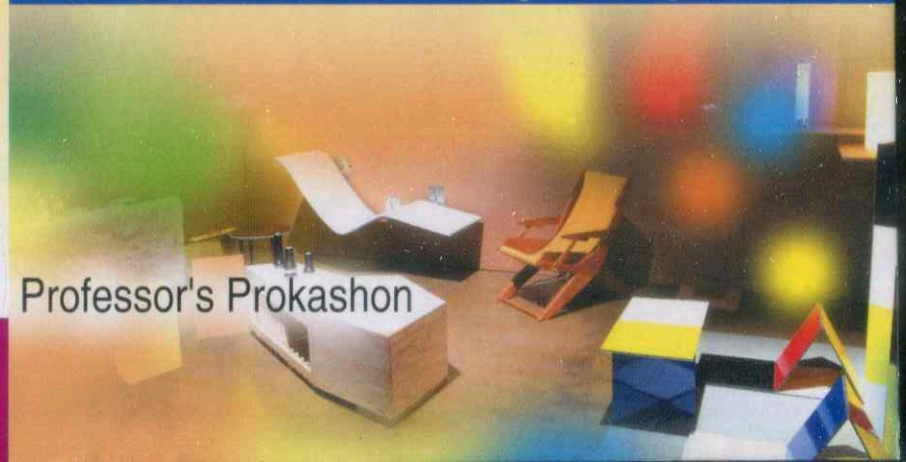
New Syllabus
35th BCS Written Exam
For 200 Marks

Professor's BCS ENGLISH

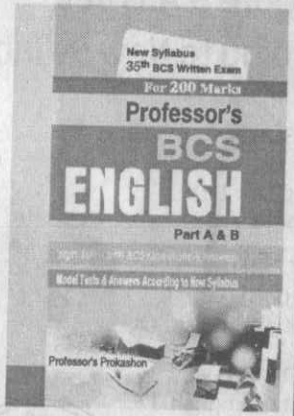
Part A & B

With 10th - 34th BCS Questions & Answers

Model Tests & Answers According to New Syllabus



Professor's Prokashon



Professor's
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বইটি কেন আপনার জন্য আদর্শ

বিসিএসসহ যে কোনো পরীক্ষায় ইংরেজি বিষয়ের প্রশ্নের ধরন নিয়ে পরীক্ষার্থীদের মাঝে কিছুটা আতঙ্ক বিরাজ করে। তাছাড়া এবারের ২০০ নম্বরের PART-A ও PART-B এর পরীক্ষা একদিনে ৪ ঘণ্টায় অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। এ বিষয়টি বিবেচনায় রেখে ৩৫তম BCS Written English-এর নতুন Syllabus অনুযায়ী পরীক্ষার্থীদের চাহিদা ও প্রত্যাশা পূরণের জন্য প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে 'Professor's BCS English' বইটি। আমরা বিশ্বাস করি বিগত বছরগুলোর মতো এবারও এ বইটি আপনাদের সাফল্য অর্জনে সহায়তা করবে ইনশাআল্লাহ। সম্পূর্ণ সিলেবাসের আলোকে নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়গুলো দ্বারা সাজানো হয়েছে পুরো বইটি।

Part-A : Marks 100

1. **Thematic Questions (30) :** এ অধ্যায়ে প্রদত্ত Passage থেকে Thematic-based বিভিন্ন Questions-এর Answer করতে হবে। পরীক্ষার্থীদের Well-trained করার জন্য ১০টি Model Passage-এর আলোকে বিভিন্ন ধরনের Thematic Questions সাজানো হয়েছে এবং Answer করার Strategy-গুলোও সংযোজন করা হয়েছে এ অংশে।
2. **Grammar and Usage (30) :** প্রদত্ত Passage থেকে কোন ধরনের Grammar-based Questions আসতে পারে তার চমৎকার Exercise দেওয়া হয়েছে Sample Questions-এ। আর Grammar-এর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ও সম্ভাব্য Item-গুলো সংযোজন করা হয়েছে এ অধ্যায়ে।
3. **Summary Writing (20) :** প্রদত্ত Passage-টির Summary লিখতে হবে এবার BCS পরীক্ষায়। এজন্য Summary লেখার Technique-সহ পর্যাপ্ত Passage এবং এদের Summary দিয়ে সাজানো হয়েছে এ Chapter।
4. **A Letter to the Editor (20) :** প্রদত্ত Passage-টির Theme-এর আলোকে Newspaper-এ প্রকাশ উপযোগী একটি Letter লিখতে হবে Editor বরাবর। Passage-এর Theme basis-এ কিভাবে Letter লিখতে হবে তা Sample Question-এ দেওয়া হয়েছে। আরো বেশি Practice করার জন্য এ অধ্যায়ে সংযোজন করা হয়েছে ৩০টিরও বেশি Letter।

Part-B : Marks 100

1. **Essay Writing (50) :** নির্দিষ্ট Word Limit-এর মধ্যে একটি Essay লিখতে হবে। এ জন্য প্রায় ১০০টি Essay-এর ঘনঘটা ঘটেছে আমাদের Essay অধ্যায়ে। সাথে দেয়া হয়েছে Essay লেখার Tecnique-ও।
2. **Translation (25 + 25 = 50) :** এ অধ্যায়ে ইংরেজি থেকে বাংলা এবং বাংলা থেকে ইংরেজি– দু ধরনের অনুবাদ করতে হয়। পরীক্ষার্থীদের শানিত মেধা যাচাইয়ের জন্য পর্যাপ্ত Passage Translation দেয়া হয়েছে বইটিতে।

সর্বোপরি সম্ভাব্য অধ্যায়গুলোর সাথে বিগত বছরের প্রশ্ন সমাধান উপস্থাপন করার পরও পরীক্ষার্থীদের প্রশ্নের ধরন বোঝার সুবিধার্থে বইয়ের শুরুতে ১০ম থেকে ৩৪তম বিসিএস-এর প্রশ্ন ও সমাধান প্রদান করা হয়েছে। পাশাপাশি বিগত বিসিএস প্রশ্নের আদলে ২০ সেট Sample Question & Answers সংযোজন করা হয়েছে। অতএব, বইটি সঠিকভাবে চর্চা করলে আপনার সাফল্যের পথ অনেক সহজ হবে বলে আমাদের বিশ্বাস।

Syllabus

ENGLISH

(For both General and Technical/Professional Cadres)
Total Marks-200

Part-A
Marks-100

01. **Reading Comprehension**
An unseen passage dealing with a topic relevant to our times will be set. Candidates will be required to answer (a) a number of thematic questions that will test their understanding of the passage (30 marks) and (b) a number of questions related to grammar and usage. (30 marks)

02. Candidates will be required to write a summary of the given passage in their own words within 100 words. (20 marks)

03. Candidates will have to write a letter relating to the thematic issue of the given passage to the editor of an English newspaper. (20 marks)

Part-B
Marks-100

01. Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a topic related to an issue of topical relevance. The essay must conform to the word limit set and must convey a candidate's ability to express his or her ideas clearly and correctly in English as well as reflect and analyze a topic of contemporay interest. (50 marks)

02. **Translation from English into Bangla and Bangla into English**
Candidates will be required to translate a short passage from Bangla into English and another from English into Bangla (25+25=50 marks)

Contents

BCS QUESTIONS & ANSWERS : 34th – 10th BCS

- BCS QUESTIONS & ANSWERS : 34th – 10th BCS 03
- ⊙ 34th BCS 2014 13
- ⊙ 33rd BCS 2012 21
- ⊙ 32nd BCS 2012 (Special) 31
- ⊙ 31st BCS 2011 42
- ⊙ 30th BCS 2011 52
- ⊙ 29th BCS 2010 63
- ⊙ 28th BCS 2009 75
- ⊙ 27th BCS 2006 83
- ⊙ 25th BCS 2005 87
- ⊙ 24th BCS 2003 90
- ⊙ 23rd BCS 2001 (Special) 94
- ⊙ 22nd BCS 2001 97
- ⊙ 21st BCS 1999 100
- ⊙ 20th BCS 1999 105
- ⊙ 18th BCS 1998 109
- ⊙ 17th BCS 1996 113
- ⊙ 15th BCS 1994 118
- ⊙ 13th BCS 1992 122
- ⊙ 11th BCS 1991 125
- ⊙ 10th BCS 1990

CONTENTS

PART A

Sample Question Part A

According to New Syllabus : 10 Sets

- Sample Question–01 03
- Sample Question–02 10
- Sample Question–03 16
- Sample Question–04 22
- Sample Question–05 28
- Sample Question–06 35
- Sample Question–07 41
- Sample Question–08 47
- Sample Question–09 53
- Sample Question–10 61

Chapter 01 I Thematic Questions [Marks 30]

Passage No. 01 69
Passage No. 02 71
Passage No. 03 74
Passage No. 04 76
Passage No. 05 79
Passage No. 06 83
Passage No. 07 85
Passage No. 08 88
Passage No. 09 91
Passage No. 10 93

Chapter 02 I Grammar and Usage [Marks 30]

A. Use of Verb

Use of Correct form of Verb with hints 98
More Important Examples 110
BCS Written Questions and Answers 113

B. Transformation of Sentences

Transformation of Sentences 117
Transformation of Degrees 123

C. Voice

Active থেকে Passive করার কিছু মৌলিক নিয়ম 125
Voice Change of Sentences in Different Tenses 126
Voice Change of Interrogative Sentences 128
Voice Change of Imperative Sentences 128
Voice Change of Intransitive Verb 129
Quasi-passive Verbs 130
Objects that can not be used as subjects in the passive voice 131
Transitive verbs that can not be changed into passive form 132
Double Object 133
More Examples 134
BCS Written Questions and Answers 136

D. Narration

Rules of Narration 141
More Examples 149
BCS Written Questions and Answers 150

E. Correction of Sentences

Number 155
Article 157
Subject-Verb Agreement 158
Tense/Right Form of Verb 161
Parallelism 166
Redundancy 166
Use of Right Word 167
Omission and Commission 167
More Discussion on Correction 168
BCS Written Questions & Answers 197

CONTENTS

F. Preposition

Details on Preposition 209
Some Preposition's : Differences and Uses 220
কতিপয় preposition-এর বিশেষ ব্যবহার 224
Appropriate Preposition 228
BCS Written Questions and Answers 238

G. Uses of Idioms & Phrases

Structure of Idioms & Phrases 245
Idioms & Phrases 248
Phrasal Verbs 288
Group Verb 296
BCS Written Questions and Answers 302

Chapter 03 I Summary Writing [Marks 20]

Important Summary 309
BCS Written Questions and Answers 334

Chapter 04 I Writing Letter to the Editor [Marks 20]

Some Important Letter to the Editor 309

PART B

ESSAY; Marks 50

Essay লিখবেন কিভাবে? 373

Government and Politics (সরকার ও রাজনীতি)

01. Maritime Boundary : A Great Victory for Bangladesh 375
সমুদ্রসীমা : বাংলাদেশের বিশাল জয়

02. Parliamentary Democracy in Bangladesh : An Evaluation 378
বাংলাদেশে সংসদীয় গণতন্ত্র : একটি মূল্যায়ন *[18th BCS]*

03. The Democratic Political Culture and the Politics of Bangladesh 383
গণতান্ত্রিক রাজনৈতিক সংস্কৃতি ও বাংলাদেশের রাজনীতি *[27th BCS]*

04. National Unity for Development 386
উন্নয়নে জাতীয় ঐক্য *[32nd; 13th BCS]*

05. Students Politics in Bangladesh : An Observation 390
বাংলাদেশে ছাত্র রাজনীতি : একটি পর্যালোচনা *[31st BCS]*

06. Hartal : An Arms in the Hand of Politicians 393
হরতাল : রাজনীতিবিদদের একটি অস্ত্র

07. Civil Society in Bangladesh 397
বাংলাদেশে সুশীল সমাজ

08. Patriotism 401
স্বদেশপ্রেম *[30th BCS]*

09. Spirit of 1971 404
১৯৭১ এর চেতনা

Law, Administration and Constitution (আইন, প্রশাসন ও সংবিধান)

10. Good Governance in Bangladesh 408
বাংলাদেশে সুশাসন *[31st; 29th BCS]*

11. Local Self Government in Bangladesh : Problems and Issues 411
বাংলাদেশের স্থানীয় স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সরকার : সমস্যা ও আনুষঙ্গিক বিষয়াবলী

12. Rule of Law in Bangladesh 415
বাংলাদেশে আইনের শাসন

13. The Role of Bureaucrats in Developing Countries 419
উন্নয়নশীল দেশসমূহে আমলাদের ভূমিকা

14. The Trial of War-criminals in Bangladesh 422
বাংলাদেশে যুদ্ধপরাধীদের বিচার

15. The Role of Civil Service in Administration 424
জনপ্রশাসনের ভূমিকা *[27th BCS]*

16. Qualities of a Good Civil Servant 428
একজন ভালো বেসামরিক কর্মচারীর গুণাবলী *[25th BCS]*

Human Development (মানব উন্নয়ন)

17. Human Resources and Development 431
মানব সম্পদ উন্নয়ন

18. Millennium Development Goals (MDG) : Its Progress and Prospects 433
সহস্রাব্দের উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যসমূহ : এর উন্নতি ও সম্ভাবনা

CONTENTS

19. Rural Development in Bangladesh 435
বাংলাদেশে পল্লী উন্নয়ন *[22nd BCS]*

20. The Role of NGOs for Rural Development of Bangladesh 439
বাংলাদেশের পল্লী উন্নয়নে এনজিও'র ভূমিকা

Women and Children (নারী ও শিশু)

21. Violence Against Women in Bangladesh : Causes and Rremedies 442
বাংলাদেশে নারী নির্যাতন : কারণ ও প্রতিকার

22. Dowry and Position of Women in Bangladesh 445
যৌতুক এবং বাংলাদেশে নারীর অবস্থান

23. Empowerment of Women in Bangladesh 448
বাংলাদেশে নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন *[24th; 15th; 10th BCS]*

24. Child Labour in Bangladesh 452
বাংলাদেশে শিশুশ্রম

Business, Trade and Economy (ব্যবসা, বাণিজ্য ও অর্থনীতি)

25. Industrialization in Bangladesh : Problems and prospects 454
বাংলাদেশে শিল্পায়ন : সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা *[33rd BCS]*

26. Garments Industry in Bangladesh : Implications for the Economy 458
বাংলাদেশের গার্মেন্টস শিল্প ও অর্থনীতিতে এর প্রভাব

27. Share Markets of Bangladesh : Problems and Measures Remedial 461
বাংলাদেশের শেয়ার বাজার : সমস্যা ও প্রতিকারমূলক ব্যবস্থা

28. Foreign Aid and Economic Development of Bangladesh 465
বৈদেশিক সাহায্য এবং বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন *[13th; 10th BCS]*

29. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Bangladesh 468
বাংলাদেশে সরাসরি বিদেশী বিনিয়োগ

30. Remittance : The Driving Force of Our Economy 471
রেমিট্যান্স : আমাদের অর্থনীতির চালিকা শক্তি

31. Population and Economic Development : Perspective Bangladesh 476
জনসংখ্যা ও অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন : প্রেক্ষিত বাংলাদেশ

32. Global Financial Crisis : Problems and Solution 481
বৈশ্বিক আর্থিক সংকট : সমস্যা ও সমাধান *[28th BCS]*

CONTENTS

33. Globalisation and Bangladesh 484
বিশ্বায়ন ও বাংলাদেশ *[27th BCS]*

34. Handloom Industry in Bangladesh 488
বাংলাদেশের হস্তচালিত তাঁত শিল্প *[30th BCS]*

35. Food Security and Crisis : Problem & Solution 491
খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা ও সংকট : সমস্যা ও সমাধান

36. Private Job Sectors in Bangladesh 497
বাংলাদেশের বেসরকারি চাকরি খাত *[29th BCS]*

37. Public-Private Partnership 500
সরকারি-বেসরকারি অংশীদারিত্ব

38. Padma Bridge and World Bank 504
পদ্মা সেতু ও বিশ্বব্যাংক

Social Problems (সামাজিক সমস্যা)

39. Dhaka : Challenges of a Mega-city 508
ঢাকা : একটি মেগাসিটির চ্যালেঞ্জসমূহ *[11th BCS]*

40. Traffic Congestion in Dhaka City : Causes and Remedies 512
ঢাকা শহরের ট্রাফিক সমস্যা : কারণ ও প্রতিকার *[28th BCS]*

41. Unemployment Problem in Bangladesh 515
বাংলাদেশে বেকার সমস্যা *[28th BCS]*

42. Violence in Society and its Remedies 518
সামাজিক সহিংসতা ও তার প্রতিকার *[31th; 23rd BCS]*

43. Rapid Urbanization 521
ক্রমবর্ধমান শহরায়ন *[30th BCS]*

44. Eve-teasing : Causes and Remedies 524
ইভটিজিং : কারণ ও প্রতিকার

45. Corruption-free Society 528
দুর্নীতিমুক্ত সমাজ

46. Road Accidents 531
সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা

Natural Resources (প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ)

47. The Tourism Industry of Bangladesh : Problems and Prospects 535
বাংলাদেশের পর্যটন শিল্প : সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা *[28th BCS]*

CONTENTS

48. Preserving Forest Resources of Bangladesh 538
বাংলাদেশের বনজ সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ *[32nd BCS]*

49. Natural Gas Security in Bangladesh 541
বাংলাদেশে প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাসের নিরাপত্তা

50. Use of Renewable Energy in Development of Bangladesh 544
বাংলাদেশের উন্নয়নে নবায়নযোগ্য শক্তির ব্যবহার

51. Agriculture Sector in Bangladesh : Problems and Prospects 548
বাংলাদেশের কৃষিখাত : সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা *[30th BCS]*

52. Utilization of Natural Resources of Bangladesh 551
বাংলাদেশে প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের ব্যবহার *[23rd BCS]*

Science & Technology (বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি)

53. Impact of Science on Modern Life 553
আধুনিক জীবনে বিজ্ঞানের প্রভাব *[22nd BCS]*

54. The Computer Revolution 556
কম্পিউটার বিপ্লব *[20th BCS]*

55. IT Education in Bangladesh : Problems & Prospects 560
বাংলাদেশের তথ্যপ্রযুক্তি শিক্ষা : সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা

56. Facebook : The Medium of Social Communication 564
ফেসবুক : সামাজিক যোগাযোগের মাধ্যম

57. Information Communication Technology for National Development 567
জাতীয় উন্নয়নে তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি *[32nd BCS]*

58. E-Governance 571
ই-গভর্নেন্স

59. ICT in Banking Sector 575
ব্যাংকিং খাতে তথ্য যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি

60. Digital Bangladesh : Vision-2021 579
ডিজিটাল বাংলাদেশ : ভিশন ২০২১ *[28th BCS]*

61. Science and Religion 583
বিজ্ঞান এবং ধর্ম *[33rd BCS]*

62. Computer in the Service of Mankind 584
মানবসেবায় কম্পিউটার *[20th BCS]*

CONTENTS

Language, Education & Culture (ভাষা, শিক্ষা ও সংস্কৃতি)

63. Education and Community Development : Perspective Bangladesh 587
শিক্ষা ও সমষ্টি উন্নয়ন : বাংলাদেশের প্রেক্ষাপটে

64. Globalization and Our Culture 592
বিশ্বায়ন ও আমাদের সংস্কৃতি *[33rd BCS]*

65. Need of Vocational Education 595
বৃত্তিমূলক শিক্ষার প্রয়োজনীয়তা *[17th BCS]*

66. Our National Education Policy 599
আমাদের জাতীয় শিক্ষানীতি *[29th BCS]*

67. Mass Literacy Movement in Bangladesh 604
বাংলাদেশে গণসাক্ষরতা আন্দোলন *[24th; 15th; 13th BCS]*

68. Quality of Education : How to Ensure it in Bangladesh 607
শিক্ষার মান : কীভাবে এটি নিশ্চিত করা যায় *[27th BCS]*

69. Folklore in Bangladesh 612
বাংলাদেশের পল্লীরীতি/আচার *[11th BCS]*

70. Preserving Our National Heritage 615
আমাদের জাতীয় ঐতিহ্য সংরক্ষণ *[31st; 21st BCS]*

71. Pre-Primary and Primary Education in Bangladesh 619
বাংলাদেশে প্রাক-প্রাথমিক ও প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা *[13th BCS]*

72. Literature and National Consciousness 623
সাহিত্য ও জাতীয় চেতনা *[21st; 13th BCS]*

73. Independence Day Celebration 626
স্বাধীনতা দিবস উদযাপন *[32nd BCS]*

74. Importance of Learning English 628
ইংরেজি শিক্ষার গুরুত্ব *[17th BCS]*

75. International Mother Language Day 632
আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস

76. Private University in Bangladesh 636
বাংলাদেশে বেসরকারি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

CONTENTS

Health Care (স্বাস্থ্যসেবা)

77. Drug Addiction in Bangladesh : A Looming Catastrophe 639
বাংলাদেশে মাদকাসক্তি : একটি ভীতিপ্রদ বিপর্যয়

78. AIDS : The Bubonic Plague of Our Time 641
এইডস : এ সময়ের দ্রুত সংক্রামক প্লেগ

79. Arsenic Problem in Bangladesh : An Overview 644
বাংলাদেশের আর্সেনিক সমস্যা : একটি পর্যালোচনা

Mass Communication (গণযোগাযোগ)

80. The Freedom of the Press in Democracy 648
গণতন্ত্রে সংবাদ মাধ্যমের স্বাধীনতা *[32nd BCS]*

81. The Journalistic Ethics 652
সাংবাদিকতার নীতিমালা *[17th BCS]*

82. The Role of the Press in Nation-building 655
জাতিগঠনে সংবাদপত্রের ভূমিকা *[21st; 15th BCS]*

83. Impact of Satellite Telvison on Our Culture 659
আমাদের সংস্কৃতিতে স্যাটেলাইট টেলিভিশনের প্রভাব *[31st; 24th BCS]*

84. Satellite Channel Revolution in Bangladesh 662
বাংলাদেশে স্যাটেলাইট চ্যানেল বিপ্লব

Peace & Conflict (যুদ্ধ ও শান্তি)

85. The Liberation War of Bangladesh 666
বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ

86. CHT Peace Treaty : An Evaluation 671
পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম শান্তিচুক্তি : একটি মূল্যায়ন

87. Need for Global Peace 675
বিশ্বশান্তির প্রয়োজনীয়তা *[21st BCS]*

Environment and Natural Calamity (পরিবেশ ও প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ)

88. Environmental Pollution : Causes and Remedies 679
পরিবেশ দূষণ : কারণ ও প্রতিকার *[27th; 22nd; 20th; 13th BCS]*

CONTENTS

89. Biodiversity and Climate Change 683
জীববৈচিত্র্য ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন

90. Global Warming 686
বিশ্বব্যাপী উষ্ণতা *[29th BCS]*

91. Natural Calamities and Sufferings of People 690
প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ এবং জনদুর্ভোগ

92. Earthquake Prone Zone and the Preparedness : Bangladesh Perspective 694
ভূমিকম্পপ্রবণ অঞ্চল এবং প্রস্তুতি : প্রেক্ষিত বাংলাদেশ

93. Tipaimukh Dam : New Farakka for Bangladesh 698
টিপাইমুখ বাধ : বাংলাদেশের নব ফারাক্কা

94. Country Life and Seasons in Bangladesh 702
বাংলাদেশের গ্রাম্য জীবন ও ঋতু *[29th BCS]*

95. Tree Plantation 706
বৃক্ষরোপণ

International Relation (আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক)

96. Indo-Bangldesh Relationship : View of New Horizon 708
ভারত-বাংলাদেশ সম্পর্ক : সম্ভাবনার নতুন দিগন্ত

97. SAARC : Friendship, Peace & Prosperity 712
সার্ক : বন্ধুত্ব, শান্তি ও সমৃদ্ধি

98. UN Peace Keeping Operations 715
জাতিসংঘ শান্তিরক্ষা কার্যক্রম

TRANSLATION; Marks 25+25=50

01. Uses of Tense 722
02. Uses of Voice 725
03. Uses of Gerund 726
04. Uses of Infinitives 727
05. Uses of Participles 727
06. Uses of Conjunctions 728
07. Uses of Causative Verb 733
08. Uses of Conditional Sentences 735

CONTENTS

09. Uses of Repetition of Words in Bangla 736
10. Uses of Clauses 737
11. Uses of Proverbs 739
12. Uses of Idiomatic Comparisons 742

Passage Translation

From Bangla to English 744
From English to Bangla 781

BCS Written Questions & Answers 816

Sample Question Part B

According to New Syllabus : 10 Sets

- Sample Question – 01 825
- Sample Question – 02 827
- Sample Question – 03 828
- Sample Question – 04 829
- Sample Question – 05 830
- Sample Question – 06 832
- Sample Question – 07 834
- Sample Question – 08 835
- Sample Question – 09 837
- Sample Question – 10 839

BCS QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

34th BCS 2014
33rd BCS 2012
32nd BCS 2012
31st BCS 2011
30th BCS 2011
29th BCS 2010
28th BCS 2009
27th BCS 2006
25th BCS 2005
24th BCS 2003
23rd BCS 2001
22nd BCS 2001
21st BCS 1999
20th BCS 1999
18th BCS 1998
17th BCS 1996
15th BCS 1994
13th BCS 1992
11th BCS 1991
10th BCS 1990

BCS Edit: 01

BCS Questions & Answers

34th BCS 2014, English First Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N. B.— The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.
*Answer **all** the questions.]* Marks

1. Translate into Bangla : **20**

Man is liable to some troubles from which society cannot save him—he has always suffered from death, sorrow, disappointments of various kinds and disease, etc. It is only self-confidence and an absolute reliance on God that can save him from them. If he gains self-confidence and devotion to God, even the direct misfortune will not be able to upset him in any way. Strong in his own power, he will face all his troubles with a smiling face. But our students are deprived of this education under the present system. It has to be reintroduced if our men, and for that matter the country, are to be saved.

বঙ্গানুবাদ : মানুষ কিছু অসুবিধার অধীন যেগুলো থেকে সমাজ তাকে রক্ষা করতে পারে না– মৃত্যু, দুঃখ, বিভিন্ন প্রকার হতাশা, রোগ-ব্যাধি ইত্যাদি সর্বদা সে ভুগতে থাকে। একমাত্র আত্মবিশ্বাস এবং আল্লাহর প্রতি সম্পূর্ণ আস্থাই তাকে এগুলো থেকে রক্ষা করতে পারে। এমনকি সে যদি আত্মবিশ্বাস ও আল্লাহর প্রতি অনুরাগ অর্জন করতে পারে তবে সরাসরি দুর্ভাগ্যও তাকে যে কোনো ভাবে বিষণ্ন করতে পারবে না। আত্মশক্তিতে দৃঢ় থেকে সে সকল সমস্যা হাসিমুখে মোকাবিলা করবে। কিন্তু আমাদের শিক্ষার্থীরা বর্তমান প্রক্রিয়ায় এই শিক্ষা থেকে বঞ্চিত। এটাকে পুনঃপ্রবর্তন করতে হবে যদি আমাদের মানুষগুলোকে দেশের তাগিদে রক্ষা করতে হয়।

2. Translate into English : 20

আমরা যে অত্যাধুনিক পৃথিবীর বাসিন্দা সে পৃথিবী আদিম সামজ ও আমাদের পূর্ব পুরুষদের পৃথিবী থেকে সম্পূর্ণ আলাদা। এটি একটি পরস্পর সম্পর্কিত পৃথিবী যেখানে এক দেশের ঘটনাবলি সহজেই অন্য দেশের ঘটনাবলির উপর প্রভাব বিস্তার করে। কোনো দেশে বন্যা, দুর্ভিক্ষ, মহামারী বা মানবিক বিপর্যয় দেখা দিলে তা সাথে সাথে আমাদের গোচরে আসে, বলা যায়- চক্ষের নিমিষে। এ ব্যাপারে সব থেকে কার্যকরী ভূমিকা পালন করে ইন্টারনেট, উপগ্রহ চ্যানেলগুলো ও সংবাদপত্র। এদের কল্যাণে সমস্ত পৃথিবী একটি বৈশ্বিক গ্রামে পরিণত হয়েছে। হোক সে পৃথিবীর অগম্য প্রত্যন্ত অঞ্চলসমূহ যেমন উত্তর ও দক্ষিণ মেরু, গভীর শ্বাপদসঙ্কুল অরণ্য যেমন আমাজান ও আফ্রিকা, অজানা রহস্য ঘেরা ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা যেমন মিশরের পিরামিড অথবা টাইটানিকের সলিল সমাধি, শেষ পর্যন্ত সবকিছুই আমাদের কাছে উন্মোচিত হয়।

Translation : We are the inhabitants of the ultra-modern world which is entirely different from the world of ancient society and our ancestors. It is a mutually related world where events of one country easily influence that of other countries. If any country is affected by flood, famine, epidemic or human disaster, it, then and there, comes to our sight, so to say— in the twinkle of an eye. In this regard, internet, satellite channels and newspapers play the most effective role. The whole world has turned into a global village for their well-being. In the long run, all things are exposed before us even though they may be inaccessible outskirts of the world such as North and South Pole, thick forests infested with ferocious beasts such as Amazon and Africa, unknown and mysterious historical events such as Pyramids of Egypt or the drowning of Titanic.

3. Amplify the idea in one of the following : 20

a. Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains.

Man sees the light of this world just as a free human being. But the more he grows in years, he finds himself in chains in every step of his life. The reason is that he is to live in a society and as such he is to abide by social laws. Then as a citizen of the state he has to obey the civic laws. If he transgresses any law then there is the rule of law to deal with him according to the established principles. Inspite of all these man hankers after a care-free and independent life, but he does not get it because of want, disease superstitions and other social and moral laws. So it is well said that man is born free but everywhere he is in chanis.

b. Procrastination is the thief of time.

We often put off our duties in the hope of better days and better oportunities in the future. But we should not forget that every moment of our life on earth has its particular duty. Procrastination, therefore, means overburdening us, that is making our task heavier and more difficult in future. Besides, who can say what the future will be, whether it will not be worse than the present? Some unforeseen obstacles may arise, we may suddenly be ill; there may be some family calamity; financial misfortune may fall upon us; and then we shall find that the task has become much harder. Moreover if we once begin to put of things, it will soon grow into the habit of indolence, and will thus slowly bring about our own ruin.

c. The old order changeth yielding place to the new.

Time flows on without any stop. This is why things are always changing. In fact, change is the law of nature. The condition in which a man lives as well as his thoughts and ideas are changing from age to age. Thus our mode of living and ideas are different from our grandfather's. And those of our grandfather's again were different from their own grandfather's. Even in the same age, the thoughts and ideas of a boy or youth are different from an old man's. With the rapid progress of civilization, this difference is becoming more and more marked. The changes may not be to our liking; but as they have brought about by time forces we cannot stop them. We have therefore, to accept the new order of things as inevitable and adapt ourselves to it. Unless we do this, we shall feel miserable and make others also miserable. This is the reason why there is often a conflict between the old and the new, each regarding the other as unreasonable. The best course is to retire in time in favour of new men whose ideas are more in keeping with new forces and development.

4. Write a precis of the following passage : 15

Cultural diversity is the quality of diverse or different cultures, as opposed to monoculture, as in the global monoculture or a homogenization of cultures, akin to cultural decay. For example, before Hawaii was conquered by Europeans. The culturally diverse Hawaiian culture existed in the world and contributed to the world's cultural diversity. Now Hawaii has been westernized, the vast majority of its culture has been replaced with Western or American culture.

The phrase 'cultural diversity' can also refer to different cultures having respect for each other's differences. The phrase 'cultural diversity' is sometimes misused to mean the variety of human societies or cultures in a specifie region. or in the world as a whole; but these phenomena are multiculturalism rather than cultural diversity.

By analogy with biodiversity, which is thought to be essential to the long term survival of life on earth, it can be argued that cultural diversity may be vital for the long term survival of humanity and that the conservation of indigenous cultures may be as important to mankind as the conservation of species and ecosystem is to life in general. The general conference of UNESCO took this position in 2001 asserting in article 1 of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity that cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. This position is rejected by some people on serveral grounds.

Firstly, like most evolutionary accounts of human nature, the importance of cultural diversity for survival may be an untestable hypothesis, which can neither be proved nor disarmed. Secondly, it can be argued that it is unethical deliberately to conserve less developed societies because this will deny people within those societies the benefits of techonological and medical advances enjoyed by those of us in the developed world.

In the same way, it is unethical to promote poverty in undeveloped nations as cultural diversity. It is also unethical to promote all religious practices simply because they contribute to cultural diversity. Particularly, there are some practices that are recognized by the WHO and UN as unethical such as female genital mutilation, burning the widow on the husband's burial pyre, polygamy, human sacrifice, etc.

Title : Cultural Diversity

Precis : Cultural diversity refers to different cultures without any disregrace to other's differences. It varies from country to country, nation to nation. But this diversity tends to the monoculture for the enforcement of colonization in many parts of the world. Any way, cultural diversification is such an important aspect that it is inevitable for long term survival of humanity. To make the cultural diversity beneficial for human kind, it should avoid all kinds of unethical practices that harm humanity.

5. Fill in the blanks (any five) : 5

a. He debarred me — going.
b. He was reduced — skeleton.

c. He said this — oath.
d. He came — power very soon.
e. We set off — the cave again.
f. He could not call — my name.
g. He is — sentence of death.

Ans : (a) from, (b) to, (c) on, (d) by, (e) for, (f) up, (g) under.

6. Frame sentences with the following expressions (any five) : 5

a. **A wolf in sheep's clothing** (দেখতে ভালো মনে হলেও আসলে খারাপ)— The man is gentle and charming in appearance but really he is a wolf in sheep's clothing.
b. **Gift of the gab** (বাগপটুতা)— A lawyer must have the gift of the gab.
c. **Helter skelter** (দিগ্বিদিক)— When the police opened fire, the procession ran helter skelter in terror.
d. **Rank and file** (সাধারণ সৈনিক)— The rank and file must do exactly as they are told.
e. **Foot the bill** (বিল পরিশোধ করা)— Let me foot the bill for lunch today.
f. **Fight shy of** (এড়িয়ে চলা)— Why do you always fight shy of me?
g. **Carry the day** (জয়লাভ করা)— Germany has carried the day in the FIFA World Cup 2014.

7. Correct the following sentences (any five) : 5

a. The secretary absented from the meeting.
Ans : The secretary absented himself from the meeting.
b. Can he play piano?
Ans : Can he play the piano?
c. The patient was born to the hospital.
Ans : The patient was carried to the hospital.
d. Each man and each boy did their best.
Ans : Each man and each boy did his best.
e. Everything including the books were bought.
Ans : Everything including the books was bought.
f. He made less mistakes than I.
Ans : He made less mistake than I.
g. Can you tell me where does he live?
Ans : Can you tell me where he lives?
h. I don't enjoy to look after children.
Ans : I don't enjoy looking after children.

8. Change the narration of the given sentences (any five) : 5

a. The prisoner said to the Judge, "By Allah! I have not stolen the money, I am wrongly accused."

Ans : Swearing by Allah the prisoner said to the judge that he had not stolen the money and added that he was wrongly accused.

b. The people said to their Chairman, "Let us repair the road with our own means."

Ans : The people proposed to the Chairman that they should repair the road with their own means.

c. The Principal said to the students, "Don't waste your time in futile argument, listen to your subject teacher if you find anything confusing."

Ans : The Principal advised the students not to waste their time in futile argument and he (p) also advised them (s) to listen to their subject teacher if they found anything confusing.

d. "Congratulations on your brilliant success!" said Azim to his friend cheerfully.

Ans : Azim cheerfully congratulated his friend on his (f) brilliant success.

e. "I wish I were a billionaire!" said his father with a deep sigh.

Ans : His father said with a deep sigh that he wished he were a billionaire.

f. He said to me, "May you be happy."

Ans : He wished that I might be happy.

g. Alexander said to Porus, "How do you desire to be treated?"

Ans : Alexander asked Porus how he (p) desired to be treated.

9. Use the correct form of verbs shown in the parentheses : 5

The barbarous Pakistan army (launch) their orgy of blood, death and destruction on the sleeping Bangladesh on the night of 25 March, 1971. They (strike) them with all their military power. They (butcher) thousands of innocent and helpless people on that night. Gradually our freedom fighters started (give) counter attacks. Finally the tyrannical forces (court) ignominious defeat for their savagery.

Ans : The barbarous Pakistan Army launched their orgy of blood, death and destruction on the sleeping Bangladesh on the night of 25 March, 1971. They struck them with all their military power. They butchered thousands of innocent and helpless people on that night. Gradually our freedom fighters started giving counter attacks. Finally the tyrannical forces courted ignominious defeat for their savagery.

34th BCS 2014, English Second Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N.B : *The figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer all the question.*] Marks

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

a. Green Revolution;
b. Dreams;
c. Need for consensus in Nation Building : A Bangladesh Perspective.

2. Write an essay on any one of the follwoing topics according to the given guidelines :

a. Emancipation of Women :

i. Introduction
ii. What do you mean by emancipation of women?
iii. Why emancipation of women is crucially important for society in general?
iv. The status of women in the developed world
v. The status of women in the underdeveloped and developing societies
vi. Why emancipation of women is an imperative in Bangladesh?
vii. Conclusion.

Ans : *See Page No. 448.*

b. Political Violence :

i. What do you mean by violence?
ii. When violence becomes 'political'
iii. Its manifestations
iv. Circumstances leading to political violence
v. Reasons advanced for and against it
vi. Possible effects of continued political violence on the body-politic
vii. Political violence in the Bangladesh perspective
viii. Conclusion

Ans : *See Page No. 393.*

3. a. Write a letter to a friend expressing your anxieties over forces threatening to harm the cherished ideals of our Liberation War.

Dhaka
6 August 2014

Dear x,

It is many days since I wrote to you. You are also silent. Howerver, I am writing to you to reveal my anxieties over forces threatening to harm the cherished ideals of our Liberation war.

You know that our country gained independence in 1971 on the basis of some ideals such as democracy, seculiarism,non-communialism, sovereignty and so on. But these cherished ideals are now at stake and being threatened by some evil forces. The political violence makes a great threat to our democracy. No Political party is practising democracy, rather there is a tendency to autocracy. Various violence in the name of religion hampers the ideals of seculiarism and non-communialism. At the time of liberation war, all people took part in the war in order to gain independence and live in such a country where there would be no distinction of any cast and creed. But the rise of militancy and several communial havoc have broken down this strong ideal of our liberation war. You also know that sovereignty is a supreme ideal of our independent country but sometimes this very ideal of our country falls in danger due to the intervention of some foreign forces. Now you say that a conscious citizen can not but be anxious over the forces threatening the ideals of our liberation war and so do I.

No more today. Convey my greetings to your parents.

Yours loving
Z.

	STAMP
From Z Mirpur-10 Dhaka	To X Zikorgacha Jessore

Or,

b. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about slums in every city of Bangladesh and solution to the problem.

7 August 2014
The Editor
The Daily Star
Karwan Bazar, Dhaka.

Sir,
I shall be very glad and grateful to you if you publish the following article in your distinguished daily.

Yours faithfully
S. Jubair Al Ahmed

Problems of Slums and Its Solution

It is a common feature in Bangladesh that a lot of country people tend to come to the city for livelihood. But the city area is not big enough for the accommodation of over population. As a result, many slums rise in various places of the cities as the shelter of the poor and destitute people. In the slums there are many problems such as—unhealthiness, malnutrition, lack of sanitation, various immoral activities, less scope for child education, den for smugglers and overall an inhuman living of life. Thus, the slums spoil the good environment of city life. So, perfect steps must be taken immediately. In this regard, the concerned authority along with NGOs should open primary school, community health centre and police camp, and should arrange many programms related to raising consciousness on health, education and crime. Besides, to avoid residence problems, govt, should rehabilitate the slum people and create work places for them. The major suggestion for this problem is that there should have undeniable rules and well-managed plan for every city so that no unplaned and illegal habitation or slum may be established and at the same time, existent slums should be reallotted in cosideration of the privileges and problems.

4. Write an objective report on any one of the following : 20

a. Fire on a garment factory

Ans : Fire Caused a Havoc to Ananna Fashion Ltd. Savar, 7 August 2014 : A terrible fire caused a great havoc to Ananna Fashion Ltd. at Hemayetpur, Savar and died ten (10) workers. At about 12.15 A.M. suddenly fire sparked in the power supply room and spread out the nearer floors. A horrible panic seized the workers and they hurried to leave the factory. At the time of coming out two femal workers, Saima (26) and Arifa (32), were trampled and died within some minutes. After about half an hour Savar Fire Brigade reached and controlled the situation. By this fire accident, five workers died in the factory and three other died in hospital. At least 30 workers have burnt severely and among them six are in danger. According to the sources of this garment factory, fire generated due to short circuit and it spread rapidly throughout the floors. Jubair Raihan, the owner of Ananna Fashion Ltd, has said that he would donate one

lakh BDT for every dead worker and twenty thousand for per wounded worker. He would also bear all the treatement expenses. Centralizing this event, an investigation committee along with the OC of Savar Police Station has been formed to inquire the fact.

b. A vote centre.

Mahajon, A Peaceful Vote Centre

Mahajon (Narail), 3 May 2014 : As the part of national election, vote casting was going on at Mahajon High School, Narila. Visiting right on the spot, it was found that the vote-centre was peaceful and neutral. The voters were in two big queues with the protection of bamboo fence. Armed forces were strict in maintaining discipline and the presiding officers were alert enough so that no illegal vote might be cast. One of the presiding officers informed that some political voters tried to cast some illegal votes but they were caught red handed and sent to jail.

At 12:20 p.m. just beside the vote centre, a collision took place among the supporters of two main parties, Awami Legue and BNP. At this, five men were injured and they were taken to Upozila hospital. The acting forces immediately took the situation under their control and made the environment tranquil. Anyway, this vote centre was quiet and neutral. All the acting personalities and forces of the centre deserve special thanks for their sincere responsibility.

c. Cyber cafe.

Brothers Broadband : A Popular Name

Old Dhaka, 11 August 2014 : Brothers Broadband is a popular name at old Dhaka area, Koltabazar. It is a cyber cafe. Visiting just on the cafe, it was found that the cafe was well decorated with all kinds of online privileges including browsing, e-mail checking, creating new web address, e-mail ID and social network account. It has also the home service of broad band internet connection.

The authority informed that the cafe usually becomes busy from afternoon to 11.00 P.M. Generally young aged people and students receive services regularly. Many people of this area come here to make contact to the people living abroad or far places through skype, video chatting or internet call. Within a short time, its name and services have been famous around the area.

33rd BCS 2012, English First Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N. B.— The figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer all the questions.]

Marks

1. Translate into Bangla : 20

The students of Bangladesh played a significant role during the freedom struggle in 1971. Their sacrifice, zeal, heroism, and gallantry constitute an important part of our national history. During the nine-month struggle, numerous students left their places of learning and underwent military training to fight against the Pakistani armed forces. The student community of this country have always been conscious about their socio-political responsibilities. They have created the tradition of sacrificing their tender lives for the cause of mother tongue, democracy and homeland. In 1952, they faced bullets or gun-shots and ultimately Bangla was made one of the state languages of Pakistan. They led a mass movement in 1969 to free Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who was falsely implicated in the so-called "Agartala Conspiracy Case." They brought down the existing regime from the pinnacle of power.

However, the students should not assume that their duties are over. They should remember that it is hard to win freedom, but it is harder to preserve it.

উত্তর : ১৯৭১ সালের মুক্তিসংগ্রামে বাংলাদেশের ছাত্রসমাজ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করেছিল। তাদের ত্যাগ, উদ্দীপনা, বীরত্ব ও সাহসিকতা আমাদের জাতীয় ইতিহাসে এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যায় সৃষ্টি করেছে। নয় মাসব্যাপী এ যুদ্ধের সময় বহু ছাত্র তাদের বিদ্যাপীঠ ত্যাগ করে এবং পাকিস্তানি সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর বিরুদ্ধে লড়াই করতে সামরিক প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করে। এ দেশের ছাত্রসমাজ সব সময়ই তাদের সামাজিক ও রাজনৈতিক দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে সচেতন। তারা মাতৃভাষা, গণতন্ত্র এবং স্বদেশের জন্য তাদের তেজোদীপ্ত জীবন উৎসর্গ করার ঐতিহ্য সৃষ্টি করেছে। ১৯৫২ সালে তারা বুলেট বা বন্দুকের গুলির সম্মুখীন হয়েছিল এবং শেষ পর্যন্ত বাংলাকে পাকিস্তানের অন্যতম রাষ্ট্রভাষা হিসেবে স্বীকৃতি দেয়া হয়েছিল। তারা তথাকথিত, 'আগরতলা ষড়যন্ত্র মামলা'-র মিথ্যা অভিযোগ থেকে বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানকে মুক্ত করতে ১৯৬৯ সালের গণঅভ্যুত্থানের নেতৃত্ব দিয়েছিল। তারা বিদ্যমান চরম ক্ষমতার কর্তৃত্বের অবসান ঘটায়।

যাই হোক, ছাত্রদের এটা মনে করা উচিত নয় যে তাদের দায়িত্ব শেষ হয়ে গেছে। তাদের মনে রাখতে হবে যে, স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করা কঠিন কিন্তু এটা রক্ষা করা আরো কঠিন।

2. Translate into English : 20

বেগম রোকেয়া তাঁর সাহিত্যকর্ম রচনার জন্য তৎকালীন বাঙ্গালী সমাজে পরিচিতি অর্জন করতে সক্ষম হয়েছিলেন। তাঁর সমকালে শুধু নারী সমাজের মধ্যে নয়, অনেক প্রতিষ্ঠিত পুরুষ লেখকদের মধ্যেও রোকেয়ার ন্যায় বুদ্ধিদীপ্ত, অসাম্প্রদায়িক ও উদার লেখক ছিলেন

বিরল। রোকেয়া বাড়ি বাড়ি ঘুরতেন এবং নারী শিক্ষার তাৎপর্য সম্পর্কে অভিভাবকদের বুঝাতেন। এ জন্য তাঁকে অনেক সমালোচনা, তিরস্কার সহ্য করতে হয়েছিল। কিন্তু অদম্য সাহস ও ইস্পাত-কঠিন মনোবলের জন্য তিনি কখনও পিছু হটেননি।

Ans : Begum Rokeya was able to achieve familiarity in the Bengalee society of that age with her literary works. During her time, intelligent, non-communal and liberal writer like Rokeya was rare not only among the women society but also among many established male writers. Rokeya used to walk from door to door and make the guardians understand about the significance of female education. She had to tolerate a lot of criticism, rebuking for this reason. But she never retreated due to her indomitable courage and iron-hard morale.

3. Amplify the idea in one of the following : 20

a. Actions speak louder than words.

(কথায় নয় কাজেই মানুষের পরিচয়)

Ans : The simile of a life without action found a beautiful expression in Macbeth's soliloquy which runs thus : life is a tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury signifying nothing. Actually, when a person does anything, his or her actions speak very loudly, either for or against him or her. If one does a good deed, everyone praises him. This one is never forgotten. The poets and the writers state their glory in the writings. But one who talks much rather than actions is hated by all. There is a saying that think big, do big and talk big. It means that action prevails over saying. So it may be said that one is judged by actions and not by vain talks. Thus actions speak louder than words.

b. Heard music is sweet but those unheard is sweeter.

(বাস্তবতার চেয়ে কল্পনাই বেশি মধুর)

Ans : 'Heard music is sweet but those unheard is sweeter' this line comes from 'Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter' of Keats' 'Ode on a Grecian Urn'. This means that sometimes imagination is better than the experience of the physical senses. It is the tension set up between the experience of the senses and the experience of the imagination. We, human being, always like to imagine the good ones. But reality is not always like that. There is no obstacle in the imaginary world. One can design one's imaginary world without facing any difficulties. But when he comes to reality, he faces so many difficulties before him. So imaginary world is always easier than the real world.

c. A silver lining exists even in the darkest cloud.

(ঘন অন্ধকারেও আশার আলো প্রজ্বলিত থাকে)

Ans : The meaning of this expression is that there is always a comforting or more hopeful side to a sad or difficult situation. Life has its ups and downs. When a man finds any difficulty or obstacle in his way of life, he becomes depressed. But it should be remembered that happiness or prosperity is not an unmixed blessing. Both weal and woe are mixed up in our life situation. Sorrows and happiness come by turns. Its example can be found in nature. The cloud in the sky cannot block the rays of the sun for long. Everyone can find that in the border of patches of cloud, a sunny lining which indicates that sunlight will soon be seen. So, there should have no frustration and disappointment at the time of danger and sorrows since all these will be removed with new hopes and happiness.

4. Write a precis of the following passage : 15

Poor people spend a much bigger share of their overall spending on food than on energy. If the use of food crops for bio-fuels increases, commodity prices increase, making these crops less accessible to the poor. It is estimated that the rapid increase in global bio-fuel production will push global corn prices up to 41 percent, oil-seeds prices to 76 percent, and wheat prices to 30 percent by 2020. Thus, these price increases of foods will lead to more expenses in food, and will also affect diet quality and nutrition level.

The rising prices can be successfully handled if crop yield is increased substantially. But what is more important is to frame a pragmatic bio-fuel policy to regulate ethanol production from trees and grasses. These steps will have positive impact on the country's economic growth.

Title : Food Price Hike and Bio-fuel Production

Rapid increase in global bio-fuel production using food crops will push the food price up which will affect the diet quality and nutrition level of all people specially of the poor people. Some important steps like increasing crop yield and implementing pragmatic bio-fuel policy are essential to control food price and achieve economic growth.

5. Fill in the blanks (any five) : 5

a. Rini is worst —— figure-work.
b. Humayun is senior to Tipu —— three years.
c. We had to depend —— our parents until 2000.

d. Our university will organise a show —— its campus.
e. I was subsequently placed —— the inquiry committee.
f. They have been working in this office —— 2005.
g. Yasmin is married —— Rizwan.

Ans. (a) at (b) by (c) on (d) on (e) on (f) since (g) to

6. Frame sentences with the following expressions (any five) : 5

(a) **Benefit of doubt** (সন্দেহাবসর) : The thief got the benefit of doubt.
(b) **Pave the way** (সুযোগ করে দেয়া, উন্মুক্ত করা) : People paved the way for the leader.
(c) **Give in** (আত্মসমর্পণ করা) : The Pakistani army was at last compelled to give in.
(d) **Turn in** (প্রকাশ করা/জানানো) : The criminal turned herself in.
(e) **Back out** (পশ্চাৎপদ হওয়া) : People of the Hilltract areas have backed out due to many socio-cultural and economic reasons.
(f) **Apple of discord** (বিবাদের মূল) :A piece of land was the apple of discord between the two countries.
(g) **In harness** (নিজের নিয়মিত কাজে রত) : Now she is engaged in harness.
(h) **Come of** (জন্মগ্রহণ করা) : He came of a noble family.

7. Correct the following sentences (any five) : 5

a. Maradona was born in a poor family.
Ans : Maradona was born in a poor family.

b. Razi could not attend the meeting timely.
Ans : Razi could not attend the meeting on time.

c. This incident has occurred ten years ago.
Ans : This incident occured ten years ago.

d. Kalpona's father died due to a road mishap.
Ans : Kalpona's father died by a road mishap.

e. There is no alternative for knowledge acquisition.
Ans : There is no alternative to knowledge acquisition.

f. Let us ponder about this problem.
Ans : Let us ponder over this problem.

g. Our car took an U-tern near the Mohammadpur bus stand.
Ans : Our car took a U-turn near the Mohammadpur bus stand.

h. After Rapty completed her M. Ed., she joined a secondary school.
Ans : After Rapty had completed her M.Ed, she joined a secondary school.

8. Change the form of the voice (any five) : 5

a. My book is read by many.
Ans : Many people read my book.

b. Tell me the tale.
Ans : Let the tale be told to me.

c. I placed the proposal to him.
Ans : The proposal was placed to him by me.

d. All respect Seraj for his uprightness.
Ans : Seraj is respected for his uprightness by all.

e. Munni was singing a modern song.
Ans : A modern song was being sung by Munni.

f. Did you take the therapy?
Ans : Was the therapy taken by you?

g. Onions sell at high prices.
Ans : Onions are at high prices when they are sold.

9. Use the correct form of verbs shown in the parentheses : 5

The Montana Supreme Court (have) ruled that physicians (can) not be (prosecute) for (prescribe) lethal drugs for patients who (are) terminally ill. In New Zealand, a bill to permit assisted suicide is (await) parliamentary approval.

Ans : The Montana Supreme court has ruled that physicians can not be prosecuted for prescribing lethal drugs for patients who are terminally ill. In New Zealand, a bill to permit assisted suicide is awaiting for parliamentary approval.

33rd BCS 2012, English Second Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N.B : *The figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer all the questions.*] Marks

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

a. Conflicts between Old and New Values
b. Science and Religion
Ans : *See Page No. 583.*
c. Reading books

2. Write an essay on any one of the following topics according to the given guidelines : 30

a. Industrialization in Bangladesh
i. Introduction
ii. Present industrial condition in Bangladesh
iii. Benefits of industrialization
iv. Bad effects of industrialization
v. Arguments for more industry
vi. Arguments against more industry
vii. Conclusion
Ans : *See Page No. 454.*

b. Infulence of western culture on Bangladeshi society

i. What is culture
ii. Necessity of respect to our culture
iii. How is western culture intruding into our culture
iv. Positive sides of accepting western culture
v. Influence of western culture on youngsters
vi. Conclusion

Ans : *See Page No. 592 & 659.*

3. a. Write a letter to the Mayor of your city drawing his/her attention to the indiscriminate dumping of rubbish in the city area and requesting him to take appropriate measures.

Ans :

22 May 2013

The Mayor
Dhaka City Corporation (South)
Dhaka

Subject : Prayer for taking appropriate measures to improve the management of rubbish in our locality.

Dear Sir,

I, on behalf of the people of Dhaka City Corporation (DCC), South, with utmost reverence would like to attract your attention to the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals and the dumping of human waste and rubbish at different areas in the city. Waste and rubbish including everything from unwanted old cars to cigarette packets are managed in an improper way causing various diseases and ultimately causing thousands of death.

May I, therefore, pray and hope that you would be kind enough to take necessary measures to solve the problem of rubbish and waste management system as immediately as possible and thus reduce the nagging sufferings of the people of DCC (South) and oblige thereby.

Yours faithfully
X
On behalf of the people of DCC (South)

Or,

b. Write a letter to your friend advising him/her to choose the teaching profession.

375, Zahurul Haque Hall
University of Dhaka
22 May, 2013

Dear Rafique,

Your letter carying many good news is just to hand. We are all happy to hear the news of your brilliant result in Masters examination in Economics from Jahangirnagar University. Now you have to think carefully about your career. You have to choose a profession which will bring the opportunity to directly serve the people and make you honourable to all. I think teaching will be the most suitable profession for you in this regard. In this profession, you will get mental satisfaction by learning many unknown dimensions of knowledge and you will be able to play vital role in building social values. Now your task is to be determined to engage in this profession and appear at the coming BCS Examination to join a government college as a lecturer of Economics.

I pray to Almighty that he might give you strength to build you career in teaching. I also hope you to be hale and hearly.

Yours ever
Arif

From	To	STAMP
Ariful Islam 375, Zahurul Haque Hall University of Dhaka Dhaka-1000	Rafiqul Islam 420, Mir Mosharrof Hossain Hall Jahangirnagar University Savar, Dhaka	

4. Write an objective report on any one of the following : 20

a. Smoking in public transport

Smoking in Public Transport (গণপরিবহনে ধূমপান)

Dhaka, 22 May 2013

Smoking in public transport including bus, train, steamer, air-transport etc is strictly prohibited in Bangladesh. A bill has been passed in the parliament nearly to prohibit smoking in public places and in public transports. A person, who smokes, not only harms himself but also harms the people he keeps company with. Smoking has serious negative impacts on children and non-smoker. A report shows that

while a person smokes, it harms the neighbouring non-smokers more seriously than the person who smokes. But till now the rule prohibiting smoking in public places and public transports is not implemented truly. Many people are seen smoking in public transports ignoring the welfare and disturbance of the other passengers. It is a public concern, so the government alone is not sufficient to implement this law. People should raise their voices to stop smoking in public transports. Smokers should also be conscious of this matter in public transport. Government initiatives as well as public answers are necessary to stop the use of tobacco and to save the people from this evil.

b. Price hike

Price hike (মূল্যবৃদ্ধি)

Dhaka, 15 April 2013

The recent price-hike of essential commodities has become a headache to most of the people and it is now impossible for people to make both ends meet. It hits severely the low and middle class people. The day-labourers and the fixed salaried people are the worst sufferers. Not to speak of meat or fish, even the prices of vegetables are increasing day by day. The prices of rice, clothes, kerosine, medicine and other essential commodities are also going up by leaps and bounds.

During the month of Ramadan, prices of all essential commodities go beyond the reasonable limit. This year is not an exception. Prices of everything are on a roller-coaster ride. A recent survey at Kawran Bazar is given below :

Description	Price/kg
Meat	**15 June 2012**
1. Beef	Tk. 270-Tk. 280
2. Mutton	Tk. 450-Tk. 470
3. Chicken	Tk. 150-Tk. 220
Fish	
1. Ruhi	Tk. 270-Tk. 300
2. Hilsha	Tk. 450-Tk. 1,000
3. Puti	Tk. 230-Tk. 300
Soyabean Oil	Tk. 120-Tk. 130
Sugar	Tk. 55-Tk. 60
Rice	Tk. 30-Tk. 55

'We are passing our days in great hardship. Government is not sincere in controlling the prices', says one of the customers. There is no possibility of decreasing in present prices very soon. Our common people want to have a square meal everyday. So, govt. should take the market price into consideration. Government should immediately take pragmatic measures to curb the price-hike so that common people of our country can survive with their family and have a happy everyday life.

c. An SSC Examination Centre.

Madaripur Sadar SSC Examination Centre

(মাদারীপুর সদর এসএসসি পরীক্ষাকেন্দ্র)

Madaripur, 22 May 2013

Government Nazimuddin University College has been used as a Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Examination Centre in this year as for the provious many years. This year nearly four thousand examinees from different schools of this region are appearing at the SSC examination in this centre. Communication system of the centre with the region is well. So, examinees don't have to face any traffic jam or inconvenience to reach this centre. The environment of examination is nice and no body is expelled this year due to adopting any unfair means until yesterday. Teachers are also sincere about their duties as well. Assistant Commissioner and Excutive Magistrate Shahina Shobnam Lopa informed the reporter that this is model examination centre for the whole country as she never has seen such type of peaceful examination centre in the country. Police Superintendent of Madaripur also says that we have taken adequate steps to keep the peaceful condition of this examination centre. Actually every one should try the best to keep the environment of examination centre free from any unacceptable intervention.

32nd BCS 2012, English First Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N. B.— The figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer all the questions.] Marks

1. Translate the following into Bangla : **20**

Twentieth century marked a turning point in our realisation for protection of mankind. It was evident more than ever before that advancement in science in the form of rapid industrialisation has given rise to severe atmospheric degradation. Emission of Green House Gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere of our planet Earth; due to unabated race for growth and development by developed economies, is the

root cause of global warming. Developed as well as developing nations are now facing increased natural calamities like cyclones, floods, droughts etc. being caused due to global warming induced climate change. Climate change incidences have become global concerns for the whole of mankind. For addressing this, global leaders resolved under the auspices of United Nations to reduce emissions of GHGs to minimize global warming which, in its turn will help protect mankind from adverse impacts of climate change. Bangladesh and other coastal and island nations are most vulnerable to climate change in extreme events. As such, Bangladesh, along-with other climate vulnerable developing nations should move all UN bodies to make developed economies to cut GHGs emissions to required levels for a cooler planet, Earth.

Ans : মানবজাতি রক্ষায় আমাদের উপলব্ধির ক্ষেত্রে বিংশ শতাব্দী একটি পরিবর্তন সূচনাকারী সময় হিসেবে চিহ্নিত। দ্রুত শিল্পায়নের মতো বিজ্ঞানের অগ্রগতির ফলে বায়ুমণ্ডল যে মারাত্মক বিপর্যয়ের সম্মুখীন হয়েছে সে বিষয়টি আগের যে কোনো সময়ের চেয়ে স্পষ্ট ছিল। উন্নত দেশগুলোর প্রবৃদ্ধি ও উন্নয়নের অপ্রতিহত গতির ফলে আমাদের পৃথিবী নামক গ্রহের বায়ুমণ্ডলে গ্রিন হাউজ গ্যাসের নির্গমন হচ্ছে যা বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়নের মূল কারণ। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের দ্বারা সৃষ্ট বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়নের ফলে এখন উন্নত ও উন্নয়নশীল উভয় জাতিই ঘন ঘন ঘূর্ণিঝড়, বন্যা, খরা ইত্যাদি প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের শিকার হচ্ছে। সমস্ত মানবজাতির জন্যই জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের এ প্রকোপ বৈশ্বিক উদ্বেগের ব্যাপার হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। এ সমস্যা সমাধানের লক্ষ্যে জাতিসংঘের উদ্যোগে বিশ্বের নেতৃবর্গ গ্রিন হাউজ গ্যাস নির্গমন কমিয়ে বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়ন হ্রাসকরণের পক্ষে ঐকমত্য পোষণ করেছেন যা আসলে মানবজাতিকে জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের মারাত্মক প্রভাব থেকে রক্ষা করতে সহায়তা করবে। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের চরম পর্যায়ে বাংলাদেশ ও অন্যান্য উপকূলীয় ও দ্বীপরাষ্ট্রসমূহেরই সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতি হবার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। তাই একটি তুলনামূলক শীতল গ্রহ তথা পৃথিবীর জন্য বাংলাদেশসহ জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হতে পারে এমন দেশগুলোকে জাতিসংঘের সকল সদস্যকে সাথে নিয়ে উন্নত দেশগুলোর গ্রিন হাউজ গ্যাস নির্গমন প্রয়োজনীয় মাত্রায় নামিয়ে আনতে বাধ্য করতে হবে।

2. Translate the following into English : 20

আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ লোকের জন্য বিশুদ্ধ পানীয় জলের সরবরাহের ব্যবস্থা না থাকায় তাহাদের কোন নিরাপত্তা নাই। কারণ তাহাদের অধিকাংশই গ্রামে বাস করে এবং সরাসরি কূপ, পুকুর ও নদী হইতে পানি সংগ্রহ করে। গ্রামবাসীরা জীবাণু সম্পর্কে কিছুই জানে না বলিয়া কলেরা, আমাশয় ও অন্যান্য পানিবাহিত রোগের শিকারে পরিণত হয়। যে সকল গ্রামবাসী নদীর তীরে বাস করে তাহারা নদীতে যে কেবল স্নান করে ও ময়লা কাপড়-চোপড় ধোয় তাহাই নহে বরং ইহার মধ্যে সব রকমের আবর্জনা ও ময়লা নিক্ষেপ করে। শেষ পর্যন্ত নদী একটি খোলা নর্দমার মত ক্লেদাক্ত হইয়া উঠে। এই পানি যে সকল রকমের মারাত্মক জীবাণুতে পূর্ণ তাহা না জানিয়াই তাহারা এই দূষিত পানি পান করিয়া থাকে।

উত্তর : There is no safety for most of the people of our country due to lack of supply of purified water. This is because most of them live in the village and collect water directly from wells, ponds and rivers. Since the villagers know nothing about the germs, they fall victim to Cholera,

Dysentery and other waterborne diseases. Villagers living nearby the river not only bathe and wash clothes in the river but also throw every type of wastage and garbage in it. Finally the river becomes as slimy as a turbid/muddy drain. They drink this contaminated water without knowing that this water is full of all types of fatal germs.

3. Amplify the idea in any one of the following : 20

(a) A little learning is a dangerous thing.

(b) A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

(c) Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.

(a) A little learning is a dangerous thing.

(অল্পবিদ্যা ভয়ঙ্করী)

Ans : This is true about those who have little knowledge but pose to be learned men and occupy vital positions of the society. The idea here is that shallow knowledge is harmful to the society. A man of little learning who pretends to be a learned man makes shameless publicity of his knowledge and behaves in an unnaturally vain and artificial way to hide his basic weakness. As a result the society is duped and he takes the place of a really knowledgeable person. He then, behaves in an impolite, indolent and hot headed way out of his inferiority complex. This braggart is showy, affected and ridiculous in that place or responsibility. Not only this, because of his lack of knowledge he confuses himself, confuses others, misleads them, makes faults and causes harms to others. The learned men in that case do not get their rightful place and the society is deprived of their service. The learned men as opposed to these self made clowns know what to do and how to do. They behave soundly. Their depth speaks of their ability and strength. They are not showy or conceited. On the contrary, a man of little learning can be dangerous. For an example, consider the case of a quack who is with scanty knowledge of medicine and disease. He poses to be an eminent doctor evidently to attract client through self-publicity. But what does he do with the patients? He makes wrong diagnosis of them, confuses them gives them wrong treatment and thus sends them to grave. It is the luck of those patients who come out unharmed. So the moral lesson here is that we should not be confused in knowing who is really learned and who is of little learning and then. We should not place the men of shallow learning in places of reponsibility in the society

(b) A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

(সৌন্দর্যই আনন্দের শাশ্বত উৎস)

Ans : Man is a lover of beauty. Beauty gives him pleasure. It has a great effect on his mind. He cannot forget it. He enjoys it even in his imagination. There are many beautiful things on earth. They attract man's attention. They

turn a person into a poet. Nature herself is a beauty. She is the most beautiful creation of Allah. The sun, the moon, the stars, trees, birds, flowers, rivers etc. are endless sources of joy for man. Children are beautiful. Man loves them. A moon-lit-night and a sunest scene, the rose, a beautiful woman or a handsome youngman are all beauties. They are always sources of joy. So, a thing of beauty is a joy forever.

(c) Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.
(মুকুট না আগুনের ডালা)

Ans. A high position achieved after much labour brings with it a heavy burden of responsibilities, anxiety for preserving it and fears of losing it. According to English essayist Francis Bacon the path to fortune and great place is slippery to which the rise is laborious and by pains men come to greater pains but the fall is sudden and complete. This also explains why a king cannot sleep at night. It happens, because he is worried round the clock for his people and kingdom. The burden of constructing a statecraft or big responsibilities always keeps him concerned. Then it is because he remains in constant fear of losing his crown, fear of the enmity from within and outside and the fear of attacks from his counterparts. Thus his very life is endangered. Similarly, a person with great responsibilities remains always in anxiety because he has to assure that his charges are being borne well. A simple mistake in his case may prove disastrous. A man of great position has three enemies. First, he has his green-eyed rivals from his own group, which he is not aware of. Second, he has straight enemies. Finally, he himself is an enemy to himself as he with all his cases, responsibilities, lobours and desires for fame and glory goes away from his true self, complicates himself and destroys his peace. It is common truth that a simple, plain and unambitious man has no enemy. He has peace, sleep of night and a life of comfort. But a sophisticated man of high position has no peace because his task troubles him, his ambition and fears haunt him and his failures frustrate him. He is an unfortunate man of many woes.

4. Write a precis of the following passage : 15

Friendship is not a mere catchword or watchword but a feeling of goodwill and sympathy, love and affection existing between two persons. It is a divine feeling which springs from similarity of tastes, feelings and sentiments and even of ideals and ideology, sometimes from gratitude and often from close association and observation. It soothes a man in his distress, alleviates his sufferings, sustains him in his misfortunes and helps him brave the theories of life and make his life meaningful. Time may come and does come to one when one cannot express one's feelings to one's brothers, sisters, parents, superiors and juniors. The feelings, emotions and sentiments become too heavy and until and

unless one who undergoes these cannot confide them to and only friends to whom one can reveal one's secrets and feelings. But one should bear in mind that summer of fair weather friends can do much harm and can lead one to be ruined morally, physically and socially. So, right choice is a must. A true friend is one who stands by his friend in danger, smiles away his grief, encourages him in good and noble deeds, prevents him from wrongdoing and gives counsels to brave the theories of life. Such a friend we need most and need to seek.

Title : Real Meaning of Friendship Or, **What is Friendship?**

Friendship is a feeling of goodwill and sympathy, love and affection which springs from similarity of tastes, feelings, ideals and idealogy, gratitude and close association between two persons. But selecting a good friend is very difficult. An unreal friend may cause great harm. On the other hand a real friend always stands by his friend both in weal and woe.

5. Fill in the blanks (any five) : 5

(a) The porter was overwhelmed — wonder.
(b) He is jealous — my fame.
(c) The young man was dressed — silk.
(d) I am opposed —your proposal.
(e) I have no prejudice — her.
(f) The judge acquitted him — the charge.
(g) He is cordial —Rahim.

Ans : (a) with; (b) of; (c) in; (d) to; (e) against; (f) of; (g) with.

6. Make sentences with the following (any five) : 5

(a) **Day after day** (দিনের পর দিন) : Day after day they stayed in a ship.
(b) **Through thick and thin** (সুখে-দুঃখে) : We all should help one another through thick and thin.
(c) **Black sheep** (কুলাঙ্গার) : He is a black sheep in his family.
(d) **Null and void** (বাতিল) : Early marriage should be null and void.
(e) **A man of letters** (বিদ্বান ব্যক্তি) : We should respect a man of letters.
(f) **An apple of discord** (বিবাদের বস্তু) : The plot of land is an apple of discord among them.
(g) **Heart and soul** (প্রাণপণে) : He had tried heart and soul before he stood first.

7. Correct the following sentences (any five) : 5

(a) **He is confident to get a scholarship.**
Ans : He is confident of getting a scholarship.
(b) **He will come here just now.**
Ans : He has come here just now.
(c) **One of the students are absent today.**
Ans : One of the students is absent today.

(d) **Rahim refrained to pay the fee.**
Ans : Rahim refrained from paying the fee.

(e) **I am here for about a week.**
Ans : I have been here for about a week.

(f) **Do not speak a lie.**
Ans : Do not tell a lie.

(g) **Everybody loves a cup of tea.**
Ans : Everybody likes a cup of tea.

8. **Change the voice (any five) :** 5

(a) **His pen has been stolen.**
Ans : Someone has stolen his pen.

(b) **He made me do the work.**
Ans : I was made by him to do the work .

(c) **I was annoyed with him.**
Ans : He annoyed me.

(d) **Fire burnt the ship.**
Ans : The ship was burnt.

(e) **A storm has uprooted the tree.**
Ans : The tree has been uprooted.

(f) **Read the book.**
Ans : Let the book be read.

(g) **The theif was caught.**
Ans : The police/people caught the thief.

9. **Transform the following sentences as directed (any five) :** 5

(a) **There were two people on board. (Complex sentence)**
Ans : There were two people who were on board.

(b) **The porter was very fortunate. (Exclamatory)**
Ans : How fortunate the porter was!

(c) **Don't make any mistake. (Passive)**
Ans : Let not any mistake be made.

(d) **My mother said to me "Where are you going today?" (Indirect speech)**
Ans : My mother asked me where I was going that day.

(e) **Foyot's is a restaurant. (Interrogative)**
Ans : Isn't Foyot's a restaurant?

(f) **What a fine bird it is! (Assertive)**
Ans : It is a very fine bird.

(g) **When the thief saw the police he ran away. (Simple)**
Ans : The thief ran away seeing the police.

32nd BCS 2012, English Second Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N.B.— Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.] Marks

1. **Write an essay on any one of the following :** 30

(a) The Freedom of the Press in Democracy;
Ans : *See Page No. 648.*

(b) Preserving Our Forest Resources;
Ans : *See Page No. 538.*

(c) The Need for National Unity.
Ans : *See Page No. 386.*

2. **Write an essay on any one of the following topics according to the given guidelines :** 30

(a) **Independence Day Celebration :**
(i) Introduction;
(ii) Historical background;
(iii) Declaration of Independence of Bangladesh;
(iv) Celebration of the day;
(v) Significance of the day;
(vi) Promises;
(vii) Conclusion.
Ans : *See Page No. 626.*

(b) **Information and Communications Technology :**
(i) Introduction;
(ii) Definition;
(iii) The use of computers, the internet, video etc;
(iv) Its present stage in Bangladesh;
(v) Government steps and quick expansion of ICT in our country;
(vi) Contribution of private sectors to ICT;
(vii) Role of BTCL;
(viii) ITC for national advancement;
(ix) Conclusion
Ans : *See Page No. 567.*

3. (a) **The population of Bangladesh is increasing in geometric progression. This rapid increase in population has an adverse effect on our national economy and development.**
Now write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper to raise public awareness about population explosion. 20

Ans.

5 June 2012

The Editor
The Daily Star
19 Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215.

Sir,

I shall be grateful to you if you publish the following article in your daily for raising consciousness of the people about population explosion of our country.

Yours faithfully,
Shafiqul Islam
Kamalapur, Dhaka.

Public Awareness about Population Explosion

Growing population in Bangladesh is the burning question of the day. It is number one problem of our country. Every year more than two million people are added to our population. The problem is now out of control. It has now come to the position of explosion. If the present alarming rate of population growth goes on, the population of the country will be doubled within fifteen years. We should, thereby, learn well all about this great problem. We should realise the serious consequences of rapid growth of population. There are various ways that should be followed to stop the high birth rate. Early marriage should be banned. No family should be allowed to have more than two children. Our women should be educated so that they can know how to lead a happy, healthy and peaceful life. There should be wide publicity about the serious consequence of high birth rate through radio, TV and other mass media.

Shafiqul Islam
Kamalapur, Dhaka

Or,

(b) Write a letter to your Australian friend about the different types of people living in harmony in our country.

Nilkhet, Dhaka
15 June 2012

Dear Zenifer,

It is a long since I heard from you. Your silence pains me much. It will be a pleasure for me if you write to me time to time. Now I am writing to you about an important matter. It shocked me greatly when I learnt that Muslims of Myanmar are in great trouble. Only 4% people of Myanmar are Muslims. They

are oppressed by arrogant Buddhist in different ways. So Rohingas are trying to enter into Bangladesh to save their life. You will be surprized knowing that though Bangladesh is a neighbouring country of Myanmar there is an opposite scenario in Bangladesh in this regard. There exists no racial clash or religious arrogance in Bangladesh. People of all religion like the Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians, the Buddist all live in harmony and in peace here. There are 88.35% Muslims, 10.5% Hindus, 0.6% Buddhists, 0.3% Christians and 0.3% are other religion followers in Bangladesh. We see that though most of the people are Muslims in Bangladesh, they do not oppress others. But in India you may know that, as it is a Hindu dominated country, Muslims are oppressed by Hindus. There are about 13 lakhs tribal people in Bangladesh. They normally live in hill tracts area. They also enjoy much freedom and privileges in these areas. So, Bangladesh may be regarded as an ideal state in this perspective.

It will be a great pleasure for us if you visit our beautiful Bangladesh shortly. With best regards and love to all.

Yours ever
Afsana

Stamp

From	To
Afsana Islam	Zenifer
36 Nilkhet, Dhaka	43 Canberra
	Australia

4. Write an objective report on any one of the following : 20

a.Moral Education; b. A Polling Center (Station); c. Price Hike

(a) Moral Education (নৈতিক শিক্ষা)

Moral education starts early but proceeds at very different speeds according to the domestic circumstances of the small child. It gathers momentum when the sphere is enlarged, or divides, and this process is repeated throughout life. It evolves for each new sphere of society (e. g. family, education, and religion) and circumstances encountered there. The inhabitants of these spheres play a very important role in the moral education of the child, whether they intend to or not. This does not change throughout a person's life.

The deviation of our education system from ethics and morality has not occurred in a day. In fact, if we shed light on history, it will reveal that since the imposition of colonial education system on the sub-continent, the era of decaying ethics and morality– the major objectivity of education has been initiated.

Perhaps the dangerous implication of British colonial education system is the orientation of education towards jobs.

As our education system has lost its vision, it leads most of the educated people towards corruption. Especially, in the country of low literacy rate like ours, society puts the educated people in a privileged class. Being members of this privileged class, many of the educated persons do not hesitate to exploit the 'uneducated' poor class for their materialistic gain. In conclusion, it may be stated that if we want to minimize the corruption in the society, we must set the objectivity of our education in a right direction. For this, we must reformulate our education policy. Of course the new education policy will emphasize on the materialistic development of both individuals and the society but it should not be the sole objective.

(b) Dakshin Para School Polling Centre (দক্ষিণপাড়া স্কুল ভোটকেন্দ্র)

Star Report on 29 December 2008

Dakshin Para School polling centre is situated at the Sadar Upazilla of Madaripur. This is a famous centre in the village area of the district where no clash regarding polls occured during the last 40 years. So, it is known to all as a peaceful polling centre. This is the centre where always Awami Leage representative got the highest number of votes. As the people of this area are mostly influenced by the great ideology of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, they normally vote for Awami League (AL) representative that means AL led alliance representative Shahjahan Khan always wins in this centre. In this national election, they may do the same. So it goes beyond saying that Shahjahan Khan is going to get a large number of votes in this centre which will help him to win in this seat of Madaripur. It is assumed that after the day, Shahjahan Khan will get at least two- thirds of the total votes. His opponent Sirajul Islam Khan from BNP led group will get only one-fourth of the total vote. Rest of the votes will go to other leaders.

(c) Price Hike (মূল্য বৃদ্ধি)

Dhaka, 15 April 2013

The recent price-rise of essential commodities has become a headache to most of the people and it is now impossible for people to make both ends meet. It severely hits the low and middle class people. The day-labourers and the fixed salaried people are the worst sufferers. Not to speak of meat or fish, even the prices of vegetables are increasing day by day. The prices of rice, clothes, kerosine, medicine and other essential commodities are also going up by leaps and bounds.

During the month of Ramadan, prices of all essential commodities go beyond the reasonable limit. This year is not an exception. Prices of everything are on a roller-coaster ride. A recent survey at Kawran Bazar conducted on April 14, 2013 is given below :

Description	Price/kg
Meat	**15 June 2012**
1. Beef	Tk. 270-Tk. 280
2. Mutton	Tk. 450-Tk. 470
3. Chicken	Tk. 200-Tk. 220
Fish	
1. Ruhi	Tk. 270-Tk. 300
2. Hilsha	Tk. 450-Tk. 1,000
3. Puti	Tk. 230-Tk. 300
Soyabean Oil	Tk. 120-Tk. 130
Sugar	Tk. 55-Tk. 60
Rice	Tk. 30-Tk. 55

'We are passing our days in great hardship. Government is not sincere in controlling the prices', says one of the customers. There is no possibility of decrease in present prices very soon. Our common people want to have a square meal everyday. So, govt. should take the market price into consideration. Government should immediately take pragmatic measures to curb the price-hike so that common people of our country can survive with their family and have a happy Ramadan.

31st BCS 2011, English First Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[**N.B :** *The figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer all the question.*] **Marks**

1. Translate into Bangla : 20

The first step I take is bringing my key along with me. Obviously, I don't want to have to knock on the door at 1.30 in the morning and rose my parents out of bed. Second, I make it a point to stay out past midnight. If I come in before then, my father is still up, and I'll have to face his disapproving look. All I need in my life is for him to make me feel guilty. Trying to make it as a college student is as much as I'm ready to handle. Next I am careful to be very quiet upon entering the house. This involves lifting the front door up slightly as I open it, so that it does not creak. It also means treating the floor and steps to the second floor like a minefield,

stepping carefully over the spots. I'm upstairs, I stop in the bathroom without turning on the lights.

উত্তর : আমি আমার চাবি সাথে রাখার পদক্ষেপটাই প্রথমে গ্রহণ করি। স্পষ্টতই রাত দেড়টার সময় আমি দরজায় করাঘাত করে আমার মা-বাবাকে বিছানা থেকে উঠাতে চাই না। দ্বিতীয়ত, আমি ইচ্ছে করেই রাতের প্রথমার্ধ পর্যন্ত বাইরে থাকি। যদি আমি এ সময়ের আগে ঘরে ফিরি তাহলে দেখব যে আমার বাবা তখনও জেগে আছেন এবং আমাকে তখন তার অপছন্দনীয় দৃষ্টির সম্মুখীন হতে হবে। এর ফলে সবসময়েই আমার মনে ভীষণ অপরাধবোধ জাগ্রত হয়। তাই এ ধরনের পরিস্থিতি মোকাবিলার চেষ্টায় একজন কলেজের ছাত্র হিসেবে আমি সদাপ্রস্তুত। এরপর, আমি ঘরে প্রবেশের সময় নীরবতা বজায় রাখার ক্ষেত্রে খুবই সতর্ক থাকি। এর মধ্যে রয়েছে সামনের দরজা যেভাবে খুলেছি ঠিক সেভাবেই এটিকে হালকা ধাক্কা দিয়ে ভেতরে প্রবেশ করাই, যাতে এটি শব্দ না করে। এর মানে হচ্ছে মেঝে এবং তৃতীয় তলায় আরোহণের জন্য পদক্ষেপ এমনভাবে ফেলতে হবে যাতে মনে হয় কোনো গোপন বোমা পুঁতে রাখা মাইনফিল্ডের মধ্য দিয়ে হাঁটছি। উপরের তলায় গিয়ে আলো না জ্বালিয়েই আমি গোসলখানায় ঢুকে পড়ি।

2. Translate into English : 20

উইলিয়াম ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থ ঊনবিংশ শতকের ইংরেজ রোমান্টিক কবিদের প্রধানতম। তিনি কেমব্রিজ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষা লাভ করেন। প্রথম জীবনে তিনি ফরাসী বিপ্লবের একজন বিশিষ্ট অনুরাগী ভক্ত ছিলেন। তিনি ১৭৯৮ খ্রিস্টাব্দে তার বন্ধু স্যামুয়েল টেইলর কোলরিজের সাথে একযোগে 'লিরিক্যাল ব্যালাডজ' নামে একখানা কবিতাগ্রন্থ প্রকাশ করেন। এটি ইংরেজি কবিতার ইতিহাসে যুগান্তকারী পরিবর্তনের সূচনা করে। ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থের প্রকৃতি বিষয়ক কবিতাসমূহ আমাদের দেশে সুপরিচিত। 'দি প্রেলিউড' নামের পদ্যে রচিত আত্মজীবনীর তিনি প্রণেতা।

Ans : William Wordsworth is the main among the English Romantic poets of the nineteenth century. He received his education in Cambridge University. At the early stage of his life, he was a special devotee of French Revolution. He accompanied by his friend Samuel Taylor Coleridge published a piece of poetical work named 'Lyrical Ballads' in 1798. It introduced an epoch-making changes in the history of English poem. Nature-related poems of Wordsworth are well known in our country. He is the author of an autobiography verses namely *The Prelude.*

3. Amplify the idea in one of the following : 20

a. A stitch in time saves nine.
b. Cowards die many times before their death.
c. Slow and steady wins the race.

a. A Stitch in time Saves Nine

(সময়ের এক ফোঁড় অসময়ের দশ ফোঁড়)

Ans : The wise saying counsels timely in action. Its value is great. It saves much labour & time and often prevents loss. It also advises us to take proper care of a thing lest it should go beyond the scope of it or of any use. If a work of today is put off for tomorrow, the load of work of tomorrow will be very heavy. That will demand a hurried action. We know very well that hurry spoils the curry. Work done in a hurry is not well done and hurry, in fact, does not lessen the volume of work, rather increases it. On the other hand, delay sometimes complicates the action. It becomes impossible and heavy loss is incurred. For example, if we repair a vehicle immediately after we find a fault in it we will have to spend very little. But if we do not care, faults will multiply and at a certain stage the vehicle will go beyond repair. This will incur a big loss. Similarly if a person takes proper care of his health at the initial stage of his illness and spends a little, he will be out of danger soon. But if he nurses the illness and is heedless, it may take a chronic and serious turn at the point of which he will have to spend a lot. He may go to a no return point. His life will be endangered. Pounds are spent whereas a penny would have been sufficient if timely action had been taken. So, we say, penny wise pound foolish. In certain cases prompt and timely action brings wonderful success. For, big opportunity seldom comes. That means if an opportunity is lost for the lapse of timely step, one will have to repent throughout life for such a miss. Philosophical hesitation brings nothing to one's practical life. Hamlet, the prince of Denmark by Shakespeare, is the best example.

b. Cowards Die Many times Before their Death

(ভীরুরা মরার আগে বহুবার মরে)

Ans : What the maxim means is that the cowards are afraid of boldly acting and facing life which in turn means his defeat, his inability to live like a man and his nonentity. Death, in conventional sense of the term, is the final end of physical functioning. By death, we cease to act, we cease to be. But death can be moral also. It has symbolic meaning too. By this maxim we actually mean that when a coward shrinks from an action and shies away from facing life's realities, it morally and symbolically means that he has ceased to act and he has ceased to live. Similarly a coward does so thousand times in his life and virtually dies thousand times thereby. Though he lives physically, he lives like a dead man of inaction, without any social role or existence. He can be called a living dead. On the other hand, a hero lives like a man. He faces life's realities. He acts. He stamps the mark of his existence in the mind of others and in the bosom of time. He

may die physically. He dies too. But he dies only once in life. But his death is a hero's death. He is remembered and time cannot efface his name from earth. Thus he lives on in a different way. His one time death is also heroic. Death is vanquished by him. While in case of cowards, death vanquishes them and not once but thousand times. Their names are never remembered. Their life is really tragic.

c. Slow and Steady Wins the Race
(ধীরস্থির ব্যক্তিই সাফল্য লাভ করে)

Ans : The proverb stresses the importance of steadfastness and carefulness. It means that haste causes unsteadiness which spoils the whole purpose. Haste makes a situation messy. Success is rare in such cases. Success becomes a matter of luck. On the other hand, an action progressing in slow pace but in an unfailing and steady course is sure to end in success. May be that, it will take some longer time but success will be surer. A slow but steady man keeps his brain calm and cool. This kind of brain never fails and stops only with success. A hasty but unsteady man is not sure of his mission, not resolute in his course of action and is unlikely to achieve his mission. An unsteady man does everything half heartedly & is not sincere to his task which brings his failure ultimately. His mistakes are many. The example is best applicable in boxing, any wrestling games where we see that the more careful and steadfast and the calmer contestant wins.

4. Write a precis of the following passage : 15

Environmental pollution traps heat waves surrounding the earth gradually and thus produces Greenhouse effects. There are multiple causes of this calamity. The destruction and burning down of the forests, traffic jam in the streets, rapid growth of and the use of detergents, etc. cause Greenhouse effects. Besides, overpopulation, air pollution, water pollution and increase of temperature are also important causes for it. As our country is overpopulated, we need more houses to live in. Similar is the case with many other countries. For housing they need to cut trees. This causes natural imbalance. Even the unplanned setting up of mills and factories pollute the air. Carbon dioxide is mainly responsible for causing Greenhouse effects. This carbon dioxide is produced by burning fossil, burning wood as fuel in a large scale. This increases surface temperature from 1.5° to 5.5° and results in Greenhouse effects.

Bangladesh is one of the most overpopulated countries in the world. The number of population is very high in comparison with her land area. Her

density of population per square kilometre is about 1,500. Climatologists predict that in the middle of this century temperature may rise by 4°C. This can disastrously reduce food production, severely damage wild life and cause the rise of sea levels. Consequently, it will flood coastal areas damaging farmland and houses. It may take a serious turn making Bangladesh go under water.

Title : Greenhouse effects

There are various causes of Greenhouse effects like deforestation, various types of smoke, artificial chemical and various types of pollution. Overpopulation is another severe cause of these effects. Carbon di-oxide is mainly responsible for this Greenhouse effect which is produced by burning various types of fuel in a large scale. As Bangladesh is a densely populated country, climatologists predict that it will face many problems caused by Greenhouse effects which include reduction in food production, damage of wildlife and rise of the sea levels and southern part of the country may go under water.

5. Fill in the blanks (any five) : 5

a. I want to live —— peace with you.
b. Don't be poor —— spirit.
c. I do not care —— you.
d. He is jealous —— my fame.
e. Momena is careful —— her ornaments.
f. I resigned myself —— fate.
g. I suspect him —— treachery.

Ans : (a) in, (b) in, (c) for, (d) of, (e) of, (f) to, (g) of.

6. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the verb given in bracket : 5

Socrates (believe) that everyone (learn) to think for himself so that by (use) his learning, he (have) the power to see what (be) right, just, true and beautiful.

Ans : Socrates believed that everyone should learn to think for himself so that by using his learning, he can have the power to see what is right, just, true and beautiful.

7. Make sentences with the following (any five) : 5

a. **Pros and cons** (খুঁটিনাটি, ভালোমন্দ উভয়দিক) : To take a decision, it needs to think pros and cons of the matter.
b. **Put out** (নিভিয়ে ফেলা) : He put out the candle.
c. **Run after** (সাহচর্য কামনা করা, পিছু লাগা) : She ran after a handsome wealthy young man.

d. **ABC** (কোনো বিষয়ের প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান) : He does not know ABC of surgery.
e. **Come to terms** (আপস করা) : The two groups could not then come to terms.
f. **White elephant** (দামি কিন্তু অকেজো) : I do not believe that this department is a white elephant of the Govt.
g. **Look after** (যত্ন নেয়া, দেখাশোনা করা) : He looked after the cat as it left his house once.

8. **Change the voice (any five) :** 5
   a. **People hate liars.**
      Ans : Liars are hated by people.
   b. **Medicine should be taken on time.**
      Ans : Take medicine on time.
   c. **He will be reading a book.**
      Ans : A book will be being read by him.
   d. **We should stop smoking.**
      Ans : Smoking should be stopped by us.
   e. **The glass was broken by Rajib.**
      Ans : Rajib broke the glass.
   f. **Honesty is the best policy.**
      Ans : Honesty is regarded as the best policy.
   g. **People speak English all over the world.**
      Ans : English is spoken all over the world.

9. **Correct the following sentences (any five) :** 5
   a. **He is more junior than me.**
      Ans : He is junior to me.
   b. **The committee are doing a good job.**
      Ans : The committee is doing a good job.
   c. **Karim and not I am responsible.**
      Ans : Karim and not I is responsible.
   d. **He only is reliable.**
      Ans : Only he is reliable.
   e. **He was justice of the peace.**
      Ans : He was the justice of peace.
   f. **Guard from all errors.**
      Ans : Guard against all errors
   g. **He is a famous thief.**
      Ans : He is a notorious thief.

31st BCS 2011, English Second Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[**N.B :** *The figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer all the question.*] Marks

1. **Write an essay on any one of the following :** 30
   a. Preserving National Heritage
      Ans : *See Page No. 615.*
   b. Impact of Satellite Television on Our Culture
      Ans : *See Page No. 659.*
   c. Students and Politics
      Ans : *See Page No. 390.*

2. **Write an essay on any one of the following topics according to the given guidelines :** 30
   a. **Domestic Abuse and Violence.**
      i. What is domestic violence? How it is spreading day by day;
      ii. Causes of abuse and violence;
      iii. Domestic violence is very common in Bangladesh;
      iv. Its impact on children, family and society;
      v. Who are the victims?
      vi. What we, as a part of the society, can do for the victims?
      vii. Steps to assist the victims from NGO's;
      viii. The role of the government;
      ix. Conclusion.
      Ans : *See Page No. 518.*
   b. **Governance.**
      i. Introduction;
      ii. Definition;
      iii. Good governance;
      iv. Poor governance;
      v. Pre-requisites of good governance;
      vi. Constraints to good governance;
      vii. Observations and recommendations;
      viii. Conclusion.
      Ans : *See Page No. 408.*

3. a. Write a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of your district requesting permission for staging a cultural programme in aid of the flood affected people of your district. 20

04 February 2012

The Deputy Commissioner
Madaripur

Subject : Prayer for permission for staging a cultural programme for flood affected people.

Sir,

I, on behalf of the people of Kunia Union, beg to draw your kind attention to the fact that the recent devastating flood has caused a great damage to the people of our locality. Most of the people have lost their crops, cattle and houses. They are now living under open sky and passing their days in utmost miseries. Moreover cholera and other water-borne diseases have broken out in an epidemic form for want of pure drinking water. It has already taken away some valuable lives. So they need help in cash and in kind. In such circumstances we want to arrange a cultural programme in the play-ground of Govt. Nazimuddin University College on 10 March 2012 at the 3.00 pm. This cultural programme will include local dances, songs of local famous singers and songs of country wide famous band singers like Ayub Baschu, James and Hasan. All of the money which will be earned by this programme will be spent for the welfare of flood affected people of our locality.

In this circumstances, I request you to give a permission for setting up a cultural programme on the above mentioned time and date and to provide all types of administrative help in this programme to save life and to help flood affected people.

Yours faithfully
Ishrat Tina
On behalf of the people of Kunia Union.

Or,

b. Write a letter to your friend about the importance of knowing the real picture of our Liberation War.

4 Sobhan bag, Dhaka-1207
4 March 2012

My dear Fahmida,

I received your letter yesterday. I hope you all are safe and sound by the grace of Allah. But I am unhappy to know that you do not know the proper history of our liberation war. In your letter, you have mentioned that liberation war was actually the war between the Hindus and the Muslims. But actually liberation war was the war against oppressors, it was a war between the peace loving Bangladeshis and furious Pakistanis. West Pakistan thought us as the lower class Muslim. After 1947, West Pakistan never wanted peace and growth of East Pakistan. They have killed thousands of our people, raped our mothers and sisters many of whom are also Muslims, Buddists and other religion followers. West Pakistan never wanted to hand over the rule of this region on the hand of our leaders like Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. They have stolen our national reserve by channeling currency from East Pakistan to West Pakistan. Actually they are responsible for this liberation war. You should read famous books on liberation war to get the real picture of this war. Many Bangladeshi authors have written many books on this war. But you should read the books of good and moral writers. Some of them are Dr. Muntasir Mamun, Selina Hossain, Zahanara Imam, Showkat Osman, Humayun Ahmed, Sufia Kamal, M R Akhter Mukul, Anwar Pasha, Syed Shamsul Haque, Rabeya Khaton etc. As an educated and conscientious citizen of the country you should know the proper history of your nation.

No more today. I am well. Convey my best regards to your parents and love to the youngers.

Your loving
Sadia

Stamp

From	To
Sadia Akter Molina	Fahmida Sultana
4, Sobhan bag, Mirpur Road	Gopalpur
Dhaka-1207	Madaripur

4. Write an objective report on any one of the following : 20

a. A School for the Autistic Children.
b. An incident of mob violence
c. Moral Education

a. A School for the Autistic Children.
(অটিস্টিক শিশুদের একটি স্কুল)

Basupara Lane, Khulna; 05 March 2012

In Bangladesh, the lack of trained teachers is the greatest problem at the schools where disabled and autistic children are enrolled. SHEBI (The Society to Help Education in Bangladesh, International, Inc.) intends to organize training programmes for the teachers at several schools in Bangladesh. Sarwar Autistic Children Welfare Organization (SACWO) in Khulna is a school for the autistic children where SHEBI provides various types of support. This school does not charge any fee from the students. The school was founded in 2008 by a family who donated a building with a large yard to be used for the education and care of disabled and autistic children of the local area. Since the school totally relies on donation from only one family, the school lacks resources to treat the students effectively. There is no car, van or any kind of vehicle for the school to carry students. There is no refrigerator or any air-conditioning in the school building althongh the temperature goes up more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit in summer. The school does not have any fund to buy any television or any other audiovisual equipment or a computer which are really essential for the training of the students. The school's teachers need basic and advanced training to handle disabled and autistic children immediately.

b. An incident of mob violence
(একটি গণসংঘাত)

Aminbazar, Dhaka; 11 August 2011

Six students were bludgeoned to death by a mob of several hundred villagers in Aminbazar on the outskirts of the capital on Shab-e-Barat early yesterday.

Aged between 16 and 22 they hailed from Darussalam, Kalyanpur and Shyamoli a few kilometres off Aminbazar.

Families claimed the seven had no criminal records, but could not say why they went to the area.

Protesting the killings, several hundred locals of Darussalam blocked the road from Kalyanpur to Technical Intersection for one and a half hours from 12.30pm yesterday and vandalised two buses.

Al Amin, 18, a sales representative of a juice company, said he along with his six friends went to Aminbazar firstly by a rickshaw-van and then to Keblarchar on foot. 'We were walking along the riverbank at Keblarchar around 1:30am. All of a sudden, we saw a group of people coming towards us with torches in their hands,' he told reporters at Savar Thana Health Complex where he took treatment.

The people, without saying a word, beat them shouting 'dacoit, dacoit'.

While the mob was battering the seven, an elderly person asked all not to beat Al Amin, he said when his father Khabir Bepari met him at the health complex.

Two cases-one by a local sand trader Abdul Malek and the other by police were filed in connection with the incident.

Malek in his case statement said those killed in the mob beating were robbers and four of them extorted Tk. 5 thousand from him earlier that night.

Sub-Inspector Anwar Hossain of the police station filed a murder case accusing five to six hundred unidentified villagers of the killings.

Mizanur Rahman, Dhaka district superintendent of police, said a gang of 14 of 15 came to Keblarchar and took away Tk. 5 thousand from sand trader Abdul Malek.

Later, when they made an attempt of robbery locals chased and caught seven of them.

c. Moral Education
(নৈতিক শিক্ষা)

Moral education starts early but proceeds at very different speeds according to the domestic circumstances of the small child. It gathers momentum when the sphere is enlarged, or divides, and as this process is repeated throughout life. It evolves for each new sphere of society (e. g. family, education, and religion) and circumstances encountered there. The inhabitants of these spheres play a very important role in the moral education of the child, whether they intend to or not. This does not change throughout a person's life.

The deviation of our education system from ethics and morality has not occurred in a day. In fact, if we shed light on history, it will reveal that since the imposition of colonial education system on the sub-

continent, the era of decaying ethics and morality– the major objectivity of education has been initiated.

Perhaps the dangerous implication of British colonial education system is the orientation of education towards jobs.

As our education system has lost its vision, it leads most of the educated people towards corruption. Especially, in the country of low literacy rate like ours, society puts the educated people in a privileged class. Being members of this privileged class, many of the educated persons do not hesitate to exploit the 'uneducated' poor class for their materialistic gain.

In conclusion, it may be stated that if we want to minimize the corruption in the society, we must set the objectivity of our education in a right direction. For this, we must reformulate our education policy. Of course the new education policy will emphasize on the materialistic development of both individuals and the society but it should not be the sole objective.

30th BCS 2011, English First Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N.B : *The figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer all the question.]* Marks

1. Translate into Bangla : 20

Knowledge is called by the name of science or philosophy, when it is acted upon or impregnated by Reason. Knowledge, indeed, when thus exalted into a scientific form is also power; not only it is excellent in itself, but whatever such excellence may be, it is something more. It has a result beyond itself. There are two ways of using knowledge and in matter of fact those who use it in one way are not likely to use it in the other. Then there are two methods of Education; the end of the one is to be philosophical, of the other to be mechanical; the one rises towards general ideas, the other is exhausted upon what is particular and external. And knowledge if tends more and more to be particular, ceases to be knowledge. It is not the brute creation or passive sensation, rather something intellectual that expresses itself.

উত্তর : জ্ঞান যখন যুক্তিকে অনুসরণ করে বা যুক্তিকে তার সাথে সম্পৃক্ত করে তখন তাকে বিজ্ঞান বা দর্শন নামে ডাকা হয়। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, এভাবে বৈজ্ঞানিক রূপে উন্নীত জ্ঞান ও ক্ষমতা; এটা শুধুমাত্র নিজেই উৎকৃষ্ট নয়, কিন্তু এরূপ উৎকর্ষ যাই হোক না কেন, তা কিছুটা বেশি। এর নিজেকে

ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়ার একটি ফলাফল আছে। জ্ঞান ব্যবহারের দুটি পথ আছে এবং বস্তুত যারা এটাকে একভাবে ব্যবহার করে তারা সাধারণত এটাকে অন্যভাবে ব্যবহার করে না। সে ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষার দুটি পদ্ধতি আছে; একটার লক্ষ্য দার্শনিক, অন্যটার লক্ষ্য যান্ত্রিক; একটা ধাবিত হয় সাধারণ ধারণার দিকে, অন্যটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ আলোচনা করে এমন কিছুর যা বিশেষ ও বাহ্যিক। এবং জ্ঞান ক্রমাগত বিশেষ হওয়ার দিকে ঝুকলে জ্ঞান আর জ্ঞান থাকে না। এটা জড় সৃষ্টি বা নিষ্ক্রিয় অনুভূতি নয় বরং এমন বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক কিছু যা নিজেকে প্রকাশ করে।

2. Translate into English : 20

দূষণের যে রূপটি থেকে আমরা নগরবাসীরা কেউ মুক্ত নই তা হচ্ছে বায়ুদূষণ ও শব্দদূষণ। দূষিত বায়ু সেবন অনেক বেশি সংখ্যক রোগব্যাধির জন্য দায়ী। যানবাহনজনিত পরিবেশ দূষণের সঙ্গে ওতপ্রোতভাবে জড়িয়ে আছে শব্দ দূষণের বিষয়টি। এটি শিশুদের শারীরিক ও মানসিক গঠন বাধাগ্রস্ত করে, কমিয়ে দেয় শ্রবণশক্তি। এর পরোক্ষ প্রভাবে তাদের মস্তিষ্কের ভারসাম্য রক্ষার ক্ষমতার স্থায়ী ক্ষতি হয়। প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক নাগরিকের অনিদ্রা, বিরক্তি, দুশ্চিন্তা ও হৃদরোগের পিছনে রয়েছে শব্দ দূষণের প্রত্যক্ষ প্রভাব। বিপুল জনগোষ্ঠীর সচেতনতা এবং সরকারি উদ্যোগ ও সুষ্ঠু তদারকী থাকলে আমাদের আশাবাদী হতে দোষ নেই।

Ans. The forms of pollution from which we city dwellers are not free are air pollution and sound pollution. Inhalation of polluted air is responsible for a number of diseases. The issue of sound pollution is inseparably associated with vehicular environmental pollution. It hampers physical and mental formation of children, reduces the hearing. The balancing power of brain is permanently harmed due to its indirect effects. Insomnia, boredom, anxiety and heart disease of adult citizens result from direct effects of sound pollution. There is no fault in being hopeful if there exist consciousness of greater population and government initiative as well as proper supervision.

3. Amplify the idea in one of the following : 20

a. A rolling stone gathers no moss;
b. A thing of beauty is a joy forever;
c. We live in deeds not in years;

a. A rolling stone gathers no moss
(অস্থিরের কপালে অর্থ জোটে না)

Ans : Moss gathers on a stone that is stationary, but not on one that is always on the move. Similarly persons that are always changing from one occupation to another can never prosper. They simply waste their time and energy and get into habits of fickleness. Very soon they lose the power of serious application in anything. The result is failure in life. On

the other hand, a person who sticks to one thing in spite of initial difficulties is sure to succeed in the end. He may fail once or twice, or even repeatedly. But he continues it and profits by the experience he has gained. His faculties are also developed and character strengthened. All these combine to bring him greater confidence and enables him to win success in other things also. Of course, we must think wisely before a work is taken up. Once the choice is made, we are to stick to it with patience, perseverance and firm determination.

b. A thing of beauty is a joy forever

(সৌন্দর্যই আনন্দের শাশ্বত উৎস)

Ans : Man is a lover of beauty. Beauty gives him pleasure. It has a great effect on his mind. He cannot forget it. He enjoys it even in his imagination. There are many beautiful things on earth. They attract man's attention. They turn a person into a poet. Nature herself is a beauty. She is the most beautiful creation of God. The sun, the moon, the stars, trees, birds, flowers, rivers etc. are endless sources of joy for man. Children are beautiful. Man loves them. A moon-lit-night and a sunset scene, the rose, a beautiful woman or a handsome youngman are all beauties. They are always sources of joy. So, a thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

c. We live in deeds not in years

(মানুষ বাঁচে তার কর্মের মধ্যে, বয়সের মধ্যে নয়)

Ans : Man wants to live long. He also wants to live long in the memory of man even after death. This search for eternal existence is universal. To live as many years as possible is thus man's goal. But what is the use of living an eventless, barren life? At the end of his life it is proved that he is a zero. There is nothing to remember him. He becomes totally inexistent. His death ends everything. On the other hand, a person whose life is full of good deeds and noble sacrifices is considered successful. He gets social recognition. Though he dies early and lives a short span of life, his life becomes a model for others and he never dies from the memory of others. He lives on. Thus to live physically anyhow is immaterial and meaningless. One should do as many good deeds as possible in one's life. Because it is not the length of life but our good deeds which are known and recognized by the society. We are identified

by our work. People will not wonder if we have 100 years of life but will wonder in admiration if we do something great, heroic and noble in a short span of time. Another point is that the best part of one's life is his youth or period to a certain stage of life after which he loses his ability to work. This part of life is enough to do whatever good one wants to do. After that stage, old age can not give anything to humanity. That life is worthless and often burdensome.

4. Write a precis of the following passage : 15

In ancient times people in Rome, Greece and Scandinavia believed that gods controlled their lives and all of nature. They tried to keep their gods happy by giving them gifts. When there were natural disasters, people thought that the gods were angry with them, so they tried to make the gods happy again. This is how we got the idea that we could affect our fate by certain actions.

Many superstitions have been held by people for centuries. Yet there is little need for them today, since people in many parts of the world don't believe that there are a lot of gods. We no longer try to make the gods happy with gifts or to keep them from anger with certain actions. Somehow, though, many of the actions continue in modern times. We still have our superstitions.

In ancient times, people thought that their gods lived on the tops of mountains. They therefore believed that anything above them was nearer to their gods than they. Naturally, they thought that birds were messangers from the gods. People also believed that birds carried their souls to the gods when they died. People still have these superstitions.

Title : The Age-old Superstitious Beliefs :

Roman, Greek and Scandinavian people believed that their lives and all of nature are controlled by gods. Natural calamities were thought to be the result of anger of gods with them. External locus of control originated from the belief that natural disasters could be prevented by pacifying the anger of gods. Although people no longer do anything to pacify gods, they still have age-old superstitions. It was ancient belief that birds were messangers from the gods as anything above them was believed to be nearer to gods than they. Birds were believed to carry their souls to the gods when they died. These superstitions are still found today.

5. Fill in the blanks (any five) : 5

a. He sent me a cheque — Tk 5000.
b. Don't look down — the poor.
c. The principal gave — the prizes.
d. He was sick — the whole business.
e. The soil of Comilla is favourable — roses.
f. He was reverted — his former post.
g. Be careful! You may fall — your bicycle.

Ans : (a) for, (b) upon, (c) away, (d) of, (e) to, (f) to, (g) off.

6. Correct the following sentences (any five) : 5

a. What you would like to drink?
Ans : What would you like to drink?

b. She lives in 38 Middle Street.
Ans : She lives at 38 middle Street.

c. He cannot speak English like I do.
Ans : He cannot speak English as I can.

d. Why you were absent last Friday?
Ans : Why were you absent on Friday last?

e. Which of these chairs did you sit for?
Ans : Which of these chairs did you sit on?

f. He touched with his hand the ball.
Ans : He touched the ball with his hand.

g. I told him to not come on Monday.
Ans : I told him not to come on Monday.

7. Change the voice (any five) : 5

a. By whom was this done?
Ans : Who did this?

b. My pen has been stolen.
Ans : Someone has stolen my pen.

c. Mita loves Soma.
Ans : Soma is loved by Mita.

d. By whom was this book given to you?
Ans : Who gave this book to you?

e. I have been invited to the party.
Ans : Someone has invited me to the party.

f. He is loved by all.
Ans : All love him.

8. Make sentences with the following (any five) : 5

(a) out of date; (b) with a high hand; (c) make up one's mind; (d) as soon as; (e) get rid of; (f) fall flat; (g) because of.

a. Out of date (সেকেলে) : Information can go out of date quickly, particularly in some areas of medicine.

b. With a high hand (উদ্ধতভাবে) : They governed the city with a high hand.

c. Make up one's mind (মনঃস্থ করা) : I can't make up my mind whether to have ice cream or cake.

d. As soon as (দ্রুত) : We'll deliver the goods as soon as we can.

e. Get rid of (নিষ্কৃতি বা অব্যাহতি পাওয়া) : The problem is getting rid of nuclear waste.

f. Fall flat (ঈপ্সিত ফল লাভে ব্যর্থ হওয়া) : The jokes fell flat.

g. Because of (জন্য, দরুন) : He walked slowly because of his bad leg.

9. Report in the indirect speech (any five) : 5

a. The old man said to the boy, "What do you want?"
Ans : The old man asked the boy what he wanted.

b. "Brother, take this golden key and open the door", said the Magician.
Ans : Addressing him as brother, the Magician requested him to take that golden key and open the door.

c. Kamal said to the boys, "Let us sing a song to celebrate the day."
Ans : Kamal proposed to the boys that they should sing a song to celebrate the day.

d. The teacher said to me, "May you shine in life."
Ans : The teacher prayed that I might shine in life.

e. "Do you know Bangladesh Cricket Team has defeated New Zeland?" Babul said to Rafiq.
Ans : Babul asked Rafiq if he knew Bangladesh Cricket Team had defeated New Zealand.

f. Mona said to her son, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
Ans : Mona said to her son that she had often told him not to play with fire.

g. "I will do it today", the boy said.
Ans : The boy said that he would do it that day.

30th BCS 2011, English Second Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N. B. *Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]* **Marks**

1. Write an essay on any one of the following topics : 30

a. Agriculture sector in Bangladesh — problems and prospects;
Ans. : *See Page No. 548.*

b. Handloom Industry of Bangladesh and its impact on economy;
Ans. : *See Page No. 488.*

c. Patriotism.
Ans. : *See Page No. 401.*

2. Write an essay on any one of the following topics as per given guidelines : 30

a. Rapid Urbanization :

i. Introduction : What is urbanization and how it is growing rapidly;
ii. Causes of urbanization;
iii. Its effect on our agriculture, industry and employment;
iv. Its impact on poverty, environment and law and order;
v. Problems created by rapid urbanization on infrastructure services;
vi. Suggestions to solve the problems created by rapid urbanization;
vii. Conclusion : Write a good conclusion based on your discussion.
Ans. : *See Page No. 521.*

b. Higher Education in Bangladesh:

i. Introduction : What is higher education or after what stage/level a student enters higher education. Write some introductory sentences about the overall aspects of higher education in Bangladesh.
ii. Higher education providing Institutions : Write a paragraph on types/categories of such institutions and something about them.
iii. Problems existing in Govt. Financed Institutions— focus on the existing unrest in such institutions, session jam etc.
iv. Problems existing in Privately Financed Institutions— focus on the quality of Education of some private universities.
v. How to solve the existing problems : Give your thoughtful comments/suggestions for a way out.
vi. Conclusion : Write sentences that have the quality of ending the essay in a satisfying manner.

3. Write a letter to the Mayor of Dhaka City Corporation describing the pitiable conditions of roads and drains in your locality. 20

10 January 2011

The Mayor
Dhaka City Corporation (South)
Dhaka.

Subject : Application for redressing the pitiable conditions of roads and drains in our locality.

Dear Sir,
I, with all modesty, would like to inform you of the fact that I am one of the inhabitants of Azimpur and sufferings of people of this locality know no bounds due to the pitiable conditions of roads and drains in this locality. The roads that connect Azimpur to Nilkhet and Gulistan have been seriously damaged and drainage system has been totally blocked. As a result, road accidents and traffic jam have been regular phenomena and spread of different diseases due to blocked drainage system seems to be disastrous. Inspite of our request to redress the pitiable conditions of roads and drains in our locality, no steps have so far been taken in this regard.

May I, therefore, pray and hope that you would be kind enough to take necessary measures to solve the pitiable conditions of roads and drains in this locality and oblige thereby.

Yours faithfully,
Atiur Rahman
On behalf of the inhabitants of Azimpur,
Dhaka.

Or,

Imagine that you are the Principal of a Govt. college, and recently the students of your college demonstrated for shortage of teachers. Now, write a letter to the DG of the Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education about the present crisis and request him to solve the problem.

11 January 2011

The Director General
The Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education, Dhaka.

Subject : Application for appointing teachers.

Dear Sir,

I, with due respect, would like to inform you of the fact that quality of education in my college is being terribly hampered due to shortage of teachers. Teachers students ratio has increased to an ineffective level and cancellation of classes has become an unavoidably regular phenomenon. Besides, the students of my college are frequently demonstrating for shortage of teachers. Hopefully I have urged my students not to take the path of vandalism because of shortage of teachers and promised them to solve the problem as soon as possible.

May I, therefore, pray and hope that you would be kind enough to solve the shortage of teachers in my college and oblige thereby.

Yours faithfully

Ataur Rahman
The Principal
Wali Newaz Govt. Khan Govt. College
Kishoreganj.

4. Write an objective report on any one of the following : 20

a. Curse of dowry in Bangladesh.
b. Road Accidents.
c. Fire incident in your locality.

a. Curse of dowry in Bangladesh.
(বাংলাদেশে যৌতুকের অভিশাপ)

Dhaka, 10 January 2012

Dowry is one of the disastrous social maladies and curses of Bangladesh. Dowry is the amount of money or other gifts paid to the bridegroom for accepting the bride as his wife. It destroys the very fibre of our society and vitiates the holy bond of marriage. Dowry stands as the main obstacle to the marriage of adult girls. We observe how many a newly married wife is inhumanly tortured and in many cases is brutally killed by her greedy husband for dowry. Dowry cases are increasing day by day at an alarming rate in our country. Dowry is an illegal and unjustified demand and discrimination against our women. Dowry is contradictory to the holy Quran and Sunnah.

Dowry has decreased the dignity of women and degraded their position in society. But our women's human rights and basic freedom have been incorporated in the constitution. Article 28 (2) states, "Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the state and of public life." If dowry is eradicated, offence in the society will be reduced. However, awareness building to increase moral values among all is most necessary to eliminate the social curse of dowry from the society.

Poverty reduction, education and employment opportunity are very necessary for women to stand on their own to establish rights and protect their dignity and to protest against any form of discrimination.

Under the above circumstances, a social movement against dowry should be declared without any delay in co-operation with the local administration, local leaders, teachers, elite. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs should take an anti-dowry project immediately to co-ordinate the anti-dowry social movement.

b. Road Accidents
(সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা)

Dhaka, 15 January 2012

Road accidents have become a regular and everyday occurence in our country. Some people are lucky to get away with few scratches. However, some people tend to suffer serious injuries such as loss of limb or any other part of the body. Certain injuries are very serious and can cripple people for life. Sometimes, the injuries prove fatal. They may also result in loss of life. There are many causes of road accidents such as excessive speeding, overloading, dangerous overtaking, reckless driving, carelessness of road users, failure to obey mandatory traffic regulations, defects in vehicles, and distractions while driving etc. other include a low level of awareness of the safety problems, inadequate safety rules and regulations and laxity in enforcement of traffic laws.

Some people drive away too fast or do so under the influence of alcohol and this is known to be one of the prime reasons for accident. Inexperienced drivers should be more cautious on roads where many can be at risk if they commit a mistake. A wise motorist would keep distance with other vehicles to avoid collisions from sudden decrease or increase in their speed. Motorists should never go beyond the prescribed speed limits on roads so that they would not hit other vehicles and they would not be hit as well. Besides, when a person speeds up, he faces a great possibility

of losing control over his vehicle. The recognition of the seriousness of road accident problem by the government of Bangladesh is reflected by serious measures taken to combat the alarming situation.

c. Fire incident in your locality.
(আপনার এলাকায় অগ্নিকাণ্ড)

Kamalapur, Dhaka, 5 July 2012

Four persons sustained serious burn injuries and a prodigious amount of property worth Tk. 8 lakh was damaged when a fire broke out at a house at Kamalapur in Dhaka on Saturday. Sources said the fire originated in the kitchen from a gas burner at about 2.00 am to 11.00 am and soon engulfed the house injuring four members of the house. All the inmates of the house were sleeping when the fire broke out. On information, fire brigade rushed to the spot and extinguished the blaze after about two hours of frantic efforts. The injured were identified as Altaf Ali (55), his son Rasel (18) and seven-year-old nephew Rahim. Neighbours took them to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. As the condition of Rahim was deteriorating, he was immediately shifted to Combined Military Hospital (CMH) for better treatment.

29th BCS 2010, English First Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N. B: *The figures in the margin indicate full marks.]* Marks

1. Translate into Bangla : 20

Providing enough energy to meet an ever-increasing demand is one of the gravest problems the world is now facing. Energy is the key to an industrialized economy, which calls for a doubling of electrical output every ten to twelve years. Meanwhile, the days of cheap abundant and environmentally acceptable power may be coming to an end. Coal is plentiful but polluting, natural gas is scarce, oil is not found everywhere. Nuclear power now appears costly and risky. In many countries of the world, keen interest is being shown in new energy sources. Among the familiar but largely undeveloped sources, solar energy, geothermal energy and energy from the ocean deserve special consideration.

উত্তর : ক্রমবর্ধমান চাহিদার সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে পর্যাপ্ত শক্তির যোগান দেয়া বর্তমান বিশ্বের গুরুতর সমস্যাগুলোর একটি। শক্তি শিল্পায়িত অর্থনীতির মূল চালিকাশক্তি, যার জন্য প্রতি ১০-১২ বছর অন্তর দ্বিগুণ বৈদ্যুতিক উৎপাদনের প্রয়োজন পড়ে। ইতোমধ্যে পরিবেশে ব্যবহার-উপযোগী শক্তির সহজলভ্যতার দিন শেষ হয়ে যাওয়ার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। কয়লা প্রচুর

পরিমাণে পাওয়া গেলেও এটা পরিবেশ দূষিত করে, প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস স্বল্প পরিমাণে পাওয়া যায়, তেল সবখানে পাওয়া যায় না। এখন পারমাণবিক শক্তিকে ব্যয়বহুল এবং ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ বলে মনে হয়। বর্তমানে পৃথিবীর অনেক দেশ শক্তির নতুন নতুন উৎস আবিষ্কারে তীব্র আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করছে। আমাদের পরিচিত কিন্তু এখনও ব্যাপকভাবে অনুন্নত উৎসসমূহের মধ্যে সৌরশক্তি, ভূতাপশক্তি, সামুদ্রিক শক্তি বিশেষ বিবেচনার দাবি রাখে।

2. Translate into English : 20

প্রত্যেক শিশুর মধ্যেই নিহিত রয়েছে অফুরন্ত সম্ভাবনা। একটি শিশুর মধ্যে যে সুপ্ত প্রতিভা, মেধা রয়েছে– তা বিকাশের জন্য অনুকূল পরিবেশ অপরিহার্য। অনেক বাবা-মা রয়েছেন, যারা শিশুদের প্রতিভা বিকাশের জন্য অনুকূল পরিবেশ তৈরি করার বিষয়ে আদৌ সচেতন নন। সামান্য কারণে আমরা শিশুদেরকে ধমক দিয়ে থাকি; এমনকি প্রহারও করে থাকি। কিন্তু আমরা কি কখনো ভেবে দেখেছি যে, একটি শিশুকে অযথা ধমক দিলে বা প্রহার করলে তার কত বড় ক্ষতি হয়ে থাকে? বাবা-মা'য়ের অভিপ্রায় অনুযায়ী শিশুদেরকে গড়ে তুলতে চাইলে শিশুদের ছোট ছোট সমস্যাগুলোকে সঠিকভাবে চিহ্নিত করতে হবে এবং সেসব সমস্যা দূর করার জন্য আন্তরিকভাবে প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়ে যেতে হবে। বাবা-মাকে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, পর্যাপ্ত অনুকূল পরিবেশই একটি শিশুর সুপ্ত প্রতিভা বিকাশে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রাখতে পারে।

Ans. There lies an unlimited potential in every child. A favourable atmosphere is essential to the exposure of the latent talent in a child. There are many parents who are not really careful about the creation of a congenial atmosphere for the development of the dormant talent in their children. Sometimes we browbeat and even give our children a good beating for some flimsy reasons. But have we ever thought about the detrimental consequences of such unnecessary beating or scolding? If the parents want to bring their children up as per their desire, they have to find out the small problems of the children and also have to put a sincere try to solve the problems. Parents must remember that only a favourable environment can play a vital role in the blooming of the latent talent in a child.

3. Amplify the idea in one of the following : 20

a. If winter comes can spring be far behind?
b. Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.
c. Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.

a. If winter comes can spring be far behind?
(দুঃখর পরেই সুখ আসে)

Ans. Change is the law of nature. We have six seasons. Winter gives place to spring which is followed by summer. This is an eternal cycle laid down by mother nature. Winter is the season of extreme cold, chill and snow. The green leaves fall off from the trees and the nature looks bare. This

season is not at all comfortable to the poor people. But it must appear whether we like it or not. With the onset of spring, trees put forth new leaves and beautiful flowers bloom all around. Cold wind gives place to gentle breeze. Mother nature starts smiling again, darkness giving place to light. In the life of man also there is a cycle. It is but natural that he should feel gloomy when adversity overtakes him. He may lose all hope and become a pessimist. It is at his crucial function that he should draw courage from mother nature. He should realise that like dark clouds, chilly winds and wintry weather may cast shadow on his life. But they are all temporary. Fortune and happiness are bound to follow them. Let us all face our difficulties courageously for the brighter period ahead.

b. Patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet.

(সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে)

Ans. Human life is a continuous flow of ups and downs. In this material world, we have to face different kinds of problems which endanger our life. So, if we want to be successful in our life-battle, we must be patient. Patience is a dull virtue. It is bitter and boring. It has always had a negative press. That's why, it is very difficult for us to keep patience in time of any danger. Though patience is bitter, it has some positive sides in our life. It is one of the greatest virtues that only human beings foster in their character. The Almighty Himself loves those who are patient. The most important thing about patience is that it stands as an acid test to our virtues and mental strength. A person who is patient remains fully aware of the fact that 'sweet are the uses of adversity'. So, in time of danger a tolerant person remains unmoved and tackles the danger with utmost courage. Thus he/she ultimately manages to solve all the problems in cold blood. A patient person can take the right decision, because he/she has enough stamina to tolerate any situation. Most of the great men in the world go through adversities and ordeals and they overcome all their obstacles with patience and sincerity. In the end, they enjoy the sweet fruit of their virtue and achieve their desired goal.

c. Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown

(মুকুট না আগুনের ডালা)

Ans. A high position achieved after much labour brings with it a heavy burden of responsibilities, anxiety for preserving it and fears of losing it. According to English essayist Francis Bacon the path to fortune and great place is slippery to which the rise is labourious and by pains men come to

greater pains but the fall is sudden and complete. This also explains why a king cannot sleep at night. It happens, because he is worried round the clock for his people and kingdom. The burden of constructing a statecraft or big responsibilities always keeps him concerned. Then it is because he remains in constant fear of losing his crown, fear of the enmity from within and outside and the fear of attacks from his counterparts. Thus his very life is endangered. Similarly, a person with great responsibilities remains always in anxiety because he has to assure that his charges are being borne well. A simple mistake in his case may prove disastrous. A man of great position has three enemies. First, he has his green-eyed rivals from his own group, which he is not aware of. Second, he has straight enemies. Finally, he himself is an enemy to himself as he with all his cases, responsibilities, labours and desires for fame and glory goes away from his true self, complicates himself and destroys his peace. It is common truth that a simple, plain and unambitious man has no enemy. He has peace, sleep of night and a life of comfort. But a sophisticated man of high position has no peace because his task troubles him, his ambition and fears haunt him and his failures frustrate him. He is an unfortunate man of many woes.

4. Write a precis of the following passage : **15**

Love is a great force in private life, it is indeed the greatest of all things; but love in public affairs does not work. It has been tried again and again : by the civilization of the Middle Ages and also by the French Revolution, a secular movement which reasserted the Brotherhood of man. And it has always failed. The idea that nations should love one another, or that business concerns or marketing boards should love one another, or that a man in Portugal should love a man in Peru of whom he has never heard— it is absurd, Unreal, dangerous. It leads us into perilous and vague sentimentalism. 'Love is what is needed', we chant, and then sit back and the world goes on as before. The fact is we can only love what we know personally. And we cannot know much. In public affairs, in rebuilding of civilization, something much less dramatic and emotional is needed, namely tolerance. Tolerance is a very dull virtue. It is boring. Unlike love, it has always had a bad press. It is negative. This is the quality which will be most needed after the war. This is the only force which will enable different races and classes and interests to settle down together to the work of reconstruction.

Title : Tolerance is a great virtue of life

Precis : Love is a driving force in private life. It is really the greatest of all things. But in public affairs, love does not work, though it has been tried again and again. Sometimes, the idea of love among nations creates danger and vague sentimentalism. So, in public affairs, a much less dramatic and emotional virtue like tolerance is needed. This is the only force which enables different races and classes to live in peace despite some destructive forces around them.

5. Fill in the blanks (any five) : 5

a. Do not try to divert the man — this purpose.
b. Alcohol tells — your health.
c. He took her — a spy.
d. Water eats — iron.
e. I cannot make — what he says.
f. They had to call — the match as the ground was wet.
g. The thief ran away and the police ran — him.

Ans : (a) from, (b) upon, (c) as, (d) away, (e) out, (f) off, (g) after.

6. Correct the following sentences (any five) : 5

a. He is confident to get a scholarship.
Ans : He is confident of getting a scholarship.

b. My car is inferior and less costly than yours.
Ans : My car is inferior to and less costly than yours.

c. He talks as if he knows everything.
Ans : He talks as if he knew everything.

d. Many people died by the explosion.
Ans : Many people died in the explosion.

e. The number of boys are increasing day by day.
Ans : The number of boys is increasing day by day.

f. It rained heavily in the morning, wasn't it?
Ans : It rained heavily in the morning, didn't it?

g. The rice of Bangladesh is better than Burma.
Ans : The rice of Bangladesh is better than that of Burma.

7. Change the voice (any five) : 5

a. Who will help you?
Ans : By whom will you be helped?

b. Tell him to come.
Ans : Let him be told to come.

c. Enter the room by this door.
Ans : You are ordered to enter the room by this door.

d. He killed himself.
Ans : He was killed by himself.

e. He made arrangements to leave the house by him.
Ans : Arrangements were made to leave the house by him.

f. Promises should be kept.
Ans : One should keep one's promises.

g. English is spoken all over the world.
Ans : People speak English all over the world.

8. Make sentences with any five of the following : 5

Break away, Make up one's mind; Look forward to; Fresh blood; Fall out; In case of; As though.

Ans.

Break away (পালিয়ে যাওয়া) : The convict broke away from the jail.
Make up one's mind (মনঃস্থির করা) : I have made up my mind to marry her at any cost.
Look forward to (প্রত্যাশা করা) : I am looking forward to a quick reply from her.
Fresh blood (নতুন সভ্য) : We need some fresh blood in our country.
Fall out (ঝরে পড়া) : His hair is falling out.
In case of (ক্ষেত্রে/কারণে) : We should take him to hospital in case of emergency.
As though (মনে হয় যেন) : He talked as though he had known everything.

9. Report in the indirect speech (any five) : 5

a. Mona said to her friends, "Let us have a Picnic on Friday."
Ans : Mona proposed to her friends that they should have a Picnic on Friday.

b. The boy goes on saying, "I am busy."
Ans : The boy goes on saying that he is busy.

c. The old woman said to him, "God bless you."
Ans : The old woman prayed that God might bless him.

d. "Don't swim out too far, boys", I said.
Ans : I advised the boys not to swim too far.

e. The school children said, "Long live our President."
Ans : The school children wished that their President might live long.

f. "I'll do it tomorrow", he promised.
Ans : He promised that he would do it the next day.

g. "I don't know the way. Do you?" Mother said.
Ans : Mother said that she did not know the way and asked me if I knew.

29th BCS 2010, English Second Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N. B. *Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]* **Marks**

1. Write an essay on any one of the following topics : **30**

a. Our National Education Policy;

Ans. : *See Page No. 599.*

b. Global Warming;

Ans. : *See Page No. 686.*

c. Good Governance and Development.

Ans. : *See Page No. 408.*

2. Write an essay on any one of the following topics as per given guidelines : **30**

a. Country life and the Seasons :

i. Introduction : Six seasons of our country and their influence on life in rural Bangladesh;

ii. Changing scenes of nature in different seasons— the changes in rivers, trees and fields etc;

iii. Seasons and agriculture — different crops— activities on the fields;

iv. Seasons and festivities, cultural activities;

v. Seasons in our literature — how they have inspired our poets and writers;

vi. Conclusion.

Ans. : *See Page No. 702.*

b. Private Job Sectors in Bangladesh :

i. Introduction : Orientation with private job sectors in our country at present;

ii. Classification of different private job sectors;

iii. Contribution of private job sectors to the national economy;

iv. How have private jobs solved unemployment problem partially?

v. Scopes for development of private job sectors;

vi. Government initiatives to enhance the sector;

vii. Problems and solutions;

viii. Conclusion with recommendations.

Ans. : *See Page No. 497.*

3. Write a letter to the authorities at the Bureau of Manpower describing your harassment at the hands of a recruiting agent, asking for remedial action.

Ans. :

August 10, 2012

The Chairperson
The Bureau of Manpower
2/3 Kakrail, Dhaka-1210

Subject : Prayer for remedial actions.

Sir/Madam,

I would like to complain against Md. Mizanur Rahman, a recruiting agent, Air Bangladesh Agency, Dhaka. Mr. Rahman has been involved in the manpower sector for a long time. Recently, I have been cruelly cheated by him. Last December I had a deal with him. According to the deal, he was supposed to send me to Dubai for a profitable job. For this purpose, he took one lac taka from me in January. He assured me that he would send me to Dubai within two months. But he has already broken all the conditions of the deal and has been showing unreasonable excuses for the last six months. He is neither active to send me nor is willing to return my money. Moreover, he does not respond to my phone call. Therefore, I am now, in the fear of losing my amount, which I had collected with hardship by selling some of my valuable property. I have also come to know that many people like me have been cheated by Mr. Rahman and they have lost their money. Being helpless, I find no other way but complain to you against him. I have enclosed some necessary papers as the proof of my deal with him.

I, therefore, pray and hope that you would kindly look into the matter and take some effective measures so that I can get my money back and others can escape from his greedy trap.

Sincerely yours
Shimul Kumar Saha

Enclosure :
Documents of the deal.

Or,

Suppose, you are a Government employee. You are to circulate a notice for a 2nd class vacant position in the Administration cadre of Bangladesh Civil Service. Write the notice to be circulated.

Ans : Government of The Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Public Service Commission
Old Airport Bhaban, Tejgaon, Dhaka-1215

Date : 18 April 2013

JOB ADVERTISEMENT

Exam Controller (non-cadre), Bangladesh Public Service Commission, Dhaka, is inviting applications for the following vacant positions in the Administrative officers from the eligible candidates :

BSKKS/U-3/S:N:-1/2012	Administrative officer of Bangladesh Public Service Commission; No. of Post-04 (Permanent)
Salary Scale	Tk. 8,000-450×7–11,150–EB–490×11–16,540/- (According to Salary Scale-2009) with other benefits.
Minimum Educational Qualification	2nd class Honours degree of any subject from a recognized University.
Age	18 to 30 years at 1 April 2013

Application Procedure :

(a) Candidates are requested to collect the application form from any branch of Sonali Bank Ltd.
(b) They have to fill in the form as per the instructions written on the back of the form.
(c) Candidates have to enclose the attested photocopies of all their academic certificates and two recent passport size photographs.
(d) They have to submit the form to BPSC, 38, Agargaon on their own by May 25, 2013.
(e) Admit cards will be given away instantly.
(f) Exam dates will be informed later through media.
(g) Candidates must be the citizens of Bangladesh. So, they have to submit the attested copy of Voter ID card.
(h) Candidates can also visit the website : www.bpsc.gov.bd.

Any canvassing or trying to influence the selection process will result in the automatic disqualification of the application.

Md. Hasan Reza
Exam Controller (non-cadre)

4. Write an objective report on any one the following : 20

a. Traffic Jam in Dhaka City;

Traffic Jam in Dhaka City
(ঢাকা শহরের যানজট)

Dhaka, 2 April 2013

Traffic Jam is a common phenomenon in Dhaka city. It has intensified our distress. We lose our valuable time as well as valuable lives due to acute traffic jam. The government is going to undertake the steps in next six months that include replacement of some bus and truck terminals, freeing important stress from the movement of rickshaws and taking actions against the owners of high-rise buildings lacking parking facility— the major cause of traffic congestion. As part of the programme, Gulistan bus stand and TBC Road, south of Banghabhaban will be completely vacated. No inter district buses shall be allowed to enter the city and an inter-district bus terminal would be constructed near Kanchpur.

There are at least 50-55 high-rise structures in the city, which are constructed near busy roads without having any parking facility. "A list of building authorities would be submitted to the top level very soon", the D.C said.

The official said, "Gabtoli truck terminal would be handed over to the authorities of luxurious buses and so there will be a fine environment as the truck will use underpass of Amin Bazar Bridge to go and leave the terminal". And four flyovers have already been completed in the Dhaka city considering acute traffic gridlock. Moreover, the greatest, Kuril flyover is under processing. It will help to mitigate the jam of the Mohakhali and Bonani areas which are considered the most traffic-prone areas. Obviously, it is a good sign of hope that we will have smooth movement throughout the city in near future.

b. Participation of women workers in RMG (Ready-made Garments) sector in Bangladesh.

'Women's Participation in Garment Sector'
(তৈরি পোশাক খাতে নারীদের অংশগ্রহণ)

Dhaka 30 April 2013

Women's participation in garment sector is praiseworthy and it started in the 90's. A few decades have already gone but their fate remains unchanged. Being exploited in the society, women are now alert to

improve their social status by engaging themselves in garment sector. In a male-dominated society, they are being oppressed and exploited both physically and mentally. It is a common scenario of our male-dominated society, where women hardly get their basic rights. As a result, a large number of our society's impoverished women are entering garment sector spontaneously to fend for themselves.

As they are deprived of basic rights in the society, they want to get back their rights by supporting themselves. And, it is a positive news to the women that Ready-Made Garment (RMG) industries have generated direct employment opportunities for 1.8 million workers of which 80% are female workers. Besides, more than 0.8 million workers are engaged in accessory industries related to the garment industries. On the other hand, around 10 million people are indirectly dependent on the RMG industries and most of them are women. But their remuneration is not proportionate to their back-breaking work. Since most of the factories are constructed in the city area, they have to stay in the city. So, their cost of living is undoubtedly high. The salary they get from their work is not enough to keep their body and soul together.

So, the unrest in garment sector is increasing day by day. The owners of the garment industries want to provide them with low wages, while they are earning a remarkable profit from this sector. In present days, workers of garment sectors are joining movements to demand Tk. 5000 minimum while government has announced the minimum wages of Tk. 3000.

So, the government should show sympathy to their legal rights. As they constitute a large part of manpower in our society, they cannot be ignored.

c. Municipal services in your district town .
(আপনার জেলা শহরে নাগরিক সেবা)

Ans : Bagerhat is a small district situated in the southern part of the country. It is very well-known for the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest, and the Shatgambuj Mosque. But the district is not so developed at all. The people living in the district town are burned with a lot of problems. It has a municipality but the services of the municipality are very poor. This local government institution is like a doll. First of all, the drainage system is not working properly because some of the pipes are blocked. The municipality is not active to take effective measures to solve the problem. As a result, the town goes under water even after a shower. In the rainy season, the suffering of

people knows no bounds. Secondly, people living in the district town have to suffer a lot because of the scarcity of drinking water. Though the municipality provides them with some water but it is really not enough. There are no lights on the street. As a result, the streets and narrow lanes are turned into an undeclared kingdom for the perpetrators and people have to fall victim to their clutch very often. But the municipality turns deaf ears to the cry of the town-dwellers. Moreover, girls cannot move safely, because they also fall prey to Eve-teasers. Eve-teasing is a very common affair in the area. Yet the municipality does not pay any heed to this serious problem.

The people of the district town are not happy at all with the scanty municipal services. Recently they sat together and met the Chairperson of the body, Mr. Habibur Rahman. They voiced their demands and have been assured that their needs will be met up very soon. Now time demands that the municipality of Bagerhat take some pragmatic measures to solve the existing problems so that people living in the town can lead a problem-free life. The peace-loving people of Bagerhat want an active municipal body, which will take care of them round the clock.

28th BCS 2009, First Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[N. B.— *The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Answer* ***all*** *the questions.]*

1. Translate into Bangla : **20**

There is some truth in the common saying that while dogs become attached to persons, cats are generally attached to places. A dog will follow his master anywhere, but a cat keeps to the house it is used to live and even when the house changes hands, the cat will remain there so long as it is kindly treated by the new owners. A cat does not seem to be capable of personal devotion, often shown by a dog. It thinks most for its own comfort and it loves us only cupboard love.

Ans. : কুকুর ব্যক্তির প্রতি এবং বিড়াল সাধারণত স্থানের প্রতি অনুরক্ত– এ সাধারণ প্রবাদ বাক্যটির মধ্যে কিছুটা সত্য নিহিত আছে। প্রভু যেখানে যাবে, কুকুর তার সাথে সেখানেই যাবে, কিন্তু বিড়াল যে বাড়িতে বাস করতে অভ্যস্ত সে বাড়িতেই থাকবে। এমনকি, বাড়ির মালিক বদল হলেও যদি নতুন মালিকের ভালো ব্যবহার পায়, তবে বিড়াল সেখানেই থাকবে। বিড়াল কুকুরের মতো ব্যক্তিবিশেষের প্রতি আনুগত্য দেখাতে অসমর্থ। বিড়াল নিজের আরামের কথাই সবচেয়ে বেশি চিন্তা করে এবং এর ভালোবাসা কেবল কিছু পাওয়ার লোভে ভালোবাসা।

2. Translate into English : 20

বিবাহ নারীদের সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা দিয়ে থাকে। কিন্তু সামাজিক ব্যবস্থার কারণে নারী তার অধিকার সংরক্ষণ করতে পারছে না। স্বামী বিয়ের পর ইচ্ছে করলেই স্ত্রীকে ছেড়ে চলে যাচ্ছে বা তালাক দিতে পারছেন। এসব ক্ষেত্রে অনেক সময় নারীরা আইনানুগ ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে পারছে না প্রমাণের অভাবে। অনেক ক্ষেত্রে পুরুষ বিয়ের সত্যতা অস্বীকার করে। ফলে নারী আরও অসহায় অবস্থার মধ্যে পতিত হয়। এ অবস্থা থেকে নারীদের সাহায্যের জন্য বিবাহ রেজিস্ট্রেশন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখতে পারে। বিবাহ নারী ও পুরুষের একত্রে বসবাস করার আইনসঙ্গত চুক্তি; সামাজিক ও ধর্মীয় ব্যবস্থা। দাম্পত্য জীবন ও সংসার ধর্মকে সার্বিক সুরক্ষা দিতেই বিবাহ প্রথার সৃষ্টি হয়েছে।

Ans. : Marriage provides women with social security. But they cannot preserve their rights because of social systems. After a marriage takes place, a husband can leave or divorce his wife at his sweet will. In these cases, women are not being able to take legal actions because of the lack of witness. In many cases, the male partner denies the fact of marriage. Consequently, women find themselves in a more helpless plight. Registration of marriages can play an important role to help women in this regard. The custom of marriage is a lawful contract between a man and a woman so that they can live together; it is a social and religious system. The custom of marriage has been created to safeguard the conjugal and family life completely.

3. Amplify the idea in one of the following : 20

a. All that glitters is not gold (চকচক করলেই সোনা হয় না)

Ans. : Gold is a bright metal and very valuable. But there are many worthless things looking equally bright. So, the proverb teaches us that we should not judge things by their outward appearances. A person may be well-dressed and may look like a gentleman; but in reality he may be a cheat or a thief. In fact, a wicked man generally cheats others in this way. We may come across people who may profess to be our sincere friends. But really they may be fair weather friends and may leave us in our troubles or may lead us to ruin. Similar care is necessary in our judgement of things. A dress may look very showy and costly, but in reality it may be a worthless thing. A food sweet to the taste may be injurious to health. And then, there are many flowers which are very beautiful but they have no scent. So, it may serve as a warning to all not to be deceived by outward appearance.

b. Charity begins at home (আগে ঘর তবে তো পর).

Ans. : The proverb advises to help the own people and relations first if one has the means to do so. It is established in almost all religions that the family, relations, friends and neighbours should first be looked after

before others. If one devotes one's life in the philanthropic love of mankind, if one sacrifices one's wealth for the sake of the humanity, one should begin with his own and close ones. This is not anything illogical, nor it is the question of discrimination. Because, this gives one the exercise of one's helping hand and generous mind. Helping one's relative also humanises one's philosophy of sacrifice. It deepens one's feeling and sympathy for the poor humanity. As a result he feels for them as they are his relatives. Next, he sees, from close quarters how they suffer. He understands how painful it is to suffer like them and realises the meaning of charity or help in others' distress. He would thus be able to give real charity to the suffering humanity. He would thus make right approach to the sufferings of humanity. Otherwise if he starts helping others before helping his relatives, he would feel little for them, understand little from them, understand little from charity, do it for name or fame, or be simply misunderstood by others of his real intentions. So it is better that we begin charity at home.

c. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world (যে রাঁধে সে চুলও বাঁধে)

Ans. : This proverb refers to the influence of a mother on the future life of her child. The child will act in his future in the way in which it has been brought up by its mother. Childhood and boyhood are the most important periods of a man's life. The mind is like soft clay during this time and can be easily shaped into any form one pleases. Therefore, the training that a person receives then takes firm root in him and decides his future. And this training he gets mostly from his mother, because he lives under her constant care during these periods. This is why, the mother exercises the greatest influence in the formation of her son's character and in shaping his destiny. If the mother is good, the child will also grow up as a good man. But if the mother is bad, he is most likely to grow up as a wicked person too. Napoleon said it was his mother's inspiration that led him to greatness. The mother of Iswarchandra was a living example of simplicity and kindness. So the hands of a mother not only care but also discipline and rule the world.

4. Write a precis of the following passage : 15

When there are too many people in a country, compared to its size and available resources, it is called overpopulated. Overpopulation causes serious economic, social and political problems. It is also one of the

principal causes of poverty, malnutrition, illitaracy and backwardness. There is a direct relation between the size of population and the living conditions of the people. A country with a small population is generally better off than one with a large population. A country, with a large population and limited resources, cannot provide to its population even the bare necessities of life.

Title : The effect of over population

Overpopulation is a serious problem. It is not only a problem but also a principal cause of many other problems such as poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy and backwardness. People living in an overpopulated country cannot lead a better life, because the country cannot provide its population with even the basic human needs of life.

5. Fill in the gaps :

a. They blamed me — their sufferings. **(for)**
b. The boarder kept the cabin key — the hotel manager. **(to)**
c. You must abide — your decision. **(by)**
d. My father insisted — my going to Chittagong. **(on)**
e. I will see — the problem tomorrow. **(to)**
f. He called — me — my residence. **(on, at)**
g. Do not quarrel — this issue. **(over)**

Ans : (a) for, (b) to, (c) by, (d) on, (e) to, (f) on, at, (g) over.

6. Correct the following sentences (any five) :

a. He is capable to do his duties.
Ans : He is capable of doing his duties.
b. I believe God.
Ans : I believe in God.
c. He has come today morning.
Ans : He has come this morning.
d. Television is a wonderful discovery of modern science.
Ans : Television is a wonderful invention of modern science.
e. He gave me valuable informations.
Ans : He gave me some valuable information.
f. His English knowledge is poor.
Ans : His knowledge of English is poor.
g. He is my cousin brother.
Ans : He is my cousin.

7. Change the voice (any five) :

a. I offered him a job.
Ans : He was offered a job by me.
b. Do this work.
Ans : Let this work be done.
c. He is writing a letter.
Ans : A letter is being written by him.
d. The boy purchased a nice pen.
Ans : A nice pen was purchased by the boy.
e. Open the door.
Ans : Let the door be opened.
f. The hunter shot a bird.
Ans : A bird was shot by the hunter.

8. Make sentences with any five of the following :

a. **Fool's paradise** (বোকার স্বর্গে) **:** None should live in a fool's paradise.
b. **At a loss** (হতবুদ্ধি) **:** I am at a loss to decide how to deal with the matter.
c. **Laughing stock** (হাসির পাত্র) **:** Don't be a laughing stock by your deeds.
d. **Open secret** (সর্বজনবিদিত গোপন) **:** Corruption is now an open secret in our country.
e. **Red handed** (হাতেনাতে) **:** The thief was caught red handed by the public.
f. **Burning questions** (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়) **:** Load-shedding and price hike are now the burning questions of our country.
g. **Out and out** (পুরোপুরি/ হাড়েহাড়ে) **:** Out and out he is a criminal.

9. Report in the indirect Speech (any five) :

a. The boys said, "Bravo! we have won the game".
— The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the game.
b. He said, "Good morning, Mr. Rahim".
— He wished Mr. Rahim good morning.
c. My father said to me, "Read attentively".
— My father advised me to read attentively.
d. He said to me, "Let us go there together."
— He proposed me that we should go there together.
e. He said, "Man is mortal".
— He said that man is mortal.
f. My mother said to me, "When did you come back from school"?
— My mother asked me when I had gone back from school.

28th BCS 2009, Second Paper

Time : 3 Hours; Full Marks : 100

[**N. B.**— *Figures in the margin indicate full marks for each question. Answer all the questions.*]

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

a. Global Economic Recession and its Probable Impact on Bangladesh.
Ans. : *See Page No. 481.*

b. Traffic Jam in Dhaka City.
Ans. : *See Page No. 512.*

c. The Prospects of Tourism in Bangladesh
Ans. : *See Page No. 535.*

2. Write an essay on any one of the topics, following the outlines given :

a. Digital Bangladesh

i. **Introduction :** Meaning and scope of the term 'digital' — digitizing and development —examples of some digital countries.

ii. **Body :** Prospects of introduction of digital system in Bangladesh— pre-requisites for making a digital Bangladesh—prioritized sectors— availability of resources and skilled manpower—need for skill development— making envisional and effective plans— action plan— constraints— commitment of the government to have a digital Bangladesh.

iii. **Conclusion :** A big task— implementation in phases.

Ans. : *See Page No. 579.*

b. Unemployment Problem in Bangladesh

i. **Introduction** : Present position– acute problem of unemployment— a great social problem.

ii. **Body :** Causes of unemployment–situation is aggravating day by day— job creation not commensurate with population growth— major employment sectors— employment in agriculture, industry and other sectors— unemployment and under-employment in the rural sector— unemployment of educated youths and frustration— employment outside the country— self-employment— role of NGO's, Banks and other organisations.

Solutions : More job creation in both public and private sectors— more stress on skill and IT training— expansion of industrial base and service sector— sort-term loans for self-employment activities— effective training for migrant workers— population control— taking up job creation projects/schemes on priority basis.

iii. **Conclusion :** A top-priority job for the government immediate steps to be taken.

Ans. : *See Page No. 515.*

3. Write a letter to your friend abroad about the national elections held in December, 2008.

Ans. :

365, Hatirpool
Dhanmondi, Dhaka
July 10, 2009

Dear Friend,

It's a real pleasure to have your friendly letter. I hope you are getting on well with your new life abroad. I am very glad to know that you are really interested in the recently held national election, 2008.

The national election held on December 29, 2008 was very crucial as the future of our country was supposed to depend upon this nationally important event. It was a long-cherished and much-talked-about event because Bangladesh was passing through an uncertain stage of political turbulence under the Caretaker Government. People were suspicious of whether the election will take place or not. At the end, the final day came. In the election, Awami-led grand alliance and BNP-led four-party alliance were in the limelight. The common people cast their valuable votes in a free, fair and neutral atmosphere. But the result was very unexpected and incredible. The grand alliance had a landslide victory in the election. They in total acquired 262 seats out of total 300. The four-party alliance was the nearest opponent and unexpectedly got only 33 seats. Consequently, Sheikh Hasina takes an oath as the 13th Prime minister of Bangladesh. The exclusive features of this election are complete voter list with photograph, and national ID card, system of 'no-vote' for the first time, and transparent 'Ballot-Box'. The establishment of 'Digital Bangladesh', is the commitment made by the grand alliance. Common people want positive changes in their lives. They dream of a better Bangladesh where they can live peacefully in a violence-and-corruption-free atmosphere and can have a square meal every day.

Let me finish here today. I miss you very much. I am waiting day after day for your happy return to your own country. Take care of yourself.

Your loving friend
Fahim

Stamp

From	To
Fahim Mahmud	Sahidul Islam
365, Hatirpool	28 Queen's Gate
Dhanmondi	London SW 75 JA
Dhaka	UK

***Or,* Write a letter to the Editor of a daily newspaper soliciting action of concerned authorities against rising mosquito menace in your locality.**

Ans. :

The Editor
The Daily Star
19 Karwan Bazar, Dhaka 1215
Sir

I would be highly pleased if you kindly publish the following article in your prominent daily to draw the attention of the concerned authority to mosquito menace in our locality.

Truely yours
Md. Mahmud Hasan Rony
Vill : Shailakupa
Upazilla : Jhenaidah
Jhenaidah

Save people of Shailakupa from mosquito menace

Shailakupa is a village which lies in the district of Jhenaidah. About 2000 people live in this village. Most of the inhabitants are farmers, who are devoid of the light of education. Their lives are beset with a number of problems. Recently they are leading miserable lives because of the rising mosquitio in the locality. It has already reached an intolerable stage. In the afternoon and at dusk, the mosquitoes become so disturbing that people

cannot but curse their fate. Is it possible to remain under the mosquito-net round the clock? Disturbance is not the only thing. Besides, people are being attacked by dengu fever and Malaria. Local hospitals cannot accomodate so many patients. As a result, many of them are dying without treatment and care. What else can be more pathetic than this? They need immediate treatement and care.

I am drawing the attention of the government to this problem. I hope, the concerned authority will take necessary measures to save these commo people from such a helpless plight.

4. Write a report on any one of the following :

(a) Noise Pollution in Dhaka City.

Noise Pollution in Dhaka City

(ঢাকা শহরে শব্দ দূষণ)

Dhaka, 10 September 2009

Ans. : Noise can be defined as the level of sound which exceeds the acceptable level and creates annoyance. Frequent exposure to high level of noise hampers physical and mental peace and may cause damage to the health.

Excessive noise has become one of the major concerns of urban life. Although urbanization, industrialization and motorization are essential for economic development, urban people always long for calm and quiet rural life. For the physical and mental health of the urban people, particularly of the children, it is imperative for the decision makers, leaders, planners and engineers to keep the noise level within the acceptable limits. Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, is one of the noisiest cities in the world. During the 70s and early 80s, noise pollution was not a major concern for the dwellers of Dhaka city. With the increase in number of motorized vehicles in the city, the hazard of noise pollution has increased and exceeded the level of tolerance. Despite low level of industrialization and motorization, the average level of noise remains far above the acceptable limits in most of the time. With economic development, the situation is expected to worsen further. Motor vehicle is the principal source of noise pollution in the city. The noise level was measured at thirty-seven locations of the city. It is observed that the average level of noise at roadside exceeds the allowable limit by twenty percent at all the locations and at sensitive locations like hospitals, schools and parks. The figure is much higher than the acceptable level for those

sensitive areas. The level of noise pollution is closely related with traffic volume, particularly with the number of heavy vehicles like trucks and buses as well as auto-rickshaw. Other factors influencing noise pollution include improper maintenance of the vehicles, bad road surface condition, use of high pitch horns and frequent usage of horns.

Human beings usually hear 15 to 20 kilohertz (KHz) frequency sound. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), generally 60 dB sound can make a man deaf temporarily and 100 dB sound can cause complete deafness. But the noise of any busy street in Dhaka has been estimated at 60 to 80 dB, with the sound of vehicles being 95 dB, loud speakers 90 to 100 dB, mills and factories 80 to 90 dB, restaurants and cinema halls 75 to 90 dB, festivals 85 to 90 dB, scooter or motorbike 87 to 92 dB and trucks and buses 92 to 94 dB. But the desired sound measure is 25 dB in the bedroom, 40 dB in the dining or drawing room, 35-40 dB in the office, 30-40 dB in the classroom, 35-40 dB in the library, 20-35 dB in hospital, 40-60 dB in a restaurant and 45 dB in the city at night. When the sound exceeds this limit, there is noise pollution. Noise pollution beyond the limit destroys hearing and might even lead to the losing of one's mental balance. Noise pollution also causes peevish temperament, affects lungs, hampers the intellect of the children and makes them apathetic towards their studies. According to a survey of the Department of Environment (DoE), noise causes mental and physical illness among the people. It causes high blood pressure, tachycardia, headache, indigestion, peptic ulcer, and also affects sound sleep.

To reduce noise pollution, several measures can be implemented which include proper maintenance of vehicle and roadway, plantation of trees and construction of sound barriers. Solid boundary walls are expected to have a positive effect on attenuation of noise level. In Bangladesh, little has been done so far to reduce noise pollution. The authority concerned must create awareness among the people so that in the long run people can eradicate noise pollution from the country once for all.

(b) Empowerment of Women.

Empowerment of Women

(নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন)

Dhaka, 10 June 2012

Ans. : The empowerment of women is a burning issue which has attracted a lot of attention/become the focus of attention over the past two decades. In the perspective of the miserable plight of the women of our country, the time has been ripe to address the issue properly. In our male-dominated society, women suffer a lot. The birth of a female child is still an unwelcome event in our country. Women are cruelly treated by men in many ways. In every household, women do a lot of chores but these activities are not considered 'work'. Men always have/bear a dominating attitude towards them. Men treat them as if women were at their beck and call and virtual slaves to them.

To some hope, the scenario in recent years has started to change to some extent. Women are now conscious of their rights and responsibilities, because they are no longer ignorant, they are now enlightened human beings, who have been able to dispel the darkness of ignorance. Their sensibilities have been refined, their outlooks have been broadened. They can distinguish between the right and the wrong with their intellect. They have learnt a lot about the world. They can now meet challenges of life. They have realized that life is not a passive existence which is supposed to be confined within the four walls of houses. Life means something deeper to the educated women. They know well how to speak against the injustice done to them by men.

The conspicuous presence of women outside home gives witness to the empowerment of women in our society. They are joining a wide range of professions. Even women with little education are trying to enter the workforce. As women are trying to add something to their family income, they are gaining power to take part in family decisions. In a word, women to some extent have come out of the net spread by men. They have started competing with men at work and enjoying equal opportunities as men, though a different picture may be seen in some backward villages, where education is not spreading light. Today attitudes towards women are much more positive.

(c) Elimination of Child Labour.

Elimination of Child Labour

(শিশুশ্রম বর্জন)

Dhaka, 15 May 2012

Ans. Child labour is the most severe form of child abuse and exploitation in our country. Bangladesh accounts for less than two percent of the world's population. But, this is the home to more child population numbering 120 million. Childhood is the period when children go to

school with books in their hands. But the ill-fated children of our country are being forced to give labour inhumanly only for survival and financial help to the family. Moreover, a section of unscrupulous people in the money-dominated society are engaging these innocent children in different crimes including narcotic business and thus spoiling their lives at the very early stage. Child labour is a harsh reality in Bangladesh. Children under compulsion are engaged in highly hazardous jobs and also work under most unhygienic conditions. Tanneries and other chemical factories also use child labour. Tannery and chemical factory owners prefer to employ children as they could pay them less and also able to keep their factories free from trade unionism. The contamination from these chemicals causes fever, cough, headache, gastric, skin diseases and other diseases to the workers, especially the children. An estimated number of three lac child domestic workers work in different houses of Dhaka city. Our society considers this form of labour less harmful to children from poor families than other forms. This may be true if they are placed in good home where the child is treated mercifully but, if unlucky, the child could be just as easily subjected to severe abuse. Child labour is not a new issue in Bangladesh as children remain here as one of the most vulnerable groups living under threats of hunger, illiteracy, displacement, exploitation trafficking, physical and mental abuse. A survey conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics found that roughly one in 17 children or 17.5 percent of total children of 5-17 age group were engaged in economic activities in 2002-03. There were about 22.7 million of them were boys and 19.7 million were girls. A UNICEF report said that some 40 industries in the country have been using child labour, where their jobs are highly hazardous and dangerous with little regard for health and safety. The ILO under its international programme of 'Elimination of child labour' has identified 447 child workers under 15 working in 130 tanneries in Dhaka Hazaribagh area and is providing them non-formal education and training so that they can not quit the tanneries. The government has launched a micro-credit programme for child labour in Bangladesh 'with a view to withdrawing the child labour from hazardous jobs. Government has already enacted laws against the employment of children in risky jobs. But the prevailing laws should be made more effective. The wholehearted participation of people from all walks of life is very important to eliminate such a curse from our society.

27th BCS 2006, First Paper

Time 3 Hours; Full Marks 100

[N.B : *Figures in the margin indicate full marks for each question. Answer all questions]* **Marks**

1. Translate the following passage into current standard Bangla : **20**

I don't want to get old. No one wants to age, but aging is inevitable. Time gives us wrinkles, a bent posture, and fragile bones. It makes us insecure, forgetful, and fearful. The elderly can easily become a burden to the families they once provided for and protected. The children who once vied for their parents' attention are now so consumed with their own affairs that they hardly ever visit. For many elderly people, the stench of ammonia in hospital-like atmosphere of a nursing home is worse than death. To some, it signifies loneliness, cruelty and abandonment. With all the turmoil involved in the aging process, it is no wonder that we are becoming a nation of frightened adults, forever searching for that magical youth serum from the elusive fountain of youth.

উত্তর : আমি বৃদ্ধ হতে চাই না। কেউই বৃদ্ধ হতে চায় না কিন্তু বয়োবৃদ্ধি অনিবার্য। সময় চামড়ায় ভাঁজ ফেলে দেয়, শরীর বাঁকিয়ে দেয় এবং হাড়গুলো ভঙ্গুর করে তোলে। এটা আমাদের নিরাপত্তাহীন, ভুলো ও শঙ্কিত করে তোলে। বৃদ্ধরা যারা একদিন পরিবারের ভরণ-পোষণ করেছে, নিরাপত্তা দিয়েছে তারা সহজেই পরিবারের বোঝা হয়ে যায়। যে সন্তান-সন্ততি একসময় পিতামাতার দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণের প্রতিযোগিতায় লিপ্ত হতো, তারা আজ নিজেদের বিষয়ে এতই ব্যাপৃত যে, কদাচিত পিতামাতার সাথে সাক্ষাতের অবকাশ পায়। নার্সিং হোমের মতো হাসপাতালগুলোতে অ্যামোনিয়ার দুর্গন্ধযুক্ত পরিবেশ অনেক বৃদ্ধের কাছে মৃত্যুর চেয়েও খারাপ। কারো কারো কাছে এ অবস্থা নির্জনতা, নির্মমতা ও পরিত্যক্তের প্রতীক। বয়োবৃদ্ধি প্রক্রিয়া সংশ্লিষ্ট যে বিশৃঙ্খলা শুরু হয়েছে তাতে অবাক হওয়ার নেই যে, আমরা এক ভীত, বৃদ্ধ জাতিতে পরিণত হতে যাচ্ছি। যৌবনের মায়াময় ঝর্ণা থেকে সর্বদা আমরা যাদুময় যৌবনের সিরাম অনুসন্ধান করে যাচ্ছি।

2. Translate from Bangla to English : **20**

আমাদের জীবনে আমরা অনেক জিনিসকেই কঠিন এবং অসম্ভব মনে করে পরিত্যাগ করি। কখনো কখনো আমরা কিছুটা সাহস প্রদর্শন করে কোন কাজ শুরু করি। কিন্তু সামান্যতম অসুবিধা আমাদের স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয় এবং আমরা সে অবস্থাতেই তা পরিত্যাগ করি। মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী আমাদেরকে এই শিক্ষাই দেয় যে, পৃথিবীতে অসম্ভব বলতে কোনো কিছুই নেই। নেপোলিয়ন এমন কথাও বলেছেন যে, অসম্ভব শব্দটি তাঁর অভিধানে নেই। এটা সত্য যে, এমনকি যে কাজকে আপাতভাবে অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে তা দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা সম্পন্ন করা যায়।

Ans. : In our life we leave many things thinking them hard and impossible. Sometimes we begin to work with little courage. But least

difficulty makes us nervous and in that situation we abandon it. The life of great men teaches us that there is nothing impossible in the world. Napoleon even says such that the term 'impossible' is out of his dictionary. It is a fact that the task which seems to be impossible, can be accomplished with a firm and earnest determination.

3. Amplify the idea in one of the following : 20

a. Life is full of surprises (জীবন মানেই বিস্ময়).

Ans. : The world we live in consists of order and disorder. The laws of nature are evidence of order. Many laws are so dependable that we often forget about the chaos in our midst. Yet, uncertainty, unpredictability, randomness, the unanticipated and the unexpected are equally enmeshed in our lives. Unfortunately, the words we use to describe chaos evoke negative images such as insecurity and instability. However, if we refer to chaos as SURPRISE, we are more likely to discover its beauty. After all, we love surprises, such as the surprise endings of stories and jokes.

A hike in the woods is the perfect place to experience life's dance of order and disorder. Maple leaves turn crimson and fall from trees as ordained by the laws of nature. But what shade of crimson? And in which direction will they fall? Like the forest, our life will have its share of order and chaos. Chaos is to order as energy is to matter, they are just different expressions of a single principle. When we understand life, we expect the unexpected.

Surprise is like a tickle to us. It is a source of joy and delight. A life without surprise, is a life of boredom. We don't have to wait for surprise to appear.

So, let's welcome the uncertainty of life by using surprise to uncover new opportunities, recover the wonder of our youth, and discover the joy of life.

b. Science can be a blessing and also a curse (বিজ্ঞান আশীর্বাদও হতে পারে অভিশাপও হতে পারে).

Ans. : Science is a mixed bag. It has its merits as well as demerits. Science has made life for the common man very comfortable in modern age. Now even an average man can afford to enjoy the comfort of such things as electricity and electrical devices such as the fan, bulb, desert cooler, the refrigerator, TV, etc. Well-to-do people have other devices in their homes such as telephone, electric oven, computer, AC, etc. Medical science has prolonged man's existence on earth for a number of years. There are food and clothing available for all. Many people live in good houses. All this has been possible only because of science.

Science has some demerits also. Science has provided people with so much power that they cannot control themselves and abuse the power mercilessly. Science has alsc given to man some destructive articles such as guns, pistols, the rifles, cannon, bombs, warships, missiles, etc. Man is today sitting on a huge stockpile of explosive materials which can destroy his very existence on this earth in the twinkling of an eye even as a result of slight error or misunderstanding on his part.

Unless men destroy the weapons of mass destruction, they cannot have real happiness on this earth. So, preparation for war negates all efforts of man towards progress. Progress may seem to be impressive and even tremendous but at present it is not free from corresponding dangers which are disastrous and fatal in nature.

c. Man often realizes the truth, but very late (মানুষ দেরিতে হলেও সত্য উপলব্ধি করে).

Ans. : The realisation of truth and falsity is different from each other. As a result realisation differs from person to person. More often than not in today's society, an individual is given his classification with his various accomplishments in mind. Unfortunately, most of these so called accomplishments are of a temporary and materialistic kind, and rarely help to truly identify what the person really is. This is why, for me at least, it is sometimes more sensible to evaluate a person's true identity by those events which he holds most significant in his life and the events that he has come to acknowledge as the type that refines him and makes him a better person. Man always triumphs over the truth. But he is often unable to clarify or discover it which is hidden in want of his inner sight or for want of willingness to discover it. Most of the time human beings fail to understand the realisation of truth for the lack of intellectuality. Sometimes we understand what is true and what is false. But situation creates obstacles to us. But finally we surrender to the truth. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula already knew from Mohonlal and Mir Mordan that Mir Jafar Ali Khan was a traitor. But the Nawab failed to realise the truth that Jafar Ali Khan would help the British side in the war of Palashy. Ultimately he met a bitter experience and realised the fact. But his realisation came very late after experiencing the unexpected situation.

Look before you leap— the maxim goes on. So it is better to try to realise the truth before facing any cruel fate and the rumour of any kind should be judged with a keen reason. We, therefore, should realise the truth earlier to stop the toll of mistake.

d. It is easy to be deceived by fancy advertisements (চটকদার বিজ্ঞাপনে সহজেই প্রতারিত হতে হয়).

Ans. : Advertising is a form of communication that typically attempts to persuade potential customers to purchase or to consume more of a particular brand of product or service.Many advertisements are designed to generate increased consumption of those products and services through the creation and reinforcement of 'brand image' and 'brand loyalty'. For these purposes, advertisers sometimes embed their persuasive message with factual information. Every major medium is used to deliver this message, including television, radio, cinema, magazines, newspapers, video games, the internet and billboards. Advertising is often placed by an advertising agency on behalf of a company or other organizations.

While advertising can be seen as necessary for economic growth, it is not without social costs. Unsolicited commercial E-mail and other forms of spam have become so prevalent that they have become a major nuisance to users of these services, as well as a financial burden on internet service providers. Advertising is increasingly invading public space, such as schools, which some critics argue is a form of child exploitation.

We have to know the merits and demerits of advertisement in a society and also have to know how advertisement is affecting young kids and even elders. We are easily deceived by fancy advertisement. That's why it is very important to know the advantages as well as the disadvantages before we go further into this topic. So in order to gain more depth in this topic it is necessary to have everyone's advice.

The advantages are : the products can be known by public easily; consumers can gain knowledge about new products; so the demand for the advertised goods gradually increases. It helps the people in choosing products and satisfying their needs. It also helps people to be aware of many things necessary to life.

The disadvantages are : people might misuse the product name; the advertisement might give the wrong information; the price of product has to be increased for advertising cost; it creates undue hype in people of certain products; promotes bad things like smoking, drinking etc.

4. Write a precis of the following extract and give it a suitable title : 15

Writing letters is one of the important tasks for managers, business executives, teachers, students, professionals and even for ordinary persons. Although telephone calls can substitute for letters, letters are more advantageous because they contain evidential value for recording

facts and information to be shared by the writer and the recipient. Value of letter will linger because written words have permanency. Good letters are productive whereas bad ones are wasteful. Writers can produce good letters if they exercise care about the content as well as the style of their letters. Clarity and conciseness of the content depend on the language and tone used in letters. A poor letter with incomplete or incorrect facts may cause irreparable damage to the writer. The writer should be careful about language to be used in letters because he has no scope to use his voice, eyes and face to supplement his communication. However, letter-writers need to write letters in such a way that these will not only be read with interest but these will also bring expected results.

Ans. :

Title : The importance of letter

Letter writing is an important and effective tool in grassroot activism. Meeting and talking among persons on the phone are very helpful, but letter writing helps to put someting concrete in hand. While writing a letter the writer should give importance not only on the style of language but also on the clarity and conciseness of the content that will bring expected result.

5. Make sentences with any five of the following : 5

a.With might and main, b. Gift of the gab, c. Take a fancy to, d. Look into, e. To the purpose, f. Burning issue, g. Sorry figure.

Ans. :

a. **With might and main** (যথাসাধ্য) : I will try with might and main to do better in the exam.

b. **Gift of the gab** (বাগ্মিতা) : A good lawyer must have the gift of the gab.

c. **Take a fancy to** (আকর্ষণ) : I have taken a fancy to study.

d. **Look into** (তদন্ত করা) : Police are looking into the case.

e. **To the purpose** (উদ্দেশ্যে) : To the purpose of prayer, he went to the Mosque.

f. **Burning issue** (আলোচ্য বিষয়) : Now price hike is the burning issue.

g. **Sorry figure** (খারাপ করা) : He cuts sorry figure in the examination.

6. Make sentences to show the difference in meaning between the following pairs of words (any five) : 5

a. Corporal-Corporeal, b. Cellar-Seller, c. Dispose-Depose, d. Layout-Outlay, e. Facility-Felicity, f. Deep-Dip, g. Desert-Dessert

Ans. :

a. **Corporal** (সুবাদারের চেয়ে নিম্নপদস্থ সামরিক কর্মকর্তা) : He joined in the army as a corporal.
Corporeal (দেহসংক্রান্ত) : An angel is not a corporeal being.

b. **Cellar** (ভূগর্ভস্থ প্রকোষ্ঠ) : He kept all the coal in the cellar.
Seller (বিক্রেতা) : Mr. Rafique is a book seller.

c. **Dispose** (শেষ করা/কার্যাদি সম্পাদন করা) : The business deals were disposed efficiently.
Depose (সিংহাসনচ্যুত করা) : Public deposed the king from the throne.

d. **Layout** (নকশা) : The attractiveness of a building depends on its layout.
Outlay (অর্থ ব্যয়) : Our total outlay in the project is ten million taka.

e. **Facility** (সুযোগ-সুবিধা) : The bank gives other facilities in addition to its usual service.
Felicity (সুখ) : Your felicity contains in your contentment.

f. **Deep** (গভীর) : The water is only a few inches deep.
Dip (তরল পদার্থে চোবানো) : He dipped the brush into the paint.

g. **Desert** (মরুভূমি) : The Sahara is a vast desert.
Dessert (ফলাহার) : The guests were served with a dish of desserts at the end of the dinner.

7. Fill in the blanks using appropriate preposition in any five of the following : 5

a. I cannot lower myself — such meanness.
b. Luna has cut — her budget.
c. We went — boat to Sylhet.
d. Lean the ladder — the wall.
e. Can you think — a better solution?
f. Don't be — such a bad mood.
g. His climb — power has not been easy.

Ans. : (a) for (b) down (c) by (d) against (e) of (f) in (g) to.

8. i. Choose the better alternative of the state verbs and even verbs and rewrite the sentences : $2^1/_2$

a. The soldier - (be/is/is being) angry and he - (shouts/ is shouting/ shouted) at his enemy.
b. You should stop before you - (get/will get/ are getting) into trouble.
c. This book - (belongs/is belonging) to me and you cannot - (demand/are demanding) it.
d. By the time he - (receives/ will receive/ will have received) this letter, I - (am/will be) in Japan.
e. The population of the world - (increased/ was increased/ is increasing) and we must - (produced/ produce) more goods.

Ans. :

a. The soldier is angry and he is shouting at his enemy.
b. You should stop before you get into trouble.
c. This book belongs to me and you cannot demand it.
d. By the time he will have received this letter, I will be in Japan.
e. The population of the world is increasing and we must produce more goods.

ii. Change any five of the following voices from Active to Passive voice : $2^1/_2$

a. Do you see the bird?
b. Please do this work.
c. Badal offered me a seat.
d. I do not like puffed rice.
e. There is no time to lose.
f. I have lost my pen.
g. Had you not called him?

Ans. :

a. Is the bird seen by you?
b. You are requested to do this work.
c. I was offered a seat by Badal.
d. Puffed rice is not liked by me.
e. There is no time to be lost.
f. My pen has been lost by me.
g. Had he not been called by you?

iii. Report the following sentences in indirect speech (any five) : 5

a. The master said to his servant, "Do as I told you."
b. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
c. "Help! Help!" shouted the woman.
d. The holy man said, "May peace prevail."
e. He said, "Let us wait for the award."
f. I said to her, "Could you give me a cup of tea?"
g. He said, "What a nice bird it is!"

Ans. :

a. The master ordered his servant to do as he had told him.
b. He requested to be quiet and listen to his words.
c. The woman shouted for help.
d. The holy man prayed that peace might prevail.
e. He proposed that they should wait for the award.
f. I requested her to give me a cup of tea.
g. He exclaimed with joy that it was a very nice bird.

27th BCS 2006, Second Paper

Time 3 Hours; Full Marks 100

[**N.B :** *Answer all the questions. Marks for each question are shown in the right margin]* Marks

1. Write an essay of 600 to 700 words on one of the following : 30

a. The Prospects and Problems of Globalization.
Ans. : *See Page No. 484.*

b. Environmental Degradation in Bangladesh–Its Causes, Effects and Remedies.
Ans. : *See Page No. 679.*

c. Quality Education– How to Ensure It in Bangaldesh.
Ans. : *See Page No. 607.*

d. The Role of the Civil Service in the Administration.
Ans. : *See Page No. 424.*

2. Write an essay on one of the topics following the outlines given : 30

a. Advertisement Today

i. Introduction : Tempting advertisements everywhere today; in various forms; very creative; unavoidable but having severe harmful effects.

ii. Body : Indiscriminate influence on values, taste and culture; using deceptive techniques-mixing half truths and falsehoods, never telling everything, promising too much, highlighting the attractive side only; encouraging irresponsible spending and consumption-presenting material comforts as all important; creating false values; putting man's independent thinking to sleep; manipulates our thinking; possible ways of countering the harmful effects; mental alertness; critical thinking; maintaining a proper sense of values in life.

iii. Conclusion.

b. The Need for Peaceful Political Atmosphere in Bangladesh

i. Introduction : Present atmosphere; harmful to all of us and the country; needs improvement;

ii. Body : Hampering normal life; creating social unrest and disharmony; political uncertainty; hampering economic growth; hampering education; damaging image of the country abroad; weakening and endangering the country;
Suggested ways of improvement : Consensus on basic issues; mutual respect and tolerance; respect for rules and systems; need for fairness, justice and responsible behaviour; shunning violence and unethical practices; need for intelligent and responsible leadership; need for constructive mass-media.

iii. Conclusion.
Ans. : *See Page No. 383.*

3. a. Write a letter to your MP drawing his/ her attention to the poor state of communication in your area and seeking his/her help in this regard. You can also offer your suggestions. 20

Or,

b. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper highlighting the difficulties of a large number of people living in the 'char' area in the river the Jamuna. You can also mention your ideas about what can be done.

Or,

c. Suppose you are a leading member of a group vigorously trying for the prevention of drug use by the youth. Now, write a memorandum for your colleagues in the different localities suggesting ways of working among this vulnerable group.

4. Write a report on one of the following : 20

a. A devastating fire in your locality and the damages caused by it;

b. A co-operative (voluntary) venture in your locality that has greatly helped the people;

c. The state of the primary education as you have noticed after your close observation of five schools in your Union/Ward.

25th BCS 2005

General English (Compulsory)

Time 3 Hours; Full Marks 100

[N.B. The figures in the margin indicate full marks]

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

(a) Qualities of a good civil servant.
Ans. : *See Page No. 428.*

(b) Rich countries versus poor countries.

2. Amplify the idea in one of the following : 15

(a) Time is a great healer.

(b) Propaganda is the worst form of argument.

(c) A lie leads to another.

(d) Ambition is the last temptation of great minds.

3. Write a precis of the following extract and give it a suitable title : 15

Long before the age of man, insects inhabited the earth a group of extraordinarily varied and adaptable beings. Over the course of time a

small percentage of the more than half a million species of insects have come into conflict with human welfare in two principal ways : as competitors for the food supply and as carriers of human disease.

Disease-carrying insects become important where human beings are crowded together, especially under conditions where sanitation is poor, as in time of natural disaster or war or in situations of extreme poverty and deprivation. Then control of some sort becomes necessary. It is a sobering fact, however, that the method of massive chemical control has had only limited success, and also threatens to worsen the very conditions it is intended to curb.

Under primitive agricultural conditions the farmer had few insect problems. These arose with the intensification of agriculture the devotion of immense acreages to a single crop. Such a system set the stage for explosive increases in specific insect populations. Single-crop farming does not take advantage of the principles by which nature works; it is agriculture as an engineer might conceive it to be. Nature has introduced great variety in to the landscape, but man has displayed a passion for simplifying it. Thus we undo the built-in checks and balances by which nature holds the species within bounds. One important natural check is a limit on the amount of suitable habitat for each species. Obviously then, an insect that lives on wheat can build up its population to much higher levels on a farm devoted to wheat than on one in which wheat is intermingled with other crops to which the insect is not adapted.

4. Correct the following sentences : 10

(a) He asked me why I have been there.

Ans. : He asked me why I had been there.

(b) How was the accident occurred?

Ans. : How did the accident occur?

(c) Would you mind close the door?

Ans. : Would you mind closing the door?

(d) I do not know what is his name?

Ans. : I do not know what his name is.

(e) You have a lot of money, isn't it?

Ans. : You have a lot of money, haven't you?

(f) What you will do if you miss the train?

Ans. : What will you do if you miss the train?

(g) It is a nice poetry?

Ans. : Is it a good poem?

Or, Is it a good piece of poetry?

(h) He went to the airport in order to receiving his friend.

Ans. : He went to the airport in order to receive his friend.

(i) The thief ran out.

Ans. : The thief ran away.

(j) She got angry and started shouting to me.

Ans. : She got angry and started shouting at me.

5. Fill in the blanks with suitable words as phrases : 10

(a) Did Kamal care ..... living in the country?

(b) He is suspected ..... receiving stolen goods.

(c) His wife advised him not ..... any risks.

(d) What is the matter ..... him that he is often late?

(e) He mentioned all ..... problems at the beginning.

Ans. : (a) for (b) of (c) to take (d) with (e) the

6. Make sentences with any <u>five</u> of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) do away with; (b) in order that; (c) so long as; (d) get along with; (e) turn up; (f) feel like; (g) in addition to.

Ans. :

(a) **Do away with** (বন্ধ হওয়া বা করা) : We should do away with copying.

(b) **In order that** (যাতে) : He left early in order that he might arrive in time.

(c) **So long as** (এই শর্তে যে) : You may come with me so long as you keep your dirty mouth shut.

(d) **Get along with** (কারো সাথে সুসম্পর্ক থাকা) : Do you get along with Bina?

(e) **Turn up** (উপস্থিত হওয়া) : I doubt whether he will turn up of the meeting.

(f) **Feel like** (কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে ধারণা বা অনুভূতি হওয়া) : I feel like weeping.

(g) **In addition to** (তদুপরি; ছাড়াও) : In addition to sea foods, they offered us some special dishes in the party.

7. Make sentences with <u>five</u> of the following pairs of words showing the difference in meaning in the pairs : 5

(a) Close down ..... close in

(b) Carry on ..... carry out

(c) Feel ..... fill

(d) Coma ..... comma

(e) Mixer..... mixture
(f) Merry ..... marry
(g) Gist .....jest

Ans. :

(a) **Close down** (রেডিও, টিভির সম্প্রচার বন্ধ করা বা হওয়া; ব্যবসা গুটিয়ে ফেলা) : The shop has just closed down.
Close in (ঘিরে ফেলা) : The police closed in around the thieves.

(b) **Carry on** (চালিয়ে যাওয়া) : He could not carry on his study due to financial constraint.
Carry out (সম্পন্ন/নিষ্পন্ন করা) : Carry out a test before going to final exploration.

(c) **Feel** (অনুভব করা, উপলব্ধি করা) : I feel you very much.
Fill (পূর্ণ করা বা হওয়া) : The channel of the river is filled up with mud and sand.

(d) **Coma** (আচ্ছন্নতা) : He is in coma now.
Comma (যতিচিহ্ন বিশেষ) : We use comma after the certain part of a statement.

(e) **Mixer** (মিশ্রক) : Cement mixers are available to almost all the construction firms.
Mixture (মিশ্রণ) : Our nightguard prefer smoking mixture to cigarette.

(f) **Merry** (আনন্দময়) : You are welcome to join us in the merry Eid-ul Azha.
Marry (বিয়ে করা) : Marry someone you think suitable as a life partner.

(g) **Gist** (সারমর্ম) : You have just written the gist of the passage.
Jest (ঠাট্টা, ভাঁড়ামি) : One should not jest about serious matters.

8. Put the correct form of verbs in any <u>five</u> of following : 5

(a) I never thought I ..... you again. (see)
Ans. : I never thought I **would** see you again.

(b) We will tell him about it after he ..... (arrive)
Ans. : We will tell him about it after he **arrives**.

(c) I would have been able to come if you ..... me know in time. (let)
Ans. : I would have been able to come if you **had let** me know in time.

(d) I could have finished the work yesterday if you ..... me (remind)
Ans. : I could have finished the work yesterday if you had **reminded** me.

(e) Do you think it will be better if he ..... tomorrow? (come)
Ans. : Do you think it will be better if he **comes** tomorrow?

(f) He ..... everything he could to help me. (do)
Ans. : He **did** everything he could to help me.

(g) The boy never ..... the sea. (see)
Ans. : The boy has never **seen** the sea.

24th BCS 2003

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

(a) Mass Literacy Movement in Bangladesh.
Ans. : *See Page No. 604.*

(b) Globalization and Economic Development of an Underdeveloped Country.
Ans. : *See Page No. 484.*

(c) Impact of Satellite Television on our Culture.
Ans. : *See Page No. 659.*

(d) Role of Women in the development process.
Ans. : *See Page No. 448.*

2. Amplify the idea contained in any one of the following : 15

(a) Darkness is the harbinger of light.
(b) Act well your part, there all the honour lies.
(c) One who sees both sides of a question, sees nothing.

3. Write a precis of the following extract and give it a suitable title : 15

Every age and country has held views on the appropriate education for its young generation. Education often emphasized much that is traditional, but it is always translated into contemporary terms to help prepare the citizens for life in the 'modern' world. Education is typically centred on three aspects of a person's life : his intellect, his body, his morals. Sometimes, the development of his mind or intellect is stressed to the exclusion of other aspects. We may be in such a period now in most countries of the world, when education in science and technology is viewed as the primary education of a man. In periods or places of physical strife, the development of the body is seen as the primary necessity for mankind. The great periods of exploration and migration emphasized man's physical nature. On the other hand, more tranquil times and places encouraged the education of the citizens toward the spiritual life. Many of the great religious movements and writings are the result of such education. Although education frequently includes much that is traditional, it frequently reinterprets tradition to enable its men and women to meet the modern world on its own terms.

Ans. : *See Page No-341*

4. Correct the following sentences : 10

(a) I shall write him tomorrow.
Ans. : I shall write to him tomorrow.

(b) He does not wish any reward.
Ans. : He does not expect any reward.
or/ He does not wish for any reward.
(c) I shall wait you at the cinema.
Ans. : I shall wait for you at the cinema.
(d) He pointed the map on the wall.
Ans. : He pointed to the map on the wall.
(e) My friend shared me his book.
Ans. : My friend shared his book with me.
(f) Can you supply me all I need.
Ans. : Can you supply me with all I need?
(g) Think a number and then double it.
Ans. : Think of a number and then double it.
(h) They were listening the music.
Ans. : They were listening to the music.
(i) He came and asked my book.
Ans. : He came and asked for my book.
(j) She explained me the matter.
Ans. : She explained the matter to me.

5. Fill in the blanks : 10
(a) I have no prejudice — any food.
(b) Excuse me for trespassing — your time.
(c) We urged — him to consider it.
(d) His book treats — music.
(e) He has little thirst — knowledge.
(f) His words are susceptible — flattery.
(g) They revel — frivolities.
(h) Don't dwell — past mistakes.
(i) Is the room large — for you?
(j) He reposed — bed for some time.
Ans. : (a) against (b) on/upon (c) on (d) of (e) for (f) to (g) in (h) on/upon (i) enough (j) on.

6. Make sentences with any five of the following : 10
(a) Run short of; (b) Spare no pains; (c) Make good; (d) Pick a quarrel with; (e) Make hay while the sun shines; (f) Tell upon; (g) Null and void.
Ans. :
(a) **Run short of** (কম পড়া) : It is the result of running short of the production for their extravagance.

(b) **Spare no pains** (চেষ্টার ত্রুটি না করা) : The government spares no pains for the miserable people.
(c) **Make good** (ক্ষতি পূরণ করা) : I must try to make good of your loss.
(d) **Pick a quarrel with** (কারো সাথে ঝগড়া করা) : You should not pick a quarrel with your friends.
(e) **Make hay while the sun shines** (ঝোপ বুঝে কোপ মারা) : One should bear in mind that to be successful one should make hay while the sun shines.
(f) **Tell upon** (ক্ষতি করা) : They consider him as the only person who can tell upon the project.
(g) **Null and void** (বাতিল) : The rules and regulations of the authority are considered null and void.

7. Make sentences to show the difference in meaning between the following : 5
(a) Imaginative — Imaginary
(b) Effect — Affect
(c) Compliment — Complement
(d) Continual — Continuous
(e) Beside — Besides
(f) Desert — Dessert
(g) Weather — Climate
Ans. :
(a) **Imaginative** (কল্পনাপ্রবণ) : He has an imaginative mind which needs to be cared of.
Imaginary (কাল্পনিক) : The story is wholly imaginary.
(b) **Effect** (প্রভাব) : Drugs have a very bad effect on society.
Affect (ক্ষতি করা) : Alcohol affects drivers' concentration.
(c) **Compliment** (প্রশংসাসূচক/সৌজন্যসূচক) : It is a great compliment to be asked for to do the job.
Complement (পূরক/পরিমাণ) : The wise writing was complemented with some popular sayings.
(d) **Continual** (বারংবার) : Our students face continual problems in their way to school.
Continuous (একটানা/লাগাতার) : My father was in continuous business until his death.
(e) **Beside** (পাশে) : My mother was beside me from the very beginning of my study.
Besides (তাছাড়া) : We have lots of things in common besides music.

(f) **Desert** (মরুভূমি) : Shahara is the largest desert in the world.
Dessert (ভোজের শেষে পরিবেশিত মিষ্টান্ন/ফল) : They were served dessert after the meal.

(g) **Weather** (আবহাওয়া) : The weather is very foggy today.
Climate (জলবায়ু) : Climate change may cause great harm to the countries like Bangladesh.

8. Put the correct form of verb in any five of the following : 5

(a) I requested him to come, but he — no interest in the matter (show).
Ans. : I requested him to come, but he **showed** no interest in the matter.

(b) His friends were not — by his sorrow (move).
Ans. : His friends were not **moved** by his sorrow.

(c) I think he never — me (pray).
Ans. : I think he never **prays for** me.

(d) Has he — in persuading him (succeed)?
Ans. : Has he **succeeded** in persuading him.

(e) I am not interested — you any more (visit).
Ans. : I am not interested in **visiting** you any more.

(f) I am sorry — you yesterday (rebuke).
Ans. : I am sorry **for rebuking** you yesterday.

(g) I tried to pacify him but he went on — (grumble).
Ans. : I tried to pacify him but he went on **grumbling**.

23rd BCS 2001 (Special)

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

(a) Utilization of Natural Resources of Bangladesh.
Ans. : *See Page No. 551.*

(b) The role of women in Economic development of our country.
Ans. : *See Page No. 448.*

(c) Violence in Society and its remedies.
Ans. : *See Page No. 518.*

(d) Life in the Twenty-first Century.

2. Amplify the idea contained in one of the following : 15

(a) Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown;

(b) Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.

(c) Man is the architect of his own fate.

3. Write a precis of the following extract and give it a suitable title : 15

But while the trivial pleasures of culture have their place as a relief from the trivial worries of practical life, the more important merits of contemplation are in relation to the greater evils of life, death and pain and cruelty, and the blind march of nations into unnecessary disaster. For those to whom dogmatic religion can no longer bring comfort, there is need of some substitute, if life is not to become dusty and harsh and filled with trivial self-assertion. The world at present is full of angry self-centered groups, each incapable of viewing human life as a whole, each willing to destroy civilization rather than yield an inch. To this narrowness no amount of technical instruction will provide any antidote. The antidote, in so for as it is a matter of individual psychology, is to be found in history, biology, astronomy and all those studies which, without destroying self-respect, enable the individual to see himself in his proper perspective. What is needed is not this or that specific piece of information, but such knowledge as inspires a conception of the ends of human life as a whole.

4. Correct the following sentences (any ten) : 10

(a) Many a men die in plane crashes.
Ans. : A good many men die in plane crashes/Many a man dies in plane crashes.

(b) Science has developed fast in the 19th and 20th century.
Ans. : Science has been developed fast in the 19th and 20th centuries.

(c) It was announced by the radio.
Ans. : It was announced on the radio.

(d) She prides on the success of her son.
Ans. : She prides herself on the success of her son.

(e) No fewer than ten passengers were injured.
Ans. : Not fewer than ten passengers were injured.

(f) Get the poem by memory.
Ans. : Get the poem by heart.

(g) He succeeded against the face of all opposition.
Ans. : He succeeded in the face of all opposition.

(h) He is the better of the three candidates.
Ans. : He is the best of the three candidates.

(i) The plane flew at a high speed.
Ans. : The plane flew at high speed.

(j) Five thousand dollars are a big amount.
Ans. : Five thousand dollars is a big amount.
(k) He succeeded in get the job.
Ans. : He succeeded in getting the job.
(l) I saw a dead man walking by the river.
Ans. : While walking by the river, I saw a dead man.

5. Fill in the blanks : 10

(a) He has a reputation — honesty.
(b) The teacher impressed — us the value of discipline.
(c) He jumped — a conclusion not warranted by facts.
(d) The alternative — submission is death.
(e) I have no prejudice — him.
(f) He is intent — visiting Germany.
(g) The prize money was divided — the eleven players.
(h) I was ignorant — the plan.
(i) Yesterday I came — an old friend.
(j) Napoleon had a genius — military tactics.

Ans. : (a) for (b) upon (c) to (d) to (e) against (f) on (g) among (h) of (i) across (j) for.

6. Make sentences with any five of the following : 10

(a) Cast aside; (b) Do away with; (c) Hang around; (d) Gain ground; (e) Hand in glove; (f) Throw cold water; (g) An axe to grind; (h) Put heads together.

Ans. :

(a) **Cast aside** (ছুড়ে ফেলা) : He cast aside his old shoes.
(b) **Do away with** (বন্ধ হওয়া বা করা) : We should do away with our bad habits.
(c) **Hang around** (ইতস্তত ঘোরাফেরা করা) : Why do you hang around the examination hall?
(d) **Gain ground** (অগ্রসর হওয়া, সুবিধা পাওয়া) : Euro continues to gain ground against the dollar.
(e) **Hand in glove** (ঘনিষ্ঠ) : The secretary is hand in glove with minister.
(f) **Throw cold water** (নিরুৎসাহিত করা) : Teachers should not throw cold water on student's efforts.
(g) **An axe to grind** (ব্যক্তিস্বার্থ থাকা) : He had no particular axe to grind and was only acting out of concern for their safety.
(h) **Put heads together** (পরামর্শ করা, পরিকল্পনা আঁটা) : All the ministers put their heads together to wage war against terrorism.

7. Make sentences to show the difference in meaning between the following pairs of words (any five) : 5

(a) Sore — Soar; (b) Cite — Sight; (c) Affect — Effect; (d) Less — Fewer; (e) Imaginary — Imaginative; (f.) Beside — Besides; (g) Whether — Weather;

(a) **Sore** (ক্ষত) : I am suffering from sore of throat.
Soar (উর্ধ্বে উঠা) : Bees soared up in the sky.
(b) **Cite** (উল্লেখ করা) : Can you cite your authority?
Sight (দৃষ্টিশক্তি) : He has lost his sight.
(c) **Affect** (প্রভাব ফেলা) : This will affect his health.
Effect (ফলাফল, পরিণতি) : Our advice had no effect on him.
(d) **Less** (অল্পতর, পরিমাণবাচকের ক্ষেত্রে) : My car is less costly than yours.
Fewer (ক্ষুদ্রতর) : She had no fewer than 12 children.
(e) **Imaginary** (কাল্পনিক) : He suffers from imaginary diseases.
Imaginative (কল্পনাবিলাসী) : Nazrul was not an imaginative writer.
(f) **Beside** (পার্শ্বে) : She sits beside me.
Besides (অধিকন্তু) : I have another pen besides this pen.
(g) **Weather** (আবহাওয়া) : Our agriculture depends on weather.
Whether (দুইয়ের মধ্যে কোনোটি) : It does not matter whether you go or stay.

8. Put the correct form of verb in the following sentences (any five) : 5

(i) We wanted —— the building (leave).
(ii) We were prevented —— the place (leave).
(iii) Army succeeded —— the problem (solve).
(iv) I am thinking —— away next week (go).
(v) Mary promised —— me a book (buy).
(vi) He failed —— the problem (solve).
(vii) I think you behaved very —— (selfish/selfishly).

Ans. :

(a) We wanted **to leave** the building.
(b) We were prevented **from leaving** the place.
(c) Army succeded **in solving** the problem.
(d) I am thinking **of going** away next week.
(e) Mary promised **to buy** me a book.
(f) He failed **to solve** the problem.
(g) I think you behaved very **selfishly**.

22nd BCS 2001

1. **Write an essay on any one of the following :** 30

(a) Rural development of Bangladesh

Ans. : *See Page No. 435.*

(b) Environment pollution

Ans. : *See Page No. 679.*

(c) Impact of science on modern life

Ans. : *See Page No. 553.*

(d) Alone on an island

2. **Amplify the idea contained in one of the following :** 15

(a) Security is mortals' chiefest enemy.

(b) Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.

(c) Custom reconciles us to everything.

3. **Write a precis of the following extract and give it a suitable title :** 15

The greatest of the changes that science has brought is the acuity of change; the greatest novelty the extent of novelty. Short of rare times of greatest disaster, civilizations have not known such rapid alteration in the conditions of their life, such rapid flowering of many varied sciences. such rapid changes in the ideas we have about the world and one another. What has been true in the days of great disaster or great military defeat for one people at one time is true for all of us now, in the sense that our ends have little in common with our begining. Within a lifetime what we learned at school has been rendered inadequate by new discoveries and new inventions; the ways that we learn in childhood are only very meagerly adequate to the issues that we must meet in maturity.

In fact, of course, the notion of universal knowledge has always been an illusion, but it is an illusion fostered by the monistic view of the world in which a few great central truths determine in all its wonderful and amazing proliferation everything else that is true. We are not today tempted to search for these keys that unlock the whole human knowledge and of man's experience. We know that we are ignorant, we are well taught it and the more surely and deeply we know our own job the better we are to appreciate the full measure of our pervasive ignorance. We know that these are inherent limits, compounded, no doubt, and exaggerated by that sloth and complacency without which we would not be men at all.

4. **Correct the following sentences :** 10

(a) It is raining for three days.

Ans. : It has been raining for three days.

(b) My car is inferior and less costly than yours.

Ans. : My car is inferior to and less costly than yours.

(c) He will recently start a business.

Ans. : He will start a business soon/He has recently started a business.

(d) He took his birth in a village.

Ans. : He was born in a village.

(e) I insisted him to go there.

Ans. : I insisted on his going there.

(f) I shall take your leave.

Ans. : I shall take leave of you.

(g) One should do his duties.

Ans. : One should do one's duties.

(h) You have played instead of worked.

Ans. : You have played instead of working.

(i) His fifth paper was crushed.

Ans. : His answer of the fifth paper was crushed.

(j) You should refrain to make a noise.

Ans. : You should refrain from making a noise.

5. **Fill in the blanks :** 10

(a) He is rich — to buy a house.

(b) She said nothing — reply.

(c) I took an umbrella — it should rain.

(d) Your small money was — great help to me.

(e) Contrary — our expectations, he failed in the examination.

(f) You will miss the train — you start at once.

(g) I heard somebody — at the door.

(h) You must conform — the regulations.

(i) Examinations act as an incentive — diligence.

(j) He is too miserly to part — his money.

Ans. : (a) enough (b) in (c) lest (d) a (e) to (f) unless (g) knocking (h) to (i) to (j) with

6. **Make sentences with any five of the following :** 10

(a) Cry in wilderness; (b) Break away; (c) Fall through; (d) By fits and starts; (e) A thorn in the flesh; (f) To throw out of gear; (g) Rank and file.

Ans. :

(a) **Cry in the wilderness** (অরণ্যে রোদন) : To beg help to the chairman and to cry in the wilderness are the same.

(b) **Break away** (ভেঙ্গে বের হয়ে আসা) : The convict broke away from the prison.

(c) **Fall through** (ব্যর্থ হওয়া) : All his plans fell through.

(d) **By fits and starts** (অনিয়মিতভাবে, মাঝে মাঝে) : He works by fits and starts.

(e) **A thorn in the flesh** (যে সর্বদাই বিরক্ত বা বাধা প্রদান করে) : He has been a thorn in my flesh ever since he joined this department.

(g) **Rank and file** (সাধারণ লোক) : We should not ignore rank and file of the country.

7. Make sentences to show the difference in meaning between the following pairs of words (any five) : 5

(a) Human — Humane; (b) Eligible — Illegible; (c) Dual — Duel; (d) Sationary— Stationery; (e) Coir —choir; (f) Elicit — Illicit; (g) Jealous — Zealous.

Ans. :

(a) **Human** (মনুষ্য সম্বন্ধীয়) : Human life is not a bed of roses.
Humane (সদয়) : Mr. Sakib is humane by nature.

(b) **Eligible** (যোগ্য) : Shoma is not eligible for the post.
Illegible (অস্পষ্ট, পাঠের অযোগ্য) : Her handwriting is illegible.

(c) **Dual** (দ্বৈত) : The dual policy of government creates complexity in the society.
Duel (দ্বন্দ্বযুদ্ধ) : Ladan challenged Bush to a duel.

(d) **Stationary** (স্থির) : Everybody knows that the sun is stationary.
Stationery (লেখার সরঞ্জাম) : I have a stationery shop.

(c) **Coir** (নারকেলের আঁশ) : The matteress is made of coir.
Choir (গায়ক দল) : He was a member of a choir.

(f) **Elicit** (বের করা) : The police elicited much secret information from them.
Illicit (অবৈধ) : Mr. Shafiq has an illicit connection with the lady.

(g) **Jealous** (ঈর্ষান্বিত) : Shipra is jealous of my birthplace.
Zealous (অতি উৎসাহী) : She is zealous about this matter.

8. Put the correct form of verb in any five of the following sentences : 5

(a) Fred failed — the problem (solve).

(b) I am trying to sell my car but nobody is interested — it (buy).

(c) I am looking forward — away next week (go).

(d) Mary wouldn't dream — me a book (buy).

(e) Bill is not interested — married (get).

(f) I am sorry — at you yesterday (shout).

(g) Sorry — you but have you got a pen I could borrow (disturb)?

Ans. :

(a) Fred failed to **solve** the problem.

(b) I am trying to sell my car but nobody is interested in **buying** it.

(c) I am looking forward **to going** away next week.

(d) Mary wouldn't dream **of buying** me a book.

(e) Bill is not interested in **getting** married.

(f) I am sorry **for shouting** at you yesterday.

(g) Sorry **to disturb** you but have you got a pen I could borrow?

21st BCS 1998–99

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

(a) Preserving Our National Heritage
Ans. : *See Page No. 615.*

(b) The Importance of the Press in Democracy
Ans. : *See Page No. 648.*

(c) Literature and National Consciousness
Ans. : *See Page No. 623.*

(d) The Need for Global Peace
Ans. : *See Page No. 675.*

2. Amplify the idea contained in one of the following : 15

(a) Hunger is the best sauce.

(b) The real dignity of a man lies, not in what he has, but what he is.

(c) Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

3. Write a precis of the following extract and give it a suitable title : 15

But a University training is the greatest ordinary means to a great but ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspiration, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power and refining the intercourse of private life. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of

his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them. It teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical, and to discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility.

4. Correct the following sentences : 10

(a) When four years old, Paul's father died.

Ans. : Paul's father died when he was four years old.

(b) Each of the actors made their entrance on time.

Ans. : Each of the actors made his entrance on time.

(c) Sitting on the top of the Pyramid, the camels looked very tiny.

Ans. : As we sat on the top of the Pyramid, the camels looked very tiny to us.

(d) Before I arrived, they had a serious quarrel.

Ans. : They had a serious quarrel before I arrived.

(e) The cost of food, clothing and household goods have risen considerably.

Ans. : The cost of food, clothing and household goods has risen considerably.

(f) If you work hard you will success in life.

Ans. : If you work hard, you will succeed in life.

(g) His hairs are grey.

Ans. : His hair is grey.

(h) Gold is brighter and precious than most other metals.

Ans. : Gold is brighter and more precious than most other metals.

(i) The man was arrested by the police who was innocent.

Ans. : The man who was arrested by the police was innocent.

(j) He is suffering from fever for a week.

Ans. : He has been suffering from fever for a week.

5. Fill in the blanks : 10

(a) The old man is as wise as — owl.
(b) Her friend is still angry — her.
(c) A woman's work is — done.
(d) Shut the windows and keep the cold —.
(e) He does not leave his house — 9 O'clock.
(f) His illness is a mere pretext — his absence.

(g) I cannot stop — meanness.
(h) A public man should be tolerant — criticism.
(i) Never do anything that is not compatible — public safety.
(j) We should live in a style suited — our condition.

Ans. : (a) an (b) with (c) never (d) off (e) until (f) for (g) to (h) of (i) with (j) to

6. Make sentences with any five of the following : 10

(a) Make a case; (b) Let loose; (c) Half a chance; (d) To smell a rat (e) Gain ground; (f) Flesh and blood; (g) At arm's length; (h) Draw the line.

Ans. :

(a) **Make a case** (পক্ষে যুক্তি দেয়া) : The report makes out a case for increased spending on libraries.

(b) **Let loose** (কারো ইচ্ছানুরূপ কিছু করতে দেয়া) : Don't let Bill loose on the garden, he'd pull up all the flowers.

(c) **Half a chance** (কিছু সুযোগ) : Just give me half a chance and I will show my competence.

(d) **To smell a rat** (সন্দেহ করা) : When she started speaking incoherently, I smelt a rat.

(e) **Gain ground** (অগ্রসর হওয়া বা অধিকতর সাফল্য লাভ করা) : The preaching of christianity is gaining ground in this part of the world.

(f) **Flesh and blood** (রক্তমাংসের শরীর) : No flesh and blood can tolerate such dishonour.

(g) **At arm's length** (কিছুটা নিরাপদ দূরত্বে) : Keep this hypocrite at your arm's length.

(h) **Draw the line** (একটা নির্দিষ্ট সীমার বাইরে কিছু করতে অস্বীকার করা) : I don't mind helping, but I draw the line at doing everything myself.

7. Make sentences to show the difference in meaning between the following pairs of words (any five) : 5

(a) Raise—Rise; (b) Lose—Loose; (c) Elicit—Illicit; (d) Allusion—Illusion; (e) Accept—Except; (f) Moral—Morale; (g) Refuse—Deny.

Ans. :

(a) **Raise** (উত্তোলন করা) : Raise your hands.
Rise (উদিত হওয়া) : We were enjoying the rising moon.

(b) **Lose** (হারানো) : She lost all her savings.
Loose (ঢিলা) : He wears loose dress.

(c) **Elicit** (বের করা) : The police elicited much secret information from them.
Illicit (অবৈধ) : Mr. Shafiq has an illicit connection with the lady.

(d) **Allusion** (পরোক্ষ উল্লেখ) : He made an allusion to Shakespeare to explain the poem.
Illusion (ভ্রান্তি) : I do not have any illusion of grandeur.

(e) **Accept** (গ্রহণ করা) : Would you accept my invitation?
Except (ব্যতীত) : I can't think of life except you.

(f) **Moral** (নীতিনিষ্ঠ) : He lives a moral life.
Morale (মনোবল) : Morale amongst the players is very high at the moment.

(g) **Refuse** (প্রত্যাখ্যান করা) : She got refused for third time.
Deny (অস্বীকার করা) : The manager denied the embezzlement.

8. Put the correct form of verb in the following sentences (any five) : 5

(i) It is a big factory. Five hundred people (employ) there.
Ans. : It is a big factory. Five hundred people are **employed** there.

(ii) The park gates (lock) at 6.30 every evening.
Ans. : The park gates are **locked** at 6.30 every evening.

(iii) The boat (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody (rescue).
Ans. : The boat **sank** quickly but fortunately everybody was **rescued**.

(iv) While I was on holiday, my camera (steal) from my hotel room.
Ans. : While I was on holiday, my camera **was stolen** from my hotel room.

(v) I (buy) a new bicycle last week.
Ans. : I **bought** a new bicycle last week.

(vi) The company is not independent. It (own) by a much larger company.
Ans. : The company is not independent. It is **owned** by a much larger company.

(vii) Most of the Earth's surface (cover) by water.
Ans. : Most of the Earth's surface is **covered** by water.

(viii) The letter (post) a week ago.
Ans. : The letter was **posted** a week ago.

20th BCS 1998–99

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

(a) Open Market System : Its Merits and Demerits
(b) Democracy and Literacy
(c) Preserving our Environment
Ans. : *See Page No. 538.*
(d) Computers and Bangladesh.
Ans. : *See Page No. 556 & 584.*

2. Amplify the idea contained in one of the following : 15

(a) For duty, duty must be done; The rule applies to everyone.
(b) The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
(c) Reading makes a full man.

