangla discourse. This profusion makes conversation in Bangla containing as much as 30% to 40% English words. The use of Banglish has been constantly increasing in popular media, such as in television and private radio channels. Hosts of public events and concerts are often seen speaking Banglish to the amusement of the audience. They think that for globalization English has become a gateway to the world and being able to use English adds a new dimension to one's career and clout.

There is a profuse use of English in private organizations causing therein a rapid decline of Bangla language. Only 28% private organizations use Bangla as their main official language. English is used by 72%.

The voice of disagreement with it, however, asserts that people shed their blood for the prestige of Bangla. So to respect their sacrifice we should not mix up Bangla underscoring that the mixture is an upstart trend that damages the purity of the mother tongue.

Interviews

Interviews were taken from the people who participated in the questionnaire part. But the main focus of the interview was the persons who have professional attachment with educational institutions, long and extensive exposure to the practice of Bangla and expertise in the sociolinguistic field of study as well as teaching languages or and a state of the art knowledge about language planning and related affairs.

These scholars comment that our mother tongue has been adorned with status planning in that it has been conferred the dignity of the state language by the supreme law of the land – the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Article 3 of the Constitution). As a measure of materializing the constitutional provision enactment of a law under the name and style of 'Bangla Procholan Ain, 1987' (Bangla Implementation Act) has also been made with clear and focused direction that all communication activities of the nation should be carried out through the medium of Bangla. This status has been made all the more singly prominent and dominant in that there is no other language even English which enjoyed a prestigious position in sociolinguistic domain earlier has been accorded any sort of recognition as a second language or a regional language or allowed any function in the affairs of the state save and except in dealing with external or foreign affairs. This crowning of Bangla has, however, remained simply a semblance of its status. The Bangla Procholon Ain has not been able to enjoy the fortune of its being implemented in letter and spirit even in the ministries, let alone in its offices outside the Secretariat, the apex administrative hub. The situation is so much so deplorable that on the 16th of February this year (2014) after as many as 42 long years of constitutional endorsement the Supreme Court had to issue a *Rule Nisi* asking the government to show cause why Bangla has not been implemented in all offices of the government. Paradoxically enough, the first circular that is available

with the Bangla Bhasha Bastabayon Kosh (the Bangla Language Implementation Cell) – the administrative body invested with the responsibility of execution of the government decision of obligatorily using Bangla in all spheres of public life, is in English. The interview gave out that the sincerity of the government functionaries is not as intense as it should be in matters of execution of the policy as is usually evident in other affairs too. Status planning is clearly unequivocally endorsed by the constitution and subsequently made legally binding with implication of being justiciable in the court of law by the enactment of the Bangla Implementation Act, 1987 in case of breach by any employee. In spite of the fact of the offence having been identified as misconduct punishable under the Government Employees Discipline and Appeal Rules, English is in rampant use in most offices – a laxity galore. Dignity conferred upon something requires to be fortified by measures of strengthening its effectiveness and efficacy which are lacking unmistakably in case of Bangla. Corpus planning that makes the language functionable in different domains of necessity has yet to be done even to the minimum necessary level. This aspect of planning that deals with the reinvestment and reinforcement of the characteristics of the language has been neglected or done perfunctorily. For example, expanding vocabulary through the creation and coining of terms and standardization of the current terms, spelling rules, simplification of registers, development of orthographies, prescription of standard pronunciation rules etc. have not been attempted at properly according to what its status (state language) calls for in order to maintain and carry out the purpose, position, prominence and proportion that the constitution has so singly and dedicatedly conferred upon it. Computerization which has now become almost sole mechanism to render every bit of human thought and action into communicable form has not been developed in our country to carry out all the functions a national language is required to perform. The experts rue that budgetary allocations are too straitened to put into practice many things that are within their power to do. It is certainly impossible to develop the language without socio-political, cultural and economic factors co-operating and conducing to it. It is imperative that once language policy is set up, planning is done and aims are fixed up, the

materials and equipment should be made available to perform the functions designated to it. It is where the government should allocate the financial resources adequate for the promotion of the cause of the national language. Language is both a means of communication and a carrier of culture. That is why, indigenous people's languages needs recognition by way of allocating the function of medium of instruction upto the elementary level at the least. The role of the culture of indigenous people may contribute to solving societal problems (political ones including) if an enhancement is made to the status of their languages. (VIRRI: 2003).

Suggestion and Conclusion

The analyses of the data collected from different groups of people including students, teachers, employes, parents and common people unmistakably bear out that the Bangladeshis use English in their day-to-day life beside Bangla. As young generation use Bangla and English they mix-up both the languages by the processes of amalgamation known as code-mixing and code-switching . As a result, Bangla language suffers from distortion. Media like F.M radio, TV channels are virtual agents of making Bangla distorted. This trend is rising alarmingly. They indoctrinate the young people to use this kind of language.

Shakespeare's *King Henry IV* was dissatisfied at the dissolute way of life his son Prince Hall was pursuing in an almost indoctrinated manner influenced by Falstaff and so the king rued and expressed his concern for the future king by warning that "Uneasy lies (should lie) the head that wears a crown" and as such drew attention to the necessary reform, regeneration and restrengthening of the Heir-apparent. The Constitution of the state has crowned the language but the queen (Bangla) to prove herself equal to the task that she is charged with should be reformed, have rejuvenation and re-strengthening in the form of strict application of the Bangla Implementation Act, 1987 by compulsory adherence as well as motivation.

Bangla Implementation Act, 1987 is confined in paper only. There is, however, no serious initiative taken for its implementation through wider circulation in print and electronic media by the government making it unknown or oblivious from public life and memory. For

multifarious reasons and multilateral purposes, we have to communicate with other countries. So government should take proper steps for English for its application in foreign affairs and trade, higher education abroad, etc. In order to promote Bangla in official affairs, it is very important to introduce a new extensive Bangla learning syllabus and teaching for every class upto secondary level. The government should develop and introduce new Bangla format official documents which should be compulsorily followed by every government office at first and private organization must adopt those in a reasonable time period. In this case the government should be rigorous and straight forward about the use of language making a comparative study of the existing language policy in the perspective of the prevalent conditions of our country with those of other countries along with their impacts of implementation.

The following policy measures may be adopted:

1. All people of Bangladesh including the tribal and indigenous should be provided primary education in their mother tongue.
2. Bangla will be the medium of instruction and a second language like English will be taught in the secondary level.
3. At higher secondary level the instruction in subjects like mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and other science related subjects should be carried out in English to impart education comparable to the world standard. Bengali medium may, however, be allowed.
4. English should be the medium of instruction in higher education which should be made research oriented to harness creativity of the learners to prove them equal to the existing and upcoming challenges of life for the vitality of the nation. Bengali medium may continue side by side but appropriate textbooks incorporating the latest development in the relevant field of knowledge should be made available with the award of incentive to the scholars for the task.
5. Pure Bangla (high variety) should be used as official language within the country, but in case of foreign affairs and external trade English will be used as official language.
6. For all varieties of languages a comprehensive plan including

status, corpus and acquisition aspects should be formulated and implemented in letter and spirit according to the specified time schedule.

7. Media-mixing of Bangla with other languages should be banned in order to keep the mother language untainted, unimpaired and undistorted; otherwise the language will not survive as it should with its proper proportions, thereby relegating Bangla to the status of an inferior language in spite of the fact of its not only earning the status of a state language but also contributing to glorifying the right of all the languages of the world through the declaration of the UNESCO.

8. All the formats/documents will be developed in Bangla but for external affairs and foreign trade purpose only English will be allowed.

9. Computerization of the global standard should be in place so that Bangla can derive all the properties and characteristics of the developed languages like English in order to carry out functions in all the existing and emerging domains.

10. Status planning is done by the Article 3 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh but corpus planning has been very insignificantly attended to. So expanding vocabulary through the creation and coining of new terms and standardization of the current terms, framing and adoption of uniform spelling rules, simplification of registers, development of orthographies, prescription of standard pronunciation rules, etc are the measures unavoidably to be adopted without delay in order to meet all the requirements of a standard national language that is used in official domains, in higher education, in philosophical, scientific and technical discourses in particular along with emerging domains.

11. Adequate budgetary allocations by the government are indispensably necessary to carry out the measures proposed above.