3. Write a precis of the following extract and give it a suitable title : 15

Hence it is that it is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him, and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered parallel to what are called comforts or conveniences in arrangements of a personal nature like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their past in dispelling cold and fatigue, though nature provides both means of rest and animal heat without them. The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids what may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast;— all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make everyone at their ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant, and merciful towards the absurds; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unreasonable allusions, or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome.

4. Correct any ten of the following sentences : 10

(a) I cannot accept fewer than fifty dollars for this article.
Ans. : I cannot accept less than fifty dollars for this article.

(b) Being very tired, the alarm was not heard.
Ans. : As he was tired, he could not hear the alarm.

(c) Karim as like as his brother is an honest man.
Ans. : Karim, like his brother, is an honest man.

(d) There are trees on either sides of the road.
Ans. : There are trees on both sides of the road.

(e) A cluster of roses and daffodils are just outside my bedroom window.
Ans. : A cluster of roses and daffodils is just outside my bedroom window.

(f) Neither Habib nor his sister were present there.
Ans. : Neither Habib nor his sister was present there.

(g) The air was so cold that my hands almost freeze.

Ans. : The air was so cold that my hands had almost been frozen.

(h) He drove to the edge of the river nearly.

Ans. : He nearly drove to the edge of the river.

(i) While on telephone, the water in the pot boiled over.

Ans. : While she was talking on telephone, the water in the pot boiled over.

(j) The application of the technical methods and skills were not welcomed by the villagers.

Ans. : The application of the technical methods and skills was not welcomed by the villagers.

(k) He was immediately anxious for starting.

Ans. : He was anxious to start.

(l) When eighteen, children are considered young adults.

Ans. : At the age of eighteen, children are considered young adults.

5. Fill in the blanks in any ten of the following : 10

(a) You have no experience — this matter.
(b) Why are you — a fuss?
(c) The dignity — the occasion was spoilt by the fight.
(d) Your dependence —him in this matter will not be good for you.
(e) Your contribution— the welfare of the society was appreciated.
(f) Will you share your business —me?
(g) Here is our file —the company's past history.
(h) All is lost— honour.
(i) The incident happened — five and six o'clock in the morning.
(j) He was too poor — neglect the offer.
(k) He is — a liar and a villain.
(l) Where are you coming —.

Ans. : (a) of (b) making (c) of (d) on (e) to (f) with (g) of (h) but (i) between (j) to (k) both (l) from.

6. Make sentences with any five of the following : 10

(a) With an eye to; (b) Come to terms; (c) Open secret; (d) Cry in the wilderness; (e) Gain the upperhand; (f) Out-and-out; (g) Worth one's while; (h) Up and doing.

Ans. :

(a) **With an eye to** (উদ্দেশ্যে) : We ought to work for our country with an eye to future development.

(b) **Come to terms** (ঐকমত্যে পৌঁছা) : His advice made them come to terms.

(c) **Open secret** (যে গোপন বিষয় সর্বজনবিদিত) : The matter of his corruption is an open secret.

(d) **Cry in the wilderness** (অরণ্যে রোদন) : To beg help to the chairman and to cry in the wilderness are the same.

(e) **Gain the upperhand** (সুবিধা বা নিয়ন্ত্রণ করতে সক্ষম হওয়া) : Esha Khan gained the upperhand against Manshingh.

(f) **Out and out** (সম্পূর্ণ) : I know out and out about the matter.

(g) **Worth one's while** (লাভজনক বা কৌতূহলোদ্দীপক) : It would be worth your while to come to the meetings.

(h) **Up and doing** (সচেষ্ট) : You should be up and doing to do well in the competition.

7. Answer any five of the following : 2×5=10

(a) Make sentences to show the difference in meaning between the following pairs of words :

Through — Throw ; Rite— Write; Leaf—Leap; Allude—Elude;

Ans. :

Through (মধ্য দিয়ে, ভিতর দিয়ে) : We went to school through this way.

Throw (ছুড়ে মারা, নিক্ষেপ করা) : Goal-keeper threw the ball in the middle of the field.

Rite (কৃত্যানুষ্ঠান) : They attended the funeral rite.

Write (লেখা) : My handwriting is not so good.

Leaf (পাতা) : The lettuce is a leafy vegetable.

Leap (লাফ দেয়া) : Look before you leap.

Allude (পরোক্ষভাবে উল্লেখ করা) : Nazrul alluded to motherly affection in his short-story 'Johra'.

Elude (সুকৌশলে এড়িয়ে যাওয়া) : The thief eluded the police.

(b) Use the correct form in parentheses :

(i) You are walking too (slow/slowly).
(ii) Of the two girls, she was the (taller/tallest).
(iii) The boy reported much (earlier/earliest).
(iv) He plays cricket (goodly/well).

Ans. : (i) slowly (ii) taller (iii) earlier (iv) well

(c) Fill in the following blanks :

(i) He is — M.A. from Oxford.

(ii) The ball hit Sumon — face.

(iii) As — historian, her work was highly rated.

(iv) What was — point of his talk?

Ans. : (i) an (ii) on (iii) a (iv) the.

(d) Fill in the blanks by choosing the right verb forms given in parentheses :

(i) She — with me yesterday. (had danced, danced, would dance)

(ii) Neither Reena nor Beena — talked with me. (have, has)

(iii) He has been complaining — the last five days. (for, since)

(iv) The road — at that point (begin, began, begun)

Ans. :(i) danced (ii) has (iii) since (iv) began

(e) The following sentences are in indirect speech, change them into direct speech :

(i) He said that he was unwell that day.

Ans. : He said, 'I am unwell today.'

(ii) He said to me that he would help me.

Ans. : He said to me, 'I shall help you.'

(iii) Hena wished that I might be happy.

Ans. : Hena said to me, 'May you be happy.'

(iv) He exclaimed in grief that he could not stand by me in my distress.

Ans. : He said to me, 'Oh! I can not stand by you in your distress.'

(f) Transform the following sentences according to the instruction given in parentheses :

(i) He was ill, so he did not go to office. (Into a simple sentence)

Ans. : On account of his illness he did not go to office.

(ii) I hope to play tennis this evening. (Into a complex sentence)

Ans. : I hope that I shall play tennis this evening.

(iii) The car broke down in the middle of the street. (Into a complex sentence)

Ans. : While the car was in the middle of the street, it broke down.

(iv) This is the book about which I told you. (Into a compound sentence)

Ans. : This is the book and I told you about it.

18th BCS 1997–98

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

(a) The Pursuit of Global Equity : Challenges and Opportunities

(b) The Twentieth Century : Its Tragedy and Triumph

(c) Man and Nature

(d) Party and Government.

Ans. : *See Page No. 378.*

2. Amplify the idea contained in one of the following 15

(a) Knowledge without conscience is but the ruin of the soul.

(b) People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors.

(c) Love is flower-like, friendship is like a sheltering tree.

3. Write a precis of the following extract and give it a suitable title : 15

A University must do more than merely provide a high-class pofessional apprenticeship. It does not matter in the least what a student's specialized line happens to be; the fact that he is a specialist cannot excuse him from his responsibilities as a man. Students must emerge as complete human beings capable of taking their professional knowledge and as men. There is no conflict between the disciplines here. Nobody can be termed a complete man who has no knowledge of what science has to teach, and, equally, human obligations cannot be escaped on the grounds of being a specialized scientist or technologist.

By human obligations I mean the ability to behave in a reasonable way to observe restraint so that restraints do not have to be imposed, to be able to think clearly and objectively so that false doctrines cannot gain ground. I believe that it also means the ability to see through nonsense, political, economic, scientific, and so on, and the feeling that it is a duty to resist it. This in no way conflicts with the amount of specialized knowledge, whether scientific, classical, or anything else, which the student can absorb and turn to good account for himself and the community at large.

4. Correct ten of the following sentences : 10

(a) Seeing the advancing army, all valuables were hidden under the stairwell.

Ans. : Seeing the advancing army all valuables were hidden under the stair case.

(b) Ejaj dislikes politics because he believes that they are corrupt.

Ans. : Ejaj dislikes politicians because he believes that they are corrupt.

(c) He said that he will finish the project by May.

Ans. : He said that he would have finished the project by May.

(d) Karim was exhausted so he decide to lay down for a little while.

Ans. : Karim was exhasuted so he decided to lie down for a while.

(e) The teacher always makes the students to stay in their seats.

Ans. : The teacher always makes the students stay in their seats.

(f) Rarely Rahim forgets to do his homework.

Ans. : Rahim rarely forgets to do his homework.

(g) I need both sugar as well as milk to bake the cake.

Ans. : I need both sugar and milk to bake the cake.

(h) We went to the meeting despite of our heavy burden of work in the office.

Ans. : We went to the meeting despite our heavy burden of work in the office.

(i) The frightening hostages only wanted to be left alone.

Ans. : The frightened hostages only wanted to be left.

(j) The carpenter joined the two beams together with long nails.

Ans. : The carpenter joined the two beams with long nails.

(k) The introduction of all these machines are sure to increase production.

Ans. : The introducing of all these machines is sure to increase production.

(l) He went to the mosque to pray.

Ans. : He went to mosque for saying his prayer.

5. Fill in the blanks in any ten of the following sentences : 10

(a) Who were you talking—?

(b) The market-place is— fire.

(c) The man — I saw told me to come back today.

(d) We knew that the bridge— unsafe.

(e) He is not only industrious — intelligent.

(f) Mr. Asad has house — in the country and in the city.

(g) The sun shone — brightly that I had to put on my sunglasses.

(h) Mr. Samad was — a powerful swimmer that he always won the races.

(i) His job is — important than his friend's.

(j) I found out where — buy fruit cheaply.

(k) The plate was too hot — touch.

(l) He agreed — my leaving early on Friday.

Ans. : (a) about (b) on (c) whom (d) was (e) but also (f) both (g) so (h) such (i) more (j) to (k) to (l) to.

6. Make sentences with any five of the following : 10

(a) To all intents and purposes (b) A square peg in a round hole (c) Through thick and thin (d) Swan song (e) Eat the humble pie (f) Get on with (g) bear out.

(a) **To all intents and purposes** (বাস্তবিক পক্ষে) : To all intents and purposes he wanted to help us.

(b) **A square peg in a round hole** (অনুপযুক্ত) : Nobody respects a square peg in a round hole.

(c) **Through thick and thin** (সুখে দুঃখে বা সকল পরিস্থিতিতে) : I will remain loyal to you through thick and thin.

(d) **Swan song** (শিল্পীর শেষ কর্ম) : Madona-43 was the swan song of Zynul.

(e) **Eat the humble pie** (অপমান হজম করে ক্ষমা চাওয়া) : At last the boss ate the humble pie before the employees.

(f) **Get on with** (সুসম্পর্ক রক্ষা করতে পারা) : My father is very sociable. You can easily get on with him.

(g) **Bear out** (সমর্থন করা) : They all bear out his statement.

7. Answer any five of the following : 10

(a) Make sentences to show the difference in meaning between the following pairs of word:

Cite—Site; Later—Latter; Quiet—Quite; Hard—Hardly.

Ans. :

Cite (উদ্ধৃতি) : Give a cite from Rabindranath here.

Site (অবস্থান) : All members went for site selection for the industry.

Later (বিলম্বে) : The minister arrived at the meeting later than others.

Latter (পরবর্তী জন) : Sohel and Rohel are two brothers, the latter is more intelligent than the former.

Quiet (শান্ত) : All of us want to live a quiet life.

Quite (সম্পূর্ণরূপে) : It is quite impossible for us to tell a lie.

Hard (কঠিন) : He is a hard labourer.

Hardly (কদাচিৎ) : Ali hardly comes to see me.

(b) Use the correct from in Parentheses :

(i) Your cold sounds (terrible/terribly).

(ii) The pianist plays very (good/well).
(iii) The boys speak (fluent/fluently) English.
(iv) The table has a (smooth/smoothly) surface.
Ans. : (i) terribly (ii) well (iii) fluent (iv) smooth

(c) Fill in the following blanks :
(i) Copper is — useful metal.
(ii) He is not — honourable man.
(iii) Do you see — blue sky?
(iv) — Bay of Bengal is on the south of Bagladesh.
Ans. : (i) a (ii) an (iii) the (iv) The

(d) Fill in the blanks by choosing the right verb forms given in parentheses :
(i) The earth — round the sun. (move, moves, moved)
(ii) The workers — the minister yesterday. (see, have, seen, saw)
(iii) It — since early morning. (rained, is raining, has been raining)
(iv) Either Rahim or his brother — done it. (has, have)
Ans. : (i) moves (ii) saw (iii) has been raining (iv) has

(e) The following sentences are in direct speech, change them in indirect speech :
(i) "We never eat meat" , they explained.
Ans. : They explained that they never ate meat.
(ii) "I'm waiting for Farida", he said.
Ans. : He said that he was waiting for Farida.
(iii) "I've found a flat", my father said.
Ans. : My father said that he had found a flat.
(iv) "I took the books home", she said.
Ans. : She said that she had taken the books home.

(f) Transform the following simple sentences into complex ones :
(i) I expect to meet him tonight.
Ans. : I expect that I meet him tonight.
(ii) I believe in his innocence.
Ans. : I believe that he is innocent.
(iii) The president ordered the murderer to be executed.
Ans. : The president ordered that the murderer should be executed.
(iv) The duration of my stay is uncertain.
Ans. : It is the duration of my stay which is uncertain.

17th BCS 1995–96

1. **Write an essay on any one of the followings :** 30
(a) How best I can serve my country.
(b) The role of woman in national building.
Ans. : *See Page No. 448.*
(c) Need for Vocational Education.
Ans. : *See Page No. 595.*
(d) Grameen Bank—its success in rural Bangladesh.
(e) Importance of self-criticism.
(f) Need for a second language.
(g) Recent developments in medical science.
(h) Journalistic ethics.
Ans. : *See Page No. 652.*

2. **Amplify the idea contained in one of the followings :** 15
(a) Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.
(b) Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.
(c) The real dignity of a man lies, not in what he has, but in what he is.

3. **Write a precis of the following passage and give it a suitable title :** 15
The essence of wisdom is emancipation, as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and the now. We cannot help the egoism of our senses, Sight and sound and touch are bound up with our own bodies and cannot be made impersonal. Our emotions start similarly from ourselves. An infant feels hunger or discomfort, and is unaffected except by his own physical condition. Gradually, with the years, its horizon widens, and in proportion as his thoughts and feelings become less personal and less concerned with this own physical states, he achieves growing wisdom. This is of course, a matter of degree. No one can view the world with complete impartiality; and if anyone could, he would hardly be able to remain alive. But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality; on one hand, by knowing things somewhat remote in time or space; and, on the other hand, by giving to such things. Their due weight in our feelings. It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.

4. **Re-write any ten of the following sentences correctly :** 10
(a) Get the picture hanged in your room.
Ans. : Get the picture hung in your room.

(b) Choose only such friends which you can trust.
Ans. : Choose only such friends as you can trust.
(c) No less than one thousand people attended the meeting.
Ans. : No fewer than one thousand people attended the meeting.
(d) I saw a dead horse walking along the road.
Ans. : While walking along the road, I saw a dead horse.
(e) He is neither a poet nor philosopher.
Ans. : He is neither a poet nor a philosopher.
(f) Let Munir and I go.
Ans. : Let Munir and me go.
(g) He excels to speak English.
Ans. : He excels in speaking English.
(h) One of my friends came to see me last day.
Ans. : One of my friends came to see me yesterday.
(i) The childs as well as the mother was asleep.
Ans. : The children as well as the mother were asleep.
(j) When he saw the thief, then he chased after him.
Ans. : When he saw the thief, he chased after him.
(k) Are you going to participate the ceremony?
Ans. : Are you going to attend the ceremony?
(l) The plane was landed just at 12 p.m.
Ans. : The plane landed just at 12 p.m.
(m) He was servicing here sometimes back.
Ans. : He served here sometime back.
(n) He wants to admit to Dhaka College.
Ans. : He wants to get himself admitted into Dhaka College.
(o) Airport is a busy place.
Ans. : The airport is a busy place.
(p) He wrote a novel, but before that he wrote an one act play.
Ans. : He had written a one-act play before he wrote a novel.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions in any ten of the following sentences : 10

(a) I have no confidence—him.
(b) Only graduates are eligible—the post.
(c) I have no prejudice—him.
(d) The house is infested—rats.

(e) There is no exception—this rule.
(f) He is devoid—common sense.
(g) Early rising is beneficial—health.
(h) He never pays—his accommodation.
(i) He is aware—all that you have done.
(j) He is sitting—the examination this year.
(k) — course—time he became a famous man.
(l) I shall look — the matter.
(m) He will set—a shop—the end of the year
(n) We went to the airport to see—our uncle.
(o) I have applied—one—the posts.
Ans. : (a) in (b) for (c) against (d) with (e) to (f) of (g) to (h) for (i) of (j) for (k) In, of (l) into (m) up, at (n) off (o) for, of.

6. Make sentences with any five of the followings : 10

(a) All for ; (b) By dint of ; (c) Look down upon ; (d) Through and through; (e) On the brinks (f) With a good grace; (g) In the wake of ; (h) A fool's paradise.

Ans. :

(a) **All for** (জোরালোভাবে (কোনো কিছুর) পক্ষে) : The prime minister is all for the capital punishment.
(b) **By dint of** (বদৌলতে) : He qualified the BCS by dint of his English knowledge.
(c) **Look down upon** (ঘৃণা করা) : Don't look down upon the poor.
(d) **Through and through** (পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খভাবে) : The police observed the matter through and through.
(e) **On the brink** (প্রাক্কালে) : Shamsur Rahman left Bangladesh on the brink of liberation war.
(f) **With a good grace** (ইচ্ছায়/সানন্দে) : My friend helped me with a good grace.
(g) **In the wake of** (পশ্চাতে) : Cholera comes in the wake of flood.
(h) **A fool's paradise** (বোকার স্বর্গ) : Do not live in a fool's paradise.

7. Answer any five of the followings : 2×5=10

(a) Explain briefly the following terms :
Supernatural, stream of consciousness, neo-classical
Supernatural : The term 'Supernatural' is closely related to the great romantic poet S.T. Coleridge. His 'The Ancient Mariner' fulfills this aim. Coleridge has achieved his object by skilfully blending the real

and fantastic, by giving us a detailed description of the voyage so as to give the whole a diary-like air, by interspersing the poem with pictures of nature, by giving a convincing picture of the mariner's mind and its torture by introducing moral.

Stream of consciousness : A method and a subject matter of narrative fiction that attempt to represent the inner working of a character's mind at all levels of awareness, to re-create the continuous, chaotic flow of half-formed and discontinuous thoughts, memories, sense, impressions, random associations, images, feelings and reflections that constitute a character's 'consciousness'.

Neo-classical : The dominant literary movement in England during the late seventeenth century and eighteenth century, which sought to revive the artistic ideals of classical Greece and Rome. Neo-classicism was characterized by emotional restraint, order, logic, technical precision, balance, elegance of diction, an emphasis of form over content, clarity, dignity and decorum.

(b)Make sentences to show the difference between the following pairs of words :

Popular, populous; eligible, illegible; stationary, stationery; refuse, deny.

Ans. :

i. **Popular** (জনপ্রিয়) : He was a popular teacher.
Populous (জনবহুল) : Dhaka is a populous city.

ii. **Eligible** (যোগ্য) : None of them was eligible for the post.
Illegible (অস্পষ্ট) : Your signature is illegible.

iii. **Stationary** (স্থির) : The sun is stationary.
Stationery (লেখার সরঞ্জাম) : He has a stationery shop in Dhaka.

iv. **Refuse** (প্রত্যাখ্যান করা) : He refused to obey the law.
Deny (অস্বীকার করা) : He denied doing any wrong.

(c) Give an example of each of the following figures of speech :

Ans. Oxymoron : living death; deafening silence.

Apostrophe : How many 3's are there in' 9?

Euphemism : 'Pass away' is a euphemism for 'die'.

Antithesis : Love is the antithesis of selfishness.

(d) Name two tragedies of Shakespeare.

Ans. (i) Macbeth, (ii) Romeo and Juliet

(e) Who are the authors of : 'Man and Superman'; 'Of Human Bondage'; 'Hard Times'; 'The Waste Land'?

Ans. Man and Superman = George Bernard Shaw
Of Human Bondage = William Somerset Maugham.
Hard Times = Charles Dickens.
The Waste Land = T.S. Eliot.

(f) Name three romantic poets in English Literature.

Ans. William Wordsworth, John Keats, S.T. Coleridge.

(g) Name two satires written in English.

Ans. Jonathan Swift– Guliver's Travels, Jane Austin– Pride and Prejudice,

15th BCS 1993–94

1. Write an essay on any one of the following : 30

(a) The democratic way of life.
(b) The useful art of flattery.
(c) Life of a civil servant.
Ans. : *See Page No. 428.*
(d) Role of the media in nation-building.
Ans. : *See Page No. 655.*
(e) Rural electrification.
(f) Frustration among the youth today.
(g) On being robbed
(h) Equal opprtunities for women in Bangladesh.
Ans. : *See Page No. 448.*
(i) Education for all.
Ans. : *See Page No. 604.*

2. Amplify the idea contained in one of the following : 15

(a) Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
(b) The proper study of mankind is man.
(c) Smoking or health — The choice is yours.

3. Write a precis of the following passage and give it a suitable title : 15

Some old people are oppressed by the fear of death. In the young there is a justification for this feeling. Young men who have reason to fear that they will be killed in battle may justifiably feel bitter in the thought that they have been cheated of the best things that life has to offer. But in an old man

who has known human joys and sorrows, and has achieved whatever work it was in him to do the fear of death is somewhat abject and ignorable. The best way to overcome it—so at least it seems to me—is to make your interests gradually wider and more impersonal, until bit by bit the walls of the ego recede, and your life becomes increasingly merged in the universal life. An individual human existences should be like a river-small at first, narrowly contained within its banks, and rushing passionately past boulders and over waterfalls. Gradually the river grows wider, the banks recede, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, without any visible break, they become merged in the sea, and painlessly lose their individual being. The man who, in old age, can see his life in this way, will not suffer from the fear of death, since the things he cares for will continue.

4. Re-write any ten of following sentences correctly : 10

(a) I am looking forward to see you.

Ans. : I am looking forward to seeing you.

(b) Do you know who am I?

Ans. : Do you know who I am?

(c) A friends of mine was died of cancer.

Ans. : A friend of mine died of cancer.

(d) There is nothing to be afraid at night.

Ans. : There is nothing to be afraid of at night.

(e) Selim is not interested for politics.

Ans. : Selim is not interested in politics.

(f) I insist you to do this.

Ans. : I insist on your doing this.

(g) What you can do now?

Ans. : What can you do now?

(h) He is senior than you.

Ans. : He is senior to you.

(i) I could not come as because I was ill.

Ans. : I could not come because I was ill.

(j) We will discuss about the matter tomorrow.

Ans. : We will discuss this matter tomorrow.

(k) It is I who is to blame.

Ans. : It is I who am to blame.

(l) Why you went there?

Ans. : Why did you go there?

(m) Elephants are both found in Asia and Africa.

Ans. : Elephants are found both in Asia and Africa.

(n) Everyone of them are bound to fight for their country.

Ans. : Everyone of them is bound to fight for his country.

(o) He came to see you yesterday, isn't it?

Ans. : He came to see you yesterday, didn't he?

(p) It has been raining since a long time.

Ans. : It has been raining for a long time.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions in any ten of the following sentenes : 10

(a) Can I look up a word—your dictionary?
(b) Jalal asked me — a loan of Tk, 500/-
(c) He looked as if he hadn't slept—weeks.
(d) I am not susceptible—hypnotic influences.
(e) The curse—poverty destroys the will powers of the poor.
(f) No country should yield—foreign pressure.
(g) There must be some remedy—corruption.
(h) Can you cope—your problems?
(i) This ticket is valid—six months.
(j) Your answer is not relevant—the question.
(k) Nothing can compensate—this kind of loss.
(l) Only graduates are eligible—this job.
(m) I hope you are not envious—my success.
(n) Is he competent—the work?
(o) She cannot adapt herself—new situations.

Ans. : (a) in (b) for (c) for (d) to (e) of (f) to (g) for (h) with (i) for (j) to (k) for (l) for (m) of (n) for (o) to.

6. Make sentences with any five of the following : 10

(a) out of the question ; (b) look down upon; (c) see through; (d) show off; (e) put up with; (f) benefit of the doubt; (g) out and out; (h) in cold blood; (i) line up to; (j) on one's own.

Ans. :

(a) **Out of the question** (প্রশ্নাতীত) : This matter is out of the question in our discussion.

(b) **Look down upon** (ঘৃণা করা) : It is very bad to look down upon the disabled people.

(c) **See through** (রহস্য জানা) : The officer saw through the dishonesty of the MLSS.

(d) **Show off** (অহংকার করা) : Don't show off. You are not the best student in the country.

(e) **Put up with** (সহ্য করা) : A husband must put up with his wife's trivial faults.
(f) **Benefit of the doubt** (প্রমাণ না থাকাতে সুবিধা পাওয়া) : The thief got benefit of the doubt and was discharged.
(g) **Out and out** (সম্পূর্ণ) : Sohel is out and out an idiot.
(h) **In cold blood** (ঠাণ্ডা মাথায়) : The servant murdered his master in cold blood.
(i) **Line upto** (পথ) : These words should be lined up to one sentence.
(j) **On one's own** (স্বেচ্ছায়) : Runa sang ten songs on her own.

7. Answer any five of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Explain briefly the following terms :
Liguistics; Phonetics; Neurology; Neo-colonialism.

Ans. Linguistics : Linguistics is the systematic study of the elements of language and the principles governing their combination and organization. Through the nineteenth century the study of language was known as 'philology' and was mainly 'comparative' (the analysis of similarities and differences within a family of related languages) or historical (the analysis of the evolution of a family of languages, of changes within a particular language, over a long course of time).

Phonetics : One branch of phonology is phonetics, the physical description of the elementary speech sounds in all known languages and the way they are produced by vocal apparatus. The 'phonetic alphabet' is a standardized set of symbols for representing in written form these speech sounds.

Neurology : The scientific study of the nervous system especially in respect to its structure, functions and abnormalities.

(b) Make sentences to show the difference between the following pairs of words :
Later, Latter; Illusion, allusion; judicial, judicious; prescribe; proscribe; impudent; imprudent.

Ans. :
Later (বিলম্বে) : The minister arrived at the meeting later than others.
Latter (পরবর্তী জন) : Sohel and Rohel are two brothers, the latter is more intelligent than the former.
Allusion (উল্লেখ) : He got angry at the allusion of his failure.
Illusion (মায়া) : I do not have any illusion of being famous.
Judicial (আইনী) : Prime Minister ordered to make a judicial council.
Judicious (বিচক্ষণ) : After the discussion they have taken a judicious decision
Prescribe (পরামর্শ দেয়া) : The doctor prescribed him to take bath twice a day.
Proscribe (নিষিদ্ধ করা) : Iran proscribed Salman Rushdhi in their country.
Impudent (উদ্ধত) : Your inpudent behaviour is unbearable to me.
Imprudent (অবিচক্ষণ, হঠকারী) : I was imprudent in doing so.

(c) Give an example of each of the following figures of speech:
Simile; Metaphor; Personification; Anti-climax.

Ans. : Simile : A simile is an explicit comparison between two different things. Usually 'as' and 'like' are used in it. Example :

We die
As your hours do, and dry
Away
Like to the summer's rain.

Here in these lines human life has been compared to the summer's rain to suggest that a man's life is as brief as a drop of summer's rain that takes no time to be evaporated. Writers use similes very frequently as these help them illustrate their meanings.

Metaphor : A figure of speech, an implied analogy in which one thing is imaginatively compared to or identified with another dissimilar thing. Liza, is a rose, is an example of metaphor as there is an implied comparison between the color, softness, fragrance, etc. of the rose and those of Liza.

Personification : A figure in which lifeless objects or ideas are given lives. Example : 'And joy, whose hand is ever at the lips, bidding adieu'. Here, 'joy' has been imagined as a living person.

Anti-climax : A statement in which there is a sudden fall from the serious to the trivial, from the sublime to ridiculous. Example :
No louder shrieks to pitying heaven are cast,
When husbands or when lap-dogs breathe their last.

(d) Name two comedies by shakespeare;
Ans. : — The tempest
— As You Like it

(e) Who are the authors of Doctor Faustus, Paradise Lost, Gulliver's Traveis and David Coperfield.
Ans. : Doctor Faustus — Christopher Marlowe.
Paradise Lost — John Milton.
Gulliver's Travels — Jonathan Swift.
David Coperfield — Charles Dickens.

(f) Name two English women novelists.
Ans. : — Jane Austin.
— Charlotte Bronte

(g) Name two British poets of the early 20th century.
Ans. : W. B. Yeats and George Orwell.

13th BCS 1991–92

1. Write an essay on any one of the following 30

(a) The fall of the Soviet Union;

(b) The importance of Universal Primary Education;

Ans. : *See Page No. 619.*

(c) The Need for National Unity;

Ans. : *See Page No. 386.*

(d) Good behaviour;

(e) Policies and literature in Bangladesh;

Ans. : *See Page No. 623.*

(f) Appearing at B.C.S Examination;

(g) Foreign aid and national development;

Ans. : *See Page No. 465.*

(h) Environmental pollution/how to fight it.

Ans. : *See Page No-679.*

2. Amplify the idea contained in any one of the following: 15

(a) Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

(b) You cannot eat the cake and have it too.

(c) Make hay while the sun shines.

3. Make a precis of the following and give it a title : 15

The man who has something to say and who is known never to speak unless he has, is sure to be listened to, especially in a deliverative assembly or wherever there is business to be done. While no one pays attention to the man of mere words. Try to have an idea, or if you cannot find one— ideas are not by any means common—have two or there relevant fates. You may tell me that sometimes a man is forced to speak when there is nothing to be said. This does not often happen, because if you think a little before you rise, you will almost always find someting relevant to the matter in hand, even if the occasion is a purely ornamental one. There is a well-known speech of Cicero's in which he had to present a legal case on behalf of a poet. He evidently knew that the legal case was weak, so he passed quickly and lightly over it, but made a graceful and eloquent speech upon poetry in general. The theme was not very new then, is still less new now, but the speech was so polished in its language that it can still be read with pleasure. So when you have to propose the health of some one of whose personal merits you know nothing, you may say something about the importance of his office if he is a high civil servant or a mayor, of the services rendered by his prosfession if he is a surgeon. If you can find nothing at all to say, don't say it. Your silence will not harm you in the long run.

4. Correct any ten of the followings : 10

(a) Our teacher will not take the class today.

Ans. : Our teacher will not give the class today.

(b) The food was very tasteful.

Ans. : The food was very tasty.

(c) Of the two officers who do you think is more senior?

Ans. : Of the two officers, who do you think is senior?

(d) He is appointed as a lecturer in the college.

Ans. : He is appointed as a lecturer of the college.

(e) My friend takes pride on his learning.

Ans. : My friend takes pride in his learning.

(f) Do you approve the idea?

Ans. : Do you approve of the idea?

(g) Many cattles were slaughtered on the occasion.

Ans. : Many cattle were slaughtered on the occasion.

(h) He entered into the building by the main door.

Ans. : He entered the building through the main door.

(i) Hardly did we reach the station when the train left.

Ans. : Hardly had we reached the station when the train left.

(j) The meeting was participated by all the member of the committee.

Ans. : The meeting was attended by all the members of the committee.

(k) The book is yet to see light of the day.

Ans. : The book is yet to see the light of the day.

(l) So far I know he is innocent.

Ans. : So far as I know he is innocent.

(m) What name shall I call you?

Ans. : By what name shall I call you?

(n) He expects his furnitures to arrive soon.

Ans. : He expects his furniture to arrive soon.

(o) Bread and egg are my favourite breakfast.

Ans. : Bread and egg is my favourite breakfast.

(p) Who, do you think, you are?

Ans. : Who do you think you are?/What do you think of you?

5. Fill in the blanks in any ten of the following sentences : 10

(a) This is the book I was telling you—.
(b) How do you account—this charge?
(c) They live—catching fish.
(d) I hope you will—this opprtunity.
(e) He is incapable—forming lasting friendship.
(f) He gets—well with his colleagues.
(g) You—better call a doctor.
(h) The thief made—with the cash.
(i) This course of action was decided—at the meeting.
(j) I ran — my friend at the airport.
(k) Could he survive that long only—bread and water?
(l) Could you not think—a better excuse?
(m) He fell—the woman at first sight.
(n) Tom hit—an excellent idea.
(o) His looks are so stricking that he stands—in any gathering.

Ans. : (a) about (b) for (c) by (d) avail yourself of (e) of (f) on (g) had (h) off (i) on (j) into (k) on (l) of (m) in love with (n) upon (o) out.

6. Make sentences with any five of the following : 10

(a) Put off; (b) Make do; (c) In consonance with; (d) With a view to; (e) Give in (f) At par; (g) Go in for; (h) Owing to; (i) A far cry.

Ans. :

(a) **Put off** (খুলে ফেলা) : He puts off his uniform after official duty.
(b) **Make do** (কোনো রকমে চালিয়ে যাওয়া) : We were in a hurry so we had to make do with a quick snack.
(c) **In consonance with** (অনুসারে) : We should develop our morals in consonance with the teachings of Islam.
(d) **With a view to** (উদ্দেশ্যে) : He left the room with a view to meeting his friend.
(e) **Give in** (আত্মসমর্পণ করা) : At last the thief gave in to the police.
(f) **At par** (সমানতালে) : Your salary will increase at par with the rise in the prices of commodities.
(g) **Go in for** (অবতীর্ণ হওয়া) : I went in for the BCS examination in 2010.
(h) **Owing to** (জন্য) : He failed to attend the meeting owing to his illness.
(i) **A far cry** (দূরের বিষয়) : A total solution of the unemployment problem is still a far cry.

7. Answer any five of the followings : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Name two noted Elizabethan playwrights other than Shakespeare.

Ans. 1. Christopher Malowe, 2. Thomas Kyd.

(b) Who were the authors of Tom Jones, The Vanity Fair and Man and Superman?

Ans. : Tom Jones – Henry Fielding
The Vanity Fair – W. M. Thackery.
Man and Superman – G. B. Shaw.

(c) Name two great British dramatists of the twentieth century and name any two of their plays.

Ans. : G. B. Shaw : (1) Man and Superman, (2) Arms and the Man; Samuel Beckett : (1) Waiting for Godot, (ii) End Game.

(d) Write very briefly on pathetic fallacy and poetic justice.

Ans. Pathetic Fallacy : A term wined by John Ruskin to criticize the use of personification, in which human emotions are attributed to nature. Although many poets use this device, Ruskin found it as a form of false emotionalism, as he made clear in third volume of 'Modern Painters' :

They rowed her in across the rolling foam–
The cruel, crawling foam.

The foam is not cruel, neither does it crawl. The state of mind which attributes to these characters of a living creature is one in which the reason is unhinged by grief.

Poetic Justice : The natural judgement which gives the wicked his due punishment and the virtuous his due reward.

(e) Bring out the difference in meaning in the undernoted homphones: Pair, Pare; Fare, Fair; Hare, Hair; Serial, Cereal.

Ans. :

Pair (জোড়া) : He has bought a pair of shirts from new market.
Pare (ছাটা) : We should pare our hair once in fifteen days.
Fair (মেলা) : Yesterday I went at Dhaka international trade fair.
Fare (ভাড়া) : I have paid my bus fare.
Hare (খরগোশ) : The hare is a very gentle animal.
Hair (চুল) : Her hair is curly and crispy.
Serial (ধারাবাহিক নাটক বা কাহিনী) : We are watching a TV serial.
Cereal (খাদ্যবস্তু) : Farmers are busy with cereal collecting in the field.

(f) Give the age of English literature in which Spenser and Donne lived and worked.

(g) Explain the following terms : Semantiecs; Ecology; Psycho analysis; and Ornithology.

11th BCS 1990–91

1. Write an essay on any one of the followings : 30

(a) The Importance of Press Freedom.

Ans. : *See Page No. 648.*

(b) Health for all by the year 2000.

(c) Cluster villages.

(d) Problems of urban living in Bangladesh.

(e) My school days.

(f) Our export trade.

(g) Folklore of Bangladesh.

Ans. : *See Page No. 612*

(h) Discipline.

2. Amplify the idea contained in any one of the followings : 15

(a) Honesty is the best policy.

(b) A rolling stone gathers no moss.

(c) A stitch in time saves nine.

3. Make a precis of the following and give it a title : 15

Providing enough energy to meet an ever-increasing demand is one of the greatest problems the world is now facing. Energy is the key to an industrialized economy, which calls for a doubling of electrical output every ten to twelve years. Meanwhile, the days of cheap, abundant and environmentally acceptable power may be coming to an end. Coal is plentiful but polluting; natural gas is scarce; oil is not found everywhere. Nuclear power now appears costly and risky. In many countries in the world, keen interest is being shown in new energy sources. Among the familiar but largely undeveloped sources, solar energy, geothermal energy and energy from the ocean deserve special consideration. Scientists are working to find ways to tap the energy from the sun and the oceans. If they are successful, it will mean that we will have an abundant and uninterrupted supply of cheap energy. This energy will be clean and will not contribute to environmental pollution. Every country will be in a position to produce its own requirement of energy. Poor countries will not have to depend on rich countries for their supply of energy. For them, it will mean a rapid economic development.

4. Correct any ten of the following sentences : 10

(a) He announced that he will take the plane to Dhaka.

Ans. : He announced that he would take the plane to Dhaka.

(b) They all rejected that idea of the Captain's.

Ans. : They all rejected that idea of the Captain.

(c) He knew Mr. Khan stopped smoking five years before.

Ans. : He knew that Mr. Khan had stopped smoking five years before.

(d) Badal is the fastest of the two boys.

Ans. : Of the two boys Badal is the faster.

(e) The basket containing ten apples were made of cane.

Ans. : The basket containing ten apples was made of cane.

(f) None of us are perfect.

Ans. : None of us is perfect.

(g) They came to meet my friend and I.

Ans. : They came to meet my friend and me.

(h) We spent the evening like in the old days.

Ans. : We spent the evening as in the old days.

(i) All the members were not present.

Ans. : All members were not present.

(j) On arriving in Dhaka, his friends met him at the station.

Ans. : On arriving in Dhaka, he met his friends at the station.

(k) Dhaka University is sometimes called Oxford of the East.

Ans. : Dhaka University is sometimes called the Oxford of the East.

(l) He said that the earth moved round the sun.

Ans. : He said that the earth moves round the sun.

(m) It has been raining since two days.

Ans. : It has been raining for two days.

(n) Walking down the road, a bus hit Mr. Khan.

Ans. : While Mr. Khan was walking down the road a bus hit him.

(o) Shakespeare wrote many poetry.

Ans. : Shakespeare wrote many pieces of poetry.

5. Fill in the blanks in any ten of the following sentences :

(a) He was accused—a crime he did not commit.

(b) This boy is good—mathematics.

(c) Please call—Mr. Khan tomorrow morning.

(d) I do not agree—my friend.

(e) He was convinced—Mr. Khan's innocence.
(f) We are always anxious—buy the best products in the market.
(g) The student was exempted—paying his fees.
(h) As he reached 18, the boy became independent—his father.
(i) Public servants should be answerable—the people.
(j) We congratulated the players—their success.
(k) Do not insist—an answer.
(l) I am indebted—my fahter for supporting my venture.
(m) The mother was proud—her son.
(n) A new tax was imposed—cigarette.
(o) We are still short—the fund.

Ans. : (a) of (b) at (c) in (d) with (e) of (f) to (g) from (h) of (i) to (j) on (k) on (l) to (m) of (n) on (o) of

6. Make sentence with any five of the followings : 10

(a) Care for; (b) Do away with; (c) Few and far between; (d) To turn the tide; (e) A castle in the air; (f) In black and white; (g) Through thick and thin; (h) A man of straw; (i) In vain.

Ans. :

(a) **Care for** (যত্ন নেয়া) : His grand-daughter cares for him.
(b) **Do away with** (দূর করা) : One should do away with one's bad habits.
(c) **Few and far between** (কদাচিৎ) : The old sailor comes here few and far between.
(d) **To turn the tide** (ধারাবাহিকতা পাল্টে দেয়া) : The social movement turned the tide of public opinion.
(e) **A castle in the air** (আকাশ কুসুম কল্পনা) : He likes to build a castle in the air.
(f) **In black and white** (লিখিতভাবে) : Place your argument in black and white.
(g) **Through thick and thin** (সুখ-দুঃখের ভিতর দিয়ে) : I promised to remain loyal to my wife through thick and thin.
(h) **A man of straw** (দুর্বল চিত্তের লোক) : A man of straw like him cannot do it.
(i) **In vain** (বৃথা) : The teacher tried to control the class but in vain.

7. Answer any five of the following : 10

(a) Name two plays by Shakespeare.
(b) Who are the authors of Great Expections, Far from the Madding Crowd and Ulysses?
(c) Name two great poets of the 20th Century and give the titles of two of their poems.

(d) To which period of English literature did Alfred Lord Tennyson and Robert Browning belong?
(e) What do you mean by s symbol; an image?
(f) Show that you know the difference between these words :
maid, made; course, coarse; loan, lone; need, knead.

Ans. :

Maid (কুমারী) : She is a beautiful maid.
Made (নির্মিত) : The pen is made in Japan.
Course (শিক্ষাকোর্স) : He got himself admitted into a computer course.
Coarse (মোটা) : Most of the villagers eat a coarse rice.
Loan (ঋণ) : I submitted an application to the Sonali Bank for a loan of Taka 50,000.
Lone (একমাত্র) : This boy is the lone survivor of the road accident.
Need (প্রয়োজন) : Our nation needs a lot of honest leaders.
Knead (ময়দা, চালের গুঁড়া ইত্যাদির তাল বানানো) : Mother is making bread from kneaded flour.

(g) Biology is the study of the forms of life. What is theology, geology, astrology and zoology?

10th BCS 1989–90

1. Write an essay on any one of the followings : 30

(a) Freedom of expression.
(b) Theatre in Bangladesh.
(c) A fictional character I greatly admire.
(d) Non-formal eduction.
(e) The right to strike.
(f) Problems and prospects of working women in Bangladesh.

Ans. : *See Page No. 448.*

(g) Foreign aid.

Ans. : *See Page No. 465.*

2. Make a precis of the following passage and give it a title : 15

Four influences continually at work in the shaping of our character are newspapers, radio, movies and advertising. We need, now, to ask the psychological question whether the influences of these has been, in the main, for or against our maturing.

Everyday, sometimes every hour, practically all day long, these influences come into the lives of millions of people. In fact, we might be properly called newspaper made, radio made, movie made, advertisement made people. As a result, what kind of people are we?

Is today's newspaper reading public made wise and informed by his newspaper reading? Is the public that listens to the radio and goes to the movies thereby prepared to make more mature responses to human situations? Is a public that is constantly being asked to buy things encourage toward self-discipline? It is quite probable that in spite of their high technical achievments, newspapers, radio, movies and advertisements are doing as much to hinder as to promote our maturing. In many lives, in fact, they appear to be arresting rather than prompting development.

3. Amplify the idea contained in any one of the following : 15

(a) Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

(b) Blessed is he who considereth the poor.

(c) Time is the great physician.

4. Correct any ten of the following sentences : 10

(a) It is an independant newspaper.

Ans. : It is an independent newspaper.

(b) The United Nations have a tremendous job before it.

Ans. : The United Nations has a tremendous job before it.

(c) When a boy or a girl enters college, they find it very different from high school.

Ans. : When a boy or a girl enters into college, he/ she find it very different from high school.

(d) Guard against mispellings.

Ans. : Guard against misspellings.

(e) Last year the people began to realise how much she has contributed.

Ans. : Last year the people began to realise how much she had contributed.

(f) The affect of the storm was devastating.

Ans. : The effect of the storm was devastating.

(g) By the evening the auditorium was all ready full.

Ans. : By the evening the auditorium had already been full.

(h) He agreed with his friend's plan.

Ans. : He agreed to his friend's plan.

(i) The recurrence of identical sounds help to awaken the emotions.

Ans. : The recurrence of identical sounds helps awaken the emotions.

(j) Employ whomever is willing to work.

Ans. : Employ whoever is willing to work.

(k) The worker has a reasonable secure future.

Ans. : The worker has a reasonably secured future.

(l) The current was swift, but he could not swim to shore.

Ans. : The current was swift, so he could not swim across shore.

(m) I was truly sorry for my rude behaviour.

Ans. : I was very sorry for my rude behaviour.

(n) Taking our seats the game started.

Ans. : When we took our seats, the game started.

5. Fill in any ten of the blanks given below with approprite words or prepositions. 10

(a) Have you time to listen—my story?

(b) She was obvious—the presence of her friend.

(c) Better write his debt—.

(d) Time and tide—for none.

(e) You will get—trouble if you do not mend yourself.

(f) I'll have finished—the time you get back.

(g) I'll see—it that you get home all right.

(h) We have not yet arrived—any decision.

(i) I don't want to burden you—my worries.

(j) Don't be—such a hurry.

(k) It is bad psychology to laugh—children.

(l) Do you adhere— any special political opinions.

(m) I am not going to put— with any more interruptions.

(n) Our journal aims— having at least ten thousand readers next year.

Ans. : (a) to (b) of (c) off (d) wait (e) into (f) by (g) to (h) at (i) with (j) in (k) at (l) to (m) up (n) at.

6. Make sentence with any five of the following : 10

Get away with; pot luck; a trying time; taken in; took a fancy to; at stake; caught on; broke out.

Ans. :

(a) **Get away with** (পলায়ন করা) : The thief got away with the money.

(b) **A trying time** (কঠিন সময়) : Bangladeshi politics is passing through a trying time.

(c) **Pot luck** (খাওয়ার মতো যা কিছু আছে) : Come quick and take a pot luck.

(d) **Taken in** (প্রতারিত হওয়া) : Iqbal was taken in by Samina.

(e) **Took a fancy to** (পছন্দ করা) : Jim took a fancy to Della.

(f) **At stake** (ঝুঁকির মধ্যে) : The welfare (সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা) of his family was at stake.

(g) **Caught on** (আক্রান্ত হওয়া) : The building has caught on fire.

(h) **Broke out** (প্রাদুর্ভাব হওয়া) : Cholera broke out in our town.

7. Answer any five of the following : 10

(a) Name two plays by George Bernard Shaw.

Ans. i. Arms and the Man

ii. Man and Superman

(b) Who are the authors of The Invisible Man and Ivanhoe?

Ans. The Invisible Man = H. G. wells

Ivanhoe = Sir Walter Scott.

(c) Frame sentences to illustrate the use of the following :

Censor and censure; later and latter; beside and besides; illusion and allusion.

Ans.

Censor (পরীক্ষা করে দেখা) : The film was censored.

Censure (ভর্ৎসনা করা) : The teacher censured the student for irregularity.

Later (বিলম্বে) : The minister arrived at the meeting later than others.

Latter (পরবর্তী জন) : Sohel and Rohel are two brothers, the latter is more intelligent than the former.

Beside (পার্শ্বে) : He sat beside me.

Besides (অধিকন্তু) : I have another one besides this.

Illusion (মায়া/মোহ) : The illusion of the earthly pleasure dawned upon him too late.

Allusion (পরোক্ষ উল্লেখ) : Milton's epic is full of allusions.

(d) Give the antonyms of the following :

Narrow; deep; pride; rough.

(e) Who wrote : (i) The Jungle Book, and (ii) The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes?

(f) Name two historical plays by Shakespare.

(g) Mention the names of two well-known English women writers.

PART-A

Marks-100

01. Reading Comprehension

An unseen passage dealing with a topic relevant to our times will be set. Candidates will be required to answer (a) a number of themetic questions that will test their understanding of the passage (30 marks) and (b) a number of questions related to grammar and usage. [30 marks]

02. Candidates will be required to write a summary of the passage in their own words within 100 words. [20 marks]

03. Candidates will have to write a letter relating to the thematic issue of the given passage to the editor of an English newspaper. [20 marks]

Sample Questions

৩৫তম BCS English Written Exam-এর নতুন Syllabus অনুযায়ী যে ধরনের Question-ই আসুক না কেন তা বোঝার জন্য Linguistic এবং Contexual বা Background knowledge থাকা জরুরি। এই দুটি বিষয় তিনটি ক্ষেত্র নিয়ে পরিব্যাপ্ত :

a. Fundamental knowledge of Grammar or sentence formation.
b. Vocabulary.
c. Real life context (বাস্তব জীবনে)-এর সাথে মিল রেখে Vocabulary দিয়ে Sentence গঠন Practice.

এই তিনটি ক্ষেত্রে BCS Candidate-দের যথেষ্ট দখল থাকা আবশ্যক।

নতুন Syllabus অনুযায়ী একটি Reading Passage থেকে চারটি Section-এ Question করা হবে।

i. Thematic/Comprehensive Questions
ii. Grammar and Usage
iii. Summary Writing
iv. Writing Letter to the Editor

এই চারটি Section-এ যে ধরনের Question হতে পারে তার আলোকে ১০টি Sample Questions and Answers দেওয়া হলো :

Sample Questions
According to New Syllabus
10 Sets

Sample Question 01

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions :

Non-motorized vehicles (NMVs), which include bicycles, cycle rickshaws and carts, continue to play a vital role in the urban transport in much on Asia. NMVs account for 25 to 80 percent of vehicle trips in many Asian cities, more than anywhere else in the world. Ownership of all vehicles, including NMVs, is growing rapidly throughout Asia as incomes increase.

However, the future of NMVs in many Asian cities is threatened by growing motorization, loss of street space for safe NMV use, and changes in urban form prompted by motorization. Transport planning and investment in most of Asia has focused principally on the motorized transport sector and has often ignored the needs of non-motorized transport. Without changes in police, NMV use may decline precipitously in the coming decade, with highly negative effects on air pollution, traffic congestion, global warming, energy use, urban sprawl and the employment and mobility of low income people.

As cities in Japan, the Netherlands, Germany and several other European nations demonstrate, the modernization of urban transport does not require total motorization, but rater the appropriate integration of walking. NMV modes, and motorized transport. As in European and Japanese cities, where a major share of trips are made by walking and cycling, NMVs have an important role to play in urban transport systems through Asia in coming decades.

Transport investment and police are the primary factors that influence NMV use and can have an effect on the pace and level of motoriazation. For example, Japan has withnessed major growth of bicycle use despite increased motorization, through programs providing extensive bicycle paths, bicycle parking at rail stations, and high fees for motor vehicle use, Denmark and the Netherlands have reversed the decline of bicycle use through similar policies.

China has for several decades offered commuter subsidies for people bicycling to work, cultivated a domestic bicycle manufacturing industry, and allocated extensive urban street space to NMV traffic. This strategy reduced the growth of public transport subsidies while meeting most mobility needs. Bicycles have largely replaced buses as the principal means of urban vehicular transport in Tianjin. Buses are generally slower for the same trip made by bicycle. Today, 50 to 80 percent of urban vehicle trips in China are by bicycle and average journey times in Chine's cities appear to be comparable to those of many other more motorized Asian cities, with much more favorable consequences on the environment. Petroleum dependency, transport system cost, and traffic safety.

Bicycle should be encouraged as the most efficient transport mode for short trips in cities of all types too long for walking and too short for express public transport service or where travel demand or economics do not permit high frequency public transport services. Bicycles are most important for personal transport, but also accommodate light goods being capable of carrying loads of 100—180 kilograms.

Cycle rickshaws are not as efficient as bicycles for personal transport, but should be encouraged as a complementary mode to motorized goods transport and as a passenger transit mode, particularly in countries where low wages and surplus labor are substantial features of the economy. Where they are in use, they should be accepted as a useful part of the transportation system rather than as a nuisance or a barrier to transport system modernization. Even in high-income, motor vehicle dependent cities, there are opportunities for appropriate use of cycle rickshaws for short-distance movement of persons and goods and as the basis for small businesses providing goods and services at dispersed locations. They find greatest utility where slow modes of transport are allocated road space separate from motorized traffic, in neighborhoods where the majority of people go from one place to another on foot or in central areas with slow traffic speeds, in large factories and shooping districts, and areas where private automobiles are restricted.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the best option : 5

i. Non-motorized vehicles mean—

ⓐ Machine run vehicles ⓑ Manual labour based vehicles
ⓒ Auto vehicles ⓓ High speedy vehicles

ii. Transport planning and investment in most of Asia has focused — on the motorized transport sector.

ⓐ Emphatically ⓑ Normally
ⓒ Gradually ⓓ Optionally

iii. Who will be threatened by growing motorization?

ⓐ Handsome income people ⓑ Higher income people
ⓒ Marginal income people ⓓ Medium income people

iv. A Lion share of journies are made by — in European and Japanese cities—

ⓐ Motor vehicles ⓑ Rickshaw vehicles
ⓒ Walking and cycling ⓓ Air ways

v. The police have — influence on NMV use.

ⓐ Less ⓑ Much
ⓒ Little ⓓ None of these

2. If the following statements agree with the passage, write True, if contradict write False and if there is no information in the passage write Not Given. 1×5 = 5

i. The importance of non-motorized vehicles is increasing day-by-day.
ii. Non-motorized vehicles play significant role much in England.
iii. China has emphasized on the growth of public transport.
iv. Both for short and long trips bicycle and bus are used in the equal importance.
v. Cycle rickshaws are less usable than bicycles for individual transport.

3. Answer to the following questions : 5×2 = 10

i. What is the passage about?
ii. Why is the way of NMVs in Asia and bright in comming day in Asia.
iii. What are the policies that China has taken for the implementation of NMVs system?
iv. Why should bicycle be encouraged as the most preferable mode of transportation?
v. How should the areas be where non-motorized vehicles can be used greatly?

4. Fill in the gaps using suitable words from the passage : 5

a. Non-motrized vehicles — bicycles, cycle rickshaws and carts.
b. The importance — non-motorized is increasing day-by-day.
c. Bicycle is one of the most effecient — for short trips.
d. Motorization — threat to the environment.
e. Automobiles are restricted — slow traffic speeds.

5. Write a paragraph within 80 words using the following key words. 5
NMVs, Planning and investment, Air pollution, Europe, Police, Commuter, Bicycle.

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

6. Fill in the gaps using the given words in the box. 10

narrowly	face	be	have	use
Joint	benefit	appropriate	increase	notice

Ownership of vehicles (a) — growing rapidly. Many Asian cities (b) — problem by growing motorization. As a result, environment will face problem if the motorization (c) —rapidly. We know that walking and cycling (d) — much effect on the humma body positively. For this reason, the demand of non-motorized vehicles is highly (e) —all over the world. Transport investment and police (f) — have an effect on the level of motorization. About one-thirds of the world people (g) — bicycle as a way of transportation. Use of bicycle for short trip is — for us. Bicycles are used (i) — in the slow modes of transport area. The restriction of private automobiles in the (j) — street area is noticeable.

7. Change the words as directed and make sentences with the directed word. 1x10 = 10

a. Urban (Noun)
b. Continue (Antonym)
c. Motorization (Synonym)
d. Effect (verb)
e. Mobility (synonym)
f. Extensive (Noun)
g. Strategy (Adjective)
h. Slow (Antonym)
i. Capable (Antonym)
j. Neighbourhood (Adjective)

8. Correct the following sentences 5

a. Non-motorized vehicles are played a vital role in the transportation.
b. The future of NMVs would be threatened if the motorization increases rapidly.
c. Motorization in vehicles affect the environment.
d. The growth of public transport pose a threat to the non-motorized process.
e. Transport investment and police has influence on NMVs use.

9. Change the sentences as directed. 5

a. Ownership of all vehicles is growing rapidly. (Negative)
b. The future of NMVs is threatened by growing motorization. (Active)
c. Bicycle is one of the most efficient transport modes for short trip. (Positive)
d. Transport investment and police are the primary factors and have an effect on the pace and level of motorization. (Simple)
e. Bicycle should be encouraged as the most efficient mode of transportation. (Active)

C Summary writing : Marks 20

10. Write a summary of the passage within 100 words.

D Letter writing : Marks 20

11. Write a letter to the editor of an English newspaper about the importance of the non-motorized vehicles in the perspective of Bangladesh.

Answers 01

1. (i) b; (ii) a; (iii) c; (iv) c; (v) b.
2. (i) True; (ii) False; (iii) False; (iv) Not Given; (v) True.
3. i. The passage is about the importance of non-motorized vehicles which are growing rapidly throughout Asia as incomes increase.
   ii. The way of NMVs is not smooth and bright because of growing motorization, loss of street space for safe NMV use etc.
   iii. China is encouraging people to use bicycling to-work, cultivating a domestic bicycle manufacturing industry and allocating extensive urban street space for the implementation of NMVs system.
   iv. Bicycle should be encounraged mainly for the short trips because it keeps body fit, reduces travel cost, keeps environment clean and finally is capable of carrying loads of 100–180 kilograms.

4. (a) refer/include, (b) of, (c) vehicles, (d) poses, (e) because of.

6. (a) is; (b) will face; (c) is increased; (d) have; (e) noticeable; (f) jointly; (g) uses; (h) beneficial; (i) appropriately; (j) narrow.

7. **a. Urbanization :** Urbanization makes people more attractive to the motorized vehicles.
   b. Break off : Motorized vehicles are broken off in some slowmode of transport area.
   c. Machine run : Machine run vehicles are losing importance to the non-machine vehicles.
   d. Affect : Motorized vehicles affect the environment.
   e. Moveability : Moveability can be speedy with the motorization.
   f. Extension : The extension of new technology makes life easy and comfortable.
   g. Strategic : Strategic method should be taken for reducing the growth of public transport.
   h. Speedy : Motorization makes life speedy.
   i. Incapable : Lower income people are incapable of adjusting themselves to the motorization.
   j. Neighbour : We must have a good relationship with our neighbours.

8. a. Non-motorized vehicles are playing a vital role in the transportation.
   b. The future of NMVs will be threatened if the motorization increases rapidly.
   c. Motorization in vehicles affects the environment.
   d. The growth of public transport poses threat to the non-motorized porocess.
   e. Transport investment and police have influence on NMVs use.

9. a. Ownership of all vehicles is not growing slowly.
   b. Growing motorization threatens the future of NMVs.
   c. Very few transport modes are as efficient as bicycle for short trip.
   d. Being the primary factors, transport investment and police have an effect on the pace and level of motorization.
   e. People should encourage bicycle as the most efficient mode of transportation.

10. **Summary :** The necessity of non-motorized vehicles is increasing day by day. As it does not need petrol and diesel, it does not do harm to the environment. Again non-motorized vehicles do not cost much more than that of motorized vehicles. Considering these positive aspects of non-motorized vehicles, the most of the countries like China, Japan, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany emphasize on the use of bicycle, rickshaw and carts. NMVs have an important role to play in the urban transport systems. Among non-motorized vehicles, bicycle is used as the most efficient transport mode for short trips. It is an individual transport and one can carry light goods of 100-180 kilograms. So the use of bicycle is appropriate in a narrow street, in large factories and shopping area where private automobiles are prohibited.

11. 25 January 2015
The Editor
The Bangladesh Observer
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Dear Sir,
I shall be glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully
Md. Nazrul Islam
Galachipa, Patuakhali.

Importance of NMVs in Bangladesh

There are two types of vehicles—motorized vehicles and non-motorized vehicles. The importance of non-motorized vehicles is increasing day-by-day for some reasons in the world. In the perspective of Bangladesh, non-motorized vehicles is growing day-by-day. Bangladesh is a small country in comparison to its population. Here middle income and lower income people are more in number. In the capital city of Bangladesh, roads are not spacious. Again Bangladesh is facing threat for global warming. So considering above reasons, non-motorized vehicles are growing more and more. Bicycle, rickshaw and carts are non-motorized vehicles. These vehicles do not need any fuel, petrol and diesel. So to keep the environment clean, non-motorized vehicles are suitable mode of transport for the short trip in the cities. Now most of the people in large cities of Bangladesh use bicycle for their personal purposes. It reduces the journey cost and keep environment clean and pollution free. Besides, non-motorized vehicles can be used in central areas with slow traffic speeds, in large factories and shopping areas where private automobiles are restricted. From above circumstances bicycle is an efficient transport mode in the perspective of Bangladesh.

Sample Question 02

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In most discussions of cultural diversity, attention has focused on visible, explicit aspects of culture, such as language, dress, food, religion, music and social rituals. Although they are important, these visible expressions of culture, which are taught deliberately and learned consciously, are only the tip of the iceberg of culture. Much of culture is taught and learned implicitly, or outside awareness. Thus, neither cultural insiders nor cultural outsiders are aware that certain "invisible" aspects of their culture exit.

Invisible elements of culture are important to us. For example, how long we can be late before being impolite, what topics we should avoid in a conversation, how we show interest or attention through listening behavior, what we consider beautiful or ugly – these are all aspect of culture that we learn and use without being aware of it. When we meet other people whose invisible cultural assumptions differ from those we have learned implicitly, we usually do not recognize their behavior as cultural in origin.

Differences in invisible culture can cause problems in cross-cultural relations, Conflicts may arise when we are unable to recognize other's behavioral differences as cultural rather than personal. We tend to misinterpret other poeple's behavior, blame them, or judge their intentions or competence without realizing that we are experiencing cultural rather than individual differences.

Formal organizations and institutions – such as schools, hospitals, workplaces, governments, and the legal system – are collection sites for invisible cultural differences. If the differences were more visible, we might have less misunderstanding. For example, if we met a man in a courthouse who was wearing exotic clothes, speaking a language other than ours, and carrying food that looked strange, we would not assume that we understood his thoughts and feelings or that he understood ours. Yet when such a man is dressed similarly to us, speaks our language, and does not differ from us in other obvious ways, we may fail to recognize the invisible cultural differences betwen us. As a result, mutual misunderstanding may arise.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the best option. 5

i. What is the main purpose of the passage?

ⓐ To explain the importance of invisible aspects of culture
ⓑ To describe cultural diversity
ⓒ To point out that much of culture is learned consciously
ⓓ To explain why cross-cultural conflict occurs

ii. The word "Deliberately" is closest in meaning to –

ⓐ slowly ⓑ accurately
ⓒ randomly ⓓ intentionally

iii. The author implies that institutions such as schools and workplaces —.

ⓐ teach their employees about cultural differences
ⓑ are aware of cultural differences
ⓒ reinforce invisible cultural differences
ⓓ share a common culture

iv. The word "exotic" could best be replaced by—

ⓐ improper ⓑ foreign
ⓒ outdoor ⓓ formal

v. Cross-culture relations can be problematic because of —

ⓐ Similarization in invisible culture.
ⓑ Dissimilarization in visible culture.
ⓒ Similarization in visible culture.
ⓓ Dissimilarization in invisible culture.

2. Answer to the questions given below. 2×5 = 10

i. What do you mean by cultural diversity?
ii. What are the invisible elements of culture?
iii. How do the cultural differences create problems in cross-culture relations?
iv. Where do we notice invisible cultural differences a lot?
v. When do we mark the invisible cultural difference?

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the passage. 5

i. Religion is a part of — .
ii. Cultural behavior may be different — to —.
iii. Reduction or increase problems and conflicts in cross-cultural relations depends on our — to other behavioral differences.
iv. Formal organizations and institutions are important — for invisible cultural differences.
v. Similarization in dress, language, food does not — one to recognize the invisible cultural differences.

4. Provide necessary information to complete the flow-chart. 5

culture relates to →	i →	It varies
ii →	iii →	country to country
It is taught →	iv →	v

5. Write a paragraph using the words given below within 80 words. 5

Cultural diversity Implicit and Explicit Awareness
Organizations Failure

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

6. Fill in the gaps with clues given in the box. If necessary you can change the words. 10

relation	variation	interpretatiom	culture	consciousness
implicitly	part	on	suitability	past

Culture (a) — to human life. There is a (b) — in the cultural behaviour. We learn culture explicitly and the way of (c) — also. Appropriateness of culture depends (d) — the place and time. What was perfect in (e)— may not be accepted today and what culture is (f) — in America may not choosed in Asia. Language, dress, food, region are the (g) — of the culture. If one needs to know some one's (h) — one should study the language, dresspattern, food habit and festivals of that person.Nobody should (i) — the other cultural behaviour. Everybody should be (j) — of cultural value.

7. Change the words as directed and make sentences with the directed word. $1 \times 10 = 10$

a. Diversity (Synonym).
b. Aware (Noun)
c. Formal (Antonym)
d. Element (Synonym)
e. Impolite (Noun)
f. Exotic (Antonym)
g. Similar (Verb)
h. Attention (Adjective)
i. Competence (synonym)
j. Language (Adjective)

8. Correct the following sentences 5

a. Language, dress, food, religion, mugic and social rituals were the parts of culture.
b. Despite of their being important, these visible expressions of culture are only the tip of the iceberg of culture.
c. If the differences are more visible
d. We could have less misundrstanding.
e. Considerment is necessary to identify beauty

9. Change the sentences as directed. 5

a. Although they are important, these visible expressions of culture are only the tip of the iceberg of culture. (Compound)
b. Much of culture is learned implicitly (Active)
c. When we meet other people, we do not recognize their behaviour as cultural in origin. (Simple)
d. We tend to misinterpret other people's behaviour. (Complex)
e. Invisible elements of culture are important to us. (Negative)

C Summary writing : Marks 20

10. Write a summary of the passage within 100 words.

D Letter writing : Marks 20

11. Write a letter to the editor of an English newspaper about the cultural variation.

Answers 02

1. (i) a; (ii) d; (iii) c; (iv) b; (v) d.

2. i. Cultural diversity means the differences and variety in using language, wearing dress, eating food, observing religious and social festivals and feeling interest in music from man to man, society to society, country to country.

ii. Invisible elements of culture are those that we learn and use without being aware of it, such as how fare we lag behind of being polite, what topics we should avoid in a conversation, how we show interest and attention through listening behaviour and what we consider beautiful or ugly etc.

iii. Cutural differences in invisible culture may creat problems when we are Unable to recognize other's behavioral diffence as cultural rather than personal and when we misinterpnet other people's behavior, blem them without realizing.

iv. We notice invisible cultural differences a lot in the formal organizations and institutions-such as schools, hospitals, work place, governments and the legal systems.

v. We can identify the invisible cultural differences when we meet a man in a courthouse who is wearing exotic cloths, speaking a language other than ours and carrying food that looks strange.

5. Write a paragraph using the words given below within 80 words. 5

Cultural diversity Implicit and Explicit Awareness
Organizations Failure

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

6. Fill in the gaps with clues given in the box. If necessary you can change the words. 10

relation	variation	interpretatiom	culture	consciousness
implicitly	part	on	suitability	past

Culture (a) — to human life. There is a (b) — in the cultural behaviour. We learn culture explicitly and the way of (c) — also. Appropriateness of culture depends (d) — the place and time. What was perfect in (e)— may not be accepted today and what culture is (f) — in America may not choosed in Asia. Language, dress, food, region are the (g) — of the culture. If one needs to know some one's (h) — one should study the language, dresspattern, food habit and festivals of that person.Nobody should (i) — the other cultural behaviour. Everybody should be (j) — of cultural value.

7. Change the words as directed and make sentences with the directed word. $1 \times 10 = 10$

a. Diversity (Synonym).
b. Aware (Noun)
c. Formal (Antonym)
d. Element (Synonym)
e. Impolite (Noun)
f. Exotic (Antonym)
g. Similar (Verb)
h. Attention (Adjective)
i. Competence (synonym)
j. Language (Adjective)

8. Correct the following sentences 5

a. Language, dress, food, religion, mugic and social rituals were the parts of culture.
b. Despite of their being important, these visible expressions of culture are only the tip of the iceberg of culture.
c. If the differences are more visible
d. We could have less misundrstanding.
e. Considerment is necessary to identify beauty

9. Change the sentences as directed. 5

a. Although they are important, these visible expressions of culture are only the tip of the iceberg of culture. (Compound)
b. Much of culture is learned implicitly (Active)
c. When we meet other people, we do not recognize their behaviour as cultural in origin. (Simple)
d. We tend to misinterpret other people's behaviour. (Complex)
e. Invisible elements of culture are important to us. (Negative)

C Summary writing : Marks 20

10. Write a summary of the passage within 100 words.

D Letter writing : Marks 20

11. Write a letter to the editor of an English newspaper about the cultural variation.

Answers 02

1. (i) a; (ii) d; (iii) c; (iv) b; (v) d.

2. i. Cultural diversity means the differences and variety in using language, wearing dress, eating food, observing religious and social festivals and feeling interest in music from man to man, society to society, country to country.

   ii. Invisible elements of culture are those that we learn and use without being aware of it, such as how fare we lag behind of being polite, what topics we should avoid in a conversation, how we show interest and attention through listening behaviour and what we consider beautiful or ugly etc.

   iii. Cutural differences in invisible culture may creat problems when we are Unable to recognize other's behavioral diffence as cultural rather than personal and when we misinterpnet other people's behavior, blem them without realizing.

   iv. We notice invisible cultural differences a lot in the formal organizations and institutions-such as schools, hospitals, work place, governments and the legal systems.

   v. We can identify the invisible cultural differences when we meet a man in a courthouse who is wearing exotic cloths, speaking a language other than ours and carrying food that looks strange.

3. i. culture ii. man to man. iii. recognition iv. place v. help/assist.

4. i. Human life ii. Person to person iii. society to sociefy iv. explicitly v. implicitly.

6. a. relates b. variety c. implicit d. on e. past f. suitable g. part h. culture i. misinterprete j. conscious.

7. a. **Variety :** Variety is the spice of life.
   b. **Awareness :** Importance must be given to the awareness of cultural value.
   c. **Informal :** Informal behaviour must be avoided in a office.
   d. **Component :** Air is an important component of the environment.
   e. **Impoliteness :** Nobody should show impolieness through behaviour.
   f. **Non-native :** Everybody needs time to adjust to the non-native culture.
   g. **Similarize :** We can not similarize our cultural behaviour to the others.
   h. **Attentive :** We are attentive to our cultural value.
   i. **Proficiency :** Language proficiency varies from student to student.
   j. **Linguistic :** Linguistic difference varies in the culture of different nations.

8. a. Language, dress, food, religion, music and social rituals are the parts of culture.
   b. Despite their being important, these visible expressions of culture are only the tip of the iceberg of culture.
   c. If the differences are more visible, we can have less misunderstanding.
   d. Cultural behaviours vary from man to man.
   e. Consideration is necessary to identify beauty and ugliness.

9. a. They are important but these visible expressions are only the tip of iceberg of culture.
   b. We learn much of culture implicitly.
   c. Meeting other people, we do not recognize their behaviour as cultural in origin.
   d. It is we who tend to misinterpret other people's behaviour.
   e. Invisible elements of culture are not unimportant to us.

10. **Summary :** Cultural diversity refers to the variety of cultural behaviour among the nation's people. Culture is mainly formed with language, food, dress, religious and social festivals. Some cultural aspects are visible and some are invisible. So we learn culture both implicitly and explicitly. Cultural behaviour differs from man to man, society to society and nation to nation. People can be influenced by the culture by being aware of or not. When we meet other people simple we do not mark their behaviour as cultural origin. It is man's common intention to take other people's behaviour mistakenly and even blames them negatively. It is very easy to reduce cultural misunderstanding if the cultural variety is visible and noticeable. If cultural differences are not identified easily, it is very common to fail recognizing invisible cultural differences.

11. 9 Februay 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
64-65 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue
Dhaka 1215

Sir,
I shall be highly greatful if you kindly publish the following article in your renowed daily.

Yours faithfully
Md. Mahmud Hassan
Galachipa, Patuakhali.

Cultural Variation

Culture is made up of ideas and behaviour of the people. Culture is taught and learnt explicitly and implicitly. Culture is different from man to man, society to society and country to country. A person's repeated actions reveal his cultural behaviour. Through cultural behaviour one can identify cultural variation. These variations are called cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one country might be in appropriate in another country. Because of such differences people misinterpret other people's behaviour. For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. Too close distance like feeling one's breath is appropriate and polite in Middle-East countries. So cultural diversity is noticeable from individual to individual. As a result mutual misunderstanding may arise among the nations.

Sample Question 03

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Per capita water usage has been on an upward trend for many years. As countries industrialise and their citizens become more prosperous, their individual water usage increases rapidly. Annual per capita water withdrawals in the USA, for example, are about 1,700 cubic metres, fourtimes the level in China and fifty times the level in Ethiopia. In the 21st century, the world's limited supply of renewable fresh water is having to meet demands of both larger total population and increased per capita consumption. The only practicable ways to resolve this problem in the longer term are economic pricing in conjunction with conservation measures.

Agriculture consumes about 70% of the world's fresh water, so improvements in irrigation can make the greatest impact. At present, average efficiency in the use of irrigated water in agriculture may be as low as 50%. Simple changes could improve the rate substantially, though it is unrealistic to expect very high levels of water-use efficiency in many developing countries, faced as they are With a chronic lack of capital and a largely untrained rural workforce. After agriculture, industry is the second biggest user of water and,in terms of value added per litre used; is sixty times more productive than agriculture. However, some industrial processes use vast amounts of water. For example, production of 1 kg of aluminium might require 1,500 litres of water. Paper production too is often very water–intensive. Though new processes have greatly reduced consumption, there is still plenty of room for big savings in industrial uses of water.

In rich countries, water consumption has gradually been slowed down by price increases and the use of modern technology and recycling. In the USA, industrial production has risen fourfold since 1950, while water consumption has fallen by more than a third. Japan and Germany have similarly improved their use of water in manufacturing processes. Japanese industry for example, now recycles more than 75% of process water. However, industrial water consumption is continuing to increase sharply in developing countries. With domestic and agricultural demands also increasing, the capacity of water supply systems is under growing strain.

Many experts believe that the best way to counter this trend is to impose water charges based on the real cost of supplies. This would provide a powerful incentive for consumers to' introduce water-saving processes and

recycling. Few governments charge realistic prices for water, especially to farmers. Even in rich California, farmers get water for less than a tenth of the cost of supply. In many developing countries there is virtually no charge for irrigation water, while energy prices are heavily subsidised too (which means that farmers can afford to run water pumps day and night). Water, which was once regarded as a free gift from heaven, is becoming a commodity which must be bought and sold on the open market just like oil. In the oil industry, the price increases which hit the market in the 1970s, coupled with concerns that supplies were running low; led to new energy conservation measures all over the world. It was realised that investing in new sources was a far more costly option than improving 'efficiency of use. A similar emphasis on conservation will be the best and cheapest option for bridging the gap between water supply and demand.

Another way of conserving water resources involves better management of the environment generally. Interference with the ecosystem can have a severe effect on both local rainfall patterns and water run-off. Forest clearings associated with India's Kabini dam project reduced local rainfall by 25%, a phenomenon observed in various other parts of the world where large-scale deforestation has taken place. Grass and other vegetation acts as a sponge which absorbs rainfall both in the plants and in the ground. Removal of the vegetation means that rain fall runs off the top of the land, accelerating erosion instead of being gradually fed into the soil to renew ground water.

Global warming is bound to affect rainfall patterns, though there is considerable disagreement about its precise effects. But it is likely that, as sea levels rise, countries in low-lying coastal areas will be hit by sea water penetration of ground water. Other countries will experience changes in rainfall which could have a major impact on agricultural yield - either for better or for worse. In broad terms, it is thought that rainfall zones will shift northwards, ading to the water deficit in Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean - a grim prospect indeed.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the correct answer : 5

i. How has it been possible in developed countries to reduce the water consumption?

ⓐ by being conscious
ⓑ by imposing strict rules
ⓒ by increasing price
ⓓ by preserving water

ii. What percentage of water does Japanese industry recycle?

ⓐ about 70% ⓑ more than 50%
ⓒ more than 75% ⓓ only 25%

iii. What is the condition of industrial water consumption in the developing countries?

ⓐ It is unchanged ⓑ It has decreased
ⓒ It is rising up slowly ⓓ It is augmenting very quickly

iv. What do the experts suggest to decrease water consumption?

ⓐ to start recycling ⓑ to set water charges
ⓒ to increase water supply ⓓ to impose restriction

v. Once water was considered as—

ⓐ like as oil ⓑ a free gift from paradise
ⓒ an industrial commodity ⓓ an invaluable gift from heaven

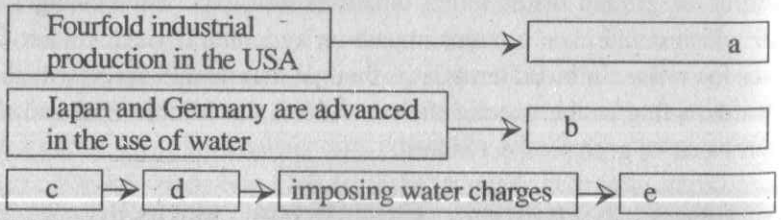
2. Answer to the following questions. 5×2 = 10

a. What will be bought and sold like oil?
b. What was the consequence of India's Kabini dam project?
c. How does grass and other vegetation act?
d. Is there any possibility that global warming will affect rainfall patterns?
e. What can irrigation do if some improvements are made in it?

3. Fill in the gaps using suitable words from the passage. 5

There are two realistic measures to (a) — water (b) — in the longer period. One is (c) — pricing and (d) — is (e) — method.

4. Provide necessary information from the passage in notes form to complete the flow chart. 5



5. Write a paragraph within 80 words with the given key words in the box. 5

Water usage	Agriculture
Industry	Rich countries
Developing countries	Solutions

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

6. Fill in the gaps using the appropriate words from the passage. 10×1 = 10

It is clear that global warming will definitely (a) — rainfall patterns. It is (b) — that, countries that are situated in the (c) — areas (d) — hit by (e) — water. Rainfall might have (f) — great impact (g) — agricultural field. And the impact may be for (h) — or (i) — worse. If rainfall zones shift northwards, this sort of changes will cause water (j) — is Africa.

7. Change the words as directed and make a sentence with the changed word. 10×1 = 10

a. Withdraw (antonym)
b. Efficiency (adj)
c. Strain (Synonym)
d. Incentive (verb)
e. heaven (adj)
f. Oil (verb)
g. Accelerate (antonym)
h. Consider (noun)
i. deficit (synonym)
j. Precise (noun)

8. Correct the following sentences. 5

a. Many an expert believe that to counter this trend is to impose water charges.
b. If an incentive were offered, people would have started water saving processes.
c. I have a few friend.
d. Price increases will lead new energy conservation measures
e. unless we recycle water, we will not face water shortage.

9. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning of the sentences. 5

a. Agriculture consumes about 70% of the world's fresh water. (Passive)
b. Japan is as devloped in trems of water usage as Germany. (Comparative)
c. Although water is a free gift from heaven, we are to spend money to get it. (Compound)
d. Water consumption has gradually been slowed down by price increases (Active)
e. "Other countries may experience changes in rainfall", said the experts. (Indirect)

C Summary Writing : Marks 20

10. Write a summary of the passage in your own words within 100 words.

D Letter Writing : Marks 20

11. Write a letter to the editor of the Daily Star about water crisis and its solution.

Answers 03

1. (i) c; (ii) c; (iii) d; (iv) b; (v) b;

2. a. Water is becoming a commodity that will be bought and Sold in the open market just like oil although once it was regarded as a free gift from heaven.

   b. Local rainfall was reduced by 25% as the consequence of India's Kabini dam project which was associated with forest clearings.

   e. Grass and other vegetation acts as a sponge which absorbs rainfall both in the plants and in the ground.

   d. Definitely global warming will affect rainfall patterns. As sea level rises because of glabal warming, countries in low-lying coastal areas will be hit by sea water penetration of ground water.

   e. Irrigation can make the biggest impact as agriculture consumes almost 70% of the world's fresh water. In agriculture, average efficiency in the use of irrigated water may reduce water consumption from 70% to 50%.

3. a. resolve;
   b. problem;
   c. economic;
   b. another;
   e. conservation;

4. a. Water consumption fallen
   b. 75% Process water is recycled in Japan
   c. Water consumption is in creasing in developing countries
   d. Water supply capacity is strain
   e. Water saving process and recycling would be introduced

6. (a) affect; (b) likely; (c) coastal; (d) will be; (e) sea; (f) a; (g) on; (h) better; (i) for; (j) deficit.

7. a. **Deposit :** I would like to deposit ten thousand taka every month.
   b. **Efficient :** The efficient use of water is a must.
   c. **Anxiety :** Mr. Rahman has no anxiety over his business.
   d. **Incentivize :** The government should incentivize people to reduce water consumption
   e. **Heavenly :** This place is heavenly.
   f. **Oil :** Oil your own machine.
   g. **Decelerate/delay :** Everybody should decelerate to wasting water.
   h. **Consider :** The government needs to take the water issue into deep consideration.
   i. **Shortfall :** Many countries have a big shortfall in water supply.
   j. **Precision :** The work was carried out with military precision.

8. a. Many an expert believes that to counter this trend is to impose water charges.
   b. If an incentive was offered, people would start water saving processes.
   c. I have a few friends.
   d. Price increases will lead to new energy measures.
   e. Unless we recycle water, we will face water shortage.

9. a. About 70% of the world's fresh water is consumed by agriculture.
   b. Japan is not less developed in terms of of water usage than Germany.
   c. Water is a free gift from heaven but we are to spend money to get it.
   d. Price increases have gradually slowed down water consumption.
   e. The experts said that other countries might experience changes in rainfall.

10. Throughout the world, water usage has increased because of industrialization and prosperity. To meet demands for fresh water, some steps like economic pricing and conservation should be introduced. Both agriculture and industry use much water. So, some improvements in irrigation and new process in industry need to be made to reduce water consumption. Some rich countries have been able to subside water consumption by price increases the means of technology and recycling such as Japan, the USA and Germany. It is clear that by improving efficiency system of use and giving emphasis on conservation, water crisis can be solved. In fact, global warming can cause disaster in different countries of the world.

11. 22 March 2015

    The Editor
    The Daily Star, Dhaka

Sir,

I shall be highly glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully
Md. Zakir hossain
Noakhali.

Water Crisis

Water is an essential element of environment. The other name of water is life. In fact, life is not possible on the surface of the earth without water.

Today, more or less, every country is developing in the field of agriculture and industry. For this reason water consumption is increasing rapidly and on the other hand the supply of fresh water is decreasing. In our country, especially, in dhaka city fresh water crisis is acute. WASA is unable to supply water according to the demands. Water shortage is the result of our own deeds. We should be conscious regarding efficiency of use and conservation. In this regard, the government should play a vital role to solve the problem of water crisis from our country.

Sample Question 04

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The urban population in Bangladesh is increasing rapidly. In the last decade, the number of people living in the country's capital Dhaka almost doubled from 5.3 to 9.3 million. This development has led to an increase in the demand for relatively inexpensive and ready to eat foods as many urban residents spend most of the day outside of the house and have little time and money to spend on food. Rapid urbanization also turned street-food vending into an important business; in Dhaka alone, around 2,00,000 people earn their living by selling street foods. In Bangladesh, street foods include chola boot, bhel puri and samucha as well as drinks like sugar-cane juice and lassi. Other popular snacks are ghugni singara and different types of cakes.

Recent evidence suggests that street foods in Bangladesh are highly contaminated with germs that can cause diseases and illnesses such as typhoid fever, hepatitis, gastroenteritis, dysentery, and related infections. Contamination is the result of a combination of factors, including the unhygienic environment in which the foods are prepared and stored, and improper handling and preparation practices. Vendors generally prepare food with their bare hands, passing on germs to what they have on offer. The water used to prepare foods and to clean cooking and eating utensils-and sometimes even the swab cloths used for drying-are another source of contamination. Finally, since foods are often stored and sold on open trays, germs from waste collected on the streets are easily transmitted.

Several measures could address the food safety concerns of the street food sector in Bangladesh. The Government should formulate realistic laws, rules and regulations on street-food vending, establish adequate infrastructure facilities and develop plans of action for implementation of street food vending. But rules and regulations alone are not enough. Food safety and quality control measures need to be strengthened for example through regular inspections. There is also a need to train street food vendors on proper food handling, preparation protective display and safe storage. Enhancing public awareness and media advocacy on the safety and nutritional aspects of street foods would also be an important complement to such measures.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the best option. 5

i. What does decade mean?

ⓐ a period of ten years ⓑ a period of twelve years
ⓒ a period of five years ⓓ a period of hundred years

ii. How many people were there in Dhaka city before ten years.

ⓐ 9.3 million ⓑ 5 million
ⓒ less than 5.5 million ⓓ 10 million

iii. How many people are earning their living by selling street food?

ⓐ about two lakh ⓑ about twenty lakh
ⓒ about two thousand ⓓ about two hundred

iv. Which food is normally contaminated?

ⓐ Home-made food ⓑ Frozen food
ⓒ Street food ⓓ Packed food

v. What sort of disease can affect when one eats road-side food.

ⓐ cancer ⓑ heart-attack
ⓒ brain-stroke ⓓ hepatitis

2. Answer the following questions. $5 \times 2 = 10$

a. What is the main message of the passage?

b. Describe the street food industry of Bangladesh highlighting at least three features.

c. What are the main sources of street food contamination in Bangladesh?

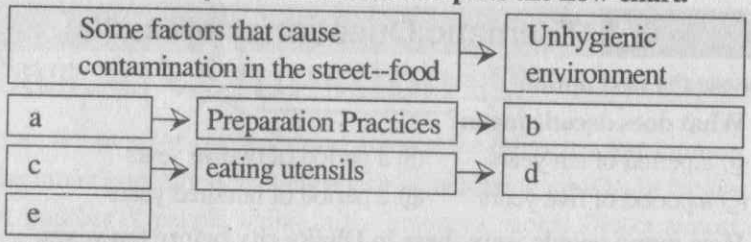
d. What types of diseases and illnesses are associated with street food contamination in Bangladesh?

e. What measures can be adopted to improve the hygiene of street food industry?

3. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the given passage 5

To eliminate the concerns of the street food sector, some (a) — can be taken. In this respect, the (b) — should build some strict rules. Moreover (c) — should be implemented through proper inspections. People need to be (d) — and media has a great (e) — to play to bring about some changes in the street food.

4. Provide necessary information to complete the flow-chart. 5



5. Write a paragraph in sequence using the given words in the box within 80 words. 5

Urbanization	Food business
population	Their life-standard
their food habit	Steps to take

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. You need to change the forms of some of the words. You can use one word more than once. 10

be	disaster	them	urban	problem
in	from	eat	disease	

The number of people (a) — augmenting day by day (b) — Dhaka city which can be termed as (c) —. Because of urbanization, some new (d) — are arising. One of (e) — is street foods. By (f) — street foods, many people are suffering (g) — many fatal (h) — like dysentery, typhoid, hepatitis etc. People need to (i) — health conscious. Otherwise, it may turn into a (j) —.

7. Change the word as directed and make a sentence with the changed word. 10

a. Urban (antonym)
b. Inexpensive (synonym)
c. Contamination (verb)
d. Improper (antonym)
e. Illness (adjective)
f. Prepare (Noun)
g. Water (verb)
h. Real (adverb)
i. Protect (antonym)
g. Enhance (synonym)

8. Correct the following sentences. 5

a. The jury should formulates realistic laws.
b. Rules and regulations is not enough
c. There is a book and a pen on the table.
d. You can use it for prepare food
e. Vendors want to making quick profit.

9. Change the sentences as directed. 5

a. Street food is worse than any other food in Bangladesh. (Positive)
b. The water used to prepare foods is unclean. (Complex)
c. Foods are kept on open trays. (Active)
d. Many people earn their living by selling street foods. (Compound)
e. We must avoid street food. (Negetive)

C Summary Writing : Marks 20

10. Write a summary of the passage in your own words within 100 words.

D Letter Writing : Marks 20

11. Write a letter to the editor of an English newspaper stating the causes of street food contamination and its solution.

Answers 04

1. (i) a; (ii) c; (iii) a; (iv) c; (v) d.
2. a. The main message of the above passage is that urbanization has increased the business of street vending most of which are highly contaminated with different types of germs and how food safety and quality control should be implemented to stop it.
   b. Street food industry of Bangladesh is the main source of livelihood of around 2,00,000 people in Dhaka alone. They are mainly inexpensive and ready to eat foods. As they are outdoor foods and their produces are not hygienic, they are highly contaminated with germs.
   c. Main sources of street food contamination in Bangladesh are the bare hands of the vendors at the time of preparing foods, unhealthy water and swab cloth, open tray and unhealthy environment
   d. Diseases and illness such as typhoid fever, hepatitis, gastroenteritis, dysentery and related infections are associated with street food contamination in Bangladesh.
   e. Formulating realistic laws, establishing adequate facilities, strengthening quality control measures, training street food vendors and enhancing public awareness are some of the measures to improve the hygiene of street food industry.
3. (a) measures; (b) government; (c) rules and regulations/laws; (d) aware/conscious; (e) role.
4. (a) improper handling; (b) bare hands; (c) water; (d) swab cloths; (e) open trays..
5. Do it yourself.
6. (a) is; (b) in; (c) urbanization; (d) problems; (e) them; (f) eating; (g) from; (h) diseases; (i) be; (j) disaster.
7. a. **Rustic/Rural :** There are so many people among us who love rustic life.
   b. **Cheap :** I do not like cheap products.
   c. **Contaminate :** Some dishonest businessmen contaminate food by adding harmful chemicals.
   d. **Proper :** You should work hard in a proper way to reach your ultimate destination.
   e. **Ill :** His father is seriously ill in Dhaka Medical Hospital.
   f. **Preparation :** The preparation of coming election has not been finished yet.
   g. **Water :** Rina waters in the garden everyday.

   h. **Really :** I don't really know what he wants.
   i. **Destroy :** Atom bomb can destroy a city in a moment.
   g. **Enlarge :** Reading will enlarge your vocabulary.
8. a. The jury should formulate realistic laws.
   b. Rules and regulations are not enough.
   c. There are a book and a pen on the table.
   d. You can use it for preparing food.
   e. Vendors want to make quick profit.
9. a. No other food in Bangladesh is so bad as street food.
   b. The water that is used to prepare foods is unclean.
   c. Vendors keep foods on open trays.
   d. Many people sell street foods and thus they earn their living.
   e. We cannot but avoid street food.
10. Because of urbanization, many changes have been occured in Dhaka city. People lead a very busy life here. They don't have enough time to have their meal going home. That is why street foods have become a popular item for them. Based on street food business, many people are earning their livelihood. By eating street foods people may suffer from complex diseases as the vendors prepare their foods using bare hands, dirty water and swab cloth and in an unhealthy environment. It is high time the government created some new laws so that food contamination is stopped and people can lead a happy life.
11. 23 March 2015

    The Editor
    The Daily Star
    19, Karwan Bazar
    Dhaka,-1215

    Dear Sir,
    I shall be happy if you publish the following letter in your popular and esteemed daily.

    Yours failthfully
    Zakir Hossain
    20, Laxmibazar, Dhaka

Street Food

People of different ages are seen to eat street foods in nooks and eaves of Dhaka city. Preparing and selling street foods are now an important business for lots of people. But the street-food is highly contaminated. Eating this sort of food can cause diseases and illness. The vendors do not follow any particular rules for food preparation. They use their bare hands, filthy and unclean water and eating utensils and open trays to display food. In fact, the overall environment where they prepare food is totally unhealthy. For this reason, we have to be very careful and conscious about street food. The government should constitute laws for the vendors to follow strictly and to ensure food safety and quality

Sample Question 05

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

For more than forty years the cost of food has been rising. It has now reached a point where a growing number of people believe that it is far too high, and that bringing it down will be one of the great challenges of the twenty first century. That cost, however, is not in immediate cash. In the West at least, most food is now far cheaper to buy in relative terms than it was in 1960. The cost is in the collateral damage of the very methods of food production that have made the food cheaper: in the pollution of water; the enervation of so it, the destruction of wildlife, the harm to animal welfare and the threat to human health caused by modern industrial agriculture.



First mechanisation, then mass use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, then monocultures, then battery rearing of livestock, and now genetic engineering– the onward march of intensive farming has seemed unstoppable in the last half-century, as the yields of produce have soared. But the damage it has caused has been colossal. In Britain, for example, many of our best-loved farmland birds, such as the skylark, the grey partridge, the lapwing and the corn bunting, have vanished from huge stretches of countryside, as have even more

wild flowers and insects. This is a direct result of the way we have produced our food in the last four decades. Thousands of miles of hedgerows, thousands of ponds, have disappeared from the landscape. The faecal filth of salmon farming has driven wild salmon from many of the sea lochs and rivers of Scotland. Natural soil fertility is dropping in many areas because of continuous industrial fertiliser and pesticide use, while the growth of algae is increasing in lakes because of the fertiliser run-off. '

Put it all together and it looks like a battlefield, but consumers rarely make the connection at the dinner table. That is mainly because the costs of all this damage are what economists refer to as externalities: they are outside the main transaction, which is for example producing and selling a field of Wheat, and are borne directly by neither producers nor consumers. To many, the costs may not even appear to be financial at all, but merely aesthetic - a terrible shame, but nothing to do with money. And anyway they, as consumers of food, certainly aren't paying for it, are they?

But the costs to society can actually be quantified and, when added up, can amount to staggering sums. A remarkable exercise in doing this has been carried out by one of the world's leaing thinkers on the future of agriculture, Professor Jules Pretty, Director of the Centre for Environment and Society at the University of Essex. Professor Pretty and his colleagues calculated the externalities of British agriculture for one particular years. They added up the costs of repairing the damage it caused, and came up with a total figure of £2,343m. This is equivalent to £208 for every hectare of arable land and permanent pasture, almost as much again as the total government and EU spend on British farming in that year. And according to Professor Pretty, it was a conservative estimate.

The costs included : £120m for removal of pesticides; £16m for removal of nitrates; £55m for removal of phosphates and soil; £23m for the remova of the bug cryptosporidium from drinking water by water companies; £125m for damage to wildlife habitats, hedgerows and dry stone walls; £1, 113m from emissions of gases likely to contribute to climate change; £106m from soil erosion and organic carbon losses; £169m from food poisoning; and £607m from cattle disease. Professor Pretty draws a simple but memorable conclusion from all this: our food bills are actually threefold. We are paying for our supposedly cheaper food in three separate ways: once over the counter, secondly through. our taxes, which provide the enormous subsidies propping up modern intensive farming, and thirdly to clean up the mess that modern farming leaves behind.

So can the true cost of food be brought down? Breaking away from industrial agriculture as the solution to hunger may be very hard for some countries, but in Britain, where the immediate need to supply food is less urgent, and the costs and the damage of intensive 'farming have been clearly seen, it may be more feasible. The government needs to create sustainable, competitive and diverse farming and food sectors, which will contribute to a thriving and sustainable rural economy, and advance environmental, economic, health, and animal welfare goals.

But if industrial agriculture is to be replaced, what is a viable alternative? Professor Pretty feels that organic farming would be too big a jump in thinking and in practices for many farmers. Furthermore, the price premium would put the produce out of reach of many poorer consumers. He is recommending the immediate introduction of a 'Greener Food Standard', which would push the market towards more sustainable environmental practices than the current norm, while not requiring the full commitment to organic production. Such a standard would comprise agreed practices for different kinds of farming, covering agrochemical use, soil health, land management, water and energy use, food safety and animal health. It could go a long way, he says, to shifting consumers as well as farmers towards a more sustainable system of agriculture.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the best option 5

i. What is the challenge according to the passage?

ⓐ Food production ⓑ Cost rising
ⓒ Cost lowering ⓓ Water pollution

ii. What is the reason behind a big damage in the last half-century?

ⓐ Genetic engineering ⓑ Chemical fertilisers
ⓒ Wild life damage ⓓ Continuous intensive forming

iii. What was carried out by prof. Jules Pretty?

ⓐ The quantified costs to society ⓑ Externalities of British agriculture
ⓒ Arable land ⓓ Permanent pasture

iv. Taxes facilitate—

ⓐ cheaper food ⓑ intensive farming
ⓒ spoiling food ⓓ modern farming

v. What would be accelerated by Greener Food Standard?

ⓐ Economy ⓑ Agriculture
ⓒ Sustainable environmental practices ⓓ Current norm of enviroment

2. If the following statements agree with the passage, write YES; if contradict, write NO; and if the information is out of the passage, write NOT GIVEN. 5

a. Several species of wild life in the British countryside are declining.
b. The taste of food has deteriorated in recent years.
c. The financial costs of environmental damage are widely recognized.
d. One of the costs calculated by prof. Pretly was illness caused by food.
e. Food supply is never urgent in Britain.

3. Answer the following questions. 5×2 = 10

a. Why do people believe that lowering the cost of food is a challenge?
b. What does 'the onward march of intensive farming' refer to?
c. What was a conservative estimate according to Prof. Pretty?
d. What does the government need to do according to passage and what do the things contribute to?
e. Guess the picture and describe it briefly.

4. Fill in the gaps with no more than three words from the passage. 5

Prof. Pretty concludes that our (a) —— are higher than most people realise, because we make three different types of (b) ——. He feels it is realistic to suggest that Britain should reduce its reliance on (c) ——. According to Pretty, (d) —— should initiate change by establishing what he refers to as a (e) ——.

5. Write a short paragraph within 80 words using the following key words. 5

Cost of food, challenge, intensive farming, sustainable, government, Greener Food Standard.

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

6. Fill in the gaps using the right form of the given words. 10

The rising of food cost (a) —— (be) a common aspect for some decades. But in the West, it is now much (b) —— (cheap) rather than the situation in the 1960s. The collateral damage of the very methods of food production (c) —— (cause) the food cheaper. Many of farmland birds are not (d) —— (find) in Britain. This is a direct result of (e) —— (produce) over food in the last four decades. Professor Jules Pretty (f) —— (carry) out a remarkable exercise on the fulture of agriculture. The externalities of British (g) —— (calculate) for one particular years. People can (h) —— (bring) down the true cost of food. Many farmers (i) —— (application) organic farming as a big step to reduce food costs. In this case, sustainable and competitive farming and food sectors (j) —— (create) by the government.

7. Change the word as directed and make sentences with the changed word. 10

a. Cost (Synonym)
b. Cheap (Antonym)
c. Production (Verb)
d. Terrible (Synonym)
e. Society (Adjective)
f. Permanent (Antonym)
g. Organic (Synonym)
h. Contribute (Noun)
i. Hunger (Adjective)
j. Sustainable (Synonym)

8. Correct the following sentences. 5

a. The mass use of chemical fertilizers can production the more food.
b. The cost of food increas day by day.
c. It creats threatend to the lower income people.
d. Thousands of people have suffered for long time from price hike.
e. We should increasing food production.

9. Change the sentences as directed. 5

a. Grow more food or we will face food crisis. (Simple)
b. Price hike is the prime concern to the common people. (complex)
c. The organic farming can be given more importance. (Active)
d. Government creats sustainable, competitive forming and food sectors to reduce the food cost. (Compound)
e. Govarnment should ensure food reservation. (Passive)

C Summary Writing : Marks 20

10. Write a summary of the passage within 100 words.

D Letter Writing : Marks 20

11. Write a letter to the Editor of an English newspaper about the food price condition in Bangladesh.

Answers 05

1. (i) c; (ii) d; (iii) a; (iv) b; (v) c.
2. (a) YES; (b) NOT GIVEN; (c) NO; (d) YES; (e) NO.

3. a. Since food price has been rising over the forty years, it has come to such a high point that there is no scope to reduce the food price. For this reason people consider it a challenge.
   b. The mass use of scientific mechanisation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, genetic engineering etc. in farming is called intensive farming and its continuous application in farming refers to the onward march of intensive farming.
   c. Prof. Pretty along with his colleagues calculated the yearly cost of British agriculture with its damage cost. They also added per hectore cost to this calculation. Pretty called it 'a conservative estimate'.
   d. According to the passage, the government needs to create sustainable, competitive and diverse farming and food sectors. And these very things will contribute to a thriving and sustainable rural economy.
   e. In the picture, we can guess that a woman consumer has bought her daily nacessaries from a shop. Then she was given the rpice memo of the goods she has bought. But seeing it, she has become so astonished that her eyes have been big and hand has touched her open mouth. Actually her attitude expresses the high price of daily necessaries.
4. (a) food bills; (b) payment; (c) intensive farming; (d) government; (e) organic farming.
5. Now a days the cost of food is one of the most concerned issues throughout the world. It has been rising above forty years. Therefore, lowering the cost is a great challenge in this 21th century. In order to reduce the cost of food, there is the application of intensive farming with the use of mechanisation, chemical fertilisers and pesticides etc. But the continuous use of intensive farming damages wildlife habitats, water, and so many things. So, the respective government should take necessary steps to create sustainable competitive and diverse farming and food sectors. Anyway, 'Greener Food Standard' is also recommended to introduce as it would push the market towards more sustainable environmental practices.
6. (a) has been; (b) cheaper; (c) causes; (d) found; (e) producing; (f) carries; (g) are calculated; (h) bring; (i) apply; (j) should be created.
7. a. **Price :** Price hike is the prime concern of middle class people.
   b. **Expensive :** Day-to-day life in the Dhaka City is very expensive.
   c. **Produce :** We have to produce more food to meet the demand.

d. **Horrible :** Horrible incident may cause the heart-attack.
e. **Social :** Students can take part in the social service.
f. **Temporary :** In the book fare, there sit a number of temporary stalls.
g. **Biological :** Biological farming would be the right step to reduce production cost.
h. **Contribution :** The contribution of organic farming can not be denied any way.
i. **Hungry :** A hungry man becomes angry with a little cause.
j. **Perpetual :** Government should focus on the perpetual food production system.

8. a. The mass use of chemical fertilisers can produce more food.
b. The cost of food is increasing day by day.
c. It creates threat to the lower income people.
d. Thousands of people have been suffering for long time from price hike.
e. We should increase food production.

9. a. Without growing more food, we will face food crisis.
b. It is price hike which is the prime concern to the common people.
c. People can give importance to the organic farming.
d. Government creates sustainable, competitive farming and food sectors and reduces the food cost.
e. Food reservation should be ensured by government.

10. The cost of food is a great concern today. The cost is rising for more than forty years. Therefore, lowering the cost of food is a challenge today. In order to cope with the food need, increase the production and reduce its cost, the intensive farming has been introduced with the use of machanical equpiment and chemical fertilizers and pesticides. But this agricultural system causes huge damage to many ecological factors. This is why Pretty wants government to initate change by establishing what he refers to as a 'Greener Food Standard.' He feels this would help to change the attitudes of both farmers and consumers.

11. 28 March 2015

The Editor
The Bangladesh Observer, Dhaka.

Sir,
I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours truely
Sayed Jamil Hossain
Khilgoan, Dhaka.

The Soaring prices of Daily Necessaries

The prices of daily necessaries are increasing by leaps and bounds day by day. As the majority of the people of our country are poor and do not have any fixed daily income, they are passing their days by curtailing their daily demands and their standard of living has become very miserable. The essential commondities such as— rice, meat, fish, chicken, edible oil and vegetables are being sold at unaffordably high prices. Some dishonest businessmen are mainly responsbile for this price hike because they create artificial crisis of essential commodities in the market by hoarding. Thus they try to gain benefit from the price hike at the cost of suffering of the needy people. So it is inevitable that the government should take necessary steps to combat price hike to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

Sample Question 06

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Globalization has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. It is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. Bangladesh as a member of this global network, it is greatly influenced by the remarkable process of globalization. We are living in a global village where third world countries like Bangladesh are in constant interaction with the developed ones. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. We can now buy and sell goods through the electronic medium. Thus the free market economy has contributed to the progress of our economy. But for the developing country like Bangladesh, many opine that, this globalished economy has some serious side-effects that are adversely affecting our economy. It is clear that globalization has arranged an unequal competition between developed and undeveloped or so called developing countries. So, the industrially developed capitalist countries are on a triumphant march. It is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries other than the developing ones like ours. In the name of help and

co-operation, the capitalist countries like the USA, the UK are exploiting the cheap labour available in our country. The global strategy of development promises greater employment opportunities to people of our country but at the same time it also promises high returns to the capital. Since our country is backward in science and technology, it can not excel in competition.

As a result, rich countries do better than the poor ones and prosper rapidly at the cost of others and our market is packed with foreign goods.

So, our local products are losing market as they are not as good as the foreign goods. Consequently, our small industries are meeting decay and thousands of people related to or dependent on these industries are being left unemployed. In the name of help and co-operation, international financial institutions such as IMF, ADB, WB are trying to occupy market in the third world countries and thus making a huge profit. They are providing loans to Bangladesh but they are imposing some conditions on our economy and politics. Although globalization is mainly concerned with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer viewed from that perspective alone. Under the influence of globalisation global cultures are steadily getting integrated with local cultures. The intrusion of foreign culture is seen by many as a threat to our national identity. In this age of globalisation, we must not keep our doors shut down. We must try to keep pace with the world. But we must not lose our identity as an independent nation.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×5 = 5

i. Globalization is mainly related to —.

ⓐ politics ⓑ culture
ⓒ trade and commerce ⓓ climate change

ii. Which of the following countries is a third world country?

ⓐ USA ⓑ UK
ⓒ Saudi Arabia ⓓ Bangladesh

iii. Why are our local goods losing market

ⓐ Because they are not up to the mark
ⓑ Because they are very expensive
ⓒ Because they are very cheap
ⓓ Because they are dirty

iv. Which one is an international financial organization?

ⓐ UNESCO ⓑ WHO
ⓒ WB ⓓ NATO

v. Who are exploiting the opportunity of globalization?

ⓐ The poor countries ⓑ The middle income countries
ⓒ Countries like America ⓓ The African countries

2. If the following statements agree with the information, write 'yes', if contradict write 'No' and if there is no information in the passage, write 'Not Given'. 5

a. Because of globalization, global cultures are getting integrated very quickly.
b. Globalization has no effect on human life at all.
c. Sudan is a third world country.
d. We must keep our identity as a free nation.
e. Our country is not improved in science and technology.

3. Answer the following questions : 15

i. What do you mean by globalization?
ii. What do the capitalist countries do in the name of co-operation?
iii. Who are largely benefited by globalization?
iv. What should we do to keep pace with the globalization?
v. What sort of side-effect does globalization have?

4. Provide necessary information in the given box. Use no more than 3 words. 5

i. — is the creation of globalization.
ii The world can be termed as —.
iii. Any news happened is the farthest part of the world can be learnt in the —.
iv. IMF, ADB & WB are the names of —.
v. Local cultures are no more detached from —.

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

5. Complete the gaps. Use not more than one or two words from the passage for each gap. 5

Globalization is a way which (a) — trade and commerce in the world. What happens in the farthest corner of the world can be (b) — very quickly. Except the rich countries, many developing countries may face some acute (c) —. IMF or WB or ADB, normally, do not grant us loan without (d) — on our economy or politics. Anyway, as an independent nation we can not (e) — our identity.

6. Change the following sentences as directed. 5

a. Rome was not built in a day (Active)

b. If you work hard, you can succeed. (Simple)

c. The teacher said to the student, "Globalization has become a buzz word." (Indirect narration)

d. Bangladesh is a poor country in the world. (Comparative degree)

e. You cannot but do it. (Affirmative)

7. Fill in the gaps using determiners. 5

a. Do you like — sugar in your tea?

b. I don't have — money.

c. How — pens do you want?

d. He is — best boy in the school.

e. Mr. Hasan is — one eyed man.

8. Correct the following sentences : 5

(a) He asked me why I have been there.

(b) How was the accident occurred?

(c) Would you mind close the door?

(d) I do not know what is his name?

(e) You have a lot of money, isn't it?

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words as phrases : 5

(a) Did Kamal care ..... living in the country?

(b) He is suspected ..... receiving stolen goods.

(c) His wife advised him not ..... any risks.

(d) What is the matter ..... him that he is often late?

(e) He mentioned all ..... problems at the beginning.

10. Make sentences with any <u>five</u> of the following : 5

(a) do away with; (b) in order that; (c) so long as; (d) get along with; (e) turn up; (f) feel like; (g) in addition to.

C Summary Writing : Marks 20

11. Write a summary of the passage in your own words within 100 words.

D Letter Writing : Marks 20

12. Write a letter to an editor of a newspaper stating the merits and demerits of globalization.

Answers 06

1. (i) c; (ii) d; (iii) a; (iv) c; (v) c

2. (a) No, (b) No, (c) Not given, (d) yes, (e) yes.

3. i. Globalization is a method of spreading trade and commerce all over the world by building a borderless market.
   ii. In the name of the help and co-operation, the capitalist countries are exploiting the cheap labour available in our country.
   iii. The rich countries like America and England are being mostly benefited by globalization.
   iv. To keep pace with the globalization, we have to be advanced in science and technology. Besides this, we should increase the standard of our local commodities.
   v. Globalization has some severe side effects for developing countries like Bangladesh that can do harm to economy.

4. i. Borderless market
   ii. a global village
   iii. shortest possible time.
   iv. international financial institution.
   v. global cultures.

5. a. expands/spreads; (b) learnt/known; (c) side-effects; (d) imposing conditions; (e) lose.

6. a. The Romans did not build Rome in a day.
   b. By working hard, you can succeed.
   c. The teacher told the student that globalization had become a buzzword.
   d. Bangladesh is poorer than any other country in the world.
   e. You must do it.

7. (a) some; (b) much; (c) many; (d) the; (e) a.

8. a. He asked me why I had been there.
   b. How did the accident occur?
   c. Would you mind closing the door?
   d. I do not know what his name is.
   e. You have a lot of money, haven't you?

9. (a) for, (b) of, (c) to take, (d) with, (e) the.

10. a. **Do away with :** We should do away with copying.
    b. **In order that :** He left early in order that he might arrive in time.
    c. **So long as :** You may come with me so long as you keep your dirty mouth shut.

d. **Get along with :** Do you get along with Bina?
e. **Turn up :** I doubt whether he will turn up of the meeting.
f. **Feel like :** I feel like weeping.
g. **In addition to :** In addition to sea foods, they offered us some special dishes in the party.

11. **Summary :** Trade and commerce has been expanded throughout the world in the name of globalization. All the countries are now connected with one another and they exchange their financial and political issues among themselves. Although Bangladesh is not out of this network, we are lagging behind in terms of development in comparison with the rich countries like the USA and the UK. We have to promote our products to compete in the open business market. Besides business, globalization has brought about some other remarkable changes in human life. However, with our identity, we will keep pace with the world.

12. 23 March 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar
Dhaka-1215

Dear Sir,
I sahll be highly glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your renowned daily.

Yours faithfully
Badal Khalashi
Ghashipukurpar, Munshiganj

Merits and Demerits of Globalization

Today globalization is a familiar word to all and sundry. Globalization is a way of spreading trade and commerce all over the world. Now the whole world is regarded as a global village and the international business market is borderless or open to all where each and every country has access to it. But it is not as favourable to the third world countries like Bangladesh as it is to the USA or the UK. Our products are not so good as theirs. So, the rich countries avail themselves of the opportunity. Besides these, internatonal financial institutions like IMF, ADB and WB provide us with loan on hard conditions which ultimately benefit them, not us. Our culture is also affected by the western culture which is a silent threat for us to lose our own identity. That is why we should be very careful about this matter so that we can attain the best out of globalization.

Sample Question 07

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The conflictive politics which is currently raging in Bangladesh has received considerable international attention. We are now facing the worst situation in the country due to our rotten politics. Every day innocent people are killed. Foreigners are coming to our country to resolve our national crisis. It is shameful for an independent nation.

Never before, had the nation witnessed so much violence involving any political issue. For nearly a couple of months capital Dhaka remained cut off from the rest of the country by road; the rail communication and the economy bled in an unprecedented manner.

Development can be influenced by many non-economic variables. Among them political stability comes first. Economic development largely depends on political stability. Political instability is the opposite concept of political stability.

Zaid Bakht, the Research director of The Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), said, "Political stability is the precondition for any economic growth. Business and investment are caught in uncertainty because of political unrest."

Readymade garment owner's association, BGMEA has said that one day's shutdown causes the loss of $20 billion. A recent survey of the DCCI also showed that overall economic loss during a strike day was Tk. 16 billion. Donor agencies, including the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, have said Bangladesh would not be able to reach its projected GDP growth if the on-going political crisis continues.

Hartals and blockades are negatively impacting the economy. None will come to invest in this country unless the situation improves. Chinese buyers are moving to Myanmar. Export targets can not be fulfilled. Banks are losing their profitability. Share market investors are facing uncertainty.

The nature of the political unrest has been different in this year compared to the previous election years.This has seriously affected the agricultural and export-oriented RMG sectors. The government needs to walk an extra mile even to accomplish a 5.7 growth of GDP as forecasted by the World Bank.

The low income people of Bangladesh are severely affected by blockade and hartal. Because they neither go out nor earn livelihood. Rather, if they go out for earning, they face considerable risk of assault, bombs, damage to and burning of their goods or vehicles.

The education system of Bangladesh has broken down for continuous blockade and hartal declared by the opposition parties and deadly violence occuring almost everywhere in the country.

It has also harmed our local government. They attacked the police team, government office, thana, educational institution, transport, shop and cut the trees. The local government loses crores of taka in six divisions of our country.

There is no doubt that hartal/blockade is damaging the small business. Many small traders sit idle as on-going countrywide political troubles have caused disruption to the supply chain of essential commodities. The country's shopkeepers and small business holders have expressed their worries over the future course of the country's economy as a sequel to adverse politics amid frequent calls for observance of hartal/blockade.

The tourism industry in Cox's Bazar and other parts of Bangladesh is going through hard time due to political unrest and frequent hartals and blockade since December 2013. Most of the hotels and motels in the tourism areas of Bangladesh remained almost vacant in this month. Businesses in the tourism consider the period, from November to March, as the peak season.

There is a great loss in transport sector due to recent hartal and political instability since November 2013. Hartal activists burnt down and damaged vehicles. They also set fire on railway many times.

Economists and businessmen have expressed their deep concern over the economic losses and the country's image crisis abroad due to frequent hartal (general strikes), saying such programmes not only bleed the economy but also retard the growth of other sectors.

The introduction of a constitutional nonpartisan neutral caretaker government to oversee future elections has been hailed as a milestone in Bangladesh's political history. The system has already witnessed three general elections. Many at home and abroad believe that Bangladesh's success with the system can serve as a model for the developing countries facing problems similar to Bangladesh. However, the mainstream oppsitions demand to further reform and the system of caretaker government has once again drawn political attention to it.

A negotiation among the parties is necessary to stop the on-going political unrest. We are optimistic that both the political parties will try to find a solution and save our economy from this impending disaster. Because, politics is not for individual interest but for country and country people.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the best option. 5

i. What is the prior non-economic variable for development?

ⓐ Instability of politics ⓑ Industrial development
ⓒ Political stability ⓓ Educational progress

ii. Political crisis will hinder Bangladesh to achieve —

ⓐ general GDP ⓑ more GDP ⓒ standard GDP ⓓ expected GDP

iii. Who are the severe sufferers of hartal and blockade?

ⓐ Farmers ⓑ Hawkers
ⓒ Rickshaw pullers ⓓ Low income people

iv. Which in Bangladesh serves as a model for the developing countries?

ⓐ Neutral Caretaker Government ⓑ National elections
ⓒ Business systems ⓓ Political environment

v. 'Impending disaster' in the last para refers to —

ⓐ Political collision ⓑ Economic fall down
ⓒ Public life crisis ⓓ All

2. If the following statements agree with the information of the passage, write TRUE, if contradict, write FALSE and if out of the passage, write NOT GIVEN. 5

a. Our country has experienced no worst situation before as it is at present.
b. Political stability greatly influences the economic development.
c. Zaid Bakht is a foreigner working in Bangladesh.
d. People get much time to make a tour of sea-beach due to hartal and blockade.
e. Politics is for greater interest rather than personal interest.

3. Answer to the following questions. 15

a. Why is it a shameful aspect for an independent country as foreigners are comming to resolve our national crisis?
b. How does political instability hinder economic development?
c. What is the negative impact on education due to hartal and blockade?
d. How do the low income people suffer for hartal and blockade?
e. What may be the solutions for this turmoil?

4. Use no more than three words to answer the following questions. 5

a. Why are we facing the worst situation?
b. What is the prior need for economic growth?
c. Economists and businessmen are concerned over two aspects. Name one of them.
d. Which system was followed for last three elections?
e. What is necessary to stop the political unrest?

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

5. Correctly use only one word for filling in each gap. 5

(a) — Bangladesh has (b) — independence, it is now facing a nasty political situation (c) — our liberation. The number of aspects (d) — economy, education, life safety and so on (e) — at stake.

6. Change the sentences as directed : 5

a. The master said to his servant, 'Do as I told you.' (Indirect)
b. I am talking of our private reading. (Pasive)
c. Nazrul is one of the best poets in Bangladesh. (Positive)
d. I can not help doing. (Affirmative)
e. Having reached there, I received him. (Compound)

7. Use the correct determiners : 5

a. There are — dangerous drivers.
b. Give me — water.
c. — poor are always suppressed.
d. — of the three pens will do.
e. Many — boy is involved in child labour.

8. Correct the following sentences : 5

a. When six years old, my father passed away.
b. The chief executive ordered for her dismissal.
c. Our car suddenly took an U-Turn.
d. Let us stay for a while in the campus.
e. He denied to join the official picnic party.

9. Frame sentences with the following expressions : 5

a. Turn in; b. Get along with; c. Blue colour job; d. Give out; e. On the whole.

10. Put proper prepositions in the blanks : 5

a. The party is looking — an appropriate leader.
b. Jobair is not — the committee this year.
c. Rizwan is married — Yasmin.
d. The company is insisting — my joining at the earliest.
e. I am amazed — the conduct of Pavel.

C Summary Writing : Marks 20

11. Write a summary of the passage within 100 words.

D Letter Writing : Marks 20

12. Write a letter to an English newspaper editor about the political crisis and our economy.

Answers 07

1. (i) c, (ii) d, (iii) d, (iv) a, (v) d
2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) Not given, (d) False, (e) True.
3. a. An independent nation may have many problems and it itself should resolve all the problems. But, if foreigners come to resolve our own crisis, it is nothing but a shameful aspect for an independent country.
   b. Our economic development is facing a great loss regularly due to political crisis. All economic institutions are coming to standstill and investors have been reluctant to invest in our country.
   c. Our education system is also facing a great distortion and severe breakdown as the negative impact of hartal and blockade in our country.
   d. The low income people suffer much because of hartal and blockade since they cannot go out for livelihood. Again, they can not also remain idle at home. Therefore, they come out for earning but become the victim of assault, bombs, burning and so many terrific situations.
   e. To stop this political turmoil, a negotiation is a must among the political parties and an awareness of nationalism should be created in the mind of the citizens.
4. (a) For rotten politics; (b) Political stability; (c) Country's image crisis; (d) Neutral caretaker government; (e) Negotiation between parties.
5. (a) Though; (b) gained; (c) threatening; (d) including; (e) is.
6. a. The master ordered his servant to do as he had told him.
   b. Private reading is being talked of by me.
   c. Very few poets in Bangladesh are as good as Nazrul.
   d. I must do it.
   e. I had reached there and received him.
7. (a) lot of; (b) some; (c) The; (d) each/any; (e) a.
8. a. When I was six years old, my father passed away.
   b. The chief executive ordered her dismissal.
   c. Our car suddenly took a U-turn.
   d. Let us stay a bit in the campus
   e. He refused to join the official picnic party.
9. a. **Turn in :** You must turn in your pass.
   b. **Get along with :** He got along with his father.
   c. **Blue colour job :** He has got a blue colour job.
   d. **Give out :** Rahim gave out that he had passed the exam.
   e. **On the whole :** He is on the whole an honest man.

f. **Break out :** Cholera broke out in the village.

g. **Look up :** Please look up the word in the dictionary.

10. (a) for; (b) on; (c) to; (d) on; (e) at; (f) against; (g) with.

11. Nowadays political crisis is the top most problems in Bangladesh. The political parties are not on the same line and they have no accord among them. All of them are trying their level best to occupy the power but it results in hartal, blockade, severe turmoil, bombing, assault, vehicles burning and so many terrible and dangerous consequences. Our economy is the severest victim of this political unstability. The whole country has been financially handicapped. Low income people are also one of the worst sufferers since they cannot earn their daily livelihood. Besides, education system is losing its continuation and hampered greatly. However, this devastating political crisis should be solved with the negotiation among the parties.

12. 24 March 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka 1215

Sir,
I shall be highly pleased and grateful to you if you kindly publish the following article in your distinguished daily.

Sincerely yours
Jubair Al Ahmed
Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka.

Political Crisis and Our Economy

It is widely recognised that political stablility is a prerequisite factor for the economic development of a country. But our country is going on with a critical situation. Our politics are now being used for personal interest rather than national interest. Therefore, political leaders and following people are adapting any way to capture the power. As a result, this interest turns into severe and dangerous turmoil including killing people, burning vehicles, bombing, assault etc. These very occurances result in heavy economic loss. All kinds of export-import-oriented sectors can not help stopping their productions and other jobs. Besides, all other local and national economic factors are facing a great loss due to continuous hartal and blockade. This very situation is lowering our GDP growth. So, the government and the leaders of other parties are drawn their concern to solve this political crisis and save our economy.

Sample Question 08

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Police departments in the United States and Canada see it as central to their role that they respond to calls for help as quickly as possible. This ability to react fast has been greatly improved with the aid of technology. The telephone and police radio, already long in use, assist greatly in the reduction of police response time. In more recent times there has been the introduction of the '911' emergency system, which allows the public easier and faster contact with police, and the use of computer systems, which assist police in planning patrols and assigning emergency requests to the police officers nearest to the scene of the emergency.

An important part of police strategy rapid police response is seen by the police officers and the public alike as offering tremendous benefits. The more obvious ones are the ability of police to apply first-aid lifesaving techniques quickly and the greater likelihood of arresting people who may have participated in a crime. It aids in identifying those who witnessed an emergency or crime, as well as in collecting evidence. The overall reputation of a police department, too, is enhanced if rapid response is consistent, and this in itself promotes the prevention of crime. Needless to say, rapid response offers the public some degree of satisfaction in its police force.

While these may be the desired consequences of rapid police response, actual research has not shown it to be quite so beneficial. For example, it has been demonstrated that rapid response leads to a greater likelihood of arrest only if responses are in the order of 1-2 minutes after a call is received by the police. When response times increase to 3-4 minutes-still quite a rapid response– the likelihood of an arrest is substantially reduced. Similarly, in identifying witnesses to emergencies or crimes, police are far more likely to be successful if they arrive at the scene no more than four minuacs, on average, after receiving a call for help. Yet both police officers and the public define 'rapid response' as responding up to 10 – 12 minutes after calling the police for help.

Should police assume all the responsibility for ensuring a rapid response? Studies have shown that people tend to delay after an incident occures before contacting the police. A crime victim may be injured and thus unable to call for help, for example, or no telephone may be available at the scene of the incident. Often however, there is no such physical barrier to calling the police. Indeed, it is very common for crime victims to call their parents, their minister, or even their insurance company first. When the police are finally called in such cases the effectiveness of even the most rapid of responses is greatly dimnished.

The effectiveness of rapid response also needs to be seen in light of the nature of the crime. For example, when someone rings the police after discovering their television set has been stole from their home, their is little point, in terms of identifying those responsible for the crime, in ensuring a very rapid response. It is common in such burglary or theft cases that the victim discovers the crime hours, days, even weeks after it has occurred. When the victim is directly involved in the crime, however, as in the case of robbery, rapid response, provided the victim was quickly able to contact the police is more likely to be advantageous. Based on statistics comparing crimes that are discovered and those in which the victim is directly involved, Spelman & Brown (1981) suggest that three in four calls to police need the victim is directly involved, Spelman & Brown (1981) suggest that three in four calls to police need not be met with rapid response.

It becomes clear that importance of response time in collecting evidence or catching criminals after a crime must be weighed against a variety of factors. Yet because police department officials assume the public strongly demands rapid response, they believe that every call to the police should be met with it. Studies have shown, however, that while the public wants quick response, more important is the information given by the police to the person asking for help . If a caller is told the police will arrive in five minutes but in fact it takes ten minutes or more, waiting the extra time can be extremely frustrating. But if a caller is told he or she will have to wait 10 minutes and the police indeed arrive within that time, the caller is normally satisfied. Thus, rather than emphasizing rapid response, the focus of energies should be on establishing realistic expectations in the caller and making every attempt to meet them.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the best option : $1 \times 5 = 5$

i. Quick response to calls for help in the police department is —

ⓐ Optional ⓑ As wishes
ⓒ Prime concern ⓓ Irregular duty

ii. The more obvious benefit of the rapid police response is —

ⓐ To apply first-aid life risk techniques
ⓑ To deny first-aid life saving techniques
ⓒ To impose police force as soon as possible
ⓓ To follow first-aid life saving techniques

iii. Actual research over rapid police response has shown it—

ⓐ Beneficial ⓑ So beneficial
ⓒ less beneficial ⓓ Not beneficial at all

iv. The effectiveness of rapid response should be seen —

ⓐ In the light of the time of crime
ⓑ In the light of the seriousness of the crime
ⓒ In the light of the nature of the crime
ⓓ In the light of the sequences of the crime.

v. What does the public strongly demand to the police department?

ⓐ Slow response ⓑ Gradual response
ⓒ Early response ⓓ Quick response

2. If the following statements agree with the information of the passage, write True if contradict,write False and if out of the passage, write Not Given. $5 \times 1 = 5$

i. The application of technological equipment in the police department brings out the advancement in response to the calls for help.
ii. The enhancement of the rapid response of the police department depends on the passage of time.
iii. Time dose not affect to the arrest of the criminals.
iv. It is general for the part of the crime victims not to inform their nearest and dearest ones last.
v. The satisfaction of the caller depends on the witty speech of the police.

3. Answer to the following questions: $3 \times 5 = 15$

i. What factors have made the police department quick and easy in responsding to the call for help?
ii. What is the first and foremost benefit of the rapid police response and how does it assist?
iii. Do you agree with the time factor that may reduce or increase the possibility of arrest? Give your opinion based on the passage.
iv. What should the crime victims do for getting instant benefit?
v. Do you think the police should use strategy in communication with public? If you think, give reference from the passage.

4. Answer the following questions using not more than three words. $5 \times 1 = 5$

i. What technological devices do the police department use?
ii. What is the definition of 'rapid response' provided by police officers and the public?

iii. Why do people delay to call the police after an incident occurs?
iv. In general who are informed at first by the crime victims?
v. How should the police meet the every call according to the public?

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

5. Correctly use only one word for filling in each gap. 5

a. The police department should be well trained —.
b. The use of technological equipments — the ability of respond to call for help.
c. The more technology is used, — the criminals can be detected and arrested.
d. The police — always ready to respond to the call for help.
e. Every nation has a — police force.

6. Change the sentences as directed. 5×1=5

a. Go at once. (passive)
b. Health is weath (complex)
c. Very few women were as needy as Ayesha Begum (superlative)
d. The writer said to Jerry, "Your roller skates look very nice. who has bought them for you?" (Indirect)
e. A life with an assignment is an actual life. (Negative)

7. Fill in the blanks using determiner. 5

a. I have — money.
b. — poor are deprived of basic needs.
c. — of the three boys has got the prize.
d. There is — milk in the glass.
e. There are — dangerous drivers.

8. Correct the following sentences : 5

a. When four years old, Paul's father died.
b. Each of the actors made their entrance on time.
c. Sitting on the top of the Pyramid, the camels looked very tiny.
d. Before I arrived, they had a serious quarrel.
e. The cost of food, clothing and household goods have risen considerably.

9. Fill in the blanks : 5

a. The old man is as wise as — owl.
b. Her friend is still angry — her.
c. A woman's work is — done.
d. Shut the windows and keep the cold —.
e. He does not leave his house — 9 O'clock.

10. Make sentences with any five of the following : 5

(a) Make a case; (b) Let loose; (c) Half a chance; (d) To smell a rat (e) Gain ground.

C Summary Writing : Marks 20

11. Write a summary of the passage within 100 words.

D Letter Writing : Marks 20

12. Write a letter to the editor of an English newspaper about the role of technology in the police department of Bangladesh.

Answers 08

1 (i) c, (ii) d, (iii) c, (iv) c, (v) d.

2. i. True, ii. True, iii. False, iv. True, v. True.

3. i. The application of technological equipment like the telephone, police-radio, '911' emergency system and above all the use of computer system has made the police departments quick and easy in responding to the call for help.

ii. The first and foremost benefit of the rapid police response is to use first-aid life saving techniques. It assists in marking those who witnessed an emergency or crime and in collecting evidence.

iii. I agree with the time factor that it has much impact on the arrest of the criminals. If the crime victims can call the police in order of 1-2 minutes after the incident, the criminals can be arrested easily. If time increase to 3-4 minutes and arrest is reduced.

iv. The crime victims should inform the police instead of parents, minister or their insurance company first for getting instant benefit.

v. Yes, I think the police should use strategy in communication with the public. An example is here in the passage that if a caller is told the police will arrive in five minutes but in fact it takes ten minutes or more, waiting the extra time can be extremely frustrating. But if a caller is told he or she will have to wait 10 minutes and the police indeed arrive within that time, the caller is normally satisfied.

4. i. Telephone, radio, computer,
ii. Responding to 10-12 minutes.

iii. Injury, unavailability of telephone.
iv. Parents, minister, insurance company.
vi. With rapid response.

5. (a) technologically; (b) increases; (c) the faster; (d) are; (e) efficient.

6. a. You are ordered to go at once.
b. It is health which is wealth.
c. Ayesha Begum was one of the neediest women.
d. The writer told Jerry that his roller skates looked very nice and he(w) asked him (J) who had bought them for him (J).

7. (a) much/some; (b) The; (c) Each/One; (d) a little; (e) a lot of.

8. a. Paul's father died when he was four years old.
b. Each of the actors made his entrance on time.
c. As we sat on the top of the Pyramid, the camels looked very tiny to us.
d. They had a serious quarrel before I arrived.
e. The cost of food, clothing and household goods has risen considerably.

9. (a) an, (b) with, (c) never, (d) off, (e) until.

10. a. **Make a case** : The report makes out a case for increased spending on libraries.
b. **Let loose** : Don't let Bill loose on the garden, he'd pull up all the flowers.
c. **Half a chance** : Just give me half a chance and I will show my competence.
d. **To smell a rat** : When she started speaking incoherently, I smelt a rat.
e. **Gain ground** : The preaching of Islam is gaining ground in this part of the world.

11. Summary : Science and technology have a great effect on the Rapid Polic Response positively. Technological equipment is used to detect and arrest the criminals quickly after the incident occurs. First-aid lifesaving technique is greatly used to respond to calls for help as quickly as possible. The over all reputation of a police department promotes the prevention of crime. The effectiveness of rapid response depends on the nature of the crime. Variety of factors is also important to collect evidence and arrest criminals as quick as possible. Again the public satisfaction depends on the police strategic response to the call for help. Overall

12. 7 March 2015

The Editor
The Bangladesh observer
Motijheel, Dhaka

Dear Sir,
I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Your faithfully
Md. Nurul Islam
Galachipa, Patuakhali.

Role of Technology in Police Department

Present age is an age of scientific information and technology. With the aid of technological equipment man can do any difficult and tough work. The police department is now well trained technologically. In the United States and Canada the police department improves themselves with the help of technology. In the perspective of Bangladesh, technology is contributing to the development of police department. In Bangladesh police department use computarized knowledge and through tracking the place of criminals arrest them. Bangnladesh police also uses first-aid life saving techniques. In some cases, technological equipment is not used equally everywhere in Bangladesh. CID also undertakes the investigation of specialized crimes that require technical expertise. Again, CID of Bangladesh assists Bangladesh government providing important information collected by technogical equipment.

THB unit (Trafficking Human Being) provides guidance and instruction about the investigation of human trafficking by using technological instruments. Again, DB police (Detective Branch) also identifies and arrests the crimanals through technological help. Though Bangladeshi police are not as well-trained like the developed countries, they are dependent on the technological aid to a great extent.

Sample Question 09

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

World science is dominated today by a small number of languages, including Japanese, German and French, but it is Engligh which is probably the most popular global language of science. This is not just because of the importance of English-speaking countries such as the USA in scientific research; the scientists of many non-English-speaking countries find that they need to write their research papers in English to reach a wide international audience. Given the

prominence of scientific English today, it may seem surprising that no one really knew how to write science in English before the 17th century. Before that, Latin was regarded as the *lingua franca* for European intellectuals.

The European Renaissance (14th–16th century) is sometimes called the 'revival of learning', a time of renewed interest in the 'lost knowledge' of classical times. At the same time, however, scholars also began to test and extend this knowledge. The emergent nation states of Europe developed competitive interests in world exploration and the development of trade. Such expansion, which was to take the English language west to America and east to India, was supported by scientific developments such as the discovery of magnetism (and hence the invention of the compass), improvements in cartography and– perhaps the most important scientific revolution of them all– the new theories of astronomy and the movement of the Earth in relation to the planets and stars, developed by Copernicus (1473–1543).

England was one of the first countries where scientists adopted and publicised Copernican ideas with enthusiasm. Some of these scholars, including two with interests in language– John Wallis and John Wilkins- helped found the Royal Society in 1660 in order to promote empirical scientific research.

Across Europe similar academies and societies arose, creating new national traditions of science. In the initial stages of the scientific revolution, most publications in the national languages were popular works, encyclopaedias, educational textbooks and translations. Original science was not done in English until the second half of the 17th century. For example, Newton published his mathematical treatise, known as the *Principia*, in Latin, but published his later work on the properties of light– Opticks– in English.

There were several reasons why original science continued to be written in Latin. The first was simply a matter of audience. Latin was suitable for an international audience of scholars, whereas English reached a socially wider, but more local, audience. Hence, popular science was written in English.

A second reason for writing in Latin may, perversely, have been a concern for secrecy. Open public domain preliminary ideas which had not yet been fully exploited by their 'author'. This growing concern about intellectual property rights was a feature of the period– it reflected both the humanist notion of the individual, rational scientist who invents and discovers through private intellectual labour, and the growing connection between original science and commercial exploitation. There was something of a social distinction

between 'scholars and gentlemen' who understood Latin, and men of trade who lacked a classical education. And in the mid- 17th century it was common practice for mathematicians to keep their discoveries and proofs secret, by writing them in cipher, in obscure languages, or in private messages deposited in a sealed box with the Royal Society. Some scientists might have felt more comfortable with Latin precisely because its audience, though international, was socially restricted. Doctors clung the most keenly to Latin as on 'insider language'.

A third reason why the writing of original science in English was delayed may have been to do with the linguistic inadequacy of English in the early modern period. English was not well equipped to deal with scientific argument. First, it lacked the necessary technical vocabulary. Second, it lacked the grammatical resources required to represent the world in an objective and impersonal way, and to discuss the relations, such as cause and effect, that might hold between complex and hypothetical entities.

Fortunately, several members of the Royal Society possessed an interest in language and became engaged in various linguistic projects. Although a proposal in 1664 to establish a committee for improving the English language came to little, the society's members did a great deal to foster the publication of science in English and to encourage the development of a suitable writing style. One of the first curator of experiments, who described his experiments with microscopes in Micrographia (1665). This work is largely narrative in style, based on a transcript of oral demonstrations and lectures.

In 1665 a new scientific journal, *Philosophical Transactions*, was inaugurated. Perhaps the first international English-language scientific journal, it encouraged a new genre of scientific writing, that of short, focused accounts of particular experiments.

The 17th century was thus a formative period in the establishment of scientific English. In the following century much of this momentum was lost as German established itself as the leading European language of science. It is estimated that by the end of the 18th century 401. German scientific journals had been established as opposed to 96 in France and 50 in England. However, in the 19th century scientific English again enjoyed substantial lexical growth as the industrial revolution created the need for new technical vocabulary, and new, specialised, professional societies were instituted to promote and publish in the new disciplines.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the best option. 5

i. Which language is greatly used in the field of science?

ⓐ German ⓑ English
ⓒ French ⓓ Japanese

ii. Lingua Franca means—

ⓐ Native language ⓑ Foreign language
ⓒ Common language ⓓ French language

iii. Cartography is related to the study of —.

ⓐ Fashion design ⓑ Map-drawing
ⓒ Paintings ⓓ Cricket

iv. Royal society was established in —.

ⓐ 16th century ⓑ 18th century
ⓒ 17th century ⓓ Mid 16th century

v. English is used in original science in —.

ⓐ the beginning of the 17th century
ⓑ last part of the 17th century
ⓒ the first half of 16th century
ⓓ the 17th century

2. If the following statements agree with the passage, write True, if contradict the passage, write False and if out of the passage, write Not given. 5

i. The importance of English speaking countries is the prime concern to write scientific research papers in English.
ii. Popular science was written in English though Latin was mostly used for an international audience scholars.
iii. The contribution of the Royal Society is hardly ignored using English in the field of scientific research.
iv. A new scientific journal, philosophical transactions, was written in 16th century.
v. The passage deals with the past and prospect of English in the world science.

3. Answer the following questions. $3 \times 5 = 15$

i. Why does English occupy a significant place as global language of science?
ii. What are the reasons of using Latin in the original science?

iii. What are the faults of English that lose the eligibility to be used in the scientific research in the early modern period?
iv. How does the European Renaissance play an important role to the development of scientific research?
v. Why is nineteenth century important in the light of the passage?

4. Provide necessary information in short form. 5

i. Language means —.
ii. Mention the event that had taken place in 17th century.
iii. What functions did the Royal Society Perform?
iv. How many reasons are mentioned in using Latin?
v. Astronomy relates to the study of —.

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

5. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the passage. 5

The European intellectuals used — (a) as the lingua franca. Original science was written in Latin because of some (b) —. The first reason was a matter of (c) —. Latin was suitable for an (d)— audience whereas English was for local (e) —.

6. Change the sentences as directed. 5

a. Health is wealth (Complex)
b. English is spoken all over the world (Active voice)
c. Latin is the oldest language in the world (Positive degree)
d. Father said, 'The earth is round.' (Indirect)
e. Only Allah can help us. (Negetive)

7. Fill in the gaps. 5

a. — poor are born to suffer.
b. He speaks English like — English.
c. — Quran is a holy book.
d. She is — university student.
e. I don't have — time.

8. Fill in the blanks using preposition : 5

a. The porter was overwhelmed — wonder.
b. He is jealous — my fame.
c. The young man was dressed — silk.
d. I am opposed —your proposal.
e. I have no prejudice — her.

9. **Make sentences with the following (any five) :** 5
(a) Day after day; (b) Through thick and thin; (c) Black sheep; (d) Null and void; (e) A man of letters; (f) An apple of discord; (g) Heart and soul.

10. **Correct the following sentences (any five) :** 5
a. He is confident to get a scholarship.
b. He will come here just now.
c. One of the students are absent today.
d. Rahim refrained to pay the fee.
e. I am here for about a week.
f. Do not speak a lie.
g. Everybody loves a cup of tea.

C Summary Writing : Marks 20

11. Write a summary of the passage in your own words within 100 words.

D Letter Writing : Marks 20

12. Write a letter to the editor of an English newspaper stating the importance of learning English.

Answers 09

1. (i) b; (ii) c; (iii) b; (iv) c; (v) b

2. (i) False; (ii) True; (iii) True; (iv) False; (v) True.

3. i. English occupies a significant place in the global language of science because of reaching a wide international audience.
ii. Latin is used in the original science for the matter of audience, concern for secrecy and finally the linguistic inadequacy of English in the early modern period.
iii. Lack of well equipment, necessary technical vocabulary, grammatical resouces are the main faults of English that lose the eligibility to be used in scientific research.
iv. As 'Renaissance' is called 'revival of learning', it has created renewed interest in the lost knowledge. So the European scholars have begun to experiment and explore to the scientific development such as the discovery of magnetism, improvements in cartography and finally the movement of the Earth.

v. 19th century is important because scientific English again enjoyed substantial lexical growth as the industrial revolution created the need for new technical vocabulary, and new, specialised, professional societies were established.

4. i. Way of communication.
ii. The birth of scientific English.
iii. Research on scientific development.
iv. Three reasons.
v. The sun, moon, stars and planets.

5. (a) Latin; (b) reasons; (c) audience; (d) international; (e) audience.

6. a. It is health which is wealth.
b. People speak English all over the world.
c. No other language in the world is so old as English.
d. Father said that the earth is round.
e. None but Allah can help us.

7. (a) The; (b) The; (c) The; (d) a (e) much.

8. (a) with; (b) of; (c) in; (d) to; (e) against; (f) of; (g) with.

9. a. **Day after day :** Day after day they stayed in a ship.
b. **Through thick and thin :** We all should help one another through thick and thin.
c. **Black sheep :** He is a black sheep in his family.
d. **Null and void :** Early marriage should be null and void.
e. **A man of letters :** We should respect a man of letters.
f. **An apple of discord :** The plot of land is an apple of discord among them.
g. **Heart and soul :** He had tried heart and soul before he stood first.

10. a. He is confident of getting a scholarship.
b. He has come here just now.
c. One of the students is absent today.
d. Rahim refrained from paying the fee.
e. I have been here for about a week.
f. Do not tell a lie.
g. Everybody likes a cup of tea.

11. Summary : The passage is about the birth of scientific English. Before the 17th century English was not used in the scientific research and development. Then Latin was greatly used as a scientific language. In the Renaissance period, people got chance to exercise their lost knowledge. In their research and exercise, English was being used in large seate to reach a wide international audience. England put great interest to research science in English and the Royal Society was established in the second half of the 17th century. Though Latin was also used in scientific development, the importance of English in science was increasing rapidly in the 17th century. A new scientific journal named 'Philosophical Transaction' was the first English languare journal and it expanded the horizon of the use of English in the field of scientific development. So the 17th century is called the birth of scientific English.

12. 24 March 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar
Dhaka 1215

Dear Sir,
I shall be happy if you publish the following letter in your esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Hira Salauddin
Mohakali, Munshiganj

Importance of Learning English

As English is an international language, the importance of learning English beggars description. Statistics shows that almost 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. English is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organizations. Today, more than 80% of all information in the world's computer's is in English. Therefore, organizations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact, many believe now that English usually helps them get good jobs and better salaries. But, as a nation in terms of learning English, we are still lagging behind. So our government and Education Ministry should take necessary steps in this regard.

Sample Question 10

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Blue economy is one of the most salient factors contributing to the socio-economic development of a coastal country like Bangladesh. Recently, Bangladesh has gained a vast area in the Bay of Bengal through the settlement of maritime disputes with India and Myanmar. This maritime settlement has blessed Bangladesh with the expansion of territorial area and exclusive economic zone in the Bay of Bengal. The territorial area comprises more than 1,18,813 square kilometres of water including 200 nautical miles across the sizeable area and sovereign right in the sea-bed extending as far 354 nautical miles of Chittagong port. Now, since the settlement of the suit has opened a vast opportunity for our country, various discussions are going on with emphasis on framing the strategies of how sustainable development may be acquired through utilizing the potentials of our new sea economy or blue economy.

Blue economy refers to the sea economy. It encompasses all economic activities associated with the oceans, harbours, ports, coastal zones and other sea based activities. It is related to sea borne trade and commerce, ocean science and such other economic aspects.

Really, blue economy is a designed theory, initiated by Gunter Pauli, which he developed over the last 30 years. Blue economy was brought into light with the book 'The Blue Economy 10 Years-100 Innovations–100 Million Jobs.' It was written by Gunter Pauli after 16 years of experiences.

The Bay of Bengal can emerge as a highly prospective source of the blue economy. Bangladesh can take full advantages of its sea borne resources like oil and gas exploration, fisheries, ship building and ship breaking, salt collecting, developing tourism etc.

There would be international bidding for exploration of oil and gas. There will be a major breakthrough to enrich our economy and generate economic growth in real terms. The primary assessment indicates few trillion gas in a few zones available within our premises. In fact, profit sharing contract will be a major challenge for the country at this stage. Of course, the experience of our concerned ministries and experts in this area might act as great advantage to gain the benefits.

Regarding the fisheries sector, as reported, about 800 million metric tons of fishes are caught every year in the Bay of Bengal. Bangladeshi fishermen can fish only 0.70 million metric tons and the rest are taken away by Thailand, India and others. There are about 435 species of costly and attractive fishes available in this area. In such situation, our fishermen should be helped with financial support and industrial fishing trawlers.

Bangladesh is one of the promising countries in the field of ship building and ship breaking as it stands on the 13th position in ranking. An estimate indicates that Bangladesh contributes around 24.8% of world growth in this industry. In Chittagong and Narayangong, there are abundant opportunity to flourish this industry and the expansion of our coverage over territorial seas will surely promote this opportunity to gain strength in this sector.

Bangladesh has won maritime boundary cases with India and Myanmar by placing just demand in the international maritime courts to end the long-standing dispute on the issue. As a result, Bangladesh's sovereign rights on the sea have been established through the verdicts of the international courts against India and Myanmar. It has created huge scopes to explore mineral resources from the seabed without any obstacle.

Sustainable development of blue economy is possible through the utilisation of the existing natural and mineral resources in the Bay of Bengal and its adjoining oceans.

A huge stock of living and non-living resources is available under the seabed and water column. But we have a dearth of skilled manpower to ascertain the availability and explore the resources. Besides, there is also lack of proper technology for exploiting deep sea fishes and seabed resources. To build skilled manpower in these sectors, we have taken steps to import higher education on Oceanography at Dhaka University and Chittagong University.

It is high time Bangladesh prepared to use the sea resources and equipped its manpower with knowledge and technology to bring prosperity to the nation. The rising sea level and salinity are two big challenges to the coastal population and we have to enhance our capacity to protect ourselves in such situation. There must be continuous monitoring and vigilance for prevention of marine pollution.

A Thematic Questions : Marks 30

1. Choose the best option. 5

i. Economic activities related to oceans can be termed as—

ⓐ Sea-based economy ⓑ Coastal economy
ⓒ Blue economy ⓓ Water economy

ii. A written piece was prepared after the observation of — years.

ⓐ 30 ⓑ 16
ⓒ 10 ⓓ 100

iii. The word 'breakthrough' in the fifth para refers to—.

ⓐ Achivement ⓑ Project
ⓒ Loss ⓓ Discovery

iv. Which sea-based sector is more progressive?

ⓐ Oil ⓑ Fishing
ⓒ Gas ⓓ Ship building & breaking

v. Which study is applied for the betterment of sea resources?

ⓐ Oceanography ⓑ Seaography
ⓒ Oncology ⓓ Zoology

2. If the following statements agree with the passage, write 'TRUE'; if contradict, write 'FALSE'; if out of the passgae, write 'NOT GIVEN'. 5

a. Blue economy is the most salient factor for socio-economic development.
b. There was a long time triangle dispute over the Bay of Bengal.
c. Bangladesh will collect a huge amount of coal from the seabed.
d. Dhaka University and Chittagong University are contributing to blue economy by creating skilled manpower.
e. All people in Bangladesh are the victims of oceanic challenges.

3. Answer to the questions. 3×5 = 15

a. What was the maritime settlement?
b. How do you define the term 'blue economy' according to your own words?
c. How does blue economy contribute to our economy?
d. What is the potential of ship building and breaking?
e. What steps should be taken to be benefited from blue economy?

4. Provide information with two or three words/phrases. 5

a. Blue economy includes sea-based —.
b. What can be taken place by blue economy?
c. Under the seabed, there are — resources.
d. Salinity is one of the two challenges. What is another?
e. Marine pollution can be prevented by —.

B Grammar and Usage : Marks 30

5. Fill in the gaps with right use of the verbs. 5

Recently, Bangladesh (a) — (win) a verdict and (b) — (occupy) a huge area in the Bay of Bengal. Many a opportunity (c) — (lie) in the sea and it can (d) — (develop) through (e) — (acquire) the resources.

6. Correct the following sentences : 5

a. She lets her children to do what they want to do.
b. We were twelve in my family.

c. Do you shave yourself on Sundays?
d. This is the first time that I hear her song.
e. My father enjoys a very good health.

7. Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions : 5

a. Could you translate this —— English for me?
b. She is lacking —— tact.
c. You must be pretty disappointed —— your exam result.
d. My hands were blue —— cold when I got home.
e. Granny drove —— a tree again yesterday.

8. Make sentences with the following idioms : 5

a. On all hands; b. Salt of the earth; c. Take off; d. Bids fair; e. In the good books.

9. Insert article in the gaps : 5

a. —— Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world.
b. —— English speak —— English.
c. —— gentleman walking with —— stick is known to me.
d. —— Deccan is —— famous place in India.
e. He is —— honours graduate.

10. Change the sentences as directed. 5

a. Mangoes are sold cheap in the market. (Active)
b. I said to her, 'What a nice girl you are.' (Indirect)
c. He will not continue it any more. (Interrogative)
d. Alam is poor but honest. (Complex)
e. No other boy in the class is not so polite as Mukul. (Compound)

C Summary Writing : Marks 20

11. Write a summary of the passage within 100 words.

D Letter Writing : Marks 20

12. Write a letter to an English newspaper editor about potentials of blue economy in Bangladesh.

Answers 10

1. (i) c; (ii) b; (iii) d; (iv) d; (e) a.

2. (a) False; (b) True; (c) Not Given; (d) True; (e) False.

3. a. The maritime settlement was that Bangladesh won the maritime boundary with more than 1,18,813 s.k. including 200 nautical miles.

b. Blue economy is a term referring to sea-based economy. It includes all kinds of economic functions related to oceans, harbours, ports, coastal zones etc.

c. With the advantages of blue economy, Bangladesh can explore oil and gas, catch a huge amount of fishes, build world class ship building and breaking industries, collect salt, develop tourism and so many things. Thus, blue economy can widely contribute to our economy.

d. In ranking, Bangladesh is the 13th country in the spheres of ship building and breaking. It also contributes around 24.8% of world growth. So it is, no doubt, a potential sector. Chittagong and Narayanganj are two perfect places for this potential sector.

e. First of all, scientific and technological education and skills should be applied to create manpower. Besides, technological equipment is to be used to explore and collect gas and oil, catch fishes and other aspects related to this economy.

4. (a) economic activities; (b) Economic development; (c) living and non-living; (d) Rising sea level; (e) monitoring and vigilance.

5. (a) has won; (b) occupied; (c) lies; (d) be developed; (e) acquiring.

6. a. She lets her children do what they want to do.
b. We were twelve in number in our family.
c. Do you shave on Sunday?
d. This was the first time when I heard her song.
e. My father enjoys a very sound health.

7. (a) into; (b) of; (c) at; (d) in; (e) out.

8. a. **On all hands** : We finished the work on all hands.
b. **Salt of the earth** : A mother is salt of the earth.
c. **Take off** : Take off your shoes.
d. **Bids fair** : The girl bids fair to be a great artist in future.
e. **In the good books** : Mr. Munna is in the good books of boss.

9. (a) No article, (b) The, × (No article), (c) The, a, (d) No article, a, (e) an

10. a. Mangoes sell cheap in the market.
b. I said to her that she was a very nice girl.
c. Will he continue it any more?
d. Though Alam is poor, he is honest.
e. Mukul is politer than any other boy in the class.

11. Summary : The economic activities centralizing the sea and its resources are termed as blue economy. It contributes to a great extent to the economic development of a country. Since Bngladesh is a coastal country, it is in the prospect of blue economy. The maritime settlement in favour of Bangladesh adds an extended privilege in the field of sustainable development. The Bay of Bengal has opened a vast opportunity for exploring oil and gas, catching fishes, setting up ship building and ship breaking industries, collecting salt, developing tourism etc. But Bangladesh has technological problems and lack of skilled people. If these problems can be overcome, Banladesh's economy will soon improve tremendously.

12. 17 March, 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka 1215

Dear Sir,
I shall be extremely glad and grateful to you if you kindly publish the following article in your popular daily.

Sincerely Yours
Mafruha Sharmin

Blue Economy : A Prospective Option for Bangladesh

Sea is a great gift of the creator for the human beings. A sea is not merely a huge amount of water, rather a resource of immense wealth and opportunity. These sea-based wealth, opportunities and activities are termed as blue economy. All coastal countries in the world get these kinds of privileges. Since Bangladesh is also a coastal country, it has multidimentional options for the economic development. Again, the settlement of maritime has blessed Bangladesh with the expansion of territorial area and exclusive economic zone. As a result, our Bay of Bengal opens a horizon for exploration of oil and gas, fisheries, ship building and breaking industries, salf collection, development of tourism and so on. But Bangladesh lacks necessary technology and skilled manpower to be benefited from this blue economy. Therefore, the government and the expert are expected to take urgent and necessary steps for acquiring the potentials from this blue economy for our sustainable economic development.

Chapter 01
Thematic Questions
Marks 30

এই Section-এ যে ধরনেরই Question আসুক না কেন সেগুলোর Answer করার জন্য নিম্নের Technique গুলো অনুসরণ করা যেতে পারে :

a. প্রদত্ত Passage টি পড়ার পূর্বেই Question গুলো পড়ে নেয়া এবং বুঝার চেষ্টা করা, তবে এতে খুব বেশি সময় নেয়া যাবে না।

b. Question গুলো পড়ার পরে Passageটি পড়া। এই Reading দুই ধরনের হতে হবে—. i. Skimming ও ii. Scanning

Skimming হচ্ছে পুরো Passage টিকে একবার পড়ে নেয়া এবং Mentally এর একটি Meaning তৈরি করে নেয়া। Skimming করার সময় Question অনুযায়ী কোনো Answer-এর Clue পাওয়া গেলে ছোট্ট Mark করে রাখা। এভাবে Skimming করে Passage-কে একটি First Reading দেওয়া।

আর Scanning হচ্ছে Reading for Specific Information। অর্থাৎ Question-এর আলোকে Passage থেকে Key answer বা Key information খুঁজে বের করা।

Question-এর বিভিন্ন Pattern নিয়ে নিম্নে আলোচনা করা হলো :

01. Multiple Questions :

i. Multiple question-এ সরাসরি কোন Information-এর উপর Question হতে পারে;
ii. কোন Information understanding এর উপর Question হতে পারে;
iii. Synonym, antonym বা কোন phrase এর meaning জানতে চাওয়া হতে পারে।
iv. পুরো Passage অথবা Passage থেকে কোনো Paragraph এর Title কী হতে পারে তা জানতে চাওয়া হতে পারে।
v. Passage related কোন Problem এর এক কথায় Solution জানতে চাওয়া হতে পারে যার Clue হয়ত Passage-এ নেই।

2. YES, NO, NOT GIVEN অথবা TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN Questions :
এ অংশে কিছু Informative Sentence থাকে। Sentence গুলির মধ্যে কোনটি TRUE/YES, কোনটি FALSE/NO হবে আবার কোনটি NOT GIVEN হবে।

i. যে Sentence টি Passage-এ উল্লেখিত Information এর সাথে অর্থগত বা ভাবগত মিল থাকে সেটি TRUE/YES হয়।

ii. যে Sentence টি Passage-এ উল্লেখিত Information এর সাথে Contradict করে অর্থাৎ লেখকের মতের সাথে ভিন্নমত পোষন করে, সেটি হবে FALSE/NO।

iii. যে Sentenceটি Passage-এর কোন Information-এর সাথে মিল নাই এবং সম্পূর্ণ out of the passage তাই হচ্ছে NOT GIVEN।

3. Writing answers to the Short Question:

Passage-এর বিভিন্ন Information, Theme বা idea-এর উপর ভিত্তি করে কয়েকটি Question তৈরি করা হয়। এই সমস্ত Question গুলি Passage-এর সাথে relevancy ঠিক রেখে নিজের ভাষায় অল্প কথায় Answer করা। এক্ষেত্রে Vocabulary এবং Sentence formation change করতে হয়।

4. Providing Information /Completing Flow Chart :

এ ধরনের Question Part-এ দুই/তিন Word-এ Information চাওয়া হয়। Information যত বড়ই হোক না কেন তার মধ্যে থেকে Key word দিয়ে Answer করা।

আবার, Flow Chart-এর ক্ষেত্রে Passage-এর মধ্যে বিভিন্ন ঘটনা, অবস্থা বা তথ্যগুলি যে Sequence নিয়ে Progress করে, ঠিক সেভাবেই Chart এর মধ্যে Information include করতে হয়। এক্ষেত্রেও Key Word বা মূল শব্দগুলি (২/৩টি শব্দে) Add করতে হয়।

5. Filling Gaps :

Filling gaps দুই ধরনের হয়ে থাকে : With Clues এবং Without Clues. Gap যে ধরনেরই আসুক না কেন তা Fill করতে হলে নিচের বিষয়গুলিকে অনুসরণ করলে সহজ হবে ইনশাআল্লাহ :

i. শূন্যস্থানের Passage টিকে পুরোপুরি একবার পড়া। যেহেতু এটি একটি বিষয়ের উপর সংক্ষিপ্ত বর্ণনা, তাই বিষয়টিকে বোঝার চেষ্টা করা।

ii. যে Sentence এ শূন্যস্থান রয়েছে তার পূর্বের এবং পরের অংশটুকু পড়ে নেওয়া এবং একটি অর্থ দাঁড় করানো। এই অর্থের মধ্যে একটি Word/Phrase-এর জন্য বাক্যটি পূর্ণ হচ্ছে না বলে প্রদত্ত বক্স থেকে অথবা Idea থেকে একটি Word/Phrase ধরে নিয়ে অর্থপূর্ণ করার চেষ্টা করা। অর্থপূর্ণ হলে বাক্যের বা পুরো Passage এর Tense, Subject এবং অন্যান্য Structure গুলি বিবেচনা করে ঐ শব্দটির সঠিক Form টি শূন্যস্থানে বসানো।

নিচে একটি উদাহরণ দেয়া হলো :

Recently, bicycles — buses largely as the principal means of transportation.

অর্থাৎ, সাম্প্রতিককালে পরিবহনের প্রধান মাধ্যম হিসাবে সাইকেল ব্যাপকভাবে বাসের —।

এখানে বাক্যের অর্থ পূর্ণ করতে 'স্থলাভিষিক্ত হয়েছে' অথবা 'স্থান দখল করেছে' ইত্যাদি শব্দ ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে যার ইংরেজি meaning হচ্ছে replace'। Subject 'bicycles' plural হওয়ায় এবং Recently-adverb টি থাকায় Verb এর শূন্যস্থানে 'have replaced' বসালে Sentence টির অর্থ পূর্ণ হয়।

এভাবে বুঝে বুঝে Practice করতে থাকলে বিষয়টি এত সহজ হয়ে যাবে যে, Passage-এর Gap এর Context বুঝতে পারলেই Automatically brain vocabulary provide করবে।

6. Writing a short Paragraph with key Words :

পুরো Passage-এর Comprehension cover করে এমন কিছু Key Words দিয়ে একটি Short Paragraph লিখতে বলা হতে পারে। এক্ষেত্রে প্রদত্ত Passageটি পড়ে যা বোঝা হয়েছে তা ঐ সমস্ত Key Words ব্যবহার করে ৭০-৮০ শব্দের মধ্যে একটি Paragraph লিখলেই হবে। এ জন্য Different Vocabulary এবং Sentence Pattern Change করে লেখা আবশ্যক। এভাবে লেখার জন্য Freehand Writing Practice করতে হবে যাতে মনের যে কোনো ভাব Correctly প্রকাশ করা যায়।

বি: দ্র : কোন Reading Text বা Passage ঠিক মতো Comprehend হয়েছে কিনা তা বোঝার জন্য অনেক সময় পরীক্ষার্থী বা শিক্ষার্থীদেরকে মাতৃভাষায় Passage-এর মূল বিষয়টি লিখতে বলা হয়। এটি Reading Comprehension Test এর একটি Strategy। সুতরাং সবরকম প্রস্তুতি নেয়া উচিত।

Passage No. 01

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Leading investors have joined the growing chorus of concern about governments and companies rushing into producing bio-fuels as a solution for global warming, saying that many involved in the sector could be jeopardizing future profits if they do not consider the long-term impact of what they are doing carefully.

It is essential to build sustainable criteria into the supply chain of any green fuel project in order to ensure that there is no adverse effect on the surrounding environment and social structures. The report produced by the investors expresses concern that many companies may not be fully aware of the potential pitfalls in the bio-fuel sector.

Production of corn and soya beans has increased dramatically in the last years as an eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels but environmental and human rights campaigners are worried that this will lead to destruction of rain forests. Food prices could also go up as there is increased competition for crops as both foodstuffs and sources of fuel. Last week, the UN warned that bio-fuels could have dangerous side effects and said that steps need to be taken to make sure that land converted to grow bio-fuels does not damage the environment or cause civil unrest. There is already great concern about palm oil, which is used in many foods in addition to being an important bio-fuel, as rain forests are being cleared in some countries and people driven from their homes to create palm oil plantations.

An analyst and author of the investors' report says that bio-fuels are not a cure for climate change but they can play their part as long as governments and companies manage the social and environmental impacts thoroughly. There should also be greater measure taken to increase efficiency and to reduce demand.

1. Choose the correct set of words to fill in the blanks. 5

i. —— are worried about the boom in bio-fuels.

ⓐ few people ⓑ many people
ⓒ leading investors ⓓ environmentalists

ii. Bio-fuel producers —— know about the possible problems.

ⓐ do not ⓑ might not
ⓒ must not ⓓ do

iii. Environmentalists believe that increased production of corn and soya beans —

ⓐ has destroyed rainforests ⓑ will destroy rainforests
ⓒ may destroy rainforests
ⓓ will lead to increased competition for crops

iv. Bio-fuels might —

ⓐ drive food prices up ⓑ drive food prices down
ⓒ have little impact on food prices ⓓ have no side effects

v. The increased production of palm oil —

ⓐ just affects the environment ⓑ just affects people
ⓒ affects both people and environment
ⓓ is a cure for climatic change

2. Answer the following questions : 10

i. Why should sustainability criteria be ensured in the supply chain of green fuel?
ii. What is the negative impact of soya beans and corn according to environmental and human rights campaigners?
iii. Why may food prices increase?
iv. What did the UN say about bio-fuels?

3. Fill in the gaps without cluese. — 5

Investors (a) — concerved about the bio-fuels as a solution for global warming. Greenfuel project should be (b) — that it has not any negative impacts on the environment and human life. Corn and soyabeans can be used as (c) — for the solution of global warming. Palm oil is used greately as (d) —. Bio-fuels do not (e) — role always properly for a cure for claimate change.

4. If the statement agrees with the views, wrtite yes, if not, write NO and if the statement is out of the passage, write Not Given. 5

i. Investors have supported the government as a solution for global warming.
ii. Green fuel project may have negative impact on the environment and human life.
iii. Production of pulse and rice has increased exponently.
iv. Palm oil can be used as organic-fuel.
v. The author of the passage is concerned about the global warming.

5. Write a paragraph within 80 words using the given words. 5

Investors, bio-fuel, green fuel project, corn and soya beens, The UN, Palm Oil.

Answer of Passage No.-01

1. (i) c, (ii) b, (iii) b, (iv) a, (v) c
2. i. Sustainablity should be ensured in the supply chain of any green fuel project because it may have adverse effect on the surrounding environment and social structure.
   ii. Environmental and human rights campaigners are concerned about the production of corn and soya bean because they sthink that these will lead to destruction of rain forrest.
   iii. Food prices may increase because there is a competition for using crops as both food stuffs and sources of fuel.
   iv. The UN said about the bio-fuels that it has dangerous side-effects and they also warned that steps need to be taken to make sure that land coverted to grow bio-fuels does not damage the environment or cause civil unrest.
   v. The passage is about the necessary of bio-fuels and the role of governments and related companies. Bio-fuels are not a proper cure for climate change but they can play role as long as government and companies manage the social and environmental impacts througly.
3. (a) are (b) ensured (c) fuel play (d) bio-fuel. (e) play
4. (i) NO (ii) Yes (iii) Not Given (iv) Yes (v) Yes.

Passage No. 02

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Political and technological developments are rapidly obliterating all cultural differences and it is possible that, in a not remote future, it will be impossible to distinguish human beings living on one area of the earth's surface from

those living on any other. The most sriking difference between an American and a European is the difference in their attitudes towards money. Every European knows that, in Europe, wealth could only be acquired at the expense of other human beings, either by conquering them or by exploiting their labor in factories. Even after the Industrial Revolution began, the number of persons who could rise from poverty to wealth was small; the vast majority took it for granted that they would not be much richer or poorer than their fathers. In consequence, no European associates wealth with personal merit or poverty with personal failure.

In the United States, wealth was also acquired by stealing, but the real exploited victim was not a human being but poor Mother Earth and her resources which were ruthlessly plundered. Thanks to the natural resources of the country, every American, until quite recently, could reasonably look forward to making more money that his father, so that if he made less, the fault must be his; he was either lazy or inefficient. What an American values, therefore is not the possession of money as such, but his power to make it as a proof of his manhood; once he has proved himself by making it, it has served its function and can be lost or given away. In no society in history have rich men given away so large a part of their fortunes.

1. Choose the best option : 5

i. In the first paragraph of the passage, the author asserts that technological advances—

ⓐ Are likely to promote greater divisions between the rich and the poor
ⓑ May eventually lead to world wide cultural uniformity
ⓒ Can enable us to tolerate any cultural differences between fellow human beings
ⓓ May make the distinctions between people increasingly easy to discern

ii. In taking it for granted that they would not be much richer or poorer than their fathers, Europeans do which of the following?

ⓐ They express a preference ⓑ They refute an argument
ⓒ They make an assumption ⓓ They correct a misapprehension

iii. To Americans, the failure to surpass one's father in income indicates—

ⓐ A dislike of inherited wealth
ⓑ A lack of proper application on one's part
ⓒ The effects of a guilty conscience
ⓓ A fear of the burden inherent in success

iv. The word 'ruthlessly' in the second paragraph means—

ⓐ Mercifully ⓑ Compassionately
ⓒ Thoroughly ⓓ Brutally

v. Manhood is — .

ⓐ Adjective ⓑ Adverb
ⓒ Noun ⓓ Verb

2. Answer the following questions : 10

i. How is culture affected by political and technological development?
ii. How do the Europeans earn money?
iii. What is the way of acquiring wealth in the US?
iv. How is an American different from an european mainly?
v. Why are cultural differences obliterating?

3. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the passage : 5

Cultrural differences are being (a) — by the political and technological development. The way of acquiring (b) — is different from one country to another. A European mainly (c) — on the expense of other human beings. On the other hand an American (d) — on the natural resources for earning money. Cultural variation is (e) — day by day with advancement of technology.

4. If the statement agrees with the views of the author, write Yes, if contradicts, write No and if the statement is out the passage, write Not Given. 5

i. As days pass, cultural differences are widening with development of politics and technology.
ii. Attitudes towards wealth vary from country to country.
iii. When Industrial Revolution began, the number of persons who could rise from poor to rich was not large.
iv. Every body should have cultural indentity.
v. History witnessed that no rich man has given away his wealth.

5. Write a paragraph within 80 words using the given key words. 5

Cultrual	differences	Europe	America
Wealth	Ruthlessly	History	

Answer of Passage No. 02

1. (i) b, (ii) c, (iii) b (iv) d (v) c
2. i. Political and technological development affects the culture by romoving all cultural differences.
   ii. The Europeans earn money at the expense of other human beings, either by conquiring them or by exploiting their labour in factories.
   iii. In the united states, wealth is acquired by stealing and plundering natural resources.
   iv. An American is different from European in their attitudes towards money. European acquires money at the expense of human beings and and American acquires money by plundering natural resources.
   v. Cultural differences are obliterating because of political and technological advancement.
3. (a) removed/obliterated; (b) money/wealth; (c) focuses; (d) depends; (e) being reduced
4. (i) NO, (ii) Yes, (iii) Yes, (iv) Not Given, (v) Yes.

Passage No. 03

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

One of the greatest delusions of modern times is the prevailing belief that we are more civilized than our ancestors. At no other period of the history of mankind has the word 'civilization' been so often misused and misunderstood. It is not in the abundance of material alone that civilization lies. Neither does it consist of the advance of scientific knowledge, however amazing that may be. The inventions and discoveries of science have undoubtedly brought unheard of blessings and comforts to us. But they are not civilization as a special way of human behavior, of thought and feeling. The essential quality of civilization lies in the spirit of man, in his attitude to himself, to his fellowmen and to life as a whole. Looking everywhere around us today, you will find that man has made no progress since the dawn of history, in his attitude towards his fellowmen. On all the highest pillars in the cities of the world, you will find the figure of conqueror or a general soldier. We know far more about our killers and destroyers than about our saviours and saints. The heroes of war are the heroes of the world.

1. **Choose the correct option.** 5

   i. **What have scientific inventions given to mankind?**
   ⓐ Wealth ⓑ Civilization
   ⓒ Blessings and comforts ⓓ Destructive weapons

   ii. **What is civilization according to the author?**
   ⓐ Possession of goods ⓑ Inventions and discoveries
   ⓒ Way of human behavior, thought and feeling
   ⓓ Another form of affluence

   iii. **Who are the heroes of the world?**
   ⓐ Warriors ⓑ Saints
   ⓒ Prophets ⓓ Teachers

   iv. **Who should be our heroes?**
   ⓐ Saints and saviors ⓑ Conquerors
   ⓒ Great men of history ⓓ Politicians

   v. **A vital quality of civilization depends upon -----.**
   ⓐ competitive spirit of man
   ⓑ attitude of man towards his fellowmen
   ⓒ man's desire to conquer nature
   ⓓ management of resources

2. **Answer the following questions :** $2 \times 5 = 10$
   a What are the essential characteristics of civilization?
   b. What is the belief prevailed in the society today?
   c. Who are the real heroes in building world highest pillars?
   d. What the role does science play in the modern life?
   e. Do you agree with the prevailing belief that we are more civilized than our ancestors?

3. **Fill in the gaps using suitable words from the passage :** 5
   It is (a) — that people are more civilized than the ancestors. For some respects it is (b) — with the passage of time people are becoming modern and (c) — all kinds of modern amenities. But becoming modern and becoming (d) — are not the same. The essential (e) — of civilization lies in the spirit of man, in his attitude to himself, to his fellowmen and to life as a whole.

4. **If the statement agrees with the views, write Yes, if contradicts, write No and if the statement is out of the passage, write Not Given.** 5
   a. Modern people are more polished and civilized than their ancestors.
   b. Actually true civilization does not form on the basis of time passage but on the human spirit.

c. Scientific invention and discovery hardly play a role to make life comfortable and luxurious.

d. All the highest pillars are built by the modern architects.

e. Here in this passage we find the several phases of human development.

5. Write a paragraph within 80 words using the given key words. 5

Ancestors	Civilization	Scientific
Inventions	Highest pillars	Quality

Answer of Passage No. 03

1. (i) c (ii) c (iii) a (iv) a (v) b

2. a. The essential characteristics of civilization are the spirit of man, attitude to himself, to his fellowmen and to life as a whole.

b. There is a common belief prevailed in the society that modern people are more civilized than their ancestors.

c. Though modern people have invented and discovered many things, the ancestors conqueror or a general soldier were the real hopes in building the world highest pillars.

d. Science plays an important role to make modern life comfortable and luxurious through the invention of electricity, computer and many other modern technological equipment.

e. I agree partly to the belief. We are now more educated and modernised and in this sense we are more civilized than the before ones. But the civilization does not only depends on the modern science but also on the moral and ethical issue. Our ancestors are more ethical and moral.

3. (a) believed (b) true (c) consuming (d) civilized (e) quality

4. (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) No (e) Not Given

Passage No. 04

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions :

The urban population in Bangladesh is increasing rapidly. In the last decade, the number of people living in the country's capital Dhaka almost doubled from 5.3 to 9.3 million. This development has led to an increase in the demand for relatively inexpensive and ready to eat foods as many urban residents spend most of the day outside of the house and have little time and money to spend on food. Rapid urbanization also turned street-food vending into an important business; in Dhaka alone, around 2,00,000 people earn their living by selling street foods. In Bangladesh, street foods include chola boot, bhel puri and samucha as well as drinks like sugar-cane juice and lassi. Other popular snacks are ghugni singara and different types of cakes.

Recent evidence suggests that street foods in Bangladesh are highly contaminated with germs that can cause diseases and illnesses such as typhoid fever, hepatitis, gastroenteritis, dysentery, and related infections. Contamination is the result of a combination of factors, including the unhygienic environment in which the foods are prepared and stored, and improper handling and preparation practices. Vendors generally prepare food with their bare hands, passing on germs to what they have on offer. The water used to prepare foods and to clean cooking and eating utensils-and sometimes even the swab cloths used for drying-are another source of contamination. Finally, since foods are often stored and sold on open trays, germs from waste collected on the streets are easily transmitted.

Several measures could address the food safety concerns of the street food sector in Bangladesh. The Government should formulate realistic laws, rules and regulations on street-food vending, establish adequate infrastructure facilities and develop plans of action for implementation of street food vending. But rules and regulations alone are not enough. Food safety and quality control measures need to be strengthened for example through regular inspections. There is also a need to train street food vendors on proper food handling, preparation protective display and safe storage. Enhancing public awareness and media advocacy on the safety and nutritional aspects of street foods would also be an important complement to such measures.

1. Choose the best option : 5

i. The main theme of the passage is — .

ⓐ Increasing the street food industry.
ⓑ Necessity of the street food industry.
ⓒ Fault of urbanization.
ⓓ Advantage of urbanization

ii. Rapidly is closely related to — .

ⓐ amazingly ⓑ gradually
ⓒ exponentially ⓓ directly.

iii. About — people are associated with the street food industry in Dhaka alone.

ⓐ Twenty lakh ⓑ Two lakh
ⓒ Twenty thousands ⓓ Two hundred

iv. Contamination can be replaced by — .

ⓐ Poison. ⓑ pollution
ⓒ unhygiene ⓓ hygiene.

v. Street food industry should be — .

ⓐ banned ⓑ encouraged.
ⓒ monitored ⓓ spreaded

2. Answe the following questions : 10

a. What is the main message of the above paragraph?
b. Describe the street food industry of Bangladesh highlighting at least three features.
c. What are the main sources of street food contamination in Bangladesh?
d. What type of diseases and illness are associated with street food contamination in Bangldesh?
e. What measures can be adopted to improve the hygiene of street food industry?

3. Fill in the gaps using the given words in the box. 5

Urbanization is the result of scientific development. On the (a) — of urbanization a large number of businesses are being emerged. Street food industry is one of —. More or less two lakh people are leading their lives (c) — with this business. Always street food industry does not bring out the news of (d) — . Sometimes it is very (e) — and sometimes is unfair.

4. If the statement agrees with the passage write Yes, if contradicts write No and is out of the passage, write Not given. 5

i. Urbanization is the positive sign in the modern world.
ii. Rapid urbanization makes people self-sufficient and self-developed.
iii. Government should remain silent in the question of street food industry.
iv. Fish cultivation makes people affluent and confident.
v. Only public awareness can reduce harmful effect of street food industry.

5. Write a paragraph within 80 words using the given words. 5

Urbanization, Street food, Disease, Vendors, Contamination.

Answer of Passage No. 04

1. (i) a; (ii) c; (iii) b; (iv) c; (v) b;
2. a. The main message of the above passage is urbanization has increased the business of street vending most of which are highly contaminated with different type of germs and how food safety and quality control should be implemented to stop it.
   b. Street food industry of Bangladesh is the main source of livelihood of around 2,00,000 people in Dhaka alone. They are mainly inexpensive and ready to eat foods. As they are outdoor foods and their produces are not hygienic, they are highly contaminated with germs.
   c. Main sources of street food contamination in Bangladesh are the bare hand of preparing vendors which are not often clean most of the time, the unhealthy water and the swab cloths used for drying the foods.
   d. Diseases and illness such as typhoid fever, hepatities, gastroenteritis, dysentery and related infections are associated with street food contamination in Bangladesh.
   e. Formulating realistic laws, establishing adequate facilities, strenthening quality control meausures training street food vendors and enhancing public awareness are some of the measures to improve the hygiene of street food industry.
3. (a) basis (b) them (c) associating (d) happiness (e) fair
4. (i) Yes (ii) Yes (iii) No (iv) Not Given (v) No
5. Try yourself

Passage No. 05

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions :

Meetings, like interivews, are vital to the fuctioning of modern organizations. Rather than interviewing each executive about the proposed suggestion or scheme, the CEO may call a meeting with all of them. Meetings provide a forum for making key decisions and a vehicle for coordinating the activities of people and departments. Whether the meeting is held to solve a problem or to share information, the participants gain a sense of involvement and importance from their attendence. The members share in the decision, they

accept it and are committed to seeing it succeed. However unproductive meetings are frustrating and expensive. Moreover, poor meetings may actually be counterproductive because they may result in bad decisions. When people are presumed to conform, they abandon their sense of personal responsibility and agree to ill-founded plans.

Meetings may be held for variety of purposes; generally, we call a meeting when one-on-one communication become less effective or time consuming. The main purposes of holding meetings are to give information and seek ideas/information, quick decision making, decision making in a complex problem-situation, obtain members participation and commitment, coordinate activities/programmes.

The issue is: Is this meeting really necesary? Meetings are at their best when used to generate ideas or concepts or develop an overall policy. But they are at their worst when used to check individual progress on various projects. And, meetings alone are not generally an efficient way to dispense information.

Careful planning of four elements : purpose, participants, agenda and location - is the key to productive meetings. The trick is to bring the right people together in the right place for just enough time to accomplish your goals. Before you call a meeting, satisfy yourself that it is the best way to achieve your goals. Then the purpose of a meeting can be categorized as informational or decision making, although many meeting comprise both purposes. An informational meeting is called so that participants can share information and possibly coordinate actions. This type of meeting may involve individual briefings by each participant or a speech by the leader followed by questions from the attendees. Decision-making meetings are mainly concerned with persuasion, analysis and problem solving. They often include a brainstorming session followed by a debate on the alternatives, and they tend to be somewhat less predictable than informational meetings. Try to invite only those whose presence is essential. The number of participants should reflect the purpose of the meeting. If the session is purely informational and person will be doing most of the talking, you can include a relatively large group. However, if you are trying to solve a problem, develop a plan, or reach a decision, you should try to limit participation to between four and seven people. But be sure to include those who can make an important contribution and those who are key decision makers. Holding a

meeting to decide an important matter is pointless if the people with the necessary information aren't there.

Although the nature of meeting may sometimes prevent you from developing a fixed agenda, you should at least prepare a list of matters to be discussed. Notice must contain agenda items which should be listed in an ordered manner for discussion in the meeting. The agenda should be specified in the 'notice' calling the meeting. Distribute the 'notice' containing the agenda to the participants several days before the meeting. The more participants know ahead of time about the purpose of meeting, the better prepared they will be to respond to the issues.

1. Choose the best option : **5**

i. The term "CEO" in line 2 stands for—.

ⓐ Chief Executive Officer ⓑ Central Election Officer
ⓒ Chief Engineering Officer ⓓ Central English Organization

ii. Who should be invited in a meeting?

ⓐ Who are highly educated. ⓑ Whose presence is essential.
ⓒ Who are high officials ⓓ All and sundry.

iii. When does a meeting become fruitless?

ⓐ When people do not participate.
ⓑ When people attend in great number.
ⓒ When people do not participate with necessary information.
ⓓ When people remain silent.

iv. Why is an informational meeting called?

ⓐ In order that imformation can be shared.
ⓑ In order that actions can be coordinated.
ⓒ Both a & b ⓓ None of them

v. Meeings that are not fruitful are —.

ⓐ disappointing and costly. ⓑ frustrating but very cheap.
ⓒ unexpected but good. ⓓ good for decision– Making.

2. Answer the following questions. **10**

a. In a problem-solving meeting the number of participants should be limited between?

b. Why the 'notice' calling meeting should be distributed among the participants several days ahead of meeting?

c. Why poor meeting becomes counterproductive?
d. The word 'agenda' as referred in line 35 include?
e. What is the author's main purpose of writing this passage?

3. Fill in the gaps using using suitable words from the passage. 5

Whether a meeting is successful or not can be realised when it can (a) — ideas (b) — grow an overall policy. And a (c) — can be (d) — when it focuses on cheking (e) — development on various projects.

4. Provide necessary imformation in the blank space using not more than 3 words. 5

a. People may arrange meetings —.
b. Productive meeings are the results of — .
c. — may involve individual briefings.
d. — often include a brainstorming session.
e. Developing a plan or reaching a decision is necessary to — .

5. Write a short paragraph withins 70 words using the given key words. 5

Meetings	Purposes	element
Agenda	Notice	Success

Answer of Passage No. 05

1. (i) a; (ii) b; (iii) c; (iv) c; (v) a
2. **a.** Number should be limited between four and seven people.
   b. So that the participants inform about the purpose of meeting and make them prepared.
   c. Poor meetings may result in bad decisions.
   d. The list of matters to be discussed.
   e. How a Chief Executive Officer can make a meeting more effective.
3. (a) generate (b) or (c) meeting (d) worst (e) individual
4. a. for different purpose.
   b. four elements.
   c. An informal meeting
   d. Decision-making meetings.
   e. Solve a problem.
5. Try yourself

Passage No. 06

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

1. Choose the best option : 5

i. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
ⓐ When language is barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
ⓑ Everybody uses only one form of communication.
ⓒ Nonlinguistic languages in invaluable to foreigners.
ⓓ Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

ii. Which of the following statements is not true?
ⓐ There are many forms of communication is existence today.
ⓑ Verballization is the most common form of communication.
ⓒ The deaf and mute use an oral form of communication.
ⓓ Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.

iii. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?
ⓐ Picture signs ⓑ Body language
ⓒ Braille ⓓ Signal flags

iv. How many different forms of communication are mentioned here?
ⓐ 5 ⓑ 7 ⓒ 9 ⓓ 11

v. Braille is related to — .
ⓐ The deaf ⓑ The blind ⓒ the mute ⓓ the lame

2. Answer the following questions. 10

i. What do you mean by communication? Write in short the necessity of communication?
ii. How can people communicate among themselves?
iii. What does the body language refer to?
iv. Is it possible to communicate through language always? If not, how can a man can communicate?
v. What is the message of the passage?

3. Fill in the gaps using suitable words from the passage. 5

Language (a) — an important role in the communication (b) —. (c) — form can be used when oral speech is not appropriate or possible. A blind man can (d) — through braille method. Again ideas and thoughts can be expressed through picturesqure and (e) —.

4. If the statement agrees with the passage, write Yes, if contradicts, write No and if the information is out of the passage, write Not Given. 5

i. Verbalization is the most common form of communication though other forms of communication exist.
ii. The deaf and mute are eligible to use verbal languae.
iii. Noding the had indicates the agreement with anybody or to anything.
iv. In dream we also use language.
v. Nonlinguistic languages are incomprehensible to the foreigners.

5. Write a pragraph within 80 words using the given words. 5

Communications, verbalization, Language barrier, Nod, Braille, Signal flags.

Answer of Passage No. 06

1. (i) a; (ii) c; (iii) c); (iv) c; (v) b

2. i. Communication means the activity or process of expressing ideas, thoughts and feelings of giving information. Again, it is a method of sending information to make people understand. Communication is an important way to create relationship among people. Without communication, we are isolated from the society and we become meaningless and inexistent.

ii. Oral language is the main way of communication. Besides, using sign language, body language, braille, signal flags, morse code, smoke signals, road maps and picture signs we can communicate.

iii. Body language refers to the transmission of ideas and thoughts by certain physical action and movement. For example, a nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

iv. Each and every communication can not be possible through language all time. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words and ideas.

v. The messagge of the passage is that only oral speech is not the way of communication. When language is barrier, we can use alternative forms of coummunication, such as — Road maps, signal flags, morse code and smoke signals etc.

3. (a) plays; (b) process; (c) An alternative (d) Communicate; (e) body language.

4. (i) Yes (ii) No (iii) Yes (iv) Yes (v) No

Passage No. 07

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Nature is like business. Business sense dictates that we guard our capital and live from the interest. Nature's capital is the enormous diversity of living things. Without it, we cannot feed ourselves, cure ourselves of illness or provide industry with the raw materials of wealth creation. Professor Edward Wilson of Harvard University says, "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us is the ongoing loss of genetic and species diversity. This will take millions of years to correct."

Only 150 plant species have ever been widely cultivated. Yet over 75,000 edible plants are known in the wild. In a hungry world, with a population growing by 90 million each year, so much wasted potential is tragic. Medicines from the wild are worth around 40 billion dollars a year. Over 5000 species are known to yield chemical with cancer fighting potential. Scientists currently estimate that the total number of species in the world is between 10-30 million with only around 1.4 million identified.

The web of life is torn when mankind exploits natural resources in short-sighted ways. The trade in tropical hardwoods can destroy whole forests to

extract just a few commercially attractive specimens. Bad agricultural practice triggers 24 billion tones of top soil erosion a year losing the equivalent of 9 million tones of grain output. Cutting this kind of unsuitable exploitation and instituting "sustainable utilization" will help turn the environmental crisis around.

1. Choose the best option : 5

i. Why does the author compare 'nature' to business?

ⓐ Because of the capital depletion in nature and business
ⓓ Because of the similarity with which one should use both
ⓒ Because of the same interest level yield
ⓓ Because of the diversity of the various capital inputs

ii. "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us." What is the business equivalent of the folly the author is referring to?

ⓐ Reducing the profit margin
ⓑ Not pumping some money out of profits into the business
ⓒ Eroding the capital lease of the business
ⓓ Putting interest on capital back into the business

iii. Which of the following statements is false in context of the given passage?

ⓐ The diversity of plant life is essential for human existence
ⓑ Scientists know the usefulness of most plant species
ⓒ Chemicals for cancer treatment are available from plants
ⓓ There are around ten times the plant species undiscovered as compared to the discovered ones

iv. Which of the following correctly reflects the opinion of the author to take care of hunger in the world?

ⓐ Increase the number of edible plants being cultivated.
ⓑ Increase cultivation of the 150 species presently under cultivation.
ⓒ Increase the cultivation of medical plants.
ⓓ Increase the potential of the uncultivated edible plants.

v. Which of the following is mentioned as the immediate cause for the destruction of plant species?

ⓐ Soil erosion ⓑ Destruction of habitat
ⓒ Cultivation ⓓ Agricultural practices

2. Answer the following questions. 10

a. How is nature like business?
b. How many plants are in the wild and how many are cultivated widely?
c. What are causes of environmental crisis around?
d. What is the statistic of the scientists?
e. Why are the plant specie being destoryed day by day?

3. Fill in the gaps using suitable words from the passage. 5

The diversity of plant (a) — is essential for human existence. Chemicals (b) – cancer treatment are available from plants. Nature is (c) — of green life in the world. We have to (d) — it for our own (e) — .

4. If the statement agrees with the passage, write Yes, If contradicts, write No and if out of the passage, write Not Given —. 5

a. Nature can be compared to the business because of similarity with which one should use both.
a. Scientists know the usefulness of the most plant species.
b. Scientists know the usefulness of the most plant species.
c. Excessive pressure of people on the land reduces the forest land.
d. Each and every element of environment is isolated from each other and if one is lost, nothing happens to the environment.
e. Human beings are the main culprit of the damage of environment.

5. Write a paragraph within 80 words using the following words. 5

Business	Nature	Plant
Diversity	Chemical	Agricuture

Answer of Passage No. 07

1. (i) b; (ii) c (iii) b (iv) d (v) b

2. a. Nature is like business. There is a similarity between nature and business. We have to guard our capital and live from interest. In the same way we have to protect our nature to feed ourselves, cure ourselves, provide industry with the materials of wealth creation.
   b. There are 75000 edible plants in the wild but only 150 plant species have been cultivated.
   c. Distinction of forests, soil erosion and destruction of habitat are the serious cause of environmental crisis around.

d. Scientists currently estimate that the total number of species in the world is between 10-30 million with only around 1.4 million identified.

e. People are growing rapidly all over the world. To meet the excessive demand of the people forests are transferring into residential area. Besides, soil erosion, destruction of habitat are potential threat to the extinction of the plant species.

3. (a) life (b) for (c) source (d) save/protect (e) existence

4. (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (c) No (e) Yes

Passage No. 08

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions :

China's continued economic progress depends on mastering the art of mould-breaking innovation. President Hu Jintao intones that the "capacity for independent innovation" is the "core of our national strategy". Skeptics agree with his premise, but scoff that innovation and autocracy do not mix. So long as China remains a dictatorship, it will be trapped in world of mass production and routine assembly, they say. Scholars argue that the country faces a future of "premature senility".

China has invested heavily in homegrown innovation. The government has only persuaded Microsoft and Goggle to establish research centres in China. It has also set up science parks across the country, in the hope of creating a Chinese Silicon Valley.

So far, however, China has little to show for all this investment in mould-breaking innovation. The most successful Chinese companies, such as Lenovo and Baidu, produce low-cost versions of Western products or adapt Western innovations to the Chinese market. Chinese venture capitalists invest in established industries, such as hotels and agriculture, or in copycat technologies. Multinational managers grumble privately that China's "research and development" projects involve far more development than research. And the government's vast investment in innovation is more than offset by its failures. Squabbles over standards discourage companies from placing long-term bets. Lax intellectual property rights penalize cutting-edge research. The power of the state prompts firms to spend more time groveling to politicians than grappling with original thoughts.

1. **Choose the best option :** 5

i. The term "mould-breaking" can be best substituted with :

ⓐ Orthodox ⓑ Conventional
ⓒ Radical ⓓ Mundane

ii. The word grappling means :

ⓐ Contend ⓑ Dissertation
ⓒ Derivation ⓓ Conceive

iii. According to the Skeptics which of the following is true :

ⓐ China's current government is devising an innovation conducive environment.
ⓑ China's despotic government stifles ground-breaking innovation
ⓒ China should focus on mass production and routine assembly.
ⓓ China should invest only in copycat technologies.

iv. The word squabbles can be best substituted with :

ⓐ Barter ⓑ Divulge
ⓒ Pacts ⓓ Tiffs

v. According to the extract, China will be able to succeed in 'independent innovation' by :

ⓐ Companies moving their focus away from primarily adapting western innovations.
ⓑ Forming a democratic government.
ⓒ Implementing stringent intellectual rights.
ⓓ All of ⓐⓑⓒ

2. **Answer the following questions** 10

i. What is the mystery of economic progress in china?
ii. What do the skepties say about china's current government and the scholars argue about it?
iii. What is the policy of china's investment and how do the government of china treat the IT sector?
iv. Which are the most successful chinese companies and why?
v. How will china be able to succeed in 'independent innovation'?

3. **Fill in the gaps using the most suitable words from the passage.** 5

(a) — is one of the leading countries in the economic development of the world. Chaina's (b) — policy is exceptional. Usually they do not want to (c) — on the charity of others. China has invested (d) — the native innovations, China (e) — focuses on the electronics products and IT sectors.

4. **If the statement agrees with the passage, write Yes, if Contradicts write No and if out of the passage write Not Given.** 5
   i. According to the skeptics, china should focus on mass production and routine assembly.
   ii. China company should move their focus from primarily adapting western innovations.
   iii. The words "Microsoft", and "Goggle" are related to technological development.
   iv. China has invested slightly in home grown innovation.
   v. Hotels, agriculture and copy cat technologies are temporary industries.

5. **Write a paragraph within 80 words using the given key words.** 5

Mould-breaking	Core	Premature seniliy
Home grown	low-cost	laxintellectuality

Answer of Passage No. 08

1. (i) c (ii) a (iii) a (iv) d (v) d
2. i. The mystery of economic progress in china is mastering the art of mould-breaking innovation. It is because the capacity for independent innovation is the core of national strategy.
   ii. The skeptics say that china's current government is divising an innovation conductive to environment and the scholars argue that the country faces a future of premature senility.
   iii. China has invested heavily in home grown innovation. Always chinese emphasize on the native production and the government has persuaded microsoft and Goggle to establish research centers in china.
   iv. The most successful chinese companies are Lenovo and Baidu. Because such companies produce low-cost versions of western products or adpat western innovations to the chinese market.
   v. China will be able to succeed in independent innovation by companies moving their focus away from primarily adapting western innovations, forming a democratic government and implementing stringent intellectual rights.
3. a. China
   b. investment
   c. depend
   d. heavily
   e. mainly
4. (i) No (ii) Yes (iii) Yes (iv) No (v) No

Passage No. 09

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned undersea vehicles along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment. Without a vehicle, divers often become sluggish and their mental concentration was limited. Because of undersea pressure that affected their speech organs, communication among divers was difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples taken from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor are made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines and aerial photography. Some of the submarines can dive to depths of more than seven miles and cruise at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit information back to land-based laboratories, often via satellite. Particularly important are data about water temperature, currents and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

1. **Choose the best option :** 5
   i. **What does "sluggish" mean?**
      ⓐ slow ⓑ vigorous
      ⓒ Sea ⓓ a vehicle
   ii. **Oceanography is the scientific study of —**
      ⓐ Undersea vechicles ⓑ the ocean
      ⓒ divers and diving ⓓ sea water
   iii. **What does affect the divers speech organs?**
      ⓐ Lack of equipment ⓑ Lack of satellite technology
      ⓒ Lack of oxygen ⓓ Undersea pressure

iv. How has it been possible for oceanographers to make direct observations?

ⓐ Because of satellite technology ⓑ Because of instrument
ⓒ Because of radio-equipped buoys ⓓ Because of maps

v. How can radio-equipped buoys be run?

ⓐ by the divers ⓑ by the oceanographers
ⓒ by remote control ⓓ by satellite

2. Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in the reading passage?

Yes—if the statements reflect the claims of the writer in the reading passage.
No—if the statement contradicts the writer's claims.
Not Given —if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this. 5

a. Maps which are created from satellite pictures can hardly portray both the temperature and the colour of the ocean's surface.
b. Satellite orbits and take pictures of the ocean.
c. In gathering data from submarines the oceanographers are dependent on the computers.
d. To foreast the patterns and effects of the ocean on the environment scientists don't have to do anything.
e. Developments in the field of technology have solved some problems of divers and diving recently.

3. Answer the following questions 10

i. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
ii. Why the divers had problems in communicating underwater?
iii. On what factor the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon?
iv. How is a radio-equipped buoy operated?
v. Which is not shown in satellite photographs?

4. Fill in the gaps using suitable words form the passage. 5

Nowadays, most of the (a) — make straight (b) — with the help of (c) — which are (d) — into the (e) —

5. Write a paragraph within 80 words using the given words. 5

Technology	divers and diving	oceanographers
Maps	Scientist.	

Answer of Passage No. 09

1. (i) a; (ii) b; (iii) d; (iv) b; (v) c
2. (a) No (b) Not Given (c) Yes (d) No (e) Yes
3. i. The passage mainly focuses on the impact of technological advancement in marine related issues and its beneficials like divers, oceanographer & scientist.
   ii. Because of under sea pressure the speech organ of the divers can not work properly. So, they become sluggish and limit their mental concentration.
   iii. The successful exploration of the ocean depends on the easy access to information about sea ice, oil slicks and cloud formation over the ocean and advance technical equipment to facilitate communication control under sea pressure.
   iv. Radio-equipped buoy is operated by remote control land-base laboratory which transmits information via satellite.
   v. Ocean floor is not shown in satellite photographs. It shows the surface of the ocean, it's ice level, oil slicks & clouds.
4. (a) Oceanographers
   (b) observations
   (c) instruments
   (d) lowered
   (e) ocean
5. Try Yourself.

Passage No. 10

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions :

Airbus says it has turned the corner after a crisis connected to production problems and turmoil in the boardroom at its A380 super-jumbo project that has gone on for the past year. Speaking at the Paris air show, Louis Gallois, CEO of the European planemaker, said, 'Airbus is back.' Airbus, which announced a raft of orders on the first day of the show, is competing with Boeing, its American rival, for the title of the largest planemaker in the world.

Boeing is expected to reveal the numbers of orders for its 787 Dreamliner soon. Airbus orders unveiled on Monday included Qatar Airways confirming a $ 16bn order for 80 A350 Airbus planes and ordering three A380 super-jumbos for about $750m. Boeing and Airbus are also competing for orders from aircraft leasing firms. Orders from these companies - who rank highly among the biggest global buyers of aircraft - are often regarded as an indication of how successful a model will be in the long term. Airbus also secured orders from US Airways that are worth $ 10bn for 22 of its A350 jets, 60 A320s and ten of its A330-200 wide-body planes.

A few months ago, Airbus unveiled a major cost-cutting program aiming to reduce the workforce in Europe of 10,000, as well as announcing a group restructuring. 'I can tell you with full confidence that Airbus is back and fully back, as you have started noting yesterday as demonstrated by our first day announcements,' said Mr Gallois on the second day of the air show. However, Boeing also announced a deal with General Electric (GE) on the show's first day. GE's commercial aviation services placed an order for six 777 Boeing freighters valued at around $1.4bn, to be delivered in the last quarter of 2008.

A Wall Street Journal website report, quoting the Delta operating chief yesterday said that Delta Air Lines were on the verge of ordering as many as 125 Boeing 787 jetliners by the end of this year. However, a spokesman for Delta later said that it had been having conversations 'with several aircraft makers' and that 'no final decision' had been made on future fleet purchases.

Choose the correct set of words to complete the sentence. 5

i. The problems at Airbus

ⓐ turned into crisis ⓑ are well on their way to being sorted out
ⓒ are back again ⓓ have been resolved completely

ii. On the first day of the show, Airbus announced

ⓐ a significant fall in orders ⓑ a significant increase in orders
ⓒ a worrying disruption in orders ⓓ order for $750 m

iii. On Monday, Qatar Airways ordered

ⓐ 350 Airbus planes ⓑ 380 Super-Jumbos
ⓒ 350 Airbus and 380 Super-Jumbos ⓓ planes about $750

iv. US Airways

ⓐ placed an order for the new Super-Jumbo
ⓑ did not place an order for the new Super-Jumbo
ⓒ may have placed an order for the new Super-Jumbo
ⓓ ordered 60 wide body planes

v. Boeing

ⓐ announced sales of the Dreamliner
ⓑ will sell some Dreamliners to General Electric
ⓒ will sell some Dreamliners to Delta Air Lines
ⓓ Does not have any final decision on sale of Dreamliners

2. Answer the following questions. 10

i. Who is louis Gallois and what does he say about Airbus?
ii. Describe "Boeing" and "Airbus" according to the passage.
iii. What is the purpose of a major cost-cutting program?
iv. What has happened on Monday mentioned in the passage?
v. What is the relation between Boeing and GE (General Electric)?

3. Fill in the gaps using suitable words. 5

On the first day of the show, Airbus announced (a) — increase in orders. Boeing, (b) — company, does not have any final decision on sale of Dreamliners. Again, US Airways was (c) — about an order for the new super-jumbo. There is a (d) — between Boeing and Airbus in (e) —.

4. If the statement agrees with the passage write Yes, if contradicts write No and if the imformation is out of the passage write Not Given. 5

i. Lovis Gallois is a European plane maker.
ii. Cost-cutting program is aiming to decrease the workforce in Europe of 10,000.
iii. A Wall Street Journal is the name of a road.
iv. Boeing and Airbus are competiting for the capture of state.
v. The passage deals with air accident.

5. Write a paragraph within 80 words using the given key words. 5

Airbus	Boeing	Monday
US Airways	Wall street	Mr. Gallois

Answer of Passage No. 10

1. (i) d (ii) b (iii) c (iv) b (v) d
2. i. Louis Gallois is the CEO of the European plane maker and he says that 'Air bus is back Which annouced a raft of orders on the first day of the show and is competing with Boeing for the title of the largest planemaker in the world.
   ii. Boeing and Airbus are the name of two aircraft companies which are competing for orders from aircraft leasing firms. Orders from these companies are often regarded as an indication of how successful a model will be in the long term.
   iii. Airbus unveiled a major cost-cutting aiming to reduce the workforce in Europe of 10,000 as well as announcing a group restructuring.
   iv. Airbus orders unveiled on Monday included Qatar Airways confirming a $166m order for 80 A350 Airbus planes and ordering three A380 super-jumbos for about %750 m.
   v. Boeing announced a deal with general Electric (GE) on the show's first day. GE's commercial aviation services placed an order for six 777 Boeing freighters valued at around $ 1.4 bn, to be delivered in The last quarter of 2008
3. (a) a significant
   (b) aircraft
   (c) silent
   (d) Competition
   (e) ordering
4. (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) No (e) No

Chapter 02
Grammar and Usage
Marks 30

৩৫তম BCS English Written Exam-এর নতুন Syllabus অনুযায়ী 'Grammar and Usage'-এর ব্যাপারে কোন ধরনের Grammar item-এর উপর question করা হবে তা সুনির্দিষ্ট করে বলা হয়নি। তবে Passage থেকে 30 mark-এর Grammatic question থাকবে। তাই পূর্ব অভিজ্ঞতার আলোকে সম্ভাব্য কতিপয় Grammar items সংযোজন করা হয়েছে। যেমন–

a. Use of verb
b. Transformation of Sentences
c. Narration
d. Correction of Sentences
e. Appropriate Preposition
f Idioms and Phrases
g. Voice Change ইত্যাদি।

তবে যে ধরনের queotion-ই আসুক না কেন সেগুলোর Answer করার জন্য Grammar-এর basement অবশ্যই মজবুত হতে হবে। অর্থাৎ মৌলিক কিছু Grammatical Items-এর উপর পূর্ণ দখল থাকা চাই। যেমন– Sentence Structure, Sentence Patten, Parts of Speech, Tense, Number, Person, Gender, Determiner, WH Question ইত্যাদি। এই Basic Grammar-গুলোর উপর সম্যক ধারণা থাকলে উপরোল্লিখিত Grammar item গুলো খুব সহজেই আয়ত্ত করা সম্ভব হবে।

A

Use of Verb

ইংরেজিতে verb একটি খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়। Verb-এর সঠিক form এবং subject verb-এর সঠিক agreement জানা না থাকলে সঠিক sentence construction করা অসম্ভব। সাথে সাথে বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষায় ইংরেজির ওপর সঠিক উত্তর করে আসাও কঠিন ব্যাপার হয়ে দাঁড়ায়। কারণ বিসিএস পরীক্ষাসহ অন্যান্য প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার ইংরেজি বিষয়ের প্রশ্নসমূহ বিশ্লেষণ করে দেখা গেছে প্রতি পরীক্ষাতেই verb সম্পর্কিত প্রশ্ন থাকে। আর এ অংশটি বিসিএস লিখিত পরীক্ষার নতুন সিলেবাসেও অন্তর্ভুক্ত আছে। verb সম্পর্কিত যে সকল নিয়মাবলী রয়েছে তা যদি আয়ত্তে আনা যায় তাহলে বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষায় verb সম্পর্কিত সকল প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেয়া সম্ভব। আর পরীক্ষার্থীদের এই দিকটা লক্ষ্য রেখেই verb সম্পর্কিত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়মাবলী আলোচনা করা হলো :

Use the correct form of verb in the following sentences

1. **His father (to go) to America three years ago.**

— His father went to America three years ago.

Hints *Yesterday, ago, long ago, long since, last, last week, last month, last night, last year প্রভৃতি past point of time নির্দেশক word বা phrase গুলো sentence-এ ব্যবহার করলে বা থাকলে সে sentence-এর verb form সবসময় past indefinite tense হবে।*

2. **He recently (to have/to be go) to London.**

— He has recently gone to London.

Hints *Just, already, recently, lately old justnow, yet, ever প্রভৃতি word sentence-এ থাকলে বা ব্যবহার করলে সে sentenceটির verb-এর form হবে present perfect tense অনুযায়ী।*

3. **Ten years (to be/to have) passed since his father died.**

— Ten years have passed since his father died.

The years passed since I (to have/to be) met you.

— Ten years passed since I had met you.

Hints *Sentence এ 'Since' যখন conjunction হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এর পূর্ববর্তী clause-এর verb present indefinite tense হলে পরবর্তী clause-এর verb past indefinite tense হয়। অন্যদিকে since-এর পূর্ববর্তী clause-এর verb past indefinite হলে পরবর্তী clause-এর verb past perfect tense এ হবে।*

4. **It (to have rain) since morning.**

— It has been raining since morning.

It has been raining (since/for) three days.

— It has been raining for three days.

Hints *সাধারণভাবে Period of time (কিছু কালব্যাপী সময়) বুঝালে for এবং point of time (নির্দিষ্ট সময়) বুঝালে since ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এক্ষেত্রে verb এর present perfect বা present perfect continuous form ব্যবহৃত হবে।*

5. **He proceeded as though I (to have) spoken.**

— He proceeded as though I had spoken.

You tell the matter as if you (to know) it.

— You tell the matter as if you knew it.

Hints *কোনো Sentence-এর দুটি clause যদি As though বা as if দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তবে সেক্ষেত্রে তাদের পূর্ববর্তী clause এর verb form present tense হলেও পরবর্তী clause-এর verb form past indefinite হবে। তবে to be verb (am, is, are,were, was) এর ক্ষেত্রে সবসময় সকল person-এর সাথে were বসে। অন্যদিকে প্রথম clauseটি যদি past tense হয় তবে পরবর্তী clauseটির verb-এর past perfect form হবে।*

6. **No sooner (to have) he gone out than I (to come).**

— No sooner had he gone out than I came.

Hints *Sooner, scarcely এবং hardly যুক্ত sentence-এর প্রথম clauseটির verb form past perfect tense হয় এবং পরবর্তী clauseটির verb past indefinite tense হয় এবং এ নিয়মের কোনো ব্যতিক্রম নেই।*

7. **You had better (to go) home.**

— You had better go home.

Hints *Had better (তবুও বরং ভালো) যুক্ত sentence দেখলে মনে হয় তার verb-এর form past perfect অনুযায়ী হবে। কিন্তু Had better একটি unreal past এটি সবসময় present/future tense-এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাই Had better যুক্ত sentence-এর verb সর্বদা base form এ বসে।*

8. **The earth (to move) round the sun.**

— The earth moves round the sun.

Hints *Universal truth (চিরন্তন সত্য), Historical fact (ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা), Habitual fact (অভ্যাসগত কাজ) প্রভৃতি বুঝালে সেক্ষেত্রে sentence-এর verb form সবসময় present indefinite হয়।*

9. I can't help (laughing/laughed) at your words.

— I can't help laughing at your words.

Hints *Keep, help, without, remain প্রভৃতি word গুলোর পরবর্তী verb-এর সাথে সাধারণত ing form হয় এবং sentence টি সবসময় negative form-এ হয়।*

10. Unless you read well, you (to fail).

— Unless you read well, you will fail.

Hints *Until, unless এবং if দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে তাদের পূর্ববর্তী verb টির present indefinite tense হলে পরবর্তী verb টি future tense হবে। অন্য দিকে পূর্ববর্তী verb টি future tense হলে পরবর্তী verb টি present indefinite tense হবে।*

11. The train (to have) left before he came.

— The train had left before he came.

Hints *After এবং Before দ্বারা দুটি অতীত ঘটনা যুক্ত হলে before-এর পূর্ববর্তী এবং after-এর পরবর্তী verb-এর past perfect form হয় এবং উভয় ক্ষেত্রে অপর verb টি past indefinite form এ হয়। কিন্তু after দ্বারা যখন সাধারণ দুটি clause যুক্ত হয় তখন এর পূর্ববর্তী verb টি present indefinite হলে পরবর্তী verb টি present perfect form এ হয়।*

12. His father forbade (to take) fast-food.

— His father forbade taking fast-food.

Hints *Excuse, avoid, forbid, advise, consider, forgive, stop, pardon, suggest, start, practise, prefer, finish, enjoy প্রভৃতি verb গুলোর পরবর্তী মূল verb-এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়। এছাড়া forward to, decided against-এর পরের verb-এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।*

13. He together with his friends (was/were) present in the meeting.

— He together with his friends was present in the meeting.

Hints *একাধিক Subject যদি with, together with, along with, accompanied by, in addition to, as well as দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে প্রথম subject-এর person ও number অনুযায়ী verb-এর number নির্ধারিত হয়। অন্যদিকে Either ... or এবং Neither ... Nor-এর ক্ষেত্রে or এবং nor-এর পরবর্তী subject-এর person ও number অনুযায়ী verb-এর form নির্ধারিত হয়।*

14. His name and address (is/are) here.

— His name and address is here.

Hints *দুটি Singular subject যদি and দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকে এবং তারা যদি একই অর্থ বা ভাব প্রকাশ করে, তবে সেক্ষেত্রে verb-এর singular form হয়। অন্যদিকে দুই বা ততোধিক singular subject-এর পূর্বে যদি each, every এবং no ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে সেক্ষেত্রেও verb-এর singular form হয়।*

15. He, you and I are benefited.

— You, he and I are benefited.

Hints *একই Sentence যখন 1st, 2nd এবং 3rd person subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় সেক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে 2nd তারপর যথাক্রমে 3rd ও 1st person হয়। কিন্তু subject-এর বক্তব্য যদি দোষ স্বীকার বোঝায় তাহলে সেক্ষেত্রে যথাক্রমে 1st-2nd-3rd person হবে।*

16. At least one of the students (to get) full marks every time.

— At least one of the students gets full marks every time.

Hints *Each of, one of, neither of, the use of, quality of প্রভৃতি শব্দগুচ্ছের পরে plural noun ব্যবহৃত হয় কিন্তু verb-এর singular number হয়।*

17. The gentry of the town (to be) very angry with the mayor.

— The gentry of the town are very angry with the mayor.

Hints *ইংরেজিতে কিছু word বা noun আছে যেগুলো দেখতে singular মনে হয় কিন্তু আসলে সেগুলো plural word বা noun এবং সেক্ষেত্রে তার verb ও হয় plural form-এ। যেমন Aristocracy, cattle, nobility, poultry, people, peasantry, folk, gentry প্রভৃতি।*

18. Economics (to be) a very interesting subject.

— Economics is a very interesting subject.

Hints *কিছু কিছু noun আছে যারা দেখতে plural কিন্তু আসলে singular অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং তাদের verb টি singular হয়। যেমন— Mathematics, physics, gallows, politics, news প্রভৃতি।*

19. He often (to come) to me.

— He often comes to me.

Hints *Often, seldom, generally, regularly, occasionally, usually, normally, frequently প্রভৃতি word গুলোর ক্ষেত্রে verb-এর present indefinite form হয়।*

20. Now I (to go) to build a school.

— Now I am going to build a school.

Hints *Now, at present, at this moment এই তিনটি সময় জ্ঞাপক word যুক্ত sentence-এর verb সাধারণত present continuous হয়।*

21. I don't mind (to help) with the cooking.

— I don't mind helping with the cooking.

Hints *Simple sentence-এ দুটি verb ব্যবহৃত হলে পরবর্তী verb-এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।*

22. Had I been a son of freedom fighter I (to get) a government job easily.

— Had I been a son of freedom fighter I would have gotten a government job easily.

Hints *Had, যদি complex sentence এর sub-ordinate clause-এর শুরুতে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং ইচ্ছাসূচক অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তবে সেক্ষেত্রে main clause-এর verb-এর পূর্বে would have বসবে।*

23. I wish I (to be) a bird.

— I wish I were a bird.

Hints *Would that এবং I wish এ দুটি শব্দগুচ্ছের পরে সব সময় Subjunctive past tense (were) ব্যবহৃত হয়।*

24. Let me (to see) what is happening.

— Let me see what is happening.

Hints *Had better (ভালো অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হলে) এবং let (imperative হিসেবে) এর পরে সধারণত bare infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয়।*

25. I hope (to complete) my assigned duty.

— I hope to complete my assigned duty.

Hints *Desire, hope promise, decide, offer, wish, expect, want, refuse প্রভৃতি verb গুলোর পরে সাধারণত to infinitive বসে।*

26. The committee (to be) in favour of him.

— The committee is in favour of him.

Hints *Collective noun যদি অখণ্ড সমষ্টিকে নির্দেশ করে তবে সেক্ষেত্রে verb-এর singular form বসে কিন্তু collective noun যদি পৃথক পৃথকভাবে প্রত্যেককে বুঝায় তবে সেক্ষেত্রে verb-এর plural form হবে।*

27. Three hundred miles (to be) a long distance.

— Three hundred miles is a long distance.

Hints *Arithmetical operations, distance, weight, money and time প্রভৃতির ক্ষেত্রে সবসময় singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।*

28. Tomatoes (to grow) all year long in China.

— Tomatoes grow all year long in China.

Hints *এখানে Subject-টি Plural তাই Verb-টিও Plural হবে। অর্থাৎ grows হবে না, হবে grow।*

29. The Headmaster and secretary of the school (to be) present.

— The Headmaster and secretary of the school was present.

30. The Headmaster and the secretary of the school (to be) present.

— The Headmaster and the secretary of the school were present.

Hints *২য় বাক্যে Subject-এর উভয় Noun-এর সাথে the বসায় তাদেরকে পৃথক পৃথকভাবে বুঝিয়েছে। তাই Verbটি Plural হয়েছে।*

31. Jamal and I (to walk) to school.

— Jamal and I walk to school.

Hints *And দ্বারা দুটি singular বা plural subject যুক্ত হলে তার পরবর্তী Verb plural হয়।*

32. Slow and steady (to win) the race.

— Slow and steady wins the race.

Hints *সাধারণত and দ্বারা দুটি Singular Subject যুক্ত হলে Verb-টি plural হয়। তবে উক্ত Noun দুটি দ্বারা একই ভাব বা অর্থ প্রকাশ করলে Verbটি Singular হবে।*

33. Everybody (to have) gone there.

— Everybody has gone there.

Hints *Each বা Every বাক্যের Subject হিসেবে থাকলে এবং তারা and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলেও Verb সব সময় Singular হবে।*

34. He or his brother (to have) done the work.

— He or his brother has done the work.

Hints *দুই বা ততোধিক Singular Subject যদি or, nor, but দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে তাদের পর Singular Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।*

35. He or his friends (to have) gone there.

— He or his friends have gone there.

Hints *Or, nor, but দ্বারা যদি একটি Singular ও একটি Plural Subject যুক্ত হয় তাহলে Plural Subject-টি Verb এর কাছাকাছি বসে এবং Verb-টি Plural হয়। তেমনিভাবে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Person-এর Subject উক্ত শব্দগুলো দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে নিকটবর্তী Subject-এর Person অনুযায়ী Verb-টির রূপ নির্ধারিত হবে।*

36. Neither of them (to have) done this.

— Neither of them has done this.

Hints *Either of বা Neither of যদি বাক্যের Subject হয় তাহলে তার Verb-টি Singular হবে।*

37. One of my friends (to be) a lawyer.

— One of my friends is a lawyer.

Hints *One of বাক্যের Subject হলে এরপর Plural Noun/Pronoun হয় কিন্তু Verb-টি Singular হয়।*

38. The thickness of the books (to vary).

— The thickness of the books varies.

Hints *Subject-এর Headword অনুযায়ী Verb-টি Singular বা Plural হয়। অর্থাৎ Head word-টি Singular হলে Verb-টি Singular হয়।*

39. The father with his three sons (to have) left.

— The father with his three sons has left.

Hints *কোনো Singular Subject-এর পর as well as, in addition to, including, no less than, with, along with, together with etc. + Singular/ Plural Noun বা Pronoun থাকলে Verb-টি সর্বদা Singular হবে।*

40. Nobody (believe) a liar.

— Nobody believes a liar.

Hints *Anybody, anyone, no one, nobody, somebody, someone, something, nothing, everyone, everybody, everything ইত্যাদি Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Verb-টি সর্বদা Singular হবে।*

41. Cattle (to be) grazing in the field.

— Cattle are grazing in the field.

Hints *Cattle, aristocracy, poultry, people, peasantry, gentry ইত্যাদি noun-গুলো দেখতে Singular মনে হলেও এরা আসলে Plural সুতরাং Verb-টিও Plural হবে।*

42. The Arabian Nights (to be) still a favourite.

— The Arabian Nights is still a favourite.

Hints *দেশ, বই, ম্যাগাজিন, চলচ্চিত্র, সংবাদপত্র, নাটক ইত্যাদির নামে Plural Noun থাকলেও Verb-টি সর্বদা Singular হবে।*

43. A pair of shoes (to be) bought for him.

— A pair of shoes was bought for him.

Hints *কোনো Noun-এর পূর্বে নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাবাচক Adjective যেমন pair, dozen, hundred, thousand ইত্যাদি থাকলে Verb-টি Singular হয়।*

44. A lot of money (to be) spent.

— A lot of money was spent.

Hints *যতই আধিক্য বুঝাক না কেন Subject-এ যদি Uncountable Noun থাকে তবে Verb সর্বদা Singular হবে।*

45. Three-fourths of the work (to have) finished.

— Three-fourths of the work has been finished.

Hints *Fractions বা ভগ্নাংশ যদি Subject হয় তাহলে তার লব ১ হলে Verbটি Singular হবে। অন্যথায় Plural হবে। কিন্তু Fraction যুক্ত Subject-এ Uncountable Noun থাকলে Verb-টি সর্বাবস্থায় (লব ১ এর বেশি হলেও) Singular হবে।*

46. The mob (to have) dispersed.

— The mob has dispersed.

Hints *Collective Noun দ্বারা অখণ্ড সমষ্টিকে বোঝালে Verb-টি singular হয় কিন্তু খণ্ডিত বা আলাদা বোঝালে Plural Verb হয়।*

47. There (to be) a book and a pen on the table.

— There are a book and a pen on the table.

Hints *There বা here দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হলে পরবর্তী Verb-টির রূপ নির্ধারিত হবে verb পরবর্তী Noun-এর Number-এর উপর ভিত্তি করে। যদি তা singular হয় তাহলে Verbটির Singular হবে। Plural হলে Verb টিও Plural হবে।*

48. You are the man who (to have) always troubled me.

— You are the man who have always troubled me.

Hints *Relative Pronoun যদি Subject হয় তাহলে Subject পরবর্তী Verb-টি Singular হবে যদি Relative Pronoun-এর Antecedent-টি Singular হয়। Antecedent-টি Plural হলে Verbটিও Plural হবে।*

49. It is I who (to be) to blame.

— It is I who am to blame.

Hints *Relative Pronoun-এর antecedent যদি Pronoun হয় তাহলে উহার পরবর্তী Verb-টির রূপ Antecedent (Pronoun) অনুযায়ী হবে।*

50. Who (do) not know that two & two (to make) four?

— Who does not know that two & two makes four?

Hints *প্রশ্নবোধক Who এবং Impersonal it যদি Subject হয় তাহলে Verb-টি Singular হবে।*

51. Many a man (to have) tried to complete the work.

— Many a man has tried to complete the work.

Hints *Many যদি Subject-এ থাকে তাহলে পরের Noun ও Verbটি Plural হবে। কিন্তু Many a থাকলে পরবর্তী Noun ও Verb উভয়টিই Singular হবে।*

52. The baby (to cry) because it is hungry now.

— The baby is crying because it is hungry now.

Hints *বর্তমানে কোনো কাজ চলছে, এখনও শেষ হয়নি– এরূপ বোঝাতে Present Continuous Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। সাধারণত বলার সময় কাজটি ঘটতে থাকে অথবা বলার সময় না ঘটলেও কাজটি চলমান, এখনও শেষ হয়নি এমন বোঝায়। শিশুটি এখন অর্থাৎ বর্তমানে ক্ষুধার্ত এবং বক্তা কথাটি বলার সময়ই শিশুটি কাঁদছে।*

53. This book is belonged to an old lady.

— This book belongs to an old lady.

Hints *কিছু কিছু Verb আছে যারা Continuous Tense এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না। এদের মধ্যে Common Verb-গুলো হলো :*

be, have (মালিকানা অর্থে), like, love, hate, know, believe, understand, belong, see, hear, want, wish;

Linking Verbs – seem, look, taste, appear, feel, smell etc.

54. He has been absenting from Friday.

— He has been absent since Friday.

Hints *উপরিউক্ত বাক্যটির অর্থ সে শুক্রবার থেকে অনুপস্থিত। হতে, থেকে, যাবৎ, ধরে, since, for ইত্যাদি থাকলে Present Perfect Continuous Tense হওয়ার কথা। কিন্তু বাক্যটির মূল Verb হচ্ছে be যার Continuous হয় না। সুতরাং বাক্যটিকে Present Perfect করতে হবে। অর্থাৎ He + has + been (be এর Past Participle)।*

55. Mr. Khokan (to look) for a new roommate before he finally succeded.

— Mr. Khokan had been looking for a new roommate before he finally succeded.

Hints *অতীতের দুটি ক্রমিক ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে একটির আগে অন্যটি চলছিল এরূপ বোঝাতে চলমান কাজটি Past Perfect Continous Tense-এ হয়। অন্যটি হয় Past Indefinite. এ Tense এর ব্যবহার খুবই সীমিত।*

56. I will phone you when I (to get) the news.

— I will phone you when I get the news.

Hints *ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কাজ ঘটবে এরূপ বোঝাতে Future Indefinite Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে ভবিষ্যৎ জ্ঞাপক শব্দ যেমন Tomorrow, next etc থাকতে পারে। উল্লেখ্য, Subordinating Conjunction যুক্ত বাক্যে একই সাথে দুটি Future Indefinite হয় না। অর্থাৎ দুটি ভবিষ্যৎ কর্ম Subordinating Conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে Conjunction যুক্ত অংশটি Present Indefinite হয়, অপর অংশে Future Indefinite বসে।*

57 By 2020, I (to work) for this firm 15 years.

— By 2020, I will have worked for this firm 15 years.

Hints *ভবিষ্যতে কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে কোনো নির্দিষ্ট কাজ শেষ হয়ে থাকবে এরূপ বোঝালে Future Perfect Tense হয়।*

58. We shall (to finish) the work before he comes.

— We shall have finished the work before he comes.

Hints *ভবিষ্যতে দুটি কাজের মধ্যে একটি আগে শেষ হয়ে থাকবে এরূপ বোঝালে সম্পন্ন হয়ে যাওয়া কাজটি Future Perfect Tense হয় এবং অন্যটি হয় Present Indefinite.*

59. Before my father (to construct) a house on the plot, paddy was grown here.

— Before my father constructed a house on the plot paddy was grown there.

Hints *বাক্যটির ২য় অংশে Past Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। সুতরাং ১ম অংশে Past tense ব্যবহার করলে Tense এর ধারাবাহিকতা রক্ষা হয়।*

60. They asked me what I (to take) for lunch.

— They asked me what I have taken for lunch.

Hints *Principal Clause এর Verb যদি Past Tense হয় তাহলে Subordinate clause-এর Verb Narration এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী সাধারণত Corresponding past Tense হয়। অর্থাৎ*

Present Indefinite থাকলে Past Indefinite হয়

Present Continuous থাকলে Past Continuous হয়

Present Perfect থাকলে Past Perfect হয়

Past Indefinite থাকলে Past Perfect হয়

Will থাকলে Would হয়।

61. When I (to get) the money, I will buy a book.

— When I get the money, I will buy a book.

Hints *দুটি ভবিষ্যৎ ঘটনা Conjunction (when, before, after, till, until, etc) দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে Conjunction যুক্ত অংশে Present Indefinite হয় এবং অপর অংশে Future Indefinite হয়। তেমনিভাবে দু'টি সমসাময়িক অতীত ঘটনা when/while দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে when/while যুক্ত অংশটি Past Continuous হয়, অন্যটি হয় Past Indefinite.*

62. When water (to freeze) it turns into ice.

— When water freezes it turns into ice.

Hints *দু'টি চিরন্তন সত্য বাক্য যখন when দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তখন উভয়টিই Present Indefinite Tense হবে।*

63. He suggested that his daughters (to cook) delicious food.

— He suggested that his daughters cook delicious food.

Hints *আলোচ্য উদাহরণে suggest verbটির পর that clause এসেছে। তাই Subjunctive-এর নিয়মানুযায়ী that clause-এর verbটি Present form হবে।*

64. Here (to come) the bus!

— Here comes the bus!

Hints *যেসব Exclamatory Sentence বা আশ্চর্যবোধক বাক্য Here বা There দ্বারা শুরু হয়ে বর্তমানে কিছু ঘটছে এমন বোঝায় সেসব বাক্যে Present Indefinite Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।*

65. Don't make a noise while your father (to sleep)

— Don't make a noise while your father is sleeping.

Hints *দুটি বর্তমান ঘটনা যদি while/when দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে while/when যুক্ত অংশটি Present Continuous হয়।*

66. (To finish) the work yet.

— Have you finished the work yet.

Hints *বাক্যে already, just, just now, yet, never, ever, lately, recently ইত্যাদি থাকলে Present Perfect Tense হয়।*

67. As the sun (to Shin), I decided to go out.

— As the sun was shinning , I decided to go out.

Hints *অতীতের দুটি সমসাময়িক ঘটনা while/when/as দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে while/when/as যুক্ত অংশটি Past Continuous Tense হয়, অপর অংশে হয় Past Indefinite. তবে কখনো কখনো when যুক্ত অংশ Past Indefinite হলে অপর অংশ Past Continuous হয়।*

68. As they waited Rahim argued against war while his brother (to discuss) the effects of pollution.

— As they waited Rahim argued against war while his brother was discussing the effect of pollution.

Hints While এর ঠিক পরে Subject থাকলে অতীতের ক্ষেত্রে Past Continuous Tense হয়। কিন্তু While এর ঠিক পরে Subject না থেকে যদি সরাসরি Verb থাকে তাহলে উক্ত Verb-এর সাথে -ing যুক্ত হয়।

69. I reached the station aften the train (to leave).

— I reached the station after the train had left.

Hints অতীতের দুটি ক্রমিক ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে before এর পূর্বে এবং after এর পরে Past Perfect Tense হয়, অন্যটি হয় Past Indefinite.

70. He (to come) home tomorrow.

— He will come home tomorrow.

Hints বাক্যে tomorrow, next, coming, ensuing, in the days/years to come ইত্যাদি থাকলে Future Indefinite Tense হয়।

71. Next August, Amjad and Nipa (to marry) for 10 years.

— Next August, Amjad and Nipa will have been married for 10 years.

Hints বাক্যে by this time, by (time, month, year), next (time, month, year) by next (time, month, year) ইত্যাদি থাকলে Future Perfect Tense হয়।

72. (Do) he have a house?

— Does he have a house?

Hints প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যের শুরুতে Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verbs যেমন– do, does, did, have ইত্যাদি বসে।

73. It's time (you realize) your mistakes.

— It's time you realized your mistakes.

Hints It is time, it is high time ইত্যাদির পর Subject থাকলে Verb-টি Past Tense-এর হয়। আর এদের পর subject না থাকলে to + Verb হয়।

74. I wish I (to be) as tall as my brother.

— I wish I were as tall as my brother.

Hints বাক্যে as if, as though, wish এর পর to be verb আসলে তা সব সময় were হবে। অন্য কোনো Verb আসলে তার Past tense হয়।

75. Some days (to pass) since my father died.

— Some days have passed since my father died.

Hints Since দ্বারা দুটি বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হলে since এর পূর্বে Present Indefinite অথবা Present Perfect হলে since এর পর Past Indefinite Tense হয়। তবে since-এর আগে Past indefinite থাকলে এর পরে Past Perfect হয়।

76. I am looking forward (to see) you.

— I am looking forward to seeing you.

Hints বাক্যে mind, cannot help, could not help, with a view to, look forward to, be used to, get used to, worth ইত্যাদির পর কোনো Verb আসলে উক্ত Verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

77. My father insists on (to use) quality materials.

— My father insists on using quality materials.

Hints Preposition এরপর কোনো Verb আসলে উক্ত Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

78. It is no use (to talk) to him.

— It is no use talking to him.

Hints It is no good, It is no use (কোন লাভ নেই, নিরর্থক) এরপর Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

79. He ran fast lest he (shall) miss the train.

— He ran fast lest he should miss the train.

Hints Lest দ্বারা দুটি বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হলে Lest যুক্ত অংশের Subject এর পর should হয় এবং মূল Verb এর Present form বসে।

80. Hardly had the train stopped before we (to get).

— Hardly had the train stopped before we got down.

Hints No sooner had — than, scarcely had — when, hardly had — before এর প্রথম অংশ Past Perfect হেতু Verb এর Past Participle হয় এবং ২য় অংশে Past Indefinite হয়। উল্লেখ্য, no sooner এর সাথে than, scarcely এর সাথে when, hardly এর সাথে when আসে– এ বিষয়টি মাথায় রাখতে হবে।

81. Hasan has (to choose) the right path.

— Hasan has chosen the right path.

Hints have, has, having, to be এর পর ব্রাকেটের Verb এর Past Participle হয়।

82. He did not let me (to play) the guiter.

— He did not let me play the guiter.

Hints Make , hear, let, need, dare, had better, would rather ইত্যাদির পর Verb এর Present form হয় এবং Verb এর পূর্বে to থাকলে তা উঠে যায়।

83. I got my car (to repair).

— I got my can repaired.

Hints Causative Verbs : নিজে না করে কাউকে দিয়ে কোনো কাজ করিয়ে নেয়ার জন্য have, get, let, help ইত্যাদি Causative Verbs ব্যবহৃত হলে সেক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত দুটি Structure ব্যবহৃত হয় :

(a) have / get + object + v.p.p.

(b) have / let / make / help + obj + V এর present.

N. B. 'আমি চুল কাটাতে যাচ্ছি' এর ইংরেজি 'I am going to cut my hair.' লিখলে ভুল হবে। কারণ তখন আপনি নাপিত হয়ে যাবেন। শুদ্ধ ইংরেজি হবে 'I am going to have my hair cut.'

More Important Examples

1. **I saw the plane (to fly) over my head.**
— I saw the plane flying over my head.
2. **The patient (to die) before the doctor came.**
— The patient had died before the doctor came.
3. **He (read) a novel now.**
— He is reading a novel now.
4. **I (to receive) your letter just now.**
— I have received your letter just now.
5. **He (to swim) in the pond for an hour.**
— He has been swimming in the pond for an hour.
6. **He (need not) wait for me.**
— He need not wait for me.
7. **English is (to speak) in many parts of the world.**
— English is spoken in many parts of the world.
8. **The baby started (to cry).**
— The baby started crying.
9. **The man sold all his (furniture).**
— The man sold all his furniture.
10. **The man seldom (to smoke).**
— The man seldom smokes.
11. **I (to see) a tiger yesterday.**
— I saw a tiger yesterday.
12. **We shall go home after we (to finish) our work.**
— We shall go home after we have finished our work.
13. **Bread and butter (to be) his daily food.**
— Bread and butter is his daily food.
14. **He (to go) there tomorrow.**
— He will go there tomorrow.
15. **I saw the bird (to sit) on the roof.**
— I saw the bird sitting on the roof.
16. **They (to reach) the station before the train (to start).**
— They had reached the station before the train started.

17. **Let the sum (to do) by your teacher.**
— Let the sum be done by your teacher.
18. **The man was (reduce) to skeleton.**
— The man was reduced to skeleton.
19. **Would you mind (to take) simply a cup of tea?**
— Would you mind taking simply a cup of tea?
20. **If you play in the rain, you (to catch) cold.**
— If you play in the rain, you will catch cold.
21. **The room seems to be (comfort).**
— The room seems to be comfortable.
22. **His father died after he (to be) ill for a long time.**
— His father died after he had been ill for a long time.
23. **He (to lie) on bed in the last evening.**
— He lay on bed in the last evening.
24. **The boy (to bit) by a mad dog yesterday.**
— The boy was bitten by a mad dog yesterday.
25. **Would you mind (to open) the window?**
— Would you mind opening the window?
26. **Bangla (to speak) in Bangladesh.**
— Bangla is spoken in Bangladesh.
27. **What (to make) you so angry?**
— What makes you so angry?
28. **The man (to hang) for murder.**
— The man was hanged for murder.
29. **I (to lie) on the floor for three hours.**
— I have been lying on the floor for three hours.
30. **Either of the two boys (to have) done this.**
— Either of the two boys has done this.
31. **Why they (to go) there yesterday?**
— Why did they go there yesterday?
32. **Five years (to pass) since I met you last.**
— Five years have passed since I met you last.
33. **He never (to eat) meat.**
— He never eats meat.

34. When you (to finish) the book, I shall read it.
— When you have finished the book, I shall read it.

35. I heard him (to say) so.
— I heard him saying so. Or, I heard him say so.

36. The hen (to lay) an egg yesterday.
— The hen laid an egg yesterday.

37. The bird has (to fly) away.
— The bird has flown away.

38. He (to give) a lecture tonight.
— He will give a lecutre tonight.

39. He not (return) home last night.
— He did not return home last night.

40. The wind (to blow) gently yesterday.
— The wind blew gently yesterday.

41. Although unemployment (be) a common socio-economic problem of our country but it is more grievous for our educated youths. Most of our educated youths (do) not get expected job which consequently (creat) a lot of socio-economic problems. However, those who are (equip) with technical, vocational, scientific and business education, they are (get) suitable jobs in growing industrial, commercial and financial firms and institutions.
Ans : Although unemployment is a common socio-economic problem of our country but it is more grievous for our educated youths. Most of our educated youths do not get expected job which consequently creats a lot of socio-economic problems. However, those who are equipped with technical, vocational, scientific and business education, they are getting suitable jobs in growing industrial, commercial and financial firms and institutions.

42. At present only the young generation (be) maximum in the country. They (has) to work to (increase) the consciousness of population among the young. Special care should be (take) to ill-educated, poverty-striken people, the inhabitants (live) in hill tracts and to the slum dwellers of big cities including the capital.
Ans : At present only the young generation is maximum in the country. They have to work to increase the consciousness of population among the young. Special care should be taken to ill-educated, poverty-striken people, the inhabitants living in hill tracts and to the slum dwellers of big cities including the capital.

43. Man is not (destine) to vanish. He can be (kill) but he cannot be (destroy). His sole (be) deathless and his spirit (be) irrepressible.
Ans : Man is not destined to vanish. He can be killed but he cannot be destroyed. His sole is deathless and his spirit is irrepressible.

44. For last few years, the business education (have) gained a huge popularity among the young generation of Bangladesh. Following the demand, almost all the universities in Bangladesh (has) started BBA and MBA courses. But we (have) to remember that a country can (achieve) sustainable development only through the advancement in science and technology.
Ans : For last few years, the business education has gained a huge popularity among the young generation of Bangladesh. Following the demand, almost all the universities in Bangladesh have started BBA and MBA courses. But we have to remember that a country can achieve sustainable development only through the advancement in science and technology.

BCS Written Questions and Answers

34th BCS 2014

Use the correct form of verbs shown in the parentheses : 5
The barbarous Pakistan army (launch) their orgy of blood, death and destruction on the sleeping Bangladesh on the night of 25 March, 1971. They (strike) them with all their military power. They (butcher) thousands of innocent and helpless people on that night. Gradually our freedom fighters started (give) counter attacks. Finally the tyrannical forces (court) ignominious defeat for their savagery.
Ans : The barbarous Pakistan Army launched their orgy of blood, death and destruction on the sleeping Bangladesh on the night of 25 March, 1971. They struck them with all their military power. They butchered thousands of innocent and helpless people on that night. Gradually our freedom fighters started giving counter attacks. Finally the tyrannical forces courted ignominious defeat for their savagery.

33rd BCS 2012

Use the correct form of verbs shown in the parentheses : 5
The Montana Supreme Court (have) ruled that physicians (can) not be (prosecute) for (prescribe) lethal drugs for patients who (are) terminally ill. In New Zealand, a bill to permit assisted suicide is (await) parliamentary approval.

Ans : The Montana Supreme court has ruled that physicians can not be prosecuted for prescribing lethal drugs for patients who are terminally ill. In New Zealand, a bill to permit assisted suicide is awaiting for parliamentary approval.

31st BCS 2011

Fill in the gaps with correct form of the verb given in bracket : 5

Socrates (believe) that everyone (learn) to think for himself so that by (use) his learning, he (have) the power to see what (be) right, just, true and bea:tiful.

Ans : Socrates believed that everyone should learn to think for himself so that by using his learning, he has the power to see what is right, just, true and beautiful.

27th BCS 2006

a. The soldier-(be/is/is being) angry and he - (shouts/ is shouting/ shouted) at his enemy.
Ans. : The soldier is angry and he is shouting at his enemy.

b. You should stop before you- (get/will get/ are getting) into trouble.
Ans. : You should stop before you get into trouble.

c. This book-(belongs/is belonging) to me and you cannot-(demand/are demanding) it.
Ans. : This book belongs to me and you cannot demand it.

d. By the time he- (receives/ will receive/ will have received) this letter, I - (am/will be) in Japan.
Ans. : By the time he will have received this letter, I will be in Japan.

e. The population of the world-(increased/ was increased/ is increasing) and we must - (Produced/ produce) more goods.
Ans. : The population of the world is increasing and we must produce more goods.

25th BCS 2005

a. I never thought I ..... you again. (see)
Ans. : I never thought I **would** see you again.

b. We will tell him about it after he ..... (arrive)
Ans. : We will tell him about it after he **arrives.**

c. I would have been able to come if you ..... me know in time. (let)
Ans. : I would have been able to come if you **had let** me know in time.

d. I could have finished the work yesterday if you ..... me (remind)
Ans. : I could have finished the work yesterday if you had **reminded** me.

e. Do you think it will be better if he ..... tomorrow? (come)
Ans. : Do you think it will be better if he **comes** tomorrow?

f. He ..... everything he could to help me. (do)
Ans. : He **has done** everything he could to help me.

g. The boy never ..... the sea. (see)
Ans. : The boy has never **seen** the sea.

24th BCS 2003

a. **I requested him to come, but he — no interest in the matter (show).**
Ans :I requested him to come, but he showed no interest in the matter.

b. **His friends were not — by his sorrow (move).**
Ans : His friends were not moved by his sorrow.

c. **I think he never — me (pray)**
Ans : I think he never prayed me.

d. **Has he — in persuading him (succeed)?**
Ans : Has he succeeded in persuading him.

e. **I am not interested — you any more (visit).**
Ans :I am not interested to visiting you any more.

f. **I am sorry — you yesterday (rebuke).**
Ans : I am sorry for rebuking you yesterday.

g. **I tried to pacify him but he went on — (grumble).**
Ans :I tried to pacify him but he went on grumbling.

23rd BCS 2001

a. **We wanted — the building (leave).**
Ans : We wanted to leave the building.

b. **We were prevented — the place (leave).**
Ans : We were prevented leaving the place.

c. **Army succeeded — the problem (solve).**
Ans : Army succeded in solving the problem.

d. **I am thinking — away next week (go).**
Ans :I am thinking of going away next week.

e. **Mary promised — me a book (buy).**
Ans : Mary promised to buy me a book.

f. **He failed — the problem (solve).**
Ans : He failed to solve the problem.

g. **I think you behaved very — (selfish/selfishly).**
Ans :I think you behaved very selfishly.

22nd BCS 2001

a. **Fred failed — the problem (solve).**
Ans : Fred failed to solve the problem.

b. **I am trying to sell my car but nobody is interested — it (buy).**
Ans : I am traying to sell my car but nobody is interested in buying it.

c. **I am looking forward — away next weet (go)**
Ans : I am looking forward to going away next week.

d. **Mary wouldn't dream — me a book (buy).**
Ans : Mary wouldn't dream of buying me a book.

e. **Bill is not interested — married (get).**
Ans : Bill is not interested in getting married.

f. **I am sorry — at you yesterday (shout)**
Ans : I am sorry for shouting at you yesterday.

g. **Sorry — you but have you got a pen I could borrow (disturb)?**
Ans : Sorry to disturb you but have you got a pen I could borrow.

21st BCS 2000

a. **It is a big factory. Five hundred people (employ) there.**
Ans : It is a big factory. Five hundred people are employed there.

b. **The park gates (lock) at 6.30 every evening.**
Ans : The park gates are locked at 6.30 every evening.

c. **The boat (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody (rescue).**
Ans : The boat sank quickly but fortunately everybody were rescued.

d. **While I was on holiday, my camera (steal) from my hotel room.**
Ans : While I was on holiday, my camera was stolen from my hotel room.

e. **I (buy) a new bicycle last week.**
Ans : I bought a new bicycle last week.

f. **The company is not independent. It (own) by a much larger company.**
Ans : The company is not independent. It is owned by a much larger company.

g. **Most of the Earth's surface (cover) by water.**
Ans : Most of the Earth's surface is covered by water.

h. **The letter (post) a week ago.**
Ans : The letter was posted a week ago.

B

Transformation of Sentences

অর্থ ঠিক রেখে Sentence-এর গঠন পরিবর্তন করাই হচ্ছে Transformation-এর মুখ্য বিষয়। বিভিন্ন Sentence-এর এই Transformations বিষয়টি ভালোভাবে আয়ত্তে আনার জন্য কিছু নিয়ম এবং বাক্যের অর্থ সুস্পষ্টভাবে জানা আবশ্যক। Sentence & Transformodions বিষয়টি সম্পর্কে পরিপূর্ণ দক্ষতা অর্জনের জন্য এখানে বিভিন্ন প্রকার Sentence, Voice এবং Degree-এর মধ্যকার Transformations-গুলো আলোচনা করা হলো।

01 Affirmative to Negative

a. Sentence-এ only বা alone থাকলে Negative করার সময় only বা alone-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে none but, বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে nothing but এবং বয়স বা সংখ্যার ক্ষেত্রে not more than/not less than বসে।

Example :

Affir : Allah alone can help us.
Neg : None but Allah can help us.
Affir : She has only some pens.
Neg : She has nothing but some pens.
Affir : I have only three millions.
Neg : I have not more than three millions.

b. Affirmative sentence -এ 'must' থাকলে Negative sentence-এ must-এর পরিবর্তে can not but/can not help বসে। তবে can not help বসলে verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

Example :

Affir : You must obey your teachers.
Neg : You can not but obey/can not help obeying your teachers.
Affir : I must do it.
Neg : I can not but do it
Or, I can not help doing it.

c. Every কে Negative করার জন্য Every-এর স্থলে There is no এবং Every-এর পরের শব্দটির পরে but বসে। Sentence-এর বাকি অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Example :

Affir : Every mother loves her child. *[মেডিকেল ও ডেন্টাল ২০১২-১৩]*

Neg : There is no mother but loves her child.

d. অনেক ক্ষেত্রে Affirmative sentence-কে Negative করার জন্য Affirmative শব্দটিকে Negative করে নিতে হয়। অর্থাৎ antonym বসাতে হয় এবং ঐ শব্দটির পূর্বে LOt বসে এবং always থাকলে always-এর স্থানে never এবং affirmative wordটির antonym বসে।

Example :

Affir : He is an active man.

Neg : He is not an inactive man.

Affir : I am always regular.

Neg : I am never irregular.

e. As soon as যুক্ত sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে No sooner had ..... than এবং Too ..... to যুক্ত sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে so ..... that ব্যবহারে করে Affirmative– Negative করতে হয়।

Example :

Affir : As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, we stood up.

Neg : No sooner had the teacher entered the classrom than we stood up.

Affir : He is too weak to walk.

Neg : He is so weak that he can not walk.

02 Assertive to Interrogative

a. হ্যাঁবোধক Assertive sentence-কে Interrogative করার জন্য Negative-Interrogative sentence কে গ্রহণ করতে হয়। কারণ নাবোধক-প্রশ্নবোধক (Negative-Interrogative) দ্বারা মূলত কোনো কিছুকে স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া (assertive) বোঝায়।

Example :

Assert : Foyot's is a restaurant. *[32nd BCS]*

Inter : Isn't Foyot's a restaurant?

Assert : He has a cup of tea everyday. *[৯ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১৩]*

Inter : Doesn't he have a cup of tea everyday?

b. নাবোধক Assertive sentence-কে Interrogative করার জন্য বাক্যের Interrogative form-কেই গ্রহণ করতে হয়। কারণ শুধু প্রশ্নবোধক দ্বারা অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে কোনো কিছুকে অস্বীকৃতি বা নাবোধক বোঝায়।

Exemple :

Assert (Neg) : He is not a student.

Inter : Is he a student?

c. Assertive sentence কে Interrogative করার সময় never কে ever এবং nothing কে anything দিয়ে পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

Example :

Assert : I have nothing to say.

Inter : Have I anything to say?

d. Assertive sentence-এ everyone/every body/all থাকলে Interrogative করার সময় Who + Negative-Interrogative sentence গঠন করতে হয়। কিন্তু no one/nobody/ none থাকলে who + Interrogative গঠন করতে হয়।

Example :

Assert : Everyone praises an honest man.

Inter : Who doesn't praise an honest man?

Assert : Nobody believes a liar.

Inter : Who believes a liar?

03 Exclamatory to Assertive

a. What/How দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Exclamatory sentence কে Assertive করার structureটি হচ্ছে— Subject + verb + a/an/ + very/great + adjictive + বাকি অংশ।

Example :

Excl : What a fine bird it is! *[32nd BCS Written]*

Assert : It is a very fine bird.

b. Hurrah যুক্ত Exclamatory sentence কে Assertive করার সময় It is a matter of joy এবং Alas-এর ক্ষেত্রে It is a matter of sorrow দিয়ে sentence শুরু করতে হয়।

Example :

Excl : Hurrah! We have won the game.

Assert : It is a matter of joy that we have won the game.

c. If বা would that দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া Exclamatory sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে If/Would that উঠে গিয়ে Subject-এর পরে wish যুক্ত করে If/Would that-এর পরবর্তী অংশ লিখতে হয়।

Example :

Excl : Would that I could fly in the sky! *[৯ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১৩]*

Assert : I wish I could fly in the sky.

d. Exclamatory sentence Had দিয়ে শুরু হলে subject-এর পর wish এবং তার পর subject ও had এবং sentence-এর বাকি অংশ বসে।

Example :

Excl : Had I been a billionaire.

Assert : I wish I had been a billionaire.

04 Assertive to Exclamatory

Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory sentence-এ রূপান্তরিত করার জন্য নিচের structure অনুসরণ করা হয়।

What (a/an)/How + Adjective + subject + verb + বাকি অংশ + বিস্ময় চিহ্ন।

Adjective-এর পূর্বে a/an থাকলে what a/an বসে এবং Adjective-এর পূর্বে a/an না থাকলে How বসে।

Example :

Assert : The porter was very fortunate. *[32nd BCS Written]*

Exct : How fortunate the proter was!

05 Simple to Complex

a. Simple sentence-এর যে অংশে present participle থাকে ঐ অংশের আগে since/as/when বসিয়ে subordinate clause গঠন করা হয় এবং একই subject দিয়ে এই অংশের Tense অন্য অংশের মতোই হয়।

উল্লেখ্য, কারণ বোঝালে since/as বসে এবং সময় বোঝালে when হয়।

Example :

Simple : The thief ran away seeing the police.

Complex : When the thief saw the police, he ran away. *[32nd BCS Written]*

b. Being যুক্ত Simple sentence-কে Complex sentence করার সময় being যুক্ত অংশে since/as/when এবং ঐ অংশে subject থাকলে ঐ subject অথবা অন্য অংশের subject কে ঐ অংশে subject হিসেবে নেয়া হয় এবং উভয় অংশের tense principal clause-এর tense দ্বারা নির্ধারিত হয়।

Example :

Simple : He being sick, I could not request him.

Complex : Since he was sick, I could not request him.

Simple : Being studious, he secured good marks.

Complex : As he was studious, he secured good marks.

c. Simple sentence-এ in spite of থাকলে though/although হয় এবং because of থাকলে since/as হয়। এদের উভয়ের পর ক্রমান্বয়ে subject + verb + extension এবং এর পর কমা বসিয়ে principal clauseটি বসাতে হয়।

Example :

Simple : In spite of being rich, he is unhappy.

Complex : Though he is rich, he is unhappy.

Simple : Because of my seriousness, I passed the exam.

Complex : Since I was serious, I passed the exam.

d. উদ্দেশ্যমূলক Simple sentence-কে Complex করতে so that ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং উদ্দেশ্যমূলক verb-এর পূর্বে Subjct + tense অনুযায়ী can/could/may/migh বসে।

Example :

Simple : We eat to live.

Complex : We eat so that we may live.

e. Simple sentence এ object এর পর persent participle আসলে তার Complex করতে object এর relative pronoun + (সাধারণত) present/past continuous-এর Active form হয় (তবে Indefinite/perfect-ও হতে পারে।)

Example :

Simple : I saw a boy crying.

Complex : I saw a boy who was crying.

কিন্তু Simple sentence-এ object-এর পর past participle আসলে Complex করার সময় তা passive form-এ হবে।

Example :

Simple : I have found the work done.

Complex : I have found the work which has been done.

f. Subject + verb + adjective + noun এই গঠনের sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে subject + verb + noun + noun-এর relative pronoun + tense ও noun অনুযায়ী Be verb + present participle সহ বাকি অংশ বসে। তবে, Adjectiveটি subject কে qualify করলে, It + Tense অনুযায়ী Be verb + subject + subject-এর Relative Pronoun + verb + Adjective-এই গঠনরীতি অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

Example :

Simple : I saw a one-eyed man.

Complex : I saw a man who was one-eyed.

Simple : You are a nice girl.

Complex : It is you who are a nice girl.

06 Simple to Compound

a. Present Participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে Compound sentence-এ রূপান্তর করার সময় participle যুক্ত অংশের আগে subject বসিয়ে অন্য অংশের tense অনুযায়ী verb বসাতে হয় এবং দুই অংশের মাঝখানে and বসে।

Example :

Simple : Writing books, he wants to earn money.

Compound : He writes book and wants to earn money.

b. Being যুক্ত sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে subject বসিয়ে tense অনুযায়ী Being কে Be verb-এ পরিবর্তন করে নিয়ে তারপর and বসিয়ে অন্য অংশটি লিখতে হয়।

Example :

Simple : Being poor, he leads a simple life.
Compound : He is poor and leads a simple life.
Simple : The day being clear, the sun shines brightly.
Compound : The day is clear and the sun shines brightly.

c. Perfect participle যুক্ত sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নলিখিত structure অনুসরণ করা হয়। Subject + perfect participle-এর past participle form + and + sentence-এর বাকি অংশ।

Example :

Simple : Having reached there, I received him.
Compound : I had reached there and received him.

d. Too ... to যুক্ত বাক্যে too-এর স্থানে very বসিয়ে to-এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত লিখে তারপর and/so বসাতে হয়। এর পর subject এবং tense অনুযায়ী can not বা could not বসানোর পরে to উঠিয়ে তারপরের অংশ লিখতে হয়।

Example :

Simple : He is too lazy to finish the work.
Compound : He is very lazy and/so he can not finish the work.

07 Complex to Compound

a. Since, as, when যুক্ত Complex sentence কে Compound sentence-এ রূপান্তর করার সময় since, as, when উঠে যায় এবং দুই clause-এর মাঝখানে and বসে। তবে বাকি অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Example :
Complex : As he was a great man, he served humanity.
Compound : He was a great man and he served humanity.

b. Though/Although যুক্ত Complex sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Though/Although উঠে যায় এবং দুই clause-এর মধ্যে but বসে। অন্যান্য অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থেকে যায়।

Example :
Complex : Though he is hard working, he has failed.
Compound : He is hard working but he has failed.

c. Relative pronoun যুক্ত sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Pronounটির জায়গায় and বসে এবং প্রথম clause-এর objectটি এখানে subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। আর অন্যান্য অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Example :
Complex : He who came here is my brother.
Compound : He came here and he is my brother.

d. If যুক্ত Complex sentence Negative হলে If থেকে not পর্যন্ত উঠে গিয়ে পরের অংশ বসে এবং or বসার পরে অন্য Clauseটি বসে। এবং sentenceটি Affirmative হলে or-এর জায়গায় and বসে এবং বাকি সব ঠিক থাকে।

Example :
Complex : If you do not work hard, you will die.
Compound : Work hard or you will die.

Transformation of Degrees

অর্থানুসারে কিভাবে Degree-এর Change হয় তা নিচে আলোচনা করা হলো :

Superlative → Comparative → Positive :

A. **Superlative :** Tareq is the best boy in the class.
বাক্যটির অর্থ হয়— 'শ্রেণীতে তারেক সব থেকে ভালো ছেলে।' এখানে বোঝা যায় যে, শ্রেণীতে যে কোনো বালক অপেক্ষা তারেক ভালো। সুতরাং তুলনা হিসেবে 'তারেক' একটি সত্তা এবং শ্রেণীতে অন্য যে কোনো বালক (any other boy) আরেকটি সত্তা। এই দুই সত্তার মধ্যে তুলনা করলে Sentence টি হয়—
Comparative : Tareq is better than any other boy in the class.
এখন, এই Comparative-কে Positive করতে হলে দুই সত্তার মধ্যে পার্থক্য থাকলেও কোনোটির আধিক্য দেখানো যাবে না। অর্থাৎ Positively বা Negatively এদেরকে সমান রাখতে হবে। সুতরাং এমন অর্থে বাক্যটি হয়— শ্রেণীতে যে কোনো বালক তারেকের মত ভালো নয়।
Positive : No other boy in the class is so good as Tareq.
Or, Any other boy in the class is not so good as Tareq.

B. **Superlative :** Nazrul is one of the best poets in Bangladesh.
এখানে বাক্যটির অর্থ হয়— 'নজরুল বাংলাদেশের সব থেকে ভালো কবিদের মধ্যে একজন'। এই Sentence-এর মধ্যে দুটি বিষয় উল্লেখ রয়েছে— (i) বাংলাদেশে best poets-এর সংখ্যা মূলত কম (very few) অর্থাৎ কম সংখ্যক কবি নজরুলের মতো ভালো।
Positive : Very few poets in Bangladesh are as good as Nazrul.
এবং (ii) যেহেতু best poets দের সংখ্যা কম, তাই অন্য কবিদের স্বাভাবিক সংখ্যা বেশি (most other poets) অর্থাৎ নজরুল অধিকাংশ কবি অপেক্ষা ভালো। সুতরাং বাক্যটি হবে :
Comparative : Nazrul is better than most other poets in Bangladesh.

C. Superlative Degree-এর পরে of all/of any থাকলে of উঠে যায়। যেমন—
Superlative : Rice is the cheapest of all necessities.
Comparative : Rice is cheaper than all other necessities.
Positive : All other necessities are not so cheap as rice.

আরও কিছু উদাহরণ দেয়া হলো :

a. **Superlative :** Runa is the most beautiful girl in the village.
Comparative : Runa is more beautiful than any other girl in the village.
Positive : No other girl in the village is so beautiful as Runa.
Or, Any other girl in the village is not so beautiful as Runa.

b. **Superlative :** Dhaka is one of the biggest cities in Bangladesh.
Comparative : Dhaka is bigger than most other cities in Bangladesh.
Positive : Very few cities in Bangladesh are as big as Dhaka.

c. **Superlative :** Zakir is the most brilliant of all students in the class.
Comparative : Zakir is more brilliant than all other students in the class.
Positive : All other students in the class are not so brilliant as Zakir.

কিছু কিছু Sentence আছে যেগুলো শুধু Comparative ও Positive-এর জন্য প্রযোজ্য। যেমন—

d. **Comparative :** Hasan is taller than Kalam. এখানে, Kalam অপেক্ষা Hasan লম্বা অর্থাৎ Kalam Hasan-এর মত লম্বা নয়। সুতরাং এ অর্থে Positive হয়।
Positive : Kalam is not so tall as Hasan.

e. **Comparative :** Raju is not braver than shahid. বাক্যটির অর্থ হয়– রাজু শহীদ অপেক্ষা সাহসী নয়। অর্থাৎ রাজু এবং শহীদ দুজনই একইরকম সাহসী। সুতরাং positive হবে—
Positive : Shahid is as brave as Raju.

f. **Comparative :** He is no less/not less strong than you.
Sentence-টির অর্থ দাঁড়ায়। 'সে তোমার থেকে কোনো অংশে কম শক্তিশালী নয়'। অর্থাৎ দু'জনই সমান শক্তিশালী বা সে তোমার মতই শক্তিশালী– এমন অর্থ প্রকাশ করছে। অতএব, Positive হবে—
Positive : He is as strong as you.

g. **Comparative :** He is less stupid than his brother. বাক্যটির অর্থ– 'সে তার ভাই অপেক্ষা কম বোকা'। অর্থাৎ সে তার ভাইয়ের মত বোকা নয়। সুতরাং Positive হবে—
Positive : He is not so stupid as his brother.
বি: দ্র : as ..... as এবং so ..... as -এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য হচ্ছে বাক্য Positive meaning প্রকাশ করলে বা সমতা বোঝালে as .... as এবং Negative meaning প্রকাশ করলে বা অসমতা বোঝালে so ..... as ব্যবহৃত হয়।

C

Voice

Voice refers to the form of verb which shows whether the subject acts or acted upon. (Voice হলো verb-এর সেই রূপ, যা subject active বা ক্রিয়াশীল বা সক্রিয় নাকি passive বা নিষ্ক্রিয় তা নির্দেশ করে)। Voice দু প্রকারের। যথা :

a. **Active Voice :** Verb-এর যে form বা রূপে subject ক্রিয়াশীল (active) থেকে সরাসরি কাজ সম্পন্ন করে, তাই Active Voice.

b. **Passive Voice :** Verb-এর যে form বা রূপে Subject নিষ্ক্রিয় (passive) থাকে এবং object-এর কাজ subject-এর ওপর আরোপ করা হয়, তাই passive Voice.

Example : **Active :** I have written a letter.
Passive : A letter has been written by me.

Active থেকে Passive করার কিছু মৌলিক নিয়ম

a. Active Voice-এর verb-এর object, passive voice-এর subject হয় এবং অবশ্যই ঐ object-কে Nominative case-এ রূপান্তরিত করে নিতে হয়।

b. নিয়ম অনুযায়ী subject-এর পর Auxiliary verb বসে। এবং তা subject ও tense অনুযায়ী নির্ধারিত হয়।

Auxiliary Verb ব্যবহারের নিয়ম :

Present Indefinite	: am, is, are
Past Indefinite	: was, were
Future Indefinite	: shall be, will be
Present Continuous	: am being, is being, are being
Past Continuous	: was being, were being
Future Continuous	: shall be being, will be being
Present Perfect	: have been, has been

Past Perfect : had been
Future Perfect : shall have been/will have been.
এবং Perfect Continuous tense-এর passive form আসলে good English নয় এবং তার ব্যবহারও নেই প্রায়।

c. Verb 'to be'-এর পর মূল verb-এর Past Participle form বসে।

d. শেষে Active Voice-এর subject-কে objective case-এ রূপান্তরিত করে object হিসেবে বসাতে হয়। তবে তার আগে by বসে এবং ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে by ছাড়াও to, with, at বসতে পারে।

বি: দ্র: *উপরিল্লিখিত নিয়মগুলো মূলত Assertive Sentence-এর Voice Change -এর বেলায় প্রযোজ্য। Interrogative Sentence এবং Imperative Sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে নতুন কিছু নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য। তাছাড়াও ব্যতিক্রম তো আছেই।*

Voice Change of Sentences in Different Tenses

Present Indefinite Tense

এর Active Voice-কে Passive-এ রূপান্তরিত করা হয় নিচের নিয়মে–
Object টি subject + am/is/are + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + by + subject টি object.

Active : They play cricket.
Passive : Cricket is played by them.

Active : She reads books.
Passive : Books are read by her.

Present Continuous Tense

Object টি subject + am being/is being/are being + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + by + subject টির objective form.

Active : I am writing a letter.
Passive : A letter is being written by me.

Active : She is cooking curry
Passive : Curry is being cooked by her.

Present Perfect Tense

Object টি subject + has been/have been + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + by + subject-এর objective form.

Active : I have taught her.
Passive : She has been taught by me.

Past Indefinite Tense

Object টির subjective form + was/were + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + by + subject টির objective form.

Active : I saw him.
Passive : He was seen by me.

Active : They ate rice.
Passive : Rice was eaten by them.

Past Continuous Tense

Object-এর subjective form + was being/were being + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + by + subject টির objective form.

Active : He was learning English
Passive : English was being learnt by him.

Active : They were buying books.
Passive : Books were being bought by them.

Past Perfect Tense

Object-এর Subjective form + had been + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + by + subject-এর objective form.

Active : He had seen a swan.
Passive : A swan had been seen by him.

Active : I had followed him.
Passive : He had been followed by me.

Future Indefinite Tense

Object-এর subjective form + shall be/will be + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + by + subject-এর objective form।

Active : I shall kill a tiger.
Passive : A tiger will be killed by me.

Active : They will build the building.
Passive : The building will be built by them.

Future Continuous Tense

Object-এর subjective form + shall be being/ will be being + মূল verb-এর past participle form + by + subject-এর objective form.

Active : He will be drinking milk.
Passive : Milk will be being drunk by him.
Active : I shall be helping them.
Passive : They will be being helped by me.

Future Perfect Tense

Object-এর subjective form + shall have been/will have been + মূল verb-এর past participle form + by + subject-এর objective form.

Active : He will have finished the work.

Passive : The work will have been finished by him.

Active : I shall have sent a letter.

Passive : A letter will have been sent by me.

Voice Change of Interrogative Sentences

সাধারণত Interrogative Sentence-এর Voice Change Assertive sentence-এর মতই। শুধু Auxiliary verbটি প্রথমে বসালেই হয়। Structure হলো—

Auxiliary verb + object-এর subjective form + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + by + subject-এর objective form.

Active : Does he play football?

Passive : Is football played by him?

Who যুক্ত Interrogative Sentence-এর Voice Change : Who-এর বদলে by whom + auxiliary + object টির subjective form + tense অনুযায়ী be/ being/ been + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form.

Active : Who ate the mango?

Passive : By whom was the mango eaten?

Whom যুক্ত Interrogative sentence-এর Voice Change : Whom-এর বদলে Who + auxiliary verb + মূল verb-এর Past participle + by + subject-এর objective form.

Active : Whom did you call brother?

Passive : Who was called brother by you?

What যুক্ত Interrogative Sentence-এর Voice Change : What + Auxiliary verb + মূল verb-এর past participle form + by + subject-এর objective form.

Active : What have you bought?

Passive : What has been bought by you?

Active : What has he done?

Passive : What has been done by him?

Voice Change of Imperative Sentences

সাধারণত Imperative Sentence Affirmative-এ principal verb এবং Negative-এ Auxiliary verb দিয়ে শুরু হয়। এ ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নলিখিত উপায়ে Voice Change করা যায়।

Affirmative : Let + object + be + verb-এর Past participle form (+ by + you/ subject)

Negative : Let not + object + be + verb-এর Past Participle form (+ by + you/subject)

Active : Write a letter.

Passive : Let a letter be written (by you).

Active : Do not laugh at the poor.

Passive : Let not the poor be laughed at.

তবে Active Sentence-এ let + ব্যক্তিবাচক object (me, us, you, them, him, her প্রভৃতি) এভাবে শুরু হলে, Voice Change-এ নিচের structure অনুসরণ করা হয়।

Let + subject (objectটিই) + be + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + by + ব্যক্তিবাচক object.

Active : Let me do the sum

Passive : Let the sum be done by me.

আবার মূল verb + indirect object বা object যুক্ত sentence-এর voice change করার সময় নিম্নলিখিত নিয়ম অনুসরণ করা হয়।

Let + direct object বা বস্তুবাচক object + be verb + verb-এর Past Participle form + for + indirect object বা ব্যক্তিবাচক object.

Active : Pluck me a flower

Passive : Let a flower be plucked for me.

Active : Buy me a bicycle

Passive : Let a bicycle be bought for me.

Never দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Imperative Sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে let-এর পরেই never বসিয়ে passive করে নিতে হয়।

Active : Never do it.

Passive : Let never it be done.

Voice Change of Intransitive Verb

1. সাধারণত Intransitive Verb-এর Passive Voice না হলেও এ ধরনের verb-এর সাথে Preposition যুক্ত হয়ে group verb গঠিত হলে তা transitive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এ ক্ষেত্রে নিচের structure অনুযায়ী Passive Voice করতে হয়।

   Object কে subject + auxiliary verb + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + ব্যবহৃত Preposition + by + subject

   Active : They laugh at us.

   Passive : We are laughed at by them.

   Active : She looks after the orphan.

   Passive : The orphan is looked after by her.

2. কিছু Intransitive verb সমর্থক object বা Cognate object গ্রহণ করে transitive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। সে ক্ষেত্রে এসব verb-এর voice change করা যায়।

Active : He ran a race.
Passive : A race was run by him.
Active : He dreamt a good dream.
Passive : A good dream was dreamt by him.

কিছু কিছু ক্ষেত্রে Active voice-এর subject-কে object করার সময় by ছাড়াও অন্যান্য Preposition যেমন to, at on, with ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—

Active : The boy annoyed him.
Passive : He was annoyed with the boy.
Active : Her behavior surprises him.
Passive : He is surprised at her behavior.
Active : Panic seized the writer.
Passive : The writer was seized with panic.
Active : His performance satisfies all.
Passive : All are satisfied with his performance.
Active : Rina's beauty marvelled us.
Passive : We were marvelled at Rina's beauty.
Active : His talent surprised me.
Passive : I was surprised at his talent.
Active : The parcel contains some documents.
Passive : Some documents are contained in the parcel.
Active : I know the boy.
Passive : The boy is known to me.

Quasi-passive Verbs

Some transitive verbs are active in form but passive in sense; they are called Quasi-passive verbs (কিছু transitive verb গঠন ও ব্যবহারের দিক থেকে active হলেও অর্থগত দিক থেকে Passive-এর মতো মনে হয়। এগুলোই Quasi-passive verb)।

Quasi-passive verb দু ধরনের। যথা– i. Complement বিশিষ্ট ii. Complement বিহীন। এ দু প্রকারের verb-এর Voice Change-এর নিয়মও ভিন্ন।

1. Complement বিশিষ্ট Quasi-passive verb-এর Voice Change :

Complement বিশিষ্ট Quasi-passive verb-এর active voice-কে passive form-এ রূপান্তর করার সময় নিম্নলিখিত form বা গঠন প্রণালী অনুসরণ করা হয়।

Subject + be verb + complement + when/ if + it/ they + be verb + মূল verb-এর past participle form.

Active : Rice sells cheap.
Passive : Rice is cheap when (if) it is sold.

Active : The rose smells sweet
Passive : The rose is sweet when/if it is smelt.
Active : The books read well.
Passive : The books are well (pleasing) when they are read.
Active : The bed feels soft.
Passive : The bed is soft if/when it is felt.

2. Complement বিহীন verb যুক্ত sentence-কে active থেকে passive করার সময় নিম্নলিখিত structure অনুসরণ করা হয়।

Subject + be verb + being + মূল verb-এর past participle form
Active : The house is building.
Passive : The house is being built.
Active : The cows are milking.
Passive : The cows are being milked.
Active : The book is printing.
Passive : The book is being printed.

Objects that can not be used as subjects in the passive voice (যেসব object কে passive voice-এ subject করা যায় না)

তিন প্রকারের object-কে Passive Voice-এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায় না। যথা–

a. Objective Complement বা Factitive Object.
b. Reflexive Object and
c. Adverbial Object

a. Objective Complement বা Factitive Object

Active : They made him king.

এখানে King objective complement বা Factitive object বিধায় একে subject হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায় না।

Passive : He was made king by them

এভাবে

Active : We called him a fool.
Passive : He was called a fool by us.
Active : They elected me secretary of the club.
Passive : I was elected secretary of the club by them.

উল্লেখ্য, select, elect, nominate, make, call, name প্রভৃতি transitive verb-এর object থাকা সত্ত্বেও অর্থের পূর্ণতার জন্য অতিরিক্ত object গ্রহণ করতে হয়। এগুলোই Factitive object.

b. **Reflexive object :** Reflexive object যথা myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, themselves, himself, herself প্রভৃতিকে passive voice-এ subject হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায় না। Voice change-এ এগুলোর অবস্থান অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।
Active : He killed himself.
Passive : He was killed by himself.
Active : They cursed themselves.
Passive : They were cursed by themselves.

c. **Adverbial Object :** We walked a mile. এই sentence এ 'a mile' একটি Adverbial object এবং এ ধরনের object-কে subject হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায় না এবং এসব sentence-এর Passive Voice হয় না। এছাড়াও Active Voice-এ দুটি object-এর মধ্যে কোনো একটির পূর্বে preposition ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। preposition যুক্ত এ object টি passive voice-এ subject হয় না। অন্য object টিকে Subject করতে হয়। যথা–
Active : He did for me many things.
Passive : Many things were done for me by him.

Transitive verbs that can not be changed into passive form

কিছু কিছু Transitive verb কেও বাস্তবে Passive Voice-এ রূপান্তর করা যায় না। যেমন–
Active : We had a nice breakfast yesterday.
Passive : A nice breakfast was had by us yesterday.
এই Passive voice টি আসলে ব্যবহার করা যায় না।

May, might, can, could, shall, should, will, would, must প্রভৃতি auxiliary verb যুক্ত বাক্য এবং ought to, going to প্রভৃতি যুক্ত বাক্যের active form-কে passive form-এ পরিবর্তন করতে নিচের structure অনুসরণ করা হয়।

object + can, could ... এগুলোর যে কোনো একটি + be + verb-এর past participle form + subject.

Active : You may watch the film.
Passive : The film may be watched by you.
Active : He must do the work.
Passive : The work must be done by him.
Active : We ought to obey our teachers.
Passive : Our teachers ought to be obeyed by us.
Active : He is going to buy a car.
Passive : A car is going to be bought by him.

Double Object

Double object যুক্ত Active voice-কে passive voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করতে দুটি object-এর যে কোনো একটিকে subject হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায়। অন্য object টি স্থানে থেকে যায়। ঐ object-কে Retained object বলে। অন্যান্য অংশ যথারীতি সাধারণ নিয়মে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Active : He teaches me English.
Passive : I am taught English by him.
Or, English is taught me by him.
Active : He gave her a pen.
Passive : She was given a pen by him.
Or, A pen was given her by him.
Complex এবং Compound Sentence যুক্ত Active Voice-কে passive করার সময় উভয় clause-কেই পরিবর্তন করা হয়।
Active : I know that he did the sum.
Passive : That the sum was done by him is known to me.
Or, It is known that the sum was done by him.
Active : People say that the ass is the beast of burden.
Passive : It is said that the ass is the beast of burden.

Infinitive যুক্ত Sentence-এ Voice change

- Infinitive যুক্ত sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Adjective-এর পরে Infinitive থাকলে তা সব সময় Active voice-এ থাকে এবং তা passive-এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।
  Example : Cricket is interesting to play.
  এখানে to be played হবে না।

- Subject-এর পরে like, love, want, wish প্রভৃতি ধরনের verb থাকলে সে ক্ষেত্রে verb-এর পরের Noun/Pronoun উঠে যায় এবং verbটিকে Passive করে নিতে হয়।
  Example :
  Active : I want him to do it.
  Passive : I want it to be done.
  Active : I like you to read books.
  Passive : I like books to be read (by you).

- agree, be anxious, arrange, determine, be determined, decide, demand প্রভৃতির পরে infinitive এবং advise, insist, propose, recommend, suggest প্রভৃতির পরে gerund যুক্ত sentenceগুলোকে নিম্নলিখিত উপায়ে passive করতে হয়।
  Active : I demand to hold a party
  Passive : I demand that a party should be held.
  Active : He recommended increasing the number.
  Passive : He recommended that the number should be increased.

- কিছু কিছু Verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে infinitive to উহ্য থাকে। এগুলো হলো behold, bid, dare, feel, hear, know, let, need, notice, watch প্রভৃতি। Let ছাড়া এ সবverb-এর পরে Passive sentence-এ to বসে।

Example
Active : I saw him eat.
Passive : He was seen to eat by me.

☐ Passive Voice-এ object-এর আগে by ছাড়াও অন্যান্য prepositon যেমন to, at, on, with প্রভৃতি বসে। এসব আবার কিছু verb-এর সাথে সব সময় বসে। যেমন annoy, shock, please, surprise, marvel প্রভৃতির সাথে at; know-এর পরে to; seize, satisfy-এর পরে with প্রভৃতি বসে।

Example
Active : His performance surprised me.
Passive : I was surprised at his performance
Active : His answer satisfied me.
Passive : I was satisfied with his answer.

More Examples

1. **Active :** Peer Khan Jahan Ali built numerous mosques in Bagerhat
   Passive : Numerous mosques were built by Peer Khan Jahan Ali in Bagerhat.
2. **Active :** Khan Jahan Ali is regarded as a saint by many people.
   Passive : Many people regard Khan Jahan Ali as a saint.
3. **Active :** The albatross made the wind blow.
   Passive : The wind was made to blow by the albatross.
4. **Active :** He drew a nice painting of his father.
   Passive : A nice painting of his father was drawn by him.
5. **Active :** They proposed to build a daw for irrigation purpose.
   Passive : It was proposed to build a daw for irrigation purposes.
6. **Active :** Panic seized the writer.
   Passive : The writer was seized with panic.
7. **Active :** Have you found your payment too little?
   Passive : Has your payment been found too little by you?
8. **Active :** I am talking of our private reading.
   Passive : Private reading is being talked of by me.
9. **Active :** They do not know what is good.
   Passive : What is good is not known to them.
10. **Active :** He forbade me to read these things.
    Passive : I was forbiden by him to read these things.
11. **Active :** She encouraged us to discuss the poems.
    Passive : We were encouraged by her to discuss the poems.

12. **Active :** They gave the bird food and water.
    Passive : The bird was given food and water by them.
13. **Active :** They blamed him for their suffering.
    Passive : He was blamed by them for their suffering.
14. **Active :** The old man saw a ship coming towards him.
    Passive : A ship was seen coming towards them by the old man.
15. **Active :** He heard music all around him.
    Passive : Music was heard all around by him.
16. **Active :** You asked me to luncheon.
    Passive : I was asked to luncheon by you.
17. **Active :** I gave her a lunch at Hotel Sonargaon.
    Passive : She was given a lunch by me at Hotel Sonargaon.
18. **Active :** Rina took me to task.
    Passive : I was taken to task by Rina.
19. **Active :** They gave her leave to admit them.
    Passive : She was given leave (by them) to admit them.
20. **Active :** She hugged the combs to her bosom.
    Passive : The combs were hugged by her to her bosom.
21. **Active :** Give me your watch.
    Passive : Let your watch be given for me (by you)
22. **Active :** Forget the hashed metaphor.
    Passive : Let the hashed metaphor be forgotten.
23. **Active :** He liked the late spring.
    Passive : The late spring was liked by him.
24. **Active :** No training can teach these things.
    Passive : These things can be taught by no training.
25. **Active :** I saw him going up the hill.
    Passive : He was seen going up the hill by me.
26. **Active :** I see her every winter.
    Passive : She is seen by me every winter.
27. **Active :** She called it laurel.
    Passive : It was called laurel by him.
28. **Active :** You were misguided.
    Passive : Someone misguided you.

BCS Written Questions and Answers

33rd BCS 2012

a. His pen has been stolen.
Ans : Someone has stolen his pen.

b. He made me do the work.
Ans : I was made by him to do the work .

c. I was annoyed with him.
Ans : He annoyed me.

d. Fire burnt the ship.
Ans : The ship was burnt.

e. A storm has uproated the tree.
Ans : The tree has been uprooted.

f. Read the book.
Ans : Let the book be read.

g. The theif was caught.
Ans : The police caught the thief.

32nd BCS 2012

a. My book is read by many.
Ans : Many people read my book.

b. Tell me the tale.
Ans : Let the tale be told to me.

c. I placed the proposal to him.
Ans : The proposal was placed to him by me.

d. All respect Seraj for his uprightness.
Ans : Seraj is respected for his uprightness by all.

e. Munni was singing a modern song.
Ans : A modern song was being sung by Munni.

f. Did you take the therapy?
Ans : Was the therapy taken by you?

g. Onions sell at high prices.
Ans : Onions are at high prices when they are sold.

31st BCS 2011

a. People hate liars.
Ans : Liars are hated by people.

b. Medicine should be taken on time.
Ans : Take medicine on time.

c. He will be reading a book.
Ans : A book will be being read by him.

d. We should stop smoking.
Ans : Smoking should be stopped by us.

e. The glass was broken by Rajib.
Ans : Rajib broke the glass.

f. Honesty is the best policy.
Ans : Honesty is regarded as the best policy.

g. People speak English all over the world.
Ans : English is spoken all over the world.

30th BCS 2011

a. By whom was this done?
Ans : Who did this?

b. My pen has been stolen.
Ans : Someone has stolen my pen.

c. Mita loves Soma.
Ans : Soma is loved by Mita.

d. By whom was this book given to you?
Ans : Who gave this book to you?

e. I have been invited to the party.
Ans : Someone has invited me to the party.

f. He is loved by all.
Ans : All loves him.

29th BCS 2010

a. Who will help you?
Ans : By whom will you be helped?

b. Tell him to come.
Ans : Let him be told to come.

c. Enter the room by this door.
Ans : You are ordered to enter the room by this door.

d. He killed himself.
Ans : He was killed by himself.

e. He made arrangements to leave the house by him.
Ans : Arrangements were made to leave the house by him.

f. Promises should be kept.
Ans : One should keep one's promises.

g. English is spoken all over the world.
Ans : People speak English all over the world.

28th BCS 2009

a. I offered him a job.
Ans : He was offered a job by me.

b. Do this work.
Ans : Let this work be done.

c. He is writing a letter.
Ans : A letter is being written by him.

d. The boy purchased a nice pen.
Ans : A nice pen was purchased by the boy.

e. Open the door.
Ans : Let the door be opened.

f. The hunter shot a bird.
Ans : A bird was shot by the hunter

27th BCS 2006

a. Active : Do you see the bird?
Passive : Is the bird seen by you?

b. Active : Please do this work.
Passive : You are requested to do this work.

c. Active : Badal offered me a seat.
Passive : I was offered a seat by Badal.

d. Active : I do not like puffed rice.
Passive : Puffed rice is not liked by me.

e. Active : There is no time to be lost.
Passive : There is no time to be lost.

f. Active : I have lost my pen.
Passive : My pen has been lost by me.

g. Active : Had you not called him?
Passive : Had he not been called by you?

*[**Note :** There was no question in BCS Exam on 'Changing of the Voice' before 27th BCS Exam.]*

D

Narration

Narration কে বাংলায় বলা হয় 'উক্তি'। বক্তার বক্তব্য বা নিজের কথা বা উক্তির হুবহু উদ্ধৃতিকরণ কিংবা হুবহু উদ্ধৃতির বদলে তা অন্যের কথায় প্রকাশ করাই হলো Narration। Narration কে Speechও বলা হয়। Narration দুই প্রকার। যথা :

1. Direct Narration এবং
2. Indirect Narration.

Direct Narration : বক্তার নিজের কথা, বক্তব্য বা উক্তি হুবহু উদ্ধৃতি করে বলে তাকে Direct Speech বা Direct Narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি) বলে।
Example : He said, 'I am ill'.

Indirect Narration : বক্তার নিজের কথা, বক্তব্য বা উক্তি হুবহু উদ্ধৃত না করে তা অন্যের কথায় প্রকাশ করলে তাকে Indirect Speech বা Indirect Narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি) বলে।

Example :
Direct : He said, 'I am ill'.
Indirect : He said that he was ill.

Direct Narration-এ বক্তার বক্তব্য Inverted comma বা উদ্ধৃতি চিহ্নের (" ") মধ্যে রাখা হয়।
Inverted comma-এর বাইরে যে verb-এর সাহায্যে বক্তার বক্তব্য উপস্থাপন করা হয়, তাকে 'Reporting verb' বলে।
Direct Narration-এ Reporting verb-এর পরে একটি 'Comma' বসে।
Narration-এর ক্ষেত্র মূলত sentence কেন্দ্রিক এবং তা অর্থভেদে sentence-এর যে পাঁচটি শ্রেণীবিভাগ আছে সেগুলোকে ঘিরেই সাধারণত আবর্তিত। যথা :

a. Assertive Sentence
b. Interrogative Sentence
c. Imperative Sentence
d. Optative Sentence এবং
e. Exclamatory Sentence।

☐ তবে Narration-এর sentence ভিত্তিক ব্যাপক আলোচনার আগে এর কিছু মৌলিক ও প্রাথমিক নিয়ম সম্বন্ধে জানা দরকার। নিচে এগুলো আলোচনা করা হলো :

a. Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত 1st person সব সময়ই Reporting verb-এর subject-এর Number, Gender এবং Person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।

b. Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত 2nd person সব সময়ই Reporting verb-এর object-এর number, gender এবং person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।

c. Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত 3rd person-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Example :
Direct : He said to me, ' I like your work'.
Indirect : He told me that he liked my work.
Direct : I said to him, 'You are a good boy'.
Indirect : I told him that he was a good boy.
Direct : I said to him, 'He has prepared his lesson'.
Indirect : I told him that he had prepared his lesson

ব্যতিক্রম :

a. We দ্বারা মানব জাতি বোঝালে এটি First Person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Indirect Narration-এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Example :
Direct : The man said, 'We are mortal'.
Indirect : The man said that we are mortal.

b. We দ্বারা বক্তা (speaker) এবং যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে কিছু বলা হয় সেই উদ্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি (person spoken to) উভয়কেই বোঝালে Indirect Narration-এ ঐ 'We' অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Example :
Direct : He said to me, 'We are not guilty'.
Indirect : He told me that we were not guilty.

c. Editorial-এ ব্যবহৃত 'We' Indirect Narration-এ 'It' -এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Example :
Direct : The Independent says, 'We draw the attention of the government in this matter'.
Indirect : The Independent says that it draws the attention of the government in that matter.

☐ Narration-এ কোনো অবস্থাতেই Reporting verb-এর Tense form-এর পরিবর্তন হয় না।

☐ Direct Narration-এ Reporting verb Present Tense অথবা Future Tense-এ থাকলে Reported speech-এর verb-এর tense-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Example :
Direct : Rahim says to me, 'I am wrong'.
Indirect : Rahim tells me that he is wrong.
Direct : He has said, 'I have done the work'.
Indirect : He has said that he has done the work.
Direct : I shall say, 'He is right'.
Indirect : I shall say that he is right.

☐ Reporting verb Past tense-এ থাকলে Reported speech-এর verb পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Corresponding Past Tense বা অনুরূপ Past Tense-এ হয়। সুতরাং Reporting verb Past Tense-এ হলে Reported speech-এর নিম্নরূপ পরিবর্তন চলে আসে।

Present Indefinite	→	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	→	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous

Example :
Direct : She said, 'I am well'.
Indirect : She said that she was well.
Direct : She said, 'I am doing the work'.
Indirect : She said that she was doing the work.
Direct : She said, 'I have read the book'.
Indirect : She said that she had read the book.
Direct : She said, 'She has been doing the sum'.
Indirect : She said that she had been doing the sum.
Direct : She said, 'I wrote a letter'.
Indirect : She said that she had written a letter.
Direct : She said, 'I was eating rice'.
Indirect : She said that she had been eating rice.

ব্যতিক্রম :

Reported speech Past Perfect tense এবং Past Perfect Continuous-এ হলে তার tense-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Example :
Direct : He said, 'He had seen it'.
Indirect : He said that he had seen it.
Direct : He said, 'He had been playing cricket'.
Indirect : He said that he had been playing cricket.

- Direct Narration-এ দুই বা ততোধিক Verb Past Indefinite Tense-এ হলে Indirect Narration-এ Tense-এ কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Example :

Direct : Karina said, 'I wrote a letter, sent it and ate my meal'.
Indirect : Karina said that she wrote a letter, sent it and ate her meal.

- Past Continuous Tense দ্বারা শুধুমাত্র সম্পূর্ণভাবে সম্পাদিত কোনো কর্ম বোঝালে, তা Past Perfect Continuous Tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়ে যায়। অন্যথায়, Past Continuous Tense অপরিবর্তিত রাখাই শ্রেয়।

Example :

Direct : She said, 'I was writing'
Indirect : She said that she had been writing
Or, **Indirect :** She said that she was writing

- Future Tense-এ অর্থানুসারে shall ও will would অথবা should-এ পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং Reporting verb Past Tense-এ হলে Reported speech-এর may might-এ এবং can could-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। এবং এই সব ক্ষেত্রে মূল verb-এর কোনো রকম পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Example :

Direct : Ruhi said, 'I shall enjoy the film'.
Indirect : Ruhi said that she would enjoy the film.
Direct : Ruhi said to me, 'You will accompany me'.
Indirect : Ruhi told me that I should accompany her.
Direct : Ruhi said, 'I can run fast'.
Indirect : Ruhi said that she could run fast.
Direct : Ruhi said, 'I may go to the market'.
Indirect : Ruhi said that she might go to the market.

- Reporting verb Past Tense-এ থাকলে Reported speech-এর must কে had to দ্বারা পরিবর্তন করে নেয়া হয়। তবে, 'Must' দ্বারা চিরন্তন বাধ্যবাধকতা বা সুদৃঢ় অনুমান বোঝালে 'must' অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Example :

Direct : Shomorita said, 'I must write a letter'.
Indirect : Shomorita said that she had to write a letter.
Direct : The teacher said, 'Children must obey their parents'.
Indirect : The teacher said that children must obey their parents.

ব্যতিক্রম :

First person-এ 'must'-এর ব্যবহার ভবিষ্যৎ কাজের দ্বারা বাধ্যবাধকতা প্রকাশ হলে Indirect Narration-এ must কে 'would have to' তে রূপান্তরিত করা হয়।

Example :

Direct : She said, 'We must leave the place if the weather is changed.'
Indirect : She said that they would have to leave the place if the weather was changed.

- Direct Narration-এর could, might (অনুরোধ ছাড়া অন্যান্য ব্যবহারে), would, should ও ought to (বাধ্যবাধকতা ও অনুমান অর্থে)-used to প্রভৃতি Indirect Narration-এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Enample :

Direct : I said to her, 'You should do the work properly'.
Indirect : I said to her that she should do the work properly.
Direct : He said, 'I used to swim every day'.
Indirect : He said that he used to swim every day.

ব্যতিক্রম :

'You ought to' বা 'you should' দ্বারা উপদেশ বোঝালে তা এবং 'You must' কে নিম্নলিখিত structure অনুযায়ী Indirect Narration-এ রূপান্তরিত করা হয়।
Structure : subject + advise + object + infinitive 'to' + Reported speech-এর verb থেকে sentence-এর বাকি অংশ।

Example :

Direct : The teacher said to the students, 'You should/ought to/must study regularly'.
Indirect : The teacher advised the students to study regularly.

- If I were you, I should/would ..... এ ধরনের structure যুক্ত বাক্যের দ্বারা উপদেশ বোঝালে Indirect করার সময় উপরিল্লিখিত structure অনুসরণ করা হয়।

Example :

Direct : I said to him, 'If I were you, I should wait'
Indirect : I advised him to wait.

- Direct Narration-এ Reported speech চিরন্তন সত্য (Universal Truth) বা স্বভাবগত সত্য (Habitual Truth) প্রকাশ করলে Reporting verb যে Tense-এরই হোক না কেন, Indirect Narration-এ Verb-এর Tense form অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Example :

Direct : The Prophet said, 'Allah is one'.
Indirect : The Prophet said that Allah is one.
Direct : He said, 'The earth moves round the sun'.
Indirect : He said that the earth moves round the sun.
Direct : He said, 'It is cool in winter.'
Indirect : He said that it is cool in winter.

☐ Direct Narration-এর কতগুলো নৈকট্য সূচক শব্দ বা শব্দাবলী প্রায়ই Indirect Nerrration-এ দূরত্ব সূচক বা ব্যবধান বোধক শব্দ বা শব্দ সমষ্টিতে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

নৈকট্যবাচক শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্টি	পরিবর্তিত রূপ
Now	Then
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Ago	Before
Hence	Thence
Hither	Thither
Thus	So/in that way
Come	Go
Today	That day/The same day
This day	That day
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The next day/the following day
Yesterday	The previous day/the day before
Last night	The previous night/the night before
Next day/week/year	The following day/week/year
Yesterday morning/afternoon	The previous morning/afternoon
Tomorrow morning/afternoon	The following morning/afternoon

Example :

Direct : He said to me, 'I shall sit here in this room now and eat these mangoes.'

Indirect : He told me that he would sit there in that room then and eat those mangoes.

Direct : The teacher said to the students, 'You are here today and you will go to Dhaka tomorrow.'

Indirect : The teacher said to the students that they were there that day and they would go to Dhaka the following day.

ব্যতিক্রম :

Direct Narration-এর this ও that adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Indirect Narration-এ সাধারণত the তে রূপান্তরিত হয়ে যায়।

Direct : He said, 'I gave him this pen as a gift.'

Indirect : He said that he had given him the pen as a gift.

☐ অর্থানুযায়ী Here বিভিন্ন phrase-এ রূপান্তরিত হতে পারে।

Direct : He said to me, 'You may stay here'.

Indirect : He told me that I might stay with him.

Narration-এর মৌলিক নিয়মগুলোর সাথে আমরা পরিচিত হয়েছি। এখন Sentence ভিত্তিক আলোচনা করা যাক।

A Assertive Sentences

Direct Narration-এ Reported speech Assertive sentence হলে–

i. Inverted Comma উঠিয়ে দিয়ে Reported speech-এর পূর্বে conjunction 'that' বসে।

ii. Reporting verb say/said + to + ব্যক্তিবাচক object থাকলে Indirect Narration-এ Say/Said-এর পরিবর্তে tell/told ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এর পরে Preposition to ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

iii. অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে পূর্বে আলোচিত নিয়মগুলো অনুসরণ করতে হয়।

Direct : He says, 'I am lazy'.

Indirect : He says that he is lazy.

Direct : He said to me, ' I am brilliant'.

Indirect : He told me that he was brilliant.

তবে Direct Narrationকে Indirect Narration-এ রূপান্তরিত করতে say ও tell verb ব্যবহার করা হলেও ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে অর্থানুযায়ী অন্যান্য verb ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে।

Direct : He said, 'I hope, I shall stand first.

Indirect : He hoped that he would stand first.

Direct : They said, 'We are afraid we shall lose the game'.

Indirect : They were afraid that they would lose the game.

কখনো কখনো Direct Narration-এ Reporting verb সহ Introductory portion বা উপস্থাপক অংশ উল্লেখ থাকে না। সেক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন সময়ে অর্থানুযায়ী বিভিন্নভাবে করা যেতে পারে। যেমন—

Direct : Rishad is an honest boy.

Indirect : I say/He says/The speaker says/Everybody says that Rishad is an honest boy.

Direct : I shall go there.

Indirect : The speaker/He says that he will go there.

Or, The speaker/He said that he would go there.

B Interrogative Sentences

Direct Narration-এ Reported speech যদি Interrogative Sentence হয় তাহলে—

i. Reporting verb কে ask, demand, enquire, wonder অথবা want to know তে পরিবর্তন করে নিতে হয়।

ii. Question-এর উত্তর 'yes' বা 'no' দিয়ে দেয়া সম্ভব হলে Reported speech-এর আগে conjunction if বা whether বসে। তবে—

iii. Question-এর উত্তর 'yes' বা 'no' দিয়ে দেয়া না গেলে অর্থাৎ প্রশ্ন who, which, what, why, when, where, how বা whom, whoever, wherever প্রভৃতি দিয়ে শুরু হলে Indirect Narration-এ এগুলোর অবস্থান অপরিবর্তিত থাকে এবং 'if' বা whether বসে না।

iv. Reported speech কে Indirect Narration-এ সব সময় Assertive করে নিতে হয়।

v. অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে মৌলিক নিয়মসমূহ প্রযোজ্য।

Direct : He said to me, 'Have you prepared your lesson?'
Indirect : He asked me if I had prepared my lesson.
Direct : My friend said, 'Where are you going next week?'
Indirect : My friend wanted to know where I was going the following week.

তবে, Reported speech shall/will + I/we দিয়ে শুরু হয়ে ভবিষ্যৎ অনুমান বোঝালে Reporting verb-এর পরিবর্তে Indirect Narration-এ wonder বসে।

Direct : He said, 'What shall I gain after this'.
Indirect : He wondered what he would gain after that.

C Imperative Sentences

Direct speech-এ Reported speech যদি Imperative sentence হয়, তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ পরিবর্তিত করার সময়—

i. Reported speech-এর ভাব অনুযায়ী Reporting verb, say/said কে আদেশ বোঝালে order/command, অনুরোধ বোঝালে request, উপদেশ বোঝালে advise, বিনীত প্রার্থনা বোঝালে beg, নিষেধ বোঝালে forbid এবং অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত tell দিয়ে পরিবর্তন করা হয়।

ii. Inverted Comma উঠিয়ে to বসে এবং এরপর Reported speech-এর মূল verb বসে। তবে negative sentence-এর not টি to-এর আগে বসে।

Direct : The poor man said, 'Please give me a glass of water'.
Indirect : The poor man requested to give him a glass of water.
Direct : The commander said to the soldiers, 'March on'.
Indirect : The commander commanded the soldiers to march on.
Direct : The teacher said to his students, 'Do not neglect your studies'.
Indirect : The teacher advised the students not to neglect their studies.

তবে, Reporting verb কে prohibit বা forbid দিয়ে পরিবর্তন করলে not আর বসাতে হয় না। কেননা এ দুটি শব্দ negative অর্থবোধক।

Direct : The mother said to her son, 'Do not run in the sun.'
Indirect : The mother forbade/prohibited her son to run in the sun.

iii. Direct speech-এ vocative case বা সম্বোধন কারক থাকলে অর্থাৎ কাউকে সম্বোধন করা হলে নিচের structure অনুযায়ী Indirect Narration-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।
Addressing + Reporting verb-এর object (যদি থাকে) + as + vocative বা সম্বোধন পদটি বা যাকে সম্বোধন করা হয়েছে + Comma + Reporting verb-এর subject + Reporting verb (Reported speech-এর ভাব অনুযায়ী) + to + Reported speech-এর verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।
Direct : He said to me, 'Friend, help me'.
Indirect : Addressing me as friend, he requested me to help him.

iv. Direct Narration-এর Reported speech-এ sir শব্দটি থাকলে Indirect-এ Sir-এর পরিবর্তে Respectfully বা with respect ব্যবহার করতে হয়।
Direct : The boy said to the man, 'Sir, give me your pen, please'.
Indirect : The boy requested the man respectfully/with respect to give him his (the man's) pen.

v. Direct Narration-এ Reported speech 'let + us' দিয়ে শুরু হলে Reporting verb-এর পরিবর্তে propose/suggest + Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে that + they/we + should + Reported speech-এর verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে। তবে, Reporting verb-এর subject third person হলে that-এর পরে we এবং first person হলে that-এর পরে they বসে।
Direct : He said to me, 'Let us enjoy the film'.
Indirect : He proposed to me that we should enjoy the film.

vi. Reported speech-এ 'Let'-এর পরে us না থেকে অন্য কিছু থাকলে প্রস্তাব বোঝায় না বিধায় Reporting verb কে tell দিয়ে পরিবর্তন + object + that + Reported speech-এর subject + Might/Might be allowed to + reported speech-এর verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত লিখতে হয়।
Direct : I said to him, 'Let me go now'.
Indirect : I told him that I might/might be allowed to go then.

D Optative Sentences

Direct Narration-এর Reported Speech যদি Optative Sentence হয়, তাহলে Indirect Narration-এ রূপান্তর করার সময়—

i. Reporting verb-এর পরিবর্তে ভাব অনুযায়ী wish/pray বসে।
ii. Inverted comma উঠিয়ে that বসাতে হয়।
iii. এরপর Reoprted speech-এর subject + might + Reported speech-এর verb থেকে শেষাংশ পর্যন্ত বসে।

Direct : The teacher said to the students, 'May Allah bless you.'
Indirect : The teacher prayed that Allah might bless the students.
Direct : He said, 'Long live Bangladesh'.
Indirect : He wished that Bangladesh might live long.

E Exclamatory Sentences

i. Direct Narration-এর Reporting verb কে Reported speech-এর ভাব অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন করে নিতে হয় এবং Inverted Comma উঠিয়ে that বসে।

Exclamatory sentence-এ said-এর পরিবর্তে Indirect Narration-এ নিম্নলিখিত পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

Joy বা সুখ বুঝাতে exclaim with joy.

Sorow বা দুঃখ বুঝাতে exclaim with sorrow বা exclaim sorrowfully বা exclaim with grief.

Greet বা শুভেচ্ছা বুঝাতে wish.

Good bye বা বিদায় বুঝাতে bid

Desire বা কামনা বুঝাতে strongly wish /desire.

Surprise বা বিস্ময় বুঝাতে exclaim with surprise.

Contempt বা ঘৃণা বুঝাতে exclaim with contempt.

Applaud বা আনন্দে উচ্ছ্বাস applaud বসে।

মনে রাখতে হবে

Direct Narration-এ—

Alas বুঝায় দুঃখ

Hurrah বুঝায় সুখ

Sorry বুঝায় অনুশোচনা

How! এবং What বুঝায় বিস্ময়

Pooh! বুঝায় ঘৃণা

Bravo বুঝায় উচ্ছ্বাস বা হাততালি দেয়া।

ii. Reported speech কে Aesertive sentence-এ রূপান্তরিত করে নিতে হয়। এবং tense ও অন্যান্য পরিবর্তন মৌলিক বা সাধারণ নিয়ম অনুযায়ী হয়।

iii. তবে Reported speech 'how' বা 'what' দিয়ে শুরু হলে এগুলোর পরিবর্তে very, much, great ইত্যাদি বসে।

Direct : The beggar said, 'Alas! I am undone'.
Indirect : The beggar exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
Direct : He said, 'How beautiful the bird is!'
Indirect : He exclaimed with joy that the bird was very beautiful.

এছাড়াও Reported speech-এর বক্তব্য অনুযায়ী বিভিন্নভাবে Exclamatory sentence-এর Narration পরিবর্তন করা হয়।

Direct : He said, 'Good bye, my friends'.
Indirect : He bade his friends good bye.
or, He bade good bye to his friends.

Direct : He said, 'Good morning'.
Indirect : He wished me/greeted me good morning'.
Direct : He said, 'Congratulations!'
Indirect : He congratulated me.

More Examples

1. **Direct** : My friend said to me, "Go home at once."
   Indirect : My friend asked me to go home at once.
2. **Direct** : He said, "Spread the mat here."
   Indirect : He ordered someone to sperad the mat there.
3. **Direct** : He said to his son, "Do not eat dirty water."
   Indirect : He forbade his son to eat that.
4. **Direct** : The general said to the soldiers, "March on."
   Indirect : The general said to the soldiers to march on.
5. **Direct** : I said to Rima, "Please come into the room."
   Indirect : I told Rima, "Politely to come into the room.
6. **Direct** : The doctor said to the patient, "Do not take tea or coffee for some days."
   Indirect : The doctor advised the patient not to take tea or coffee for some days.
7. **Direct** : I said, "Sabur, go there at once."
   Indirect : I told Sabur to go there at once.
8. **Direct** : The speaker said to them, "Friends, be not impatient."
   Indirect : The speaker urged his friends not to be impatient.
9. **Direct** : I said to him, "Let us have some milk."
   Indirect : I proposed to him, "that we should have some milk."
10. **Direct** : The hare said to the tortoise, "Let us run a race."
    Indirect : The hare proposed to the tortoise that they should run a race.
11. **Direct** : He said, "Let me fly the kite."
    Indirect : He wished to fly the kite.
12. **Direct** : The boy said to the teacher, "Let me go home, sir."
    Indirect : The boy requested the teacher that he might be allowed to go home.
13. **Direct** : The Judge said, "Let the prisoner be whipped."
    Indirect : The judge ordered the prisoner to be whipped."
14. **Direct** : He said to me, "May Allah bless you."
    Indirect : He prayed that Allah might bless me."

15. **Direct** : We said, "Long live Bangladesh."
Indirect : We wished that Bangladesh might live long.

16. **Direct** : The boy said, "could I but get that reward."
Indirect : The boy expressed desire that he could but get the reward.

17. **Direct** : He said, "Alas! How helpless.
Indirect : He exclaimed with sorrow that he was completely helpless.

18. **Direct** : I said to my friend, "Good morning, I hope you are better today."
Indirect : I wished my friend good morning and hoped that he was better that day.

19. **Direct** : He said, "Alas! How foolish I have been."
Indirect : He confined with regret that he had been very foolish.

20. **Direct** : I said to her, "What a nice girl you are!"
Indirect : I said to her that she was a very nice girl.

21. **Direct** : Alexander Sellkerk said, "Had I the wings of a dove!"
Indirect : Alexander Sellkerk strongly desired that he had the wings of a dove.

22. **Direct** : Atiq said, Poor fellow! How changed you are.
Indirect : Atiq pitied the man and exclaimed that he was greatly changed.

23. **Direct** : The old man said, "By Allah! what a good news."
Indirect : The old man swore by Allah that it was a very good news.

24. **Direct** : "Shall I take the football?" Ali said to abed.
Indirect : Ali asked Abed if he should take the football.

25. **Direct** : He said, "I hope I shall win the race.
Indirect : He hoped that he would win the race.

BCS Written Questions and Answers

34th BCS 2014

a. The prisoner said to the Judge, "By Allah! I have not stolen the money, I am wrongly accused."
Ans : Swearing by Allah the prisoner said to the judge that he had not stolen the money and added that he was wrongly accused.

b. The people said to their Chairman, "Let us repair the road with our own means."
Ans : The people proposed to the Chairman that they should repair the road with their own means.

c. The Principal said to the students, "Don't waste your time in futile argument, listen to your subject teacher if you find anything confusing."
Ans : The Principal advised the students not to waste their time in futile argument and he (p) also advised them (s) to listen to their subject teacher if they found anything confusing.

d. "Congratulations on your brilliant success!" said Azim to his friend cheerfully.
Ans : Azim cheerfully congratulated his friend on his (f) brilliant success.

e. "I wish I were a billionaire!" said his father with a deep sigh.
Ans : His father said with a deep sigh that he wished he were a billionaire.

f. He said to me, "May you be happy."
Ans : He wished that I might be happy.

g. Alexander said to Porus, "How do you desire to be treated?"
Ans : Alexander asked Porus how he (p) desired to be treated.

30th BCS 2011

a. The old man said to the boy, "What do you want?"
Ans : The old man asked the boy what he wanted.

b. "Brother, take this golden key and open the door", said the Magician.
Ans : Addressing him brother, the Magician requested him to take this golden key and open the door.

c. Kamal said to the boys, "Let us sing a song to celebrate the day."
Ans : Kamal proposed to the boys singing a song to celebrate the day.

d. The teacher said to me, "May you shine in life."
Ans : The teacher prayed that I might shine in life.

e. "Do you know Bangladesh Cricket Team has defeated New Zeland?" Babul said to Rafiq.
Ans : Babul asked Rafiq if he knew Bangladesh Cricket Team had defeated New Zealand.

f. Mona said to her son, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
Ans : Mona said to her son that she had often told him not to play with fire.

g. "I will do it today", the boy said.
Ans : The boy said that he would do it that day.

29th BCS 2010

a. Mona said to her friends, "Let us have a Picnic on Friday."
Ans : Mona proposed to her friends that they should have a Picnic on Friday.

b. The boy goes on saying, "I am busy."
Ans : The boy goes on saying that he is busy.

c. The old woman said to him, "God bless you."
Ans : The old woman prayed that God might bless him.

d. "Don't swim out too far, boys", I said.
Ans : I advised the boys not to swim too far.

e. The school children said, "Long live our President."
Ans : The school children wished that their President might live long.

f. "I'll do it tomorrow", he promised.
Ans : He promised that he would do it the next day.

g. "I don't know the way. Do you?" Mother said.
Ans : Mother said that she did not know the way and asked me if I knew.

28th BCS 2009

a. The boys said, "Bravo! we have won the game".
Ans : The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the game.

b. He said, "Good morning, Mr. Rahim".
Ans : He wished Mr. Rahim good morning.

c. My father said to me, "Read attentively".
Ans : My father advised me to read attentively.

d. He said to me, "Let us go there together."
Ans : He proposed to me that we should go there together.

e. He said, "Man is mortal".
Ans : He said that man is mortal.

f. My mother said to me, "When did you come back from school"?
Ans : My mother asked me when I had gone back from school.

27th BCS 2006

a. **Direct :** The master said to his servant, "Do as I told you."
Indirect : The master ordered his servant to do as he had told him.

b. **Direct :** He siad, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
Indirect : He requested to be quiet and listen to his words.

c. **Direct :** "Help! Help!" shouted the woman.
Indirect : The woman shouted for help.

d. **Direct :** The holy man said, "May peace prevail."
Indirect : The holy man prayed that peace might prevail.

e. **Direct :** He said, "Let us wait for the award."
Indirect : He proposed that they should wait for the award.

f. **Direct :** I said to her, "Could you give me a cup of tea?"
Indirect : I requested her to give me a cup of tea.

g. **Direct :** He said, "What a nice bird it is!"
Indirect : He exclaimed with joy that it was a very nice bird.

20th BCS 1998-'99

Ques-1. He said that he was unwell that day.
Ans : He said, 'I am unwell today.'

Ques-2. He said to me that he would help me.
Ans : He said to me, 'I shall help you.'

Ques-3. Hena wished that I might be happy.
Ans : Hena said to me, 'May you be happy.'

Ques-4. He exclaimed in grief that he could not stand by me in my distress.
Ans : He said to me, 'Oh! I can not stand by you in your distress.'

18th BCS 1996-'97

Ques-1. 'We never eat meat', they explained.
Ans : They explained that they never ate meat.

Ques-2. 'I am waiting for Farida', he said.
Ans : He said that he was waiting for Farida.

Ques-3. 'I have found a flat,' my father said.
Ans : My father said that he had found a flat.

Ques-4. 'I took the books home', She siad.
Ans : She said that she had taken the books home.

E

Correction of Sentences

ইংরেজিতে পরীক্ষার্থীদের মৌলিক জ্ঞান পরখ করার জন্য প্রায় সব পরীক্ষায় ভুল Sentence শুদ্ধ করার জন্য দেয়া হয়, যা 'Correction' অংশে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। এ বিষয়টি ব্যাপক হওয়ায় শুধু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভুল ও ভুল সংশোধনের প্রকৃতি ও প্রক্রিয়ার আলোচনা নিয়েই আমাদের এ সম্ভার।

ইংরেজিতে অশুদ্ধি বা অশুদ্ধ ব্যবহার প্রধানত দুটি কারণে হয়ে থাকে। প্রথমত, ইংরেজি ব্যাকরণের নিয়ম সম্পর্কে নির্ভুল জ্ঞান না থাকা; দ্বিতীয়ত, ইংরেজি ভাষার বিশেষ রীতি বা বাগ্‌বিধি সম্বন্ধে নির্ভুল জ্ঞানের অভাব। সাধারণত নিম্নলিখিত ভুল বা অশুদ্ধিকে (Correction) করা হয় :

১. প্রয়োজনীয় শব্দ বাদ পড়ার দরুন অশুদ্ধি (The Omission of Necessary Words);
২. বাহুল্য শব্দ ব্যবহারের দরুন অশুদ্ধি (The Use of Superfluous Words);
৩. বেমানান শব্দ ব্যবহারের দরুন অশুদ্ধি (The Use of Inappropriate Words);
৪. Preposition, Idiom ও Phrase-এর ভুল ব্যবহারের দরুন অশুদ্ধি (The Misuse of Prepositions, Idioms and Phrases);
৫. বাক্যগঠনে ত্রুটির দরুন অশুদ্ধি (The Faulty Construction);
৬. ইংরেজি ব্যাকরণের নিয়ম ভঙ্গের দরুন অশুদ্ধি (The violation of the rules of Grammar).

□ **Parallelism :** একই sentence -এ একই ধারাবাহিকতায় প্রদত্ত word সমজাতীয় বা সমশ্রেণীর হওয়া আবশ্যক। এটাই Parallelism। এর ব্যতিক্রম ঘটলে sentence ভুল হয়ে যায়। যেমন—

Incorrect : Shirin is industrious, regular, disciplined and determination girl.
Correct : Shirin is industrious, regular, disciplined and determined girl.
এখানে শিরিনের গুণ বর্ণনা করতে গিয়ে adjective ব্যবহার করা হলেও পরে determination nounটি ব্যবহার করায় ধারাবাহিকতা ক্ষুণ্ন হয়েছে।

□ **Redundancy :** Redundancy এসেছে Redundant থেকে, যার অর্থ অপ্রয়োজনীয় বা প্রয়োজনের অতিরিক্ত। Sentence-এ যদি অকারণে অতিরিক্ত word ব্যবহার করা হয়, তাহলে যে ভুল হয় তাই Redundancy। যেমন—

Incorrect : Rahim will return back tomorrow.
Correct : Rahim will return tomorrow.
এখানে return মানেই হলো ফিরে আসা, তাই back অপ্রয়োজনীয় বা অতিরিক্ত word। সে কারণে sentenceটি ভুল হয়েছিল।

□ **Diction :** Diction অর্থ হলো শব্দচয়ন বা শব্দের ব্যবহার। শব্দের যথার্থ ব্যবহার না হলে sentence-এ এই ধরনের ভুল দেখা যায়। যেমন—
Incorrect : Abdullah Khaled, a leading architecture, designed the Aparajeo Bangla.
Correct : Abdullah Khaled, a leading architect, designed the Aparajeo Bangla.
এখানে ব্যক্তির পরিচয়ে বলা হয়েছে architecture, যার অর্থ স্থাপত্যবিদ্যা। ব্যক্তি আবার তা হয় কিভাবে? আসলে তিনি স্থপতি, যার English Architect।

□ **Subject-Verb Agreement :** Sentece-এ subject এবং verb-এর মধ্যে সামঞ্জস্য বা সমন্বয় থাকা একান্ত অপরিহার্য। তা না হলে sentence ভুল হতে বাধ্য। এ সম্পর্ক অনেকাংশে subject-এর number, person, verb-এর tense এবং sentence-এর বক্তব্যের ওপর নির্ভরশীল। যেমন—
Incorrect : He do his duty.
Correct : He does his duty.

□ **Right form of verb :** Sentence-এর বক্তব্য বিশেষত tense-এর ওপর ভিত্তি করে verb-এর form নির্ধারিত হয়। এটাই Right form of verb। আর বক্তব্যের সাথে verb-এর সমন্বয় না থাকলে sentence ভুল হয়। যেমন—
Incorrect : He has gone there yesteaday.
Correct : He went there yesterday.
এখানে yesterday স্পষ্টতই past tense। সেখানে present perfect tense করা অবশ্যই ভুল।

□ **Misplaced Participle :** Participle যে Noun বা Pronoun কে qualify করে তার সাথে সম্পর্ক ও সমন্বয় রেখেই Participle কে বসাতে হয়। অন্যথায় অর্থের ব্যাপক বিকৃতি ঘটে। যেমন—
Incorrect : Sitting on the Piramid, the camels looked very tiny.
Correct : When we sat on the piramid, the camels looked very tiny.
এখানে sitting participle qualify করছে camel কে, যা একেবারেই ভুল।
Incorrect : I saw a dead cow walking in the garden
Correct : While walking in the garden, I saw a dead cow.

Number

1. **Incorrect :** Mathematics are really tough subject to many students.
Correct : Mathematics is really a tough subject to many students.
Incorrect : The innings were really superb.
Correct : The innings was really superb.

Note : কিছু Noun দেখতে plural হলেও আসলে সেগুলো singular. mathematics এবং innings সেই রকম noun। এরকম আরো noun হলো physics, politics, economics, ethics, news, optics, wages, gallows, athletics, small pox প্রভৃতি।

2. **Incorrect :** He has bought many furnitures.
Correct : He has bought many furniture.
Incorrect : He ate two breads.
Correct : He ate two bread.
Note : *কিছু কিছু noun আছে যেগুলোর শুধু singular form এ-ই ব্যবহৃত হয়। এগুলোর plural form নেই। furniture এবং bread এ রকম দুটি noun। এছাড়াও এরকম noun হলো scenery, information, poetry, machinery, expenditure, issue প্রভৃতি।*

3. **Incorrect :** You will come across many oasises on the way.
Correct : You will come across many oasises on the way.
Incorrect : He has attached more than one appendixes in the book.
Correct : He has attached more than one appendices in the book.
Note : *কিছু কিছু noun-এর plural form অনিয়মিতভাবে গঠিত হয়। ওপরের noun গুলো সেই রকম plural. এই ধরনের আরো noun হলো :*

Singular	Plural	Singlaur	Plural
agendum	agenda	memorandum	memoranda
analysis	analyses	oasis	oases
alumnus	alumni	radius	radii
basis	bases	syllabus	syllabi/sullabuses
crisis	crises	thesis	theses
formula	formulae/formulas	appendix	appendices
medium	media	parenthesis	parentheses
hypothesis	hypotheses		

4. **Incorrect :** The circumstances is not favourable.
Correct : The circumstances are not favourable.
Incorrect : I like vegetable.
Correct : I like vegetables.
Note : *English-এ কতগুলো Noun সব সময় plural হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Circumstances এবং Vegetables সেই ধরনের Noun। এরকম অন্যান্য Noun গুলো হলো— alms, amends, assets, aborigines, ashes, bowels, belonging, environs, earnings,entrails, fetters, mumps, measles, nuptials, proceeds, scissors, specktacles, savings, surroundings, trousers, tidings, vitals প্রভৃতি। তবে amends, mumps, measles, alms, tidings প্রভৃতি singular number-এও ব্যবহৃত হয়।*

5. **Incorrect :** Population problem is a more major problem.
Correct : Population problem is a major problem.
Incorrect : He is more senior than you.
Correct : He is senior to you.
Note : *ইংরেজি ভাষায় মোট ১২টি Adjective ল্যাটিন ভাষা থেকে এসেছে। এগুলো হলো exterior, interior, ulterior, major, minor, superior,inferior, senior, junior, prior,anterior এবং posterior। এগুলোকে Latin comparatives বলা হয়। তবে এগুলোর মধ্যে পাঁচটি Comparative-এ ব্যবহৃত না হয়ে শুধু positive degree হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। পরের সাতটি Comparative Degree-এর adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এগুলোর পরে than বসে না, to বসে।*

6. **Incorrect :** I have none other but my mother.
Correct : I have none other than my mother.
Note : *Adjective-এর Comparative form-এর পরে সাধারণত than বসলেও এর কার্যক্রম আছে। Else, other এবং alternative-এর পরেও ব্যতিক্রম হিসাবে than বসে।*

Article

7. **Incorrect :** He speaks the English like English.
Correct : He speaks English like the English.
Incorrect : He is suffering from the fever and gout.
Correct : He is suffering from fever and the gout.
Incorrect : He is playing guiter.
Corect : He is playing the guiter.
Note : *ভাষা ও মানুষ জাতির (human beings) পূর্বে the বসে না। তবে নির্দিষ্ট জাতি বোঝালে তার আগে the বসে। রোগের আগে article বসে না। তবে কতিপয় রোগ যেমন mumps, gout, measles প্রভৃতির আগে the বসে এবং বাদ্যযন্ত্রের আগেও the বসে।*

8. **Incorrect :** He plied his car in the park street and Mirpur Road.
Correct : He plied his car in park street and the Mirpur Road.
Incorrect : Rich are not always happy.
Correct : The rich are not always happy.
Note : *অ্যাভিনিউ (Bangabandhu Avenue), স্কয়ার (Rifles square), পার্ক (Shishu Park) প্রভৃতি নামের আগে the বসে না। তবে রাস্তার নামে road শব্দটি থাকলে The বসে। Plural অর্থবোধক adjective সমগ্র শ্রেণীকে বোঝালে তার আগে the বসে।*

9. **Incorrect :** The Everest is highest peak of Himalayas.
Correct : Everest is the highest peak of the Himalayas.
Incorrect : Nepolean is perhaps the child of French Revolution.
Correct : Nepolean is perhaps the child of the French Revolution.

Note : নদী, (the Padma), উপসাগর, (the Persian gulf), সাগর (the Pacific Ocean), পর্বতশ্রেণী (the Himalayas), দ্বীপপুঞ্জ, (the Andamans), জাহাজ (the Titanic), সংবাদপত্র (the Daily Star), বর্ণনামূলক ভৌগোলিক বা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নাম (the Panjab), ক্ষুদ্র ক্ষুদ্র অংশের সমন্বিত রাষ্ট্র (the West Indies), পবিত্র বই (the Quran), গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ও বিখ্যাত স্থান ও ঘটনা (the supreme court, the Russian Revolution), ট্রেন, প্লেন, বিমান (The Tista Express) প্রভৃতির নামের আগে বা এসব Proper Noun-এর আগে the বসে। তবে, একক পর্বত শৃঙ্গ (Everest), দ্বীপ (Swandip) প্রভৃতির আগে the বসে না।

10. **Incorrect :** A honest man of an European University talked to an one eyed man.
Correct : An honest man of a European University talked to a one eyed man.
Incorrect : He is a M.A, but his father is B.A.
Correct : He is an M.A, but his father is a B.A.
Note : সাধারণত consonant-এর আগে a এবং vowel-এর আগে an বসে। তবে word-এর প্রথম অক্ষর 'h' হলে এবং তা অনুচ্চারিত থাকলে, তার আগে an বসে এবং শব্দের শুরুতে vowel 'ইউ' (u)-এর মত উচ্চারিত হলে তার আগে a বসে। তাছাড়া one-এর আগে সব সময় a বসে।
Abbreviated শব্দের ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম অক্ষর vowel-এর মতো উচ্চারিত হলে তার আগে an এবং consonant-এর মতো উচ্চারিত হলে তার আগে a বসে।

Subject-Verb Agreement

11. **Incorrect :** One of the boys have got scholarship.
Correct : One of the boys has got scholarship.
Incorrect : This is one of the buildings which was destroyed in earthquake.
Correct : This is one of the buildings which were destroyed in earthquake.
Note : Verb সব সময় subject অনুযায়ী বসে, নিকটবর্তী Noun/Pronoun অনুযায়ী নয়। প্রথম Sentence এ Subject 'One' তাই Verb singular হয়েছে।
Relative Pronoun-এর পরবর্তী Verb ঐ Pronoun-এর Antecedent অনুযায়ী বসে। দ্বিতীয় example, which-এর antecedent buildings হওয়ায় Verb plural হয়েছে।

12. **Incorrect :** Sixty miles are a long distance.
Correct : Sixty miles is a long distance.
Incorect : Three thousand dollars are fairly good amount.
Correct : Three thousand dollars is a fairly good amount.
Incorrect : The United States of America are rich country.
Correct : The United States of America is a rich country.
Note : Collective number বুঝালে দৈর্ঘ্য, পরিমাণ, স্থান প্রভৃতি ক্ষেত্রে দেখতে plural মনে হলেও তা singular এবং verb singular হয়। সে কারণেই sixty miles এবং three thousand dollars-এর পরে singular verb গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে।

13. **Incorrect :** Anyone who work hard will succeed.
Correct : Anyone who works hard will succeed.
Incorrect : Somebody have been accused of theft.
Correct : Somebody has been accused of theft.
Note : Anyone, anybody, everyone, everbody, no one, none, nobody, someone, somebody, each, either, neither, one of প্রভৃতি Singular-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। তাই এসব word-এর পরে verb singular হয়।

14. **Incorrect :** No friend and no relative care for me.
Correct : No friend and no relative cares for me.
Incorrect : Every star and every planet are the handiwork of Allah.
Correct : Every star and every planet is the handiwork of Allah.
Note : Each, every ও no একাধিক Noun-এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে ঐ Noun গুলো and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলেও পরবর্তী Verb Singular হয়।

15. **Incorrect :** Three books only and no pen is required.
Correct : Three books only and no pen are required.
Note : And-এর পরে যদি no বা not থাকে, তবে Verb পূর্ববর্তী Noun বা Pronoun অনুসারে হয়।

16. **Incorrect :** I, you and he have been rewarded.
Correct : You, he and I have been rewarded.
Incorrect : Ruhit, you and I are guilty.
Correct : I, Ruhit and you are guilty.
Note : একই sentence-এ ভিন্ন ভিন্ন person-এর Noun ও Pronoun একত্রে থাকলে প্রথমে second person, এর পরে third person এবং সর্বশেষ first person বসে। দোষ স্বীকারের ক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে first person, তারপর third Person এবং শেষে second person বসে। এ ক্ষেত্রে কেউ কেউ প্রথমে First person তারপর Second Person এবং শেষে Third Person-এর ব্যবহারও করেন।

17. **Incorrect :** My brother and I did his work.
Correct : My brother and I did our work.
Incorrect : You and your brother have done his duty.
Correct : You and your brother have done your duty.
Incorrect : You, Ruhi and I did well in your examination.
Correct : You, Ruhi and I did well in our examination.
Note : ভিন্ন ভিন্ন person-এর subject and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে এবং এর মধ্যে First Person থাকলে Pronoun First Person-এ হবে এবং First Person-এর Subject না থাকলে এবং Second Person-এর subject থাকলে Pronoun Second Person-এর হবে।

18. **Incorrect :** I who is your teacher advise you to be honest.
Correct : I who am your teacher advise you to be honest.
Incorrect : I am the man who help you.
Correct : I am the man who helps you.
Note : Relative Pronoun তার পূর্ববর্তী (antecedent) Noun/Pronoun-এর Number, Person ও Gender অনুসরণ করে। এবং একাধিক Antecedent থাকলে সে ক্ষেত্রে নিকটকতম Antecedent-এর Number, Person ও Gender-কে অনুসরণ করে।

19. **Incorrect :** One should do his duty properly.
Correct : One should do one's duty properly.
Note : One-এর Pronoun হিসেবে British English-এ his ব্যবহারের অবকাশ নেই। বরং One-এর জায়গায় One কেই ব্যবহার করতে হয়। তবে American English-এ One-এর Pronoun হিসেবে his-এর ব্যবহার প্রচলিত আছে। মনে রাখতে হবে, আমাদের দেশে এখনো মূলত British English-ই অধিকতর ও ব্যাপকভাবে গ্রহণযোগ্য হয়ে আছে।

20. **Incorrect :** The Chairman and Chief patron were present.
Correct : The Chairman and Chief patron was present.
Incorrect : The Chairman and the Chief patron was present.
Correct : The Chairman and the Chief patron were present.
Note : And দ্বারা যুক্ত singular subject যদি একই ব্যক্তিকে বুঝায়, তাহলে তা signular হয় এবং তদানুসারে Verb বসে। আর And দ্বারা যুক্ত singular subject ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি বুঝালে সে ক্ষেত্রে তা plural হয় এবং ২য় example-এ তাই হয়েছে।

21. **Incorrect :** He as well as his brothers were brilliant.
Correct : He as well as his brothers was brilliant.
Incorrect : Rounak, together with her friends, were awarded.
Correct : Rounak, together with her friends, was awarded.
Note : Noun বা Pronoun-এর সাথে as well as, with, together with, along with, in addition to no less than, including,accompanied by প্রভৃতি দ্বারা Noun বা Pronoun যুক্ত হলে Verb পূর্ববর্তী অর্থাৎ প্রথম Subject অনুযায়ী নির্ধারিত হয়।

22. **Incorrect :** He or you is the best of all.
Coorrect : He or you are the best of all.
Incorrect : Either he or his brothers is guilty.
Correct : Either he or his brothers are guilty.
Note : Or, nor, but কিংবা either..., or, neither... nor দ্বারা একাধিক subject যুক্ত হলে verb-এর নিকটবর্তী subject-এর number ও person অনুযায়ী Verb-এর রূপ নির্ধারিত হয়। ওপরের উদাহরণেও তাই হয়েছে।

Tense/Right Form of Verb

23. **Incorrect :** He always went there.
Correct : He always goes there.
Incorrect : He normally got up early in the morning.
Correct : He normally gets up early in the morning.
Note : সাধারণত Always, regularly, often, sometimes, generally, usually, daily, everyday, normally, occasionally প্রভৃতি যুক্ত sentence present simple tense-এ হয়।

24. **Incorrect :** He just went there.
Correct : He has just gone there.
Incorrect : Did you see her lately?
Correct : Have you seen her lately.
Note : just, just now, already, recently, lately, ever, yet প্রভৃতি যুক্ত sentence সাধারণত Present Perfect Tense-এ হয় এবং এই British English রীতিটিই আমাদের এখানে গ্রহণযোগ্য। যদিও আমেরিকানরা ঐসব word যুক্ত sentence কে Past Tense-এও ব্যবহার করে। ওপরের Incorrect sentence গুলো সে অর্থে Incorrect নয় বরং Correct.

25. **Incorrect :** He is working for five hours.
Correct : He has been working for five hours.
Incorrect : He is ill since Monday last.
Correct : He has been ill since Monday last.
Note : নির্দিষ্ট সময় বা অনির্দিষ্ট সময় ধরে চলেছে এরকম বোঝাতে for বা since ব্যবহৃত হলে তার পূর্বের Verb-এর Present Perfect Continuous tense হয়।

26. **Incorrect :** He goes there last night.
Correct : He went there last night.
Incorrect : I meet him the day before yesterday.
Correct : I met him the day before yesterday.
Note : Last, last day, last night, last year, yesterday, ago, long since প্রভৃতি Phrase অতীতকাল নির্দেশক বলে এগুলো sentence-এ থাকলে Verb-এর Past Tense হয়।

27. **Incorrect :** Raju has been sleeping for 7 a.m.
Correct : Raju has been sleeping since 7 a.m.
Incorrect : Ripon has been writing since two hours.
Correct : Ripon has been writing for two hours.
Note : Present Perfect Continuous Tense-এ যদি কাজ শুরুর সময় নির্দিষ্ট করে উল্লেখ থাকে তাহলে Since এবং কাজের সময় ব্যাপক ও অনির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ থাকলে for বসে।

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Incorrect : Did you see her lately?
Correct : Have you seen her lately.
Note : just, just now, already, recently, lately, ever, yet প্রভৃতি যুক্ত sentence সাধারণত Present Perfect Tense-এ হয় এবং এই British English রীতিটিই আমাদের এখানে গ্রহণযোগ্য। যদিও আমেরিকানরা ঐসব word যুক্ত sentence কে Past Tense-এও ব্যবহার করে। ওপরের Incorrect sentence গুলো সে অর্থে Incorrect নয় বরং Correct.

25. **Incorrect :** He is working for five hours.
Correct : He has been working for five hours.
Incorrect : He is ill since Monday last.
Correct : He has been ill since Monday last.
Note : নির্দিষ্ট সময় বা অনির্দিষ্ট সময় ধরে চলেছে এরকম বোঝাতে for বা since ব্যবহৃত হলে তার পূর্বের Verb-এর Present Perfect Continuous tense হয়।

26. **Incorrect :** He goes there last night.
Correct : He went there last night.
Incorrect : I meet him the day before yesterday.
Correct : I met him the day before yesterday.
Note : Last, last day, last night, last year, yesterday, ago, long since প্রভৃতি Phrase অতীতকাল নির্দেশক বলে এগুলো sentence-এ থাকলে Verb-এর Past Tense হয়।

27. **Incorrect :** Raju has been sleeping for 7 a.m.
Correct : Raju has been sleeping since 7 a.m.
Incorrect : Ripon has been writing since two hours.
Correct : Ripon has been writing for two hours.
Note : Present Perfect Continuous Tense-এ যদি কাজ শুরুর সময় নির্দিষ্ট করে উল্লেখ থাকে তাহলে Since এবং কাজের সময় ব্যাপক ও অনির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ থাকলে for বসে।

28. **Incorrect :** Many years have passed since I had seen you.
Correct : Many years have passed since I saw you.
Incorrect : It is many years since I have written to you.
Correct : It is many years since I wrote to you.
Incorrect : It was long since I saw you last.
Correct : It was long since I had seen you last.
Note : *Since দ্বারা একাধিক clause যুক্ত হলে প্রথম clause Present Indefinite Tense বা Present Perfect Tense হলে পরের clause Past Indefinite Tense হয়। আর পূর্বের clause Past Indefinite Tense হলে পরের clause Past Perfect Tense হয়।*

29. **Incorrect :** The patient died before the doctor had come.
Correct : The patient had died before the doctor came.
Incorrect : He had passed the examination after he worked hard.
Correct : He passed the examination after he had worked hard.
Note : *Before conjunction হিসেবে দুটি Clause যুক্ত করলে পূর্বের Clause টি Past Perfect Tense এবং পরের Clauseটি Past Indefinite Tense হয়। আবার After দিয়ে যুক্ত দুটি Clause-এর পূর্বেরটি Past Indefinite Tense এবং পরেরটি Past Perfect Tense হয়।*

30. **Incorrect :** He did not ate rice last night.
Correct : He did not eat rice last night.
Incorrect : He does not goes to school.
Correct : He does not go to school.
Note : *Past Indefinite tense-এ auxiliary হিসেবে did বসলে মূল verb Present form-এ হয় এবং Present Indefinite Tense-এ Sentence-এর subject শুধু Third Person Singular Number হলে মূল Verb-এর সাথে 's' বা 'es' যুক্ত হয়। তবে সাহায্যকারী Verb থাকলে 's' বা 'es' তার সাথেই বসে। তখন মূল verb-এর সাথে 's' বা 'es' যুক্ত হয় না।*

31. **Incorrect :** Why you do it?
Correct : Why do you do it?
Or, Why did you do it?
Or, Why will you do it?
Note : *Interrogative sentence-এ Helping Verb কে subject-এর Number, Person ও Tense অনুযায়ী বসাতে হয়।*

32. **Incorrect :** No sooner had he reached the station than the train had started.
Correct : No sooner had he reached the station than the train started.
Incorrect : Hardly had he fired when/before the birds fly away.
Correct : Hardly had he fired when/before the birds flew away.
Note : *No sooner had... than; scarcely had.... before/when; Hardly had.... before/when এ than/when/before-এর পূর্বের অংশ Past Perfect Tense এবং পরের অংশ Past Indefinite Tense-এ হয়।*

33. **Incorrect :** Work hard lest you will fail.
Correct : Work hard lest you should fail.
Incorrect : Get ready quickly lest you will not catch the train.
Correct : Get ready quickly lest you should fail to catch the train.
Note : *Lest দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Clause-এর মধ্যে পরেরটির Verb-এর আগে should। আর lest যেহেতু Negative, তাই পরের Clauseটির Negative form ব্যবহার করা যায় না।*

34. **Incorrect :** You had better gone there.
Correct : You had better go there.
Incorrect : He will let you to enter the room.
Correct : He will let you enter the room.
Note : *Had better, had rather, would better, let, must, need, dare প্রভৃতির পরের Verbটি Present form-এ হয় এবং তার আগে to বসে না; to থাকলেও তা উঠে যায়।*

35. **Incorrect :** I found him to steal the pen.
Correct : I found him stealing the pen.
Incorrect : We worked hard passing.
Correct : We worked hard to pass.
Note : *একই sentence-এ দুটি Verb থাকলে পরবর্তী Verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। তবে উদ্দেশ্যে বুঝালে তার আগে to বসে।*

36. **Incorrect :** Would that I go to market.
Correct : Would that I could go to market.
Note : *Sentence-এর শুরু Would that দিয়ে হলে subject-এর পরে were/could be বসে এবং প্রদত্ত Verb-এর Present form হয়।*

37. **Incorrect :** Having did the work, I went out.
Correct : Having done the work, I went out.
Note : *Sentence-এ to be, to have ও having-এর পরে মূল Verb থাকলে তার Past Participle form হয়।*

38. **Incorrect :** You are accustomed to live a simple life.
Correct : You are accustomed to living a simple life.
Incorrect : I am looking forward to pass the test
Correct : I am looking forward to passing the test.
Note : *Accustomed to, look forward to সহ with a view to, be/get used to, habituted to, can not help, worth, mind, past with (preposition হিসেবে যখন ব্যবহৃত হয়) প্রভৃতিসহ সকল Preposition-এর পরে Verb-এর base form-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।*

39. Incorrect : It is high time he go there.
Correct : It is high time he went there.
Incorrect : I fancy I turn pale.
Correct : I fancy I turned pale.
Note : It is high time, it is time, wish, fancy প্রভৃতি ব্যবহৃত হওয়ার পর একই sentence-এ পরবর্তী মূল Verb Past Tense-এ হয়।

40. Incorrect : He speaks as if he knows everything.
Correct : He speaks as if he knew everything.
Incorrect : He ate as though he is hungry.
Correct : He ate as though he had been hungry.
Note : As if/As though যুক্ত বাক্যের প্রথম অংশ Present Indefinite Tense হলে পরের অংশ Past Indefinite এবং প্রথম অংশ Past Indefinite Tense হলে পরের অংশ Past Perfect Tense-এ হয়।

41. Incorrect : He will go before his brother will go.
Correct : He will go before his brother goes.
Incorrect : He will come after he goes.
Correct : He will come after he has gone.
Note : Before conjunction-এর আগের clause Future Indefinite Tense হলে পরের clause Present Indefinite Tense হয়। After-এর আগে Future Indefinite Tense হলে পরের Clause Present Perfect Tense হয়।

42. Incorrect : If you study hard, you succeed.
Correct : If you study hard, you will succeed.
Incorrect : If he came, I will go.
Correct : If he came, I would go.
Note : If clause Present Indefinite Tense হলে পরের Clauseটি Future Indefinite Tense হয়। আবার প্রথমে Clauseটি Past Indefinite Tense-এ হলে পরের clause-এ subject-এর পরে might/could/would বসে।

43. Incorrect : I saw a dead cow walking along the street.
Correct : While walking along the street, I saw a dead cow.
Incorrect : Whiling away time, I do not like my diciple.
Correct : I do not like my diciple whiling away time.
Incorrect : Written by me, the book is a classic one.
Correct : The book written by me is a classic one.

Note : ওপরের sentenceগুলোতে Participle-এর যথাযথ ব্যবহার হয়নি। বরং ভুল Sequence-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। Participle যে Noun/Pronoun কে qualify করে তার সাথে সঙ্গতি রক্ষা করে ব্যবহৃত না হলে তাকে বলে Misrelated/ unrelated/ disrelated participle। প্রথম উদাহরণে walking cow কে qualify করায় এটি ভুল। আসলে I কে qualify করতে হবে। দ্বিতীয় উদাহরণে whiling away-এর সাথে related noun my diciple। তৃতীয় উদাহরণে written qualify করবে book-কে।

44. Incorrect : If I was rich, I will help the poor.
Correct : If I were rich, I would help the poor.
Incorrect : If you had studied, you would succeed.
Correct : If you had studied, you would have succeeded.
Incorrect : Had I been king, I would develop the country.
Correct : Had I been king, I would have developed the country.
Note : If clauseটি unreal Past Tense 'to be verb'-এর স্থানে were বসে Main Clause simple future-এর Past form হয়। আবার If clauseটি Past Perfect Tense হলে Main Clause-এর গঠন হয় Subject + would have + main verb-এর Past Participle form। Had দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রেও এ নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য।

45. Incorrect : I have my rice cook.
Correct : I have my rice cooked.
Note : Sentence-এ have, has, had, get, got প্রভৃতি Verb Causative Verb-এর কাজ করে বলে ঐগুলোর পরবর্তী Verb Past Participle হয়।

46. কিছু Verb আছে যেগুলোর দ্বারা কর্তার ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ পায় এবং ঐসব Verb-এর পর that clause থাকলে ঐ clause-এর verb-এর সাথে s/es/ing/ed কিছুই যুক্ত হয় না। এ রকম verb গুলো হলো advise, ask, command, decree, demand, move, order, prefer, propose, recommend, request, require, stipulate, suggest, urge প্রভৃতি।
Example : The teacher suggested that he read regularly.
The authority proposed that the employee take seven days leave.

47. নিম্নলিখিত adjective গুলো ব্যবহৃত হলে আবার sentence গঠনের সময় একটি structure অনুসরণ করা হয়। Adjectve গুলো হলো : advised, important, imperative, mandatory, necessary, obligatory, proposed, recommended, required, suggested. Structure টি হলো It + be verb (যে কোনো tense-এর) + উপরোল্লিখিত যে কোনো adjective + that + subject + verb -এর simple form। এক্ষেত্রে verb গুলোর সাথে s/es/ing/d/ed/t কিছুই যুক্ত হয় না এবং American English অনুযায়ী verb-এর আগে shouldও বসবে না।
Example : It was suggested that he take the subject.
It has been proposed that we change our house.

Parallelism

48. **Incorrect :** The Bangladeshis work hard, grow rice and living happily.
Correct : The Bangladeshis work hard, grow rice and live happily.
Incorrect : The students need to be hard-working, regular and discipline.
Correct : The students need to be hard working, regular and disciplined.
Note : Sentence-এর শুদ্ধতার জন্য শব্দের ব্যবহারে বৈশিষ্ট্যগত সাদৃশ্য বজায় রাখা জরুরি। না হলে ভুল হয়, যাকে Lack of Parallelism বলে। প্রথম Sentence-এ দুটি Verb base form-এ থাকলেও পরেরটি gerund করা হয়েছে। তাই ভুল হয়েছে এ কারণে living কে live লিখতে হবে। দ্বিতীয় sentence-এ ছাত্রের বিবরণে adjective ব্যবহার করা হলেও শেষে Noun দেয়ায় ভুল হয়েছে। তাই Noun discipline কে adjective disciplined করা হয়েছে।

Redundancy

49. **Incorrect :** This is a new discovery/innovation/invention.
Correct : This a discovery/innovation/invention.
Incorrect : He will return back today.
Correct : He will return today.
Incorrect : He drew the final conclusion.
Correct : He drew the conclusion.
Incorrect : He has sufficient enough food to eat.
Correct : He has sufficient/enough food to eat.
Incorrect : They put forward same indentical idea.
Correct : They put forward same/ indentical idea.
Note : ওপরের sentence গুলোতে Reduandant বা অপ্রয়োজনীয় word বসেছে। তাই Incorrect এবং এ সমস্যার নাম Redundancy। যেমন—discovery/innovation বা invention new হয়। সুতরাং new অপ্রয়োজনীয়। অন্য sentence গুলোতে যথাক্রমে back (যেহেতু return অর্থ ফেরত দেয়া/আসা), final (যেহেতু conclusion final ই হয়) অতিরিক্ত অপ্রয়োজনীয় word। এভাবে নিচের sentence গুলোতে একই সমস্যা।
Incorrect : This is a true fact.
Correct : This is a fact.
Incorrect : Rabbi is my cousin brother.
Correct : Rabbi is my cousin.
Incorrect : He is comparatively better today.
Correct : He is better today/. He is comparatively well today.
Incorrect : We are united together.
Correct : We are united.

Use of Right Word

50. **Incorrect :** He is devoted to drinking.
Correct : He is addicted to drinking.
Incorrect : He is addicted to religion.
Correct : He is devoted to religion.
Incorrect : He refused the accusition.
Correct : He denied the accusation.
Incorrect : He did suicide.
Correct : He committed suicide.
Incorrect : He did long journey.
Correct : He made a long journey.
Incorrect : Hazi Mohammad Mohsin is notorious for his generosity.
Correct : Hazi Mohammad Mohsin is famous for his generosity.
Note : এখানে sentence গুলিতে word-এর inappropriate use-এর কারণে ভুল হয়েছে। কারণ ভালো কাজে মগ্নতা বোঝাতে devote আর মন্দ কাজে মগ্নতা বুঝাতে addict ব্যবহৃত হয়। পূর্বের কোনো জানা বিষয়/দোষ অস্বীকার বোঝাতে deny আর প্রস্তাব অস্বীকার করা বোঝাতে refuse ব্যবহৃত হয়। আবার sucide commit করে, do নয়, journey-এর সাথে make হয় do নয়। বিখ্যাত বোঝাতে famous এবং কুখ্যাত বোঝাতে notorious ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Omission and Commission

51. **Incorrect :** He recommended for this book.
Correct : He recommended this book.
Incorrect : She reached at the station.
Correct : She reached the station.
Incorrect : The police investigation into the case.
Correct : The police investigate the case.
Note : এখানে sentence গুলিতে অপ্রয়োজনে Preposition ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। কারণ recommend, reach,investigate-এর পরে সাধারণত preposition ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

52. **Incorrect :** He is better and supperior than me.
Correct : He is better than and superior to me.
Incorrect : She is prettier and intelligent than Suha.
Correct : She is prettier and more intelligent than Suha.
Note : Sentence গুলিতে প্রত্যেক word-এর জন্য নিজস্ব ও appropriate preposition ও modifier ব্যবহার করা হয়নি বলে ভুল হয়েছে। better-এর সাথে than হলেও superior-এর সাথে to বসে। prettier comparative degree হলেও intelligent-এর comparative degree-এর জন্য modifier more বসাতে হবে।

53. **Incorrect :** The weather of Switzerland is better than Bangladesh.
Correct : The weather of Switzerland is better than that of Banglaesh.
Incorrect : The roads of Chittagong are wider than Rangpur.
Correct : The roads of Chittagong are wider than those of Rangpur.
Note : ওপরের sentenceগুলোতে আসলে একস্থানের আবহাওয়ার সাথে অন্য স্থানের আবহাওয়া, আর রাস্তার সাথে রাস্তার তুলনা করা হয়েছে। অথচ ভুল sentenceগুলোতে তা করা হয়নি। তাই পরবর্তী অংশে pronoun that বা those ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।

54. **Incorrect :** My grandfather feels out of sort.
Correct : My grandfather feels out of sorts.
Incorrect : He left the country with bag and baggage.
Correct : He left the country bag and baggage.
Incorrect : She is a woman of letter.
Correct : She is a woman of letters.
Note : এখানে sentence গুলিতে প্রতিষ্ঠিত ও বহুল ব্যবহৃত phrase-এর ভুল ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। তাই ঐসব phrase শুদ্ধ করে লিখতে হয়েছে। আর সেগুলি হলো, out of sorts, bag and baggage, woman of letters.

More Discussion on Correction

ইংরেজিতে Correction অংশটি ব্যাপক হওয়ায় এ বিষয়টিকে অনেকেই ভয় পান। তবে কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়ম ও কৌশল আয়ত্ত করতে পারলে এ অংশেও পূর্ণ নম্বর পাওয়া সম্ভব। তেমন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কিছু Rule প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যাখ্যাসহ নিম্নে প্রদত্ত হলো। এর সাথে শিক্ষার্থীদের প্রস্তুতির সুবিধার্থে বিসিএস-এর বিগত পরীক্ষার সকল বাক্য শুদ্ধিকরণসহ অনুশীলনও দেয়া হলো, এগুলো পূর্ণ অনুশীলন করলে পরীক্ষার্থীদের এ অংশে প্রস্তুতি শতভাগ পূর্ণ হবে বলে আমরা আশাবাদী।

Rule-01 একটি বাক্যে দুটি ভাগ থাকলে প্রত্যেকটি ভাগে একই ধরনের Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples :

Incorrect : He was among the few who want to continue working on the project.
Correct : He is among the few who want to continue working on the project.
or, He was among the few who wanted to continue working on the project.
Explanation : এখানে বাক্যের উভয় অংশে একই সাথে হয়ত past অথবা present tense ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Rule-02 কিছু কিছু verb যেমন asked, believed, knew, forgot, remembered, reported, said, thought, told ইত্যাদির পর that থাকলে তার পরের অংশও past form-এ হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : I thought that he is coming today.
Correct : I thought that he was coming today.

Explanation : এখানে উপযুক্ত Rule অনুসারে That এর পরের অংশটিও past form এ হয়েছে। তবে that এর পরে চিরসত্য থাকলে এ বিধি প্রযোজ্য নয়। যেমন–
In the early 1500s, some sailors believed that the world is round.

Rule-03 সকল ক্ষেত্রে present tense-এর verb এর সাথে Past tense-এর Adverb-এর ব্যবহার পরিহার করতে হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : They asked him if he will help us.
Correct : They asked him if he would help us.
Incorrect : Between one thing and another, Charles does not finish typing his paper last night.
Correct : Between one thing and another, Charles did not finish typing his paper last night.
Incorrect : We do not receive mail yesterday because it was a holiday.
Correct : We did not receive mail yesterday because it was a holiday.
Explanation : এখানে Rule-এর সাথে সঙ্গতি রেখে উভয় অংশে অতীত কাল বা Past tense ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

Rule-04 মৃত ব্যক্তির কর্মকাণ্ড বুঝাতে কখনো present verbs ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Examples :

Incorrect : Just before he died, my friend who writes poetry published his first book.
Correct : Just before he died, my friend who wrote poetry published his first book.
Incorrect : Before he died, the man who lives across the street used to help me with my English
Correct : Before he died, the man who lived across the street used to help me with my English.

Rule-05 সকল ক্ষেত্রে Subject অনুযায়ী Verb বসবে। Subject এর Modifier অনুসারে verb বসবে না।

Examples :

Incorrect: His knowledge of languages and international relations aid him in his work.
Correct : His knowledge of languages and international relations aids him in his work.
Explanation :
এখানে His knowledge হচ্ছে Subject তাই verb এর সাথে s বসেছে।

Rule-06 Accompaniment অনুসারে কখনো Verb বসবে না, মূল Subject অনুসারে বসবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : The guest of honor, along with his wife and two sons, were seated at the first table.
Correct : The guest of honor, along with his wife and two sons, was seated at the first table.

Incorrect : Senator Davis, with his assistant and his press secretary, are scheduled to arrive in New York today.
Correct : Senator Davis, with his assistant and his press secretary, is scheduled to arrive in New York today.
Explanation : এখানে মূল বা শুরুতে যে Subject আছে সে অনুযায়ী Verb বসেছে।

Rule-07 Subject যদি দুয়ের অধিক হয় এবং তা যদি কমা (,) দ্বারা নির্দেশিত থাকে তাহলে verb বহুবচন হবে।

Examples :
Incorrect : The books, an English dictionary and a chemistry text, was on the shelf yesterday.
Correct : The books, an English dictionary and a chemistry text, were on the shelf yesterday.
Incorrect : Three swimmers from our team, Paul, Ed, and Jim, is in competition for medals.
Correct : Three swimmers from our team, Paul, Ed, and Jim, are in competition for medals.

Rule-08 There এবং Here এ শব্দ দুটির পরের Subject অনুসারে Auxiliary verb বসে।

Examples :
Incorrect : There was ten people in line already when we arrived.
Correct : There was ten pople in line already when we arrived.
Incorrect : Here are their house.
Correct : Here is their house.

Rule-09 নিম্নলিখিত Subject গুলো সবসময় Singular verb এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

anyone	either	neither	what
anything	everyone	no one	whatever
each	everything	nothing	whoever

Examples :
Incorrect : Everyone who majors in architecture and fine arts study History of Art 450.
Correct : Everyone who majors in architecture and fine arts studies History of Art 450.
Incorrect : Either of these buses go past the university.
Correct : Either of these buses goes past the university.

Rule-10 নিম্নলিখিত শব্দগুলো সবসময় Singular verb এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

audience	faculty	variety	
band	family	public	2, 3, 4, ... dollars
chorus	group	series	2, 3, 4, ... miles
class	majority	staff	
committee	orchestra	team	

তবে people শব্দটি সবসময় plural verb এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples :
Incorrect : Twenty dollars are the price.
Correct : Twenty dollars is the price.
Incorrect : Four miles are the distance to the office.
Correct : Four miles is the distance to the office.

Rule-11 Pronoun সবসময় Noun অনুসারে বসবে।

Examples :
Incorrect : If you want to leave a message for Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, I will be glad to take them.
Correct : If you want to leave a message for Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, I will be glad to take it.
Incorrect : Romana is interested in mathematics and their applications.
Correct : Romana is interested in mathematics and its applications.
Explanation : প্রথম বাক্যে a message এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে Mathematics-এর Pronoun হিসেবে it ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

Rule-12 Subject এবং Possessive Pronoun-এর সাথে মিল থাকতে হবে।

Examples :
Incorrect : Those of us who are over fifty years old should get their blood pressure checked regularly.
Correct : Those of us who are over fifty years old should get our blood presure checked regularly.
Incorrect : Wine tends to lose their flavor when it has not been properly sealed.
Correct : Wine tends to lose its flavor when it has not been properly sealed.

Rule-13 বাক্যে Impersonal Pronoun ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে খেয়াল রাখতে হবে যাতে তাতে মিল থাকে।

Example :
Incorrect : If one does not work hard, you cannot expect to succeed.
Correct : If one does not work hard, one cannot expect to succeed.

Rule-14 Subject এবং Appositive এর মধ্যে মিল থাকতে হবে। Appositive হলো বাক্যের এমন একটা অংশ যা Subject কে অনুসরণ করে।

Example :
Incorrect : The people in my class, mostly international student, are very friendly.
Correct : The people in my class, mostly international students, are very friendly.

Rule-15 -ing এবং –ed শব্দাংশ দুটি Verbal হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। Verbal, Modifier হিসেবে কাজ করে, এর পরের অংশ একটি Noun দ্বারা বা Pronoun দ্বারা শুরু হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Returning to her room, several pieces of jewelry, were missing.
Correct : Returning to her room, she found that several pieces of jewelry were missing.
Incorrect : Having been delayed by heavy traffic, it was not possible for her to arrive on time.
Correct : Having been delayed by heavy traffic, she arrived late.

Rule-16 –ing যুক্ত শব্দের সাথে Noun বা to ব্যবহৃত হয় না। তবে introductory verbal modifier এর পরে -ing যুক্ত শব্দ কিংবা passive construction ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Examples :

Incorrect : To protect yourself from dangerous exposure to the sun's rays, using a sun screen.
Correct : To protect yourself from dangerous exposure to the sun's rays, use a sun screen.
Incorrect : In order to take advantage of low air fares, to buy your tickets well in advance.
Correct : In order to take advantage of low air fares, buy your tickets well in a advance.
ব্যতিক্রম : With a view to এর পরে-ing যুক্ত শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন– I went to market with a view to shopping.

Rule-17 একই ধরনের ধারণায় একই ধরনের Grammatical Structure ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples :

Incorrect : Jane is young, enthusiastic, and she has talent.
Correct : Jane is young, enthusiastic, and talented.
Incorrect : The patient's symptoms were fever, dizziness, and his head hurt.
Correct : The patient's symptoms were fever, dizziness, and headaches.

Rule-18 বাক্যে Both থাকলে পরে and বসে এবং not only থাকলে but also বসে এবং verb এর একই রূপ হয়। এছাড়া and এবং but also পর শুধু verb টি বসে।

Examples :

Incorrect : The exam tested both listening and to read.
Correct : The exam tested both listening and reading.
Incorrect : He is not only intelligent but also he is creative.
Correct : He is not only intelligent but also creative.

Rule-19 বাক্যে Redundancy অর্থাৎ অপ্রয়োজনীয় অতিরিক্ত শব্দগুচ্ছ ত্যাগ করতে হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Mr. Davis knows a great deal in terms of the condition of the situation.
Correct : Mr. Davis knows a great deal about the situation.
Incorrect : Mary had always behaved in a responsible manner.
Correct : Mary had always behaved responsibly.

Rule-20 বাক্যে অপ্রয়োজনীয় শব্দের ব্যবহার পরিহার করতে হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : The money that I have is sufficient enough for my needs.
Correct : The money that I have is sufficient for my needs.
Incorrect : The class advanced forward rapidly.
Correct : The class advanced rapidly.

Rule-21 বাক্যে অতিরিক্ত Noun বা Pronoun থাকলে তা বাদ দিতে হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Steve he plans to go into business with his father.
Correct : Steve plans to go into business with his father.
Incorrect : My sister she found a store that imported food from our country.
Correct : My sister found a store that imported food from our country.

Rule-22 Transitive verb-এ Complement থাকবে। কিন্তু Intransitive verb-এ complement থাকবে না। Raise হলো transitive verb আর rise হচ্ছে intransitive verb.

Examples :

Incorrect : The flag is risen at dawn by an honor guard.
Correct : The flag is raised at dawn by an honor guard.
Incorrect : The landlord has risen the rent.
Correct : The landlord has raised the rent.

Rule-23 Lay হচ্ছে transitive verb আর lie হচ্ছে intransitive verb তাই Lay এর সাথে complement থাকবে, Lie এর সাথে থাকবে না।

Examples :

Incorrect : Her coat was laying on the chair.
Correct : Her coat was lying on the chair.
Incorrect : Why don't you lay down for a while?
Correct : Why don't you lie down for a while?

Rule-24 Set transitive verb তাই complement দরকার, পক্ষান্তরে, sit intransitive verb তাই complement লাগবে না।

Examples :

Incorrect : Please sit the telephone on the table by the bed.
Correct : Please set the telephone on the table by the bed.
Incorrect : Won't you set down?
Correct : Won't you sit down?

Rule-25 Tell এবং Say এর অর্থে মিল রয়েছে। তবে tell এর পরে সাধারণ complements থাকে কিন্তু say এর পরে সাধারণত একটি that দিয়ে আরম্ভ হওয়া clause থাকে।

Examples :

Incorrect : I have said the truth.
Correct : I have told the truth.
Incorrect : The girls told (that) they were hungry.
Correct : The girls said that they were hungry.

Rule-26 যদিও Let এবং Leave এর অর্থে মিল রয়েছে তথাপি তাদের অর্থে একটু পার্থক্যও রয়েছে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Although her doctor allowed her family to visit her, he wouldn't leave anyone else go into her room.
Correct : Although her doctor allowed her family to visit her, he wouldn't let anyone else go into her room.
Incorrect : Just let the paper in my mailbox.
Correct : Just leave the paper in my mailbox.

Rule-27 Borrow মানে কারো কাছ থেকে ধার নেয়া আর lend মানে ধার দেয়া।

Examples :

Incorrect : Would you please borrow me your pen?
Correct : Would you please lend me your pen?
Incorrect : She lent my key to get into the apartment, and lost it.
Correct : She borrowed my key to get into the apartment and lost it.

Rule-28 Do এবং Make-এর একই অর্থ কিন্তু Do এর পরে একটি complement থাকে যা কর্ম বুঝায় কিন্তু Make এর পরে এমন একটি complement ব্যবহৃত হয় যা verb থেকে উদ্ভূত।

Examples :

Incorrect : I really don't mind making the homework for this class.
Correct : I really don't mind doing the homework for this class.
Incorrect : Did you do a mistake?
Correct : Did you make a mistake?

Rule-29 নিম্নলিখিত শব্দগুলোর সাথে যুক্ত preposition সবসময় ব্যবহৃত হবে। এগুলো মুখস্থ করতে হবে।

accede to	conscious of	incapable of	on top of
according to	depend on	in conflict	prior to
approve of	effects on	inferior to	regard to
bored with	except for	in the near future	respect for
compete with	from time to time	knowledge of	responsible for
composed of	frown on	near; next to	similar to
concerned with	glance at, through	of the opinion	with regard to

Examples :

Incorrect : In recent years, educators have become more concerned of bilingualism.
Correct : In recent years, educators have become more concerned with bilingualism.
Incorrect : The customs of other countries are not inferior with those of our own country.
Correct : The customs of other countries are not inferior to those of our own country.

Rule-30 বাক্যে Noun, Verb ও Adjective form ব্যবহারের ব্যাপারে সতর্ক হতে হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : The agreeing is not legal unless everyone signs his name.
Correct : The agreement is not legal unless everyone signs his name.
Incorrect : Arranging have been made for the funeral.
Correct : Arrangements have been made for the funeral.

Rule-31 প্রত্যেকটি ইংরেজি বাক্যে কমপক্ষে একটি verb এবং একটি subject থাকতে হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : The prettiest girl in our class with long brown hair and brown eyes.
Correct : The prettiest girl in our class has long brown hair and brown eyes.
Incorrect : In my opinion, too soon to make a decision.
Correct : In my opinion, it is too soon to make a decision.

Rule-32 নিম্নলিখিত Verb গুলোর সাথে সাধারণত To বসে। Agree, decide, need, refuse, appear, hope, seem, arrange, tend, ask.

Examples :

Incorrect : We demand knowing our status.
Correct : We demand to know our status.
Incorrect : They didn't plan buying a car.
Correct : They didn't plan to buy a car.

Rule-33 নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলোর সাথে ing যুক্ত হবে।

admit	complete	deny
appreciate	consider	discuss
avoid	delay	enjoy
finish	practice	risk
keep	quit	stop
mention	recall	suggest
miss	recommend	tolerate
postpone	regret	understand

Examples :

Incorrect : She is considering not to go.
Correct : She is considering not going.
Incorrect : I miss to watch the news when I am traveling.
Correct : I miss watching the news when I am traveling.

Rule-34 নিম্নলিখিত phrase গুলোর সাথে ing যুক্ত verb ব্যবহৃত হবে।

approve of	do not mind	keep on
be better off	forget about	look forward to
can't help	get through	object to
count on	insist on	think about
		think of

Examples :

Incorrect : We can't help to wonder why she left.
Correct : We can't help wondering why she left.
Incorrect : We wouldn't mind to wait.
Correct : We wouldn't mind waiting.

Rule-35 কিছু অনিয়মিত Verb-এর past এবং past participle একই নয়।

Verb Word	Past Form	Participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become

Examples :

Incorrect : We eat dinner in Albuquerque on our vacation last year.
Correct : We ate dinner in Albuquerque on our vacation last year.
Incorrect : My nephew begun working for me about ten years ago.
Correct : My nephew began working for me about ten years ago.

Rule-36 Modal verb তথা can, may ইত্যাদির সাথে to বা ing ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Examples :

Incorrect : After you show me the way, I can to go by myself.
Correct : After you show me the way, I can go by myself.
Incorrect : Our friends might stopping to see us on their way to California.
Correct : Our friends might stop to see us on their way to California.

Rule-37 অতীতে নিশ্চিত কোনো একটা কারণে অন্য একটা ঘটনা ঘটেছিল এরূপ হলে must ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples :

Incorrect : The streets are wet; it should have rained last night.
Correct : The streets are wet; it must have rained last night.
Incorrect : This pen won't write; it can have run out of ink (in the past).
Correct : This pen won't write; it must have run out of ink (in the past).

Rule-38 Must একটি Modal. Must যদি be বা ing যুক্ত শব্দের আগে থাকে, তবে verb টি present form-এ হবে যদি conclusion বা সিদ্ধান্তটি বা ভাবার্থ present form-এ থাকে।

Examples :

Incorrect : The line is busy; someone should be using the telephone now.
Correct : The line is busy; someone must be using the telephone now.
Incorrect : He is taking a walk; he must have felt better now.
Correct : He is taking a walk; he must be feeling better now.

Rule-39 যদি must যুক্ত শব্দের verb দ্বারা এমন ক্রিয়া বুঝায় যা মাঝে মাঝে বা পুনরায় ঘটে তাহলে verbটির সাথে in বা এর পূর্বে to বসবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Her English is very good; she must spoken it often.
Correct : Her English is very good, she must to speak it often.
Incorrect : Carol always gets good grades; she should study a lot.
Correct : Carol always gets good grades; she must to study a lot.

Rule-40 Know-এর পরে সাধারণত Noun বসে। Know how- এর পরে infinitive বসে।

Examples :

Incorrect : I don't know to use the card catalog in the library.
Correct : I don't know how to use the card catalog in the library.
Incorrect : Do you know to type?
Correct : Do you know how to type?

Rule-41 Used to-এর পরে verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয় না। তবে Used to-এর পূর্বে be verb থাকলে সেক্ষেত্রে ing বসবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : She was used to get up early.
Correct : She used to get up early.
Incorrect : He was used to drink too much.
Correct : He used to drink too much.

Rule-42 Had better-এর সাথে শুধু Verb wordটি বসবে। Had better, Modal হিসেবে কাজ করে। এটি ভবিষ্যত উপদেশ ইঙ্গিত করে।

Examples :

Incorrect : We had better to check the schedule.
Correct : We had better check the schedule.
Incorrect : You had better don't go alone.
Correct : You had better not go alone.

Rule-43 Would rather শব্দদ্বয় Modal হিসেবে কাজ করে এবং এটা বর্তমান বা ভবিষ্যৎ সময়ে পছন্দ নির্দেশ করে।

Examples :

Incorrect : If you don't mind, I'd rather not going.

Correct : If you don't mind. I'd rather not go.

Incorrect : Greg would rather has a Pepsi than a beer.

Correct : Greg would rather have a Pepsi than a beer.

Rule-44 Would rather that এর পর verbটি past form-এ হবে তবে preference, present বা future সময়ের হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : I'd rather that you don't do that.

Correct : I'd rather that you didn't do that.

Incorrect : We'd rather that you should come tomorrow.

Correct : We'd rather that you came tomorrow.

Rule-45 আদেশ বা অনুরোধ বুঝাতে শুধু verb word ব্যবহৃত হয়। এ ধরনের verb-এর পূর্বে to বসে না।

Examples :

Incorrect : Would you please don't smoke.

Correct : Please don't smoke.

Incorrect : Please don't to park here.

Correct : Please don't park here.

Rule-46 Make অনেক সময় Causative হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তাই এই Make এর পরে Infinitive (Verb এর to যুক্ত form) কিংবা Gerund বসবে না।

Examples :

Incorrect : She made the baby to take a nap.

Correct : She made the baby take a nap.

Rule-47 Get, causative হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Causative এর ক্ষেত্রে একজন ব্যক্তি সরাসরি কাজ করেন না বরং পরোক্ষভাবে বা অন্যকে দিয়ে করান। এর পরে infinitive বসে। তবে বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে get এর পরে participle বসে।

Example :

Incorrect : Do you think that we can get Karen takes us to San Diego?

Correct : Do you think that we can get Karen to take us to San Diego?

Rule-48 Have causative হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। এরপরে সাধারণত Participle বসে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Tom had a tooth fill.

Correct : Tom had a tooth filled.

Rule-49 Let শব্দটি Causative হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে শুরুতে Verb word বসবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Professor Baker let us to write a paper instead of taking a final exam.

Correct : Professor Baker let us write a paper instead of taking a final exam.

Rule-50 Have যদি Causative হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে মূল Verb word বা Infinitive ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Incorrect : Bob said that he would help our finding the place.

Correct : Bob said that he would help us find the place.

Rule-51 If যুক্ত clause-এর verb-টি যদি present tense-এর হয় তাহলে পরবর্তী Clause future tense-এ হবে। তবে চিরসত্য বুঝালে পরের clauseটি present tense এরও হতে পারে।

Examples :

Incorrect : If water freezes, it has become a solid.

Correct : If water freezes, it becomes a solid.

Incorrect : If you put too much water in rice when you cook it, it got sticky.

Correct : If you put too much water in rice when you cook it, it will get sticky.

Rule-52 If যুক্ত clauseটি past tense-এর হলে পরের clause-এ would, could, might প্রভৃতি modals ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : If Jim's family meet Karen, I am sure that they would like her.

Correct : If Jim's family met Karen, I am sure that they would like her.

Rule-53 If যুক্ত Clauseটিতে had থাকলে পরবর্তী clause-এ would have এবং verb-এর past participle বসে।

Example :

Incorrect : If we had the money, we would have bought a new stereo system.

Correct : If we had had the money, we would have bought a new stereo system.

Rule-54 কোনো কিছু ঘটতে পারত এরূপ বুঝাতে were ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : If my daughter is here, I would be very happy.

Correct : If my daughter were here, I would be very happy. (My daughter is not here)

Rule-55 Unless-এর পরে Subject এবং verb-এর রূপ নির্ধারিত করে।

Example :

Incorrect : Dean never calls his father unless needs money.

Correct : Dean never calls his father unless he needs money.

Rule-56 নিম্নলিখিত শব্দগুলো that-এর পূর্বে বসে এবং importance বুঝায়। Ask, propose, demand, recommend, desire, request, insist, require, prefer, suggest, urge.

Examples :

Incorrect : The doctor suggested that she will not smoke.
Correct : The doctor suggested that she not smoke.
Incorrect : She ignored the suggestion that she gets more exercise.
Correct : She ignored the suggestion that she get more exercise.

Rule-57 নিম্নলিখিত শব্দগুলোর পরও শুধু verb word বসে। Present বা past form verb word বসে না। essential, imperative, important, necessary.

Example :

Incorrect : It is imperative that you are on time.
Correct : It is imperative to be on time.

Rule-58 উদ্দেশ্য বুঝাতে Infinitive ব্যবহৃত হলে সেক্ষেত্রে সবসময় to বসবে, for বসবে না।

Example :

Incorrect : Wear several layers of clothing for keep warm.
Correct : Wear several layers of clothing to keep warm.

Rule-59 বাক্য যদি Passive form-এ হয় তাহলে participle-এর পূর্বে Auxiliary verb ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং যার দ্বারা কার্যসম্পাদন বুঝাবে তার পরে by বসবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Laura born in Iowa.
Correct : Laura was born in Iowa.
Incorrect : Most of us are sponsored from our parents.
Correct : Most of us are sponsored by our parents.

Rule-60 ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কাজ সম্পাদন হওয়া উচিৎ বা অতীতে হওয়া উচিত ছিল, তা বুঝাতে Passive infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : The play was to be cancel, but it was only postponed.
Correct : The play was to be canceled, but it was only postponed.
Incorrect : The results of the exam are be announced tomorrow.
Correct : The results of the exam are to be announced tomorrow.

Rule-61 Need দ্বারা necessity বা প্রয়োজনীয়তা বুঝালে verbটির সাথে ing যুক্ত হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : His car needs to fix.
Correct : His car needs fixing.

Rule-62 It clause টি বিশ্বাস বা জ্ঞান নির্দেশ করে। এর সাথে that যুক্ত clause টিতে তাই একটি subject ও verb বসবে।

Example :

Incorrect : It is thought that our ancestors building this city.
Correct : It is thought that our ancestors built this city.

Rule-63 Have + Participle ব্যবহার করতে হয়। শুধু Have/Participle ব্যবহার করলে ভুল হবে।

Example :

Incorrect : I have took this medication since 1985.
Correct : I have taken this medication since 1985.

Rule-64 Have+ been + participle ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : The party has planned for two weeks.
Correct : The party has been planned for two weeks.

Rule-65 Will have-এর পরে Participle বসে। শুধু will ব্যবহার করলে ভুল হবে।

Example :

Incorrect : You will finished your homework by the time the movie starts.
Correct : You will have finished your homework by the time the movie starts.

Rule-66 Had hoped দ্বারা এমন আশা বুঝায় যা পূরণ হয়নি, তাই এর সাথে would ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Example :

Incorrect : We had hoped him staying longer.
Correct : We had hoped that he would stay longer.

Rule-67 কিছু কিছু verb-এর সাথে auxiliary verb বসবে। তাই শুধু verb অথবা -ing form of verb বসালে ভুল হবে।

Example :

Incorrect : The phone answered automatically.
Correct : The phone is answered automatically.

Rule-68 Subject হিসেবে pronoun ব্যবহৃত হলে তা Subject case pronoun form-এ বসবে। Object pronoun বসবে না।

Examples :

Incorrect : Frank and us are going to join the same fraternity.
Correct : Frank and we are going to join the same fraternity.
Incorrect : This is him speaking.
Correct : This is he speaking.

Rule-69 ব্যক্তিবাচক pronoun যদি complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে তাহলে pronounটি Object form-এ বসবে। Preposition-এর পরে Pronoun এর object form বসে।

Examples :

Incorrect : He always helps my wife and I with our tax returns.
Correct : He always helps my wife and me with our tax returns.
Incorrect : Just between you and I, this isn't very good price.
Correct : Just between you and me, this isn't a very good price.

Rule-70 - ing যুক্ত শব্দের পূর্বে সাধারণত possessive form of pronoun বসে। Possessive pronoun-এর পরিবর্তে the বসালে হবে না।

Examples :

Incorrect : We don't understand why you object to him coming with us.
Correct : We don't understand why you object to his coming with us.
Incorrect : How did you twist the ankle?
Correct : How did you twist your ankle?

Rule-71 Who শব্দটি person বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Which শব্দটি প্রাণহীন বস্তু বুঝাতে সাধারণতঃ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : There is someone on line two which would like to speak with you.
Correct : There is someone on line two who would like to speak with you.

Rule-72 Who বাক্যে বা Clause-এ Subject বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Whom ব্যবহৃত হয় Complement হিসেবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : I asked him who he was calling.
Correct : I asked him whom he was calling.
Incorrect : I know the candidate whom was elected.
Correct : I know the candidate who was elected.

Rule-73 Subject ও Complement একই ব্যক্তি হলে reflexive pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples :

Incorrect : I had to teach me to swim.
Correct : I had to teach myself to swim.

Rule-74 Mutual acts বা পারস্পরিক কাজ বুঝাতে Reciprocal Pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়। আর তা হতে পারে each other বা one another.

Incorrect : Family members love to each other.
Correct : Family members love each other.

Rule-75 Countable Noun-এর পূর্বে পরিমাণ বুঝাতে সংখ্যা ব্যবহৃত হলে nounটি সংখ্যা অনুযায়ী রূপ গ্রহণ করবে। অর্থাৎ একাধিক পরিমাণ বুঝালে Nounটি বহুবচন হবে। আর Uncountable Noun-এর সাথে The ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Examples :

Incorrect : We have twenty dollar left.
Correct : We have twenty dollars left.
Incorrect : The happiness means different things to different people.
Correct : Happiness means different things to different people.

Rule-76 অনেক সময় কিছু কিছু Noun, countable হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় অথচ সেগুলো Uncountable। এটা অর্থের উপর নির্ভর করে।

Examples :

Incorrect : She needs to find a work.
Correct : She needs to find work.
Incorrect : We need glass for the juice.
Correct : We need a glass for the juice.

Rule-77 Uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে a বা an বসবে না। তবে অনেক সময় Singular বা Plural বুঝাতে Uncountable noun-এর সাথে idiom ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : Do you have an information about it?
Correct : Do you have information about it?
Incorrect : A mail travels faster when the zip code is indicated on the envelope.
Correct : A piece of mail travels faster when the zip code is indicated on the envelope.

Rule-78 Kind এবং type এর পরে of বসে। Kinds of এবং types of, plural countable noun-এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : There are four kind of Coke now.
Correct : There are four kinds of Coke now.

Rule-79 একটি Infinitive বা Verb with ing সবসময় Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। শুরুতে verb word ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Example :

Incorrect : To working provides people with personal satisfaction as well as money.
Correct : To work provides people with personal satisfaction as well as money.

Rule-80 - ing formটি noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। এটাকে gerund বলেন। এর সাথে The বসবে।

Example :

Incorrect : Writing of letters is an art.

Correct : The writing of letters is an art.

Rule-81 That clause এর একটি Subject ও একটি verb থাকতে হবে।

Example :

Incorrect : Is likely that the library is closed.

Correct : That the library is closed is likely.

Rule-82 A এবং An যদিও 'এক' অর্থ বুঝায়। তবুও An ব্যবহৃত হয় শুরুতে Vowel-এর মতো উচ্চারিত হয় এমন শব্দের পূর্বে এবং A ব্যবহৃত হয় শুরুতে consonant-এর মতো উচ্চারিত হয় এমন শব্দের পূর্বে।

Examples :

Incorrect : It is a big decision to choose an University.

Correct : It is a big decision to choose a University.

Incorrect : Let's just wait an year or two before we get married.

Correct : Let's just wait a year or two before we get married.

Rule-83 একটি Qualifying phrase-এর পূর্বে Non count Noun থাকলে তার পূর্বে The বসে।

Example :

Incorrect : Poetry of Carl Sandburg is being read at the student union on Friday.

Correct : The poetry of Carl Sandburg is being read at the student union on Friday.

Rule-84 Non count Noun বা Plural count noun-এর পূর্বে কোন article না বসলে এটি all mean করে।

Examples :

Incorrect : The dormitories are noisy.

Correct : Dormitories are noisy.

Incorrect : I like the music.

Correct : I like music.

Rule-85 No Singular বা Plural count noun বা Uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ অনুযায়ী verb বসবে।

Example :

Incorrect : Bill told me that he has none friends.

Correct : Bill told me that he has no friends.

Rule-86 One of the এর পরে Plural Countable Noun হয়। One of the-এর সাথে Singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে Some of the এর পরে Noncount Noun হতে পারে।

Examples :

Incorrect : One of my friends are in the hospital.

Correct : One of my friends is in the hospital.

Incorrect : You should save some of the moneys.

Correct : You should save some of the money.

Rule-87 Few ব্যবহৃত হয় Plural countable noun-এর পূর্বে আর little ব্যবহৃত হয় uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে।

Examples :

Incorrect : John has very little friends.

Correct : John has very few friends.

Incorrect : There is few time to waste.

Correct : There is little time to waste.

Rule-88 Many ব্যবহৃত হয় Plural uncountable noun-এর সাথে আর Much ব্যবহৃত হয় Uncountable noun-এর সাথে।

Examples :

Incorrect : The letter was short because there wasn't many news.

Correct : The letter was short because there wasn't much news.

Incorrect : Peter and Carol don't have much children.

Correct : Peter and Carol don't have many children.

Rule-89 Little/few শব্দের অর্থ বেশি নয়। আর A little/A few অর্থ অল্প। তাই অর্থ বুঝে এ word গুলো ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Give me little butter, please.

Correct : Give me a little butter, please. (Some)

Incorrect : We have a little news about the plane crash.

Correct : We have little news about the plane crash. (not much)

Rule-90 Only a few এবং a large number of ব্যবহৃত হয় plural count noun-এর পূর্বে আর Only a little এবং a large amount of ব্যবহৃত হয় Non count noun-এর পূর্বে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Tom took only few pictures.

Correct : Tom took only a few pictures.

Incorrect : We will need only a few food for the picnic.

Correct : We will need only a little food for the picnic.

Incorrect : There are a small amount of Chinese restaurants in the city.
Correct : There are a small number of Chinese restaurants in the city.
Incorrect : The lab has a large number of equipment.
Correct : The lab has a large amount of equipment.

Rule-91 Almost এর পরে all বা all of the বসবে। Most of বসলে সাথে the বসবে। Almost all of the শব্দগুচ্ছ most of the এর চেয়ে অধিক বুঝায়।

Example :
Incorrect : There aren't enough car for all of us to go.
Correct : There aren't enough cars for all of us to go.

Rule-92 Enough এর পরে সাধারণত Plural count noun বসে তবে non count noun ও বসতে পারে তবে Singular count noun বসবে Adjective থাকলে infinitive এর আগে an বসবে না।

Examples :
Incorrect : There aren't enough car for all of us to go.
Correct : There aren't enough cars for all of us to go.
Incorrect : Her little car isn't big enough as to seat more than two people comfortably.
Correct : Her little car isn't big enough to seat more than two people comfortably.

Rule-93 তিনটি পরপর ধারাবাহিকভাবে সংশ্লিষ্ট Noun থাকলে প্রথমে One, তারপরে another এবং সর্বশেষে the other বসবে।

Example :
Incorrect : One of my roommates studies engineering, another studies business and the another studies computer science.
Correct : One of my roommates studies engineering, another (roommate) studies business, and the other (roommate) studies computer science.

Rule-94 Some এর পরে other এবং তার পরে the other বসে। পক্ষান্তরে some এর পরে others বসলে তার পরে The others/the rest বসে।

Example :
Incorrect : Some of these T-shirts are red, others are blue, and rest are white.
Correct : Some of the T-shirts are red, others are blue, and the rest are white.

Rule-95 একটা Singular countable noun-এর পূর্বে ordinal number থাকলে তার পূর্বে the বসবে।

Example :

the	ordinal number	count noun (singular)	I am outlining
the	sixth	chapter	in my notebook

Rule-96 যদি কোন Noun আরেকটি Noun কে qualify করে তবে qualifying nounটি অর্থাৎ adjectiveটি সবসময় singular হবে।

Example :
Incorrect : May I borrow some notebooks paper?
Correct : May I borrow some notebook paper?

Rule-97 Hyphenated adjective এ একাধিক Noun থাকলেও প্রত্যেকটি Noun হবে Singular form-এ।

Example :
Incorrect : They have a four months old baby.
Correct : They have a four month old baby.

Rule-98 ed যুক্ত adjective রেজাল্ট বা ফল বুঝায় আর ing যুক্ত noun কারণ বুঝায়।

Examples :
Incorrect : We were surprising by the results of the test.
Correct : We were surprised by the results of the test. (The results were surprising)
Incorrect : What an interested idea!
Correct : What an interesting idea! (We are interested)

Rule-99 একটি clause-এ so থাকলে পরবর্তী clause-এ that বসবে।

Example :
Incorrect : He is so slow as he never gets to class on time.
Correct : He is so slow that he never gets to class on time.

Rule-100 Such যুক্ত clauseটি cause নির্দেশ করে আর that যুক্ত clause রেজাল্ট নির্দেশ করে। Such এর ব্যবহৃত ady. এর আগে a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :
Incorrect : She is such nice girl that everyone likes her.
Correct : She is such a nice girl that everyone likes her.

Rule-101 Too এর পরে সাধারণত to থাকে।

Example :
Incorrect : This brand is too expensive for buy.
Correct : This brand is too expensive to buy.

Rule-102 Very শব্দটি কিছুতে গুরুত্ব বা জোর বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তাই এর সাথে কোনো Adjective ব্যবহারের দরকার নেই।

Example :
Incorrect : We went out to eat because we were too hungry.
Correct : We went out to eat because we were very hungry.

Rule-103 Verb of sense যেমন feel, sound, look, taste, smell এর পরে adjective বসে, adverb নয়।

Example :

Incorrect : The music sounds sweetly and soothing.

Correct : The music sounds sweet and soothing.

Rule-104 The same as দুইটি Noun এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয় কিন্তু The same যে কোনো Plural Noun এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। একইভাবে Similar to দুইটি Noun এবং Similar দুই বা ততোধিক Noun বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। some-এর পরে like থাকলে তা তুলে দিতে হবে। এবং এর পরিবর্তে as ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Example :

Incorrect : That car is almost the same like mine.

Correct : The car is almost the same as mine.

Rule-105 Like ব্যবহৃত হয় দুটি Noun এর মধ্যে তুলনা করতে আর alike ব্যবহৃত হয় দুই বা ততোধিক Noun এর মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝাতে। similar -এর পরে like তুলে to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples :

Incorrect : Cliff's glasses are similar like yours, but his cost a lot less.

Correct : Cliff's glasses are similar to yours, but his cost a lot less.

Or, Cliff's glasses and yours are similar, but his cost a lot less.

Incorrect : These suits are like.

Correct : This suit is like that suit.

Or, These suits are alike.

Rule-106 Quality Noun যেমন Age, height, color, length, price, size ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে তুলনায় as বসে। Quality Adjective যেমন– big, cheap এর পরও as বসে।

Example :

Incorrect : I want to buy a pair of shoes the same style like these I'm wearing.

Correct : I want to buy a pair of shoes the same style as these I'm wearing.

Rule-107 Different from ব্যবহৃত হয় দুটি Noun এর মধ্যে Compare করতে কিন্তু Different ব্যবহৃত হয় দুই বা ততোধিক Noun-এর মধ্যে Compare করতে। আর Differ verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এর রূপ Subject অনুসারে change হয়।

Examples :

Incorrect : A nursery school is different a day care center.

Correct : A nursery school is different from a day care center.

Or, A nursery school and a day care center are different.

Incorrect : Sharon is different of other women I know.

Correct : Sharon is different from other women I know.

Rule-108 Multiple Numbers যেমন– Half, twice, three times, four times, five times ইত্যাদির পর সাধারণত as much as বা as many as বসবে। As much বা as many এর পরে Multiple বসে না।

Examples :

Incorrect : This one is prettier, but it costs twice more than the other one.

Correct : This one is prettier, but it costs twice as much as the other one.

Incorrect : Bob found a job that paid as much twice as he made working at the library.

Correct : Bob found a job that paid twice as much as he made working at the library.

Rule-109 More than এবং Less than এর পরে একটি নির্দিষ্ট Number থাকবে। এগুলো ঐ Number থেকে সামান্য কম বা বেশি বুঝাবে। শুধু More বা Less ব্যবহার করা চলবে না। অনুরূপ as many as এবং as much as ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : More one hundred people came to the meeting.

Correct : More than one hundred people came to the meeting.

Incorrect : We expect as much as thirty people to come.

Correct : We expect as many as thirty people to come.

Incorrect : Many as ten planes have sat in line waiting to take off.

Correct : As many as ten planes have sat in line waiting to take off.

Incorrect : This room is more spacious as the other one.

Correct : This room is more spacious than the other one.

Rule-110 Degree of comparison-এর ক্ষেত্রে দুইটি বিষয়ের মধ্যে যখন তুলনা করতে হয় তখন Adjective-টি যদি দুই বা তিন syllable বিশিষ্ট হয় তাহলে More বা less ব্যবহৃত হয়। আর এক Syllable হলে শেষে er যুক্ত হয় তবে দুই Syllable Adjective-এর শেষে যদি y থাকে তাহলে তা i-এ পরিণত হবে এবং er যুক্ত হবে। আর দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনার ক্ষেত্রে comparative-er form ব্যবহার পরিহার করতে হবে। তখন Superlatives ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Example :

Incorrect : This room is more spacious as the other one.

Correct : This room is more spacious than the other one.

Incorrect : She is more prettier than all of the girls in our class.

Correct : She is the prettiest of all of the girls in our class.

Rule-111 অনিয়মিত Adjective এর ক্ষেত্রে এর শেষে নিয়মিত Adjective এর মতো - er বা - est যুক্ত হবে না। কিছু Irregular Adjectives হচ্ছে Bad, far, good, little, many, much ইত্যাদি।

Example :

Incorrect : His knowledge of English is gooder than that of his friend.

Correct : His knowledge of English is better than that of his friend.

Rule-112 Adverb ও দুই বা ততোধিক বিষয়ের মধ্যে তুলনায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। Adverb যদি একাধিক Syllable বিশিষ্ট হলে শেষে er ব্যবহৃত হবে না যদিও শেষে ly থাকে।

Example :

Incorrect : I wish we could see each other more frequenter.

Correct : I wish we could see each other more frequently.

Rule-113 যখন দুইটি comparatives এক সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন প্রথম Adjectiveটি cause এবং শেষোক্ত Adjectiveটি Result নির্দেশ করে। Lesser কখনো ব্যবহৃত হবে না। The এর পরিবর্তে As বসবে না। Adjective-এর শেষে er বসানো দরকার হলে তা বসাতে হবে।

Example :

Incorrect : The faster we finish, the soon we can leave.

Correct : The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.

Incorrect : The louder he shouted, less he convinced anyone.

Correct : The louder he shouted, the less he convined anyone.

Rule-114 Comparison-এর ক্ষেত্রে সতর্কতা অবলম্বন করতে হবে। আমরা ঢাকার আবহাওয়ার সাথে চট্টগ্রামের তুলনা করতে পারি না বরং ঢাকার আবহাওয়ার সাথে চট্টগ্রামের আবহাওয়ার তুলনা করতে পারি। এক্ষেত্রে Noun-এর বচনের দিকটিও খেয়াল করতে হবে। একই রকম বচন ব্যবহৃত হবে উভয় অংশে।

Example :

Incorrect : The rooms in the front are much noisier than the back.

Correct : The rooms in the front are much noisier than these of the back.

Incorrect : The English that is spoken in Canada is similar to the United States.

Correct : The English that is spoken in Canada is similar to that of the United States.

Rule-115 Between এবং Among একই অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হলেও Between ব্যবহৃত হয় দুটি Nouns এর ক্ষেত্রে কিন্তু Among তিন বা ততোধিক Nouns এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : The choice is between a vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry ice cream cone.

Correct : The choice is among a vanilla, chocolate and strawberry ice cream cone.

Incorrect : Rick and his wife can usually solve their problems among them.

Correct : Rick and his wife can usually solve their problems between them.

Rule-116 স্থানের ক্ষেত্রে In ব্যবহৃত হয়। সাধারণত বড় আয়তনের কোনো স্থানের পূর্বে, on সাধারণত মাঝারি ধরনের স্থানের পূর্বে এবং at ব্যবহৃত হয় ঠিকানার নম্বরের পূর্বে বা তুলনামূলক এক দম ছোট স্থানের ক্ষেত্রে। Streets এর পূর্বে on বসবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Let's take our vacation in the coast instead of in the mountains.

Correct : Let's take our vacation on the coast instead of in the mountains.

Rule-117 সাধারণত বছরের বা মাসের পূর্বে In বসে, দিবসের পূর্বে On বসে এবং ছোট সময়ের পূর্বে At বসে। তবে কিছু phrase ব্যতিক্রম, যেমন– in the morning, in the afternoon, at night, at noon ইত্যাদি এভাবেই ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Example :

Incorrect : The rainy season begins on July

Correct : The rainy season begins in July.

Incorrect : We came to the United States on 1997.

Correct : We came to the United States in 1997.

Rule-118 Besides অর্থ এছাড়াও, আরও কিন্তু Beside মানে পাশে, নিকটে। But যখন preposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এর অর্থ হয় Except।
Except to, Exception বা Excepting ইত্যাদি Except এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।

Example :

Incorrect : All of the group exception Barbara went to the lake.

Correct : All of the group but Barbara went to the lake.'

Or, All of the group except Barbara went to the lake.

Rule-119 Instead of ব্যবহৃত হলে তার পর একটি Noun, Adjective বা Adverb থাকবে, তবে Instead বাক্য বা একটি Clause-এর শেষে ব্যবহৃত হয় যা ঐ Noun, Adjective বা Adverb কে নির্দেশ করে যা পূর্বেই উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে। উভয়ের অর্থ— পরিবর্তে।

Example :

Incorrect : Bob's father wanted him to be an engineer instead a geologist.

Correct : Bob's father wanted him to be an engineer instead of a geologist.

Rule-120 উদাহরণ বুঝাতে Such as ব্যবহৃত হয় শুধু Such বা As such ব্যবহার হয় না।

Example :

Incorrect : Taking care of pets as such dogs and cats can teach children lessons in responsibility.

Correct : Taking care of pets such as dogs and cats can teach children lessons in responsibility.

Rule-121 Despite ও Inspite of এর অর্থ একই। Despite এর পরে of বসবে না, Inspite এর পরে of বসাতে হবে। বাক্য বা clause-এ এগুলো contradiction বুঝাবে।

Example :

Incorrect : Despite of the light rain, the baseball game was not canceled.

Correct : Despite the light rain, the baseball game was not canceled.

Or, Inspite of the light rain, the baseball game was not canceled.

Rule-122 Because of একটি Prepositional phrase। এটি সাধারণত Noun বা Noun phrase এর শুরুতে থাকে। Because হচ্ছে Conjunction, এটি একটি Subject ও একটি verb এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : She was absent because of her cold was worse.

Correct : She was absent because her cold was worse.

Rule-123 From যখন 'কারণ' অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এটির পূর্বে Adjective থাকে। এরপর Noun থাকলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয় না, Verb এর সাথে যুক্ত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : If you go early, you will just get nervous to waiting.

Correct : If you go early, you will just get nervous from waiting.

Rule-124 For দ্বারা উদ্দেশ্য বুঝালে তার পরে ing যুক্ত Noun হতে পারে, তবে এক্ষেত্রে Infinitive-এর ব্যবহারও করা যেতে পারে। By-এর পরে ing যুক্ত শব্দ বসে, Infinitive বসে না।

Example :

Incorrect : I bought a truck for to store my winter clothes.

Correct : I bought a trunk for storing my winter clothes.

Incorrect : You can win by to practice.

Correct : You can win by practicing.

Rule-125 সময়ের ক্ষেত্রে সময় শুরুর ব্যাপারে From এবং যে পর্যন্ত ব্যাপারটি ব্যপ্ত সে পর্যন্ত সময় উল্লেখ এর পূর্বে To বসে।

Example :

Incorrect : The ticket is valid from June and September.

Correct : The ticket is valid from June to September.

Rule-126 বাক্যে Both থাকলে তার পরে and বসবে, as well as, along with বসবে না। এক্ষেত্রে খেয়াল করতে হবে Both দিয়ে সংযুক্ত দুটি Noun, Adjective বা Verb এর গঠন কিন্তু একই রকমের হবে। তবে and এ পরে আবার Noun, Adjective বা verb এর গঠন কিন্তু একই রকম হবে। তবে and এ পরে আবার Noun, Adjective বা Adverb থাকলে as well as বসতে পারে।

Examples :

Incorrect : She speaks both English as well as Spanish at home.

Correct : She speaks both English and Spanish at home.

Incorrect : Virginia opened and a savings account and a checking account.

Correct : Virginia opened both a savings account and a checking account.

Incorrect : Both Mary, Ellen, and Jean are going on the tour.

Correct : Both Mary and Ellen as well as Jean are going on the tour.

Rule-127 Not only এর সাথে but also ব্যবহৃত হয় আর শুধু Not থাকলে but ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples :

Incorrect : The program provides only not theoretical classes but also practical training.

Correct : The program provides not only theoretical classes but also practical training.

Incorrect : It is not the money only the principle that makes me angry.

Correct : It is not the money but the principle that makes me angry.

Rule-128 So, too এবং also একই অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় কিন্তু so, auxiliary verb পূর্বে এবং too, also ব্যবহৃত হয় auxiliary verb এর পরে।

Example :

Incorrect : We are going to the concert, and so do they.

Correct : We are going to the concert, and so are they.

Or, We are going to the concert, and they are too.

Or, We are going to the concert, and they are also.

Rule-129 Neither এবং either যখন বাক্যে Negative sense-এ ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তারা একই অর্থ দেয়। Auxiliary verb এর পূর্বে আর either ব্যবহৃত হয় Auxiliary verb এবং not এর পরে।

Example :

Incorrect : She hasn't finished the assignment yet, and neither I have.

Correct : She hasn't finished the assignment yet, and neither have I.

Or, She hasn't finished the assignment yet, and haven't either.

Rule-130 পরিকল্পিত বা প্রত্যাশিত ফলাফলের ক্ষেত্রে So that বসে। তবে Spoken English-এ অনেক সময় শুধু so বসে।

Example :

Incorrect : He borrowed the money so he could finish his education.

Correct : He borrowed the money so that he could finish his education.

Rule-131 বাক্যে when ব্যবহৃত হয়ে future result বুঝালে when এর পরের clauseটি Present form-এ হবে, future form হবে না।

Example :

Incorrect : I will call you when I will return from my country.

Correct : I will call you when I return from my country.

Rule-132 প্রশ্নবোধক শব্দ যেমন– who, what, why, how ইত্যাদির পর do, does বা did বসে না যখন এসব প্রশ্নবোধক শব্দ conjunction হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Question word এর পরে Subject ও তার পরে Verb বসবে।

Example :

Incorrect : I didn't understood what did he say.

Correct : I didn't understand what he said.

Rule-133 Whoever, whomever, whatever ইত্যাদি শব্দ একবচন এবং ever অর্থ এখানে যদিও Any তবুও এগুলোকে এভাবেই ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : We can leave ever when Donna is ready.

Correct : We can leave whenever Donna is ready.

Incorrect : Order any what you like.

Correct : Order whatever you like.

Rule-134 Adverbs of manner-এর ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত –ly থাকে। এক্ষেত্রে Adjective ব্যবহারে করা চলবে না। Two words of an infinitive এর ক্ষেত্রে Adverb of manner বসে না।

Example :

Incorrect : From the top of the Empire State Building, tourists are able to clearly see New York.

Correct : From the top of the Empire State Building, tourists are able to see New York clearly.

Rule-135 Fast, hard এবং late এসব Adverbs of manner-এর ক্ষেত্রে শেষে– ly বসবে না।

Example :

Incorrect : Helen types fastly and efficiently.

Correct : Helen types fast and efficiently.

Rule-136 Sometime অর্থ ভবিষ্যতে যে কোনো সময়ে, যা অনির্ধারিত। Sometimes অর্থ মাঝে মাঝে, অনিয়মিতভাবে। Sometime, verb এর পরে ব্যবহৃত হয় আর Sometimes বাক্য বা clause-এর শুরুতে বা শেষে ব্যবহৃত হয়। When-এর উত্তরে সাধারণত Sometime এবং how often-এর উত্তরে সাধারণত Sometimes বসবে।

Example :

Incorrect : Let's have lunch sometimes.

Correct : Let's have lunch sometime. (no specific date in the future)

Rule-137 Never, not one, not once, not until, never again, only, rarely, very seldom প্রভৃতি শব্দাবলী না বাচক অর্থকে জোর দেয়। এগুলো সাধারণত বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে এবং এর পরেই Auxiliary verb বসে। Auxiliary verbটি অবশ্যই Subject ও verb-অনুসারে গঠিত হবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Never again they will stay in that hotel.

Correct : Never again will they stay in that hotel.

Incorrect : Only rarely an accident has occurred.

Correct : Only rarely has an accident occurred.

Rule-138 Once মানে একবার। When এর উত্তরে সাধারণত এটি ব্যবহৃত হয়। Once-এর পূর্বে That বসে না।

Example :

Incorrect : That once a student at State University, he is now an engineer for an American company.

Correct : Once a student at State University, he is now an engineer for an American company.

Rule-139 While একই সময় বুঝায়। এটাও when অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। While-এর পরিবর্তে when ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : When in Washington, D.C., they saw the Capitol Building where Congress meets.

Correct : While (tourists) in Washington, D.C., they saw the Capitol Building where Congress meets.

Rule-140 No longer অর্থ Not any more (আর নয়)। Not longer বা None longer ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Example :

Incorrect : We can not longer tolerate living with Terry.

Correct : We can no longer tolerate living with Terry.

Rule-141 For ব্যবহৃত হয় একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি বুঝাতে। Since ব্যবহৃত হবে Point of time বা নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের ক্ষেত্রে Since ব্যবহৃত হয়। For ব্যবহৃত হয় How long? এর Answer-এর ক্ষেত্রে। Since ব্যবহৃত হয় beginning when? এর Answer-এর ক্ষেত্রে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Mary has been on a diet since three weeks.

Correct : Mary has been on a diet for three weeks.

Incorrect : She has been living here before April.

Correct : She has been living here since April.

Rule-142 মাসের নির্দিষ্ট তারিখ বুঝাতে Ordinal Number ব্যবহৃত হয়। Cardinal number ব্যবহার করা চলবে না।

Example :

Incorrect : I have an appointment on the five of June at three o'clock.

Correct : I have an appointment on the fifth of June at three o'clock.

Rule-143 As high as এবং As soon as দ্বারা Limit বুঝায়। as এর পরিবর্তে to ব্যবহার করা যাবে না। As soon as এর পরে will বা শুধু verb word বসবে না বরং verb-এর present form বসবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : Since taxi fare from the airport may run as high to twenty dollars, I suggest that you take a limousine.

Correct : Since taxi fare from the airport may run as high as twenty dollars, I suggest that you take a limousine.

Incorrect : She will call you back as soon as she will finish dinner.

Correct : She will call you back as soon as she finishes dinner.

Rule-144 As a whole অর্থ সাধারণত (Generally). As a whole সাধারণত বাক্যের শুরুতে এবং wholly সাধারণত বাক্যের Auxiliary বা Main verb-এর পরে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

Incorrect : Wholly, we are in agreement.

Correct : As a whole, we are in agreement. (generally)

Incorrect : The house and all of its contents was as a whole consumed by the fire.

Correct : The house and all of its contents was wholly consumed by the fire. (completely)

Rule-145 Main clause বাক্যে স্বাধীন বাক্য হিসেবে কাজ করবে। তবে বাক্যে যদি dependent clause থাকে তবে তা that দিয়ে সাধারণত শুরু হয় এবং Main এর উপর নির্ভরশীল হবে। Independent clause না থাকলে বাক্যে that বসবে না।

Example :

Incorrect : Utensils and condiments that are found on the table by the door.

Correct : Utensils and condiments are found on the table by the door.

Rule-146 কখনো কখনো Dependent clause Main clause-এর মধ্যেও বসতে পারে। Clause Marker (that বা which) dependent clause-এর Subject হিসেবে কাজ করবে।

Examples :

Incorrect : The concert, is scheduled for Friday, has been canceled.

Correct : The concert, which is scheduled for Friday, has been canceled.

Rule-147 Dependent ও Independent উভয় clause-এর subject ও verb থাকে।

Example :

Incorrect : She knows that mistakes in grammar occasionally.

Correct : She knows that she makes mistakes in grammar occasionally.

Rule-148 কিছু কিছু dependent clauses-এর ক্ষেত্রে যেমন Adjective clauses এর ক্ষেত্রে clause Marker টি Main clause-এর Subject-কে Modify করে। Subject বা verb দ্বারা Adjective clause ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Example :

Incorrect : This is the way that coming the last time.

Correct : This is the way that we came the last time.

BCS Written Questions & Answers

34th BCS 2014

a. The secretary absented from the meeting.
Ans : The secretary absented himself from the meeting.

b. Can he play piano?
Ans : Can he play the piano?

c. The patient was born to the hospital.
Ans : The patient was carried to the hospital.

d. Each man and each boy did their best.
Ans : Each man and each boy did his best.

e. Everything including the books were bought.
Ans : Everything including the books was bought.

f. He made less mistakes than I.
Ans : He made less mistake than I.

g. Can you tell me where does he live?
Ans : Can you tell me where he lives?

h. I don't enjoy to look after children.
Ans : I don't enjoy looking after children.

33rd BCS 2012

a. Maradona was born in a poor family.
Ans : Maradona was born in a poor family.

b. Razi could not attend the meeting timely.
Ans : Razi could not attend the meeting on time.

c. This incident has occurred ten years ago.
Ans : This incident occured ten years ago.

d. Kalpona's father died due to a road mishap.
Ans : Kalpona's father died by a road mishap.

e. There is no alternative for knowledge acquisition.
Ans : There is no alternative to knowledge acquisition.

f. Let us ponder about this problem.
Ans : Let us ponder over this problem.

g. Our car took an U-tern near the Mohammadpur bus stand.
Ans : Our car took a U-turn near the Mohammadpur bus stand.

h. After Rapty completed her M. Ed., she joined a secondary school.
Ans : After Rapty had completed her M.Ed, she joined a secondary school.

32nd BCS 2012

a. **He is confident to get a scholarship.**
Ans : He is confident of getting a scholarship.

b. **He will come here just now.**
Ans : He has come here just now.

c. **One of the students are absent today.**
Ans : One of the students is absent today.

d. **Rahim refrained to pay the fee.**
Ans : Rahim refrained from paying the fee.

e. **I am here for about a week.**
Ans : I have been here for about a week.

f. **Do not speak a lie.**
Ans : Do not tell a lie.

g. **Everybody loves a cup of tea.**
Ans : Everybody likes a cup of tea.

31st BCS 2011

a. **Incor.** He is more junior than me.
Corre. He is junior to me.

b. **Incor.** The committee are doing a good job.
Corre. The committee is doing a good job.

c. **Incor.** Karim and not I am responsible.
Corre. Karim and not I is responsible.

d. **Incor.** He only is reliable.
Corre. Only he is reliable.

e. **Incor.** He was justice of the peace.
Corre. He was the justice of peace.

f. **Incor.** Guard from all errors.
Corre. Guard against all errors

g. **Incor.** He is a famous thief.
Corre. He is a notorious thief.

30th BCS 2011

a. **Incor.** What you would like to drink?
Corre. What would you like to drink?

b. **Incor.** She lives in 38 Middle Street.
Corre. She lives at 38 middle Street.

c. **Incor.** He cannot speak English like I do.
Corre. He cannot speak English as I can.

d. **Incor.** Why you were absent last Friday?
Corre. Why were you absent on Friday.

e. **Incor.** Which of these chairs did you sit for?
Corre. Which of these chairs did you sit on?

f. **Incor.** He touched with his hand the ball.
Corre. He touched the ball with his hand.

g. **Incor.** I told him to not come on Monday.
Corre. I told him not to come on Monday.

29th BCS 2010

a. **Incor.** He is confident to get a scholarship.
Corre. He is confident of getting a scholarship.

b. **Incor.** My car is inferior and less costly than yours.
Corre. My car is inferior to and less costly than yours.

c. **Incor.** He talks as if he knows everything.
Corre. He talks as if he knew everything.

d. **Incor.** Many people died by the explosion.
Corre. Many people died in the explosion.

e. **Incor.** The number of boys are increasing day by day.
Corre. The number of boys is increasing day by day.

f. **Incor.** It rained heavily in the morning, wasn't it?
Corre. It rained heavily in the morning, didn't it?

g. **Incor.** The rice of Bangladesh is better than Burma.
Corre. The rice of Bangladesh is better than that of Burma.

28th BCS 2009

a. **Incor.** He is capable to do his duties.
Corre. He is capable of doing his duties.

b. **Incor.** I believe God.
Corre. I believe in God.

c. **Incor.** He has come today morning.
Corre. He has come this morning.

d. **Incor.** Television is a wonderful discovery of modern science.
Corre. Television is a wonderful invention of modern science.

e. **Incor.** He gave me valuable informations.
Corre. He gave me some valuable information.

f. **Incor.** His English knowledge is poor.
Corre. His knowledge of English is poor.
g. **Incor.** He is my cousin brother.
Corre. He is my cousin.

25th BCS 2005

a. **Incor.** He asked me why I have been there.
Corre. He asked me why I had been there.
b. **Incor.** How was the accident occurred?
Corre. How did the accident occur?
c. **Incor.** Would you mind close the door?
Corre. Would you mind closing the door?
d. **Incor.** I do not know what is his name?
Corre. I do not know what his name is.
e. **Incor.** You have a lot of money, haven't it?
Corre. You have a lot of money, haven't you?
f. **Incor.** What you will do if you miss the train?
Corre. What will you do if you miss the train?
g. **Incor.** It is a nice poetry?
Corre. Is it a good poem?
h. **Incor.** He went to the airport in order to receiving his friend.
Corre. He went to the airport in order to receive his friend.
i. **Incor.** The thief ran out.
Corre. The thief ran away.
j. **Incor.** She got angry and started shouting to me.
Corre. She grew angry and started shouting at me.

24th BCS 2003

a. **Incor.** I shall write him tomorrow.
Corre. I shall write to him tomorrow.
b. **Incor.** He does not wish any reward.
Corre. He does not expect any reward
or/ He does not wish for any reward.
c. **Incor.** I shall wait you at the cinema.
Corre. I shall wait for you at the cinema
d. **Incor.** He pointed the map on the wall.
Corre. He pointed to the map on the wall.
e. **Incor.** My friend shared me his book.
Corre. My friend shared his book with me.

f. **Incor.** Can you supply me all I need.
Corre. Can you supply me with all I need?
g. **Incor.** Think a number and then double it.
Corre. Think of a number and then double it.
h. **Incor.** They a were listening the music.
Corre. They were listening to the music
i. **Incor.** He came and asked my book.
Corre. He came and asked for my book.
j. **Incor.** She explained me the matter.
Corre. She explained the matter to me.

23rd BCS 2001

a. **Incor.** Many a man die in plane crashes.
Corre. Many a man dies in plane crashes.
b. **Incor.** Science has developed fast in the 19th and 20th century.
Corre. Science developed fast in the 19th and 20th century.
c. **Incor.** It was announced by the radio.
Corre. It was announced on radio.
d. **Incor.** She prides on the success of her son.
Corre. She prides herself in the success of her son.
e. **Incor.** No less than ten passengers were injured.
Corre. Not fewer than ten passengers were injured.
f. **Incor.** Get the poem by memory.
Corre. Get the poem by heart.
g. **Incor.** He succeeded against the face of all opposition.
Corre. He succeeded in the face of all opposition.
h. **Incor.** He is the better of the three candidates.
Corre. He is the best of the three candidates.
i. **Incor.** The plane flew with a great speed.
Corre. The plane flew at a high speed.
j. **Incor.** Five thousand dollars are a big ammount.
Corre. Five thousand dollars is a big ammount.
k. **Incor.** He succeeded to get the job.
Corre. He succeeded in getting the job.
l. **Incor.** I saw a dead body walking by the river.
Corre. While walking by the river, I saw a dead man.

22nd BCS 2001

a. **Incor.** It is raining for three days.
Corre. It has been raining for three days.
b. **Incor.** My car is inferior and less costly than yours.
Corre. My car is inferior to and less costly than yours.
c. **Incor.** He has recently started a business.
Corre. He will start a business soon.
d. **Incor.** He took his birth in a village.
Corre. He was born in a village.
e. **Incor.** I insisted him to go there.
Corre. I insisted on his going there.
f. **Incor.** I shall take leave of you.
Corre. I shall take leave of you.
g. **Incor.** One should do one's duties.
Corre. One should do one's duties.
h. **Incor.** You have played instead of working
Corre. You have played instead of working.
i. **Incor.** His fifth paper was crushed.
Corre. His answer of the fifth paper was crushd.
j. **Incor.** You should refrain to make a noise.
Corre. You should refrain from making a noise.

21st BCS 2000

1. **Incor.** When four years old, Paul's father died.
Corre. Paul's father died when he was four years old.
2. **Incor.** Each of the actors made their entrance on time.
Corre. Each of the actors made his entrance on time.
3. **Incor.** Sitting on the top of the Pyramid, the camels looked very tiny.
Corre. As we sat on the top of the Pyramid, the camels looked very tiny to us.
4. **Incor.** Before I arrived, they had a serious quarrel.
Corre. They had a serious quarrel before I arrived.
5. **Incor.** The cost of food, clothing and household goods have risen considerably.
Corre. The cost of food, clothing and household goods has risen considerably.
6. **Incor.** If you work hard you will success in life.
Corre. If you work hard, you will succeed in life.
7. **Incor.** His hairs are gray.
Corre. His hair is grey.

8. **Incor.** Gold is brighter and precious than most other metals.
Corre. Gold is brighter and more precious than most other metals.
9. **Incor.** The man was arrested by the police who was innocent.
Corre. The man who was arrested by the police was innocent.
10. **Incor.** He is suffering from fever for a week.
Corre. He has been suffering from fever for a week.

20th BCS 1998-'99

1. **Incor.** I cannot accept fewer than fifty dollars for this article.
Corre. I can not accept less than fifty dollars for this article.
2. **Incor.** Being very tired, the alarm was not heard.
Corre. As he was tired, he could not heare the alarm.
3. **Incor.** Karim as like as his brother is an honest man.
Corre. Karim, like his brother, is an honest man.
4. **Incor.** There are trees on either sides of the road.
Corre. There are trees on both sides of the road.
5. **Incor.** A cluster of roses and daffodils are just outside my bedroom window.
Corre. A cluster of roses and daffodils is just outside my bedroom window.
6. **Incor.** Neither Habib nor his sister were present there.
Corre. Neither Habib nor his sister was present there.
7. **Incor.** The air was so cold that my hands almost freeze.
Corre. The air was so cold that my hand was almost frozen.
8. **Incor.** He drove to the edge of the river nearly.
Corre. He nearly drove to the edge of the river.
9. **Incor.** While on telephone, the water in the pot was being boiled over.
Corre. While she was talking on telephone, the water in the pot was being boiled over.
10. **Incor.** The application of technical methods and skills were not welcomed by the villagers.
Corre. The application of technical methods and skills was not welcomed by the villagers.
11. **Incor.** He was immediately anxious for starting.
Corre. He was anxious to start.
12. **Incor.** When eighteen, children are considered young adults.
Corre. At the age of eighteen, children are considered young adults.

18th BCS 1996-'97

1. **Incor.** Seeing the advancing army, all valuables were hidden under the stairwell.
Corre. Seeing the advancing army all valuables were hidden under the stair case.

2. **Incor.** Ejaj dislikes politics becaus he believes that they are corrupt.
   Corre. Ejaj dislikes politicians because he believes that they are corrupt.
3. **Incor.** He said that he will finish the project be May.
   Corre. He said that he would have finished the project by May.
4. **Incor.** Karim was exhausted so he decide to lay down for a little while.
   Corre. Karim was exhasuted so that he decided to lie down for a while.
5. **Incor.** The teacher always makes the students to stay in their seats.
   Corre. The teacher always makes the students stay in their seats.
6. **Incor.** Rarely Rahim forgets to do his homework.
   Corre. Rahim rarely forgets to do his homework.
7. **Incor.** I need both sugar as well as milk to bake the cake.
   Corre. I need both sugar and milk to bake the cake.
8. **Incor.** We went to the meeting despite of our heavy burden of work in the office.
   Corre. Went to the meeting despite our heavy burden of work in the office we .
9. **Incor.** The frightening hostages only wanted to be left alone.
   Corre. The frightened hostages only wanted to be left.
10. **Incor.** The carpenter joined the two beams together with long nails.
    Corre. The carpenter joined the two beams with long nails.
11. **Incor.** The introduction of all thess machines are sure to increase production.
    Corre. The introducing of all these machines is sure to increase production.
12. **Incor.** He went to the mosque to pray.
    Corre. He went to the mosque for saying his prayer.