Finally, it is not only government's duty to preserve Bangla language but the duty of the citizens to use the language in a proper way to honor the language martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the prestige and dignity of Bangla to establish it in its right place. And if we fail to uphold the prestige of Bangla, we will lose our identity. It is by

putting the above measures in place that we can bridge the gap between appearance and reality – a derivation of Shakespearean world view as propounded in his dramas of unrivalled achievement – that exists in the matter of avowed policy and actual implementation thereof.

References

- Cooper, R.L. (1989) *Language Planning and Social Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fishman, J., ed. (1974) '*Advances in Language Planning*' Vol. 5. The Hague: Mouton.
- Gupta, D. (1973) 'Language Planning and Public Policy: An Analytical Outline of the Policy Process to Language Planning in India' *Report of the 23rd Annual Roundtable Meeting in Linguistics and Language Studies*: Georgetown University Press, Washington DC.
- Haugen, E. (1959) 'Planning for a Standard Language in Norway' *Anthropological Linguistics*; Vol. 1, No.3: University of Wisconsin.
- Haugen, E. (1966) *Language Conflict and Language Planning: The Case of Modern Norway*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Karam J. F. (1974) 'Towards a Definition of Language Planning' *Advances in Language Planning*. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Mkanganwi, K. (1992) 'Language Planning in Southern Africa' article in Crawhall, N.T. (ed) *Democratically Speaking: International Perspectives on Language Planning*. South Africa: National Language Project.
- Roy-Campbell, Z.M. and Gwete, W.B. (1997) *Language Policy and Planning* (ECS 207) University of Zimbabwe: Centre for Distance Education.
- Rubin, J. and Björn H. Jernudd. (1971). 'Can language be planned?' *Sociolinguistic Theory and Practice for Developing Nations*. University Press, Hawaii.
- Ruiz, Jaffe, Marilyn. (1976) 'Language Maintenance Bilingual Education and Philosophies of Bilingualism in United States' *International Directions of Bilingual Education*. pp. 527-550.
- Ruiz, Jaffe, Marilyn. (1984) 'Orientations in Language Planning' *NAFE Journal*: pp. 15-34, USA.
- Tollefson, James W. (1981) 'Centralized and Decentralized Language Planning' *Language Problems & Language Planning* Vol. 5 No. 2, pp.175-188, USA: John Benjamins Publication Company.
- Thorburn, S.D. (1971) 'Cost Benefit Analysis in Language Planning.' *Can Language Be Planned?*: pp. 283-305.

VIRIRI, A. (2003) 'Language Planning in Zimbabwe; the Conversation and Management of Indigenous Language in Zimbabwe'. Paper presented at ICOMOS 14th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, on the 30th of October, 2003.

Wardhaugh, R.(2010) 6th ed., *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Hong Kong: John Wiley & Sons Publication Ltd.

Weinstein, B. (1983) *The Civic Tongue: Political Consequences of Language Choices*. New York and London: Longman.

Articles and Contributors

Unplanned Urbanization and Problems of Housing in Bangladesh: A Study of Dhaka Mega City

Mohammad Zulfiquar Hossain

Nora in *A Doll's House*: A Portrayal of Emancipation and Empowerment: A Feminist Perspective

Md. Abdul Awal

Genesis of White Collar Crime with Special Reference to Bangladesh

Md. Nazir Ahmed

CLT in Remedial English Language Teaching at the Tertiary Level in Bangladesh: Challenges Faced by the Teachers and the Learners

Md. Moniruz Zaman

Md. Abul Kalam Azad

Sharif Rakib Hasan

The World Economic Power Game: Amazing Development of China During the Last Thirty Five Years

M. A. Jalil

Design and Implementation of a Low Cost Enterprise Virtualization Server System Using Open Source Technology

M Abdus Sobhan

Ali Ashraf Molla

Language Policy and Planning for Bangla in the Current Context of Bangladesh: Possibilities and Constraints

Mohammad Arshad Ali

Book Review

Asian Perspectives on Human Evolution by A. R. Sankhyan (ed.). pp. 312 + xix, tables, figures, photographs, index, 2009. Serials Publications: New Delhi. Hard cover. Price 995/-

P. Dash Sharma

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

Volume-7

Number-2

July- December 2013

PRIME UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



PRIME UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

**2A/1, North East of Darussalam Road
Section-1, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216.**

ISSN 1995-5332