17th BCS 1995-'96

1. **Incor.** Get the picture hanged in your room.
   Corre. Get the picture hung in your room.
2. **Incor.** Choose only such friends which you can trust.
   Corre. Choose only such friends as you can trust.
3. **Incor.** No lessthan one thousand people attended the meeting.
   Corre. No fewer than one thousand people attended the meeting.
4. **Incor.** Saw a dead horse walking along the road.
   Corre. While walking along the road, I saw a dead horse.
5. **Incor.** He is neither a poet nor philosopher.
   Corre. He is neither a poet nor a philosopher.
6. **Incor.** Let Munir and I go.
   Corre. Let Munir and me go.
7. **Incor.** He excels to speak English.
   Corre. He excels in speaking English.

8. **Incor.** One of my friend came to see me last day.
   Corre. One of my friends came to see me yesterday.
9. **Incor.** The childs as well as the mother was asleep.
   Corre. The children as well as the mother were asleep.
10. **Incor.** When he saw the thief, then he chased after him.
    Corre. When he saw the thief, he chased after him.
11. **Incor.** Are you going to participate the ceremony?
    Corre. Are you going to attend the ceremony?
12. **Incor.** The plane was landed just at 12 p.m.
    Corre. The plane landed just at 12 p.m.
13. **Incor.** He was servicing here sometime back.
    Corre. He served here sometime back.
14. **Incor.** He wants to admit to Dhaka College.
    Corre. He wants to get himself admitted into Dhaka College.
15. **Incor.** Airport is busy place.
    Corre. The airport is a busy place.
16. **Incor.** He wrote a novel, but before that he wrote an act-one play.
    Corre. He had written a one-act play before he worte a novel.

15th BCS 1993-'94

1. **Incor.** I am looking forward to see you.
   Corre. I am looking forward to seeing you.
2. **Incor.** Do you know who am I?
   Corre. Do you know who I am?
3. **Incor.** A friend of mine was died of cancer.
   Corre. A friend of mine died of cancer.
4. **Incor.** There is nothing to be afraid at night.
   Corre. There is nothing to be afraid of at night.
5. **Incor.** Selim is not interested for politics.
   Corre. Selim is not interested in politics.
6. **Incor.** I insist you to do this.
   Corre. I insist on your doing this.
7. **Incor.** What you can do now?
   Corre. What can you do now?
8. **Incor.** He is senior that you.
   Corre. He is senior to you.
9. **Incor.** I could not come as because I was ill.
   Corre. I could not come because I was ill.

10. **Incor.** We will discuss about the matter tomorrow.
    Corre. We will discuss this matter tomorrow.
11. **Incor.** It is I who to blame.
    Corre. It is I who am to blame.
12. **Incor.** Why you went there?
    Corre. Why did you go there?
13. **Incor.** Elephants are found in Asia and Africa.
    Corre. Elephants are found both in Asia and Africa.
14. **Incor.** Everyone of them are bound to fight for their country.
    Corre. Everyone of them is bound to fight for his country.
15. **Incor.** He came to see you yesterday isn't it?
    Corre. He came to see you yesterday, didn't he?
16. **Incor.** It has been raining since a long time.
    Corre. It has been raining for a long time.

13th BCS 1991-'92

1. **Incor.** Our teacher will not take the class today.
   Corre. Our teacher will not give the class today.
2. **Incor.** The food was very tasteful.
   Corre. The food was very tasty.
3. **Incor.** Of the two officers, who do you think is more senior?
   Corre. Of the two officers, who do you think is senior?
4. **Incor.** He is appointed as lecturer in the college.
   Corre. He is appointedas a lecturer of the collage.
5. **Incor.** My friend takes pride on his learning.
   Corre. My friend takes pride in his learning.
6. **Incor.** Do you approve the idea?
   Corre. Do you approve of the idea?
7. **Incor.** Many cattles were slaughtered on the occasion.
   Corre. Many cattle were slaughtered on the occasion.
8. **Incor.** He entered into the building by the main door.
   Corre. He entered the building through the main door.
9. **Incor.** Hardly did we reach the station when the train left.
   Incor. Hardly had we reached the station when the train left.
10. **Incor.** The meeting was participated by all the members of the committee.
    Corre. The meeting was attended by all the members of the committee.
11. **Incor.** The book is yet to see light of the day.
    Corre. The book is yet to see the light of the day.

12. **Incor.** So far I know he is innocent.
    Corre. So far as I know he is innocent.
13. **Incor.** What name shall I call you?
    Corre. By what name shall I call you?
14. **Incor.** He expects his furnitures to arrive soon.
    Corre. He expects his furniture to arrive soon.
15. **Incor.** Bread and egg are my favourite breakfast.
    Corre. Bread and egg is my favourite breakfast.
16. **Incor.** Whom do you think you are?
    Coree. Who do you think your are?/What do you think of you?

11th BCS 1990-'91

1. **Incor.** He announced that he will take the plane to Dhaka.
   Corre. He announced that he would take the plane to Dhaka.
2. **Incor.** They all rejected that idea of the Captain's.
   Corre. They all rejected that idea of the Captain.
3. **Incor.** He knew Mr. Khan stopped smoking five years before.
   Corre. He knew that Mr. Khan had stopped smoking five years ago.
4. **Incor.** Badal is the fastest of the two boys.
   Corre. Badal is the faster of the two boys.
5. **Incor.** The basket containing ten apples were made of cane.
   Corre. The basket containing ten apples was made of cane.
6. **Incor.** None of us are perfect.
   Incor. None of us is perfect.
7. **Incor.** They came to meet my friend and I.
   Corre. They came to meet my friend and me.
8. **Incor.** We spent the evening like in the old days.
   Corre. We spent the evening as in the old days.
9. **Incor.** All the members were not present.
   Corre. All members were not present.
10. **Incor.** On arriving in Dhaka, his friends met him at the station.
    Corre. On his arrivial Dhaka, his friends met him at the station.
11. **Incor.** Dhaka University is sometimes called Oxford of the East.
    Corre. Dhaka University is sometimes called the Oxford of the East.
12. **Incor.** He said that the earth moved around the sun.
    Corre. He said that the earth moves round the sun.
13. **Incor.** It has been raining since two days.
    Corre. It has been raining for two days.

14. **Incor.** Walking down the road a bus hit Mr. Khan.
    Corre. While Mr. Khan was walking down the road a bus hit him.
15. **Incor.** Shakespeare wrote many poetry.
    Corre. Shakespeare wrote many pieces of poetry.

10th BCS 1989-'90

1. **Incor.** It is an independant newspaper.
   Corre. It is an independent newspaper.
2. **Incor.** The United Nations have a tremendous job before it.
   Corre. The United Nations has a tremendous job before it.
3. **Incor.** When a boy or a girl enters college, they find it very different from high school.
   Corre. When a boy or a girl enters into college, they find it very different from high school.
4. **Incor.** Guard against mispellings.
   Corre. Guard against misspellings.
5. **Incor.** Last year the people began to realise how much she has contributed.
   Corre. Last year the people began to realise how much she had contributed.
6. **Incor.** The affect of the storm was devastating.
   Corre. The effect of the storm was devastating.
7. **Incor.** By the evening the auditorium was already full.
   Corre. By the evening the auditorium was full.
8. **Incor.** He agreed with his friend's plan.
   Corre. He agreed to his friend's plan.
9. **Incor.** The recurrence of identical sounds help to awake the emotion.
   Corre. The recurrence of identical sounds helps awaken the emotions.
10. **Incor.** Employ whomever is willing to work.
    Corre. Employ whoever is willing to work.
11. **Incor.** The worker has reasonable secure future.
    Corre. The worker has a reasonably secured future.
12. **Incor.** The current was swift, but they could not swim to shore.
    Corre. The current was swift, so he could not swim to shore.
13. **Incor.** I was surely sorry for the rude behaviour.
    Corre. I was very sorry for the rude behaviour.
14. **Incor.** Taking our seats, the game started.
    Corre. When we took our seats, the game started.

F

Preposition

আটটি প্রকরণের একটি হলো Preposition। Preposition-কে বিশ্লেষণ করলে অর্থ দাঁড়ায় এ রকম— Pre অর্থ পূর্ব, আর Position অর্থ অবস্থান। অতএব Preposition অর্থ পূর্ব-অবস্থান। যে Word বা Wordসমষ্টি Noun বা Pronoun অথবা Noun equivalent-এর পূর্বে বসে বাক্যের অন্যান্য অংশের সাথে ঐ Noun বা Pronoun অথবা Noun equivalent -এর সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করিয়ে দেয়, তা-ই Preposition.

গঠন, কার্য এবং ব্যবহারের ভিত্তিতে Preposition-কে ছয় ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা–

i. Simple Preposition
ii. Double Preposition
iii. Compound Preposition
iv. Phrase Preposition
v. Participle Preposition and
vi. Disguised Preposition.

i. **Simple Preposition :** Simple Preposition মূলত একটি word দ্বারা গঠিত হয়। যেমন– at, on, off, of প্রভৃতি।

ii. **Double Preposition :** দুটি Simple Preposition একত্রে যুক্ত হয়ে একটি Preposition-এর মতো কাজ করলে তাকে Double Preposition বলে। যেমন Upon (up + on), within (with + in) প্রভৃতি।

iii. **Compound Preposition :** Noun, Adjective বা Adverb-এর পূর্বে simple Preposition যুক্ত হয়ে যে Preposition গঠিত হয়, তাকে Compound Preposition বলে। যেমন—about (on + by + out), behind (by + hind) প্রভৃতি।

iv. **Phrase Preposition :** দুই বা ততোধিক Preposition বা দুই বা ততোধিক Preposition ও অন্য word মিলে যদি একক Prepositionরূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাকে Phrase Preposition বলে। যেমন : by means of, in front of প্রভৃতি।

v. **Participle Preposition** :Present Participle অথবা Past Participle Preposition-এর মতো ব্যবহৃত হলে, তাকে Participle Preposition বলে। যেমন—

Past — The man went past me.

Regarding — I know nothing regarding this matter.

vi. **Disguised preposition** : কখনো কখনো on, at, of, per prepositionsগুলোর পরিবর্তে a বা o ব্যবহৃত হয়। এ রকম a এবং o-কে Disguised Preposition বলে। যেমন—

He gets up at 8 o'clock (o = of)

They went a hunting (a = on)

Sentence-এর যথার্থতা নিশ্চিত করতে Preposition-এর ব্যবহার অপরিহার্য হলেও নিজস্ব অর্থ প্রকাশের দিক থেকে অত্যন্ত গৌণ, এমনকি স্থান বিশেষে অনুপস্থিত বলে মনে হয়। অথচ একটু তলিয়ে মনোযোগ দিয়ে লক্ষ্য করলে দেখা যাবে, কোনো Preposition-ই (শুধু idiomatic use এবং phrase-এর অংশ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হওয়া ছাড়া) তার মৌলিক বা প্রাথমিক বা মূল অর্থ পুরোপুরি বিসর্জন দেয় না। বরং অধিকাংশ বা প্রায় সবক্ষেত্রেই নিজস্ব অর্থ বজায় রেখেই Preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়। এদিক থেকে Preposition ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে Preposition-এর মূল অর্থের সাথে পরিচিত হয়ে তা মাথায় রাখলে এর ব্যবহার অনেকাংশে সহজ হবেই। অনেক সময় একই ক্ষেত্রে প্রায় কাছাকাছি কিংবা একই অর্থে একাধিক Preposition ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন—

→ ইতিবাচক অবস্থান ও গন্তব্যের ক্ষেত্রে— at, to, on, onto, in, into
→ উৎস বা নেতিবাচক অবস্থান বুঝাতে— away, from, off, out of
→ পারস্পরিক অবস্থান— over, above, under, below, beneath,
→ দূরত্বমূলক অবস্থান by, beside, with, near (to), close to, opposite, between, among, amongst, amid, amidst, around, round, about.
→ দূরত্ব অতিক্রম— across, through, past, up, down.
→ ফলশ্রুত অর্থে— from, out, of প্রভৃতি
→ ব্যাপ্ত অবস্থান— over, throughout, with প্রভৃতি।
→ সময় প্রকাশে— at, on, in, by
→ স্থায়িত্ব— for, during, over, through, throughout, from.... to, upto, before, after, since, till, untill, by, between ... and
→ কারণ ও গতিবিধি— for, from, because of, on account of, etc.
→ উদ্দেশ্য ও উদ্দিষ্ট গন্তব্য— for
→ লক্ষ্য— for, to, at
→ উৎস বা উৎপত্তি — from

→ ধরন— like, with, in ..... manner
→ উপায়— by, with, without
→ সহ বা সাথে অর্থে— with
→ সমর্থন ও বিরোধিতা— for, with, against
→ সত্ত্বেও অর্থে— in spite of, despite, but for, with all প্রভৃতি।
→ রেফারেন্সে— with reference to, with regard to, as for প্রভৃতি।
→ নেতিবাচক শর্ত— but for
→ প্রতিক্রিয়া— at, to
→ স্ট্যান্ডার্ড— for, at

Preposition-এর এতো সব interrelation এবং 'diverse use' দেখে অপ্রতিভ হওয়ার কিছু নেই। বরং এই বৈচিত্র্যপূর্ণ ব্যবহারের মধ্যেও প্রত্যেকটি Preposition-এর নিজস্ব অর্থের অস্তিত্ব থাকে। এখন আমরা ব্যবহারের ব্যাপকতা ও পরীক্ষার গুরুত্বের দিক বিবেচনা করে কিছু Preposition ব্যবহারের মৌলিক কিছু নিয়মের দিকে দৃষ্টিপাত করবো।

To

Preposition হিসেবে to গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ও বহুল ব্যবহৃত হলেও 'infinitive to'তেই আমাদের চোখ পড়ে বেশি। অথচ Preposition হিসেবে সর্বাধিক ব্যবহৃত simple preposition-এর একটি এটি। অর্থগত দিক থেকে 'to' multi-dimensional. সাধারণত 'to' এ, এর, পর্যন্ত, পরিণতি, তুলনা, অনুযায়ী, উদ্দেশ্য, প্রভৃতি অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

1. কোনো স্থানে বা দিকে অর্থে—
   Go to the south. He has gone to school.
2. পর্যন্ত অর্থে—
   Suvo folded the pant to the knee.
   Wash yourself from head to feet.
   Life means waiting from birth to death.
3. উপনীত হওয়া বা পরিণতি অর্থে—
   The leader was shot to death.
   Burn the paper to ashes.
4. মুখোমুখি বা ঘেষাঘেষি অর্থে—
   Talk to him face to face.
   Stick the stamp to the envelope.
5. এর অর্থে—
   Industry is the key to success.
   Who is Shuha to you?

6. উদ্দেশ্য বা অনুসারে অর্থে—
   Send the book to him.
   He buys every thing to my choice.
7. তুলনা বা অনুপাত বুঝাতে—
   We won the game by four goals to zero.
   As the cat is to the tiger, so is crocodile to the dynosaur.
8. সময় বাকি আছে বুঝাতে—
   It is quarter to ten.
   How long it is to lunch?

At

1. তুলনামূলকভাবে ছোট স্থান ও নির্দিষ্ট কোনো স্থিরবিন্দু বোঝাতে–
   He lives at Luxmibazar in Dhaka.
   Open at page 30.
   Meet me at the railway station.
2. সময় নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে—
   Come to the office at 7 P.M.
   Nazrul became famous at the age of 21.
   এভাবে, at down, at first, at noon, at night কিন্তু at day নয়।
3. মাত্রা বোঝাতে—
   I drive at 70 km per hour.
   I run at the speed of a lion.
4. মূল্য বোঝাতে—
   Mango sells at 50 taka per kg.
   I bought the shirt at Tk. 200.
5. লক্ষ্য করা বা তাকানোর ক্ষেত্রে—
   Look at the bird.
   He aims at the tiger.
6. বিদ্রূপ বা মুখ ভেংচানোর ক্ষেত্রে—
   Do not laugh at the poor.
   He faces at me.
7. ঝুঁকি নেয়ায় বা ভয়াবহ পরিণতিতে—
   He went there at the risk of his own life.
   Agamemnon saved the nation at the cost of his daughter.

8. দক্ষতা প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে—
   Ruhi is good at mathematics.
   Ruma is bad at games and sports.
9. সাধারণত ধারাবাহিক অবস্থা বোঝাতে—
   The people are at liberty now.
10. একক প্রচেষ্টার ক্ষেত্রে—
    Drink the glass of water at a time.
11. চরম অবস্থা বা সীমা প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে—
    At first
    At last
    At best
    At worst

Of

বাংলায় of-এর অর্থ মূলত 'র' বা 'এর'। of ব্যবহৃত হয় এরকম প্রায় সবক্ষেত্রেই এ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

1. কোনো কিছু দিয়ে তৈরি অথবা কারো দ্বারা নির্মিত, সৃষ্ট বা রচিত কোনো কিছু বোঝাতে—
   Give me a ring of gold.
   I like houses made of brick.
   Recite from a poem of Nazrul.
   Sing a song of Lalon Shah.
2. কোনো সম্পর্ক ও গভীর সম্বন্ধ বা উৎস বোঝাতে—
   Ranbindranath was a man of West Bengal.
   Rabindranath comes of a noble family.
   Everybody likes the Sweetmeats of Natore.
   The President of Bangladesh visits the USA.
3. মালিকানা বা অধিকার বোঝাতে—
   He lives in the house of his uncle.
   This is a book of my brother.
4. কারণ বোঝাতে—
   He died of over eating.
5. একই জিনিসের অভিন্নতা বা অবিচ্ছিন্নতা বোঝাতে—
   He lives in the city of Dhaka.
   He died at the age of seventy.
   Dhaka is called the city of mosques.

6. ধারণ ক্ষমতার পূর্ণতা বোঝাতে—
   Give me a glass of water.
   I bought a sack of rice.
7. সম্পূর্ণ কোনো কিছুর অংশ বা সমষ্টির এক বা একাধিক সংখ্যা বোঝাতে–
   He earns a lot of money.
   They have a herd of sheep.
   A section of the society is poor.
8. 'বিদ্যমান' অবস্থা বোঝাতে—
   Majid is a man of character.
   Bangladesh is a country of peace and happiness.

After

After একাধারে Conjuction এবং Preposition হিসেবে ব্যাপকভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এখানে Preposition হিসেবে after-এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হয়েছে। After অর্থ মূলত পরে হলেও Prepostion হিসেবে after আরো একাধিক অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

1. পরে ঘটে এরকম অর্থে—
   Where will you go after dinner?
   He will meet us after the meeting.
   I attended the meeting after my friends.
2. পিছু নেয়া বা ধাওয়া করা অর্থে–
   We ran after the snatcher.
   Do not hanker after money.
3. পরিকল্পনা, style বা অন্য কিছু অনুসরণ বা অনুকরণ করা অর্থে–
   The museum is built after my design.
   This pen was bought after my choice.
   He is named after his father.
4. ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে—
   We entered one after another.
5. সত্ত্বেও অর্থে—
   After all his efforts, he failed to convince me.

About

1. কোনো বিষয়ে বা কোনো কিছু সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলা বা করা অর্থে—
   I am telling you about my career.
   Let us talk about our business.

2. প্রায় অর্থে—
   He is about six feet.
   I need about six thousand taka.
3. চারিদিকে অর্থে—
   There is a lake about the locality.
   Wrap the piece of cloth about my finger.

In

1. সময় বোঝাতে বা কোনো সময়ের মধ্যে বোঝাতে—
   I will come in an hour.
   I will do it in a week.
2. স্থান বোঝাতে—
   I live in Dhaka.
   He lives in Canada.
3. অবস্থা বোঝাতে—
   His health is in bad condition.
   He fainted in fear.
   Don't talk in anger.
4. কোনো কিছুতে অবস্থান বা অন্তর্ভুক্তি বোঝাতে—
   There is important information in the article.
   I have found much potentialities in him.
5. পোশাকে সজ্জিত অবস্থা বা বিশেষ ধরনের কোনো কিছু সাজানো অর্থে–
   He is in full shirt.
   Stand in a line.
6. কোনো কিছুতে আশ্রয় নিয়ে কিছু করা অর্থে—
   He is busy in business/politics.
   He writes to me in English.

On

1. উপরে বোঝাতে—
   Keep the box on the shelf.
2. তারিখ/ সময় বোঝাতে—
   Meet me on Monday.
   She will come to me on 10 July.

3. কোন কিছু সম্বন্ধে—
   Ruhi delivered a speech on Marxism.
   Write an essay on Agriculture.
4. নির্ভরশীলতা বোঝাতে—
   We live on rice.
5. কোনো উপলক্ষে—
   Greetings on birthday.
6. চলমান অবস্থা বোঝাতে—
   He is on a trip to Thakurgaon.
7. প্রভাবিত করা বা চাপানো অর্থে—
   The film inflicted much influence on me.
   Tax is lavied on us by the government.
8. প্রান্তঘেষা অবস্থা বোঝাতে—
   Our village is on the Buriganga.
9. অনুসারে অর্থে—
   He acted on my advice.
10. অব্যবহিত পরেই—
    On hearing this, she swooned.
11. কোনো কিছুর জোরে—
    He was released on the ground of his ill health.
12. পক্ষে কাজ করা অর্থে—
    He is on the committee.

For

1. 'জন্যে' অর্থে—
   It is a gift for Ruhi.
   What can I do for you?
2. কারণে অর্থে—
   We could not go out for rain.
   He was disqualified for mental disorder.
3. সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি বোঝাতে—
   He has been reading for an hour.
   He has been absent for three days.

4. বিনিময় বোঝাতে—
   I have bought it for five taka.
   How much have you paid for it.
5. কারো পক্ষ বোঝাতে—
   I will fight for him.
   I am speaking for him.
6. পরিবর্তে বোঝাতে—
   He acted for his father.
7. সত্ত্বেও অর্থে—
   For all his riches, he is unhappy.
8. উদ্দেশ্যে বা দিকে অর্থে—
   The ship is bound for Singapore.
9. প্রতীক বা প্রতিনিধি উপস্থাপন অর্থে—
   What does red colour in national flag stand for?

By

1. কোনো পথে যাতায়াত বা গমনার্থে—
   I shall go there by land/ air/ water/ boat/ launch/ bus/ train.
   [Exceptions : on foot, on horseback]
2. পাশে বোঝাতে—
   The building is just by the bazar.
   He sat by me yesterday.
3. পরিমাপের ক্ষেত্রে—
   The house is 10 feet by 15 feet.
4. কাছাকাছি সময় বোঝাতে—
   He will get back by Monday.
   He will come by 4 p. m.
5. কোনো ব্যক্তি কর্তৃক সম্পাদিত বা লিখিত বা রচিত অর্থে—
   The letter was written by me.
   This is a poem by Rabindranath Tagore.
6. অনুযায়ী বা অনুসারে—
   You are guilty by our law.
   What is the time by your watch now.

7. শপথ বোঝাতে—
   He swore by Allah.
8. ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে—
   His health is improving day by day.
   He passed the tests one by one.
9. অবস্থান বা বৈশিষ্ট্য বোঝাতে—
   He is gentle by nature.
   He is a teacher by profession.
10. নিজে নিজে বা 'একা একা' অর্থে—
    He lives by himself.

But

But মূলত conjunction হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলেও noun, adverb এবং preposition হিসেবেও এর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ব্যবহার রয়েছে। এখানে preposition হিসেবে But-এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হয়েছে।

1. ব্যতীত বা ছাড়া অর্থে—
   Give me all but this pen.
   He attends office everyday but Friday.

Before

1. কোনো সময় বা ধারার আগে ঘটে এরকম অর্থে—
   He passed SSC examination before 1992.
   Your turn will come before me.
2. সম্মুখে বোঝাতে—
   He stood before me.
   He fainted before me.
3. অধিকতর গুরুত্ব প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে—
   He always emphasizes hard work before brain.
   We want prevention before cure.
4. বিবেচনার জন্য—
   He put proposal before the Chairman.

Behind

1. পিছনে অর্থে—
   He came behind you.
   He shouted from behind the wall.

2. অসাক্ষাতে—
   You curse him behind his back.
3. বিলম্বে অর্থে—
   You are behind time.
4. সমর্থন বা সাহস যোগানো—
   Don't get frightened. We are behind you.

Under

1. নিচু স্থানে বা কোনো কিছুর নিচে বোঝাতে—
   We took rest under a banyan tree.
   Keep the bag under the table.
2. কারো অধীন কাজ করা বা কোনো অবস্থায় থাকা অর্থে :
   I am doing M. Phil under Mr. Rumi.
   Try to keep the naughty boys under control.
3. প্রক্রিয়াধীন অবস্থা বোঝাতে—
   He can work hard under pressure.
   Your proposal is under consideration.
4. শাসনামল বোঝাতে—
   Were we in peace under Earshad?
5. শ্রেণী বিভাজন অর্থে—
   Sort out the pens under class I and class 2.
6. অনুযায়ী বা অনুসারে অর্থে—
   Under the term, he would be punished if he fails to repay.

Off

Off মূলত adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে adjective ও preposition হিসেবে এর ব্যাপক ব্যবহার আছে। এখানে preposition হিসেবে off-এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হয়েছে।

1. ঘেঁষে নয় দূরে এ রকম বোঝাতে—
   Be off my sight
   Take the chair off the room.
2. বিচ্ছিন্নতা, বিচ্যুত অর্থে—
   Take the shoes off your feet.
   Get the spot off your clothes.

3. অভ্যস্ততা থেকে দূরে বোঝাতে—
The patient is off his meal.
For some reasons, he is off his jovial mood.

4. সমুদ্রের কাছাকাছি বোঝাতে—
We went off the shore.

With

1. কোনো ব্যক্তির সাথে বোঝাতে—
She lives with her parents.
I spent the vacation with my friends.

2. কাজের কোনো উপকরণ বোঝাতে—
Do not play with safety match.
I do every thing with my own hands.

3. সত্ত্বেও অর্থে—
With all his learning, he is dishonest.

4. বস্তুবাচক বা গুণবাচক অবস্থা প্রকাশ করতে—
He looked at her with fixed eyes.
He works with confidence.

5. পক্ষে বা বিপক্ষে বোঝাতে—
Babur fought with Ibrahim Lodi.
Bahram Khan was always with Akbar.

6. কোনো বিষয়ে বা ব্যাপারে—
Be careful with knife.

Some Preposition's : Differences and Uses

- **In/At :** বড় স্থান বা সময়ের পূর্বে in এবং অপেক্ষাকৃত ছোট স্থান বা সময়ের পূর্বে at বসে। তবে সময়ের পূর্বে in বসলে তারপর noun-এর পূর্বে the বসে। কিন্তু সময়ের পূর্বে at বসলে তারপর the বসে না।
উল্লেখ্য, morning, evening, afternoon-এর পূর্বে in এবং night, noon, dusk, dawn-এর পূর্বে at বসে।
He lives at Moghbagar in Dhaka.
He came to me at 7 p m in 2002.

- **In/Into :** কোনো কিছুর ভেতরে কারো বা কোনো কিছুর অবস্থানের স্থিতিশীলতা বুঝাতে in এবং অবস্থানের গতিশীলতা বা রূপান্তর বোঝাতে into বসে।
The studentes are in the class room.
The teacher enters into the classroom.

- **On/In/At :** দিন বা তারিখের আগে on, মাস বা বছরের আগে in এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে at বসে।
I joined the job at 8 am on Saturday in 2002.

- **In/Within :** সাধারণত ভবিষ্যৎ কালে নির্দিষ্ট ব্যাপক সময়ের শেষ মুহূর্ত বোঝাতে in এবং ঐ সময়ের মধ্যে বোঝতে within বসে।
I will be back in a week. (সপ্তাহের মধ্যে)
I will be back within a week. (সপ্তাহের শেষ দিকে)

- **In/By/Before/After :** ভবিষ্যৎ কালে ব্যাপক সময়ের মধ্যে বোঝাতে in এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে by/before ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং অতীত কালে ব্যাপক সময়ের পরে after ব্যবহৃত হয়।
She will come back in a week.
She will come back by 3 pm.
She came back home after one month.

- **In/On/To :** সীমার মধ্যে অবস্থান বোঝাতে in, সীমার বাইরে অবস্থান বোঝাতে to এবং সীমার মধ্যে উপরিভাগে অবস্থান বোঝাতে on ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Rangpur is in the north of Bangladesh.
The Bay of Bengal is to the south of Bangladesh.
Tajindong is on the south of Bangladesh.

- **Since/From/For :** নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে Since বসে এবং তা সব সময় Perfect বা Perfect Continuous Tense এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। From সব tense এ-ই নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং For ব্যাপক সময়ের পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
It has been raining since Monday.
It has been raining for a week.
It did not rain from January.

- **By/ With :** যে করে তার পূর্বে by বসে এবং যে যন্ত্র বা হাতিয়ার ব্যবহার করে করা হয় তার পূর্বে with বসে।
The snake was killed by the boy with a stick.

- **Between/Among :** দুয়ের মধ্যে between এবং দুইয়ের অধিক হলে among ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Divide the fruits between Rasel and Rubel/among Juhi, Jasmine and Yesmin.

- **Beside/Besides :** পাশে অর্থে beside এবং অধিকন্তু অর্থে besides ব্যবহৃত হয়।
He sits beside me.
Besides the pond I like the house.

- **Above/On/Over :** তল স্পর্শ করে থাকলে on এবং তলের ওপরে থাকলে over বসে। স্পর্শহীন অবস্থায় above বসে।
  The ball is on my head.
  The shade is over my head.
  The sky is above us.
- **Under/Below :** কোনো তলের নিচে থাকলে Under এবং তল স্পর্শ করে থাকলে below ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Keep the basket under the table.
  There is a bag below the box.
- **Except/Without :** বাদ দিয়ে বা ব্যতিরেকে অর্থে except এবং ছাড়া বা নেই অর্থে without ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  I like him except his hair style.
  I can not do without him.
- কিছু কিছু word আছে যেগুলোর পরে নির্দিষ্ট কিছু Preposition বসে। এ রকম কিছু word-এর list নিচে দেয়া হলো :

1. নিম্নলিখিত **Noun**গুলোর পর **Preposition 'For'** বসে।
   Affection, ambition, anxiety, apology, appetite, aptitude, blame, candidate, capacity, compassion, compensation, contempt, craving, desire, esteem, fitness, fondness, guarantee, leisure, liking, match, motive, need, opportunity, partiality, passion, pity, prediction, pretext, relish, remorse, reputation, surety.
2. নিচের **Noun** গুলোর পর **Preposition 'with'** বসে।
   Acquaintance, alliance, bargain, comparison, conformity, enmity, intercourse, intimacy, relations.
3. নিচের **Noun** গুলোর পর **Preposition 'of'** বসে।
   Abhorrence, assurance, charge, distrust, doubt, experience, failure, observance, proof, result, want.
4. নিচের **Noun** গুলোর পর **Preposition 'to'** বসে।
   Access, accession, allegiance, alternative, antidote, antipathy, approach, assent, attachment, attention, concession, disgrace, dislike, encouragement, enmity, exception, incentive, indifference, invitation, key, leniency, likeness, limit, menace, obedience, objection, obstruction, opposition, postscript, preface, reference, repugnance, resemblance, sequel, submission, succession, supplement, temptation, traitor.

5. নিচের **Noun** গুলোর পর **Preposition 'From'** বসে।
   Destinence, cessation, deliverance, descent, digression, scope, exemption, inference, respite.
6. নিচের **Adjectives** ও **Participles**-এর পরে **Preposition 'to'** বসে।
   Abhorrent, acceptable, accessible, accustomed, addicted, adequate, adjacent, affectionate, agreeable, akin, alien, alive, amenable, analogous, applicable, appropriate, beneficial, callous, common, comparable, condemned, conducive, conformation, congenial, consecrated, contrary, creditable, deaf, derogatory, detrimental, devoted, disastrous, due, entitled, equal, essential, exposed, faithful, fatal, foreign, hostile, indispensable, indulgent, inimical, insensible, inured, irrelevant, favourable, hurtful, immaterial, impervious, indigenous, limited, lost, loyal, material, natural, necessary, obedient, obliged, offensive, opposite, painful, partial, peculiar, pertinent, pledged, preferable, prejudicial, prior, profitable, prone, reduced, related, relevant, repugnant, responsible, restricted, sacred, sensitive, serviceable, subject, suitable, suited, supplementary, tantamount.
7. নিচের **Adjective** ও **Participle**-এর পরে **Preposition 'in'** বসে।
   Absorbed, abstemious, accomplished, accurate, assiduous, backward, bigoted, correct, defective, deficient, experience, diligent, enveloped, fertile, foiled, honest, implicated, interested, involved, proficient, remiss, temperate, versed.
8. নিচের **Adjectives** ও **Participles**-এর পরে **Preposition 'with'** বসে।
   Acquainted, afflicted, beset, busy, compatiable, conplaint, consistent, contemporary, contented, contrasted, conversant, convulsed, delighted, deluged, disgusted, drenched, endowed, fatigued, fired, gifted, infatuated, infected, infested, inspired, intimate, invested, overcome, popular, replete, satiated, satisfied, touched.
9. নিচের **Adjectives** ও **Participles** গুলোর পর **Preposition 'of'** বসে।
   Accused, acquitted, afraid, apprehensive, apprised, assured, aware, bereft, bought, cautious, certain, characteristic, composed, confident, conscious, convicted, convinced, covetous, defrauded, deprived, desirous, destitute, devoid, diffident, distrustful, dull, easy, envious, fearful, fond, greedy, guilty, heedless, ignorant, informed, innocent, irrespective, lame, lavish, negligent, productive, proud, regardless, sanguine, sensible, sick, slow, subversive, sure, suspicious, tolerant, vain, void, weary, worthy.

10. নিচের Adjectives ও Participles গুলোর পর 'for' Preposition-টি বসে।

Anxious, celebrated, conspicuous, customary, designed, destined, eager, eligible, eminent, fit, good, grateful, notorious, penitent, prepared, proper, qualified, ready, sorry, sufficient, useful, zealous.

11. নিচের Verb গুলোর পর Preposition 'to' বসে।

Accede, adapt, adhere, allot, allude, apologize, appoint, ascribe, aspire, assent, attain, attend, attribute, belong, conduce, conform, consent, contribute, lead, listen, object, occur, prefer, pretend, refer, revert, stoop, submit, succumb, surrender, testify, yield.

12. নিচের Verb গুলোর পর Preposition 'from' বসে।

Abstain, alight, cease, debar, derive, derogate, desist, detract, deviate, differ, digress, dissent, elicit, emerge, escape, exclude, preserve, prevent, prohibit, protect, recoil, recover, refrain.

13. নিচের Verb-গুলোর পর Preposition 'with' বসে।

Associate, bear, clash, coincide, comply, condole, cope, correspond, credit, deluge, disagree, dispense, expostulate, fill, grapple, intrigue, meddle, part, quarrel, demonstrate, side, sympathize, vie.

14. নিচের Verb গুলোর পর Preposition 'of' বসে।

Acquit, beware, boast, complain, despair, die, disapprove, dispose, divest, dream, heal, judge, repent, taste.

15. নিচের Verb গুলোর পর Preposition 'for' বসে।

Atone, canvass, care, clamour, feel, hope, mourn, pine, start, stipulate, sue, wish, yearn.

16. নিচের Verb-গুলোর পর Preposition 'in' বসে।

Acquiesce, dabble, delight, employ, enlist, excel, fall, glory, increase, indulge, involve, preserve, persist.

17. নিচের Verb-গুলোর পর Preposition 'on' বসে।

Comment, decide, deliberate, depend, determine, dwell in ct ph. to that, subsist, embark, encroach, enlarge, impose, insist, intrude, resolve.

কতিপয় Preposition-এর বিশেষ ব্যবহার

১. **Angry with/at :** Angry with ব্যবহার হয় কোনো ব্যক্তির ওপর রাগ বুঝাতে। যেমন—My mother was angry with me for being late.
অন্যদিকে কোনো বিষয়ে কেউ রেগে গেলে সেখানে angry at ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—My mother was angry at my early marriage.

২. **Aim at/for :** aim at বলতে আঘাত করার উদ্দেশ্যে অস্ত্র তাক করা বুঝায়। যেমন—
Right : He aimed his gun at the bird.
Wrong : He aimed his gun for the bird.
অন্যদিকে কোনো অর্জনের উদ্দেশ্যে প্রচেষ্টা চালানোর অর্থে aim-এর পর at বা for উভয়ই ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন— The students aimed at/for improvement in the study.

৩. **Agree with/to :** কারো সাথে কোনো বিষয়ে একমত হওয়া অর্থে noun-এর পূর্বে aggree with বসে। যেমন— I could not agree with you about her beauty.
অন্যদিকে গ্রহণ করা অর্থে সাধারণত plan, proposal, suggession জাতীয় শব্দের পূর্বে agree to ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—The teacher did not agree to my proposal.

৪. **Affiliate with/to :** এটি যখন verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এর সাথে with বা to যে কোনো একটি ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন—All the colleges are affiliated with/to National University.
কিন্তু এর noun তথা Affiliation-এর পর শুধু with ব্যবহার করা যাবে। যেমন—
Wrong : We have no affiliation to them.
Right : We have no affiliation with them.

৫. **Blind in/to :** কারো অন্ধত্ব বুঝাতে blind-এর সাথে in বসে। যেমন—Our servent is blind in one eye.
অন্যদিকে কোনো বিষয়ে ইচ্ছাপূর্বক না বুঝা বা জানার ভান বুঝাতে blind to ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন—He is blind to his daughter's faults.

৬. **Buy for/with :** কোনো জিনিসের দাম বুঝাতে buy-এর পর for বসে। যেমন—I bought the book for 30 taka.
অন্যদিকে কোনো জিনেসের দাম নির্ধারিত বুঝাতে at বসে। যেমন—The price of the house was fixed at 1 million taka.

৭. **Capable**-এর পরে সবসময়ই of বসে। যেমন—I am not capable of beating the students.

৮. **Come from/of :** জন্মস্থান বা বাসস্থান বুঝাতে come from ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—I came from Comilla.
অন্যদিকে, যে বংশ বা পরিবারে কারো জন্ম হয়েছে তা বুঝাতে come of ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—He comes of a religious family.

৯. **Comment about/on/upon :** Comment যখন noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পরে about বা on বসে। যেমন—Don't make any comment about my job.
I made a comment on her appearnce.
কিন্তু comment যদি verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার সাথে about ব্যবহৃত করা যাবে না। যেমন—
Wrong : Comment about the result is necessary.
Right : Comment on/upon the result is necessary.

১০. **Condole with/on/over :** অর্থ শোক প্রকাশ বা সমবেদনা জানানো। যাকে সমবেদনা জানানো হয় তার আগে অবশ্যই with এবং যে বিষয়ে জানানো হয় তার আগে অবশ্যই on বা over ব্যবহার করা হবে। যেমন—
He condoled with me on my failure in the business.

১১. **Compete with/against :** কারো সাথে প্রতিযোগিতার অর্থ প্রকাশে উভয়ই ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন—Students should compete with/against each other.

১২. **Correspond with/to :** কোনো কিছুর সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ বোঝাতে to বা with উভয়ই ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন—
Your deeds do not correspond with/to your words.
কিন্তু নিয়মিত চিঠি লেখা অর্থে অবশ্যই with বসাতে হবে। যেমন—
Right : Joni always corresponds with Suma.
Wrong : Joni always corresponds to Suma.

১৩. **Convenient for/to :** 'সুবিধাজনক' অর্থ বোঝাতে Convenient-এর for বা to বসে। যেমন—This job is not convenient for/to me.
অন্যদিকে 'কোনো স্থানের কাছে' অর্থ বোঝাতে শুধুমাত্র for বসে। যেমন—Our house is convenint for college.

১৪. **Different from/to/than :** 'ভিন্ন' অর্থ প্রকাশে Different-এর পর from, to বা than যে কোনোটি ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন—My pen is different from/to/than Sakib's pen.

১৫. **Enter for/in :** কোনো প্রতিযোগিতায় অংশগ্রহণের ইচ্ছা ব্যক্ত করার অর্থে Enter for ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—
I have entered for the music competition.
অন্যদিকে, কোথাও অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা বোঝাতে enter in ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—Many new players have entered in the team.

১৬. **Exchange for/with :** অর্থ বিনিময় করা। যে জিনিসের বিনিময়ে কোনো কিছু দেওয়া হয় তার আগে for বসে with নয়। যেমন—
Right : Can I exchange my shirt for shoe.
Wrong : Can I exchange my shirt with shoe.

১৭. **Expect from/of :** কোনো কিছু প্রত্যাশা করা অর্থে from ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—I never expected such retreat from you.
অন্যদিকে কোনো কিছু হবে বা হবে না বলে মনে করার অর্থে of ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—I did not expect such rudness of you অর্থ—তুমি এতটা রূঢ় হবে আমি ধারণাই করতে পারিনি।

১৮. **Fix to/on/with :** Fix অর্থ 'আটকানো'। যার সঙ্গে কিছু আটকানো বা যার ওপর কিছু স্থাপন করা তার আগে যথাক্রমে to এবং on বসে। যেমন—
Right : I fixed the picture to the wall.

Right : I fixed the handle on the door.
Wrong : We fixed the handle with the door.
অন্যদিকে, যা দিয়ে কিছু আটকানো হয় তার আগে with বসে। যেমন—
I fixed the picture to the wall with a nail.

১৯. **Good at/in/for/to :**
i) কোনো কিছুতে দক্ষ বোঝাতে at ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—
He is good at English.
ii) উপকারী অর্থে for বসে। যেমন—
Vegetables is good for health.
iii) দয়ালু অর্থে to বসে। যেমন—
My boss was very good to me.

২০. **Grudge against/at :** অর্থ বিদ্বেষ পোষণ করা। এটি verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে এর পরে কোনো preposition বসে না। যেমন—I did not grudge my wife.
কিন্তু noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে যার প্রতি বিদ্বেষ পোষন করা হয় তার আগে against বসবে। যেমন—
I have no grudge against you.

২১. **Help with/in :** কোনো কাজে সাহায্য করা বোঝাতে সে কাজের আগে with বসে। যেমন—
Right : Mr. Mizan helped me with doing the sum.
Wrong : Mr. Mizan helped me in doing the sum.

২২. **Intrude on/upon/into :** অযাচিত গমন বা হস্তক্ষেপ বোঝাতে intrude-এর পরে on বা upon বসে। যেমন—
If you are busy, I won't intrude on you.
Don't intrude upon our personal matter.
অযৌক্তিক কিছু ঢুকানো অর্থে—into বসে। যেমন—
You can't intrude your opinion into the Quran.

২৩. **Laugh at/with :** Laugh-এর পর at বসলে অর্থ হয় বিদ্রুপ করা। যেমন—
Wrong : Do not laugh with a blind man.
Right : Don't laugh at a blind man.
অন্যদিকে laugh-এর পর with বসলে অর্থ দাঁড়ায় কারো আনন্দ share করে হাঁসা। যেমন—
The boys were laughing with the girls.

২৪. **Plead for/with/to :** Plead-এর একটি অর্থ কাকুতি-মিনতি করা। এ অর্থে—
যার জন্য কাকুতি-মিনতি করা হয় তার পূর্বে for বসে। যেমন—
Wrong : The beggar pleaded with some money.
Right : The beggar pleaded for some money.

যার কাছে মিনতি করা হয় তার পূর্বে with বসে। যেমন—

Wrong : Mamun pleaded for money to his father.

Right : Mamun pleaded for money with his father.

২৫. **Popular to/among/with :** কারো কাছে জনপ্রিয়তা বোঝাতে popular-এর পর with বসে। এক্ষেত্রে to কিংবা among ও শুদ্ধ বলে মনে হতে পারে। আসলে এগুলো ঠিক নয়। যেমন—

Wrong : Monira is not popular among the students.

Wrong : Monira is not popular to the students.

Right : Monira is not popular with the students.

Appropriate Preposition

1. **Abhorent to** (ঘৃণা)— Corruption is abhorent to the honest.
2. **Abound in** (a source) (প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিদ্যমান থাকা)— Hilsha fish abounds in the Padma.
3. **Abound with** (A source with (sth) (প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিদ্যমান থাকা)— The Padma abounds with hilsha fish.
4. **Absent from** (অনুপস্থিত থাকা)— He was absent from the meeting.
5. **Absorbed in** (নিমগ্ন)— He was absorbed in deep thought.
6. **Abstain from** (sth) (বিরত থাকা)— Always try to abstain from evil company.
7. **Accede to** (সম্মত হওয়া)— I acceded to his request.
8. **Acceptable to (sb)** (গ্রহণযোগ্য)— His offer is acceptable to us.
9. **Access to** (প্রবেশাধিকার)— There is no free access to the Chairman's room.
10. **Account for** (sth) (জবাবদিহি করা)— He was unable to account for the error.
11. **Account with** (হিসাব)— I have a savings account with Standard Chartered Bank.
12. **Accused of** (অভিযুক্ত)— The man was accused of murder.
13. **Adapt to** (sth) (খাপ খাওয়ানো)— He can not adapt to new situations.
14. **Adhere to** (লেগে থাকা)— One should adhere to one's principles.
15. **Adjacent to** (সন্নিহিত)— Our house was adjacent to the river.
16. **Admit of** (অবকাশ থাকা)— Your conduct admits of no excuse.
17. **Afraid of** (ভীত)— My daughter gets afraid of the cockroach.
18. **Agree to** (proposal) (প্রস্তাবে রাজি হওয়া)— I agree to your proposal.
19. **Agree with** (a person) (ব্যক্তির সাথে সম্মত হওয়া)— He ate some sea food that did not agree with him. (সহনীয় হওয়া) I didn't agree with him.
20. **Akin to** (সমজাতীয়)— His assignment is akin to mine.

20. **Alive to** (সজাগ)— We should be alive to our problems.
21. **Allergic to** (sth) (ভীষণ অপছন্দ)— Lots of people are allergic to smoking.
22. **Alternative to** (বিকল্প)— There is no alternative to education.
23. **Amenable to** (বাধ্য)— He is not amenable to reasons.
24. **Angry at** (ক্ষুব্ধ)— He is angry at my failure.
25. **Angry for** (কোন কাজে রাগান্বিত হওয়া)— He was angry with me for my having done this.
26. **Angry with (sb)** (কারো সাথে রাগান্বিত)— I am angry with him.
27. **Answerable to** (কৈফিয়ত দেয়া)— I am not answerable to anyone for my business.
28. **Antipathy to/towards** (ঘৃণা)— He has an antipathy to smoking.
29. **Anxious about** (sth) (উদ্বিগ্ন)— I am anxious about my examination.
30. **Anxious for (sb)** (চিন্তিত)— We were anxious for you.
31. **Apart from** (ব্যতীত)— He has never been apart from his mother.
32. **Apathy towards** (অনাগ্রহ)— He has a great apathy for his studies.
33. **Apology for (sth)** (কোনো কারণে ক্ষমা চাওয়া)— You must ask apology to him for your rudeness.
34. **Apology to (sb)** (কারো কাছে ক্ষমা চাওয়া)— You must ask apology to him.
35. **Appetite for** (ক্ষুধা)— My brother has no appetite for food.
36. **Apply for** (দরখাস্ত করা)— I intend to apply for a job in the Accounts Dept.
37. **Appointed to** (a post) (নিযুক্ত)— He appointed me to this post.
38. **Appointment with (sb)** (সাক্ষাতের সময়)— I have an appointment with the MP at 10.30.
39. **Aptitude for** (যোগ্যতা)— I have no aptitude for music.
40. **Argue against** (বিপক্ষে বলা)— He argued against death penalty.
41. **Argue over** (কোন বিষয়ে তর্ক করা)— The children were arguing over which TV program to watch.
42. **Argue with** (তর্ক করা)— I do not want to argue with you about the matter.
43. **Arrive at** (পৌঁছানো)— The leader arrived at a decision at last.
44. **Ascend from** (উপরে ওঠা)— He watched the mist ascending from the valley.
45. **Ascend to** (আরোহণ করা)— The divers have begun to ascend to the surface of the water.
46. **Ashamed of** (লজ্জিত)— I am ashamed of his conduct.
47. **Ask about** (খোঁজ করা)— He asked about you.
48. **Asked for** (sth) (চাওয়া)— The money we asked for was ot forthcoming.
49. **Assured of** (আশ্বাস দেয়া)— He assured me of his help.
50. **At lunch** (দুপুরের খাবারে)— I was talking so much at lunch that my food went cold.
51. **At the bottom** (নিচে)— The teacher asked the students to do exercise at the bottom of the page.

51. **At the fork** (রাস্তার মোড়)— Turn right at the first fork and go 500 yards up the road.
52. **At the sight of** (দর্শনে)— I was horrified at the sight of so much distress.
53. **At the weekend** (সপ্তাহন্তে)— Are you doing anything special at the weekend?
54. **Attend on** (সেবা করা)— Nurses attend on patients.
55. **Attend to** (মনযোগ দেয়া)— Please attend to my lecture.
56. **Authority on** (বিশেষজ্ঞ)— Mr. Swan is a leading authority on English Grammar.
57. **Authority over** (কর্তৃত্ব)— The parents should have authority over their sons and daughters.
58. **Averse to** (বিমুখ)— People who are averse to hard work generally do not succeed in life.
59. **Aware of** (অবহিত/সচেতন)— He was well aware of his problem.
60. **Bad at (sth)** (অদক্ষ)— I am not bad at tennis.
61. **Below poverty line** (দারিদ্র্য সীমার নিচে)— Most people in Bangladesh live below poverty line.
62. **Benificial to** (উপকারী)— Exercise is beneficial to health.
63. **Bent upon** (সংকল্পবদ্ধ)— He was bent upon walking the entire distance.
64. **Bias aganist** (বিপক্ষে)— I have no bias against late marriage.
65. **Bias towards** (পক্ষে)— He has no bias towards anything particular.
66. **Blind of** (অন্ধ)— The boy is blind of one eye.
67. **Blind to** (উদাসীন)— He is blind to his son's fault.
68. **Boast of** (অহংকার করা)— He boasted of his accomplishments.
69. **Break in** (কথার মাঝে কথা বলা)— It's impolite to break in when someone else is talking.
70. **Breakdown of** (ভেঙে ভেঙে বিস্তারিত লেখা)— I would like a complete breakdown of these figures, please.
71. **Bridge over** (সেতু)— There is a bridge over the river.
72. **Brood over** (চিন্তা করা)— He sat there brooding over whether life was worth living.
73. **Burden with** (ভারাক্রান্ত)— He is burdended with a big family.
74. **Business with** (sb) (ব্যবসা করা)— I am pleased to do business with you.
75. **By heart** (মুখস্থ)— He learnt the poem by heart.
76. **Care for** (যত্নবান)— He does not care for me.
77. **Cast aside** (ছুরে ফেলা)— As soon as he become rich he cast aside his old friends.
78. **Catch at** (আকড়ে ধরা)— A drowing man catches at a straw.
79. **Cause for** (কারণ)— I have no cause for anxiety.
80. **Change into** (এক জিনিস হতে অন্য জিনিসে পরিণত করা)— The magician changed the frog into a ball.
81. **Charge with** (অভিযুক্ত করা)— He was charged with theft.

82. **Coincide with** (একই সময়ে ঘটা)— His statement coincides with mine.
83. **Combination of** (সমন্বয়)— The combination of Nitrogen and Glycerin creates a potent explosive.
84. **Compare to** (ভিন্ন জিনিসের মধ্যে তুলনা করা)— He compared the heart to a pump.
85. **Compare with** (সমজাতীয়ের মধ্যে তুলনা করা)— Compare Akbar with Aurangazeb.
86. **Compatiable with** (সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ)— Drive the car at a speed compatiable with safety.
87. **Compensate for** (ক্ষতিপূরণ দেয়া)— He will compensate you for the loss.
88. **Competent for** (যোগ্য)— He is competent for the post.
89. **Complain of /about** (sth) (নালিশ করা)— He complained about/of headache.
90. **Complain to** (sb)(নালিশ করা)— These days everybody complains to the government.
91. **Comply with** (সম্মত হওয়া)— Mrs. Tania complied with my request.
92. **Concern for** (উদ্বিগ্ন)— Students are concerned for their result.
93. **Concern with** (জড়িত)— I am not concerned with this matter.
94. **Condemn to** (দণ্ডিত করা)— The criminal was condemned to death.
95. **Conducive to** (উপকারী)— Early rising is conducive to health.
96. **Confidence in** (আত্মবিশ্বাস)— She has full confidence in her ability.
97. **Confident of** (আশাবাদী)— He is confident of success.
98. **Conform to** (অনুসরণ করা)— A style of reporting must confirm to the prevailing practice.
99. **Congenial to** (উপযোগী)— The climate is congenial to health.
100. **Congratulate on** (অভিনন্দন জানানো)— I congratulated him on his success.
101. **Consist in** (বিদ্যমান থাকা)— True happiness consists in contenment.
102. **Consist of** (গঠিত)— The school consists of five classrooms.
103. **Consolidate for** (শক্তিশালী করা)— The two companies consoliated for greater efficieny.
104. **Contemporary of** (সমসাময়িক)— C. Marlowe was a contemporary of Shakespeare.
105. **Contrary to** (বিপরীত)— She acted contrary to orders.
106. **Contribution to** (অবদান)— He has a big contribution to this locality.
107. **Control over** (নিয়ন্ত্রণ)— He has no control over himself.
108. **Convinced of** (বিশ্বাস জন্মানো)— He is convinced of your honesty.
109. **Cope with** (এঁটে উঠা)— She cannot cope with so much work.
110. **Count upon** (নির্ভর করা)— I count upon your help.
111. **Count upon/on**(নির্ভর করা)— I count on your help.
112. **Creep up** (বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া)— Prices are creeping up again.
113. **Cruise to** (জয়লাভ করা)— The home team cruised to victory.
114. **Curse for** (অভিশাপ দেয়া)— He cursed himself for his stupidity.

115. **Deal in (sth)** (ব্যবসা করা)— He deals in rice.
116. **Deal with (sb)** (আচরণ করা)— He deals in rice but does not know how to deal with the customers.
116. **Debar from (sth)** (বাধা দেয়া)— He was debared from voting.
117. **Decide upon** (সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া)— He has not decided upon his plan of action.
118. **Delegate to** (প্রতিনিধি)— Mrs. Jhorna welcomed the delegates to the conference.
119. **Depend on** (নির্ভর করা)— We should not depend on others.
120. **Depend upon** (নির্ভর করা)— I depended upon his word.
121. **Derive from (sth)** (উৎসারিত হওয়া)— The income derived from the wonership of land is called rent.
122. **Descend on** (আক্রমণ করা)— Armed thieves descended on the harmless travellers.
123. **Desire to** (অভিলাষ)— I have no desire to riches.
124. **Desist from** (বিরত থাকা)— He desisted from doing this.
125. **Destitute of** (sth) (অভাব থাকা)— Officials who are destitute of sympathy do not have incentive to work.
126. **Detrimental to (sth/sb)** (ক্ষতিকর)— Smoking is detrimental to health.
127. **Devoid of** (বিহীন)— He is devoid of commonsense.
128. **Die by** (কোন কিছু দ্বারা মারা যাওয়া)— He died by poison.
129. **Die for** (জীবন উৎসর্গ করা)— He died for his country.
130. **Die from** (কোন কিছুর জন্য মারা যাওয়া)— The man died from hunger.
131. **Die of** (রোগে মরা)— The orphan boy died of cholera.
132. **Differ from, with, on** (ভিন্ন হওয়া)—Your coat differs from mine. I differ with you on this matter.
133. **Differ with** (sb) (মতের মিল না হওয়া)— I differ with you on this point.
134. **Different from** (ভিন্ন/আলাদা)— My hobby is different from her hobby.
135. **Difficulty in** (সমস্যা)— I don't think you will have any difficulty in getting a driving license.
136. **Disappointed at** (হতাশ)— I was disappointed at the grades I received on my last essay.
137. **Discourage from** (sb from sth (বাধা দেয়া)— The weather discouraged people from going out.
138. **Dispense with** (ত্যাগ করা)— We should dispense with formatities.
139. **Distinguish between** (পার্থক্য করা)— Death does not distinguish between the rich and the poor.
140. **Divide among** (অনেকের মাঝে বন্টন করা)— He divided the mangoes among us.
141. **Divide between** (দুইয়ের মাঝে বন্টন করা)— We divided the money between the two chidren.

142. **Division among** (বিভেদ, বিভক্তি)— The divisions among the various classes of soceity are not sharply marked as they used to be.
143. **Dressed in** (পরিহিত)— The young woman was dressed in silk.
144. **Drop to** (নিচে নামানো, নিচু করা)— He dropped his voice to a whisper.
145. **Dull of** (বধির)— You are dull of hearing
146. **Dwell in** (বাস করা)— He dwells in this house
147. **Dwell upon** (আলোচনা করা)— She dwells long upon the matter
148. **Easy in** (সরল)— Our principal is easy in approach.
149. **Effect of** (প্রভাব)— The effects of smoking is proven to be extremely harmful.
150. **Eligible for** (যোগ্য)— Only graduates are eligible for the post.
151. **Enter into** (আবদ্ধ হওয়া) —We entered into an agreement.
152. **Entitled to** (অধিকারী)— I am entitled to a share in the profit.
153. **Entrust to** (sb) (বিশ্বাস করে দেয়া)— The chidren were entrusted to the care of their uncle.
154. **Entrust with** (sth) (বিশ্বাস করে দেয়া)— I entrusted him with the thing.
155. **Envious of** (ঈর্ষান্বিত)— I am not envious of his success.
156. **Equal to** (যোগ্য)— He was equal to the task.
157. **Essential for** (অত্যাবশ্যক)— Experience is essential for this job.
158. **Essential to** (অত্যাবশ্যক)— Contenment is essential to happiness.
159. **Exception to** (ব্যতিক্রম)— There is no exception to the rule.
160. **Exclude from** (বাদ দেয়া)— Minors are excluded from the list of voters.
161. **Exempt from** (অব্যহতি দেয়া)—She was exempted from the fine
162. **Experience in** (অভিজ্ঞতা)— A doctor should have experience in dealing with patients suffering from stress.
163. **Face with** (সম্মুখীন হওয়া)— He faced with a great problem
164. **Fail in** (ব্যর্থ হওয়া)— I failed in my attempt to persuade her.
165. **Faith in** (বিশ্বাস)— I have a great faith in you.
166. **Fantasized about** (কল্পনা করা)—He fantasized about winning the lottery.
167. **Fatigued by** (ক্লান্ত)— I am fatigued by wide travelling.
168. **Fed up with** (বিরক্ত)— I'm fed up with waiting for her.
169. **Feed on, with** (খেয়ে বাঁচা)— Silkworms feed on mulberry leaves. He feeds the cow on grass.
170. **Fond of** (প্রিয়)— Children are fond of sweets.
171. **Genious for** (দক্ষতা)—He had a genius for convincing people.
172. **Get into** (মিশে যাওয়া)— When rivers flood their banks, the calcium gets into the soil.

173. **Give in** (মেনে নেয়া)— The government gave in to the demands of the oppositions.
174. **Go down** (ডুবে যাওয়া)— The child went down in the pond.
175. **Good at** (ভালো)— She is good at lawn tennis.
176. **Guilty of** (অপরাধী)— He was guilty of contempt of court.
177. **Hanker after** (আকাঙ্ক্ষা করা)— He does not hanker after money.
178. **Heart of** (মূল বিষয়)— We should dissuss the heart of the matter.
179. **Hinges upon** (নির্ভর করা)—The whole case hinges upon this point.
180. **Hit upon** (পরিকল্পনা নেয়া)— We hit upon a new plan.
181. **Ignorant of** (অজ্ঞ)—She is ignorant of the fact.
182. **Imposed on** (আরোপিত)— The task was imposed on him.
183. **Impute to** (অন্যায়ভাবে দায়ী করা)— Do not impute motives to him
184. **Incapable of** (অক্ষম)— She is incapable of doing such a thing.
185. **Incentive to** (উৎসাহদায়ক)—This prize will be an in centive to students performan.
186. **Incentive to** (উত্তেজক)— This result will be an incentive to greater exertion.
187. **Indebted to, for** (ঋণী)— I am indebted to Jorna for my success.
188. **Independent of** (স্বাধীন)— She is independent of my help.
189. **Indifferent to** (উদাসীন)—He is indifferent to his own interest.
190. **Indispensable to** (অত্যাবশ্যকীয়)— Honesty is indispensible to success.
191. **Indulge in** (আসক্ত হওয়া)— Do not indulge in wine.
192. **Indulge with** (প্রশ্রয় দেয়া)— You indulged him with your support.
193. **Inferior to** (হীন/নীচু) —Rabina is inferior to Romena.
194. **Infested with** (উপদ্রুত)— This house in infested with rats.
195. **Innocent of** (নির্দোষ)— He is innocent of the charge.
196. **Inquiry into** (খতিয়ে দেখা) —He shall inquire into the matter.
197. **Insist on** (জেদ করা)—He insisted on my going there.
198. **Inspite of** (সত্ত্বেও)— Inspite of the delay he arrived on time.
199. **Intent on** (দৃঢ় সংকল্প) —She is intent on going there.
200. **Interest in** (আগ্রহ)— He has no interest in Mathematics.
201. **Interfere with** (হস্তক্ষেপ করা) — "I never interfere with my grown up children. Mrs." Tania said.
202. **Jump into** (লাফ দেয়া)—The driver jumped into the car.
203. **Key to** (চাবিকাঠি)— Industry is key to success.
204. **Know about** (জানা) — I don't know about the mather.
205. **Laugh at** (উপহাস করা)— Do not laugh at the poor.
206. **Lead to** (নিয়ে যাওয়া)— The traditional method of rice cultivation leads to a yield of about 700kg of Amon Paddy.

207. **Learnt of, about** (শেখা/জানতে পারা)— I have recently learnt about the mather.
208. **Liable to** (দায়ী)— Trespassers will be liable to prosecution.
209. **Liberate from, in** (মুক্ত করা)— Bangladesh was liberated from Pakistan in 1971.
210. **Liking for** (পছন্দ) — She has a liking for me.
211. **Lit with**(আলোকিত)— Now-a-days many villager are lit with electricity.
212. **Long for** (আশা করা)— Everbody longs for happiness.
213. **Make up of** (গঠিত)— The team is made up of eleven players.
214. **Monument to** (স্মৃতি ভাস্কর্য)— The monument to ous left is a popular lourist attraction.
215. **Mourn for** (শোক করা)— We mourn for the dead.
216. **Necessity for** (প্রয়োজনীয়তা)— In space, the primary necessities for survival are air, food and water.
217. **Object to** (আপত্তি করা)— He objects to having to go to so many parties.
218. **Obliged to, for** (বাধিত থাকা)— I am obliged to you for your help.
219. **Oblivious of** (অসচেতন)— She was oblivious of her surroundings.
220. **Observant of** (তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি সম্পন্ন)— The novelist is observant of public feeling.
221. **On TV** (টেলিভিশনে)— I watched the flim on TV.
222. **Originated from** (উৎপত্তি হওয়া)— The cat appears to have originated from the East.
223. **Part from (sb)** (বিদায় জানানো)— He parted from his friends.
224. **Part with (sth)** (ত্যাগ করা)— I cannot part with this book.
225. **Pass by** (পাশ দিয়ে যাওয়া)— He passed by but didn't notice me.
226. **Penalty for, with** (শাস্তি)— He has paid the penalty for his crimes with five years in prison.
227. **Perfect for** (সঠিক)— The dress is perfect for you.
228. **(Take) Pity on** (দয়া)— God took pity on him.
229. **Play with** (মজা করা)— I shall not play with you.
230. **Play with** (খেলা করা)— I can't play with cards.
231. **Point out** (চিহ্নিত করা)— Mistakes should be pointed out in a student's work.
232. **Ponder over** (চিন্তা করা)— Ponder one my advice
233. **Popular for (sth)** (কোন কারণে জনপ্রিয়)— She is popular for her goodness
234. **Popular with (sb)** (জনপ্রিয়)— A man who is popular with his neighbours is supposed to be a good man
235. **Poring over** (যত্নসহকারে পড়া বা দেখা)— On the night before the exam, she was seen poring over the books.

236. **Pray for** (প্রার্থনা করা)— We pray for your success.
237. **Prefer to** (অধিক পছন্দ করা)— I prefer tea to coffee.
238. **Prefer to** (পছন্দ করা)— I prefer working to a deadine.
239. **Prejudice against** (কুসংস্কার, অন্ধ বিশ্বাস)— An ignorant person has prejudice aganist new ideas.
240. **Preside over** (সভাপতিত্ব করা)— The Headmaster presided over the meeting presided over the meeting.
241. **Pretext for** (ওজর)— What is pretext for opposing me?
242. **Prevail on/upon** (রাজি করান)— I prevailed on/upon my friend to lend me Tk. 5,000.
243. **Prevent from** (বিরত রাখা)— He prevented me from going there.
244. **(Take) Pride in** (গর্ব)— She takes pride in her beauty.
245. **Pride oneself on** (গর্ব করা)— The girl prides herself on fer beauty.
246. **Proficiency in** (দক্ষতা)— A prize was awaded to him for his proficiency in music.
247. **Provide against** (পূর্বে ব্যবস্থা করা)— We should provide against risk of fire by insuring our foods.
248. **Provide with** (দেয়া)— A bodyguard provides one with protection.
249. **Quick at** (পটু)— Sheela is quick at understanding.
250. **Rebel against** (বিদ্রোহ করা)— The soldiers failed to rebel against the government.
251. **Recover from** (আরোগ্য লাভ করা)— She has recovered from her illness.
252. **Reliant on** (নির্ভরশীল)— Most young people would like to be less reliant on their parents.
253. **Relieve from /of** (উপশম করা)— He relieved me from anxiety.
254. **Remind of** (মনে করিয়ে দেয়া)— My wife reminded me of the appointment.
255. **Repentant for** (অনুতপ্ত)— You should be repentant for your misdeeds.
256. **Reputation for (sth)** (খ্যাতি)— He has reputation for honesty.
257. **Respect for** (শ্রদ্ধা)— I have great respect for him.
258. **Respond to** (সারা দেয়া)— Respond to the roll-call.
259. **Retire from** (অবসর নেয়া)— He retired from army.
260. **Retire to** (শুতে যাওয়া)— He has retired to bed.
261. **Return to** (ফিরে আসা)— Tania returned to London by plane from Dhaka.
262. **Revolt against** (আন্দোলন)— The prisoners revolted against the jailor.
263. **Revolt at** (বিদ্রোহ)— Human nature revolts at a crime.
264. **Road to** (পথ/উপায়)— There is no royal road to learning.
265. **Run into** (জড়িয়ে পড়া)— Do not run into debt.
266. **Run on** (বিরতিহীন চলা)— The train is running on time.

267. **Run over** (চাপা পড়া)— The man was run over by a car.
268. **Shout at** (চিৎকার করে ডাকা)— If people can't hear you, do you shout at them.
269. **Smile at** (হাসা)— He was smiling at himself and did not answer my question.
270. **Solution to** (সমাধান)— Money is not the solution to every problem.
271. **Sorry for** (দুঃখিত)— We are sorry for your mother's illness.
272. **Stake in** (সম্ভাবনা)— We have a stake in our future.
273. **Suffer from** (অসুখে ভোগা)— I have been suffering from fever for the last two days.
274. **Suited to** (উপযোগী)— His remark is not suited to the occasion.
275. **Superior to** (উৎকৃষ্ট)— He is superior to me.
276. **Survive on (sth)** (বেঁচে থাকা)— I can't survive on Tk. 5,000 a month.
277. **Susceptible to, of** (প্রভাবিত)— He is susceptible to cold. Is the situation susceptible of improvement?
278. **Sympathy for** (সহানুভূতি)— His sympathy for the poor is praiseworthy.
279. **Take pity on** (দয়া করা)— Take pity on the poor.
280. **Taste for** (রুচি)— I have no taste for music.
281. **Taste of** (অভিজ্ঞতা)— I have had some taste of poverty.
282. **Translated from/into** (অনুবাদ করা)— Shakespeare's plays have been translated from English into many languages.
283. **Treat of** (আলোচনা করা)— This book treats of music.
284. **Treat to** (খাওয়ানো)— He treated us to a dinner.
285. **Treat with** (ব্যবহার করা)— He treated well with me.
286. **True to** (বিশ্বাসী)— A man of character is true to his word.
287. **Under trail** (বিচারাধীন)— The case is under trial.
288. **Unsure of** (অনিশ্চিত)— He was unsure of himselft.
289. **Urge upon** (আহ্বান জানানো)— We urged the point upon his consideration.
290. **Valid for** (বৈধ)— This passport will be valid for one year.
291. **Walk up** (প্রত্যয়ের সাথে এগিয়ে যাওয়া)— Please walk up the stairs.
292. **Wander about** (ঘুরে বেড়ানো)— The boy wanders about in the streets.
293. **Want in** (ঘাটতি হওয়া)— He wants in commonsense.
294. **Wish for** (চাওয়া)— It is natural in every man to wish for distinction.
295. **With a view to** (উদ্দেশ্য)— She came here with a view to looking me.
296. **Work for** (চাকরি করা)— He works for a law firm.
297. **Work with** (কারো সাথে কাজ করা)— Soton will be working with me on the projet.
298. **Yield to** (বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা)— We should not yield to any pressure.

BCS Written Questions and Answers

34th BCS 2014

a. He debarred me — going. (from)
b. He was reduced — skeleton. (to)
c. He said this — oath. (on)
d. He came — power very soon.(by)
e. We set off — the cave again. (for)
f. He could not call — my name. (up)
g. He is — sentence of death. (under)

33rd BCS 2012

a. Rini is worst —— figure-work. (at)
b. Humayun is senior to Tipu —— three years. (by)
c. We had to depend —— our parents until 2000. (on)
d. Our university will organise a show —— its campus. (at)
e. I was subsequently placed —— the inquiry committee. (on)
f. They have been working in this office —— 2005. (since)
g. Yasmin is married —— Rizwan. (to)

32nd BCS 2012

a. The porter was overwhelmed — wonder. (with)
b. He is jealous — my fame. (of)
c. The young man was dressed — silk. (in)
d. I am opposed —your proposal. (to)
e. I have no prejudice — her. (against)
f. The judge acquitted him — the charge. (of)
g. He is cordial —Rahim. (with)

31st BCS 2011

a. I want to live —— peace with you. (in)
b. Don't be poor —— spirit. (in)
c. I do not care —— you. (for)
d. He is jealous —— my fame. (of)
e. Momena is careful —— her ornaments. (of)
f. I resigned myself —— fate. (to)
g. I suspect him —— treachery. (to)

30th BCS 2011

a. He sent me a cheque — Tk 5000. **(for)**
b. Don't look down — the poor. **(upon)**
c. The principal gave — the prizes. **(away)**
d. He was sick — the whole business. **(of)**
e. The soil of Comilla is favourable — roses. **(to)**
f. He was reverted — his former post. **(to)**
g. Be careful! You may fall — your bicycle. **(off)**

29th BCS 2010

a. Do not try to divert the man — this purpose. **(from)**
b. Alcohol tells — your health. **(upon)**
c. He took her — a spy. **(as)**
d. Water eats — iron. **(away)**
e. I cannot make — what he says. **(out)**
f. They had to call — the match as the ground was wet. **(off)**
g. The thief ran away and the police ran — him. **(after)**

28th BCS 2009

a. They blamed me — their sufferings. **(for)**
b. The boarder kept the cabin key — the hotel manager. **(to)**
c. You must abide — your decision. **(by)**
d. My father insisted — my going to Chittagong. **(on)**
e. I will see — the problem tomorrow. **(to)**
f. He called — me —my residence. **(on, at)**
g. Do not quarrel — this issue. **(over)**

27th BCS 2006

a. I cannot lower myself — such meanness. (for)
b. Luna has cut — her budget. (down)
c. We went — boat to Sylhet. (by)
d. Lean the ladder — the wall. (against)
e. Can you think — a better solution? (of)
f. Don't be — such a bad mood. (in)
g. His climb — power has not been easy. (to)

25th BCS 2005

a. Did Kamal care ..... living in the country? (for)
b. He is suspected ..... receiving stolen goods. (of)

c. His wife advised him not ..... any risks. (to take)
d. What is the matter ..... him that he is often late? (with)
e. He mentioned all ..... problems at the beginning. (the)

24th BCS 2003

a. I have no prejudice — any food. (against)
b. Excuse me for trespassing — your time. (on/upon)
c. We urged — him to consider it. (on)
d. His book treats — music. (of)
e. He has little thirst — knowledge. (for)
f. His words are susceptible — flattery. (to)
g. They revel — frivolities. (in)
h. Don't dwell — past mistakes. (on/upon)
i. Is the room large — for you? (enough)
j. He reposed — bed for some time. (on)

23rd BCS 2001

1. He has a reputation — honesty. (for)
2. The teacher impressed — us the value of discipline. (upon)
3. He jumped — a conclusion not warranted by facts. (to)
4. The alternative — submission is death. (to)
5. I have no prejudice — him. (against)
6. He is intent — visiting Germany. (on)
7. The prize money was divided — the eleven players. (among)
8. I was ignornant — the plan. (of)
9. Yesterday I came — an old friend. (across)
10. Nepoleon had a genius — military tactics. (for)

22nd BCS 2001

1. He is rich — to buy a house. (enough)
2. She said nothing — reply. (in)
3. I took an umbrella — it should rain. (lest)
4. Your small money was — great help to me. (a)
5. Contrary — our expectations, he failed in the examination. (to)
6. You will miss the train — you start at once. (unless)
7. I heard somebody — at the door. (knocking)

8. You must conform — the regulations. (to)
9. Examinations act as an incentive — diligence. (to)
10. He is too miserly to part — his money. (with)

21st BCS 2000

1. The old man is as wise as—owl. (an)
2. Her friend is still angry—her. (with)
3. A woman's work is—done. (never)
4. Shut the windows and keep the cold—. (off)
5. He does not leave his house—9 o'clock. (until)
6. His illness is a mere pretext—his absence. (for)
7. I cannot stop—meanness. (to)
8. A public man should be tolerant—criticism. (of)
9. Never do anything that is not compatible—public safety. (with)
10. We should live in a style suited—our condition. (to)

20th BCS 1998-99

1. You have no experience—this matter. (of)
2. Why are you—a fuss? (making)
3. The dignity—the occasion was spoilt by the fight. (of)
4. Your dependence—him in this matter will not be good for you. (on)
5. Your contribution—the welfare of the society was appreciated. (to)
6. Will you share your business—me? (with)
7. Here is our file—the company's past history. (of)
8. All is lost—honour. (but)
9. The incident happened—five and six o'clock in the morning. (between)
10. He was too poor—neglect the offer. (to)
11. He is— a liar and villain. (both)
12. Where are you coming—. (from)

18th BCS 1996-97

1. Who were you taking—? (about)
2. The market place is—fire. (on)
3. The man—I saw told me to come back today. (whom)
4. We knew that the bridge—unsafe. (was)
5. He is not only industrious—intelligent. (but also)
6. Mr. Asad has houses—in the country & in the city (both)

7. The sun shone—brightly that I had to put on my sun glasses. (so)
8. Mr Samad was—a powerful swimmer that he always won the races. (such)
9. His job is—important than his friend's. (more)
10. I found out where—buy fruit cheaply. (to)
11. The plate was too hot—touch. (to)
12. He agreed—my leaving early on Friday. (to)

17th BCS 1993-94

1. I have no confidence—him. (in)
2. Only graduates are eligible—the post. (for)
3. I have no prejudice—him. (against)
4. The house is infested—rats. (with)
5. There is no exception—this rule. (to)
6. He is devoid—common sense. (of)
7. Early rising is beneficial—health. (to)
8. He never pays—his accommodation. (for)
9. He is aware—all that you have done. (of)
10. He is sitting—the examination this year. (for)
11. —course—time he became a famous man. (In, of)
12. I shall look—the matter. (into)
13. He will set — a shop — the end of the year. (up, at)
14. We went to the airport to see—our uncle. (off)
15. I have applied—one—the posts. (for, of)

15th BCS 1993-94

1. Can you look up a word—your dictionary? (in)
2. Jalal asked me—a loan of Tk. 500 (for)
3. He looked as if he hadn't slept—weeks. (for)
4. I am not susceptible—hypnotic influences. (to)
5. The curse—poverty destroyes the will powers of the poor. (of)
6. No country should yield—foreign pressure. (to)
7. There must be some remedy—corruption. (for)
8. Can you cope—your problems? (with)
9. This ticket is valid—six month. (for)
10. Your answer is not relevant—the question. (to)
11. Nothing can compensate—this kind of loss. (for)
12. Only graduateds are eleigible—this job. (for)

13. I hope you are not envious—my success. (of)
14. Is he competent—the work. (for)
15. She cannot adapt herself—new situations. (to)

13th BCS 1991-92

1. This is the book I was telling you—. (about)
2. How do you account—this change? (for)
3. They live—catching fish. (by)
4. I hope you will — this opportunity. (avail yourself of)
5. He is incapable—forming lasting friendship. (of)
6. He gets—well with his colleagues. (on)
7. You—better call a doctor. (had)
8. The thief made—with the cash. (off)
9. This course of action was decided—at the meeting. (on)
10. I ran—my friend at the airport. (into)
11. Could he survive that long only—bread and water? (on)
12. Could you not think — a better excuse? (of)
13. He fell—the woman at first sight. (in love with)
14. Tom hit—an excellent idea. (upon)
15. His looks are so striking he stands—in any gathering. (out)

11th BCS 1990-91

1. He was accused—a crime which he did not commit. (of)
2. This boy is good—mathematics. (at)
3. Please call—Mr. Khan tomorrow morning. (in)
4. I do not agree—my friend. (with)
5. He was convinced—Mr Khan's innocence. (of)
6. We are always anxious—buy the best products in the market. (to)
7. The student was exempted—paying his fees. (from)
8. As he reached 18, the boy became independent—his father. (of)
9. Public servants should be answerable—the people. (to)
10. We congratulated the players—their success. (on)
11. Do not insist—an answer. (on)
12. I am indebted—my father for supporting my venture. (to)
13. The mother was proud —her son. (of)
14. A new tax was imposed—cigarettes. (on)
15. We are still short—the fund. (of)

10th BCS 1989-90

1. Have you time to listen—my story? (to)
2. She was oblivious—the presence of her friend. (of)
3. Better write his debt—. (off)
4. Time and tide—for none. (wait)
5. You will get—trouble if you do not mend yourself. (into)
6. I'll have finished—the time you get back. (by)
7. I'll see—it that you get home all right. (to)
8. We have not yet arrived—any decision. (at)
9. I do not want to burden you—my worries. (with)
10. Don't be—such a hurry. (in)
11. It is bad psychology to laugh—children. (at)
12. Do you adhere—any special political opinions? (to)
13. I am not going to put—with any more interruptions. (up)
14. Our Journal aims—having at least ten thousands readers next year. (at)

G

Idioms & Phrases

বিসিএস পরীক্ষায় আবশ্যিক ইংরেজির জন্য যেসব topic অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, সেগুলোর মধ্যে অন্যতম Idioms and Phrases। এ বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন করা হয় নিয়মিতভাবেই। তাই এ বিষয়ে ব্যাপক প্রস্তুতি ও ভালো ধারণা থাকা আবশ্যক। এসব বিষয় বিবেচনায় রেখেই আমাদের এ আয়োজন। আমাদের Idioms and Phrases সম্বন্ধে পরিষ্কার ধারণা থাকা দরকার, দরকার এগুলোর structural দিকের ওপর ভালো জ্ঞান। তাহলে আসুন জেনে নেয়া যাক Idioms and Phrases কি, এগুলোর structure ই-বা কেমন এবং এগুলোর অর্থের সাথে structure-এর সম্পর্কই বা কতটুকু।

Idioms : Idioms কে বাংলায় বাগধারা বলা হয়। আর 'An idiom can be defined as a number of words which, when taken together, have a different meaning from the individual meanings of each word'. সুতরাং Idiom হলো একাধিক স্বতন্ত্র word-এর সমষ্টি, যা এক সঙ্গে একটি ভিন্ন স্বতন্ত্র অর্থ প্রদান করে এবং যে অর্থ ঐসব word-এর স্বতন্ত্র অর্থ থেকে ভিন্ন, আলাদা ও স্বতন্ত্র।

Idiom-এর form and structure (গঠন প্রণালী) তিন ধরনের হতে পারে।

a. A regular structure,

b. An irregular structure,

c. A grammatically incorrect structure.

এখানে মনে রাখা প্রয়োজন যে, 'Idiom'-এর অর্থ grammatical correctness-এর ওপর নির্ভরশীল নয়। উপরের তিন ধরনের structure থেকে আমরা নিম্নলিখিত তিন ধরনের Idiom পেতে পারি।

1. **Form irregular, meaning clear :** এ ধরনের idioms-এর গঠন প্রণালী আপাত নিয়মাবদ্ধ না হলেও অর্থ সহজেই বোঝা যায়। যেমন—Give someone to understand (অন্যকে বোঝানো বা বিশ্বাস করানো)

   Do the dirty on some one (প্রতারণা বা বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা করা)।

2. **Form regular, meaning unclear :** এ ক্ষেত্রে Idiomsগুলোর গঠন প্রণালী যথাযথ নিয়মাবদ্ধ কিন্তু অর্থ সহজবোধ্য নয় এবং অধিকাংশ Idioms এ শ্রেণীভুক্ত। যেমন—

   Cut no ice (প্রভাব/প্রতিক্রিয়া ফেলতে ব্যর্থ হওয়া)

   Have a bee on one's bonnet (কোনো বিষয়ে আচ্ছন্ন থাকা/কোনো বিষয়ে বিচ্ছিন্ন কথা বলা/চিন্তা করা)

3. **Form irregular, meaning unclear :** এ ধরনের Idioms-এর গঠন প্রণালী আপাত নিয়ম বহির্ভূত এবং অর্থও সহজবোধ্য নয়। যেমন—

   Be at large (মুক্ত বা স্বাধীন থাকা)

   Be at daggers drawn (শত্রুভাবাপন্ন অবস্থা)

   To give some one the green light (কাউকে শুরু করার অনুমতি দেয়া)

* Idioms ব্যবহারের সময় মনে রাখতে হবে এর কোনো অংশ কোনোভাবেই পরিবর্তন যোগ্য নয়। তবে শুধু Tense পরিবর্তন করা যায়।
* জানা দরকার যে, Idiom শুধু colloquial expression বা Informal English নয়। আসলে সাহিত্যে, কবিতায় এমনকি বাইবেল ও শেক্সপীয়রের লেখায়ও Idioms ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।
* তবে Informal slang ও taboo ব্যবহারে সতর্কতা অবলম্বন আবশ্যক। আবার Idiom ব্যবহারে situation-এর বিবেচনাও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

Phrase : Phrase-এর বাংলা হচ্ছে শব্দগুচ্ছ। 'Phrase can be defined as a group of words which has no subject and finite verb and acts as a small part of a sentence'. অর্থাৎ Phrase হলো এমন শব্দগুচ্ছ যেখানে subject বা finite verb নেই এবং যা একটি sentence-এর অংশ হিসেবে কাজ করে।

বিসিএস পরীক্ষার জন্য 'Phrasal verb' গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। Phrasal verb নামটি প্রথম ব্যবহার করেন Henry Bradley। তিনি Phrasal verb বলতে Verb ও Adverbial Partical বা Adverb বা Preposition-এর সেসব সমন্বিতরূপকে বুঝিয়েছেন, যা থেকে আমরা দৈনন্দিন ব্যবহারের জন্য চমৎকার কিছু শব্দ পেতে পারি এবং যা দিয়ে কর্মকাণ্ড ও সম্পর্কের সর্বাধিক বৈচিত্র্যের বর্ণনা দেয়া যায়।

ভাষা নিয়ত চলমান ও পরিবর্তনশীল জীবন্ত সত্তা। এখানে অসংখ্য Phrase যুক্ত হচ্ছে নিয়মিতভাবেই। আর American English বেশি Flexible বলে এখানেই এর পরিবর্তন ঘটেছে বেশি এবং ব্রিটিশরা তা গোগ্রাসে গিলছে। আর Phrase শুধুই Informal English নয়। বরং Formal English-এরও সবচেয়ে প্রাণবন্ত দিক এই Phrase।

Phrase-এর structure বেশ বৈচিত্র্যপূর্ণ এবং এর অর্থও বৈচিত্র্যে ভরা।

Phrase-এর অর্থ দু ধরনের হতে পারে। যথা : a. Non-Idiomatic ও b. Idiomatic

Phrase-এ ব্যবহৃত words যখন নিজের অর্থের অস্তিত্ব বজায় রেখে সমন্বিত অর্থ দেয়, তখন আমরা Phrase-এর Non-Idiomatic অর্থ পাই। যেমন—Pack something in. She packed her clothes in the suitcase। এখানে অর্থ গুছিয়ে রাখা বা ভরানো।

Phrase-এ যখন স্বতন্ত্র word -এর অস্তিত্ব বিলীন হয়ে একটি ভিন্ন অর্থ উপস্থাপন করে, তখন আমরা Phrase-এর Idiomatic use পাই। যেমন—He can take me off very well। এখানে take off অনুকরণ করা।

আবার একই Phrase-এর ব্যবহারের ওপর ভিত্তি করে একাধিক অর্থ পাওয়া যায়। যেমন—

a. The aircraft took off. এখানে take off অর্থ মাটি ছেড়ে যাওয়া/উড্ডীন হওয়া/উড়ানো।
b. The thief took off. এখানে take off অর্থ পালিয়ে যাওয়া।
c. The economy took off. এখানে উন্নতি সাধন করা।

এ গেল অর্থের দিক থেকে Phrasal Verb-এর বৈচিত্র্য বিষয়ে আলোচনা।

Phrasal Verb-এর pattern বা গঠন প্রণালীও বৈচিত্র্যপূর্ণ। এর basic বা মৌলিক pattern তিনটি। যথা :

a. Verb + Adverbial particle/Adverb
b. Verb + Preposition
c. Verb + Adverbial Particle/Adverb + Preposition.

এসব basic patternsগুলোর প্রত্যেকটিতে আছে Transitive verb ও Intransitive verb। সুতরাং Phrasal Verb-এর Patterns বা গঠন মোট ছয়টি। যথা ঃ

1. Intransitive Verb + Adverb
   যেমন—slow down
   get on
   take off
2. Intransitive Verb + Preposition
   যেমন—run through something
   go off some one/something
3. Intransitive Verb + Adverb + Preposition
   যেমন—Put up with some one/something
   come up against some one/something
4. Transitive Verb + Adverb
   Pack something in
   take someone off
5. Transitive Verb + Preposition
   Put something off something
   get something through something
6. Transitive verb + Adverb + Preposition
   Put someone up to something
   take someone up on something

Idioms & Phrases

A

1. **ABC** (প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান) : Nibir does not know even the ABC of computer.
2. **A bed of roses** (ফুলসজ্জা, সুখকর অবস্থা) : Life is not a bed of roses.
3. **A bird's eye view** (এক নজর দর্শন, ভাসা ভাসা দৃশ্য) : We took a bird's eye view of the scenery.
4. **A black sheep** (কুলাঙ্গার) : Every family has a black sheep.
5. **A castle in the air** (আকাশ কুসুম কল্পনা) : Only fools can build castle in the air.
6. **A chilles heel** (কারও কোনো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দুর্বলতা) : Nipa was a good woman, but verbosity was her Achilles' heel.
7. **A cock and bull story** (আজগুবি গল্প) : His cock and bull story cannot influence me.
8. **A far cry** (বিশাল ব্যবধান/পার্থক্য) : This flat is a far cry from the house they had before.
9. **A fish out of water** (অস্বস্তিকর অবস্থা) : My condition is just like a fish out of water.
10. **A fool's paradise** (বোকার স্বর্গ) : Nobody should live in a fool's paradise.
11. **A foregone conclusion** (অবশ্যম্ভাবী) : His defeat in the war was a foregone conclusion.
12. **A lot of** (প্রচুর) : There are a lot of dangerous drivers in our country.
13. **A man of letters** (বিদ্বান/পণ্ডিত ব্যক্তি) : A man of letters is properly conscious of his duties.
14. **A man of straw** (দুর্বল চিত্তের লোক) : A man of straw never wins a race.
15. **A man of word** (এক কথার লোক) : I am a man of words.
16. **A rainy day** (দুর্দিন) : A wise man saves something for a rainy day.
17. **A round dozen** (পূর্ণ ডজন) : I want a round dozen of banana.
18. **A sitting duck** (সহজ লক্ষ্যবস্তু) : With their bullets all gone, the soldiers were sitting ducks for the enemy.
19. **A snake in the grass** (গোপন শত্রু) : A snake in the grass is very dangerous.
20. **A square pig in a round whole** (অনুপযোগী) : He is a square pig in a round whole for the post.
21. **A stone's throw** (কাছাকাছি) : The hotel is only at a stone's throw from the beach.
22. **A storm in a tea cup** (তুচ্ছ বিষয়ে প্রচণ্ড আলোড়ন) : Don't raise a storm in a tea cup on this simple issue.
23. **A thorn in the flesh** (বাধা প্রদানকারী, বিরক্তিকর) : I want to get rid of the man, a thorn in the flesh.
24. **A trying time** (কঠিন সময়) : After flood, we are passing through a trying time.

25. **A verbose speech** (বাগাড়ম্বর বক্তৃতা) : A verbose speech is not fruitful at all.
26. **A vicious circle** (দুষ্ট চক্র) : A vicious circle is a situation which cannot be changed.
27. **A woman's work is never done** (মহিলাদের কাজ কখনো শেষ হয় না) : "Man may work from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done."
28. **Add up** (হিসাব মেলানো, যুক্তিগ্রাহ্য হওয়া) : I can't understand why she did it, it really does not add up.
29. **After one's own heart** (মনের মত) : She is a woman after my own heart.
30. **All at once** (হঠাৎ) : All at once the baby began to cry.
31. **All for** (একান্ত ব্যাগ্র) : The cowboy is all for going to school.
32. **All in** (পরিশ্রান্ত) : I felt all in after the meeting.
33. **All in all** (সর্বেসর্বা) : Nobody is all in all now-a-days.
34. **An axe to grind** (সম্পৃক্ততার ব্যক্তিগত কারণ) : I had no axe to grind as I was just acting for their safety.
35. **An early bird** (যে আগে ওঠে/আগে আসে) : He is aways an early bird in the meeting.
36. **Apple of discord** (বিবাদের মূল) : A piece of land was the apple of discord between two countries.
37. **As good as** (বলতে গেলে) : My children are as good as gold.
38. **A green horn** (অনভিজ্ঞ লোক) : For operating internet browsing, we need an experiened person, not a green horn.
39. **As much as** (যত দূর সম্ভব) : I will do as much as I can.
40. **As per** (সমান তালে, অনুযায়ী) : In our country the salary is not increasing as per price hike.
41. **At a snail's pace** (খুব ধীরগতিতে) : The department of English in Dhaka University is advancing at a snail's pace.
42. **At all costs** (যে কোন মূল্যে) : We must at all costs catch the 7.30 train.
43. **At arm's length** (নিরাপদ দূরত্বে) : We should keep bad boys at arm's length.
44. **At dagger's drawn** (ভীষণ শত্রুতায়) : The two brothers are at dagger's drawn with each other.
45. **At home** (দক্ষ) : He is at home in English.
46. **At home** (আরাম) : I never feel at home in Dhaka City.
47. **At one's wit's end** (হতবুদ্ধি) : Hearing the news of his death I was at my wit's end.
48. **At sixes and sevens** (এলোমেলো) : I found all my books on the table at sixes and sevens.
49. **At stake** (বিপন্ন) : My life is at stake now.
50. **At the eleventh hour** (শেষ মুহূর্তে) : They arrived at the station at the eleventh hour.

51. **Avail oneself of** (সুযোগ নেয়া) : Guests are encouraged to avail themselves of the full range of facilities.
52. **At all costs** (যে কোনো মূল্যে) : I must at all costs qualify the 21st BCS exam. for a job.
53. **At fault** (দোষী) : I know who's at fault in the robbery. You are the robber!
54. **At the crack of dawn** (খুব সকালে) : Please start at the crack of dawn tomorrow. We are to meet there by 7 am.
55. **At most** (বড় জোর) : The house is going for sale at most £10000.
56. **At a loose end** (কাজকর্মহীন) : I'm at a loose end this week. I wish I had something to do!
57. **At death's door** (মৃত্যুর দ্বার প্রান্তে) : When Grandpa got a stroke, we thought him to be at death's door, but he has been living in good condition since then!
58. **At one's wit's end** (হতবুদ্ধি) : There's a riot in the city centre, but my husband is not home yet. Oh dear! I'm at my wit's end.
59. **At a loss** (হতবুদ্ধি) : I'm at a loss to explain the failure of our engagement. She's been very good for years.
60. **At first sight** (প্রথম দর্শনে) : I fell in love with her at first sight.
61. **At a standstill** (অচলাবস্থায় পড়ে থাকা) : In our govt. offices files seem to move never. They're always at a standstill.
62. **At sixes and sevens** (এলোমেলো) : I don't know where my writing materials are. Everything is at sixes and sevens.
63. **At least** (অন্ততপক্ষে) : The journey was, at least, cheap.
64. **At a pinch** (কোনো রকম স্থানের সংকুলান করতে পারা) : We can accomodate 10 more students at a pinch. It's better they try for another hostel.
65. **At all hours** (সব সময়/লাগাতার) : She's playing cards at all hours.
66. **At best** (সবচেয়ে বেশি) : My uncle said that he could eat only 20 plump bananas at a time, at best 30!
67. **At once** (সাথে সাথে) : Suddenly there was flash of lights in the sky and we could hear a clap of thunders at once.
68. **At loggerheads** (ঝগড়া করছে এমন/খারাপ সম্পর্ক) : They're at severe loggerheads. When I intervened I just exacerbated the situation.
69. **At will** (স্বেচ্ছায়) : I gave up the job at will. Nobody forced me.
70. **At short notice** (স্বল্পকালের বিজ্ঞপ্তি) (Coerce-চাপ দেয়া/বাধ্য করা) : We were coerced into leaving the house at short notice.
71. **At random** (যত্রতত্র) (Wander- ঘুরে বেড়ানো) : My son's always wandering at random.

72. **All ears** (যে সব শুনতে আগ্রহী) : The doctor was all ears to hear from me. But I couldn't make him understand my problem.
73. **All skin and bones** (হাড্ডিসার) : The poor man is not only lanky but also all skin and bones.
74. **As silent as the grave** (খুব নীরব) : There's no wind and the river's as silent as the grave.
75. **As sick as dog** (খুব অসুস্থ) (to eat like a pig- ভুরিভোজন করা) : You would haven't become as sick as a dog if you hadn't eaten like a pig.
76. **As strong as a horse** (খুব শক্তিশালী) : What happened to you, You're as strong as a horse.
77. **As cool as a cucumber** (খুব ঠাণ্ডা মেজাজের) (corpulent- মোটাসোটা, thick-skinned- কম বোধবুদ্ধিসম্পন্ন) : She's physically corpulent, thick-skinned by nature and always remains as cool as a cucumber.
78. **As gentle as a lamb** (খুব শান্ত/ভদ্র) : He remains as gentle as a lamb whatever happens.
79. **As keen as mustard** (অতি উৎসুক) : We're as keen as mustard to see this government is gone.
80. **A flash in the pan** (যে সফলতা খুব ক্ষণস্থায়ী হয়) : Remember that this is her first cinema. I think the craze for her is just a flash in the pan.
81. **A brainwave** (কোনো ধারণা যা সহসা মনে আসে এবং খুবই কাজে লাগে) : Think attentively and you may have a brainwave to deal with the prevailing difficulty.
82. **A blackleg** (যে কর্মচারী তার সহকর্মীরা যখন ধর্মঘট পালন করছে তখনও কাজ করতে থাকে) : Your life will be in jeopardy if you become a blackleg.
83. **A godsend** (আকস্মিক ঈশ্বরপ্রদত্ত কোনো সাহায্য) : The money from my grandpa came as a godsend, I was hard up then.
84. **A wild-goose chase** (ব্যর্থ খোঁজাখুঁজি) (hoaxer-ঠক) : The hoaxer had sent the police on a wild-goose chase.
85. **As the crow flies** (সোজা রাস্তায়) : There's no way to Gulshan as the crow flies. So you need to travel two miles more.
86. **An inside job** (ভিতরে থেকে ক্ষতি করা অর্থে) : Nobody outside the party is spreading the rumour about the leader. I think its an inside job.
87. **All fingers and thumbs** (যে সহজে জিনিসপত্র ভাঙে) : I can hear another glass breaks. It must be Pauline. She's all fingers and thumbs.
88. **As soft as butter** (যার সাথে সহজে কথা বলা যায়) : You can easily get on with my father. He's as soft as butter.

89. **A turn coat** (নীতি পরিবর্তনকারী ব্যক্তি) : As he is a turn-coat, we (cann't kely on him for public conurning decision.
90. **A tall story** (অবিশ্বাস্য গল্প) : Who'll believe this tall story?
91. **A blessing in disguise** (যে জিনিসের ভালো গুণ প্রথমে চোখে পড়ে না) : The training first seemed unnecessary. But we learnt a lot by degrees and it's really a blessing in disguise.
92. **A practical joke** (ঠাট্টা) : The children put salt in the sugar bowl as a practical joke.
93. **A storm in a tea cup** (ছোট জিনিস নিয়ে যত্রতত্র তর্ক) : Present political situation goes like a storm in a tea cup over the country.
94. **A nest-egg** (অল্প পরিমাণ টাকা যা দরকারে কাজে লাগে) : This money is a nest-egg. I've been saving it up for months.
95. **A pain in the neck** (বিরক্তিকর লোক) : Mr. Saiful is really a pain in the neck. He must learn to be a bit tolerant.
96. **A shot in the dark** (অনুমান) : One answer at the interview was a shot in the dark. But fortunately it hit the target.
97. **A false alarm** (ফাঁকা হুমকি) : I don't fear this phone call. It's a flase alarm.
98. **As clear as bell** (খুব পরিষ্কার শব্দ) : I was head over heels in love with her at first sight because of her voice which was as clear as a bell.
99. **As stubborn as a mule** (অতিশয় গোঁড়া) : Will he give up arguing, you believe! He's as stubborn as a mule.
100. **As sober as a judge** (যে মদ্যপান করে না) : You say he's drunk. Don't you see that he's as sober as a judge for your information he's a teetotaler.
101. **All Greek** (বোধের অগম্য) : I don't understand it, it's all Greek to me.
102. **Above board** (সৎ) : Don't worry, The deal was completely above board.
103. **A dark horse** (যার যোগ্যতা বা অভিজ্ঞতা অন্যের অজ্ঞাত) : He's never stuck-up. He's a dark horse.
104. **A sore point** (যা দেখলে বা যার বা যে জিনিসের কথা শুনলে গা-জ্বালা করে) : Love became a sore point with John since he was refused.
105. **A fair deal** (কোনো অফিসের সৎ এবং উৎকৃষ্ট সেবা) : You can't expect a fair deal from this firm. This company never does anything above board.
106. **A weather wat** (সুযোগ সন্ধানী লোক) : A weather wat is hatred in a civil society.
107. **A wolf in sheep's clothing** (ভদ্র) : He is a wolf in sheep's clothing, dos't belive in him.
108. **A wishful thinking** (যা কল্পনায় আছে, বাস্তবে অসত্য) : To become friendly with my ex-mate is just a wishful thinking.

109. **At a stretch** (লাগাতার) : Who could work ten hours at a stretch?
110. **A bolt from the blue** (অকস্মাৎ) : She had only recently had lunch with her cousin, so the news of his death came as a bolt from the blue to him.
111. **A red herring** (যা মনোযোগ ফিরিয়ে নিতে ব্যবহার করা হয়) : Chinese counterpart of the US Secretary of State indicated the Human Rights issue as a red herring.
112. **A red rag to a bull** (যা শুনে বা দেখে কেউ রেগে যায়) : Don't mention the present government before my father; it's like a red rag to a bull.
113. **At large** (মুক্ত) : The escaped prisoner is still at large.
114. **A hush money** (যে টাকা দিয়ে কারো মুখ বন্ধ করা হয়) : The president is giving many swindlers a lot of money as hush money which is not his own.
115. **At variance with** : Rajib word's are at variunce with his conduct.

B

116. **Bag and baggage** (তল্পিতল্পাসহ) : He left the house bag and baggage on Friday evening.
117. **Bag and baggage** (তল্পি-তল্পাসহ) : He left the place bag and baggage.
118. **Be in hot water** (ঝামেলায় পড়া) : If the headmaster sees you doing this, you will be in hot water.
119. **Beating about the bush** (ঘুরিয়ে বলা) : Rabin has a habit of beating about the bush.
120. **Beggar description** (অবর্ণনীয় হওয়া) : His miseries beggar description.
121. **Bear the brunt** (তীব্রতা সহ্য করা) : He couldn't bear the brunt of his father dead.
122. **Beaten track** (প্রচলিত ও পরিচিত ধারা) : John Donne never followed the beaten track of Elegabethan poetry.
123. **Between the cup and the lip** (আশাও বাস্তবতার মাঝখানে) : Without getting any chagce is any university, Sobadar was hanging betweer the cup and lip.
124. **Believe one's ears** (বিস্মিত হওয়া) : He could not believe his ears.
125. **(Hit) Below the belt** (অশোভন আচরণ করা) : Her comments hit below the belt.
126. **Below the mark** (আদর্শ মানের নিচে) : The commodities supplied by you are below the mark.
127. **Benefit of the doubt** (সন্দেহবশত) : The thief got the benefit of the doubt.
128. **By way of** (উদাহরণস্বরূপ) : By way of illistration the teacher drew a graph on board.
129. **Between the devil and deep sea** (মহাসংকটে) : Surrounded by the ill politics, Bangladeshis are now between the devils and deep sea.
130. **Bill of fare** (হোটেল বা পানশালায় পরিবেশনীয়, খাদ্য তালিকা) : Please show me the bill of fare.
131. **Black and white** (লিখিতভাবে) : We charged against him in black and white.

132. **Blue blood** (অভিজাত) : Man should not boast of his blue blood.
133. **Blue chips** (নিরাপদ বিনিয়োগ) : Garments industry is considered to be a blue chip.
134. **Bombard with question** (প্রশ্নবানে জর্জরিত করা) : The ambassador was bombarded with questions.
135. **Bon voyage** (শুভ সফর, সফর) : Bon voyage see you again.
136. **Bone of contention** (বিবাদের কারণে) : The piece of land was a bone of contention between the two countries.
137. **Bottom line** (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়) : The bottom line is that we need more money to run the project.
138. **Bound to late** (দেরি করতে বাধ্য অর্থে) : With this fog, I am sure the rain bounds to late.
139. **Broken reed** (অবিশ্বাসী ব্যক্তি) : Mr Milon is broken reed, you can'nt rely on him.
140. **Brown study** (দিবা স্বপ্ন) : Being failed BCS preliminary Rony was absorbed in brown study.
141. **Bread and butter** (জীবিকা) : He took agriculture as his bread and butter.
142. **Bring to book** (ভর্ৎসনা করা, শাস্তি দেয়া) : He was brought to book for stealing money.
143. **Bull market** (তেজি বাজার) : It is always risky to invest in a bull market.
144. **Burn the candle at both ends** (নষ্ট করা, ক্লান্ত হওয়া,অধিক কাজ করা) : We should avoid burning candle at both ends, otherwise it will make us suffer.
145. **Burning question** (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়) : Corruption is the burning question in our country now.
146. **By and large** (অধিকাংশ, মোটের ওপর) : I have collected five pence by and large.
147. **By dint of** (বদৌলতে) : By dint of hardwork Shakespeare earned his name and fame.
148. **By fits and starts** (মাঝে মাঝে) : The price of daily necessaries increases by fits and starts.
149. **By leaps and bounds** (দ্রুতগতিতে) : Prices of essentials are increasing by leaps and bounds.
150. **By means** (কোনোভাবে, উপায়ে) : You can prosper in life by means of hard labour.
151. **By no means** (কোনো ভাবেই না) : He can by no means help me.
152. **Bedridden** (অত্যন্ত দুর্বল এবং শয্যাশায়ী) : Last week's journey through Europe wore me out and kept me bedridden for three days.
153. **Bigheaded** (অহংকারী) : He keeps on telling everybody that he's the best doctor in the town. He's so bigheaded.

154. **Black and blue all over** (সারা গায়ে মারের দাগ) : He has been whipped by a teacher and has become black and blue all over.
155. **By the skin of my teeth** (অল্পের জন্য কারও সাক্ষাতের সুযোগ পাওয়া) : The doctor was almost leaving the chamber. I could meet him by the skin of my teeth.
156. **By ear** [শুধু শুনে বুঝতে পারা অর্থে (যারা চোখে দেখে না তাদের ক্ষেত্রে)] : He plays the drum by ear.
157. **Black out** (বিদ্যুৎবিহীন) : During the world war London underwent a blackout of two hours daily.
158. **Black spot** (যেখানে প্রায়ই দুর্ঘটনা ঘটে) : He always closes his eyes when he passes this black spot.
159. **Blue-collar worker** (যে কারখানায় কাজ করে) : He's a blue-collar worker in a factory.
160. **Browned off (bored)** (নিরুৎসাহিত) : He's browned off with his job.
161. **Bring something to mind** (স্মরণ করতে পারা) : We meet after twenty years. Can you bring my name to mind?
162. **By a hair's breadth** (কোনোক্রমে এড়িয়ে যাওয়া) : The car swerved to avoid a cyclist and just missed hitting a pedestrian by a hair's breadth.
163. **By the way** (অন্য খবর) : Oh, by the way, there is a telephone message for you.
164. **Bated breath** (রুদ্ধশ্বাস) : The candidates are waiting with bated breath for the result to be declared.
165. **Behind the times** (সেকেলে) : He's not only a wet-blanket but also behind the times.
166. **Back to front** (উল্টা) : I see you wear your T-shirt back to front.
167. **Between you, me and the gate post** (গোপনীয়) : Between you, me and the gate post, I don't think the new boss will last more than a few months.
168. **Blue-eyed** (প্রিয়) : Tom is the teacher's blue-eyed boy in the class.
169. **Bottleneck** (রাস্তা যেখানে সরু/অচলাবস্থা) : The new by-pass will lessen traffic-jam on this bottleneck.
170. **Be armed to the teeth** (প্রচুর অস্ত্রে সজ্জিত) : Indian soldiers, armed to the teeth, are drawn up along the border line.
171. **Behind bars** (জেলে/কারাগারে) ঃ The murderer is now safely behind bars.
172. **By hook or by crook** (যেভাবেই হোক) : He will be a doctor by hook or by crook.

C

173. **Call in question** (সন্দেহ করা) : Mr Rahim's honesty can be called in question if he marries again in his old age.
174. **Call it a day** (কাজ বন্ধ করা) : Let us call it a day and go home.
175. **Carry coal to new castle** (তেলা মাথায় তেল দেয়া) : The government is now carring coal to new castle.

176. **Carry the day** (জয় করা, মন জয় করা) : I hope you will be able to carry the day for us.
177. **Cats and dogs** (মুষলধারে) : It is raining cats and dogs all the day.
178. **Come into force** (কার্যকরী হওয়া) : The ordinance comes into force at once.
179. **Come off with flying colours** (জয়ী হওয়া) : At last our team came off with flying colours from the tournament.
180. **Come to terms** (আপস করা) : The two groups could not then come to terms.
181. **Cope with** (এঁটে ওঠা) : Taslima found it difficult to cope with the loss of the job.
182. **Crime in cold blood** (সুচিন্তিত ঠাণ্ডা মাথার অপরাধ) : Not many people can commit such a dreadful crime in cold blood.
183. **Cry in the wilderness** (অরণ্যে রোদন) : Asking financial support from my brothers, I only cried in the wilderness.
184. **Culpable homicide** (শাস্তিযোগ্য অপরাধ) : The government denied the culpable homicide of the police commissioner.
185. **Cut a sad figure** (ভাল করতে না পারা) : She cut a sad figure in her last performance on the stage.
185. **Cut and dried** (অপরিবর্তনীয় সিদ্ধান্ত) : All her decisions are nothing but cut and dried.
187. **Crying shame** (খুব লজ্জার বিষয়) : It's a crying shame for our PM to be neglected for mediation between India and Pakistan.
188. **Cat calls** (শিশ্) : There were loud cat calls from the audience when it was announced that the main group was unable to perform because of illness.
189. **Chip in** (কোনো খরচে সকলের অংশগ্রহণ করা) : We must chip in £1 each to buy a gift for Jane on her birthday.
190. **Confirmed bachelor** (যে কখনও বিয়ে করবে না) : He became confirmed bachelor out of thinking that one day he might become impotent.
191. **Capital punishment** (মৃত্যুদণ্ড) : Many developed countries did away with capital punishment.
192. **Catnap** (সামান্য নিদ্রা যা সাধারণত মধ্যাহ্নভোজের পর উপভোগ করা হয়) : The boss has a catnap after lunch everyday.
193. **Crocodile tears** (অভিনয়ের মায়াকান্না) : Son : "I want to see crocodile tears."
Father : "Go and see a canvassing politician."
194. **Cup of tea** (প্রিয়) : It's not amazing that he's become a prolific writer. Literatue had always been his cup of tea.
195. **Call to mind** (স্মরণ :I cann't call to wind of my birth date in important facts.
196. **Catch a turtle** (শুদ্ধ লোকের পাল্লায় পড়া) : I have been invited by catching a turtle, I can't ignore ruther join the invitation party.

197. **Cast pearl before swine** (উলুবনে মুক্তা ছড়ান) : To advise him and cast pearl before swine is the same task.
198. **Chew the cud** (গভীরভাবে চিন্তা :I can't chow the cud of my future situation.
199. **Clook and dagger** (গোপনীয় ষড়যন্ত্রে সম্পৃক্ততা) : A lot of clook and dagger activity was inulved in politics.
200. **Come to apretty pass** (জটিল ও অকল্যাণ পরিস্থিতির উন্নয়ন) : His undertaking of power means progression of coming to a pretty pass.
201. **Cut and thrust** (উত্তেজনাকর প্রতিযোগিতা) : Bangladesh won the series against New zealand throgh cut and thrust competition.
202. **Cut to the quick** (মর্মাহত হওয়া) : He has been cut to the quick by his wife's words.
203. **Cut a dosh** (ভান করা) : Why Milon cuts a dash of being what he is not.

D

204. **Day dream** (আকাশ-কুসুম কল্পনা, দিবা স্বপ্ন) : Many young girls waste their time in day dream.
205. **Dead letter** (অকার্যকর) : Many British rules are now dead letters.
206. **Die in harness** (কাজ করতে করতে মারা যাওয়া) : It was his constant prayer that he might die in harness.
207. **Do yeoman's service** (অনবদ্য দান করা) : Mowlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani did yeoman's service to the country.
208. **Dog days** (সবচেয়ে গরমের দিন, দুঃসময়) : The dog days in Bangladesh are unbearable.
209. **Draw a blank** (সাড়া না পাওয়া) : We looked into the files for an hour but we drew a blank.
210. **Drug in the market** (যার চাহিদা নেই তা বিক্রয়ের জন্য আনা) : This hi-tech mobile electronics are drugging to the market now.
211. **Draw the line** (সীমা নির্ধারণ করা) : We must draw the line at stealing
212. **Down in the dumps** (বিমর্ষ) : I'm not amazed that he's down in the dumps again. His girl friend has just left him.
213. **Dead beat** (সম্পূর্ণ ক্লান্ত) : We would not have become so dead beat if the day hadn't been so hot.
214. **Downpour** (ভারী বৃষ্টিপাত) : The sky cleared up after a heavy downpour.
215. **Down in the mouth** (বিষণ্ণ) : Your'e looking down in the mouth, Jane. Have you broken up with your man?
216. **Donkey's years** (বহুদিন আগের কথা) : Oh darling! It's donkey's years since we kissed last.

217. **Dead-end job** (যে কাজের কোনো ভবিষ্যৎ নেই) : I'm fed up with this dead-end job.
218. **Down hearted** (অতিশয় বিষণ্ন বা নিরুৎসাহিত) : He failed the exam. third time and got down-hearted.
219. **Donkey work** (কঠিন এবং আনন্দহীন কাজ) : We do all the donkey-work and he takes the credit.
220. **Dead loss** (সম্পূর্ণ মূল্যহীন) : Our bureaucracy may be called a white elephant. But they are really not a dead loss yet.
221. **Down the drain** (বৃথা খরচ) : It's 50000 Taka down the drain. The project never works.
222. **Drive into a corner** (কোণঠাসা করা) : Rakib drove Rony into a corner in the final examination.

E

223. **Eat into vitals** (জীবনীশক্তি নষ্ট করা)— Excessive tension can eat into vitals.
224. **Eat humble pie** (অপমান হজম করে ক্ষমা চাওয়া) : At last the boss ate humble pie before the employees.
225. **End in smoke** (ব্যর্থতায় পর্যবসিত হওয়া) : All my attempts to establish a college ended in smoke.
226. **Every now and again** (মাঝে মাঝে) : My uncle sees me every now and again.
227. **Every now and then** (প্রায়ই) : The police inspector pays a visit to our college every now and then.
228. **Every cloud has a silver lining** (ব্যর্থতার পরই আসে সফলতা/দুর্যোগের মধ্যেও সফলতা দেখতে পাওয়া) : Don't bother about the accident. Every cloud has a silver lining and you'll become as right as rain again.
229. **Eyesore** (চক্ষুশূল) (lay out—structure) : This building is an eyesore. It's layout should have been different.
230. **Elbow grease** (অধিক কায়িক পরিশ্রম) : You'll need more elbow grease to complete the program on time.

F

231. **Fish in a troubled water** (এলোমেলো অবস্থার সুযোগ নেয়া)— Rubel earned a lot of illegal money by fishing in a troubled wared.
232. **Face to face** (সরাসরি) : I prefer to talk to people face to face rather than to talk on phone.
233. **Few and far between** (কদাচিত) : I can visit my relatives few and far between.
234. **Flesh and blood** (রক্তমাংসের দেহ) : How can a man of flesh and blood tolerate such ill treatment?

235. **Fool's paradise** (বোকার স্বর্গে) : None should live in a fool's paradise.
236. **For good** (চিরতরে) : Our great leader left us for good.
237. **From cradle to grave** (দোলনা হতে কবর পর্যন্ত) : Everyone learns something from cradle to grave.
238. **From hand to mouth** (কোনো রকমে) : The poor live from hand to mouth.
239. **From time to time** (মাঝে মাঝে) : He comes to me from time to time.
240. **Full of oneself** (উচ্চ ধারণা) : She was full of herself when she was young.
241. **Final fling** (শেষ আনন্দ) : He just wanted one final fling before settling down and getting married.
242. **Full of beans** (হাসিখুশি/প্রসন্ন) : I'm proud of having such a wonderful wife. She's always full of beans.
243. **Family tree** (বংশের ধারাবাহিকতা) : My family tree revealed that I descended from a leader's family.
244. **Flying colours** (চমৎকার সাফল্য) : She achieved flying colours in diplomacy and became the foreign minister.
245. **Fly in the ointment** (সামান্য অসুবিধা) : The only fly in the ointment of living here is that the office is a long distance.
246. **Fall head over heels in love** (গভীর প্রেমে পড়া) : I fell head over heels in love with Lina at first sight. She's now my wife.
247. **For short** (সংক্ষেপে) : We call him 'Bill' for short; his name is William.
248. **Figure head** (আনুষ্ঠানিক প্রধান, ক্ষমতাহীন) : You see, who wields power in the government. The premier is only a figure head.
249. **Flat out** (সম্পূর্ণ দুর্বল) : After running in the marathon, she was flat out for a week.
250. **From the horses mouth** (নির্ভরযোগ্য সূত্র থেকে) : There will be a change in the system of the recruitment. I got the news from the horses mouth. My uncle is a member of the PSC.
251. **Fair and square** (স্পষ্টভাবে) : You lost the relay fair and square. Everybody saw that.
252. **For love or money** (কিছুতেই না অর্থে) : This piano was a present from my grandmother and I wouldn't part with it for love or money.
253. **From scratch** (আবার গোড়া থেকে শুরু করা অর্থে) : Many of our works on the project are no more useful. We must start again from scratch.
254. **Fight shy of** (এড়িয়ে চলা)— Don't try to fight shy of your parent's duty on you.

G

255. **Give ven to** (প্রকাশ করা)— She gave vent to her feelings by a sudden scream.
256. **Gain ground** (সুবিধা পাওয়া) : The wise are sure to gain ground in the long run.

257. **Get by heart** (মুখস্থ করা) : She got the paragraph by heart.
258. **Get rid of** (মুক্তি পাওয়া) : Get rid of bad company.
259. **Get the upper hand** (প্রাধান্য পাওয়া) : At last the beast in him got the upperhand.
260. **Give a hand** (সাহায্য করা) : If you give me a hand, I shall be able to finish more quickly.
261. **Give my right arm** (বিপদের ঝুঁকি নেয়া) : I would give my right arm if I could get tickets for the concert.
262. **Give way** (ভেঙে পড়া) : The weight was too much and the pillar gave way.
263. **Go to the dogs** (গোল্লায় যাওয়া) : Many teens are going to the dogs.
264. **Greek to** (অপরিচিত) : I know nothing about the language, it is all greek to me.
265. **General dog body** (সাধারণ কর্মী) : Everyone bosses me about at work; I'm nothing but a general dogsbody.
266. **Go to the loo** (প্রকৃতির ডাকে সাড়া দেওয়া) : Could you tell me where is the public toilet? I need to go to the loo.
267. **Golden handshake** (বাধ্যতামূলক অবসর দেয়ার সময় দেয় টাকা) : Workers are not convinced to quit even after giving a golden handshake of big amount of money.
268. **Green light** (এগিয়ে যাবার সংকেত) : The boss gave me green light and I went ahead with the deal.
269. **Green with envy** (অত্যন্ত পরশ্রীকাতর) : I was green with envy when my neighbour drove up in a brand new Jaguar.
270. **Give ear to** (কান দেয়া/আগ্রহ নিয়ে শোনা)— Please give ear to what I say about the matter.
271. **Gala day** (উৎসবের দিন)— 16th December is a gala day to the Bangladeshis.

H

272. **Hard mut to crack** (কঠিন সমস্যা)— The problem of primary education is really a hard nut to crack.
273. **Hard by** (নিকটে)— The university is hard by the hospital.
274. **Habeas corpus** (বিনা বিচারে আটক না থাকার অধিকার) : Habeas corpus should not be denied.
275. **Half a chance** (সামান্য সুযোগ) : I have got half a chance to prepare myself.
276. **Hard and fast** (বাধা ধরা) : Tagore and Nazrul hardly follow the hard and fast rule of school life.

277. **Hard up** (অভাবগ্রস্ত) : Please, lend me some money, I am hard up now.
278. **Head and heart** (বুদ্ধি ও হৃদয়ে) : Hazrat Muhammad (Sm) was head and heart the greatest man of the world.
279. **Head in the cloud** (আকাশ-কুসুম কল্পনা) : You should not have your head in the cloud about your result.
280. **Heart and soul** (প্রাণপনে) : He tried heart and soul but could not pass.
281. **Heart of heart** (অন্তরের অন্তঃস্থলে) : In my heart of heart I deplored his obstinacy.
282. **Heart to heart** (অন্তরঙ্গ ভাব) : They are always heart ot heart friends.
283. **Herculean task** (দুঃসাধ্য কাজ) : She faces the Herculean task of bringing up four children single-handedly.
284. **Hit the roof** (রাগান্বিত হওয়া) : He hit the roof for his misconduct.
285. **Hold water** (প্রমাণে টিকে থাকা) : His excuse did not hold water at last.
286. **Hot water** (অসুবিধা) : If you are caught playing in the mud you will really be in hot water.
287. **Hairraising** (অত্যন্ত ভয়ানক) : The place of the accident was hairraising (terrifying), we saw 32 deadbodies.
288. **Hot cake** (যে জিনিস বাজারে আসা মাত্র বিক্রি হয়ে যায়) : The only hot cakes in the bookmarkets are pornography.
289. **Hard of hearing** (যে কানে কম শুনে) : Be cautious when talking to father. He's hard of hearing.
290. **Hangover** (মাথা ব্যথা) : He got a severe hangover after the office party.
264. **High and low** (সব জায়গায়) (penetrate প্রবেশ করা) : Corruption penetrates high and low in the country.
265. **Headway** (অগ্রগতি) : Our diplomatists made a very nice headway and we are satisfied with the outcome of the negotiation.
266. **Head and shoulder above** (সবার চেয়ে ভালো অর্থে) : I want my preparation for the coming BCS exam. is head and shoulders above others in the country.
267. **Henpecked** (যে পুরুষ স্ত্রীর কথামতো চলে) : She is happy with her henpecked husband.

I

268. **In a body** (একত্রে) : They left the place in a body.
269. **In black and white** (লিখিতভাবে) : He put that in black and white.
270. **In deep water** (সমস্যাগ্রস্ত) : I am in deep water now.
271. **In good time** (যথাসময়ে) : You will know the truth in good time.
272. **In high spirits** (মহাখুশী) : Today he is in high sprits.
273. **In no time** (শীঘ্রই) : I shall come back in no time.

274. **In seventh heaven** (মহাখুশী) : Nazma was in seventh heaven when she heard about her son's result.
275. **In spite of** (সত্ত্বেও) : In spite of his riches the man is uhhappy.
276. **In the long run** (পরিণামে) : The sinners suffer in the long run.
277. **In the teeth of** (প্রতিকূল অবস্থায়) : Trying unitedly we were able to have our project approved in the teeth of strong opposition.
278. **In the wake of** (ঠিক পরে) : The police came in the wake of the accident.
279. **In common** (সাধারণ গুণ যা উভয়ের যুগপৎ থাকে) : Both of them husband and wife should sacrifice. You can't expect that you must get everything in common.
280. **In turns** (পালাক্রমে) : We took it in turns to see to the tidying the flat.
281. **In the nick of time** (একদম শেষ মুহূর্তে) : Oh God ! You've come in the nick of time. Just a minute and you'll miss us.
282. **In the limelight** (অন্যের, যেমন মিডিয়ার, নজরে থাকা এবং আলোচিত হওয়া অর্থে) : John likes to be in the limelight and he's doing a lot for this.
283. **In the red** (যার ব্যাংকে ঋণ থাকে) : "Who is a bank defaulter?" "Whose bank account is in the red."
284. **In season** (যে সময়ে কোনো কিছু ফলে) : We can't try these nice mangoes. They're costly and not in season.
285. **In due course** (যথাসময়ে) : BCS exam will take place in due course.
286. **In a rut** (একঘেয়েমিতে আক্রান্ত/monotonous) : I'm in a rut. Nothing is changing any days. I'm thinking of committing suicide to get rid of this boring life.
287. **In short** (সংক্ষেপে) : I don't want your curriculum vitae in details. Just say in short what's your qualification.
288. **In favour of** (পক্ষে) : Who said I'm not in favour of equal rights for women? I've just told of social customs.
289. **In cash** (নগদ) : The cost is £150 if you pay by credit card or £120 if you pay in cash.
290. **In theory** (তত্ত্বগত) : Practices of Materials of International politics are a far cry from what they're in theory.
291. **In principle** (নীতিগতভাবে) : They have agreed to the proposal in principle but we still have to negotiate the terms.
292. **In print** (ছাপার হরফে) : It's not surprising that he became a writer because he always longed to see his name in print.
293. **In a tick** (এক মুহূর্তে) : You needn't wait for long. I'll get ready in a tick.

294. **In broad daylight** (প্রকাশ্যে) : The robbery was committed in broad daylight.
295. **In full swing** (পুরোদমে) : The project is on progress in full swing and we expect it completes ahead of shcedule.
296. **In somebody's black books** (কুনজরে) : Asking that question about the cosmic rays, I had been in professor John's black books.
297. **In the balance** (কে জিতবে তা আগে থেকে বলা যাচ্ছে না) : Who's going to win is in the balance.
298. **In cold sweat** (ভীত) : I am in a cold sweat about the judgement. It may become a travesty of justice.
299. **In vogue** (চালু)— This fashion is now in vogue in our country.
300. **Irony of fate**— (ভাগ্যের পরিহাস)— I failed in the exam by irony of fate.

J, K

301. **Jack of all trades** (সবজান্তা)— He pretends to be a jack of all trades.
302. **Keep an eye** (নজর রাখা) : Please keep an eye on the baby.
303. **Keep nose out of something** (এড়িয়ে চলা, নাক না গলানো) : You should keep your nose out of our personal problem.
304. **Kith and kin** (আত্মীয়-স্বজন) : I have no kith and kin here.
305. **Keyed up** (উত্তেজিত) : Don't get all keyed up about the exam.
306. **Keyed-up** (ভয়ে/লজ্জায় আড়ষ্ট, tensed) : I was very keyed up during the close shave we had at the round abont.

L

307. **Lead astray** (বিপথে পরিচালিত করা)— If you mix with these bad boys, you will be led astray.
308. **Learn by heart** (মুখস্থ করা) : He learnt the poem by heart.
309. **Let loose** (বল্গাহীনভাবে ছেড়ে দেয়া) : He let his horse loose in the field.
310. **Loaves and fishes** (ব্যক্তিগত লাভ) : The selfish always think of their own loaves and fishes.
311. **Long in the tooth** (বৃদ্ধ) : The tight-fisted was very long in the tooth when he died. He was about 96.
312. **Long shot** (যার সাফল্যের সম্ভাবনা কম) : It's a long shot, but it might just work.
313. **Like a sieve** (যারা কোনো কিছু মনে রাখতে পারে না তাদের স্মরণ শক্তি বুঝাতে) : Oh God! Your memory is like a sieve. I am not Dave. My name is Peter.
314. **Light-fingered** (যে ছোটখাট জিনিস চুরি করে) (Kleptomania-চুরি করা রোগ) : I don't mind he is light-fingered. It's kleptomania. He's certainly not to be blamed.

315. **Last straw** (কতগুলো অনাকাঙ্ক্ষিত কাজ বা ঘটনার মধ্যে শেষটি যা সহ্য করা অসম্ভব) : I kept on compromising with her. First she nagged and then threatened to quit me and that's the last straw. I broke the relationship up.
316. **Lion's share** (বড় অংশ) : Lion's share of various foreign aid goes into the ministers' pocket.
317. **Like water of a duck's back** (কাজ না হওয়া অর্থে) : My younger son is so a bighead and pighead. He takes any advice like water of a duck's back.
318. **Life and soul** (যে সবাইকে আনন্দ দেয়) : Except for Pauline the party was a disaster. She's the life and soul of that boring get-together.
319. **Long-winded speech** (দীর্ঘ ও একঘেঁয়ে বক্তৃতা) : We were bored with her long-winded speech.
320. **Lay hands on** (ধরা)— I tried to lay hands on the thief but failed.
221. **Lame excuse** (বাজে ওজর)— Be one time, do not show any lame excuse.
122. **Live in a clover** (বিলাসবহুল জীবনযাপন করা)— The rich people live in a clover.

M

323. **Moot point** (অসীমাংসিত বিষয়)— Dowry system is still a moot point in Bangladesh.
324. **Maiden speech** (প্রথম বক্তৃতা) : My maiden speech fascinated all.
325. **Make a case** (যুক্তি দেখানো) : He made a case for the expansion of cottage industries.
326. **Make a dash for sth** (দ্রুত ধরা) : He saw an opportunity and made a dash for it.
327. **Make both ends meet** (কোন মতে জীবন ধারণ করা) : Now, the poor make both ends meet.
328. **Make good** (ক্ষতিপূরণ করা) : You should try to make good for your loss.
329. **Make hay while the sun shines** (ঝোপ বুঝে কোপ মারা) : Try to make hay while the sun shines.
330. **Make sense** (বুঝতে পারা) : I wanted to build a book case but I could not make sense of the instruction.
331. **Man of straw** (অপদার্থ) : A man of straw like you can not do it.
332. **Move heaven and earth** (সম্ভাব্য সব করা) : He moved heaven and earth to win the election.
333. **Many happy returns** (শুভ জন্মদিন) : The girl said "Many happy returns."

N

334. **Nest egg** (হাতের পাঁচ)— I cannot give you the amout because it is my nest egg.
335. **Nail in one's coffin** (আশা সংহারক কর্ম) : Every time he lights a cigarette, I tell him it's another nail in his coffin.

336. **Never to return** (ফিরে আসার নয়) : The good days have gone never to return.
337. **Nip in the bud** (অঙ্কুরে বিনষ্ট করা) : Bad habits should be nipped in the bud.
338. **Now and then** (মাঝে মাঝে) : He comes here now and then.
339. **Null and void** (বাতিল) : The rule is null and void now.
340. **Nurse a grudge** (বিদ্বেষ/ঘৃণা পোষণ করা) : He nurses a grudge against me.
341. **Night owl** (যে রাত জাগরণ করে) (Vivid বহুদূর প্রসারিত উজ্জ্বলতা) : You can't be a writer only by being a night owl. You must have a vivid imagination.
342. **Neck and neck** [সমানে সমান (প্রতিযোগিতার ক্ষেত্রে)] : We can't predict who'll win. Both candidates are neck and neck.
343. **Nightcap** (সামান্য মদ্য, যা সাধারণত আহারের পর বা ঘুমাতে যাওয়ার আগে পান করা হয়) (accustomed to অভ্যস্ত, teetotaler যিনি কখনও মদ পান করেন না) : Each of our family is accustomed to taking a nightcap except mother. She's a teetotaler.

O

344. **On the wane** (হ্রাসমান)— His popularity as a poet is now on the wone.
345. **Of one's own accord** (স্বেচ্ছায়) : He sent me some money on his own accord.
346. **On a razor's edge** (কঠিন অবস্থা/পরিস্থিতি) : His life is on a razor's edge.
347. **Once again** (পুনর্বার) : I want to look into the issue once again.
348. **Once for all** (শেষবার) : I want to settle the issue once for all.
349. **Open secret** (সর্বজনবিদিত গোপন) : Corruption at high places is an open secret now-a-days.
350. **Out and out** (পুরোপুরি, হাড়ে হাড়ে) : He was out and out an honest man.
351. **Out break** (বিস্তার) : The out break of cholera tolls a high rate of death.
352. **Out of doors** (বাইরে) : I prefer to work out of doors.
353. **Out of place** (বেমানান)— The boy is out of place among the adults.
354. **Out of sorts** (অসুস্থ) : I feel out of sorts today.
355. **Out of the question** (প্রশ্নাতীত) : His success in the examination is out of the question.
356. **Out of the wood** (ঝামেলামুক্ত, বিপদমুক্ত) : He is out of the wood now.
357. **Over head and ears** (বিপদের মধ্যে নিমজ্জিত) : At present Bangladesh is over head and ears in problems.
358. **Over head and ears** (গভীরভাবে) : He engged in his studies over head and ears.
359. **Owing to** (জন্য) : The game is cancelled owing to torrential rain.
360. **Off colour** (অসুস্থ) : After working the whole day in the mine my man's become off colour.
361. **Off the peg** (রেডিমেড প্রস্তুতকৃত) : I needed to have the cloth immediately. So I bought it off the peg.

362. **Off day** (যেদিন সবকিছুই খারাপ যায়) : Oh God! This is an off day. Things are all going wrong.
363. **On second thoughts** (দ্বিতীয়বার চিন্তা করবার পর) : I first decided to become an engineer, but became a diplomatist on second thoughts.
364. **Old wive's tale** (যে কথা কেউ বিশ্বাস করে না) : Don't ask me to believe this old wive's tale.
365. **Out of the blue** (সহসা) : This money came to me out of the blue.
366. **Out of print** (বাজারে নেই এমন) : Where have you got this valuable book? It's now out of print.
367. **Off the record** (দাপ্তরিক বা আনুষ্ঠানিক নয়, এমন) : My comment is strictly off the record. You'll hear from us when we decide it officially.
368. **On the shelf** (বিয়ের বয়স পেরিয়ে গেছে এমন) : Women used to think they're on the shelf at 30.
369. **On the house** (মুক্ত) : Buy a coat and you'll get a tie on the house.
370. **On principle** (কারও নীতি অর্থে) : People are opposed to abortion on principle.
371. **On the dot** (শেষ মুহূর্তে) : We're pressed for time. We must set off at 9 O'clock on the dot to get to the station in time.
372. **On the spur of the moment** (সহসা) : I decided on the spur of the moment to go on a cruise and made necessary arrangements in a very short span of time.
373. **On average** (গড়ে) : Secretaries get a bribe of tk 50,000 a year on average.
374. **On the whole** (মোটের উপর/সবমিলিয়ে) : This government have a few weak points. But I think they're doing satisfactory job on the whole.
375. **On and off** (মাঝে মাঝে) : Power supply is invariably suffering from load-shedding and it was so on and off in the past.
376. **On one hand** (একদিকে)
On the other hand (অন্যদিকে) : This party is on one hand full of bigots, on the other hand they favour secularism.
(bigot-যারা গোঁড়া রাজনীতি করে এবং অন্যদের তাদের সমর্থন করাকে কর্তব্য মনে করে; secularism-seperation of state affairs from religion)
377. **On the contrary** (পক্ষান্তরে) (to be all for something- কোনো কিছু খুব সমর্থন করা) : It is not true I'm not in favour of academic qualifications; on the contrary I'm all for them.
378. **On the cards** (শীঘ্রই ঘটতে যাচ্ছে যা) : A reshuffle is on the cards and planning minister seems to be removed from the portfolio.
379. **On purpose** (ইচ্ছাকৃতভাবে) : You on purpose spread the rumour.

380. **Out of sorts** (অসুস্থ) : Are you out of sorts, too? You look pale.
381. **Once and for all** (চিরতরে) : I know how offended he got when he left the country once and for all.
382. **Out of practice** (অনুশীলন করছে না এমন সময়) : The team are now out of practice and getting receptions.
383. **On the tip on one's tongue** (মনে আসা আর যাওয়া) : The meaning of this word is on the tip of my tongue, though I can't remember it just now.
384. **Out of order** [নষ্ট (যন্ত্র)] : No, you can't use my computer. It's out of order.
385. **Off the beaten track** (শহর থেকে অনেক দূরে) : If there is a bus-strike, I'll face problem. I live miles off the beaten track.
386. **Off the top of one's head** (সহসা) : I can't remember the name off the top of my head.
387. **Out of bounds** (প্রবেশাধিকার না থাকা অর্থে) : The club is out of bounds to common people.
388. **Out of the question** (অসম্ভব) : Three more days off is out of the question.
389. **Once in a blue moon** (অনেক বছরে একবার) : I visit my old town once in a blue moon.
390. **Old maid** (যে নারী কখনও বিয়ে করেনি) : After having deceived by her boy friend, my aunt became an old maid.
391. **On duty** (কর্মক্ষেত্রে কর্তব্যরত অবস্থায়) : The police have to refrain from smoking when they're on duty.
392. **Off the point** (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক) : Polticians never answer any question clearly. Their answers are always off the point.
393. **Out and out** (সম্পূর্ণ) : He got an out and out right upbringing from his step father.
394. **Out of condition** (খারাপ/নষ্ট) : You have to do the calculations all by yourself; this calculator is out of condition.
395. **Out and about** (পুনরায় সুস্থ) : It's good to see old Mr. Jenkins **out and about** again.
396. **Off the cuff** (বিনা প্রস্তুতিতে) : He has got the gift of the gab and can make a speech off the cuff.
397. **Out of this world** (অপার্থিব) : Erotic feelings are out of this world!

P

398. **Pick a quarrel with** (ঝগড়া বাঁধানো) : Never pick a quarrel with the neighbours.
399. **Pin money** (স্ত্রীকে প্রদত্ত হাতখরচ) : My wife's pin money has saved me from any creditor.
400. **Pot luck** (অনিশ্চিত ভাগ্য) : You should not depend on your pot luck.
401. **Price index** (মূল্য তালিকা) : Let me check the price index.

402. **Pros and cons** (খুটিনাটি, ভালোমন্দ, উভয়দিক) : To take a decision, it needs to think of pros and cons of the matter
403. **Put heads together** (একত্রে বসে পরামর্শ করা) : They put their heads together to take a decision.
404. **Pigheaded** (দৃঢ় সংকল্প) : Don't call him pigheaded. He's just determined to get the degree.
405. **Pin drop silence** (যেখানে পিনপতনের শব্দটিও শোনা যাবেনা) (read out-কোনও কিছু সবাই শুনতে পারে এমনভাবে পড়া) : The judge read out the verdict in a pin drop silence.
406. **Put to death** (মৃত্যুদণ্ড দেয়া) : During the early years of Suharto regime a severe civil war broke out and millions were put to death unlawfully.
407. **Piece of cake** (সহজ) : Don't panic Mom! I'll do that job like a piece of cake.
408. **Pet hate** (প্রচণ্ড ঘৃণা) : I don't like bigheads. One of my pet hates is to see people conceiting.
409. **Pros and cons** (দোষ-গুণ) : Though there are several pros and cons in conjugal life, our society can't think an alternative to marriage.

Q, R

410. **Quote from memory** (মুখস্থ বলা) : Quote some lines of Bacon from memory.
411. **Rainy day** (দুর্দিন) : Lutfa goes on helping every one without saving anything for the rainy day.
412. **Raise one's eyebrow** (চোখ কপালে তোলা, বিস্মিত হওয়া)— He raised his eyebrow at my explantion.
413. **Rank and file** (সাধারণ সৈনিক/লোক) : He was promoted from the rank and file to the post of captain.
414. **Read between the lines** (মর্মার্থ বোঝা) : To understand it, read between the lines.
415. **Red handed** (হাতে নাতে) : The thief was caught red handed.
416. **Refuse point blank** (সরাসরি অসম্মত হওয়া) : He refused point blank to help me.
417. **Road block** (প্রতিবন্ধক) : His poor health is the main road block to his promotion.
418. **Run riot** (দাঙ্গা বাঁধানো) : They wanted to run riot
419. **Run short** (ফুরিয়ে যাওয়া) : I ran short of money.
420. **Red tape** (অপ্রয়োজনীয় আমলাতান্ত্রিক জটিলতা) : Every quarter of the society is critisizing severaly the red tape of the country.
421. **Red handed** (হাতেনাতে) : The octogenerian rapist was caught red-handed.
422. **Rat race** (তীব্র প্রতিযোগিতা) : That actress failed to maintain the **rat race**.
423. **Red-letter day** (স্মরণীয়) : The 20th January was a red letter day in my life. She assured me of her love that day.

S

424. **Sitting duck** (সহজ লক্ষ্যবস্তু)— To comvice foolish man like Rahman is a sitting duck for me.
425. **Show good manners** (ভালো ব্যবহার দেখানো) : You should show good manners in the company of young ladies.
426. **Silver spoon** (প্রাচুর্যে জন্ম) : He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
427. **Sit on the fence** (সুবিধার জন্য নিরপেক্ষ থাকা) : He always sits on the fence in the quarrel of neighbours.
128. **Steer clear of** (এড়িয়ে চলা)— You should steer clear of dangerous things.
429. **Slow coach** (অপদার্থ) : I have never seen such a slow couch like you.
430. **Smell a rat** (সন্দেহ করা, ষড়যন্ত্রের গন্ধ পাওয়া) : When he was speaking frankly, I smelt a rat.
431. **Snake in the grass** (লুকানো বিপদ, গোপন শত্রু) : Look before you leap, there is a snake in the grass.
432. **Soft soap** (মন ভুলানো কথা) : Never believe in other's soft soap.
433. **Swan song** (শেষ কর্ম) : What is the swan song of Tagore?
434. **Spare no pains** (যথাসাধ্য সব কিছু করা) : Mr. Talukder spares no pains to win the election.
435. **Stay put** (একই স্থানে থাকা) : The father told his son to stay put in the room.
436. **Steal a march on** (তলে তলে কার্যসিদ্ধ করা) : To steal a march on was his sole purpose.
437. **Stone's throw** (নিকটবর্তী) : The school is at a stone's throw from our house.
438. **Straw vote** (জনমত) : Barak Obama is clearly ahead in straw vote.
439. **Set in** [কোনো কিছু শুরু হওয়া (সাধারণত খারাপ আবহাওয়া)] : The rainy season has set in and farmers are is breathing a sigh with relief.
440. **Spliting headache** (খুব মাথা ব্যথা) : After a day's walk in the hot sun, I've got a spliting headache.
441. **Status symbol** (মর্যাদার প্রকাশসূচক চিহ্ন) : To keep the status symbol up, he's taking bribe!
442. **Stuck-up** (অহংকারী) (bigotted- যে কখনও মত পরিবর্তন করে না) : I become browned off when Karim is here. He's very stuck up, bigotted and always finds fault with others.
443. **Scapegoat** (যে ব্যক্তিকে অন্যের দোষের জন্য দায়ী করা সহজ) : Poor Jim! He's a scapegoat. It's easy to blame him.

444. **Slip of the tongue** (সামান্য ভুল) : Making that mistake was just a slip of the tongue.
445. **Short cut** (সহজ পথ) : Becoming a doctor requires years of training-there is really no short cut.
446. **Sight for sore eyes** (যাকে দেখে চোখ জুড়ায়) : Oh son! You home ! How nice! My sight for sore eyes!
447. **Soft spot** (দুর্বলতা) : I have a special soft spot for my younger daughter.
448. **Square meal** (ভালো এবং পেটভরে আহার) : It was the first square meal the tramp had in days.
449. **Short and sweet** (ছোট এবং মজার) : A short and sweet edition of Shakespeare will come out next month.
450. **Safe and sound** (নিরাপদে) : He reached home safe and sound.
451. **Spick and span** (পরিচ্ছন্ন এবং গোছানো) : My wife keeps maintaining our flat spick and span.
452. **Sick and tired** (ক্রমাগত ক্লান্ত হওয়া অর্থে) : Ershad became sick and tired of opposition's protest and finally gave up power.
453. **Swan song** (কবির শেষ কর্ম/রচনা)— Do you know what is the swon song of Nazrul?

T

454. **Take a fancy to** (পছন্দ করা) : Lemon took a fancy to Lima.
455. **Tell upon** (ক্ষতি করা) : Over eating tells upon human health.
456. **The bird and bees** (প্রজনন জ্ঞান) : All should know about the brids and bees.
457. **Three score** (ষাট) : The man is three score and ten now,
458. **Through and through** (সম্যকভাবে, পুরোপুরি) : Mrs Alam was through and therough a great woman.
459. **Through thick and thin** (সুখে-দুঃখে) : A true friend remains beside his friends through thick and thin.
460. **Throw cold water** (নিরুৎসাহিত করা) : Nobody should throw cold water on the efforts of children.
461. **True to word** (কথা রাখা) : A man of characher is true to his word.
462. **Turn over a new leaf** (নতুন অধ্যায়ের সূচনা করা) : The invention of computer has turned over a new leaf in the history of modern science.
463. **To bucket down** (বৃষ্টি শুরু হওয়া) : I had to go to the lawyer. But it suddenly began to bucket down.
464. **To hit the roof** (অত্যন্ত ক্রুদ্ধ হওয়া) : If you wake him from such a deep sleep he will hit the roof.

465. **To pay through the nose** (অনেক বেশি মূল্য পরিশোধ করা) : If I bought the dress I would have to pay through the nose.
466. **To go for a song** (কোনো কিছু অতি সস্তায় বিক্রি হওয়া) : The dog went for a song. I could have bought it half less than the ordinary price.
467. **To pull one's leg** (ঠাট্টা করা) : I wonder you believed the rumour about Dave. I was just pulling your leg.
468. **To jump the traffic lights** (ট্রাফিক আইন অমান্য করা) : The accident was caused by a taxi-driver jumping the traffic lights.
469. **The apple of one's eye** (কারো খুব প্রিয়) **Black sheep** : পরিবারের মধ্যে যার দুর্নাম বেশি) : After the death of my father I became a black sheep in the family. But I was the apple of my father's eye.
470. **To get butterflies in one's stomach** (খুব বিব্রত বোধ করা বা ভীত হওয়া) : Every student gets butterflies in their stomach when sitting for an examination.
471. **To have green fingers** (বাগান করতে পারদর্শী হওয়া) : Don't be surpirsed seeing all these beautiful flowers. Dave has always had green fingers. He grew all these plants.
472. **To lose one's tongue** (লজ্জা পাওয়া/নম্র হওয়া) : Why have you called him a whizz kid? You know he's not a bighead and loses his tongue when praised.
473. **To get something on one's nerves** (খুব বিরক্ত হতে শুরু করা) (to nag বার বার কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে বিরক্ত করা) : Don't nag at me. It's getting on my nerves.
474. **To catch one's eye** (কারও দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা) (grasp বুঝতে পারা) : As I couldn't grasp the point. I tried to catch the teacher's eye to ask him some questions.
475. **To keep a straight face** (না হেসে থাকতে পারা) : We could not keep a straight face when she suddenly undressed herself and ran in the nude to celebrate the goal.
476. **To make fun of somebody** (কাউকে উপহাস করা) (Paltry- তুচ্ছ, idiosyncrasy-পাগলাটে ভাব বা জিনিস, prolific) : You shouldn't make fun of him for showing such a paltry idiosyncrasy. You must know that he's a prolific and paramount writer.
477. **To get a move on** (দ্রুত চলা) (dawdle- আস্তে চলা) : Don't dawdle, get a move on.
478. **To hold the line** (টেলিফোন লাইনে থাকা) : You must hold the line another five minutes.
479. **To ring a bell** (কোনো কিছু স্মরণ করিয়ে দেয়া) : The incident rings a bell; I can recollect everything.
480. **To play one's cards right** (এমন সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া এবং কাজ করা যাতে জীবনে অতিদ্রুত সফলতা আসে) : Politics means to play your cards right. By doing so you'll likely end up as a minister.

481. **To drive a bargain** (দরকষাকষি করা) : Diplomacy is a formal subject and you must keep your hair on while driving a hard bargain.
482. **To hold one's breath** (রুদ্ধশ্বাসে অপেক্ষা করা) (fervently-উৎসুকভাবে, to take a glimpse-এক নজর দেখা) : The crowd were queueing along the road holding their breath fervently to take a glimpse of the princess.
483. **To run a business** (ব্যবসায় পরিচালনা করা) : Mrs. Tayfor runs an office equipment business.
484. **To use force** (বলপ্রয়োগ করা; (belligerent-মারমুখী; give in-আত্মসমর্পণ করা) : The government used force to make the belligerent demonstrators give in.
485. **To bear a grudge against** (কারও বিরুদ্ধে প্রতিশোধ নেয়ার ইচ্ছা সব সময় মনের মধ্যে বহন করা) : I've been bearing a grudge against her for breaking my heart but I never wished to see her in such a miserable condition.
486. **To break a habit** (কোনো খারাপ অভ্যাস ত্যাগ করা) : Dad broke drinking habit and became very good.
487. **To earn a living** (কষ্টে জীবিকা নির্বাহ করা) : Now-a-days, to earn a living is very tough.
488. **To lose one's heart** (আশাহত হওয়া) : She'll never love me. I've lost my heart.
489. **To drop a suggestion** (হঠাৎ কোনো প্রস্তাব দেয়া) : He dropped the suggestion to get married for me.
490. **To work a miracle** (যাদুর মত কাজ করা) : Viagra works a miracle for impotents.
491. **To call one's names** (গাল দেয়া) : He called my names.
492. **To foot the bill** (মূল্য পরিশোধ করা) : He ordered a load of drinks and then left me to foot the bill.
493. **To do one's time** (কারাবাস করা) : Now go and do your time in prison.
494. **To keep a secret** (কোনোও কিছু গোপন রাখা) : He can be trusted to keep a secret.
495. **To catch sight of** (হঠাৎ দেখতে পাওয়া) : I suddenly caught sight of my ex-husband. When I was crossing the road.
496. **To set fire** (আগুন লাগানো) : The miscreants set fire to the slum to remove the poor settlers.
497. **To lay the table** (টেবিলে খাবার দেয়া) : I'd better go and lay the table, it's lunch time.
498. **To play truant** (স্কুল পালানো) (bully- যে তার অপেক্ষা দুর্বলকে আক্রমণ করে) : Devil John! He'd been a bully and played truant while at school.
499. **To be for the high jump** (শাস্তি ভোগ করা) : No crime goes unpunished in our country. If you commit a petty crime you will be for the high jump.

500. **To be on the dole** (বেকার ভাতা পাওয়া) (dole-বেকার ভাতা) : In the developed countries unemployed people get opportunity to be on the dole and receive the dole.
501. **To get cold feet** (নিরুৎসাহিত হওয়া) : Government gets cold feet on new nuclear power station project.
502. **To work to rule** (প্রয়োজনীয় সময় যাবৎ কাজ করা) (resolute- দৃঢ় সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া) : We agreed to do 2-hours overtime. But as the payment is unexpectedly low, We resoluted to work to rule.
503. **To make a flying visit** (দ্রুত কোনো স্থান ভ্রমণ করা) : In two years our Prime Minister made 90 flying vistis to 70 countries.
504. **To get a frosty welcome** (শীতল অভ্যর্থনা পাওয়া) : Although there was detente between two countries our Prime Minister got a frosty welcome in the USA.
505. **To get out of one's hand** (কারও ক্ষমতার বাইরে চলে যাওয়া) (by degrees-ধীরে ধীরে) : The control of the government is by degrees getting out of President's hand.
506. **To make a comeback** (কোনো কর্মে পুনরায় সফলতার সাথে ফিরে আসা) (heinous- জঘন্য) : Ershad is trying to make a comeback and make people forget his heinous activities.
507. **To come into force** (বলবৎ হওয়া) (regime-শাসনকাল) : This ordinance will come into force after this regime.
508. **To be laid up** (শয্যাশায়ী হয়ে থাকা) : I contacted flue and laid up with it for three days.
509. **To feel one's ears burning** (আড়াল থেকে নিজের সমালোচনা শুনতে পাওয়া) : I'm sure someone is talking about me. I can feel my ears burning.
510. **To bear fruit** (ফলপ্রসূ হওয়া) : Family planning project didn't bear fruit.
511. **To kick the bucket** (মৃত্যুবরণ করা) (mugger- ছিনতাইকারী) : A mugger was caught red-handed, beaten and kicked the bucket.
512. **To drop off** (ঘুমাক্রান্ত হওয়া) : The conference was boring and some delegates dropped off.
513. **To live in an ivory tower** (একা বাস করা) (on and off-মাঝে মাঝে) : He's at loggerheads with his wife and on and off goes away to live in an ivory tower.
514. **To stick one's neck out** (সাহসী হওয়া) : Be courageous, stick your neck out and go ahead.
515. **To thumb a lift** (গাড়িতে লিফট নেয়া) : Being a beautiful lady, she could thumb a lift easily.

516. **To play a practical joke** (কাউকে বোকা বানানো, যাতে অন্যরা হাসে) : She first played a practical joke on me then pulled my leg. But when she took me for a ride, that's last straw.
To take somebody for a ride (কাউকে ঠকানো) :
Last straw [শেষ কাজ বা ঘটনা যা সহ্য করা অসম্ভব (অনেকগুলো আগে সহ্য করা হয়েছে)] : *[লক্ষ্য করুন : এখানে আমরা চারটি idiom-কে এক জায়গায় সন্নিবেশ করেছি। এভাবে শিখলে আপনি মনে রাখতে পারবেন এবং practise করলে দ্রুত ইংরেজি ভাষায় দক্ষতা অর্জন করতে পারবেন।]*
517. **To have a close shave** (কোনো ক্রমে দুর্ঘটনা এড়িয়ে যাওয়া) : Rickshaws have a lot of close shaves everyday.
518. **To have a bee in one's bonnet** (কারো সম্পর্কে বা কোনো কিছু কারো চিন্তায় আচ্ছন্ন থাকা) : Uncle Peter has a bee in his bonnet about his brother-in-law. Both of them are now at the High Court.
519. **To drop a brick** (অজান্তে এমন কিছু বলে ফেলা যা অন্যকে কষ্ট দেয় বা অপ্রীতিকর অবস্থার সৃষ্টি করে) : I really dropped a brick the other day when I was humanely talking about that crippled boy to John. I must have known that he has difficulty in walking.
520. **To blow one's own trumpet** (কেবল নিজের প্রশংসা) : (লক্ষ্য করুন বাক্যটিতে দুটি Idiom আছে) : He's so stuck-up that he is always blowing his own trumpet and keeps telling everbody how good he is at everything.
521. **Tooth and nail** (প্রাণপণে প্রচণ্ড যুদ্ধ অর্থে) : The LTTE guerrillas are fighting tooth and nail against Lankan army.
522. **To go down the drain** (ব্যয়বহুল হওয়া) : This car is going down the drain. I can't save up as it's taking all my spare money.
523. **To hold water** (কার্যকর হওয়া) : This policy will not hold water in this situation.
524. **To fly off the handle** (সহজে ধৈর্যচ্যুতি হওয়া) : These young guys easily fly off the handle. Psychologists blame it on the environment pollution.
525. **To have something on one's plate** (অনেক কাজ থাকা) : I'm afraid I can't watch the match. I've too much on my plate.
526. **To keep somebody in the dark** (কোনো কিছু কারো কাছ থেকে সম্পূর্ণ গোপন রাখা) : Even the Home Minister was kept in the dark.
527. **To be on the short list** (অনেক বাছাইয়ের পর যে ছোট তালিকা তৈরি করা হয় তাতে থাকা) : Having signed the hilltracts peace treaty, the Prime Minister has been able to be on the short list for the Nobel Prize. But peace is still a far cry.
528. **To be in one's shoes** (কারো মত অবস্থায় পড়া) : I never think even of my enemies being in my shoes. You know how miserable my condition is.

529. **To pull the strings** (অদৃশ্য অবস্থান থেকে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা) : The USA is always pulling the strings in the NATO. Only France shows on and off its disgust.
530. **To bring the house down** (অনেক করতালি পাওয়া) : Your performance as the role of the emperor must bring the house down.
531. **To pull oneself together** (শান্ত হওয়া) : Stop crying and pull yourself together!
532. **To give a hiding** (মারধর করা) (to tell off-বকা) : Father even don't tell us off. But mother compensates for him by giving us a random hiding.
533. **To sleep like a log** (অঘোরে ঘুমানো) : He has been sleeping like a log for 12 hours.
534. **To put to sleep** (কষ্ট না দিয়ে মেরে ফেলা) : This poor dog has been suffering from severe cramp. So I'm going to put it to sleep by giving an injection.
535. **To make up one's mind** (মনস্থির করা) : Having suffered the years from loneliness I made up my mind to become a writer.
536. **To get on one's nerve's** (অতি বিরক্ত হওয়া) : Don't nag at me. I'm not bound to hear to. It really gets on my nerves.
537. **To make a fuss** (অকারণে হৈ চৈ করা) (mess এলোমেলো/অগোছালো জিনিসপত্র) : Why're you making a fuss seeing the mess. Keep your hair up. I'm tidying everything.
538. **To put on an act** (ভান করা) : I was not really furious when I last met her. I was just putting on an act. But she took it seriously and asked me never to meet her again.
539. **To keep in touch** (যোগাযোগ রাখা) : Don't forget us after going abroad. Keep in touch with us.
540. **To put one's foot in it** (অনাকাঙ্ক্ষিত কিছু বলে ফেলা) : Your remarks at Mike's performance got him down. You really put your foot in it.
541. **To take for granted** (যা সহজে পাওয়া যায় তার মূল্য যেনতেনভাবে দেয়া) : In this country we take freedom of speech for granted.
542. **To put in a good word for somebody** (কারও ভালো দিক তুলে ধরা/সুপারিশ করা) : When mother met my teacher she became very happy. Because my teacher put in a good word for me.
543. **To go to one's head** (অহংকারী হওয়া) : Having got a job in the foreign office has gone to his head.
544. **To make a mountain out of molehill** (অতিরঞ্জিত করা) : I think the government is making a mountain out of molehill in the foreign office but they're likely little concern about internal affairs.
545. **To keep one's hand in** (কোনো কাজ চালিয়ে যেতে থাকা) : They again defer the exam date to an indefinite time. What can I do? I must keep my hand in studying.

546. **To give a big hand** (জোরে হাত তালি দেয়া) : Here's coming Mr. Fix, the most prolific writer of our time. We must welcome him by giving a big hand.
547. **To mind one's own business** (নিজের কাজে মন দেয়া) : Big sister, don't bother me please. It's better you mind your own business.
548. **To get hot under the collar** (বিরক্ত হওয়া) : I get hot under the collar teaching my student.
549. **To bite one's head off** (খুব রেগে যাওয়া) : Ok, Relax friend. I didn't want to hurt you. Don't bite my head off.
550. **To be soaked to the skin** (সম্পূর্ণ ভিজে যাওয়া) : Who threw this cat into water, poor amimal, it's soaked to the skin.
551. **To have a good head for figures** (হিসেবে ভালো হওয়া) : I have always been interested in mathematics. I've got a good head for figures.
552. **To come in handy** (কোনো একদিন কাজে আসা) : Don't throw those old clothes away. Put it away. It might come in handy.
553. **To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth** (অনেক সৌভাগ্য নিয়ে জন্মগ্রহণ করা) : Who don't know that Muhammad was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
554. **To get hold of the wrong end of the stick** (কোনো কিছু বা কাউকে ভুল বোঝা) : You're not the person who've got hold of the wrong end of the stick about grasping my thoughts.
555. **To get the sack** (বরখাস্ত হওয়া) : I can't count how many times he got the sack and managed to get new jobs again.
556. **To get a word in edgeways** (কোনো সভা যেখানে সবাই কথা বলছে সেখানে কিছু বলতে সক্ষম হওয়া) : He talked so much that no one could get a word in edgeways.
557. **To get out of bed the wrong side** (সময় খারাপ যাওয়া) : You seem to have got out of bed the wrong side. What happened to you?
558. **To pull one's socks up** (কাজের গতি বৃদ্ধি করা) : The project must be implemented by June but there are many task incomplete we'd better pull our socks up.
559. **To bury the hatchet** (খারাপ সম্পর্ক ভালো করা) : I'm cheesed-of with both of you Mom. Could you not bury the hatcet and become happy couple again.
560. **To see eye to eye** (একমত হওয়া) : Our opinions never concur. We never see eye to eye over anything.
561. **To take something with a pinch of salt** (কোনো কিছু পুরোপুরি বিশ্বাস না করা) : Take what politicians say with a pinch of salt. They never really talk the truth.

562. **To take by storm** (খুব সফল হওয়া/ঝড় তোলা) : Arundhati Roy's "The God of Small Things" has taken the world by storm.
563. **To set one's mind at rest** (উদ্বিগ্ন অবস্থায় থেকে মনে শান্তি ফিরিয়ে আনা) : The news of Jane's safe return from relief work in the battle field set her mother's mind at rest.
564. **To wear the trousers** (প্রকৃত ক্ষমতাশালী হওয়া) (figurehead-আনুষ্ঠানিক প্রধান, কোনোও প্রকৃত ক্ষমতার অংশীদারী নয়) : The king is only a figurehad. His chief adviser really wears the trousers in the country.
565. **To call it a day** (আজকের মত কাজ শেষ করা) : "I'm satisfied with your work for one day," said the boss, "Now call it a day."
566. **To mark one's word** (কথাটা মনে রেখো) : One day you'll reciprocate" my feelings-you mark my word.
567. **To go back on one's word** (ওয়াদা ভঙ্গ করা) (count on-নির্ভর করা) : Don't go back on your word, please. I'm counting on you.
568. **To hold the fort** (সামলানো) (carteblanche-সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়ার একচেটিয়া ক্ষমতা) : You're given carteblanche to hold the fort until we come back.
569. **To tell white lies** (নির্দোষ মিথ্যা বলা) : He's honest but soft-hearted. So he often tells white lies.
570. **To turn in** (শয্যাগ্রহণ করা) : This busy man falls asleep immediately after turning in.
571. **To come round** (আনুষ্ঠানিক সাক্ষাতকারে আসা) : Beryl come round this morning to apologize.
572. **To cook one's goose** (কারও সর্বনাশ করা) (power : electicity) : Failing to maintain steady power supply really cooked the ministers goose. He's given the sack.
573. **To let the cat out of the bag** (গোপন তথ্য ফাঁস করা) (Deng : চীনের সাবেক এক নেতা) : Deng liked the cats which kill rats but never let the cat out of bag.
574. **To flogg a dead horse** (বৃথা পরিশ্রম করা) : This editor's really flogging a dead horse giving advice to the government. They'll never listen to him.
575. **To go to the dog** (অকালে নষ্ট হওয়া) : Many promising artists went to the dogs failing to restrain their indulgence and compulsion.
576. **To have kittens** (খুব উদ্বিগ্ন হওয়া) : She's having kittens about her oral exam.
577. **To cook the books** (খাতার মধ্যে সংখ্যার পরিবর্তন ঘটিয়ে অর্থ চুরি করা) : The bank manager was accused of cooking the books.
578. **The spitting image** (হুবহু একরূপ) : This actor is the spitting image of cupid.

579. **To eavesdrop** (আঁড়ি পেতে শোনা) : Who said I eavesdropped in the boss's room? I just overheard their conversation.
580. **To grease one's palm** (ঘুষ দেওয়া) : You can not grease his palm. The boss never takes bribes.
581. **To live out of a suitcase** (নিত্যপ্রয়োজনীয় জিনিসপত্রের পরিমাণ, ভ্রমণ ইত্যাদি কারণে কম ব্যবহার করা অর্থে) : My aunt's family have to live out of a suitcase. Her husband is a diplomatist.
582. **To slip one's mind** (ভুলে যাওয়া) : I forgot to phone David-It completely slipped my mind.
583. **To go like a bomb** (বইয়ের ক্ষেত্রে : সফল কাটতি অর্থে) : This novel is going like a bomb. It'll certainly give kudos to the author.
584. **To have a fat chance** (ভাগ্য খারাপ হওয়া) : You have a fat chance of being loved by her.
585. **Thick-skinned** (সমালোচনায় যার কাজ হয় না) : Harold is so thick-skinned. His wife is always criticising him and he never hears to her.
586. **To turn a blind eye** (দেখেও না দেখার ভান করা) : The policeman saw that I wasn't wearing seatbelt, but fortunately he turned a blind eye to it.
587. **To shoplift** (দোকান থেকে কেনাকাটা করার সময় চুরি করা) : One confessed killer of Bangabandhu was caught red-handed during shoplifting.
588. **To go off one's head** (প্রায় পাগল হওয়া) : Why're you going to be off your head? She'll never love you.
589. **To clock in** (হাজির হওয়া) : We worked at a car factory and usually clocked in at 7.30 every morning.
590. **To cut it fine** (প্রয়োজনীয় সর্বনিম্ন সময় হাতে রাখা) : If we only allow five minutes for catching our train, we'll be cutting it very fine.
591. **To drop a line** (চিঠি লেখা) : I've never been communicating with my parents since I came here. I even didn't drop them a line.
592. **To sleep on something** (সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের জন্য কোনো কিছু ভাবা) : Do you mind if I give you my decision tomorrow? I'd like to sleep on it.
593. **To look like death warmed up** (রাগান্বিত ভাব) : She must be at loggerheads again with her husband. She looks like death warmed up.
594. **To get to the hang of something** (কোনো কিছু সহজে রপ্ত করতে পারা) : Although she had never used a word-processor before, she soon got to the hang of it.
595. **To be on one's toes** (ব্যস্ত হওয়া/কাজ করা) : Minister are failing to maintain the satisfactory situation in the government but agricultural minister tries heart and soul to be on her toes to render the farmers good services.

596. **To be on the carpet** (বকা খাওয়া) : She's on the carpet by her father for being late home.
597. **To get on board** (জাহাজ, নৌকা ইত্যাদিতে চড়া) : I hate travelling by boat. As soon as I get on board I start to feel seasick.
598. **To be on the run** (পালিয়ে থাকা/ফেরার) (to give oneself up : ধরা দেয়া) : After ten days of being on the run, he finally gave himself up to the police.
599. **To be on call** (যে কোনো মুহূর্তে কাজ করার জন্য প্রস্তুত থাকা) : Engineers of the power supply department are on call during the world cup matches.
600. **To be on ten terhooks** (কোনো কিছু ঘটার জন্য অত্যন্ত ধৈর্য ধরে অপেক্ষা করা, যা খুবই কষ্টকর) : I was on ten terhooks for the days expecting her to come to see me.
601. **To eat like a horse** (বেশি খাওয়া) : Introducer : "Now, Mr. Fix is going to comment on Mr. Singer."
Mr. Fix : "Mr Singer **eats like a horse**.
602. **To fit like a glove** (ভালোভাবে লাগানো) : This coat is a bit shorter this days. It fitted like a glove last year.
603. **To spread like wildfire** (দ্রুত চারদিকে ছড়িয়ে যাওয়া) : News of the new pay agreement spread like wildfire throughout the factory.
604. **To shake like a fire** (ভয়ে কাঁপতে থাকা) : She was so frightened that she was shaking like a fire.
605. **To feather one's own nest** (নিজের স্বার্থে কাজ করা) : Ministers are more interested in feathering their own nest than in doing their job for the country.
606. **To be under the weather** (সামান্য অসুস্থ) : Last night I got wet in the rain and became a bit under the weather this morning.
607. **To go off the deep end (to be very angry)** (ভীষণ রাগান্বিত হওয়া) : When I said I'd broken it, she really went off the deep end.
608. **To have a bone to pick with somebody** (কারো সাথে ঝগড়া হওয়ার কারণ থাকা) : I've got a bone to pick with you. Where's the money I lent you last week?
609. **To have one's heart in one's mouth** (খুব ভয় পাওয়া) : My heart was in my mouth when I was suddenly attacked by the robber.
610. **To have words** (তর্ক হওয়া) : I could hear them having words in the next room.
611. **To be long in the tooth** (বৃদ্ধ) : I see you're long in the tooth by age but wet behind the ears in your job.
612. **To be off colour** (সামান্য অসুস্থ) : You seem to be a bit off colour, Brian what happened to you?

613. **To live on a shoestring** (কম টাকায় চলা) : This year I've to live on a shoestring, my budget is very small.
614. **To put the wind up somebody** (ভয় পাইয়ে দেয়া) : That tiger in the zoo put the wind up me.
615. **To see pink elephants** (মদ্যপানের পর মাতাল হওয়া) : If you drink all this whisky you'll see pink elephants.
616. **To see red** (খুব রাগান্বিত হওয়া) : Her remarks really made me see red (very angry suddenly).
617. **To catch something on the hop** (কাউকে বিস্মিত করে দেয়া যখন তারা তা আশা করছে না) : The rush for fuel caught petrol companies on the hop.
618. **To be/get too big for one's boots** (খুব অংহকারী হওয়া) : Having won the first prize, she became/got too big for her boots.
619. **To make a name** (নাম করা) : He's a prolific writer and made quite a name.
620. **To get blood out of a stone** (অসম্ভব অর্থে) : Trying to make the government more efficient is like trying to get blood out of a stone.
621. **To have the foggiest idea** (সামান্যতম ধারণা থাকা) : I haven't got the foggiest idea about her private life! She's so introverted.
622. **To break even** (লোকসান কাটিয়ে ওঠা) : Don't get down hearted for this loss, I think I shall manage to break even later this month.
623. **To let sleeping dogs lie** (দুঃখ বা সমস্যা অহেতুক ফিরিয়ে না আনা) : Don't mention her name to her father. He get excited when hears about her. It's better let sleeping dogs lie.
624. **To keep one's head above water** (ভালোভাবে চলা) : I'm managing to keep my head above water, though I'm not earning much.
625. **To go over one's head** (উর্ধ্বতন কর্তৃপক্ষের কাছে যাওয়া) : Well, if you're not prepared to do anything about it, then I shall just have to go over your head and speak to the manager.
626. **To be in two minds** (দ্বিধান্বিত হওয়া) : I'm in two minds whether to start writing the book I've decided to or keep continuing effort for a job.
627. **To keep a stiff upper lip** (মনের কষ্ট মুখেরভাবে প্রকাশ না করা) : You never understand how downcast she gets. She can keep a very stiff upper lip.
628. **To come to the point** (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক কিছুর অবতারণা না করা) : You must come to the point when negotiating with a foreign delegate.
629. **To get a chip on one's shoulder** (মনে মনে রেগে থাকা) : She's got a chip on her shoulder about not having got the job.

630. **To give one the cold shoulder** (অসামাজিক) : People who are friendly never give anybody the cold shoulder.
631. **To get dirty looks** (অন্যের বিরক্তিকর নজর কাড়া) (wet-blanket-যে অন্যের আনন্দ নষ্ট করে) : That wet-blanket got some dirty looks at the party.
632. **To have the cheek** (সাহস হওয়া) : He had the cheek to ask me to do his work for him.
633. **To have a sweet tooth** (মিষ্টি খেতে পছন্দ করা) : He likes sweets. He's a sweet tooth.
634. **To see the back of somebody** (কারো বিদায় আগ্রহ সহকারে দেখা) : I've never liked my boss, when he retires I'll be glad to see the back of him.
635. **To stretch one's leg** (অনেকক্ষণ বসার একঘেঁয়েমি দূর করার জন্য হাঁটা) : We stopped and got out of the car to stretch our legs.
636. **To pick one's brains** (কারো মেধা নিজের কাজে লাগানো) : I want to discuss this problem with you to pick your brains.
637. **To loose one's nerve** (নিরুৎসাহিত হওয়া) : I don't ride anymore; I had a bad fall and lost my nerve.
638. **To be up in arms** (দৃঢ় বিরোধিতা করা) : This whole town is up in arms about the plan to build an airport nearby.
639. **To put one's finger on something** (ভুল, সমস্যা ইত্যাদি চিহ্নিত করতে পারা) : I can't quite put my finger on the flow in her argument.
640. **To make one's blood boil** (রাগান্বিত করা) : The way he treats his children makes my blood boil.
641. **To get something off one's chest** (কাউকে গোপন দুঃখ বলে শান্তি পাওয়া) : You're obviously worried about something; why not get it off your chest.
642. **To make a clean breast of it** (দোষ স্বীকার করে শান্তি পাওয়া) : He made a clean breast of it and told the police everything.
643. **To take something to heart** (আঘাত পাওয়া) : I took your criticism very much to heart.
644. **To feel something in one's bones** (আগে থেকে দুর্ভাগ্য বুঝতে পারা) : I know I'm going to fail in this exam. I can feel it in my bones.
645. **To start off on the wrong foot** (শুরুটা খারাপ হওয়া) : He started off on the wrong foot by being rude to his new boss.
646. **To do one's time** (কারাবাস করা) I'm doing time of a term of 7 years imprisonment.
647. **To have a good time** (আনন্দে থাকা) : We had a very good time when we're on holiday. We enjoyed ourselves very much.

648. **To be an old hand at something** (খুব অভিজ্ঞ) : In case of any difficulty turn to old John. He is an old hand at the subject.
649. **To get one's own back** (শোধ নেয়া) : At last he has got his own back.
650. **To make a scene** [লোক হাসানো (ঝগড়াঝাটি করে)] : Parents! why are you make a scene?
651. **To give a black look** (অগ্নিদৃষ্টি নিক্ষেপ করা) (put out-নিভানো) : On the bus when I gave the man a black look he put the cigarette out.
652. **To be out of pocket** (টাকা শেষ হয়ে যাওয়া) : If you didn't gamble, you wouldn't be out of pocket.
653. **To come to head** (সমস্যায় পড়া) : How did you come to that head? How did you overcome?
654. **To hold one's horses** (খরচ কমিয়ে আনা) : You must hold your horses to be a rich man.
655. **To break one's word** (প্রতিজ্ঞা ভঙ্গ করা) : How could you break your word? You promised by touching the Bible.
656. **To come to light** (প্রকাশ পাওয়া) : The police'll let nothing come to light until the investigation is over.
657. **To put one's feet up** (ছুটি পাওয়া) : After a day's dead-end work, it's time to put our feet up.
658. **To have one's hands full** (খুব ব্যস্ত থাকা) : You have to wait. I have my hands full with very important work.
659. **To do nicely** (বেশ মানানসই হওয়া) : Those black shoes would do nicely for your white trousers.
660. **To look down at hell** (দীনহীন দেখানো) : He was wearing very shabby, dirty clothes and looked very down at hell.
661. **(Not) For all the tea in China** [অনেক কিছুর বিনিময়ে হলেও (না)] : We are no longer a happy couple. I wouldn't forgive my wife for being unfaithful, not for all the tea in China.
662. **To burn the candle at both ends** (দেরিতে ঘুমোতে যাওয়া এবং তাড়াতাড়ি ঘুম থেকে ওঠা) : I've made arrangements to write a book. I must burn the candle at both ends for a few months to complete the work in time.
663. **To hit the nail on the head** (সঠিক উত্তর দেয়া/ঠিক কথা বলা) : It's the right answer. You've hit the nail on the head.
664. **To keep one's fingers crossed** (শুভ কামনা করতে থাকা) : Dear son, I'll keep my fingers crossed for you.

665. **To keep one's chin up** (ধৈর্য ধরে অপেক্ষা করা) : Better days must come. Just keep your chin up.
666. **To keep something under one's hat** (গোপন রাখা) : Don't let the cat out of the bag. Please, keep it under your hat.
667. **To paint the town red** (খুব খ্যাতি পাওয়া) : After publishing her latest novel, she painted the town red.
668. **To have a skeleton staff** (প্রয়োজন অপেক্ষা কম কর্মচারী উপস্থিত থাকা) : You should not relax. You see, we have a skeletion staff today.
669. **To be for the high jump** (শাস্তি দেয়া) : If you're caught stealing you'll be for the high jump.
670. **To get out of hand** (নিয়ন্ত্রণের বাইরে চলে যাওয়া) (to wield power-ক্ষমতা হাতে পাওয়া এবং তা ব্যবহার করতে সক্ষম হওয়া) : The control of the government got out of Prime Minister's hand and the President wielded power since the turmoil in the governing party.
671. **The gift of the gab** (বাগ্মীতা) : He's extremely a good talker. He really does have the gift of the gab.
672. **To eat one's heart out** (অত্যন্ত দুঃখিত হওয়া) : When she denied loving me I ate my heart out.
673. **To be big for one's boots** (বেমানান অর্থে) : I think she is too big for your boots, if you ask me.
674. **To live in the dog house** (বিবাদের মধ্যে বাস করা) : After spreading the rumour his wife made him live in the dog house.
675. **To take one's time** (বিশ্রামে থাকা) : We can take our time. There's much time to get prepared.
676. **To have something on the brain** (সারাক্ষণ কোনো কিছু নিয়ে ব্যস্ত থাকা বা চিন্তা করা) : The world cup tournament causes students to have football on the brain and they give up preparation for exams.
677. **To lose head** (দিশেহারা হয়ে পড়া) : If you don't lose your head, you're sure to survive any danger.
678. **To give one's word** (প্রতিজ্ঞা করা) : I give you my word, James, I'll keep it quiet.
679. **To pull one's weight** (কঠোর পরিশ্রম করা) : If you pull your weight, you must pass the exam.
680. **To call a spade a spade** (ভূমিকা না করে কথা বলা) : I'd like to hear somebody call a spade a spade.

681. **To go up the wall** (খুব রেগে যাওয়া) : Well, father I'm going to tidy the mess. Don't go up the wall, please.
682. **To take notice of something** (গ্রাহ্য করা) : Don't take any notice of what he says, he's only trying to annoy you.
683. **To make a song and dance** (অকারণে শোরগোল তোলা) : My mother-in-law is too fussy. She always makes a song and dance for trivial reasons.
684. **To come out of one's shell** (বিনম্র লাজুকতা) : She's really come out of her shell since she went to college.
685. **To get a move on** (তাড়াতাড়ি অগ্রসর হওয়া) : We couldn't have caught the train unless we had got a move on.
686. **To be off one's head** (বোকামি করা) : She must be off her head to turn down the chance of month's free holiday to the West Indies.
687. **To pip at the post** (কোনোভাবে হারিয়ে দেয়া) : Italy was pipped at the post with a penalty shot.
688. **To hit the sack** (ঘুমাতে যাওয়া) : I must hit the sack early. I've got a lot to do tomorrow.
689. **To name the day** (বিয়ের কথা ঘোষণা করা) : We wished their happy lives when Paula named the day.
690. **To have a whale of a time** (সময় খুব উপভোগ করা) : I'm on leave of ten days. I'm having a whale of a time.
691. **To keep fit** (ব্যায়াম করা) : Keep fit every morning.
692. **To show off** (ফলানো, অহংকার করা) : Don't show off Paul. You mustn't seem to be stuck-up.
693. **To run off one's feet** (খুব ব্যস্ত থাকা) : The Prime Minster is run of her feet; so you can't get an appointment to see her.
694. **Through thick and thin** (ভালো ও খারাপ সময়েও) : He remained loyal to me through thick and thin.
695. **To egg on** (বার বার কিছু করতে বলা) : Many low-rank officers are egging their chief of staff on undertaking a coup d'état.
696. **To pull one's socks up** (আরও বেশি কাজ করা) : You must pull your socks up in order to finish the work on time.
697. **To pick hole in something** (দোষ ধরা) : It really got on my nerves when she picked hole in my teaching.
698. **To lose one's temper** (রাগ করা) : She did'nt know that he is a strict man. When she start buttering him up, he lost his temper.

699. **To call one's bluff** (প্রতিপক্ষকে এমন কিছু করতে বলা, যা সে করবে না বলে বিশ্বাস করা হয়) : India called Pakistan's bluff by detonating four nuclear bombs but was astonished when Pakistan took the challenge.
700. **To lose face** (লজ্জিত করা) (Stand for-সহ্য করা) : I never stand for anybody's remarks that make my wife lose face.
701. **To bark up the wrong tree** (ভুল করে পরে সমস্যায় পড়া) : The leaders of India really barked up the wrong tree by detonating nuclear weapons.
702. **To rub up somebody wrong way** (কিছু বলা যা অন্যের নিকট অপ্রীতিকর) : She rubber up the boss wrong way by mentioning football before him. It became the sore point with him since his favourite team had lost.
703. **To jump down one's throat** (খুব রেগে যাওয়া) : It's no use jumping down your throat. I haven't said it to rub you up the wrong way.
704. **To bide one's time** (ধৈর্য ধরে সুসময়ের জন্য অপেক্ষা করা) : Don't lose heart. Just bide your time and you'll get a right man again. Remember, there are plenty more fish in the sea.
705. **To cut somebody dead** (সম্পূর্ণ অবহেলা করা) : I said hello, but she cut me dead.
706. **To tell to one's face** (সরাসরি বলা) (Behind one's back-পেছনে সমালোচনা করা অর্থে) : If you have any complaints, then tell me to my face, I can't stand people who do things behind my back.
707. **To be on edge** (মানসিক চাপে থাকা) : She was a little on edge till she heard he had passed.
708. **To be up to one's ears in** (খুব ব্যস্ত থাকা) : I'm upto my ears in preparing food for 200 people.
709. **To give the game away** (ফাঁস করে দেয়া) : I want you keep it quiet. Don't give the game away, please.
710. **To let off steam** (কোনো কাজে ডুবে যাওয়া) : I let off steam by engrossing myself in books when he refused to love me.
711. **To feel a lump in one's throat** (কথা আটকে যাওয়া) : The speech was so moving that he began to feel a lump in his throat.
712. **To come off** (সরাসরি প্রশংসা করা বন্ধ করা) : Come off telling how good he is. You don't know he's far too a bighead.
713. **To be blue in the face** (সম্পূর্ণ ক্লান্ত) : He can write me letters till he is blue in the face, I'm not going to reply.

714. **To have a yellow streak** (যুদ্ধ কিংবা ভয় পাওয়া) : If there was a war, I don't think I'd fight. I've got too much of a yellow streak, I'd be terrified of getting killed.
715. **To go red** (লজ্জা পাওয়া) : My wife always goes bright red whenever she gets embarassed.
716. **To eat one's words** (ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী যে ফলেনি তা স্বীকার করে নেয়া) : He predicted that the new government wouldn't last a year. But he had to eat his words.
717. **To lay off** (কাজ থেকে সাময়িক অব্যাহতি দেয়া কারণ কাজের অভাব বা অর্থনৈতিক মন্দাবস্থা চলছে) : Hary was laid off for six months during the recession.
718. **To pop the question** (কাউকে বিয়ের প্রস্তাব দেয়া) : I daren't pop the question.
719. **To shelve** (মূলতবি করা) : We had to shelve the new building plans due to lack of funding.
720. **To spill the bill** (বেফাঁস কথা বলে ফেলা) : I really spilt the bills when I said that the boss had a secret affair.
721. **To toe the line** (নির্দেশ অনুযায়ী কাজ করা) : I just toed the line as the boss asked.
722. **To break the ice** (সম্পর্ক ভালো হতে শুরু করা) : I wish this accord will break the ice between two countries.
723. **To do wonders** (ভালো কাজ করা) : This medicine does wonders for pain.
724. **To mind one's p's and q's** (ভেবেচিন্তে কথা বলা) : I mind my p's and q's when talking to my mother-in-law.
725. **To pull the wool over one's eyes** (কারো কাছ থেকে কিছু গোপন করা) : It's no use trying to pull the wool over my eyes. I know exactly what's going on.
726. **To put one's foot down** (বার বার রাজি করানোর চেষ্টা করা) : Don't try to put my foot down. I'll not marry her.
727. **To take the floor** (বক্তৃতা শুরু করা) : The speaker asked the leader of the house to take the floor.

U

728. **Up and doing to** (উঠে পড়ে লাগা) : You should be up and doing for your prosperity.
729. **Up to one's ears** (মগ্ন থাকা) : He is up to his ears in work and can not possibly see you now.
730. **Ups and downs** (উত্থান-পতন) : Ups and down are a part of life.
731. **Under way** (কাজ চলছে এমন) : Plans are under way for a new link road.
732. **Up to the scratch** (আশানুরূপ ভালো) : His school-work really hasn't been up to the scratch.
733. **Under one's thumb** [(কারও আধিপত্যে (স্বামী-স্ত্রীর ক্ষেত্রে)] : I'd like to be under your thumb, darling!

V, W

734. **Vicious circle** (দুষ্টচক্র যা সমস্যায় আক্রান্ত ব্যক্তি বা অন্য কিছুর পক্ষে অতিক্রম করা দুরূহ) : It seems Bangladesh will never break the vicious circle it undergoes.
735. **White elephant** (দামি কিন্তু অকেজো) : I do not belive that this department is a white elephant of the Govt.
736. **Wild goose chase** (পণ্ডশ্রম)— We should not waste our time in wild goose chase.
737. **With a good grace** (সানন্দে) : He recieved us with a good grace.
738. **With a veiw to** (উদ্দেশ্যে) : I went to the market with a view to buying a book.
739. **With an eye to** (জন্য) : He went to the market with an eye to buying a shirt.
740. **With open arms** (উষ্ণভাবে) : He always receive his guests with open arms.
741. **Word for word** (হুবহু) : He copied my essay word for word.
742. **Work against the clock** (দ্রুত কাজ করা) : Jim worked against the clock to get the homework finished before 10 pm.
743. **Worth one's while** (যথার্থ মূল্য দেয়া) : He will do the job if you make it worth his while.
744. **Write off** [(টুকরো-টুকরো (বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ)] : They became bored with that obsolete computer and broke it a complete write off.
745. **Windfall** (অর্থ, যা হঠাৎ হাতে আসে) : You know how useful that windfall was. I was almost a broken in that foreign country.
746. **With the naked eye** (খালি চোখে) : We can't see the planet Jupiter with the naked eye.
747. **Wear and tear** (প্রচুর ব্যবহার) : This ceilling fan gets a lot of wear and tear.
748. **Whole-hearted** (সম্পূর্ণ) : These NGOs are enjoying the whole-hearted support of the government.
749. **Well off** (সচ্ছল/ধনী) : My uncle is well off now-a-days because he has earned a lot of money.
750. **Wet behind the ears** (অপরিপক্ক) : We can't count on the new clerk. He's wet behind the ears.
751. **Widow's mite** (গরীবের সামান্য দান)— A widow's mite should not be looked down upon by the rich.

Phrasal Verbs

1. **Ask for** (চাওয়া) : You should ask your father for money. It's not your fault that you've been robbed.
2. **Be after** (খোঁজা) : The police were after the robbers and called on them to surrender.
3. **Be all for** (সমর্থন করা) : I am all for a happy atmosphere and not in favour of going on strike.
4. **Be in** (ভিতরে) : I was in when Alex phoned. It's a good job.
5. **Be off** (বাতিল করা) : You trip to Athens is off.
6. **Be on** (জ্বলা) : When he came home the light was on.
7. **Be over** (শেষ) : We went home after the party was over.
8. **Break down** (মনে ভেঙ্গে পড়া) (কাজ বন্ধ করে দেয়া) : I don't know what's wrong with this machine, it keeps breaking down.
9. **Break down** : When the lawyer started to ask very personal questions, the witness broke down and wept. (became mentally ill and unable what to do).
10. **Break in** (ঢুকা) : The thieves broke in through the window.
11. **Break off** (আলোচনা ভঙ্গ করা) : The management broke off discussions with the union because they could not agree.
12. **Break off** (সাময়িক বিরতি দেয়া) : In the middle of his lecture he broke off to drink some water.
13. **Break through** (বদলে ফেলা) : Nothing seems to be able to annoy him or break through his calm exterior.
14. **Bring up** (আলোচনার জন্য উত্থাপন করা) End up (শেষ হওয়া) : One of the members brought up the problem of the size of the car park and the meeting ended up discussing it.
15. **Build up** (বাড়ানো) : I'm trying to build up my strength. I'm going to the gymnasium everyday.
16. **Call back** (পুনরায় ফোন করা) : Call back next week, Mr Allen, I'll see what I can do.
17. **Call off** (বাতিল করা) : The field was filled with water after a torrential rainfall and the match was called off.
18. **Call out** (উচ্চৈস্বরে বলা যাতে সবাই শুনতে পায়) : The princess arrived at the stage in few minutes after her name was called out.
19. **Carry on** (চালিয়ে যাওয়া) : You should not carry on working after 3 pm.

20. **Carry out** (ঘটানো) **Follow suit** (একই কাজ করা) : India carried out five nuclear tests and Pakistan followed suit.
21. **Catch up with** (ধরতে পারা) : It will not be possible to catch up with him because he's mile's ahead.
22. **Catch up** (ধরা) : Start now. I'll try to catch you up.
23. **Check in** (প্রবেশের পর টিকেট ইত্যাদির পরীক্ষা করানো) : When they arrived at the airport, they checked in and collected their boarding cards.
24. **Clear up** [(মেঘ) পরিষ্কার হওয়া)] : After a month's rain the weather at last cleared up.
25. **Come about** (অপ্রত্যাশিত কিছু ঘটা) : I don't know anything about why the car keeps breaking down. I don't know how this problem came about.
26. **Came across** (কোনো কিছু খুঁজতে গিয়ে অন্য কিছু খুঁজে পাওয়া) : I come across a very nice pair of shoes at the departmental store and bought those immediately.
27. **Come out** (মুদ্রিত হওয়া) : I'm afraid you have to wait for a week or so. The book has not come out yet.
28. **Come up** (আলোচনার মধ্যে আসা) : While we were talking about music Manna Dey's name come up repeatedly. We're all his fan.
29. **Come up with** (প্রয়োজনীয় সমাধান উপস্থাপন করা) : He came up with a solution and we're all happy with this.
30. **Count on** (নির্ভর করা) : Don't disappoint me, please. I am counting on you.
31. **Cut off from** (বিচ্ছিন্ন করা) : A narrow channel cuts the island off from the main land.
32. **Decide on** (একজনের পরিবর্তে অন্যকে নির্বাচিত করা) : We could choose John for the team, but we decided on Paul as he was a bit more polite.
33. **Do up** (ঠিক করা) : The princess has three maids only for doing up her hair.
34. **Do with** (ভালো লাগতো অর্থে) : The day is too hot. I wish I could do with a cold coca-cola.
35. **Do without** (কিছুর সাহায্য ছাড়াই চলা) : I can't afford a car. So I guess I'll just have to do without.
36. **Draw up** (প্রস্তুত) : They drew up a list of candidates (prepared a written document).
37. **Drop in on** (ভ্রমণ) : I'll drop in on Jill on my way home (visit).
38. **Drop in** (ভ্রমণ/আসা) : Why don't you **drop in** and see us on your way back from work?
39. **Drop in at** (ভ্রমণ) : I'll drop in at Jill's home.
40. **Drop out of** (বাদ পড়া) : Dwyer had to drop out of the race because of injury.

41. **Wash up** (ধোয়া) **Dry up** (শুকানো) : If you wash up. I'll dry up.
42. **End up** (শেষ করা/শেষে ঘটে এমন কিছুর ক্ষেত্রে) : After years of dedicated work for the company, she ended up being appointed as one of the directors.
43. **Face up to** (গ্রহণ করা) : They'll never offer you another job; you might as well face up to it.
44. **Fall through :** The deal fell through at the last minute (was not completed successfully).
45. **Fill in** (পূরণ করা) : I was given a form and asked to fill it in.
46. **Fit in with** (আশানুরূপ হওয়া) : I quitted the job as it did not fit in with my expectation.
47. **Get away with** (অন্যায় করে পার পেয়ে যাওয়া) : Bank defaulters are getting away with not repayng because of having political supports.
48. **Get by on** (চলে যাওয়া, খরচ কুলিয়ে ওঠা) : We'll just have to get by on what we've got.
49. **Get by :** My salary is not sufficient enough to get by.
50. **Get down to** (অবশেষে শুরু করা/মনোযোগ দেয়া) : After Christmas I'm going to get down to some serious job-hunting.
51. **Get hold of** (বাড়ি ভাড়ার ক্ষেত্রে) ধরে রাখা) : Alec got hold of the cottage by managing to book it.
52. **Get in touch with** (যোগাযোগ রাখা) : He always got in touch with me when I was in London. He wrote to me twice a week.
53. **Get on with** (ভালো ব্যবহার অর্থে) : My brother is not sociable. It's not easy to get on with him.
54. **Get over** (সেরে ওঠা) ঃ My uncle needed three months to get over the injury.
55. **Get through** (সম্পূর্ণ) : I think you can get through the first two chapters (complete).
56. **To give oneself up** (ধার দেয়া) : I was tired of absconding. So finally I gave myself up and appeared in the court.
57. **Go off** (বিস্ফোরিত হওয়া) : The bomb went off with a loud sound.
58. **Go on** (ঘটতে থাকা) : Unemployment is likely to go on rising this year.
59. **Go through** (ভুগতে থাকা) : I think he went through a lot of pain before his operation.
60. **Go with** (মিল) : Black shoes go with a blue suit.
61. **Hand in** (জমা দেয়া) : As I was going near the office, I thought I could hand the form in personally.
62. **Hand over** (দায়িত্ব হস্তান্তর করা) : He now should hand the charge over.
63. **Hear of** (কারো নাম আগে থেকে জানা থাকা) : I had heard of him before I met him.
64. **Hold on** (টেলিফোন লাইনে থাকা) : The receptionist asked him if he would hold on as the manager was busy.

65. **Hold up** (বাধাগ্রস্ত করা) : The building work had been held up by bad weather.
66. **Join in** (অংশগ্রহণ করা) : As a child he finds it difficult to join in the games, because the others don't like him.
67. **Keep up** (অব্যাহত রাখা) : Your exam. result were excellent; keep up the good work.
68. **Keep on** (চালিয়ে যাওয়া) : I kept on writing the book for two years.
69. **Knock down** (মারা যাওয়া) : The accident caused extensive loss and ninety people were knocked down.
70. **Knocked out** (অসচেতনতা করা) : Tyson knocked out (make become unconscious) his opponent in round 5.
71. **Know of** (কারও পরিচিতি জানা থাকা) : I know of a woman who could love you.
72. **Leave out** (বাদ পড়ে যাওয়া) : Your name was left out accidentally. You're the third speaker.
73. **Let out** (বাইরে যেতে দেয়া) : I let the dog out because it was barking.
74. **Lie behind** (কারণস্বরূপ থাকা) : Something unknown lies behind his death.
75. **Line up** (লাইনে দাঁড়ানো) : Line up beside the road and put your hands up.
76. **Look in on** (ভ্রমণ) : If we get anywhere near Jersey we'll look in on mother.
77. **Look into** (তদন্ত করা) : Police are looking into the disappearance of two children.
78. **Look out for** (খোঁজা) : Could you look out for a children's dictionary when you go to the city?
79. **Look up** (দেখা) : Can you look up the times of trains to Plymouth on Friday?
80. **Make of** (বুঝতে পারা) : It is difficult to make anything of his handwriting.
81. **Make out** (চিনতে পারা) : The day was foggy and it was difficult to make things out in the distance.
82. **Make up** [(গল্প) বানানো] : It is not a true story. I made it up (I invented it).
83. **Make up for** (ক্ষতিপূরণ দেয়া) : His success in the interview made up for his failure to get a Ph. D.
84. **Mistake for** (একজনকে আর একজন মনে করা) : Sorry sir! I've mistaken you for our headmaster.
85. **Move in** (স্থানান্তরিত হওয়া) : We'll move in as soon as the new house is decorated.
86. **Open up** (নতুন পথ খুলে দেয়া) : The Suez Canal opened up the Middle East for trade and commerce.
87. **Pick out** (পছন্দ করা) : She went to look for dresses that would suit her, and eventually picked out a couple.
88. **Pick up** (গাড়িতে তুলে নেয়া) : Ok, you must be ready then. I'll pick you up on my way to the conference.

89. **Pick up** (শেখা) : I pick up some French whenever I have a chance.
90. **Point out** (দেখিয়ে দেয়া) : Be careful about that fan. "She pointed out to me as I was standing up.
91. **Pour into** (ঢুকা) : Water poured into the boat.
92. **Pour in** (ঢুকা) : Water poured in through the hole.
93. **Put away** (সাজিয়ে রাখা/গুছিয়ে রাখা/তুলে রাখা) : I'm putting the book away in the shelf because I'm to get round to tidying the table up.
94. **Put back** (পিছিয়ে দেয়া) : My father suddenly came to our house and we had to put our plan of going on a holiday back two days.
95. **Put forward** (উত্থাপন করা) : It's not worth of you to put forward such a stupid suggestion.
96. **Put off** (স্থগিত করা) : The assembly meeting was put off for a week.
97. **Put out** (নিভানো) : Put out your cigarette. My father dislikes smoking.
98. **Put up** (খেতে এবং থাকতে দেয়া) : Last night I was at Sarah's. She put me up.
99. **Put up with** (সহ্য করা) : It's better not to get married if one can't put up with small disturbances.
100. **Read out** (এমনভাবে পড়া যাতে সবাই শুনতে পায়) : The solicitor read the documents out before the judge.
101. **Ring Back** (আবার ফোন করা) : Now good-bye. I'll ring you back.
102. **Ring up** (ফোন করা) : I'll ring my lawyer up and ask him what to do.
103. **Run into** (সমস্যায় পড়া) : I ran into many problems with girls when I was at university.
104. **Run out of** (শেষ করে ফেলা) : Turn to me for one when you'll run out of your cigarettes.
105. **Run over** (পায়ে মাড়ানো) : I think I ran over a rabbit the other night.
106. **Save up** (অল্প অল্প করে সঞ্চয় করা) : I'm saving up money to buy a car.
107. **See off** (বিদায় জানানো) : I'll not see him off at the airport.
108. **See to** (দেখভাল করা) : There's nobody except me to see to grandpa's illness.
109. **Send away for** (কেনার অর্ডার দেয়া) : I read about the book in a newspaper and sent away for a copy.
110. **Send for** (ডাকা) : He's lost consciousness! Send for a doctor.
111. **Send off** (পাঠিয়ে দেয়া) : I'll send your books off by mail.
112. **Set off** (যাত্রা করা) : We must set off early in the moring. The journey'll take a whole day.
113. **Settle down** (বাস করতে শুরু করা) : When Carol completes her college, we'll settle down in London.

114. **Show round** (চারদিক দেখানো) : The old lady showed us round all her flats but we couldn't choose one.
115. **Show to** (পথ দেখিয়ে দেয়া) : I'm busy. Please show Mr. Fix to the conference room.
116. **Slow down** (গতি কমিয়ে আনা) : The car slowed down and I got off.
117. **Sort out** (গোছানো) : Sort out these papers! The Boss is coming to visit us.
118. **Sort out** (সমাধান করা) : We should sort the problem out before it is exacerbated.
119. **Spoke for** (কারো পক্ষে বা কারো হয়ে কথা বলা) : Senators in old days spoke for publics, but they are now busy with making their own fortune.
120. **Speak out** (প্রতিবাদ করা) : Nobody dared to speak out during Ershad regime for the fear of police.
121. **Speed up** (গতি বাড়ানো) : I could feel the plane speed up on the air.
122. **Stand for** (অর্থ প্রদান করা) : The UNO stands for the United Nations Organization.
123. **Stand for** (সহ্য করা) : You hypocrite, I'll not stand for your flattery.
124. **Start off** (শুরু হওয়া) : It's best time for the match to start off.
125. **Stay up** (রাত জাগা) : During the World War II Jews stayed up in fear and didn't sleep whole night.
126. **Stock up with** (জমানো/জড়ো করা) : I've stocked up with so much information that I can now easily write the essay out.
127. **Strike as** (সতর্ক করা) : His falling over the slippery floar struck me as cautious.
128. **Switch off** (বন্ধ করা) : Switch the radio off.
129. **Take away** (নিয়ে যাওয়া) : People were taken away from their familes to work in the mines.
130. **Take down** (নোট করা) : Take down the main points, this lecture is very important.
131. **Take over** (দায়িত্ব নেয়া) : Tell me when you get tired and I'll take over.
132. **Take over** (পরাজিত করা) : At six o'clock the invading soldires took over the town.
133. **Take up** (পেশা হিসেবে গ্রহণ করা) : I've been very fond of literature and am deciding to take up writing.
134. **Tear apart** (ছিন্নভিন্ন হওয়া) : The boy is crying because his kite was torn apart by heavy wind.
135. **Tear up** (ছিঁড়ে ফেলা) : She read the letter and tore it up.
136. **Tell from** (আলাদা করে চিনতে পারা) : It was difficult to tell one soldier from another in their uniforms.

137. **Tell off** (বকা দেয়া) : The boy was told off by his father for bullying a child.
138. **Think of** (ভাবতে পারা) : The runner cannot think of winning.
139. **Think over** (ভেবে দেখা) : They offered me a job and I'm now thinking over whether to get or not.
140. **Throw away** (হেলায় হারানো) : Do not throw away this opportunity.
141. **Throw away** (ছুড়ে ফেলা) : Throw this rubbish away.
142. **Throw out** (বহিষ্কার করা) : He was thrown out of college for laziness.
143. **Tidy up** (পরিষ্কার করা) : My work is to tidy up around the house.
144. **Tire out** (ক্রমাগত ক্লান্ত করা) : The war couldn't tire the general out.
145. **Tuck in** (পিঠে হাত বুলানো) : Children are fond of getting tucked in.
146. **Turn back** (ফিরে আসা) : I didn't dare to cross the demonstration and turned back.
147. **Turn down** (প্রত্যাখ্যান করা) : She turned down the offer of the prince to get married and became a carpenter's wife.
148. **Turn into** (রূপান্তরিত হওয়া) : His curiosity turned into a coyless intervention.
149. **Turn off** (বন্ধ করা) : I turned the television off and went to bed.
150. **Turn out** (পরিণতি ঘটা) : The party turned out to be a great success.
151. **Break away** (দলত্যাগ করা) : Two united party senators broke away to form the federal party.
152. **Get away** (কাজের তাগিদে বাইরে যাওয়া) : Get away from home and earn some money on your own.
153. **Give away** (বণ্টন করা) : Who will give away the prizes?
154. **Keep away** (আড়ালে থাকা) : It would be better to keep away and not attempt to enter the city until night.
155. **Run away** (পলায়ন করা) : The thief ran away as fast as he could.
156. **Take away** (ছিনিয়ে নেয়া) : They took away all my possessions and sent me down to the cells.
157. **Fade away** (আস্তে আস্তে কমে যাওয়া) : The sun's warmth began to fade away.
158. **Hide away** (লুকিয়ে ফেলা) : He looked at his drawing of the rocks and hide them away again.
159. **Put down** (লিখা) : You haven't put down his name on the list.
160. **Turn to** (সাহায্য চাওয়ার জন্য কারও নিকট যাওয়া) : Pakistan turned to the USA for aid.
161. **Turn up** (উপস্থিত হওয়া) : Look who's turned up ! It's Joe.
162. **Wake up to** (বুঝতে শুরু করা) : It's time you woke up to the fact that it's a tough world out there.

163. **Lay down** (চুক্তি করা) : There are laws which lay down what employers and employees must and must not do.
164. **Wear out** (ছিড়ে ফেলা/ব্যবহার করে ফেলা) : My wife **wore out** 100 pairs of shoes last year.
165. **Turn down** (বাদ হওয়া) : She applied for a job in a restaurant but was **turned down**.
166. **Work out** (সমাধান বের করা) : He **worked out** an explanation of farmert's last theorem.
167. **Write out** (ভালো করে লেখা) : Write out exactly what happend and give it to your solicitor.
168. **Write down** (লিখে রাখা) : I wrote down the address in the back of my diary.
169. **Work away** (কাজ করে যাওয়া) : They haven't stopped, they have been working away all day.
170. **Bounce back** (উদ্ধার) : His life is one disaster after another, but he just bounces back every time.
171. **Call back** : Pitts called back (phone back or ring back) on Thursday, saying he hadn't been able to make the arrangements.
172. **Fall back on** (দরকারের সময় কাজে লাগানো) : We have a written script to fall back on if we run out of things to discuss.
173. **Stand down** (পদত্যাগ করা) : She was asked if she was prepared to stand down in favour of a younger candidate.
174. **Give back** (ফিরিয়ে দেয়া) : Give back my calculator.
175. **Go back on** (প্রতিজ্ঞা ভঙ্গ করা) : President Bush has had to go back on his promise not is cut taxes.
176. **Go back over** (পুনঃপরীক্ষা করা) : Let's go back over it one more time and see if we can find a solution.
177. **Take back** (ফিরিয়ে দেয়া) : We're going to take the typewriter back to the shop.
178. **Cut back** (সংক্ষিপ্ত) : The Govt. promised to cut back taxes.
179. **Fight back** (প্রত্যাঘাত) : If we did that, the importing countires could fight back with laws of their own.
180. **Let down** (হতাশ হওয়া) : Don't let me down, please. I count on you.
181. **Settle down** (শান্ত হওয়া) : It took her sometime to settle down.
182. **Come down** (নিম্নগতি) : Get on the phone at once, please, and offer to come down a couple of hundred dollars.
183. **Go up** (উর্ধ্বগতি) : Prices went up quickly.

184. **Cut down** (কমানো) : Save time for yourself by cutting your shopping down to twice a week.
185. **Die down** (ধীরে ধীরে কমে যাওয়া) : She waited until the laughter had died down before going on.
186. **Keep down** : The French too are very concerned to try and keep costs down.
187. **Narrow down** (সংখ্যা কমানো) : We finally narrowed down the list of candidates to three.
188. **Play down** (ভীতি কমিয়ে আনা) : They have urged that the authorities should paly down the horrors of nuclear war.
189. **Scale down** (কমিয়ে আনা) : The project has been scaled down by about half of the original estimate.
190. **Bring down** (পতন) : A national strike would bring the govt. down.
191. **Clamp down** (দমন করা) : The authorities have got to clamp down on these trouble makers.
192. **Pull down** (ধ্বংস করা) : The council said it would close the flats and pull them down.
193. **Put down** (নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখা) : These riots were put down by the local police.
194. **Wear down** : We tried to wear them down gradually and make them agree.
195. **Break down** (ব্যর্থ) : An unhappy marriage which eventually **breaks down** often results in disturbed children.
196. **Close down** (বন্ধ হয়ে যাওয়া) : If the firms failed to make enough money, they would close down.

Group Verb

1. **Act for** (পক্ষে কাজ করা)— He acted for me while I was abroad.
2. **Act on** (কোনো কিছু অনুসারে কাজ করা)— You must act on my direction.
3. **Act up to** (আশানুরূপ কাজ করা)— He tries to act up to my advice.
4. **Act upon** (কোনো কিছুর উপর নির্ভর করে কাজ করা, ক্ষতি করা)— Acting upon the news, I went there. Such hard work will act upon your health.
5. **Bear off** (জয় করে নেয়া)— Hasan bore off two medals.
6. **Bear on** (সম্পর্ক/সম্বন্ধযুক্ত হওয়া)— His remark bore on that subject.
7. **Bear out** (সমর্থন করা)— Mr. Atiq's report bears out the charge.
8. **Bear with** (সহ্য করা)— I will not bear with such insult.
9. **Blow away** (উড়িয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়া)— The tree has been blown away by the storm.
10. **Blow off** (নির্গত করা)— The engine blows off carbon di oxide.

11. **Blow out** (নিভিয়ে ফেলা)— The light has been blowen out by the strong winf.
12. **Blow up** (বিস্ফোরিত হওয়া, উড়িয়ে দেয়া)— The Tista bridge was blown up by the enemies.
13. **Break away** (ভেঙে বের হওয়া)— The convict broke away from the jail.
14. **Break down** (ভেঙে পড়া)— His health has broken down because of hard work.
15. **Break in** (জোড়পূর্বক প্রবেশ করা, কথার মাঝে কথা বলা)— One should not break in other's conversation.
16. **Break into** (ভেঙে প্রবেশ করা)— A gang of dacoits broke into our house last night.
17. **Break out** (বিস্তার লাভ করা, ছড়িয়ে দেয়া)— The Second World War broke out in September, 1939.
18. **Break through** (জোড় করে ঢোকা)— The robbers broke through the main gate.
19. **Break up** (শেষ হওয়া)— Our chool breaks up at 4 pm.
20. **Bring about** (ঘটানো)— This folly may bring about his downfall.
21. **Bring forth** (উৎপন্ন করা)— The timely rain brings forth good crops.
22. **Bring in** (প্রচলন করা, দেয়া)— His business brings in good income.
23. **Bring up** (লালন পালন করা)— He was brought up by my maternal uncle.
24. **Call at** (কোন স্থানে গিয়ে দেখা করা)— You will call at my office soon.
25. **Call for** (চাওয়া)— The situation calls for drastic action.
26. **Call in** (ডেকে আনা)— Call in a doctor. We told him to call in a doctor.
27. **Call off** (প্রত্যাহার করা)— The opposition called off the strike.
28. **Call on** (দেখা করা)— He called on me yesterday.
29. **Call out** (ডেকে পাঠানো, চিৎকার করা)— The child began to call out for help.
30. **Call up** (স্মরণ করা, দেখানো)— I called up his address on the computer.
31. **Carry away** (বাহিত হওয়া, প্রভাবিত করা)— He was carried away by his enthusiasm.
32. **Carry off** (বাহিত হওয়া, জীবন নেয়া, বিজয়ী হওয়া)— He has carried off all the prizes.
33. **Carry on** (চালিয়ে যাওয়া)— My younger brother carries on my business in my absence.
34. **Carry out** (পালন করা)— None will carry out your orders.
35. **Cast aside** (ছুঁড়ে ফেলা, বাদ দেয়া)— He cast aside the waste on the road.
36. **Cast off** (ছুঁড়ে ফেলা, বাদ দেয়া)— Trees have cast off their leaves.
37. **Come after** (পিছনে তাড়া করা)— We came after the thief.
38. **Come away** (খুলে যাওয়া)— How did the handle of the umbrella come away?
39. **Come by** (পাওয়া) Fortunately he came by a good job.
40. **Come from** (কোন স্থান থেকে আসা)— He came from Japan.

41. **Come of** (উদ্ভূত হওয়া/জন্মগ্রহণ করা)— He comes of a noble family.
42. **Come off** (অনুষ্ঠিত হওয়া)— The second anniversary celebration of our college will come off on December 15.
43. **Come on** (দ্রুত চলা)— Come on! We don't have much time.
44. **Come out** (প্রকাশিত হওয়া)— His new book will come out next week.
45. **Come round** (সুস্থ হওয়া)— The patient will come round soon.
46. **Cut down** (কাটা,হ্রাস করা)— He cut down the tree. Try to cut down your expense.
47. **Cut off** (বিচ্ছিন্ন করা, মারা যাওয়া)— His name has been cut off. He was cut off in the prime of life.
48. **Cut out** (উপযুক্ত, পরাস্ত করা, সেবাদান বন্ধ করা)— Only Atiq is cut out for this job.
49. **Cut up** মর্মাহত হওয়া, টুকরা টুকরা করা)— His wife's death cut him up terribly.
50. **Do up** (অত্যন্ত ক্লান্ত, আটকে থাকা, পরিপাটি করা)— The shirt does up at the back. I am quite done up with the journey.
51. **Do without** (কোন কিছু ছাড়া চলা)— I can do without your assistance.
52. **Dwell on/upon** (চিন্তা করা)— There is no need to dwell on/upon it.
53. **Fall back** (পিছু হটা, ফিরে যাওয়া)— If oil supplies run out, man may have to fall back on the horse.
54. **Fall from** (ক্ষমতাচ্যুত হওয়া, বাহির হওয়া)— Not a word fell from his lips.
55. **Fall in** (সারিবদ্ধ হওয়া)— Inspite of my requests the children did not fall in.
56. **Fall in with** (সম্মত হওয়া)— The opposition failed to fall in with the rulling party's philosophy.
57. **Fall into** (বিভক্ত হওয়া)— My talk falls naturally into three parts.
58. **Fall off** (খসে/ঝড়ে পড়া)— Trees have fallen off their leaves.
59. **Fall on** (ন্যাস্ত হওয়া, আক্রমণ করা)— The robbers fall on the passers-by.
60. **Fall through** (নিষ্ফল হওয়া)— All my plans have fallen through for want of money.
61. **Get along** (চলা, চালানো)— None can get along without money.
62. **Get away** (পালানো)— The convict managed to get away from the jail.
63. **Get by** (চালানো, জীবন নির্বাহ করা)— When Kanon became ill, her colleagues had to get by without her.
64. **Get down** (মনোযোগ দেয়া, নামা, লেখা)— Please, get down his identity. Let us get down to our job.
65. **Get in** (উপস্থিত হওয়া)— The train has already got in.
66. **Get into** (বিপদে পড়া, মিশে যাওয়া)— When rivers flood their banks, the calcium gets into the soil.
67. **Get off** (যাত্রা করা)— In spite of my requests he did not get off.

68. **Get after** (অনুসরণ করা)— Never get after a liar.
69. **Get on** (চলা, অগ্রসর হওয়া)— None wants to get on with a suspicious man.
70. **Get out** (বের হওয়া, দূর করা)— Get out of, the room, I could not get out his influence.
71. **Get through** (সেরে ওঠা, উত্তীর্ণ হওয়া)— He got through the examination.
72. **Get up** (ওঠা, তৈরি করা)— I get up at 5 am everyday. Get up your lesson carefully.
73. **Give away** (সমর্পণ করা, দান করা)— The chief guest gave away the prizes. He gave away his daughter in marriage.
74. **Give in** (মেনে নেয়া)— In spite of my request he did not give in.
75. **Give off** (দেয়া)— Rose gives off a sweet smell.
76. **Give over to** (হস্তান্তর করা)— He gave over the charge to me.
77. **Give up** (ত্যাগ করা)— He has given up smoking.
78. **Go about** (ঘুরে বেড়ানো, বিস্তার লাভ করা, চালিয়ে যাওয়া)— I am going about my business. He is too week to go about.
79. **Go after** (অনুসরণ করা)— I went after her. He went after the burglar.
80. **Go along** (মেনে নেয়া, নিষ্ঠার সাথে চালিয়ে যাওয়া)— As you go along, you will find the job interesting.
81. **Go away** (চলে যাওয়া)— He hs gone away only for a few days.
82. **Go back on/upon** খেলাপ করা)— When you make a promise, you must not go back on it.
83. **Go by** (অতিক্রান্ত হওয়া, পরিচিত হওয়া)— Things will get easier as time goes by. He goes by a false name here.
84. **Go down** (অস্ত যাওয়া,হ্রাস পাওয়া, মাটিতে পড়া, পানিতে ডুবে যাওয়া, নষ্ট হওয়া)— He went down with a bump. The sun went down.
85. **Go for** (আনতে যাওয়া, আক্রমণ করা, পছন্দ করা)— She sent for him with a knife. She has gone for some milk.
86. **Go in for** (পরীক্ষা দেয়া, প্রতিযোগিতা করা)— He is going in for Cambridge First Certificate.
87. **Go off** (বিস্ফোরিত হওয়া, প্রস্থান করা)— She went off to get a drink. The bomb went off in a crowded street.
88. **Go on** (চালিয়ে যাওয়া, চালু হওয়া)— Go on with your studies. Suddenly all the light went on.
89. **Go round/around** (চক্রাকারে ঘোরা, যথেষ্ট থাকা)— The earth goes round the sun.
90. **Go through** (পাঠ করা)— I must first go through the accounts.

91. **Hand over** (সমর্পণ করা)— We handed over the snatcher to the police.
92. **Hang about/around** (সন্দেহ জনকভাবে ঘোরাফেরা করা, অপেক্ষা করা)— Why do you hang about my house? I can't hang about here.
93. **Hang back** (পশ্চাদপদ হওয়া)— I can't hang back when others are advancing.
94. **Hang on** (কারো ওপর নির্ভর করা, অপেক্ষা করা)— Would you hang on a minute?
95. **Look about** (খোঁজ করা)— I am looking about a house.
96. **Look after** (দেখাশুনা করা)— Every body should look after his old parents.
97. **Look at** (তাকানো)— The baby is looking at the beautiful rose.
98. **Look down** (ঘৃণা করা)— None should look down upon the poor.
99. **Look for** (খোঁজা) He could not find his pen so he started looking for it.
100. **Look into** (তদন্ত করা)— The police are looking into the case.
101. **Look on** (মনে করা)— I look on you as my well wisher.
102. **Look out** (বাইরে তাকানো, সজাগ থাকা)— The captain commanded all to look out. Look out of the window.
103. **Look over** (পরীক্ষা করা)— The Principal will look over the answer scripts. We went to look over the house, but it was not suitable.
104. **Look through** (যত্নের সাথে পরীক্ষা করা, দ্রুত পড়া)— She looked through her notes before her exams.
105. **Look to** (মনোযোগী হওয়া)— Look to it that this does not happen again.
106. **Look up** (খুঁজে বের করা)— Look up the the word in the dictionary.
107. **Look up to** (সম্মান করা)— A leader must be one whom the people can look upto.
108. **Look upon** (গণ্য করা)— He looks upon me as his bosom friend.
109. **Make of** (নির্মাণ করা, বুঝা)— The ring is made of gold. What do you make of the letter?
110. **Make off** (পালিয়ে যাওয়া)— The thief managed to make off.
111. **Make out** (বুঝা)— I could barely make out the traffic signs through the rain.
112. **Make over** (অর্পণ করা)— The principal made over the charge to the head clerk.
113. **Make up** (ক্ষতি পূরণ দেয়া, মনস্থির করা, মিটিয়ে ফেলা, পূর্ণ করা)— I shall try to make up my loss. They made up their quarrel.
114. **Make up of** (গঠিত হওয়া)— The team is made up of eleven players.
115. **Put away** (সরিয়ে রাখা, ছেড়ে দেয়া)— I am putting away enough money for the rainy days.
116. **Put down** (ভেঙে ফেলা, লেখা, দমন করা)— The king put down the revolt.

117. **Put forward** (উত্থাপন করা)— The councelors put forward a suggestion.
118. **Put off** (খোলা, স্থগিত করা)— Don't put off your work. Put off the dirty shirt.
119. **Put on** (পরিধান করা, যোগ করা))— He put on his new shirt. He has put on lot of weight.
120. **Put out** (নিভানো, প্রসারিত করা)— Put out the lamp. He puts out his hand to me.
121. **Put together** (একত্রিত করা)— We should put together a very strong case for the defence.
122. **Put up** (বাস করা, তোলা, লটকানো)— Put up the notice here. He will put up at my place.
123. **Put up with** (সহ্য করা)— It is too difficult to put up with bad temper for long. We had to put up with the inconvenience.
124. **Run about** (দ্রুত/এদিক সেদিক দৌড়াদৌড়ি করা)— The children started to run about in great panic.
125. **Run across** (হঠাৎ সাক্ষাত হওয়া)— I ran across my old friend in the street.
126. **Run after** (ধাওয়া করা)— We ran after the thief.
127. **Run away** (পালিয়ে যাওয়া, ঘর ছাড়া, চুরি করা)— The thief ran away with all the valuables.
128. **Run down** (ছুটে/দৌড়ে ধরা)— The hunters ran down the deer.
129. **Run into** (পতিত হওয়া, জড়িত হওয়া)— He ran into danger.
130. **Run out** (ফুরিয়ে যাওয়া)— If oil supplies run out, man may have to fall back on the horse.
131. **Run over** (পিষ্ট হওয়া)— The student was run over by a truck.
132. **Run through** (ভেদ করা)— An angry murmur ran through the crowd.
133. **Run upon** (ধাক্কা খাওয়া, পরিকল্পনা করা)— I ran upon a new idea to solve the problem. The cyclist ran upon the lamp post.
134. **See off** (বিদায় জানানো)— His father came to see him off.
135. **See through** (তদন্ত করা)— He saw through the trick.
136. **Set about** (শুরু করা)— He set about his task immediately.
137. **Set down** (লেখা, নামানো)— Set down his load. I was obliged to set him down on the way.
138. **Set in** (শুরু হওয়া)— The winter has set in very early this year.
139. **Set off** (যাত্রা শুরু করা)— They set off for Dhaka yesterday.
140. **Set out** (যাত্রা শুরু করা, ছড়িয়ে দেয়া)— My father has set out for New York.
141. **Set up** (স্থাপন করা)— We shall set up a school soon.
142. **Stand against** (বাধা দেয়া, বিরুদ্ধে দাড়ানো)— Do not stand against the force of time.

143. **Stand aside** (সরে দাঁড়ানো)— i will not stand aside from the contest.
144. **Stand by** (পাশে দাঁড়ানো)— I stood by my old friend.
145. **Stand for** (বুঝানো)— The letter 'X' stands for ten.
146. **Stand off** (দূরে থাকা)— He stood off from the quarrel.
147. **Stand up for** (পক্ষ সমর্থন করা)— You should stand up for you friend.
148. **Take after** (দেখতে এক রকম হওয়া)— The girl takes after her mother.
149. **Take away** (সরিয়ে নেয়া)— Do not take away books from the shelf.
150. **Take down** (লেখা)— I took down his address in my note book.
151. **Take for** (মনে করা, গণ্য করা)— I took him for a doctor.
152. **Take off** (খুলে ফেলা, অনুকরণ করা)— He took off his coat.
153. **Take over** (গ্রহণ করা)— Who will take over your charge?
154. **Take to** (অভ্যাস করা, আসক্ত হওয়া)— None should take to drinking.
155. **Tell upon** (হানি করা, ক্ষতি করা)— Hard labour tells upon health.
156. **Turn after** (সদৃশ্য হওয়া)— The girl turns after her mother.
157. **Turn down** (নাকচ করা, অগ্রাহ্য করা)— The principal turned down our proposal.
158. **Turn off** (বন্ধ করা)— Please, turn off the switch.
159. **Turn on** (চালু করা)— Please, turn on the switch.
160. **Turn over** (উল্টানো)— The captain left the boat, because it turned over.
161. **Turn up** (হাজির হওয়া)— The candidates turned up at the interview in time.

BCS Written Questions and Answers

34th BCS 2014

a. **A wolf in sheep's clothing** (দেখতে ভালো মনে হলেও আসলে খারাপ)— The man is gentle and charming in appearance but really he is a wolf in sheep's clothing.
b. **Gift of the gab** (বাগপটুতা)— A lawyer must have the gift of the gab.
c. **Helter skelter** (দিগ্বিদিক)— When the police opened fire, the procession ran helter skelter in terror.
d. **Rank and file** (সাধারণ সৈনিক)— The rank and file must do exactly as they are told.
e. **Foot the bill** (বিল পরিশোধ করা)— Let me foot the bill for lunch today.
f. **Fight shy of** (এড়িয়ে চলা)— Why do you always fight shy of me?
g. **Carry the day** (জয়লাভ করা)— Germany has carried the day in the FIFA World Cup 2014.

33rd BCS 2012

a. **Benefit of doubt** (সন্দেহবশত) : The thief got the benefit of the doubt.
b. **Pave the way** (সুযোগ করে দেয়া, উন্মুক্ত করা) : People paved the way for the leader.
c. **Give in** (আত্মসমর্পণ করা) : The Pakistani army was at last compelled to give in.
d. **Turn in** (প্রকাশ করা) : The criminal turned herself in.
e. **Back out** (পশ্চাৎপদ হওয়া) : People of the Hilltract areas have backed out due to many socio-cultural and economic reasons.
f. **Apple of discord** (বিবাদের মূল) : A piece of land was the apple of discord between the two countries.
g. **In harness** (নিজের নিয়মিত কাজে রত) : Now she is engaged in harness.
h. **Come of** (জন্মগ্রহণ করা) : He came of a noble family.

32nd BCS 2012

a. Day after day (দিনের পর দিন) : Day after day they stayed in a ship.
b. Through thick and thin (সুখে-দুঃখে) : We all should help one another through thick and thin.
c. Black sheep (কুলাঙ্গার) : He is a black sheep in his family.
d. Null and void (বাতিল) : Early marriage should be null and void.
e. A man of letters (বিদ্বান ব্যক্তি) : We should respect a man of letters.
f. An apple of discord (বিবাদের বস্তু) : The plot of land is an apple of discord among them.
g. Heart and soul (প্রাণপণে) : He had tried heart and soul before he stood first

31st BCS 2011

a. **Pros and cons** (খুঁটিনাটি, ভালোমন্দ, উভয়দিক) : To take a decision, it needs to think of pros and cons of the matter.
b. **Put out** (নিভিয়ে ফেলা) : He put out the candle.
c. **Run after** (সাহচর্য কামনা করা, পিছু লাগা) : She ran after a handsome wealthy young man.
d. **ABC** (কোনো বিষয়ের প্রথমেই শিক্ষণীয় সরলতম তথ্যসমূহ) : He does not know ABC of surgery.
e. **Come to terms** (আপস করা) : The two groups could not then come to terms.
f. **White elephant** (দামি কিন্তু অকেজো) : I do not believe that this department is a white elephant of the Govt.
g. **Look after** (যত্ন নেয়া, দেখাশোনা করা) : He looked after the car as it left his house.

30th BCS 2011

a. **Out of date** (সেকেলে) : Information can go out of date quickly, particularly in some areas of medicine.
b. **With a high hand** (উদ্ধতভাবে) : They governed the city with a high hand.

c. **Make up one's mind** (মনঃস্থ করা) : I can't make up my mind whether to have ice cream or cake.
d. **As soon as** (দ্রুত) : We'll deliver the goods as soon as we can.
e. **Get rid of** (নিষ্কৃতি বা অব্যাহতি পাওয়া) : The problem is getting rid of nuclear waste.
f. **Fall flat** (ঈপ্সিত ফল লাভে ব্যর্থ হওয়া) : The jokes fell flat.
g. **Because of** (জন্য, দরুন) : He walked slowly because of his bad leg.

29th BCS 2011

Break away (পালিয়ে যাওয়া/দলত্যাগ করা/ আচার-আচরণ পরিবর্তন) : The convict broke away from the jail.
Make up one's mind (মনঃস্থির করা) : I have made up my mind to marry her at any cost.
Look forward to (প্রত্যাশা করা) : I am looking forward to a quick reply from her.
Fresh blood (নতুন সভ্য) : We need some fresh blood in our country.
Fall out (ঝরে পড়া/পতন) : His hair is falling out.
In case of (ক্ষেত্রে/কারণে) : We should take him to hospital in case of emergency.
As though (মনে হয় যেন) : He talked as though he had known everything.

28th BCS 2009

Fool's paradise (বোকার স্বর্গে) : None should live in a fool's paradise.
At a loss (হতবুদ্ধি) : I am at a loss to decide how to deal with the matter.
Laughing stock (হাসির পাত্র) : Don't be a laughing stock by your deeds.
Open secret (সর্বজনবিদিত গোপন) : Corruption is now open secret in our country.
Red handed (হাতেনাতে) : The thief was caught red handed by the public.
Burning questions (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়) : Load shedding and price hike are now the burning questions of our country.
Out and out (পুরোপুরি/হাড়েহাড়ে) : Out and out he is a criminal.

27th BCS 2006

a. **With might and main** (যথাসাধ্য) : I will try with might and main to do better in the exam.
b. **Gift of the gab** (বাগ্মিতা) : A good lawyer must have the gift of the gab.
c. **Take a fancy to** (আকর্ষণ) : I have taken a fancy to study.
d. **Look into** (তদন্ত করা) : Police are looking into the case.
e. **To the purpose** (উদ্দেশ্য) : To the purpose of prayer, he went to the Mosque.
f. **Burning issue** (আলোচ্য বিষয়) : Now price hike is the burning issue.
g. **Sorry figure**(খারাপ করা) : He cuts sorry figure in the examination.

25th BCS 2005

a. **Do away with** (বন্ধ হওয়া বা করা) : We should do away with coppying.
b. **In order that** (কোনো উদ্দেশ্যে) : He left early in order that, he might arrive in time.
c. **So long as** (এই শর্তে যে) : You may come with me so long as you keep your dirty mouth shut.
d. **Get along with** (কারো সাথে সুসম্পর্ক থাকা) : Do you get along with Bina?
e. **Turn up** (উপস্থিত হওয়া) : I doubt whether he will turn up at the meeting.
f. **Feel like** (কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে ধারণা বা অনুভূতি হওয়া) : I feel like weeping.
g. **In addition to** (তদুপরি, তদতিরিক্ত) : In addition to sea foods, they offered us some special dishes in the parte.

24th BCS 2003

a. **Run short of** (কম পড়া) : It is the result of running short of the production for their extravagance.
b. **Spare no pains** (চেষ্টার ত্রুটি না করা) : The government spares no pains for the miserable people.
c. **Make good** (ক্ষতি পূরণ করা) : Some countries of the world are trying to make themselves good.
d. **Pick a quarrel with** (কারো সাথে ঝগড়া করা) : You should not pick a quarrel with your friends.
e. **Make hay while the sun shines** (ঝোপ বুঝে কোপ মারা) : One should bear in mind that to be successful one should make hay while the sun shines.
f. **Tell upon** (ক্ষতি করা) : They consider him as the right person to tell something upon the matter.
g. **Null and void** (বাতিল) : The rules and regulations of the authority are considered null and void

23rd BCS 2001

a. **Cast aside** (ছুড়ে ফেলা) : He cast aside his old shoes.
b. **Do away with** (বন্ধ হওয়া বা করা) : We should do away with our bad habits.
c. **Hang around** (ইতস্তত ঘোরাফেরা করা) : Why do you hang around the examination hall?
d. **Gain ground** (অগ্রসর হওয়া, সুবিধা পাওয়া) : Euro continues to gain ground the dollar.
e. **Hand in glove** (ঘনিষ্ঠ) : The secretary is hand in glove with minister.
f. **Throw cold water** (নিরুৎসাহিত করা) : Teachers should not throw cold water on student's efforts.
g. **An axe to grind** (ব্যক্তিস্বার্থ থাকা) : He had no particular axe to grind and was only acting out of concern for their safety.
h. **Put heads together** (পরামর্শ করা, পরিকল্পনা আঁটা) : All the minister put their heads together to wage war against terrorism.

22nd BCS 2001

a. **Cry in the wilderness** (অরণ্যে রোদন) : To beg help to the chairman and to cry in the wilderness are the same.
b. **Break away** (ভেঙ্গে বের হয়ে আসা) : The convict broke away from the prison.
c. **Fall through** (ব্যর্থ হওয়া) : All his plans fell through.
d. **By fits and starts** (অনিয়মিতভাবে, মাঝে মাঝে) : He works by fits and starts.
e. **A thorn in the flesh** (যে সর্বদাই বিরক্ত বা বাধা প্রদান করে) : He has been a thorn in my flesh ever since he joined this department.
g. **Rank and file** (সাধারণ লোক) : We should not ignore rank and file of the country.

21st BCS 2000

a. **Make a case** (পক্ষে যুক্তি দেয়া) : The report makes out a case for increased spending on libraries.
b. **Let loose** (কারো ইচ্ছানুরূপ কিছু করতে দেয়া) : Don't let Bill loose on the garden, he'd pull up all the flowers.
c. **Half a chance** (কিছু সুযোগ) : Just give me half a chance and I will show my competence.
d. **To smell a rat** (সন্দেহ করা) : When she started speaking incoherently, I smelt a rat.
e. **Gain ground** (অগ্রসর হওয়া বা অধিকতর সাফল্য লাভ করা) : The preaching of christianity is gaining ground in this part of the world.
f. **Flesh and blood** (রক্তমাংসের শরীর) : No flesh and blood can tolerate such dishonour.
g. **At arm's length** (কিছুটা নিরাপদ দূরত্বে) : Keep this hypocrite at your arm's length.
h. **Draw the line** (একটা নির্দিষ্ট সীমার বাইরে কিছু করতে অস্বীকার করা) : I don't mind helping, but I draw the line at doing everything myself.

20th BCS 1998-99

a. **With an eye to** (উদ্দেশ্যে) : We ought to work for our country with an eye to future development.
b. **Come to terms** (ঐকমত্যে পৌছা) : His advice made them come to terms.
c. **Open secret** (যে গোপন বিষয় সর্বজনবিদিত) : The matter of his corruption is an open secret.
d. **Cry in the wilderness** (অরণ্যে রোদন) : To beg help to the chairman and to cry in the wilderness are the same.
e. **Gain the upperhand** (সুবিধা বা নিয়ন্ত্রণ করতে সক্ষম হওয়া) : Esha Khan gained the upperhand against Manshingh.
f. **Out and out** (সম্পূর্ণ) : I know out and out about the matter.
g. **Worth one's while** (লাভজনক বা কৌতূহলোদ্দীপক) : It would be worth your while to come to the meetings.
h. **Up and doing** (সচেষ্ট) : You should be up and doing to do well in the competition.

18th BCS 1997-98

a. **To all intents and purposes** (বাস্তবিক পক্ষে) : To all intents and purpose he wanted to help us.
b. **A square peg in a round hole** (অনুপযুক্ত) : Nobody respects a square peg in a round hole.
c. **Through thick and thin** (সুখে-দুঃখে সকল পরিস্থিতিতে) : I will remain loyal to you through thick and thin.
d. **Swan song** (শিল্পীর শেষ কর্ম) : Madona-43 was the swan song of Zynul.
e. **Eat the humble pie** (অপমান হজম করে ক্ষমা চাওয়া) : At last the boss ate the humble pie before the employees.
f. **Get on with** (সুসম্পর্ক রক্ষা করতে পারা) : My father is very sociable. You can easily get on with him.
g. **Bear out** (সমর্থন করা) : They all bear out his statement.

17th BCS 1995-96

a. **All for** (জোরালোভাবে (কোনো কিছুর) পক্ষে) : The prime minister is all for the capital punishment.
b. **By dint of** (বদৌলতে) : He qualified the BCS by dint of his English knowledge.
c. **Look down upon** (ঘৃণা করা) : Don't look down upon the poors.
d. **Through and through** (পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খভাবে) : The police observed the matter through and through.
e. **On the brink** (প্রাক্কালে) : Shamsur Rahman left Bangladesh on the brink of liberation war.
f. **With a good grace** (ইচ্ছায়/ সানন্দে) : My friend helped me with a good grace.
g. **In the wake of** (পশ্চাতে) : Cholera comes in the wake of flood.
h. **A fool's paradise** (বোকার স্বর্গ) : Do not live in a fool's paradise.

15th BCS 1993-94

a. **Out of the question** (প্রশ্নাতীত) : This matter is out of the question in our discussion.
b. **Look down on** (ঘৃণা করা) : It is very bad to look down on the disabled people.
c. **See through** (রহস্য জানা) : The officer saw through the dishonesty of the MLSS.
d. **Show off** (অহংকার করা) : Don't show off. You are not the best student in the country.
e. **Put up with** (সহ্য করা) : A husband must put up with his wife's trivial faults.
f. **Benefit of the doubt** (প্রমাণ না থাকতে সুবিধা পাওয়া) : The thief got benefit of the doubt and was discharged.
g. **Out and out** (সম্পূর্ণ) : Sohel is out and out an idiot.
h. **In cold blood** (ঠাণ্ডা মাথায়) : The servant murdered his master in cold blood.
i. **Line up to** (পথ) : These words should be lined up to one sentence.
j. **On one's own** (স্বেচ্ছায়) : Runa sang ten songs on her own.

13th BCS 1991-92

a. **Put off** (খুলে ফেলা) : He puts off his uniform after official duty.
b. **Make do** (কোনো রকমে চালিয়ে যাওয়া) : We were in a hurry so we had to make do with a quick snack.
c. **In consonance with** (অনুসারে) : We should develop our morals in consonance with the teachings of Islam.
d. **With a view to** (উদ্দেশ্য) : He left the room with a view to meeting his friend.
e. **Give in** (আত্মসমর্পণ করা) : At last the thief gave in to the police.
f. **At par** (সমানতালে) : Your salary will increase at par with the rise in the prices of commodities.
g. **Go in for** (অবতীর্ণ হওয়া) : I went in for the BCS examination in 2010.
h. **Owing to** (জন্য) : He failed to attend the meeting owing to his illness.
i. **A far cry** (দূরের বিষয়) : A total solution of the unemployment problem is still a far cry.

11th BCS 1990-91

a. **Care for** (যত্ন নেয়া) : His grand-daughter cares for him.
b. **Do away with** (দূর করা) : One should do away with ones bad habits.
c. **Few and far between** (কদাচিৎ) : The old sailor comes here few and far between.
d. **To turn the tide** (ধারাবাহিকতা পাল্টে দেয়া) : The social movement turned the tide of public opinion.
e. **A castle in the air** (আকাশ কুসুম কল্পনা) : He likes to build a castle in the air.
f. **In black and white** (লিখিতভাবে) : Place your argument in black and white.
g. **Through thick and thin** (সুখ-দুঃখের ভিতর দিয়ে) : I promised to remain loyal to my wife through thick and thin.
h. **A man of straw** (দুর্বল চিত্তের লোক) : A man of straw like him cannot do it.
i. **In vain** (বৃথা) : The teacher tried to control the class but in vain.

10th BCS 1989-90

a. **Get away with** (পলায়ন করা) : The thief got away with the money.
b. **A trying time** (কঠিন সময়) : Bangladeshi politics is passing through a trying time.
c. **Pot luck** (খাওয়ার মতো যা কিছু আছে) : Come quick and take a pot luck.
d. **Taken in** (প্রতারিত হওয়া) : Iqbal was taken in by Samina.
e. **Took a fancy to** (পছন্দ করা) : Jim took a fancy to Della.
f. **At stake** (ঝুঁকির মধ্যে) : The welfare (সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা) of his family was at stake.
g. **Caught on** (আক্রান্ত হওয়া) : The building has caught on fire.
h. **Broke out** (প্রাদুর্ভাব হওয়া) : Cholera broke out in our town.

Chapter 03
Summary Writing
Marks 20

৩৫তম BCS Written Syllabus অনুযায়ী, যে Passageটি দেয়া হবে, তারই Summary লিখতে হবে ১০০ শব্দের মধ্যে। Summary লেখার জন্য নিচে কিছু নিয়ম দেওয়া হলো :

i. যে Text বা Passage-এর Summary করতে হবে তা শুরু থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত ভালোভাবে পড়া।
ii. Writer-এর Tone, Style এবং Main Idea বোঝার চেষ্টা করা। একইসাথে Passage-এ বিভিন্ন Paragraph-এর Topic Sentence-গুলো Indentify করা।
iii. Summary লেখা শুরু করতে হবে সুন্দর একটি Topic Sentence দিয়ে এবং পুরো Summary টাই লিখতে হবে একটি Paragraph-এ।
iv. Passage-এ অনেক উদ্ধৃতি, উপমা, অপ্রয়োজনীয় শাখা-প্রশাখা বিশেষ্য, সর্বনাম ইত্যাদি থাকতে পারে। কিন্তু এগুলি Summary-তে Add করা যাবে না।
v. Summary লেখার সময় Passage-এর কোনো Sentence হুবহু Copy করা যাবে না। বরং নিজের Perception-কে নিজের ভাষায় লিখতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে Sentence Formation এবং Vocabulary Change করা আবশ্যক।

Practice-এর জন্য কতগুলো Model Passage দেয়া হলো। এগুলো অনুশীলনের মাধ্যমে Summary লেখার দক্ষতা অর্জন করা যেতে পারে। Passage-গুলো আকারে ছোট, তাই এর Summary ও ছোট হবে। তবে পরীক্ষায় অনেক বড় Passageও থাকতে পারে, সে ক্ষেত্রে Summary-ও আকারে বড় হবে অর্থাৎ যত Word-এ লিখতে বলা হবে, তত word-এ লিখতে হবে। যা-ই হোক, Passage ছোট-বড় কোনো বিষয় নয়, বার বার অনুশীলনের মাধ্যমেই সঠিকভাবে Summary লেখার দক্ষতা অর্জন করা সম্ভব হবে।

Important Summary

Passage-01 Patriotism is a very noble virtue. It inspires a man to do everything just and fair for the well-being and betterment of the country. It is the quality that impels a man to sacrifice his own interest, comfort, pleasure

and even his life for the sake of his country. Patriotic zeal makes a man dutiful, energetic and enthusiastic. He obeys the laws, pays taxes and thinks for the country. Patriotism teaches a man fellow feeling, fraternity and love and sympathy for the countrymen. A patriot is also praised and honored by his countrymen. An unpatriotic man, on the other hand, is an ignoble person. He is self-centred. He engages all his time in achieving his mean end. He causes harm to the country by his unyielding and reckless activities. He is an enemy to the liberty and sovereignty of the country. He feels no scruples to plot against the country. He gets his return in the same way. He may have high titles, immense wealth, high social prestige and noble birth. But despite his worldly achievements, he remains a worthless person. His power and pelf fail to bring him any glory. Because, during his life time such a man is never honoured by anybody. Rather, he is despised because of his perfidy. No minstrel ever sings for him. Such a man dies a double death. During his life time, he possesses a dead soul and he remains completely forgotten by the people. This is his first death. Then comes his natural demise. After expiring, his body mixed with the vile dust from which it sprang. Nobody remembers him or shows any honour to him. Nobody sheds tears for him. He sinks into oblivion.

Summary : Patriotism is a noble virtue. A patriot loves his own country genuinely and sacrifices everything for the country. A patriot is honoured and praised by his country man. But an unpatriotic man is hated by all. He dies a double death.

Passage–02 Nowadays terrorism has become a major cencern for the present civilization. Almost all the countries of the globe are directly or indirectly threatened by it. 11 September has drawn our attention and alertness on the facts that how within a short span of time the renowned world Trade Centre became debris causing death to thousands of innocent people without having any awareness of their involvement in tragic death. It also damaged the property worth billions of dollars. The causes of terrorism are not far to seek. It springs from multifarious causes. Of course the most common are deprivation from genuine rights of an individual or a community or a cultural or a linguistic or a racial or a colur group or a nations by another nations or a weaker by strong either physically or economically or technically or militarily. A peace loving conscious man finds the globe almost all countries besieged with terrorism of different kinds. To him it is very difficult to sleep without tension in this turmoiled world. To get rid of this malady the

rich and the sensible intellectuals should come forward to rein the galloping exploitations, war mongers and terrorist in different shapes and forms to fulfill the genuine rights and requirements of the deprived. But it is not so easy to rein the greeds of different interest groups or nations. Yet it is not possible of the world's peace loving human intellectuals and nations come forward to emancipate the world from the curse of terrorism.

Summary : Terrorism has become a global threat and major concern for almost all the countries. Terrorists cause damage to human lives and properties by creating panic and terror. The cause of terrorism is mainly deprivation from genuine rights and also greed and exploitations by different groups and nations. To get rid of terrorism is very difficult but not impossible if the intellectuals and peace loving nations work unitedly.

Passage–03 Children in Bangladesh, particularly those living below poverty level, are constantly in danger with an infant mortality rate of 41 deaths per every 1000 births. Be it poor health conditions, malnutrition, physical and sexual abuse or as is the case of child labour and child trafficking exploitation, children that are out on the street do not have much chance of survival. The truth is that these children do not have basic rights; they also lack protection. They are in constant danger and are often used even by their parents to beg for money. "While we, the parents not living below the poverty level, give our own children the best we can and protect them as much as possible, few of us ever bother to see that uncared' for child on the, street, picking garbage, begging or engaged in some hazardous job. Worst still we do not even realize that the little girl or boy we derogatorily call "pichchi" who takes care of our own child and does adult chores, is also a child for whom we are responsible. 'This blindness and apathy is what is eating away our society, retarding our development and corrupting our very souls." - denotes a report conducted by the Nari O Manabadhikar Foundation (NAMAF). Unless the children are taken care of, the future is bleak and full of misery.

Summary : Children living below poverty level have a very high mortality rate. They are deprived of any basic rights and suffer from an experience of abuse and deprivation. They are engaged in doing risky works. The well-off parents are quite blind to these children. Unless the rich people's attitude changes, the future is very dark for these children.

Passage–04 Brain drain refers to the tendency among our skilled and educated people to leave the country in search of better employment and opportunities. This is a loss to a country like Bangladesh where there is scarcity of skilled and talented people. Every year many skilled people like doctors, engineers, teachers and skilled labourers leave our country and settle in the developed countries because those countries offer higher salary and excellent living conditions and other facilities for them. But this tendency brings havoc for those developing countries like Bangladesh from where skilled people are migrating. However, I cannot call it brain drain when some meritorious students go abroad for higher studies. It is brain drain only when they live there permanently because the country is deprived of their services. The services of these meritorious students and skilled people are much required for a country like ours. If they serve their own country, their country's economic condition will be improved. So brain drain creates a serious problem for the country's economy. It is a great loss of the country because the country misses their service. There is another side to this matter. The country spends a lot of money on the education of a perpon. If he goes away, the country does not get any benefit from the investment. Rather the foreign countries get the benefit. However, being a conscious student, I do not want to go abroad for higher studies'. I want to study in my country and then I want to serve my country. We need qualified teachers, doctors and engineers in the country. However there are many reasons for which the talented people leave the country. The first and foremost reason is the allurement which the developed countries offer. There are other reasons too. Our country sometimes fails to offer them suitable jobs and scopes. The salary is generally poor. Housing is a great problem. Often the security of life is not guaranteed. Some find their merit is not recognised at home. As a result many skilled people leave their motherland and go abroad where they can use their full merit and talent. It is really unfortunate that we cannot utilize our own people when other countries get benefit form them. So necessary steps should be taken to stop this tendency.

Summary : Brain drain is a curse for country. Developing countries cannot provide sufficient facilities. For that reason, the meritorious students go abroad in the hope of better facilities. Consequently developing countries lose a lot. To stop their tendency patriotism should be inspired.

Passage–05 To alleviate poverty the first step can be diversification of the economy. This may be done on two fronts. First, because ours is an agro-based economy. it is imperative to diversify our agricultural output. At the same time we have to change our food habits. Rice is our staple food, but side by side with rice we have to develop the habit of eating potatoes and wheat to take the execessive pressure off rice. People in most of the developed countries of the world eat either wheat· or potato as staple food. In fact, both wheat and potato are more nourishing than the high yielding variety of rice that we are being forced to produce to meet the demand. Changing over from rice to wheat or potato will save the country from spending the huge amount of foreign exchange for importing rice every year

Secondly, we have to go for non-agricultural diversification. Because of the acute shortage of any industrial resource base, setting up heavy industries is difficult. We can move into labour intensive industries, since labour is so cheap in our country. There is also a shortage of high technology and technical know-how in our country. So we can move into areas of secondary technology which do not involve high technology but are labour-intensive. We find a booming garments industry in our country. Manufacturing basic electrical parts could be another such industry. Population control is a must and different positive incentives may be offered for small planned families. Another major step would be to combat or rather face up to the natural calamities. Since we cannot stop excessive rainfall, drought or cyclones, we have to take measures to stop their destructive effects.

Summary : In order to remove poverty we have to diversify our agricultural products and change our food habit. Less dependence on rice will save a huge amount of foreign currency which we spend on importing it. Since labour is cheap in our country, we should set up labour based industry like garments industry, basic electric parts industry. Another important measure to alleviate poverty is to control the rapid growth of population. We also have to get ourselves equipped with facing the natural calamities and taking necessary measures to stop their destructive effects.

Passage–06 Flood is a devastating natural calamity. It occurs almost every year in Bangladesh. Flood is caused by the sudden increase of water in the rivers and by heavy rainfall or by melting of snow from the Himalayas. The effects of flood are very great and harmful. Crops costing crores of taka are

destroyed usually because of flood. Thousand of people become houseless. It carries away a large number of valuable lives. The flood stricken people's sufferings are untold. Dams and embankment are destroyed. We still remember with horror the floods and tidal bores of 1970. In the year 1985, we had also a devastating flood. The flood of 1988 came with a bitter chapter causing a great damage to our life and property. The people have suffered from untold sufferings. The flood of 1988 broke all the previous records. Not even a single village escaped from the devastation of this serious monster. After flood, the affected areas become muddy and unhealthy. Famine visits the country. Many diseases break out in an epidemic form and many people die for want of proper food, medicine and sanitation. Yet flood brings some benefits too. Flood sweeps away all dirty things. Alluvial soil gathers on the lands by the riverside. Dredging of the silted rivers and construction of dams are the major means of controlling flood. Relief squads from government or private organizations rush to the flood affected areas. The government helps the flood victims from the relief fund. Food, clothes and materials for houses medicine etc.

Summary : Flood is one of the serious natural devastating calamities. It is caused by sudden increase of river water. It damages many crops, property, takes away valuable lives. Especially the flood of 1988 was the most dangerous. During flood govt. as well as private organizations come to help the flood-affected people with clothes, food, materials for houses, medicine etc.

Passage–07 On Thursday November 15, 2007, the sun dipped behind the western' horizon to usher in a night darker than the darkest of nights. There was smell of death and destruction in the air. We had no lunch whatsoever what was to transpire by midnight in the southern part of the country. On that ominous night the try of a million serpents metamorphosed in the shape of hurricane 'Sidr'. Cyclone 'Sidr' has ravaged twenty two districts of Bangladesh as one of the natural calamities to have happened in the nations history, 'Sidr' has been described-as a category 4 Cyclone (deadlier than Katartha) and had raised its severest onslaughts packing winds of 240 km/per hour on the southern coast of Bangladesh. The hurricane came in form the Bay of' Bengal' and raged on to the land with unrestrained viciousness, smashing everything in its wake, washing away humans and cattle-head to the cruel sea. In a moment, unkind waters snatched babies from the bosom of their mothers. In a flash, thousands of children were made orphans. Today,

the stench of the floating carcasses hangs in the air of 22 coastal districts. Now, the wailing of mothers and children makes the air heavy in numerous villages. 'Sidr' was managed to ravage the lives of hundreds of thousands, and the Red Crescent has estimated that it can reach up to 10 thousand or more in the end. The cyclone left its mark of devastation affecting a population of 3,144 million of about 88,700 families. The storm killed 24,000 livestock and completely destroyed crops on 23, 122 acre land. According to an estimate, 273,000 houses were totally flattered, with 58 km roads totally destroyed and another 1,363 km damaged. A quarter of the flora of the World Heritage Site, the Sundarbans, was totally destroyed while a large number of its fauna perished. The cyclone has brought an extra burden to the country's sluggish economy, which had been facing a critical time since the beginning of the fiscal due to repeated floods and price-hikes of petroleum products in the international markets. A massive health hazard looms large over the areas badly hit by 'Sidr' as an acute shortage of drinking water resulting in some fatal diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid have started to claim lives.

Summary : On 15 November night a terrible cyclone called sidr raged over the southern part of Bangladesh. It was one of the deadliest natural calamities to visit the country. The cyclone emerged from the Bay of Bengal and raged on the costal regions. It destroyed houses and roads, killed hundreds of human and animal lives in 22 districts to millions of people. We must take necessary measures to fight this kind of calamities.

Passage–08 Exams always means stress, Parents' expectations soar high but anxiety and tension weigh examinees down. Despite all, they have to carry on as the SSC Exam is the first step towards higher education. Most parents believe that SSC results will shape their world, life and career. The parents are as busy as the candidates. They keep a round the clock vigil on their children in a compelling situation. While the candidates tutorial classes parents are seen waiting out side on the streets for hours. SSC Exam, is the most important exam, for a student. With extreme competition, every where parents are constantly worried about the results. This is a common sight during the SSC exams in thousands of families. Special prayers are offered in families having such an examinee. Parents take special care of their examinees. They make sure that their wards get along with studies without the slightest of problems even without mosquito bites. Parents shuttle to mazers and offer prayers for their words, sometimes give cash and kinds to

the mazar assistants. The parents visit mazars several times for blessing for their ward. They manage to obtain a talisman; and a bottle of divine water from the saintly man there. Though the examinee is confident of getting good grades but the parents still worry. Everyone needs blessing with daoai, Parents also make manat in these mazars. The visitors see the assistants and promise that if their ward fares well in the exam they would offer a cow or a goat to the mazar. The manaat could be anything from small cash to a free meal for a large group of people. About a dozen mazars in the city report that during the exams, they receive larger crowd than usual. It is also not unusual to find people travelling to Sylhet and Chittagong for brief prayers at the mazar there. Some parents also report having seen "memory pills" and "anti-sleeping pills" of "known and unknown companies" in the city. "I take both pills but I'm sure anti-sleeping pills work" said Mita, an SSC examinee. "I feel sleepy during exam" she said.

Summary : Since most parents consider that S.S.C. results shape their wards' life and career, they always remain busy and anxious. Special prayers are offered, in families to seek blessings for an examinee. Parents visit different mazars to obtain a tabiz and a bottle of divine water. Parents also make manat. Many examinees are seen taking memory pills and anti sleeping pills.

Passage–09 Penicillin is a life saving medicine. It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming. Fleming was bom in a poor family of Scotland. He was the seventh of the eight brothers and sisters. He passed his boyhood with his parents. Fleming was a very regular and attentive student. The school was four miles away from their house. He Went to school and came back home on foot. Upto the age of twelve years, he was never absent from school. At the age of fourteen, he was sent to London. Here he studied for two years in a secondary school. Then he took to the job of a page in an office for want of money. When he was twenty, he got a share of his· father's property. This brought about a great change in his life. He got himself admitted to St. Mary Medical School and studied here for five years with Honours in Physiology, Pharmacology, Medicine, Pathology, forensic Medicine and Hygiene.

He was awarded a gold medal for Clinical Medicine in 1906 and another gold medal in 1908, when he got the M.B.B.S. degree of the London University. At the age of twenty eight, he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1909. Thus, by dint of his genius and self confidence

he became well established in life. The World War I began in 1914. Dr. Fleming heard the call of the wounded people and he could not but respond to it. He joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and went to France. Here he began the treatment of the wounded soldiers. The wounds often got septic and life was in danger. So his only thought was to find out an antidote to it. He went on with his research work not only for a year or two. He went on with the work for long twenty two years and at last, he came by it. It killed the micro-organism, that decomposed the wounds but it was not harmful to human body. He named it Penicillin. Dr. Fleming was given the title 'Knight' (sir) in 1944 for his humanitarian services. He was awarded the Nobel prize in 1945 for his discovery of Penicillin.

Summary : Dr. Alexander Fleming of Scotland discovered the life saving antidote named Penicillin. Fleming, very regular and attentive student in his boyhood, had to lead his life under acute poverty. The share of his father's property -at' the age of twenty, helped him obtain the M.B.B.S degree from London University. Having shocked by septic wounds of the soldiers during the war, Dr. Fleming (The member of Royal Army Medical corps) succeeded in discovering the antidote after 22 years of his research. This great man obtained gold, medals, the title "Knight" and the Nobel Prize for his contribution to the humanity .

Passage–10 A tsunami is a great wave or series of waves. It extends from the surface water to the sea floor and moves the entire vertical section of ocean through which "it speeds. The greater the ocean depth" the faster the tsunami travels. Speeds of up to 600 miles per hour have been recorded. Far out in the ocean the tsunami can hardly be noticed, but toward land it slows down as the bottom of the wave drags on the seabed. Its top then rises to great heights of fifty to a hundred feet or more. Tsunamis are not the same as tidal waves, which are caused by cyclonic storms and have frequently struck Bangladesh. Both waves cover the land With water, and cause much destruction, but the tsunami strikes without warning. Tidal waves, on the other hand, can be predicted by the wind speed and the level of the tide. Tsunamis can reach much greater heights than tidal waves. The causes of both waves are different. Tidal waves result from the powerful wind of storms, whereas a tsunami is caused by shifts of the earth under the sea. Fortunately -Bangladesh has never in living memory been hit by a tsunami. On Dec. 26, 2004, almost 300,000 people in 11 countries were killed by a

tsunami caused by a 9.3 earthquake off the coast of Indonesia. The earthquake's magnitude was at first estimated to be 9.0, but later information received put the magnitude at 9.3. Therefore the energy released was three times larger than originally thought making this the second largest earthquake ever instrumentally recorded. The largest earthquake ever recorded, which measured 9.2, was in Chile on May 22, 1960. An International Tsunami Survey Team (ITST) studying the effects of the December 26 tsunami on Indonesia's island of Sumatra documented wave heights of 20 to 30 m (65 to 100 ft) at the islands' northwest end. The effects of the tsunami were felt as far away as Somalia. In Bangladesh the earthquake caused the water in ponds and in the Bay of Bengal to become very choppy, overturning some boats.' Scientists now have an effective system for locating a tsunami at its source. They can calculate when it will arrive at points of land and can warn people to move to higher areas.

Summary : Tsunamis are very destructive waves caused by earthquakes. They travel thousands of miles at extremely high speeds forming huge waves near shore. They differ from tidal waves that are caused by storm winds and tides and travel on the surface of the sea. The earthquake that caused the tsunami on 26 Dec., 2004, was the' second strongest earthquake recorded. A method of detecting tsunami has been developed and may make it possible to warn people to flee to higher ground.

Passage–11 While eating food, we should bear in mind that we do not eat just to satisfy hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to preserve our health. For good health we need good food. Sometimes it so happens that people who live in the midst of plenty do not eat the foods they need for good health, because they have no knowledge of the science of health and nutrition. They do not know how to select a balanced diet from the many foods that are available to them. One of the main reasons of malnutrition in Bangladesh is lack of knowledge of nutrition. Again, the poor and illiterate people in our country generally think that good and nutritive food means a costly food. They do not know that whatever food they get could be good nutritive if they could select the food items wisely to make it a balanced diet.

Summary : Proper or good food is essential to the preservation of our health. Most of the people of our country suffer from varying degrees of malnutrition as they do not have the knowledge of nutrition. So we must select a balanced diet.

Passage–12 One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are already used in industries and in universities and time may come when it will be possible for ordinary people to use them as well. As computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning, they can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. Those machines can be put to various uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accident or they can count the number. They work accurately and at high speed they save research workers' years of hard work. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called automation. The automation may enable human beings to enjoy far more leisure than they do today. The coming of automation is bound to have important social consequences.

Summary : Modern technology has made the greatest advancement through the invention of computer. Computer is capable of rendering wonderful services to us. In future automation will certainly make remarkable social changes.

Passage–13 To be a good teacher, you need some of the gifts of the good actors. You must be able to hold the attention and interest of your audience. You must be a clear speaker, with a good strong pleasing voice which is fully under your control; and you must be able to act what you are teaching in order to make its meaning clear. Watch a good teacher and you will see that he does not sit motionless before his class; he walks about to enable his arms, hands and fingers to help him in his explanations and his face to express feelings.

The fact that a good teacher has some of the gifts of a good actor does not mean that he will indeed be able to act well on the stage for there are very important differences between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to speak words which he has learnt before he has to repeat exactly the same words each time he plays a certain part; even his movements are fixed before.

The good teacher works in quite a different way. His audience takes an active part in his paly; they ask and answer questions, they obey orders and if they do not understand something, they say so. The teacher, therefore, has to suit his act to the needs of his audience which is his class. He cannot learn his part by heart, but must invent as he goes along.

Summary : A good teacher shares some of the qualities of an actor in order to be successful in his/her profession. But a teacher's work is different from that of an actor. An actor plays a fixed role. On the other hand, a good teacher has to invent new devices to cater to the needs of his class.

Passage–14 "The best part of every man's education," said Walter Scott, "is that which he gives to himself." The education received at school or college is but a beginning and is valuable, chiefly because it trains the mend and makes it accustomed to continuous application and study. That which is put into us by others is always far less than that which we acquire by our own efforts. Knowledge conquered by labour becomes a possession—a property entirely our own. Our own active efforts are essential things and no facilities , no books, no teachers, no amount of lessons learnt by rote will enable us to do without it.

The best teachers always emphasised the importance of self-culture and stimulating the student to gain knowledge by the exercise of his own faculties. They have relied more upon training than upon telling; and have tried to make their pupils active partners in the work of their own education but not more passive receivers of information. This was the spirit in which Dr. Arnold, the great Headmaster of Rugby, worked; he strove to teach his pupils to rely upon themselves and develop their power by their own active efforts, he himself was merely guiding, directing, stimulating and encouraging them.

Summary : Education achieved by own labour is far better than that imported by others. Our own active efforts are essential to the achievement of true education. The function of an ideal teacher is to stimulate his/her pupils to gain knowledge by themselves and to make them self-reliant.

Passage–15 I believe that inculcating of proper discipline in the home and in schools and colleges is essential in the life of every person. I do not believe that the need for discipline in the young is sufficiently appreciated in our country. People seem to believe that to insist on discipline means being unkind to the young. For myself I believe the reverse— I believe that in the long run it is unkind to the child to let him indulge himself without parental and educational restraint. Discipline does not mean harshness—but it does mean guidance and a degree of restraining which is necessary for the young of any race. Otherwise, the young waste their strength because they lack the experience to see a thing in full. I regard it as unfortunate to see a boy—often a boy of talent, spirit and imagination—allowed to behave as though he was his own judge of what he should do. He gets a wrong tendency and wastes his own time and other people's time.

Summary : Discipline means guidance and a degree of restraint necessary for every child. It is essential in the life of every one, particularly young children. Young children, when left free without any guidance, act unwisely and as a result, their talent is nipped in the bud.

Passage–16 The process of learning may very well be compared to the undertaking of a journey. The learner or student is a journey-taker or traveller. Just as a traveller he has to undergo all the botherations of buying his ticket, booking his luggage, showing up his ticket, taking care of his things, boarding a train or a steamer, engaging a cab or a car, and suffering every other item of a tedious joureny to reach his destination. So a learner, too, has to manage his learning affair himself. It is a laborious process and no one else can do the labour for him or no one else can do a journey for another. There is no trick or magic in it. It cannot be acquired at second hand. Just as a traveller may enquire here or enquire there, in case of doubt or difficulty, so can a student take help and advice from guides or teachers whenever he is in difficulty, but the journey is the passenger's own concern—so is learning of the student and the learner.

Summary : A learner or student can be compared with a traveller. Both have to undergo the same laborious process in order to reach the destination. Both a traveller and a learner can only take guidance from others but the journey is their own responsibility.

Passage–17 One of the great delusions of modern times is the prevailing belief that we are more civilized than our ancestors. At no other period in the history of mankind has the world 'civilization' been so often misused and misunderstood. It is not in the abundance of material alone that civilization lies. Neither does it consist of the advance scientific knowledge, however amazing that may be. The inventions and discoveries of science have undoubtedly brought unheard of blessings and comforts to us. But the essential quality of civilization lies in the spirit of man, in his attitude us today, you will find that man has made no progress since the down of history, in his attitude towards his fellowmen. On all the highest pillers in the cities of the world, you will find the figure of a conquerer or a general soldier. We know far more about our killers and destroyers than about our surviours and saints. The heroes of war and the heroes of the world.

Summary : Modern era is undoubtedly product of extreme phase of scientific advancement. But, in the name of civilization, we claim ourselves civilized than our ancestors, many countries in the world are destroyed by the misuse of scientific materials. In the down of history, we can know many of our ancestors kept a vital role in constructing nations as well as state.

Passage–18 Unemployment is a state of the society when a man has no work to earn money for the maintenance of himself and his family. It is a social evil which hampers the progress of social life. The prosperity of a society depends upon the reasonable income of its able-bodied persons. So every able-bodied man should have some suitable work that will bring him handsome income for himself and the members of his family. This increases the per capita income and the standard of living of the people and ensures overall progress of the state. One the other hand, unemployment hinders social progress and development, disturbs peace and happiness and leads to social crimes. Unemployment is a social evil which must be cured at all.

Summary : Unemployment is a social problem in our country. A country or nation cannot reach the expected phase of economy until it's large number of people becomes properly employed. As a result of unemployment, most of the social vices are held in our society.

Passage–19 Plants and trees are important element of our environment. They are absolutely necessary for our existence on earth. They help to maintain the ecological balance of the environment. It is admitted that to maintain ecological balance at least 24% of the total land area of a country should be forests. In our country only 15% of our land area is occupied by forests and trees. Ninety percent of people living in villages are quite ignorant of the importance of forests and trees. They use firewood as fuel for their daily cooking. As such they cut down many of the valuable trees from the forest at random. But they don't think of planting them further. As a result of this enormous consumption of firewood our forests are losing so many of their trees. So, if the huge consumption of firewood cannot be checked, soon it may happen that our forests would be bare of trees. As a result, time may come when our environment will lose its ecological balance, which will ultimately threaten our existence on earth. Forest and trees keep our environment cool and favourable for living. When there will be no trees left in the forest, climate will be an extreme one. There will be less rainfall in the country. This will cause great harm to our cultivation. It will result in bad harvest and eventually the national economy of the country will suffer as a whole. Moreover, the continued by dryness in wheather may have great impact on atmosphere that may turn the whole country into a desert.

Summary : Plants and trees are quite necessary for our existence on earth. To maintain a balance of a certain country, a certain quantity of forestland is essential where there must be trees and plants. If it continuous, we must lose forests and thus ecological balance. Deforestation causes less rainfall, which results in bad harvest. The weather gets dry and oneday the whole country may turn into desert .

Passage–20 People are not same in their quality and competence. Thus, they also are not indifferent to all the careers in society. Because, all the careers are not equally suitable, even attainable for all people. In this regard, choosing banking as a career is not an exception. As a career, it has both advantages and disadvantages. Bankers work in the bank from down to dusk. Although there is time schedule of their duty, they are to do some extra work out of their due work. As a banker is to deal with financial affairs, he is supposed to be more punctual and disciplined. He mainly looks after others' deposited money and deal with a lot of people. So, any kind of irresponsiblity of a banker may result into great chaos and crisis in the bank. Thus, business, discipline, sincerity and punctuality are some inevitable virtues of a banker. Although bankers belong to middle class in the society, they have honour and simplicity in life. They never suffer from greed and basically they are sociable. However, bankers live on limited salary and the scope of affulence in their life is very limited.

Summary : Banking as a career is now-a-days chosen by many in our society. This profession is a challenging one. A banker has to be very hard-working, punctual and careful in plirforring his duties and responsibilites properly . A banker is honoured by everyone in our society. He/She leads a disciplined and greed-free life.

Passage–21 Electronic mail is modern method of instant delivery of letters without the involvement of a postman. In this system of mailing messages are sent with the help of a computer. It is then sent to the addressee through a computer network in the form of electrical signals. The addressee may be anywhere in the world but he should also have an electronic mail system. The contents of the transmitted letters or documents get displayed on the screen of the computer of the addressee. If he desires he can get the message printed. If the addressee is absent transmitted matters will be automatically stored in the computer memory. When he returns, the computer will give an indication that

some mail is waiting for him. With the help of electronic mail system both typed and hand written matters can be transmitted. Eleetronic mail is very fast and saves time, paper work but at present it is very costly. It needs a satellite, telephone and cable links with television, voice and computer data telecommunications. The electronic mail system has so far not been feasible for individual hauseholds. This system is being used by developed countries in a large scale. E-mail is widely used in internet service. It also connected to the systmes in which enanges of E-mail are being made effectively.

Summary : E-mail is the latest invention of communicution. It saves time as well as paper and does not require any postman. It is costly, as it needs a computer, a telephone, a satellite and a cable link. The document is sent through a computer network in the form of electronic signals. The best merit is that the addressee can receive the mail latter on from the memory of the computer. Virtually, E-mail is widely used in internet in developed countries of the world.

Passage–22 All through history there have been wars, yet mankind has survived, developed and become civilized in spite of them. But unfortunately, as part of his development, man has learned to tap the hidden forces of our planet and use them for his purpose. Now, if his purposes and those of destruction each fresh advance in his mastery of nature only increases the danger from war, as men learn to destroy one another in even greater numbers, from even greater distances, and in even more varied and ingenious ways. Man has discovered how to release the forces locked up in the atom. In consequence, the leading nations of the world are now making atom bombs which would almost certainly be widely used. Nobody knows what the effect of dropping such bombs on a large scale would be, but it is quite possible that the total destruction of the world and its civilization might ensue. As somebody has jokingly remarked, in the next war men will fight with atom bombs and in the war after that with bows and arrows.

Summary : There have been wars till through history, yet man has progressed. But there has been a change in the situation. Man has how learnt to use the forces of nature for his own purposes. The danger is he may use this knowledge for destruction. Some great powers are making atom bombs, and they will be certainly used in the future war. This will result in the destruction of civilization.

Passage–23 "What the world is coming to," says the pessimist, "I cannot tell, and it seems to me very certain that no one, that is to say, no one who counts as anyone, really cares. When you think, as I often do, of the numerous opportunities of which every man, woman, and child in these islands, and, indeed, in nearly every other inhabited land on the earth, can take advantage, it seems impossible for me, or anyone else, to believe that certain people prefer too live in dirt, poverty, and obscurity. Still, they show their preference for such a life by the way in which they object—even to the extent of violence—to the ministrations of those who make it their life's work to improve the conditions of the submerged tenth, as this class of people has so aptly been named." (Lydall)

Summary : The pessimist, speaking of the strange conduct of the masses, says that, in spite of ample opportunities for everyone to improve his lot, it is strange that there should be many who prefer to live in misery and obscurity. But the strong opposition of these people to all humanitarian attempts to improve their condition shows their preference for such a life.

Passage–24 In a country where the landlord has a permanent property in the soil it is worth his while to improve it; at any rate he will make an agreement with the ryots to prevent their destroying it. But when the lord of the soil himself, the rightful owner of the land, is only to become the farmer for a lease of ten years and is then to be exposed to the demand of a new rent, which may perhaps be dictated by ignorance or rapacity, what hopes can there be, I will not say of improvement, but of preventing desolation? Will it not be his interest during the early part of that term, to extract from the estate every possible advantage for himself, and if any future hopes of a permanent settlement are then held out, to exhibit his lands at the end of it in a state of ruin? I am not only of opinion that the Zamindars have the best right, but persuaded that nothing could be so ruinous to the public interest as that the land should be retained as the property of the Government. I am also convinced that, failing the claim of right of the Zamindars, it would be necessary for the public good to grand a right of property in the soil to them or to other persons.

Summary : Permanent land revenue settlement, instead of resulting in the exploition and ruin of estates, will stimulate the Zamindars to improve them. The Zamindars have the best right to the land; and even if they had not, it should belong to them or to others, since Government ownership of land is detrimental to the public interest.

Passage–25 The Marian persecutions appear to have constituted a reign of terror in England, and were much to be deplored. They appalled all moderate men and women. However, in justification of the unhappy and unfortunate woman whose name they bear, one must say that they had their origin in an honest and keen desire to do what was right. Her wretched life was devoted to rescuing England from heretic hands, and restoring to Holy Church the honour that she, the Queen, deemed her due. Shall we not, therefore, exercise mercy in scourging the memory of that woman? No thought of pride or self-seeking was there. One cannot say the same of the persecutions that followed. Vanity, pride, and fear prompted and fed them; the policy that dictated them had no deep roots in a ruler whose religion was never more than that of the shallowest lip-service. (Lydall)

Summary : While admitting that the religious persecutions of Queen Mary were most cruel, it was in good faith that she sought to restore the church in England. This was in sharp contrast to the conduct of her successor who persecuted in the name of religion, but who was in fact moved by merely personal motives.

Passage–26 Viewed through the misty glass of the future, holidays appear to us as foretastes of Paradise. We long for them, plan for them. We bubble over with excitement at the thought of them. From time to time our feelings break loose, and we become a pest and a nuisance even to those who are the most sympathetic of friends. At last the holidays arrive, and for the first two or three days our spirits rise to fever heat. Then the feeling simmers down : the days pass rapidly. Not one per cent of our plans matures. The holidays are over, we heave a sigh, compounded half of regret and half of relief. We return to our tasks. Viewed through the haze that gathers over the past we see that liberty in a kind of sunset light, surrounded by a halo of tender golden affection. In time that, too, dies; and with the nest spring our eyes are ready to look hopefully once more through the clouds that hide the future. (Lydall)—

Summary : The prospect of holidays is divinely pleasant and when they arrive, the first few days are spent in extreme excitement. Then that dies and our plans go unfulfilled. The end of our holidays is accompanied by a mixed feeling of regret and relief and the resumption of routine work with a tender feeling for the holiday now passed, and this in time leads to a craving for holidays to come.

Passage–27 There is a complaint all over the kingdom as to the excessive passenger charges on railways. The old penny-a-mile standard and the boon of excursion fares have gone. Even the goods traffic is affected by this rise in charges, and traders endeavour to avoid sending commodities by rail. If an adequated and convenient motor transport system could be introduced and kept free from the greed of profiteers, now would be the proper time to bring the railway companies to their senses. It has been shown here and there that the only argument to which profiteers will listen is the boycott. In a London area recently the women of the district refused to purchase sundry goods; and the immediate consequence was the reduction in price of those goods. A railway company has a right to reasonable profits but not to exorbitant gains. It is by no means clear that the railway employees are being benefited by the high charges. The question arises, where is the money going? Is it being spent on new stock? Is it going into the pockets of shareholders? We ask for this information in vain. Last week a man proved that he could send his goods from X to Y more cheaply by a hired horse conveyance than by rail, and he added satirically that the speed was favourable when compared with that of certain southern lines. The public will gradually cease to trouble the railways with their presence, and then the way will be clear for efficient motor services. (Lydall)

Summary : Prohibitive rates on railways were not only reducing passenger traffic but also the transport of goods. People were coming more and more to use other modes of transport. If motor transport could be properly organised and run without profiteering and if railways could be boycotted, railway rates would soon be cheaper.

Passage–28 The territory allotted to the posterity of Abraham was fenced around with mountain, wilderness, and sea, as if to isolate its inhabitants from the idolatrous remainder of the world's population. Heaven's purpose with the Israelites was to preserve them as a distinct and peculiar people, as guardians of the sacred oracles, and as subjects of a temporary and typical exemplification of the general principles of the divine government. In order then to observe how their intercourse with the rest of the world was discouraged, survey the outskirts of their land: —its northern boundary was the lofty mountain barrier of Lebanon; on its eastern side the great Syrian desert interposed its inhospitable expanse; rounding from east to south we traverse the Arabian wilderness; westward of which are the wild wastes of the neutral ground, extending, between Egypt and Palastine, to the

Mediterranean coast; after which the great deep itself becomes the guardian of the western frontier. (Hunter)

Summary : Shut off from the rest of the world by mountain, waste land and sea, the Israelites developed as a distinct race with a peculiar culture, enjoying, as it were, Allah's own protection as his chosen people and Allah himself is charged with the duty of preserving the sacred law.

Passage–29 Joan of Arc declined the munificent rewards with which royal gratitude sought to recompense her wonderful and invaluable services. Her mystic banner had made the besiegers of Orleans arise and flee, and had subsequently waved in triumph at the coronation of Charles the Seventh at Rheims; and this prosperous accomplishment of her mission filled her mind with glorious thought, in the enjoyment of which she found, as regarded by herself, a sufficient recompense. But for Domremy, where she had been born, where she had tended her father's flocks, and where visions and vioces of saints had excited her to the enterprise of delivering her country,—for that dear village she made request that it should thenceforth be exempt from taxation. The request was granted; and for three centuries and upwards did the registry of taxes bear opposite the name of her native village 'Exempt on account of Maiden'. From the period of the French Revolution, when so many historical associations were severed, Domremy no longer enjoyed the immunity commemorating the heroism of the Maid of Orleans. (Hunter)

Summary : Joan of Arc declined all material recompense for her patriotic deeds. She had the inner satisfaction of having done the will of God in delivering her country from foreigners and in crowning Charles VII king. But she requested that her native village, Domremy, might be exempted from taxation; and so it was for over three centuries till me French Revolution.

Passage–30 There is now no opportunity of repentance for me, no chance of being restored to happiness, except through submission, and at that word my proud heart disdainfully revolts. submission and at that word my proud heart disdainfully revolts. those angels whom I enticed from their state of allegiance by assurances very inconsistent with the temper of submission, boasting that I would subdue and dethrone the Omnipotent. But, alas, little do they imagine how dearly I pay for having made that vain boast. Little do they know the secret torments that fill my heart with agony, while I am seated on the throne of

hell receiving their adorations. My crown and sceptre elevating me above them in rank, make my height of misery so much greater than theirs. (Hunter)

Summary : The fallan angel, the prince of hell, suffered more than his comrades, yet could not be restored to grace except through submission. This he refused, as it would lower him in the eys of those whom he had seduced from God's allegiance. His suffering was proportional to his rank.

Passage–31 Nature gave us curiosity to excite the industry of our minds; but she never intended it should be made the principal, much less the sole, object of their application. The true and proper object of this application is a constant improvement in private and in public virtue. An application to any study that tends neither directly nor indirectly to make us better men and better citizens, is at best but a specious and ingenious sort of idleness,—to use and expression of Tillotson—and the knowledge we acquire by it is a creditable kind of ignorance, nothing more. This creditable kind of ignorance is, in my opinion, the whole benefit which the generality of men, even the most learned, reap from the study of history; and yet the study of history seems to me of all others the most proper to train us up to private and public virtue. (Hunter)

Summary : Owing to a wrong approach most men gain little in private or public virtue from the study of history which, nevertheless, is eminently suited to produce that end. The object of all study is to gain such knowledge as is conductive to moral development. All other knowledge is not far removed from ignorance.

Passage–32 That it is hard to brave a laugh,—this is not disputed. That there is a power in sarcasm which may make the condition of the Christian a condition of persecution,—this is not disputed. But when the battery of jest and contempt that is brought to bear on him makes him shrink ashamed from his profession, we cannot accept the difficulty of the encounter as an apology for his defeat. We really want terms in which to express our sense of the infatuation and the weakness of men who, quite aware that they have the right on their side, and thoroughly persuaded that reason gives an unreserved verdict in their favour, are nevertheless abashed and overcome by the ridicule of some thoughtless jester, whose intellect they probably hold cheap, and whose good opinion they consider valueless. (Hunter)

Summary : Although it is difficult to pursue the right in the face of ridicule, it is un-christian to be defeated by it. Such weakness cannot be condemned too strongly.

Passage–33 There are, I know, people who affect to believe that representative assemblies do not stand where they did, and that the day of their doom is not far distant. I see no reason to believe anything of the kind, for, scan the horizon as you may, you cannot discover what there is to take their place. We have no mind for military despotisms, even if we had a military hero. Nor are we disposed to believed in the superior wisdom of the so-called statesmanship which is manufactured in Government offices. Better by far the occassional mistakes of a free people and a popular assemply than the deadly and persistent errors of diplomatists and hereditary statesmen which will be still going on when the twentieth century breathes its last. Change it will know, and reform; but founded as it is upon a rational and manly system of representation, why should it not always continue to reflect the mind and will of the British people? (A. Birrell)

Summary : There is nothing to support the contention that Democracy in England is likely to be soon supplanted. The people are inclined neither to military despotism nor to any form of authority whose blunders are more dangerous than the occasional lapses of a free people. Based on a rational and strong system of popular representation, Democracy will survive through changes and reforms.)

Passage–34 There is nothing to support the contention that Democracy in England is likely to be soon supplanted. The people are inclined neither to military despotism nor to any form of authority whose blunders are more dangerous than the occasional lapses of a free people. Based on a rational and strong system of popular representation, Democracy will survive through changes and reforms.)

Time passes, however and, even though abroad, we begin to fell at home. Things no longer please us merely because they are novel. We pass the shops with as little interest as if they bore above their windows such accustomed inscriptions as 'Family Bucher', 'Stationer', or 'Italian Warehousemen.' We cease to notice that the policemen look different from any other policemen. The trams no longer excite us by their unusual colour and design. The streets become our

familiar walks. We find it extra ordinarily easy to pass a church without going inside. The flavour of the food becomes monotonous. Our palate recovers its rectitude, and becomes critical of the wines. We realize that we were the victims of an illusion, and that we could have preserved the illusion only by going further and reviving it in another country or, at least, in another town.

Summary : On going abroad if one stays more, the initial impression of unusuality dies down as things around become familiar and monotonous. Shops, roads, vehicles, police, people,food everything losetheir strangenes as they no longer remain new or curious.

Passage–35 I am not sure that the illusion is worth having at the price, but many men have become nomads in pursit of it, travelling from country to country, as through no country could be delightful after it was known. They are lovers of the surface, easily enamoured of many places,but passionately in love with none. They hanker after China and Arabia, because they were not born their. If they had been born in China or Arabia, they would have hankered after England and a week-end at Brighton would have seemed to them like an episode in a legend. A great deal of travel, indeed, is little more than restlessness- a continual pursuit of novelty of sensation- and on perpetual merry-go-round.

Summary : Travelling ceaselessly from country to country in pursuit of novelty of sensation is a kind of restlessness. This never satisfies him.He is in an illusion of loving places but actually he changes places for not loving any.

Passage–36 Not That I Would speak ill of guide-books.I cannot comfortably go about with one in my hand or consult it in public with eyes that glace backwards and forwards between the book and some ruined temple for great man's tomb. But I like to have one by me for an occasional private hint, and I like, on getting back to the hotel after a morning spent in sight-seeing, to take up the gide-book and see what I have seen, and also what I have missed. I feel a little humiliated if, after having gone half across Europe and spent a morning in one of the show-places of the world, I have, on coming home, to answer 'No' to the question 'Did you see this ?' 'Did you find that ?' 'Did you notice that wonderful so-and-so ? Oh, what a pity. It's the gem of the whole place.'

Summary : Real use of a guide book is not perhaps its consultation while seeing sights but perhaps to take care that he does not miss any sight for which, if asked, he may feel embarassed.

Passage–37 Foreign travel is pleasant chiefly because it makes us realize that we are among novelties,but when we are sufficiently awake to see the constant flow of novelties in the world at our doors, we can enjoy all the excitement of foreign travel along with the pleasure of being at home. The worst of it is that, though I know this, I also know that if I had a fortune I should spend some of it in Florence, and a little in Assisi, and might even betempted as far as Athens. But no farther. I don't mind reading about the ends of the earth in fiction or in travel-books, but trust that, if I ever see them, it will be many years hence and from a window in Heaven. If I were offered a free trip round the world, I might accept the offer through weakness, but I do not wish to go round the world. Have I not been round the sun once a year ever since I was born ? That seems to have satisfied any cravings I may have had for distant travel, or at least to have made a jaunt round this pigmy earth a matter of small consequence. Besides, I should hate to meet all those people who are described in the books by anthropologists. I would rather go to Southend than to the South Seas. And I don't very much want to go to Southend.

Summary : Foreign travel pleases us because it offers novelties. Its temptation is very great because though we see novelties around us for season's change in nature. We want to go abroad. Though we read much about the world, we want to see it if fortune comes. Though it is inconvenient, we like it.

Passage–38 It may seem odd to have to insist that one should only read because one liked it,but people read for such a queer variety of reasons. There are people who read a book, not because they enjoy the book, but because they want to be able to say that they have read it. They want to be in the swim. Ten to one, when they read a book for those reasons, they only skim through it, because all they really want to do his to be able to talk as if they had read it. There are people who set themselves down to read a book because they think it will do them good. They make a duty of it,a kind of penance. Sometimes they go so far as to set themselves to many pages at a time. If it is some kind of technical book which they are reading in order to improve their knowledge, well and good. But if it is a novel, or a poem, or any part of what we call "English Literature", then the person who is reading it in this way is wasting his or her time.

Summary : It is strange that one does not read for his liking but does so only to mean that he has read a book. It is equally strange when one reads non technical book to improve one's knowledge. The former is incomplete reading while the latter is a torture and waste.

Passage–39 A young king of the east, anxious on his ascent of the throne to rule his kingdom justly, sent for the wise men of his country and ordered them to gather the wisdom of the world in books so that he might read them and learn how best to conduct himself. They went away and after thirty years returned with a string of camels laden with five thousand to mes. Here they told him is collected everything that wisemen have learnt of the history and destiny of man.But the king was immersed in affairs of state and could not read so many books, so he bade them go and condense this knowledge into a smaller number.

Summary : Wisdom can not be acquired and practised secondhand. The kings attempt to learn wisdom by collecting books through others and then failure to read them serves him no purpose. Wisdom can be acieved through practical experience of life.

Passage–40 But also I knew that I was going to do no such thing. I was a poor shot with a rifle and the ground was soft mud into which one would sink at every step. If the elephant charged and I missed him. I should have about as much chance as a toad under a steam-roller. But even then I was not thinking particularly of my own skin, only of the watch for yellow faces behind. For at that moment, with the crowd watching me, I was not afraid in the ordinary sense as I would have been along. A white an mustn't be frightened in front of natives, and so, in general, he isn't frightened The sole thought in my mind was that if anything went wrong,those two thousand Burmans would see me pursued, caught, trampled on and reduced to a grinning corpse like that Indian up the hill. And if that happened it was quite probable that some of them would laugh. That would never do. There was only one alternative. I shoved the cartridges into the magazine and lay down on the road to get better aim.

Summary : The author is hesitant about shooting the elephant. This is not because that he worried for his life in the event he fails to kill it. He is more concerned about being laughed at in case of failure and pursued by the elephant. A white man must not be frightened before the natives. He has no choice but to shoot.

BCS Written Questions and Answers

৩৪তম বিসিএস পর্যন্ত কোনো Summary ছিল না, ছিল Precis। সামান্য পার্থক্য ছাড়া এরা প্রায় একই। পরীক্ষার্থীদের আরো বেশি ধারণা দেয়ার জন্য Previous Exams-এর Precis-গুলো দেয়া হলো।

34th BCS 2014

Cultural diversity is the quality of diverse or different cultures, as opposed to monoculture, as in the global monoculture or a homegenization of cultures, akin to cultural decay. For example, before Hawaii was conquered by Europeans, the culturally diverse Hawaiian culture existed in the world and contributed to the world's cultural diversity. Now Hawaii has been westernized, the vast majority of its culture has been replace with Western or American culture.

The phrase 'cultural diversity' can also refer to different cultures having respect for each other's differences. The phrase 'cultural diversity' is sometimes misused to mean the variety of human societies or cultures in a specifie region. or in the world as a whole; but these phenomena are multiculturalism rather than cultural diversity.

By analogy with biodiversity, which is thought to be essential to the long term survival of life on earth, it can be argued that cultural diversity may be vital for the long term survival of humanity and that the conservation of indigenous cultures may be as important to mankind as the conservation of species and ecosystem is to life in general. The general conference of UNESCO took this position in 2001 asserting in article 1 of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity that cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. This position is rejected by some people on serveral grounds.

Firstly, like most evolutionary accounts of human nature, the importance of cultural diversity for survival may be an untestable hypothesis, which can neither be proved nor disarmed. Secondly, it can be argued that it is unethical deliberately to conserve less developed societies because this will deny people within those societies the benefits of techonological and medical advances enjoyed by those of us in the developed world.

In the same way, it is unethical to promote poverty in undeveloped nations as cultural diversity. It is also unethical to promote all religious practices simply because they contribute to cultural diversity. Particularly, there are some practices that are recognized by the WHO and UN as unethical such as female genital mutilation, burning the window on the husband's burial pyre, polygamy, human sacrifice, etc.

Title : Cultural Diversity

Precis : Cultural diversity refers to different cultures without any disregrace to other's differences. It varies from country to country, nation to nation. But this diversity tends to the monoculture for the enforcement of colonization in many parts of the world. Any way, cultural diversification is such an important aspect that it is inevitable for long term survival of humanity. To make the cultural diversity beneficial for human kind, it short avoid all kinds of unethial practices that harm humanity.

33rd BCS 2012

Poor people spend a much bigger share of their overall spending on food than on energy. If the use of food crops for bio-fuels increases, commodity prices increase, making these crops less accessible to the poor. It is estimated that the rapid increase in global bio-fuel production will push global corn prices up to 41 percent, oil-seeds prices to 76 percent, and wheat prices to 30 percent by 2020. Thus, these price increases of foods will lead to more expenses in food, and will also affect diet quality and nutrition level.

The rising prices can be successfully handled if crop yield is increased substantially. But what is more important is to frame a pragmatic bio-fuel policy to regulate ethanol production from trees and grasses. These steps will have positive impact on the country's economic growth.

Title : Food Price Hike and Bio-fuel Production

Precis : Rapid increase in global bio-fuel production using food crops will push the food price up which will affect the diet quality and nutrition level of all people specially of the poor people. Some important steps like increasing crop yield and implementing pragmatic bio-fuel policy are essential to control food price and achieve economic growth.

32nd BCS 2012

Friendship is not a mere catchword or watchword but a feeling of goodwill and sympathy, love and affection existing between two persons. It is a divine feeling which springs from similarity of tastes, feelings and sentiments and even of ideals and ideology, sometimes from gratitude and often from close association and observation. It soothes a man in his distress, alleviates his sufferings, sustains him in his misfortunes and helps him brave the theories of life and make his life meaningful. Time may come and does come to one when one cannot express one's feelings to one's brothers, sisters, parents, superiors and juniors. The feelings, emotions and sentiments become too

heavy and until and unless one who undergoes these cannot confide them to and only friends to whom one can reveal one's secrets and feelings. But one should bear in mind that summer of fair weather friends can do much harm and can lead one to be ruined morally, physically and socially. So, right choice is a must. A true friend is one who stands by his friend in danger, smiles away his grief, encourage him in good and noble deeds, prevent him from wrongdoing and gives counsels to brave the theories of life. Such a friend we need most and need to seek.

Title : Real Meaning of Friendship Or, **What is Friendship?**

Precis : Friendship is a feeling of goodwill and sympathy, love and affection which springs from similarity of tastes, feelings, ideals and idealogy, gratitude and close association between two persons. But selecting a good friend is very difficult. An unreal friend may cause great harm. On the other hand a real friend always stands by his friend both in weal and woe.

31st BCS 2011

Environmental pollution traps heat waves surrounding the earth gradually and thus produces Greenhouse effects. There are multiple causes of this calamity. The destruction and burning down of the forests, traffic jam in the streets, rapid growth of and the use of detergents, etc. cause Greenhouse effects. Besides, overpopulation, air pollution, water pollution and increase of temperature are also important causes for it. As our country is overpopulated we need more houses to live in. Similar is the case with many other countries. For housing they need to cut trees. This causes natural imbalance. Even the unplanned setting up of mills and factories pollute the air. Carbon dioxide is mainly responsible for causing Greenhouse effects. This carbon dioxide is produced by burning fossil, burning wood as fuel in a large scale. This increases surface temperature from 1.5° to 5.5° and results in Greenhouse effects.

Bangladesh is one of the most overpopulated countries in the world. The number of population is very high in comparison with her land area. Her density of population per square kilometre is about 1,500. Climatologists predict that in the middle of this century temperature may rise by 4°C. This can disastrously reduce food production, severely damage wild life and cause the rise of sea levels. Consequently it will flood coastal areas damaging farmland and houses. It may take a serious turn making Bangladesh go under water.

Title : Greenhouse effects

Precis : There are various causes of Greenhouse effects like deforestation, various types of smoke, artificial chemical and various types of pollution. Overpopulation is an important cause of this effects as due to more people more wood and mills and factories are needed which requires cutting down trees and reducing arable land. Carbon di-oxide is mainly responsible for this Greenhouse effect which is produced by burning various types of fuel in a large scale. As Bangladesh is a densely populated country, climatologists predict that it will face many problems caused by Greenhouse effects which include reduction in food production, damage of wildlife and rise of the sea levels which will flood away thousand of houses and farmland and southern part of the country may go under water.

30th BCS 2011

In ancient times people in Rome, Greece and Scandinavia believed that gods controlled their lives and all of nature. They tried to keep their gods happy by giving them gifts. When there were natural disasters, people thought that the gods were angry with them, so they tried to make the gods happy again. This is how we got the idea that we could affect our fate by certain actions.

Many superstitions have been held by people for centuries. Yet there is little need for them today, since people in many parts of the world don't believe that there are a lot of gods. We no longer try to make the gods happy with gifts or to keep them from anger with certain actions. Somehow, though, many of the actions continue in modern times. We still have our superstitions.

In ancient times people thought that their gods lived on the tops of mountains. They therefore believed that anything above them was nearer to their gods than they. Naturally, they thought that birds were messangers from the gods. People also believed that birds carried their souls to the gods when they died. People still have these superstitions.

Title : The Age-old Superstitious Beliefs :

Precis : Roman, Greek and Scandinavian people believed that their lives and all of nature are controlled by gods. Natural calamities were thought to be the result of anger of gods with them. External locus of control originated from the belief that natural disasters could be prevented by pacifying the anger of gods. Although people no longer do anything to pacify gods they still have age-old superstitions. It was ancient belief that birds were messangers from the gods as anything above them was believed to be nearer to gods than they. Birds were believed to carry their souls to the gods when they died. These superstitions are still found today.

29th BCS 2010

Love is a great force in private life, it is indeed the greatest of all things; but love in public affairs does not work. It has been tried again and again : by the civilization of the Middle Ages and also by the French Revolution, a secular movement which reasserted the Brotherhood of man. And it has always failed. The idea that nations should love one another, or that business concerns or marketing boards should love one another, or that a man in Portugal should love a man in Peru of whom he has never heard— it is absurd, Unreal, dangerous. It leads us into perilous and vague sentimentalism. 'Love is what is needed', we chant, and then sit back and the world goes on as before. The fact is we can only love what we know personally. And we cannot know much. In public affairs, in rebuilding of civilization, something much less dramatic and emotional is needed, namely tolerance. Tolerance is a very dull virtue. It is boring. Unlike love, it has always had a bad press. It is negative. This is the quality which will be most needed after the war. This is the only force which will enable different races and classes and interests to settle down together to the work of reconstruction.

Title : Tolerance is a great virtue of life :

Precis : Love is a driving force in private life. It is really the greatest of all things. But in public affairs love does not work, though it has been tried again and again. Sometimes, the idea of love among nations creates danger and vague sentimentalism. So, in public affairs, a much less dramatic and emotional virtue like tolerance is needed. This is the only force which enables different races and classes to live in peace despite some destructive forces around them.

28th BCS 2009

When there are too many people in a country, compared to its size and available resources, it is called overpopulated. Overpopulation causes serious economic, social and political problems. It is also one of the principal causes of poverty, malnutrition, illitaracy and backwardness. There is a direct relation between the size of population and the living conditions of the people. A country with a small population is generally better off then one with a large population. A country, with a large population and limited resources, cannot provide to its population even the bare necessities of life.

Title : The effect of overpopulation

Precis : Overpopulation is a serious problem. It is not only a problem but also a principal cause of many other problems such as poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy and backwardness. People living in an overpopulated country cannot lead a better life, because the country cannot provide its population with even the basic-human needs of life.

27th BCS 2006

Writing letters is one of the important tasks for managers, business executives, teachers, students, professionals and even for ordinary persons. Although telephone calls can substitute for letters, letters are more advantageous because they contain evidential value for recording facts and information to be shared by the writer and the recipient. Value of letter will linger because written wards have permanency. Good letters are productive whereas bad ones are wasteful. Writers can produce good letters if they exercise care about the content as well as the style of their letters. Clarity and conciseness of the content depend on the language and tone used in letters. A poor letter with incomplete or incorrect facts may cause irreparable damage to the writer. The writer should be careful about language to be used in letters because he has no scope to use his voice, eyes and face to supplement his communication. However, letter-writers need to write letters in such a way that these will not only be read with interest but these will also bring expected results.

Title : The importance of letter-writing.

Precis : Letter-writing is an important and effective means of communication. In the modern era of science and technology, letter-writing is still beneficial as it creates an ever-lasting impression on the readers. So, the letter-writers should be judicious enough to use the language in letters. Only a good letter with clear content and proper style can communicate successfully.

25th BCS 2005

Long before the age of man, insects, inhabited the earth a group of extraordinarily varied and adaptable beings. Over the course of time a small percentage of the more than half a million species of insects have come into conflict with human welfare in two principal ways : as competitors for the food supply and as carriers of human disease.

Disease-carrying insects become important where human beings are crowded together, especially under conditions where sanitation is poor, as in time of natural disaster or war or in situations of extreme poverty and deprivation. Then control of some sort becomes necessary. It is a sobering fact, however, that the method of massive chemical control has had only limited success, and also threatens to worsen the very conditions it is intended to curb.

Under primitive agricultural conditions the farmer had few insect problems. These arose with the intensification of agriculture the devotion of immense acreages to a single crop. Such a system set the stage for explosive increases

in specific insect populations. Single-crop farming does not take advantage of the principles by which nature works; it is agriculture as an engineer might conceive it to be. Nature has introduced great variety in to the landscape, but man has displayed a passion for simplifying it. Thus we undo the built-in checks and balances by which nature holds the species within bounds. One important natural check is a limit on the amount of suitable habitat for each species. Obviously then, an insect that lives on wheat can build up its population to much higher levels on a farm devoted to wheat than on one in which wheat is intermingled with other crops to which the insect is not adapted.

Title : No use of chemical, built on checks and balances for insect control.

Precis : Insects inhabited the earth long before the age of man. But with the passage of time some sort of insects have become threatening for human welfare. So, people invented chemicals for the control of harmful insects but it resulted into the extinction of many specieses and imbalance of our ecological system. But there was the built in checks and balances in the nature which was sufficient for holding the species within bounds. Unfortunately we have destroyed this natural mechanism. So, time has come to rethink, about our return to nature and make it a safe heaven for insects.

24th BCS 2003

Every age and country has held views on the appropriate education for its young generation. Education often emphasized much that is traditional, but it is always translated into contemporary terms to help prepare the citizens for life in the 'modern' world. Education is typically centred on three aspects of a person's life : his intellect, his body, his morals. Sometimes, the development of his mind or intellect is stressed to the exclusion of other aspects. We may be in such a period now in most countries of the world, when education in science and technology is viewed as the primary education of a man. In periods or places of physical strife, the development of the body is seen as the primary necessity for mankind. The great periods of exploration and migration emphasized man's physical nature. On the other hand, more tranquil times and places encouraged the education of the citizens toward the spiritual life. Many of the great religious movements and writings are the result of such education. Although education frequently includes much that is traditional, it frequently reinterprets tradition to enable its men and women to meet the modern world on its own terms.

Title : Education and its aspects.

Precis : Every nation takes the proper education for its new generation. Generally education consists of three elements : intellect, physical, and moral aspects. In the age of exploration and migration education gives priority to physical nature only, but at present the main objective of education is to remove the obstacles of a man's mental and physical development. In future science and technology may be the primary curriclum of education. Although education gives emphasis on tradition, it always explains contemporary terms to prepare the citizens for life in the modern World.

23rd BCS 2001

But while the trivial pleasure of culture have their place as a relief from the trivial worries of practical life, the more important merits of contemplation are in relation to the greater evils of life, death and pain and cruelty, and the blind march of nations into unnecessary disaster. For those to whom dogmatic religion can no longer bring comfort, there is need of some substitute, if life is not to become dusty and horse and filled with trivial self-assertion. The world at present is full of angry self-centered groupes, each incapable of viewing human life as a whole, each willing to destroy civilization rather than yield an inch. To this narrowness no amount of technical instruction will provide any antidote. The antidote, in so far as it is a matter of individual psychology, is to be found in history, biology, astronomy and all those studies which, without destroying self-respect, enable the individual to see himself in his proper perspective. What is needed is not this or that specific piece of information, but such knowledge as inspires a conception of the ends of human life as a whole.

Title : Peace require humanism, not chauvinism.

Precis : Culture of a society, undoubtly, is the source of refreshment. However, cultural conflict among nations may bring great disaster to human race. Today the religions dogmatism, chauvinistic nationalism and cultural wilderness have placed the human society at stake. Civilization are continuously fighting with each other. As a antidote to such narrowness, the virtues like humanism, universalism and compassion must be cherished and flourished in every human being.

22nd BCS 2001

The greatest of the changes that scince has brought is the acuity of change; the greatest novelty the extent of novelty. Short of rare times of greatest disaster,

civilizations have not known such rapid alteration in the conditions of their life, such rapid flowering of many varied sciences, such rapid changes in the ideas we have about the world and one another. What has been true in the days of great disaster or great military defeat for one people at one time is true for all of us now, in the sense that our ends have little in common with our begining. Within a lifetime what we learned at school has been rendered inadequate by new discoveries and new inventions; the ways that we learn in childhood are only very meagerly adequate to the issues that we must meet in maturity.

In fact, of course, the notion of universal knowledge has always been an illusion, but it is an illusion fostered by the monistic view of the world in which a few great central truths determine in all its wonderful and amazing proliferation everything else that is true. We are not today tempted to search for these keys that unlock the whole human knowledge and of man's experience. We know that we are ignorant, we are well taught it and the more surely and deepty we know our own job the better we are to appreciate the full measure of our pervasive ignorance. We know that these are inherent limits, compounded, no doubt, and exaggerated by that sloth and complacency without which we would not be men at all.

Title : Science and human knowledge.

Precis : The greatest scientific change and novelty in modern times, is the acquity of change and the extent of novelty. Although history has experienced several disasters, the rapid changes in life style, thoughts and ideas that are brought by modern science were unknown to all. However, due to misuse of scientific inventions, the human race is under the threat of concomitant detriment. It has brought so rapid changes that people everyday experience new developments and issues. Thus, none of us could acquire knowledge of everything else which makes the notion of universal knowledge merely an illusion. So, we recognize our ignorance as inherent and human.

21st BCS 2000

But a University training is the greatest ordinary means to a great but ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspiration, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power and refining the intercourse of private life. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and

judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them. It teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical, and to discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility.

Title : The Extent of the Aims of University Training.

Precis : University training aims at achieving one's skills and qualities to the extent which fit in well with one's private, social, political and national needs and aspirations to the maximum. It raises/elevates one's intellectual level, develops one's sense of differentiating good from bad, establishes a paramenter of essetials and discards the unnecessaries, qualities for jobs and facilitites to be master of any subject.

20th BCS 1998–'99

Hence it is that it is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him, and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered paralled to what are called comforts or conveniences in arrangements of a personal nature : like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their past in dispelling cold and fatique, though nature provides both means of rest and animal heat without them. The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids what may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast;— all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make everyone at their ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant, and merciful towards the absurds; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unreasonable allusions, or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome.

Title : A True Gentleman

Precis : A true gentleman never embarrasses or hurts any one. He makes people at their ease. Anybody while talking to him feels animated and convivial. His equal and fair treatment makes a diffident a confident; a distant a near and an absurd a reasonable. He is aware of his listener, for, he knows him well. He is lucid in speech and indefatigable in nature.

18th BCS 1997–'98

A University must do more than merely provede a high-class pofessional apprenticeship. It does not matter in the least what a student's specialized line happens to be; the fact that he is a specialist cannot excuse him from his responsibilities as a man. Students must emerge as complete human beings capable of taking their professional knowledge and as men. There is no conflict between the disciplines here. Nobody can be termed a complete man who has no knowledge of what science has to teach, and, equally, human obligations connot be escaped on the grounds of being a specialized scientist or technologist.

By human obligations I mean the ability to behave in a reasonable way to observe restraint so that restraints do not have to be imposed, to be able to think clearly and objectively so that false doctrines cannot gain ground. I believe that it also means the ability to see through nonsense, political, economic, scientific, and so on, and the feeling that it is a duty to resist it. This in no way conflicts with the amount of specialized knowledge, whether scientific, classical, or anything else, which the student can absorb and turn to good account for himself and the community at large.

Title : Making a (complete) man out of a student

Precis : A university must make a complete man out of a student with the sense of social and other obligations in addition to his specialized knowledge. Such a man must have the ability to recognise the good and bad impacts of political, economic and scientific ramificaions. Acquiring such ability never contradicts with any discipline he is supposed to learn.

17th BCS 1995–'96

The essence of wisdom is emancipation, as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and the now. We cannot help the egoism of our senses, Sight and sound and touch are bound up with our own bodies and cannot be made impersonal. Our emotions start similarly from ourselves. An infant feels hunger or discomfort, and is unaffected except by his own physical condition. Gradually, with the years, its horizon widens, and in proportion as his thoughts and feelings become less personal and less concerned with this own physical states, he achieves growing wisdom. This is of course, a matter of degree. No one can view the world with complete impartiality; and if anyone could, he would hardly be able to remain alive. But it is possible to make a

continual approach towards impartiality; on one hand, by knowing things somewhat remote in time or space; and, on the other hand, by giving to such things. Their due weight in our feelings. It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.

Title : The essence of wisdom : emancipation and impertiality

Precis : The essence of wisdom is emancipation from the tyranny and impartiality. A child has a sense of only his body. While growing up he becomes more aware of his emotions and less aware of his body. This is related to achieving wisdom. As emotion grows, one must learn how to be impassive towards it.

15th BCS 1998–'95

Some old people are oppressed by the fear of death. In the young there is a justification for this feeling. Young men who have reason to fear that they will be killed in battle may justifiably feel bitter in the thought that they have been cheated of the best things that life has to offer. But in an old man who has known human joys and sorrows, and has achieved whatever work it was in him to do the fear of death is somewhat abjet and ignoble. The best way to overome it—so at least it seems to me—is to make your interests gradually wider and more impersonal, until bit the walls of the ego and more impersonal, until bit by bit the walls of the ego recede, and your life becomes increasingly merged in the universal life. An individual human existences should be like a river-small at first, narrowly contained within its banks, and rushing passionately past boulders and over waterfalls. Gradually the river grows wider, the banks recede, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, without any visible break, they become merged in the sea, and painlessly lose their individual being. The man who, in iold age, can see his life in this way, will not suffer from the fear of death, since the things he cares for will continue.

Title : The Fear of Death

Precis : A young man's fear of death can be justified as he has to have a lot out of his Congevity. But the old can get rid of such fear by being impersonal and gradually manifesting the life into eternity. A river merged in the sea leaves behind all its narrow and rugged path and at last loses existence when a man thinks life this way, he will be able to relieve himself from the fear of death.

13th BCS 1991–'92

The man who has something to say and who is known never to speak unless he has, is sure to be listened to, especially in a deliverative assembly or wherever there is business to be done. While no one pays attention to the man of mere words. Try to have an idea, or it you cannot find one— ideas are not by any means cornmon—have two or there relevant caets. You may tell me that sometimes a man is forced to speak when there is nothing to be said. This does not often happen, because if you think a little before you rise, you will almost always find someting relevant to the matter in hand, even if the occasion is a purely ornamental one. There is a well-known speech of Cicero's in which he had to persent a legal case on behalf of a poet. He evidently knew that the legal case was weak, so he passed quickly and lihgtly over it, but made a graceful and eloquent speech upon poetry in a general. The theme was not very new them, is still less new now, but the speech was so polished in its language that is can still be read with pleasure. So when you have to propose the health of some one of whose personal merits you know nothing, you may say something about the importance of his office if he is a high civil servant or a mayor, of the services rendered by his prosfession if he is a Surgeon. If you can find nothing all to say don't say it. Your silence will not harm you in the long run.

Title : Mind What You Speak

Precis : If one has something to say or asked to speak before an assembly, he is sure to be taken into notice if he can make his speech firm, lucid, spontaneous and eloquent. One need not be a scholar to put his idea forward on a specific subject. He just has to express whatever knowledge he has in a clever and crafty manner. Otherwise, he had better keep silent.

Chapter
04

Writing Letter to the Editor

Marks
20

কোনো বিষয়ে মতামত বা কোনো সমস্যার সমাধান চেয়ে পত্রিকায় প্রকাশের জন্য Editor বরাবর যে Letter লেখা হয়, তাকে Letter to the Editor বলে। প্রশ্নে যে passage-টি দেয়া থাকবে ঐ passage-এর ভিত্তিতেই পত্রিকায় প্রকাশ উপযোগী একটি letter লিখতে হবে। Passage থেকে কিভাবে letter লিখতে হবে তা Sample Questions অংশে দেয়া হয়েছে। তবে practice করার জন্য আরো কিছু letter এখানে সংযুক্ত করা হলো এবং এর পূর্বে letter টি লেখার নিয়ম দেয়া হলো :

Letter to the Editor-এ দুটি অংশ থাকে।

a. Application to the Editor ও b. Opinion/discussion about the problem

Application অংশ formal letter-এর নিয়মানুযায়ী লিখতে হবে। তবে এ letter-এ সাধারণত 'Subject' অংশটি লিখতে হয় না এবং Opinion/discussion অংশে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়ে মতামত বা সমস্যাটির প্রকটতা ও সমাধান নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়। আর এর জন্য একটি Caption Title দিতে হয়। এখন, নিয়মানুযায়ী নিচের letter-গুলো practice করা আবশ্যক।

Important Letter to the Editor

1. **Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining against the load shedding in your locality.**

10 August 2014

The Editor
The Daily Start
Dhaka.

Sir,

I shall be highly glad if you kindly publish the following article on nagging problem in your popular daily and oblige thereby.

Yours faithfully
Sonia
Azimpur, Dhaka.

Load-shedding at Azimpur

We, the inhabitants of Azimpur, have been experiencing nagging load-shedding for a few months. At one time load-shedding was infrequent in our locality. But at present continuous supply of electricity has become infrequent. Both the frequency and duration of load-shedding in our locality have increased dramatically. The people of this area are leading a miserable life. Actually, their sufferings that result from load-shedding know no bounds. productive activities of this area have come to nearly zero because of it. The students are the worst sufferers. It has become unbearable. So, we are drawing the sincere attention of the concerned authority to take necessary steps to put an end to load shedding in our locality and thus mitigate our sufferings.

2. **Write a letter to the editor of a famous daily to publish your article on the grievances of the common people of your locality for the recent upsurge in price.**

10 March 2015

The Editor
The Bangladesh Observer
Dhaka.

Sir,
I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours truely
Syed Jamil Hossain
Khilgoan, Dhaka.

The Soaring Prices of Daily Necessaries

The prices of daily necessaries are increasing by leaps and bounds day by day. As the majority of the people of our country are poor and do not have any fixed daily income. They are passing their days by curtailing their daily demands and their standard of living has become very miserable. The essential commodities such as— rice, meat, fish, chicken, edible oil and vegetables are being sold at unaffordably high prices. Some dishonest businessmen are mainly responsible for this price hike because they create artificial crisis of essential commodities in the market by hoarding. Thus they try to benefit from the price hike at the cost of suffering of the needy people. So it is inevitable that the government take necessary steps to combat price hike to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

3. **Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about mosquito menace and its solution.**

25 April 2015

The Editor,
The Bangladesh observer
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Dear Sir,
I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully
Farhana Kalam
10, Malibag, Dhaka.

Mosquito Menace

Today, the city dwellers are quite well acquainted with the term mosquito menace. The infestation of mosquitoes in our locality has increased to a large extent.

Mosquitoes suck blood from human bodies and are responsible for many diseases such as dengue fever, malaria and elephantiasis etc. People of our area are to draw mosquito curtain just after evening. Even in day time, people are fed up with the infestation of mosquito. The patients in the hospital and the slum dwellers are the worst sufferers. We cannot sleep well due to their buzzing sound. Even the use of insecticides and mosquito coil seems to be of no use. If proper and urgent steps are not taken against this mosquito infestation, malaria and dengue fever may break out in our locality epidemically. We can get rid of mosquito menace by destroying the breeding place of mosquito such as stagnant water, plastic containers etc and raising public awareness.

4. **Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper stating the causes and devastating consequences of drug addiction.**

5 July 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star,
Dhaka

Sir,
I shall be highly glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully
Fahim Kalam
270, New Elephant Road, Dhaka.

Drug Addiction

Drug Addiction is a world wide problem. It is a social malady. The number of drug addicts is on increase in our country. There are many causes of drug addiction such as unemployment, lack of family ties, lack of happiness in conjugal life, failure in love-making and breakdown of family etc. Drug addiction has a cancerous effect in our social life. It results in mainly social crimes such as-thievery, hijacking, looting, robbery and killing. The drug addicts feel drowsy, lose appetite and suffer from insomnia (sleeplessness). They commit many kinds of crimes when they cannot afford to buy drugs. It is high time we put the brake on it. Both drug business and drug-taking are punishable. So relevant law should be enforced as strictly and immediately as possible. Our young generation should be made conscious of the devastating consequences of drug abuse. Religious and social security can also play a vital role in eradicating drug addiction from the society thus save our nation from decadence.

5. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper stating the causes of failure in English and solution of the problem.

15 July 2014

The Editor
The Bangladesh Observer
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Dear Sir,
I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully
Mahiuddin
30, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

Failure in English

Although English is an international language and we badly need a good command over it, failure in English is a common matter in our country.

There are many reasons of failure in English. Our education system is defective and the textbooks are not up to the standard. The students do not feel encouraged to learn English well. Besides, methodology used for teaching is also ineffective and inefficient. There is a dire shortage of quality English teachers in the country.

So, to solve the problem we have no alternative but to modify and improve our faulty education system. Adequate training facilities for the teachers should be made available. Moreover, text books should be written as scientifically as possible. The students must be motivated to learn English and we should make them understand the importance of learning English side by side ensuring quality teachers with quality textbooks.

6. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper stating the cause and effect of smoking and its solution.

15 July 2015

The Editor
The Bangladesh Observer
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Sir,
I shall be highly pleased if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully
Shaila Sharmin
270, Elephant Road, Dhaka.

Dangers of Smoking

Smoking is a very bad habit. It is detrimental to our health. It destroys us slowly but surely. Most of the people of our country are addicted to smoking to the detriment of their health. Smoking is responsible for many fatal diseases such as cancer, heart attack, chronic bronchitis etc. It

hampers the free flow of blood through the veins. As a result, the supply of oxygen in the body is reduced. It damages not only our lungs but also the nerves and brain. It also destroys the very fibre of our character. A smoker loses appetite for food. Our environment get polluted because of smoking. Smoking is also money-consuming. We should launch a massive campaign against smoking and make the populace conscious of bad effects of smoking to get rid of it. The non-smokers are also affected by smoking. Since smoking is nothing but wastage of money. The smokers should give up smoking and the potential smokers should develop a sense of revulsion to smoking.

7. Write a letter to the Editor of the Daily Star about gender discrimination and its solution.

5 June 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215.

Dear Sir,
I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours Faithfully
Azizur Rahman
10, Malibag, Dhaka.

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Girls in our country are born to an unwelcome world as their birth is not regarded as an happy event and are not welcome with the deep warmth of heart. They are regarded as a burden to their family. Gender discrimination has some long-terms negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They have to keep the best food available for the male members in the family. They are to eat less than the male members. They cannot go out of their house without permission from and without being escorted by the male members. As a result, they suffer from inferiority complex, malnutrition and anemia and become vulnerable to

various diseases. They are deprived of their rights to education. They are the helpless victims of early marriage. So, female mortality rate is high. But this problem cannot be solved over night. We should change our destructive outlook towards the girls. We should provide them with the same type of food as are given to male children. Besides, we must put an end to early marriage.

8. Imagine, you are Tahmina Rita, a student who dislikes students involvement in politics. Now, write a letter to the press expressing your personal opinion about student's involvement in politics in Bangladesh.

15 May 2015

The Editor
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215.

Sir,
I shall be highly glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Tahmina Rita
14, Baily Road, Dhaka.

Students Involvement in Politics in Bangladesh

There is hardly any higher educational institution whose students are not involved in politics. Student politics contributed greatly to the Language Movement and the Liberation War of our country. Although historical background of student politics in our country is glorious, at present, student politics has become very nasty and destructive. The so-called politicians of our country use the students for their own interest. Student politics is nothing but an anathema. Students are often misguided by their selfish leaders. The political parties use the students as their musclemen to come to power or to perpetuate their influence and dominance. Since there is confrontational politics in Bangladesh, student politics will never be a blessing to the nation. Besides, our politicians are selfish and greedy for power and can do anything necessary to come to power.

9. Write a letter to the Editor of the Bangladesh Observer about the evils of dowry system and its remedial measures.

5 January 2015

The Editor
The Bangladesh Observer,
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Sir,
I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully
Mahibur Rahman
10, Mohammadpur, Dhaka

The evils of Dowry System

Dowry system is a social malady. It is nothing but an anathema to the holy bond of marriage. It has a cancerous and devastating effect on society. In our society, male children are considered superior to female children. Because of our evil system, female children are regarded as a burden to the parents. As a result, parents try to get rid of this burden as soon as possible. Female children are often married off even before attaining physical and mental maturity. Eventually, they become a victim of early marriage. Not only the female children but also their parents are the worst sufferer of dowry system. After marriage, they are often threatened with divorce and mistreated by their husbands and their relatives. Sometimes, they are tortured.

10. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper stating the population problem in Bangladesh and its solution.

5 July 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar,
Dhaka-1215

Dear Sir,
I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully
Alal Uddin
10, Malibag, Dhaka

The Adverse Effects of Population Explosion

Bangladesh is a small country with huge population. The population of Bangladesh is increasing at an alarming rate. So not to control population growth must have a suicidal impact on our national development. Poverty and others socio-economic problems are increasing with the increase in the rate of population growth. It is high time we realized the ruinous consequences of rapid growth of population. So at any cost we should put an end to the high birth rate. Early marriage and having more than two children should be blamed. Female education should be promoted and women empowerment must be ensured. Besides, people should be made aware of devastating consequences of population explosion. In this regard, both print media and electronic media can play a vital role. The government should provide the people with all the family planning facilities as many of our people cannot afford them and thus can put a rein on the high birth rate.

11. Write a letter to the editor of the Daily Star complaining of the deterioration of law and order situation.

5 December 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215

Dear Sir,
I shall be highly pleased if you publish the following letter in your popular and esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Jasim Uddin
Matijheel, Dhaka

Deterioration of Law and Order Situation

The law and order situation of Motijheel area has deteriorated very seriously. The number of criminal occurrences is increasing day by day. The criminals are at large in this area crimes are being committed at broad daylight. Anti-social activities are now a much-talked about issue in the area. People in this area are now living in dire insecurity. Killing, hijacking, drug-taking and extortion have become everyday occurrence. Under the above circumstances. It is essential that the government take stern action against the anti-socials and ensure the safety of the people as immediately as possible. Many of the criminals are committing crimes under the patronage of the some of ruling party leaders. Besides, if police are influenced by the ruling party leaders, the amelioration of law and order situation in the area will be an unattainable goal. So we are earnestly requesting the concerned authorities to take necessary measures to improve the law and order situation.

12. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper stating the causes of acid throwing and its solution.

15 January 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215

Dear Sir,
I shall be very happy if you publish the following letter in your popular and esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Abdur Rahman
20, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

Acid Throwing

Acid throwing is a dangerous social malady. It is one of the most heinous crimes that a man can commit against another man. Acid throwing has become the everyday news in all the newspapers of our country. There are many causes of acid throwing. But frustration of levers is the number one cause of acid throwing. Dowry system is also sometimes responsible for acid throwing. The lovers who fail to win the heart of their beloved

ones, try to have revenge by throwing acid on them. Acid throwing has a destructive effect on them. Most of the victims of acid throwing succumb to injuries or are paralysed and their face becomes ugly. As a result, they lead a miserable life for good and suffer from inferiority complex. But this problem cannot be solved overnight. First of all easy availability of acid should be stopped-stern actions should be taken against the criminals of acid throwing. The acid throwers must be brought to book. Law and order situation should be improved. In fine, both prevention and punitive measures should be taken simultaneously to put an end to acid throwing.

13. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper stating the adverse effects of satellite television.

10 July 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215

Dear Sir,
I shall be very happy if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular and esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Sonia
Mirpur, Dhaka

Adverse Effect of Satellite Television

Although satellite television is one of the wonders of modern science and a source of our recreation, it is not an unmixed blessing. It helps us to widen our domain of knowledge. Since the programme of satellite television remains open round the clock, many students become addicted to it and thus it hampers their studies. Most are obscene or are considered to be obscene in the context of Bangladeshi culture. Satellite television has an adverse effect on the young generation of our country and destroys the very fibre of our culture and tradition. Therefore, I earnestly request the concerned authority to think over the issue seriously and to put a rein on the broadcasting of some of the satellite TV channels that are accused of broadcasting obscene programmes. Otherwise, the very identity of our own culture may be at stake.

14. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about arsenic problem and its solution.

10 November 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215

Dear Sir,
I shall be very happy if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular and esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Snighda sultana
Block # F, Road # 4
Banasree, Dhaka

Arsenic Problem

Bangladesh is facing and vulnerable to many problems. Arsenic problem is one of them. It is a great menace to human life. Arsenic is found in tube-well water. It is a slow poison which harms our body. Drinking arsenic contaminated water for a long time leads to arsenicosis. Since, there is no proper medical treatment that can cure arsenicosis. Preventive measures should be taken. All the tubewells should be tested to separate the safe from the unsafe. Safe tubewells should be painted green and unsafe ones should be painted red. People should be encouraged to drink arsenic-free water. Deep tubewells should be set up to provide the people with a source of water that contains no arsenic. Since, rain water and surface water in pond and river is free from arsenic. People can use water from these source. But water must be boiled before use.

15. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining against the reckless driving of motor cars in the streets.

15 January 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215

Dear sir,
I shall be very happy if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular and esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Sharmin Akter
10, Malibag, Dhaka.

Reckless Driving of Motor-cars in the Streets

Street accidents have become a regular news in the newspapers. Reckless driving is mainly responsible for street accidents. Every year hundreds of people die by street accidents and hundreds get wounded due to road accident which is the direct consequence of reckless driving. Because of reckless driving, travelling by motor cars has become very accident-prone. Not only the passengers but also the pedestrians are victims of reckless driving. As a result, It is impossible for us to predict whether we will reach home safely. Most of the drivers drive as fast as they can and they have an overtaking tendency. But no steps have so far been taken against reckless driving. So it is essential that the concerned authorities enforce the traffic rules sternly and take both preventive and punitive measures to put a brake on reckless driving. Besides, the reckless drivers should be given exemplary punishment.

16. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper suggesting measures to be taken against food-adulteration.

20 August 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star
64-65 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue
Dhaka 1215

Sir,
I will be highly glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully
Zakir Hossain Badal
Ghashipukur par, Munshiganj

Food-adulteration and Remedial Measures.

Food adulteration in Bangladesh is a yearlong problem. Almost all food items ranging from rice, fish, and vegetables to fruits contain deleterious adulterants which we are forced to consume with the responsible government agencies turning a blind eye to the adulterations. Extremely harmful industrial colours are used in candy, chocolate, chewing gum, ice-cream, biscuit, colourful sweetmeats etc all the year round. Therefore, effective monitoring throughout the year should be conducted to arrest and thus bring the situation under control. It is already a seriously punishable crime under the Pure Food Ordinance of 1959 and therefore several agencies including BSTI, DCRP and local government bodies to constantly monitor and control food adulteration. However, It is high time the government set it out as one of its top agenda in order to ensure food security and prevention of food adulteration.

17. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting the demerits of violence in the educational institutions.

4 April 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star
19 Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215

Sir,
I shall be highly glad and grateful if you publish the following lines in your renowned daily :

Demerits of Violence in Educational Institutions

Educational institutions are the places of calm and quiet and from where learners achieve knowledge and discipline of life. But if violence takes place there, a peaceful and educational atmosphere breaks down. Life of the learners becomes insecure. Violence makes learners revengeful and unprincipled and leads them to terrorism. Infrastructural destruction is also a common occurance in a violence. Chairs, tables, benches, doors, windown even buildings are broken indiscriminately. As a result, the institutions face a great financial loss. Somethimes, horrible violence causes session jam because the institutions are usually closed. Besides these, violence also causes psychological problems like phobia. However, violence never brings any goodness but demerits and drawbacks. So, all kinds of violences in educational institutions should be subdued with iron hand.

18. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper exposing the criminal activities of drug-dealers in your locality.

5 May 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star, Dhaka-1215

Sir,
I shall be highly glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily

Yours faithfully,
HM Zakir Badal

Criminal Activities of Drug-dealers

Drug addiction is a world wide problem. It is a social malady. The number of drug addicts is on the increase in our locality. Because drug-dealers are also on the rise in our locality. They are performing their criminal activities in full swing in this area. Especially drug-dealers are active in the border zone Benapole of Jessore. Law enforcement officers are not alert enough about this criminal activities. In broad daylight drug-dealers and the addicted people are reciprocating drugs throughout the locality. It seems that the law enforcement officers are helpless to them. In this regard the law enforcement officers should be strict in their duties and the drug-dealers should give exemplary punishment. Besides our young generation should be made conscious of the devastating consequence of drug abuse. Religious and social security can also play a vital role in eradicating drug addiction and change the criminal activities of drug-dealers in our locality as well as in our country.

19. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper describing the insufficient medical facilities and the harassment of the patients done by the employees of the hospital.

5 May 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star
64-65, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue
Dhaka-1215

Sir,

I shall be highly glad and grateful to you if you kindly publish the following article in your reputed daily.

Yours faithfully,
Saiful Islam

Demand for better medical facilities in government hospitals

Although availability and affordability of medical facilities is closely related to standard of living and average longivity of people, people of our country are deprived of necessary medical facilities. Most of the people of our country are poor and live below the poverty line. Hence private medical facilities are not affordable to them. They are dependent on medical facilities in government hospitals. It is a matter of great sorrow that medical facilities available in government hospitals are very scarce and of low quality. As a result poor people all over the country are suffering a lot. People suffering from many diseases are bound to go to local quacks to take treatment. These quacks take advantage of the helplessness of the poor people. So it has become indispensable on the part of government to ensure better medical facilities in government hospitals in order to mitigate the sufferings of the poor people and increase their standard of living.

20. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper on the problems of admission in Higher Secondary classes in colleges.

20 January 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19 Karwan Bazar, Dhaka

Dear Sir,

I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully,
Rahima Zaman
Shewrapara, Dhaka.

Admission War

We are very happy to know that the literacy rate in the country is increasing. According to the Community Report of Population and Housing Census 2011 literacy rate in the country is 51.9%. But there are some problems also in our education sector. In 2013, nearly 12 lakh students have passed SSC on equivalent exam. But in our country, there is huge shortage of colleges. So many of those 12 lakh SSC passed students will fail to get admitted into a college and thus to continue their study.

Almost all of the students want to get admitted in a reputed college. So there is huge pressure on the colleges of big cities. Now it becomes a big challenge to admit someone in a reputed college like Notre Dame or City College or Dhaka College. This problem hinders our way to the higher education. Thus it also affects our national development. Necessary steps should be taken to solve this problem immediately otherwise we will not be able to make Digital Bangladesh.

21. Write a mild letter of complaint to the local newspaper about illegal constructions in your locality.

10 August 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star, Dhaka.

Sir,

I shall be highly glad if you kindly publish the following article or nagging problem in our popular daily and oblige thereby.

Yours faithfully
Kaiser
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

Illegal constructions at Mohammadpur

We, the inhabitants of Mohammadpur, have been experiencing nagging illegal constructions of buildings for months. Different companies using illegal name of real-estates are doing so. They are occupying some illegal lands and are building high-rising apartments. Necessary steps should be taken to stop such kind of acts immediately.

22. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper complaining about overloading in buses.

30 April 2015

The Editor.
The Daily Star
19 Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215.

Dear Sir,

I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular and esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Shaila Sharmin
10 Malibag, Dhaka.

Overloading in Buses and the Consequent Sufferings

Buses have become an inseparable part in our everyday life. We are to travel by bus everyday. But overloading in buses along with traffic jam has made our life intolerable. It has become an everyday phenomenon. In some roads, the number of buses is not proportional to the number of regular passengers. As a result, in those roads, buses are naggingly (আপত্তিজনকভাবে) overloaded. But whatever the reasons are behind the overloading in the buses, the worst sufferers are we, the common passengers. Besides, fatal road accidents are regularly taking place because of overloading in buses. So it is essential to take steps to identify the roads where buses are regularly overloaded and to increase the number of buses in those roads so as to mitigate the sufferings of the people. I am earnestly drawing the attention of the concerned authorities to the sufferings of the people due to overloading in buses and praying to them for immediate remedial measures.

23. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper calling attention to the menace of eve-teasing in your locality.

20 February 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
Dhaka.

Sir,

I would be grateful if you please publish the following letter in your esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Md. Mahmud Hasan Rony

Menace of eve-teasing in Shailakupa

Shailakupa is an over-populated area as it is the centre of municipal area. But it is a matter of regret that many of the stalkers are disturbing the school, college-going girls everyday. Even many political-based young stalkers threat to their life. If they don't respond their (stalkers) responses, they (girls) have to stop the daily activities outside the houses or being victimized by stalkers.

As the stalkers are not successful in their attempts, they take time by forelock by taking part in rape, acid throwing etc.

We should, therefore, draw the attention of the government to enforce law to stop stalkers, making awareness among us through pamphleting, drawing cartoon warning stalkers by their parents, giving examplary punishment.

24. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper demanding better medical facilities in government hospitals.

12 April 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
64-65, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue
Dhaka-1215

Sir,

I shall be highly glad and grateful to you if you kindly publish the following article in your reputed daily.

Yours faithfully,
Saiful Islam

Demand for better medical facilities in government hospitals

Although availability and affordability of medical facilities is closely related to standard of living and average longevity of people. People of our country are deprived of necessary medical facilities. Most of the

people of our country are poor and live below the poverty line. Hence private medical facilities are not affordable to them. They are dependent on medical facilities in government hospitals. It is a matter of great sorrow that medical facilities available in government hospitals are very scarce and of low quality. As a result poor people all over the country are suffering a lot. People suffering from many diseases are bound to go to local quacks to take treatment. These quacks take advantage of the helplessness of the poor people. So it has become indispensable on the part of government to ensure better medical facilities in government hospitals in order to mitigate the sufferings of the poor people and increase their standard of living.

25. Write a letter to the editor of a local English Daily giving your views on river dredging.

20 February 2015

The Editor
The Daily Khobor
Shailakupa

Dear Sir,
I will be very pleased if you publish the following letter in your renowned daily.

Yours faithfully,
Md. Mahmud

River dredging in Shailakupa

The river Kumar is the soul of Shailakupa. But, it is a matter of great regret that we are losing our river forever as it has no normal flow in such winter season. But, it is the center of buying and selling earthen-pot. They carry it by the boat but, it is commonly seen that many areas on the river have fulled by silt. Once upon a time, Kumar was the soul of Shailakupa as we had no such streets to communicate to other areas.

But, it becomes monster in the outset of the monsoon. Many of the areas become flooded and vast property is gone under the water.

So, it is the high time to dredge the Kumar river to increase its capacity to retain excessive water, in rainy day and side by side. We should continue its normal flow through dredging.

26. Write to the editor of a newspaper drawing the attention of the appropriate authorities for repairing roads in your locality.

10 January 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215

Dear sir,
I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours faithfully,
Amir Hamza
Karimganj, Kishoreganj

Nagging sufferings due to damaged roads

We are the inhabitants of Karimganj, Kishoreganj. Our sufferings know no bounds due to the damage of the road that connects Karimganj to Kishoreganj. It is one of the busiest roads of Kishoreganj. Every day thousands of people travel through this road. Although the road has been damaged for almost six months, no steps have so far been taken to repair the road. The number of road accidents is on the increase due to the damaged condition of the road. We have informed the local authority of the damage of the road several times. But it is a matter of great sorrow that they did not pay any heed to our notification and sufferings. The sufferings that result from this damaged road have become intolerable. Under the above circumstances, we earnestly request the concerned authority to take necessary steps to repair the damaged roads to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

27. Write a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper drawing his attention to the need of developing the reading habit among young generation.

10 July 2014

The Editor
The Daily Star
19, Karwan Bazar,
Dhaka-1215

Dear Sir,

I shall be highly glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular and esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
Rabeya Sultana
Banasree, Dhaka.

Developing the Reading Habits among Young Generation

Knowledge is power and reading is the potential source of knowledge. Reading helps us to widen the domain of knowledge. Reading keeps a man well-informed of the latest developments in science and technology. So it is essential that our young generation develop the habit of reading books and newspapers. Reading provides the readers with not only knowledge but also pleasure and satisfaction. Only reading can make a full man. But it is a matter of great regret that our young generation is averse to reading. So all the conscious citizens of the country should encourage our young generation to develop the habit of reading. Besides adequate reading facilities should be ensured as an incentive to the development of reading habit. If the readers once get pleasure in reading, they will never be able to stop reading.

28. Write a letter to a newspaper expressing your views on the continuous use of loudspeakers by hawkers in the city.

9 February 2015

The Editor
The Daily Star
1 RK Mission Road,
Dhaka-1000

Sir,

I shall be highly glad if you kindly publish the following article in your renowned daily newspaper 'The Daily Star'.

Yours faithfully
Md. Mahumad Hassan
Shailakupa, Jhenidah.

Stopping continuous usage of loudspeaker

Shailakupa is a municipal centred area. So, all people come here to perform their daily routine from rural areas. And side by side many educational institutions have already been established, as, it is the centre of municipal area. People rush to come here to get better life. But, usage of excessive loudspeaker everyday is affecting our daily works such as educational institutions, hospitals are badly affected by it. And we all know the normal hearing of sound is 45 decibel when it reaches more than 45 decibel, it severely harms our hearing power. After that, our little children will lose their hearing power immediately if it continues like existing days. Now, it is the time of realization of all kinds of people to stop it as soon as possible to impose strict rule as to they are bound to maintain it.

29. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper stating your opinion about the violence in the campus.

28 May 2015

The Editor
The Daily star
Dhaka.

Sir,

May I take the opportunity of expressing my grievance to the concerned authorities through your esteemed daily.

Yours Faithfully.
Sadique

VIOLENCE IN THE CAMPUS

All the colleges and universities have become a mini cantonments which are full of mortal weapons and ammunitions. The education campuses have turned into fertile ground of violence and terrorism. The students, instead of concentrating their mind to studies, take arms in their hands. Many innocent brilliant students fall an easy victim of terrorism. Campus violence not only ruins the academic environment but also spoils the life of the students and takes away many valuable lives. However, the students are not to blame. They have become puppets in the hands of the so called narrow minded politicians. So, for the greater interest of the students as well as the nation everybody including the political leaders should come forward to take necessary measures to stop this mortal game of student politics.

30. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting the cause and effect of sound pollution.

29 April 2015

The Editor
The Bangladesh Times
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Siir,
Through the columns of your esteemed daily I would like to voice the grievances of the people about sound pollution.

Yours faithfully.
Md. Nazmul Hossain
10, Zindabazar, Sylhet

SOUND POLLUTION

Today sound pollution is one of the talked topics of the day. It has reached an unbreable level. The unncessary use of powerful vehicular horns is the main source of sound level. Besides, faulty vehicles, construction sites, loud speaker and thousands of workshops let out loud noises round the colck. In the city, millions of peopleespecially children are exposed to sound pollution. This sound pollution will damage childrens power of hearing. Sound pollution is so much harmful that it can cause a wide range of malfunctions in the human body including heart attack, high-blood presure, chronic depression respiratory disorders etc. We should take necessary measures to control sound pollution. By developing public awareness and careful town planning sound pollution can be controlled. Strict law should be enforced regarding sound pollution. Use of hydrolic horns should be banned strictly.

PART-B

Marks-100

01. Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a topic related to an issue of topical relevance. The essay must conform to the word limit set and must convey a candidate's ability to express his or her ideas clearly and correctly in English as well as reflect and analyze a topic of contemporay interest. [50 marks]

02. **Translation from English into Bangla and Bangla into English**
Candidates will be required to translate a short passage from Bangla into English and another form English into Bangla [25+25=50 marks]

Chapter 01

Essay

Marks 50

BCS-এর নতুন Syllabus অনুযায়ী একটি Essay লিখতে হবে যার নম্বর ধরা হয়েছে 50। Essay-গুলো Hints-সহ আসতে পারে আবার Hints ছাড়াও আসতে পারে। তবে সাম্প্রতিক বিষয়ের উপর Essay আসবে। এজন্য দুটি বিষয় জরুরি :

i. Free Hand Writing Practice করা এবং
ii. সমসাময়িক বিষয়ের উপর ব্যাপক ধারণা রাখা।

এ ধারণা বিভিন্ন Media-এর News, সম্পাদকীয়, Feature থেকে নেয়া যেতে পারে।

Essay লিখবেন কিভাবে?

BCS পরীক্ষা বা অন্য যে কোনো পরীক্ষার জন্যই হোক না কেন Essay লিখার ক্ষেত্রে আপনাকে কতগুলো বিষয় মনে রাখতে হবে। প্রথমেই জানা দরকার Essay কি? Essay হলো যে বিষয়ের ওপর লিখতে বলা হবে তার ওপর আপনার কয়েকপাতা লেখা। সেই কয়েক পাতায় কী থাকবে সেটা যদি নির্দিষ্ট করে দেয়া না হয়, তাহলে আপনি আপনার মতো করে প্রাসঙ্গিক যা কিছু ইচ্ছা লিখতে পারেন। এক একটা বিষয়ের ওপর হাজার রকম Essay হতে পারে। তাই শুধু Free Hand Writing-এ ভালো হলেই অনেক প্রাসঙ্গিক তথ্য না জেনেও আপনার পক্ষে একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ Essay লেখা সম্ভব, সম্ভব ভালো নম্বর পাওয়া।

Essay লেখার সময় পরীক্ষার্থীদের নিম্নলিখিত বিষয় সম্পর্কে অবহিত হওয়া কর্তব্য। প্রথমে মূল্য বক্তব্য স্থির করে নেয়া দরকার এবং তথ্য বা যুক্তিগুলো ধারাবাহিক বা সুশৃঙ্খলভাবে সাজিয়ে নেয়া প্রয়োজন।

রচনার মোটামুটি তিনটি অংশ থাকবে। (১) Introduction (২) Body of Essay এবং (৩) Conclusion। সূচনা এমনভাবে আরম্ভ করতে হবে যেন বিষয়বস্তুর প্রতি পাঠকের ঔৎসুক্য জাগে।

মূল বক্তব্যে বিষয়বস্তুর পক্ষে এবং বিপক্ষে মতামত সন্নিবেশিত হবে। উপরোক্ত আলোচনার প্রেক্ষিতে একটি যুক্তিযুক্ত উপসংহারে পাঠকের ঔৎসুক্য পরিতৃপ্তি লাভ করবে। Essay-এর তিনটি অংশের মধ্যে একটি যুক্তযুক্তি ঘনিষ্ঠ ঐক্য থাকবে। শব্দ, শব্দাংশ এবং পারিভাষিক শব্দের প্রয়োগ হতে হবে।

তথ্যমূলক Essay-তে সর্বশেষ তথ্য থাকা প্রয়োজন। যেখানে যুক্তির অবতারণা করা দরকার সেখানে যুক্তির যথাযথ প্রতিফলন ঘটাতে হবে। তাই বিষয়বস্তু ও ভাষার ওপর দখল বা আধিপত্যের ওপর Essay-এর মান অনেকাংশে নির্ভরশীল।

Essay-এর ভাষা হবে বিষয়বস্তু অনুযায়ী। গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়ের ভাষাও হবে গাম্ভীর্যপূর্ণ। তেমনি সহজ সরল বক্তব্য প্রকাশ করার জন্য সরলতার দিকে নজর রাখতে হবে।

Essay-এর আকারের দিকে নজর রাখতে হবে এবং নির্ধারিত সময় বা পরিমাণের প্রতি দৃষ্টি রাখতে হবে। Essay খুব বেশি বড় বা খুব ছোট হবে না। তবে বক্তব্যের পূর্ণতার দিকে লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে।

মনে রাখা প্রয়োজন Report এবং Essay এক নয়। Report হবে ভাগাবেগমুক্ত, বস্তুনিষ্ঠ। সেখানে লেখকের ব্যক্তিগত আবেগ বা মনোভাব প্রকাশের অবকাশ নেই। সেজন্য একই বস্তুর ওপর বিভিন্ন লেখকের Report একই ধরনের হবে। তবে ব্যক্তিত্ব ও দৃষ্টিভঙ্গির তারতম্যের ফলে Essay-তে তারতম্য হবে। মোট কথা, Essay লেখার জন্য বিষয়বস্তু সম্পর্কে ধারণা, ভাষার ওপর আধিপত্য এবং লেখকের মৌলিকত্ব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে।

অতএব Essay লেখার ক্ষেত্রে আপনার আর ভয় থাকা উচিত নয়। যেমন ধরুন, আপনাকে 'বাংলাদেশের গ্যাস সম্পদ' শিরোনামে একটি Essay লিখতে বলা হলো। তখন হয়তো আপনি এসব ভেবে ঘাবড়ে যাবেন যে, বাংলাদেশে কবে প্রথম গ্যাস পাওয়া গেল, এখন কয়টা কূপ আছে, কোন কূপ কোথায় অবস্থিত, কোন কূপ থেকে কত গ্যাস দৈনিক উত্তোলন করা হচ্ছে, প্রতিদিন দেশে কি পরিমাণ গ্যাস জ্বালানো হয় ইত্যাদি তো আপনার স্পষ্ট স্মৃতিতে নেই। অতএব, এ বিষয়ে রচনা লেখা চলবে না। কিন্তু তা ঠিক নয়। এসব তথ্য উক্ত শিরোনামে একটা Essay লিখতে অবশ্যই সাহায্য করবে। কিন্তু যার এসব তথ্য মুখস্থ নেই তিনিও এই বিষয়ে Essay লিখতে পারবেন যদি তার লেখার অভ্যাস থাকে। প্রতিদিন সংবাদপত্র পড়ে আপনি বাংলাদেশের গ্যাস সম্পদ সম্পর্কে যে impression পান তাই একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ রচনা লিখার ক্ষেত্রে যথেষ্ট।

এখন জেনে নিন, BCS পরীক্ষায় Essay-এর জন্য কী করবেন। যে বিষয়গুলোর ওপর আপনাকে Essay লিখতে বলা হয়েছে প্রথমেই সেই কয়টি বিষয়ের ওপর ভালো করে ভেবে দেখুন এখান থেকে কোন বিষয়টির ওপর আপনি বেশি লিখতে পারবেন। আপনাকে অবশ্যই সে বিষয়টি বেছে নিতে হবে যার ওপর আপনার সবচেয়ে বেশি ধারণা আছে। যে বিষয়ের ওপর রচনা লিখতে আপনি মনস্থির করেছেন এবার কমপক্ষে দু তিন মিনিট তা নিয়ে ভাবুন। ভেবে দেখুন কী কী জিনিস আপনি মনে করতে পারছেন। ভালো হয় যদি ব্যাপারগুলোর একটা খসড়া তালিকা খাতার কোথাও তৈরি করেন। এবার আপনার খসড়া তালিকার তথ্যগুলোকে দরকার হলে পুনর্বিন্যাস করুন। অর্থাৎ চিন্তা করা তথ্যগুলো যেন সঠিক order-এ থাকে। এ তথ্যগুলোর সবার আগে থাকবে introduction এবং শেষে থাকবে conclusion। Introduction এবং conclusion দুটোই অত্যন্ত প্রাসঙ্গিক, প্রাঞ্জল এবং কিছুটা ছোট হবে। এমনভাবে লেখা শুরু করবেন, যেন আপনার Introductionটি পড়ে পরীক্ষকের মনে হয় আপনি বিষয়টি গভীরভাবে আলোচনা করতে যাচ্ছেন। Introductionটি পড়ে তিনি যেন আরও পড়তে উদ্দীপ্ত হন।

এরপর খসড়া তালিকায় সাজানো পয়েন্টগুলো লিখে যান। মনে রাখবেন রচনার দৈর্ঘ্য খুব বড় কথা নয়। বহর বাড়ানোর জন্য এক কথা বার বার লিখা বা কোনো অপ্রাসঙ্গিক কিছুর অবতারণা করা মোটেই সমীচীন নয়। সবশেষে conclusion টি এমনভাবে টানুন পড়া শেষে যেন মনে হয় কাজটা ভালোভাবেই সমাপ্ত হয়েছে।

ESSAY

Government and Politics

সরকার ও রাজনীতি

Essay–01

Maritime Boundary : A Great Victory for Bangladesh

সমুদ্রসীমা : বাংলাদেশের বিশাল জয়

Introduction : The landmark verdict at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) in Hamburg established legal territorial rights of Bangladesh in the Bay of Bengal. The court sustained Bangladesh's claim to settle maritime boundary with Myanmar. The verdict cannot be appealed against and already been effective. It was a great victory for Bangladesh. It is expected that the dispute with India over maritime boundaries will also be settled by 2014.

Maritime Boundary of Bangladesh : Bangladesh with its population of about 152 million in a land territory of 1,47,570 sq. km needs to explore and exploit the living and non-living resources of the adjacent to the sea. The full extent of marine resources is yet unknown to us. Some experts consider that mineral deposits are greater in sea than those in land. The ocean are without doubt the most important resources on the planet. Maritime states can boast of their fortune having economic, political, strategic and social advantages over other states in reaping benefit from those resources while their interests are manifested in a variety of activities including shipping of goods, fishing, naval mission and scientific research. Bangladesh is too bestowed with the same geographic endowment with 711 kilometres coastline.

Background and Lodged (যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষকে জানানো) Cases : Records show that, only three years after the country's liberation, the first step was taken by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who enacted the Territorial Water and Maritime Zones Act 1974, the first to enact in the region. He initiated a dialogue with Myanmar and India to fix maritime boundary issue.

As a result, Bangladesh and Myanmar signed an agreement in 1974, in which Myanmar accepted Bangladesh's claim for 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone. However, Myanmar later changed its stance.

It may be mentioned that the caretaker regime invited bids for offshore exploration in February 2008 after dividing its sea territory in the Bay into 28 blocks.

But both India and Myanmar raised objections in almost all the blocks bordering their maritime boundaries that prevented Bangladesh from exploring for oil-gas. Myanmar even claimed rights to part of an area of Bangladesh. At the peak of the dispute in 2008, a war-like situation developed when both countries sent their Navy to the disputed area.

In this situation, in 2009 Bangladesh lodged cases against India and Myanmar in two separate UN courts on 8 October 2009. Bangladesh was forced to file the cases after the two neighbours unfairly cut off a significant portion of Bangladesh's maritime area in the Bay.

The Maritime Award : Recently Bangladesh has received one of the best news in many decades. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) located in Hamburg, Germany, gave its judgement on the dispute with Myanmar on the delimitation of our maritime boundary. It awarded us what we bargained for and more. It was indeed a great victory for Bangladesh.

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) on 14 March 2012 sustained Bangladesh's claims to a full 200 nautical miles exclusive economic zone in the Bay of Bengal and to a substantial share of the outer continental shelf beyond 200 miles.

Bangladesh demanded 1,07,000 sq. km in the Bay of Bengal, but the ITLOS verdict awarded the country with 1,11,631 sq. km. The Tribunal also awarded Bangladesh a full 12 mile territorial sea around St. Martin's Island, over-ruling Myanmar's argument that it should be cut in half. The 151 page judgement was passed with 21 judges voting in favour with only one judge differing. The decision given is now final and there is no appeal.

Based on Judgement : Bangladesh favours a principle based on 'equity' while India and Myanmar favour an 'equidistance' (সমদূরত্ব) system to get larger maritime area. Under the UN charter, the principle of 'equity' takes into account a country's population, economic status and needs, GDP growth and other issues, while the 'equidistance' system marks the boundary through geometric calculations. According to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, any such dispute should be resolved on the basis of equity and in the light of relevant circumstances. This makes Bangladesh's demand for equity-based demarcation justified.

Judgement Importances : The judgement is important in a number of respects. First, it is the first dispute concerning maritime boundary delimitation decided by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. It therefore gives an indication of the approach to the Tribunal to maritime boundary delimitation compared to other international courts and tribunals. Second, it is the first judgement of an international court or tribunal which directly addresses the delimitation of the Continental Shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. The tribunal therefore had to deal with some novel legal issues in its judgement. The judgement will also be an important point of reference in the on-going dispute between Bangladesh and India concerning their maritime boundaries on the other side of the Bay of Bengal.

Scope widened : Bangladesh's winning its maritime boundary claimed over Myanmar's implies that the country will now have a larger deep sea oil and gas exploration area in the eastern Bay of Bengal.

ITLOS verdict and Maritime Security : Maritime Security means ensuring of full control over our sea area and the activities carried out there. The navy is considered as the leading maritime force in a country. Almost all the countries of the world maintain a navy for these purposes and Bangladesh is no exception. Bangladesh Navy must be able to co-ordinate with maritime forces, which include coast guards and other government agencies charged with sovereignty, security, law enforcement and constabulary functions at the sea. Economically and strategically Bangladesh remains a maritime nation, mostly dependent on what happens at and from the sea. The maritime domain is the most promising way for Bangladesh to pursue its national interests of well-being of the nation. Given the current global and regional security environment, comprehensive maritime security is required. It includes Bangladesh ports, shipping, fishing, off-shore oil and gas facilities and shipping lines in Bangladesh waters. The government has already taken some steps to strengthen the navy and will do whatever is necessary to protect the country's maritime territory.

Essay–02

Parliamentary Democracy in Bangladesh : An Evaluation

বাংলাদেশে সংসদীয় গণতন্ত্র : একটি মূল্যায়ন

[18th BCS]

Introduction : An ideal government in Thomas Jefferson's view is not meant to strengthen the power of many but the power of everyone within the limits of his competence. An ideal government can exist in parliamentary democracy in which everyone can exercise power within the limits of his competence. So parliamentary democracy has been the fondest dream of the people of Bangladesh since 1971. Although we have passed four decades, we have a relatively low exposure to the practice of parliamentary democracy.

Parliamentary Democracy : The concept of Democracy originated from the Greek words 'Demos' and 'Kratos' which means people and power respectively. Democracy thus means the power of the people. Democracy is a system of rule by temporary majorities. Democracy is not only linked with good governance but also with fair functioning of any parliamentary majority. Parliament is the supreme law- making body. And parliamentary democracy is the rule of the majority where minority has the right to criticise the ruling party or coalition parties.

Parliamentary Democracy in Bangladesh : Parliamentary democracy has been practised in Bangladesh since her birth. Moreover, after few years of practicing parliamentary democracy since its liberation in 1971. Bangladesh went through serious political instability with the staging of coups and counter-coups. In the process, by the courtesy of military dictators, the form of government was changed to presidential system. Again in the early nineties as the democratic political forces got themselves united and succeeded in their fight against the longest serving dictator, H M Ershad, holding of a free and fair election under a neutral caretaker government paved the way for amending the constitution to revert (প্রত্যাবর্তন করা) to the parliamentary form of government in 1991.

But unfortunately the last several years of parliamentary democracy fell for short of living up to the public expectation since February 1991. Four parliaments 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th were elected through popular voting under non partisan caertaker government system and another short-lived parliament, the 6th one, was elected amidst boycott by all mainstream (মূলধারা) political parties and very low voters turnout.

Public did not expect much from the 6th parliament which functioned for less than two weeks. But the people of the country had great expectations from the 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th parliaments which have been elected through fair polls under caretaker government.

Political intolerance, confrontational (মুখোমুখি অবস্থা) politics, winner takes all attitude halted our advancement to the path of a sustained democratic culture. Repeated walkouts, abstentions and permanent house boycotts by the opposition in all these four parliaments made the parliamentary affairs all the more dull and non-effective. Treasury bench led one-sided discussions in half empty parliaments did not bear no significance for the constituents.

It is unfortunate that chiefs of major political parties are not on talking terms. Having seen the democratic practices in other democratic countries, one feels ashamed (লজ্জিত) of what has been happening in Bangladesh. The unfortunate part of Bangladesh politics is that the chiefs of the two major political parties do not talk to each other. It goes against the fundamental principle of democracy.

Role of the Speaker in Parliamentary Democracy : The role of the speaker is crucial in the house, as the expert say, the most essential quality of the speaker in his strict impartiality. He has to protect the rights of all sections of the House. As an umpire, he has to see that rules of the House are observed by all.

The speaker is bound to go by the constitution and the rules of procedure of the parliament to run the business of the house. He takes oath to run the House as per the constitution and the rules of procedure of the Jatiya Sangsad. He will preserve, protect and depend the constitution. If the speaker, the guardian of the House is always accused of partial role in running parliament then the whole purpose is ended in smoke.

In Bangladesh the business advisory committee headed by the speaker sits to allocate the business and duration of the session. But the opinion from the opposition parties has never been accepted. The ruling party dominates the committee. The speaker never raises his voice in favour of any opposition lawmaker. Opposition parties always blame the speaker for his partial role at the house.

Role of the House Leader : In making the parliament effective in line of the expectations of the people the roles of the house leader is vital. In parliamentary democracy, the leader of the house is entitled to act as the

safeguard for the ruling and opposition lawmakers though she is elected from the ruling party. The leader of the house creates concord among all the activities of the parliament and play the main role to run the house according to the governments plan and gives suggestions to the speaker. The leader of the House, also the chief of the executive popularly known as the prime minister, has to play anchor role in promoting parliamentary democracy.

Role of the Leader of Opposition Party : The leader of the opposition in the house is considered the chief of the shadow government. If his party is in power, the strategy to run the state will be reflected his party activities in and outside the parliament. Consulting with the house leader and whips, the opposition leader will also give the guidelines to accomplish the parliament's business with efficiency. He will build the bridge of understanding between the ruling party and the opposition through frequent meetings with the House leader.

Unfortunately, there is no harmony (মিল) between the house leader and the opposition leader. They accuse each other of destroying the parliamentary democracy.

Role of Parliament Members : Parliament members are responsible for promulgating (প্রকাশ্যে জানানো) and changing laws and policies. So parliament members are to be familiar with the existing laws and policies. They must be sensitive and well-informed of the needs and demands of the people. They must have vision and farsightedness. So that they can make long-term policies for the welfare of the country. The MPs should participate in the parliamentary debate in a constructive manner. They should be witty and efficient in making questions and supplementary questions.

Functioning of the committees : If the parliament is the nucleus of a democratic state, then the committee system within the parliament is the heart of the nucleus. The committee system is the heart of the nucleus. The committee system is the effective way of ensuring the executive accountability to the legislature. There are fifty one parliamentary committees in our parliament. Among them thirty nine are parliamentary standing committees. Each committee is headed by a parliament member.

In fact, committee members dictate (আদেশ করা) and oversee the activities of the executive branch of the government. So effective committee system strengthens the parliamentary democracy balancing power between executive and legislature.

Bottlenecks of our Parliamentary Democracy : Democracy in particular, involves a process of trial and error. The parliamentary democracy of Bangladesh is not exception to that. But parliamentary democracy of Bangladesh faces some inherent problems which are given below :

i. **Confrontational politics :** In Bangladesh, the aimless and valueless politics has become order of the day intolerance, violence and autocratic (স্বৈরতান্ত্রিক) tendency have become the invariable contents of our political activities. Such confrontational politics halted our advancement to the path of parliamentary democracy.

ii. **Boycotting the parliament :** The successive (অনুক্রমিক) opposition parties have been boycotting the parliaments for months thus making the parliament basically ineffective in terms of democracy. Interestingly, the boycotting members of the successive opposition parties-continued to draw the pay and allowances though they did not perform their duties for which they were elected. This cannot be termed as ethical under any acceptable definition.

iii. **Hartal :** Hartal is a politically bankrupt strategy, which makes the whole nation pay dearly for the fulfillment of a party's objective. Hartal and violence instead of dialogue and discussion in the House has made the parliamentary democracy fruitless.

iv. **Lack of consensus and trust :** The most unfortunate (দুর্ভাগ্যজনক) part of Bangladesh politics is that the chiefs of the two major political parties do not talk to each other. They cannot reach in consensus over any national and international issues.

The ruling party treat the opposition party as an enemy. Again the opposition party think that the ruling party is anti-people.

v. **Lack of democracy in Party :** Political parties are not democratic in their structures. There is hardly genuine process for elections within the party by rank and file members. As a result they cannot practice democratic behaviour in the house.

vi. **Excessive power of the executive branch :** Parliamentary system of government has been termed by the British MP Tony Benn as a Prime Ministerial Government the vastly growing powers of the executive branch of the state house diminished the functions of parliament.

vii. **Lack of democratic behaviour inside the parliament :** It is unfortunate the behaviours and speech of some of our law makers verged on vulgarity (অশ্লীলতা) inside the parliament.

viii. Lack of diversity of professions among MPs : Majority of MPs are drawn from business section because only they can afford to run elections with 'big money'. The lack of diversity of professions among MPs appears to have a negative impact on parliamentary democracy.

Recommended Measures : To make the parliamentary democracy effective, the following measures may be taken into account.

- The relationship between the house leader and the opposition leader should be developed in the greater interest of the parliamentary democracy. The nation expects their due role in and outside the Jatiya Sangsad.
- The speaker should strict impartiality in running the parliamentary session. The speaker should arrange a dialogue between the ruling and the opposition parties before every session.
- The rules of procedure of the parliament should be amended incorporating some provisions like the formation of the standing committee at inaugural session of each new parliament. Some vital chairman posts including public accounts committee should be nominated from opposition law makers.
- The prohibition of floor crossing should be abolished bringing amendment in the consitution.
- Country's political culture should be enriched. Politicians should believe and practice that parliament is the centre of all discussions.
- Major political parties should abide by their party constitutions. Nominations should be given to the party members on the basis of merit, experience, honesty and leadership quality.
- The politics of hartal should be banned constitutionally. In the age of globalisation, political parties must not create hindrance in the path of economic development calling hartal.
- Accountability of the politicians must be ensured.
- Politicians must focus on the moral and rational values.

Conclusion : Sick politics has been taking a heavy toll of the country's spirit of parliamentary democracy which the nation had achieved with great sacrifice. If the parliamentary democracy becomes dysfunctional, the entire country suffers. Instead of moving forward, we will regress. We should know that democracy is the rule of majority but the minority party's right must be protected fully. To consolidate parliamentary democracy, the majority has to work with the minority in the parliament. This alone ensures effectiveness of the democratic process.

Essay–03

The Democratic Political Culture and the Politics of Bangladesh

গণতান্ত্রিক রাজনৈতিক সংস্কৃতি ও বাংলাদেশের রাজনীতি

Introduction : Political culture is the embodiment of people's orientation towards the political actions within a particular political system. On the other hand, democracy is understood to be a way of life. It is understood not simply as a set of political institutions and procedures, but also as a continuing, creative and open–ended cultural process. Thus, in the formation, development and functioning of a democratic system of government, the elements of a civic political culture are always functional. In Bangladesh, the political culture lacks in virtues necessary for democratic development. Here, the people lack in mutual trust and participatory orientation, the political environment is not conducive (সহায়ক) to free political communication, people have no confidence in government and political institutions. The political activists lack partisan feelings. In this circumstances, the prospects of democratic development in the country is unlikely in the near future.

Concept of Political Culture : In general, political culture means the cultural milieu (পরিবেশ) to which political behaviour takes place. It consists of values, beliefs and attitudes of the people pertaining to the politics of their respective society. According to Almond and Verba, "political culture means the frequency of different kinds of cognitive, affective and evaluative orientations toward the political system in general, its input and output aspects and the self as political actor."

According to Robert A. Dahl, the salient features of political culture are—

- Orientation to problem solving; are they pragmatic or rationalistic?
- Orientation to collective action; are they co-operative or non co-operative?
- Orientation to the political system; are they allegiance or alienated?
- Orientation to other people; are they trustful or distrustful?

So, the basic concept of the political culture approach is orientation. This orientation may be of three types : (a) cognitive orientation; (b) affective orientation; (c) evaluative orientation.

Democratic Political Culture and the Politics in Bangladesh : There is a close relationship between the political culture of a society and development of democracy in it. Democracy, as a system of government, is greatly affected

by the cultural environment into which it is introduced. Robert D. Putnam discussed four features of the civic political cultures of regions in which democratic government worked well.

1. Civic engagement, the expectations that individuals and groups are alive to the interest of others;
2. A high degree of political equality, defined as a social context in which horizontal relationships of reciprocity and cooperation predominate over vertical relationships of authority and dependence.
3. High level of solidarity, trust and tolerance enabling citizens to co-operate with different others for the sake of developing public goods.
4. Dense and overlapping associational life developing the skills of co-operation and habit of shared responsibility. So, a democratic political culture involves—
   i. Mutual trust among the citizens and an integrated national political identity;
   ii. A sense of national pride in the political system;
   iii. A felling of free political communication;
   iv. Partisan feelings, not indifference;
   v. Existence of participatory beliefs and perceived ability to participate;
   vi. People's confidence in government and political institutions; and
   vii. Homogeneity and plurality of culture.

In light with the above mentioned criteria of the democratic/civic political culture, the basic characteristics or features of the political culture of Bangladesh may be outlined as under :

a. Distrust and Disintegration : Mutual trust involves the extent to which members of a political system have trust and confidence in their fellow political actors. In Bangladesh, politicians lack mutual trust and thus the party in power is always unwilling and mind it insecure to turn over governmental power to their opponents. Thus, there is always a host of tension and frustration (হতাশা) among the politicians. Our politicians lack the belief in the fundamental trustworthiness of those involved in politics and a sense of belongingness in the same political community which result into fragmentation (বিভেদ) and disunity. Thus, peaceful competition and alteration of power have been replaced by agitation, boycott of election, vote rigging etc.

b. Restricted Political Communication : The participation of ordinary people in democratic political process requires that they must have the feelings that it is safe to do so. For this, there should have a unrestricted communication process which involves—

1. a free press media;
2. interest groups free from governmental and party control;
3. regular, free and fair elections;
4. effective law and order situation.

In our country, the process of political communication is very restricted. Here, the people can not express their views due to threat of political goons, harassment (হয়রানি) by the party in power, fear of attack from opponents and so on. Journalists are being severely attacked by political activists. However, since 1990, elections are being held regularly enabling the people to express their opinion freely.

c. Lack of Partisan Feelings : Democratic partisanship implies partisan feelings, and not indifference. It implies that people must have convictions and feelings about the proper cause of political action, supporting some groups and opposing others. In Bangladesh, the partisanship is very hostile which jeopardizes the willingness to accept the opposition. Thus, partisanship results in frequent intra-party and inter-party clashes.

d. Lack of Participatory belief and Capacity to Participate : A democratic political culture should consist of a set of beliefs, attitudes, norms (আদর্শ), perceptions (উপলব্ধি) and like that support participation. In Bangladesh, the norms of participation are not widespread. For this, institutional change in the direction of fostering participation is not effective. Even most of the individuals do not know that they ought to participate and they do not know how to participate. Here, the participation means only to vote in elections. Particularly, the political culture of rural masses may be termed as parochial.

e. Lack of People's Confidence in Government : People's confidence in government and political institutions is an important criterion of developed democracy. Here, people's support and confidence may be centered around four areas : disillusionment (মোহমুক্তি)—

1. with politicians;
2. with political parties;

3. with political institutions and
4. Politician's commitment.

In Bangladesh, the level of people's confidence in government, politicians, effectivity of policies and other political administrative and political institutions and services is very low. Politicians and administrators are so corrupt that people always try to refrain themselves from any contract as well as interaction with them.

f. **National Pride :** National pride is an important element of political culture which unites individuals and makes patriots. The people of Bangladesh feel proud of their national flag and national anthem. They also have great respect for their Bengali language and Bangladeshi nationality.

Conclusion : Above and related discussion of the political culture of Bangladesh showed that it is not developed. Here, the independent and autonomus grows of political culture is limited due to poverty, illiteracy and social prejudices (বদ্ধমূল ধারণা). Even the ideological commitment of political activists and institutions is not firm which result in frequent fragmentation of parties, changing party and alliance by individuals and groups etc. Besides, due to people's ignorance and lack of proper political orientation, political leaders can play a significant role in creating political orientation among the masses to suit their future needs and development.

Essay–04

National Unity for Development

উন্নয়নে জাতীয় ঐক্য

[32nd; 13th BCS]

Introduction : All the developed nations of the world have achieved their targets by forming national unity. It is not possible to develop a country without mutual co-operation. In 1960, there were only two or four multi-storied buildings in Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and many other countries of the world were not so developed. But they have developed miraculously by dint of the real politics and politicians. In those countries, both the ruling party and the opposition parties work side by side for development of their countries and the countrymen. We, the Bangladeshi before emerging as an independent nation had struggled for a long time against foreign regime. Our long time struggle under the rule of British and Pakistani helped form our unity.

From history : As soon as British left the country Pakistani rulers started oppressing us. First, it came in dishonouring our language in 1952. Blood of our great martyrs (শহীদ) on 21st February 1952 gave us the lesson to fight against injustice. Many poems, novels and songs were written in this context to form our national unity. Later this unity induced us to understand about our right. Six point demands of 1966 were to establish the right of majority in then Pakistan, homogeneity (সমজাতীয়তা) of economic development and ensuring participation of people of all walks of society. Our movement in 1969 was against undemocratic rule. The election of 1970 proved that common people wanted democratic regime to get economic emancipation. To get economic emancipation we wanted political emancipation for what we battle against Pakistani region. Our independence war in 1971 was the thrust for establishing human rights, political freedom, socialistic economy, secularism as well as development of every sector of the society. We became independent in 1971 through liberation war.

As soon as we got independence we started forgetting the values for what we fought against evil during 1971. Rights of common people were violated, secularism could not be established, food for all could not be provided. Democracy was collapsed again and again by dictators. Thus economy got weak and dependance on western world.

Since her emergence in 1971, Bangladesh is continuously struggling for making herself a democratically developed nation. But several political ups and downs like introduction of one party system by Shiekh Mujibur Rahman; Military rule by Zia and Ershad and irresponsible competition of political parties to capture power have placed the democratic journey of the country at stake. However, the nation has restarted her journey to democracy in 1990 but the path is not moisturized still now.

Confrontational politics : Consensus (মতামত) on fundamental issues is one of the main features of developed political systems. In Bangladesh, the aimless and valueless politics has become the order of the day. Today the whole nation is divided into two hostile (শত্রু) camps like a stationary boat in the mid-sea with two sets of oarsman rowing in opposite direction with equal ferocity.

Nature of confrontation : Different parties may have different views and stands regarding different issues of national importance. Confrontational characters of politics discussion can be stated as follows :

i. **Mutual trust :** There is no mutual trust among the politicians of our country. They do not trust each other due to the fact that their commitment to democratic transition is not strong.

ii. **Institutional mechanism :** The political parties in our country have no respect to institutional mechanism of political dealings rather they prefer street. They prefer violent street agitation instead of peaceful deliberation.

iii. **Criminalization of politics :** Terrorism and violence are the reflections of political corruption in our country. Here, the terrorists are party workers. Although the parties blame one another for terrorism and corruption, in fact, all of our parties have terrorist group which they use to tackle their opponents.

iv. **Rationality :** The rationalistic value of the confrontation in our politics is zero. The comments, treatments and activities of our politicians reveal (প্রকাশ করে) that they have no respect to nationality.

v. **Vision :** BNP is not ready to recognize Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as father of the nation while AL did not recognize Ziaur Rahman as announcer of independence.

vi. **Pro-liberation and anti-liberation :** The nation is now sharply divided, as Awami League term, into two hostile fronts pro-liberation and anti-liberation.

vii. **National identity :** At the intellectual (বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক) level, AL and BNP differ regarding our national identity. AL believe in Bangali Nationalism whereas BNP as introduced by Zia, believe in Bangladeshi Nationalism. Constitutionally our Nationalism is settled to the Bangladeshi and Nation is Bangali.

National unity and development : National unity is essential for development. All the developed nations of the world have achieved their targets by forming national consensus. This can be exemplified by Japan. After the debacle of World War II the war torn Japan not being rich in natural resources became economic boom late 50s. They achieved their target because they got their citizens under the umbrella of national consensus. Germany becomes an economic boom because of its commitment to the nationality. China the forthcoming leader of the world economy has attained this position because of their national unity.

People's confidence (আস্থা) in government and political institutions is an important criterion of developed democracy. It will help to create national unity and develop a country. In Bangladesh, the level of people's confidence in government, politicians and political institutions is very low. Our politicians should realize that they have a responsibility to build up the nation and they should pay due respect to people's will and expectations. Our political parties and politicians must work in co-operation with one another instead of opposition for the sake of opposition.

Face to face talks : Face to face talks between the central leaders is expected to dispel (দূর করা) misgivings from their minds. On many issues, political leaders may talk at private as well as public levels, the talks could be informal as well as formal. Talk with open mind could solve many problem and may create national unity for development.

Inter-party meetings : Frequent inter-party meetings may help consensus building among the parties. It will help to create national unity and development of the country.

Conciliatory leadership : A conciliatory (ধীর-সুস্থ) leadership is must for building consensus among political parties and group. Our leaders should realize that they are not only the leader of a particular party but the leader of the nation.

National interest : There should have unity among the political parties on issues of national interest as carbing (কমানো) corruption, to rootout terrorism, keeping parliament alive, helping in the developmental activities, foreign relations etc.

Media : Print and electronic media have an important role in the national unity-building. They can expose the mutual relationship between ruling and opposing party through media coverage.

Conclusion : Politics in our country is confrontational in nature where there is no co-operation, trust and solidarity (একতা) among political parties. There is no unity among political parties on issues of national interest. They oppose each other only for the sake of opposition. Consensus among political parties is a must to fight against corruption and terrorism. Our political parties and politicians must work in co-operation with each other instead of opposition for the sake of opposition. Otherwise, all the achievement would be null and void.

Essay–05

Student Politics in Bangladesh : An Observation

বাংলাদেশে ছাত্র রাজনীতি : একটি পর্যালোচনা

[31st BCS]

Introduction : We know education is the backbone (মেরুদণ্ড) of a nation. But most of the time our political leaders forget this truth. They favour their rough political game over education. Instead of pen, they favour guns for students. Thus, today our educational institutions are oriented not to education and talent rather guns and gatherings. However, our students have a glorious history when they played leading part in making the nation free from foreign occupation, repression and in establishing the rights of the people. Then student organizations were oriented to students interests as well as the greater welfare of the nation. But with the passage of time, they became the front association of the political parties. Today our political leaders are playing double game wih general public.

History of our students politics : Student organizations of our country have a long and glorious (উজ্জ্বল) history. The students played important role in anti-British movements, in movements against Pakistani repression, language movement, anti-Ayub movement '60, six point movement, people upsurge '69, after all during our Liberation War. At that time, the students politics was aimed at—

First, protesting repression, oppression (নির্যাতন), injustice etc.

Second, protecting interests of the students.

After liberation, our students were divided into two camps. First, the opportunist faction and second, the leftist faction.

After the brutal (হিংস্র) killing of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 1975, the character of the student politics has changed a lot. At the first phase of military rule, there was a direct link between student leaders and the leader of the state. Here the president was to directly patronize the students. Hence, there was a horizontal integration between political parties and students organizations instead of vertical one.

At the second phase of military rule, students politics became more opportunistic. During this period, at least two student leaders had been made ministers.

Gradually, with the advent of the movement against military government, the student organizations became the equal partners of political parties. Then the student organizations became the power house of national politics providing money-might and terrorist activities against government.

Thus, after the overthrow of Ershad government, the dependence of the political parties on their affiliated student organizations has been increased tremendously (ব্যাপকভাবে). The two rival parties, AL and BNP, made their all efforts to patronize their student organizations and to use them against each other. Thus, during BNP rule in 1991-96, most of the universities were under the control of JCD. But with the dethronement of BNP in 1996, JCD was replaced by Chatra League (BCL). At present, Chatra League has taken the control of all educational institutions by outcasting their opponents. They are doing the same things as done by Chatra Dal.

Present trends in student politics : Compared to pre-liberation student politics, the nature and characteristics (বৈশিষ্ট্য) of our present day student organizations have been changed a lot.

First, at present, student politics is considered as an important basis of political power in national politics. Students are now powerful not only in their own organizations but in their parties also.

Second, now-a-days student politics is neither people oriented nor education oriented rather it is oriented toward personal interest and power. Their movements are not for the students but only to strengthen their position in the campus. They are not the students leaders rather power elites of our society.

Third, in the past, the students were to protest against oppression, repression (দমন) and injustice. They were to move for humanity against brutality. Unfortunately, such character of our student organizations have been changed. Today, most of the student-leaders are criminals, they are brutal killers. Most of the offences in our society are being committed, directly or indirectly, by so called students instead in nasty politics. The kind of our present day student politics in mercenary, rent-seeking, violence and crime loving.

Fourth, another important trend of our students politics is confrontation between rival student organizations to take control of a specific region or institution. For this, even they do not hesitate to kill their opponents. The most devilry to their activities is that they sometimes kill their own cadres only to create a troublesome situation in their respective institutions.

Fifth, all the terrorist groups of students are booked by politicians who use them to perpetuate (স্থায়ী করা) their position in and outside the party. Sometimes, the fractions in students organizations commensurate with those of political party they belong to.

Sixth, the students at large matter little to the 'leaders' who capture halls, manipulate business bids, hoard benefits and climb the socio-economic ladder— including even seats in parliament. So, various student fronts are just a reflection of the main political parties whose immediate goals have more to do with grabbing power and enjoying it while it lasts.

Controversy over banning the student politics : During AL rule (1996-2001), honourable president Justice Shahabuddin was to propose for banning students politics. Then Awami Leage government was to defend (রক্ষা করা) themselves by saying that they also agree with the president but it needs consensus and co-operation among patronizing parties. The former BNP government also declared (ঘোষণা করা) that the government would ban student politics, it is needed, to restore the academic environment of our educational institutions. Her such declaration has created a controversy over the issue. One group took their position against student politics while others, including AL were against banning it.

A. Arguments against students' taking part in politics : The arguments that are generally put against students' taking any interest in politics are as under :

1. Students are immature (অভিজ্ঞ) and it is likely that they will be easily misguided by clever agents of political parties. Even the present status of students politics in our country is enough to prove such claim.
2. Through active participation of students in politics, students are being derailed and today the educational institutions of our country have become the fighting grounds. Students are more familiar with guns than books. Thus, if we fail to make the education free from politics we would remain backward in this ever changing world.
3. Those who support the banning of student politics, they argue that student politics is the source of many socio-political crimes and disorders in the country. It has become a threat to the right development of our youth.

B. Arguments in favour of students taking part in politics : Those who support students politics, they advance the following arguments :

1. If the students are kept aloof (দূরে দূরে থাকা) from politics altogether, they will remain political babies, even when they are grown up. Then they will be more easily misled in later life on account of their ignorance and inexperience.

2. Historically our students played glorious role in national liberation, progress and development. They were the pioneers in making the nation free from autocracy (একনায়কতন্ত্র) in 1990. So, any attempt to keep students out of politics may have some reasons but in the long run it may cause great harm to the nation.
3. Sometimes, the reasons presented for banning the student politics are being questioned on the ground that—
   i. Why the efforts to ban the student politics would not be treated as an effort to conceal the failure of government in arresting and punishing the terrorists?
   ii. Will the prohibition of students politics not influence the national politics?
   iii. The prohibition of student politics means identification of student politics irresponsive and even making a non-political system.
   iv. Will it contribute to root out the terrorism from society?

Comment : In spite of above discussion, particularly arguments in favour of and against students politics, we must not be forgotten that the principal duty of a student is to mind his lessons and not to take part in public affairs. He is to acquire knowledge to train up his mind and to prepare (তৈরি করা) himself for the duties of life. And also our political parties should ensure that they will not keep any link with student organization. Otherwise, all the efforts must result in only dubiousness (সন্দিগ্ধ) and discontent. And, no political party will use them as their puppet.

Essay–06

Hartal : An Arms in the Hand of Politicians

হরতাল : রাজনীতিবিদদের একটি অস্ত্র

Introduction : Hartal is a political weapon which must be used cautiously (সতর্কভাবে) and with discretion. That is what it used to be generally in the good old days when strikes were called by industrial workers, students, political parties etc. They were infrequent, because there were other means of political action which were used with a greater degree of efficiency. The situation now is very much different. On the contrary, the party in power always try to monopolize the power which sometimes give the opposition ground for hartal. None of the parties thinks people's interests. Their only objective is power practice.

Reasons behind frequent hartal in Bangladesh : There are a number of reasons behind frequent hartal in Bangladesh. The most remarkable reasons may involve as under :

1. The most important reason for frequent hartal in Bangladesh is the virtual liquidation of other effective means of political action. The party in power always tends to use power as a means of political repression (দমন). Against government repression, other peaceful means of protest as hunger strike, procession, movement etc. are not effective. Government do not value these democratic means of protest which make the anti-government forces to take resort to hartal.
2. The narrowing down of political objectives is another important reason of frequent hartal in the country. Today, the parties and interests take resort to hartal only for achieving their narrow political ends rather than popular interests. They shamelessly utter different words in accordance with the difference in their position.
3. Another reason behind frequent strike in the country is intolerance and intransigent attitude of the parties, both in government and opposition. None of the parties have any moral or political ground rather than shouting by the name of democracy, development, rule of law and many other slogans.
4. The political unawareness and ignorance (অজ্ঞতা) of the people are also responsible for unwise hartals in the country. Due to mass unawareness, the political parties can exploit popular forces in favour of their position, irrespective of it's merits and demerits.

The Nature of hartal in Bangladesh : Hartal in Bangladesh has some distinctive characteristics which are not seen in the strikes in developed countries, even in India.

First, hartal in Bangladesh is violence, picketing in the roads and highways generally take place through violent actions, damaging properties, firing openly and bombing on the people, epecially on the police forces.

Second, processions in favour of and against the strike is common in all hartals. The opposition come out only to safeguard the people rights and interests and government protest it as the harbinger of peace. Then the people become the scapegoat (অন্যের ভুলের ফল ভোগা) of clashes between pro-hartal and anti-hartal forces. What is most devilry is that politicians consider these dead bodies as their political worth.

Third, another important characteristic of hartal in our country is that if any party or group calls strike, people usually remain at their home. Government assure the people of all kinds of securities whereas the opposition continuously threaten the people not to go out of home for their daily business.

Fourth, the government always try to prove that people have rejected the opposition call for strike and the opposition who call hartal generally thank the people for observance of the hartal. Then the people become confused about their position.

Hartal and our political parties : It is a truism that means and ends of an object are inextricably related to one another. At present in Bangladesh, the reason for the virtual liquidation of other means of political action and the overwhelming dependence on strikes must be sought in the unprecedented narrowing down of the political objectives both of the parties in power and the opposition.

As an illustration of these, the attitudes of the government and opposition regarding hartals and strikes may be mentioned. During 1991-96 period BNP was in government and at that time they were very bitterly against all strikes and hartals. They used to denounce hartal as a conspiracy against the people and as means to subvert national production, development etc. The Awami League said the same things and advanced the same arguments against strikes and hartals with certain variations. Even, present Awami League government also saying same things and advancing same anti-hartal arguments.

During BNP's terms of government the Awami League being goaded by the uncontrollable impulses for seizing power unlashed a series of hartals and strikes. But during their regime the memory of what they did as the principal opposition did not restrain their words deeds regarding the hartals and strikes. Similarly what the BNP said and did regarding hartals and strikes when in opposition are irrelevant (অসামঞ্জস্য) now for them.

Besides, hartals and strikes also provide opportunities to various factions within the ruling party to settle their accounts, and at times they kill their own party men. Thus, they kill two birds with one stone. Put the blame for the killing on the opposition's shoulder, and at the same time, get rid of rivals within the party.

What should be done to get rid of hartal : With the advent of democracy and electoral politics, popular orientation toward hartal has changed a lot. Now-a-days people usually reject hartal, but they do not support government repression against opposition. Such attitudinal change may contribute to positive development in our politics. Thus hartal is not effective in our present day. But what is unfortunate is that our politicians are not aware of popular sentiment. So, to get rid of the lash of unwise hartals, the following points deserve special attention :

1. To get rid of hartals and strikes, both the government and opposition parties should show due respect to democratic norms and values. They should value popular consent and interests.
2. Our opposition parties should not think negatively. Their politics should not be aimed at creating problems for government rather to protect the people's interests.
3. The present opposition party should not follow the same path as the government party, when in opposition. Rather they should pay due respect to parliamentary democracy. They should not prefer street to parliament. Because, in parliamentary democracy, the parliament is considered as the main ground for political debates and decisions.
4. Government also have the responsibility (দায়িত্ব) to value the views and orientations of the opposition. Otherwise they will usually be desperate against government. Police should not be used as party workers against opposition.
5. Our media should play the role of watchdog against unwise hartals as well as arbitrary acts and decisions of the government. Media should make clear the merits and demerits of hartals and strikes to people.
6. People themselves should be aware of their rights, duties and destiny. They should renounce (পরিত্যাগ) consciously the unwise hartals as well as anti-people acts of the government.

Conclusion : Strikes and hartals are now unfailingly marked by crucial violence resulting in loss of lives and other damages. Our politicians shamelessly use this crucial political weapon against each other without any regard to popular interest. But actually both the government and opposition parties should reach in consensus to get rid of hartal and strikes for the sake of popular interest and national development.

Essay-07

Civil Society in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে সুশীল সমাজ

Introduction : Now-a-days the idea of civil society is being discussed with much serious importance attached to it. It is being accepted as truth that democracy is the most suitable form of government at present. So, if democracy is to be attained in a real sense, then the conspicious and effective presence of a strong and dynamic civil society is imperative. Bangladesh is not an exception to this. But unfortunately, civil society in Bangladesh is not strong enough to protect the rights of the citizen and make the government more and more oriented to the people and democracy. However, the civil society in our society and country is taking root gradually (ক্রমান্বয়ে) with gradual movement of the nation toward democratic governance and politics from early 1990s.

Concept of Civil Society : Civil society or civic space occupies the middle ground between government and the private sector. In this domain, we are 'public' beings and share with government a sense of publicity and a regard for the general good and common purpose; but unlike a monopoly on legitimate coercion. Rather we work here voluntarily and in this sense inhabit a private realm (রাজ্য) devoted (উৎসর্গীত) to the co-operative pursuit of public goods. So, civil society is voluntary and constituted by freely associated individuals and groups, but unlike private sector, it aims at common ground and consensual modes of action. Civil society is public without being coercive, voluntary without being privatized. In other words, civil society is the domain of citizens a mediating domain between private markets and big government.

According to Larry Diamond, 'Civil society is an intermediary entity, standing between the private sphere and the state. Thus it excludes individual and family life, inward looking group activity, the profit making enterprise of individual business firms and political efforts to take control of the state.'

So, the general features of the civil society involves the following :

1. Civil Society emphasizes the public ends rather than the private.
2. Winning formal power of the state is not the objective of civil society, Rather it expects concessions, benefits, policy changes, relief, redress or accountability from the state. Those civic organizations and civic movements which want to change the nature of the state can be

considered as the part of civil society if producing public welfare instead of capturing power is the part of their activities. Thus, peaceful movements for democratic transition typically spring from civil society.

3. Civil society concentrates much more on pluralism and diversity.
4. Another feature of civil society is impartiality which means that no group in civil society seeks to represent the whole of a persons or a community's interest. Rather different groups represent different interest.

Functions of Civil Society : In the modern state and society specially in democratic one, civil society plays numerous roles, such as—

First, civil society provides the basis for the limitation of state power, hence for the control of the state by society, and hence for democratic political institutions as the most effective means of exercising that control.

Second, the mobilization of civil society can reveal the abuses prevailing in undemocratic societies and weaken the legitimacy (বৈধতা) of these regimes. In the last two decades civil society played an important role in many democratic transitions.

Third, civil society is inevitably essential for containing the power of the democratic government, protecting power abuses and violation of laws and subjecting the government to public security Basically, civil society is more essential (আবশ্যক) for consolidating and maintaining a democratic set up rather than initating it. Civil society can be crucial in creation of moderation and willingness (ইচ্ছা) to compromise and a respect for opposing viewpoints.

Fourth, living outside realm of political parties civil society can render services like articulation of interests, aggregation and representation for the sake of democracy. Civil society can create access to power for women and for racial and ethnic minorities.

Fifth, civil society by creating a sustainable and organized pressure from the grassroots level can help the development of political and social equalities and if it is possible, the quality, responsiveness and legitimacy of democracy deepened.

Sixth, civil society can play a vital role in recruiting and training of new political leadership. Civil organization and groups can create ground for democratic teaching and learning through organizing seminars, debates, publications etc.

After all, within national states, both government and private sector can be humbled a little by a growing civil society. Citizens inhabiting a vibrant civil society worry less about elections and leaders and term limits and scandals. They simultaneously free themselves from the free markets that otherwise imprison them in a commercial mentality that leaves no room for community or spirit.

Civil Society in Bangladesh : Civil society in Bangladesh is still weak. Democratic institutions are still in their formative stage. Even the civil society today is largely divided along the political lineage. This has severely affected the growth of the civil society. Ideological division among the civil society members is another characteristic of our civil society. They are divided into many ideological blocks as left and right. Such political lineage, ideological division and less commitment to democracy and development restrains the smooth functioning of civil society and hence its role in protecting the rights and liberties (স্বাধীনতা) of the citizens remained low. However, sporadic civic actions take place against the prejudicial acts of the government and the hegemonies stratum. They are not many in number but perhaps they are increasing slowly and gradually. Some civic actions are cited below which are indicative of the nature, stage and strength of the civil society in the country :

a. **Protest Against Violence :** Violence is one of the socio-political scenarios of our society. As more and more cases of violence are reported in the media, cross-sections of the people tend to act more in favor of the victims. In recent years, some incidents of violence were adequately (পর্যাপ্তভাবে) reported in the press which drew mass attention and fuelled public wrath against the criminals. Particularly Sagor-Runi Murder, Bissojit Murder, Ovijeet Murder are the cases that brought citizen groups in the street to protest against criminals.
b. **Human Rights Journalism :** The press, specially the print media has evolved as a powerful tool of the civil society. Correspondents try to report incidents of human right violation occurring in remote villages, sometimes taking risk of their life. Particular mention may be made about reports on violence against vulnerable groups including women and the minorities, corruption of a section of public servants and political leaders, misappropriation of public resources etc. Press reports are increasingly used as lobby, campaign and action of advocacy groups and human rights organizations.

c. **Environmental protection :** Concern for conservation (সংরক্ষণ) of environment of bio-diversity is a recent phenomenon. Although there are many corporate actions mainly initiated by the donors, spontaneous popular initiative has been very few. Notably among these was the campaign against proposed cutting down of trees for construction purpose at Osmani Udyan in 1999. Besides, movement against graft and pollution of Buriganga and other adjoining rivers of the capital also deserve mention.

d. **Election monitoring :** Violation of election rules and code of conduct are now increasingly (ক্রমবর্ধমানভাবে) observed both in local government and national level elections. Before 2007, the Election Commission in our country was too weak to assert its management and monitoring role in order to ensure free election. In this backdrop, monitoring of elections has become on agenda from many civic groups since the parliamentary election of 1991.

e. **Police Direction :** A strong civil society can help the state and government significantly by giving right directions to make socio-economic and political policies and decisions rightly. In Bangladesh, the think tanks are not well organized and well-equipped to provide govt. with meaningful policy directions. However, the organization like Center for Policy Dialogue, Mohila Samity etc. are playing minimun role in this regard.

f. **Development Activities :** As a development partner, civil society in Bangladesh is playing a pivotal role. More specifically speaking, NGOs, who are considered as a part of the civil society, are functional in the field of poverty alleviation, employment generation and socio-cultural development. However, some scholars disagree on the view to consider NGOs as a part of civil society.

Conclusion : The political and party affiliation of civic groups, organizations and persons has created some controversies regarding their role in the development of the nations. Besides it created division in the civil society which in turn weakened them against government and international conspirators. Some civil society members are today on running after bread and butter instead of working for the nation. Sometimes the political groups restrain the uninterrupted functioning of civil society groups through violent actions against them. However, if the civil society plays it part from a uncontroversial stand, the political forces, specially the government must take them into consideration, otherwise they would not be able to work for the people.

Essay–08

Patriotism

স্বদেশপ্রেম

[30th BCS]

Introduction : Patriotism is the noblest of all virtues (গুণ) exsisting in the human world. Patriotism means love for country. It is an indomitable sense or penchant that is totally based on selflessness and unalloyed affection for motherland and fellow-human beings. Those who possess this great virtue are called patriots. They are, needless to say, the true human beings who believe in altrusm and humanism. They are in the possession of a great heart. A patriot is a completely exceptional figure. Patriots never think about the self interest and material gains and they try to uphold public interest. As they are the true warriors of our society. They always work for their motherland and compatriots without expecting anything in return. Patriotism requires some virtues such as lion heartedness, determination, vigour, vitality and above all a true feeling for country and humanity. It is a virtue that is never taught at any training centre. This feeling is inborn and divine. So, it is aptly remarked that.

"Mother and motherland are superior to Heaven."

Patriotism and the History of Bangladesh : The history of Bangladesh is the glaring (চোখ ধাধানো) example of patriotism. Our country was colonized by Pakistani occupation force. We had to undergo sufferings and exploitation owing to their misrule. They engaged themselves in rooting out the exsistence of Bangalees . That's why they exploited us in every respect and left us bankrupt. But the patriots of our country were not to be dominated. They took arms in their hands and fought bravely to save mother and motherland. They besmeared (লেপন করা) the streets of our motherland 'Sonar Bangla' with their blood. The Pakistanis could destroy our lives and property but could not destroy the immortal sense of patriotism in our freedom fighters. This divine sense of patriotism ignited them to sacrifice their lives for the sake of country. The sanguinary war of liberation, which snatched away the blood red sun of our liberation, exemplifies patriotism in the fullest sense. Our freedom fighters are the real partriots and are still alive in our hearts. They have gone down in history as 'heroes'.

On the other hand, some of our own people conspired against us and collaborated with our enemies are remembered with utmost hatred. They are called Razakars, completely different from the patriots.

Patriotism and World Religions : Patriotism and patriots are held in high esteem in the main religions of the world. According to Islam, love for country (patriotism) and humanity is a highly valued quality. A pariot who lays down his life for country will be rewarded by Allah and he will certainly go to paradise. Everyone should come forward to defending his/her motherland when she is dishonoured and overtaken by other countries. In the same way, other religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity also encourage patriotism and advise to be everready to work for motherland. In Hindu upanishads, there are many episodes in which patriots are highly honoured. These religious episodes contain or propagate the moral that it is the duty of everyone to work for country and remain ready to sacrifice in time of danger.

Patriotism and Literature : Patriotism occupies a very important place in literature. Poets, novelists and writers are patriots in the sense that they talks about their love and genuine feeling for motherland in their literary works. They raise their voice against racialism, colonialism and imperialism through their writings. They adore their motherland and mother-tongue in their respective literary works. These writings ignite/kindle a sense of patriotism in others. In 1971, poets inspired our freedom fighters through their songs and poems. We were lucky enough to have Kazi Nazrul Islam, our national poet, who raised his fiery voice against all sorts of oppressions and guided our sons to supreme sacrifice (উৎসর্গ) for motherland and mother-tongue. His famous poem 'Bidrohi' expresses his heart-wrenching love for motherland and his dream and vision of exploitation-free (শোষণ মুক্ত) society where people will be free from the heartless lash of colonialism. The poem 'Bidrohi' is powerful enough to evoke a sense of sacrifice in order to build up a new society.

We cannot but mention Rabindranath Tagore, Sufia Kamal, Sawkat Osman, Shamsur Rahman, Johir Rayhan, Munir Chowdhury, Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury, Zahanara Imam, and many others, who have expressed an unmixed feeling of love for motherland and mother-tongue. We become really enchanted by the natural expression of Rabindranath, when he chants :

"My Bengal of gold, I love you

Forever your sky, your air set my heart in tune.
As if it were a flute.
In spring, oh mother mine,
the fragrance from your mango-groves makes me wild with joy
Ah, what a thrill!

Sufia Kamal, one of the most prominent poets of Bengali literature, also expresses her genuine feeling of affection for motherland in her poetry. In her poem 'Jonmesi Ai Deshe', She loves her country so much that she desires to die in the comfortable lap of motherland. She says,

Oh mother!
"I have been born in your lap,
And desiring to die here too.
[Jonmesi mago Tumar Kolete Mori Zeno ai Deshe.]

In English literature, Wordsworth, poet of nature, 'wanders lonely as a cloud over the hills and vales' and enjoys natural beauty of her motherland. Thus in his poetry, he expresses his love for country.

Patriotism of Great Personalities : Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Ziaur Rahman, Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and many others, have had a niche in the temple of fame by virtue of their patriotism. They have become great because of their sacrifice for the sake of country. These leaders received imprisonment gladly but they never submitted or bowed down their heads to injustice and oppression. They fought to last drop of blood for the welfare of country and fellowmen (শোষণ). For instance, Nelson Mandela, though he had to pass his youthful days in the dark cell, has never stopped his fight/struggle against racism. He is a great leader who has set an example of the patriotism before the entire world.

Conclusion : Motherland is compared to mother. As a mother brings her children with care, a country, in the same way, helps a human being to grow up by providing him/her with her bounteous gifts : air, water, light etc. So, both mother and motherland are equally adorable. It is our bounden duty to work for our motherland so that she can stand upright in honour among the nations of world. Moreover, we should always have resolution to make supreme sacrifice to defend her from the attack of enemies. Our sacrifice is the only way by which we can express our gratitude to our mother and motherland.

Essay-09

Spirit of 1971

১৯৭১ এর চেতনা

Introduction : The real spirit of our independence has taught us the lesson to always uphold the truth and follow the rightful path. To fight against injustice and remain ever ready to make any sacrifice for establishing one's rightful claim is also the lesson of the spirit of independence. Of all the feelings that people have, the most beautiful thing, is surely love. And of all the things that one is capable of loving the world, the most intense love has to be for one's own country, one's motherland. There is nobody as unfortunate as the person who has never felt love for his motherland. We are very lucky that the war we fought for independence of our motherland has a history of supreme sacrifice, unbelievable bravery and valor and great achievement. When people hear about this history they not only feel deep love and compassion, but they are also filled with pride at the thought of what this country's people have achieved.

Background : The British have ruled this region for approximately two hundred years. Thousands of people have been killed imprisoned and exiled in their attempts to be free. At last in August 1947, the partition of British India gave rise to two new states, the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan. The Dominion of Pakistan comprised two geographically and culturally separate areas to the east and the west of India. The western zone was popularly termed West Pakistan and the eastern zone (modern day Bangladesh) was initially termed East Bengal and later, East Pakistan.

Language Movement : Pakistan was born in 1947 and in 1948 Pakistan's founder Muhammad Ali Jinnah came to Dhaka and announced that 'Urdu would be Pakistan's national language'. The people of East Pakistan immediately started to protest. The movement intensified and reached its peak on the 21st of February 1952. Rafiq, Salam, Barkat, Jabbar and many others were shot and killed by the police. But even that could not stop the movement and in 1956 Pakistan's rulers were forced to recognize Bangla as a national language. 21st February is now a special date not only for Bangladesh, but for the whole world as International Mother Language Day.

Six Points : In 1966, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman the spirited leader of the Awami League announced his six point demand for autonomy. This was an extraordinary document demanding freedom from economic exploitation, deprivation and oppression. As soon as this was announced, almost all of Awami League's important leaders were arrested and put in jail. Also, to teach him a lesson Bangabandhu was accused of treason under a case called 'the Agartala Conspiracy.'

The East Pakistanis refused to accept and protests sprang up all over the country. Imprisonment, torture, gunfire from the police and East Pakistan Rifles (EPR) nothing could stop them. Students led these movements. They had an eleven point demand. Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani had not been imprisoned and he came forward also. The bright young teenager Motiur died in this movement in 1969, as did Dhaka University students Asad after whom Ayub Gate was then renamed Asad Gate. The Pakistan army was finally forced to free Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the other leaders. Also, the mighty president Ayub Khan handed over power to the Pakistan's army chief General Yahya Khan.

Political Differences : Although East Pakistan accounted for a slight majority of the country's population, political power remained in the hands of West Pakistanis. Since a straightforward system of representation based on population would have concentrated political power in East Pakistan, the West Pakistani establishment came up with the "One Unit" scheme, where all of West Pakistan was considered one province. This was solely to counterbalance the East wing's votes.

After the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's first prime minister, in 1951, political power began to devolve to the President of Pakistan, and eventually, the military. The nominal elected chief executive, the Prime Minister, was frequently sacked by the establishment, acting through the President.

The East Pakistanis observed that the West Pakistani establishment would swiftly depose any East Pakistanis elected Prime Minister of Pakistan, such as Khawaja Nazimuddin, Muhammad Ali Bogra, or Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy. Their suspicions were further influenced by the military dictatorships of Ayub Khan (27 October 1958–25 March 1969) and Yahya Khan (25 March 1969–20 December 1971), both West Pakistanis. The

situation reached a climax in 1970, when the Awami League, the largest East Pakistani political party, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, won a landslide victory in the national elections. The party won 167 of the 169 seats allotted to East Pakistan, and thus a majority of the 313 seats in the National Assembly. This gave the Awami League the constitutional right to form a government. However, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the leader of the Pakistan Peoples Party, refused to allow Rahman to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

March Turmoil : When the postponement of the Assemble was announced on the radio, instantaneously the people erupted in protest : Dhaka Stadium became a battlefield, schools, offices, stores everything were shut down immediately. Thousands of people took the streets; Dhaka became a city of processions. The people began to chant slogans for independence 'Joy Bangla', 'Bir Bangali Ostro Dhoro, Bangladesh Swadhin Koro'.

On the 2nd of March at the Dhaka University's historical Banyan tree, the flag with Bangladesh's map was hoisted. On the 3rd of March at the Paltan Maidan, the Students League meeting decided that Rabindranath Tagore's "Amar Sonar Bangla" would be Bangladesh's national anthem.

On the 7th of March, Bangabandhu went to today's Suhrawardy Uddayan to deliver a speech. By then all of East Pakistan was following his rule. Tens of thousands of people came to hear his speech. Suhrawardy Uddayan was literally a sea of people. Bangabandhu announced in this famous speech, "This time the fight is our fight for liberation. This time the fight is fight for independence." There have been few speeches of this type in the history of the world. The speech brought together all the people and gave them the courage they needed to sacrifice their lives for the independence of their motherland.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman urged his people to turn every house into a fort of resistance.

Operation Searchlight : On the 25th of March, he gave the order for one of the cruelest genocide's in the history of Mankind. The genocide had been planned for a long time and the blueprints were called Operation Searchlight. The main objective of Operation Searchlight was to arrest Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. A commando team of the Pakistan Army went to his house and arrested him.

Declaration of Independence : After committing one of the world's most terrible genocide's in Dhaka, the armed forces and EPR in Chittagong rebelled

and took control of a large part of the city. On the 27th of March, from Chittagong's Kalurghat radio station, Major Ziaur Rahman read the declaration of independence on behalf of Bangabandhu Skeikh Mujibur Rahman.

Liberation War : The Liberation War took place in two phases. The first phase was the war of resistance, which began just after the Operation Searchlight was unleashed on the deadly night of 25 March 1971. The moment the marauding Pakistani army waged the crack-down on the sleeping people at dead of night, some of our armed forces started fighting back almost instantaneously. This war of resistance continued until the Mujibnagar Government was formed on 17 April 1971.

The whole country was divided into eleven sectors under the command of eleven highly efficient army officers. Apart from that, many civil commanders formed different guerrilla forces to fight the enemies.

All classes of people of East Bengal took part in the liberation war to save Bangladesh from the continuous oppression of Pakistani army rulers. As many as three million people were killed and two hundred thousand women were raped and molested. Numberless houses, buildings, mills, factories, bridges, culverts, roads, highways and railways were destroyed. Finally victory was achieved on 16 December 1971, which is celebrated as the Victory Day.

Spirit of Liberation War : Economic exploitation and political control of the then Pakistan government inspired and united the entire nation to achieve not only the right to speak in the mother tongue but also to establish equal rights in all spheres and aspects of national life. The 21 points of the Jukta Front and the 6 point demand of the Awami League were the organized processes of those demands.

The demand for provincial autonomy was most forcefully expressed through 6 point of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the 11 point programme of the students and the whole country became united under the banner of the Awami League. The over whelming victory of the Awami League in the election of 1970 was the direct effect of the inspiration of nationalism.

The spirit of nationalism and the determination to achieve independence inspired the whole nation to the supreme sacrifice.

The spirit of independence is basically one of the major milestones of our national, political and social life. Everything is possible through united spirit of independence.

Law, Administration and Constitution
আইন, প্রশাসন ও সংবিধান

Essay–10

Good Governance in Bangladesh : Critical Issues and Concerns

বাংলাদেশে সুশাসন : সমালোচনা ও সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়াবলী

[31st; 29th BCS]

Introduction : Good governance has become a hot subject in developing countries. Day by day, the intellectuals (বুদ্ধিজীবী), bureaucrats and civil society members are accepting the spirit of the concept and conceptualizing it in their own experience and environment. In Bangladesh, all the internal and external actors of politics, administration (প্রশাসন) and development are emphasizing on the need for good governance. Today, it is not only an academic issue rather it is being discussed in aid forum and executive meetings and discussions. But actual picture of governance in our country does not prove to be good and satisfactory.

Concept : In general , good governance means an ideal governing system that is inevitable for political, economic, social and cultural development of a country. Ideal governing system means the ideal orientation of a state that works best to achieve self-reliance, sustainable development and social justice and the ideal functioning of government that operates most effectively.

Elements of good governance : The elements of good governance tend to vary from country to country. However, there are some common elements which are necessary for establishing good governance in a country. These may be enunciated as under :

- Political accountability which comes mostly through credible electoral processes.
- Freedom of association and participation that ensure greater roles of civil society and greater involvement of beneficiaries in development planing and implementation process.
- A sound judicial system which is independent and maintains equity for all before law.
- Bureaucratic accountablility and transparency (স্বচ্ছতা) that make public offcials answerable in the management of public funds.
- Freedom of and access to information related to government activities.
- Capacity building of the public including adminstrative reform.

Besides the above ingredients, the broader concept of good governance includes rule of law, democratization, combating (কমানো) corruption, probity and human rights as elements of good governance.

Good governance in Bangladesh : At present, good governance in Bangladesh is far from the actual consonance of the term. There are several factors and issues that are constraining the very process of good governance. The major factors are—

a. **Corruption :** Corruption is a big obstacle in the way of good governance in Bangladesh. It promotes the interests of a few corrupt people and they do slow and down the investment and growth. It prevents a fair distribution of national wealth and broadens the gap between the rich and the poor.

b. **Inefficiency of Bureaucracy :** The burearacy of Bangladesh is not efficient in management and administration. The capacity of policy implementation of our bureaucray is very poor. Bureacucrats are not accountable and transparent to the people. Even, there is no effective mechanism to make them accountable and transparent.

c. **Political interference in administration :** In our country, administration is always to work under the influence of party in power. Sometimes, political influence breeds factionalism in the administration which in turn results in demoralization, utter negligence (অবহেলা) of work and often serious tension among the bureaucrats.

d. **Nepotism :** Nepotism is another curse of our politics and administration. The rules in our country pursue nepotism. They give privilege and undue advantage to their family members, kiths and kins on public resourecs. So the mass people remain deprived and marginalized and this process is continuing with regime after regime.

e. **Improper and non-observance of the rule of law :** The mass people in Bangladesh believe that rule of law is just not in existence in the country. They do not rely on government in terms of application of rule of law. It is said that laws are there but these are applied only in favour of privileged (বিশেষ সুবিধা প্রাপ্ত) people or class. As a result, justice suffers and is denied to the common people.

f. **Improper use of resources :** The fund flow in Bangladesh is not smooth to the local government, especially the Union Parishad. Besides, this fund is not utilized properly and very often diverted to other purposes. So, the ordinary people cannot get the benefits and this obviously affects the efforts, if any, of ensuring good governance.

Measures for ensuring good governance : Good governance, as a complex process, needs to be addressed seriously. For this, comprehensive and effective programs should be undertaken such as—

1. **Effective and accountable administration :** In order to make administration more effective, an essential prerequisite (পূর্বশর্ত) would be to right-size the government. For this, following steps should be taken :
   i) Certain institutions need to be streamlined and others, which have become redundant, should be abolished. There is also a need for certain institutions to be reviewed in light of the changing economic conditions, nationally and globally.
   ii) Functions of certain government agencies should be delegated to the private sector.
   iii) New laws to be enacted and implemented in order to rationalise the existing employment rules within the public sector.
2. **Combating corruption :** Ensuring good governance requires combating corruption. For this, government should be accountable and transparent to the citizens. For this, institutions like Anti-Corruption Commission, Ombudsman, Human Rights Commission, Bangladesh Public Service Commission etc. should be reformed and reorganized. So,
   i) Anti-Corruption Commission should be free from executive influence in order to ensure progress in the right direction.
   ii) The office of the Ombudsman (ন্যায়পাল) must be established within a short time. The existing 1980 legislation needs to be amended.
   iii) It is of paramount importance that an independent Human Rights Commission would be formed.
3. **Ensuring the rule of law :** The rule of law is a precondition for good governance. In this regard, highest priority should be given to the reform of police administration. For this, the following needs to be done :
   i) Efficient police force could be established through proper training. For good governance, such training program has to embody issues as human rights, citizens rights and women's rights.
   ii) Greater police-citizen interaction and checking of corruption within the police should be developed.
   iii) Community policing could be stronger in Bangladesh.

4. **Local government reform :** It is necessary to carry out structural reformation of local government framework and its processes. So,
   i) Local government functions need to be clearly specified. Related to this is the issue of decentralization (বিকেন্দ্রীকরণ) of power.
   ii) Steps should be taken to ensure the accountability of government officials vis-a-vis the elected representatives.
   iii) The government has to take decision to increase the revenue collection power of the local government. Furthermore, new sources of income need to be identified at the local govt. level and they should be given legal power to levy taxes.
5. **Participation of women at different levels of administration :** There is a considerable consensus that women's representation through allocated seats is being demanded and following proposals need to be considered :
   - Increase in the number of seats for women;
   - Direct election of women representatives to the allocated seats;
   - 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the total seats to be allocated by political parties by law for women candidates at general elections.

Conclusion : Sincere efforts in implementing the above mentioned programme can reinforce accountability, transparency and management functions of the government and administration. Although a lot of measures need to be taken for ensuring good governance but utmost importance needs to be given to make the administration free from corruption, ensure peoples particiption in politics and administration and after all, establish efficient and effective policy system.

Essay–11

Local Self Government in Bangladesh : Problems and Issues

বাংলাদেশের স্থানীয় স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সরকার : সমস্যা ও আনুষঙ্গিক বিষয়াবলী

Introduction : The local self-government has a long history of its existence in this subcontinent. But unfortunately, far from being a partner in the process of development and administration, rural local self-government developed as adjuncts to central government. They were never tried to grow as autonomous (স্বায়ত্তশাষিত) institutions coupled with adequate rescuers and power. The local government institutions today have become the breeding ground of corruption and terrorism. Political factionalism and favoritism is prevalent at all the levels of local government in the country.

Rural local self-government bodies in Bangladesh : Under newly introduced system of local self-government, there are three of rural local self-government in Bangladesh as—

1. Union Parishad (UP)
2. Upazilla Parishad
3. Zilla Parishad

Problems of rural local self-government in Bangladesh : The effectivity and acceptability (গ্রহণযোগ্যতা) of local self-government institutions in Bangladesh is at the lowest point, and they are riddled with numerous problems. The major problems and deficiencies of local government involve the following :

1. **Colonial administrative pattern :** The colonial pattern of administration, characterized (বৈশিষ্ট্যমণ্ডিত) by elitistic and alienated nature, is prevalent till today. Administrative officials working at different level are mainly bureaucratic in orientation and alienated from the people.
2. **Weak socio-economic basement :** The most serious obstacles in the way of the development of local government remain the weakness of its socioeconomic base. The non-egalitarian economic structure tends to control the local bodies by propertied class. They often tend to suit their class interest and purposes. Such economic structure and value system seems to paralyze the very structure and organization of local self-govt.
3. **Factionalism :** Factional attitude of the people is mainly responsible for rural disorder and conflicts. During local government elections, appeals are made to factional loyalties and not to the merits of the issue. The losers are hesitant to co-operate with the winner with good grace. Such kind of factional attitude and orientation often make the very functioning of elected council impossible.
4. **Vague (অস্পষ্ট) area delimitation :** Problems regarding area delimitation of local government units are very acute. Due to vagueness in the delimitation of area, these units can not work and run properly and create problems in the election, implementation of development programs etc.
5. **Inadequate power of the representatives :** Rural local councils in Bangladesh are not well designed to be run by people and thereby to serve them. These bodies are merely the local agents of government mainly assisting in day to day business of government. These bodies are not purely representative in nature. They have no adequate power and autonomous status to work independently.

6. **Politico-administrative contradictions (বৈপরীত্য) :** The contradictions between political wing and administrative wing of the local government unit often disrupt their very functioning. The officials argue that as the political leaders lack technical expertise required for developmental works, they should work under the supervision and control of bureaucratic official. On the other hand, local leaders claim that they are in a better position to understand local problems and find out solutions. Neither officials nor local leaders mind co-operation with each other.
7. **Narrow political use of local bodies :** Beginning from Pakistan period, an unhealthy trend of using local bodies for the narrow political ends has been noticed. All the successive governments were to reshape and reorganize the local self-government in order to get back from these bodies and perpetuate their power.
8. **Financial problem :** The financial position of rural local councils has never been self-sustaining. Inspite of providing them the power to levy and raise local taxes, they have never been able to raise sufficient funds. Thus they are always in financial crisis in meeting their recurring expenditure. Even the government allocations are also irregular which cause anxiety and irritation and damages thereby the local initiatives.
9. **Domination by the government :** The central government officials control the local government in many ways. The organization, budgeting, election and formation etc. are dominated by the central government authorities at different levels. The officials employed at local government institutions are recruited and controlled by the national government. Thus, they can easily overcome the elected representatives.
10. **Lack of trained personnel :** All the units of local government lack trained, technically expert personnel. Even the training facilities for them are not adequate enough. The NILG lacks adequate (পর্যাপ্ত) financial support, specialized trainers and physical facilities. Besides, the representatives in local government councils do not think it necessary to be trained.

Suggested measures : The local government as a means of democratization and development should be more effective and action oriented. The effectiveness of these institutions mostly depends on their organizational structure, resource endowment and leadership skills. For this reason, the following measures are considered to be important :

1. **Regular and fair election :** The effectiveness and functionality of local government units require elected, commited and action oriented popular representatives. For this, government must ensure the holding of regular and fair election of local govt. bodies. Because, without proper popular representation, popular interests would not be protected.
2. **Authority commensurate with responsibility :** As a matter of fact, the authority and responsibility of local self-government bodies should go hand in hand. Control of local bodies by central governemnt fucntionaries should be limited, their day to day working must be free from official direction and they must have the power to initiate any development project without any complexity (কাঠিন্য) of central recommendation.
3. **Establishment of statutory board :** A statutory board may be established as specific control mechanism for local government. This commission may be consist of MPs, the judges, local government experts, retired civil servants, lawyers etc. The board would employ a number of officers to inspect, monitor and evaluate local government bodies and give their recommendation to the board. However, the board alone would be empowered to take the final decision.
4. **People's participation :** The local people should be involved in the decision making process and share resonsibilities. They should not be viewed as being the beneficiary merely for the program of building rural infrastructure but as the change agent. The villagers should be called upon to utilize the opportunities available and responsible for building their future.
5. **Income generating projects for self-finance :** The local government bodies seem to allow to spend a part of the grant received for starting an income generating project. Additionally, the local bodies should be encouraged to borrow funds from the existing financial institutions.
6. **Proper decentralization :** Decentralization of powers and functions to local government bodies should not be in paper rather specific policies and directions should be triggered for actual decentralization (বিকেন্দ্রীকরণ)/ devolution. For this, the functions, powers, allocations and responsibilities of local government bodies should be spelt out.
7. **Delimitation of areas :** For the reasons of welfare administration, representation and responsiveness, the present size of population of a district seems to be unmanageable. But increasing the number of districts is expensive. However, some districts are very large which must be reorganized and a part of these districts may be included with lower one.
8. **Training :** Training program for local govt. functionaries should be strengthened (শক্তিশালী). The training should include both the officials and political representatives in the same batch. BARD Comilla and RDA Bogra should be involved in training up local government functionaries on a regional basis.
9. **Formation of Grameen Court :** For speedy, easy, inexpensive, substantial and effective justice to the common people, Grameen Court may be established. Judegs should be recruited for speedy judgement and ensuring peace and harmony in rural areas.

Conclusion : The above discussion reveals that the existing local government bodies are not able to ensure the welfare of village community in the country. Although numerous recommendations and suggestions have been made by specialists and some measures have also been taken, the end result is not satisfactory. Development role of local government is not only marginal but zero. So, without making these bodies viable, development of rural areas is impossible.

Essay–12

Rule of Law in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে আইনের শাসন

Introduction : Laws are made for the welfare of the people to bring a balance in society and to create a harmony among the conflicting forces in society. One of the prime objectives of making laws is to maintain law and order in society, a peaceful environment for the progress of the people. Thus, the basic concept of the rule of law and its acceptance is considered to be a standard sign of civilization in the modern context. In the sense that rule of law implies equality before law, there is no rule of law in Bangladesh today. Law in Bangladesh follows a course of selective and discretionary (পরিণাম দর্শিতা) application. Institutions and procedures required for ensuring rule of law also are not effective in the country.

Concept of the rule of law : In simple term, rule of law implies that every citizen is subject to law and no one is above the law and hence accountable under the law. It implies the supremacy of law and the recognitions that the

law to be law, can not be capricious. The concept of the supremacy of law has been perceived by AV Dicey as a cluster of three distinct conceptions :

1. Absence of arbitrary power which is to oppose the influence of arbitrary power. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness and exercise of wide discretionary authority on the part of government.
2. Equality before law or the equal subjection of all classes of people to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts.
3. Legal protection for individual rights. All the authority must be derived from law and as such be limited by law.

Besides, the spirit of rule of law requires the law to be reasonable and not arbitrary in both substantive and procedural aspects.

Rule of law and the Constitution of Bangladesh : The rule of law is a basic feature of the constitution of Bangladesh. Articles 27 and 31 aim to ensure that the state actions are justified with reference to law. Article 31 contains two parts : 1. The citizen and the residents of Bangladesh have the inalienable right to be treated in accordance with law and 2. No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any citizen or any one for the time being in Bangladesh shall be taken except in accordance with law. The essential feature of Article 31 is embedded in the fact that this Article does not merely afford protection to the individuals against arbitrary executive actions but the rule of law and the due process have been recognized as a fundamental right. It also imposes a limitation on the power of parliament in the enactment of law.

Besides, the fundamental rights of the people are contained in article 26 to article 44. 'No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty save in accordance with law' has been solemnly declared by our constitution. But facts on the ground tell a different story altogether.

Rule of Law in our Country : Laws, rules and procedures framed under them exist to cover every walk of our national life, though there may be parities in number and shortcomings in scope. Our constitution contains plethora of laws while institutions like courts, ministries and departments have been set up to dispense justice and decisions in accordance with the same. However, the present state of the rule of law reveals the riddle of having a body of law and at the same time not having it. It is like a person who is brain dead. Some aspects of the rule of law in our society and policy should be mentioned as under :

First, access to law as well as equality before it, is reserved for only those who are privileged. For the rest of the population, more or less the Hobbsian

law of nature prevails. They are the helpless victims of an unjust society that sets great story by privileges.

Second, all governments in this country since the fall of Ershad have claimed that there is independence of the judiciary. The claim is only partially true, while the higher courts enjoy a certain measure of independence, the lower courts are under the direct control of the law ministry. The judges look up to the Ministry for everything, in fact they are obliged to. The principle of separation of judiciary from executive is being violated in two ways—

1. Magistrates are performing dual function of both executive and judiciary which is not desirable in the interest of justice.
2. The service of district and session judges, their transfer, promotion etc. are controlled not by the supreme court but by the law ministry.

Third, the government of Bangladesh continued to use the Special Power Act (SPA) and section 54 of the criminal code which allow for arbitrary arrest and preventive detention, to harass political opponents and other citizens by detaining them without formal charges.

Fourth, the very principle that law should take its own course requires that in investigation, preparation and submission of the charge sheet, the investigating agency should be free from encumbrances, influences and threats of all kinds. Unfortunately, that situation does not obtain in today's Bangladesh. In recent years, a large number of political killings have taken place. The national dailies have carried the stories of all the gruesome murders and the whole nation has been outraged. What is however deplorable is that in most of these highly publicised cases, the culprits have not been brought to justice. The reason is not far to seek. It is the interference by high-ups in the political ladder.

Fifth, another aspect of rule of law relates to the limits of law making power of the parliament itself. Our constitution quite rightly declares the people as the repository of all power and they use it through their elected representatives. However, the question arises whether the parliament can make laws curbing the democratic rights of the people which are generally considered as unreasonable. The special power Act of 1974, the public safety act passed by AL Government of that time etc. which are used to put political opponents behind the bars, deserve special mention. So, the question arises can such pieces of legislation promote rule of law? Obviously, not.

Sixth, rule of law postulates (পূর্বশর্ত) intelligence without passion and reason free from desire in any decision regarding matters concerned with governance. In our society, the principle is being ignored on many grounds as quotas for political activists by the name of honour to freedom fighters, special provision for individual security etc.

Seventh, police is no doubt a very powerful institution for the endorsement of the rule of law. But in Bangladesh, the police have never been friendly with the public. The police serve the government and enjoy, in exchange, the freedom to act arbitrarily and in the material interests of their own members.

Eighth, another disgusting (বিরক্তিকর) aspect of our judicial system is that there is the charge of corruption against our judiciary. Moreover, justice is often than not, a costly commodity in our country. The poor people could not reach before the judges only because of inability to meet the charges required for going through the complicated process of litigation. Thus, they prefer injustice to fatigue.

Conclusion : Prospects for establishing society purely based on the democratic principle of the rule of law is not totally absent from the polity. We have a constitutional government elected through a free and fair election. But what is needed for the very cause of the principle of democratic rule of law is—

- To strengthen the judiciary immediately;
- To appoint an ombudsman immediately for the sake of transparency and democratic accountability;
- To make the parliament effective and to let the law making body do its due business in co-operation with each other—government and opposition.
- To reform the law enforcing agencies and police force to get rid them out of corruption and to free them from political influence so that they could truly maintain the rule of law.
- To forge (জালিয়াতি করা) national unity and politics of consensus built around the basic values of the constitution, namely democracy, respect for general human rights, tolerance, communal harmony etc.

After all, government must be commited to ensure the security of life and property of the people, protection of individual rights and the dissension of justice on the basis of the equality and fairness. On the other extreme, the opposition, civil society and social groups and organizations also have the moral obligations to help and co-operate with the government in this juncture.

Essay–13

The Role of Bureaucrats in Developing Countries

উন্নয়নশীল দেশসমূহে আমলাদের ভূমিকা

Introduction : In the modern state, bureaucrats are playing a significant role with the expansion of the government's duty and responsibility. The duty of bureaucrats are increasing day by day in developing countries like Bangladesh. As modern states are welfare states, so they are to complete a great number of works. And for this the government is to depend upon the bureaucrats. Both in developed and developing country bureaucrats play a very important role.

Definition of Bureaucracy : Literally bureaucracy means desk government. But its practical definition is so broad. According to Professor Finer, 'The civil is a professional body of officials, permanent, paid and skilled. Its numbers are a measure of the activities of the state and an indication of its nature.'

According to Professor Ogg, 'The body of civil servents are an expert, professional, non-political permanent and subordinate staff.'

The father of bureaucracy Max Weber pointed out— 'Bureaucracy is the clearcut division of individual activities with regarded as duties interent in the office.' He added that, 'The bureaucracy is a system of administration characterised by expertness, impartiality and the absence of humanity.'

Characteristics of Bureaucrats :

- Bureaucrats are bound to abide by (মেনে চলা) the command from the top level.
- They are governed by a principle of hierarchy.
- Their duties and responsibilities are fixed and thereby they have to work.
- All servants are appointed according to their qualifications in terms of examinations and viva-voce.
- They take the job professionally.
- Their promotion depends on merit and seniority.
- The duties of government servants are essentially easy and routined.
- They are capable of attaining the highest degree of efficiency.
- They emphasize on red tape, some absurd laws and their trend of work.

The Role of Bureaucrats : The roles that bureaucrats play are given below—

Determining Policy : In our country, like other developing country, bureaucrats particularize the policy of government and minister only sign. Government policies are complex. So for this work artistic skilled is a must, bureaucrats are those who have this skill.

Framing Legislation : In Bangladesh to enact any law, bureaucrats play a very important role. Important bills that are presented in the parliament are prepared by the bureaucrats. They justify ins and outs of the bill and then it's presented in the parliament.

Impact on the Legislature : They supply necessary information regarding different govt. departments and organizations. Sometimes they influence the conference committee according their own interest.

Advisers to Political Rulers : The political leaders are elected by the people. They do not have the vast knowledge about the complex affairs of the state. But it is a matter of sorrow that the duties for making policy are vested upon them. Hence the bureaucrats give necessary advice. Prof. Finer point out, ' In the modern states, the higher ranks of executive ... advice the policy makers.'

Mediation Among Different Groups : Bureaucrats are many and multifaceted groups in a country. They try to get there out most privilege and interest making pressure on the government. In this situation, the bureaucrats work as a mediator and solve the problem through proper negotiations and help to maintain sustainable situation in the state.'

Implementing Legislation and Policies : Bureaucrats not only draw up laws and principles but also substain them. Indeed the bureaucracy is more influential in this regard. They can repeal and enact any law according to their necessity.

Keeping Contract Between the Public and Government : In Bangladesh, bureaucrats play the role of liaison (যোগাযোগ) between the government and the public. They inform the people of the government activities and people inform them of their problems and want solutions. Bureaucrats surely play a vital role in information communication. They send important information from one department to another to sustain a close relationship. The government directly depends on them for information and hence on the basis of the information, the government takes decision. Actually they maintain a network of information throughout the country. As a result, the government does not have to face any problem to decide anything within the state.

In Terms of the Betterments of the State and the Administration : The excellence of the administration of any country depends on bureaucracy. In this affair, the US philosopher John Dewey said– 'A final important function of bureaucracies is that of their own internal management.

Development Works : Success of various developing activities largely depends upon the bureaucrats. They devote in nation building works and plans and metarialize them timely.

Implementation of Social Change : Bureaucrats play role in social change. They help the government to understand the changing social demands and find out the way to fulfil them.

Non-political Role : Bureaucrats play non-political role in their service life. But it is a matter of regret that bureaucrats in Banglasdesh, to a large extent are derailed (পথভ্রষ্ট), very often they are found in liaison with ruling political party. Sometimes ruling party oppresses the bureaucrats who do not submit themself to the leaders and ministers. We have witnessed such quarrel between ministers and bureaucrats.

The Role and Functions of Bureaucrat in Developing Countries : In the age of globalization the role and functions of bureaucrats are so much important in developing countries. In modern liberal democratic systm bureaucracy is an unseparable part of the government. In the welfare state, the government always tries to fulfil the various demands of people. The increasing of governmental role and functions increases the responsibility and liability of a bureaucrat. So, In developing country the role and functions of government highly depends on bureaucrat.

According to Prof. Finer– 'The functions of the civil servant in the modern state is not merely on improvement of government; without it, indeed government itself would be impossible. The bureaucrat performs in favoure of the state ins and outs of important task.'

Conclusion : In fine we can say that the role of bureaucrats can not be ignored in Bangladesh, a developing country. For this reason, the bureaucrats must be honest, responsible, controlled and corruption free, because the selfish or corrupted persons vested with authority are as dangerous as the sharp weapons in the hands of a child. Hence the bureaucrats have a key duty to maintain a congenial relationship between the government and them for the larger interest. So, if they can avoid corruption, nepotism and work with patriotism and impartial political attitude, Bangladesh with improve faster.

Essay–14

The Trial of War–criminals in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে যুদ্ধপরাধীদের বিচার

Introduction : War-crime is an abominable (ঘৃণ্য) crime against humanity (মানবতা). It is a really sensitive issue in the perspective of Bangladesh, because peace-loving people of our country fell victim to a predetermined homicide by the Pakistani occupation forces during the liberation war. Unfortunately and unexpectedly those beasts were assisted by some black sheeps of this land. They hurled themselves upon their own brothers and sisters, helpless people of our country. The Pakistani army with the help of some of our own people, created a reign of terror across East Pakistan. They unleashed their homicidal tendencies and made havoc (ব্যাপক ধ্বংস) of everything : people, houses, schools, colleges, villages, towns, mosques and temples. Nothing or none got rid of their barbaric destruction. The roads of our country were cluttered with the dead bodies of our mass and vultures and hawks feasted on them. Millions of people (30 lac) lost their lives. About 2 lac women lost their chastity. Moreover millions of people were ousted and took shelter in the neighboring country, India. That these Pakistani beasts were aided by our own people called Razakars was the painful part of our history. They are criminals who were involved in hateful and blood curdling massacre of humanity.

After a nine-month-long war of liberation, a new state named Bangladesh emerged in the world map. We have passed 41 years since our liberation but the war criminals have not yet been punished. The issue has recently come into limelight as the present grand-alliance government has taken initiatives to bring war criminals to trial.

What is war crime? : The violation or breach (ভঙ্গ করা) of war laws by any nation, state or person is called warcrime. According to a book titled 'The Black Book of Communism : Crime, Terror and Repression, war crime means the activities such as :

– Violation of war–laws.

– Establishment of slave–camp.

– Indiscriminate torture and killing.

– Holocaust– terrible havoc of towns, cities and villages.

Organizations associated with war crimes : Different anti-liberation forces actively worked during the war period. They were founded to help the occupation forces of Pakistan.

1. Peace-committee– This committee was formed on the 10th April, 1971. They assisted Pakistan army in many ways.
2. Razakar group– This group was the main accomplice of Pakistani army. They were 50,000 in number. They were very active in remote villages of the then East Pakistan.
3. Al-Badar group– This group was formed in 1971 in Mymensingh. It was completely based on religious beliefs and ideals. The heartless killing of our intellectuals was the most barbaric and hateful act of this group. In brief, they were engaged in rooting out those who believed in Bengali nationalism.

Bangladesh perspective of war crimes : The Pakistani occupation forces tried all their plans to eliminate the existence of the Bangalees. There was hardly any crime that they didn't commit. The main five types of war crimes are :

1. On the 25th and 26th March 1971, the Pakistani government had an army expedition named "Operation Search Light" and indiscriminately killed about 50 thousand people. They indulged (প্রশ্রয় দেয়া) in hair-raising holocaust of humanity and went down in the history as the incarnation of devil. Millions of people (about 30 lac) lost their lives.
2. Plundering, rape, firing, massive destruction.
3. They wanted to make us intellectually bankrupt, so they killed our intellectuals, doctors, engineers, bureaucrats, students, social wokers and so on.
4. Thousands of women were sexually tortured and killed.
5. Particularly, Hindu community was targeted and inhumanly tortured.

Trial of war-criminals in different countries.

Tribunals	Establishment	Activities started and ended	Verdict	Parties accused
Nuremberg Tribunal	–	18th October, 1994—31st August 1946	1st October, 1946	24 Soldiers of Germany working in the second world war
Tokiyo Tribunal	20th July, 1995	In the month of May/June in 1946	November, 1948	28 Japanese war-criminals.
Ruanda Tribunal	8th November, 1994	1997	1998	The Tutsis involved in homicidal activities in Ruanda.

The Tutsis involved in homicidal activities in Ruanda.

The trial of war criminals in Bangladesh : On the 6th December 1971, the Pakistani army gave in and we had a Pyrrhic victory. Approximately 93,000 soldiers surrendered to the Bangladesh-India Joint Commando.

Later Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of nation, declared that war-criminals would be brought to trial. The first law titled 'Bangladesh Collaborators' (Special Tribunals) Order, 1972 was enacted with a view to putting war criminals on trial. The trial went a long way in its procedure. In brief, till October 1973, 2884 cases were settled. In its verdict, 19 were given capital punishment (death sentence) and rest of the criminals were given life-long imprisonment.

But later Bangladesh had to retreat from its standing because of international pressure and motivation. OIC summit in 1974 and the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan changed the scene. In the end, Bangladesh had to withdraw the trial process for the sake of establishing peace and communal harmony and solidarity in South Asia.

Since then, many years have passed by. But no political party of independent country came forward to address the sensitive (সংবেদনশীল) issue. Recently, Awami League government has taken some pragmatic steps to punish war-criminals as a part of their election manifesto. Government has formed a tribunal on 25 July 2010 led by Justice Md. Nizamul Haque, under the jurisdiction of International Crime (Tribunal) Act, 1973. The tribunal is conducting its procedure with a view to putting the identified war-criminals on trial.

Conclusion : The trial of war criminals is now the demand of time in Bangladesh. So, our government should be sincere enough to complete the trial process successfully and punish the criminals who rendered irrepairable loss to our country. No one should play double game with public sentiments. A fruitful outcome of the trial can be a reminder of the fact that no criminal can escape the inevitable destiny. So, all of us wish a grand success to the trial.

Essay–15

The Role of Civil Service in Administration

জনপ্রশাসনের ভূমিকা

[27th BCS]

Introduction : Etymologically (শব্দতাত্ত্বিকভাবে), civil service or bureaucracy means a rule by a set of officials. According to the dictionary of French Academy (1798), Bureaucracy means power and influence of the heads and staff of governmental bureaux. According to Fimer, 'The civil service is a body of officials – permanent, paid and skilled'. These permanent officials are called

bureaucrats. They play vital role in the administration of a country. At each level of government, the bureaucrats actively perform their respective jobs.

Characteristics of Bureaucracy : Civil service has some characteristics :

a. Civil service follows a definite hierarchical structure.
b. The bureaucrats are regularly paid by government. The amount of salary is determined by the positions of the bureaucrats.
c. The appointment of the officials is based on the specific qualifications of them. In most of the countries, special testing formats or techniques are introduced. In Bangladesh, Bangladesh Public Service Commission performs the task of appointing the officials through a specific format of testing.
d. The bureaucrats are loyal or obedient to the prevailing (বিদ্যমান) laws of the state.
e. In a bureaucratic administration, every action is based on the recorded information or statistics.

A model of bureaucracy or civil service given by German Philosopher Max Weber is known as 'Ideal Type of Bureaucracy'. Permanence, skill, impartialty, etc. are the key features of civil service.

Functions of Bureaucracy : The administrative system of a modern state is bureaucratic by nature. Almond Powel comments that the conception of bureaucracy is one of multifunctionality. The multifarious activities of civil service are given below :

a. The decisions which are taken by the Executive department of government are implemented by the permanent body of officials. The bureaucrats put the laws passed by the Legislative into effect.
b. While implementing the decisions, they sometimes encounter various problems that requires the application of expertise to be solved. In those cases, the bureaucrats have to take some pragmatic steps in order to conduct the different activities.
c. The bureaucrats also perform some judicial functions. The registration of land, property, and trademark, are the jobs functioned by civil service. In some cases, Administrative Tribunals are made up of the bureaucrats such tribunals aim at ensuring justice.
d. The responsibility of taking measures regarding some welfare activities such as education, public health, economic progress, social security etc. and implementing those activities or projects fall on the shoulder of the civil service.

e. The day-to-day functions of the Executive are conducted by civil service. They maintain the law and order situation of the state and they are sincere and impartial in their jobs.

f. One of the most important functions of bureaucracy is to provide the ministers and the political authorities of the state with valuable suggestions and instructions. In the cabinet form of government, the bureaucrats assist the ministers to answer the questions put by Mp's in the parliament.

g. The civil service helps the different departments of the government by providing them with the required information. So, they act as information-givers.

h. It is very obvious that political authority of state has the power to decide on the issues of foreign policy. But civil service plays an active part in the process. Moreover, bureaucrats take part in most of the international seminars, and symposiums and thus they represent their respective state.

i. In modern times, there exist many pressure–creating groups. They create massive pressure on the government with a view to achieving their desired goals and aims and try to manipulate (কৌশলে কিছু করা) govt. decisions or policies in their favour. In these cases, bureaucrats handle the situation tactfully and they try to mediate between different groups. So, they can be called 'moderators'.

It is very clear that civil service is very important in modern administration and modern administrative structure largely depends on civil service.

Bureaucracy and Red-tapism : Though the role of civil service cannot be underestimated, it is not altogether free from some defects. The main defect or flaw of bureaucracy is indifferent attitude of the bureaucrats to the public welfare and interests. They are always bound by a chain of rules and regulations. So, they are very reluctant to go beyond their chain of command. Besides, bureaucracy is antagonistic to the basic principle of democracy. Democracy is a rule by people. On the other hand, bureaucracy is a rule by bureaucrats – a body of govt. officials.

Bureaucracy or civil service is a routine-bound and hierarchical institution. The loyalty to laws is one of the main attributes of this institution. As there is a set of officials from the highest to the lowest rank, a file has to visit a number of tables for approval. As a result, it wastes a lot of time. Such delay in decision-making and implementation is named as Red-tapism.

Bureaucratic Problems in Bangladesh : In our country, civil service is a body of paid officials, which evokes an image of an institution that is aristocratic and isolated from common people. Our country lacks the required number of skilled officials in administration. The code of conduct is not strong enough to motivate them to do their respective duties properly and regularly. Besides, corruption and nepotism (স্বজনপ্রীতি) have engulfed the institution so vehemently that the entire administration is groaning (আর্তনাদ) under the heel of black power. Bribery and upholding personal gains are inseparable parts of Bangladesh civil service.

Moreover, Our bureaucracy is bound by a parochial sense of party-politics. Politics influences the institution so much that the impartial mature of it is tainted. The loyalty and discipline is spoiled and it can no langer function independently. Consequently civil service in our country is very problematic.

In our country, we see an extra-ordinary or super growth of, bureaucracy. They sometimes, do not care about political authority and turn out to be the most influential power of the state. They become masters of the people, not the paid servant of the Republic. There are some reasons :

- Lack of consciousness of our people or lack of education.
- More and more independence or freedom and unbridled exercise of power by the civil service unchecked.
- Inexperienced and weak political leaders.
- Political instability or turbulence.

Conclusion : Bureaucracy or civil service means a rule of bureaucrats. But the main problem with this institution is that the officials do not answer for their work or jobs. In some cases, they become very irresponsible and corrupt and thus go beyond political control. As a result, the progress of a country is hindered on a massive scale. So, finally we can comment that civil service plays a vital role in administration but it must be corruption free and impartial in its duties. A separate court can be formed to put the bureaucrats on trial. If they are controlled within a reasonable limit, they will turn to be the real servants of the Republic. As a result, democratic practices will be meaningful, bringing about peace, prosperity and solidarity among the common people. We can confidently claim that active and whole-hearted participation of our bureaucrats can radically change the whole scenario of our 'to be or not to be' administration.

Essay-16

Qualities of a Good Civil Servant

একজন ভালো বেসামরিক কর্মচারীর গুণাবলী

[25th BCS]

Introduction : The term civil servant was used to mean those employees of East India Company in India who were not engaged in military services or in trade but engaged in civil administration.

In Bangladesh, civil servant means part of the employees of the Executive Department of the government at present. A good civil servant should have some precious and important characteristics. Though their appointment is based on the specific qualifications, they also should cultivate those more and more. Now Bangladesh is in dire need of good civil servants. It is not possible to improve the condition of the people without good bureaucratic system by good and moral civil servants.

Definition of Civil Service : Etymologically civil service or bureaucracy means a rule by a set of officials. According to the dictionary of French Academy (1798) Bureaucracy means power and influence of the heads and staffs of government bureaux. According to Fimer, 'The civil service is a body officials-permanent, paid and skilled'. These permanent officials are called bureaucrats. They play vital role in the administration of a country. At each level of government, the bureaucrats actively perform their respective jobs.

Qualities of a good civil servant : Actual civil servant requires a combination of containing special qualities which are not always found in the odinary politician, nor even in ordinary man. A good civil servant should have some specific qualifications. They should have both the general qualities as well as the functional qualities as a good civil servant.

General qualities of a good civil servant : A civil servant should have some common qualities a good man. These are :

1. **Truthfulness :** This doesn't mean only mere abstention from conscious misstatements but a scrupulous care to avoid the suggestion of the false or the suppression of the true. A good civil servant should be at pains not to leave any incorrect impressions what so ever upon the minds of those with whom he or she interacts.
2. **Precision :** By this is meant not merely intellectual accuracy but moral accuracy. He should be accurate both in minds and soul.

3. **Calmness :** Third quality which is essential of a good civil servant is the quality of calmness. A civil servant should avoid displaying irritation when confronted by the stupidity, dishonesty, brutality or conceit of those with whom it is his unpleasant duty to interact; he must eschew all personal animosities, predilections, enthusiasus, prejudices, vanity, exaggenations, dramatizations and moral indignations.
4. **Good-tempered :** A good civil servant should be good tempered or at least he should be able to keep his ill-temper under perfect control.
5. **Patience :** A good civil servant should be quite patient. This is an indispensable quality for a successful civil servant. The wind is bound to be contrary at a times and then one has to take to get in to home.
6. **Modesty :** Civil servant must be modest. The vanity in a civil servant tempts him to disregard the advice or opinions of the experienced civil servants.
7. **Loyalty :** Great virtue of an ideal servant is the virtue of loyalty. Civil servant should be loyal to his own sovereign government, minister and international bodies indicated by the government. A good civil servant should be smart, prompt, prudent and skilled in dealing with people.

Qualities of a good civil servants in Functions : The administrative system of a modern state is bureaucratic by nature. Almond Powel comments that the conception of bureaucracy is one of multifunctionality. The multifarious activities of a good civil servant are given below :

a. The decisions which are taken by the Executive department of government are implemented by the permanent body of officials. The bureaucrats put the laws into effects. A good civil servant should unbiased in implementing any laws of Executive department.

b. While implementing the decisions, they sometimes encounters various problems that requires the application of expertise to be solved. In those cases, the bureaucrats have to take some pragmatic steps in order to conduct different activities.

c. Civil servants also perform some judicial functions. The registration of land, property, trademark etc. are the jobs functioned by civil service. In some cases, Administrative Tribunals are made up of the buraucrats, such tribunals aim justice. A good civil servant should always show his highest possibile sincerity and unbiasedness in such cases.

d. A good civil servant takes measures regarding some welfare activities such as education, public health, economic progress, social security etc. and implement those activities or project with care.

e. The day-to-day functions of the Executive are conducted by the civil service. Good civil servant maintain law and order situation of the state and they are sincere and impartial in his job.

f. One of the most important functions of bureaucracy is to provide the ministers and the political authorities of the state with valuable suggestions and instructions. In the cabinet form of government, the bureaucrats assist the ministers to answer the questions put by MP's in the parliament.

g. A good civil servant helps different of the government by providing them with required information. So, he acts as information givers.

h. A good civil servant represent his country in many international seminars and symposiums and thus helps his nation.

i. In modern times, there exist many pressure-creating groups. They influence govt. decisions and policies. A good civil servant act as a effective 'moderator' in this regard.
It is very clear that good civil service is very important in modern administration and modern administrative structure largely depends on it.

j. In Bureaucracy, there is a set of officials from the highest to the lowest rank. So a file has to visit a number tables for approval. It causes delay in decision making process and implementing those decisions. This problem is called 'Red-tapism'. A good civil servant shouldn't make unnecessary delay in processing any file.

k. A good civil servant shouldn't live isolated from general people. He shouldn't show unnecessary aristocracy.

l. Bribery, corruption, nepotism and personal gains should be avoided by a good civil servant. He shouldn't exercise political power and he shouldn't be influenced by political power.

Conclusion : A good civil servant performs his bureaucratic duties with utmost sincerity. He should be responsible, honest and submissive. The progress of any country largely depends on well functioning bureaucratic system. Good civil service keeps democratic practices meaningful, brings peace and soliderity among common people.

Human Development
মানব উন্নয়ন

Essay–17

Human Resources and Development

মানব সম্পদ উন্নয়ন

Introduction : Now-a-days human resources occupies a bigger position and is considered an important part of a firm. If the employees are not satisfied, they won't produce sufficient quality work. Human resources plays a significant role in the outsourcing of labour. The human resources department lies at the core of any business's management structure. This is why, the human resources department is probably the most important department in any organization.

Human Resources : Human resources is a person or employee who staffs and operates a function within an organisation. The term 'human resources' is traditionally (ঐতিহ্যগতভাবে) called 'labour' in the political economy and economics, one of the three factors of production. It was used as labour right management in the older day's organizations.

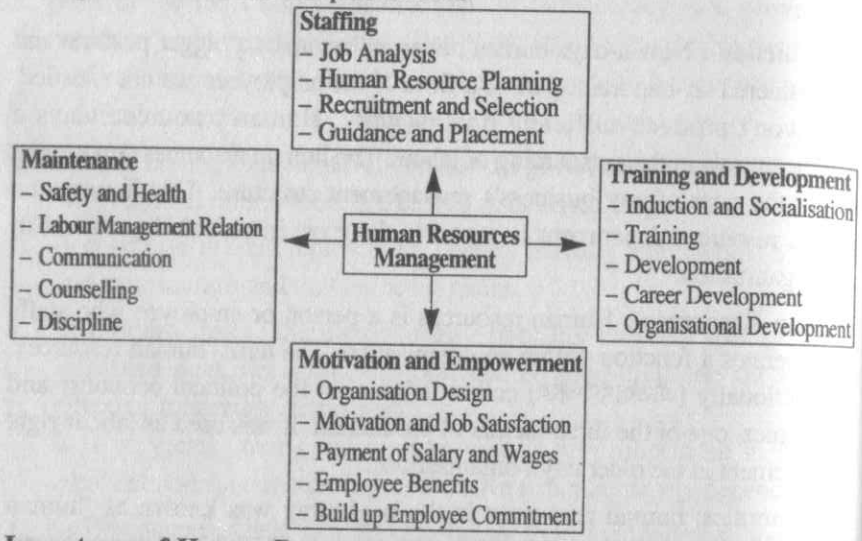
In economics, human resources in the beginning was known as 'human capital'. Then it was later realized that humans are capitals which can be run through a particular time in fact they are social beings and things change day to day for them.

Human Resources Function's : The human resources function is still to a large degree administrative and common to all organizations. To varying degrees, most organizations have formalised selection, evaluation and payroll processes. Efficient (কার্যকর) and effective management of the Human Capital Pool (HCP) has become an increasingly imperative and complex activity to all human resources professionals. The human resources function consists of tracking innumerable data points on each employee, from personal histories, data, skills, capabilities, experiences to payroll records.

Human Resources Management : Human Resources Management is the function within an organization that focuses on recruitment, management and the direction of the people in the organisation. Human Resources Management is also performed by line managers.

According to the Ricky W. Griffin, 'Human Resources Management is the set of organizational activities directed at attracting, developing and maintaining an effective workforce'. David A Decenzo and Stephen P. Robbens said, Human Resources Management is made of four activities : 1. Staffing, 2. Training and Development, 3. Motivation and Empowerment and 4. Maintenance.

Functions of Human Resources Management : Functions of Human Resource Management divided into four parts. Such as—



Importance of Human Resources : Human resources department is the most important department of any organisation. The human resources department of today not only works for the betterment of the employees but also takes the initiative in matters such as office policies, legal documentation, development of ethical codes and standards of behaviour and so and so forth.

Human Resources Department is not only responsible for personnel relations but for the overall business environment of an organisation. Today the Human resources department of a firm handles not only the lower and middle level employees but also upper management executives as well.

The Human Resources Department does not only bridge the employee relationship gap between top management and lower level employees but also helps upper management to connect with other senior members in a firm.

Human Resources and Bangladesh : Education is the pre-condition for Human Resources Development. The government of Bangladesh made primary education compulsory for children between the age of 6-11+ years.

Current government projects to promote the education of children in Bangladesh include compulsory primary education for all, free education for girls up to grade 12, stipends for both male and female students up to class five and only for female upto class 'x' (ten), a nationwide integrated (ক্রমন্বিত) education system and a food for education literacy movement. A large section of the country's national budget is set aside to help put these programmes into action and to promote education and make it more accessible.

Budget and Human Resources : Human resources is the foundation stone for building social infrastructure. Education and health are the main vehicles for human resources development. It is not possible to bring about accelerated and sustained development without competent human resources.

Conclusion : Population becomes an asset if it can be trained properly and used in productive sectors. A country withut a skilled manpowers is like an empty vessel. So, we should be sincere in providing quality education to every citizen.

Essay–18

Millennium Development Goals (MDG) : Its Progress and Prospects

সহস্রাব্দের উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যসমূহ : এর উন্নতি ও সম্ভাবনা

Introduction : In this twenty first century, one of the most widely discussed topics throughout the world is Millennium Development Goals (MDG). In September 2000, meeting at the United Nations Millennium Summit, the world's leaders agreed to a remarkable document, the Millennium Declaration. This historic achievement committed the global community to a hard and specific agenda for human development. Rather than simply agreeing that development should continue along much the same lines as before, or call for general improvements, the Declaration demanded that the world set its sights higher and aim for eight specific goals, most of which were to be achieved by 2015 and for which there are now 48, mostly numerical, indicators. What subsequently came to be known as the Millennium Development Goals are:

1) Eradicate (উচ্ছেদ করা) extreme poverty and hunger
2) Achieve universal primary education
3) Promote gender equality and empower women
4) Reduce child mortality

5) Improve maternal health
6) Combat (যুদ্ধ করা) HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7) Ensure environmental sustainability
8) Develop a global partnership for development

Prospects : Bangladesh's progress also stands out in cross-country comparisons. This supports the proposition that higher social/ human development outcomes can be achieved even at a lower level of per capita national income. Bangladesh's growth performance was relatively modest with a per capita GDP growth of about 2 per cent per annum. The growth performance started to improve only in the nineties. Similarly, the pace of income-poverty reduction was very slow. During the period between early eighties and early nineties, the incidence of income-poverty declined by 0.8 per cent per year in Bangladesh compared with 1.9 per cent for India, 1.4 per cent in Pakistan and 3.6 per cent in Sri Lanka.

Notwithstanding the relatively slow income growth and modest pace of income poverty reduction, Bangladesh's achievements in the broad area of human development were faster and, in some respects, remarkable. Although the level of social deprivations in Bangladesh is still high, the pace of improvement has been encouraging. Indeed, the pace of progress in reducing TFR, bringing down the level of under-five mortality and lowering the prevalence of child malnutrition, is not only higher than the average progress recorded in LDCs but also stands out in the overall context of South Asia.

Present strategy : The relatively higher social progress at a low level of income is also vindicated (সম্পর্ক নষ্ট করা) by the comparison of predicted (for a given level of per capita income) values with the actual values of social indicators achieved by the country. Compared with the predicted values, the actual progress recorded has been higher for the contraceptive prevalence rate, lower for population growth rate as well as for TFR (Total Fertility Rate) and CBR (Crude Birth Rate), higher for life expectancy at birth and child immunization (টিকা) coverage, and lower for IMR (Infant (শিশু) Mortality Rate). While there has been considerable progress in the expansion of literacy, the pace needs to be accelerated.

Bangladesh has one of the most vulnerable economies, characterized by extremely high population density, low resource base and high incidence of natural disasters. These have adverse implications for long-term savings,

investment and growth. Such defining features impart certain uniqueness to the formulation of the poverty reduction strategy.

The present strategy addresses three key tasks facing the nation:

The first one focuses on the need for consolidating past economic and social successes (the task of sustaining the positive gains).

The second one pertains to the compulsions of avoiding the pitfalls of past development experiences (the task of overcoming the negative tendencies).

The third one draws attention to the new challenges that the nation has to confront in the context of globalization (বিশ্বায়ন) as well as new problems that arise from the present phase of domestic development (the task of addressing new challenges).

The success of the strategy of poverty reduction and attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) would depend on the extent to which the above three tasks are addressed in the coming decade.

Conclusion : Bangladesh had adverse initial conditions at the start of its journey four decades ago. With one of the most vulnerable economies of the world characterized by extremely high population density, low resource base, high incidence of natural disaster and extremely adverse initial circumstances associated with the inheritance of a war-ravaged economy, the implications for long-term savings, investment and growth were deemed extremely bleak. Bangladesh which was once termed as the test case of development may indeed represent a learning site for keeping the hopes alive for other equally less fortunate post-colonial societies with adverse initial conditions. This would be especially important in the context of overcoming the persistent economic pessimism and hopelessness.

Essay–19

Rural Development in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে পল্লী উন্নয়ন

[22nd BCS]

Introduction : Efforts for rural development in Bangladesh are not new. However, massive and determined efforts has been made after liberation of Bangladesh to improve the condition of the rural lives. A good number of government departments, semi-government and autonomous agencies

including NGOs are functional in the field. Millions of taka are being spent every year. But, these efforts brought nothing but frustration. Thus, to make the efforts of rural development fruitful, all the government and non-government organizations, the rural people would take part in development works mutually and individually.

Problems of rural development in Bangladesh : The problems and paradoxes with the programmes, policies and initiatives for rural development in Bangladesh are legion. Among them, the most striking problems are as under :

1. **Theoretical inconsistency :** The tragedy of rural development in Bangladesh is that we have not yet been able to settle down our mind. Our theoreticians also suffer from ambivalence and lack of firmness. They have remained vulnerable to the waves of theories and views of multilateral and bilateral donors. Thus, the rural development in Bangladesh would suffer from various anomalies, confusions and contradictions which are deeply reflected in matters of policies, strategies, objectives and programme contents.
2. **Development around people rather than People around development :** It is increasingly believed that rural development programmes, approaches and strategies should be such as to build development around people rather than people around the development. In Bangladesh, development of the ability of masses is least emphasized. The education, health care, food and nutrition (পুষ্টি) etc. are being ignored.
3. **Distance between experts and target groups :** The physical and psychological (মানসিক) distance between experts and target groups produce development programmes which are both paternalistic and ill-directed. The development planners and administrators make assumptions about rural poor which are not always tenable. Often villages in different regions are thought as an entity possessing some common characteristics. And that may be one of the reasons for failure of bureaucratically induced programmes.
4. **Lack of motivation for work :** In our rural areas, personnel involved in rural development activities lack motivation and commitment to their work. The general tendency (প্রবণতা) is to complain regarding the facilities and privileges but reluctant about the responsibilities and obligations.

Highly qualified development officers can not work mutually with the poor, unskilled and illiterate rural masses.

5. **Mistrust and non-confidence of local leadership :** People in our rural communities do not trust their leaders. Leaders are generally identified as 'tout' by the rest of the villagers. As a result, whatever good things they advocate the people apprehend some hidden intentions behind the proposals. Hence, our leaders can not play the role of change agents.
6. **Functional gap between development center and villages :** The roots of all the problems of development are at the rural level but the skills and technologies are stagnant at Upazilla centers. The personnel posted at the Upazilla center with technical knowledge hardly think of working at the villages. Even the village representatives also are not sufficiently convinced to come to them for improved knowledge and skills. So, the gap created between development center and villages is one of the greatest problems of rural development.
7. **Need does not govern aid but aid creates need :** An important pitfall of rural development in our country is that it is not the need which governs aid but aid which creates need. Although the country every year receives a plenty of foreign aid for rural development, most of the aids go to help the agribusiness of multinationals to buy essential components of rural development.
8. **Triangular share of benefits instead of rural poor :** The Kulak-tout-bureaucrat triangle becomes a highly exploitative system in our rural committees instead of rural poor. They share the benefits of rural development among themselves and decide who to get what.

Suggested measures

1. **Building institutional infrastructure** (অবকাঠামো) **:** For effective rural development, there should have two sets of institutions—
   (i) local government institutions; (ii) cooperative and informal organizations.

   It is emphasized that local government at each tier should be more people oriented and constituted of elected representatives.

   On the other hand, the following measures are proposed to ensure the sustainability of cooperative institutions :
   - strengthening cooperative training and education;
   - developing nationwide marketing system for cooperative products;
   - strengthening of savings and thrift deposit system in the societies.

2. **Strengthening the resource base of local government :** The resource base of local government should be widened and strengthened. For this, following measures may be taken :
   - increasing the toll rate of huts, bazars and Jal mahals developed under development projects.
   - bringing about efficiency in leasing system;
   - opening up more sources of revenue earning;
   - implementing income— generating projects under union parishad.
3. **Effective coordination between govt. and NGOs :** For the effectiveness of rural development programmes, coordination between govt. and NGOs is must. For this, following measures should be considered :
   - mutual utilization of available facilities and services;
   - setting up a national information system;
   - networking of NGOs in the field of rural development in consultation with NGO affairs bureau.
4. **People's participation :** People's participation is a must for effective rural development. Here participation means extensive dialogue with all the groups likely to be affected. So, local people should be—
   - granted representation;
   - briefed and updated about the social and economic effects of the programmes;
   - consulted about the engineering and design components of the programme;
   - granted the right to decide whether or not a particular programme will be implemented;
5. **Resource mobilization :** Resource mobilization (সচলতা) for rural development involves that—
   - a minimum percentage of the total credit distributed by banks must be earmarked for rural areas;
   - compulsory credit for the rural poor can be introduced;
   - ownership of agricultural inputs may be given to the poor.
6. **Disadvantaged focused strategies :** The intervention for the cause of disadvantaged considered to be following :
   - Land redistribution, employment generation, market creation and development of human resources;

   - increasing the livestock and poultry, fish, fruits and vegetables should be geared up;
   - policy changes are needed to ensure the participation of rural women in the whole range of rural development activities.
7. **Employment creation :** To solve the unemployment problem of rural areas, there need to —
   - establish small industries in rural areas;
   - micro credit to unemployed youths for implementing self-generating projects;
   - motivating the youths to work instead of looking for govt. job.
8. **Special attention on training for rural development :** The crying need for rural development is a group of trained people. For this,
   - existing RD training institutions should be strengthened with necessary manpower.
   - adequate financial support and infrastructural facilities should be provided;
   - more training centers at local level should be settled up.

Conclusion : Above discussions clearly show that the present condition of rural development in Bangladesh is not satisfactory. However, the proposed measures for overcoming the shortcomings of rural development also are not final but these are fundamental. More action oriented programmes are needed for effective rural development and increasing the standard of living in rural areas. After all, without participation of concerned communities in development, no programme of development would be fruitful.

Essay–20

The Role of NGOs for Rural Development of Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশের পল্লী উন্নয়নে এনজিও'র ভূমিকা

Introduction : Bangladesh has been perhaps the most important heart on the globe for NGOs (Non-Government Organizations). Some estimates place the number of NGOs in Bangladesh in excess of 20,000. There are many types of NGOs in the country, but most focus on development or poverty alleviation. Bangladesh is the birth place of the microcredit NGO, namely the Grameen Bank. Dr. Muhammad Yunus and his institution Grameen Bank have been jointly awarded the Nobel Peace prize in the year 2006.

Purposes of NGOs : NGOs exist for a variety of purposes, usually to further the political or social goals of their members. Examples include improving the state of the natural environment, encouraging the observance of human rights, improving the welfare of the disadvantaged or representing a corporate agenda. However, there are a huge number of such organizations and their goals cover a broad range of political and philosophical positions.

The Role of NGOs for Rural Development : NGOs play an important role for rural development of Bangladesh. It is doubtless to say that NGOs with their constructive efforts have been promoting development strategies by creating unique changes in the field of economic progress in Bangladesh since her independence.

Poverty Alleviation : Poverty alleviation (দূরীকরণ) is the supreme target of the NGO among various activities. There are different NGOs acting in our country patronized (পৃষ্ঠপোষক) locally and internationally. NGO plays an important role in promoting the capabilities of the people having in the poverty.

Education Programme : Though primary education is compulsory programme of the government students of the rural areas are not regular and careful about that. NGOs have taken a long planning to provide primary education suitable for the children living in the villages. In the field of education NGO primary schools with above 2 million students account for approximately 10 percent of currently enrolled students.

Standard of Living : For the standards of the living of the people the NGOs have taken lots of programmes. The officers of the NGOs go to the rural and remote (দূরবর্তী) areas of the country and by their physical visit and communication, they make the people understand the benifit of building sound health. The villagers don't have minimum idea regarding the nutrition of food and first aid. So, NGOs provide them a little bit idea of medical science by which they can learn how to give first aid.

Development of Agriculture : NGOs play an important role in the development of agriculture in our country. In order to develop agriculture, they provide different kinds of tools, material, fertilizer, seed and loan on simple interest. Sometimes they give interest free loan. In this way, NGOs play an important role in the development of agriculture.

Health Care : NGO community based health care has made health care more accessible, expected malnutrition and child survival. It also leads to higher use of family planning.

Gender Equity : Bangladesh is the only country in South Asia to have achieved gender equity in primary enrollment, in large part due to the role played by NGOs.

Supply Information and Data : Effective plan and Programming of our national instruction require reliable data and information collected through their personal observation and friendship. Most of the NGOs in Bangladesh have practical experience of organizing people to achieve their predetermined objectives.

Raising Fund : NGO plays an important role in raising fund of the country from different sources including small donation from the potential individuals. They also know where to allocate the funds for the purpose.

Socio-economic Development : NGOs touch the fundamental elements of socio-economic development of the country. If human resources are not properly used, it will be gradually inactive and useless for the country bringing no utility. So NGOs with their pragmatic and practical programmers are always acting to bring fruitful aftermath of the said resources.

Uplifting Programme : NGOs are active in our grassroot level with their relief, poverty alleviation, social uplift, environmental and overall development programmes. The rural poor have now direct access to the aid, credit and support to the NGO. They are participating actively in the activities to improve their lot. In many cases, the NGOs are working as the awareness builders.

Communication Facilities : NGOs not only their own sake but also for the local and national interest build many roads bridges and highways to provide communication facilities. Considering to uplift the standard of the lives of the people the NGOs have taken lots of developing programmes. They go to the rural and remotest area of the country. They try to make the people understand the benefit of building sound health.

Conclusion : NGO plays a very important role in the developing countries like Bangladesh specially regarding rural development. In all spheres of development NGOs are reported to have created a land mark in the history of Bangladesh.

Women and Children
নারী ও শিশু

Essay-21

Violence Against Women in Bangladesh : Causes and Remedies

বাংলাদেশে নারী নির্যাতন : কারণ ও প্রতিকার

Introduction : Over the last two decades, violence against women has become one of the most visible and articulated social issues in Bangladesh. Today, all the sections of the society are concerned about the issues and movements; agitations and legal reforms are being made against women oppression. But the rate of improvement is not noticeable. It is resultant of a lot of reasons as negative socialization of our women, historical system of patriarchy, economic dependence of the women, acceptance of violence in the society and so on. Even the women themselves are also not able to realize the situation. They sometimes accept violence against them as usual. On the other hand, security agencies have become the breeding ground of violence. Police custody is considered to be more insecured place for a victim.

Concept of the violence against women : Ideally, the definition of gender violence encompasses a wide variety of the hosts of oppression and abuses suffered by women. However, assaultive (দাঙ্গাবাজী) behaviour against women may take the following forms :

a. Physical violence which includes all aggressive behaviour inflicted on the body of victim by an aggressor such as pushing, pinching, grabbing and pulling by the hair, chocking, burning, stabbing, throwing acid or boiling water, shooting and so on.

b. Sexual violence includes physical attacks on victims erogeneous organs, e.g. breast and genitals or forced sexual activity accompanied by physical violence as described earlier.

c. Psychological violence is committed by using psychological weapons such as verbal threats of violence against the victim or a person dear to her, forcing the victim to degrade herself; excessive controlling, curtailing and/or disruption of routine activities such as sleeping or eating habits social relationship, access to money, verbal insult and so on.

d. Vicarious violence is committed through damage or destruction of property or assault on pets or even children.

Major trends and issues : All these various forms of violence, mentioned above may take place in private and public arena, committed by family members or strangers. Major types of violence committed against women are as under :

1. **Family violence :** Violence committed by family members within the family is the most serious and repugnant (বিরক্ত) of all types of violence. The intimate context makes it difficult for the victim to seek redress. At the same time, the close family structure makes it possibe for the aggressor to repeat the violence.

2. **Prostitution and trafficing in women :** The problem of prostituion and trafficking (পাচার) in women seems to have increased tremendously in the last two decades. It is extremely difficult to assess the actual number of prostitutes currently in operation.

3. **Rape and sexual abuse :** Rape is the most serious and frequently occured form of violence against women. It is the direct violation of woman's right to bodily security. In our country, everyday a huge number of women and girl are being raped.

4. **Violence resulting from fatwa :** The recent surfacing of violence related to the issue of fatwa by village Maulavis and implementation of the punishment given by the 'religious decre' is in contradiction to the law of the land. Such incidents have threatened the security and rights of women, specially the rural poor women.

5. **Acid throwing :** Acid throwing is another form of violence against women. Although laws have been made against such cruelty, the offenders are practising very often in the society.

Besides, there are some other forms of violence as mutilation, murder, torture or murder for dowry and so on.

Factors contributing to increased violence against women : The socio-economic and cultural factors which have contributed to the increased vulnerability of women to male violence are as under :

1. **Criminalization of public arena :** Today the politics and administration in Bangladesh have been criminalized severely. Such crimizalination and corresponding deterioration of the law and order situation have not spared women. In the last two decades, the muscleman and student cadres of various political parties have committed various acts of violence against women and

escaped punishment. So, such a tendency towards acceptance of violence in the society is mainly responsible for increased violence against women.

2. **Cultural-ideological factors :** Irrespective (নির্বিশেষে) of national affluence or level of development, women are vulnerable to exploitation, oppression and all other types of explicit violence from men in all societies where cultural norms, tradition and legal system sanction women subordination to men. In Bangladesh, an important mechanism of male dominance is the propagation of gender ideology through sanctions of religious texts and their gender-selective interpretation by the community leaders.
3. **Socio-economic factors :** The disruption (বিচ্ছৃঙ্খল) in the traditional rural economic pattern brought about by changing socio-economic processes have adverse effects on women. Increasing lawlessness, pauperization, unemployment have increased the stress and tension in male-female relation in poor households and given rise to desertion, divorce and violence.
4. **Ineffective legal system :** Theoretically, Bangladesh regards men and women as equal. However, the states concern to preserve the existing patriarchial social order is clear from the ways laws operate in respect to violence against women. The Bangladeshi legal system has done little to diminish women's vulnerability to violence. Even religious sanctions and traditional values safeguard the interest of the partiarchy through family norms, community practices, state policies and laws.

Measures needed to combat violence against women : In spite of much agitation and protests and actions by government and non-government organizations, the evil persists and is aggravating. The obvious question is what is the need of hour to face up to the challenge? A few suggestions are made here :

1. **National policy :** There should be a national on all forms of violence against women. Such a policy should be framed on the basis of general consensus among major political parties and professional and occupational groups.
2. **National anti-violence movement :** Violence against women is a social evil and social action is probably the most effective shield against it. Social mobilization must, therefore, be attained to curb violence. For this, vigorous publicity should be given through all types of media, pictures, release, demonstrations etc. Besides, anti-violence committees should be formed in unions and thanas.

3. **Legal reforms :** The patriarchal legal system needs to be salvaged (উদ্ধার করা) from the traditional foundations of discriminatory norms about women. A new system should be built on the solid foundation of equality, reciprocity and interdependence of men and women. The review of the legal system may be handled by the proposed law commission on a priority basis.
4. **Support services :** The number of shelters for the affected women and facilities for legal aid, counseling and vocational training are inadequate. So, need for shelter is urgent. Besides, it is essential to develop adequate facilities within the health system to identify cases of violence.

   Besides, the affected women should be absorbed in the income generating projects of NGOs for providing skill training and rehabilitation.
5. **Political commitment :** Women's organizations can lobby with political parties to include women issues in the respective manifesto. They may reorient the attitudes and outlook of women politicians.
6. **Extension of literacy programmes :** To make the women aware of their rights and responsibilities, they should be provided with proper education. They should be made able to fight superstition and oppression.

Conclusion : Integrated programs to accelerate the position of women in the society is a must to combat violence against women.

They should, of course, be conscious of the existing rights for women if they (women) are ignorant of such laws for women, social violence will not decrease rather it will more deepen. So, govt. should inform their (women) rights through media coverage and social institutions.

Essay–22

Dowry and Position of Women in Bangladesh

যৌতুক এবং বাংলাদেশে নারীর অবস্থান

Introduction : Dowry (যৌতুক) is one of the most important social problems of Bangladesh. It is a social concern. Majority of the population is victim of dowry. It may be identified as a major reason for rural poverty and landlessness. Dowry is a continuous process and even does not guarantee the continuation of marriage. Besides economic pressure, it has physical impact on social body. Non payment of dowry leads to oppression on women sometimes causing the life. The payment of dowry is both in kind and cash. Gradually it tends to cash.

Concept of dowry : The word 'dowry' has been used and misused by many writers in various ways. It has sometimes been used in the sense of bride price or mohr. In the Holy Quran it is stated for the believers, 'And give the women their dowries as a free gift spontaneously (স্বতঃস্ফূর্ত), but if they are pleased to offer you any of it, consume it with wholesome appetite'. Here, the usage of dowry is different from the way we understand it.

In the context of Indian sub-continent, some sociologists maintain that recent dowry phenomenon in the sub-continent is qualitatively different from the traditional idea of the same. Now-a-days, dowry is considered as the amount of money or other gifts paid to the bridegroom for accepting the bride as his wife. In Bengali, dowry has a synonym 'Joutuk'.

Reasons for payment of dowry : There are a number of reasons for payment of dowry. People generally consider dowry payment as a social custom. The parents who pay dowry believe that as social beings, they have to abide by the customs of the society. At the same time, it is also admitted that without dowry it would have been difficult for parents to arrange a desirable groom (পাত্র) for their daughters. Even, some people seem that daughters would never have been married if they could not arrange dowry for them. In some cases, people give dowry for their own personal wish though no demand is there from the grooms' side.

Impact of dowry : In most cases, the payment of dowry makes severe economic crisis for the families of the brides, for the payment of dowry, several families are to sell out their land and other household items. Even after that, some parents are not yet sure what would happen to the fate of their daughter. In some instances, even after payment of dowry as was agreed upon by both sides, fresh demand of dowry from the groom's side is not uncommon.

After all, it is a social crime and it has cancerous effect on the society. At almost all the cases, dowry degenerates more oppression against women and adds more injustice and inequality to our social life. It sometimes makes our familial life more unsafe and flamboyant. More particularly, the fresh demand for dowry after marriage creates troubles in the conjugal life of the spouse. Even it may cause death to any of them, specially to the brides.

Besides, dowry is against religious codes. Particularly, Islam has prohibited the acceptance of dowry rather there is the system of mohr where the bride is to be given a certain amount after marriage.

Struggle against dowry in Bangladesh : Way back in 1854, a play entailed 'Kulin Kul Sarbaswa' sparked of social awareness regarding the dowry issue. It was an indictment against the dowry system.

The movement against dowry has not stopped from then. The great writers of the region, from Rabindranath Tagore, Sharatchandra and Kazi Nazrul Islam down to the contemporary writers have written strongly against dowry. In 1904, Begum Rokeya Shakhawat Hossain the proponent of women's education in the sub-continent, harshly condemned men who demanded dowry from their father-in-laws. Poet Sufia Kamal, Advocate Aminul Islam, Mr. Mohaymen and others all contributed significantly to the anti-dowry movement of the seventies. The anti-dowry act was promulgated in 1980.

Recommendations : As dowry is a social crime and it has a deep root in the society, it would be very difficult to eliminate fully. However, the following measures seem to be fruitful (ফলপ্রসূ) in getting out of the clutch of dowry :

1. As laws are not enough against dowry related crimes, legal reforms are essential.
2. The conscious quarters must take steps to prevent dowry and the unhealthy competition to give gifts at the girls wedding must stop.
3. Women's organizations must work at the grassroots level on this issue. They should try to make people understand that women are humans, no items of bargain. For this, areawise networks must be built up at village level.
4. Since men are the ones who oppress women, it is men who must initiate a stoppage of dowry.
5. All the progressive forces, not just women's organizations alone, must attempt to bring about an equality between the sexes. General inequality is a major cause of dowry. Improving women's position in society would be an effective measure against dowry.
6. The over extravagant (অমিতব্যয়ী) expenses for wedding and marriage related functions must be curtailed. The role models of society themselves should ensure that the wedding in their family is inexpensive and devoid of extravagance so that others follow their example.
7. There is a tendency (ঝোক) for the girl and girl's family to simply tolerate the oppression rather than risk the marriage breaking-up. The families must not fear social shame but boldly take action and protest against dowry related oppression. They must resort to legal action rather than encourage the girl to 'bear the oppression' for the sake of respectability.

8. A women must take an established place in society, a place of respect. Social values must be molded in this regard.
9. Our political parties must have specific programmes against dowry and women's oppression and work for the implementation of these programmes.

Conclusion : We must continue our struggle to end the curse of dowry. The issue of dowry and oppression of women must be considered in view of the country's socio-economic, cultural, political, legal, state and overall structure and circumstances. United efforts are needed to put an end to violence against women. A specific framework must be drawn up to be implemented. Dowry would not come to end in a day but we are certain that it will end. Correct action will ensure that.

Essay–23

Empowerment of Women in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন

[24th BCS]

Introduction : Disempowerment of women is a stain on human civilization. Due to low status of women, approximately half of Bangladeshi population is left behind in darkness. Women's access to positions of influence and power is limited; their occupational choices are narrower, and their earnings lower than those of men and they must struggle to reconcile activities outside the home with their traditional role. The experience is mainly rooted in the failure to value women for anything but their reproductive role. Illiteracy, low life expectancy, low rate of labour force participation, no ownership of land, higher rate of unemployment, high fertility, mortality and morbidity, form a vicious circle adversely affecting women in Bangladesh.

Concept of empowerment : Although the term empowerment has no fixed definition yet, it is frequently used to describe a process wherein the powerless or disempowered gain a greater share control over resources and decision making. Batliwoala defines empowerment as 'a process through which women in general and poor women in particular tend to gain control over resources and ideologies.'

Present state of empowerment of women in Bangladesh : The position of women in Bangladesh is much lower than that of man. However, women

represent a half of the country's human resources and thus a half of its potential. Their literacy is only 53.7 percent which is 56.9 percent for men and 50.2 percent for women, life expectancy is 66.1 years for men and 68.7 years for women. Excessive mortality among women due to discrimination has resulted in a ratio whereby there are 100.3 men for every 100 women. Nutritional status of women and girls is marked by sharp differences with that of men and boys. Health care for women is often restricted to their reproductive health. Violence against women is alarmingly on the increase. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in a special report in 2009 revealed that death due to unnatural causes is almost three times higher for women than pregnancy related causes.

Despite the constitutional mandate, women's visibility in the public service has been negligible. Their participation in institutional development and decision making is also minimal. Wage differentials between men and women are very high in case of wage employment.

Besides, the constitution of Bangladesh provides for formal political equality of men and women. There is no legal barrier to women contesting or voting for any elective office; including that of the head of state. The fifteenth amendment of the constitution reserved 50 seats for women.

Factors behind disempowerment of women in Bangladesh : The factors behind the disempowerment of women are a legion. However, we can drive the major factors into three catagories.

(A) Economic (B) Socio-cultural and religious and (C) Political factors.

A. Economic factors

1. Dependency on men : It is usual scenario (দৃশ্য) that women are badly needed men for their livelihood. As they have accepted the fate, they show unwillingness to join respective job coming out from the home They think that they are happier than the outer competitors of theirs (women in servicing).
2. Ownership of land : Women get some inheritory properties like land from father and husband. They are satisfactory what have been kept for their future. So, after getting such blessing, they needn't feel more for their life.
3. Less scope for employment : Women have competed with men in the case of competitive job exams. In such cases, women have to struggle more from their male counterparts as they came out from stereotypical (ছাঁচ) cocoons facing lot of social stains.

After that, they are not given extra privilege and many companies want male for job. So, fewer number of women dare to compete themselves beside men.

B. Socio-cultural and religious factors

1. **Illiteracy :** Illiteracy is a social curse for any nation and a large number of illiterate women are victimized of religious misinterpretation (অপব্যাখ্যা). Many families still think that girls are not eligible for acquiring knowledge.
2. **Socially ignored :** Our society has given much laxity to them. So, they (girls) are not sent to schools, Colleges and Universities because of many families Islamic perspective. But, maintaining pardah girls are allowed to go for education or job sector which they ignore.
3. **Cultural apathy :** Culture is the part of male and it is the belief of many arrogant people. So, female are kept aloof from many cultural festivals. It is a great blow to women as they have no scope of joining cultural elaboration to learn more about their culture.
4. **Pardah :** Many parents think women are best for housewives. They should abstain themselves from outdoor activities as they can ignore pardah system in taking part such outdoor activaties beside men. So, they (Parents) don't allow their girl to enter such sector. So, they (women) are not getting the opportunity to join job or educational institutions if they (girls) want to do it, they have to rebel against their family. As they are female, it becomes impossible for them. So, they are constantly victimized of social misinterpretation or misunderstanding of pardah.

C. Political factors

1 **Indifference of political parties :** A large number of women have no courage to join the political party, fearing of social status and political dirty systems. So, they become averse to see themselves as a political pioneer. So, they hardly get opportunity to utter their rights in persisting patriarchial (পিতৃতান্ত্রিক) society.

2. **Limited participation in electoral politics :** As women hardly show their wishes to join politics, they are becoming victimized of discrimination in society in every step.
3. **Intra-household discrimination** : Women are considered more inferior to men. If they get any opportunity of job struggling against their nearest

one, they have to work more twice than their men counter-parts in house and out of house. After that in husband's family, husband's parents (in-Laws) consider her as a slave in their family and they continue to show their verbal and physical abuses to their daughter-in-law.

Actions needed for empowerment : To empower the women of Bangladesh, society must recognize the productive and reproductive roles of women. The process of empowerment should be followed by conscious efforts of society which require following steps :

1. The obstacles that deprive women of the benefits of economic development should be removed. Measures should be taken for building women's capacity to be effective partners with their husbands in household decision making and resource allocation.
2. Protection for young girls and unmarried women is a must. The parents and community leaders must have the commitment to improve the reproductive health and counseling services.
3. The attitudes and practices of men regarding women should be changed.
4. Measure should be taken to wipe out barriers (legal and regulatory) for full participation of women in the labour force to enable rural women to gain title to land they farm, and give women accessibility to credit and other monetary assistance for income generating and consumption activities.
5. It is needed to go beyond gender-neutral investments in health and education to address disparities that directly and indirectly affect women.
6. The specified subjects in the curriculum of education system, which are made for women to keep them in 'their own place' should be reconsidered.
7. The data problem that needs immediate alternation to be solved.

Conclusion : Twenty first century is ushering in an era of new hopes and aspirations for the women-folk. The women of Bangladesh can now look forward with pride and hope for having some outstanding and significant moments that have taken place in the last two decades for their all out development. We require both our hands to pray to our creator. So, the active cooperation (সহযোগিতা) between men and women is a must for real development of a country. In this regard, collective efforts by government, NGOs and international organizations can only accelerate the pace of women development and their empowerment in Bangladesh.

Essay-24

Child Labour in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে শিশুশ্রম

Introduction : Child labour is one of the major problems in a developing country like Bangladesh. It engineers the demolition of future generations. If a child is made to work from an early age, with no scope of going to school, we are gradually narrowing the nation's potential to a few privileged people of the country. Thus, it is more practical to work at a firm policy to gradually reduce it and set up safe homes for working children. In this regard, the Bangladesh government has made a policy commitment to the issue of child rights.

Definition of child labour : The child labour has been defined as the employment of children under a certain age, set by national or international child labour laws. ILO Convention 138 sets 15 as the minimum age for admission to full time employment and 13 for light part time work. In countries with insufficiently developed economics and educational facilities, these ages are 14 and 12 respectively. For all hazardous works (বিপদসংকুল), the lower age limit is 18 years.

Causes of child labour : There are several causes of child labour and they are more complex and context specific. However, more important reasons may be identified as under. (a) Poverty and vulnerability. (b) Low quality education. (c) Social and cultural traditions. (d) Children's own desire.

Consequences of child labour : The perpetuation (রক্ষা করা) of child labour has far reaching consequences. It has its evil effects on the physical and mental development of a child as well as on the progress of the whole society.

1. Effects on physical development. 2. Effects on social advancement. 3. Effects on mental health. 4. Effects on socio-economic development.

Measures taken : In Bangladesh, different laws and regulations have been enacted with a view to protecting children from work. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of Bangladesh and ILO, IPEC was signed on Oct. 11, 1994 and IPEC activities were started in 1995. Till now 97 action programmes have been implemented under IPEC.

Measures to be taken : Although elimination (বিলোপ) of child labour is desirable but it is a difficult task in real term. For successful elimination, a co-ordinated, continuous and steady efforts can be justified. However, phase by phases elimination of child labour may be possible if the following points are considered :

1. **Identifying child workers :** Identifying child workers is crucial for any sort of planning. However, it is not easy to identify all child workers in the country. So, organized and prioritized sectors should be taken up immediately and efforts should continue from government, NGO's and social activists.
2. **Enhancing educational programmes :** Formal and non-formal education through full-time and part time schools, vocational training activities may be enhanced. Compulsory primary education should be ensured and on going special stress on female education should be continued.
3. **Strict actions :** Government must take actions to strictly enforce measures to stop child labour and to make school attendance affordable. The enforcement machinery should be strengthened in terms of manpower and logistic support.
4. **Legal measures :** Existing child labour laws need to be enforced effectively. The official machinery should be trained and sensitized about the child labour, relevant laws and regulations and need for penalising the offenders.
5. **Assistance to families :** As extreme poverty compels children to go to work, policy measures to reduce pressure of poverty on the poor household should be adopted. Besides, some form of social assistance perhaps be provided by professional social workers, voluntary organizations or even religious bodies. Here, health care, income and employment generation schemes, credit facilities and integrated poverty alleviation and community development services should be considered.
6. **Motivational and publicity campaign :** The child workers themselves, their parents, their employers, the government, in fact all the sections of the people should be made fully aware of the harm of child labour. Awareness generation can be done through national campaigns, public meetings, media publicity, workshops, community formation etc.
7. **Rehabilitation :** Displacement of child labours should be followed by specific rehabilitation (পুনর্বাসন) programmes. Stalwarts in the country will be a pioneer in such cases.
8. **Collection and dissemination of information :** Collection and dissemination of information of child labour is essential for taking any initiative. The government should develop a database on child labour in the country.
9. Replacing working children with unemployed family members, should be considered.

Conclusion : The stagnant, traditional and under developed economy, the social organizations and the traditional attitude of the society combine to perpetuate existing problem of child labour. Thus, the solution of this problem lies in rapid socio-economic development for removing poverty. The permanent solution will ultimately be found in the elimination of the factors, which compel the children to work. After all, it must be made sure that if child labour can not be totally abolished, at least the child must not be deprived from receiving education.

Business, Trade and Economy

ব্যবসা, বাণিজ্য ও অর্থনীতি

Essay–25

Industrialization in Bangladesh : Problems and Prospects

বাংলাদেশে শিল্পায়ন : সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা

[33rd BCS]

Introduction : Industrialization is the prime concern of all the economies, specially in developing countries. Since her independence, numerous policies and efforts have been made to accelerate the pace of industrialization in Bangladesh. But till today, our industrial sector has remained very weak.

Constraints (সীমাবদ্ধতা) to industrial development : The constraints to industrial development in Bangladesh may be divided into two parts : (A) Structural and exogenous constraints; (B) Policy induced constraints.

A. The major structural and exogeneous constraints include the following—

1. **Small size and poor growth of domestic economy :** One of the basic constraints to the growth of manufacturing in Bangladesh is the small size of domestic market resulting from the low level of national income. Since the bulk of the income originates in the rural sector, the growth of the domestic market oriented industrial sector depends on the invigoration of the rural economy.
2. **Low entrepreneurial base :** Because of colonial economic operation, Pakistani economic discrimination (বৈষম্য) and post independence nationalization, the growth of entrepreneurship has been slow in Bangladesh. Specially, the nationalization alienated the nascent Bangladeshi entrepreneurs. Hence, their is a lack of expert, courageous and efficient organizers in our industrial sector.
3. **Lack of financial support :** In a number of recent perception surveys, entrepreneurs have mentioned limited access to credit, procedural difficulties and high cost of credit as their single most important problem. Attempts to stimulate private investment with public financing resulted in many pitfalls including— (i) inappropriate investment; (ii) inefficient resource use; (iii) overcrowding in certain sectors and (iv) widespread loan default.

4. **Weak infrastructural base :** In Bangladesh, access to requisite site services is far from satisfactory (সন্তোষজনক). Almost all the basic facilities such as power supply telecommunication, water and gas are riddled with bureaucratic tentacle, procedure for availing their infrastructure facilities are needlessly complex. Besides, the shortage of electricity and gas has serious set back in the path of industrialization.
5. **Underdeveloped human resources :** With continued improvement in technology, the labour component in most production process is increasingly becoming more skill intensive. Bangladesh is lacking a skilled workforce including managers, engineers and technicians. Technical, professional and vocational training is absent in our education system.
6. **Lacking upgraded technology :** In Bangladesh there is a lack of commitment to the importance of subtle technology improvement. At the national level, the institutional arrangement for the scientific and research work relating to such issues as industrial applications and acquisition and adaptation of new technologies are grossly deficient.

B. The policy induced constraints include—

1. **Regulatory barriers :** Over regulation of economy has long been considered as a major policy induced constraint to industrialization. In Bangladesh, private entrepreneurs are frustrated due to regulatory environment and the associated bureaucratic sloth and corruption.
2. **Problems with labour laws and institutions :** The relationship between management, employees and government have been strained, resulting in a large number of strike, lock out and other forms of unrest, which have discouraged many entrepreneurs from expanding their workforce.
3. **Ineffectiveness of industrial policies :** The uncertainty of policy change is an important reason of discouragement to investment. Industrial policies in Bangladesh serve as an excellent example of policy formulation without strategic vision. Besides, our aid dependent policies sometimes oppose the actual aim of industrialization.
4. **Poor performance in export promotion :** The performance of our export oriented industries are not satisfactory. There are various problems with effective implementation of export incentives such as duty-draw back and export-credit guarantee schemes. Others such as export

performance benefits, back to back L/C and bonded warehouse are not sufficiently broad based.

5. **Political instability :** Political instability especially hartal, strike etc. pose serious constraint on the way of industrialization. Inspite of huge financial base, political instability due to confrontational behaviour of government and opposition parties discourage the foreign investors seriously.

Prospects for industrialization : Inspite of some constraints, we have a bright future to build an industrially developed economy. For this, we have to take some measures quickly. Among them, some notable measures are as follows :

1. **Deregulation :** Numerous regulations and distortions (বিচ্ছ্ঙ্খল) are needed to be minimized. Among them the following particularly need urgent attention :
   i. reduction of tariffs.
   ii. let market rate of interest prevail. Subsidies ought to be eliminated.
   iii. the number of license and consequently rent seekers will be reduced.
   iv. reduce price distortion in general. It is more efficient to make lump sum payment to target groups instead of subsidizing the prices of inputs and commodities.
2. **Effective training programme :** To create technically and managerially expert labour force, our education system should be oriented toward technical, professional and vocational training. Institutional facilities for training and research should be enhanced.
3. **Financial support :** For effective financial support, government should take initiatives as—
   - The structure of retail banking will have to be more competitive.
   - Reforming the public sector financial institutions so that they can be free from bureaucratic control and political interventions.
   - The use of non bank forms of resource use such as debt equity swaps, industrial leasing and BOT (Build Operate Transfer) arrangements should be increased.
   - Developing a securities market and other ways of mobilizing domestic savings.
4. **Effective export promotion measures :** For an effective export promotion, it needs active search for an export market and the associated product diversification and quality improvement. Besides, for expansion of non traditional exports a search needs to be initiated to determine

which industries will have a global competitive advantage, spot market trends and sources of competition in these sectors and discover backward linkage potential of these industries.

5. **Effective labour policy and modification of labour laws :** The legal rights and obligations of labours should be directed under a labour policy made through negotiation. Government will have to improve labour-management-govt. relations.
6. **Complementary role of the government to private sector :** Government should play a complementary role to private sector. Firstly, the purpose of the public enterprise should be to complement private sector development effort and not to substitute. Secondly, public involvement will have to be of a transitory nature aimed solely at facilitating private sector development.
7. **Developing rural industry :** Special emphasis must be placed on developing and modernizing rural industry. We must develop an industrial culture in the rural economy. More importantly policies to promote and protect rural industries so that their use within the local economy is guaranteed, must be designed.
8. **Continuing the privatization process :** The state should carefully review the privatization programme. The industries which have been disinvested should be kept under close scrutiny. Industries set up with public resources which default on debt or continuously make losses should be disinvested to other private entrepreneurs, to workers or even put back with the public sector.
9. **Improving infrastructural facilities :** To receive more foreign investment, accelerating the pace of manufacturing growth, infrastructural and utility servicecs should be improved. Communication system like road system, cargo handing in ports, warehouse etc. should be developed and modernized. Special measures should be taken to improve the electricity and telecommunication system.

Conclusion : After above discussion, we may come to the conclusion that we are at the nascent stage of industrialization. Even the growth of our industrial sector is being constrained by a number of factors requiring immediate courageous measures. In this regard, a balanced industrial policy facilitating foreign investment, multinational companies as well as domestic industries is a must.

Essay-26

Garments Industry in Bangladesh : Implications for the Economy

বাংলাদেশের গার্মেন্টস শিল্প ও অর্থনীতিতে এর প্রভাব

Introduction : A late entrant to apparel trade world with a modest beginning in 80s as a non-traditional sector, Ready-made Garments (RMG) industry of Bangladesh has carved out a niche for itself. This is the only sector that has achieved phenomenal growth almost unaided by anybody. Now considered as one of the major thrust-sectors, RMG industry accounts for over 78.86% of total export earnings, employing, 1.8 million people.

Present state of RMG sector : The RMG sector accounts for around two-third of the country's total foreign exchange earnings through merchandise sales abroad. In 2012-2013 (July-March) fiscal year, total export earnings from garment industries was US $ 24.32 billion which is 19.01% of Bangladesh's GDP. BGMEA members export all kinds of knit and sweater items for men, women, ladies, boys, girls and infants. Bangladeshi manufacturers export apparels to various countries of the world. But the major destinations of the country's RMG products are USA, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, UK, Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Austria etc. Thus, export to USA and EU countries constitute around 93 percent of total RMG export.

Contribution of RMG to national economy

A. Entrepreneurship development : Garments industry in Bangladesh emerged as a profitable, quick yielding investment sector and opened up a wide scope for entrepreneurship development in the garments sector as well as in linkage industries and support services. So, garments industry in Bangladesh had developed an educated, young hardworking entrepreneurial class which was absent in the country.

B. Generation of employment : Ready-made Garments (RMG) industries have generated direct employment opportunities for 1.8 million workers of which 90% are female workers. Besides, more than 0.8 million workers are engaged in accessory industries related to the garment industries. On the other hand, around 10 million people are indirectly dependent on the RMG industries.

C. Foreign exchange earnings : The garments sector of the Bangladesh economy emerged as a hundred percent export oriented industry and ever since the beginning in 1978/79; the country earned foreign exchange from garments export at a very fast growing rate. In 2011-2012 (July-March) fiscal year, total export earnings from garments industries was US $ 14104.85 million which is 78.86 percent of total export earnings.

D. Linkage effects : The development of the garments export trade in Bangladesh has brought in tremendous expansion in the linkage industry.

1. **Backward linkage :** With the fast expansion of garments factories in numbers and the rapid growth of export of their products, the backward linkage industries started to gradually come up. These industries started with the development of factories producing woven fabrics (textiles) and the accessories for garment products.
2. **Forward linkage :** The development of garments industry and the requirements associated with its growth and expansion have contribute to forward linkage industries. For example, a good number of buyers/buying houses have opened offices at Dhaka and Chittagong and hired accommodation/services of local staff. According to an estimate, the sector generates US $ 25 million as earnings for the real estate sector as office and factory rent. It has also led to a manifold (বহুমুখী) increase of shipping business; trucking and transportation services, extension of container services in Chittagong and in Dhaka, expansion in the cargo handing and storage facilities in sea and airport. According to BGMEA, the RMG sector pays US $ 62.33 million to the shipping business and US $ 26.17 million to the domestic transportation sector.

E. Government earnings : The garments sector provides the government with a great amount in various forms. It generates revenue earnings in the form of postage, license and renewal fees to the tune of US$ 6.17 million. Besides, the RMG sector contributes US$ 1 million to the Export Promotion Bureau. It contributes US $ 2.33 million as direct tax to the national exchanger. It pays an amount of US$ 3.67 million as Gas and WASA bills.

Problems of Garment industries : Garments industry of Bangladesh suffers from a number of drawbacks (অসুবিধা). Among them, some notable constraints and weaknesses are as under :

1. **Insufficient backward linkage industries :** One of the major problems faced by the apparel exporting firms in Bangladesh is their great dependence on imports of fabrics and accessories from abroad. According to some estimates, the domestic woven fabrics meet only 10 to 15 percent of the demand for fabrics of the country's garments industry units. However, situation with knitwear fabrics production in the country is relatively better 70 to 75 percent of knitwear is now domestically produced.

2. **Back of product diversification :** There is a back of product diversification within the RMG sector and there is no incremental shift to higher value added fashionable product categories. It is true for both woven and knit.
3. **Failure to maintain standard of production :** The quality of our garments products is not so good. Even, our garments exporters sometimes cheat the buyers and consequently the foreigners are losing their trust on Bangladeshi garment products.
4. **Low labour productivity :** The productivity of our unskilled labours working in the garments sectors is very low. They are not properly trained and even not properly paid. So, despite their hard work, they can not produce more.
5. **Internal political instability :** Internal political instability is a great barrier to our garments industries. Because, political unrests disrupt the very process of production as well as the freight of goods and services. Specially due to frequent hartals, exporters can not carry goods to the port and thus they make delay in delivery of goods to foreign buyers. It sometimes results into cancellation of order.
6. **Lack of modern technology :** Our garments sector lacks modern technology. It is mainly dependent on manual labour. It also lacks skilled and technologically trained labour force.
7. **Lack of competitive capacity :** Our garment sector is not established on a strong basis.

It is being reared and compensated in many ways by the government. Which is most important is that our garments sector flourished only because of the opportunities for quota free access in the international market. So, our garments industries are facing a great challenge after lifting the quota system in 2005.

Suggested measures : For acquiring the competitive capacity in a free quota market and to accelerate the growth of our garments sector, the following measures should be considered :

i. Domestic textile industry is to be given extra protection and the government can at least minimize the disparity in the effective protection rates received by textile products for sale in the domestic and export market.
ii. Textile weaving, spinning and dying/finishing capacities equipped with modern machinery and methods are to be tagged with the demand for the export garments industry.
iii. It is not desirable that the Bangladeshi business community remains fragmented and operate as if in different worlds with different interest and needs. Therefore, acrimony and accusations must be replaced with co-ordination and recognition that each has fate of the other in its hand.

iv. The backward linkage can be improved only if domestic manufacturers can supply the garments industry units on a competitive credit basis.

Conclusion : After all, the country has the opportunity to build up increased capabilities to adjust to the changing industry conditions through market and product diversification as well as to develop the local base through growth of the backward linkage industries. So, the need for the hour is to take initiative in this direction by our government as well first as our business community thereafter.

Essay-27

Share Markets of Bangladesh : Problems and Remedial Measures

বাংলাদেশের শেয়ার বাজার : সমস্যা ও প্রতিকারমূলক ব্যবস্থা

Introduction : The share markets of Bangladesh recently witnessed wild volatility. Recent experience has made us believe that anything can happen in our capital market. Most of the investors have lost up to 60 percent of their capital. At present, government steps, merchant banks and mutual funds must play the vital role in achieving a stable market.

Dhaka Stock Exchange : Dhaka Stock Exchange (Generally known as DSE) is the main stock exchange of Bangladesh. It is located in Motijheel at the heart of Dhaka city. It was incorporated in 1954. Dhaka Stock Exchange is the first stock exchange of the country. As of March 2012, the Dhaka Stock Exchange had 504 listed securities..

Share : In plain and simple, share is the ownership of a company. Share represents a claim on the company's assets and earnings. As you acquire more share, your ownership stake in the company becomes greater. Whether you say shares, equity or stock, it all means the same thing.

Why do a company issues share : A company could keep the profits and earnings for the owners of the company. In order to extend market share or get bigger asset a company issues share. At some point every company needs to raise money. To do so companies can either borrow it from somebody or raise it by selling part of the company, which is known as issuing share. The first sale of share by a company is called the Initial Public Offering (IPO).

Risk involvement in a share : This is a very important factor you believe in risk when you want to invest in the share market. There is no guarantee of what percentage of capital gain you can get, where and when the share price stops in up-end or low-end and how long it takes to get the profits. It is true, no company

or institute can guarantee. However, you can measure the risk in various ways. That's why it is essential to do some "Home Work" on a company before you invest. The "Home Work" should be calculated earning per share (EPS), total debt, relative price strength, profit margins, volumes, industry leader and so on. You can also reduce the risk by diversifying the portfolios (selecting stocks from different industries) and measuring the correlation between a share and market index. A less risk taker has options to invest in Bond (fixed returns) or a company that provides dividends at the end of year.

However, investors need to measure "expected rate of returns" first and it should be high enough to compensate the investors for the perceived risk of the investment. Risk is contrary to the positive profit, but there is also bright side. Taking on greater risk demands a greater return on the investment.

How share trade : Most shares are traded on exchanges, which are places where buyers and sellers meet and decide on a price. Some exchanges are physical locations where transactions are carried out on a trading floor. Two trading floors are located in Bangladesh, DSE which is located in Dhaka, CSE is located in Chittagong. We should distinguish between the primary and secondary market. The primary market is the first phase of share where securities created before trading at the floor which is called IPO. In the secondary market, investors trade previously issued securities without the involvement of the issuing companies. The secondary market is what people are referring to when they talk about the share market.

What causes price to change : Share prices change everyday by market forces. By this we mean that share prices change because of supply and demand. Any single time, if more people want to buy a share than sell it, the price moves up. Conversely, if more people want to sell a share than buy it, which is a greater supply than demand, the price falls.

The Bulls and the Bears : On Wall Street, the bulls and bears are in a constant struggle. A bull market is when everything in the economy is great, people are finding jobs, GDP is growing and share prices are rising. Things are just plain rosy (আশাবাদী), picking shares during a bull market is easier because everything is going up. Bull markets cannot last forever though and sometimes they can lead to dangerous situations if shares become overvalued. If a person is optimistic, believing that shares will go up, he or she is called a bull and said to have a bullish outlook. A bear market is when the economy is bad, recession is looming and share prices are falling.

Current situation of share market : Our share market experienced a totally new kind of development in the trading. It watched both sides of a coin within two trading days.

On January 10, 2011 we saw a huge (অত্যধিক) selling pressure and a record fall, 600 points in the general index of Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) within just 50 minutes of trading. Again next day, we find the other side of the coin when almost no seller was found in case of most of the shares. At the end of the day's trading the DGEN, actually, gained 1012 points taking into consideration the previous day's loss. Thus, we witnessed both record gain and record decline in index on January 10 and January 11 respectively. It appeared like a circus show said a market analyst.

The DGEN which was 5367.11 points on January 10, 2010, increased 6249.35 on the same date this year. But in a day's gap market index soared to 7512.09. The percentage change in one year stood at 39.9 from 16.40 within two consecutive trading days.

In 2010, institutional investors especially some banks and non-bank financial institutions showed their investment characteristics like general investors. Over the last two years, the profit of most of the banks and financial institutions became two to three times more than that of the previous years. This profit growth was attributed to profit earned from investment in shares. Thus many banks and financial institutions concentrated on share business instead of investing in their core banking activities.

In early December 2010 when general index reached the record 8700 points, many analysts expressed their concern about the overvaluation and syndicated price hike. But that time our general investors were over-inspired by the gain from the market. It was seen that most regulatory decisions failed to slow down the unending market rally. Investing people became more dependent on rumors (গুজব) than fundamentals of the issues traded on the bourses. Insider-traders turned out to be big gainers. Now it is becoming clear to us that there are many other factors that have brought the capital market on the verge of a collapse.

Many of us started blaming the regulators. It is a matter of great regret that the SEC, the central bank and other shareholders are also blaming one other. This ultimately proves the lack of coordination among them in policy-making and policy implementation.

Government steps : The Finance Minister asked the SEC to carry out an investigation to identify the sellers who led the market towards instability.

– The government has suspended the book building method for initial public offering (IPO)

– Index circuit breaker will not continue.

– Bangladesh Bank to remain soft on banks exposure to stocks.

Experts comments : Salehuddin Ahmed, a former governor of Bangladesh Bank, advised the government to remain alert as share market debacle might affect the entire financial system. Market experts said the index circuit breaker will not help curb the volatility in the markets and restore investors confidence unless the liquidity inflow increases to support fresh buying.

"It is not an effective solution. Introduction of the circuit breaker will result in fall in share prices, halting of trading and demonstrations" said Salahuddin Ahmed Khan, Professor of Finance at Dhaka University.

Hasan Imam, chief executive of Race Asset Management Ltd. said "The circuit breaker is just a tool to manage the market instability."

Investor's demand : Investors said, all the steps taken by the regulators have failed to get any grip on the volatile market. The scenario will not change unless the Prime Minister looks into the matter directly." We cannot bear losses any more, we are close to bankruptcy," said frustrated investors.

The investors also urged the government to take effective measures to save the stock market.

To ensure stability :

To ensure stability of share markets, the authorities concerned would require action on a number of fronts. Some of these are suggested bellow :

Co-ordinated role of regulators : Bangladesh Bank and SEC should regularly exchange notes and adopt policies with due regard to interactions between money market and share market.

Investor's education : The cover age of existing investor's education programmes conducted by the stock exchanges and SEC is limited. Those programmes need to be expanded.

Strengthening monitoring and surveillance : SEC should strengthen monitoring and surveillance over all direct and indirect market actors. Those include banks, non-bank financial institutions, merchant banks, mutual funds, brokers, the stock exchanges, issuer companies, auditors etc. Appropriate actions should be taken against violators of relevant laws, rules and regulations.

Demutualisation : Our stock exchanges have reached a stage where demutualisation over the next three to five years should be seriously considered. Stock exchange authorities are the front line soldiers for ensuring market stability.

Essay–28

Foreign Aid and Economic Development of Bangladesh

বৈদেশিক সাহায্য এবং বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন

[13th; 10th BCS]

Introduction : The third world is important because of the massiveness of its poverty-Padma Desai. Bangladesh is one of the forty eight least developed countries in the world. It has very large population living in a very small geographical area. No development program can be implemented in Bangladesh without foreign aid. The process of development has become inextricably linked to the search for foreign funds spawning the widely held notion that there can be no significant development without external aid. At present, foreign aid is an undeniable reality for Bangladesh.

What is Foreign Aid : Foreign aid is such an aid which comes from the developed countries to the developing countries in the form of currency, food technology, services etc.

Sources of Aid : Foreign aid is what a country gets from external sources. External sources include aid by foreign governments and aid by foreign or multinational organisations.

Categories of Aid : Foreign aid is issued either as loan or as grant. This loan or grant may be of bilateral or multilateral. Grant is not taken back once given and it counts no interest. But, loan is issued for financial or other worldly gain and it may be categorized as–

(i) Long term or short term loan

(ii) Soft or moderate or hard loan

(iii) Tied or condition free loan.

Why donors give aid to Bangladesh : Donors both bilateral and multilateral agencies give aid to Bangladesh for the following reasons.

a. **Economic reason :** Donors give aid to Bangladesh for their own economic gain. Generally, bilateral donors give aid to Bangladesh to expand market for their commodities.

b. **Political reason :** There are some political divisions and groups in the world and certain developed and influential countries control these groups. Such influential countries and donor agencies give aid to some developing countries like Bangladesh in order to enjoy support in time of need.

c. **Humanitarian reason :** Bangladesh is a newly independent country. She is burdened with overpopulation. The problem of poverty is very acute. In addition to these, she has to face a lot of problems like flood, tidal wave, cyclone, river erosion etc. So donor agencies give aid to Bangladesh to tackle various humanitarian aspects.

d. **Psychological reason :** In history, Bangladesh was governed by some colonial masters. England governed Indian sub continent including Bangladesh for two hundred years. The then British ruler plundered our resources mercilessly (নির্দয়ভাবে). Today Bangladesh is a poverty stricken country. In this context, our former colonial master extends psychological support giving aid under different development programs.

Besides the above mentioned reasons, donors give aid to Bangladesh for ideological reason (OIC/ADB helps Bangladesh), neo-colonialism (itali helps Libya or Great Britain helps commonwealth countries) geo-political reason (Bangladesh is geo-politically important to India) and psychological reason assistance taking/aid receiving countries may be psychologically biased towards the countries donating. Bangladesh did not participate in Moscow Olympic game as a token of gratitude to the USA.

Why Bangladesh receive foreign aid : Bangladesh receives foreign aid to overcome the following three critical gaps—

a. **The Domestic–Savings Investment Gap :** The savings rate of Bangladesh is only around 12%. We know that savings leads to investment and investment plays a very important role in economic development. As our rate of savings is very low we receive foreign aid for investment.

b. **The Export-Import gap :** Bangladesh's export basket is very small. On the other hand, she is to import many things ranging from pin to plane. In this context, a big gap is found between the amount of export and import. Bangladesh receives foreign aid in order to import necessary things.

c. **Technological gap :** Technologically, Bangladesh is very poor. Bangladesh cannot implement any program without foreign aid which involves technology. So, Bangladesh receives foreign aid in the form of technology.

Besides the already mentioned reasons, Bangladesh receives foreign aid for the following reasons either :

(1) project development (2) infrastructural development (3) utilization of natural resources (4) to overcome natural disaster (5) to increase the reserve of foreign currency (6) to control inflation (7) agricultural development and (8) Industrialization.

Foreign Aid and Economic Development of Bangladesh : Capital formation and investment are the pre-conditions of economic development. This capital is supposed to be formed either from internal source or from both external and internal source. As a poor third world country, it is impossible on her part to form capital internally. So, Bangladesh needs foreign aid. In Fiscal year 2013-14 (up to March) Bangladesh received $318 million as grant and 1509 million US dollars as loan (source ERD, Ministry of Finance) (from book)

Foreign aid has been of critical importance for economic development of Bangladesh. In the early years of Bangladesh's gaining of statehood, foreign aid was mostly geared towards providing relief and rehabilitating of the war affected people. Since mid 1973 external resources have been mobilised for importing food grain and other commodities for financing development projects envisaged under the five year plans. Currently the country is witnessing a growing debate on the role of external aid in the development of Bangladesh. Development economists both within and outside Bangladesh are questioning the role of foreign aid. They argue that the substantial quantum of foreign aid received by Bangladesh since independence (over $40 billion) has had no visible impact on the economic and social development of the country.

It is alleged that the benefits of aid do not reach the poor constituting the vast majority of population in Bangladesh. Much of it is syphoned off by the influential interest groups creating in the process a new rich class in Bangladesh and hundreds of import export agencies and consultancy firms. They work in close collaboration with the interest groups in the donor countries. All in all, Bangladesh has been reduced to the unenviable position of a totally aid-dependent country and one of the poorest countries in the world.

Conditions of foreign aid : According to the committee of economic co-operation and development organisation through which develoved countries release loan or grant to the developing countries, formal economic aid must fulfil the following conditions–

- aid released or accepted must be formal
- prime aim at the aid must be for the economic development and welfare.
- 35% at the released loan or aid must be grant.

Criticism : Foreign aid is in real sense, not helpful for economic development. Some negative aspects of foreign aid are as follows :

- Donors priority does not always coincide with the priority of GOB, because it is not possible for all the donors to know the sectoral priorities of the country.
- A substantive (উল্লেখযোগ্য) portion of aid is syphoned back to the country of origin.
- It is alleged that donors appoint unskilled and semi-skilled consultants with higher cost in our development projects.
- Donors put forward different conditions prior to the release of the funds. If the conditions are not met, donors do not release the funds.

Conclusion : Conditionality and aid utilisation capacity are two important areas of contention in donor recipient relationship between Bangladesh and its development partners. Bilateral donors are guided by policy making considerations in their home countries. Donors view that limited aid absorptive capacity due to ill-conceived project planning, bureaucratic inefficiency and lack of co-ordination between various agencies. Bangladesh officials insist that decline in the quality of aid and imposition of more stringent conditionalities are major issues of concern. In this context, foreign aid should be replaced by Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and mobilization of resources.

Essay-29

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে সরাসরি বিদেশী বিনিয়োগ

Introduction : The present world is a world of economic supremacy. In order to servive in the present world, we have no option but to attain economic development. Foreign direct investment is recognised as a key ingredient for economic growth. Bangladesh is one of the least developed countries of the world and her domestic savings rate is around 12% which is quite insufficient for investment. In order to bring about socio-economic emancipation and rapid industrialisation foreign investment is very essential.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Bangladesh : Unfortunately, foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow in Bangladesh is not satisfactory.

If we analyse the foreign direct investment (FDI) in Bangladesh, we find that most of the FDI has gone to the energy sector. Comparatively FDI in

manufacturing sector is not high. This may be due to the fact that Bangladesh has a small domestic market and is not fully capable of consuming quality goods due to poor economic condition of the people.

Priority to Attracting Foreign Investment : The government has given the highest priority to attract foreign investment in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is considered as the safe heaven for foreign investment. Bangladesh provides the foreign investors with the following advantages :

- Bangladesh has cheaper labour force.
- Tax holiday up to 12 years.
- Allowing 100% foreign ownership
- Permanent residentship for the foreign nationals investing more than US $ 75000 or equivalent amount.
- Concessionary (বিশেষ সুবিধামূলক) financial benefits similar to the local investors.
- Lower inflation rate compared to other Asian countries.
- Wide rang of tax exemptions.
- Facilities for repatriation (স্বদেশে ফিরে যাওয়া) of invested capital, profits and dividends.
- Multiple entry visa to the visiting foreign investors.
- Reinvestment of repatriable dividend treated as new investment.
- Bangladesh enjoys MFN and GSP facilities from a number of countries including USA.
- Avoidance of double taxation agreements has been signed with Japan, U.K., Italy, Canada, Sweden, Malaysia, Singapore and the Republic of Korea.
- Legal protection to all foreign investments in Bangladesh is provided by an Act of Parliament passed in 1980 against nationalisation and expropriation. Non-commercial risks of investment in Bangladesh are also covered by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA),
- Foreign Exchange regulations have been relaxed to the maximum limit by the recent introduction of free convertibility of Taka, the Bangladesh currency. This has accelerated the free flow of international business transactions
- Repatriation of foreign capital investment along with profits/dividends has been made easy and simplified. Now no prior permission of any authority is required for such repatriation.
- Cost of land and energy prices are one of the lowest in the region.

- Bangladesh has two seaports with modern facilities. Internal transport and communication system has vastly improved over the years.
- Most importantly, Bangladeshi people are hospitable, friendly and resilient and greatly value the role of foreign investment in their country.

Major Priority Sectors:

The Bangladesh Government welcomes foreign direct investment and foreign participation in joint venture with the approval of the government.

Priority Sectors :

- Export-oriented Garment industry
- Finished Leather goods
- Electronic equipment
- Chemicals and petro-chemicals
- Agro-based industry
- Green jute pulp
- Paper
- Cement
- Rayon
- Frozen food
- Tourism
- Light industry
- Computer software and
- Data processing

Some Internal Hindrances to Foreign Direct Investment : Although the prospects for foreign investment in Bangladesh are bright, but still there are some lackings. A few of these lackings are :

Political Instability : Political instability is a common problem in Bangladesh. Oppression, killing, strike, hartal etc. have become a regular feature in the arena of Bangladesh politics. This is a great problem to attract foreign investors for investment.

Corruption : At present, corruption is the main problem in Bangladesh. It plays a negative role in attracting foreign investment here.

Lack of Infrastructural Facilities : Modern communication system is essential for foreign investment. But Bangladesh has a poor infrastucture. It hinders the prospects of foreign investment.

Trade Union : Most of the trade unions of the country have political relationship with political parties. It often hampers the production of the industry and pollutes the environment of productivity. As a result, production target fails, the industry incurs losses.

Long Procedure : Red-tapism, indicision, delay in decision making are the main features of our bureaucracy. The long procedure for investment frustrates the investors to invest in Bangladesh.

Negative Image : Bangladesh is known to the world as a country of corruption, political unrest, natural calamities and poverty, It is creating a negative image abroad and affects the foreign investment in Bangladesh. Moreover, low productivity of our workers, small domestic market, lack of raw materials supply etc affect the foreign investment in Bangladesh.

Importance : Foreign investment plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of a country like Bangladesh. Foreign investment brings prosperity to the recipient countries through technological transfer, increasing volume of exports, enhancing job opportunities and increasing government revenue. FDI not only increases the stock of domestic capital to finance new development projects, but also simultaneously provides access to new technology and managerial and marketing know-how.

Conclusion : Bangladesh is one of the least developed countries of the world and about 31.5% of her people live under poverty. Its GDP is 772 US dollar and GNI is 848 US dollar. So Bangladesh needs foreign direct investment to generate employment and reduce poverty. But we must protect our local industries too.

Essay–30

Remittance : The Driving Force of Our Economy

রেমিট্যান্স : আমাদের অর্থনীতির চালিকাশক্তি

Introduction : Remittance is Bangladesh's key economic driver of growth. Remittance boosts local demand and improves the standard of the way of life across the country. In Bangladesh, remittance is the second largest financial inflow. Remittance plays a significant role for the balance of payment as well as economic devlopment.

What is remittance : Literally, remittance is a sum of money that is sent to somebody in order to pay for something. In economics, remittance means

transferring money by foreign workers to their home countries. Money sent by Bangladeshi migrants in Middle-Eastern countries will be termed as remittance.

Who Send Remittance : Overseases employers send remittance to their home country. Overseas employers and workers' remittances contribute significantly to the economic development of the country through reduction of unemployment and augmenting foreign exchange reserves and income. The number of overseas employers is increasing day by day.

Availability of Manpower in Bangladesh : Unemployed labour force of Bangladesh is estimated to be about 27 million. Besides a huge number of un-skilled labor force, skilled, semi-skilled and professional manpower is also available for foreign employment. Some relevant data in this regard are given below :

- Technical Manpower
- Medical Manpower
- Engineering Manpower
- Industrial Manpower
- Computer Personnel
- Power Station, Petroleum, And Fertilizer Manpower
- Road Transport Workers
- Manpower For Financial Institutions, Insurance, Audit And Accounts
- Port And Water Transport Workers
- Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Livestock, Horticulture Experts, Technicals And Farmers
- University/College/School Teachers
- Administrative And Defense Personnel
- Hotel Management And Catering Staff
- Marine Crew
- Miscellaneous (বিবিধ) Manpower-Qualified photographers, printers, printing technicians, journalists, translators, musical entertainers, operators. tailors, sewing men, barbers, shoe makers, domestic servants, house keepers, cleaners and all types of semi skilled and unskilled workers etc.

Problems of sending remittance :

(a) Lack of proper banking support

(b) Complex system of banking service

(c) Low rate of exchange

(d) long term period of sending remittance

(e) No initiative to train the migrants on how to send money quickly and safely.

Importance of Remittance : Remittance is the life line of Bangladesh. Some 4.6 non residential Bangladeshis are working abroad and sending home hard earned foreign currencies. It is believed that the actual number of Bangladeshi migrants, both legal and illegal, would be close to 8 million. In addition to acheiving higher export earnings, the country witnessed a 44 percent growth in remittance earning during the first quarter of 2008-09 fiscal year compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year. The other records of remittance earnings in a single month are $ 914.29 million in October 2012 and $ 838.94 million in January of year 2013.

The remittance market of Bangladesh has been showing a steady growth in terms of incoming remittance volume. Considering the current marco-economic indicators, it seems that growth will continue in the coming years. The reasons for such robust growth can be summarised as :

- Stable macro-economic indicators including G.D.P growth.
- Rapid urbanization.
- Expansion of branch network of various commercial bank.
- MFIs involvement in challenging remittance funds in remote areas.

Trends in Country wise Remittances : Major share of total remittances in Bangladesh came from the countries of the Middle East. But individually Saudi Arabia stood at first position. Over the last few years (from 2001-2002) the USA stood the second position. In 2011-2012, the highest amount of remittances came from Saudi Arabia which was US$ 3684.36 followed by US$ 1498.46 from the U.S.A., US$ 2404.78 from the U.A.E., US$ 1190.14 from Kuwait, and US$ 987.46 from the U.K, respectively. It is observed that the remittances from the U.K. grew significantly in the last couple of years and Italy is also becoming a significant contributor of remittance earnings of this country. The amount of remittances earned from Italy was only US$ 0.41 million in 2000-2001 which was increased to US$ 244.75 million in 2011-2012.

Wage Earners Remittance Inflows : Country-wise (US$)

Country	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
Bahrain	170.14	185.93	298.46	361.7	282.8
Qatar	360.91	319.36	335.26	286.9	166.3
Kuwait	1019.18	1075.75	1190.14	1186.9	727.8
Oman	349.08	334.31	400.93	610.1	432.5
U.A.E.	1890.31	2002.63	2404.78	2829.4	1739.1
U.S.A.	1451.89	1848.51	1498.46	1559.8	1500.6
U.K.	827.51	889.60	987.46	991.6	600.2
Malaysia	589.09	703.73	847.49	997.4	670.4
Singapore	193.46	202.33	311.46	498.8	277.7
K.S.A.	3427.05	3290.03	3684.36	3829.5	2039.1
Others	453.86	486.13	462.71	1009.1	770.1
Total	10732.48	11338.31	12421.5	14161.2	9206.6

Sourc : *Bangladesh Bank 2014*

Management of Migrant Remittances in Bangladesh : Migrant remittance is playing a crucial role to foreign loan syndrome of Bangladesh. Currently migrant remittance accounts four times of donor driven foreign resources to the country. Every year migrants' remittances are crossing the earlier year. For the Bangladesh economy the contribution of remittance in the Balance of Payment is crucial. Bangladesh is also one of the top worker remittance receiving countries in the world. The total remittance in Fiscal Year 2011-12 is $ 12843.44 million.

Government policy measures to influence the flow of remittance :

a. Increased facilities to remit money through official channel.

b. Bangladesh Bank and former four National Banks have extended their corresponding branches abroad to facilitate remittance of money for the Bangladeshi Expatriates.

c. Government has passed a entitled "Money Laundering Prevention Act 2002" in which provision has been made to punish the act of money laundering. Maximum punishment is 7 years imprisonment.

d. Bank has taken effective measures to ensure disbursement of remittances to the family members of the migrants within 24 hours.

e. All remittances are tax free if sent through banking channels.

f. Bank charges have been reduced for sending remittances in the home country.

g. Publicizing different announcements on the disadvantages of money laundering system to motivate overseas workers.

Policy options for donors and government in linking Migration and Development : The trends and patterns observed with regard to the ties immigrants have with their home countries show that the relationship is significant. The implications for businesses and the policy environment are also important. Nine policy options are as follows : (1) Cost Reduction (2) Enabling policy and regulatory environments, (3) Developing banking system (4) Investment and micro enterprise incentives, (5) Tourism (6) Reaching out to the diaspora. (7) Nostalgic trade (8) Home town associations as agents of development. (9) Remittances and new technologies.

Utilization of Remittances : Remittance in rural area generally boasts consumption. A significant portion is used for the purchase of land and home construction. They also help to expand business in agricultural products and construction materials. It may be mentioned here that while going abroad a migrant worker generally collects the fund for this migration either by selling or by mortgaging land. A very small portion of the remittance is used by the recipient for investment in business or other savings. While returning home, the migrant workers bring some luxurious products like colour TV, CD player, cosmetics or other electronic items which reduce the actual remittances that could be sent by them. It will be mentioned here that if utilization of remittance can be catagorized as productive and non-productive, it will be found that most of the remittances are used for non-productive purposes and a very insignificant portion of it is used for productive purposes.

The contribution of remittances to development : Remittances have contributed to financing the trade deficit and kept the current account deficit manageable. Remittances covered up to 80 percent of the growing trade deficit, which reached 6.89 percent of GDP 2005-06, driven by real growth and high import demand. This has been the only continuous flow of financing for the trade deficit since early 2000. As inflows of remittances may be under

recorded in the balance of payments. The negative balance of the current could also be lower reported. Remittances and labour migration have had a positive impact on public finances. Import boosted by remittances is a source of additional revenue collection in the form of VAT and import duties. In 2006-07 imports increased on an average by 15 percent annually. As emigration has eased the unemployment problem and helped contain the associated fiscal expenditures, it can be seen as alleviating the fiscal burden of government.

Conclusion : Remittance helps the government reduce poverty, reserve foreign currency, change rural life style, form handsome domestic capital, create scope of employment and establish industries. The consequent remittances can be seen as providing a social safety net, which otherwise would have to be met by the government. Remittances have also contributed to exchange rate stability and even to some exchange rate appreciation that contained and somewhat reduced expenditure in local currency on the external debt serviced by the government. This experience is at slight variance with some other countries.

Essay-31

Population and Economic Development : Perspective Bangladesh

জনসংখ্যা ও অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন : প্রেক্ষিত বাংলাদেশ

Introduction : Demographers and economists have much interest in the relations of population growth to economic development. Economists are of the view that the population growth may have both positive and negative effects on the process of economic development. A good amount of developed human resource is the prerequisite for economic development. But unplanned growth of population may deter (প্রতিবন্ধকতা সৃষ্টি করছে) the economic growth of a country. So, both overpopulation and under population stand as obstacles to economic development.

The population growth and economic development in Bangladesh : The fast growth of population during the past decades has frustrated the development efforts in Bangladesh. In 1971, the population of the country was around 7.5 crores which rises to about 15.25 crores today.

At present, the growth rate is around 1.37 percent. Present crude death rate is 5.8 per thousand. The life expectancy at birth is around 69.2 years.

This unprecedented growth has some serious consequences as—

1. The present density of 1015 persons per square Km. will be increased and further lowdown the present land man ratio of 0.27 acres per person which is one of the lowest in the world.
2. The existing unfavourable age structure of population will further be aggravated with large population of under age 15.
3. Under the constant rate of fertility, the number of school going age will grow rapidly. The existing educational facilities need to be double to maintain even current level of literacy.

Over population and the problem of economic development in Bangladesh : Since our economy is poor, capital is scarce and labour is abundant, population growth has been directly or indirectly supported at the cost of economic development. Such as—

1. **Population and per capita income :** The impact of the present rate of population growth on per capita income in Bangladesh is unfavorable. This growth of population tends to retard the per capita income in three ways—
   i) It increases the pressure on land;
   ii) It leads to a rise in cost of the consumption of goods because of the scarcity of complementary factors to increase their supplies;
   iii) It is causing a decline in the accumulation of capital. Because with the increase of family members, consumption expenses increase.
2. **Population and agricultural development :** With population growth, the land man ratio becomes adverse. Disguised unemployment is also prevalent. As a result, it is reducing the per-capita productivity, propensity to save and investment. The use of improved techniques and other improvements on land become impossible. Capital formation in agriculture is adversely affected and the economy is bogged down at the subsistence (বেচে থাকার মতো) level. To feed additional population, we have to import foods which accentuate the balance of payments difficulties. Thus, the growth of population retards agricultural development adversely.
3. **Population and employment :** A rapidly increasing population plugs the economy into mass unemployment and under employment. As population increases, the proportion of workers to total population rises. But, in the absence of complementary resources, it is not possible to expand jobs.

The result is that with the increase in labour force, unemployment and under employment increase.

4. **Population and social infrastructure :** Due to scarcity of resources it is not possible to provide educational, health, medical, transport and housing facilities to the entire population. In Bangladesh over crowding is found everywhere. As a result—
   - the quality of these services has gone down;
   - the rapid increase in school age population and the expanding number of labor force entrants put ever greater pressure on educational and training facilities and retard improvement in the quality of education;
   - It may aggravate the problem related to improvement of public health.
5. **Population and labour force :** The labour force in an economy is the ratio of working population to total population. A large percentage of the total population is in the lower age group of 1-15 years and hence, the dependency ratio is large. A larger percentage of children in the labour force is the heavy burden in the economy of Bangladesh as well as a wastage of potential resource.
6. **Population and capital formation :** Population problem is retarding capital formation in Bangladesh. As population increases, per capita available income decreases and people are required to feed more children with the same income. It means more expenditure on consumption and a further fall in the already low savings, and consequently in the level of available fund for investment. As population increases rapidly, domestic consumption of even exportable goods increases and there is also a decline in the exportable surplus.

Suggested measures : All the evils that result from overpopulation must be removed from our economy as early as possible to ensure smooth and steady economic growth. The following measures may be taken for the purpose :

1. **Family planing :** Family planning programme must be implemented successfully to minimize the population problem to a great extent. For its success, the following measures may be taken :
   (i) Supply of wholly reliable birth control methods at nominal price to the people needed;

(ii) Necessary training about the effective use of these methods;

(iii) Mass propaganda through various media to popularize the programme;

(iv) Enactment of law restricting the number of birth beyond a certain limit and declaring punishment for violation;

(v) Inclusion of family planning in the educational curriculum at schools and colleges.

2. **Female labour force participation :** Female labour force participation outside the home in non agricultural activities has a depressing effect upon fertility (উর্বরতা). Because, working women find it difficult to raise children as well as work. In work, they increase social contracts and get themselves involved in extra– familial activities. So, having more children means forgone income and social opportunity which restrains desire for more children.
3. **Restructuring the education system :** Development is the outcome of effective usage of two types of resources men and materials. In order to render material investments worthwhile, it is necessary to synchronize human resources development with overall economic planning. Hence, the present education system must be restructured. So, for restructuring following measures should be considered :
   a. **Integrated planning :** An integrated planning implies that education and economy must sustain their growth in mutually supportive routes through the development of human resources and its productive utilization.
   b. **Need oriented technical/vocational education :** Technical vocational education should be introduced as a part of both formal and informal education. This strategy is desired by the necessity of making the education system more responsive to developmental needs. Technical vocational training must aim at turning out more technically trained people at the intermediate level than at the higher level.
   c. **Rural Bias in education :** Education in Bangladesh is a passport to get away from the villages. This simply cannot be allowed to continue any longer. Rural bias in education emphasizes basic education, manual labour in villages should be a prerequisite for entering into higher educational institutions like colleges and universities and be one of the components of restructured educational system.

4. **Redistribution of population :** The population in Bangladesh is unevenly distributed. Some areas are densely populated and some are thinly populated e.g. CHT and off shore Island etc.. So, people should be induced to move out from the denser areas and settleled in the areas with spares population. However, its scope is limited.
5. **Equitable distribution of National income :** Access to national wealth must be equitably distributed, more and more money should be taken away from the rich people through progressive taxation, inheritance, tax, death duty etc. And the money should be spent for the poor people in the form of free medical service, unemployment benefit, financial grant during sickness, accident etc. Thus, fair distribution of real income will not only benefit the poor people who are the absolute majority of the nation, it will also help enjoy rapid economic growth.
6. **International migration :** The government should undertake an articulated programme to help imigration to economically advanced countries. This will reduce the population pressure on our economy. At the same time, our labours abroad will be able to earn valuable foreign exchange which we can suitably utilize for our economic development.
7. **Accelerating the pace of development :** Poverty is being aggravated due to poverty increasing population which is in turn responsible for more population growth. Thus, proper planning for accelerating the pace of our economic growth and development is a must to prevent the growth of population in the country.
8. **Social security :** Present safety net should be enlarged so that people can feel secured in their social life. Care for aged people, poverty alleviation programmes and role of women in the society should be strengthened.
9. **Public awareness :** Government, NGOs and our civil society must be active in public awareness building programmes. Our illiterate people should be made understand that a lot of children is not necessary for economic well being rather a couple of children equiped with quality education and health care may bring a brighter future for the family.

Conclusion : After above and related discussion we may come to the conclusion that population growth i.e over population is a great constraint in the way of progress and prosperity. With other programmes of economic development, stress should be pressed on controlling population growth within a short period of time. For this, there is no alternative but to make the people aware about the adverse consequences of overpopulation in national life.

Essay–32

Global Financial Crisis : Problems and Solution

বৈশ্বিক আর্থিক সংকট : সমস্যা ও সমাধান

[28th BCS]

Introduction : The global financial crisis which started with the collapse of the US sub-prime mortgage system has not only engulfed the entire US and European financial and banking system but is also beginning to affect the global economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that the global economy is facing its biggest crisis since the great depression of the 1930s. The crisis is real, but for the first time whole the world is trying to find a solution.

The American Housing Bubble : In the American financial system, there are two large institutions, now called Fannie Mae (The Federal National Mortgage Association) and Freddie Mac (The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation). Both of which had originated as government organisations to help fund housing.

They worked in two ways— First they purchased mortgages made by banks, thus refinancing the lending banks and enabling them to make still more loans. Second they guaranteed mortgages so that the lending bank did not face any risk and could cover its potential loss from default by paying the insurance premium to these two insurers. This pooling of the risk meant that lower interest rates could be made available to the guy that wanted to buy a house.

These two organisations got their money by borrowing from the capital markets. They borrowed from Central Banks around the world with the encouragement (উদ্দীপক) of the US Treasury, which assured everyone that this was as sound as a US government security. This channeled substantial foreign saving into the mortgage (বন্ধক) market in the United States, enabling more and more money to be directed to housing.

Those housing loans that went through Fannie and Freddie were called 'prime' mortgages. The availability of funds from the foreign lending to the US was so great that the financial institutions needed to increase the amount of lending and hence, the so-called 'sub-prime' mortgage market emerged.

This market comprised loans that did not meet the conditions of Fannie or Freddie and so were generally riskier. Of course, such sub-prime loans could not be refinanced through the two institutions.

As the prices of houses increased, Americans found that their houses were much more valuable. For example, I bought a house for $300,000 in 1995. I took a mortgage for 20 years for $250,000 and paid from my savings for the rest. In 2003, I had repaid $50,000 of the principal, so I owed $200,000. But the market value of the house had increased to $450,000. The bank would allow me to borrow 80% of the value of the house or $360,000; I owed $200,000 so I could borrow another $160,000 as a home equity loan. I did this, borrowing $100,000, which I used to buy a car ($40,000) and to make the down payment on a summer home that cost $300,000 (I paid $60,000 in cash and borrowed the rest). Now, I owed $540,000 altogether, and by purchasing a second house I added to demand in the housing sector. That was what upper-middle class Americans were doing.

The world economy is facing very serious problems because of plunging house prices, falling credit availability and decreasing real incomes in many countries. The crisis began when Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac the two largest mortgage lenders went bankrupt. The bankruptcy of Fannie and Freddie and federal takeover of these institutions, surely is one of the most serious financial crises since the Wall Street crash in 1929.

In 2007, US economy began to crumble. Several things happened more or less in conjunction : The Mortgage market in the United States had built in increases in interest rate, suddenly increasing the required payment; as the market for housing weakened the increase in house prices it became more difficult to use home equity financing as a cushion. At the same time the American economy slowed somewhat, making it even more difficult as people lost jobs and bonuses and overtime were reduced. There were dramatic increases in the prices of food and gasoline, undermining consumer purchasing power. These price increases also arose from the high demand levels in a rapidly growing world economy.

The global financial crisis : The global financial crisis which started with the collapse (পতন) of US sub-prime mortgage system has not only engulfed the entire US and European financial and banking system but also begun to affect the global economy. The US government is pumping in US $700

million into the system and the UK government is nationalizing banks and other financial institutions. Other countries like Russia are bailing out their banks through guarantees of millions of dollars. Iceland has gone bankrupt and has to take credits of millions of dollars from Russia to survive.

Iceland with worlds top per capita income is now bankrupt. Britain, Germany, Japan and many other countries have gone for sweeping nationalization of bank and banking institutions as last ditch effort to avoid a total collapse. After an overnight 10 percent drop Indonesia suspended trading. But several trillion dollars as bail out has not prevented the sharp fall in capital markets throughout the world.

ILO chief Juan Somavia warned that the financial crisis could lead to record global unemployoment with 20 million more people out of work by the end of 2009. ILO indicated that the number of unemployed could rise from 190 million in 2007 and 210 million in 2009.

The population of working poor living on less than a dollar a day could grow by 40 million and those on two dollars a day by over 100 million.

Summits on Financial Crisis : US president George W Bush, French president Nicolas Sarkozy and European Commission president Jose Manuel Barroso said in a joint statement released after their talks that the first summit would be held in the US soon after the US elections on November 4. According to the joint statement, the three leaders had a very positive discussion about continuing to co-ordinate steps needed to solve the financial crisis. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said, he backed the idea of a summit by early December at the latest.

Impact on Bangladesh : The global financial disaster (ধ্বংস) that initially affected the US and EU countries, is now spreading to Asia. Two Indian banks ICICI and HDFC are also facing the jolt of the crisis because of its business links with the US and EU markets.

According to the local bankers, Bangladesh has no investment in foreign capital markets, especially in the US. Bangladesh economist and Nobel laureate Muhammad Yunus has warned his country is likely to be badly hit by the global financial crisis.

Global financial crisis impacts on Bangladesh in such way— First our exports of garments and all the other consumer goods are going to slow down drastically as

USA and Europe who are the major importers of these goods will not import as much as they did because now their consumers do not have enough cash or credit to buy these goods. So our industries too will have to retrench leading to job losses. Since imports will reduce, so government will have less revenue and less money to push into 'development and social safety' resulting in increase in poverty. Banks and financial institutions too will have less money to give as credits to businesses, factories and manufacturing, if they at all want this money.

Second remittances will also reduce drastically as expatriate Bangladeshis will be the first ones to get the 'chop' in the foreign countries where they are working particularly in the Middle-eastern countries whose economies are entirely dependent on the exports of oil the price of which is falling drastically.

Third international financial institutions and development agencies such as the World Bank, the IMF and ADB will not dole out credits and grants due to bankrupcy or are bailing out their own economies.

Conclusion : The present American economic crisis is that it affects the poor first in America and most importantly throughout the world deeply. The world, especially the poor world, needs to seriously re-consider capitalism as a way of their economy. Because it is fully controlled by a neo-colonialist country and backed by small ex-colonialists.

Directly or indirectly, the world is bound to remain at their mercy. The only way out is self-help stand on your own feet, live on your own resources and develop yourself with sustainable development plans that should not and must not be influenced by the outside world.

Essay–33

Globalisation and Bangladesh

বিশ্বায়ন ও বাংলাদেশ

[27th BCS]

Introduction : Globalisation has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of high

tech communication, media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village. We are living in a global village where third world countries like Bangladesh are in constant interaction with the developed ones. The all pervasive network and interactional relationship among the countries are creating mixed feelings and eliciting different responses from the world community. As Bangladesh is a member of this global network, it is greatly influenced by the remarkable process of globalisation,

Modern Technology and Globalisation : Globalisation is now largely based on a strong technological foundation. The electric transfer of information via the internet has now created an instantaneous and interconnected world of information resulting in a 24-hours trading network. This technology has largely changed banking and financial activities. Worldwide money transfer and transaction of business have now become a matter of clicking the mouse of a computer. We can now buy and sell goods through the electronic medium. Computers have thus brought about a revolutionary change in today's world. Globalisation is now only what technology makes possible.

Globalisation and Economy of Bangladesh : Globalisation is marked by the universalisation of free market economy. The idea of global trade which was inherent in capitalism has taken firm root across the globe. This free market economy (laissez-faire) has greater influence over the third-world countries including Bangladesh. Free market economy (hands off policy) has some salient features such as liberalization, internationalization, deregulation and privatization in this economy.

'Decisions about the allocation of resources and production are made in which the prices generated by voluntary exchanges between producers, consumers, workers and owners of factors of production. Decision making in such an economy is decentralized i.e. decisions are made independently by groups and individuals in the economy rather than by central planners."

(MacmillanDictionary of Economics.)

In a nutshell, this economy creates a market where every country has the chance to compete with one another without any interference and tariff protection. As a member of global village, Bangladesh can not but welcome

this policy which is creating both advantages and disadventages for our economy.

Free market economy has brought some changes and advantages in our economy such as :

* Expansion of trade and commerce all over the world.
* Promotion of regional and international co-operation.
* Increasing opportunities for international economic support.
* Advancement in science and technology.
* Advancement in transportation and communication.
* Introduction of E-commerce in Bangladesh.
* Introduction of welfare economics.
* Free movement of foreign investment.
* Freedom of the consumers and the owners free from govt. interference.
* Free exchanges of technology and capital among the countries.

Thus free-market economy has contributed to the progress of our economy.

But for our country, many opine, this globalised economy has some serious side-effects that are adversely affecting our economy. It is very clear that globalisation has arranged an unequal competition between the developed and the undeveloped. So, the industrially developed capitalist countries are on a triumphant march. It is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries other than the developing ones like ours. In the name of help and co-operation, the capitalist countries like the U.S.A, the U.K. are exploiting the cheap lobour available in our country. The global strategy of development promises greater employment opportunities to people of our country but at the same time it also promises high returns to the capital.

Since our country is backward in science and technology, it can not excel in competition. As a result, rich countries do better than the poor ones and prosper rapidly at the cost of others our market is packed with foreign goods. So, our local products are losing market as they are not as good as the foreign goods.

Consequently, our small industries are meeting decay and thousands of people related to or dependent on these industries are being left unemployed. In the name of help and co-operation, international financial institutions such as IMF, ADB, WB are trying to occupy market in the third world countries and thus making a huge profit. They are providing loans to Bangladesh but they are imposing some conditions on our economy and politics. These

conditions help them to exercise their power on our economy and politics. Thus these capitalist institutions are ruling our country and this rule is known as 'neo-colonialism'.

This process of globalised free market economy paves the way for a lasting poverty so that the capitalists can continue to have a pool of cheap labour to draw from. The exploited and impoverished workers of the developing countries are no match for a globalising powerful capitalism. As a result, the gap between wealth and poverty is ever-widening.

Globalisation and culture of Bangladesh : Although globalisation is mainly concerned with business, trade, and international relations, it is no longer viewed from that perspective alone. The tide of globalisation is now encroaching into other spheres too. Satellite television channels and the internet are bringing all sorts of different cultures into our homes. Under the influence of globalisation, global cultures are steadily getting integrated with local cultures. Different cultures are constantly interacting. As an independent nation, we have our own traditional social values, beliefs, and attitudes. But in the globalising process, many foreign customs are intruding on them. This is having a profound impact on our young generation in particular. The intrusion of foreign culture is seen by many as a threat to our national cultural identity.

Over the last few years, there have been significant changes in the life style of our young generation. They no longer feel proud of our rich cultural heritage. Every sphere of life such as food, clothing, entertainment etc is getting westernized. Hollywood and Bollywood are dominating the whole world. The remotest regions of our country are not free from this all pervasive influence. People living in our villages no longer enjoy our popular Bangla songs and films. They are devouring Hindi films and songs and have taken those as the integral part of their life. They are foolishy imitating foreign culture in their life style and forgetting their root. In a nutshell, emerging decadence has taken over and we are culturally sinking in its quagmire.

Conclusion : In this age of science and technology, we must not keep our doors shut down. We must try to keep pace with the world. But we must not lose our identity as an independent nation.We should be vigilant enough to protect our culture from being distorted with perversity. Otherwise, as a nation we will be lost into oblivion and intellectually bankrupt.

Essay–34

Handloom Industry in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশের হস্তচালিত তাঁত শিল্প

[30th BCS]

Introduction : Once Handloom industry enjoyed a golden time in Bangladesh. But with the passage of time handloom industry is now in the face of extinction. According to a recent media report, about seventy (70) percent of the handlooms have been closed down in Narsindi district, once known as the Manchester of Bangladesh. It is now a shadow of what it once has been. Bangladesh has suitable environment to create employment through handloom industry. Handloom industry is our national heritage as it has glorious past. And, it is also our national duty to save handloom industry from the cruel clutch of machine.

Pathetic situation of handloom industry : Reportedly, 0.1 million looms were, thus, closed down in the district over the last thirty five years, through over 80,000 weavers out of employment. The picture of the handloom industry in other parts of the country is not different. The members of handloom industry cann't earn enough money to remove their poverty. Afterthat mechanical development has brought people outside of the house to earn more money. So the handloom industry has lost its charm to them.

Why it should not be neglected : Neglecting handloom Industry means neglecting an industry which can create jobs. Replacement of the labour intensive handloom factories by mechanised powerlooms created a serious problem of unemployment. In Bangladesh, over 10 million people are reportedly employed by handloom industry, which meets nearly 50 percent of the country's fabric requirement. Value addition by the handloom sector, according to one estimate, stands at Taka 10 billion. It, thus, meets 40 percent of domestic textile requirement, accounting for 63 percent of textile production. The handloom industry meets the bulk of the common people's requirement for saris, lungis, bed sheets and the like. Availability of mechanized production with a low

price has spread it to the general public. And the govt. didn't show any positive step to make its standard or preservation giving any opportunity.

How it can be productive : If developed, the handloom industry can create jobs throughout the countryside. Besides, the handloom products can be exported. Lungis, gamcha, caps, bedsheets, bedcovers etc. produced by handloom factories are exported to the middle Eastern and South East Asian countries. Grammen check is increasingly used to make apparels for the export-oriented readymade garments industries.

Standardised handloom industry : Handloom spun fabrics have substituted the previously imparted fabrics for (RMG) industries. The handloom industry can add further value for the RMG sector for the domestic and foreign markets.

Due to lack of support, 37.6 Percent of handlooms all over the country are not operational. Again the handloom industry needs government support to be able to come out of the trouble it is in. The government should come up with a programme supportive of the industry capable of creating employment. The experts are suggesting for providing loans at concessional lending rates and ensuring the supply of raw materials, in adequate quantity and in time, to the weavers.

The industry needs a marketing strategy so that the weavers can get remunerative prices for their products. Credit is one of the major problems facing the handloom entrepreneurs. They deserve access to institutional credits at reasonable rates under flexible mode of payment. The authorities should smash the so-called syndicates which arm twist the handloom entrepreneurs and weavers while buying their products and selling them the raw materials. Smuggling of Indian fabrics must be stopped to protect the domestic industry. The authorities shouldn't allow illegal marketing of the fabrics imported for the RMG industry.

National heritage : Handloom industry is our national heritage. When mechanical equipments were not invented, handloom industry would fulfil our expectation. From the dawn of civilization, handloom industry got the worldwide respect. But now, handloom industry has lost its glory and it is busy to regain its lost glory. In handloom industry, one needs low investment and all family member can engage in this industry to

earn money staying inside the house. Here lies the distinguished/ distinctive speciality of handloom industry. As, it needs low investment, its production is also sold in low price. Its one of the features is that it looks very nice and its production sustains long-time.

Handloom industry is at stake : Handloom industry is at stake in the face of big mechanical industry. Mechanized production has attained its big popularity among the people. People's taste has also changed. So, handloom industry has lost its glory to mechanized industry. There are many reasons for handloom industry's pathetic situation. Such as :

First, Mechanical industry needs less time to produce huge production and its cost is very low. On the otherhand, handloom industry needs much time and needs high price.

Second, Industry's production looks very nice and handloom's production is not like industry's.

Third, many poor members have left this profession for the sake of their poverty.

Fourth, handloom industry's raw materials are too high to engage themselves in such industry.

Fifth, handloom industry's production needs marketing and the govt. is hardly getting any advantages in such situation. So, handloom industry is in the face of extinction unnecessary.

How it can be saved : In Bangladesh the situation of handloom industry is at stake but it has enough potentiality to sustain among such problems. Taste and diversity are the especial features of handloom industry.

A worker can engage his family member in this profession. All raw materials can be collected from inside of the country. And the farmers can engage themselves in their leisure period. Expansion of handloom industry can mitigate our acute employment problem. The necessity of handloom industry is beyond description for a poor country like ours.

Handloom industry can fulfil our demand as well as it can lessen our dependency on foreign materials. And, there are many materials of handloom industry which are not yet lost. As jamdani has retained its past glory and yet now it is more popular shari among middle and higher class people. Jamdani

is a handloom woven fabric made of cotton, which historically was referred to as muslin. The Jamdani weaving tradition is of Bengali origin.

It is one of the most time and labour intensive forms of handloom weaving. In the first half of the century, James Taylor described the figured or flowered Jamdani muslin. Traditionally, around Dhaka and created on the brocade, Jamdani is fabulously rich in motifs. Though mostly used for saris, Jamdani is also used for scarves and handkerchiefs. Jamdani is believed to be a fashion of the ancient cloth-making techniques of Bengal. Jamdani is the most expensive product of Dhaka looms since it requires the most lengthy and dedicated work. Jamdani patterns are mostly of geometric, plant, and floral designs and are said to originate in Persian and Mugul fashion thousands of years ago. Due to the exquisite painstaking methodology required, only aristocrats and royal families were able to afford such luxuries.

Conclusion : Handloom industry's contribution is indispensable for growing national economy. Moreever, in decreasing the acute unemployment problem, handloom industry can contribute to our economic condition. So, to regain the lost glory of handloom industry, our and govt's unanimous earning desire is very needed. And thus, we can establish ourselves as a well-balanced country free from acute unemployment problem.

Essay–35

Food Security and Crisis : Problems and Solutions

খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা ও সংকট : সমস্যা ও সমাধান

Introduction : Food security is the most vital issue nowadays in the world, specially in South Asian countries. The political leaderships all over the world realise that it is important that the international community takes measures not only to ensure lower price of food production but also to ensure food security. The FAO already held meeting specially for this issue in summit level in Japan in July 2008. Food security and energy problem were main issues of last SAARC summit in Colombo 2008. Government aims food policy to provide price guarantees for the farmers and food for the needy. It became the most important issue in Bangladesh because of fifty percent price hike of food last one year.

World population and food security : In 1950 the world's population numbered 2.5 billion. In 2012, it is 7.0 billion. It will be roughly 8 billion by 2025. And it could reach between 9 and 10 billion by the middle of the century. Arguably, this is the most important development of this time with immense implications for the global environment and the prospects for feeding the world.

Food security of the world

Africa : Food prospects look bleakest for sub-Saharan Africa. Agricultural yields in this region are extremely low and have changed little during the past 50 years. Sub-Sahaharan Africa has distinct methods of agricultural production. One unfortunate consequence of this has been that the technical agricultural developments which together constitute the 'Green revolution' in the developing world have not been of much benefit.

Latin America and Middle East : Both Latin America and Middle East have seen some general improvements in the availability of food during recent decades. Latin America has enourmous agricultural resources and it is conceivable that Argentina and Brazil will supply China with cereals, if demand there rises faster than is generally anticipated.

Indian subcontinent : The food outlook for the Indian subcontinent is significantly better than in Africa despite the fact that India, Bangladesh and Pakistan are together projected to experience a net addition of 500 million people during the next 25 years. Several reasons account for the subcontinent's better prospects. Firstly, the region's strong vegetarian tradition should moderate any growth in demand for cereals (large quantities of which are required for meat production). Secondly, the quantities of synthetic (রাসায়নিক বিক্রিয়ায় প্রস্তুত) nitrogen fertilisers used in these countries are still comparatively low although they are rising. This holds out the prospect that crops yield can be raised by increasing the use of fertilisers. Certainly, crop yields must rise considerably since there is little spare land available for agriculture. Thirdly, the administrative and scientific resources available in these countries are considerable. India has quite a good record of improving the amount of cereals produced during recent decades. The economy of Bangladesh has performed better than expected.

Focus facts on global food security

- Population growth is the most important factor fuelling the global demand for more food to be produced.
- The population of sub-Saharan Africa probably faces the grimmest (নিষ্ঠুর) prospects for receiving adequate ration.
- The world trade in cereals must increase substantially to meet the projected increases in demand.
- The pace of increase in cereal yield is continuing with no signs of a slowdown.
- The outlook for feeding the world would be improved if the growth in population decreases.

Food security in Bangladesh : For Bangladesh, food security was synonymous with achieving self-sufficiency in rice production and stabilization in rice price. The country has made good progress in increasing rice production through technological progress, facilitated by private sector investment in small scale irrigation. But it is difficult to sustain the progress made in view of the growing pressure of population. Domestic food grain production remains susceptible to floods and drought thereby perpetuating the threat of major production shortfalls, inadequate food availability and vulnerability from fluctuation in prices. The availability of other foods has not increased and the progress in nutritional outcome have remained slow.

Plight (দুরবস্থা) of Bangladesh food security : Bangladesh being one of the poorest countries of the world, does not have enough money to purchase food grains as per their requirements. Although food grain is more available in good harvest years, Bangladesh as a whole still has a very low level of ration. This means many households and individuals do not eat a balanced, nutritious diet, even in good years.

Bangladesh remains a low income food deficit country with annual average food grain import of two million metric tons. Half of the population (63 million people) live below the food poverty line, and spend 70 percent of their household income on food.

Approximately 48 million of the 150 million people in Bangladesh cannot afford an average daily intake of more than 1800 kilocalories, according to

the World Bank. (This is the minimum standard set by the World Food Programme). For people in developing countries, the daily calorie average is 2,828, but in Bangladesh that average is only 2,190.

The major food security problem is that around half of the Bangladeshis remain below the established food based poverty line and as many as one third are in extrame poverty and severely under nourished despite the impressive increase in food grain availability.

The economists forecast a negative impact on the deficiency of food grain on the market price. The effects of Sidr, devastating cyclone of 2007 year may imperil food security at the people of macro levels and compel the government to spend a much higher amount of foreign exchange to import food grain to meet the huge shortfall.

Food availability in Bangladesh : Three major factors colour any discussion of the production situation in Bangladesh. It is the most densely populated non-industrialised country in the world.

It is highly vulnerable to repetitive climatic clocks and it is the last South Asian country to have suffered famine. The famine was in 1974 and killed an estimated 1.5 million people, some 2 percent of the population. The causes of this were multifaced, but two of them— a combination of exceptionally high international food prices and a shape reduction in US PL 480 food aid made Bangladesh policy makers specially determined not to remain dependent on the outside suppliers for staple food supplies. Cereal self-sufficiency is a goal they have pursued ever since, to the point that, at last in terms of the supply oriented approach of food balance sheet.

Price hike problems : Food prices in Bangladesh are galloping day by day and essential commodities such as rice, wheat, cooking oil, onion and lentil are now well beyond the reach of the common people. It was not that prices were downward during the five years period of the last elected government (2001-2005) but these have been continuously creating all times high records during the last one year, that is, after a civilian caretaker government. The interim government has dragged its feet on importing food grains for at least six to nine months, given the slow and complicated policy and implementation mechanism in place in Bangladesh and despite the emergency provisions. In countries like Bangladesh suffering a substantial

food reserve in the public sector, as a guarantee against food hounding and super profiteering in food is a must.

Agriculture situation and food security : Improvement of agriculture sector is the basement of food security. There was variety of agricultural productions during 1950 to 1970 on the then East Pakistan. During that period there was extended cultivable land and due to limited use, the land was more fertile. It may be mentioned here that the volume of food was not sufficient. In order to meet the requirements for the people IR-8 was set up by IRRI, which procured 10,000 MT urea fertiliser in 1966. From 1970 to 2000 is known as the golden period in Bangladesh in food cultivation. Bangladesh has increased its food grain production over the past 28 years, from 11.8 million metric tons in 1974 to more than 39 million metric tons in 2003. Yet Bangladesh can grow only 2.7 tons per hector that is enough less than other Asian counterparts— they grow 4.5 to 7 metric tons per hector! Moreover, for various developing activities Bangladesh loses average 545 acre cultivable land per day. In 2011 Bangladesh produced more than 34 million tonnes of staple rice along with 0.1 million tonnes of wheat.

Bangladesh's thriving agricultural sector being benefited from a new global partnership between the people of Bangladesh and foreign aid agencies, international research institutions and non-governmental organizations will be a South Asian success story. In 2011-12, Bangladesh produces Aus 23.32 lac matric tonnes, Aman 127.98 lac metric tonnes and Boro 186.67 lac metric tonnes.

Some facts in Bangladesh

- Bangladesh has increased its food grain production over the past 28 years.
- 30 percent of the population consume fewer than 1860 kilocalories per day.
- 45 percent of women have low body mass index (less than 18.5).
- Women eat last and eat less. They are the most malnourished group in Bangladesh.
- Fifty percent of all Bangladeshi babies are born underweight.
- Frequent floods, cyclones and other natural disasters pose special problems for assuring food security.

- The government relying increasingly on the private sector to help address food security is a positive trend.

Government and donar's activities : The World Bank is currently preparing an operation under the World Bank's Food Crisis Response Program focusing on fiscal issues, social protection and agriculture. The Bank is also conducting a household level survey to directly gauge the impact of food price increase on the poor in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is likely to start commercial production of some new flood tolerant rice varieties from next financial year by the help of donars.

On the sweeping global food crisis, the chief adviser called for creating a D-8 food fund to enhance collective food security. He noted that an unprocessed extended price hike of food grain is disproportionately affecting the poor in Bangladesh and also many other countries. Food security and energy problem was main issue of last SAARC summit of Colomb. The supreme leaders of SAARC made a common Food Bank consisting 2 lakh and 41 thousand MT storage of grain.

Possible solutions

- The government should own up publicly the real situation so that corrective measures may be taken.
- The political parties should be allowed to organize their own relief operations among the affected people.
- Grameen Bank, BRAC and other large and medium sized NGOs should be involved in distributing subsidized food and fertiliser among the target people in addition to the BDR.

The development partners should come up with not only cash but also substantial amounts of essential commodities to avert the humanitarian crisis about to break in Bangladesh.

Conclusion : Food security has become an issue of grave concern. It is suggested converting the food security schemes to a legal entitlement. There is also a need for strengthening the monitoring mechanism through the establishment of international level of academies, policy experts, representatives of civil societies and rural agricultural communities of different countries to ensure transparent and efficient operation.

Essay–36

Private Job Sectors in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশের বেসরকারি চাকরি খাত

[29th BCS]

Introduction : Orientation with private job sectors in our country at present : In the capitalistic society, privatization is highly considered. It is one of the main features of capitalism. As our country tends to be a capitalistic one, privatization is patronized at a great extent. Consequently, private job sector has been an emerging sector in our country. Private job sector refers to the sector created by private enterprise. In our country, this sector has a great potential because we have a lot of manpower available. Since the government of our country cannot feed so large a population because of its vulnerably poor infrastructure, private job sector has a great contribution to the welfare of our country.

Over the last 10 years, job sector in our country has undergone a significant change. In the past, only government jobs were held in high esteem. After the completion of education, everyone hankered after a government job. Now this attitude has changed. Recently, young generation is highly oriented with private jobs which are providing them with a modern atmosphere of work and handsome remuneration. As a result, a smart group of manpower has been created, which can compete/keep pace with the ever-changing world of science and technology. In our education system, some degrees are available which are particularly oriented with private job sector. A government job is desired/expected but private jobs are no longer negligible. A handsome private job is a smart choice for a young man or woman. Moreover, the salary they get is higher than that of a govt. employee. So, this private job sector is becoming increasingly popular among the modern generation.

Classification of different private job sectors : Private job sector can be classified into two groups : one is education sector and another one is financial sector.

Our education sector is a very important private job sector. In the country English medium schools, private universities are run by private enterprise. Many people choose this sector and develop their career. Highly qualified graduates and post graduates are employed in this sector, which provides quality education to the students. Even highly experienced teachers from

public universities such as Dhaka University, Jagannath University, Jahangir Nagar University engage themselves in this potential sector for a better career. Besides, the quality of education provided by private universities, colleges and schools is better and more advanced than that of public educational institutes.

Financial sector is the largest job sector of Bangladesh. Private banks, different multinational organizations, Housing finance organisations etc. belong to this sector. This highly potential sector can accommodate most of the job-seeking people. Particularly private bank jobs are largely popular among our young graduates. A young employee can build up an attractive career through his talent and herd labour. Besides, a challenging working atmosphere makes the employees more competent and consequently they achieve an ability to compete in the job market.

Contribution of private job sectors to our national economy : The private job sector has tremendous influence over the economy of our country. Through this sector, the entrepreneurs are investing a lot of money in our country. Directly or indirectly, our economy is developed through such investments, because high investment has high returns to our national economy. Different non-government organisations (NGOs) such as Grameen Bank, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Association for Social Advancement (ASA) are conducting various development programmes throughout the country. These micro-credit organisations give loans to the poorer section of the society so that they can improve their helpless plight. Consequently, they exert great influence on the socio-economic condition of our country. They conduct various poverty-alleviation programmes, which greatly contributes to the betterment of the poor mass. Their per capita income increases and so national economy is developing.

How have private jobs solved unemployment problem partially? : The remarkable contribution of private job sector is found in the solution of unemployment problem. Our country is a poor one with a large population. It cannot employ so many unemployed young people because it has a very poor economic infrastructure. In this situation, private job sector is employing a large number of people and is contributing to the solution of employment problem. If there were no private job sector, the rate of unemployment would be greater and the unemployed youth of our country would lead a miserable life under the curse of all-consuming unemployment. So, this sector has tremendously influenced the lives of people by reducing unemployment rate partially.

Scopes for development of private job sectors : As private job sector is creating opportunities for unemployment people, govt. should show sympathetic view towards them creating extra-opportunities for them; for instance, tax-free security and removing political upheaval. Govt. must ensure their independence. They (Govt.) should not interrupt their normal activities. In some situations private job sector tends to exploit the employees of garment sector. But they are the resource of Bangladesh because they play a vital role in our national economy and the owner of the factories want to deprive them by providing low wages. So, workers' pent-up allegations turn into violence against owner group. In such a situation govt's immediate measures are badly needed to create a peaceful environment.

Govt. initiatives to enhance the sector : Now, any govt. of our country is alert to give opportunities to the private sector. Hence they are playing a vital role to eliminate the unemployment problem. Recently govt. has taken pragmatic steps for such sectors including security and proper environment of investing money. They (Govt.) are giving frequent assurance to invest here freely. And they are keeping their promises not to handle their workers politically. So, it is the sympathetic phenomenon of govt's initiatives to enhance the private sector.

Problems and solutions : However, some limitations are observed in private sector's effort to poverty eradication; for example leaving out the ultra-poor, partial and sub-divided working periphery, area-based difference in activities, differentiating outside target people and weak relationship, participating in commercial activities supporting political parties etc.

Besides, some private organizations try to make a large profit by cheating others. Some financial organizations collect funds from clients and in the end they fly away with a prodigious sum of money. In the name of humanitarian programmes, some NGOs exploit the common people on a massive scale.

The problems existing in the private job sector can be solved if govt. takes some effective measures. A monitoring board can be formed in order to sustain the interest of the people related to the sector. The board should formulate some certain principles which can properly guide the motto of the

private job sector. If private sector can overcome these limitations, it can surely be hoped that they continue playing role of savior of poverty eradication and social development in Bangladesh and lead the country to sustainable economic growth and development.

Conclusion with recommendations : Private job sector is undoubtedly playing a vital role in creating employment opportunities. Right now, they are omnipresent in Bangladesh's socio-economic sectors. The private sectors have proved themselves as the true associates of the government in poverty eradication and socio-cultural development. In the meantime, one private sector has shown its charismatic role in brightening the image of Bangladesh. For example, the Grameen Bank and its obtaining the Nobel Prize has helped our country to stand upright among the nations.

It is essential to eastablish a warm and dependable relationship between govt. and private sectors. In the case of expansion of govt.-private partnership activities, opinion exchange, knowledge sharing at a regular interval and developing contemporary strategies, ensuring accountability and by staying above differences in political opinions are absolutely essential for the sake of this country.

Essay-37

Public-Private Partnership

সরকারি-বেসরকারি অংশীদারিত্ব

Introduction : Bangladesh has been facing many development challenges since gaining independence in 1971. To overcome some of these challenges, the country requires significant investment in energy, transport and water supply infrastructure and several other sectors. In mid-2009, a policy encouraging public-private collaboration was included by the government of Bangladesh, but it lacked clear guidelines on how to put the government's intentions into practice. The government has agreed to address the limitations of the initiative taken in 2009. The PPP policy is currently administrated under the Prime Minister's office, indicating high level support for its effective implementation. The PPP policy and strategy was published in August 2010.

What is Public Private Partnership (PPP) : The government's policy and strategy for Public-Private Partnership (PPP), 2010 provides a detailed definition along with some key characterstics of PPP.

Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects normally cover public good provisions characterised by indivisibility and non-excludability, natural monopoly characterised by declining marginal cost (and associated average cost), and lumpy investment characterised by long gestation period. PPP is a win-win relationship between the government and various private sector players for the purpose of delivering a service by sharing the risks and rewards of the venture under a contractual obligation.

Models of PPP : There are different models and approaches for PPPs. Different countries have adopted a wide range of models, the following are among the common models :

Build-Own-Operate (BOO) : In this model, the private sector manages the infrastructure on a build-own-operate basis. The government usually does not manage the infrastructure developed under this model. The Independent Power Producer (IPP) is a example of the BOO model in Bangladesh.

Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) : Here the private sector manages the infrastructure on a build-operate transfer basis. The private sector manages the infrastructure until a specified time, after which the government is responsible for its management.

Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) : This is an extended version of the BOT model. Under this model the ownership and management belongs to the private sector until a specified time. After expiry of the term, ownership and management is transferred to the government.

Background of PPP in Bangladesh : In its Vision 2021 governmental action plan, Bangladesh has set the goal of becoming a middle income country by 2021. In its election manifestor, the present government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh promised to raise the GDP growth rate to 8 percent by 2013. To achieve such a growth rate, the share of investment to GDP needs to be raised to 35-40 percent put the present average investment to GDP ratio is 24-25 percent.

The government has taken a number of measures to create an enabling environment for attracting private investments on a sustainable basis. In 2004, the Bangladesh Private Sector Infrastructure Guidelines (PSIG) were issued to facilitate projects in line with PPP concepts. Since then, there has been some success in attracting private investment in some sectors such as power, gas and telecommunications. However, much more investment is

required in these sectors and several other priority sectors in order to accommodate economic growth. These priority sectors include ports, roads, railway supply, waste management, tourism, e-service delivery, etc.

The government first introduced the concept of PPP through its FY 2009-10 national budget and made a significant allocation of funds for PPP projects, demonstrating a strong commitment from the government to the implementation of PPPs in the country. The government also issued a position paper on PPPs entitled, invigorating investment initiative through Public-Private Partnership, "in June 2009. The government also issued "Policy and strategy for Public-Private Partnership (PPP), 2010" in August 2010.

Applicability of PPP : According to the policy and strategy for PPP, 2010, of the government, public-private partnership models can be considered for any project that generates public good and services if at least one of the following circumstances exists for the project :

i. The implementation of the project is difficult with the financial resources or expertise of the government alone;
ii. Private investment would increase the quality or level of service or reduce the time to implement compared to what the government could accomplish on its own;
iii. There is an opportunity for competition, where possible, among prospective private investors, which may reduce the cost of providing a public service;
iv. Private investment in public service provides an opportunity for innovation, and
v. There are no regulatory or legislative restrictions on private investment in the delivery of the public service.

PPP will not be applicable to the following actions/activities :

a. Outsourcing of a simple function of a public service;
b. Creating a government owned enterprise; and
c. Borrowing by the government from the private sector.

Sector Coverage of PPP : The government has identified a number of priority sectors for e.g.

i. Exploration, production, transmission and distribution of oil, gas, coal and other mineral resources;
ii. Oil refinery and production of LPG;

iii. Production of fertilizer;
iv. Power generation, transmission, distribution and services;
v. Airports, terminals, and related aviation facilities;
vi. Water supply and distribution, sewerage and drainage, effluent treatment plans;
vii. Lan reclamation dredging of rivers, canals, wetlands, lakes and other related facilities;
viii. Deep sea port development; etc.

Classification of projects in PPP by investment size : In order to ensure quick approval and implementation of all projects, PPP projects will be classified into three groups : Large, Medium, and Small.

Large Project : A projects, which is estimated to have a total investment above BDT 2.5 billion, excluding on going capital for expansion, shall be classified as a Large Project.

Medium Project : A project, which is estimated to have total investment between BDT 500 million and 2.5 billion, excluding on going capital for expansion, shall be classified as a Medium Project.

Small Project : A project which is estimated to have total investment below BDT 500 million, excluding on going capital for expansion, shall be classified as a Small Project.

Incentive to Private Investor : The government is been to providerasious fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to the private investors for launching PPP projects in priority sectors.

Fiscal Incentives : All PPP projects will receive the applicable incentives, provided by the government from time to time which may, inter alia, include;

— Reduced import tax on capital items under PPP projects; and
— Tax exemption or reduced tax on profit from operating/ managing for a specific time period.

Special Incentives : Special incentives may be extended to PPP projects targeted for rural or/and under privileged population. Special incentives may be given to non-resident Bangladeshis (NRBs) to invest in PPP projects.

Conclusions : There can be initial hiccups in PPP as with any new initiative, but prompt action would deliver desired outputs. For successful implementation of PPP projects, political support is critical. There is no unique model or mechanism of implementing PPP : explore colloborative modalities and partnership based approaches best suited to specific contexts.

Essay-38

Padma Bridge & World Bank

পদ্মা সেতু ও বিশ্বব্যাংক

Introduction : After diplomatic tug-of-war for months, finally the world Bank has decided to finance proposed Padma Bridge project in Bangladesh for some conditions. The Padma Bridge is a high priority national project of Bangladesh. So, we are eagerly waiting for the World Bank's review over the issue.

Padma Bridge Construction Project : The Padma Bridge project has been undertaken with the main aim of improving the social, economic and industrial development of the south-west region of Bangladesh.

The project also aims to provide the people in the south-west region with improved access to markets and services throughout the rest of the country while accelerating growth in Bangladesh as a whole.

The Padma River divides the south-west zone from the northern and eastern regions of Bangladesh. Construction of the river crossing will reduce the distance from the south-west region to Dhaka, the country's capital by more than 100 km and will also bring savings in passenger and commodity movement and costs.

The project will improve the gross domestic product (GDP) of the south-west region by 2%, thus increasing the nation's GDP by 1.2%. It will also reduce river bank erosion and replace the dangerous ferry and launch operation between the south-west region and Dhaka.

Padma Bridge Design : The bridge design contract was awarded to a team led by Maunsell AECOM, the New Zealand business of AECOM. The design team also includes experts from North-west Hydraulic Consultants, SMEC International, ACE Consultants, Aas Jakobsen and HR Wallingford.

The bridge will be approximately 6.15 km long and 21.10 m wide. It will be a double deck composite steel truss structure and will use 41 pieces. The main spans will be 150m long. The upper deck will contain a four lane highway, while the lower deck will house a rail line, gas transmission pipeline, optic fibre cable and power transmission lines.

Finance : Project cost is estimated to be US$ 3.00 billion. GOB concluded loan agreements worth US$ 2.3 billion with four development partners (DP) in early 2011. An agreement for $ 1.2 billion was signed with the World Bank on 28 April 2011. Loan agreement were also signed with the JICA on May 18, 2011 for $ 415 million, with the IDB on May 24, 2011 for $140 million and ADB on June 6, 2011 for $ 615 million.

Padma Bridge : The Padma Bridge is a multipurpose road-rail bridge across the Padma River to be constructed in Bangladesh. When completed it will be the largest bridge in Bangladesh and the first fixed river crossing for road traffic. It will connect Louhajong, Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur, linking the south-west of the country to northern and eastern regions. The project covers three districts– Munshiganj (Mawa point/ North bank), Shariatpur and Madaripur (Jajira/South bank). The total area of land to be acquired and required for its components is 918 hectres. As per the new design, an additional 144.14 hactres has been identified for acquisition, bringing the total to 1062.14 hectres. 6.15 km long and 21.10 m wide bridge 15.1 km of approach road, toll plazas and service areas.

Padma Multipurpose Bridge : At a glance

Carries	Motor vehicles, Railway
Crosses	Padma River
Locate	Louhajong, Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur Bangladesh
Maintained by	Bangladesh Bridge Authority
Designer	Maunsell AECOM
Design	Truss bridge
Material	Steel
Total length	6,150 m (20,180 ft)
Width	18.10 m (59.38 ft)
Construction begin	expected in 2013
Construction end	expected in 2016

World Bank Canceled the Loan Offer : On June 29, 2012 World Bank canceled the loan offer of 1.2 billion dollars due to serious allegations of corruption. World Bank alleged that certain Bangladeshi officials including the immediate past Communication Minister Abul Hossain owned family business enterprise Shah Abul Hossain Associates Company Ltd. (SAHACO) tried to manipulate and influence the evaluation and award process in connivance with some SNC Lavalin executives and local agents.

Canadian police launched an investigation following a tip and arrested to senior executive of SNC Lavalin. The accused suspects may have given some statement to police in initial investigation. But nothing should be concluded based on unsupported statements before these are absolutely proved in the court to law. A Canadian Court is due to hear the case sometime in 2013. World Bank suspended operation of the loan agreement after receipt of complain and requested Bangladesh to probe into the matter. Following World Bank action other co-financiers like ADB, IDB and JICA also suspended the operation of their loan agreement.

World Bank Team : The World Bank (WB) sent the newly formed 3 member external panel to Bangladesh on October 14, 2012 to review and supervise the probe into the alleged corruption in the Padma Multipurpose Bridge (PMB) project.

The panel working with Anti Corruption Commission (ACC). It is an initial introductory visit and the first in a serious of regular visits aimed at assessing adequacy of the investigation. It added that the panel will submit reports to the World Bank and also share its findings with the Government of Bangladesh and other co-financiers of the project.

The World Bank announced the appointment of the 3 member panel comprising eminent international experts on October 05. The Panel, Chaired by Lusi Moreno Ocampo, former Chief Prosecutor of International Criminal Court, includes Timothy Tong, former Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong Special administrative Region, People's Republic of China and Richard Alderman, former director of the UK Serious Fraud Office.

On the basis of the panels report, World Bank will sent another team to Bangladesh to prepare new procurement modilities for the $2.9 billion Padma Bridge project.

World Bank-Bangladesh Relation : Bangladesh has been maintaining a congenial relationship with the world Bank for more than 40 years as this institution started financing different development programmes in this region even before the emergence of Bangladesh. Bangladesh became a member of the World Bank in 1972 and till June 2012 it received US$ 16.80 billion as financial assistance from World Bank. Bangladesh received US$ 3.10 billion from the World Bank in FY 2011 which was the highest quantum of

assistance for the particular year. Currently, the World Bank is financing 41 projects/programmes worth US$ 4.23 billion. These projects/ programmes are at various stages of implementation. Bangladesh also received commitments for US$1.55 billion from the World Bank in FY 2012. In fact the World Bank is the largest financier among the development partners. In this long journey with the World Bank, the government had difference of opinion, but eventually it found the Bank a progressive and close associate. At times, the World Bank did not approve procurement or expenditure proposals for different projects and also decreased or increased their level of assistance to different projects. The cancellation of the loan may have some long term impact on relations between Bangladesh and the World Bank.

Importance : The Padma Bridge will be the longest bridge of its type with 6.15 Kilometre of length. This will connect the south-western parts with the capital and is expected to some hundreds of thousands of working hours and huge transport costs. The Padma Bridge is a high priority national project. It would change the economic landscape of the south-western region and ultimately uplift the national economy.

Social Problems

সামাজিক সমস্যা

Essay–39

Dhaka : Challenges of a Mega-city

ঢাকা : একটি মেগাসিটির চ্যালেঞ্জসমূহ

Introduction : Dhaka has emerged as the 11th mega-city in the world, with a population of more than one crore. The city is expanding every day. But the question is, whether a resident of Dhaka really feel proud of living in the capital city when he/she is deprived of his/her basic civic rights. Traffic jams, mosquitos, frequent power disruptions, polluted water, a poor wastage disposal network and irregularities in charges for services such as telephone bills, are only a few of the problems faced by Dhaka city everyday. These facilities are far adequate to meet the growing demands of the expanding city.

Population and physical growth : With significant increase in economic activities on one side and a population growing almost at an exponential rate on the other, Dhaka city has witnessed a phenomenal growth during the last two decades. The newly defined Dhaka Statistical Metropolitan Area (DSMA) was 402 sq. km. in 1981. According to RAJUK's projection, the present population is estimated to be over 1.2 million.

Issues and problems : Challenging issues and problems in Dhaka city are a legion. Among them some common and devastating problems facing the people everyday are as under :

1. **Housing :** Taking the residential need of the present population in Dhaka, it is estimated that 70 percent of the total population squeeze into 20 percent of residential lands. This group belongs to the lower income bracket. The upper income group constitutes 2 percent of the total population of Dhaka city and occupies 15 percent of total residential area.

   Though real estate development by private developers in recent years has solved the residential problems of middle and upper middle class significantly, the needs of lower income group including slum dwellers have not been addressed by any agency.

2. **Water supply :** The present demand for water in Dhaka city is above 2000 million litres per day (MLD). Through the project of Dhaka WASA, it is still barely to meet the demand of increased population of the city.

   Currently, about 10 percent of households get water from public stand and about 41 percent of household use water from private wells, surface water of ponds etc. So, ensuring water supply for all the citizens have become a great challenges before the authority.

3. **Sanitation :** If inadequacy of pure drinking water causes great hardships to a large number of people in Dhaka, lack of sanitation poses health hazard to even a large number on daily basis. At present only 20 percent of the population in Dhaka are covered by the sewerage system of WASA while 25% use inside septic tank. So, it also is a major concern to cover rest of the people under modern sewerage system and make the city healthy.

4. **Waste disposal :** The Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) is responsible for collection, transport and disposal of solid wastes. It uses stationary collection points for transportation of deposited wastes by vehicles. Most of the recyclable materials are collected by poor pickers from the collection points while the remaining recyclable are collected from the landfills. The volume of waste materials has increased manifold but the capacity to hold in stationary containers and to transport by vehicles has remained awfully inadequate. This has been aggravated by irregular collection and transportation due to either negligence or corrupt practices of the conservancy staff. As a result, waste materials deposited by people spill over the containers, rot in site giving off putrid smell and pose great health hazards.

5. **Mosquito control :** Mosquitoes have become a regular menace in Dhaka without any regards for seasons. Apart from being a nuisance, mosquitoes spreading dengue became a harbinger of death for greater part of 2000. Though Dhaka City Corporation spends above 70 crore of taka every year, it has had little impact on mosquito control.

6. **Traffic and urban transport :** According to an estimate, only 40 percent of people living in Dhaka use vehicular transport. This shows a preponderance of people using rickshaws and their feet. The composition of various models of urban transport shows a haphazard and chaotic pattern without much regard for meeting the needs in a

balanced way. Transport of different nature and speed together with the actual number of rickshaws, has made traffic congestion chronic. Emission of toxic gas by auto-rickshaws has made them the perpetrator of slow death through pollution.

7. **Power sector :** Except during the winter, the city is accompanied by power disruptions throughout the year and the situation becomes worse during the summer. Frequent loadshedding and low voltage make city people helpless against the sultry summer weather. Even poor distributing infrastructure of DESA as well as corrupt practices by a section of unscrupulous meter readers and ledger writers, has held back improvement all the efforts in this matter.
8. **Telecommunication :** There are about half a millon 233923 telephones in the city which are inadequate in terms of demand. Even, due to continued existence of the analog system, thousands of subscribers are facing problems due to poor service and 'ghost billing'. Since the number of telephone set is far less than the requirement, getting a new telephone has become one of the toughest achievements in the capital. Thousands of applications have been lying with the BTTB for years. However, introduction of mobile telephone is obviously a revolution in the history of telecommunication.
9. **Street amenities :** It may sound surprising that the Dhaka has inadequate public toilets. This is far less than its requirement. The authorities could introduce mobile toilets on a commercial basis and upgrade those in service by making them more efficient and hygienic.
10. **Parks/Markets :** Parks with trees and greenery are described as the lungs of cities. With a handful of parks the lungs of Dhaka seems to be congenitally afflicted. To make matters worse, there is relentless and almost inexorable move to encroach into the existing parks or to occupy them entirely for commercial purposes. The Dhaka City Corporation, responsible for development and maintenance of parks, has not only had a poor record so far in this regard, but very often has turned out to be the abettor in such acts of anti-civic depredation.

How to face these challenges : Facing the challenges mentioned above is not so easy. It requires the sincere efforts and programs with adequate fund and staff.

1. To meet the problems of housing—

- the population growth of Dhaka city should be stopped which requires creation of employment opportunities in rural areas and developing mini-urban areas at Upazilla level.
- slums may be upgraded with modern facilities in areas where government or other agencies not have plans to build in the near future.
- strict control on the purchase of land and their use should be enforced.

2. To face the challenge of water supply—
   - in the long run the bulk of water supply in future should be from surface water sources like rivers.
   - supply of water through deep tubewell should be gradually phased out from the central part of Dhaka.
   - instead of Buriganga and Shitalakhya, supply of water from Meghna has to be given importance.
3. To address the gigantic task of sanitation,
   - a combination of modern sewerage system and of inside septic tanks should be used, the later in the outer ring of mega-city.
   - the use of low cost technology developed by PHE-UNICEF with concrete rings and a slab should be made compulsory through legislation backed by subsidized sales.
4. In case of waste disposal and management,
   - the citizen's initiative in giving contract for waste disposal in a few areas has shown bright promises.
   - private sector should be welcomed in this task.
   - after all, public should be aware of its responsibilities to produce waste to the minimum and to deposit them at designated places.
5. To solve the gigantic problem of traffic and transport, both long term and short-term programs should be implemented. Such as—
   - More public buses, taxis, phasing out of polluting auto-rickshaws appear to fall into short and medium terms measures.
   - The road network should be improved and managed rationally.
   - Fly over for vehicles, over bridge for pedestrians, designation of one way roads, clearance of footpaths to encourage pedestrians to take long walk should be taken.

6. It is observed that,
   - DCC should not go in for large projects but rather undertake separate small projects for mosquito controlling.
   - About 30 percent of mosquito problem can be solved by simply clearing the surface drains and ensuring smooth flow of water.
7. To develop, maintain and safeguard parks, a committee comprising elected MPs, DCC representatives, members of intelligence and representatives of civil society should be formed immediately.

Conclusion : The above discussion shows that the future of Dhaka city is riddled with so many challenges and problems that any delay in undertaking rigorous initiatives may result into devastating effects on civic life. For this, the government, city dwellers themselves, politicians, media and intellegentia, all should take part in making the city liveable.

Essay–40

Traffic Congestion in Dhaka City : Causes and Remedies

ঢাকা শহরের ট্রাফিক সমস্যা : কারণ ও প্রতিকার

[28th BCS]

Introduction : Dhaka is the Mega City of the world with more than 10 million population. The popular density in the city is one of highest in the world. The sewerage system, transportation, housing, traffic management etc. in the city are problematic. Thus, the city dwellers are facing a lot of problems in their everyday life. Among many other problems, traffic congestion is acute one which results in waste of time and money. The reasons responsible for traffic congestion include absence of mass bus transit system, abundance of slow moving rickshaws and auto-rickshaws, lack of sufficient road space, inefficient traffic management and lack of required traffic rules and even improper implementation of traffic rules.

Present state of transportation system in Dhaka City : Dhaka city has very small number of buses which is negligible in view of its requirement. There are only around 1500 buses in the Dhaka city against estimated demand of 5000 buses. Low capacity and slow moving rickshaw is the major transport of the city followed by low capacity vehicle auto-rickshaw. Only

2000 kilometers of road is available in the Dhaka Metropolitan area. Road space is only 3% of the city space. In large cities like Dhaka, road space should ideally be more than 20% of the city space. Moreover, the city is concentrated in a limited area. About 5,00,000 rickshaws are plying in the city. Inspite of many limitations some companies have come forward with some new facilities. Nirapad, Premium, Shapla etc. are the names of some Air conditioned buses plying in the city with enough comfort and luxury.

Causes of Traffic Congestion : Traffic congestion in the Dhaka City is the result of a lot of factors. Such as-

1. **Absence of mass bus transit system :** Mass bus transit system is the most efficient mode of transportation in the major cities of the world. The road space occupied per passenger in bus is by far lower than that in rickshaw and auto-rickshaw. Consequently, bus can carry a large number of passengers occupying smaller road space that ensures free flow of traffic.
2. **Abundance of Rickshawas :** The city presently has been swept by 5 lakh rickshaws growing at the rate of 20% each year. Rickshawas carry 48% of the total passenger trips occupying 73% of the road space. As it is slow moving vehicle plying on the same track with other motorized and non-motorized vehicles, the overall traffic flow slows down. A rickshaw carrying only one or two passengers occupies a much larger road space in comparison to a bus per passenger. As this is driven manually, it is slow and it can not be directed quickly towards the required direction.
3. **Lack of sufficient road space :** A large city should have road space at least 20% of the total city space. But in Dhaka city road pace is estimated to be only 3% of the total city space. In comparison to other larger cities of the world the city size per million of population in Dhaka is much less. Such concentration of residents leads to the concentration of vehicles that contributes to the congestion.
4. **The phenomenal growth of high-rises :** The development of transportation and related infrastructure has failed to keep pace with the increasing population. The phenomenal growth of high-rises in the 90's makes the scenario more complex. A number of high-rises have grown in alongside a single road link stretching almost the length of the city in the north-south direction.

5. **Problems with the traffic laws and management :** The traffic laws available in our country are not enough for efficient traffic management. More particularly, the punishment for violation of traffic laws is not effective. Moreover, the police forces, engaged in the traffic management of the city, are not efficient and sincere in performing their duties.

6. **Insufficent car parking place :** Many sky scrapers are being built without planning. So, various markets are being built centering such building. People come to buy necessary things in such market but they are not given any place for parking. So, the general public keep their vehicle here and there. So, traffic jam becomes enevitable for such rubbish planning.

Suggested measures : For getting rid of traffic congestion problem, both the government and private sector should come forward with innovative programmes and initiatives.

1. **Model shift of vehicles :** Road space occupied by per passenger of buses is much less than that of other. So, to optimize the use of the costly road space of such a congested city the low capacity rickshaws and auto-rickshaws are to be replaced with high capacity buses.

If the number of buses increases and the number of rickshaw and auto-rickshaws decreases, the total number of vehicles on the city streets will decrease significantly as each bus can carry a large number of passengers. So, the traffic congestion must decrease as a result of such model shift..

2. **Increase of road space :** As increase of road space involves relocation of a large number of costly installation, is very difficult and costly. However, there are some areas in the city where road spaces can be increased by concerned authority.

3. **Improving the traffic management system :** Prompt initiatives should be taken for improving the traffic management system of the city. In this direction, installation of sophisticated traffic signals and traffic directing instruments can improve the system slightly.

4. **Lane marking and lane discipline enforcement :** The existing road space of the Dhaka city is not large enough to be divided into discrete lanes of different kinds of vehicles especially when non-motorized transports like rickshaws and pullcars continue to remain on the road in large number.

5. **Reformation of traffic laws :** The existing traffic laws of the country should be reformed. Provision should be made to ensure the punishment for violation of traffic rules and regulations.

6. **Phase out the rickshaws :** The rickshaws and auto-rickshaws should be phased out of the arterial roads of Dhaka City. However, the auto-rickshaws and rickshaws would ply in all the roads other than about 500 kilometers arterial roads of Dhaka.

7. **Mandatory of keeping parking place :** All central buildings i-e plaza, hospital, resident building should follow the code of parking system. If anyone doesn't follow, he will be fined examplarily to compel to follow this code.

Conclusion : After above discussion, it is clear that problem of traffic congestion in Dhaka City can not be solved totally overnight. Rather it needs long term initiatives. However, the initiatives taken so far are praiseworthy which include construction of fly-overs at different points of the city, formation of different transport companies under which a large number of luxurious buses, taxi and CNG auto-rickshaws are plying in the city.

Essay–41

Unemployment Problem in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে বেকার সমস্যা

[28th BCS]

Introduction : The problem of unemployment seems to be one of the most painful problems in the modern world. At present not only the underdeveloped countries are suffering from this problem, but also the highly industrialized and developed countries are not free from this difficulty. It is quite frustrating that more than 40% of the labour force is under employed and 5% labour force is unemployed in Bangladesh. This problem is one of the major constraints towards economic development of our country.

Definition : Actually unemployed are those workers who have ability and willingness to work at the prevailing wage rate, but they do not get employment according to their qualification or productive capacity. According to Professor Pigou, "A man is only unemployed when he is both not in employment and also desires to be employed."

Cyclical Unemployment : During the period of depression, the volume of production is reduced. As a result, demand for labor falls, which results in a

considerable unemployment of labor. Depression is one of the important phases of trade cycle. So, unemployment resulted from depression is called cyclical unemployment.

Disguised Unemployment : If the workers employed in a productive sector are estimated to be more than their actual requirements and all the employed laborers get their wages at a uniform rate, employment of excess people in this case is to create disguised unemployment.

Unemployment Problem in Bangladesh : Unemployment is one of the most important economic problems in Bangladesh. A large portion of labor force of the country is suffering from the problem of unemployment and underemployment. But at present, it is difficult to say the exact volume of unemployment in the country unless fresh and accurate population census is made.

Causes of Unemployment in Bangladesh : The problem of unemployment prevails in Bangladesh for various reasons. These may be discussed under the following heads :

1. Excessive Dependence on Agriculture. 2. Economic Backwards. 3. Defective Education System. 4. Growth of Population. 5. Apathy towards Manual Labor. 6. Depression. 7. Lack of Technical Knowledge 8. Social and Religious Environment :

Measures to Solve The Unemployment in Bangladesh : Speedy solution of unemployment in Bangladesh is essential. For this purpose, the following measures can be suggested :

Solving the Seasonal Unemployment Problem : To solve the seasonal unemployment problem in the agricultural sector, cottage industry must be extended and developed in rural areas so that unemployed farmers in slack season can be provided with subsidiary occupation. With the extension of rural cottage industries, a large number of women and children will also get opportunity to work in these industries.

By Removing Cyclical Unemployment : When trade and commerce of the country faces depression, government should accelerate and extend public expenditures for the construction of roads and bridges, government buildings, and for the development of transport and communication and also for the establishment of some new industries in the public sector. This will help to remove cyclical unemployment.

Our education system should be completely reorganized. More and more technical, engineering and professional institutes should be established in the country so that the major portion of educated people can acquire technical and specialized professional knowledge.

Giving Necessary Technical Training : In order to avoid technological unemployment, all the existing workers should be given necessary technical training about the new technique of production to be introduced in any industry.

Reforming the Social and Religious Environment : Caste and joint family systems and the system of veil etc. should be reformed. Over and above, all the social superstitions, conservatism and narrowness should be abolished.

Implementation of Family Planning Program Effectively : All the necessary measures must be taken on priority basis to make the family planning program successful so that the excessive population growth can be checked. Effective population control will considerably help to solve the unemployment problem of the country.

By Setting up Employment Exchange Centers : More and more employment exchange centers should be set up throughout the country. They will collect the particulars and necessary information of unemployed people and try to provide them with employment contracting various employers who are in need of employees.

Export of Manpower : Bangladesh exports a huge manpower every year. This has solved the problem to some extent. Export of more and more manpower may provide temporary relief.

Economic Development : Economic development is the fundamental solution to the problem of unemployment. So effective economic plans should be chalked out by the planning commission and the plans must be executed towards desired direction. If over all economic development can be brought about in the country by proper harnessing of all our natural resources, the problem of unemployment is likely to disappear permanently.

Conclusion : Frankly speaking, unemployment is a curse for Bangladesh. If the above measures can be effectively taken as early as possible, we will be able to free ourselves from the evil consequences of unemployment prevailing in the country. We all should work hard to solve the problem of unemployment. We must not feel ashamed of doing manual labor. It is not possible for the government to give employment to all. Self-employment is the best solution to this problem.

Essay–42

Violence in Society and its Remedies

সামাজিক সহিংসতা ও তার প্রতিকার

[23rd BCS]

Introduction : On the 16th December, 1971 an independent state named Bangladesh emerged and it required nine month-long bloody war of liberation. We had to achieve it at the cost of the sacrifice of blood. We became free from the colonial oppression of the Pakistani rule. The worthy sons of our land fought bravely with a view to establishing a corruption free society where common people will pass their days in unmixed peace, prosperity and happiness. Social equality and solidarity were the destination for which our sons sacrificed a lot. But that long-cherished dream has not yet come true. Social and economic inequality and instability have divided the society into different sects. The gap between the poor and the rich is being widened day by day. Unemployment, absence of good governance and education policy, different problems existing in education sector, lack of proper democratic practices are the causes that are working behind the social violence and instability in our country.

Causes of Social violence : There are some causes that directly or indirectly work behind this social problem. Different political, economic, cultural phenomena cause social violence and hinder the progress of our society the causes have been discussed below in detail.

First, According to economists, the fact that most of our capital is invested in commercial sector. It creates an economic difference in our society. A particular group takes advantage out of it. This privileged group exploits others at their benefit and makes a good profit. Selfish activities of our business group, which are supported by our politicians, create a lot problems such as price spiral, inflation etc. As a result, the proportion of income and price loses its balance. Common people of our country suffer a lot. They cannot afford to buy the daily necessaries. Therefore, some become compelled to indulge in anti-social activities such as theft, robbery, smuggling, murder etc. Thus social violence increases on a massive scale.

Second, at present 5% (2012 est.) of our young people are unemployed and 40% of the labour force is under employed. So, they pass their days in

extreme despondency or disappointment. Because of the corruption existing in our job market, we have to bribe the authority. So, the jobseekers who do not have the required money can not get the job. On the other hand, those who get a job in such an illegal way get corrupt in their service life in order to get back the money they invested in bribery. Consequently, social instability increases.

Third, One of the reasons for social instability is violence against women. Acid throwing, Eve-teasing, sexual harassment, dowry, and other types of violence against women hinder the progress and cause social violence.

Fourth, Our post-liberation martial rule had choked our country for a long time. Professor Abdur Razzak says, "Bangladesh turns to be a playground of imperialism because of the diminution of its support from international community during the military regime."

Fifth, Polarization of politics is one of the main reasons for social violence and instability in our country. Such polarization is prevalent in our politics for a long time. As result, the problems of our country are not properly addressed. So, our country and society are in disorder and distress.

Sixth, Political turbulence is one of the major causes of social violence. Here democratic practices are very limited. So, contrary opinions are not tolerated. Supporters of different political parties are always in clash with one another. Mud-slinging and criticism for the sake of criticism have become an age-old tradition of our politics. The politicians of our country are busy with their self-interest. Moreover, our politics patronizes student politics and thus forms different supporter-groups in our educational institutions.

Violence between different supporter-groups leads to the closure of educational institutes and creates a reign of terror all over the country. These student leaders are used as cat's paws by so-called venal politicians of our country. Sometimes some industrialists stealthily or publicly patronize a terrorist-group in order to protect themselves from terrorism and violence and thus exercise negative impact on our society. People of our society can not move freely. In rural areas union parishad chairman, upazilla parishad chairman and members supported by the main-stream politics are involved in corruption and deception. Thus people are deprived of the fruits of decentralization and self-government. During the election periods, our country becomes turbulent and our normal life style is adversely affected. In this way, political events are mainly responsible for the breach of social peace and stability.

Seventh, Backwardness of our culture is another reason of social violence. Bangladesh being an agro-based country, is not improving expectedly. The contribution of agriculture in GDP is decreasing day by day. Most of the people, who largely depend on agriculture, are living in extreme poverty. Such poverty is creating social unrest.

Eight, Soon after the achievement of our independence, Bangladesh is caught into the net of neo-colonialism. Some International financial organizations such as World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), IDA (International Development Agency) etc. are providing us with attractive loans but at the same time they are crippling our economy by imposing various conditions that promises high return of capital in their favour. For example : They give us loan to start a project and most of the loan money is spent on the foreign consultants. So, such imperialism is adversely affecting our economy and creating extra-pressure on us in the name of co-operation.

Remedies : By taking the following measures, we can minimise the intensity of the problem :

First, We must ensure political stability in our country. Politicians should not be businessmen, they should be truely patriotic.

Second, More and more scope for employment must be created. Our capital should be invested in productive sectors such as industry.

Third, Our education-sector should be made corruption-free and it should reflect an effective education policy.

Fourth, Our intellectuals should play an important role in the development of our country. They should not serve the politicians selfishly.

Fifth, Government must be careful enough in taking a decision about foreign aid. The authority must think twice about whether IMF, Word Bank are contributing to our economy or affecting our economic progress.

Sixth, Our constitution must reflect the hopes and aspirations of our common people.

Seventh, We must try to utilise our own resources, and expertise so that we may get the maximum benefit out of any project.

Conclusion : In the light of above discussion, it has been obvious that undemocratic exercise of power, uncontrolled influence of neo-colonialism and imperialism are mainly responsible for social unrest and instability. We must be united and take co-ordinated efforts in order to build up a peaceful society where peace-loving citizens of our country can breathe freely and happily.

Essay–43

Rapid Urbanization

ক্রমবর্ধমান শহরায়ন

[30th BCS]

Introduction : Urbanization is a modern concept. The concept emerged in the 18th century when industrial revolution took place in Europe. In those days of industrial expansion, industries grew rapidly mainly in cities and so people from rural areas moved to the urban areas for fortune seeking. This process of migration from rural areas to urban ones is known as urbanization. So, Rapid Urbanization means the rapid growth of population in urban areas.

In modern times, urbanization is more conspicuous to us. We can easily understand how the urban population is growing so fast. In the developing countries of the world where development process is particularly centralized, urbanization occurs rapidly.

Causes of urbanization : Different factors contribute to the happening of Rapid Urbanization. Some of the causes are given below.

Industrialization : Industrialization is closely related to urbanization. Industrialization creates ample opportunities for employment. As a result, people rush to the industrial towns to get better jobs. Thus, industrialization contributes to rapid urbanization.

Underdevelopment of rural infrastructure : If the rural structure is not developed upto the mark, it cannot feed so many people. People lead very miserable lives as they can not afford to meet up the basic human needs. So, being helpless, they set out for towns or cities to feed for themselves. Thus urbanization occurs.

Expectation of Better Life : Sometimes some well-off families move to cities for better life. They think that they will be able to enjoy the modern amenities and lead a comparatively cosy life. Thus, the expectation of better life causes urbanization.

In some cases, people from different parts of the country rush to a particular city because the city provides better facilities than the other ones and has become the hub of world-class institutions such as university, school, college, important govt. office and so on. For example, most of the students studying at different parts of Bangladesh move to Dhaka city after the completion of their HSC because Dhaka

city boasts of some number-one public and private universities including Dhaka University, Dhaka Medical college, BUET and many other institutions. Besides, thousands of students who have completed their higher education desire make up their mind to settle in the city as they get used to city-life. As a result, urbanization takes a serious turn and hinders the flow of the progress of cities.

Growth of population :
Population explosion is one of the main reasons for rapid urbanization. Because of the uncontrolled increase in population, people in the villages suffer from various social problems. Increasing population creates more and more pressure on rural areas. As a result, village people, being unable to make a living, become compelled to go to cities.

Natural Calamities and land erosion : Every year natural disasters such as floods, cyclones etc. severely affect our rural areas. Floods and other disasters cause untold sufferings to the people living in the villages. They become utterly helpless because they lose their houses and property. So, finding no other alternative, they come to cities and try to improve their condition.

Moreover, people living in the coastal areas of our country have to bear the brunt of rivers. Every year thousands of people are rendered homeless owing to land erosion. Rivers take everything away from them. Having lost everything, these helpless people rush to cities to make a living.

Its effect on our agriculture, industry and employment : Rapid urbanization makes some changes in both rural and urban areas. Because of urbanization population in rural areas decreases. Consequently pressure on rural wealth is lessened to some extent. It creates favourable environment for the nourishment of agriculture. It prevents our cultivable lands from being fragmented and makes the use of scientific methods possible. Thus, urbanization may contribute to the improvement of agriculture.

Urbanization also has some good results on industry. It may encourage the establishment of more and more industries in cities because the growth of population makes labour available and cheap. Industrialists have the opportunity to draw a pool of labour at a cheap rate and can make money by exploiting cheap labour available in cities. So, two things may happen at the same time.

First, it may encourage the expansion of industries in cities.

Second, it may create a capitalist class and a capitalist society where there is a wide gap between the poor and the rich.

As employment is concerned, it creates scope for employment. Some landless villagers who were almost starving now find some work and may have the minimum chance to keep their body and soul together. Young, energetic and educated community may find some suitable jobs, which is not possible in the rural areas.

For instance, millions of men and women are engaged in our industrial sectors in Dhaka city. In villages, they had nothing to do. After leaving the village, they have now managed to get some work.

Nothing is unmixed blessing in this world. Urbanization in not free from drawbacks. It has created serious problems about/regarding employment. As thousands of people are looking for employment in the same area, it is making job market more competitive. So, many educated youths are not getting their desired jobs because our city structure cannot accommodate so many unemployed people.

Its impact on poverty, environment, and low and order : Though urbanization helps us alleviate poverty in rural areas. It cannot do so in the urban areas, because if population grows, people are caught in the vicious cycle of poverty. They cannot earn the sufficient amount to lead a decent life. So, they can not fulfill their demand or need for basic things of life because of high prices of commodities and overall cost of living. As a result, urbanization causes poverty.

Urbanization has negative effects on environment. With the growth of population, environmental degradation or pollution becomes an everyday phenomenon. People with no living place start living on the streets and create slums here and there. As a result, environment gets severely polluted.

Rapid urbanization helps the deterioration of law and order. Unemployed people who lead miserable lives, cannot but be engaged in unlawful activities in order to earn livelihood. And this situation spoils the regular pace of law and order. Unemployment creates frustration and desperation among them and so they get involved in drug addiction.

Problems Created on infrastructure : Rapid urbanization hinders the flow of urban development. A city provides some services to its people. But with the growth of population, extra pressure on these services adversely affects the welfare services. Increasing population creates a lot of problems such as gas and electricity problem, water scarcity, housing problem etc. that make city life difficult.

*** Suggestions to solve the problems created by rapid urbanization.**

It is really very difficult to control the in-rush of populaton into the cities. But long-term planning can solve the intensity of the problem to some extent.

First, Government should be sincere enough to improve the lot of rural people. Rural infrastructure should be improved expectedly, so that village people do not feel the need to leave their roots. Extensive urban planning is needed in order to improve the outlying villages of our country. There are many villages where people's life is shaped by tragedy and they are deprived of electricity, gas, good communication and transportation and so on. These areas should be developed in order to stop rapid urbanization.

Second, Decentralization can be an effective solution to this problem. Development projects should be run throughout the country. Local government institutions such as Union parishad, Upazilla Parishad etc. should be more effective and progressive so that rural areas are really improved. Government should monitor whether these institutions are properly addressing the rural problems. If these people can enjoy the facilities at home and feel secure in their villages, they will not get attracted to urban areas.

Conclusion : Based on our discussion, we can say that rapid urbanization is a modern phenemenon which can be seen as a threat to city life, because if more and more people gather in the same place, that place become uninhabitable as the place cannot tolerate the extra-pressure. Though this task is very Herculean in nature, government should properly address the problem, otherwise modern city life may collapse.

Essay–44

Eve-teasing : Causes and Remedies

ইভটিজিং : কারণ ও প্রতিকার

Introduction : Our society is suffering from many social evils at the moment. One of the worst evils is the Eve Teasing. Eve teasing has been growing like an epidemic throughout the country. Time is changing and the world is moving forward day by day. In modern times, women and men share the same facilities. They are equal. But sadly, in Bangladesh it's a men's world.

Eve Teasing : The term 'Eve teasing' originates from India, in recent time. This vice has spread over all the sub-continental countries. Perhaps, India's

scenario in this context is the worst and so it has initiated a number of steps to combat this social menace.

Sexual harassment, often known as "Eve teasing", is a regular occurrence for the women and girls of Bangladesh. A recent study by the Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA) shows that almost 90 percent of girls aged 10-18 have undergone the experience.

The harassment can take a variety of forms and the perpetrators come from multiple walks of life; they are rich and poor, educated and uneducated. According to the (BNWLA) study, teenage boys, rickshaw pullers, bus drivers, street vendors, traffic police and often supervisors or colleagues of the working women had all been cited as "Eve teasers".

Nowadays Eve teasing has become intolerable. Trisha, Pinky, Elora, Simi Banu etc. are the cruel victims of eve teasing. Till November the 14th, 2014 almost 50 girls committed suicide due to eve teasing.

People are in the dark about the figure of the girls who are becoming victims of eve teasing in Bangladesh every year. It is found in a media report that about 13,000 women became victims of harassment and violence across the country during January-July period 2008. It is 39 years of the independence of Bangladesh. So, it is a shame for the whole nation because a civilized society cannot ignore such an important issue.

Reasons of eve teasing

- Some in society possess an extremely restricted mentality and also tend to be overly conservative on sexuality and thus cannot mix with women freely. This type of mentality also provokes eve teasing sometimes. Some boys argue that at times girls dress in such a stimulating manner that they themselves draw male's attention.
- People are not much educated which is also a reason for eve teasing.
- Some also feel that if children are not brought up on the light of religion and have a free exposure to modern fashion, they are bound to lose way of seriousness and moral values. Thus they consider eve teasing as fun not offence.
- Lack of awareness of law enforcement agencies is also a reason for eve teasing as they are not serious about this matter.
- The problem also lies with the conservative set up of the society. Education, family status and way of living are some of the factors that influence

everybody's mind. It is shown that if a girl is too smart and fashionable, boys tend to do such activities often out of frustration. Undue limitations and isolation from girls also give birth to sexual dissatisfaction and thus sort of aggression.

Impacts of eve teasing : Some impacts of eve teasing in the society of rural Bangladesh are :

(a) Curtailed education : Sexual harassment increases girls dropout rate from school. Parents concerned about their daughters honour or safety. Sometimes they keep their daughters home or marry them off at an early age.

Education is an inalienable right guaranteed under the convention on the right of the child to which Bangladesh is a signatory. But more than that, education for girls is key to improving the standard of living in a society.

Education helps women make calculated decisions about their futures. If a woman goes to school, she becomes an educated mother who has basic health care knowledge. An educated woman is less likely to die in pregnancy or childbirth and she provides better nutrition for her children. UNICEF reported in 2007 that when mothers are educated through primary school, the mortality rate for their children is halved. Access to education passes through generations; an educated mother is two times more likely to send her child to school than an uneducated mother.

(b) Early-Marriage : Girls who are teased or harassed are also pushed into marriage before they are physically or mentally prepared.

Half of the Bangladeshi girls are married before they reach 15 years old, and they usually bear their first child while they are still teenagers.

There are further implications of child marriages. Bangladesh has the highest rate of malnutrition in the world. The vicious cycle of malnutrition is perpetuated by the status of women and particularly young mothers within the family hierarchy. As the young wife, she usually eats last and least, taking whatever is left over after feeding the husband and sons. Hence she gives birth to underweight, malnourished, unhealthy babies and this cycle continues with no respite in sight.

(c) Hindered development : Eve teasing contributes to maintaining the low status of women. It also hinders women in participating in the formal employment sector. As nearly half of the population of the country are women, for the economic development of the country their participation in employment is a must.

Bangladesh is not a country that can afford to dally or placate traditional attitudes when it comes to ending hunger. It has one of the highest rates of child mortality in the world and the majority of those deaths are from causes related to hunger. Sexual harassment is implicated in those deaths. The phenomenon must be dealt with seriously and immediately. It not only affects the girls and women who are subject to the acts but also leads to social violence, stops girls from being educated, promotes maternal and child mortality, keeps women from being empowered, and ultimately prevents the end of hunger.

Stop eve teasing : The present government has given importance to this issue and passed an act in the parliament to grab and punish the eve teasers.

Recently the government of Bangladesh has given power to the magistrate to stop eve teasing. The teaser will be punished on the spot with maximum 1 year of imprisonment or will have to pay fine or both. The section 509 has been included in the mobile court. Using this section, the magistrate can declare judgement on the spot. This law will help to stop eve teasing and will create fear or intimidation among the stalkers.

13 June has been designated "Eve Teasing Protection Day" by the education ministry in Bangladesh.

Recommendation :

- Protecting and establishing human rights, strengthening rural governance and ensuring gender parity could be the effective tools for eliminating the social curse.
- Only the law enforcing agencies or any single organization is not capable of combating the crimes but a determined effort is a must in this regard.
- Education system must be deliberated in a way as to promote positive relationship between girls and boys, especially at younger age.
- Parents' role is very significant. They should keep their children away from bad influences. Parents must educate their children 'what to' or 'what not to' do/watch. They should adopt friendly relations with their children rather than being harsh with them.
- Teachers must play their role to repeat moral teachings in the young minds in a more rational and modern way.
- The girl should not ignore the teasing of eve teasers and should not bother about what people would say or think of her if she gives objection to such activities. They should protest strongly against such

boys otherwise nobody can do anything against such eve teasers. Girls should not lose courage in this regard.

- Family and the neighborhood must support a girl in this regard.

Conclusion : In Islam women bear a special respect. Insulting them is also insulting the Islam. So the govt. must take it seriously. Sheikh Hasina as the PM and Begum Zia as the leader of the opposition must not forget that they are women too. The country wants both of them to be active in such issues.

Essay–45

Corruption-free Society

দুর্নীতিমুক্ত সমাজ

Introduction : Studies of politics and administration in the developing nations almost invariably comment upon the prevalence of corruption on the part of both politicians and civil servants. all the sections of our society and polity are riddled with corruption. Corruption is restraining every movements of the nation towards development. Particularly, it is dwindling the growth rate, foreign direct investment, leading to capital outflow, misappropriation of development funds, shortage in governmental resources etc. Thus, how to fight or at least control corruption to keep it within limit has perplexed both people and government. Even lot of ideas are all around to combat corruption but nothing is working well.

What is corruption : In general, corruption refers to perversion or destruction of integrity in the discharge of one's duties by any unfair means. In other words, corruption means deviation from established rules and practices-legal, moral social or customary. However, the corrupt practices may be categorized into two :

1. a decision to depart from government established criteria for decisions of the relevant class;
2. a monetary reward benefiting either the official directly or those related to him.

Within these categories, major examples of corruption are bribery, misappropriation of public resources, kickbacks and commissions, nepotism, favoritism, gift giving, cheating, fraud, dishonesty, embezzlement, intellectual corruption and corruption of the soul.

Corruption in Bangladesh : At present the burring issue of our country is Padma Bridge allegation and hallmark scandal. The World Bank had pledged a

$ 1.2 billion credit in the $2.9 billion project but later pulled itself out raising graft allegations. It eventually returned as the government managed to strike a deal with it. The Hallmark group has been accused of money launder from Sonali Bank. The Hallmark loan scandal involving Sonali Bank is not the only one. If proper and through investigations and comprehensive audit are conducted in the nationalised banks, one cannot but say, many more Hallmarks will come into light, which may put the entire banking sector in an embarrassing situation and the confidence of the depositors may go shatered. Reports on corruption, misuse of funds and all sorts of crimes fill the pages of our newspapers everday. These reports flood in all over the country. Transparency International's corruption perception Index 2001 to 2005 listed Bangladesh as the nation with the highest level of perceived corruption among the countries of the world included in the report. Corruption at all levels in bureaucracy is rampant. Bribery is among common practices in our government offices. Money makes here everything smoother and unchallenging. According to some surveys, people consider police department as most corrupt followed by customs, education and judiciary respectively. Getting a job through fair competition is a matter of good fortune rather it is easy through money. Thousands of examples can be found throughout the country whereby people easily buy up the magistrates and bribe the local police to get their enemy arrested. Millions of takas from government resources are being misappropriated each year. Nobody care this and unfortunately it is our political leader, worker or supporter who is behind these misdeeds.

The developmental costs of corruption : In Bangladesh, the developmental cost of corruption is most obvious and deadly. The broader developmental areas and concerns that are being badly affected by corruption may be identified as under :

1. Corruption and national economic growth : Corruption can hinder economic growth and development and/or direct it in socially less desirable directions.
2. Corruption and investment : There is a relationship between corruption and investment—both foreign and domestic. Now-a-days, corruption is considered as an impediment to more investment in a country. According to some estimate, the cost of corruption comes to almost 350 per-cent of initial official cost of setting up a garments factory. The major portion of this corruption is bribe. Local and foreign business persons often report

their experiences with corruption such as paying extra fees for obtaining government services (post office boxes, telephone lines, licenses, customs clearance). Thus, due to non-cooperation of officials resulting into usual delay and costs of doing business and investment, people generally do not show their interest in investment in the country.

3. Corruption and poverty alleviation : Corruption and poverty are two parallel problem of our national life. Inspite of repeated efforts to alleviate poverty, situation is going from bad to worse day by day. Among numerous causes of such failure of poverty alleviation programs, misappropriation of funds is most crucial and basic one. So, most of funds for poverty alleviation are being misappropriated and poor people are being deprived. Even projects undertaken by NGO's also are not free from corruption.
4. Corruption and loss of national resources : Due to corruption, a lot of national resources are being exhausted. A report claimed that corruption cost the country Tk. 17191 crore in the year 2000.

What should be done : To pull out the root of corruption from our society, following measures must be considered :

1. To create a moral ground against corruption, government, non-government and civilian organizations have to launch anti-corruption campaigns.
2. Head of the government should enunciate clearly to all ministers, parliament members, local leaders that no compromise will be made in case of corruption.
3. All local and national newspapers should be committed to informing the people of the magnitude and depth of corruption of the central and local leaders, government officials, godfathers and others.
4. The police and Anti-Corruption Bureau should be reorganized.
5. Anti-corruption commission should be given enough power to file and proceed corruption cases.
6. Special attention should be given to train special units in case formulation, legal and judicial issues to avoid any loopholes in criminal prosecution.

Conclusion : Corruption must be seen as destructive to economic progress and development. We must identify the corrupt persons as corrupt not as party workers. Because, they are the enemy of nation. But If we do love and honor our country like our mother, we cann't do any dishonest activities for mother. So to be a good personality, one should abstain from any kind of corruptions.

Essay–46

Road Accidents

সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা

Introduction : Road accidents are widely discussed issues at present. It causes death to thousands of people. Road accident becomes main obstacle to our safety. Road accidents are occuring somewhere of the country almost everyday. As a result many people become disable and led a miserable life. Communication system of the country has developed but road accidents didn't decrease. Roads are becoming dangerous day by day.

Types of road accident : Road accidents are inevitable news in the daily newspaper of the country. Road accidents occur in different ways. Such as direct collision between bus and mini-bus or collision between bus and truck, sometimes bus, truck on minibus pushe easy bike, tempu, auto rickshaw, in many cases the car loses control over the car, sometimes the passers-by become victim to road accident while crossing the road. It seems that deaths are waiting at the road to grasp us.

Causes of road accident : There are many reasons behind road accident. Some of them are discussed below :

1. **High speed and over-taking :** Main cause of road accident is driving the vehicle at high speed. When a car with high speed tries to overtake another running car, it falls in the trap of road accident. Police reports also show that reckless driving, a source of amusement for drivers, causes many road accidents. Drivers compete with each other at the road to go fast and try to ride on the bridge at high speed.
2. **Shrink roads/unwide roads :** Roads, highways, streets of Bangladesh are not wide enough which causes accidents. Dhaka-Aricha and Dhaka-Chittagong highways are the most busy ways to communicate with Dhaka. But these highways are not wide, so accidents occur frequently there. Bus, truck, mini-bus, tempu, rickshaw, van all vehicles use the same road. It is also a cause of accident.
3. **Abuse of technology :** We are living in modern world. Mobile phone, MP3 player, MP4 player are easily available to the people of all professions. As a result, drivers talks over phone or listen to the music while driving. Thus they become unware in driving car. In this way, they causes death from road accident.

4. **Over loading :** Sometimes transports are overloaded with goods. Trucks become dangerous by overloading heavy goods like iron bar, steel, cement, bricks etc. As a result it loses control easily and causes road accident.
5. **Disobeying the rule :** Survey shows that 91 percent drivers don't care for the rights of the passers-by at Zebra-crossing. 84 percent passers-by cross the road disobeying the law. A report shows that 94 out of 100 rickshawpullers in Dhaka city don't know the preliminary rules of traffic. They don't know the meaning of signals in the road. As a result, accidents become regular affairs.
6. **Population pressure and lack of transports :** Transports are increasing rapidly with the growth of population. A statistics shows that, there are 247 cars per kilometre of the capital of Bangladesh. 5 lac 50 thousand cars use 2231.30 kilometres road under Dhaka metropolitan city. Not only in Dhaka city, transports and population are increasing all over the country. Thus, the rate of accident is also increasing.
7. **Mis-management of traffic :** Length of roads of the country is approximately 25 thousand kilometres. Thousands of transports are running in these roads. Lacs of transports including bus, minibus, truck, pick-up, auto-rickshaw, motorcycle etc. are in Dhaka city. It is nearly impossible to count the number of legal and illegal rickshaws. There is no sound traffic system to control this huge traffic panel.

Losses of road accidents : Road accidents bring not only deaths but also irreparable losses to human lives. Many victims of road accidents remain alive after accident but they lose normal course of life. Number of such type of people is high. Here we can see some statistics of such type.

1. **Losses of road accidents worldwide :** According to World Health Organization (WHO), in 2010 1 million 18 thousand people were killed from road accidents. 20 million people were injured, 5 million people became disabled, which was heart rending and unexpected. It is thought that, if the current rate of road accident continues, this rate will have increased by 60 percentage points by 2020.
2. **Losses of road accidents in Bangladesh :** According to Accident Research Centre of BUET, in 2008, 7048 people fell victim to road accidents, among them 3,764 people died and 3,284 were injured and disabled. A statistics shows that Bangladesh is at the second position regarding road accident. 100 vehicles face road accidents per 10 thousand

which causes losses of lives and wealth. It is 25 times more than the developed world. A recent survey shows that there were 15% to 30% patients in various hospital who had faced road accidents. It creates pressure on our health sector.

3. **Losses of children from road accidents :** World Health Organization says that 1 lac 80 thousand children die from road accident each year. Many children become injured who are under age of 15. 96% of the children who were killed from road accident in 2010 were inhabitant of less developed and developing countries who lived in slum areas.
4. **Economic losses of road accident :** Economic loss of road accident is approximately 5 thousand crore taka which is equal to 2 percent of our GDP. According to WHO this loss is about 520 billion dollar in the world. 65 billion dollar loss is in less developed and developing countries. This loss is met from development budget.
5. **Social losses of road accident :** Death from road accidents are unusual and unexpected. Road accident shocks the family, society or country of the injured or killed person. As a result they become mentally disabled. Many families become bankrupt. Many people become disabled from road accident.

Ways to prevent road accident : Road accident takes away four thousand lives per year like a silent killer. But we can save those lives. For doing so we need a little bit caution, carefulness and proper application of traffic laws. we can take some measures to tackle road accident.

1. **Speed control :** Main cause of road accident is reckless driving and tendency to overtake another. This tendency is seen mostly among the drivers of truck, minibus and long-way bus. To reduce road accident, speed limit should be implemented.
2. **Proper implementation of traffic laws :** Specialists think that if traffic laws are fully implemented and disobedient of laws are brought under the rule then road accidents will decrease to a great extent. Because, if traffic laws are implemented drivers will be careful in driving the car.
3. **Stop providing fake license :** To reduce road accident we have to be careful in providing license for the car and license for the driver. At present, it is seen that the authority onus the lives of general people in the hand of inefficient drivers by providing fake license to them. Proper laws and implementation of these laws are needed in this regard.

4. **Preventing car without fitness certificate :** One survey shows that almost half of the car are without license in the country. Those cars are not fit to run in the streets. As a result accident occurs. Moreover, some cars with fitness certificate are actually obsolete. Those cars should be prevented.
5. **Passers-by should be cautious :** Passers-by should know the rules of roads. Sometimes they walk in the roads ignoring the laws. They do not want to use foot over bridge. They should look around carefully and then walk carefully. They should obey traffic light signals.
6. **Other measures :** We can also take some other measures like :
   — Unapproved speed breakers should be removed.
   — Markets and illegal buildings beside the road should be broken.
   — Overloading should be banned.
   — strictly implement traffic laws by mobile court.
   — Roads should be widen and improved.
   — Footpath should be made beside every road.
   — Advertisement regarding road safety should be enhanced.

After all, car owners associations, transport labour union, transport drivers union, government and people have to work together to prevent road accident.

Road accident and Government initiatives : Government of Bangladesh formed some authorities or associations to ensure road safety. Government established Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) in 1988 to take care, manage and control the road transport sector of the country. It acts to provide registration, fitness certificate and it works as a regulatory authorty. Before this, 4 January 1961 Bangladesh Roads Transport Corporaition (BRTC) was formed to develop the road transport system of the country. Dhaka Transport Coordination Board was also formed to coordinate transport infrastructure & long-term transport planning. There are two research centres in BUET on accident. 11 June 2005 Higway Police started its activities to reduce accident and crime on highway.

Conclusion : Road accident takes away thousand of lives everyday. It brings sorrows to many families. It darkens many lives. Inspite of this, we have to go out, we have to ride on the bus, train, minibus, microbus etc. We have to implement traffic laws strictly. We have to create awareness among people. Drivers, owners, helpers, passengers, passers-by, traffic police all should be cautious. Thus we will be able to reduce road accident.

Natural Resources
প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ

Essay–47

The Tourism Industry of Bangladesh : Problems and Prospects
বাংলাদেশের পর্যটন শিল্প : সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা

[28th BCS]

Introduction : Tourism is not a merely hobby or pastime now-a-days, rather it has flourished and is known as an industry worldwide. Bangladesh is not an exception to this but this industry is not a successful one or a good contributor to our national economy. Every country of the world has some attractive sights and sounds to draw overseas visitors and thus she can earn a lot of foreign currency. Thus it has become a profitable source of income in many developing and even in developed countries. The tourism industry produces a lot for the economy of Nepal, India, Maldives etc. neighboring countries of Bangladesh. This has the lion's share at the GDP of Nepal and Maldives. The little country, Maldives is known to the whole world only for its tourism industry.

Problems of tourism in Bangladesh : Despite having huge potentials or sources, Bangladesh could not rise as an attractive tourist center for the world tourists. Even she has failed to intensify the enthusiasm among the local tourists. The country has some major problems in this regard. Those are as follows :

a. **Wrong attitude :** For want of positive approach, there are not many private companies relevant with tourism industry here. The only Govt. agency is Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation. This organization can't be profitable one for its lacking in case of administration, infrastructure, propaganda and management. 'Parjatan' has not been dynamic so that it can draw the attention of foreign tourists.

b. **Infrastructural lacking :** The Modern age demands quick communication and comfortable journeys. We don't have a good network of roads and highways & Tele-communications to meet the need. Our transport system also suffers from various difficulties. AC buses, Luxurious Coaches are not available to every spot. So, how can tourism be flourished here?

c. **Unstable political situation :** When a country like Bangladesh needs to march forward, it suffers seriously from political unrest and agitations. Lack of compromise, respect for the opponents and patience cause the instability in politics and spread bad name of the country worldwide. Goodwill is necessary for building up the image and its importance for having a potential tourism industry when it is about to face the question of even existence let alone flourishment.

d. **Lack of hospitality :** A tourist is a guest. So, it is expectable that he or she faces hospitality, not hostility. When the Govt. Offices or airport officials make the tourists suffer from unreasonable lengthy procedures every time, they will be discouraged. Sometimes illogical higher prices are demanded. Always it's a great blame and causes to stop the growing up tourism.

e. **Unattractive package :** Offering a good package draws the attention of the tourists. Simultaneously, a monotonous and costly package along with inefficient guides and inadequate facilities might kill the eagerness of some body's being a tourist. BPC (Bangladesh Parjatan Corp.) always offers the same packages with no variety or experiment so that the tourists can be interested.

f. **Want of new and modern spots :** Tourists always search for new or enjoyable spots to explore. But Bangladesh has shown ultimate failure in this respect. The tourist spots should be facilitated with all kinds of arrangements or equipments to enjoy.

Prospects of tourism in Bangladesh : Though not rich in this industry, Bangladesh has significant and rich resources for this industry. She has got huge possibilities to flourish the industry. She possesses a lot of attractive spots or places or centers to reform and represent. If those are maintained, reconstructed and utilized in a proper way to get the visitors worldwide through the propaganda and advertisements, the tourism industry could be the highest incoming source for national economy. The modifiable and presentable attractive spots and packages are as follows :

a. **The sundarbans :** We have got the largest mangrove forest of the world. It is about 6,017 square kilometers. Our national animal 'The Royal Bengal Tiger' is available here. According to World Wild Fund, the forest contains about 400 tigers and .20 million spotted deer. Hundreds of canals pass through this mysterious jungle like a web. During high tide, it is possible for the tourists to travel inside the forest. The exciting scene of a tiger swimming across the river at night could be immemorable for any tourist of the world.

b. **Cox's Bazar :** This is the longest sea beach of the world. It is about 120 km. Sun bath, serfing, fishing, diving etc. entertainment along with boating and camping may attract a lot of visitors every year. Driving beside the sea can also be the bonus for the tourists. Five-star hotels, international golf ground, food court, swimming pool, shooting club etc. will be the magnetic sectors to visit the place.

c. **The daughter of the Sea :** Kua-kata is called the daughter of the Sea. It is the unique place from where a visitor can enjoy both the sun-rise and sun-set.

d. **Pundra :** The historical place of Bogra, named 'Pundra' is known and famous as an old city of 2500 years. It has a museum and many attractive locations to explore.

e. **Other historical places :** Paharpur of Naogoan, Maynamoti of Comilla, Shaat Gambuj Masjid of Bagerhat etc. are the other speculative places for historical importance and archeological exploration.

f. **Dhaka city package :** By 'rickshaw' (human engined hawler) or 'Ekka' (horse-cart) a visitor can enjoy the beauty of Dhaka-the capital of the country. National Parliament Building or 'Jatiya Sangshad Bhaban' designed by Louis I Kahn of USA is the pride of the country. A nice river cruise on the Buriganga and visiting Karjan Hall, S M Hall, Lalbagh Fort, Ahsan Manjil can bring the tourists to the romantic atmosphere where modern architecture intermingles with pre-modernism and middle age. Rickshaw is a rare human hawler in the world and riding on it is enjoyable.

g. **Experiencing tribal heritage :** We have almost 45 tribes and their rich cultures. Most of them live in South-East of the country. Visiting their resorts and experiencing their festivals are quite interesting. An attractive package can be made on the tribes and visitors gladly will pay for this.

h. **Some other attractive sites :** The longest bridge of the country is Bangabandhu bridge which is 4.8 kms long and it was the 11th longest bridge of the world, when constructed in 1998 and currently the 6th longest bridge in South Asia. 'Baniachong' is the largest village of Asia. 'Chalan Bil' is the largest marshy land of this low country. 'Bhola' is the largest island in the Bay of Bengal. All these objects and places can be visited through different attractive packages by the tourists. They will enjoy the sights and sounds everywhere.

Suggested Measures : Having a lot of problems, we have a brighter future in tourism. If the problems can be tackled with efficiency & fore-sightedness, Bangladesh will be the heaven of all types of local and foreign tourists. According to UNDP, the contribution of tourism to world economy is growing up day by day. This industry has the main role to drive the economy of many developing countries of the world. Bangladesh has to take the following initiatives to flourish this industry in near future.

a. Construction of modern communication;
b. Potential infrastructures;
c. Effective propaganda;
d. Security of the tourists;
e. Standard facilities;
f. Research and training.

Conclusion : Today's world is a competitive one. Every kind of talents and treasures must have to be utilized properly to materialize the path of prosperity and success of a developing nation like ours. We have the resources to build up an image of a tourist heaven. Why won't we take the options to climb on the ladder of development and be an emerging nation? We should do this and so we must proceed regarding our tourism industry right at this moment when no 'Aladin's lamp' is at our hand for progress.

Essay–48

Preserving Forest Resources of Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশের বনজ সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ

[32nd BCS]

Introduction : Once there was a time when most of our country was covered with forest. The chroniclers of the day or even people would believe that woodlands were too vast to be depleted. But today, limitless supply of trees has shrunk to an alarming level, threatening the country's economy as well as the ecological balance. In our country, forests provide us with very important natural resources like wood, bamboo, thatching materials etc.

Importance of forest : Importance of forest for a nation and its people are manifold. It is closely related to socio-economic and ecological aspects of a nation.

First, forest is a vital source for maintaining the ecological balance. It supports biological diversity by providing habitat for plants and wildlife.

Second, the forest form an integral component of the biosphere, essential for the stability of global climate and management of water and land.

Third, forests are the habitat for a large portion of the flora and fauna and forests shelter countless species, including organisms that are useful in pollinating crops and controlling disease-carrying pests.

Fourth, forests are oxygen provider and give the countrymen shade and shelter.

Fifthly, forests are necessary for protecting the country from desertification. Besides, forests protect the land from erosion, especially from river erosion.

Sixth, a mentionable portion of people in our country, specially in Sundarban and CHT areas, largely depends on forest for their livelihood. Thus, loss of forests not only disrupts ecological balance but also hampers the very efforts of economic and social developments.

Present state of forest in Bangladesh : According to international standard, any country needs at least 25 percent forest cover for ecological balance. In the year 1948, the forest areas in the country were 24 percent. Now, only 15 percent remains. Even only 5 percent area of the country is covered with natural forests. So, we can have a glimpse about the present position of forest in Bangladesh in the following lines :

According to forestry Master plan and surveys by multi-lateral donor agencies, a total of 7,69,000 hectors or 6 percent of the country's land mass have actual tree cover. However, according to Department of forest, the country has some 1.52 million hectares of forest area.

Types of forest in Bangladesh : In Bangladesh, forests are located mainly in the hilly northeast and southeast and coastal southwest areas of greater Sylhet, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Khulna.

According to location, nature and type of management, the forest of Bangladesh can be grouped into four categories :

1. Mangrove forests 2. Hill forest 3. Plain land forest 4. Village forests.

Most of the state forest are concentrated in Southwest and Southeast of the country. Forests in Chittagong Hill Tracts cover 47 per cent and the Sundarbans and Patuakhali mangrove forests account for another 45 per cent.

The northwestern region including Dinajpur, Bogra, Rajshahi and Rangpur has less than one percent and western districts like Jessore and Kushtia have slightly more than one per cent of state forest land; and half of Bangladesh has no public forest at all.

However, large-scale plantation have been established on the newly accreted char land in the coastal areas.

Consequences of deforestation : The consequences of deforestation are manifold such as—

1. Forest provides a diversified variety of animal and plant species. Depletion of forests causes extinction of many species. Due to rapid depletion of the forests in Bangladesh, many animals and species have already been extinct and many more are endangered.
2. Salinity intrusion to the Sunderbans is a great threat to it.
3. Forests provide medical plants, honey, fuelwood and timber. So, many poor people depends on forests for their livelihood. As a result of deforestation, their livelihood fall into dangers.
4. The forests maintain ecological balance of a country and they contribute to her natural lucidity. Thus, deforestation may hamper the ecological balance and consequently make the nation vulnerable to climate change.
5. The forests like Sunderbans and other mangrove forest act as natural shield against cyclones and storms. Besides, forests save the land from desertification. So, deforestation may result in worst natural calamities and destruction of the country's biological system.
6. Deforestation sharpens the problem of river erosion, salinity and sterility of lands.

Government initiatives : Against the backdrop of such a worse situation, the govt. of Bangladesh has taken some initiatives. Such as the govt. in cooperation with Asian Development Bank and UNDP has already prepared a long term programme to develop the country's forest resources. This plan has identified the problems and prospects of this vital sector with some suggestions for further development.

Creating new forests on 70,238 acres during the last few years has increased the forest areas of the country. The new forest areas included industrial forest, gardens, mangrove forest, wood-lot forest gardens, agricultural forest garden, bamboo cane garden and unclassified forest gardens.

Besides, the forest areas have been increased by creating forest gardens on 707.09 kms. along the roads and highways, railways, embankments and link roads and through sales and distribution of over two crores saplings. One crore 49 lakhs saplings had been raised during the 1998-99 fiscal year for sales and distribution.

Conclusion : The present amount of forests in Bangladesh is not adequate for maintaining ecological balance and ensuring sustainable development of the nation. Even the government initiatives for preservation of forests are also not more effective. So, it is the right time to be concerned about the future of our forest resources as well as our ecological system and development

Essay–49

Natural Gas Security in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাসের নিরাপত্তা

Introduction : Bangladesh is not well endowed with conventional sources of energy. The commercial source of energies are coal, peat, oil, hydropower and natural gas. The trend of commercial energy consumption over the last ten years suggests that 75 percent of Bangladesh's total commercial energy was provided by natural gas, with the remainder almost entirely provided by imported oil, plus limited amounts of hydropower and coal. So, the national energy balance of Bangladesh clearly depicts that natural gas is Bangladesh's only significant indigenous source of commercial energy. It is the principal source of energy for the country's power, industry, commercial, and domestic sectors.

History of Natural Gas Consumption in Bangladesh : The production of natural gas began in 1957, after its initial discovery in 1955. From only 67 BCF (Billion Cubic Feet) in the first decade, the consumption of natural gas rose to 279 BCF in the following decade in 1971-1981 and thereafter to 1,067 BCF during 1981-90. 1991-2000 Bangladesh natural gas consumption reached 2490 BCF. During the last decade 2000-2010, the natural gas consumption of Bangladesh reached 5327.74. There are currently no exports or imports of natural gas so the growth of domestic consumption tracks the growth of domestic production, demonstrating an overall growth rate of 7 percent per year over the last several decades.Total production is 10.13 TCR.

Natural Gas Reserves and Future Consumption Projection in Bangladesh : The Committee for Gas Demand Projections and Determination of Recoverable Reserve and Gas Resource Potential in Bangladesh, appointed by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, undertook the difficult task of reviewing all the existing studies in order to quantify more accurately the country's gas reserves.

The committee's findings include an energy demand projection for the country, estimating the need for natural gas to the year 2050 as follows:

- In the event of low growth rate (3% GDP), the total gas requirement will be between 40 and 44 TCF.
- If the economic performance continues at around a 4.55% GDP growth rate, according to historical trends, gas requirements will be between 64 and 69 TCF.
- At a higher growth rate of 6% GDP, gas requirements will be between 101 and 110 TCF.
- Gas requirements are projected to be between 141 and 152 TCF, given a 7% GDP growth rate.

Gas Utilization Strategy Options for Bangladesh : Natural gas is a versatile product that can be used as a fuel or as a feedstock for conversion to higher-priced products. The gas utilization options are discussed below :

- The use of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) as a transport fuel holds great promise for Bangladesh. Vehicles fueled by CNG have a far lower rate of toxic emission than either gasoline or diesel-fueled vehicles. The direct and foreign exchange cost savings from making even a partial substitution of fuels would also be considerable. The cost for driving a gasoline-driven vehicle is TK. 245, compared to only TK. 42 for CNG over the same distance.
- GTL (Gas to Liquids) production is based on the Fischer-Tropsch process, which involves the conversion of natural gas to higher hydrocarbons like kerosene, gasoline, and naphtha, depending upon the operating conditions and catalysts used. Unfortunately, the production technology is not very selective so that during the process a wide variety of byproducts are created, which have very little market value in Bangladesh.
- For natural gas that is remote from its market, one of the most common forms of long distance transportation is its movement in liquid form. For an LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) project to be economically feasible, the plant production capacity should be at least 2000-3000 kilotons per year, requiring 0.11-0.16 TCF of gas.
- The production of urea is one of the best ways of utilizing natural gas, not only because the production technology is standard and mature, but also due to Bangladesh's extensive experience in operating urea fertilizer plants. Around 30 percent of the country's natural gas is being used for fertilizer production.

- Profitability for this resource option is dependent on several parameters, including power plant capacity in megawatts, transmission charges, the price of electricity and interest rates. Assuming the most optimistic values (high capacity, low transmission cost, high electricity price, and low interest rates), profitability as measured by the netback to the wellhead appears extremely favorable.

The Debate over Natural Gas Export from Bangladesh : The debate on the gas export is the hot topic of now-a-days policy concern. Disagreements over the issue of gas exportation differ on various levels. Both argument in favour of and against of gas exportation is discussed below:

The arguments against exporter :

- The proven reserves of 16.5 TCF of gas, by no means a huge amount, is inadequate to meet the countrys mid-term domestic demand.
- Regarding the economy of gas export, taking the Unocal proposal as an example, the country's earnings are a projected US $3.7 billion but it will take twenty years to earn. When the country's annual export income is over US$ 6 24287 million, annual income of US$ 160-185 million from gas will not be very impressive.
- Purchasing gas from the IOCs (International Oil Company's) has become too much of a burden for Petrobangla, for which export could be a possible solution. However, some economists assert that gas purchase liability can be managed by the government. The amount of money payable to IOCs is 2.3% of the current export earning and is likely to come down to only 0.64% in 2020.
- Domestic use of natural gas is far more beneficial for the Bangladeshi people as consumers than exportation, because this is the cheapest source of energy for the country.

The arguments in favour of exporter :

- Immediate revenues, especially in foreign currency, are something the government needs urgently, as well as immediate investment for energy sector reform. The World Bank has estimated that Bangladesh loses around US$ 1 billion per year due to power outages and unreliable energy supplies. It also needs money to provide necessary funding for Petrobangla so it can stand again as a viable institution and take the

responsibility of gas exploration and production. These much needed dollars can come from gas export revenues.

- IOCs are still not receiving their full and timely payment from the government for the gas sold to Petrobangla due to the governments financial constraints. Thus, export will be an incentive for the IOCs to invest more and accelerate the process of exploration and development.
- The government of Bangladesh at present does not have the funds to accelerate new exploration works to even keep pace with the country's domestic demand.

Conclusion : It is clear that energy is a crucial national issue, and natural gas is an invaluable resource. The poverty-ridden Bangladesh which is still struggling hard with its development cannot afford to make mistakes regarding the utilization of natural gas. At present the whole country is intensely focused on this debate but the solution to its long-term energy security does not depend only on the decision of whether or not to export. Whether it is exported or not, Bangladesh is going to run out of conventional natural gas anyway, either within twenty years, or at best within fifty years. The country should focus more on its long-term energy security so that it can achieve the highest economic goals.

Essay–50

Use of Renewable Energy in Development of Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশের উন্নয়নে নবায়নযোগ্য শক্তির ব্যবহার

Introducton : Energy is a vitally important sector to every society and economy. It is the motor of productivity everywhere and is the driving force for development. Therefore, every country of the world harnesses its energy resources with highest possible care, caution and foresight for the national benefit, development and for the future generations.

Conventional resources like natural gas, hydropower, petroleum are not adequate in many countries like Bangladesh. So these cannot gear up the economy of any country like Bangladesh for its limited use. Hence the need for tapping alternative energy resources and developing cheaper and renewable energy for our national self-sufficiency and meeting increasing need in future.

Importance of Renewable Energy : The importance of renewable energy is a lot in any country of the world as the world solely depends on the natural energy. The availability of natural resources such as gas, coal and petroleum are limited. Today or tomorrow, these resources will come to an end. In order to ensure uninterrupted supply of energy, the renewable energy is very important. Besides, there are many remote areas in Bangladesh which are not likely to be covered by the network due to inaccessibility and low demand density. Therefore, renewable energy technologies are considered a viable technical option for such isolated remotest-areas for ensuring equitable development of all areas and different cross-sections of socio-economic groups. Serious research on alternative energy sector started since the days 'The Global Energy Crisis ' in 1973 when the oil embargo was imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). That was the time when people became acutely aware of the fact that availability of natural resources are limited and they will not last long. So, an alternative to the natural resources has to be discovered.

Energy using sectors : There are many sectors where maximum natural resources are abundantly used. Bangladesh is a gas-sufficient country but the gas is being used mostly in non-productive sectors— fertilizer, electricity, cooking, vehicles and others.

In these sectors, our most valuable resource—gas is randomly being used though the experts warn that gas will be empty within 20 years. So once again it reminds us to think for alternative energy.

Renewable/ alternative Energy sectors :

Bio-gas : Bio-gas is a promising renewable energy. It is produced generally based on cowdung. The govt. has been trying to popularise this source of energy and a number of projects have already been taken by the government in collaboration with BANSDOC and the Krishi Bank. This is an easy source of energy and is cheap. It keeps up the environment pollution free. In the rural area, biogas is a perfect source of energy which will save lots of firewood.

Biomass : Tree biomass, agriculture residues, animal wastes etc. are the primary sources of energy in the rural areas. In the past, these traditional fuels were available in abundant and was sufficient to meet the demand. But with the increase of population, the total demand is constantly

increasing and at the same time clearance of more land for agriculture, cutting trees for brick fields and domestic cooking are adversely affecting the supply of tree biomass.

Solar Energy : Solar energy is the best source of renewable energy and could be the best choice of the world in the 21th century. The prospects of solar energy is very bright in Bangladesh. The sun is the source of all energy.

The total energy released by the sun annually is 1500 times the current energy consumption of the world and 100 times the current reserves of fossil fuels, gas and coal. Though solar energy is not easy to get from the sun, it is a promising source. The solar energy can be used for various techniques. Solar cooker, fridge, water heater, vehicles, TV, radio, solar electricity can run on solar power.

Solar Photo Voltaics (PVS) may be considered as an alternative. It converts solar energy directly into electricity which can be used in a decentralised way. Small PV units of appropriate capacity may be spread all over the country. It is a good news that Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (REB) has already installed a PV pilot plant of 62 KW capacity in an isolated island in Narsingdi. The project was implemented in 1997 with a French grant of 2.9 crore taka. The project area covers about 8500 house holds in 21 villages under two unions. However, private sector initiatives are also now visible to the market home PV systems.

Wind Power : This is also another prospective source of renewable energy. Bangladesh being a more or less flat land where wind power is available almost all the year round. The power could be used for driving motors for grindling grains, water pumps etc. Wind power is used for producing energy in some European countris. We can also explore this renewable source of energy and can save natural energy. Now wind power is needed in Bangladesh (Feni & Chittagong) to produce electricity.

Hydro-electric Project : Hydro-electric project is one of rising energy sectors in Bangladesh. Ours is a riverine country and has an ample opportunity for hydro-electricity. It is a safe and time-befitting source of energy. In Bangladesh, on the karnaphuli, there is a huge hydro electric project which produces huge energy.

Nuclear Energy Plant : In the modern time, atomic power station has become a popular and heavy source of energy in many of the countries. Through Uranium enrichment, there produces extreme heat which can be used for producing electricity Almost all developed countries of the world have taken these programmes to plant an atomic power station. Iran, Malaysia, China are using this renewable/alternative energy. Similarly, Bangladesh government can take steps to plant a Nuclear Reactor and can save other costly energy.

Suggestions : It appears that some forms of renewable energy can play a very important role in our development, especially in the rural areas. Traditional fuels which are renewable contribute almost 50 per cent to the total energy demand of Bangladesh. These fuels can also contribute significantly poverty alleviation. Attention should, therefore, be focus on how to use them in efficient and effective ways. To this effect, the following recommendations may be considered.

- Renewable energy, contribution targets should be fixed, say, solar PV should contribute at least 0.5 percent of the total energy requirement by the coming years.
- Appropriate step should be taken for wide distribution of PV systems to the remote rural areas. Measures may also be taken to reduce the initial high cost of solar PV system.
- Industries should be set up for fabrication of flat plate type solar water heaters.
- The social movement for tree plantation which is already in action should be further accelerated to enhance biomass production.
- Applied research on other renewable energy sources should be carried out.
- A commission such as 'Bangladesh Renewable Energy Commission' may be established to provide institutional support to this very important sector of energy.

Conclusion : Renewable energy is very important source of energy. Unlike the natural energy resources (gas, petroleum and coal) the stock of renewable energy is limited. Thus, the prospects of renewable energy particularly, the solar energy is very bright. If we can properly exploit this energy, it will certainly contribute a lot towards our development.

Essay-51

Agriculture Sector in Bangladesh : Problems and Prospects

বাংলাদেশের কৃষিখাত : সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা

[30th BCS]

Introduction : Our country, Bangladesh is an agro-based country. The contribution of agriculture is indispensable to the blooming of our economy. The majority of our people are related to agriculture directly or indirectly. A large amount of our national income stems from this sector. At present, agriculture sector contributes 19.29% to GDP (Gross Domestic Product). The development of this sector is essential to the holistic advancement of our country. But, it is a matter of great regret that such an important sector is burdened or beset with a great number of problems. So, it is urgent that we try heart and soul to get rid of the problems existing in this sector. However, in the present era of science and technology, tremendous advancement of technology has made the sector remarkably potential.

Problems/Obstacles in the way of agriculture : There are a number of problems lurking in the way of this sector. Some of the problems are given below :

* Our country is technologically backward. We are still deprived of most of the blessings of science because of conservative outlook to science, fondness for ancestral system lack of awareness. As a result, most of the farmers use unscientific methods of cultivation and lag behind because manual system cannot achieve the desired goal of production.
* It is known to all that Bangladesh is prone to natural disasters. Owing to geographical location, we are visited by different natural calamities such as floods, cyclones, drought etc. For instance, the flood of 15 November 2007 'SIDR' 30 districts (200 Thana) out of 64 districts and devasted a lot of lives and property. The damage done in the agriculture sector only cost about 1.6 milion and next time many cyclone (Nargis, Aila, Bijli) affected damage our agriculture. So, our agriculture cannot flourish as it is totally dependent on nature which is very often whimsical.
* As most of the farmers are not educated and conscious, they are ignorant of the good results of good seeds. For this ignorance, they often show indifference to the preservation of good seeds. Most of the time, they use low-quality seeds and do not get as much as they expect.
* One of the major problems behind the underdevelopment of this sector is the fragmentation of our land. Such fragmented pieces of land are not conducive to the use of scientific methods such as tractor etc. Consequently production remains below the mark.
* That most of the farmers live below the poverty line is a stark reality of our country. Therefore, they cannot afford to manage the necessary things such as fertilizer. Repeated cultivation of the same land without the use of fertilizer makes land barren of productivity and as a result, production is not up to the mark.
* People involved in agricultural activities are pathetically impoverished. They can hardly keep their body and soul together let alone savings. So, they cannot afford to buy the things needed due to economic constraints. Moreover, agriculture loan is very inadequate to their needs. So, this sector is lagging behind.
* The population of our country is increasing at a rapid speed day by day. We are losing a large amount of cultivable land for infrastructure development and human settlement. To meet up the demands of cumulative population of our country, we have lost about 1,80,000 acres of land from 1965 to 1978. Therefore, the underdevelopment of our agriculture can be attributed to our ever-increasing population.
* Indifference to agriculture owing to its slow progress is one of the drawbacks existing in this potential sector. Now-a-days, people are seen to depend on other sectors as the sectors hold great prospects for them. Many of them set out for abroad with high hopes of better future. They give up the old occupation of cultivation after they achieve financial solvency.
* The interference of middlemen at different phases of agriculture is another cause of agricultural backwardness. Such interference between actual buyers and actual sellers affects our farmers. They get bereft of their rightful proceeds.

Besides, there are other problems too. Such as attack of insects, lack of proper irrigation, defective distribution system, lack of effective preservation facilities, lack of skilled workers etc.

Solution to problems existing in the sector :

To solve the above mentioned problems, we can adopt the following measures :

First, As most of the farmers are living in abject poverty. Government should provide the farmers with sufficient loans that are very necessary for them to develop the sector.

Second, In order to protect the crops from insects 'An Integrated Management System' can be taken on co-operative basis.

Third, To ensure maximum profits to our farmers, the defects of market system should be removed.

Fourth, Govt. should devise an effective preservation and management system so that farmers can get rid of pecuniary loss.

Fifth, Most of the workers involved in agriculture sector are not skilled. So, training centers should be established in different parts of the country in order to train the unskilled workers.

Sixth, They should be encouraged to use good quality seeds.

Seventh, Our farmers should be encouraged to use the scientific methods of cultivation. With the use of technology, a dramatic change can be made in the sector.

Eighth, Our government must come forward to supply agricultural materials, fertilizer, pesticide etc. to the farmers.

Prospects of Agriculture Sector : Agriculture sector is a potential sector. In the perspective of Bangladesh, this sector is highly prospective. The whole scenario has changed a lot over the past few years with the touch of science and technology. **For example** :

High-quality seed : The use of some hybrid seeds such as Sonar Bangla, Ufshi, Alok-6201, Bri-28, Bri-29 has augmented our production.

Use of fertilizer : In present times, the farmers are more conscious than before. They are now using scientific methods and fertilizer. Our govt. is more active to help them.

Irrigation : Now-a-days, our dependence on nature has been reduced to a great extent. The use of shallow and deep machines is making a difference. Moreover, different irrigation projects are helping a lot.

Subsidy and loan : Now-a-days, our govt. has taken some praise-worthy steps in favour of agriculture. Govt. has managed an easy-loaning system for farmers. No doubt, this initiative will contribute a lot to the progress of this sector.

Conclusion : Agriculture sector is the life-blood to our economy. It is as important or vital as blood is to human body. Though it is as difficult as Hurculean adventure to crack all the problems overnight an integrated approach can be a fruitful exercise for the sector. Govt. initiatives coupled with public awareness and power can help us go a long way and achieve the desired goal of establishing a hunger-free country.

Essay-52

Utilization of Natural Resources of Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের ব্যবহার

[23rd BCS]

Introduction : Nature has provided bountiful resources surrounding us for the sustenance of a better life. Thus, any part of our natural environment, such as land, water, air, minerals, forest, grassland, wildlife, fish or even human being that can be utilized to promote the welfare of mankind, may be considered as Natural Resources. These resources along with human resources and capital, play a crucial role for the expansion to national output which ultimately drives towards economic development.

Hence, the existence or the absence of favourable natural resources can facilitate or retard the process of economic development.

What are Natural Resources : Natural resources include land, forests, wild life resources, fisheries, water resources, energy resources, marine resources, and mineral resources. These resources are usually known to man. But, nature possesses more in its bosom which is still undiscovered; for example, the vast resources of solar, wind, tidal, and geothermal energy are yet to be fully discovered and utilized. Man is required to develop scientific techniques for their proper utilization.

Out of all those natural resources, some are exhaustible or nonrenewable type such as minerals and oil which can be used only one time. Once exhausted, they are depleted completely. But some others, like land, water, fisheries and forests are renewable or non-renewable in nature. If proper care is taken, they can be utilized endlessly.

Steps to Utilize Natural Resources : Hence, sustainable development depends almost on the careful utilization of natural resources and maintenance of the quality of renewable resources are needed. For that, certain objectives should be followed :

(i) Conversion of renewable resources and economic use of exhaustible resources for sustainable development.

(ii) Multipurpose use for resources.

(iii) Much emphasis should be given on the development of non-conventional energy resources.

(iv) Economic use of resources to achieve minimum waste.

(v) Environmental impact assessment for new projects.

(vi) Balance of nature should not be disturbed through exploitation of natural resources.

(A) Land Resources : The land area of Bangladesh is 3 crore 38 lakh 34 thousand acres. Out of this area, the cultivable land area is 2 crore 1 lakh 57 thousand acre, while the population is 16 crore. So, efforts should be taken to increase cultivable area.

(B) Forest Resources : Forests are important source of renewable natural resources that contribute substantially to economic development. They provide raw materials to a number of important industries, namely, matchboxes, paper, newsprint, rayon, furniture, construction materials etc. But there is only 17% forest area compared to the total area of Bangladesh. FAO shows it is only 10% area. But it is compulsory to have 25% forest area of a country. So, we should improve this poor condition and facilitate our development.

Proper forest policy has to be taken by the government and we all the people should help and be aware of this matter.

(C) Mineral Resources : Bangladesh is a land of hope for mineral resources. We have huge natural resources. We have huge gas, coal, and etc. Recently, we have gained another huge source of mineral resources in Bay of Bengal. It will boost economy. So, the government should take a proper plan.

However, Natural resources are classified into three categories—

(i) Renewable resources that can be replenished through natural cycles like-fish, forests, crops, woods leather, water soil & etc.

(ii) Non-Renewable resources that can't be replenished through natural process. This is also of two types—(a) Recyclable which can be collected after use and can be recycled.

(iii) Unaltered resources that are used outside the human body and gathering of which leaves them unaltered e.g. wildlife.

Conclusion : The progress of human depends upon the exploitation of different natural resources. The utilization of soil, water, coal, electricity, oil, gas, and nuclear energy is very important for the environmental development. Govt. cannot go single handed in this matter. Our all concerted efforts will go a long way to utilize our natural resources and ensure economic development.

Science & Technology

বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি

Essay–53

Impact of Science on Modern Life

আধুনিক জীবনে বিজ্ঞানের প্রভাব

[22nd BCS]

Introduction : Science has a great impact on modern life. Our day to day life is very much regulated by the great innovations of science. Science has made our life easier, comfortable, luxurious. Science has decreased the distance, connected people together. Science has won most of the diseases. Science has shown people the joyful dream of living. So, our modern life is a kind of gift of science.

The great innovations of science : The great innovations (আবিষ্কার) of science are electricity, semiconductor, radio, television, computer, aeroplane, and many electronics devices. These things have a vital impact on our day to day modern life. Some of the features are given below.

Electricity : Underlying science creation was recognition of the profound and benefical impact of electricity on modern life. During the twentieth century, electricity fundamentally transformed cities, factories, businesses, and homes throughout the developed world. By the 1960s, it had become the wellspring of technological innovation, including the new electronics and information industries. By the close of the century, nations with abundant electricity had prospered while those without broad access to electricity had lagged behind. Extending the benefits of electricity to all the nine billion people in the world by 2050 remains central. Those benefits include the expansion of economic opportunity, the improvement of the effciency of natural resource utilization, and the protection of the natural environment. The availability of cheap electric power changed the world. Electricity determines how we work and where, how we communicate and entertain ourselves, and even how we get our information about one another.The United States grew up with electricity and it is no coincidence that Benjamin Franklin, among the Founders of the nation, was a celebrated electrical experimenter. In Bolt of Fate, Tom Tucker traces the connection between Franklin's early investigation of electrical energy and his later roles as diplomat and homespun sage.

The Television : The television has a great impact on modern life.It is one of the largest recreational media. Not only that,television has a great social value. John beard invented television first. Nowadays it is a very common thing to every house. The television is used for country purpose also. It can do a great deal in building people's conciousness. This is the social value of television which is a big invention of modern science.

The telephone : The telephone another science blessed device has made distance nearer. Now a simple telephone call can connect to our desired people and we can do the talking that we need. This telephone has increased the family bonding. Official jobs are easily done with the help of telephone. Nevertheless, telephone has brought a revolution in communication.

Electronics device : The inventions of the transistor in the 1940s and the microprocessor in the early 1970s paved the way for what many historians consider the most important invention of the modern era. In 1975 the first personal computer, the Altair 8880, went on the market and set off a flurry of activity in the electronics industry.

The computer : Nothing epitomizes modern life better than the computer. For better or worse, computers have infiltrated every aspect of our society. They enable business to function and have become a necessity in daily life. As a high-priced commodity, the computer has evolved from a simple machine into an industry of fierce competition. To stay above the competition, firms must constantly re-organize their business structure and policy. Two firms who have tried innovating a new strategy are Hewlett Packard and Compaq. By merging together, they believe that not only will they be more profitable but a leader in the industry as well. Today computers do much more than simply compute: supermarket scanners calculate our grocery bill keeping store inventory; computerized telephone switching centers play traffic cop to millions of calls keeping lines of communication untangled; and automated teller machines (ATM) let us conduct banking transactions from virtually anywhere in the world. But, where did all this technology comes from and where is it heading? The beginnings of computers as we know them today, began in the 1960s.

Throughout the early 1960's, there were a number of commercially successful second generation computers used in business, universities, and government from companies such as Burroughs, Control Data, Honeywell, IBM, Sperry-Rand, and

others. These second generation computers were also of solid-state design and contained transistors in place of vacuum tubes. They also contained all the components we associate with the modern day computer: printers, tape storage, disk storage, memory, operating systems, and stored programmes. One important example was the IBM 1401, which was universally accepted throughout industry and is considered by many to be the Model T of the computer industry. By 1965, most large businesses routinely processed financial information using second-generation computers. By the 1980's, very large scale integration (VLSI) squeezed hundreds of thousands of components onto a single chip. Ultra-large scale integration (ULSI) increased that number to the millions. The ability to innovate through minimization helped diminish the size and price of computers as well as increase their power, efficiency and reliability. The Intel 4004 chip, developed in 1971, took the integrated 2 circuit one step further by locating all the components of a computer (central processing unit, memory, input and output controls) on a minuscule chip. Whereas previously the integrated circuit had to be manufactured to fit a special purpose, now one microprocessor could be manufactured and then programmed to meet any number of demands. Soon common household items such as microwave ovens, television sets and automobiles with electronic fuel injection incorporated microprocessors.

The wireless technology : The wireless technology is the upgrade version of telephone. In this case, no wire is needed for the communication. The mobile phone technology is a nice example in this respect. The GSM and CDMA, both are wireless technology that has a great impact on our modern life. Cell phone has become the tradition and prestigious issue for our people. and it's also true that, communication has become easier and life has become faster for this innovation.

Satellite : A satellite is a specialized wireless receiver/transmitter that is launched by a rocket and placed in orbit around the earth. There are hundreds of satellites currently in operation. They are used for such diverse purposes as weather forecasting, television broadcast, amateur radio communications, Internet communications, viewing your property, and the Global Positioning System, (GPS).

Direct Broadcast Satellite is being promoted as a competitor to cable TV. There are already a number of companies that broadcast TV from satellites and offer a far wider variety of channels than the cable companies. There are

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a number of new satellite projects underway, sponsored by companies including Teledesic and Loral, building satellite networks that will be able to handle worldwide telephony.

Disadvantages of science : Although science has done a lot for mankind, it has so much disadvantages also.

Being so fast with the help of science people sometimes lose their mind,their emotions,their duties. The great innovations of science have made serious life hazard sometimes. The atom bomb,the neutron bomb are the great innovations of science which are sufficient enough to destroy mankind. The excess work pressure and fast life made human being bored.The reason of so many suicide cases is the science blessed fast life.The mechanical life sometimes becomes intolerable that caused by science. The television, telephone or computer everything has its bad effect for its over uses. And most of the case the benefit of science is consumed by the first world country. The third word country doesn't get anything but used as a kind of dustbin and guinea-pig. So, science has some disadvantages also.

Conclusion : Whatever we say against the science and technology, we can not ignore the blessings of science. The controlled use of science and its proper utilization never brings disadvantages. This era is called the era of science and impact of science on modern life is huge. Situation is like that, now a days people can not live a day without science.

Essay-54

The Computer Revolution

কম্পিউটার বিপ্লব

[20th BCS]

Introduction : Because of the global character of cyberspace, problems connected with or caused by computer technology have actually or potentially a global character. The very nature of the Computer Revolution indicates that the ethic of the future will have a global character. It will be global in a special sense since it will encompass the entire globe. It will also be global in the sense that it will address the totality of human actions and relations. The future global ethic will be a computer ethic because it will be caused by the Computer Revolution and it will serve the humanity of a Computer Era.

History of computer revolution : A complete history of computing would include a multitude of diverse devices such as the ancient Chinese abacus, the Jacquard loom (1805) and Charles Babbage's 'analytical engine" (1834). It would also include discussion of mechanical, analog and digital computing architectures. As late as the 1960s, mechanical devices, such as the Merchant calculator, still found widespread application in science and engineering. During the early days of electronic computing devices, there was much discussion about the relative merits of analog vs. digital computers. In fact, as late as the 1960s, analog computers were routinely used to solve systems of finite difference equations arising in oil reservoir modeling. In the end, digital computing devices proved to have the power, economics and scalability necessary to deal with large scale computations. Digital computers are now dominating the computing world in all areas ranging from the hand calculator to the supercomputer and are pervasive throughout society. Therefore, this brief sketch of the development of scientific computing is limited to the area of digital, electronic computers.

One of the first commercial uses of mechanical computers was by the US Census Bureau, which used punch-card equipment designed by Herman Hollerith to tabulate data for the 1890 census. In 1911, Hollerith's company merged with a competitor to found the corporation which in 1924 became International Business Machines.

First Generation Electronic Computers (1937-1953) : The earliest attempt to build an electronic computer was by J. V. Atanasoff, a professor of physics and mathematics at Iowa State, in 1937. Atanasoff set out to build a machine that would help his graduate students solve systems of partial differential equations. By 1941 he and graduate student Clifford Berry had succeeded in building a machine that could solve 29 simultaneous equations with 29 unknowns. However, the machine was not programmable and was more of an electronic calculator.

The first general purpose programmable electronic computer was the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) built by J. Presper Eckert and John V. Mauchly at the University of Pennsylvania. Work began in 1943, funded by the Army Ordinance Department, which needed a way to compute ballistics during the World War II. The machine wasn't completed until 1945.

Second Generation (1954-1962) : Electronic switches in this era were based on discrete diode and transistor technology with a switching time of approximately 0.3 microseconds. The first machines to be built with this technology include TRADIC at Bell Laboratories in 1954 and TX-0 at MIT's Lincoln Laboratory. Memory technology was based on magnetic cores which could be accessed in random order, as opposed to mercury delay lines, in which data was stored as an acoustic wave that passed sequentially through the medium and could be accessed only when the data moved by the I/O interface

During this second generation many high level programming languages were introduced, including FORTRAN (1956), ALGOL (1958), and COBOL (1959). Important commercial machines of this era include the IBM 704 and its successors, the 709 and 7094. The latter introduced I/O processors for better throughput between I/O devices and main memory.

The second generation also saw the first two supercomputers designed specifically for numeric processing in scientific applications. The term 'supercomputer' is generally reserved for a machine that is an order of magnitude more powerful than other machines of its era. Two machines of the 1950s deserve this title. The Livermore Atomic Research Computer (LARC) and the IBM 7030 (aka Stretch) were early examples of machines that overlapped memory operations with processor operations and had primitive forms of parallel processing.

Third Generation (1963-1972) : The third generation brought huge gains in computational power. Innovations in this era include the use of integrated circuits, or ICs. Computer designers began to take advantage of parallelism by using multiple functional units, overlapping CPU and I/O operations, and pipelining (internal parallelism) in both the instruction stream and the data stream. In 1964, Seymour Cray developed the CDC 6600, which was the first architecture to use functional parallelism. By using 10 separate functional units that could operate simultaneously and 32 independent memory banks, the CDC 6600 was able to attain a computation rate of 1 million floating point operations per second (1 Mflops). Five years later CDC released the 7600, also developed by Seymour Cray. The CDC 7600, with its pipelined functional units, is considered to be the first vector processor and was capable of executing at 10 Mflops. The IBM 360/91, released during the same period, was roughly twice as fast as the CDC 660. It employed instruction look

ahead, separate floating point and integer functional units and pipelined instruction stream. The IBM 360-195 was comparable to the CDC 7600, deriving much of its performance from a very fast cache memory. The SOLOMON computer, developed by Westinghouse Corporation, and the ILLIAC IV, jointly developed by Burroughs, the Department of Defense and the University of Illinois, were representative of the first parallel computers. The Texas Instrument Advanced Scientific Computer (TI-ASC) and the STAR-100 of CDC were pipelined vector processors that demonstrated the viability of that design and set the standards for subsequent vector processors.

Fourth Generation (1972-1984) : Two important events marked the early part of the third generation: the development of the C programming language and the UNIX operating system, both at Bell Labs. In 1972, Dennis Ritchie, seeking to meet the design goals of CPL and generalize Thompson's B, developed the C language. Thompson and Ritchie then used C to write a version of UNIX for the DEC PDP-11. This C-based UNIX was soon ported to many different computers, relieving users from having to learn a new operating system each time they change computer hardware. UNIX or a derivative of UNIX is now a de facto standard on virtually every computer system.

Fifth Generation (1984-1990) : The Intel iPSC-1, nicknamed 'the hypercube', took a different approach. Instead of using one memory module, Intel connected each processor to its own memory and used a network interface to connect processors. This distributed memory architecture meant memory was no longer a bottleneck and large systems (using more processors) could be built. The largest iPSC-1 had 128 processors. Towards the end of this period a third type of parallel processor was introduced to the market. In this style of machine, known as a data-parallel or SIMD, there are several thousand very simple processors. All processors work under the direction of a single control unit; i.e. if the control unit says 'add a to b' then all processors find their local copy of 'a' and add it to their local copy of 'b'. Machines in this class include the Connection Machine from Thinking Machines, Inc., and the MP-1 from MasPar, Inc.

Sixth Generation (1990-) : Many of the developments in computer systems since 1990 reflect gradual improvements over established systems, and thus it is hard to claim they represent a transition to a new 'generation', but other developments will prove to be significant changes.Now a days computer speed has increased a lot. Intel Pentium 2,3,4 are available processors in the

markets. Moreover, other companies also marketed AMD -6,7,Duron,Athlon processors which are the representatives of sixth generation computers.

Revolution in communication : Computer revolution brings enormous development in communication. With the help of computers, communication is very much easier nowadays. Internet or WWW (World Wide Wave) is a great bleesing of computer revolution. VOIP has made communication more cheap.

Revolution in business : Revolution occurs in business with the flow of computer revolution. Now a days most of banking systems have been networkized. Online banking is very frequent now. The stock Exchange, share markets ,everywhere, there is a touch of computer revolution.

Revolution in graphics : Computer revolution has made a great era in graphical world. All kinds of graphical works,3 D animation is possible with the help of computer.

Conclusion : The revolution of computer made so much blessings to us. But it has a very little disadvantages. The more dependency on computer is decreasing the human thinking power. Moreover, to some people ,using computer is a kind of drug and they waste their time. Without these small things computer has made life faster. This era is a computer era that is beyond doubt.

Essay–55

IT Education in Bangladesh : Problems & Prospects

বাংলাদেশের তথ্যপ্রযুক্তি শিক্ষা : সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা

Introduction : The overwhelming growth of internet and personal computer use in every sphere of life has established the very truth that development in IT sector will be the primary yardstick to measure a nation's success. For a developing country like Bangladesh, the extensive introduction of computer education from primary to postgraduate level is a must. Because, IT has immediate implication in our social, commercial and domestic life and it can significantly contribute to the economy. Realizing the fact, Bangladesh government has declared IT as a thrust sector.

Present State of IT education in Bangladesh : Formal computer education in Bangladesh was first started in 1984 with the foundation of Computer Science and Engineering Department in BUET. The IT education thereafter gradually extended to bachelor, higher secondary and secondary levels.

1. **Primary and Junior secondary level :** In Bangladesh, there are 82,981 primary school institutions. The first five years and next three years of education constitute the Primary and junior secondary level respectively. General science is taught at these level through which students become, in a very small scale, aware of computers and their vast applications. Besides, majority of schools in the country can not afford to buy computers for their students.

2. **Secondary and Higher secondary level :** Computer science education has been launched as an optional subject for the secondary level students from the beginning of 1994 and about one hundred fifty schools were permitted to start up the subject.

   Besides, computer science education has been introduced at the intermediate level as an optional subject. The subject has also introduced at secondary level in vocational training institutes of the country in 1995 and the education has been gradually extended to higher secondary vocational training institutes.

3. **Diploma level and training institutes :** Among twenty polytechnic institutes of the country, three have launched three years Diploma in Computer Engineering in 1994. Bangladesh Open University is now offering three semester Diploma in computer applications. In the recent years, Ministry of Youth and sports has established 69 computer training institutes over the country under a project. There are more than 1000 training institutes at private sector initiative producing different categories of IT professionals. Many of them are franchised institutes of NIIT, APTECH, CMC, NCC and many other foreign institutes.

4. **National and public university and institutes :** Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) first introduced the formal education in Information Technology (IT) in 1984 by launching the Masters in computer science and Engineering. Under graduate programme started from 1986 with the first intake in 1987. Dhaka University started their one year Masters programme in Computer science in 1993 with a total of 20 students. Rajshahi and Jahangirnagar University established Computer Science department in 1993 and the first batch graduated in 1998. Khulna University and Shahjalal University of Science and Technology introduced under-graduate program in 1991 and 1992 respectively. In 1999, four Bangladesh Institute of Technologies (BITs)

introduced undergraduate programme in Computer Science. Besides, Bangladesh National University is now offering four years B.Sc Honours course in computer science.

5. **Private Universities and Institutes :** Recently a number of private Universities have been established with computer science as their major department. Among them North South University, AMA International University of Bangladesh, Comilla University etc. are more prominent.

Problems of IT education in Bangladesh : The IT education in Bangladesh is riddled with a number of problems. Such as :

a. At the primary and junior secondary levels, majority of the schools can not afford to buy computers for their students.

b. The school teachers at these levels lack the minimum level of training on IT.

c. Although government has taken, a number of initiatives to introduce computer courses at secondary and higher secondary levels, these institutions lack trained teachers.

d. Our schools and colleges are not well equipped with laboratories facilities. The schools that introduced computer courses are not doing well due to lack of laboratory facilities required for proper training management and conservation of materials.

e. The schools with limited computer laboratory facilities yet fail to make their students familiar with internet, e-mail and related technology. Because, we lack nationwide telecommunication infrastructure and internet facilities.

f. The incomplete or not up-to-date course curricula is seriously hampering the IT education in secondary and higher secondary levels.

g. In case of private institutes, the problem is that many of these institutes are taking high fees from the students and are not maintaining minimum standard.

h. Absence of interaction with the industries is one of the main bottlenecks to the achievement of international standard in our undergraduate curricula in computer science and Information Technology.

i. Private Universities are seriously suffering from an acute shortage of teaching stuffs. They are mainly run by the part time teachers.

After all, the policies of our government are not consistent and goal oriented. Government sponsored organization and institutions like BCC, are not working efficiently in their respective area.

Recommendations : The major policies and measures required for improvement in the condition of IT education at different levels involve the following :

- General science text books should adequately cover fundamental concepts on computers and their numerous applications.
- Short term intensive training on IT may be arranged for the teacher at primary and junior secondary level.
- Communication media like TV and radio can regularly broadcast programmes showing hands on use of computers, e-mail, internet etc.
- Special care should be taken to improve the English Language ability of the students.
- Gradually computer aided education system and learning should be introduced at primary and junior secondary level.
- Highly educated and skilled teachers and trainers should be brought from abroad on contact basis to meet the present shortage.
- A nation wide central examination system should be introduced to maintain standard and quality of IT education in both the formal and non formal sectors.
- Course curricula should be revised not more than two years interval.
- A significant portion of laboratory marks should be allotted to a large programming project which the student are expected to develop phase by phase.
- Like science week, IT week can be observed throughout the country.
- At the undergraduate and postgraduate level, there should be uniformity in course curricula and degree requirements.
- Postgraduate programme should be strengthened.
- Laboratory facilities should be increased. Extra allocation should be reserved for computer science departments.
- Degree requirements at private Universities should be as stringent as that of BUET.

Conclusion : Bangladesh Govt. has given the highest priority on IT and measures are being taken to increase the enrollment. However, only increasing the number of annual enrollment in computer education will do more harm if it is not accompanied by a proportionate increase in laboratory, internet, classroom and other logistic facilities. So, implementing above mentioned recommendations may bring our goal into reality.

Essay-56

Facebook : The Medium of Social Communication

ফেসবুক : সামাজিক যোগাযোগের মাধ্যম

Now-a-days the facebook has become the most popular website to the young generation across the world. We stay connected with our friends and family members around the world through facebook. Facebook is the most popular social networking site this moment. The utility of facebook cannot be described in words.

Facebook : Facebook is simply a social networking website. It is free and accessible anywhere in the world and its users join the network by signing up at the website, www.facebook.com. Facebook allows each user to set privacy settings, which by default are pretty strict. For example, if you have not added a certain person as a friend, that person will not be able to view your profile. Each facebook profile has a "wall" where friends can post comments. Since the wall is viewable by all the users' friends, wall postings are basically public conversation.

History : Facebook was founded on 4th February 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg with his college room-mates and fellow students Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. The website's membership was initially limited by the founders to Harvard students but was expanded to other colleges in the Bosten area, the Ivy League and Stamford University. It gradually added support for students at various other universities before opening to high school students and eventually to anyone aged 13 and over. However, now the website currently has more than 200 million active users worldwide. According to Social Media Today, in April 2010 an estimated 41.6% of the U.S population had a facebook account.

Facebook users : Facebook is the most popular social network, especially among the youth. Facebook launched in February 2004. As of September 2011, facebook has more than 800 million active users. Facebook launched a high-school version in September 2005, which Zuckerburg called the next logical step. Facebook was then opened on 26 September 2006, to every one of age 13 and older with a valid e-mail address.

There are around 90,000 facebook users in Bangladesh and 60% of them have age between 18-24 years.

Facebook and Communication Revolution : Facebook has become a very important medium for many people around the world. For instance, parties, events, meetings and appointments have been organized using facebook. One good example, the recent demonstrations and protests against the election results in Iran which took place around Europe were organized via the events feature on facebook. All these have helped to increase the popularity of the website.

Facebook is the most social networking site in several English-speaking countries, including Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. Facebook has become an essential tool for young adults to stay in contract with friends and family and to create a sense of community with their peers.

Facebook is generally loved by those people who are strongly addicted of staying connected with friends or eager to make new acquaintance. It is specifically meant to get reconnected with old friends and find new one. With the emergence of facebook, we usually see that people rarely use e-mail or tools or any other online social communication. They fully rely on facebook either for chatting, image sharing or video sharing or any other activities. This all has resulted facebook to be a most powerful social media and hence craze for facebook among people is rising day by day.

Impact : Facebook is a popular and powerful new way to interact and voice opinions. Impacts of facebook are described below :

Social impact : Facebook has affected the social life and activities of people in various ways especially with its availability on many mobile devices. Facebook allows users to continuously stay in touch with friends, relatives and other acquaintances wherever they are in the world, as long as there is access to the Internet. It can also unite people with common interests and beliefs through groups and other pages and has been known to reunite lost family members and friends. One such reunion was between John Watson and the daughter he had been seeking for 20 years. They met after Watson found her facebook profile. Another father- daughter reunion was between Tony Macnauton and Frances Simpson, who had not seen each other for nearly 48 years.

Some argue that facebook is beneficial to one's social life because they can continuously stay in contract with their friends and relatives. Others say that it can cause increased antisocial tendencies because people are not directly communicating with each other. Some studies have named facebook as a

source of problems in relationships. Several news stories have suggested that using facebook causes divorce and infidelity.

Political Impact : Facebook's role in the American political process was demonstrated in January 2008, shortly before the New Hampshire primary, when facebook teamed up with ABC and saint Anselm College to allow users to give feedback about "back to back" January 5 Republican and Democratic debates. Charles Gibson moderated both debates, held at the Dana Center for the Humanities at saint Anselm College. Facebook users took part in debate groups organized around specific topics, register to vote and message questions.

Media impact : In April 2011, facebook launched a new portal for marketers and creative agencies to help them develop brand promotions on facebook. The company began its push by inviting a select group of British advertising leaders to meet facebook's top executives at an "influences summit" in February 2010. Facebook has now been involved in campaigns for True Blood, American Idol and Top Gear.

Criticism : Facebook has met with controversies. It has been blocked intermittently in several countries including the People's Republic of China, Vietnam, Iran, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Syria and Bangladesh on different bases. For example, it was banned in many countries of the world on the basis of allowed content judged as anti-Islamic and containing religious discrimination. It has also been banned at many work places to prevent employees from using it during work hours.

Other Top Social Networking Sites

Twitter : Twitter is an online social networking service and microblogging service, owned and operated by Twitter Inc. in San Francisco. It was created in March 2006 by Jack Dorsey and launched on that July. The service rapidly gained worldwide popularity, with over 300 million users as of 2011.

MySpace : Started in 2003, MySpace was a driving force in popularizing social networking and still maintains a large user base. A highly customizable social network, MySpace continues to reposition itself in the industry.

Flickr : Flickr is an image hosting and video hosting website, web services suite, and online community that was created by Ludicorp in 2004 and acquired by Yahoo! in 2005. The service is widely used by bloggers to host images. Yahoo reported in June 2011 that Flickr had a total of 51 million registered members and 80 million unique visitors.

Google Plus : Google+ is a social networking and identity service, operated by Google Inc. The service was launched on June 28, 2011, in an invite-only "field testing" phase. On September 20, 2011, it was opened to everyone 18 years of age or older without the need for an invitation. It had an explosive growth during October 2011.

Conclusion : In spite of the facebook advantages and disadvantages, it still is getting demand and popularity among the young people. There are about 10,000 students who are joining facebook everyday. This is irrespective of the age, race and country.

Essay–57

Information Communication Technology for National Development

জাতীয় উন্নয়নে তথ্য যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি

[32nd BCS]

Introduction : The advancement of Information Communication Technology makes the vast treasure of all forms of knowledge, information, inventions, methodologies, techniques, process and technologies from the entire globe available to us by accessing via internet. It is hopeful for us that, Information Technology has already made inroads into our society, indeed into our psyche. For all its economic backwardness, Bangladesh has easily taken to the IT world. However, like many other developing countries, diffusion of information technology (IT) is being severely restricted in Bangladesh because of poor telecommunication infrastructure, limited fixed time access, unreliable conductivity and inadequate bandwidth. So, it will require some innovation from our part to take advantage of this vast knowledge base.

What is Information Communication Technology? : Information Communication Technology encompasses the generation of contents, processing, manipulation, storage, routing, transmission, switching, packaging and usage of information to assist our day to day business. Faster processor like Pentium-IV, smarter software packages, high speed transmission and routing capabilities with submarine cable for example, help us take the optimum benefit from this 'Global ocean of knowledge' that match our everyday needs. The knowledge from all the global sources are stored and continuously updated in thousands of servers which are interconnected via a network with very high speed

transmission and switching capabilities called internet. Here any internet user at any location of the globe connected via his local telephone or through a direct data link, can have instant and open and free access to those server contents without any national boundaries. This is actually the strength of internet in which everybody's knowledge is open for use by everybody within a global village for better living.

Present state of ICT in Bangladesh : The use of computer started in Bangladesh in 1964 when the Atomic Energy Commission installed a multiframe computer. Computers began to be used commercially from mid 1980s and since then it has come to a long way and the last few years in particular have witnessed tremendous advancement in the use of computers.

Due to government incentives like exemption of duties on import of computers and their accessories, a vibrant hardware market has developed in Bangladesh and the prices of hardware have come down substantially over the last few years. This trend has helped in rapid expansion of ICT use in business and also at the household level.

With deregulation of VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal), an exponential growth of ISP services took place in recent days. At present, there are some 61 internet service providers in the country with VSAT connectivity mostly through Hongkong and Singapore.

All the ISPs are in the private sector and provide a range of internet services like e-mail, browsing, chatting PC to PC call, net to phone, e-mail to fax etc. Today, cyber cafes have mushroomed in Dhaka and some other major cities.

According to sources, Bangladesh entered into the optical fibre based communications in 1989 through installation of optical fibre cables for signaling in the Bangladesh Railway, the first of its kind in South Asia. Grameen phone is now using this high speed optical fibre channel for its nationwide communication network.

Besides, at present, there are about One million fixed line phones provided by the BTTB and about 20 million mobile phones provided by six cellular operators—Grameenphone, Citycell, Robi, Banglalink, Teletalk & Airtel Telecom. Despite this, there is still significant demand for telephones, particularly for Internet Connection.

Information Communication Technology for national development : In this world of globalization and IT revolution, a nation's proper access to information Communication Technology is a must for national development. And it is the prerequisite of development for a country like ours. Because, ICT can help us in many ways as-

1. **Employment through exporting ITES :** Having a good pool of smart programmers and a large English speaking engineering population in Bangladesh, there is a definite potential for Bangladesh to make some headway in the global ITES market, which is dominated by India at this time. But it is a long way to go before Bangladesh which can make a substantial inroad in that market. The most potential market segments are in : data processing, medical transcription, animation, call center, business processing and software development. If Bangladesh can complete successfully, we may have a good deal of opportunities to earn huge remittances by employing a section of our unemployed or under employed population.
2. **Rural Health Care :** The use of ICT may provide our rural poor population with quality health care services. It will make them able to get proper treatment through Telemedicine. Suppose, there is a simple Telemedicine center in Bhola with a computer and high resolution scanner connected to a telemedicine center in Dhaka. A pool of physicians highly skilled in interpreting neonatal abdominal seams receive the scan taken of a pregnant woman from Bhola in real time and instruct the local physician to deliver the baby immediately by surgery. This distant consulting through Telemedical network facility saves the life of the baby and the mother.

Domestic productivity improvement : By using ICT, we can design a number of domestic services which will significantly enhance productivity and efficiency. Here are some more examples to be enumerated :

a. Decision making process by each agency and ministry of the Government could be aided with ICT. In other words, e-governance may help us in quick and efficient decision making.
b. The application of ICT in the very process of governance may bring transparency in the GOB's operations.
c. By using ICT, we can develop a simple and effective Tax collection system for NBR.

d. Use of ICT in our education sector is also important for our national development. Because, it will help us to develop an effective evaluation system for secondary and higher secondary education.

e. Delay in the issuance of licenses by the GOB is a serious impediment in the way of industrialization and creation of a congenial business environment. In this regard, ICT can make the process easier and quicker.

f. Use of ICT can make our Banking sector more speedy, transparent and service oriented. It will improve the customer services, reduce the cost of transactions and improve the delivery capacity of its facilities.

g. By computerizing the entire traffic management system, we can bring discipline on the street and earn good amount of revenues from the vehicle owners even to manage the traffic police and maintain the roads. This would require connecting the BRTA, customs department at the ports, can dealers and the traffic police department under a common server in which and updated record and profile of each vehicle and driver can be maintained.

h. The ICT may be used in our manufacturing sector. It may provide us with higher productivity and lower cost and effective international marketing in the garments, jute, leather, frozen fish and packaged food sector.

Actions needed :

1. **Inventive capacity building :** The inventive capacity enables a nation to develop, assimilate and adopt new knowledge for innovative use and development of IT for wealth creation. Such capacity includes academic research facilities, national laboratories and industrial R & D centers. Bangladesh should look into the development of such capacity by forming partnership with industry and academia within a well thought out strategy plan.
2. **Innovative capacity building :** Innovation capacity should be created to apply new knowledge in the form of new products services. Mechanism should be created for financing, protecting intellectual property, transferring new knowledge to industry managing innovation and doing marketing research.
3. **Entrepreneurial capacity :** For entrepreneurial capacity building, support should be made available in the form of managerial knowledge, risk capital, business contacts and physical facilities. Risks of starting hi-tech ventures should be managed so that a single failure must not jeopardize salmon's carrier. Therefore, adequate safety net should be developed to encourage potential entrepreneurs to get the risks of starting new ventures.
4. **Business capacity building :** This capacity includes the size and growth of local market, power and telecom the financial system, law and order situation, physical infrastructure trade bodies, taxation policy, trade relations with other countries and image of the country.
5. A targeted integration among different branches of knowledge should be made in order to maximize the national wealth creation with the help of IT.
6. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with a proposed consortium of 14 countries namely SEA-ME-WE-4 on sept. 04, 2002 and in 2004. As a result, Bangladesh is connected with the whole world by the global submarine connection. But, it is needed to have another alternative connection for avoiding the unexpected situation like disconnecting submarine cable.

Conclusion : We have outlined the potential opportunities which may become reality for Bangladesh through Information Communication Technology. Unlike many conventional theories, we do not see an immediate software export opportunity for Bangladesh by becoming competative in IT enabled services but we see huge potential of domestic ICT for the significant improvement of economic productivity of Bangladesh in the production of goods and services both in government and private sector.

Essay-58

E-Governance

ই-গভর্নেন্স

Introduction : Information Technology (IT) is now the most talked about topic in the whole world. Information technology has its magical touch almost all the fields of natural, social and life sciences. Each and every discipline of knowledge and technology is trying its best to avail the highest advantage from this magical tool to enrich itself. Government and administration in different countries of the world are also under this magical spell of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The use of the internet is already beginning to change the way government operates in

response to the constituent mandates, such as improvement of series, cutting of waste, streamlining existing activities and providing greater public access to information.

Concept of E-government : E-government or Electronic government means the delivery of government services and information to the public using electronic methods, such as Wide Area Network, the Internet and mobile computing. These methods can serve a variety of different ends: better delivery of government services to citizens, improved interactions with business and industry, citizen empowerment through access to information or more efficient government management. The resulting benefit can be less corruption, improved transparency, greater convenience, revenue growth and/or cost reduction.

Stages of E-government : UN/ASPA global survey identified five categories to measure a country's e-government progress. According to the identified categories, a country's internet presence can range from 'emerging' with a few autonomous ministry or agency websites to 'fully integrated' where a country provides all online services through a single access portal. The categories are :

- **Emerging web presence :** A country may have a single or a few official national government websites that offer static information to the user and serve as public affairs tools.
- **Enhanced web presence :** The number of government Web Pages increase as information becomes more dynamic with users having more options for accessing information.
- **Interactive web presence :** A more formal exchange between user and a government service provider takes place, i.e. forms can be downloaded; applications submitted online.
- **Transactional web presence :** Users easily access services prioritized by their needs, conduct formal transactions online, like paying taxes, registrations fees.
- **Fully web presence :** The complete integration of all online government services through a one-stop shop portal.

E-government in Bangladesh : Considering this situation prevailing in Bangladesh, no one can deny that there is an IT culture in under development in Bangladesh. It is also seen that the government initiative in the IT sector is

far behind than the private entrepreneurs. Unfortunately, the rate of going online by the different government agencies is not more than ten percent.

Communications with and within the public authorities still depend on telephone and fax. There is hardly any effective electronic communications within government offices. Among the progressive authorities within the government, the National Board of Revenue (NBR) is perhaps far advanced than others. It has undertaken a programme to link up customhouses through an online networking system.

Framing this situation of Bangladesh with the stages of e-government of UN/ASPA global survey it is clear that Bangladesh is still in the first phase-emerging web presence. According to this phase, a country may have a single or a few official national government websites that offer static information to the users and serve as public affairs tools.

Recommendations : The long description of Bangladeshi accomplishment in the IT sector and the different types of existing problems, it is clear that Bangladesh has a lot to do to develop its IT sector which can ensure the advancement of Bangladesh to the next stage of E-government. So, following recommendations can be taken into account to get prepared for the next phase of e-government :

a. **National IT Policy :** Bangladesh should adopt a national IT policy. Under the IT policy there should be a 10 year or 15 year action plan to action some goals like building countrywide IT infrastructure, setting up a national database, increase the export of software by a specific number etc.

   Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) already handed over a draft National IT policy to the government but for some mysterious reasons nothing has been done as yet although the past government has declared the IT as the thrust sector. Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI), the prime body of the private sector, has already come up with a 10 year long action plan for the IT sector. Bangladesh Computer Samity, Internet Providers Association of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Software Exporters Association and non-government agency Tech-Bangla are preparing a draft IT policy of Bangladesh.

b. **IT infrastructure :** To attain a sustainable growth in the IT sector and to compete in the expanding global IT market, government of Bangladesh should develop the IT infrastructure buy strengthening Bangladesh

Computer Council (BCC), Ministry of Science, Information Communication & Technology and rearrange the role of BTTB. Government has to shift the role of BTTB from service provider to infrastructure provider.

Firstly, BTTB should complete the task of providing internet facility to all the district headquarters as soon as possible. On going computerization and networking process in all the government agencies should also be done as soon as possible. Then all government ministries division, departments, bodies and all District headquarters, Upazilla headquarters and Union headquarters should be networked to the National Data Recourse Center in the shortest possible time.

Secondly, All ministries, divisions, agencies of government and semi-government organizations should set up websites where all policy documents and information relevant to the public shall be portrayed and regularly updated. Government should implement widespread IT systems to provide nation wide coverage and access by any citizen to the government database and administrative systems which can be used to extend public services to the remotest corner.

Thirdly, A special programme should be taken to provide internet service to the educational institutions and libraries at a subsidized rate. Later those libraries can be brought under a single network so that a citizen can access any library anywhere.

Fourthly, Cyber cafe should be set up in all post offices, Union complex and Upazilla complex to provide and ensure public access to information. These cafes later on can be the important spots to introduce e-government.

Fifthly, Government should also establish joint venture IT Parks, Software Park with advanced data communication facilities with co-operation of foreign companies and non-resident Bangladeshis.

c. **Development of IT professionals :** For development of IT professionals following measures should be taken :

First, Drastic government actions should be taken to control the standard to the IT education and training in the country. Like the University Grant Commission (UGC) and National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB). There can be a body to overseas the curriculm and the courses

offered by different local and foreign IT institutions. The body should try to assimilate the IT syllabuses and courses offered in the different institutions and come up with a National Integrated IT Curriculum for Bangladesh.

Second, Government must take appropriate measures to attract meritorious students to take the IT education. Different types of scholarships/fellowships/assistantships can be offered to the students. Government can offer special IT education loan for the students too. Government can encourage private sector for this.

d. **Laws related to IT :** There should have a legal framework to protect the interest of the IT professionals, private entrepreneurs, and the cyber consumers either. So, government has to come forward and establish legal framework to provide guideline, principles, rules and legislation to promote e-activities.

e. **IT commission/Division :** The need for a IT commission is being felt very badly. Because, the IT problems are so technological that cnly an IT literate person can recognize the trends of needs and the demands of the IT infrastructure.

Conclusion : Bangladesh as a developing country with a good number of promising young people has proved its worth in the field of IT. The private sector has done more than enough to prove this sector promising. Now it all depends on the role of government. Government must decide which way to go. Towards increase in efficiency, effectiveness, and organizational performance through the introduction of e-government or toward century old administration through corruption, red tapism, dissatisfaction, nepotism, the choice of governments.

Essay–59

ICT in Banking Sector

ব্যাংকিংখাতে তথ্য যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি

Introduction : In the backdrop of newer developments and improvements in ICT worldwide and a growing need of banking sector to be both digitised and online with a view to catering to the needs of the targeted customers and becoming dynamic and cost-effective, ICT is inevitable for banking sector. This article has made an attempt to recognize this unavoidability of ICT in banking sector in Bangladesh. Information and communication technology (ICT) plays a

vital role in the development of banking sector in Bangladesh. It provides users, working with a home computer attached by network to their bank, with the ability to authorize payments, reconcile accounts and access to a variety of other banking services with the help of ATM (Automated Teller Machine), Visa Card, Master Card, Q-cash, E-cash, Ready Cash, mobile internet etc.

Bangladesh Bank has adopted advanced ICT to be digitised in all spheres of its functions including monetary policy, banking supervision and internal management. Bangladesh Bank has already introduced e-commerce, e-banking, automated clearing house etc.; a historic move towards achieving higher productivity across all economic sectors including agriculture and SME through use of ICTs.

ICT and major changes in banking sector : Banks offer many different channels to access their banking and other services such as :

Payment methods : In Bangladesh, the growth of credit card market has been very high for last two couple of years. At present, the different online banks are using different types of online payment methods.

The different payment methods are as follows : ATM (Automated Teller Machine), E-Cash, Q-cash, Ready Cash, Money Gram etc.

ATM has unveiled the horizon of Electronic Banking of 21st Century. Through ATM, customers can avail themselves of the non-stop online teller service without going to the specific branch of the member bank. The facilities of ATM card are given below

☐ ATM card holders can withdraw cash from ATM at any time.

☐ Customers can make transactions from any of the machines with logo 'E-cash' installed at different places in the city.

☐ Utility bills like WASA, TITAS, DESA, BTTB, Grameen, Robi, and City Cell phone bill etc. can be paid through ATM.

☐ Now different customers of different banks can deposit their monthly installment of their deposit schemes.

☐ The machines are located in convenient places where customers usually deal with money matters. So, they can easily avoid risk of cash carrying by using ATM card.

Mail : Most banks accept check deposits via mail and use mail to communicate to their customers by sending out statements.

BEFTN : Major changes are underway in the local banking sector of Bangladesh. On February 28, 2011 Bangladesh Bank (BB) launched the Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network (BEFTN), which has started to transform the payment and collection landscape of the country.

Help Desk : In order to further expand banking activities, Bangladesh Bank is going to introduce 'Help Desk' in the Banking sector. Now the question is what the 'Help Desk' is and what are its activities. The 'Help Desk' is a desk from where Bangladesh Bank will provide solutions to customers problems.

Actually, 'Help Desk' will work as a medium to provide solutions to the problems of the customers. The banker-customer relationship will be further strengthened. A customer will be able to raise any relevant issue or problem directly with Bangladesh Bank through the 'Help Desk' over telephone, cell phone, fax and e-mail. The 'Help Desk' will take instant measure to get solution to the customer's banking problem.

Mobile banking : Using cell phone as a tool extends banking services to the doors of the people. An account holder can check account history/statesment, status on cheques and payment order, or stop payment and so forth.

However, initially, three commercial banks have been allowed mobile banking to accelerate inward remittance transfer with the help of the outlets of mobile companies. Recently, Bangladesh Bank has strengthened its monitoring and supervision activities on agricultural and SME loans with the help of the existing countrywide mobile network.

Mobile banking can offer services such as the following :
Account Information ☐ Monitoring of term deposits ☐ Access to loan statements ☐ Access to card statements ☐ Status of cheque, stop payment on cheque ☐ Ordering cheque books ☐ Balance checking in the account ☐ PIN provision, change of PIN and reminder over the Internet ☐ Blocking of (lost, stolen) cards, Payments, Deposits, Withdrawals and Transfers ☐ Domestic and international fund transfers ☐ Micro-payment handling ☐ Commercial payment processing ☐ Bill payment processing ☐ Withdrawal at banking agent ☐ Deposit at banking agent.

Online Banking in Bangladesh
Online banking is a relatively new concept in Bangladesh. It is growing popular day by day in Bangladesh. A number of private as well as local

banks are going online now considering the demand and necessity of fast banking. Online banking not only provides banking facility round the clock but also helps a country to get attached to the international economy as well as business. People throughout the world are now getting more actively engaged in business and hence need the fast and anytime access to his/her bank account. Online banking also facilitates buying and selling of various products which varies from country to country.

In Bangladesh, many banks have launched online banking. Amongst those HSBC, City Bank, BRAC Bank, Bank Asia, Jamuna Bank, Islami Bank, AB Bank, First Security Islami Bank, Mercantile Bank, Premier Bank, UCB, Eastern Bank, Dutch Bangla Bank. etc, are already in action.

BRAC Bank is one step ahead because for the first time they have introduced online shopping in Bangladesh. With exclusive features and facility BRAC Bank also provides general online facility like the other banks. BRAC Banks online shopping facilitates merchants to buy any product as they need online, they can customize the offer as well. Those who may have BRAC Bank VISA Card or any Visa Card can be a part of this online shopping service.

Importance of online banking : As the world economy is growing faster and banking sector is making mark each and every day, online banking is very important and effective to be a part of it. Bangladesh has just started its journey in online banking and banks are coming forward to make it a success.

Online banking is clearly a huge benefit for the customers and saves a lot of time and things get done so easily. A developing country like Bangladesh can make the best out of online banking and banks are completely into it.

ICT and Banking sector in Bangladesh : The remarkable development in the information technology has significantly affected the banking sector in Bangladesh. The banks in Bangladesh, particularly the private sector commercial banks have improved their functions as a financial intermediary through adopting various devices of information technologies.

The world today is becoming increasingly open as a result of world wide web sites and e-banking has been gaining ground across the world. Many banks in Bangladesh are providing e-banking service to their clients round the clock with access to cash withdrawal in ATMs and direct deposit of pay checks into checking or saving account.

Some of the private banks in Bangladesh have introduced Mobile Banking (also known as M-banking or SMS Banking) for performing balance checks, account transactions, payments, credit applications and other banking transactions through a mobile device such as a mobile phone. Mobile banking is being used to attract low income populations living in rural location.

In a rapid changing world where past is constantly being replaced by the innovative present, banking business is also significantly affected by the technological changes. So, Bangladesh needs a rapid modification and adoption of latest technology to keep harmony with global competition in the banking sector.

Conclusion and Recommendations : In this age of information technology and competitive world, banking sectors should be modernized. In order to keep pace with the changing world, we have to replace our traditional banking systems by electronic banking systems. The banking sectors of our country should use electronic banking system so that they can provide more services to their customers and earn a sustainable amount of money to support the national economy. For achieving the best possible results from the electronic banking system, we can offer some recommendations. These are as flows :

- ☐ The whole country should be connected under fiber optic backbone for ICT banking infrastructure as soon as possible.
- ☐ Government should implement the National ICT policy 2002 as quickly as possible.
- ☐ Government should provide legal framework for E-commerce.
- ☐ We should develop in-house software for our banking system. So, it will be cost-effective.
- ☐ BTTB should utilize their extensive network so that the corporate users can connect their banks and major business institutions.

Essay–60

Digital Bangladesh : Vision—2021

ডিজিটাল বাংলাদেশ : ভিশন ২০২১

[28th BCS]

Introduction : Digital Bangladesh means it will be an e-state; all of its activities like governance, commerce, education, agriculture etc. will be powered by computer and internet. Today the entire world is gradually becoming a digital planet. Almost every state is heading towards a knowledge-based society and Bangladesh cannot stay away from the advantages out of it.

Both the ruling and opposition parties in Bangladesh, Awami League (AL) and Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) emphasized ICT development as a core issue. With the landslide victory of AL in the recent general election of December 29, 2008, the making of an ICT-driven society in Bangladesh is now a real possibility. The election manifesto of AL pledged with ICT commitment cuts across the whole range of social, economic and governance development issues. The AL assured to build a 'Digital Bangladesh' where people will get a developed life, corruption and misrule-free society, and face the challenges of the 21st Century. The main opposition party, BNP also mentioned a number of times that they started the programme in their tenure and would complete it earlier than 2021. Therefore, the destination for the generation is correctly pointed out towards a 'Digital Bangladesh' and there is no disagreement on the issue among the parties.

A very first step for 'Digital Bangladesh' would be to spread the ICT education throughout the country. Every primary and secondary student should have access to the computer and computer-based education. Mid-level education and short-term training should be readily available throughout the country and higher level education on computer science should also be qualitative. Internet facilities should be made available to the remotest corner of the country at a cheaper rate.

VISION 2021 : Bangladesh Awami League placed before the nation the following set of election promises, work schedule and declaration in the light of its vision 2021.

2010 : 100 percent net student enrolment at primary level.

2011 : Supply of pure drinking water for the entire population.

2012 : Self-sufficiency in food.

2013 : Each house brought under hygienic (স্বাস্থ্য সম্মত) sanitation.

2013 : Attain 8 percent annual growth rate, this will be increased to 10 percent in 2017 and sustained.

2013 : Bangladesh generates 7000 Megawatt of electricity which will be further increased to 8000 Megawatt in 2015. Steps will be taken to increase power generation capacity assuming that the demand for power will reach the level of 20000 Megawatt in 2021.

2013 : Free tuition up to degree level.

2014 : Bangladesh attains full literacy.

2015 : Living accommodation for the entire population.

2021 : Contribution (অবদান) of agriculture, industry and service sector to GDP will stand at 15, 40 and 45 percent respectively in place of 22, 28 and 50 percent as at present.

2021 : Unemployment reduced to 15 percent from the present rate of 40 percent.

2021 : Labour in agriculture comes down to 30% from 48% at present.

2021 : Labour in industry is 25% from 16% and in service 45% from 36% at present.

2021 : Poverty rate comes down to 15% from 45% at present.

2021 : Bangladesh known as a country of educated people with skills in information technology.

2021 : 85% of the populaton have standard nutritional food.

2021 : Poor people ensured a minimum of 2122 kilo calories of food.

2021 : All kinds of contagious diseases eliminated.

2021 : Longevity increases to 70 years.

2021 : Infant mortality comes down to 15 from 54 per thousand at present.

2021 : Maternal death rate reduced to 1.5% from 3.8%.

2021 : Use of birth control methods increased to 80%.

Power and Energy : In the next three years or by 2012 power production will be increased to 7158 Megawatt and by 2013 it will be further increased to 9521 Megawatt.

Employment guidelines : The number of unemployed people in the country, estimated at 28 million, will be reduced to 24 million by 2013 and will be further reduced to 15 million by 2021.

ICT sector : IT education will be made compulsory at secondary level by 2013 and at primary level by 2021.

Communication and infrastructure : Appropriate measures will be taken to construct the Padma and Karnaphuli bridge/tunnel, Dhaka-Chittagong four-lane express way. Measures will also be taken for expansion and modernization of the railway. Rail and road connection with neighbouring countries under the Asian Rail Highway Schemes will be established.

Basic needs : With a view to providing food, clothing, shelter, education and health care to the citizens in accordance with Article 15 of the Constitution, gross domestic product will be raised to 8% by 2013 and 10% by 2017 which will be sustained thereafter.

Food and nutrition : Food deficit will be removed and self-reliance in food production will be achieved by 2012, which will enable us to meet the nutrition needs of 85% of the population.

Health care : By 2021 minimum daily intake of 2122 kilo calories of food, elimination of contagious (ছোঁয়াতে) disease, primary health care and sanitation for all will be ensured. Average longevity will be increased to seventy years, and efforts will be made for the reduction of child and maternal mortality.

Education : Enrolment at the primary level will be increased to 100 percent net by 2010, Elimination of illiteracy by 2014, Making degree level education free by 2013 and higher salary for teachers will be ensured.

Industry : A strong foundation for industrialization will be established by 2021. Contribution of the industrial sector to national GDP will be doubled.

Housing : By 2015 housing for all will be ensured.

Commodity price hike : Measures will be taken to reduce the unbearable burden of price hike and keep it within the limit of purchasing power of the people. After giving the highest priority to the production of domestic commodities, arrangements will be made for timely import to ensure food security.

Agriculture : Subsidy for agricultural inputs will be enhanced and availability of inputs will be made easier. The amount of agricultural loan will be increased.

Bangladesh as a country with 150 million people has huge potential, despite having many problems. It is very important to create skilled manpower educated in science and technology. Currently, the people of Bangladesh remain far away from using ICT, when the whole world is getting developed with the blessing of ICT. The people of the country face this discrimination only because of economic insolvency. Due to poverty and illiteracy, use of ICT is beyond imagination, and some of them consider it nothing but mere a fashion. Despite having a lot of interest, most of the people remain out of the access of ICT because of high price. In the era of globalization, ICT is a crosscutting issue as well as an essential tool for economic development. It can play an important role in creating employment, raising work skill and production. The adoption of ICT can bring corruption free, citizen-centric and forward-looking governance in the country.

As in many other fields, in ICTs also Bangladesh was an early adopter (as early as 1963) but then it fell behind most countries in the region as evidenced by various indices of ICT readiness such as PC penetration rate, internet penetration rate and others. In fact in the latest network readiness index published by the World Economic Forum, Bangladesh ranked behind India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. So the clarion call of the AL leds grand alliance for building a 'Digital Bangladesh.

Conclusion : It is the expectation of the mass people that government will take all possible steps to create a SMART (simple, measurable, accountable, responsive and transparent) 'Digital Bangladesh' and establish a knowledge-based society within 50 years of her independence in 2021.

Essay-61

Science and Religion

বিজ্ঞান ও ধর্ম

Introduction : Science and religion are two different aspects of life. Both have their own importance and value. History tells that the two have always been in conflict in the beginning; religion was all important and reigned supreme in every sphere of life. But gradually its place was taken by science. Today science is far more important than religion.

Differences between Science and Religion : There are basic differences between the outlook of science and religion. The outlook of science is rational. Science believes in experiment and observation.

It teaches its followers that nothing is to be believed until it has been proved to be true through experiment. Religion, on the other hand, is a matter of faith. It teaches its followers to believe and have faith in the teaching of religious teachers and the authority of religious books. The existence of God cannot be proved but it can be felt by those who have faith. It is all a matter of faith and not of experiment or observation.

Basic Characteristic of Science : Scientific trusths are tentative. Science believes that nothing is absolutely true. What is regarded as true today, may be proved to be false the very next day by further experiements and observations. Thus, there was a time when the earth was supposed to be motionless and the sun was supposed to go round it. Gradually science proved that this was wrong and showed that it is the earth which goes round the sun. In short, science is progressive and dynamic while religion are static and orthodox.

Science over Religion : Science advances from the particular to the general laws and principles. With the advancement of science, religion has gradually lost ground. Its truths have been subjected to searching analysis by science, one after another, and have been proved.

Limitation of Science : However, science has its own limitations. Man has a body as well as a spirit. Science is concerned only with the body; it can do nothing for the spirit.

Science may provide man with physical comforts, but it is religion alone which can give him the courage to struggle against heavy odds. He may even face death itself, with a smiling face. It is religion and religion alone, which can bring the healing balm for his wonded spirit.

Science, Never a Threat to Religion : It may be mentioned that religion is a social phenomanon as well as personal and individual. It is all a matter of individual belief. Science has weakened religious faith only as it is a social phenomenon. Science has not been able to touch religion, even the least, in its personal and individual aspects. There are people even today, whose faith in the name of the religion remains unshaken and who can still make the maximum sacrifice in the name of religion. It would, therefore, be wrong to say that science has made man irreligious or that it is an enemy of morality.

Conclusion : The startling discoveries of science are only in roads and erosion in the domain of faith. Science believes in things that can be proved, religion deals with spiritual ideas that can't be proved. Science depends on reason; religion on intuition and inner conviction or faith. The scientist works in the laboratory of the material world; the religious teacher probes into the chambers of the inward mind. The goal of science is achievement, that of religion is realization. The truths of science can be proved to all; the truths of religion have to be taken on trust.

Essay–62

Computer in the Service of Mankind

মানবসেবায় কম্পিউটার

Introduction : Computer is an electronic device for storing and analyzing information fed into it, for calculating, or for controlling machinery automatically. Many of the routine activities today at home and in business

are done by computers. Most offices, shops, factories and industries use computers. The internet is a storehouse of information and computer is boon to all. Telecommunication and satellite imageries are computer based. Computers have made the world a global village today.

Today, with the 'Artificial Intelligence' technology, we are using fifth generation computers. Computers have been dominating technology since 1970s, and has now entered almost all walks of life.

Origin of Computer : Computer is one of the most brilliant gifts of science. This device was originally developed by Charles Babbage first in 1812 followed by George Boole in 1854, Howard and Aitten in 1937, Dr. John Nouchly and J. P Eckert in 1946. These computers were named the first generation equipments.

Main Characteristics of Computer : Speed, accuracy, reliability and integrity are some of the characteristics of a computer. It can execute over a million instructions per second without committing mistake. It can perform millions of calculations in just a few minutes, that would require days if carried out manually. It helps us in solving many difficult problems of multiple calculations. Computer has a huge memory. It can hold large amount of data. The software technology has seen a spurt of development and firms. Software acts as the medium through which communication and dissemination of information are carried out.

Computer in Medical Science and Business : In medical diagnosis, computers are being used to locate and investigate accurately and precisely abnormalities and diseases. Business transactions and high volume of associated data are easily managed by using computers.

Computer in E-commerce : E-commerce allows trade at low costs and offers enterprises a chance to enter the global market at the right time. Computerization has created a lot of jobs for DTP operators, programmers, hardware and software professionals. It provides tremendous openings for new kinds of enterpreneurs.

Computer in Communication : Computer when equipped with telephone modems, with the help of computer we can chat across the world. Teleconferencing and video conferencing are also possible.

Computer, Internet and Information : Computer is the backbone of information technology where major application lies in internet. Internet has some very useful applications in our day to day life.

One can apply for a job or admission in a school, a college or universities by filling the application form online. This saves time and energy. One can also see results of any examination on the internet. Tax returns can also be filled on the internet.

The interconnection of computers worldwide i.e, the internet, is revolutionizing the concept and the conduct of business. Visual and audio access to offices worldwide through the network has given rise to virtual offices. One can have easy access to information via internet. It is an ocean of knowledge for the students. It is a huge library. The internet helps the student to study for the examinations. Students pursuing courses through distance education mode can study the subject online.

Other Mentionable Roles of Computer : The use of computers has reduced the paperwork. Now most of the work is done directly on the computers. The traffic in large cities is controlled by computers. Automation in banks and railway stations have provided relief to public and staff alike. Ticketing and reservation have become more efficient and convenient. Various types of games like chess and cards can also be played on computers.

Negative Aspects of Computer : Though it is very useful for daily life, it also has negative side. The rise of cyber crime, the use of chat rooms for indecent discussion, certain websites which deal in pornographic material have been noticed. But the advantages and importance outweigh the disadvantages. Through computerization, the world has become a global village today.

Conclusion : A computer has proved as a friend and servant to science, technology and industry. Computer through internet expands business opportunities. Computerization has been done in business, banking, electronic publishing, engineering, creative designing, fashion designing etc. It is used in defence service, research establishments, postal and communication departments, meteorology, medical science, stockbroking etc. Therefore, there is no sphere of life where there is no use of computer. We cannot do without computer today.

Language, Education & Culture

ভাষা, শিক্ষা ও সংস্কৃতি

Essay-63

Education and Community Development : In Perspective of Bangladesh

শিক্ষা ও সমষ্টি উন্নয়ন : বাংলাদেশের প্রেক্ষাপটে

Introduction : The need to develop closer link between education and the community has been a growing concern in the educational programs as well as developmental plans of both developed and developing countries. Only education can imbue people with the knowledge, the sense of purpose and confidence essential for building a dynamic, vibrant and cohesive nation capable of providing it's people with adequate skill and means for creating better, fuller and more purposeful life. In our country, where the vast majority of the people lives in the darkness of illiteracy, particularly in rural areas, we cannot expect development.

Concept of Education : The term 'education' means to bring to rear and to foster. Education in it's real sense is not confined to mere schooling. It includes all the processes by which an individual is adjusted to his whole ambit of existence. Thus, true education provides assistance to live a life properly and perfectly. It has two types of aims—the vocational aims and the knowledge aims. The vocational aims glorify material possessions and the knowledge aims glorify intellectual possessions. However, a true education aims at harmonious development of all the faculties and powers of man—physical, intellectual, moral and aesthetic.

Concept of community development : In general, community development implies that outside agencies may help to develop a community but the actual effort is to come from the members of the community concerned. It envisages not only the sanctions but also the whole-hearted support and participation of the poverty stricken people. Here, the people themselves have to accept and execute the program for their own well being. It aims at developing the potentiality and ability of the people to control their environment, helping in acquiring new skills of association, organization,

communication, inculcating a sense of citizenship, introducing and strengthening democracy at the grassroots, initiating self-generative and enduring process of growth.

Another implication for community development is that development programs should grow out of basic needs of the people. Because, once the community realizes it's basic needs, energy and resources would be directed in completing the project with natural spontaneity.

Education and community development : An interrelationship

The relationship between education and community development is dialectical each affected by and affecting the other. Such as–

Firstly, any worthwhile change in the target community requires raised awareness and motivation, changed attitudes and patterns of behavior. Education, on the other hand, generates social change by—

a. Changing the values and aspirations of the participants;
b. Changing opportunity structure; and
c. Introducing knowledge and skills of communication.

Secondly, education equips individuals with the sense of independence and adventure essential for encouraging initiative self help and material help and for making these more effective. It gives a greater capacity for discrimination and judgement whereby people can make their own choice for their role in the community, So, education is essential for building human capabilities and opening opportunities.

Thirdly, a community development project is cooperative rather than controlling activity. It requires cooperation among the community members. Education inculcates the qualities necessary for living graciously, harmoniously and efficiently with one's fellowmen. It provides the essential conditions for successful group work as discipline, cooperation, social sensitiveness and tolerance.

Fourthly, education plays a vital role in building up human capital i.e., the stock of useful, valuable and relevant knowledge built up in the process of education and training. It increases the productivity for workers to earn higher wages in the labour market.

Fifthly, the social benefits of development spread in many directions which is much more broader than the benefits ascribed by the narrow economic

approach to development. Almost all the areas of community development are inescapably implicated with community education which makes the community members conscious about their rights duties, needs, problems and prospects.

After all, education leads to better health care reduced family size, greater community and political participation, conscious and active citizenship, a greater reducing of absolute poverty, equitable economic growth and broad base of community participation in local decision making. So, the success of community development depends on literacy and literacy itself should be a prime concern of community development. Development work in literacy must go hand in hand with community development program.

Community development and literacy in Bangladesh

A. Problems : There are various constraints which impinge upon the success of community development efforts. Among them some notable obstacles are as under :

1. **Fatalistic outlook of community members :** Bangladesh as a tradition bound country, its population think their subhuman life as the fate. They tend to avoid novelty and change. They do not show enthusiasm to community initiatives.
2. **Lack of participatory orientation :** The people in our rural community show little interest in the development process and the degree of their spontaneous participation is very low.
3. **Lack of leadership and institutions :** Community development envisages community initiative which deserves change and development oriented leadership and institutions to motivate and organize the people. Our local communities are lacking such leadership and institution.
4. **Improper involvement of women :** The participation of women in the process of development is not enough. Even their incorporation in development process is very difficult because of their age-old beliefs, myths and religious sanctions.
5. **Illiteracy :** As vast majority of our people are illiterate, their capacity to initiate any disciplined, cooperative and community based development programme is very limited.

6. **Traditional system of education :** Our education is not production oriented. It has failed to link education and work opportunity. Thus, education in our country does not seem to contribute to the development of communities. So, vocational training should incorporate with our existing educational programs.

B. Prospects : The economy of Bangladesh with a large and rapidly growing population (above 15.25 crore) and low per-capita income, reveals conditions of object poverty for the majority of people.

In the backdrop of such a condition of economy and literacy, the existing education system as well as the methods and approaches of development seems to be reconsidered. Thus, the national and international development planners and specialists are pressing stress on the need for community driven education and training to gear up the development of the nation. So, the need for education may be justified under the following heads :

1. **Community awareness :** As people's outlook in our country is fatalistic and their consciousness about their way of life is very limited, growing community awareness should be the prime concern of our development works.

   Thus, to shatter the myths of the project community's age-old beliefs, attitudes, behaviours and images and to create a deeper understanding of the benefits of development, there is no alternative to the spread of education.

2. **Community participation :** Community development requires participation of the people themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiatives. Due to illiteracy and unconsciousness, community participation in the development is very low in our country. Thus, community driven education and training may help our people to understand the benefits of development and the need for their participation. Thus, helping people to help themselves through acquiring education and training must be prime motive of our development programs.

3. **Community initiative :** Community development presupposes regeneration of community resources for the well-being of community members by themselves. Due to illiteracy, we are lacking trained community leadership and thus scope for community initiative is very limited.

So, prime motive of our community development programs should be to educate, guide and assist the people for good citizenship by developing, amongst other things, their talent potentialities, encouraging their initiative and civic consciousness and evoking the desire for self-help and community actions.

4. **Application of science and technology :** Community development must have faith in science and technology. Improvement of health and sanitation, communication and housing, irrigation and drainage, soil fertility and conservation, these all require the applications of more advanced scientific and technological practices.

   So, it is the community development to provide necessary training to the community members so that they can take advantage of science and technology. It is to mention here that an educated person can easily internalize the new processes and techniques and take the advantages more efficiently.

5. **Community participation in literacy programs :** Literacy itself is a prime concern of community development. Community could play active role in the development of educational institutions, their management, organization and resource mobilization. In this domain, only the educated persons can play active role in the organization and management of community schools. There was a time when high degree of community participation used to prevail in primary schools participation used to prevail in primary schools particularly in respect of organization, management and resource mobilization. But things have changed a lot with centralization and nationalization of primary education system. However, this has further strengthened to view that without community participation, no significant improvement can be made in this area.

6. **School-Community interaction :** The positive interaction between school and community is important for development of a community. In this context, education system must be development oriented which envisages the following aspects :

   a. a community based curriculum providing children with sound knowledge of their locality and it's ecological potential and inculcating positive norms and values considered central to the community in question.

b. The school identifying and exploiting opportunities to link education with in the community.

c. As a service to the community, the school must find solutions to the problems besetting the community.

In our country, we also can use our school buildings and houses as complementary to development programs and initiatives. Besides, schools may undertake programs in the field of plantation, cleanliness, awareness building etc, which may help to change the society and community.

Conclusion : One regarded as an essentially conservative, culture preserving, culture transmitting institutions, the educational system now tends to be viewed as the master determinant of all the aspects of change and development. For the development of a country like ours, priority should be given to community driven education which would create the forum, structure and environment within which young people can develop a clear and realistic vision for themselves and strengthen their sense of social and civic responsibility.

Essay–64

Globalization and Our Culture

বিশ্বায়ন ও আমাদের সংস্কৃতি

Introduction : Globalization means name for the process of increasing the connectivity and intendeperdence of the world's markets and businesses. In the present era of science and technology, globalization has become a buzzword. With the development of hi-tech communication network, people across the globe have come under the same umbrella. Now-a-days, we can easily know what is happening in the farthest corner of the world. We can travel any country within the shortest possible time. We can share our joys and sorrows with anyone like a next-door neighbour. If someone is in distress, others can come to his assistance. Through such interaction, the cultures of different countries are getting mingled. As a result, globalization is posing looming threat to our culture. Though the culture of Bangladesh is a rich one, some changes at different spheres of our life raise a big question to our conscience about whether we will be able to save our cultural identity or not.

Culture : Culture is a complex concept. There lies a profound relationship between culture and human life. "Culture is that complex whole which includes

knowledge, belief, arts, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society". (Edward Tylor)

According to MacIver and Page, "Culture is the expression of our nature in our modes of living and of thinking, in our everyday intercourse, in art, in literature, in religion, in recreation and enjoyment."

In a word, culture is the reflection of life, which gives vent to the distinct identity of a particular nation or society.

Effects of globalization on culture : If different nations come into constant contact, their cultures are mutually interchanged. One of the salient features of globalization is the union of rituals beliefs, economy, technology, philosophies, customs, traditions of one culture with those of another. To the opinion of Jan Nederveen, globalization is likely to create a hybrid culture through intermingling of international cultures and local cultures. This hybrid culture is named as 'Third Culture'. This 'third culture' is always in clash with the local cultures across the globe. Jayaweera opines that the intensification of worldwide social relations created by globalization tends to compress the whole world into a single economy, government system and culture. Unfortunately this kind of tide of artificial culture is adversely affecting the developing nations like ours. As the developing nations cannot expose their culture before the world because of their technological constraints, their cultures are lost into oblivion, and cultures of the richer countries take root in that place.

Globalization and Bangladeshi culture : Bangladesh is a developing country. So, it is not an exception. Our young generation possesses suicidal tendency to despise our own culture and blindly imitates western culture. Such craving is creating a void in our cultural heritage and consequently our long-preserved social values are now on the verge of extinction. Besides, a materialistic and epicurean attitude of our young generation towards life is leading them to the abyss of moral depravity and as a result, they are getting devoid of a sense of humanity, compassion and fellow-feeling. The all-consuming tide of globalization has swamped every sphere of our life. It has axed the tradition of our glorious culture.

(a) **Influence on social structure and institutions :** The process of globalization has brought about radical changes in our social values and

institutions. Social values such as respect for elders, social control are on the wane. Our young people want more freedom and thus they go to the dogs.

(b) **Changes in family system :** In the age of globalization, family system has undergone significant changes. People no longer like extended families. Nuclear families are becoming increasingly popular among us. Family ties and kinship are breaking up. Parents are busy earning money while their children are taken care of by the servants. In the same way, sons or daughters are busy with fortune-seeking leaving their elderly parents alone in the outlying villages. A perverted sense of marriageless sexuality of western culture has distorted our age-old family tradition.

(c) **Changes in the form of entertainment :** There have been significant changes in the forms of entertainment over the last few decades. The different forms have been westernized. In the past, radio was an important form of entertainment. But now-a-days, radio is replaced by television and numerous satellite channels. Palligiti, Vatiali, Jari, Sari are not popular among us at all. Our young people are attracted by Pop and Band music. Even our own songs are sung with western musical instruments.

(d) **Changes or influence over clothing :** We have our own culture of clothing but uncontrolled spread and practice of foreign culture has tremendously changed our culture of clothing. Sarees, lungis, pajamas, panjabis are no longer popular among the young people of our country. Jeans, T-shirts, skirts and other fashionable dresses attract them to a great extent. Sometimes, they indulge in unhealthy practice of clothing in the name of fashion. Such impudence and indecency are totally alien to our Bengali culture. In the long run, they suffer and lead an alienated life, far from our rich culture.

(e) **Influence over celebrations :** That we are greatly influenced by western culture can be seen in our celebrations of thirty first night and Valentines day etc. Our traditional festivals such as Pahella Boishak, Pahella Falgun etc. do not strike the right chord of the youth. They are engulfed and submerged into the turbidity of foreign cultures.

Possible measures : Now we are living in a global village. If we want to keep peace with the progress of the globalized world, we must not get out of the village. But we must be careful enough to preserve our own identity.

(a) We must be aware of the negative effects of foreign cultures.

(b) We should make our youth realize that blind imitation of foreign cultures is not the determinant of aristocracy and modern life style.

(c) We should encourage non-govt. patronization for the preservation of our culture.

(d) We must take extensive programmes with a view to diffusing our culture all over the world.

(e) We should not indulge in unwholesome entertainment.

(f) We must make all-out efforts in order to stop the practice of unhealthy foreign culture.

(g) We must encourage the nourishment of our culture and our traditional customs and rituals can be made up-to-date, so that others get enchanted with ours.

(h) Our young generation should ignite patriotic feelings in themselves and should consider about whether they should be a parrot or not.

Conclusion : It is true that globalization is a by-product of capitalism. In the name of help and co-operation, industrially developed countries are exploiting the developing ones. We can in no way stop the lash of imperialism and cultural aggression of the capitalists countries. To remain conscious about the preservation of our own existence is our only safeguard against foreign cultural assault.

Essay-65

Necessity of Vocational Education

বৃত্তিমূলক শিক্ষার প্রয়োজনীয়তা

[17th BCS]

Introduction : Vocational Education and Training (VET) prepares trainees for jobs that are based on manual or practical activities, traditionally non-academic and totally related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation. It is sometimes referred to as technical education as the trainee directly develops expertise in a particular group of techniques or technology. Vocational education may be classified as teaching procedural knowledge. This can be contrasted with declarative knowledge as used in education in a usually boarder scientific field, which might concentrate on theory and abstract conceptual knowledge, characteristic of tertiary education.

Category of Vocational Education : Vocational education may be at the secondary or post-secondary level and can interact with the apprenticeship

system. Increasingly, vocational education can be organized in terms of recognition of prior learning and partial academic credit towards tertiary education (e.g. at a University) as credit. However, it is rarely considered in its own form to fall under the traditional definition of a higher education.

Up until the end of the twentieth century vocational education focused on specific trades such as, those of automobile or welder and it was therefore associated with the activities of lower social classes. As a conquence, it carries some social stigma. Vocational education is related to the age-old apprenticeship system of learning.

Labor Market's Idea : The labor market becomes more specialized and economics demands higher levels of skill, governments and businesses are increasingly investigating in the future of vocational education through publicly funded training organizations and subsidized apprenticeship or traineeship initiatives business. At the post-secondary level vocational education is typically provided by an institute of technology, or by a local community college. Vocational education has diversified over the 20th century and now exists in industries such as retail, tourism, information technology funeral services and cosmetics as well as in the traditional crafts and cottege industry.

VET (Vocational Education Training), Internationally Australia : In Australia vocational education and training is mostly post-secondary and provided through the Vocational Education and Training (VET) system by registered training organizations. This system encompasses both public, TAFE and private providers in a national training frame work and industry training package which defines the assessment standards for the different vocational education. Australia's apprenticeship system includes both traditional apprenticeships in traditional trades and traineeships in other more service-oriented occupations. Both involve a legal contract between the employer and the apprentice and a combination school based and workplace training. Apprenticeships typically last three to four years, traineeships only one to two years. Apprentices and trainees receive a wage which increases as they progress.

A crucial feature of the training package which accounts for about 60% publicly-funded training and almost all apprenticeship is that the content of

the vocational qualifications is theoretically defined by industry and not by government or training providers. A training package is owned by one of 11 industry skills councils which are responsible for developing and reviewing the qualifications. The national centre for vocational education research or is a not for profit company owned by federal, state and territory minister responsible for training. It is responsible for collecting, managing, analysing, evaluating and communicating research and statistics about vocational educational training.

Finland : In Finland, vocational education belongs secondary education. After nine-year comprehensive school almost all students choose to go either high school which is an institution preparing students for tertiary education, or vocational school. Both forms of secondary education last years and give a formal qualification to enter university i.e. finish polytechnics. In certain fields (e.g. the police school, air traffic control, personal training) the enterance requirements of vocational school include completion thus causing the students to complete their secondary education twice. The education in vocational school is free and the students from low income families are eligible for a state student grant. The curriculum of primarily vocational and of the academic part of the curriculum is adapted to the needs of given course. The vocation schools are mainly maintained by municipalities. After completion secondary education one can enter higher vocational schools or universities. The education in such cases lasts for usually 3 to 4 years.

German Language Areas : Vocational education is an important part of the education systems in Austria, Germany and Switzerland, French and the Italian speaking serfs of the and the one element of German model. For example, in Germany a law was passed in 1969 which regulated and unified the vocational training system and codified the shared responsibilities of the state, the unions, associations and chambers of trade and industry. The system is very popular in modern Germany : in 2001, two thirds of young people aged under 22 began an apprenticeship, and 78% of them completed it, meaning that approximately 51% of all young people under 22 have completed apprenticeship in 2003; in 2004 the government signed a pledge with industrial unions that all companies except very small one must take on apprentices. The vocational education systems in other German speaking

countries are very similar to the German system and a vocational qualification from one country is generally also recognized in the other states within this area.

United Kingdom : The first 'Trades school" in the UK was Stanley technical trades School which was designed, built and set up by William Staunely. The initial idea was thought of in 1901, and the school opened in 1907. The system of vocational education in the UK initially developed independently of the state, with bodies such as R.S.A and City and Guilds setting examination for technical subjects. The Education Act 1944 made a provision for tripartite system of grammar school, Secondary technical school and secondary modern schools.

Japan : Japanese vocational schools are known as senmon gakk. They are part of Japan's higher education system. They are two year schools that many students study at after finishing high school (although it is not always required that students graduate from high school) some have a wide range of majors, others only few majors, some example are computer technology, fashion and English.

India : Vocational training in India is provided on a full time as well as part time basis. Full time programme are generally offered through I.T.I.s industrial training institutes. The model agency for granting the recognition to the I.T.I.s is NCVT which is under the Mia (authoritive organization) of labour, Govt. of India, part time programmes are offered through state technical education boards or universities who also offer full time courses. Vocational training has been successful in India only in industrial training institutes and that too in engineering trades. There are many private institutes in India which offer courses in vocational training and finishing, but most of them have not been recognized by the government. India is pioneer in vocational training in Film, Television and information technology. Government also offered vocational diplomas in various trades.

Bangladesh Vocational Education System : Manila, Philippines- The Asian development Bank (ADP) is helping thousands of unemployed and under employed Bangladeshi adult attain better wage and complement prospects by improving the country's technical systems and technical skills.

APP has approved a $50 million loan for the ministry of education of Bangladesh to make its technical and vocational education and training programmes market oriented short-term, and relevant, especially for the poor who were not able to finish the eight grade.

Currently, the TVET system and the needs of the employment sectors are mismatched, as the practical component of the curriculum is not effectively taught, majority of the teachers lack training and practical skills and have no industrial experience; the TVET institutions have poorly equiped workshop lack teaching and training materials and adequate classrooms and workshops.

Additionally, the current formal system excludes people who have not completed the eight grade. Through the project assistance young people who have not completed the eight grade will be given access to training programmes, and the training workshops will not be held in selected poor communites. The project plans to train about 68, 200 people over the five years implemention.

Conclusion : The need of vocational education in any country is blessing. So, the developing and the developed countries are giving much emphasis on it. They have developed their education quality by dint of vocational education. As flourished countries have got much benefited from it, under-developing country like Bangladesh has reshaped her education policy to get maximum benefit from it.

Essay–66

Our National Education Policy

আমাদের জাতীয় শিক্ষানীতি

[29th BCS]

Introduction : Education means the general process by which personality is developed and by which persons are enabled to realize their relations to one another and the universe they live in. Education is the prerequisite to the development of a nation. For this reason, every country should have a distinct education policy for the ensurement of proper education to its population. Education policy is an all-inclusive concept which should take into account everything relating to education. It refers to curriculum development which includes analysis, goal setting, syllabus design, methodology and evaluation.

In a word, education policy serves as an axis on which the whole education system revolves.

History of Education Policy in Bangladesh : Under the British East India Company from 1758 and the British Raj from 1858, education was mainly reserved for the wealthy class.

In 1947, the British left the Indian sub-continent and the territory currently known as Bangladesh came under Pakistani rule as the state of East Pakistan. Education during this period was very scarce but those who had the means of acquiring it were no longer considered second-class citizens. Although the state language of Pakistan was Urdu and the native language of East Pakistan was Bengali, schools largely continued to function in English.

After the Liberation of Bangladesh the government formed as many as seven education commissions and committees but not a single recommendation by then has been fully implemented.

Education System in Bangladesh : The education system in Bangladesh is three tiered and highly subsidized. Article 17 of the Bangladesh constitution provides that all children between the ages of six and ten years receive a basic education at free of charge.

The three main educational systems in Bangladesh are :

– General education system.

– Madrasah education sysem.

– Technical & Vocational education system.

Education Commissions : In order to maintain a modern, scientific and effective education system, Bangladesh Government attaches highest priority to the improvement of education sector. With this objective the Government of Bangladesh formed the following Education Commissions and Committees since the independence of the country.

I. Qudrat-e-Khuda Education Commission (1972) : Qudrat-e-Khuda Education Policy commission was formed in 1972, headed by the leading educationist and scientist Dr. Qudrat-e-Khuda. The commission submitted its report to the Government in May 1974. Their report was formulated and based on the socio-economic and political state and cultural heritage of the country.

Qudrat-e-Khuda Commission suggested some major changes in the Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary stages of education. The salient suggestions of the report were :

→ To introduce a job-oriented education system at all stages.

→ To eradicate illiteracy by 1980.

→ The report suggests that education at all stages should reflect four cardinal principles : nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism.

→ Th commission also suggests that primary education should be extended to class 8, and it should be made free of cost by 1983.

→ To increase govt. budget in education sector to 25% from 7%.

→ It took education as a means of creating population-wealth.

II. Mofiz Uddin Education Commission (1988) : After the publication of the Qudrat-e-Khuda Education Commission Report, some of the recommendations were implemented. In 1979 the government felt the necessity of reviewing the report. Advisory council for National Education styled Interim Education Policy Recommendations which were published and the reports of the Mofiz Uddin Commission were brought to light in February 1988.

III. Shamsul Haque Education Committee (1997) : Qudrat-e-Khuda Education Commission submitted their report in 1974. Due to some unavoidable circumstances the recommendations of the commission were not implemented properly. It was felt that for meeting the national needs and keeping peace with the unprecedented advancement in the field of knowledge in the contemporary world, original and qualitative change in our education system were needed. With this view the government of Bangladesh constituted a 56 member committee headed by Prof. Shamsul Haque in 1997. The committees has made all-out efforts for developing an education policy in order to introduce a pragmatic education system suitable for the country. The major suggestions were :

→ To follow the same curriculum and syllabus across the country.

→ To form a separate Service Commission in order to appoint teachers.

→ To make the study of English and religion compulsory from the primary level.

→ To make education service-oriented.

IV. Dr. M.A. Bari Commission (2002) : An expert commission headed by Dr. M. A. Bari was formed in 2002 to identify immediate implementable reforms of Education sector. The commission suggested several interventions in the sector which were considered later by the Education commission 2003.

V. Mohammad Moniruzzaman Mia Commission (2003) : In order to improve the quality of Education and initiate a set of reforms to develop the sector government undertook several actions of which the formation of Education Commission in January 2003 was one of the major initiatives. The commission submitted its report to the government in March 2004. The Commission Report consists of three parts and suggests 880 recommendations on all the education sub-sectors.

VI. National Education Adviser Council : In order to improve the quality of education National Education Adviser Council formed headed by Kazi Jafar Ahmed and Abdul Baten on 5 August 1978.

VII. National Education Policy : National Education Policy 2000 was formulated by the Awami League government of the time and the then government cancelled it in 2002.

VIII. National Education Policy (2010) : The government constituted committee headed by Prof. Kabir Chowdhury on April 6, 2009 to formulate a modern national education policy in line with the 1974 Qudrat-e-Khuda Education Commission.

The Committee submitted its report to the ministry on May 31, 2010. Education minister Nurul Islam Nahid handed over the draft copy of the country's new education policy to the Prime Minister.

The committee recommended some major changes in the Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary stages of education, such as :

- Extension to primary education up to Class VIII, in place of the present Class V. Primary level would be extended to class 6 by 2012, class 7 by 2015 and up to class 8 by 2018. The final primary examination will be held at the end of class 8 and secondary school scholarships will be given based on the results.
- The committee recommended extending Secondary level to class 12 (Class IX to Class XII).
- The new education policy stresses on modernisation of madrasah education through introducing information technology and vocational training as compulsory subjects to create skilled manpower.

- Bangla, Bangladesh Studies, Mathematics, Natural Environment, Social Studies, IT, Moral Education and Science will be made compulsory. Primary level examination will be held at the end of class 8 and secondary school scholarships will be awarded based on the results.
- The committee has also recommended to the government for increasing the number of polytechnic, textile and leather institutions for the expansion of technical education.
- The committee has also recommended formation of a permanent education commission to implement the National Education Policy.
- The new education policy has also suggested unifying the syllabus for degree-level subjects across all universities and decentralisation of National University.
- Three year degree course to be extended to four year honours course.
- Establishing technical institutions in every upazila.

Management of Education : The overall responsibility of management of primary education lies with the Primary and Mass Education Ministry. Secondary and Higher Secondary levels of education are controlled by the general Education Boards. In addition, the Madrasah Education Board covers religious education in government registered Madrasahs. Technical Education Board controls Technical and Vocational training in the secondary level.

At the Tertiary level, universities are regulated by the University Grants Commission. The colleges providing Tertiary education are under the National University. Each of the Medical Colleges is affiliated with public university. Universities in Bangladesh are autonomous bodies administered by statutory bodies such as Syndicate, Senate, Academic Council etc.

The government formed as many as seven education commissions and committees since independence but few recommendations by them have been implemented.

Conclusion : A permanent and modern education policy is essential for the development of education sector of Bangladesh. The government must ensure quality education for the people of our country, otherwise we are sure to lag behind as a nation. The tradition of changing education policy with the change of government must be avoided. Each government should try to implement a modern education policy properly so that we can cope with the ever-changing time.

Essay-67

Mass Literacy Movement in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে গণসাক্ষরতা আন্দোলন

[24th; 15th; 13th BCS]

Introduction : Nation's development depends on its education system. Development of all flourished countries has been possible because of having good education which draws our attention. But it is a matter of regret that about 45% of our people are illiterate. Progress is impossible where many of our people have been suffering from the darkness of knowledge and ill education. So, driving movement against illiteracy in this country is very important. It is a hopeful matter that many of our conscious and social reformers are perceiving that without mass education, no nation can become a welfare country. After that, government has adopted vital role for spreading mass education.

What is mass education : A well-structured education which is given to both male and female is called mass education. A large number of people (male and female) live in villages. In this country, ancient culture's center was village. So, in an ancient time, villagers were taught through Zari song, Zatra and religious practice. But, it became failure to fulfil its aim to educate the general folk. So, with the passage of era, they remained uneducated and turned into a cats paw of powerful educated men. Without any delay, it needs to be prevented at any cost and real prevention is not possible without mass education movement. For this reason, education should be spread everywhere of the country through media coverage. Otherwise, driving movement against illiteracy will not possible. It is a matter of regret that our mass education system is very poor. Basically mass education is a type of education where people can judge their judgement whether it is good or bad. A man can not absorb in personal thought rather he should think about the ultimate progress of the country. If any country falls in danger, whole people will fall into danger; when this perception comes in everyone's mind, it can be considerd that mass education is being productive.

Bangladesh and mass education : It is very miserable when a large portion of population remains ignorant in an independent country. We have passed

four decades but failed to acquire the standard goal of education. In the era of Pakistani and British reign, the people of this country showed their dissatisfaction because of both Pakistan and British's reluctant to our progress in the case of education. So, the literacy rate is below than our expectation. And a country is poor because her education system is poor and backdated. So our effective effort for mass education is very necessary. It is difficult to solve this problem having poor socio-economical situation in our country. Because many people are ignorant about the importance of education. Our ignorance and negligence are mainly responsible for most of the people's backwardness. So, it is very needed to implement the right decision and planned idea.

Importance of mass-education : Education is a basic right for all. So, it is the state duty to educate all the people. In our country, literacy rate is below than other countries. For this consistent, we have no alternative option to the commencement of the mass education program. All developed countries considered it as a main problem and introduced mass education in all sectors of life. And they have got the result hand in hand by virtue of their planned action and implementation of the action. Mass education's main moto is to create nationalism, patriotism and enable common people to understand its art and literature. So, in this way livelihood earning and economic progress are easily possible through proper education.

Motive of mass education in Bangladesh :

(i) Un-educated people are given inspiration to practice knowledge producing vocational based work. And they are practiced to increase the efficiency of the work.

(ii) They are given minimum knowledge to calculate the daily work.

(iii) It is important to expose the knowledge through education and it helps to flourish the mental growth with the touch of human activities.

(iv) To raise one's duty, right and responsibilities are main motive of it.

(v) Mass education helps the people to introduce globally through arranging movie or video.

Special vision of mass education : Primary and mass education minister and govt. have given special importance on education sector, especially primary education, for building an illiteracy-free Bangladesh and for its socio-economic development.

The government for this purpose has taken pragmatic initiatives for creating social awareness and motivation for ensuring quality primary education.

The government has laid importance on rearranging primary education as a corruption free sector with the determination of building an illiteracy-free Bangladesh by 2014 fulfilling its announced target of bringing all children into school by 2011. They urged all for working together for implementing vision 2021 to build Sonar Bangla as dreamt by the father of the nation Banghabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and also for establishing a Digital Bangladesh.

Community organization : We can certainly look to the activities of social reformers and philanthropists for working with the grass root level of mass education. Their task was and is, mainly, to promote access to education and cultural facilities. We could go on listening element like this.

NGO's role in Bangladesh : The decade of 1990's symbolized a collective effort in attaining universal literacy all over the world. The government of Bangladesh responded positively to the declaration of the jomteih world conference on education for all by making primary education compulsory. At the same time, the NGOs involved in literacy sector also came forward to supplement and complement the state effort with a commitment to eradicate illiteracy from the country by the year 2011.

The genesis of CAMPE is rooted in an idea to take up a popular education movement in Bangladesh. Around the time of the world conference on 'education for all' in March 1990; this idea was mooted by a small group of literacy activists, and a year later CAMPE was born as an organization with a coalition of 15 major NGOs working in the area of basic education. Over the years, it has emerged as a strong network of more than 400 NGOs working in the basic education sector in Bangladesh. Since its inception, CAMPE has been working in close interaction with the Government as well as the popular forces towards achieving effective participation of the people in literacy and non-formal education movement. It symbolizes multi-faceted networking among the government, the partner NGOs and the international agencies. CAMPE acquired a legitimate status of an NGO forum to network in the area of literacy and non-formal education in August 1991.

CAMPE is affiliated with the federation of NGO's in Bangladesh, Asia-South Pacific Bureau of adult education. It is an elected member of the Board of global campaign for mass education, a worldwide network of NGO's and teachers, unions operating in more than hundred countries. It is recognized by UNESCO as an institution for basic education in Bangladesh.

Present activities of government : The government has taken proper steps to implement its scheme really. It teaches the elder people in the mosque, club and the yard of the house. The government provides them with book, pencil, pen and a writing paper by the assistance of international organizations. After that primary schools are directed by two shifts in many districts. For such social activities, many districts have become educated. On the other hand, mass education is rising consciousness among all the people.

Conclusion : It is very crucial to spread education everywhere of the country to educate the large portion of uneducated people and flourish the man power. And, proper and practical mass educational activities are proved to be productive. The government can make it more productive taking the assistance of many native foreign forum. In this case, we can exercise the bright example of Indonesia and Srilanka to accelerate the present scheme.

Essay–68

Quality of Education : How to Ensure it in Bangladesh

শিক্ষার মান : কীভাবে বাংলাদেশে এটি নিশ্চিত করা যায়

[27th BCS]

Introduction : Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world with about 160 million people within an area of 1,47,570 square kilometers. Her vast population is one of the major resources. But the problem lies in transforming the potential people into a productive force and ensuring a dynamic environment for social, economic and political development. Though the literacy rate is officially said to be 66% but according to private survey the rate is only 53.7%. Education, therefore, has been recognized a priority sector by all government since her independence.

The education system in Bangladesh is characterised by the co-existence of three separate streams. The mainstream happens to be a vernacular based

secular education carried over the colonial past. There also exists a separate system of religious education. Finally, based on use of English as the medium of instruction, another stream of education modeled after British system has rapidly grown in metropolitan cities in Bangladesh.

Present Education System in Bangladesh : The present education system of Bangladesh may be broadly divided into three major stages, such as-Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education. Primary level institutions impart primary education basically, Junior secondary, secondary and higher secondary level institutions impart secondary education. Degree pass, degree honors, masters and other higher level institutions or equivalent section of other related institutions impart tertiary education. The education system is operationally categorized into two streams; Primary education (grade I–V) managed by the ministry of primary and mass education and the primary terminal examinations and ibtedayi terminal examination have been started. The government introduced the public examination for class V students in 2009. Only students of general schools sat for the exams last year. But this year (2010) the madrasha students are also taking the examination.

Another grade (V – VIII) Junior School Certificate (JSC) and Junior Dhakil Certificate (JDC) examination for class VIII students held across the country in the first week of November replacing the previous annual and junior scholarship exams. This examination held under eight general education boards and madrasha board under same question paper across the country with participation of 19 lakh examinees.

It was decided that students will be admitted to class IX on the basis of the result of this examination and no separate examination will be held for admission in class IX.

During college admission the results of JSC and equivalent along with the result of the SSC examination, will badly needed to justify their merit.

And, the post primary stream of education is further classified into four types in term of curriculum : general education, madrasha education, technical-vocational education and professional education.

1. General Education

(a) Primary Education : The first level of education is comprised of 5 years of formal schooling (class/grades I–V). Education, at this stage, normally begins at 6+ years of age up 11 years. Primary education is generally imparted in primary schools. Nevertheless, other types of institutions like Kindergartens and junior sections attached to English Medium Schools are also imparting it.

(b) Secondary Education : The secondary level of education is comprised of 7 (3 + 2 + 2) years of formal schooling. The first three years (grades VI – VIII) is referred to us junior secondary while the last two years (grades XI – XII) is called higher secondary.

There is diversification of courses after three years of schooling in junior secondary level. Vocational and technical courses are offered in vocational and trade institutions schools. Moreover, there are high schools where SSC (Vocational) courses have been introduced. In secondary education, there are three streams of courses such as Humanities, Science and Business Education, which started from class IX, where the students are free to choose their courses of education. The academic programme terminates at the end of class X when students are to appear at the public examination called S.S.C (Secondary School Certificates). The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE) conducts the SSC examination.

The secondary education is designed to prepare the students to enter into the higher secondary stage. The course is of two-year duration (XI – XII) which is being offered by intermediate section of degree or masters colleges.

(c) Tertiary Education

(i) College : The third stage of education is comprised 2-6 years of formal schooling. The minimum requirement for admission to higher education is the Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC). HSC holders are qualified to enroll in 3-year degree pass courses while for honors, they may enroll in 4-year bachelors' degree honor courses in degree level colleges or in the Universities.

After successful completion of a pass honors bachelors' degree course. Master degree courses are of one year for honors bachelor degree holders and 2 years for pass bachelor degree holders. For those aspiring to take up M. Phill and Ph. D courses in selected disciplines or areas of specialization, the

duration is of 2 years for M. Phill and 3-4 years for Ph. D after completing master degree. Higher education is being offered in the universities and post HSC level colleges and institutes of diversified studies in professional, technical and other special types of education.

(ii) University : There are 98 universities in Bangladesh. Out of these, 32 universities are in the public sector while the other 64 are in private sector universities. Out of 34 public sector universities, 30 universities provide regular classroom instruction facilities and services. Bangladesh Open University (BOU) conducts non-campus distance education programmes especially in the field of teacher education and offers Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) and Master of Education (M.Ed) degrees. Bangladesh National University mainly functions as an affiliating university for degree and post graduate degree level education at different colleges and institutions in different field of studies. After successful completion of the special courses, it conducts final examinations and awards degree, diplomas and certificates to successful candidates. The degrees are B.A, BSS, BSc, BCom (pass and honors) MA, MSc, MSS, M,Com and MFA. Moreover, this University also offers LLB and other degrees. Bangladesh National University offers part-time training to university teachers.

2. Madrasha Education : The old scheme of madrasha education was introduced in 1870 with the establishment of Calcatta Madrasha. In madrasha education one can learn islamic religious as complementary to each other in the system of education. The madrasha education system has been continuing with some modifications according to the demand of the time, and many madrasha grew up in this sub-continent.

(a) Primary Level or Ebtedayee Education : This is equivalent to primary level of general education. The first level of madrasha education consists of 5 years of schooling (grades I – V). Ebtedayee education is imparted in independent ebtedayee madrashas and ebtedyaee sections of Dhakil, Alim, Fazil and Kamil madrashas. It is also imparted in some Quami-Kharizi madrashas.

(b) Secondary Level : The secondary level of madrasha education consists of 7 (5 + 2) years of formal schooling. There are diversification of courses after three years of schooling in secondary level of education from grade XI Alim stages. There are a stream of courses such as humanities, science and

business education, where students are free to choose their courses of studies. Most of these madrashas in this level provide co-education. However, there are some single gender madrashas in this level of madrasha education.

(c) Tertiary Level : The Bangladesh Madrasha Education Board has the following functions as regard to madrasha education : grant affiliation to different levels of madrasha from ebtedayee to Kamils; prescribes syllabus and curriculum; conducts public examinations (Dhakil to kamil) and ebtedayee terminal examination and JDC. (Junior Dhakil Examination). Besides in the public system of madrasha education there are a good number of private madrasha for the muslim students, namely : Hafizia, Qiratia, Quami and Nizamiah.

3. Technical and Vocational Level : For the students whose interest are not strictly academic may find technical-vocational programmes more interesting more valuable for their future. Govt. tries to ensure that the course curriculum should be relevant to students, interest and aspiration while at the same time it should address the needs of job market.

(a) Primary Level : There is no technical-vocational institution in primary level education. Ebtedayee in the first level (primary level) of madrasha education has no scope for technical-vocational education.

(b) Secondary Level : Vocational courses start from secondary level. The certificate courses prepare skilled workers in different vocations starting ninth grade after completion of three years of schooling in secondary school. Recently 2 years duration vocational courses have been introduced at the higher secondary level in government managed vocational training institutes. Diploma courses prepare the Diploma Engineers at the polytechnic institutes. There is a technical education board called Bangladesh Technical Education Board (BTEB). It conducts examinations of the students completing different courses in different vocational and technical education and awards certificate to the successful candidates.

Conclusion : Above all, the government of Bangladesh gives emphasis on quality of education. The primary and ebtedayee examination had been started to standardise education system. Junior School Certificate (JSC) and Junior Dhakil Certificate (JDC) (grade VI–VIII) has been started in this yeai. And, every government is sympathetic towards implementing better education policy and a large portion of budget is alloted to education.

Essay–69

Folklore in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশের পল্লী রীতি/আচার

[11th BCS]

Introduction : Folklore refers to age-old rites and rituals, life style, literature etc. of a particular community. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, Folklore means 'traditions and customs of a country or community'. In a nutshell, Folkore can be considered synonymous with folk-culture. The words 'folklore' and folk-culture can be used interchangeably. It needs no telling that folklore and rural society are inseparably related. They are interlocked with each other. Rural societies are the breeding grounds of folkore. As the separation of a new-born child from its mother leaves the child helpless, similarly folklore separated or detached from rural society loses its soul bud becomes lifeless. Therefore folklore gives vent to a wide plethora of human feelings and emotions nourished in villagers—sorrows and joys, tears and laughter, love and hatred, indifference and penchant-There lies a bounteous source of folkore or folk culture.

Folklore and its features : Folklore is the product of simple minds. It is not as polished and refined as our modern culture. It is simple, traditional, conventional, colourless and sometimes crude by nature. Lack of education and proper nourishment has lent some degree of monotony, insipidity and crudity to it. This folk-culture passes on to successive generations mainly in a spoken form. Social values, knowledge, belief, art, law, customs, and other capabilities and habits transmitted from generation to generation within a social group are the particular possession of folklore. It is mainly embedded on traditions (ঐতিহ্য). People preserve and nurture it as inherited property. Folklore is not found in printed forms as people concerned with it are not educated in the sense that they do not know how to read or write.

Personal experiences are the major source of folklore. It is orally transmitted from one generation to another, accepted and preserved in human memory. Basic elements of a nation are found in the folklore.

Folklore in Bangladesh : Bangladesh is a culturally rich country. It has a rich cultural tradition which speaks of our common people and soil. At every

phase of our rural areas (outlying villages) lie the bounteous elements of folklore. Different aspects of our folklore are given below :

A. Folk Art :

Nakshi Kantha : It is a unique (একক) possession of Bengali culture. Nakshi Kantha (embroidered quilt) is a very artfully woven quilt by our village women. It is a very colourful and gorgeous weaving act. Different types of designs are eventfully depicted on the quilt (লেপ/গদি) at every skilful sitch of neddle. There are various types of Nakshi Kantha we find the mention of seven kinds of quilts in femous poet of folk Jasimuddin's Prose 'Purbobanger Nakshi Kantha O Saree'. This type of Nakshi Kantha is emotionally involved with the life of our common women. Their feelings and pent-up emotions and long-cherished dreams, which never see the light in reality, find outlet through such marvellous artful performance.

Nakshi Pitha : Another element of our folklore is Nakshi Pitha. Date-juice and rice-flour are the main ingredients of such Nakshi Pitha. They are different by name : Tel pitha, Chitoi pitha, Kuli pitha, Payes, Patisapta pitha, Bhapa pitha, Golap pitha etc. are notewarthy. They are very tasty. Mothers-in-law in our country entertain their sons-in-law with these delectable pithas.

Rituals and Beliefs : As most of the rustic people are bereft of scientific knowledge, they belive in fate, not in labour. They are fatalists. They think that everything that happens in this material world is preordained by God. So, they accept what comes to them and do not try to change their lot. For example, they do not take any birth-controlling measure because they think that children are the gifts sent by the Almighty and so He will feed them. They are very simplistic and credulous.

Some beliefs are mention-worthy regarding pregnant women. Some of the strictures or regulations are cited below from 'Mymensingha Gitika' :

⇒ A pregnant (গর্ভবতী) woman should not go out alone at night. If she becomes compelled. She should take 'fire' with her.

⇒ She should not engage herself in cutting or chopping anything at the time of lunar eclipse. If she does, the coming infant can be harmed.

⇒ She should not bind a broom or brush. This act may enhance the labour pain.

B. Folklore and Literature :

Our countryside is replete with literature. There spreads a rich quilt of literature in our country. We are always surrounded by multi-layered elements of folk-literature (Palli Sahittyo). According to Dr. Muhammad Sahidullah,. one of the important folklore researchers, our folklore is like air encompassing us from all sides. We are deeply emerged into the boundless ocean of our folklore literature. The main areas of folk-literature are :

(a) Rhyme (ছন্দ) (b) Folk song (c) Ballad (e) Proverbs and riddles.

Rhyme : It is the oldest stream of folk-literature. Rhymes are mainly composed in order to entertain children. These rhymes are in most cases meaningless, logicless and thoughtless, yet they are animating, lovely and heart touching. The recitation of such rhymes provides us with exquisite delight. They are mingled with our blood and make our hearts leap up with joy. These are very enjoyable to children and take them to an imaginary world of dreams and fairies. For example :

"Rode Hossey Bristy Hossey
Khekshialir Bie Hossey"
[Sun is there, rain is there
There is the marriage of a vixen"

Folk-song : It is one of the most influential streams or fountains flowing from our folk-literature. Folk-songs are highly melodious strains streaming from simple hearts. No complex query of life-philosophy or event mars the lyrical quality of the folk-songs. These are composed in dialectical languages (regional languages) and leave long-lasting impressions on the minds of particular regions. Vatiali, Vawoiya are the examples of prominent folk-songs of our country. So mindblowing is their lyricism that they take us to a world far from our sensual entanglement of the material life. For example :

(i) "Mon Majhi Tor Boitha nere
Ami ar Baite Parlam na"
[oh, the boatman of my mind!
Take your oar
Unable am I to row any more.]

Proverbs and Riddles : Our folklore is filled with aphorisms and maxims. These are the outcome of knowledge-exercise and wisdom. Some talks have achieved the prestige of being proverbs and aphorisms (witty sayings) because of some truth and universal appeal underlying these sayings. Some of the proverbs translated into English are cited below.

(a) A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
(b) Might is right.
(c) A tree is known by its fruit.
(d) Blood is thicker than water.

Conclusion : Culture is like a ever-flowing river. It cannot be captured within a time frame. According to Ross, Culture is the total acquired behaviour pattern transmitted by imitation or instruction. Culture is the complex hole which includes knowledge, belief, art, system of ideas, life-style, variety of life-patterns. Culture is articulated or expressed into different forms irrespective of country, time, language and religion.

In fact, the history of Bangalee identity is woven into its folklore or folk-culture that includes folk-art, folk-literature (proleteriate literature), folk-life-style etc. In the words of Mostafa Jaman Abbasi–

"Though Bangladesh is economically poor, it is rich in folklore possessions."

Essay–70

Preserving Our National Heritage

আমাদের জাতীয় ঐতিহ্য সংরক্ষণ

[31st; 21st BCS]

Introduction : National heritage is the glory of Bangladesh. It has enhanced our national beauty as well as our national image to the world. And, there have many national heritages in Bangladesh; it has been recognised a world heritage by UNESCO in 1972. So, it is high time, we got the chance of upholding our national heritages to the world through media coverage as well as government's earnest effort. As, it is the part of our glory and splendour, we have to be conscious enough to preserve our heritages from destruction or any other harmful activities.

National Heritage Foundation in Bangladesh : National Heritage in Bangladesh is a civil society group in Bangladesh led by Rizwan Bin Farouq, convenor of the foundation, it was formed in 2007. The target of the group is to promote and preserve (রক্ষা করা) Bangladeshi culture and heritage. The

foundation identified a number of sites across the country That require special attention for preservation and protection. It also wanted to add 10 more Bangladeshi sites to the World Heritage sites declared by UNESCO, of which Bangladesh has three the Sundarbans, Soampur Mohavihar at paharpur and the Sixty Pillar Mosque at Bagherhat. The sites identified by foundation include Kantajew Temple, Mahasthanghar, Ahsan Manjil, Sitakunda and Madhabkunda waterfall among others.

Bangladesh is a over populated country and many men visit these heritages everyday from many parts of our country. So, it can be a good way of earning huge money of the government. Side by side, we should follow to beautify our tourist zone to attrack the view of foreigners. This way, we can earn enough remittance to dynamize our economic condition. National heritages will be more vivid through its geographical description. Such as :

Sundarbans : Sundarban is the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world. The name Sundarban can be literally translated as 'beautiful jungle' or beautiful forest in the Bengali language (sundar, beautiful and ban, forest of jungle). The name may have derived from Sundari trees that are found in Sundarbans in large numbers. The forest lies in the vast delta on the Bay of Bengal named by super confluence (মোহনা) of the Gangas, Bramaputra and Meghna rivers across southern Bangladesh and West Bengal, India. It is the largest mangrove forest in the world. The Sundarbans is not only the 52nd World Heritage Site in the world, but has also gained special attention as a mangrove forest. It is matter of great regret that mangrove forests are disappearing. The Sundarbans is also an attractive tourist spot.Many people, particularly foreigners, like to see its natural beauty. For them it's a beautiful place to go to far from crowded towns and cities. Visitors not only find a natural and peaceful atmosphere there but you may be lucky enough to see the famous Royal Bengal Tiger or the spotted deer or even the estuarine crocodile. But Sundarbans is managing to survive in its natural state in spite of people's greed and selfishness. It's still renowned for its great variety of wild life. But many people intrude Sundarban to cut the trees indiscriminately and hunt wild animals to collect its skin, teeth and so on. So, the Sundarbans is now the face of extinction. The number of tigers has been decreased in large scale. It is common incident that tiger comes to

local area to search for the food and it is also killed by local people. Our Prime Minister has recently told. "If we don't save tigers, we will not save our Sundarbans". And the govt. passed the ordinance to save wild animals as well as strict action has been constructed with punishment.

The Shatgombuj Mosque : The Shatgompuj Mosque is of 15th century Islamic edifice situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat. And, it is an extra-ordinary testimony of Moghul architecture. It is on the Sundarbans, some 175 southwest of Dhaka. It is an enormous Moghul architecture site covering a large area. The Mosque is unique that it has sixty pillars, which support seventy-seven exquisitely curved domes that have worn away with the passage of time. The mausolem of the city's founder, Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the declaration of the mosque as a World Heritage site. It is hoped that this beautiful architectural momument will be preserved from further decay.

The Buddhist Vihar at Paharpur : The Buddist Vihar at Paharpur, 200 Kilometers northwest of Dhaka, was founded in the 7th century. It is the largest single Buddhist monastery in the Indian subcontinent and is also known as the Smaopur Mohavira the Great Monastery. It was a renowned intellectual centre from the 7th century to the 17th century. Its layout is perfectly adapted to its religious function. This monastery-city represents a unique artistic achievement which has influenced Buddhist architecture as far away as combodia. It was declared a World Heritage site in 1985 at the 9th session of 21-member international committee. The govt. has taken many steps to preserve its preservation area from destruction.

And there have some minor but emerging tourist areas which are needed to preserve immediately.

Shitakunda : Shitakunda is an administrative centre and the sole municipality of Shitakunda upazila. Shitakunda is famous for the Chandranath temple and Buddhist temple. There is a hot water spring at a distance of 5 Km to the north of Shitakunda (Chittagong district). To reduce the population pressure on Chittagong, Shitakunda has been developed as a satellite town of the city, as well as a zone selected for industrial development along with Bhatiari.

Madhabkunda : Madhabkunda is the largest waterfall of Bangladesh situated in Barleka thana in Moulovi Bazar District, Sylet Division. The

waterfall is one of the most attractive tourist spots in Bangladesh. Lots of tourists and picnic parties come to Madhabkunda everyday for their enjoyment. Fall of million tons of water from 200 ft. height. Big bolder of stones and the sound of waterfall is giving the shape of care in Madhabkunda. As, thousand of people visit this site everyday. The govt. has to take immediate measure from any kind of destruction.

Kantajew Temple : Kantajew Temple is a late medieval Hindu Temple in Dinajpur, Bangladesh. Built by Maharaja Pramnath, its construction started in 1702 C.E and ended in 1752 C. E. during the reign of his son Maharaja Ramanath. It boasts one of the greatest examples on Terracotta architecture in Bangladesh and once had nine spires, but all were destroyed in an earthquake that took place in 1897. As the temple was built in a nava-ratna style before the destruction caused by earthquake of 1877. The 52 feet square temple is centered in an oblong court, 240 × 120 ft (73 × 37) m, covered by a shed with a roof of corrugated tin.

Mahasthanghar : Mahasthanghar is the earliest urban archeological site so far discovered in Bangladesh. The village mahastan in Shibgunj thana of Bogra district contains of the remains of an ancient city which was called Pundranaghar or Pundravar ohanapura in the territory Pundravardhana. Together with the ancient and medieval ruins the Mazhar (holy tomb) of Shah Sultan Balkhi Mahiswar built at site of Hindu Temple is located at Mahastanaghar. He was a dervish (holy person devoted to Islam) of royal lineage who came to the Mahastanaghar area with the objective of spreading Islam among non-Muslims. He converted the people of the area to Islam and settled there. As, it is an indictment of archaic sculpture, we should maintain our national duty to preserve it from further perishment.

Ahsan Manjil : Ahsan Manjil was the official residential palace and seat of the Dhaka Nwab family. It is situated on the banks of the Buriganga river in Bangladesh. The palace was declared the Bangladesh National Museum on 20 September 1992. It is constructed in the Indo-saracenic Revival architecture (স্থাপত্য). The palace has enjoyed a varied history, starting from being Rang Mahal. The construction of the palace was begun in 1859 and completed in 1872. Abdul Ghani named it Ahsan Manjil after his son Nwab Khwaja Ahsanullah. The newly built palace first came to be known as Rang Mahal. On April 7, 1888 a tornardo caused severe damage to Ahsan Manjil.

Andar Mahal, the oldest part of the palace was completely devastated. During the construction of Andar Mahal a good part of the palace was overhauled and repaired, and the exquisite dome of the present Rang Mahal was added to glorify its beauty. Ahsan Manjil was again damaged by an earthquake on 12 June 1897 and again repaired by Nawab Ahsanullah.

Conclusion : As national heritage is the glory of any nation. It is duty of the nation to preserve it. It broadens the knowledge of tourist; the other side, national economy can play dynamic role throughout its preservation. And national heritage foundation of Bangladesh is formed to preserve it from any kind of destruction. The target of the group is to promote and preserve Bangladeshi culture and heritage. And, our govt. has shown earnest endeavour to develop our national heritage and they have undertaken many steps to preserve it.

Essay-71

Pre-Primary and Primary Education in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে প্রাক-প্রাথমিক ও প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা

[13th BCS]

Introduction : Children are the future leaders of our country. Tomorrow they will be at the helm. Therefore, if we expect quality leadership from them, they must be brought up properly. The role of environment is essential for the proper up-bringing of future leaders. Metaphorically speaking, young children are like flower-buds. As buds requires proper care (watering, weeding), young minds needs the right kind of nourishment for the blooming into a full-fledged flower. Only education—both formal and informal—can ensure a congenial atmosphere which is very important for the holistic development of our children. It is through the formal education at educational institutions that they will grow up both physically and mentally. In such physical and mental transformation. Pre-primary and primary stages play a vital role as they form the foundation of all subsequent stages.

Education and our country : Education is the key to the development of a nation. A well-educated nation, which is modern in thoughts and progressive

and nimble (তৎপর) in action, can help a country reach the zenith of success. So, in our constitution education has been given paramount importance. According to article 17 of our constitution :

17. The state shall adopt measures for the purpose of—

(a) Establishing a uniform, mass-oriented and universal system of education and 'extending free and compulsory education to all children' to such stage as may be determined by law;

(b) Relating education to the needs of society and producing trained and motivated citizens to serve those needs.'

In tune with the basic principles of education stated in our constitution, our Present Grand Alliance government is doggedly determined to diffuse the light of education to all of us. To meet such a big challenge, government has recently prepared a National Education policy with a slogan hanging in the air :

'The wind of changed days is blowing, education is my first wanting.'

In this 'National policy 2010, some radical changes have been suggested. If implemented properly, it can well serve the purpose of creating a skilled man-power in Bangladesh. It has introduced pre-primary education (preparatory state before formal education) and emphasized primary education. Primary education has achieved a new dimenison as its duration has been extended and some pragmatic measures have been recommended.

Pre-Primary Education : Pre-primary education refers to a kind of learning provided to children above 5 years on the eve of the inception of formal primary education. It is a preparatory stage of learning. Through this education, a child can learn a lot of things about life and these things may be proved invaluable in the later life.

With a view to ensuring (নিশ্চিত করা) quality education for all, Government has decided to develop a unified curriculum for pre-primary level. NCTB is working with the support of Mimistry of Primary and Mass Education (MOPME), Directorate of Primary Education (DPE), related govt. and non-govt. organizations to develop the curriculum. Central Coordination Committee headed by Secretary – MOPME, Technical Committee headed by Director General– DPE and Curriculum Development Committee by

Member – primary curriculum wing, NCTB have been developed and started their job to develop pre-primary curriculum.

Objectives and Aims : The purpose of pre-primary education is to prepare our children both physically and mentally so that they can receive formal education properly. This kind of education received together with others will create interest in our chlildren about education and school. At the same time the little kids will be aware of the rules and regulations of school. They will learn to :

a. Rise early in the morning and attend the school in time.
b. Obey the advice and order of the teachers.
c. Respect and tolerate others.
d. Bahave well with classmates.

Strategies :

1. Giving education through the use of colour, picture, demonstrations, mimes and other interesting ways.
2. As they are very tender-hearted by mature, special care should be taken to teach them. We must keep them in a free environment. The teachers or instructors should try to create an anxiety-free, affectionate and loving atmosphere so that they can grow a positive attitude towards school and education. Teachers should be loving to children's natural inquisitiveness and an inborn sense of delight or gaiety and primal innocence. They should be taught with the good use of their inherent curiosity and exuberant nature and through the dictation of their spontaneous response to new things of the world. In technical terms, they should be given 'comprehensible input' based on which children will respond and come up with 'output'. But for natural response, we must make a proper environment so that childrenmay feel secure. Any kind of physical and mental torture will hamper their leaning process and create a strong aversion in them towards learning. (The theory of Krashen : The Monitor Model Theory.)
3. For successful administration of pre-primary education, teachers must be trained and there should be adequate number of teachers at every school of our country.
4. Pre Primary Education also includes 'Religious and Moral Teaching programs at different religious institutions, headed by The Ministry of Religion.

Primary Education : Primary education is considered vital in our national life because it makes a skilled manpower. It provides us a sturdy plinth on which we can build up our life. So, it is imperative that government extends free and compulsory primary education to all children irrespective of social economic problem, geographical location and physical and mental shortcomings. Standard primary education can make a person prepared for meeting the challenge of the world around him/her.

Aims and Objectives :

The aims and objectives of primary education are given below :

(a) To create an auspicious environment for the children so that they can attain both physical and mental development.

(b) To develop human values in our children.

(c) To make a uniform and universal system of education for all.

(d) To ignite an immortal sense of patriotism in the young minds.

(e) To provide our children with essential knowledge of living.

(f) To create a sense of dignity towards labour and fellow human beings.

(g) To create equal opportunities for all including the disabled and under-previleged children.

Existing Problems in our Primary sector :

There are a lot of problems in our primary education sector and because of these problems we have not yet been able to achieve hundred percent success in this important sector. Some of the problems are given below :

(a) Inadequate (অপর্যাপ্ত) number of primary schools compared to the number of children to educate.

(b) Insufficient number of teachers at each primary school.

(c) Lack of awareness about education on the part of the guardians.

(d) Inability to afford educational expenses and engagement of tender-aged children in agricultural and other income generating activities.

(e) Unfavourable atmosphere of the primary schools in our country

(f) Long-distance of schools from residence and so a feeling of insecurity.

Primary Education and National Education Policy, 2010 :

This time our new education policy has come up with some innovative changes in primary sector :

(a) The duration of primary education will be extended from class 1 to class 8. But this two-year extension will require a lot of changes. To make it work properly, we have to make structural change and appoint the required number of teachers.

(b) In congruence with the principles mentioned in our constitution, a uniform curriculum and syllabus will be adopted for all the primary schools. An integration of different streams will be made to ensure distinction-free education to all. It also attempts to diminish the distinction between the schools in rural areas and those in the urban areas.

(c) To reduce the drop-out rate, poor children should be given as much financial support as possible. An attractive environment must be ensured to create an interest in education. Female students should be taken care of with proper care.

Conclusion : Education is one of our basic needs. It is the pre-requisite for any kind of development. Education gifts us a rare sense of humanity that differentiates us from the other species in the world. It is education which shows us the right path in life. Pre-primary and primary education are the initial stages of our education-life. Through the reception of proper kind of Pre-primary and primary education, we can choose the right path in our life and advance towards a bright future.

Essay–72

Literature and National Consciousness

সাহিত্য ও জাতীয় চেতনা

[21st BCS]

Introduction : Although the word 'literature' broadly includes just about everything that is written, we use it more specifically to mean written compositions that tell stories, dramatic situations, express emotions and analyse and advocate ideas. Most literary works during recorded history were designed only for the printed page and we read them silently. Works composed before history began, however, were originally oral and fortunately, many of these have been preserved and now exist as printed texts. Also a great deal of literature is designed to be spoken and acted out by live actors (plays).

In a word, literature is artistic presentation of life. Though imagination and figuratives language are the core in literature, it is not far from reality. The world of imagination and sense perception coupled with reality of life make up the golden realm of literature.

Types of Literature : Literature may be classified into four categories or genres : (1) prose fiction (2) poetry (3) drama (4) non-fiction prose.

⇒ The genres of imaginative literature have much in common but they also have distinguishing characteristics. Prose fiction or narrative fiction includes novels, short stories, myths, parables, romances and epics. While fiction, like all imaginative literature, may introduce true historical details, it is not real history, for its purpose is primarily to interest, divert, stimulate, and instruct. The essence of fiction is narration, the relating or recounting of a sequence of events or actions.

⇒ Poetry is more economical than prose fiction in the use of words and it relies heavily on imagery, figurative language and sound.

⇒ Drama is literature designed to be performed by actors. It presents fictional events as if they were happening in the present, to be witnessed by an audience. It also deals with different social problems and makes us conscious about consequences and remedies.

⇒ Imaginative literature differs from non-fictional prose, the fourth genre, which consists of news reports, feature articles, themes, editorials, text-books, historical and biographical works and the like, all of which describe or interpret facts and present judgements and opinions. A major goal of non-fiction prose is truth in reporting and logic in reasoning.

Why do we study Literature : Whatever the form, literature has many things to offer, almost as many things as there are people. In fact, people often cannot explain why they enjoy reading, for goals and ideals are not easily articulated. There are, however areas of general agreement about some of the things that the systematic and extensive reading of literature can do.

Literature helps us grow, both personally and intellectually; it provides an objective base for knowledge and understanding; it links us with the broader cultural, philosophic, and religious world of which we are a part. It enables us to recognize human dreams and struggles (যুদ্ধ) in different places and times that we would never otherwise know. It helps us develop mature sensibility

and compassion for the condition of all living things — human, animal and vegetables. It gives us knowledge and perception to appreciate the beauty of order and arrangement, just as a well-structured song or a beautifully painted canvas can. It provides the comparative basis from which we can see worthiness in the aims of all people, and it therefore, helps us to see beauty in the world around us. It exercises our emotions through interest, concern, tension, excitement (উত্তেজনা), hope, fear, regret, laughter and sympathy. Through cumulative experience in reading, literature shapes goals and values by clarifying our own identities, both positively through acceptance of the admirable in human beings, and negatively through the rejection of the sinister. It helps us shape our judgements through the comparison of the good and the bad. Both in our everyday activities and in the decisions we make as individuals and as citizens, it enables us to develop a perspective on events occurring locally and globally, and thereby it gives us understanding and control. It encourages us to assist creative, talented people who need recognition and support. It is one of the shaping influences of life. It makes us human and conscious of our identity.

Literature and Consciousness : Literature is not composed in a vacuum. Every piece of literary is set in particular social, political and cultural setting. The history of different periods or ages has influenced the literature of those periods. For example by reading the literature of Elizabethan period we can learn a lot of things about that period. Different traditional aspects of the period such as Renaissance spirit (rebirth of art and learning), colonial expansion, growing consciousness among people are found in the works of this age. But everything is not directly stated; we have to be critical and infer the implied meaning of the works.

If we read the literature of Victorian Period, we will have a clear understanding about social, political psychological reality pervading the age. The age is marked by 'Victorian compromise' which refers to a reconciliation between two different realities of society. Lord Alfred Tennyson, the representative poet of Victorian Age, depicts this Victorian Period in his poetry. we find a compromise between capitalists and the labourers and steps taken to ameliorate the living condition of the down-trodden. We also find a compromise between agnosticism of science and theism of christianity. So, the reading of literature can make us fully conscious of the contemporary ongoings and help us develop psychologically.

The reading of Bengali literature can similarly make us conscious about the culture of the Bangaless, the social and the political habits of different times. If we read the literature written on our liberation war, we have a faithful picture of our nine-month-long bloody struggle and our victory. The Reality of war is so vividly portrayed that we cannot but be moved to tears. So, the reading of our literature — poetry, novels, drama, editorials, prose et.c — can make create national consciousness among us. We can take our decision based on that awareness. Our young generation can visualize the stark, blood-curdling atrocities of 1971. through their reading of literature. History can be pure facts but it is not as vivid and emotion-raising as a play or a novel can be because literature is special in the use of language.

Conclusion : In breif, to study literature is to know about the world, to study literature means to communicate with the great minds of the world. A superior kind of understanding and holistic consciousness emerge out of the reading of world literature. Regular communication with current literature certainly creates national consciousness among people, for literature is embedded on reality.

Essay–73

Independence Day Celebration

স্বাধীনতা দিবস উদযাপন

[32nd BCS]

Introduction : Every year we celebrate the independence day on March 26. On this day of 1971 our independence was dedared by the father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Now we celebrate the day by arranging special programmes on that day like discussion meeting, sports and cultural function, writing of essay, recitation of poetry and stage a drama or dramas. Every year we celebrate this day with great honour and respect. The seed of final victory on December 16, 1971 was sown by this declaration of independence.

Historical Background : Long-standing exploitation, injustice and deprivation from due political, economic and administrative rights and privileges (বিশেষ সুবিধা/অধিকার) were the root causes of discontentment and reseutment of the Bangladeshis against the ruliug west paleistani leaders.

Matters grew worse when in the general election of 1970, the Awami League came out victeriocus defeating the Muslim League and achieved absolute majority in the parliament. But the them authorities of west Pakistan were dilly-dallying to hand over power to the elected East Pakistan leaders. They were plotting a blue print to massacre the Bengalis. On the night of 25 December, the Pakistani forces launched an atrocities and barbarous attack on the innocent and sleeping Beugalis under the "Operation Searchlight". By killing the innocent people of Bangladesh they were trying to subdue the spirit of independence of the Bangali, their voice for justice and rights.

But the heroic sons of this soil stood against the Pak-army with valour and indomitable spirit for liberty. On March 26, 1971 Bangladesh declared independence and appealed to international community to recognise Bangladesh. In the mean time people of all walks of life joined the liberation force. After a nine-month struggle and crossing a sea of blood, we gained our freedom on December 16, 1971. On that day the Pak-army surrendered to the Liberation army at the racecourse ground. 26 March of 1971 was the turning point in the history of Bangladesh. On this day introduction of our victory has begun. So it is a very much significant day in our history.

Declaration of Independence of Bangladesh : Independence of Bangladesh has been declared by the father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman after midnight of 25th March and early hours of 26th March 1971. He declared – "This may be my last message, from today Bangladesh is independent. I call upon the people of Bangladesh wherever you might be and with whatever you have, to resist the army of occupation to the last. Your fight must go on until the last soldier of the Pakistan occupation army is expelled from the soil of Bangladesh and final victory is achieved." This declaration was telecast on next day in Kalurghat radio centre by M. A. Hannan. On 27 March Ziaur Rahman declared independence on behalf of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Celebration of the Day : Since then March 26 is being celebrated with joy. We celebrate this day with great excitement and jubliation, with colourful festivity and patriotic zeal. This day is a public holiday. Our national flag is kept flying on top of every private and public houses and offices, schools, colleges and universities. We offer wreathes to the victory monument. Government offices and buildings are decorated and illuminated on this day.

Many cultural programmes and festivals are held throughout the country. People from every walk of life attent those programmes with great excitement and enthusiasm.

Significance of the Day : Our independence day is a landmark event in our national political history. The day is the perpetual source of our inspiration and energy. The day reminds us of the heroic sacrifice of our sons for the noble cause and also inspires us to sacrifice ourselves for our beloved country. The day is a clear warning for the oppressors that peoples right can never be neglected for long and that oppressors will always be defeated, because there is nothing more powerful than peoples will for freedom. It gives us the message that "Man can be destroyed but can never be defeated." The day also signifies our patriotism, our affection and love for the country.

Promises : Every year as we observe the day, we take this oath that we will protect our country forever from any danger or enemy. We also take firm oath of building a happy and prospereous Bangladesh on this day. Promises should be make actively to make our motherland corruption free. We should also promise that we will not take or give dowry and bribe. We should not oppress our women.

Conclusion : Bangladesh is our pride. Our independence day is our greatest achievement as a nation because through this independence day we have got a country, a flag an identity and an invaluable treasure of our own. However, though we have gotten political freedom, we have not yet gotten economic freedom. And so, we must take the oath on independence day that we will make our country independent in all respects. Only then our independence will be achieved in the true sense of the term.

Essay-74

Importance of Learning English

ইংরেজি শিক্ষার গুরুত্ব

Introduction : English is an international language. Today, it has become a media for linking oneself with international communication channels and moving through information highways. Even the teaching and learning of English has already taken a stable place in the education system of Bangladesh. In the changing global circumstances, it is assumed that in future

English will claim even more attention in our national level of education. However, the issue of English Language Teaching (ELT) is high on the incumbent government's agenda.

Present state and status of English in Bangladesh : In the constitution of Bangladesh, Bangla is declared as state language and there is no mention regarding the status that is to be given to English. During Pakistan period, English enjoyed the status of official language in this territory. It was used in the administration, higher education and as a link language between educated speakers of Bengali and Urdu.

Now in Bangladesh, English is taught as a foreign language in the curriculum. Since 1992, it is introduced as a compulsory subject and remains so until 14th grade in the national curriculum. Outside the government funded institutions, there are innumerable language centers, English medium schools and a good number of private universities who teach English according to their own curriculum and syllabuses.

At present, there are no training institutes exclusively for English teachers in Bangladesh. The usually followed methodology for classroom language teaching is Grammar-Translation method. In the examination system ranging from primary to tertiary level, the topics of prime focus usually include questions based on prose and poetry, grammar items, reading comprehension, translation, paragraph writing, letter writing and composition writing. Besides, the evaluation of the contents of English text books shows that students' ability of communication through language is given secondary consideration whereas thematic or knowledge of society is given the primary consideration. As a result, students are often deprived of the varieties of language inputs necessary for their everyday life of communication. Moreover, the students listening and writing skills are not at all measured in our testing system. However, communicative system has been introduced at secondary and higher secondary levels.

As for classroom teaching methodology, most of the language teachers come without a background in ELT or any practical training in the field. Even until now, there has not been any formal graduation course in English Language Teaching (ELT) in Bangladesh. Among the universities, Dhaka University, at present, offers only a one year course titled 'Applied linguistics and ELT' at the masters level.

Need for Learning English : In present world, English is not just a language rather it acts as indispensable resource for the countries. Because, Firstly, English as an international language is essential and common language for international communication. It provides a common means of expressing views and voices of the people all over the world. Thus, it is more essential for the people of a country like ours as large number of our youths are not able to compete in this competitive world.

Secondly, unemployment is one of the greatest problems of our country. A large number of our educated youths are unemployed. However, they are not fit for competing in international job market. One of their incompetences in this regard is lack of proficiency in English. Because, those who have the proper knowledge of English language and communication skills, can easily move throughout the world and maintain a suitable job.

Third, the modern age is the age of science and technology. Almost all the technological and scientific terms and versions are in English. Hence, those who have no proper knowledge of English language, they cannot acquire the knowledge of science and technology. So, for a country like ours, where the level of scientific and technological development is at the bottom line, the need for learning English as second language is unanimous. Even technologically developed countries like Japan have also made English the second language.

Fourth, against the down fall of our garments sector, the most foreign exchange earner, government should look for other options. In this regard, remittance is the second largest sector earning foreign exchanges. Thus, government should undertake effective programs to increase the export of manpower all over the world and seek for new markets. In this regards, priority programs is a must to make our youths proficient in English and make them able to take training in the technical fields and communicate with the people of different languages.

Steps to be taken : We have compulsory English from grade one to fourteen. Even, communicative system has been introduced upto grade twelve. However, these initiatives are not producing the desired end result. The most dominant factors responsible for such a negative result are :

i) little or no opportunity for the students to use English in their real life;
ii) absence of an appropriate ELT system in the country; and
iii) lack of appropriate training for the teachers.

So, to address these issues both short and long term steps should be taken simultaneously.

Short term steps

1. Introduce short non-formal English Language proficiency course : Side by side with the mainstream compulsory courses, non-formal English Language proficiency courses should be introduced. With policy and technical support of the government, these courses will be run at the government colleges and schools on a self-finance basis.
2. Introduce crash training programs : Outside the training courses in ELT offered at the Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) and Primary Training Institutes (PTIs) for the secondary and primary teachers, crash training programs should be introduced throughout the country. For this, local and private initiatives underpinned by government support would be a step forward.

Long term steps

1. Introduce a permanent ELT system : Training the teachers for conducting both short and long term courses is crucial for improving English language teaching and learning. Thus, in order to give English a second Language status, a permanent ELT system has to be developed in the country.
2. Set up a National English Language Center : A National English Language Center (NELC) should be setted up at national level. The main functions of the center will be—
   i) To assist the education ministry in formulating a national education policy;
   ii) Work as an accreditation body for all the ELT programs;
   ii) To assist and develop training and learning materials;
   iv) To coordinate ELT activities across different levels to ensure their relevance and interdependence;
   v) To carry out research on the ELT issues;
   vi) To carry out publicity campaign through mass media.

Conclusion : Above discussion shows that state of English Language learning and teaching in Bangladesh is not satisfactory. It needs policies and changes in our education system. However, managing changes, especially in education can not be done overnight. Rather, it can be done through a process undertaken jointly by the government and private sectors. Thanks to government that has undertaken initiatives for introducing communicative system of teaching and learning. But without proper training, our teachers with literature background would not be able to teach the students properly.

Essay-75

International Mother Language Day

আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস

Introduction : International Mother Language Day is an observance held annually on 21 February worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. The day has been observed worldwide 2000. The date represents the day in 1952 when students demonstrating for recognisation of their language, Bengali, as one of the two national languages of then Pakistan, were shot and killed by police in Dhaka, which is the capital of present day Bangladesh. The spirit of Bangalee Nationalism emanated from the bloodstained 21st and gained tremendous momentum gradually and subsequently the long-cherished independence was achieved in 1971.

Mother Language Movement : The Bengali Language Movement, also known as the Language Movement (Bhasha Andolon) was a political movement in former East Bengal, today Bangladesh, advocating the recognition of the Bengali Language as an official language of the then Dominion of Pakistan in order to allow its use in government affairs, the continuation of its use as a medium of education, its use in media, currency and stamps, and to maintain its writing in Bengali script.

Background : The present nations of Pakistan and Bangladesh were part of undivided Indian during the British colonial rule. From the mid 19th century, the Urdu language had been promoted as the lingua franca of Indian Muslims by political and religious leaders, such as Sir Khwaja Salimullah, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Nawab Viga-ul-mulk and Abdul Haq. Urdu is an Indo--Aryan language of the Indo-Iranian brance, belonging to the Indo-European family languages. It devoloped under Persian, Arabic and Turkic influence on apabhramshas in south Asia during the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire. With its Perso-Arabicscript the language was considered a vital element of the Islamic culture for Indian Muslims.

While the use of Urdu grew common with Muslims in Northern India, the Muslims of Bengal primarily used the Bengali language. Bengali is an Eastern Indo-Aryan language that arose from the Eastern Middle indic languages around 1000 CE and development considerably during the Bengal

Renaissance. Supporters of Bengali opposed Urdu even before the partition of India, when delegates from Bengal rejected the idea of making Urdu the lingua france of Muslim. India in the 1937 Lucknow session of the Muslim League.

Early Stages of the Movement : After the partition of India in I947, Bengali speaking people in East Bengal, the non-contignous eastern part of the Dominion of Pakistan, made up 44 million of the newly formed Dominion of Pakistan's 69 million people. The Dominion of Pakistan's government, civil services, and military, however, were dominated by personnel from the western wing of the Dominion of Pakistan. In 1947, a key resolution at a national education summit in Karachi advocated Urdu as the sole state language, and its exclusive use in the media and schools. Opposition and protests immediately arose. Students from Dhaka rallied under the leadership of Abul Kashem, the secretary of Tamaddun Majlish, a Bengali Islamic Cultural Organisation.

The meeting stipulated Bengali as an official language of the Dominion of Pakistan and as a medium of education in East Bengal. A large number of Bengali Students met on the University of Dhaka Campus on 8 December 1947 to formally demand the Bengali be made an official language. They promote their cause. Bengali students organised proassions and ralliges in Dhaka.

The linguist Muhammad Shahidullah pointed out that Urdu was not the native language of any part of Pakistan, and said, "If we have to choose a second state language, we should consider Urdu." The writer Abul Mansur Ahmed said if Urdu became the state language, the people of East Bengal would become illiterate and ineligible for government positions.

The first Rastrobhasa Sangram Parishad as organisation infavour of Bengali as a state language was formed towards the end of December 1947.

Assemble member Dhirendranath Datta proposed legislation in the constituent Assembly of Pakistan to allow members to speak in Bengali and authorise its use for official purposes. Datta's proposal was supported by legistators of East Bengal, as well as the people of the region. Prime minister Liaquat Ali Khan and the Muslim League denounced the proposal as an attempt to divide the Pakistani people, then the legislation was defeated.

The Student of University of Dhaka and other colleges of the city organised a general strike on 11 March 1948 to protest the omission of Bengali language from official use. Police attacked the processions injuring several students and leaders and arrested political and student leaders. Continuing strikes were observed the following four days.

In the height of civic unrest, Government General of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Zinnah arrived in Dhaka on 19 March 1948. On 21 March, at a civic reception at Racecourse Ground he declared that "Urdu and only Urdu shall be the state language of Pakistan." Jinnah delivered a similar speech at Curzon Hall of the University of Dhaka on 24 March.

At both meetings, Jinnah was interrupted by large segments of the audience.

Events of 1952 : The Urdu-Bengali controversary was reignited when Jinnah's successor, government-general Khawaja Nazimuddin, staunchly defended the 'Urdu-only' policy in a speech on 26 January 1952. On 30 January, the Shorbodolio Rashtrobhasha Sangram Porishad was formed in a meeting at the Bar Library Hall of the Dhaka University chaired by Maulana Bhashani. The action committee called for an all out protest on 21 February, including strikes and rallies. As preparation for demonstrations was going on, the government impossed section 144 in Dhaka, thereby barning any gatherings of more than four people.

21 February : At nine O'clock in the morning, students began gathering on the University of Dhaka premises in defiance of section 144. The students met around the East Bengal Legislative Assembly and blocked the Legistators' way, asking them to present their insistence at the assembly. When a group of students sought to storm into the biulding, police openned fire and killed a number of students, including Abdus Salam, Rafiq Uddin Ahmed, Abdul Barkat, and Abdul Jabbar. As the news of killings spread disorder erupted acroces the city. Shops, offices and public transport were shut down and general strike began.

At last on 7 May 1954, the constituent asseembly resolved, with the Muslim League's support, to grant official status of Bengali. Bengali was recognised as the second official language of Pakistan on 29 February 1956.

Background of Inernational Mother Language Day : In the memory of 21 February 1952, the day is observed as 'Shahid Dibosh' every year and later announce International Mother Language Day.

The pioneer is Rafiqul Islam, lives in Vancouver.

9 January, 1998, Rafiq wrote a letter to Mr. Kofi Anan, to take step for saving all the languages of the world from possibility of destinction and to declares an International Mother Language Day. Rafiq proposed the date as 21 February on the pretext of 1952 killing in Dhaka on the occassion of Language Movement.

Rafiq established "A group of Mother Language of the World" with Abdus Salam including 2 English, 1 Hindi, 1 German, 1 Cartonese, 1 Kachhi; speaking people.

A proposal was submitted to UNESCO though the then Prime Minister of Bangladesh on 9 September 1999.

17 November, the proposal was supported by 188 countries including Pakistan, not opposed by a single country.

International Mother Language Day was proclaimed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in November 1999 (30C/62). On 16 May 2009 the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution A/RES/61/266 called upon member states "to promote the preservation and protection of all language used by peoples of the world."

By the same resolution, the General Assembly proclaimed 2008 as the International Year of Languages, to promote unity in diversity and international understanding, through multilingualism and multiculturalism.

Importance of International Mother Language Day : It is a great tripute and glowing homage paid by the international community to the language martyrs of Bangladesh and the language movement.

UNESCO in its resolution enunciates the recognistion was given bearing in mind that all moves to promote the dissimination of mother languages will serve not only to encourage linguistic diversity and multilingual education but also to develop fuller awareness about linguistic and cultural traditions throughout the world and to inspire solidarity based on understanding, tolerance and dialogue.

In the new millennium 188 countres around the world initiate the observance of 21 February as the International Mother Language Day. It is believed to have generated the collective campaign towards bridging the language, culture and communication gaps.

Conclusion :

Have they destroyed your memorial monument
Don't your fear comrade
We are still here—
A family of forty million alert and wide.

[Alauddin Al Azad's 'The Monument', translated by Kabir Chawdhury.]

The genesis of the historic Language Movement that started is September 1947 with the students in the vanguard backed by intelectuals, cultural activists and patriotic elements was the first spurt of Bengali nationalistic upsurge culmination in the sanguinary events of 21 February 1952. It expanded into a movement of people's rights and democratic process, finally leading to the war of liberation 1971 and creation of an independent state of Bangladesh.

Essay-76

Private Universities in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশের বেসরকারি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

Introduction : Universities in Bangladesh represent about 75 academic bodies out of a total of 105 institutions represent the conventional higher education institution in Bangladesh. Segmented by management and financial structure, these include 34 public universities, 56 private universities, 2 international universities, 31 specialized colleges and 2 special universities. There are specialized universities in both categories offering courses principally in technological studies, medical studies, business studies and islamic studies. There are two private universities dedicated solely to female students. The number of universities is growing mostly in and around the capital city of Dhaka. University Grants Commission (UGC) of Bangladesh serves as the regulatory body of all the public and private universities in Bangladesh. The Private University Act of 1992 paved the way for vigorous sprouting of private universities.

Private University and Its Launching : Private Universities are the universities not operated by government, although may receive tax breaks, public student loans, and grants. Depending on their location, private universities may be subject to government regulation. Private universities in

Bangladesh came into being after institution of the Private university Act of 1992. As of 2008, over 55 of them have come into being. These universities follow an open credit system.

Flourishment of Private University : Since the enactment of Private Universities Act of 1992, there has been an astonishing expansion of private universities in Bangladesh. While in the year 2000 the number of private Universities in Bangladesh was 17, today it has reached a total of 83. Obviously, this growth rate needs to be constrasted in terms of quality of higher education these universities provide. Also education in these universities is much more expensive.

Role of Private University in our Education : The opening of private universities did meet a long-felt need of the country. In the developed countries, private universities play a vital role in the growth of education, research and scholarship along with public universities.

In our country, apart from these universities where they supplement the total education system, the basic need to establish private universities came from the limitations and inadequacies of our public education system in the country. The eight public universities located in Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, and Mymensingh were the main centers of higher education where thousands of our students from the whole country used to compete for placements into different departments. The competition was always very intense and many students could not find placements in the merit-based admission test. Even today, this competition for placements has not lessened in its intensity. One basic reason is that students can pursue their higher studies at these public universities, with nominal tuition fees having better academic and teaching facilities and the majority of the brilliant students of the country go to study there.

However, these public universities can accommodate only 25 percent of our students who wish to go for higher studies at these universities every year. So, inevitably, the need was felt to create opportunities for the remaining majority students to continue higher studies in some institutions other than public universities. Then they get admitted into the private university. So, 75 percent students private universities hope for last.

Negative Aspects of Private University : In fact, many of these universities have certain basic problems. One of the most basic problems is the shortage

of senior and qualified faculty members. These universities also suffer from the lack of proper accommodation facilities. They rent private houses for classrooms and offices, which are not suitable for academic purposes. They also do not have the well-equipped labs and rich libraries. Another significant area of weakness of universities is the quality of students. The bulk of the students they offer admissions are not up to the standard in merit and apptitude for becoming university students.

This lack of standard hampers the quality of education. In such cases, when the authorities become commercially motivated, the students are given grades that they actually do not deserve. The real truth behind this situation is that many of these universities cannot stage a competition among the admission seekers. A handful of private universities are however free from this malady.

One remarkable feature of all the private universities is that they offer courses in business studies. They produce graduates with BBA & MBA degrees. In fact, the graduates of business studies have already outnumbered the graduates of other disciplines.

This is because of market demand. By now the enrolment rate of students in computer science has decreased in almost all the private universities. This fall in enrolment is also determined by the market demand.

Over Emphasis on Business Study and Its Effects : However, the huge number of business graduates produced by these private universities along with the public universities is creating, in a sense, a social imbalance in the country and has surpassed the requirements of the in-country job market. Many graduates from public universities in various disciplines except graduates from few disciplines are losing their chances of getting jobs in many organizations and business houses when the owners find the options of recruiting business graduates in place of graduates from traditional subjects with the same pay structure.

Conclusion : The private universities have opened up new avenues of higher education in the country, no doubt, but higher education must be ensured in terms of quality education. UGC conceives that it has a greater role to play in this connection. To check the commercial motive and at the same time ensure quality education are indeed a difficult job. It is very unlikely that all the private universities of Bangladesh will be of the same background and academic standard.

Health Care

স্বাস্থ্যসেবা

Essay–77

Drug Addiction in Bangladesh : A Looming Catastrophe

বাংলাদেশে মাদকাসক্তি : একটি ভীতিপ্রদ বিপর্যয়

Introduction : Today, thousands of youths across Bangladesh are taking drugs on large scale which could send shivers down the veins of the society. Daily newspapers are full of reports of drug network having a turn out of crores of taka. Many experts believe that Bangladesh is often used as a transit point for international drug trafficking, making the country vulnerable to drug abuse. Traffickers are routing their shipments through Dhaka, Chittagong, Comilla, Khulna and other routes in Bangladesh. So, in near future, Bangladesh will face a catastrophe if the alarming drug abuse is not effectively checked through extensive motivation and prevention.

Drug addiction in Bangladesh

Border crossing points used for drug smugling : Bangladesh is situated in the central point between golden triangle (Mayanmar, Thailand and Laos) and the golden crescent (Paskistan, Afghanistan and Iran) in terms of geographical location. And it is also surrounded by the major drug producing countries of Asia, many of which are strengthening their narcotics and stepping up enforcement measures. Bangladesh with its easy land, sea and air access is becoming a major transit point. Traffickers who supply drugs in the Markets of Northern America, Africa and Europe are routing their shipments through Dhaka, Chittagong, Comilla, Khulna, Jessore and other routs in Bangladesh.

Types of drugs found in Bangladesh : There are three types of drugs available use in Bangladesh

1. **Opium :** a) Heroin, b) Phensidyl, c) Tidijesie, d) Pethedrine, e) Opium
2. **Canabis :** a) Ganja b) Chorosh c) Bhang
3. **Sleeping pill :** a) Tranquilizer, b) Seduxene (Diazapam)

Extent of drug abuse in Bangladesh : The number of drug users and traders in Bangladesh has increased sharply in recent years. According to Department of Narcotics Control, the number of drug users was 1,00,000 in Dhaka in 1990, which increased to 8,00,000 in 1996. The figure rose to one million in 1997 and to 1.2 million by December 2001.

According to International Drug Control Programme, the drug takers spend a total of Tk. 50,000 million on drug every year, an average of Tk. 130 for every drug user every day. According to Central Drug Addicts Treatment of Dhaka, 70 percent of the addicts are aged between 16 and 35 years of whom 34 percent are unemployed and 23 percent are small traders. Figures cited by International Drug Programme showed that drug taking rife among the educated class. Some 440000 of this class, one thirds of them are student, are taking a wide range of drugs.

Thirty seven percent of all drug addicts are students of whom 15 percent are addicted to heroin and phensidyl syrup, 13 percent to pathedrine injection, six percent of hashish and three percent to alcohol. Over 2,00,000 truck and bus drivers across Bangladesh are taking addictive drugs, causing a sharp rise in the number of road accidents and resultant deaths. Officials of Criminal Investigation (তদন্ত) Department of Police said that six in every ten road accidents are caused by drivers who are high on drugs.

Measures undertaken for drug control : The government of Bangladesh, despite resource constraints, has taken a number of effective measures to strengthen its drug control mechanism. Among them some important measures are as follows :

a. The government has planned to amend the Drug Control Act 1990 so as to confiscate property of drug traffickers.

b. The government has banned import of raw materials that are used to produce addictive drugs in the country.

c. The police force have been equipped with dog squades that are trained to locate the dense of deadly drugs.

d. It has been decided to establish a modern chemical testing centre at a cost of Tk. 258 lakh in Dhaka. This will help to fight drug abuse as well as to dispose of drug related criminal cases at the earliest.

e. A task force has also been established to control production of rectified spirit in Bangladesh.

f. Drug control committees have been set up in all the 64 districts of Bangladesh with Deputy Commissioners heading these bodies.

Suggestions to get rid of drug addiction : To get rid of drug addiction, the following suggestions deserve special attention :

* Personal will of the abusers is the main way to get rid of addiction which requires motivation.
* More employment opportunities must be created as unemployment is a main cause of drug addiction.
* Youths should be encouraged to avoid mixing with bad company.
* Articles should be enacted on anti-drug issues in the text books and newspapers.
* Civil society should play effective role to campaign against drugs. Here media campaign against drugs is important to make the people concerned about the matter. Government and NGO's should undertake programmes to ensure proper treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

Conclusion : Above discussion made it clear that there are reasons to be concerned about the looming threat of drug abuse in Bangladesh. The entire nation is now at stake due to druge abuse and its illicit trafficking. Every person from all occupations is involved more or less in drug business. Role of the department of narcotics control, police, BGB is not upto the satisfactory level. So, what is needed at the moment is marshalling of all efforts at both government and non-government levels to stem the root.

Essay–78

AIDS : The Bubonic Plague of our time

এইডস : এ সময়ের দ্রুত সংক্রামক প্লেগ

Introduction : Humankind has been seized throughout its evolution by micro-organisms that pose a continual challenge to the survival of the species. Although such ancient killers as tuberculosis and malaria persistently take a tool of millions of lives per-year, but the 20th century witnessed two unexpected cataclysmic events. One is the Influenja-A pandemic of 1918

which was responsible for the deaths of approximately 25 million people worldwide. The other pandemic is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) which is due to a newly recognized microbe, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). It is the most catastrophic health and social problem all over the world today.

What is AIDS : AIDS is a dangerous venereal disease of viral anthology. It is called syndrome as it is a combination of few signs and symptoms. AIDS means—

A — (Acquired)-not achieved through birth but acquired afterwards.

I — (Immune)-Body resistance to various diseases.

D — (Deficiency)-A shortage (of immunity)

S — (Syndrome)-An accumulation of few sings and symptoms.

In addition to commonly faced ailments, that accompany AIDS are Tuberculosis, Kaposiss sarcoma (a sort of skin cancer), pneumonisisitis sitis carrier, Pneumonia, Herpes, Cryptocoecosis, Sneezing, Cough, Fever, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Recurrent episodes of pneumonia including other respiratory tract, gastrointestinal, dermatological and accular disorders are seen either alone or in combination.

Scope of the Epidemic : According to estimates from USAIDS, the World Bank and WHO, 34.3 million people in the world have AIDS of whom 24.5 million are in Africa, Nearly 19 million have died from AIDS; 3.8 million of them are children under the age of 15.

AIDS in Bangladesh : According to recent statistics, there are 64 AIDS infected people in Bangladesh. However, the experts in the field of AIDS treatment are apprehending that at least 25 to 50 thousand AIDS infected people are there in Bangladesh now. Four places of the country were identified as the risky area at a seminar held at Dhaka Medical College, which are Chittagong, Noakhali, Sylhet and Khulna.

Consequences of AIDS : AIDS is considered as one of the most destructive microbial scourges in history. It is not only a health issue rather it affects the economy, society, polity and demography of the human society as a whole.

A. AIDS-a health calamity : AIDS is primarily a worst health calamity. It is considered as the bubonic plague of our time. Although government in developed countries are undertaking effective programs to prevent the pandemic, however, in developing countries, drugs are so costly and are not available. Thus, poor partients eventually proceed to death

B. Economic costs of AIDS : From economic point of view, AIDS is lowering the per-capita income, requiring a lot of money for prevention programs, decreasing the number of productive labour forces of the countries affected.

Thus, **Firstly,** AIDS is responsible for declining the per-capita income as, according to an estimate, income in most Sub-Saharan countries has declined by 20 percent.

Secondly, the AIDS affected countries are faced with the scarcity of labour forces, Because, the American Foundation for AIDS Research noted that about 80 people dying from AIDS are workers between the ages of 20 and 50.

Thirdly, AIDS is strangling many business and economics. Many companies hire and train two and even three people to do the job of one person because AIDS is certain to fell some of them.

Fourthly, the costs of AIDS prevention programs destablise the economy and halt the pace of development. John Wolfenson, former President of WB, said, 'AIDS is no longer be confined to the health or social sector portfolios. AIDS is turning back the clock of development.'

C. Demographic costs : From demographic point of view, AIDS is to cut sharply into population growth. The US census bureau projects that by 2010, Sub-Saharan Africa will have 71 million fewer people than it would otherwise.

D. Social insecurity and instability : AIDS is affecting the social security and stability in many respects. As adults continue to die or AIDS, the children are left behind a vacuum deprived of parental guidance-a sea of youth, disadvantaged, vulnerable, uneducated, without hope and opportunity, According to an estimate by the year 2010, there will be about 40 million AIDS orphans in Africa, most of whom will have grown with little or no social structure.

How to avoid

- Shun sexual intercourse before marriage and remain faithful to your wife.
- Use condom if you have sex with unfaithful partners.

- Virus infected women should take advice from specialist, otherwise their children may be infected.
- It is better to avoid blood transfusion.
- If blood transfusion becomes essesntial, the blood has to be tested to prove whether it is free from HIV.
- If blade and needle are to be used it should be verified whether it is sterilized or not.
- After all, the spiritual and moral foundations of the society should be strengthended.

Conclusion : By creating jobs, by infusing the spirit of hope in the poor, by properly using the educational system, the mass media and the pulpits, the governments, the private sectors as well as the religious leaders can bring about sufficient awareness about this deadly disease.

Essay–79

Arsenic Problem in Bangladesh : An Overview

বাংলাদেশের আর্সেনিক সমস্যা : একটি পর্যালোচনা

Introduction : There happen many water-borne diseases for using surface water though in the past tube well water was thought to be safe for drinking. Today, nearly all the people are dependent on tubewell water in rural and small urban areas. Within two decades of time both in West Bengal of India and in Bangladesh have been found to be affected by arsenic toxication for drinking tubewell water contaminated with arsenic. Arsenic contamination of ground water is now a hazard in Bangladesh. It has become a great concern of the people and the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as well as for the human communities abroad. The problem has not only created human suffering but also socio-economic problem in the country.

Arsenic problem identified in Bangladesh : Although the cases of Arsenic toxication and diseases have been known to physicians of the country since 1988 it was known in West-Bengal of India since 1978. Specialist in Kolkata apprehended that similar problem of arsenic contamination of ground water might occur in Bangladesh. Even a report by UK/DFID states that arsenic has probably been present in the ground water for thousands of years. However,

the GOB has been aware of the arsenic problem and called an emergent Inter-Ministerial meeting to discuss the issue in Oct. 1988. The government formed three committees nearly :

i. National Arsenic Steering Committee chaired by Health and Family Welfare minister.

ii. Scientific Research Committee chaired by the chairman, Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission.

iii. Arsenical Technical Committee chaired by the DG of the Health Services. In addition to the program of the government organizations, some NGOs came forward to work on the mitigation of arsenical hazard. Many organizations held seminars and discussions on the problem and Dhaka Community Hospital made a commendable contribution in this respect by holding an International seminar on the problem.

Arsenic, A Toxic element : Arsenic (As) is a gray, and brittle non-metal. It has red mineral realgar As_2S_2 and the yellow mineral orpiment As_2S_3 were known to the ancients (Olypiodors of fifth century). Arsenic also occurs in the soils (1-60p.p.m) and traces of arsenic is found in some mineral water, in the adult human body (0.1 mg. per kg.), in the fresh edible parts of shell fish (7-90 p.p.m) and in the yellow fogs. Small quantities of arsenious oxide occurs in some mineral water, which are used as nerve tonics and in skin diseases. Arsenites are easily soluble in water and hence are in the animals and plants. Leguminous plants, onion, rice and peach generally are a low tolerance to arsenic. As per the WHO guide lines, safe level of arsenic content in the drinking water is 0.01 mg/L and Department of Environment of Bangladesh has suggested safe level of arsenic content is 0.05 mg/L in Bangladesh.

Further actions needed for arsenic mitigation : To save the people from arsenic contamination, an integrated and extensive program of actions is needed.

a. **National survey :** The extent of arsenic problem is yet to be assessed. A national survey is required to understand the magnitude of the problem. The survey should be conducted to achieve the following goals :
   1. Examination of the quality of water of all tubewells;

2. Delineation of the population exposed to arsenic contamination.
3. Identification of all arsenic affected people in the high risk areas; number of qualified doctors and health workers.

b. **Provision of safe drinking water :** Supply of safe drinking water in the arsenic affected areas is urgently required to avoid further ingestion of arsenic and arsenic related diseases and to recovery of patients. The provision of safe drinking water includes :

- Installation of tubewells in alternative aquifer producing water without arsenic content. Sinking of deep tubewell is a promising option for supply from uncontaminated deep aquifers having protective over impermeable clay layer which is common in stratified aquifers in Bangladesh.
- Installation of community type treatment plants for the treatment of surface water for water supply in the absence of good quality ground water. Protected ponds may provide safe water with minimal treatment.
- Rain water harvesting should be greatly encouraged as an alternative as well as supplementary water supply system in arsenic affected areas.
- Dug wells with adequate sanitary protection may be constructed for domestic water supply where aquifer and ground water conditions permit such constructions.
- Installation of community type arsenic removal plants attached or closed to the tubewell to produce good quality water.
- Development and installation of household level arsenic removal units are encouraged. The use of unknown chemicals and processes without adequate information is discouraged.
- Relatively large diameter production wells installed in deep aquifers for urban water supply usually produce arsenic contamination free safe water. Medium size arsenic removal plants may be installed in case of production wells yielding arsenic contaminated water.

c. **Awareness building :** Awareness of people about arsenic contamination of ground water and related diseases is essential to combat arsenic problem in Bangladesh. People are to be aware of :

- The possible health effects of drinking arsenic contaminated water as well as unsafe water from unprotected sources.

- Symptoms of arsenic contamination and possible places to seek help;
- Necessity of having the source of drinking water tested for arsenic and pathogens from a laboratory;
- Alternative sources of safe water and good hygienic practices to preserve quality of drinking water.

d. **Building of capacity through training :** Appropriate and comprehensive training programs are to be developed with following targets :

- Development of skills of the doctors and health workers;
- Enhancement of the knowledge and skills of engineers and hydrologist, NGO workers etc;
- Strengthening implementation capacity of the organizations involved in the planning and implementation of arsenic contamination free water supply system.

Conclusion : After above and related discussion we may come to the conclusion that arsenic problem is a national problem today. Although some national and international organizations are alleged to be more interested about making projects and sanctioning money from national and international sources. However, taking massive actions against arsenic contamination is a must. Mobilization of concerted effort is needed to combat this public health problem. The government of Bangladesh is yet to prepare a coordinated action plan and implement it for utilization of arsenic problem in the country.

Mass Communication

গণযোগাযোগ

Essay–80

The Freedom of the Press in Democracy

গণতন্ত্রে সংবাদ মাধ্যমের স্বাধীনতা

[32nd BCS]

Introduction : Press is a very important mass-media in the modern world. Specially in modern democratic world for public consciousness, press is playing an important role. The present world is known as global village. Press is the best way to know about this whole globe. Without this for understanding about own country and political system, there is no alternative of press. Without freedom of the press, it will not be able to give real news. As a result, freedom of press is neccessary for any democratic country.

Meaning of Freedom of Press : Freedom of press is a very important discussed issue in the modern world. We mean by freedom of press that freedom of publications by media, specially in case of newspapers. In the modern world newspaper plays significant role for public communication, but when journalists are not able to give proper news, people will not be able to find real news, In case of developed democratic countries, press is fully free from the control of any other type of authority, but in case of poor developed countries media is not free. For the development of real democracy and for the establishment of democratic system there is no alternative of freedom of press.

Meaning of Democracy : The concept of Democracy originated from the Greek words Demos and Kratos which means people and power respectively. Democracy thus means the power of the people. Democracy is a system of rule by temporary majorities. Democracy is not only linked with good governance but also with fair functioning of any parliamentary majority. Parliament is the supreme law making body. Parliamentary democracy is the rule of the majority where minority has the right to criticise the ruling party or coalition parties.

Importance of Freedom of Press : No democratic system can exist without freedom of press. Freedom of press is an important pre-requisite for democratic system. As :

1. **Organizing People's View :** For organizing people's view, freedom of press is very important.When press is free it can give people the real news and they can take the right decision and they are organized for real objects.
2. **Democratic System :** In a democratic system the connection of every group is important. For a strong democracy, every group must be able to criticise the functions of government which is against the interes of people. So, for ensuring democratic system, freedom of press is a vital issue.
3. **Expression of Public Opinion :** In modern governing system public opinion is very important issue. For the existence of any state, the articulation of public opinion is crying need. Press is the only way to articulate the public opinion. As a result, without the freedom of press none will be able to articulate the public opinion.
4. **Ensuring People's Consciousness :** Without people's consciousness about their right and duty, the society will not drive in a proper way. Press can ensure such kind of consciousness among the people of the country. For such kind of job press needs freedom, without freedom of press it is quitely impossible.
5. **Securing Human Rights :** No society can develop without securing human rights. For ensuring this human rights, press can play a vital role. They can fight for human rights. When any group works aganist human rights, press can talk in support of human right.
6. **Development of the Society :** For the development of society freedom of press is also play an important role. Because, press can ensure the real situation, when it is in freedom, but in other way when press is not free from any other types of pressure, people is not able to ensure the real condition of society. When press is free the authority will be able to know the condition of any state and will be able to take sufficient measures for the development of the society.

7. **Way of Change is Normal :** In which state press is free, that state change anything very easily, normally and democratic way. Because they do not need any type of pressure for this. The authority and other groups be able to understand the real condition from press and they can take the proper decision.
8. **Reducing Corruption :** Press is the glass of a society. It gives the picture of a society. Specially, in modern world press is very alert and conscious about corruption. So, when press is free, it can give the real news of the society, and the authority can take the proper measures against corruption. As a result, for reducing corruption from the society freedom of press is also important.
9. **Driving the State and Government :** In the modern world press is known as the 'Fourth State.' For the development of any state there is no alternative of freedom of press. Because press can drive the state and society in a proper way. With the freedom of press, it can not play a vital role in the society. So, freedom of press is very important for the development of state system and function.
10. **Articulation of National Goal :** Every state has some objectives and views for the articulation. Specially, every state wants to ensure the development and welfare for the situation of the people of that nation. A free press can drive the state to this way and it fulfils the will of the nation in a short period.

From these arguments, we have found that press is playing a vital role in the modern world. Without the freedom of press none can drive the state in a proper way. So, for the welfare of state, freedom of press is very vital and important issue.

Problems of Freedom of Press: Though freedom of press is an essential matter, but in case of irresponsible journalism or press freedom creates some problems in the modern world. As :

1. **Wrong Information :** For the cause of freedom, press can give public news without real document, this type of wrong information creates harmful condition in different times.
2. **Instability :** Different times press gives a huge number of wrong information, it causes instability in the society. This is also a vital problem relating to press freedom.
3. **Irresponsibility :** In modern time, press is not responsible all times. From the benefit of freedom sometimes media gives irresponsible news. This type of irresponsibility and wrong information cause a great harm for the society and that is always harmful for the nation.

Freedom of Press : Developing Countries Perspective : Underdeveloped and developing countries are not well established in democracy. Most of the times the ruling systems of these countries are 'one man show', authoritarian type of ruling system. As a result, freedom of press is very limited here. Because the government of these countries cannot tolerate any type of criticism against them. So, they do not tolerate any other news against them. Without these , their is another type of problem regarding these countries, as though media found free, they do not behave positively. Sometimes they do not serve the interest of the nation, and most of the times they are not responsible about their duty. This type of activity create another type of problem for the development of these countries. Irresponsible press is the threat to progress of the nation. For ensuring the development of a nation press should be free and responsible about the interest of the nation.

Freedom of Press : Wrold Perspective : When we observe the scenario of developed countries, we find that press is fully free from the control of the Govt. or political control. USA, Europion and Japanese press are fully free from any type of control. With this opportunity these press also responsible to their nation and they want to ensure and secure their nation,s interest. They never want to do anything which is against their national interest. They bear some responsibility to their society, they also give real scenario of the event. They always work against misrule and misbehaviour. They work against corruption in the society as well as in the state. These press are always conscious about democratic rule. They always guide the government to the way of development and progress. As a result, the press of developed countries play an important role in the progress and development of that countries. Government cannot decide anything against the interest of the nation. They give the news of corruption to the government. So, any type of corruption is not possible in these countries. Because, this press play an open and active role in the socity. People can know everything by these press. So, they can pressure on the policy of the government. As a result, government is compelled to take appropriate measures for the development of the nation. In this way press can play a vital role in the develpoment of these countries.

Conclusion : Freedom of press is very important in the modern world. Without the freedom of press the state, the society everything is on threat. For the welfare of the society and the development of democratic system, none can deny the importance of freedom of press. Specially, modern democracy is fully meaningless without the freedom of press.

Essay-81

The Journalistic Ethics

সাংবাদিকতার নৈতিকতা

[17th BCS]

Introduction : We can think of everything that gets written or said as part of a great conversation that takes place, not in a vacuum, but in the context of institutions— newspapers, television stations, universities and informal settings, like the neighborhood cafe. Each institution has its own rules for conversation. The conversation gets shaped by the interests of the institutions and the participants and by those with power, codes of ethics are part of the journalist's conversation. Institutional interests determine how ethical principles will be translated into rules of conduct, how those rules will be enforced and what acts will be seen as violation of the rules.

Ethics in journalism : Ethics are a difficult set of rules to grasp and written codes of ethics, while helpful, do not provide answers to all problems encountered (মুখোমুখি) by journalists. Ethics covers such a broad area that it is impossible to determine what, exactly, an ethical issue is. However, many ethical questions involve three general areas as—

(i) misinterpretation;

(ii) relationship with news sources;

(iii) favours given to reporters.

A code of journalistic ethics : Each newspaper will have its own 'Codes of Ethics,' either written or unwritten. The codes of various newspapers range in flavour from ultra conservation to extreme sensationalism (yellow journalism). Below are some of the ethical principles frequently present in the codes observed by highly respected newspapers—

1. **Conflicts of interest :** The injunction to avoid conflicts of interest means that a reporter must maintain independence from sources.

   In reality, however, news-gathering involves an inextricable interdependence between reporters and sources. Reporters must cultivate sources and are keenly aware that future access to information depends on how they handle today's story. Sources, in turn, cultivate reporters. The most valuable gifts that reporters and sources can exchange—scoops and favourable coverage simply are not recognized as gifts. And somehow, the rules about conflict of interest seem to apply only to journalists, never to publishers or parent corporations.

2. **Accuracy :** Journalists are supposed to strive for accuracy, but accuracy has an ambiguous relationship to the truth. For example, a report quoting a Pentagon spokesperson on the number of causalties in an invasion can simultaneously be an accurate report of what the spokesperson said, but an inaccurate representation of what actually happened.

3. **Report, not 'make' news :** The newspaper should report and should not attempt to 'make' news. Exaggeration of a minor incident 'to write a better story' is making news. So is the 'publicity stunt' planned by the reporter or within the knowledge of the reporter. 'Rumor stories' which are conceived by the reporter himself are also invented news.

4. **Objectivity :** Objectivity is a prime attribute that a newspaper should maintain. It supposedly eliminates personal prejudice and separates fact from value and interpretation. This assumes that only facts remain; it does not acknowledge unconscious, cultural or institutional biases or sources 'biases'.

5. **Fairness :** Journalists are ethically bound to maintain fairness in their reporting. A newspaper should print the truth and whole truth. For examples, it is not fair to report the arrest or indictment of a person accused but not yet found guilty of a crime. That is illegal in some countries because it may damage an innocent person wrongly accused. Fairness requires treating all competing viewpoints as equally valid. It should extend to all. For instance, fairness stops in the US border when the right of Castro or Ghaddafi or Hussain to a balanced airing of their perspectives is rarely acknowledged.

6. **Sensationalism :** Journalists are supposed to create sensationalism, but sensationalism is built into the concept of news. Events are seen as newsworthy because they deviate from the ordinary, and good reporting is seen as presenting events in an emotionally compelling way. Given these fundamental conflicts and ambiguities within the core concepts of ethics codes, how the rules get applied to particular cases often depends upon whose interests are at stake.

The most fundamental responsibility of the press is to enable the public to participate in democratic life. It has generally been assumed that the way the press does that is by providing information. However, the press in falling miserable to produce an informed citizenry. Because, enabling the public to participate in democratic life may require more than information. Lasch thinks that democracy needs public debate, not information. Participation creates citizen, the media are supposed to inform. This conception of the social role of the news media calls for a different set of professional principles that emphasize not transmission of information, but rather creation and sustenance of public participation.

7. **Diversity and accessibility :** Democracy is equated with the widest possible participation of citizens in public life. Thus, a basic professional commitment should be made to diversity and accessibility, not only in terms of race, gender and class, but also in viewpoints and ways of life.

8. **Civility and citizenship :** Civility respect for persons makes civic life possible. The media should play a central role in modeling citizenship and conflict resolution. Since the media have traditionally placed a priority on dramatically charged images of conflict and confrontation, there has been little representation of how peace-making, reconciliation and compromise are achieved. If citizens have little idea of how to participate in public life, it may be because the traditional criteria of newsworthiness have rendered grassroots participation invisible.

9. **Respect to privacy :** The newspaper does not have the privilege to invade the private right of an individual unless the actions of individual have made his private life 'public domain' and the information sought is considered to be something the public has right to know. There are four important aspects of an individual's rights of privacy :
   i. The interest in seclusion;
   ii. The interest in self-respect and dignity;
   iii. The interest in sentimental attachment and dignity; and
   iv. The interest in privacy of name, likeness and life history.

   As concerns the journalist, the right of individual privacy includes freedom from publicity even though such publicity is true and no action would be for defamation. However, public curiosity should not be substituted for public rights.

10. **Deliberation and dialogue :** Truly democratic actions reflect the public will, but the public will come into existence only through public dialogue and deliberation. Thus, it is the responsibility of journalists to identify issues on which the public must make hard choices, and to frame those issues in a way that creates the possibility of productive deliberation.

    The media can serve as a forum for dialogue, not simply between individuals, but also between communities within a larger society. This suggest a redefinition of what counts as newsworthy.

11. **Respect and aid for the law and courts :** The newspaper must respect and aid the law and the courts. The newspaper should not criticize or ridicule an official for faithfully enforcing the law. Disagreement with the objectives or effectiveness of certain laws is permissible, however, as editorial comment. The newspaper should never 'try' a case in its columns, nor should it call an arrested person a criminal until he is convicted in a court of law.

12. **Keeping confidence of news sources :** The newspaper should keep confidence of the news sources. Stories should not be released before the time designated by the properly authorized news source. The reporter should not violate his promise to a news source, but he must never promise to suppress news which should be printed.

Conclusion : Above discussion shows that journalism is an intricate business. A journalist must bear some ethical principles which will guide him to right path. Otherwise, he would be diverted from his destination. So, journalists must be careful about the ethical issues mentioned above.

Essay–82

The Role of the Press in Nation-building

জাতিগঠনে সংবাদপত্রের ভূমিকা

[21st; 15th BCS]

Introduction : Information plays a crucial role in the progress and change of a society. In order to get hold of information, we have to seek help from various types of media. Newspaper or the press is an important part of mass media. The press can be called a mirror of the whole world, because we can get acquainted with the whole world through newspapers. A newspaper is the super star of truth in the present world, which is dominated by the sense of

double-dealing or deception. Newspapers are our constant companions. It is called, the store house of knowledge. It satisfies our indomitable spirit of knowing the unknown. It no doubt, helps us to explore the unknown world of knowledge and wisdom and thus brings about revolutionary changes and intellectual development that guides the principles of nation-building. Above all it broadens the horizon of our mind and refines our sensibilities.

Utility of the press : The necessity of the press in the perspective of the present world goes beyond a clear-cut description. It is one of the pillars on which modern society stands. Through newspapers and other media we can know what is happening in the remotest parts of the world. With the increase of complexities of modern life, the necessity of the press is felt more intensely. The press directly or indirectly helps us in solving the problems of our life. The most salient feature of the press is that it influences people from all walks of life. Besides through the extensive and regular reading of newspapers, we can have awareness about the politics and economy of a country. It also makes the citizens of a country conscious of their rights and responsibilities. It also assists us to get rid of the curse of an unemployed life by publishing job advertisements.

The purposes of the press : The press mainly meets up four purposes :

(i) To inform (ii) To educate (iii) To persuade and (iv) To Entertain. The other jobs of the press are to guide and provide explanation about the nationally and internationally significant issues. Besides, a newspaper can exert greater influences on our young generation by dint of its power of information and knowledge. A newspaper can prove that knowledge is power. It can shape our young brains intellectually. As the young generation is the future leader of a country, the press can contribute a lot to the nation-building by guiding the youth properly. It is the press which can perform the task of encouraging the youth and kindling a spirit of reformation and rejuvenation in their souls.

The freedom of the press : The concept of freedom of the press is very essential for the practices and beliefs of journalism. Newspapers can play a significant role in constructing public opinion and public administration, because newspapers depict a true picture of different problematic issues of a country and sometimes suggest some ways or measures to solve the problems. As a result, people across the country can be clear and conscious about the country. Therefore, it is important that the press enjoys the amount

of freedom it requires to discharge its duties properly. But journalists must not write whatever they like. They have to follow some rules and regulations. The violation of any rule spoils the natural image of the press. Such senseless practices are known as yellow journalism. The people related to the press must be sincere in their respective duties and responsibilities. They must ensure the fact that the press is working for the welfare of the country.

The press has occupied a very particular place in our country. Since newspapers are powerful enough to construct public opinion and create instant reactions overnight, political powers want to take its advantage and use it for the sake of their parties. As a result, the newspapers of our country have been the representatives of the respective political streams. So, these days impartial practices are rare. Sometimes the bold journalists lose or sacrifice their lives at the altar of power, greed and political ambition, because of their being just and impartial. Such incidents are the obstacles in the way of the mourishment of true journalism. The main task of a journalist is to guide a nation to the path of truth and justice, to ignite a spirit of individual freedom in people, and guide the collective energies into productive channels. In fact, a journalist is like a teacher. Through the proper practices of journalism, it is possible to establish a standard of eternal truth as the basis of nation – building. Because of the multi-dimensional uses and purposes of the press, it is called 'second parliament of the nation.'

Contributions of the press in nation-building : The press is a powerful tool which can change a lot in our society. An effective and successful use of the tool can positively contribute to the well-being of our society. The press can help the govt. in administration. It is the mirror in which a state is reflected. In our newspapers social, political and economic problems are pictured faithfully. It also publishes the problem letters from readers. Our govt. and concerned authority can take pragmatic measures to solve the problems on the basis of the publications. Thus the press plays an important role in helping our government in administration. We can see an example from our own country. In Bangladesh 'The Daily Prothom Alo' is one of the prominent dailies. It is very popular among people of all walks of life. It addresses different problems we face in our day-to-day life. We notice that as soon as any problem gets published in the press, the authority tries to root it out as soon as possible because the authority wants to retain its reputation or image. As a result

common people can have the taste of justice. It is the press which reaches the outlying villages of our country and presents the tragic saga of the neglected people living there. Our law-enforcing agencies very often do not take care of the interests of the helpless. But the press is always there by their side.

The press publishes articles written by economists, social-reformers, educationist, poets, literary writers (satirist), who express their valuable opinions and sometimes satirises the foibles and frailties in individuals and different institutions. Their valuable comments act as an antidote to social evils prevailing everywhere in our society. Even govt. can decide which way or path they should follow in time of national crisis. Thus the press helps in nation-building.

As our body needs good food to work properly, our mind also requires food to function logically. Entertainment or recreation is the food needed for our mind. The press also tries to meet up such an important basic-human need. In order to do this task, newspapers provide with sports, literature (stories, poetry, biography, autobiography and other fictional and non-fictional works), jokes, cinema news etc. which, no doubt, feed our soul. These days it is really difficult to start a day without a newspaper. We take our morning tea or breakfast with our eyes set on newspaper pages. Thus the press entertains our people and contributes to build up a healthy nation.

Conclusion : The press is an inseparable part of our life. It can exercise substantial influence on our life and bring about radical reforms in our society. But the press must be utilized honestly. If the power of the press is used by corrupt people, a lot of harm can be done to us. It can excite public sentiment and mislead the common mass to the wrong direction. Corrupt politicians always attempt to use the press in their favour. Therefore, the press should not play double game with public sentiment. They should have freedom but that freedom should not be misused with evil intention. The journalists should be the most responsible persons of our society. On the other hand, govt. should create a suitable atmosphere in which journalism may freely flourish and may make all-out efforts in nation-building. We must remember that freedom of press is a vital issue in democratic practice of government. How democratic a society is can be determined by the amount of freedom the press of that society enjoys. The more responsible the press of a country is, the more progressive that country will be.

Essay–83

Impact of Satellite Television on Our Culture

আমাদের সংস্কৃতিতে স্যাটেলাইট টেলিভিশনের প্রভাব

[31st; 24th BCS]

Introduction : Modern communication network and satellite channels are run and directed through satellites, v-sat or dish antennas. When one program is broadcast to every corner of the world, it is praised as the good fruit of modern technology. Techniques and sophisticated skills provide mankind such facilities as the whole world is considered as a global village and the air above the earth seems open for all now. It has formed a new culture—the open air culture and everyone is affected, influenced and sympathized by this media culture. This has taken the role of controlling the world—its economy, politics, society and culture. Now it is a matter of thought how much flourishment or nourishment can the culture do to promote humanity and civilization.

Dish antenna and important satellites : The antenna, which looks like a dish or plate and is used for receiving satellite programs, is called dish antenna. A lot of satellites are set in the space. Hongkong based Asia-sat is about 22,000 miles above the equator near Singapore. It is in 105° angle with the axis. Besides this, three Indonesian Palopa, three China sats, two Russian and European International Intelsat are conspicuous satellites. In Bangladesh, dish antenna was first launched in 1992. Now it is spread in every town and through cable operators, millions of people have become the viewers of satellite programs.

Positive effects : There is no meaning of being deprived of modern technologies. Satellite and dish are the technologies providing many good things to civilization and culture. Those are discussed below :

a. **Expansion of attitude and outlook :** Coming to the close contact with many different cultures and views through satellite programs, it becomes natural to get instinct of various ways and style of life. Thus human beings can compare their own with that of others and they can promote their capacity of adjustment. People can give and take everything of culture by presenting and watching programs on TV broadcast through satellites worldwide. On the global perspective it is necessary to survive

in every respect and in this case the expanding attitudes help people to be proved fit in any situation.

b. **Growing up consciousness :** In the present competitive world, if one is the winner, other will be the loser. So, getting the weapons of information and wisdom is badly needed to overcome this battle. For this satellite technology is the most suitable. Without being facilitated with this modern blessing of science, nobody but the isolated ones will be deprived and ruled by others. Because they will remain behind everybody else whoever gets the facility of satellite system.

c. **Capturing international market :** This is the world of advertisement. The more something is presented attractively, the more will be the number of customers. From this commercial point of view, satellite technology is used in a large scale to promote marketing of every industry in this world. In fact, for business purpose, this lattest technology is being materialized. In these media, marketing is being flourished and spread for better than other media. So, people relevant to trade and commerce also become dependent on satellites, that is, modern open air culture for upholding their products or arrangement. New approaches and strategies are invented to capture international market through satellite devices.

d. **Publicity of own history and heritage :** Every nation of the world tries to improve her position to a better extent as much as possible. For this purpose, one needs to expose all the things possible she has to present to the rest of the world. This is to attract and motivate others to venture tourism, invesment and establishments in favour of development. All these can be done by being the centre of attraction and facilities only through world wide open air telecasting by satellites. A nation can have rich history and sites for visiting to explore. This invitation is done by satellite broadcasting.

e. **Discovery of new dimensions :** Present world is prone to take the new and afterwards worships it. Satellites have opened the scope of horizons of continuous discoveries. It is the discovery of new dimensions in case of education, entertainment, advertisement, presentation and becoming influential. The control of power in different sectors is gone to the owners of the pioneers of open air culture. They are those who direct and guide satellite dependent channels. Human beings have become dynamic and important more and more for this open air impact.

Negative effects : 'All that glitters is not gold' the proverb goes on with the cruelty of open air arrangement. This new motive of the world is being discussed for its poisonous claws by the thinkers. Being new and appealing, it is welcomed but it has many bad sides. Those are as follow :

a. **Destruction of native culture :** Every nation has its origin which is based on native culture. But this root is being hit by the aggression of 'Dish-Culture' backed up by modern technologies. It has also happened to face the possibility of extinction in case of language, literature, songs, traditions etc. Thus specially the powerful and apparently charming western culture has replaced the pure and basic essence of a nation. This is obviosly destructive for the originality of a nation.

b. **Demotion of morality :** Honesty, nobility, chastity all these are the essential elements of human morality. These are affected by open air aggression and specially among the youth it has taken a horrific as the destroy of morality. As a result, corruption, violence, harassment—all these are increasing day by day. This hampers the stability of the country also.

c. **New colonization :** After the second world war, the colonial regime finished but it has come back with a new face in disguise of free culture which is telecast through open air or satellites. The owners or the premiers of this system are from developed and rich countries. They want to keep the poor or developing countries in control. So, they have adopted this policy of capturing the air, not they land. The want to rule and guide people of their former colonies from far distance by the remote control of satellite channels.

d. **Cultural commerce and nudism :** Culture is one kind of commercial object which can be sold or bought. This is possible today for open air culture. What was considered barbarism ago was nude culture. It demoralizes human sense and feelings. It becomes easier to guide or use such demoralized ones. So, this is being spread and encouraged by open air owners for keeping people under control. The satellite side tries to conquer people being weak and lack of morality.

e. **Spokesman for capitalism :** In a high voice and spectacular tone, this culture is rejoicing at capitalism and the deeds of this idea. Whatever the jobs done by capitalism whether it is against humanity or not, satellite

culture continues advocacy for the capitalists. 'Iraq attack' is a recent example of this. CNN, BBC—these are no longer the channels having the so called neutral images. They are proved as the fighters for the western and powerful capitalist people. They can say anything having their ill tendency of preaching capitalism.

Conclusion : We cannot but accept the reality of the scientific acceleration on the open air culture. We must utilize this modern concept for our purposes which will be benificiary for us and our country. Powerful nations have made the poor countries helpless more by applying their new scheme—open air culture. But we must modify this modern system through filteration. We must use our resources and fulfil our targets to overcome the evil intentions of satallite introducers. Govt. should form some regulations and apply some technical devices to stop the lower class telecasting in the open air culture.

Essay–84

Satellite Channel Revolution in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশে স্যাটেলাইট চ্যানেল বিপ্লব

Introduction : Television is the most popular entertainment media in Bangladesh. Modern communication network and satellite channels are run and directed through satellites, v-sat or dish antennas. In Bangladesh, satellite channel was first launched in 1992. Now it is spread in every town through cable operators. At present, millions of people have become the viewers of Satellite programmes.

Bangladesh Television : The only state-owned television channel, Bangladesh Television (BTV), started its journey on December 25,1964 as a pilot project. BTV aired its first signal in black and white. Transmission of the station initially began from DIT (Presently RAJUK Bhaban) for four hours duration. The organization was turned into an autonomous body in 1967. After the independence of the country in 1972, it was brought into the fold of a full-fledged government department by absorbing its manpower and assets. Office and studios of Bangladesh Television were shifted to Rampura from DIT building on 9th February 1975. BTV has, as many as 17 relay stations, located all over the country. About 93 percent of the country's population is under the coverage area of BTV.

As the first television channel, BTV has a history of telecasting milestone productions in the last 47 years. The first drama on BTV was Ektala Dotala.

Colour Transmission : BTV started colour transmission in 1980. Shaheed President Ziaur Rahman inaugurated this new phase of BTV on first December. Since then the state run media is pursuing a forward looking journey.

Exchange Programmes : BTV exchanges programme and news with other broadcasting organizations on a regular basis. It is an important member of SAARC Audio Visual Exchange Programme (SAVE) and exchanges programmes among the broadcasters of the region. BTV is an important member of several international media bodies. As a member of Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) Bangladesh Television joined the Satellite News Exchange Programme Under ABU when it was launched in 1984. As a mark of its commitment to regional and global broadcasting networks, BTV has set up a digital ground station with the help of ABU in 30th September 2001.

BTV is exchanging visual news items everyday with Asiavision (AVN) members and has made valuable contribution in its operation. BTV earned several AVN awards for its timely and speedy dispatch of important news items those had hit the global news headlines. AVN has also trained up a good number of BTV news personnel. Bangladesh Television is enrolled as an important member in different international media associations.

Satellite Channel : When the Satellite dish arrived commercially in Bangladesh in 1995, the viewers got many options for watching programmes from different countries. The first Bangla private satellite channel is ATN Bangla, the first digital Bangla Satellite Channel is Channel I.

ATN Bangla : On July 15 1998, the first Bangla private satellite channel ATN Bangla started operation with an aim of telecasting news and programmes in Bangla more than 100 countries. In 1997, West Bengal started exchanging programmes with ATN Bangla. In May 1999, the channel watched over from analogue to digital technology. The screen became brighter and more attractive. In 2000, the channel extended its transmission to Europe and beyond. On August 16, 2001, ATN Bangla Started broad casting its own news bulletins. In 2003, ATN Bangla achieved wide appreciation for its coverage of the Iraq war by introducing hourly news bulletin. The most note worthy success of ATN Bangla is winning the 32nd Academy of

Television Arts and Science (EMMY) Awards in 2002 for its production Amrao Pari (We too, can)

Channel I : Channel I is the first digital Bangla channel. It runs 24 hours a day since launching in October 1, 1999. Channel I has been acclaimed as one of the leading educational and entertainment Bangla Channel. More than 84 countries including part of Australia, Asia and Pacific Islands, Middle East, Africa and part of Europe are covered by the global c-band PASIO, where Channel I is available. The target viewers of Channel I are all over Bangla speaking people and it is a general entertainment exclusive Bangla channel, suitable for all members of a family.

ETV (Ekushey Television) : Launched on 14 April, 2000, as the country's first private terrestrial TV channel Ekushey Television (ETV) covered half the country's population and turned out to be the most popular channel. However, ETV went off the air on 29 August 2002 after losing a legal battle over its broadcasting rights. However, permission for the station to continue transmission once more was granted on April 14, 2005 and transmission was resumed, on December 1, 2006.

NTV : NTV was launched on July 3, 2003, with the modern technical support and the trained crew of the ETV, which earned the channel popularity.

BTV World : 24th February 2004, the terrestrial earth-satellite based BTV launched its satellite transmission under the name of BTV World. BTV World is the extension of BTV in the field of international Broadcasting Service.

RTV : Satellite channel RTV started its journey on December 24, 2005, with an aim of telecasting news and programmes in Bangla.

Channel 1 : Another satellite channel Channel 1 was launched on 24 January 2006, with the modern technical support.

Other TV Channels : Other TV channels are Diganta Television (Established 2007), Desh TV (26 March 2009), ATN News (2010), Banglavision (2005), Islamic TV (2007), Mohona TV (2010), Somoy TV, Sangsad TV (January 2011), Independent TV (2010), Channel 9 (2010), Gazi TV (GTV), Maasranga TV (2011) etc. The new channels have brought in technical support, topics, novel acting style, better photography, crisper dialogue, shot divisions and improvisation.

Talent Hunts : The national children's competition 'Notun Kuri' which is still running, started in 1976. The most important contribution of the programme is that it has produced many talented artistes of the time. Tarana Halim was one of the prime champions of the competition. Other popular face on television including Rumana, Ishita, Tarin, Mim, Imroz and Tisha all are from Notun Kuri. 'Tomakei Khujchhey Bangladesh' in search of the 'Singer of the nation' singled out from thousands of contestants. The show also introduced the audience's vote through cell phones and internet. ETV immensely encouraged women towards journalism as a profession, Channel I has launched the first superstar hunt programme titled LUX-Channel I Superstar.

Satellite TV Culture : The impact of satellite TV culture began to transform the lifestyle of the people of this region and the role of electronic media was felt in every sphere of life. The result was so many Bangla satellite channels.

An array of diverse programmes in various satellite channel including quiz show, talk show, fashion programme, cookery show, lifestyle show, drama serials, plays, magazines, children's shows, talent hunts, mega serials, telefilms, live shows, game shows, beauty contests, theme songs etc. This programmes provide many good things to civilization and culture. Those are :

- Expansion of attitude and outlook
- Growing up consciousness
- Capturing international market
- Propaganda of own history and heritage
- Discovery of new dimensions

Conclusion : We cannot but accept the reality of the scientific acceleration on the satellite culture. If it is bad for us, we cannot ban the whole thing. We must utilize this modern concept for our purposes which will he benificiary for us and our country. In the present competitive world, if one is the winner, other will be the loser. So, getting the weapons of information and wisdom is badly needed to overcome this battle. For this satellite technology is the most suitable.

Peace & Conflict

যুদ্ধ ও শান্তি

Essay–85

The Liberation War of Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ

Introduction : The Bangladesh Liberation War was a war of independence during 1971, which resulted in the secession of East Pakistan from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and established the sovereign nation of Bangladesh. The war pitted East Pakistan and India against West Pakistan, and lasted over a duration of nine months. It was one of the most violent wars of the 20th century, which witnessed large-scale atrocities, the exodus of 10 million refugees and the displacement of 30 million people.

The War broke out on March 26, 1971, when the Pakistan Army launched military operations against Bengali civilians, students, intelligentsia and armed personnel. In response, the declaration of Bangladesh indepedence was proclaimed by the father of Nation Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. India entered the war on December 3, 1971, after Pakistan launched pre-emptive air strikes on northern India. Overwhelmed by two warfronts, Pakistani defenses soon callapsed. On December 16, the Allied Forces of Bangladesh and India defeated Pakistan in the east.

Background : In August 1947, the partition of British India gave rise to two new states; the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan, the latter intended to be a homeland for Muslims of the Indian sub-continent. The Dominion of Pakistan comprised of two geographically and culturally separated areas to the east and the west of India. The eastern zone was initially termed East Bengal and later, East Pakistan. By the blood of three million people it becomes Bangladesh.

The Liberation War of Bangladesh is a great resultant in the histroy of the people of Bangladesh.

Language Controversy : In 1948, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Pakistan's first Governor-General declared in Dhaka that 'Urdu, and only Urdu' would be the common language for all of Pakistan. The language controversy eventually

reached a point where East Bengal revolted while the other part of Pakistan remaind calm. Several students and civilians lost their lives in a police crackdown on 21 February 1952. The day is reversed in Bangladesh and in Western Bengal as the Language Martyrs' Day. Later, in memory of the 1952 deaths, UNESCO declared 21 February as the International Mother Language Day in 1999.

However, the deaths led to bitter feelings among East Bengalis and those feelings were a major factor in the push for independence in 1971.

Disparities : Although East Pakistan had a larger population, West Pakistan dominated the divided country politically and received more money from the common budget. In 1965-70, spending on West Pakistan was 51950 million Pakistani rupees while spending on East Pakistan was 21410 millions Pakistani rupees.

Agricultural Disparities :

Items	West Pakistan	East Pakistan
Fertilizer distribution (1958-68)	67%	31%
High yield seed distribution (1964-69)	89%	11%
Fish production rise (1966-67)	237%	84%
Tractor distribution	91%	09%

Source : *Bangladesh Documents, Ministry of Eaternal Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1971, P. 181*

Military disparity : Bengalis were under represented in the Pakistan military. Officer of Bengali origin in the different wings of the armed forces made up just 5% of overall force by 1965; of these only a few were in commanding positions, with the majority in technical or administrative posts.

Political Differences : Although East Pakistan accounted for a slight majority of the country's population, political power remained in the hands of West Pakistanis. The East Pakistanis observed that the West Pakistani establishment would swiftly depose any East Pakistanis elected Prime Minister of Pakistan such as Khawaja Nazimuddin, Mohammad Ali Bogra, or Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy. Their suspicion was further influenced by the military dictatorships of Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan, both West Pakistanis. The situation reached a climax in 1970, when the Awami League, the Largest

East Pakistani Political party, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, won a landslide victory in the national elections. The party won 167 of the 169 seats alloted to East Pakistan and thus a majority of the 313 seats in the National Assembly. This gave the Awami League the constitutional right to form a government. However, Zulfiker Ali Bhutto, the leader of the Pakistan Peoples Party, refused to allow Rahman to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Instead, he proposed the idea of having two Prime Ministers, one for each wing. The proposal elicited outrage in east wing, already chafing under the other constitutional innovation, the 'one unit scheme'. On March 1971, the two leaders of the two wings along with the President General Yahya Khan met in Dhaka to decide the fate of the country. After their discussions yielded no satisfactory results, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman called for a nationwide strike.

On March 1971, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman delivered a speech at the Racecourse Ground. In this speech, he mentioned a further four-point condition to consider at the National Assembly Meeting on 25 March :

i. The immediate lifting of martial law.
ii. Immediate withdrawal of all military personnel to their barracks.
iii. An enquary into the loss of life.
iv. Immediate transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people before the assembly meeting of 25th March.

He urged his people to turn every house into a fort of resistance. He closed his speech saying "Our struggle is for freedom. Our struggle is for independence." This speech is considered the main event that inspired the nation to fight for its independence.

Response to the 1970 cyclone : The 1970 Bhola cyclone made landfall on the East Pakistan coastline during the evening of 12 November, around the sametime as a local high tide, killing an estimate 3,00,000 to 5,00,000 people. A week after the landfall, President Khan conceded that his govt. had made 'slips' and 'mistakes' in its handling of the relief efforts due to a lack of understanding of the magnitude of the disaster. The people of Bengal accused the president of inefficiency and demanded his resignation. In our history, this was the first time when a natural event helped to trigger a civil war.

Operation Searchlight : A planned military invation carried out by Pakistan Army codenamed 'Operation Searchlight' started on 25 March to curb the Bengali nationalist movement by taking control of the major cities on 26 March and the diminishing all opposition, political or military, within one month. On the night of 25 March, Bengali Members of military service were disarmed and killed, students and the intelligentsia were systematically liquidated and able-bodied Bengali males were just picked up and gunned down.

Declaration of independence : The violence unleashed by the Pakistani forces on 25 March 1971, proved the last straw to the efforts to negotiate a settlement. Following their outrages, Sheikh Mujubur Rahman declared the independence of Bangladesh.

Liberation War

March to June : At first resistance was spontaneous and disorganised, and was not expected to be prolonged. However, when the Pakistani Army cracked down upon the population, resistance grew. The Mukti Bahini became increasingly active.

On 17 April 1971, a government was formed in Meherpur district in Western Bangladesh bodering India with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was in prison in Pakistan, as President Syed Nazrul Islam as Acting President, Tajuddin Ahmed as Prime Minister, and General Muhammad Ataul Ghani Osmani as commander-in-chief, Bangladesh Forces. As fighting grew between the occupation army and the Bengali Mukti Bahini, an estimated to millions of Bengalies, sought refuge in the Indian states of Assam and West Bengal.

June-September : Bangladesh forces command was set up on 11 July, with col. M.A.G Osmani as commander-in-chief. Bangladesh was divided into eleven-sectors in July. 8 infantry battalions and 3 artillery battalions were put into action between July-September. Guerrilla operations, which slackended during the training phase, picked up after August. Economic and military targets in Dhaka were attacked. The major success story was Operation Jackpot, in which naval commandos mined and blew up berthed ships in Chittagong, Mongla, Narayanganj and Chandpur on 15 August 1971.

October-December : Bangladesh conventional forces attacked border outposts. Kamalpur, Belonia, and the Battle of Boyra are few examples. Guerrilla attacks intensified, as did Pakistani and Razaker reprisals on civilian populations. Pakistani forces were reinforced by eight battalions from West Pakistan.

Indian involvement : Being wary of the growing involvement of India, the Pakistan Air Forces (PAF) launched a pre-emptive strike on Indian Air Force bases on 3 December 1971. This marked the official start of the Indo-Pakistani War. Three Indian corps were involved in the invasion of East Pakistan. The Indians quickly overran the country. Pakistani forces were unable to effectively counter the Indian attack as they had been deployed in small units around the border to counter guerrilla attacks by the Mukti Bahini. Unable to defend Dhaka, the Pakistanis surrendered on 16 December 1971.

Surrender and after math : On 16 December 1971, Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi, CO of Pakistan Army forces located in East Pakistan signed the Instrument of Surrender. Over 93,000 Pakistani troops surrendered to the Indian forces, making it the largest surrender single World War II.

Atrocities : During the war there were widespread killings and other atrocities—including the displacement of civilians in Bangladesh and widespread violations of human rights carried by Pakistani. Army with support from political militias. The international media and reference books in English by authors and genocide scholars such as Samuel Totten have also publishd figures up to 30,00,000 for Bangladesh as a whole. A further eight to ten million people fled the country to seek safety in India.

Foreign Reaction :

United Nations : Though the United Nations condemned the human right violations during the Operation Search light; it failed to defuse the situation politically before the start of the war.

USA and USSR : The United States supported Pakistan both politically and materially. The Soviet Union supported Bangladeshi and Indian armies as well as the Mukti Bahini during the war.

China : As a long-standing ally of Pakistan, the People's Republic of China reacted with alarm to the evolving situation in East Pakistan and the prospect of Indian invading West Pakistan and Pakistani-controlled Kashmir.

Conclusion : On December 16, 1971, Dhaka fell to the Mitro Bahini, the elite forces of the Mukti Bahini and the Indian Army. An 'Instrument of surrender' was signed by the defeated Pakistani General Niazi and by Indian Commander General Aurora. This is now Bangladesh which became liberated and independent. December 16 is recognized as the Victory Day in Bangladesh, while March 26 is recognized as the independence Day with soveriegnty, Bangladesh is progressing in all aspects.

Essay–86

CHT Peace Treaty : An Evaluation

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম শান্তিচুক্তি : একটি মূল্যায়ন

Introduction : The CHT peace accord was signed between the government of Bangladesh and the Parbatyachattagram Jana Sanghati Samiti on December 2, 1997. Since the formal signing of the peace agreement, the Bangladesh public has demonstrated both acceptance and rejection of the accord.

Some notable features of the agreement : Some key points of the CHT peace accord are as follows :

* The CHT has been recognized as a tribal inhabited region.
* A 22 member regional council has been formed which is composed of chairman, 14 tribal and 7 non-tribal members. The chairman will be predominantly a tribal person.

Powers and functions

1. Co-ordination and suppression of the general administration, law and order and development activities.
2. Co-ordinating disaster management and relief activities.
3. Giving license for heavy industries.
4. The government will enact CHT related laws in consultation with the council.
5. No land, including leasable khas land, be leased out, sold, purchased or transferred without prior permission of the council.
6. A land commission will be constituted under a retired judge for the disposal of land disputes.
7. No Bengali would be allowed to be newly settled in CHT
8. Temporary camps of Army, Ansar, Village Defence forces (excepting BDR, permanent camps of Army) will be gradually withdrawn. Army can be deployed in the region as per necessity.
9. Police sub-inspectors in Hill districts and other junior officials of police will be appointed by district councils and the tribal people will be appointed on priority basis.

10. Government will have to pay royalty to the council in case of using CHT natural resources.

Evaluation of the agreement

A. Arguments against the agreement : The opposition of the agreement present numerous arguments, among which some notable arguments are as follows :

1. **Degrading the status and rights of Bengali population :** About 45% of Bengalis in CHT have been degraded from various perspectives—
   i) against 45% of population, they have got only 33% representation both in district council and RC.
   ii) Reservation of chairmanship in Regional Council only for tribal people is not only undemocratic but also violation of fundamental rights.

   Above provisions have made the Bengalis unable to protect their rights and assigned them as second class citizens in the region.
2. **Inconsistent with the unitary character of the Republic :** The acknowledgment of CHT as tribal area seems to jeopardize the unitary character of the republic for instance, during his verdict of 8th amendment case justice Badrul Haider Chawhury stated 'The amendment purports to create territorial units which eventually way claims the status of federating units thereby destroying the very fabric of unitary republic'. So, such agreement is more appropriate against CHT agreement than 8th amendment.
3. **Creating the parallel government :** Under the agreement, the government is subject to take prior permission to lease out, sell, purchase or transfer any land in CHT and government is obliged to pay royalty to the council in case of using CHT natural resources. Such provision prove that government is less powerful than Hill District Councils and regional council and curtailed the sovereignty of the state and government.
4. **Curtailing the sovereignty of parliament :** Under the agreement, the parliament will not make any low relating CHT without consultation with Regional Council. Constitutionally parliament is sovereign and it is not obliged to consult with any institution. So, its obligation to consult with RC. is an attack on the sovereignty of parliament.

5. **Undemocratic land commission :** The land commission which will be constituted under a retired judge and no appeal would be made before court opposing its settlement, has violated the fundamental rights of citizens and curtailed the powers of judiciary. Because, constitutionally every citizen has the right to appeal before court.
6. **Strategic concerns :** The strategic importance of the CHT is underlined by the following consideration :

   First, navigation of the chittagong seaport depends on the water level in Karnaphuli river that meanders through the CHT.

   Second, facilities of the port, industries, chittagong city, and the adjoining towns depend on the power generated by the hydroelectric capability situated in the CHT.

   Third, most of chittagong and even parts of Noakhali would be vulnerable if the CHT broke away from Bangladesh or if any insurgency were to be sustained through the region.

   Fouth, CHT region is considered as the protector of chittagong port.

   Fifth, All three CHT districts have international borders which are important for the security of the country.

   So, the inactive presence of government and predominance of tribal rebels will deter the interest and security of the country. Soon after the peace treaty was signed, the Red army of Burma, Burmese communist radicals crossed into Bangladesh to exort money from residents of border towns. [BBC World Service (English) March 1, 1998]
7. **Curtailing the power of executive :** Some critics claimed that the accord has curtailed the power of executive. The provision for prior persuasion from district and regional council is contradictory to the spirit of our constitution.
8. **Conducive to future independence movement :** Some observers tend to say that this agreement is the first step toward the fragmentation of country and establishment of a new independent tribal area. With more facilities, privileges and priorities, the tribal people may become more powerful which will pave the way for disintegration of the country.

B. Arguments in favour of the agreement : The Awami League government and a fraction of the civil society were to present following arguments in favour of signing such an accord :

1. **Peace and security :** The supporters of the accord say that it is a peaceful and civil attempt to bring peace and stability in the region and to adjoin the separatist tribal guerrillas with mainstream economics and politics. They argue that the accord lays a foundation of peace, since the Shanti Bahini have formally surrendered their arms and promised to work through civilian institutions created by the peace agreement.
2. **Proper use of natural resources :** This agreement is a step to ensure the discovery and proper use of natural resources available in that region. It will contribute not only to expand the economy of CHT area but the other areas of the country would be benefited from its resources.
3. **Tourism and power plant :** The CHT is full of natural scene. There is the huge potential of tourism which may add a large amount with our national income. There are a number of rivers flowing with strong current. So, there also is the potentiality of another power plant in the region. The agreement has brought another chance for such a project.
4. **International response to the problem :** With the passing of time, international scrutiny against government was increasing which was to create various problems in our foreign relations. The agreement has been hailed by international community at a large scale.
5. **Counter arguments :** In response to the criticism against CHT peace accord, the supporters of the agreement present the following counter arguments :
   (i) Opposition's criticism of inconsistency with the unitary character is not rational. Because, Regional Council is only a co-ordinating and supervisory council or institution. Powers and functions of the district councils remained unchanged. These institutions are like other local government institutions.
   (ii) Some special facilities and privileges for Hill people are not unconstitutional rather it has been done under the Article 29 of our constitution.
   (iii) Disputes of curtailing the sovereignty of parliament is not true. Because, consultation with local bodies is more democratic, just and precondition for the success of parliamentary democracy.
   (iv) Disputes of the violation of fundamental rights are not true and rational. Rather the agreement is conducive to the fundamental rights of the people of this region.

   (v) Disputes regarding military withdrawal and insecurity of the region have no basis. Because, the agreement has no provision of total military withdrawal. But, military will be deployed in accordance with the demand of the situation.
   (vi) The right to freedom of movement guaranted by Article 36 of the constitution is not unconditional. It is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest.

Conclusion : After above discussion, it has been established that CHT peace treaty was a contentious issue which has remained till today the same. People are continuously debating on it. How far the treaty will be implemented or not is uncertain. So, any extreme comment on the treaty must be unreasonable.

Essay–87

Need for Global Peace

বিশ্বশান্তির প্রয়োজনীয়তা

[21st BCS]

Introduction : War has always been a common phenomenon in human society either in a small scale or in a large scale. Sometimes Man's beastly instinct gets an upperhand and roves through the society with war shedding a sea of blood. Despite its being frequent, war has never been welcomed. Rather it has always been protested, hated by the majority percent people of the world. Peace was, is and will be the much sought thing to them. Despite their craving for peace and heart-felt hatred for war, the peaceful sleep, smooth and easy going life, tranquillity of the society has been disturbed and destroyed by war. From time immemorial, this is the common picture of warfare in society. Consequently, people have grown strong apathy towards tumultuous condition. They endeavoured to establish peace both individually and in an organized way. Hence the terms war and peace have become subject of much talk and discussion.

War and its types : War is the use of force on the part of two or more nations or other organized groups for the purpose of deciding questions of some issues which can not be settled by diplomatic means. The dimension of a war depends on the forms of government, social structure, economic strength and geographical position. A war can be fought for different purposes. Hence

there are different types of wars. In offensive wars, actions are taken as to force the defeat of armed forces and destroy an enemy's will to fight. In defensive wars, all means and methods, tactics and strategies are employed to prevent, resist or destroy an enemy's attack. It is often done to gain time for development of more favourable conditions. There is even another type of war, naming psychological war. This type of war aims at destroying an enemy's will to resist. It often uses propaganda as a weapon to attain goal.

Why is war fought : War is fought for multifarious purposes. War is mainly fought to bring about political, social or economic change. It is also caused by religious conflict, protection of dynastic succession or acquisition of territory. In antiquity and middle ages, wars were often fought to subjugate other peoples. Their other aim was to increase wealth. Then acquisition of hand through war was directly associated with the necessity of providing food as we find with the early settlers of America, who fought with the Native American. These reasons of war are relevant even today. Now wars are also often said to be fought with a desire for security. However, some disputed theories advocate the opinion that innate aggressiveness is primarily responsible for human beings' frequent recourse to warfare.

Wars through Ages : Wars have been fought from the dawn of human civilization. But organized wars began with western civilization between the Persian gulf and the Mediterranean sea. The people were nomadic. But their military forces were organized to defend the communities from the marauders. But it changed later on. Beginning from 3500 B.C, the Middle East saw a constant turmoil. The Middle age came. The Western Roman Empire declined. Europe was attacked by the Avers, the Bulgors the Vikings and the Moors. The mounted knight dominated medieval crusades mobilized to liberate the Holy land. In the 14th and 15th centuries, feudalism collapsed. Kings began to form their own army. War took a new shape.

With the advancement of civilization, whether human beings have been purified or not, is a big question. Warfare has not, in fact, decreased. The thirty years war (1618-1648) marked the beginning of modern warfare. Oliver Cromwell gave a dimension to war during the wars of the English Revolution (1640-1649). We find strict discipline in the Seven Years War (1756-1763). At the end of the 18th century, the wars of French Revolution and Napoleon's boldness and tactics influenced warfare for a century. In

American Civil War (1861-1865) the world saw the use of technology produced by the Industrial Revolution. The world experienced a great war with huge causalties in the world war I (1914-1918). The Pacific War was fought with amphibious operations. Guerrilla tactics is also a common strategy of war which reached an acme in Vietnam War. Later on, development of powerful nuclear explosive devices pushed the world on the verge of high risk and destruction which was displayed in the world war II which claimed crores of lives. From 1950s through 1980s, the USA and the USSR sought to develop nuclear force. Cold war prevailed through the decades. In the meantime, blood shed took place in different parts of the world including in the war of Independence (1971) in Bangladesh.

Results of War : War affects not only the combatants but also noncombatant peaceful civilian population. Innumerable people are killed. Thousands are often left homeless. Wars result in population shift as masses of refugees seek asylum. War affects land to a great degree. Ecological balance is seriously disturbed and destroyed. Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan bear its witness. Chemicals used in the Vietnam war resulted in marked changes to the topography of the regions.

Quest for peace : Man's quest for peace is a common trend and it was found in the ancient time also. Wars have given out let to expressions of philosophical which aims at setting human differences, establishing and maintaining peace, artistic and peace treaties, disarmament conferences and pacts, the establishment of such international organizations as the League of Nations in 1920 and the United Nations in 1945.

Peace has been sought in a form of political movement, or individual ideology. People believing in absolute pacifism are against all wars and violence. But, relative pacifism encourages passivism. Those who seek peace aim at four goals. They seek a climate of feeling favourable to peace, the elimination of the inherent factors of wars, means for settlement of disputes and means to ensure observance of the settlements.

Peace was a much sought thing to the people from the very dawn of their life. But, organized movement began in 19th century. We find such efforts with the rise of nation states at the end of the Middle Ages. In 14th century, Dante proposed a world empire to abolish war. In 15th century, King of Bohemia

proposed an international parliament. In 16th century, Henry IV, king of France made a similar suggestion. In 17th century, the English Quaker William Penn wrote 'An Essay Towards the Present and Future peace of Europe (1694). In 18th century, the French writer Charles Frence Castel influenced readers of his time with his proposals for securing perpetual peace. The first peace society in history was organized in New York in 1815. Later on, such other organizations were established. Despite the formation of many organizations, wars multiplied in frequency and intensity during the last period of the 19th century. The South African War, the Spanish-American War, and finally World War I destroyed the peace movement. Everybody then concentrated on the newly formed League of Nations. The World War II began and it got disrupted. Then all hopes for peace centered round the United Nations. Still where there are wars. There is the quest for peace either in one form of agreement or accord or at least discussion.

Conclusion : The wars through ages with all their causalties and cruel and deadly blows, bloodshed and barbarism have taught us a little. The peace movements and heart-felt longing for peace of the common people in general and the intellectuals have yielded a little fruit. Still people are being killed like insects for a little or no reason by the imperialistic powers and new colonialists on a regular basis. Palestinians are sacrificing their lives as if it were their destiny to pay that cost for living in their homeland. The people of Iraq are shedding blood for freeing their land. Kashmir is still another living hell for its inhabitants. But there is a flicker of hope that conscience is getting on upperhand. People are getting assertive in their quest for peace. So there is nothing to get frustrated. Rather we can nourish the hope that peace and only peace will soon prevail on our earth sprinkling the shower of heavenly bliss in even remotest corner of the world.

Environment and Natural Calamity

পরিবেশ ও প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ

Essay–88

Environmental Pollution : Causes and Remedies

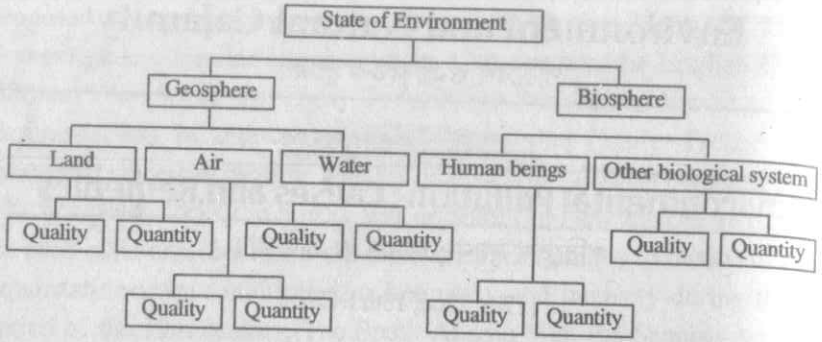
পরিবেশ দূষণ : কারণ ও প্রতিকার

[27th; 22nd; 13th BCS]

Introduction : Human numbers, wealth, poverty, technology and beliefs are having planet-wide consequences. The energy and agricultural scenarios have several large environmental implications. One of particular concern is certain chemicals that human activities are releasing into the atmosphere. Some of these chemicals are altering the planet's temperature regulating system, threatening to change the climate and temperature of whole Earth. Others are depleting Earth's protective layer of stratospheric ozone, increasing the amount of dangerous ultraviolet light reaching ground level. Such changes in the atmosphere are responsible for many health hazards, economic losses, ecological imbalance and destruction of natural resources. Thus, the world community is worried about the future of human society itself.

Environment and its pollution : Environment of particular place refers to an aggregate of the geosphere and biosphere obtaining in that place. So, the state of environment of that place is the function of the quantitative and qualitative state of a number of variable indicators of the geosphere and biosphere pertaining to that place.

The variable indicators in geosphere include land, air and water systems with non-living and non biological resources in it, whereas those in biosphere are human beings, various other biological systems as various microorganisms, wildlife, croplands, forests, grasslands, wetlands and fisheries etc. Hence, any examination of the state of environment requires taking into account the state of these indicators constituting the overall environmental system.



Air pollution : Air consists of the mixture of gases Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon-di-oxide, Nitrus Oxide, Sulfar-di-oxide and many other components. To be healthy for human being and nature all these main components should remain in reasonable proportion as—

* Nitrogen-78.02
* Oxygen-20.71
* Argon-0.80
* Water vapour-.41
* Carbon dioxide-0.03
* General Gases-0.02
* Dust-0.01

However, for numerous reasons, the proportion of these gases may be disordered, which must create an unhealthy condition in the air.

1. **Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) :** This is a complex mixture of solid particles and aerosols suspended in the air. Such as dust, smoke and haze. PM 10 (Particles less than microns in sizes) has the greatest effect on health.
2. **Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) :** These include materials as gasoline, paint solvents and organic cleaning solutions, which evaporate and enter the air in a vapour state.
3. Carbon monoxide (CO).
4. Nitrogen Oxides (NOx).
5. Sulphur Oxides (SOx) mainly sulphur dioxide (SOx).
6. Lead and other heavy metals.
7. Ozone and the photochemical oxidants.
8. Air toxins and radon; Toxic chemicals in the air include carcinogenic chemicals, radioactive materials and other chemicals as asbestos, vinyl chloride and benzene that are emitted as pollutants.

Sound pollution : Sound pollution means spoiling calm and serene life by making avoidable and unusual sounds creating by us in our daily life.

Consequences :

1. **Health Hazards :** When motor vehicles pass away whistling loudly, people may be faced with health hazards.
2. **Hypertension, heart disease or heart attack** : Even using loud speakers indiscriminately hypertension or heart disease may have heart attack or stroke if they hear loud sounds.
3. **Mental problem of a baby :** Loud sound may affect the mental problem of a baby.

Recommended Measures : To stop sound pollution, we should take the following steps :

1. Loud whistling should be controlled by law
2. Using loud speakers should be prohibitted.
3. Unnecessary things that create sound should be avoided.

Land/Soil pollution : Soil pollution means decrease in the necessary components of soil and increase in unexpected components which are harmful to animals and trees. The major sources of soil pollution are wastes such as human wastes, municipal solid waste and industrial waste, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in the agriculture, radioactive wastes, mineral wastes etc. Besides, Polythene and many other undisposable plastic goods are degrading the fertility of land. Unplanned construction works, road digging and other development activities are depleting the soil everyday.

Water pollution : Water pollution means change in the quality of the water which then becomes unsafe for human beings and other biological systems. One third of the world is composed of water of which 97 percent are salty. Even, the remaining 3 percent also are not usable rather 30 percent of sweet water is at the tropical and ice areas.

Consequences : The immediate effects of environmental pollution could be seen as-

1. **Health problem by affecting human health and dives :** Environmental pollution causes health hazard in many ways and means. The air pollution causes breathing trouble, nausea, headache, problem in the lung, skin diseases, wheezy bronchitis etc. while sound pollution causes heartbeat, disorder in audibility, excessive pressure on brain which result in mental and physical illness. By drinking polluted water, people suffer from diarrhoea, cholera, malaria etc.

2. **Ecological problem :** The environmental pollution, mainly air pollution, creates ecological problems by disturbing eco-balance, interfering with conservation of natural resources and threatening the existence of precise. Increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere results in Ozone layer depletion which in turn causes green house effect.
3. **Economic problems :** Due to environmental pollution, all the nations, specially developing countries are being degraded economically. It affects the value of human property and materials. It is doing harm to our natural resources like forests, fishes, wilds etc.

Recommended measures : Although the world community is worried about the issue of environmental pollution and a number of programmes, policies and proposals have been made to prevent environmental pollution. However, none of these initiatives has been proved to be effective.

1. Public motivation and awareness programmes about environment should be promoted.
2. Our civil society must come forward. If the civil society comes forward with motivational programmes, people will comes forward with a movement, which in turn may ensure governmental commitment.
3. As the government agencies are seriously handicapped by the inadequacy of personnel, ancillary support, plan and fund, public motivation and awareness programmes, aimed at community-based solutions would be a cost effective approach in dealing with this massive problem.
4. Appropriate technology for better disposal, recycling and resource recovery should be searched, and their technical and financial viability should be assessed.
5. Our households should be made it understand that it is their civic responsibility not only to throw the wastes randomly rather to keep into the dustbins so that the personnel can easily collect them.
6. Waste minimization and pollution prevention programme should be introduced in industries.
7. Unplanned urbanization and industrialization should be stopped. All unauthorized construction, filling and encroachment should be removed.
8. Drainage networks must be kept clear from solid waste, specially polythene bags. Government commitment to ban polythene should come into reality.
9. Phasing out the use of leaded petrol as soon as possible, stopping the issuance of new licences and route permits for three wheelers with 2-stroke engines and phasing out the existing 2-stroke engine three wheelers.

10. The sale of loose lubricants should be stopped to prevent adulteration and the use of CNG in vehicles should be promoted.
11. Fines for repeated violation of motor vehicles regulation should be increased and emission standard for all types of vehicles should be established.
12. A package of incentives should be given through policy measures that should also financially benefit the owners and operators of environment friendly vehicles.
13. The success of efforts to curb air pollution will depend on collaboration among policy makers and stackholders from the environment, transport and energy sector, and dynamic partnerships among the government, private sector and general public. The media have a vital role in building the consensus necessary for such partnerships to develop. Good investigative reporting of the technical issues involved can build the understanding and political support necessary for decisive actions to be taken.

Conclusion : The above discussion shows that environmental pollution has become a threat to our existence in this earth. All the creatures are under the threat of demolition due to change of climate. So, as the best of all creatures, human being should not be indifferent about the situation. We should do our best to protect this earth

Essay–89

Biodiversity and Climate Change

জীববৈচিত্র্য ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন

Introduction : Biodiversity is a broad concept. Life on earth depends on the interaction of many different plants and animals. Each has unique abilities, some of which include absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen, filtering water and producing food and medicines This variety also enriches our own lives with natural beauty and mystery. When bio-diversity takes place, we faces climate change.

Definition : In biodiversity, 'bio' means life and 'diversity' means variety. In essence, biodiversity means "variety of life". The most straightforward definition of biodiversity is variation of life at all levels of biological organization.

Meaning of the term : Biodiversity is a neologism and a portmanteau word, from biology and diversity. The Science Division of the Natural Conservancy

used the term 'natural diversity' in a 1974 study, 'The preservation of Natural Diversity.' The term biological diversity was used even before that by conservation scientists like Robert E. Jenkens and Thomas Lovejoy. The word 'biodiversity' itself may have been coined by W.G. Rosen in 1985.

Background : Biodiversity found on Earth is the result of 4 billion years of evolution. The origin of life is not well-known to science, though limited evidence suggests that life may already have been well-established only a few 100 million years after the formation of the Earth. Until approximately 600 million years ago, all life consisted of bacteria and similar single-celled organisms.

Over the next 400 million years or so, global diversity showed little overall trend, but was marked by periodic, massive losses of diversity classified as mass extinction events. Modern biodiversity is not much different from biodiversity 300 million years ago. While planning the National Forum on Biological Diversity organized by the National Research Council (NRC) which was to be held in 1986. The word 'Biodiversity' was deemed more effective in terms of communication than biological diversity.

Distribution of biodiversity : Biodiversity is not distributed evenly on Earth. It is consistently richer in the tropics and in other localized regions such as the California Floristic province. Flora and fauna diversity depends on climate, attitude, soils and the presence of other species. In the year 2006, large numbers of the Earth's species are formally classified as rare or endangered or threatened species; moreover, most scientists estimate that there are millions of more species actually endangered which have not yet been formally recognized.

Brazil's Atlantic Forest Contains roughly 20,000 plant species, 1350 vertibrates and millions of insects about half of which occur nowhere else in the world.

Threats to biodiversity : During the last century, erosion of biodiversity has been increasingly observed. Some studies show that about one of eight known plant species is threatened with extinction. Some estimates put the loss at up to 1,40,000 species per year. This figure indicates unsustainable ecological practices. Almost all scientists acknowledge that the rate of species loss is greater now than at any time in human history.

Destruction of habitats : Most of the species' extinction from 1000 AD to 2000 AD are due to human activities, in particular destruction of plant and

animal habitats. It is estimated that more than 40% of the Earth's biomass is tied up in only the few species that represent humans, livestock and crops. Global warming or climate change driven by human activity. These factors, while all stemming from overpopulation, produce a cumulative impact upon biodiversity.

Biodiversity and climate change : Since the mid-1800s global temperatures have increased by about 0.6°c, impacting the entire world from low lying islands in the tropics to the vast polar regions. During the last century :

- The largest glacier on Mount Kenya has lost 92% of its mass.
- Sea levels have risen by 10–25 cm.
- The thickness of sea ice the arctic has decreased by 40%.

Current climate change predictions are not encouraging; they estimate further increases in temperatures of 1.4°c to 5.8°c by 2100. Predicted impacts from a temperature increase of only 2.5°c include :

- 210 million more people at risk from malaria.
- Up to 3.1 billion more people suffer from water scarcity
- 50 million more people facing hunger. Even if all human sources of green house gas emissions are stopped immediately the impacts of climate change would continue for 50 years.

Benefits of biodiversity : There are a multitude of benefits of biodiversity such as :

Food and drink : Biodiversity provides food for humans. About 80 percent of our food supply comes from just 20 kinds of plant. Although many kinds of animals are utilized as food, again most consumption is focused on a few species.

Medicines : A significant proportion of drugs are derived directly or indirectly from biological sources. In most cases, these medicines can not presently be synthesized in a laboratory setting. Moreover, only a small proportion of the total diversity plants has been thoroughly investigated for potential sources of new drugs. Many medicines and antibiotics are also derived from micro-organisms.

Industrial materials : A wide range of industrial materials are derived directly from biological resources. These include building materials, fibres, dyes, gums, rubber and oil.

Awareness of biodiversity issues : The united nations proclaimed may 22 'The International Day' for Biological Diversity (IBD) to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues. In December 2000, the UN General Assembly adopted 22 May as IBD. The secretariat of the convention on Biological Diversity is pleased to announce the focus of the 2007 International Day for Biological Diversity (IBD), 22 May— Biodiversity and Climate Change.

Preservation and protection : Actions can be taken to reduce human impacts and therefore reduce the rate of biodiversity loss in dry and sub humid lands. Among others, these include :

- Reducing overgrazing in delicate ecosystems.
- Reducing pollutants produced by intensive agriculture.
- Slowing the conversion of grassland and Savannah system to agriculture or urban settlement.
- Taking steps to control invasive alien species into these ecosystems.
- Helping to build institutions that will alleviate poverty and allow the poor to realize sustainable livelihoods.
- Mobilizing sufficient financial and technical resource particularly for developing countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the 2010 biodiversity target.

Conclusion : In taking these actions, we will achieve concrete results. If we act now, it is within our power to achieve the 2010 biodiversity. Aheading this plan, we all have to take care of our beautiful world ensuring other animals and plants co-existence in the same time.

Essay–90

Global Warming

বিশ্বব্যাপী উষ্ণতা

[29th BCS]

Introduction : Global warming is a problem that affects not just some people, but everything and everyone. Scientists report that global warming has been escalating since the Industrial Revolution. It's the problem that emerged as a major issue in the late 1980's.

Global warming : Global warming can be defined simply as a rise in the average land temperature around the earth. Currently, average temperature of the earth is roughly 57 degrees Fahrenheit. Since the late 1800's the average temperature has increased about 0.5 to 1.5 Fahrenheit degree (0.3 to 0.8 Celsius degree). Scientists disagree about the causes of this warming trend. Some say that the warming trend is a natural occurrence. They say that natural process could cause the rise in temperature. Changes in the path of revolution of the Earth around the sun could cause global warming. Orbital variation changes how sunlight is distributed on the surface of the planet. But, evidence suggests that human activities have caused this unusual change in climate.

Causes of global warming : Global warming causes due to fossil fuels, industry and agricultural processes caused by human, natural and other gas emissions. The greenhouse effect plays an important role in the issue of global warming.

The greenhouse effect is the major cause. Energy from the sun heats the earth's surface and in turn heat energy is radiated back into space. Greenhouse gases trap some of this outgoing energy to retain heat and heat the planet. Without this natural process, the global temperature would be much lower than it is now. The problem is that these valuable and necessary greenhouse gases build up in the atmosphere and cause more and more heat to be trapped.

Effect of global warming : Global warming temperatures have many negative effects, on Earth which also affect us. There are three main categories in which these rising temperatures have an effect : glacial melting and water levels, plant life, and human and animal health.

Leading scientists assert that rise of 3 degrees temperatures would cause famine and drought and threaten millions of lives. It would also cause a worldwide drop in crops of between 20 and 400 million tons, threatening 400 million more people with famine and put up to 3 billion people at risk of flooding and without access to fresh water supplies.

Global sea levels could rise by more than 20 feet if the ice shelves in Greenland and Antarctica collapsed; which is a distinct possibility if temperatures continue to climb.

Global warming will create more intense storms. Hurricanes are powered by warm water on the surface of the Ocean. As global warming heats the surface

of the water, hurricanes will increase in speed, power and frequency. Tornadoes are caused by rapidly rising amounts of heat from the lower areas of the atmosphere to higher portions of the sky.

According to the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, (recently relase) by 2100 global warming will increase 3 degree Centigrade and sea level will rise 28 to 43 centimeters. More than two thousand UN scientists have given their opinion on the report.

Recently, UN Secretary General Ban-ki-moon said, The world's poor, who are the least responsible for global warming will suffer the most from the effects of climate change. Experts say that Africa is the lowest emitter of the greenhouse gases that cause warming, due to its poverty but suffer the most.

UN environmental agencies have been lobbying Ban-ki-moon to play a leading role in the hunt for a successor to the Kyoto Protocol on cutting green-house gases, which expires in 2012. US President George W. Bush insists that it takes the issue of man-made climate change seriously, but remains opposed to endorsing the Kyoto treaty against global warming.

Global warming and Bangladesh : The critical issue of global warming is a matter of concern for Bangladesh also. Now-a-days Bangladesh is much cited in the global warming discussions as one of the most vulnerable countries of the world. In the IPCC report, it was estimated that one meter's sea level rise could displace nearly 15 million people in Bangladesh.

Responding to climate change : The challenges of mitigating and adopting to climate change are unprecedented, but not insumountable. There are key elements and institutions to build upon equally there is much to be done and delay will result in higher future costs. The scale of reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to safer levels required truly international co-operation.

The recent release of the Stern Report on the economics of climate change is the latest call to action. The day approaches when humanity no longer has the option of staying as far below 2 degrees global warming as possible.

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) aims to stabilise greenhouse gas emission at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. This level should be achieved within a time frame that allows ecosystem to adopt to climate

change, ensures that food production is not threatened and enables economic development to proceed in a "sustainable manner". Agreed in Rio in June 1992, the convention came into force in March 1994.

The convention is a flexible framework. Clearly recognising that there is a problem. The first addition to the treaty, the Kyoto Protocol, set targets for reductions in emissions. Adopted in 1997, it came into force in February 2005. The USA and Australia have signed the convention but not the protocol, creating uncertainty around the next steps.

Both UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol are now under implementation, UNFCCC for 12 years and Kyoto Protocol for two years. Implementation of the commitment with regard to emission reduction technology transfer and capacity building under UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol still remains a far cry. Few funds namely Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) under UNFCCC for meeting the adoptation need of the developing countries, in particular the Least Developed Countries, (LDC's) have been established. Vulnerable countries are yet to get benefit with support from this fund as size of the fund don't match with the requirement of adoptation needs of the vulnerable countries.

Bangladesh is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol. The government of Bangladesh puts much emphasis on this global issue.

Nairobi meeting : The Twelfth Conference of the parties and second meeting of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol was held in Nairobi from 6 to 17 November 2006. It was a crucial meeting for discussing the issues like deeper cut emission reduction in the industrialised countries in coming years. Adoptation needs of the developing countries, in particular the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and how to bring back USA and Australia under the Kyoto process including meaningful participation of bigger economies in developing countries in emission reduction.

Though institutional and technical capacity building needs of the LDCs for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) have been agreed upon but without an agreement on concrete measures with regard to technology transfer. The negotiators need to work hard in future meeting to find a way forward for an equitable and effective future climate change regime.

Solutions of the problem of global warming such as : (1) Reduce the use of fossil fuels; (2) Find alternative energy resources; (3) Recycle usable resources; (4) planting trees to help combat global warming.

Conclusion : Global warming is a major problem of the world. So, it is high time to take steps to curb the global warming. Otherwise it will affect everything and everyone.

Essay–91

Natural Calamities and Sufferings of People

প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ এবং জনদুর্ভোগ

Introduction : Bangladesh is a natural calamity prone zone for geographical situation. So, in our country natural calamity turns into a very common phenomenon just like the rotation of six seasons. Natural calamities like flood, cyclone, tornedo, drought, heavy rain, bore, river-erosion really make our lives unbearable as they cause a heavy loss to the lives, property, animals, crops, dwelling places and so on. They are a great bar to our economic development as they paralyse the economy by their devastating paws. So, it is high time for the government and the general people to remain aware of them and to get ready for sudden danger.

Flood : Flood is one of the most common natural disasters in our country. In general, flood means abnormal flow of water which inundates low lands, level lands, roads and dwelling places. It causes the heavy losses to lives, property, crops and so on.

Causes of Flood :

a. Torrential/ heavy rains cause flood.
b. The rush of water from the upper north brings about flood almost every year.
c. Because of global warming due to green house effect, the vast ice of the Himalayas starts to melt and is rushing towards us. As a result, it inundates large low-lying areas.
d. For lacking of dredging in the rivers and canals, most of the rivers of our country are filled with huge silt. So, the rivers and canals can not carry heavy showers of rain/water to the sea rapidly and cause flood.

e. Tidal bores also cause flood.
f. Flood occurs due to storm surge.
g. Change of weather causes flood. We got the devastating flood in 1998 by EL NINO.

Sufferings of People : Flood brings untold sufferings to human beings including other animals. It makes life miserable. It causes a heavy losses of lives, property and crops. It sweeps over villages and towns, streets, roads, crop-fields and even people's houses go under water. People can not go from one place to another. It washes away crops, vegetables, fruit, trees and other valuable things and people are rendered homeless. After flood epidemic and famine break out, the areas affected by flood become muddy and unhygenic. So, various kinds of diseases such as cholera, dysentery diarrhoea break out. Actually, the sufferings of people during flood is not possible describe in short. A statistic of flood in different years is shown below.

Year	Area	Number of death
1922 1954 1955 1956 1964	Whole country	—
1968	Whole country	—
1974	Whole country	30,000
1987	Whole country	1,657
1988	Whole country 89,000 Sq. K.M inundated 52 districts damaged	1,517
1991	Sylhet area	—
1998	Whole country 1,00,000 Sq. K.M inundated 52 districts damaged	918
2000	South-west part of the country 9 districts flooded	36
2004		638

Source : Disaster Management Project, CARE, Bangladesh.

Cyclone : The word cyclone, derives from the greek word 'cyclos' which means a circle. It is one of the most annihilating natural calamities which blows at the rate of 60 miles or more per hour and its hight, from 12-15 k.m. Actually, it blows in a cyclic or round form at alarming speed . That is why, it is called cyclone. Its destructive paws are so strong that it brings heavy losses to lives, property, houses etc.

Causes of Cyclone :

a. From scientific analysis, it is seen that cyclone arises from depresion whenever extreme sun in any place of the sea-level becomes hot, then the air gets warm and goes upwards. As a result, cold and heavy air mixed with clouds rushes towards this vacant spot in order to fulfil it which causes cyclone.

b. The Bay of Bengal lying to the South is cause of cyclone. A survey indicates that 15% cyclone occurs in the Bay of Bengal.

c. In the South, there is no natural bar like hills, mountains which can make blocks against cyclone.

d. Another reason behind it is 27 sea-level temperature, which is responsible enough for arousing cyclone.

Sufferings of People : During cyclone people's sufferings know no bound. The cyclones that occured in Bangladesh in the years specially in 1960, 63,66,70,76,85 and 91 were indeed terrible. On a number of occasions during these years, cyclones were accompanied by wet tidal bore. The havoc caused by these cyclones beyond description. Almost everything that came within their sweep was destroyed or carried away. Among all, the cyclone of the 29th April, 1991 was unprecedented in our known history. It swept over all the coastal districts and off-shore islands with a tremendous speed of 210 to 235 k.m per hour. Trees were uprooted, countless houses were razed to the ground, hundreds of boats capsized, dozens of aircrafts were damaged, a span of Karnaphuli bridge, wireless tower and other things were blown away. Around 1,39,000 people were killed. A statistic of the death of people is shown from 1960 to 1997.

Year	Area	Number of death
1960	Noakhali and Barishal	3,450
1960	Chittagong off-shores	5,149
1961	Meghna coastal area	11,468
1963	North part of Chittagong	11,520
1965	Barishal and Noakhali	19,270
1970	Chittagong, Bhola, Noakhali	3,00,000
1985	Bhola, Urirchar	4,264
1991	Chittagong and Cox's Bazar.	1,39,000
1994	South Chittagong	188
1997	Chittagong and Cox's Bazar	155
2007	Borisal Coastal area (Sidr)	8,000
	Total	8,51,464

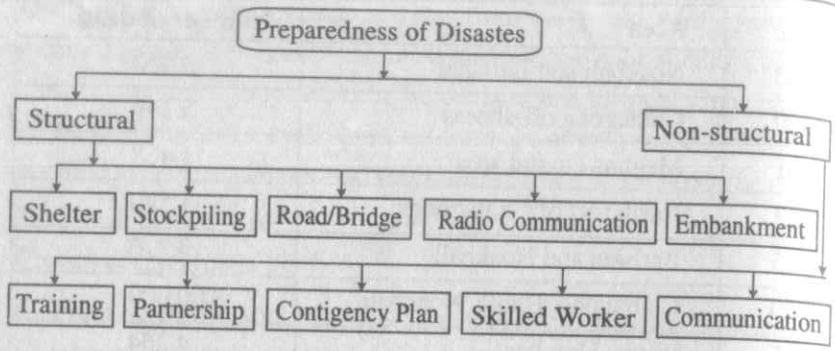
Source : Disaster Management Project CARE, Bangladesh, 2008

Drought : Drought in summer causes a huge damage to crops almost every year as irrigation system is not adequately developed in our country. Indiscriminate cutting of trees has turned a part of the country into rainless desert land. Another reason of drought is the Farakka Barrage which has divided the Ganges water. We have to depend on India and nature.

Effect of Drought : Food crisis, Water crisis, Unbearable environment, Crops damage, Crisis of animals' food, Increase poverty.

River Erosion : It is one of the natural calamities. It is so devastating that it is devouring hectres of lands every year. As a result, millions of people are rendered homeless, hectres of cultivable lands are going in the belly of rivers. Different surveys indicate that 53 districts out 64 are victims to river erosion. Every year, average 8700 acres land is going in the rivers and 10 Lakh people are being damaged.

Prevention : Man is almost helpless in preventing these natural calamities. Govt. should make embankments, remove silt from rivers, take previous steps to control flood. Man should be aware of its danger. Moreover, in order to save ourselves from cyclone including other calamities the Govt. along with the general people should follow the preparedness of disaster given below:



From above circle, it is noticed that prevention, mitigation, preparedness of disaster are obligatory.

Concluding Remark : This world is not a bed of roses. It has both advantages and adversities. Natural havoc is our unwelcomed company in the way of our life. Hence we have to fight against all kinds of disasters and calamities. However, in order to mitigate it, we need united resistance against all odds-natural and man-made calamities.

Essay–92

Earthquake Prone Zone and the Preparedness : Perspective Bangladesh

ভূমিকম্পপ্রবণ অঞ্চল এবং প্রস্তুতি : বাংলাদেশের প্রেক্ষাপটে

Introduction : The Earth is not a bed of roses. It, sometimes becomes thorny and turns into a black pause of the dinosur for all kinds of animals. From the ancient times, earthquake has been playing an annihilating role for reshaping the natural shapes— hills, plateaus, oceans and levels. Earthquake is so devastating that overtimes, it demolished many beautiful buildings, roads, cities. It has rendered many flat land into lakes/seas and many seas into islands/hills. Ages after ages, it has snatched away millions of valuable lives and made billions of people homeless. That is why it appears a great danger for man and hence many term it as the worst natural disaster.

For natural reasons sometimes, the earth shakes suddenly. This sudden violent movement of the earth's surface is called earthquake. It is a tremor of the earths crust which is originated naturally below the surface. The origin of earthquake is called epicenter from where extreme tremor spreads around like waves.

Causes :

Eruption of volcanoes : There is a deep relation between the earthquake and the eruption of volcanoes. Many a time, it is seen that when volcanic emission of magme comes out with violent force, then the side space of it shakes out.

Diffusion of heat : From the ancient time, the earth has been diffusing heat and cooling the surface of the earth. But the insides remain hot and thus the hot waves come out through the crack.

Increase of pressure of the earth : For various reasons the pressure of the earth increases and causes earthquake.

Land-slide : Land-slide is one of the reasons of earthquake.

Water-entrance inside the earth : Sometimes water from the surface enters through many cracks or narrow holes. Then the water becomes vapour and tries to come out with force.

Volcanic substance inside the earth : The earth is made up of various substances. There are some places inside the earth where the presence of volcanic substances are much. This causes earthquake.

From the time immemorial, man has been experiencing the earthquake. Many experts believe that the earth is created through a huge explosion. So from the original point of view, earthquake is a very usual occurrence and is a part of that explosion.

Threats to Bangladesh : Bangladesh is an earthquake prone zone as it lies along the border of Eurasian and Indo-Australian plates where earthquakes generate at regular intervals and of comparatively uniform size. Dr. Roger Bilham of Colorado University described in a technical paper published by an international Journal of science, in August 2001, that one or more earthquakes of 8.1 to 8. 3 magnitude on the Richter Scale were overdue along the 2010 km seismically active front of the Himalayan range. If the earthquake hits this area, countries like Nepal, India, Bhutan, Pakistan and Bangladesh will be affected severely. Many of the big cities and towns of these five countries will be damaged and nearly 50 million people will be affected by this catastrophe, including death of 0.2 million people. This interpretation was also supported by the Geological Survey Department of

USA mentioning the geological changes in the Himalyan range. In the recent past, four earthquakes that occurred in Bangladesh were quite notable and these reminded the survey of Dr. Roger Bilham.

Zones of earthquake in Bangladesh :

Bangladesh is divided into three seismic zones according to this seismic map.

1. High-risk zone — Rangpur, Mymensing and Sylhet districts
2. Medium risk zone — Chittagong, Comilla, Dhaka, Tangail, Bogra and Dinajpur districs
3. Minimum risk zone— The southern areas of the country.

UN Report : A UN report from 2010 ranks Dhaka as the most vulnerable city at risk of earthquake damage, alongside Tehran. Some risks are shown :

- 24,000 buildings at risk of collapse
- Electric, gas line pose fire risk
- Lone Chittagong observatory is with faulty equipment
- Old Dhaka, the most vulnerable zone.

Recent threats : An earthquake of magnitude 5.6 on the Richter Scale occurred on May 08, 1997 in the district of Sylhet, damaging some buildings. On November 21, in the same year another earthquake of 5.9 magnitude on the Richter Sacle hit Chittagong which totally damaged one five-storied under construction building and claimed 23 lives inside the building. Some other building in the city also suffered cracks following the impact of that earthquake. An earthquake of magnitude 5.1 on Richter Scale also hit Mohesh Khali in July 1999 claiming 6 lives and causing damages to local cyclone shelter and many houses, and the entire North Bengal including Dhaka city was rocked by a moderate earthquake in December 2001 which developed cracks in some of the building in Dhaka city. A table of these recent earthquake is given below :

Year	magnitude	losses/damages	Areas
1997	5.6 (R. Scale)	Some building	Sylhet
1997	5.9 (R. S)	Five-storied building, 23 lives.	Chittagong
1999	5.1 (R. S)	Local cyclone centre many houses 6 lives	Moheskhali
2001	moderate	Cracks in some buildings in Dhaka	North Bengal includling Dhaka

Preparedness and awareness : The preparation and awareness among the people of Bangladesh to face a major disaster like earthquake seems to be almost zero. This may be because the country did not face any such catastrophe in the recent past. According to the seismic map, the three zones are marked in order to make the people aware of it. At least 90 million people of Bangladesh have been living in the risk of earthquake according to the seismic map. The preparation of our government and the awareness of the people to tackle the earthquake situation after is also very meagre.

The natural calamities like cyclone, flood, tornadoes are more or less known to the people of our country. But earthquake catastrophe is quite different to the other natural calamities for which any kind of forecast or prediction is still impossible. So it is urgently needed to make the common people of our country aware adequately with the required instructions to face any catastrophe like earthquakes.

Steps taken by the Govt. : Viewing the high risk of earthquake, the government at different times has taken steps in order to reduce heavy casualties and destruction of lives and properties in our densely populated cities particularly for Dhaka.

Meteorological Department : The meteorological department of the government established an observatory at Chittagong in 1954 with facilities of seismic and geomagnetic observations. This remains the only observatory in the country till today. Our one earthquake observatory which is now in an almost obsolete condition is not adequate for a country like Bangladesh located in the seismic zone.

House-building code 1993 : The government updated the house-building code in 1993 in order to check the maximum casualties. The concern authorities also emphasized on the preparation city maps indicating the soil structure. But it is a matter regret, the proper implementation is not yet achieved.

Comprehensive Disaster Management Project (CDMP) : The government has taken a five year project titled comprehensive Disaster Management Project with December 2008 deadline to reduce the risks of natural calamities with a special focus on creating awareness about the earthquakes. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MDMR) is assigned to the task of implementing the project, jointly financed by UNDP and DFID.

Disaster Management Department : Every country of the world has a disaster management department. Similarly Bangladesh has also a disaster managemtnt department under defense ministry. But it is almost helpless in the rescue operation after the collapse of many storied buildings. So it should be made active and time-befitting to meet the forth-coming danger like earthquake.

Actually our preparation and awareness is not enough to face the earthquake disaster partly because of the lack of the government and the public's awareness and partly for lack of adequate aid from the developed countries.

Concluding remark : As UN warns Dhaka as a vulnerable and risky zone because of poor building infrastructure (lacking earthquake resistant features), high population density and poor emergency response and recovery capabilities, once again we need to be prepared and aware of it. Historical experience, Tsunami of 2004, dreadful earthquake of Pakistan and Kashmir of 2005 suggests us of forth-coming massive earthquake. Hence seismological observatory network equipped with modern and sensitive earthquake monitoring facilities must be set-up in Bangladesh immediately for continuous monitoring and prediction.

Essay–93

Tipaimukh Dam : New Farakka for Bangladesh

টিপাইমুখ বাঁধ : বাংলাদেশের নব ফারাক্কা

Introduction : Recently, there has been much discussion in the electronic and print media about the potential impacts of the Tipaimukh dam on Bangladesh. After the project of Farakka dam, India is starting another similar project which is equally dangerous for the ecology and Bangladesh. India has taken Tipaimukh multipurpose hydroelectric project in hand. It involves creating a dam in an international river Barak, in the state of Manipur, just 100 km away from Bangladesh border. According to the international laws, without the permission of the downstream river nations, one country cannot control the flow of a multinational river. But it is very sad that India cares little about what Bangladesh says about this issue.

Tipaimukh Dam : Dam is the general word for blocking the flow of a river. A dam usually creates a lake and the large projects have built-in turbines generating electricity, such as Kaptai dam.

Tipaimukh dam is a proposed hydroelectric project, to be built on the river Barak in Manipur state of India. The proposed Tipaimukh dam is a 390m long and 162.5 m high. It is a huge earth dam having an altitude of about 180M above the sea-level with a maximum reservoir level of 178m and 136m as the Minimum Draw Down Level (MDDL). It will produce an estimated 1500 MW electric power.

Tipaimukh's journey : Tipaimukh dam was first thought of in 1954 when the government of Assam requested its construction to the Central Water and Power Commission of India for ways to manage floods in the Barak basin. The commission surveyed and rejected three sites by 1965 on two grounds. The grounds were geologically unsafe and large scale submergence of cultivable land made it economically unviable.

The North-Eastern Council of India intervened and after discussion with Assam, Manipur and Mizoram, the states through which the river flows, Central Water Commission began investigation in 1977. In 1984, it identified a new site. The dam, it was then estimated, would cost Rs 1,078 crore. The project was shelved as it did not have the requisite environment and management plans. In 1995, the Brahmmaputra Board, responsible for managing the water of Brahmmaputra and Barak river basins in India, carried out studies and revised the plan totalling the estimated cost to Rs 2,899 crore.

People of Manipur began to take notice as the completion of the dam would immediately result in their eviction from the area where they had lived for the past hundred years. In order to appease them, environment minister Kamal Nath assured that resettlement issue would be taken care of and nothing would be done in haste in 1995. In 1995, chief minister made a statement declaring that the state cabinet did not approve of the dam.

In 1998, the Manipur assembly passed a resolution not to implement the project. However, in 1999, the central government handed over the project to North-Eastern Electronic Power Co-operation (NEEPCO). Then, in 2003, the Public Investments Board and the Central Electricity Authority of India cleared the project by which the costs had been revised to Rs 5,163.86 crore

by NEEPCO. The Indian government recently resumed construction of the Tipaimukh dam.

International River Convention : The Tipaimukh dam project was entirely developed and approved without informing the government of Bangladesh or involving its people in any meaningful exercise to assess the downstream impacts of the dam.

Since the river Barak is an international river, Bangladesh as a lower riparian country should have an equitable share of water. Moreover an access to the design details of the project, planning and design etc. also is a right of the country.

'We do not know what is going on there,' says Mir Sajjad Hossain, member of Joint River Commission (JRC). He adds, 'we came to know from our sources that India is planning a hydroelectric plant. India has not sent any official documents about the proposal.' Ministers Abul Mal Muhith and Nurul Islam Nahid reiterated the same point.

'The Indian government was asked to give data about the Tipaimukh dam twice during the JRC meeting in 2003 and in 2005, but they did not provide us with the data,' said Major (Re) Hafiz.

As such, this is clearly a gross violation of co-riparian rights of Bangladesh. India has disregarded some major provisions of the 1997 UN Watercourse Convention on the Article 5(1) Equitable Utilization, (7) No Harm Principle, (9) Exchange of Information.

New Farakka for Bangladesh : When completed in 1970 by India, the Farakka Barrage around 18 kilometers upstream of Monohorpur, seemed a rather innocent venture by India at just saving the Calcutta port from silting.

The reality was felt by the Bangladeshis over the next few decades as the entire south-western region of Bangladesh was affected due to the dearth of water. The country also faced long term losses in the agricultural, fisheries, forestry, industry, navigation and other sectors.

The construction of Tipaimukh dam threatens to affect north-eastern Bangladesh the way south-western Bangladesh had been affected by the Farakka.

Adverse impacts on nature and livelihood in Bangladesh : Along with the people of India, civil society groups, government and non-governmental organisations have protested against the downstream impacts of Tipaimukh dam. The following adverse impacts on nature and livelihood in Bangladesh have been identified.

Flooding pattern : In post dam scenario 30,123 hectares of inundated areas in Sylhet and 5,220 hectares in Moulavibazar would be reduced to change flooding patten. About 71 percent of the upper Surma-Kushiara basin area would no longer be flooded.

Violation of laws and agreement : International rivers are naturally well designated and they flow through many countries. There are international rules and conventions that guide modes of sharing waters of such rivers between countries in the riparian regions.

The unilateral construction of Tipaimukh dam by India on this international river Barak is a violation of UN Convention on the law of Non-Navigational Uses of International watercourses. At a joint river commission meeting in September 2005, India formally assured Bangladesh that they would not divert any water for their irrigation project. If India constructs the dam without the consent of Bangladesh, it will also be violation of the article 9 of the Bangladesh-India Ganges Water Sharing Treaty 1996.

Hydrology and wetlands : Tipaimukh dam would lead to hydrological drought and environmental degradation. According to the Institute of Water Modelling, an autonomous research institute in Bangladesh, once the Tipaimukh dam is fully functional, average annual monsoon water inflow from the Bank the Surma-Kushiyara-Meghna System would be reduced around 10 percent in June, 23 percent in July, 16 percent in August and 15 percent in September. Water level would fall by more than a metre on average in July on the Kushiyare and 0.75 metre on the Surma.

Ground water and irrigation : Millions of people are dependent on hundreds of water bodies fed by the Barak for agricultural activities. The dam would cause the Surma and Kushiara to run dry from November to May. Shortage of water in these few months would decrease the boost of ground water. Agriculture dependent on both surface as well as ground water would also affected.

Climate change : The Tipaimukh dam will permanently submerge an area of 275.50 square kilometre in India. The dam will have warming impact due to methane degressing from the reservoir. Mass human displacement, land use change on macro and micro climate and carbon emissions of large dam construction itself is enough to consider constructing of Tipaimukh dam.

Majority Bangladeshis are in anticipated fear of the probable damage that may be created if the dam is launched. There is a growing sentiment against the dam in Bangladesh. The government of Bangladesh has decided to send an expert team to the dam area to examine the features and likely impact of the dam on the flow of water into the Surma and the Kushiara.

Conclusion : The Bangladesh government, political leaders, civil society bodies, environmentalists need to join under a common umbrella to stop India constructing the Tipaimukh dam to draw attention of the international communities (Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UNEP) to save our people and nature of Bangladesh.

Essay–94

Country Life and Seasons in Bangladesh

বাংলাদেশের গ্রাম্য জীবন ও ঋতু

[29th BCS]

Introduction : Seasons are particularly involved with country life to expose its real identity. In summer, city people can relief its extremeness staying in the air-conditioned rooms or vehicles and using electronic fans which are commonly seen in all but every house. But, in country life, the scenerio is completely different from the city life as they have no access to such modern amenities, they enjoy the natural air which comes from the southern part and all modern amenities will lose its glory to natural air. In this time, a gusty wind blows with thunderstorm and its stampede is noticed in country life not in city as most of them live in concrete houses.

And in rainy day, river remains full with water and the sound of water drop on the leaves is rare scenery in city life. After that, spring's beauty and winter extremeness are also noticed in the country life as it has great impact on nature. So, season without country life can not be enjoyed and identified.

Description of six season's impact on country life : In Bangladesh, which has both the world's largest delta system and the greatest flow of river water to the sea, water rules the earth, and so the most important season of all is Barsa, a time of lashing rains and tearing winds. In this season, 70 percent of land is under water- water from rivers, the sea, rain, tidal waves, floods and the melting shows of the Himalays. The rains are at first a welcome relief from the baking, dusty hot season. But as the rains continue, the land turns into a brown and watery mass, ever-changing in shape and texture. Fields and homes are flooded; People and animals have to move to higher ground, food is reduced to pre-cooked rice, dal and jack fruit that ripen at this time. During the rains, most villagers are isolated, accessible only by boat. The people become self-sufficient and depend on each other rather than the outside world. The rain has turned stagnant water fresh again. Children leap naked into ponds. Women swim in sarees. Men dive in wearing sarongs. It is during the rainy season that Bangladesh's main crop jute begins to ripen and is harvested. Farmers dive down to the roots to cut them. The stalks are placed on high ground to dry. Aside from the practical problems, the rains and water also inspire the poetry, art and song of the people. All are the natural picture of ever-existent Bangladesh. Rainy season is the important part of villagers. They took it as blessing as they harvest many kinds of crop in this season and they are not to cost money to take water from water-pump machine. Nature keeps herself fresh from dust.

Sarat (September to October) Autumn : As September begins, the sky is blue and a cool wind blows. The land turns into carpet of bright green rice shoots while smell of drying jute invades the air. Flowers bloom, the rice ripens and harvest begins. Blue, gold and green are the colours of sarat – blue sky, golden sun and green vegetation from emerald to jade, pea to time, shamrock to sea-green. In green fields, white siberian cranes, egrets and duck hunt for food. All though the air is humid, there is a slight chill at night. It is the time of enjoyment of the villagers.

They arrange celeberation of eating phita of new rice and the nature also responds their enjoyment.

Hemanto (October to November) late Autumn : Once the land has emerged from its watery grave, it is time to replant in new, fertile soil that is rich in nutrients. During this season, the land is at his luscious best. Festivals

flourish to hail the harvest, the end of the floods, the coming of the new soil and, the wonder of the rivers. The country's natural glory is everywhere, dressed in bright clothes and displays her beauty. The land and its people come to life during hemanto, when the flowers bloom— Jasmine, Water lily, Rose, Magnolia, Hibiscas. By the season's end, the air is no longer humid. Fresh scents replace the dry jute smell. Hemanto marks the start of the wedding season where receptions are held under red, blue, green or white tents. It is all the vivid picture of country life. So, country life cannot be thought without variation of the seasons.

Seet (November to December) Winter : From mid-November to early-January, the weather becomes more arid and less humid. The earth dries and dust forms. Warm clothes are pulled out. Young people play tennis, football, cricket and golf. Seet is also the season when people return to their ancestral villages, where they can experience once again the essence of Bangladesh — the harmony of man, beast, land, water and air. So, winter in Bangladesh is pleasant, eagerly awaited and planned for. The autumn season passes off almost unnoticed in this country. But if nature had shortchanged us in one way, she has compensated by giving a balmy buoyant winter. The Bengal month of kartik, that is early winter, is celeberated by poet Jibananda Das in his poetry as a period that reveals the inner beauty and soul of Bengal. Kartik is now over and even the month of Agrahayan is more than half-way though. Winter has now fully set in. The sun – loathed fields and farms look as serene as though they were flooded moonlight. The fog and mist lend an added mystery to the quiet beauty. It is another irony that winter days are short but crowded with activities, outings, picnics, educational and religious programmes, even political activities receive a fresh spurt during winter. In older days marriage ceremony in rular Bangladesh were unthinkable without pithas. People used to make pitha to present those to their relatives to celeberate the birth of grandsons or granddaughters. Winter is suitable for pithas also because date palm juice, molases from sugercane are found in abundance.

The "Pitha Utsab" gives the people of urbane areas an opportunity to have flashback of the ceremonies that the rural people of the country solemnized by making food of different tastes and attractive forms and sizes. In modern urbane life people have neither the time nor the materials to make and taste cakes of traditional varieties. These cakes are made of natural ingridents and

are free from adulteration So, winter reminds us of the traditional Bangladesh and country people take it through lot of social ceremonies; winter season blends with the country people and it has a great appeal to everyone because in this time, human escape from heavy hot of sun. As, natural calamities and rain hardly occur in this season, people in Bangladesh consider best time for travelling.

Basanto (December to February) Spring : The coolest days are from mid-December to February when the days are golden with light, the flowers bloom and the nights and early mornings are chilly. And, it is neither too hot nor too cold. The weather is such pleasing that the season, as it were, can be seen, smelt, touched and heard. It appeases all our senses with unique gifts. Flowers of various colours and smells bloom, birds sing songs of youth and pleasure like poets, air blows gently with a touch of life and love, the sky smiles at the earth with all her beauty. Thus, the season is most appealing to both the senses and the mind. So, its gift can be enjoyed with reference to these extreme-bitter cold and sorching heat. The total atmosphere-human and nature becomes fascinated and spell-bound. Everywhere something new and activating appears.

Grisma (March to May) Summer : Throughout Basanto, the weather warms up a bit each day until March 1, when the heat starts intensifying and moving rapidly. The soil turns a dusty khaki and then almost white. There are lightening and thunderstorm sand sometimes, icy lumps of hail crash down. The rivers dry out and are difficult to navigate. Grisma is also the peak time for the brick industry. Bricks are used for building and are a substitute for stone and gravel in Bangladesh. In the cities, the humid air is laden with dust. The sun is a round red globe, beating down relentlessly. Everyone waits for the rains and the beginning of another cycle of others.

Conclusion : Nature is related with country life and six seasons' are inactive to show their individualities without existing of country life. With the passage of season, nature keeps pace with the on going and on coming season. As city life is full with buildings and vehicles and people are busy with their business, they can hardly notice the natural change with season. They are devoid of enjoying such kind of beauty. On the contrary, Country life is perfect place where people observe that nature changes at the advent of season.

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Essay–95

Tree Plantation

বৃক্ষরোপণ

Introduction : Without oxygen, we cannot live for a moment even. Without oxygen, the animal world will die away. Trees make the oxygen and spread it in the air. While inhaling air, we take the oxygen with it into our bodies and live in life.

Carbon dioxide makes our atmosphere or rather our environment poisonous for us. Trees consume this carbondioxide and thereby make our environment safe for us.

Selection of trees for plantation : We should make good selection of trees to be planted, in consideration of the nature of land and the kind of climate. Coconut trees grow well in the seacoast. Plantain trees grow well near the ponds. We should know which place is fit for which tree. To know this, we should get our soil tested by the experts and plant the kinds of trees accordingly. Collection of plants to be planted, should be made from the Government nurseries.

Time for Tree Plantation : Generally, rainy season is the best time for tree plantation. Most of the tree-plants thrive well in rainy season. Still then, we should seek advice from the Government agricultural experts about the appropriate time for the plantation of a particular kind of tree.

After-Care : Only planting the trees is not enough. Because, planted trees may be destroyed by animals or otherwise, or may die for regular service of water. So, we should be particular about the after-care of the planted trees. We should be very careful about the newly-planted trees.

Benefits : Trees give us oxygen and take carbondioxide from the air and make us alive. Trees also give us many other benefits. We get fruits and flowers from the trees. Trees provide us with fuel and timbers. In Summer, they bear the scorching rays of the sun and give us cool shade under them. Trees in our forests draw the rain from the clouds flouting in the sky. Trees in our forests check the quick flow of rain-water and thereby check the occurence of high flood in our rivers. On the other hand, this slow process of

water-flow gives us with good water all throughout the year through streams and brooks with their sweet melodious music.

Trees protect our soil. This soil-conservation is very important for our corn fields. Trees make our land fertile by their fallen leaves. By their fallen leaves they make new soil for us. Most of the forest products are the products from the trees in the forests, absence of trees will cause a lot of harm to us and to our life. So, the number of trees should be multiplied by the tree-plantation by us.

Conclusion : Trees should be regularly planted to save the mankind and the animal world. Tree plantation and its aftercare is a pleasing work too. We can get much pleasure in planting trees and in taking care of them. Students should plant trees in their school-compounds and in the front-yards, backyards and side-yards of their schools and near their own houses and in other places wherever possible. They should explain to their neighbours the goodness of tree-plantation and encourage them to plant and care new trees.

International Realation

আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক

Essay–96

Indo–Bangldesh Relationship : View of New Horizon

ভারত-বাংলাদেশ সম্পর্ক : সম্ভাবনার নতুন দিগন্ত

Introduction : The Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina visited India at the invitation of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India. India being the biggest country in the South Asia, has a great responsibility towards its small neighbours like Bangladesh or Nepal and should be reasonably considerate in dealing with them. If there is a sense of purpose, issues like border disputes, migration, trade imbalance and so on could easily be solved through normal dialogues.

Communiqué : 50-point joint communiqué came out following an Indo-Bangladesh Summit at Hyderabad House between Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and Indian Premier Manmohan Singh. Some important points are given below.

Both the Prime Ministers agreed on a vision for the future in the pursuit of common good— bilaterally, regionally and globally. In this re-interation their commitment is to work together to solve all issues through co-operation and mutual understanding.

The Prime Minister of Bangladesh and the Prime Minister of India recognized the peace and stability in the region which is necessary for development and well-being of the people of their respective countries. In this context, they emphasized the importance of close cooperation between them.

It was agreed that Bangladesh will allow use of Mongla and Chittagong sea ports for movement of goods to and from India through road and rail. Bangladesh also conveyed their intention to give Nepal and Bhutan access to Mongla and Chittagong ports.

They also agreed that the following actions are to be taken :

(a) Dredging of Ichhamati, and

(b) River protection at Mahananda, Karotoa, Nagar, Kulik, Atrai, Dharla and Feni.

The Prime Minister of India agreed to supply to Bangladesh 250 MW electricity from its grid. In this context, both Prime Ministers emphasized the need to expedite inter-grid connectivity. They also agreed that the two countries shall co-operate in development and exchange of electricity, including generation from renewable sources and may set up joint projects.

It was agreed that trucks for movement from Bhutan and Nepal be allowed to enter about 200 meters into Zero Point at Banglabandh at Banglabandh-Phulbari land customs station. Necessary arrangements shall be mutually agreed and put in place by both countries.

The Prime Minister of India announced a line of credit of US $ 1 billion for a range of projects, including railway infrastructure, supply of BG locomotives and passenger coaches, rehabilitation of Saidpur workshop, procurement of buses including articulate buses and dredging projects.

Responding to the Prime Minister of India, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh conveyed her country's support in principle for India's candidature for the permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council as and when the reform of the UN Security Council is achieved. Bangladesh conveyed its support to the Indian candidature for a non-permananent seat in the UNSC for the term 2011-2012. India also conveyed its support to the Bangladesh's candidature for a non-permanent seat in UNSC for the term 2016-2017.

The two Prime Ministers witnessed the signing in their presence of the following accords :

a. Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters;
b. Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
c. Agreement on Combating International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking;
d. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Power sector;
e. Cultural Exchange Programme.

The Prime Ministers also expressed the desire that line of credit and the comprehensive framework of co-operation for development should be operationalized at the earliest.

* Government of India would offer Bangladesh 300 scholarships annually for a period of five years for study and training in universities and training

institutions in India, covering a wide range of disciplines as may be required by scholars and persons in government employment. The number may be increased through mutual consultation.

* Both Prime Ministers underscored the role of SAARC in promoting regional cooperation. Both leaders agreed to work together in making SAARC a purposeful organization oriented towards implementation, which can revitalize the region through positive measures, concerted action and mutually reinforcing cooperation.
* Both leaders welcomed the various steps taken to strengthen regional cooperation under BIMSTEC. In this context, Bangladesh requested India to support its aspiration to host the BIMSTEC Secretariat in Dhaka. India agreed to give the request due consideration.
* The Prime Minister of India agreed to support the upgradation of the Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute with a view to building capacity on certification.
* During the visit, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was conferred the prestigious Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development for 2009 at a ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhaban (Delhi).
* The Prime Minister of Bangladesh thanked the Prime Minister of India for facilitating the provision of electricity in Dahagram Angarpota and invited India to construct a flyover across Tin Bigha Corridor for exclusive Indian use, as agreed earlier.

Unsettled points : There was no specific progress on demarcation of land boundary. The two leaders only agreed to address all outstanding land boundary issues keeping in view the spirit of the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement.

The Indian Prime Minister did not issue any precise order to halt killing of Bangladeshi civilians by BSF. Even on the day when joint communiqué was issued, Indian BSF gunned down two Bangladeshi cattle traders at Benapole border.

Moreover, there was no clear-cut time frame for signing any agreement on the sharing of Teesta and other common rivers. Land boundary issues were shelved again.

If any one analyzes the communiqué, one will easily find that India gained more than its smaller neighbour Bangladesh did.

Signed accords : During Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's visit to India, Bangladesh & India have signed three accords and two memorandums. They underscore the commitment of both countries for mutual action against crime and terrorism. That will include mutual transfer of sentenced persons and combating international terrorism, organised crime and illegal drug trafficking. Special attention was also given towards co-operation in power and energy and also facilitating cultural exchanges.

On the cultural plane, the fact that the two countries have decided to observe the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore in 2011 is once more reflective of the common bonds of tradition of Bangladesh and India.

Comments : Leader of the opposition and BNP Chairperson Khaleda Zia said that Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina what had been done during this visit was all in favour of India and against the interest of Bangladesh. She also said that Prime Minister failed to establish right over the Tin-Bigha Corridor for connectivity to Bangladesh enclave of Dahagram and Angarpota, which had been agreed long ago.

Commenting on the outcome of Hasina-Manmohan talks, former Foreign minister Morshed Khan said that Bangladesh had got nothing but assurances from Indian leaders.

The government side, however; considers that Bangladesh will be economically benefited for allowing the use of Mongla and Chittagong sea ports and thousands of jobs will be created over there. They also consider Indian offer for one billion dollar credit at 1.9% interest rate for 20 years positively.

Former adviser to a caretaker government CM Shafi Sami said, 'A new horizon has opened through the visit.' Pro. Shahiduzzaman of Dhaka University said, 'The Prime Minister's India visit has shifted the paradigm of Indo-Bangla relations which has significant impacts on Bangladesh.'

Harun-ur Rashid, former ambassador to UN, said 'there is hope that confusion over Bangladesh's relation with India has been removed with the PM's visit.'

institutions in India, covering a wide range of disciplines as may be required by scholars and persons in government employment. The number may be increased through mutual consultation.

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Communist Party general secretary Mujahidul Islam Selim said, 'the Prime Ministers visit to India was very important and it should be considered as a step forward.'

BNP standing committee member and former army chief Lt. Gen (retd) Mahbubur Rahman said 'the visit was more beneficial to India.'

Foreign policy analysts, economists and former diplomats said that the Bangladesh-India Summit marked a bold shift in the relationship between the two countries and the success of it would depend on proper implementation of follow-up actions.

Conclusion : There is no doubt that Indo-Bangladesh economic cooperation has tremendous possibility. It has to be realised that all bilateral issues cannot be resolved during the visit. What the visit has achieved is the direction of which bilateral relations are likely to move forward and a 50 paragraph joint communiqué has described many proposed aspirations, intentions and actions of both countries in improving their bilateral ties in various areas.

Essay–97

SAARC : Friendship, Peace & Prosperity

সার্ক : বন্ধুত্ব, শান্তি ও সমৃদ্ধি

Introduction : From the very inception of the establishment of SAARC on 8 December in 1985, it is striving to concentrate on areas where member countries will benefit by mutual co-operation and to provide a platform for members and stakeholders to communicate, address one another and learn from one another by spanning the physical distances and strengthening political and trade relations among the member nations. The recent 18th SAARC Summit at Kathmandu, Nepal has unified SAARC nations by overcoming their differences. Although there are differences in security perceptions, governance style and ethnic values among the member states of Saarc, its leaders have been able to stand on a homogeneous platform with heterogeneous interest that is bringing unity in diversity. With Afghanistan taking its place in the body sometime ago and with talk of Turkey being given observer status, it is obvious that Saarc retains the potential to play a vital role in the region.

History : The concept of SAARC was first adopted by Bangladesh during 1977, under the administration of President Ziaur Rahman. The idea of regional co-operation in South Asia was again mooted in May 1980. The foreign secretaries of the seven countries met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981. At last SAARC was founded in December 1985 and dedicated to economic, technological, social, and cultural development emphasizing collective self-reliance. Its seven founding members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined the organization in 2007.

SAARC Secretariat : The SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General, who is appointed by the Council of Ministers from Member States in alphabetical order for a three years term. Arjun Bahadur Thapa from Nepal is the current Secretary General. The SAARC Secretariat and Member States observe 8 December as the SAARC Charter Day.

Commitment of the Member States of SAARC : The Member States of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), in the spirit of consolidating democracy in South Asia, hereby commit to :

- Reaffirm the sovereignty of each Member State;
- Ensure the supremacy of their respective Constitutions and uphold their spirit;
- Continue to strengthen democratic institutions and reinforce democratic practices;
- Guarantee the independence of the Judiciary and primacy of the rule of law, and ensure that the processes of appointments to the Judiciary as well as the Executive are fair and transparent;
- Adhere to the UN Charter and other international instruments to which Member States are parties;
- Recognize the role of political parties and the civil society in a democracy; and
- Renounce unequivocally any unconstitutional change of an elected government in a Member State;

Challenges and Prospects : SAARC was expected to be an instrument for the "promotion of peace, progress and stability in this part of the world. It can also enhance our sovereignty and foster peace, freedom and social justice among member states.

The organization was designed to improve both the economic and social progress of its member states. Unlike the EU or ASEAN, however, trade between the seven SAARC States has remained limited. South Asia is moving towards regional co-operation at snail's pace. The south Asian countries are not able to put their economic and strategic interests together to transform their collective regionalism to a sense of a community feeling.

Most scholars are of the opinion that unless problems like Kashmir, Siachen, illegal immigration, sharing the water of common rivers and trade and transit facilities are solved among South Asian states co-operation cannot be successful. Though India claims to play a leadership role in the regional forum, neighbours view it as an attempt to institutionalize Indian hegemony in the subcontinent.

Attempting to promote regional co-operation while doing little to resolve regional conflicts makes SAARC mission look nearly impossible. Moreover, SAARC has no institutional mechanism or punishment capable of preventing or fully resolving a dispute. The Indo-Pakistani rivalry has been one of leading causes for depletion of most traits of an age-old South Asian identity. In an age of massive globalization, instead of closing their ranks for greater economic and social integration, South Asians have opted for further isolation from each other. Though challenges confronting SAARC are huge, the regional body cannot be termed as a failure. SAARC provides the regional states a forum to discuss regional issues and voice national concerns. Despite its serious nonperformance at the regional level, SAARC has not only generated significant interest and enthusiasm in intergovernmental consultation on many areas of common relevance, but also has built confidence among the member states. As the only forum in the region that brings together the leaders on an annual basis it has helped members build confidence, move ahead on a number of bilateral projects, and directly and indirectly resolve a variety of problems.

Towards Greater Connectivity : The prospects for SAARC are better today than perhaps at any time in its history. This potential can be harnessed to promote further growth and to remove socio-economic deprivations by developing greater connectivity in the region and by harmonizing mutual strengths. Facilitating connectivity within Saarc within the framework of establishing multimodal transport network will go a long way in augmenting trade in the context of connectivity. While Afghanistan is the land bridge between South Asia and central Asia, effort needs to be made to bring Myanmar as a member of Saarc. Myanmar could be a gateway to the South East Asian region. Physical connectivity is crucial not only for intra-Saarc but also for wider regional trade and movement.

There are indeed strong imperatives for the leaders of South Asia to work together despite differences in their security perceptions, governance style and ethnic values. Their citizens sincerely desire for a higher level of human development, parity in intra-regional trade, an end to the bitter communal conflicts of the past, and mutual trust so that South Asians can move forward into an era of love, well-being, harmony and intimacy; the intrinsic values of a community. Indeed, South Asians badly need this vision. A bridge needs to be built between the declaration and the implementation, and also between the people and the regional organization.

First SAARC Award : The first SAARC Award has been conferred posthumously on late President Ziaur Rahman as a dreamer of SAARC. Outgoing SAARC chairperson Pakistan Prime Minister formally announced the Award at the inaugural session of the 13th summit held at the Bangladesh-China friendship conference centre in Dhaka on November 12, 2005. Taraque Rahman, eldest son of Ziaur Rahman received the Award on behalf of the Zia's family from the Pakistan Prime Minister.

Conclusion : The SAARC leaders at the 18th Summit had raised hopes of failed people of the region through their renewed commitments and resolves, and had also given new vision to SAARC. The sooner they can reduce the gap between their words and deeds, the better they shall do. Otherwise, SAARC will remain a lame duck entity, while other regions will continue to move for ahead of our region. We all hope that the 18th summit will provide a fillip to the muscle of SAARC. The world leaders do take notice of the summit of eight nations, representing one-fifth of the world's population.

Essay–98

UN Peace Keeping Operation

জাতিসংঘ শান্তিরক্ষা কার্যক্রম

Introduction : The United Nations was founded in 1945 with the primary objectives of achieving a more peaceful and secured world. But the organization faced severe challenges throughout the whole period of its

existence. Nationalistic, ethno-national, sub-national and international forces are active in dismantling the peace and security worldwide. However, with the end of the cold war, the official ending of apartheid in South Africa and new possibilities of containing and perhaps resolving local and regional conflicts, the world seemed really to usher in a new era of peace. But the United Nations has failed to fulfill the people's hope. People everywhere today are in suspicion about their security. They have no faith on the effectivity of United Nations against terrorism, even state terrorism. However, the organization has the high potentiality of increasing its effectivity and credibility through playing constructive role against aggression and terrorism.

Established principles of UN peace keeping : Marrack Goulding has pointed out five established principles of UN peace keeping :

First : Peace keeping operations were United Nations operations. Such Unitedness of peace keeping operations made them acceptable to member states who would not have otherwise had accepted foreign troops on their territory.

Second : It had become established over time that peace keeping operations could be set up only with the consent of parties involved.

Third : It had been established that the peace keepers must be impartial between the parties.

Fourth : It was recognized that it would not be practicable for the United Nations to maintain a standing army.

Fifth : UN security forces should use force only to the minimum extent necessary and that normally fire should be opened only in self-defence.

Types of peace keeping operations : Marrack Goulding in his article 'The evolution of UN peace keeping' published in International Affairs, 69(3); 1993 enumerated six types of peace keeping operations as :

1. Preventive deployment of UN troops before a conflict has actually begun, at the presence of one of the parties and on its territory only which applied is Macedonia.
2. Traditional peace keeping which involves monitoring cease-fires, controlling buffer zones and so on.
3. Type three consists of operations set up to support implementation of a comprehensive settlement which has already been agreed by the parties.

Such operations can include—

— monitoring cease-fire;

— the containment and demobilization of troops;

— the destruction of weapons and formation and training of new armed forces;

— monitoring existing police forces and forming new one;

— supervising existing administration;

— verifying respect for human rights;

— the paradigm is the very successful operation in Namibia in 1989-90.

4. Type four consists of operations to protect the delivery of humaintarian relief is condition of continuing warfare. This has been tried in Somalia and Bosnia Harzegovina.
5. Type five is the deployment of a United Nations force in a country where the institution of states have largely collapsed.

   It requires an integrated program including humanitarian relief, a cease-fire, demobilization of troops, a political process of national reconciliation, the rebuilding of political and administrative structures, economic rehabilitation and so on. The UN undertook this task successfully in Congo in 1960.
6. Type six can be called cease-fire enforcement where a UN force would be deployed after an agreement had been reached between the parties, with the authority and armament to use force against any party which violated the cease-fire or other agreed military arrangements.

Evolution of UN peace Operations : The UN peace operations may be periodized as under :

a. The nascent period (1946-56) characterized by several small scale observer and fact finding missions. The main operation was the collective action in Korea (1950-53).

b. The assertive period (1956-67) emergence of peace keeping in the current sense of the term, beginning with the deployment of Sinai Peninsula. Other operations were mission to West New Guinea (1963-64), the mission to the Congo (1960-64) and Cyprus (1964 to present).

c. The dormant period (1967-73)— no peace operations

d. The resurgent period (1973-78)— three missions corresponding to OPEC oil crisis and aftermath. All were in the middle east : Sinai, the Golam Heights and South Lebanon.

e. The maintenance period— no peace operations.

f. The transition period (1988-91)- revival of peace-keeping operations, beginning with mission to Afghanistan and to Iran and Iraq.

g. The enforcement period (1991-96)—collective actions as 'Operation Desert Storm' in Gulf regions. Other missions of this period include missions to former Yugoslavia, Combodia and Somalia. In 1992 UN operations was remarkable in Bosnia and Harzegovina, large scale missions to Haiti and Rowanda also were established.

h. The moderation period (1996-97)—only a few relatively small scale operations.

j. The period of ambiguity (1998-present)—personal intervention by secretary general, missions to Kosovo, East Timor, Congo and Sierra-Leon. Presently, UN fact finding mission to Genin, Palestine has been formed.

Evaluation of the UN security measures : Through its history is of more than 50 years, UN contribution to international security was not satisfactory. But its contributions in this field were not fully negligible.

Positive sides/Achievements : The achievements of security council/United Nations may be summarized as follows :

1. Diffusion of conflicts : The United Nations, especially the security council is criticized regarding its role to solve the conflicts worldwide. But in practice, it has succeeded to defuse the conflicts among states through mediation, deploying troops, sanctions, resolutions, statements etc.
2. Avoiding a potential 3rd world war : In postwar world, the United Nations acted as a harmonizer of conflicting interests. It has played a crucial role to energize the weak and smoothen the rough edges of the strong. So, inspite of its failure to mitigate the conflicts, it has succeeded to maintain the conflicts so that they did not result into another world war.
3. Legitimizing the peace keeping operations : Since peace keeping involves the movement of troops across the borders, a multilateral framework gives all states a voice in that delicate process, alleviate apprehensions that deployment will harm the interest of other states, and constrains the self-serving impulses that might surround unilateral action. The UN imprimatur, then, legitimizes peace keeping operations.

Failure of UN in the field of international Security : The United Nations security and peace keeping operations have some serious defects of whom some notable defects are mentioned under :

1. Overload problem : Peace keeping and other security responsibility in a wide range of countries are overstretching the resource of the UN security council and secretariat. The capacity of UN bodies and member states to think effectively about so wide a range of problems, and to manage so many operations, is in doubt.
2. Failure to match with the changing character of conflicts : Many of the conflicts in the contemporary world have a very different character from those that the United Nations was designed to address. The former of UN charter had in mind that the aggression and international war constitute the supreme problem of international relations. But today, the ethnic, religious, regional and other animosities are most seriously affecting international peace and security. The UN involvement in these conflicts present special risk as—
   — Intervention requires a willingness to stay what may be a very long course.
   — They are conducted under semi-governmental or non-governmental entities which may be unwilling or unable to carry out the terms of agreements.
   — Cease-fires and other agreements are vulnerable to the charge that they legitimize the use of force.
3. The problematic structure of the security council : There are some structural faults within the security council. Such as—
   a. Unequal representation : The geographical composition of security council reveals that it is represented unequally. For example, Western Europe comprising 33% of world land occupied 60% permanent seats (Britain, France, Russia) whereas Africa and Asia comprising 40% world land has only 20% seat and south America is totally ignored.
   b. Institutionalization of big powers in security council : The security council has institutionalized the big powers. It has jeopardized the sovereign equality of member states. Because, no decision in Security Council would be made without the consent of these permanent members.

c. Regionalization : Instead of maintaining a community of nations, United Nations has contributed to regionalize the world system. The lesser power always try to strengthen their regional ties in UN to strengthen their bargaining power.

4. The problem of organizing enforcement actions : Three times in UN era, major military actions authorized by the UN has been under US, not UN Command: in Korea in 1950, Iraq in 1990 and Somalia in 1992. Such authorized actions reveal that United Nations is not able to undertake military actions due to its lack of smoothy functioning decision making machine and forces expert in performing dangerous and complex tasks.

5. Problematic forms of Action : The forms of action used in support of UN positions pose problems. It generally relies on methods of remote control of debatable efficiency, including peace making and humanitarian operations. So, 'the overall records of such methods is patchy, bringing to mind the Chinese proverb quoted by zhou-en-lai in 1971 'Distant waters do not quench fire'.

6. Lack of credibility : The United Nations has lost most of its credibility. Its ineffectiveness against UN attacks on sovereign members made the people suspicious about the success of its peace keeping operations. Today, people consider UN as nothing but a paralyzed organization just carrying out the operations directed by United States for the sake of her own interests.

Conclusion : Above discussions shows that UN is not strong enough to meet the security needs of world community. It is just working in compliance with the directions and strategies of United States. Even it failed to protect the general masses from terrorism like US attack of Afghanistan and Israeli attack on Palestinian land. Thus to make the United Nations more active, there is no alternative to make it free from American dominance.

Chapter 02

Translation

English into Bangla & Bangla into English

Marks
25+25=50

Translation একটি গবেষণাধর্মী বিষয়। অনুবাদের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট ভাষাসমূহের পরিপূর্ণ দখল ছাড়া অনুবাদ সম্ভব নয়। অনুবাদ প্রধানত দু ধরনের : ১. আক্ষরিক অনুবাদ ও ২. ভাবানুবাদ। প্রাথমিকভাবে আক্ষরিক অনুবাদের ওপর জোর দেয়া হলেও যেখানে ভাবানুবাদ প্রযোজ্য সেখানে আক্ষরিক অনুবাদ করা রীতিমতো বেমানান ও হাস্যকর। যেমন : That's a long story–'সেটা অনেক দীর্ঘ গল্প' –এ আক্ষরিক অনুবাদের চেয়ে ভাবানুবাদ 'সে অনেক কথা' বেশি সাবলীল ও শ্রুতিমধুর। Literary text-এর অনুবাদের ক্ষেত্রে ভাবানুবাদ খুবই জরুরি। এক্ষেত্রে আক্ষরিক অনুবাদ বা denotation-এর ওপর জোর দিলে সাহিত্যের মূল suggestive meaning বা connotative meaning ধরা সম্ভব হয় না। ফলে ভাষা প্রকৃত রস হারায়; পাঠক সাহিত্যরস আস্বাদনে ব্যর্থ হয়। এছাড়া Idiomatic expressions ও phrase-এর অর্থ জানা না থাকলে সমস্যার সৃষ্টি হয়। এগুলোর আক্ষরিক অনুবাদে প্রকৃত অর্থ পাওয়া যায় না। যেমন :

... It thinks most for its own comfort and it loves us only cupboard love. *[28th BCS]*

ওপরের Sentence-টির আক্ষরিক অনুবাদ করলে দাঁড়ায়– 'এটা নিজের আরামের কথা বেশি চিন্তা করে এবং এর ভালোবাসা হলো খাবারের আলমারির ভালোবাসা'। এটা পুরোপুরি পরিষ্কার কোনো অর্থ প্রদান করতে পারে না। কারণ, এখানে cupboard শব্দটির আক্ষরিক অনুবাদ করা যাবে না। 'Cupboard love' Phrase-টির নির্দিষ্ট অর্থ রয়েছে। এর অর্থ হলো 'উদ্দেশ্য প্রণোদিত ভালোবাসা বা কপট ভালোবাসা'।

তাই ওপরের Sentence-টির ভাবানুবাদ করলে দাঁড়ায়–
'এটা নিজের আরাম আয়েশের কথাই সবচেয়ে বেশি চিন্তা করে এবং এর ভালোবাসা হলো কেবল কিছু পাওয়ার লোভে ভালোবাসা'।

BCS-সহ অন্যান্য প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষায় sentence translation বা passage translation-এর ওপর জোর দেয়া হয়। সঙ্গতকারণেই Translation-এর বিষয়টি গুরুত্ব সহকারে অধ্যয়ন করতে হবে। এ Chapter-এ আমরা বিভিন্ন Grammatical category-তে translation আলোচনা করেছি। যার ফলে শিক্ষার্থীরা শুধু মুখস্থ না করে grammar-এর সাথে মিলিয়ে বিষয়টি আত্মস্থ করতে পারবেন, আশা করি।

1. Tense

Tense-এর ব্যবহার ছাড়া Translation করা সম্ভব নয়। এখানে বিস্তারিত classification দেখানো হলো না। আপনি যদি tense সম্পর্কে ভালো জানেন, সেক্ষেত্রে আপনার বুঝতে সুবিধা হবে। Tense-গুলোর structure এবং প্রকাশিত ভাব অবশ্যই আপনাকে আত্মস্থ করতে হবে। Translation করার ক্ষেত্রে অবশ্যই আপনাকে tense নির্ধারণ করতে হবে এবং সে tense structure অনুযায়ী translate করতে হবে। For example :

Rule–A : অভ্যাস (habit), ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা (historical fact), বিজ্ঞানসম্মত সত্য (scientific truth), দৈনন্দিন ঘটনা (daily events), প্রবাদ বাক্য (maxim)— এগুলো কোনো বাক্যের মাধ্যমে প্রকাশিত হলে ঐ বাক্যের verb-এর tense হবে Present Indefinite Tense। ফলে নিচের structure-টি follow করতে হবে :
subject + verb (s/es) + object/complement.

For example :

(i) আমি প্রত্যহ সকালে নাস্তা খাই।— I take my breakfast every morning. (habit)
(ii) সে প্রত্যহ কোরান পড়ে।— He reads the Holy Quran everyday. (habit)
(iii) সূর্য পূর্বদিকে ওঠে এবং পশ্চিম দিকে অস্ত যায়।— The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. (universal truth)
(iv) সূর্য আমাদের আলো দেয়।— The sun gives us light. (universal truth)
(v) প্রত্যেক মা তার সন্তানকে ভালোবাসেন।— Every mother loves her child. (universal truth)
(vi) পানি বাষ্পে পরিণত হয়।— Water turns into vapour. (scientific truth)
(vii) নিয়মিত ব্যায়াম আমাদেরকে সুস্থ রাখে।— Regular exercise keeps us healthy. (scientific truth)
(viii) বাংলাদেশ ১৯৭১ সালে স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করে এবং স্বাধীন রাষ্ট্র হিসেবে আত্মপ্রকাশ করে।— Bangladesh achieves independence in 1971 and emerges as an independent state. (historical fact)
(ix) যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল— As you sow, so you reap. (maxim)
(x) যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না— A barking dog seldom bites. (maxim)
(xi) এক মাঘে শীত যায় না— One swallow does not make a summer. (maxim)

Present Indefinite-এর ওপর ভিত্তি করে কিছু passage translation দেয়া হলো–

Exercise

(a) বাংলা থেকে ইংরেজিতে Translation করুন :

সূর্য পূর্বদিকে উদিত হয়। এটা পশ্চিম দিকে অস্ত যায়, আমরা এটা প্রতিদিন দেখতে পাই। এটা সূর্যের জন্য একটি প্রাকৃতিক নিয়ম। আর এ কারণেই দিন-রাতের সৃষ্টি হয়।

(b) Write the passage translation, English into Bangla :

Karim get's up at seven o'clock. He takes exercise for half an hour. He finishes breakfast by half past eight. He goes to school at nine o'clock. He comes home in the afternoon. He prepares his lesson in the evening.

Rule–B : বর্তমানে কোনো কাজ হচ্ছে বোঝাতে present continuous tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে structureটি হলো : Subject + am/is/are + (verb + ing) + object/complement.

For example :

(i) মুষলধারে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে।— It is raining in torrents.
(ii) সে বই পড়ছে।— He is reading a book.
(iii) তারা নদীতে সাঁতার কাটছে।— They are swimming in the river.
(iv) মিনা গান গাইছে।— Mina is singing a song.
(v) হাসান তার বন্ধুকে সাহায্য করছে।— Hasan is helping his friend.
(vi) ছেলেটি কাঁদছে।— The boy is crying.
(vii) কৃষকেরা মাঠে কাজ করছেন।— The farmers are working in the field.
(viii) আমি টেলিভিশন দেখছি।— I am watching TV.
(ix) সে তার বন্ধুর সাথে কথা বলছে।— He is talking to his friend.

Rule–C : কিছু কিছু verb রয়েছে যাদেরকে Present continuous tense-এ প্রকাশ করা যায় না। Present Indefinite Tense দ্বারাই এ verbগুলো Present Continuous-এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

For example :

(i) আমি একটি পাখি দেখছি।— I see a bird. (am seeing নয়)
(ii) সে আজ অপেক্ষাকৃত ভালো অনুভব করছে।— He feels better today. (is feeling নয়)
(iii) আমি তোমার কথা শুনছি না।— I do not hear you. (am not hearing নয়)

Rule–D : অনেক সময় নিকট ভবিষ্যতের (near future) কোনো ঘটনা বোঝাতে Present Indefinite ও Continuous tense ব্যবহার করা হয়।

(i) আগামীকাল আমাদের স্কুল খুলবে।— Our school opens tomorrow.
(ii) সে আগামীকাল ঢাকা যাচ্ছে।— He is going to Dhaka tomorrow.
(iii) আগামীকাল সে আমার সাথে দেখা করবে।— He meets me tomorrow.

Exercise

(i) **বাংলা থেকে ইংরেজিতে Translation করুন :**

সূর্য অস্তগামী হচ্ছে। ছোট ছোট ছেলেমেয়েরা বাড়ির দিকে দৌড়াচ্ছে। ছেলেরা গবাদিপশুর চারণভূমির চারপাশে ঘুরে বেড়াচ্ছে। মোয়াজ্জিন বিশ্বস্রষ্টার নামে সন্ধ্যার নামাযের আহ্বান করছে।

(ii) **Translation from English to Bangla :**

Mr. Rajib is going on pilgrimage next month. He is coming home after the pilgrimage. He is visiting his relatives a few days after his arrival.

Rule–E : অতীতে সংঘটিত কোনো কাজের বর্তমান প্রাসঙ্গিকতা থাকলে তা present perfect tense ব্যবহার করে প্রকাশ করা হয়। এক্ষেত্রে structureটি হবে– subject + have/has + verb (past participle form) + object/complement.

For example :

(i) তুমি কি কখনো বিদেশে গিয়েছ?— Have you ever been to abroad?
(ii) তিনি আজ সকালে ফিরে এসেছেন।— He has returned this morning.
(iii) সে কাজটি ঠিকভাবে করেছে।— He has done the work properly.
(iv) আমি তাকে কখনো দেখিনি।— I have never seen him.
(v) আমি কখনো সিংহ দেখিনি।— I have never seen a lion.

Rule–F : Present perfect tense বর্তমান সময়ের সাথে সম্পর্কিত। তাই এর সাথে past expression (yesterday, ago, last year etc.) ব্যবহার করা যাবে না। অতীত সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকলে অবশ্যই ইংরেজিতে past indefinite tense ব্যবহার করা হয়।

For example :

(i) গতকাল তোমার চিঠি পেয়েছি।— I received your letter yesterday.
(ii) সে গত সপ্তাহে মারা গেছে।— He died last week.
(iii) সে গতকাল আমার সাথে দেখা করেছে।— He met me yesterday.

Rule–G : অতীতে কোনো কাজ শুরু হয়ে অদ্যবধি চলছে এবং ভবিষ্যতেও চলতে পারে, এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে present perfect continuous tense ব্যবহার করতে হয়। ইংরেজিতে অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে for ও নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে since বসে। Structure হলো : Subject + has been/have been + (verb + ing) + object/complement.

For example :

(i) সকাল থেকে গুঁড়ি গুঁড়ি বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে।— It has been drizzling since morning.
(ii) সে দুই ঘণ্টা যাবৎ বই পড়ছে।— He has been reading books for two hours.
(iii) সে পাঁচদিন যাবৎ জ্বরে ভুগছে।— He has been suffering from fever for five days.

তবে এসব ক্ষেত্রে Present perfect continuous tense-এর পরিবর্তে Present perfect tense ও ব্যবহার করা হয়।

For example :

(i) সে তিনবছর যাবৎ এ গ্রামে বাস করছে। (এখনো করে অর্থে)— He has lived in this village for three years.
(ii) মুনির দুইবছর যাবৎ ইংরেজি শিখছে।— Munir has learnt English for two years.

Rule–H : Past Perfect Tense (had + past participle) : এ Tense-এ দুটি ঘটনার উল্লেখ থাকে। এর একটি অন্যটির আগে ঘটে। যেটি আগে ঘটে সেটিতে had + past participle ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং যেটি পরে ঘটে সেটি Past tense-এ ব্যবহার করা হয়।

— সে আসার পূর্বে আমি আমার সকালের নাস্তা করেছিলাম।
— I had finished my breakfast before he arrived.

এ বাক্যে দুটি ঘটনা আছে : (1) I finished my breakfast, (2) He arrived-এর মধ্যে প্রথমটি আগে ঘটেছে। তাই I had finished my breakfast লেখা হয়েছে। তবে যেহেতু before শব্দটি স্পষ্ট করে বলে দিচ্ছে যে, প্রথমে উল্লিখিত ঘটনাটি আগে ঘটেছে, তাই এটিকে simple past tense বলা যেতে পারে।

Exercise

বাংলা থেকে ইংরেজিতে Translation করুন :

আমি ইংরেজি রচনা লিখেছি কিনা আমার শিক্ষক আমাকে তা জিজ্ঞাসা করলেন। আমি বললাম আমি এবার অর্ধেক করেছিলাম। তাকে অসন্তুষ্ট দেখাচ্ছিল। আমি দুঃখিত ছিলাম। কারণ আমাকে নগণ্য ভাবা হয়েছিল।

Rule–I : Future perfect tense (will + have + past participle) ভবিষ্যতে একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগে একটি ভবিষ্যতের ঘটনা প্রকাশ করতে হলে এ Tense ব্যবহার করতে হয়। ভবিষ্যতের নির্দিষ্ট সময়টি by, before এসব শব্দ দিয়ে শুরু করতে হয়।

— আমি জুলাইয়ের আগেই কাজটি করে রাখব।
— I will have finished the work by July.
— মি. আজিম রিটায়ারমেন্টে যাওয়ার আগেই অনেক টাকা উপার্জন করেছে।
— Mr. Azim will have a lot of money before retirement.

Exercise

Translation from Bangla to English :

নিশা চারবছর যাবৎ পিএইচডি ডিগ্রি লাভের জন্য পরিশ্রম করছে। সে এ গবেষণা সম্পূর্ণ করেছে ১৯৮৯ সালের মধ্যে। সে ১৯৯০ সালে তার ডিগ্রি অর্জন করেছে।

2. Uses of Voice

এমন কতকগুলো ক্ষেত্র আছে যেখানে আমরা passive voice ব্যবহার করে থাকি।

For example :

A : ক্রিয়া সম্পাদনকারীর উল্লেখের প্রয়োজন না হলে :
(i) স্কুলটি ১৯৭১ সালে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়েছিল।
— The school was established in 1971.
(ii) বাংলাদেশে পাট উৎপাদিত হয়।
— Jute is grown in Bangladesh.

B : ক্রিয়া সম্পাদনকারী গুরুত্বহীন বা অজ্ঞাত হলে আমরা passive voice ব্যবহার করি :
(i) আমার মোবাইলটি চুরি হয়েছে।
— My mobile has been stolen.
(ii) রাস্তা থেকে লোকটি অপহৃত হলো।
— The man was robbed on the way.

C : অনুরোধ, নিমন্ত্রণ, ঘোষণা ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে :
(i) আমাকে সাহায্য করার জন্য তোমাকে অনুরোধ করা হলো।
— You are requested to help me.
(ii) অনুষ্ঠানে যোগদানের জন্য তুমি আন্তরিকতার সাথে নিমন্ত্রিত।
— You are cordially invited to attend the function.

D: ক্রিয়া সম্পাদনকারী অপেক্ষা যদি ক্রিয়া সম্পাদিত হওয়ার বিষয়টি অধিক গুরুত্ব থাকলে passive voice ব্যবহার করা হয়:

(i) দুর্ঘটনায় অনেক লোক মারা গেল।
— Many people were killed in the accident.
(ii) তাকে শাস্তি দেয়া হয়েছে।
— He has been punished.
(iii) কাজটি ভালোভাবে সম্পাদিত হয়েছে।
— The job has been performed properly.

E: Advice বা উপদেশ প্রদান করতে passive voice ব্যবহার করা হয়।

(i) উপদেশ রক্ষা করা উচিত।
— A promise should be kept.
(ii) প্রত্যেক দিন ব্যায়াম করা উচিত।
— Physical exercise should be taken everyday.
(iii) ছোটবেলা থেকে সত্য বলার অভ্যাস গড়ে তোলা উচিত।
— The habit of speaking the truth should be formed from childhood.

3. Gerund

Gerund (verb + ing) কখনো verb-এর subject রূপে বা object রূপে, কখনো preposition-এর object রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

(i) দেখতে পেলেই বিশ্বাস হয়— Seeing is believing.
(ii) সাঁতার একটি ভালো ব্যায়াম— Swimming is a good exercise.
(iii) গোগ্রাসে আহার স্বাস্থ্যের জন্য ক্ষতিকর— Eating voraciously is injurious to health.
(iv) হাফিজ কবিতা পড়তে ভালোবাসে— Hafiz likes reading a poetry.
(v) আমি না হেসে পারলাম না— I couldn't help laughing.
(vi) আমি তাকে ঘোড়ায় চড়ে যেতে দেখেছি— I have seen him riding on a horse.

Note: ওপরের বাক্যগুলোতে Gerundগুলো Transitive verb-এর object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

(vii) ছেলেরা সাঁতার কাটতে ভালোবাসে— Boys are fond of swimming.
(viii) আমরা বিকেলে তাস খেলে কাটাতাম— We spent the afternoon in playing cards.
(ix) কৃপণ ব্যক্তি অর্থ সঞ্চয়ে সময় ব্যয় করে— The miser spends his time in hoarding money.

Note: উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে Gerundগুলো preposition-এর object রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

এখন, Practice-এর জন্য Gerund এর ওপর Exercise দেয়া হলো:

Write in your own language:

উন্মুক্ত বাতাসে ভ্রমণ একটি উৎকৃষ্ট ব্যায়াম। এ পুকুরে কাপড় কাঁচা নিষিদ্ধ। রেজা গল্পের বই ভালোবাসে। মেয়েটি না কেঁদে থাকতে পারল না। বৃদ্ধ লোকটি হাঁটতে হাঁটতে ক্লান্ত হয়ে পড়েছে। তাদের এখন সাহায্য করার দরকার কি?

4. Infinitives

বাংলায় যাইতে, করিতে, খাইতে প্রভৃতি ইতে প্রত্যয়ান্ত ক্রিয়ার (to + verb) infinitive দ্বারা ইংরেজি করা হয়। সুতরাং যাইতে = to go, খাইতে = to eat ইত্যাদি হয়।

(i) নিপা গল্পের বই পড়তে পছন্দ করে— Nipa likes to read story books.
(ii) এ ঘরটি ভাড়া দেয়া হবে— This house is to let.
(iii) এ কাজটি করা কঠিন— This work is difficult to do.
(iv) আমি সেখানে যাইতে ইচ্ছা করি— I wish to go there.
(v) আমাকে কাজটি করতে হবে— I am to do the work.

** Infinitiveগুলো Gerund-এর মতো Nounও হতে পারে।

(vi) ভুল করা মানুষের স্বভাব— To err is human.

কখনও কখনও 'ইতে' প্রত্যয়ান্তের যোগ হওয়া সত্ত্বেও to মূল verb-এর সাথে যোগ হয় না। এগুলোকে bare infinitive বলে।

(i) Let him go— তাহাকে যাইতে দাও।
(ii) You need not go there— তোমার সেখানে যাওয়ার দরকার নেই।
(iii) I heard him sing a song— আমি তাকে গান করতে শুনলাম।
(iv) Dare he say this?— সে কি এটি বলতে সাহস পায়?

Some special usages of infinitive:

(i) ফুলটি ফুটি ফুটি করেও ফুটল না— The flower was about to bloom but did not bloom.
(ii) শীত যাই-যাই করেও গেল না— The cold weather was about to disappear but didn't.

Exercise

Write in your own English.

পাখিটি দেখতে সুন্দর। সে একা একা থাকতে ভালোবাসে। তুমি আমাকে এটি করতে বলেছিলে। সে আমাকে যেতে দেখেছিল। আমার লিখার কলম নেই। সত্য কথা বলা যুদ্ধ করার চেয়েও শক্ত।

5. Participles

Present participles = verb + ing যখন adjective-এর মতো কাজ করে।

(i) হাসিমাখা মুখ— A smiling face.
(ii) নৃত্যশীল বালিকা— A dancing girl.
(iii) উদীয়মান সূর্য— A rising sun.
(iv) নিমজ্জমান জাহাজ— A sinking ship.
(v) ফুটন্ত ফুল দেখতে খুবই সুন্দর— A blooming flower is very nice to look at.
(vi) চলন্ত রেলগাড়ি থেকে লাফ দিও না— Don't jumped from the running train.
(vii) ঘুমন্ত সিংহকে জাগাইও না— Don't rouse the sleeping lion.
(viii) কুকুরটি লাফাইতে লাফাইতে শিকারির কাছে আসিল— The dog came bounding to the hunter.

Note : Present participle এর সাহায্যে 'করিয়া', 'রাখিয়া', 'ফিরিয়া', 'শুনিয়া' ইত্যাদি প্রত্যয়ান্ত অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়ারও ইংরেজি করা হয়।

(ix) এটা শুনে তিনি দুঃখিত হলেন— On hearing this, he felt very sad.

(x) পিছনে ফিরিয়া আমার বন্ধুটি আমাকে ডাকিল— Turning back my friend called me.

(xi) ভদ্রলোকটি চারটি ছেলে রেখে মারা গেলেন— The gentleman died leaving four sons behind.

Past Participles

Noun-এর পূর্বে Adjective-এর মতো যখন past participle ব্যবহার হয়।

(i) নগ্নপদ বালক— A bare footed boy.

(ii) পরিত্যক্ত পল্লী— A deserted village.

(iii) জ্যোৎস্নাশোভিত রাত— A moonlit night.

(iv) স্পষ্টবাদী লোক— An out-spoken man.

(v) নিমন্ত্রিত অতিথি— An invited guest.

(iv) ঘরপোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলেই ভয় পায়— A burnt child dreads the fire.

(vii) আহত ব্যক্তিটিকে হাসপাতালে পাঠানো হয়েছে— The wounded man was sent to hospital.

(viii) রোম নগরী একদিনে নির্মিত হয়নি— Rome was not built in a day.

Exercise

Write in your own English :

আমি একটি আহত রোগীকে দেখলাম, শব্দ শুনিয়া লোকটি জাগিয়া উঠিল। ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা অঙ্ক কষায় নিযুক্ত আছে। জমাট দুধে চা তৈরি করিলে স্বাদ ভালো হয়। চলন্ত ট্রেনে ওঠার চেষ্টা করিও না। বিদেশ থেকে ফিরে তিনি চাকরি ছেড়ে দিলেন।

Note : Past participle-এর পূর্বে the ব্যবহৃত হয় plural common noun হিসেবে।

— We should respect the learned— জ্ঞানীদের সম্মান করা উচিত।

— I like to help the distressed— আমি দুস্থদের সাহায্য করতে পছন্দ করি।

6. Conjunctions

Conjunction হলো এমন একটি word অথবা group of words যা দুই বা ততোধিক sentence বা clause বা word-কে যুক্ত করে। Learning of conjunction is very important. সুতরাং translation-এর প্রয়োজন খুবই বেশি।

(A) And (এবং, ও)

(i) Razib and Ragib went home last night.

— রাজীব এবং রাগীব গত রাতে বাড়ি গিয়েছে।

(ii) Biplob will visit Chittagong and Rajshahi next week.

— বিপ্লব আগামী সপ্তাহে চট্টগ্রাম এবং রাজশাহী ভ্রমণ করবে।

(B) As well as (এবং, ও)

(i) Reza played cricket as well as read books.

— রেজা ক্রিকেট খেলেছে এবং বইও পড়েছে।

(ii) Mr. Ribon is a doctor as well as social worker.

— মি. রিবন একজন ডাক্তার এবং সমাজকর্মীও বটে।

Note : And এবং as well as অর্থ একই রকম হলেও এদের grammar আলাদা।

(C) And ..... as well (এবং..... ও)

(i) আমরা বেসবল খেলেছিলাম এবং ভলিবলও — We played baseball and volley ball as well.

(ii) আমি লন্ডনে ছিলাম, নিউইয়র্কেও ছিলাম— I have been to London and New York as well.

(D)–1 But : কিন্তু

(i) He is learned but dishonest.— তিনি শিক্ষিত কিন্তু অসৎ।

(ii) I didn't go to Kustia but Jessore.— আমি কুষ্টিয়া যাইনি, যশোর গিয়েছিলাম।

(D)–2 But : (বাদে, ছাড়া)

(i) Everybody but Kabir was present in the meeting.— কবির বাদে সবাই মিটিংয়ে উপস্থিত ছিল।

(ii) All the committee members but Nipa went to picnic.— নিপা ছাড়া কমিটির সব সদস্যই পিকনিকে গিয়েছিল।

(D)–3 But : (না করে পারি না)

(i) I cann't but love the child.— শিশুটিকে আমি না ভালোবেসে পারি না।

(ii) She couldn't but go to Dhaka yesterday.— সে গতকাল ঢাকা না গিয়ে পারেনি।

(E)-1 As : (যেহেতু)

(i) As yesterday was very cold, we couldn't go out of home.— যেহেতু গতকাল খুব ঠাণ্ডা ছিল, আমরা বাড়ির বাইরে যেতে পারিনি।

(E)-2 As : (যখন)

(i) As I was going to market, I got hurt by a car.— যখন আমি বাজারে যাচ্ছিলাম, তখন আমি একটি গাড়ির ধাক্কায় আঘাত পেয়েছিলাম।

(ii) As he was coming down from the upstairs, he fell.— যখন সে সিঁড়ি দিয়ে নিচে নেমে আসছিল, তখন সে পড়ে গেল।

(E)-3 As : (যতদূর)

(i) As I know him, he is honest and sincere.— আমি যতদূর জানি সে সৎ ও আন্তরিক।

(E)-4 As : (যতই)

(i) As I see him, I am getting fascinated. — আমি যতই তাকে দেখি ততই মুগ্ধ হচ্ছি।

(ii) As we are going towards Tangail. We see more and more forest land.— আমরা যতই টাঙ্গাইলের দিকে যাচ্ছি ততই বনভূমি দেখতে পাচ্ছি।

(F) So ..... that (এত ..... যে)

(i) He is so week that he can't walk.— সে এত দুর্বল যে হাঁটতে পারে না।

(ii) Ruma is so intelligent that everybody loves her. — রুমা এত বুদ্ধিমান যে সকলে তাকে ভালোবাসে।

(G) Otherwise (বা, নতুবা)

(i) তোমার উচিত ডাক্তারের পরামর্শ নেয়া, নতুবা তুমি অসুস্থ হয়ে পড়বে।
You should consult a doctor, otherwise you will fall sick.

(ii) You have to walk faster, otherwise you will miss the train.— তোমাকে আরও জোরে হাঁটতে হবে, নতুবা ট্রেন ফেল করবে।

(H) Lest (পাছে)

(i) Work sincerely, lest you shouldn't get the promotion.— পাছে প্রমোশন না পাও, এজন্য আন্তরিকতার সাথে কাজ কর।

(ii) Do your duty properly, lest you should be fired. — পাছে চাকরিচ্যুত হও, এজন্য ভালোভাবে দায়িত্ব পালন কর।

[**Note :** Lest conjunction টি ব্যবহার করলে অবশ্যই should ব্যবহার করতে হবে।]

(I) Either ..... or (হয় ..... না হয়)

(i) Either Rony or Shemul will get a job.— হয় রনি না হয় শিমুল একটি চাকরি পাবে।

(ii) He has gone to either Dhaka or Rajshahi.— সে হয় ঢাকা না হয় রাজশাহী গিয়েছে।

(J) Neither .... nor (দুটোর একটাও না)

(i) Neither Rony nor his sister passed the exam.— রনি কিংবা তার বোন কেউই পরীক্ষায় পাস করেনি।

(K) When (যখন)

(i) Put your umbrella when it rains.

(ii) When I was a civil servent, I travelled a lot.— যখন আমি একজন সরকারি কর্মকর্তা ছিলাম তখন আমি অনেক ভ্রমণ করতাম।

(L) While (যখন)

(i) While going to Dinajpur, I saw the Jamuna bridge.— দিনাজপুর যাওয়ার সময় আমি যমুনা সেতু দেখলাম।

(ii) I was reading the Holy Quran while my mother was making a tea.— যখন আমার মা চা তৈরি করছিলেন তখন আমি কুরআন পড়ছিলাম।

(M) Unless (যদি না)

(i) Unless you try hard, you can't prosper in life.— তুমি প্রাণপণে চেষ্টা না করলে জীবনে উন্নতি করতে পারবে না।

(ii) Unless you are allert, you will miss many things.— যদি তুমি সতর্ক না হও তাহলে অনেক কিছুই হারাবে।

(N) Until (যতক্ষণ না)

(i) I shall wait here until you come back.— তুমি ফিরে না আসা পর্যন্ত আমি অপেক্ষা করব।

(ii) I have to wait at the station until the train comes.— ট্রেন না আসা পর্যন্ত আমাকে অপেক্ষা করতে হবে।

(O) Though, Although, Even though (যদিও)

(i) Though/Although he is an old man, he works like a youth.— যদিও একজন বৃদ্ধ, তিনি কাজ করেন যুবকের মতো।

(ii) Even though we have finished our work, we can't go home.— যদিও আমরা কাজ শেষ করেছি, তবু আমরা বাসায় যেতে পারছি না।

(P) Therefore/so (অতএব)

(i) Mr. Zamil is a great leader, therefore/so everybody votes for him.— মি. জামিল একজন মহান নেতা, অতএব সবাই তাকে ভোট দেয়।

(Q) Thus (এভাবে)

(i) He used to work very hard and thus he succeeded in life.— সে অনেক পরিশ্রম করেছে এবং এভাবে সে জীবনে উন্নতি করেছে।

(R) Nor (না)

(i) My father didn't attend the meeting nor did I.— আমার বাবা মিটিংয়ে যোগ দেননি, আমিও না।

(ii) Robi doesn't take exercise, nor his son.— রবি শরীর চর্চা করে না, তার পুত্রও করে না।

(S) So/also (ও)

(i) Salma goes to school, so does his brother.— সালমা স্কুলে যায়, তার ভাইও যায়।

(ii) I have taken a test today, so has Rakib.— আমি আজকে পরীক্ষা দিয়েছি, রাকিবও দিয়েছে।

(iii) Ruma visited Cox's Bazar and her mother did also.— রুমা কক্সবাজার পরিদর্শন করেছিল, তার মাও করেছিল।

(T) Neither/not ..... either (.... না)

(i) কিভাবে গাড়ি চালাতে হয় আমি জানি না, আমার ভাইও জানে না।— I don't know how to drive a car and my brother doesn't either.

(ii) রিনা রচনা লেখেনি তার বান্ধবীও না।— Rina didn't write an essay, neither did her friend.

(U) Whether ..... or (.... কিনা..../....না)

(i) I am not sure whether my brother will come or not.— আমার ভাই আসবে কিনা আমি নিশ্চিত নই।

(ii) I can't really decide whether I shall read or sleep.— আমি সত্যিই সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে পারছি না পড়ব না ঘুমাব।

(V) Both .... and (উভয়ই)

(i) Both Rafiq and Karim have passed the exam. — রফিক এবং করিম দু'জনেই পরীক্ষায় পাস করেছে।

(ii) I shall both play and watch TV— আমি খেলাও করব টিভিও দেখব।

(W) Both .... and .... as well as (উভয়ই .... এবং)

(i) Mr. Rony can speak both English and Bangla as well as Spanish.— মি. রনি বাংলা ও ইংলিশ উভয়ই বলতে পারে, স্প্যানিশও পারে।

(X) As ... as (ঠিক ..... মতো)

(i) Rakib is as tall as his father.— রাকিব তার বাবার মতো লম্বা।

(ii) Nipa is not as intelligent as her sister.— নিপা তার বোনের মতো বুদ্ধিমতী নয়।

(Y) Not so .... as (ঠিক ..... মতো না)

(i) This book is not so costly as that one.— এই বইটি ঐ বইয়ের মতো দামী নয়।

(ii) The weather of Bangladesh is not so cold as that of England. — বাংলাদেশের আবহাওয়া ইংল্যান্ডের আবহাওয়ার মত ঠাণ্ডা নয়।

(Z) Still/Yet/Nevertheless (তথাপি, তবুও, সত্ত্বেও)

(i) The man is sick, still he can walk fast.— লোকটা অসুস্থ, তবুও সে দ্রুত হাঁটতে পারে।

(ii) Kabir is very poor, nevertheless he is generous.— কবির খুব গরিব, তথাপি সে দানশীল।

Some other uses of conjunction

(A) No sooner ..... than/Hardly .... when (হতে না হতেই/যেতে না যেতেই)

(i) No sooner had the bus stopped than the passengers started getting off. — বাস থামতে না থামতেই যাত্রীরা নামা শুরু করল।

(ii) Hardly had I reached the school when the rain began. — আমি স্কুলে পৌঁছতে না পৌঁছতেই বৃষ্টি শুরু হল।

(iii) No sooner had he passed the exam, than he got a good job.— পাস করতে না করতেই সে একটা ভালো চাকরি পেল।

(B) In order that (যাতে, উদ্দেশ্য)

(i) Rony has gone to Dhaka in order that he can attend a seminar.— রনি ঢাকা গিয়েছে যাতে সে সেমিনারে যোগ দিতে পারে।

(C) In case (যদি)

(i) We should update all our records in case the minister visits our office.— যদি মন্ত্রি অফিস ভিজিট করে এজন্য আমাদের উচিত সব কাগজপত্র হালনাগাদ করে রাখা।

(ii) You should stay home in case any relative visits your house. — যদি কোনো আত্মীয় বেড়াতে আসে এজন্য তোমার বাড়িতে থাকা উচিত।

(D) Such ..... that (এত ..... যে)

(i) He is such a bad man that everybody hates him.— সে এত বাজে লোক যে সবাই তাকে ঘৃণা করে।

(ii) This is such a hot day that we cannot go out.— আজ এমন গরমের দিন যে আমরা বাইরে যেতে পারছি না।

(E) The same ..... as (ঠিক একই রকম)

(i) The book is the same price as that one.— এ বইটির দাম ঠিক ঐটার মতো।

(F) Else (অন্য কোথাও/ অন্য কিছু)

(i) This is not a good place, let us go somewhere else.— এ জায়গাটি ভালো নয়, চল অন্য কোথাও যাই।

(ii) The reason for his death is not accident, it is something else.— তার মৃত্যুর কারণ দুর্ঘটনা না, অন্য কিছু।

(G) Too (ও)

(i) I went to Jhenidah and my father went there too.— আমি ঝিনাইদহ গিয়েছিলাম এবং আমার আব্বাও গিয়েছিলেন।

(ii) Mr. Milon is an engineer and his son is too.— মি. মিলন একজন প্রকৌশলী এবং তার ছেলেও।

(H) Since (যেহেতু)

(i) Since he was busy, he couldn't come to the party.— যেহেতু সে ব্যস্ত ছিল তাই পার্টিতে আসতে পারেনি।

(ii) Since the weather was very chilly, I dropped my journey.— আবহাওয়া খুব ঠাণ্ডা হওয়ায় আমি ভ্রমণ পরিত্যাগ করলাম।

আবার, Present perfect continuous tense-এ কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময় বা Point of time বোঝাতে Since ব্যবহৃত হয়।

(iii) I have lived here since November, 1990.— আমি এখানে ১৯৯০ সাল হতে বসবাস করছি।

7. Causative Verb

অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করানোর জন্য যে verbগুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেগুলো হলো have, get, make, let, help. এগুলোকে Causative verb বলে।

(A) Causative 'have' এর ব্যবহার করে বাক্য গঠনের নিয়ম :

Sub + have/has/had + NP + সর্বদা মূল Verb-এর simple form + Extension.

(i) Rana had Abdul wash the car.— রানা আব্দুলকে দিয়ে গাড়িটা ধুইয়েছিল।

(ii) I will have my servant clean the room.— আমি আমার চাকরকে দিয়ে রুমটা পরিষ্কার করিয়ে নেব।

(iii) I have my younger brother drive the car.— আমি আমার ছোট ভাইকে দিয়ে গাড়ি চালাই।

(B) Causative 'get' :

Get ব্যবহার করলে মূল verb এর আগে to বসবে যদি তার আগে ব্যক্তিবাচক object থাকে। অর্থাৎ structureটি—

Sub + get/got + NP + to যুক্ত verb + Extension.

(i) নিপা তার বোনকে দিয়ে নোটগুলো লিখিয়ে নেয়।— Nipa gets his sister to write the note.

(ii) রানি দিপাকে দিয়ে রনির ঠিকানা লিখিয়ে নেয়।— Rani gets Dipa to write down Rony's address.

এবার get/got-এর পরে object যদি বস্তুবাচক হয় সেক্ষেত্রে নিয়মটা—

(iii) Rony got the car washed— রনি গাড়িটা ধুয়ে নিয়েছিল।

(iv) Rasu got his paper typed.— রাসু তার কাগজ টাইপ করে নিয়েছিল।

(C) Make :

এবার Causative 'Make'-এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ করুন। যখন একজন আরেকজনকে জোর করে বা বাধ্য করে তখন 'Make' ব্যবহৃত হয়। Causative verbটি sentence-এর যে কোনো form-এ হতে পারে।

(i) Mother made the baby take food.— মা শিশুটিকে খাবার খাইয়েছিল।

(ii) I'm making my sister write a letter.— আমি আমার বোনকে দিয়ে চিঠি লিখিয়ে নিচ্ছি।

(D) Let (অনুমতি দেয়া অর্থে)

(i) Father let his son swim in the river.— বাবা তার ছেলেকে নদীতে সাঁতার কাটার অনুমতি দিলেন।

(ii) My elder brother let me use his mobile.— আমার বড় ভাই আমাকে তার ফোন ব্যবহারের অনুমতি দিলেন।

(E) Help

Sub + help/helped + NP + মূল verb অথবা to সহযোগে মূল Verb + Extension.

(i) I helped my roommate wash the room— ঘরটা পরিষ্কার করতে আমি আমার রুমমেটকে সহযোগিতা করেছিলাম।

(ii) He is helping me to type the letter.— সে আমাকে চিঠিটি লিখতে সাহায্য করছে।

(F) Need

Sub + Need + Verb-এর সাথে ing.

(i) My hair needs cutting.— আমার চুল কাটা দরকার।

(ii) My shirt needs sewing.— আমার জামাটা সেলাই করা দরকার।

আবার, Subject + need + verb infinitive.

(iii) He needs to marry soon.— তার শীঘ্রই বিয়ে করা দরকার।

8. Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentence, Translation-এর অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ। কারণ শর্তবাচক শব্দকে ভালোভাবে অর্থবহ করার জন্য conditional sentence-এ দক্ষ থাকা একান্ত প্রয়োজন।

Conditional sentence এর কাজটি ঘটার সম্ভাবনার ওপর ভিত্তি করে তিনভাগে ভাগ করা যায়—

(i) Probable conditional sentence

(ii) Improbable conditional sentence

(iii) Impossible conditional sentence

(A) Probable Conditional Sentence :

Structure-1 : If clauseটি যদি present tense হয় main clause-এর verbটি future tense-এ প্রকাশিত হয়।

(i) If you study hard, you will pass.

Structure 2 :

If + present + may/might (possibility)। যেমন :

(ii) If you can earn money enough, you may be happy.

Structure-3 : If + present + may/can (Permission)

(iii) If you are ready, you may start your journey.

(iv) If it stops raining, we can start walking.

Structure-4 : If + present + present.

এবার main clause-এর tenseটিও present tense, কারণ অভ্যাসগত কাজ, স্বয়ংক্রিয় ফলাফল বা বিজ্ঞানসম্মত সত্য প্রকাশ করতে হলে এই structureটি ব্যবহৃত হয়।

(v) If man drinks poison, he dies.— যদি মানুষ বিষ খায় তাহলে সে মারা যায়।

লক্ষ করুন, বিষ খাওয়ার কাজটি যখন ঘটে মরে যাওয়ার কাজটিও এমনিতেই ঘটে।

(vi) If prices are high, demand is decreased.— দাম যদি বাড়ে তাহলে চাহিদা কমে।

(B) Improbable conditional sentence :

If clauseটির verb past tense-এর হলেও তা কোনো অতীত ঘটনাকে নির্দেশ করে না, বর্তমান ও ভবিষ্যৎ ঘটনাকে নির্দেশ করে। এ শর্তের অধীনে কাজটি সম্ভব নয়। এজন্য এটা improbable condition.

(i) If I were you, I would kill him.— তোমার জায়গায় আমি হলে তাকে খুন করতাম।

If clause এর শর্তটি বাস্তব তথ্যের বিপরীত।

(ii) If I worked in this bank, I would draw a good salary.— আমি যদি এ ব্যাংকে চাকরি করতাম আমি অনেক টাকা উপার্জন করতে পারতাম।

(iii) If we were playing, we would feel better.— আমরা যদি এখন খেলতে থাকতাম তাহলে ভালো লাগত।

(C) Impossible conditional sentence :

রনি : কি ব্যাপার এবার মেসে টাকা জমা দিলে না যে? আমি তো মেসের ম্যানেজার ছিলাম।

শাহ আলম : ও তাই! আমি যদি জানতাম তুমি এবার মেসের ম্যানেজার তাহলে টাকা জমা দিতাম।

যতক্ষণ শ্বাস, ততক্ষণ আঁশ। আমার যতদূর বিশ্বাস তোমার এ চালাকি খাটবে না। তুমি যত পরিশ্রম কর, আমি আর কাউকে এরকম পরিশ্রম করতে দেখিনি। যেরূপ আশা করেছিলাম তুমি সেরূপ সফল হয়েছ।

তাহলে দেখা যাচ্ছে কাজটি অতীতে ঘটেছিল এবং রনি যে ম্যানেজার ছিল, শাহ আলম তা জানত না। কিন্তু কোনো কাজই ঘটেনি আর ঘটাও সম্ভব না।

তাহলে বাক্যটি নিম্নরূপে গঠিত হবে,

(i) If I had known that you were the managar of the mess I would have deposited some money.

— আমি যদি জানতাম তুমি মেসের ম্যানেজার তাহলে কিছু টাকা জমা দিতাম।

কাজেই দেখা যাচ্ছে, শর্ত পূরণ হলে কাজটি ঘটত কিন্তু শর্ত পূরণ হয়নি তাই কাজটিও ঘটেনি।

9. Repetition of Words in Bangla

Translation করার সময় repetition ব্যাপারটি প্রায়ই লক্ষ্যণীয়। এ ধরনের বাক্য তৈরির ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নলিখিত পদ্ধতি অবলম্বন করে sentence গঠন করা যেতে পারে।

বিশেষ্যের পুনরাবৃত্তি

পদে পদে বিপদ— There is danger at every step.

দুর্ভিক্ষে হাজার হাজার লোক মারা গেল— Thousands of people died in the epidemic.

ভিক্ষুকটি দ্বারে দ্বারে ভিক্ষা করে— The beggar begs from door to door.

যুগে যুগে মানুষের মঙ্গলের জন্য মহাপুরুষদের আবির্ভাব ঘটে— Great man are born in every age for good of mankind.

বালকটি হাড়ে হাড়ে দুষ্টু— The boy is wicked to the backbone.

মনে মনে পড়— Read silently.

রনি তোমার কানে কানে কি বলল— What did Rony whisper in your ear?

Note : পুনরাবৃত্তিতে যদি অনেক সংখ্যা বোঝায় তবে ইংরেজিতে কথাটি সাধারণত Plural হয়। পুনরাবৃত্তি দ্বারা যদি জিনিসের প্রত্যেকটি বোঝায়, সেক্ষেত্রে কথাটির পূর্বে every ব্যবহৃত হয়।

সর্বনামের পুনরাবৃত্তি

যে যে সেখানে ছিল তাদের নাম বল— Tell me the names of those who were present there.

যা যা বলি মন দিয়ে শোন— Listen to what I say.

যারা যারা এ কাজ করেছে তারা শাস্তি পাবেই— Those who have done this will be punished.

যা যা বললাম মনে রেখ— Bear in mind what I said.

বিশেষণের পুনরাবৃত্তি

ছোট ছোট মেয়ে এই মাঠে খেলা করে— Little girls play in this field.

ছোট ছোট ছেলেকে খেতে দাও— Feed the young boys.

তোমাকে এত রোগা রোগা দেখাচ্ছে কেন?— Why do you look so sickly?

রাস্তার দু'ধারে সারি সারি দোকান বসেছে— Rows of stalls have been set on both sides of the road.

আজ আমার মনটা ভার ভার মনে হচ্ছে— Today I look rather gloomy.

মৃদু মৃদু বাতাস বইছে— A mild breeze is blowing.

অব্যয়ের পুনরাবৃত্তি

দেখতে দেখতে লোকটি চাপা পড়ল— The man was run over before our eyes.

বসে বসে আর ভালো লাগে না— I am sick of sitting idle.

বাজারে যেতে যেতে রাকিবের সাথে দেখা হলো— I met Rakib on the way to market.

ভোর হয় হয় এমন সময় ট্রেন ছাড়ল— The train started as the day was breaking.

রেজা কাঁদতে কাঁদতে চলে গেল— Reza went away crying.

মামুন গান করতে করতে ঘরে ঢুকল— Mamun entered the room singing.

খেটে খেটে তার শরীর ভেঙে গেল— His health broke away by constant labour.

তুমি এত জোরে জোরে কথা বলছ কেন?— Why do you speak so loud?

ভালোয় ভালোয় কাজটি কর, নতুবা শাস্তি পাবে— Do the work quietly, or you be punished.

ধ্বন্যাত্মক দ্বিরুক্তি

কুল কুল শব্দে নদী বয়ে যায়— The river flows with a murmur.

গুড় গুড় মেঘ ডাকছে— Clouds are rumbing.

ছেলেটা সর্বদাই ঘ্যান ঘ্যান প্যান প্যান করছে— The boy is constantly grumbling and whining.

নিপা হো-হো করে হেসে উঠল— Nipa burst into a loud laughter.

দিপা খিল খিল করে হেসে উঠল— Dipa burst into a giggle.

টুপ টাপ বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে— It is drizzling.

জাতীয় পতাকা পত পত করে উড়ছে— National flag is fluttering proudly in the air on fort.

রুমির চোখ ছলছল করতে লাগল— Rumy's eyes were glistening with tears.

10. Clauses

Clause শব্দের অর্থ বাক্যাংশ, অর্থাৎ passage translation করার জন্য প্রতিটি বাক্যের সঠিকভাবে analysis করা একান্ত জরুরি। এজন্য clause শেখা খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

Complex sentence-এ একটি principal clause বা প্রধান বাক্যাংশ এবং এক বা একাধিক subordinate clause বা অপ্রধান নির্ভরশীল বাক্যাংশ থাকে।

Sub-ordinate clause তিন প্রকারের- (i) Noun clause, (ii) Adjective clause, (iii) Adverbial clause.

Noun clause

Noun clause যদি subject হয়, বাক্যের প্রথমে বসে; আর যদি object হয় তাহলে verb বা preposition এর পরে বসে। কখনো কখনো Noun বা Pronoun এর Apposition হিসাবে বসে।

তুমি যে পরীক্ষায় কৃতকার্য হবে, তা নিশ্চিত— That you will succeed in the examination is certain.

যা সহজে প্রতিকার করা যায় না, তা সহ্য করতে হবে— What cannot be cured must be endured.

তোমার কি বলার আছে আমি তা বুঝতে পারছি— I have understood what you have got to say.
তিনি যে সৎ, তা আমার জানা ছিল— That he is honest was known to me.
সবাই জানে যে, লোকটা মিথ্যাবাদী— It is known to all that the man is a liar. (used apposition to a noun).

Exercise-I

Write in your own English :
তিনি যে মারা গিয়েছেন এ জনরব মিথ্যা। নবীন বলল যে সে এ বিষয়ে কিছু জানে না। তখন কি করব, কিছুই ঠিক করতে পারলাম না। শিক্ষক মহাশয় আমাদেরকে বলেছিলেন, সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট উপায়। এটা দুঃখের বিষয় যে, তিনি অল্প বয়সে মারা গেলেন। তিনি বোধ হয় মনে করেন যে আমি কিছুই জানি না। এরূপ ব্যাপার যে ঘটবে, তা আমার আদৌ বিশ্বাস ছিল না।

Adjective clause

Adjective clause যে Noun বা Pronoun-কে qualify করে, সেই antecedent এর অব্যহতি পরে বসে।
যে লোকটি খুন করেছিলেন, তাকে গ্রেফতার করা হয়েছে— The man who committed the murder has been arrested.
যা চকচক করে তা-ই সোনা নয়— All that glitters is not gold.
যে কুকুর ঘেউ ঘেউ করে, সে কুকুর কখনো কামড়ায় না— The dog that barks never bites.
সমবেত লোকেরা সমস্বরে গাহিয়া উঠিল— Those who were present broke into a chorus.

Exercise-II

Write in your own English :
যে মিথ্যা কথা বলে তাকে সবাই ঘৃণা করে। যিনি পরের জন্য ক্ষতি স্বীকার করেন, তিনিই প্রকৃত মানুষ। আমি যত বই পড়েছি তার মধ্যে এটি সবচাইতে ভালো। যারা বেশি খায় তারা শীঘ্রই পরিপাক শক্তি হারায়। যে পরের দুঃখে কাতর হয় না, তাকে কেউ সম্মান করে না। চোরটাকে যে শাস্তি দেয়া হয়েছে তাই যথেষ্ট। যে সবচেয়ে বেশি জানে সে সবচেয়ে কম কথা বলে।

Adverbial clause : Adverb-এর মতো অর্থাৎ কোনো verb, adjective বা অন্য কোনো Adverb-কে modify করে।

Position of adverbial clause : Adverbial clauseটি সাধারণত Principal clause-এর পরে বসে। তবে when, if, though, although, since, as, as fast ইত্যাদি দ্বারা আরম্ভ হলে কখনো কখনো clauseটি sentence এর প্রথমে বসে, সেক্ষেত্রে Adverbial clause-এর পরে কমা বসাতে হবে।
যতক্ষণ সে না আসে অপেক্ষা কর— Wait here until he comes.
সে এত দুর্বল যে নড়াচড়া করতে পারে না— He is so weak that he can't move.
তার যেখানে ইচ্ছা সেখানে যেতে পারে— He may go where ever he likes.
পুলিশ আসা মাত্র চোরটি পালিয়ে গেল— The theif left the place as soon as the police arrived.
তিনি দরিদ্র হলেও প্রচুর চাঁদা দিয়েছেন— As he is poor, he contributed much.

যদিও তিনি দরিদ্র তথাপি তিনি একজন সৎ ব্যক্তি— Though he is poor, he is an honest man.
সে ঘরে ঢুকামাত্র ঘড়িতে পাঁচটা বাজল— Just as he entered the room, the clock struck five.

Exercise-III

Write in your own English :
রাত্রি এত অন্ধকার ছিল যে, আমরা হাতড়ে হাতড়ে অন্ধকারে পথ চলতে লাগলাম। আমি যতদিন বাঁচব, ততদিন তোমার কথা মনে থাকবে। সক্রেটিস যেমন জ্ঞানী, তেমন সৎ ছিলেন। যখন আগুন নিভল, তখন সকলে বাড়ি ফিরে গেল।

11. Proverbs

১. অতি চালাকের গলায় দড়ি— Too much cunning overreaches itself.
২. অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ— Too much courtesy, too much craft.
৩. অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট— Grasp all, lose all.
৪. অন্ধকারে ঢিল মারা— To beat about the bush.
৫. অনেক সন্ন্যাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট— Too many cooks spoil the broth.
৬. অভাবে স্বভাব নষ্ট— Necessity knows no law.
৭. অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ংকরী— A little learning is a dangerous thing.
৮. অন্ধের কিবা রাত্রি কিবা দিন— Day and night are alike to blind man.
৯. অপচয় করো না অভাবে পড়ো না— Waste not, want not.
১০. অবলার মুখই বল— A woman's weapon is her tongue.
১১. অভাগা যদ্যপি চায় সাগর শুকিয়ে যায়— Once unlucky, always unlucky.
১২. অসারের তর্জন গর্জন সার— Empty vessels sound much.
১৩. অহিংস পরম ধর্ম— Love is the best virtue.
১৪. আপন ভালোতো জগৎ ভালো — To the pure all things are pure.
১৫. আপনি বাঁচলে বাপের নাম— Self-preservation is the first law of nature.
১৬. আয় বুঝে ব্যয় কর— Cut your coat according to your cloth.
১৭. আগাছার বাড় বেশি— Ill weeds grow apace.
১৮. আজ বাদশা কাল ফকির— Weal and woe come by turns.
১৯. আঠার মাসে বছর— Pro crastination.
২০. আদার ব্যাপারী জাহাজের খবর কেন— The cobbler must stick to his last.
২১. নিজের নাক কেটে পরের যাত্রা ভঙ্গ করা— To burn one's house to frighten away the mice.
২২. আপন ভালো পাগলেও বোঝে— Even a fool knows his business.
২৩. আপনি বাঁচলে বাপের নাম— Self preservation is the first law of nature.
২৪. ইচ্ছা থাকলে উপায় হয় — Where there's will, there's a way.
২৫. ঈশ্বর যা করেন মঙ্গলের জন্য— What God wills is for good.

২৬. উঠন্ত মূলো পত্তনেই চেনা যায়— Morning show the day.
২৭. উঠল বাইতো কটেক যাই— To act on the spur of the moment.
২৮. উড়ে এসে জুড়ে বসা— To be quick to occupy.
২৯. এক হাতে তালি বাজে না— It takes two to make a quarrel.
৩০. এক মাঘে শীত যায় না— One swallow does not make a summer.
৩১. একঢিলে দুই পাখি মারা— To kill two birds with one stone.
৩২. এক ক্ষুরে মাথা মোড়া— To be tarred with same brush.
৩৩. এক মাঘে শীত যায় না— Every dog has his day.
৩৪. এ বিষয়ে তার অ, আ, ক, খ, জ্ঞান নেই— He is ignorant of the rudiments of this subject.
৩৫. কয়লা ধুলেও ময়লা ছাড়ে না— Black will take no other hue.
৩৬. কারও সর্বনাশ, কারও পৌষ মাস— Some have the hop, some stick in the gap. or, Nero fiddles while Rome burns.)
৩৭. কই মাছের প্রাণ বড় শক্ত— A cat has nine lives.
৩৮. কত ধানে কত চাল বুঝবে— You will know now what's what.
৩৯. কান টানলে মাথা আসে— To be inseperably associated.
৪০. কুকুরের পেটে ঘি সয় না— Habit is the second nature.
৪১. কুমিরের সাথে বিবাদ করে জলে বাস করা— It is hard to sit at Rome and strive with pope.
৪২. কোথাকার জল কোথায় দাঁড়ায়— Let us wait to see the conclusion.
৪৩. খাল কেটে কুমির আনা— To bring on calamity by one own imprudence.
৪৪. গায়ে মানে না আপনি মোড়ল— A fool to others, himself a sage.
৪৫. ঘরের শত্রু বিভীষণ— Fifth columnist.
৪৬. ঘোমটার ভিতর খেমটার নাচ— Coquetry under the guise of modesty.
৪৭. চাচা আপনা বাঁচা— Every man is for himself.
৪৮. চোরে না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনী— A rogue is deaf to all good.
৪৯. চোর পালালে বুদ্ধি বাড়ে— To lock the stable door when the steed is stolen.
৫০. চোর পালালে বুদ্ধি বাড়ে— After death comes the doctor.
৫১. ছাই ফেলতে ভাঙা কুলা— Scapegoat of the family.
৫২. ছেড়ে দে মা কেঁদে বাঁচি— Don't nag me, leave me in peace.
৫৩. জোর যার মুল্লুক তার— Might is right.
৫৪. জহুরীই জোহর চেনে— Diamond cut diamonds.
৫৫. জীবন দিয়েছেন যিনি আহারও দিবেন তিনি— God never sends mouths but He sends meat.
৫৬. ঝোপ বুঝে কোপ মার— Make hay while sun shines.
৫৭. ঢিলটি মারলে পাটকেলটি খেতে হয়— Tit for tat.
৫৮. টাকায় সব হয়— Money makes the mare go.
৫৯. তাল পাতার সেপাই— A carpet knight.

৬০. তিলকে তাল করা— To make a mountain out of a molehill.
৬১. তোমার ইহকাল নেই, পরকালও নেই— You are doomed here and hereafter.
৬২. দশের লাঠি একের বোঝা— Many a little make a mickle.
৬৩. ধরি মাছ না ছুই পানি— A cat loves fish but is loath to wet her feet.
৬৪. ধরি মাছ না ছুই পানি— A cat loves fish, but she is loath to wet her feet.
৬৫. ধর্মের কল বাতাসে নড়ে— Virtue proclaims itself.
৬৬. ধান ভানতে শীবের গীত— A rigmarole.
৬৭. নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো— Something is better than nothing.
৬৮. দুই নৌকায় পা— To be between two stools.
৬৯. নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা— A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
৭০. নানা মুনির নানা মত— Many men, many minds.
৭১. ন্যাংটার নাই বাটপারের ভয়— A pauper has nothing to lose.
৭২. পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়— Ill got, ill spent.
৭৩. পরিশ্রম সৌভাগ্যের প্রসূতি— Industry is the mother of good luck.
৭৪. পরিশ্রমই সৌভাগ্যের মূল— Diligence is the mother of good luck.
৭৫. পাগলে কিনা বলে ছাগলে কিনা খায়— A mad man and an animal have no difference.
৭৬. পুরানো চাল ভাতে বাড়ে— All that is old is not bad.
৭৭. পেটে খেলে পিঠে সয়— Pain is forgotten where gain follows.
৭৮. বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত— A bolt from the blue.
৭৯. বসতে পেলে শুতে চায়— Give him an inch and he will take an ell.
৮০. বলা সহজ কিন্তু করা কঠিন— It is easy to say, but difficult to do.
৮১. বিড়ালের গলায় ঘন্টা বাঁধা— To bell the cat.
৮২. বিধাতার লিখন না যায় খণ্ডন— Inevitable are the decres of God.
৮৩. বুড়ো শালিকের ঘাড়ে রোঁ— Childish behaviour of an old man.
৮৪. বোবার শত্রু নাই— Silence seldom doth provoke.
৮৫. ভিমরুলের চাকে কাটি দেয়া— To bring hornet's nest about one's ears.
৮৬. মরার উপর খাঁড়ার ঘা— To pour water on a drowned mouse. or, To slay the slain.
৮৭. মরা হাতী লাখ টাকা— The very ruins of greatness are great.
৮৮. মন্ত্রের সাধন কিংবা শরীর পতন— To try one's utmost.
৮৯. মাছের তেলে মাছ ভাজা— To gain without spending.
৯০. যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল— As you sow, so you reap.
৯১. যেমন বাপ তেমন বেটা— Like father, like son.
৯২. যেখানে বাঘের ভয় সেখানেই রাত হয়— Dangers often come where danger is feared.
৯৩. যাকে দেখতে নারি, তার চলন বাঁকা— Faults are thick where love is thin.

৯৪. যতক্ষণ শ্বাস ততক্ষণ আশা— While there is life, there is hope.
৯৫. যতই পড়িবে, ততই শিখিবে— The more you read, the more you learn.
৯৬. যা চকচক করে তাই সোনা নয়— All that glitters is not gold.
৯৭. যেমন বুনো ওল, তেমন বাঘা তেঁতুল— As is the evil, so is the remedy.
৯৮. যে যায় লঙ্কায় সেই হয় রাবণ— He who gets the power misuse it.
৯৯. যে রক্ষক সেই ভক্ষক— Law makers are law breakers.
১০০. হয় এসপার না হয় ওসপার— To be desperate.
১০১.সস্তার তিন অবস্থা— Cheap goods are dear in the long run.
১০২. সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে— Patience is bitter, but it's fruit is sweet.
১০৩. সেই রামও নেই, সেই অযোধ্যাও নেই— O the times, O the manners.
১০৪. সব ভালো, যার শেষ ভালো— All's well that ends well
১০৫. সুখে থাকতে ভূতে কিলায়— To feel ill at ease.
১০৬. সাত পাঁচ ভাবা— To think twice.
১০৭. সস্তার তিন অবস্থা— Cheap goods are dear in the long run.

12. Idiomatic Comparisons

Standard English-এ কিছু Idiomatic Comparison বা বাগ্‌ধারাধর্মী উপমা ব্যবহার করা হয়। ইংরেজির জ্ঞান সমৃদ্ধ করার জন্য এগুলো শেখা প্রয়োজন। বিশেষ করে Translation করার ক্ষেত্রে অর্থাৎ sentence-এর অনুবাদ করার ক্ষেত্রে এটি দারুণ সহায়ক হিসেবে কাজ করে।

1. As black as coal— কয়লার মতো কালো।
2. As bright as day— দিনের মতো উজ্জ্বল।
3. As brave as lion— সিংহের মতো সাহসী।
4. As brisk as butterfly— প্রজাপতির মতো চঞ্চল।
5. As busy as bee— মৌমাছির মতো তৎপর।
6. As cheerful as lark— চাতকের মতো প্রসন্ন।
7. As clear as day— দিনের মতো পরিষ্কার।
8. As cold as ice— বরফের মতো ঠাণ্ডা।
9. As cunning as a fox— শিয়ালের মতো চতুর।
10. As dumb as a statue— মূর্তির মতো নির্বাক।
11. As fair as a rose— গোলাপের মতো সুন্দর।
12. As fast as a hare— খরগোসের মতো দ্রুত।
13. As fat as pig— শুকরের মতো মোটা।
14. As fierce as tiger— বাঘের মতো হিংস্র।

15. As free as air— বাতাসের ন্যায় স্বাধীন।
16. As fresh as a rose— গোলাপের মতো সতেজ।
17. As gay as a lark— চাতকের মতো প্রফুল্ল।
18. As gentle as a lamb— মেষের মতো নম্র।
19. As grave as a judge— বিচারকের ন্যায় গম্ভীর।
21. As greedy as wolf— নেকড়ের মতো লোভী।
22. As green as grass— ঘাসের মতো সবুজ।
23. As hard as stone— পাথরের মতো শক্ত।
24. As hoarse as crow— কাকের মতো কর্কশ।
25. As hot as fire— আগুনের মতো তপ্ত।
26. As hungry as a hawk— বাজপাখির মতো ক্ষুধার্ত।
27. As light as feather— পালকের মতো হালকা।
28. As loud as a thunder— বজ্রের মতো তীব্র।
29. As mute as a fish— মাছের মতো বোবা।
30. As obstinate as mule— খচ্চরের মতো জেদি।
31. As old as hills— পাহাড়ের মতো প্রাচীন।
32. As playful as kitten— বিড়াল ছানার মতো ক্রীড়ামোদী।
33. As poor as church mouse— গির্জার ইঁদুরের মতো দরিদ্র।
34. As proud as peacock— ময়ূরের মতো গর্বিত।
35. As quick as thought— চিন্তাধারার ন্যায় দ্রুত।
36. As quiet as a lamb— মেষ শাবকের মতো শান্ত।
37. As rapid as lightning—আলোর গতির মতো ক্ষিপ্র।
38. As red as blood— রক্তের মতো লাল।
39. As sharp as rajor— ক্ষুরের মতো ধারালো।
40. As silent as grave— কবরের ন্যায় নীরব।
41. As silly as sheep— ভেড়ার ন্যায় নির্বোধ।
42. As sure as death— মৃত্যুর মতো নিশ্চিত।
43. As sweet as honey— মধুর মতো মিষ্টি।
44. As swift as an arrow— তীরের ন্যায় দ্রুত।
45. As a timid as hare— খরগোসের ন্যায় ভীত।
46. As tricky as a monkey— বাঁদরের মতো কৌশলী।
47. As vain as peacock— ময়ূরের মতো অহঙ্কারী।
48. As worm as wool— পশমের মতো গরম।
49. As weak as kitten— বিড়াল ছানার মতো দুর্বল।
50. As white as snow— তুষারের ন্যায় শুভ্র।

Passage Translation

From Bangla into English

- কম্পিউটার হলো বিজ্ঞানের নতুন ধরনের অলৌকিক রহস্য। এতে মুহূর্তের মধ্যে হাজার হাজার গণনা করা যায়। এ কম্পিউটার লক্ষ লক্ষ ঘটনা ও সংখ্যাকে সংরক্ষিত রাখতে পারে। বাংলাদেশে কম্পিউটারের ব্যবহার দ্রুতগতিতে বাড়ছে। উন্নত দেশগুলোতে ব্যাংক, দোকান, বিমান, গবেষণা, অফিস, লাইব্রেরি সর্বত্রই কম্পিউটার ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে। বাংলাদেশও কম্পিউটার প্রযুক্তির অগ্রগতিতে আগ্রহী। মনে হয়, কম্পিউটার ভবিষ্যৎ মানব সভ্যতার ওপর প্রভাব বিস্তার করবে।

  Translation : Computer is the new miracle of science. It can make thousands calculation in a moment. It can store its memory millions of facts and figures. In Bangladesh the use of computer is growing rapidly. In developed countries computers are used in banks, shops, airlines, offices, libraries, everywhere. Bangladesh is eager to advance on computer technology. It seems that computer is going to dominate the future civilization of man.

- আমরা সকলে রাজনৈতিক নেতা হতে পারি না অথবা লক্ষ লক্ষ মানুষকে পরিচালনা করতে পারি না। আমরা সকলে বীর নায়ক হতে পারি না এবং নির্যাতিতদের মুক্তির জন্য সংগ্রাম করতে পারি না। কিন্তু আমরা প্রত্যেকে আমাদের চারপাশের সকলের জীবনকে সুখী করতে পারি। আমরা আমাদের পীড়িত প্রতিবেশীর সেবা করতে পারি, নিরক্ষরকে শিক্ষিত করতে পারি। আমরা সবাই সদয় ও ধৈর্যশীল হতে পারি এবং আমাদের চারপাশের সবকিছুকে পরিচ্ছন্ন রাখতে পারি। আমরা সত্যবাদী, বিনয়ী এবং স্নেহশীল হতে পারি। এগুলোই জীবনের সবচেয়ে বড় ব্যাপার। কারণ এগুলো ছাড়া পৃথিবীতে কখনোই সুখী হতে পারে না।

  Translation : We cannot all be politicians or lead millions of people. We cannot all be heroes and fight for freedom of the oppressed. But each of us can make life happier for those around us. We can all look after our neighbour when he is sick, teach the ignorant, comfort the unfortunate and keep around us fresh, clean and tidy. We can all be kind, patient and loving. We can all be truthful, humble and obedient. These are the greatest things in life, because without them the world will never be happy.

- আমরা আমাদের অনেক জিনিসকেই কঠিন এবং অসম্ভব মনে করে পরিত্যাগ করি। কখনো কখনো আমরা কিছুটা সাহস প্রদর্শন করে কাজ শুরু করি। কিন্তু সামান্যতম অসুবিধা আমাদের স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয় এবং আমরা সেই অবস্থাতেই পরিত্যাগ করি। মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী আমাদের এ শিক্ষা দেয় যে পৃথিবীতে অসম্ভব বলে কিছু নেই। নেপোলিয়ন এমন কথাও বলেছেন যে, অসম্ভব শব্দটি তাঁর অভিধানে নেই। এটা সত্য যে, এমনকি যে কাজকে আপাতত অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে তা দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা সম্পূর্ণ করা যায়।

অনুবাদ : In our life we give up many things considering them as very difficult or impossible. Sometimes we show some courage and start some work. But even the slightest difficulty makes us nervous and we leave it there. Lives of greatmen teach us that there is nothing impossible in this world. Nepolean want to the extent of saying that the word 'impossible' didn't exist in his dictionary. It is true that even those tasks which are seeming impossible can be accomplished with a strong and sincere discrimination.

- কোন কাজই কাজের দিক থেকে উঁচু বা নীচু নয়। কাজ কাজই। কোনো কাজকে উঁচু বা নীচু বিবেচনা করাটা সম্পূর্ণ ভুল। কাজ মানেই হলো মর্যাদা। প্রত্যেক কাজের সাথেই কিছুটা মর্যাদা জড়িত। যে কারও পক্ষে এটা চিন্তা করা অযথার্থ হবে যে, কোনো একটি বিশেষ কাজ অসম্মানজনক বা তার পদমর্যাদা অপেক্ষা নীচুস্তরের। সবরকম কাজই হলো সম্মানজনক– শ্রমের মর্যাদা বলতে এটাই বোঝায়।

  Translation : No work is superior or inferior in itself. Work is work . It is absolutely wrong to consider any work as high or low. The work itself is a dignity. Every work has some dignity attached to it. It is improper for anybody to think that a certain work is undignified or below his status. Dignity of labour means that all and every kind of work is dignified.

- মানুষের জীবনের মূল্য সে কত বছর বেঁচে থাকল তার দ্বারা নিরূপিত হয় না, নিরূপিত হয় সে কত সৎকর্ম করেছে তার দ্বারা। পৃথিবীর উপকারে লাগতে পারে এমন কিছু মহৎ কর্ম না করেও কোনো মানুষ দীর্ঘজীবী হতে পারে। এরূপ ব্যক্তির জীবন মূল্যহীন এবং তারা মৃত্যুর সঙ্গে সঙ্গেই বিস্মৃত হয়। কিন্তু যে মানুষ মানবজাতির মঙ্গলের জন্য কাজ করে, সে স্বল্পজীবী হয়েও মানুষের স্মৃতিতে বেঁচে থাকে। যীশুখ্রিস্ট, মহানবী এবং বিবেকানন্দের মতো মহাপুরুষেরা অল্প বয়সে মারা গেলেও তাদের মহৎ কর্মের জন্য এখনো তাদের গভীর শ্রদ্ধার সঙ্গে স্মরণ করা হয়।

  Translation : The value of man's life is measured not by the number of years he has lived, but by the number of good deeds he has done. A man may live a longer life without doing any noble task for the good of the world. But such life is useless and such man is forgotten as soon as he dies. But a man who does noble work for the benefit of mankind lives in the memory of the people even long after his death, though he may live a short life here. The great men like Jesus Christ, the great Prophet (sm) and Vivekananda died young, but they are still remembered with great reverence on account of their noble deeds.

- আমাদের জীবনকাল সংক্ষিপ্ত। কিন্তু আমাদের অনেক কাজ করতে হবে। মানবজীবন কতকগুলো মুহূর্তের সমষ্টি ছাড়া আর কিছুই নয়। সেজন্য আমরা একটি মুহূর্তও বৃথা অপচয় করব না। সময় অপচয় করার অর্থ হলো জীবনকে সংক্ষিপ্ত করা। সময় এবং স্রোত কারো জন্য অপেক্ষা করে না।

Translation : Our life is short. But we have to do many things. Human life is nothing but collection of moments. So we must not spend a single moment in vain. To kill time is to shorten life. Time and tide wait for none.

- মানুষ সৌন্দর্যের পূজারী। সৃষ্টির উষালগ্ন থেকে সে কখনো সুন্দর জিনিস দেখা থেকে তার চোখকে বিরত রাখতে পারেনি। সে মানুষের মুখে, শিশুর হাসিতে, প্রেমিকের মুগ্ধ দৃষ্টিতে, দার্শনিকের ভ্রূ-কুঞ্চনে সৌন্দর্য খুঁজে পেয়েছে। আর এসব সৌন্দর্য তার হৃদয়কে আনন্দিত করেছে। এর স্পর্শে তার আত্মা হয়েছে পুলকিত। সে এই আনন্দ ও রহস্যকে অনুধাবন করার চেষ্টা করেছে, কিন্তু ব্যর্থ হয়েছে।

Translation : Man is the worshipper of beauty. Since the dawn of creation his eyes have never ceased to look on the lovely things. He has found beauty in the human face, in the baby's smile, in the lover's glance and in the philosopher's view. And all this beauty has gladdened his heart. His spirit has thrilled at its touch. He has tried to realise this joy and mystery, but in vain.

- তাজমহলের সৌন্দর্য ভাষায় প্রকাশ করা অসম্ভব। একে বলা হয় মর্মর প্রস্তরে নির্মিত এক স্বপ্ন এবং কালের করতলে এক বিন্দু নয়নের জল। জ্যোৎস্নালোকে যখন শুভ্র সমুজ্জ্বল মর্মর প্রস্তর স্বপ্নিল পেলবতায় রূপান্তরিত হয়, তখন তাজকে দেখায় সবচেয়ে সুন্দর।

Translation : The beauty of the Taj beggars description. It has been called a dream in marble and a tear-drop on the checks of time. The Taj is best seen in moonlitnight when the dazzling white of the marble is mellowed into a dream of softness.

- কোনো নাগরিকের পক্ষে সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হলো একজন ভালো মানুষ হয়ে ওঠা। তাকে অবশ্যই তার ব্যক্তিগত জীবনে সৎ, ন্যায়পরায়ণ এবং সদয় হবার চেষ্টা করতে হবে। এটাই তার প্রাথমিক দায়িত্ব। এর কারণ বোঝা কঠিন নয়। কোনো রাজ্য বা নগর মূলত নির্ভর করে তার নাগরিকদের নৈতিক চরিত্রের ওপর।

Translation : The most important thing for a citizen is simple to be a good man. He must try to be honest, just and merciful in his private life. This is his primary duty. The reason shouldn't be difficult to understand. The well being of a state or a city ultimately depends on the moral character of its citizens.

- ছাত্রদের নিজস্ব কর্তব্য আছে। নিজেদের প্রতি, পিতামাতার প্রতি, আত্মীয়স্বজনদের প্রতি, দেশের প্রতি এবং সামগ্রিকভাবে সমাজের প্রতি কর্তব্য আছে। ছাত্রজীবন হলো জীবনের বীজ বপনের সময়। সেজন্য একজন ছাত্রের উচিত তার স্বাস্থ্য গঠন করা, ভালো অভ্যাস গড়ে তোলা এবং ভালো ব্যবহার করা। জীবনে ভালো এবং বড়ো হওয়ার নিশ্চিত পথগুলোর অন্যতম পথ হলো পিতামাতা ও শিক্ষকের প্রতি অকৃত্রিম শ্রদ্ধা ও ভালবাসা পোষণ করা এবং মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী পাঠ করা।

Translation : Students have their duties. They have duties to themselves, to their parents and relatives, to their country and to humanity at large. Student life is the seedtime of life. So a student should build up his health, form good habits and cultivate good manners. One of the surest ways to be good and great in life is to have genuine love and regard for one's parents and teachers and read the lives of great men.

- জীবনে সুখের জন্য নিঃসন্দেহে সম্পদের প্রয়োজন, কিন্তু মুষ্টিমেয় কয়েকজনের হাতে সম্পদের কেন্দ্রীভূত হওয়ার প্রবণতা আছে। এর ফলে ধনী আরো ধনী, দরিদ্র আরো দরিদ্র হচ্ছে। এটা নিশ্চিতই সম্পদের অপব্যবহার। এটা সকলের মধ্যে সুষ্ঠুভাবে বন্টিত হওয়া উচিত যাতে তা সমাজের সর্বাধিক মানুষের কাছে সুখ এনে দিতে পারে।

Translation : Wealth is no doubt necessary for happiness in life. But it has a tendency to concentrate in the hands of a few. The result is the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. This is certainly a misuse of wealth. It should be fairly distributed among all so that it may bring happiness to the greatest number of people in the society.

- ছাত্রজীবন হলো ভবিষ্যৎ প্রস্তুতির কাল। এটি হলো জীবনের সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সময়। একজন ছাত্র আজ কিশোর, কিন্তু আগামীকাল সে হয়ে উঠবে পূর্ণবয়স্ক। তার নানা রকম কর্তব্য আছে। সেগুলো তার ভালোভাবে করা উচিত। ছাত্র হিসেবে তার প্রথম কর্তব্য লেখাপড়া শেখা। তার পড়াশোনার প্রতি সচেতন হওয়া উচিত।

Translation : Student life is the stage of preparation for future. This is the most important period of life. A student is young today, but he will be a man tomorrow. He has different duties. He should perform them well. As a student, his first duty is to study and learn. He should take care of his lessons.

- সততা একটি মহৎ গুণ। যদি তুমি কাউকে প্রতারণা না কর, মিথ্যা কথা না বল, অন্যের সঙ্গে ব্যবহারে ন্যায়নিষ্ঠ এবং পরিচ্ছন্ন থাক, তাহলেই তুমি হবে সৎ মানুষ। সততাই শ্রেষ্ঠ নীতি। একজন সৎ মানুষ সকলের কাছে সম্মানিত হন। সৎ ব্যক্তিকে সকলেই বিশ্বাস করে। সৎ না হলে কেউই জীবনে উন্নতি করতে পারে না।

Translation : Honesty is a great virtue. If you do not deceive others, if you don't tell a lie, if you are strictly just and fair in your dealing with others, you are an honest man. Honesty is the best policy. An honest man is respected by all. Every man trusts an honest man. None can prosper in life if he is not honest.

- দেশাত্মবোধ হলো দেশের প্রতি ভালোবাসা। এটি একটি শক্তিশালী এবং সম্পূর্ণ স্বার্থপরহীন ও মহৎ আবেগ। একজন দেশ প্রেমিক তার দেশের মঙ্গলের জন্য নিজের জীবন পর্যন্ত উৎসর্গ করতে পারেন। এটি এমন একটি আদর্শবাদ, যা সাহস ও শক্তি দেয়। কিন্তু মেকি দেশপ্রেম মানুষকে সংকীর্ণমনা ও স্বার্থপর করে তোলে।

  Translation : Patriotism is love for one's country. It is a powerful sentiment and wholly unselfish and noble. A patriot can sacrifice even his own life for good of his country. It is idealism that gives courage and strength. But false patriotism makes a man narrow minded and selfish.

- ধর্ম যদিও ধনসম্পদ ও বিত্তবৈভবকে নিষেধ করেনি, তবুও সামগ্রিকভাবে ধর্মের মূলকথা হলো যে, মানুষ যেন অর্থোপার্জনের মোহে পার্থিব জিনিসে আচ্ছন্ন হয়ে না পড়ে। ছাত্রদের একথা বুঝতে হবে যে, জীবনের আসল মঙ্গল আছে আধ্যাত্মিকতায়, আত্মিক ভালবাসায় ও মানুষকে সাহায্য করার ভিতর। সুবিন্যস্ত জীবনের ভেতর আছে আনন্দ। এই আশীর্বাদগুলো টাকা দিয়ে কেনা যায় না। আত্মার কাছে অর্থবিত্ত কিছুই না। সকল ধর্ম প্রচারকদের মধ্যে যীশু খ্রিস্টই বোধ হয় ধনসম্পদের সমস্যা নিয়ে বেশি আলোচনা করেছেন। তাকে ধর্মবিজ্ঞানের সর্বোচ্চ ব্যাখ্যাতা বলা যায়– 'দরিদ্ররাই আশীর্বাদপুষ্ট'। এই চারটি শব্দ দ্বারা তিনি মানুষের অস্তিত্ব, সুখ, সম্পত্তির অধিকার এগুলোর গুরুত্ব বদলে দিয়েছেন। তিনি প্রচার করলেন, প্রকৃত সুখ ধনসম্পত্তিতে, পার্থিব অর্জনের মধ্যে লুকিয়ে নেই বরঞ্চ অপরের সাথে শান্তিতে বসবাস ও অপরের কল্যাণে নিজের ত্যাগের মহান সুপথে সুখ নিহিত।

  Translation : Although religion doesn't inhabit the acquistion of wealth, and it doesn't hold up large fortune an evil. The tenor of its teaching, by and large, is to induce an attitude of indifference to wordly things, things which gratify one's lover self and keep one engrossed in money making. The student should be made to realise that the real good of life are spiritual, love of things of the so spirit and service of one's fellow men. Joy is in ordered disciplined life. These are blessing which money cannot buy. What is wealth before such things of spirit? Of all religious teachers Jesus Christ has dealt more comprehensively than any other with the problem of wealth in all its aspects. With only four words, "Blessed are the poor" he changed altogether the values which man attached to human existence and human happiness and acquisition and possession of wealth. Real bliss consisted, he taught, not in riches nor in anything else which the world regarded as prosperity or felicity, but in the joy and happiness derived from being at peace with one's fellow men through perfect store, fellowship, selfless service and sacrifice.

- অনেক শীত ছিল! তুষারপাত হচ্ছিল এবং সন্ধার অন্ধকার ঘনিয়ে আসছিল। নতুন বছরের প্রাক্কালের পূর্বে এটি ছিল সবচেয়ে সেরা সন্ধ্যা। যদিও শীত এবং অন্ধকার ছিল, একটি দরিদ্র ছোট বালিকা ন্যাড়া মাথা এবং খালি পায়ে রাস্তায় একাকি ঘুরে বেড়াচ্ছিল। *[কারিগরি শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তরের ইনস্ট্রাক্টর (নন-টেক) ২০১৪]*

  Translation : It was so cold! it was snowing and the evening was begining darken. It was the best evening of the year before New years Eve. Though the cold and dark, a poor little girl with bare head and naked feet was wandering along the road.

- আমাদের সত্য কথা বলার মত সৎ সাহস থাকা উচিত। মানুষকে ভয় করার প্রয়োজন নেই। এমনকি অন্যেরা আমাদের নিয়ে কি ভাববে তাও পরোয়া করার দরকার নেই। যতক্ষণ আমাদের উদ্দেশ্য সৎ থাকবে, ততক্ষণ পর্যন্ত আল্লাহ আমাদের সহায়ক থাকবেন। এবং তার সহায়তায়, আমরা দুর্বলকে উৎসাহিত করতে পারব। এভাবে আমরা জীবন পথে অগ্রসর হতে পারব এবং খুঁজে নিতে পারব জীবনের লক্ষ্য। *[শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা ২০১৪]*

  Translation : We should bear the courage to say the right thing. We need not bear man nor care for what others think of us. So long as our purpose is honest, God will be on our side. And with His help we shall be able to encourage the weak. Thus we shall be able to march in life and reach its goal.

- আমরা সাধারণত সেকেন্ডের কথা বলি না। তাই কিছু কিছু ঘড়ি আছে যার এই তৃতীয় কাটাটি নেই। এই তৃতীয় কাটাটি সঠিক সময় দেখায় সেকেন্ড পর্যন্ত। অনেক ঘড়িতে এটি আছে। এই কাটাটি সাধারণত পাতলা এবং লম্বা। *[অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের রিসার্চ অফিসার ২০১৪]*

  Translation : We usually do not talk about seconds. So, there are some clocks that do not have this third hand. This third hand shows the exact time to the second. Many clocks have this. This hand is usually thin and long.

- অতীতের মত ভবিষ্যতেও যোগ্যরাই অস্তিত্বের লড়াইয়ে টিকে থাকবে। অতীতে যেখানে স্বার্থপরতা ছিল যোগ্যতার মাপকাঠি, সেখানে ভবিষ্যতে ভালোবাসার গভীরতায় টিকে থাকার গুণ নির্ধারণ করা হবে। পূর্বে যা কখনই শিক্ষা দেয়া হয়নি তা আধুনিক বিজ্ঞান শিক্ষা দিচ্ছে যে, কেউ কেবল নিজের জন্য বাঁচে না। *[পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয় এবং শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী লাইব্রেরিয়ান ২০১৩]*

  Translation : Tomorrow as yesterday, the fitest will survive in the struggle for existence. But, whereas in the past selfishness was the measure of fitness, in the future survival value will be determined by breadth and depth of love. Modern science is teaching, as it never was taught before, that no one lives for himself alone.

- অনেকে বঙ্কিমের ঐতিহাসিক উপন্যাসগুলোকে এই ভিত্তিতে সমালোচনা করেছেন যে তার উপন্যাসগুলো এক অদ্ভুত রোমান্স এবং ইতিহাসের সমন্বয় যেখানে সত্যকে সাহিত্যের খাতিরে বিসর্জন দেয়া হয়েছে। অন্যরা তাকে এভাবে সমালোচনা করেছেন যে তিনি তার নায়ক-নায়িকাদের জীবনে ইতিহাসকে অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ হিসেবে তৈরি করেননি। *[অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রকাশনা অফিসার/ফটোগ্রাফার ২০১৩]*

Translation : Some have criticised Bankim's historical novels on the ground that they are a strange amalgam of romance and history in which truth is sacrificed at the alter of art. Others have criticised him because he does not make history on integral part of the life of his heroes and heroines.

- ভালো বই হচ্ছে জ্ঞান ও প্রজ্ঞার ভাণ্ডার। যার কাছে চাবি আছে সেই এসকল ভাণ্ডারে প্রবেশ করতে পারে ও নিজেকে সহায়তা করতে পারে। চাবিটি কী? কেবল পড়ার সামর্থ্য। যে পড়তে পারে সে পৃথিবীর মহান চিন্তাবিদগণের মহান ভাবনায় মন পরিপূর্ণ করতে পারে। *[জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়ের সহকারী হিসাবরক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা ২০১৩]*

Translation : Good books are store house of knowledge and wisdom. Any one who has the key can enter these store house and help himself. What is the key? Simply the ability to read. He who can read can store his mind with the great thoughts of the great thinkers of the world.

- সময় অত্যন্ত মূল্যবান। একে অবজ্ঞা করা সঠিক নয়। যে মানুষ সময়ের সৎ ব্যবহার করে তার সফলতা অনিবার্য। পৃথিবীর সকল বিখ্যাত ব্যক্তিরাই সময়ের সঠিক ব্যবহার করেছেন। আমাদের উচিত তাদের অনুসরণ করা। *[জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়ের প্রথম শ্রেণীর সহকারী পরিচালক ২০১৩]*

Translation : Time is very valuable. To neglect it is not proper. The success of the man who makes the right use of his time is inevitable. All the famous men of the world have made the right use of time. We should follow them.

- সারা বিশ্বেই প্রতি বছর ৮ মার্চ আন্তর্জাতিক নারী দিবস পালিত হয়। নারীদের আর্থ-সামাজিক ও রাজনৈতিক অর্জন চিহ্নিত করতে শুধু এই দিনেই শতাধিক কার্যক্রম গৃহীত হয় না বরং সারা মার্চ মাস জুড়েই চলতে থাকে। ১৯০৮ সাল থেকে আইডব্লিউডি-র অনুভূতি সম্মানের সাথে দেখা হচ্ছে। কিন্তু এটি আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়নি যতক্ষণ না ১৯১০ সালে কোপেনহেগেনে শ্রমজীবী নারীদের সম্মেলনে এ সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয়। *[জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়ের প্রথম শ্রেণীর প্রডিউসার/সহকারী পরিচালক ২০১৩]*

Translation : Each year around the world International Women's Day (IWD) is celebrated on March 8. Hundred's of events occur not just on this day but also throughout March to mark the economic, political and social achievements of women. The sentiment of IWD has been honoured since 1908, but it wasn't formally established until after a decision made at the 1910 International Conference of working women in Copenhagen.

- আমরা সমাজে বাস করি। তাই সমাজে আমাদের শান্তি বজায় রাখতে হবে। সমাজের প্রতি আমাদের অনেক দায়িত্ব ও কর্তব্য আছে। আমরা পরস্পরের ওপর নির্ভর করি। আমাদের উদ্দেশ্য একটি সুখী সমাজ গঠন করা। *[বাংলাদেশ রোড ট্রান্সপোর্ট অথরিটি (বিআরটিএ)-এর মোটরযান পরিদর্শক ২০১৩]*

Translation : We live in society. So we have to maintain peace in society. We have a lot of duties and responsibilities towards the society. We rely upon one another. Our aim is to build a happy society.

- মাতৃভাষার পাশাপাশি আমরা মূলত আরেকটি ভাষা শেখার চেষ্টা করি। ইংরেজি শিক্ষার লক্ষ্য হলো তিনটি—জীবন জীবিকার জন্য, বিদেশী লোকদের সাথে যোগাযোগের জন্য এবং বিভিন্ন বিষয় সম্বন্ধে জ্ঞান লাভ করার জন্য। *[মেরিন ফিসারিজ একাডেমির জুনিয়র ইনস্ট্রাক্টর ২০১৩]*

Translation : Beside mother tongue, we try to learn mainly one language. The aim of learning English is three: to earn livelihood, to communicate with foreign people and to acquire knowledge about different things.

- পরিশ্রম না করলে কেউ কখনো উন্নতি করতে পারে না। যদি তুমি টাকা অথবা জ্ঞান অর্জন করতে চাও তবে অবশ্যই তোমাকে কঠিন পরিশ্রম করতে হবে। যে অলস সে সর্বদা পিছিয়ে পড়ে থাকে। যদি তুমি স্বাস্থ্যবান হতে চাও তবে অবশ্যই তোমাকে পরিশ্রমী হতে হবে। একজন অলস ব্যক্তি যেন সমাজের বোঝা। তাকে কেউ পছন্দ করে না। *[বাংলাদেশ টেলিভিশনের শিল্প নির্দেশক ২০১৩]*

Translation : None can ever prosper if he does not labour. You must labour hard if you like to acquire either money or learning. Those who are idle lag behind forever. If you want to be healthy, you must be diligent. An idle man is as it were, a burden to the society. None like him.

- আমাদের সার্বিক পরিবেশ আমাদের জীবন ও জীবন ধারাকে প্রভাবিত করে। আমাদের মনুষ্য পরিবেশের প্রধান উপাদানগুলো হচ্ছে মানুষ, প্রাণী, গাছপালা, মাটি, বাতাস এবং পানি। এ সমস্ত উপাদানগুলোর মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক রয়েছে। যখন এই সম্পর্ক বিঘ্নিত হয়, তখন জীবন কঠিন বা অসম্ভব হয়ে উঠে। *[জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়ে দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণীর সহকারী গবেষক ২০১৩]*

Translation : Our total environment influences our life and our way of living. The main elements of our human environment are men, animals, plants, soil, air and water. There are relationships between these elements. When these relationships are disturbed life becomes difficult or impossible.

- একজন সত্যিকারের কর্মঠ মানুষ সবকিছুর জন্য সর্বদা সময় পায়। সে কখনই ব্যস্তসমস্ত এবং পশ্চাদপদ নয়। এমন একজন মানুষ একটি মাত্র মুহূর্ত কখনই অযথা ব্যয় করে না। সে কখনই একটি চিঠিকেও জবাবহীন রেখে দেয় না। একই সময়ে সে অনেক বিষয়ের প্রতি মনোনিবেশ করে না কিন্তু যখন একটি বিষয় সম্পন্ন করার দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করে তখন তা সুন্দরভাবে শেষ না হওয়া পর্যন্ত সে বিশ্রাম নেয় না। *[বন ও পরিবেশ মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী রিসার্চ অফিসার ২০১৩]*

Translation : A truly active man always finds time for everything. He is never in a hurry and never behind hand. Such a man never spends a single moment for nothing. He never leaves a letter unanswered. He does not set his hand to many thing at a time but when he once undertakes to do a thing, he does not rest till it is well finished.

- সাধারণ ব্যবহারিক অর্থে পুঁজি বলতে মুদ্রাকে বোঝায়, যেটাকে কেউ ব্যবসায় বিনিয়োগ করে। কিন্তু অর্থনীতিবিদ বলেন যে, পুঁজি বলতে মুদ্রাকে বোঝায় না। মুদ্রা হচ্ছে শুধু বিনিময়ের মাধ্যম। *[প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তরের পিটিআই ইনস্ট্রাক্টর ২০১৩]*

Translation : In the ordinary use capital means the money, one invests in a business. But the economist says that capital does not mean money. Money is simply a medium of exchange.

- তারপর একটি অদ্ভুত ঘটনা ঘটল। মুহূর্তের মধ্যে সব বড় বড় সরীসৃপগুলো মরে গেল। আমরা কারণটা জানি না। হয়তো এটা হয়েছিল হঠাৎ জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের জন্য। নিশ্চয়ই তারা এতো বড় হয়ে গিয়েছিল যে তারা সাঁতরাতেও পারল না, হামাগুঁড়িও দিতে পারল না। *[প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তরের সহকারী থানা/উপজেলা শিক্ষা অফিসার ২০১৩]*

Translation : Then a strange thing happened. All the gigantic reptiles died within a short time. We do not know the reason. Perhaps it was due to a sudden change in climate. Perhaps they had grown so large that they could neither swim nor crawl.

- আমাদের সত্য কথা বলার সাহস থাকা চাই। অন্যকে ভয় পেলে চলবে না এবং আমাদেরকে নিয়ে কে কি ভাবে তা নিয়েও শঙ্কিত হবার কিছু নেই। যত দিন আমাদের উদ্দেশ্য সৎ হয় ততদিন স্রষ্টা আমাদের পাশে থাকবে। আর তার সহায়তায় আমরা দুর্বলদেরকে উৎসাহিত করতে সক্ষম হব। এভাবেই আমরা জীবনে এগিয়ে যাব এবং খুঁজে নেব অভীষ্ট লক্ষ্য। *[জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের সহকারী রাজস্ব কর্মকর্তা ২০১৩]*

Translation : We should have the courage to say the right thing. We need not fear men nor care for what others think of us. So long as our purpose is honest, God will be on our side. And with His help we shall be able to encourage the weak. Thus we shall be able to march in life and search its goal.

- যে ব্যক্তি নিজের দেশকে ভালোবাসে, দেশের জন্য কাজ করে এবং দেশের জন্য যুদ্ধ করতে ও জীবন দিতে ইচ্ছা পোষণ করে— সেই দেশপ্রেমিক। প্রত্যেক সৈন্য তার কর্তব্য সম্পাদনে বাধ্য, কিন্তু শ্রেষ্ঠ সৈনিকেরা এর চেয়েও বেশি কিছু করে থাকে। তারা তাদের জীবনে ঝুঁকি নেয় কারণ তারা যে দেশের জন্য যুদ্ধ করে সে দেশকে ভালোবাসে। *[তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী তথ্য অফিসার ২০১৩]*

Translation : A patriot is a man who loves his country, works for it, and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more that this. They risk their lives because they love the country they are fighting for.

- দেশের প্রতি বিপুল অবদান রাখা সত্ত্বেও, ব্যবসায়ীরা প্রাপ্য সম্মান পান না। এটার কারণ সেই অল্প কজন যারা ব্যবসায় অসৎ, কর ফাঁকি দেয় এবং অযৌক্তিকভাবে দাম বৃদ্ধি করে মানুষকে কষ্ট দেয়। বাণিজ্য সংগঠনগুলোও স্বচ্ছতা নিশ্চিত করতে অসমর্থ হয়েছে। তাই, ব্যবসায়িক নেতাদের ব্যবসার মধ্যে সততা, দক্ষতা এবং জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করতে বলা হয়েছে। দেশকে গড়ে তুলতে ব্যবসায়ীরা প্রয়োজনীয় ভূমিকা পালন করেছেন এবং সমিতিবদ্ধ সামাজিক দায়িত্বশীলতার অধীনে কার্যকলাপ এর মাধ্যমে সমাজের প্রতি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রেখেছেন। *[Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank Officer 2014]*

Translation : Despite immense contribution to the country, business men do not get as much respect as they deserve. It is because of the few who are dishonest in business, evading taxes and inflicting pains to people by increasing price illogically. Trade organizations also failed to ensure transparency. Therefore, the business leaders have been urged to maintain honesty, efficiency and accountability in business. The businessmen played an important role in developing the country and made significant contribution to society through activities under corporate social responsibility.

- রপ্তানিচালিত প্রবৃদ্ধি থেকে অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদাচালিত প্রবৃদ্ধি বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির সংকট থেকে উত্তরণের দুটো পথে বাংলাদেশকে প্রবৃদ্ধি কৌশলের দিকে ধাবিত হবার নিশ্চয়তা প্রদান করে। সরকার এ লক্ষে ক্রমাগতভাবে বাজেটে সামাজিক নিরাপত্তাজনিত নেটওয়ার্কিং ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি করছে। সরকারি ও বেসরকারি খাতে নতুন বিনিয়োগের ফলে কর্মসংস্থান এবং আয় অবিরামভাবে অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদা বাড়াচ্ছে; গ্রামীণ দিনমজুরদের পারিশ্রমিক বৃদ্ধি এবং পোশাক রপ্তানি খাতের শ্রমিকদের বেতন কাঠামো বৃদ্ধিতে পুনর্গঠনও অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদা বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়তা করছে। অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদা বৃদ্ধিতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের অর্থনৈতিক অন্তর্ভুক্তি অভিযানও অবদান রাখছে; কৃষির পাশাপাশি ক্ষুদ্র শিল্পে অর্থায়ন করাও সামগ্রিক অর্থনৈতিক অভিযানের পেছনে বড় একটা প্রভাবশালী ক্ষেত্র। সাম্প্রতিক সময়ে সমস্যাক্রান্ত মধ্যপ্রাচ্যের দেশগুলো থেকে প্রবাসী শ্রমিকদের দেশে ফেরার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে কর্মের যোগানদাতা ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি শিল্পের প্রয়োজনীয়তা ও উদ্ভবের তাগিদ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। *[Bangladesh Development Bank Officer 2014]*

Translation : The post-crisis global economy on two track recovery path warrants some shift of emphasis in growth strategy for Bangladesh, from export-led to domestic demand-driven growth. To this end the government is steadily expanding social safety net expenditure outlays in annual budgets. Exployment and income generation by new private and public sector investments are continually augmenting domestic demand; rise in wage levels for rural day laborers, and revision in wage structures for apparels export sector workers have also helped underpin domiestic demand.

Bangladesh Bank's financial inclusion campalgn is also contributing towards bolstering domestic demand, promoting financing of micro and small enterprises is the other major thrust area of the financial inclusion campaign besides agriculture. The urgency of supporting emergence of employment generating small and medium scale enterprises has heightened further in the context of recent influx of migrant workers returning from the trouble-hit Middle Eastern countries.

- এটা স্বীকার করতে হবে যে, অর্থনৈতিক নীতিসমূহ যতই ভালো মনে হোক না কেন, সেগুলো অর্থনীতিতে আলোড়ন সৃষ্টি করার মতো পর্যাপ্ত নয়; ব্যবসায়ী উদ্যোগ ও উৎপাদনে বিনিয়োগ এবং দীর্ঘমেয়াদি অবকাঠামো উন্নয়নের বিকল্পও নয়। মূলধন ও ঋণের স্থানান্তর এবং আরো অনেকে আমদানির অতিরিক্ত চালানের মাধ্যমে মূলধন পাচারের ব্যাপারে আশঙ্কা করে এবং প্রতারণার মাধ্যমে অর্থ পাচার ব্যাংকগুলোর জন্য মাথা ব্যাথার কারণ হয়ে আছে। এটা সম্ভব হতে পারে কারণ রাজনৈতিক নেতৃবৃন্দ সুশাসন উন্নয়ন এবং দুর্নীতি দমনে সবসময়ই নেতিবাচক অবস্থান নিয়েছে। এখন ব্যাংকগুলোকে বলা হচ্ছে ঋণ বিতরণের ক্ষেত্রে ঋণগ্রহীতার ঋণ গ্রহণ ক্ষমতা সূক্ষ্মাতিসূক্ষ্মভাবে যাচাই করে নিতে। উৎপাদনশীল খাতে অর্থের যোগান নিশ্চিত করতে বিশ্বাসযোগ্য ও সঠিকভাবে ঋণের যাচাই বাছাই করতে হবে। ঠিকমতো এ কাজ করার পথে রাজনৈতিক হস্তক্ষেপ প্রধান অন্তরায় হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। *[Probashi Kallyan Bank Executive Officer (Cash) 2014]*

Translation : It has to be admitted that monetary policies, however much sound they may be, are not enough to make economic miracle happen; nor are they an alternative to long-term infrastructure development and investment in productive ventures and enterprises. Diversion of capital and credit–and also, what many quarters have feared about flight of capital through over invoicing of imports– as well as other devious means, have remained a headache for banks. This could be possible because political leaderships have always soft-pedalled on the key issue of improving governance and curbing corruption. The banks have now been asked to strictly scrutinize the credit-worthiness of borrowers. It is indeed vital to make an authentic assessment of the credibility of the fund's use for productive purposes. Political interference has stood in the way of doing the job properly.

- উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলোর উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা, সম্পদের গতিশীলতা এবং স্থানীয় পর্যায়ের প্রশাসনে জনতার অংশগ্রহণের ব্যাপরে কেন্দ্রীয় আমলাতান্ত্রিক নিয়ন্ত্রণের বিরূপ প্রভাবসহ ক্রমবর্ধমান উদ্বেগ বিকেন্দ্রীকরণের আগ্রহ পুনরুদয়ের জন্য পথ করে দিয়েছে। ভারসাম্যপূর্ণ উন্নয়ন বর্ধিত করতে, মাঠপর্যায়ে জনতার অংশগ্রহণের পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি করতে এবং স্থানীয় সম্পদ সন্তোষজনকভাবে কাজে

লাগাতে অনেক উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনাকারী, প্রশাসক এবং নির্বাহী বিশেষজ্ঞরা সমর্থন করেছে বিকেন্দ্রীকরণের ধারণার ভিত্তিতে বিকল্প জাতীয় নীতিমালা গ্রহণের এবং প্রয়োগের সমর্থন করেছেন। তাই বেড়ে চলা বিকেন্দ্রীকরণের ধারণার প্রতি আগ্রহ কোনো বিচ্ছিন্ন ঘটনা নয়। এটি গত দুই দশকের উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলোর হতাশাদায়ক অভিজ্ঞতার ফলাফল হিসেবে তৈরি হয়েছে। মাত্রাতিরিক্ত পরিকল্পনা এবং নিয়ন্ত্রণ কলা কৌশল এর ব্যবহার, নতুন এবং উৎকৃষ্টভাবে উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা এবং নীতির দিকে অগ্রসর হবার ক্রমবর্ধমান উপায়ের উপলব্ধি এবং সরকারি কর্মকাণ্ডের অসাধারণ সম্প্রসারণ এবং উপস্থিত জটিলতা বাধা দিয়েছে অনেক উন্নয়নশীল দেশকে বিকেন্দ্রীকরণকে গ্রহণ করতে একটি সামাজিক, রাজনৈতিক এবং অর্থনৈতিক বলয় পরিবেশিষ্টত করার একটি উপায় হিসেবে। *[Investment Corporation of Bangladesh Senior Officer 2014]*

Translation : Increasing concern with the adverse affects of centralized bureaucratic control on development planning, resource mobilization and popular participation in administration at the local level in developing countries have paved the way for resurgence of interest in decentralization. Many development planners, administrators and management specialists have advocated for the adoption of alternative national policies and implementation strategies based on the concept of decentralization to promote balanced development, to increase the quantum of popular participation at the grassroots level and to harness and optimally utilize local resources. The growing interest in the concept of decentralization is no accident. It grew as a result of disappointing experiences of the developing countries during the last two decades in the field of development. The use of highly centralized planning and control mechanisms, the increasing realization of new and humane way of approaching developmental policies and programmes and the tremendous expansion of governmental activities and the attendant complexities have pushed many developing countries to adopt decentralization as a kind of creed encompassing social, political and economic spheres.

- উপযুক্ত ক্ষুদ্র অর্থায়ন ব্যবস্থার উদ্ভাবন এখনও বিশ্বব্যাপী একটি চলমান প্রক্রিয়া। দেশের বিভিন্ন অবস্থা অনুসারে বৈশিষ্ট্য ভিন্ন হলেও কাঙ্ক্ষিত নিয়ম-নীতির সাধারণ বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলো এখন ভালোভাবে শনাক্তকৃত। ঋণগ্রহণকারী সদস্যদের নিকট থেকে আমানত গ্রহণকারী এমএফআই পদ্ধতিগত স্থায়িত্বের জন্য কোনো ঝুঁকি গ্রহণ করে না, কার্যত আমানতগুলো হচ্ছে উত্তোলিত ঋণের নগদ জামানত। এমএফআই-এর এমন আমানতবিহীন গ্রহীতা নিয়ন্ত্রণ করতে অপরিকল্পিত ব্যবস্থাপনাগুলো খুব কাজে লাগে যেগুলোর (অবশ্য) প্রয়োজন স্পষ্ট দায়বদ্ধতা সহকারে সুশাসন, ঋণ প্রদানের সুনীতি, ফি/চার্জের সুবিচার এবং ক্রেতাদের অভিযোগের নিরসন, আর্থিক কার্যক্রমের পর্যাপ্ততা এবং স্বচ্ছতা। অসদস্যদের কাছ থেকে বিশাল আমানত গ্রহণকারী এমএফআই সম্ভাব্য

পদ্ধতিগত ঝুঁকি গ্রহণ করতে পারে যা ব্যাংক এবং অন্যান্য আমানত গ্রহণকারী আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোর সাথে মিল রেখে পরিকল্পিত নিয়মগুলোর ন্যায্যতা প্রতিপন্ন করে (পুঁজির পর্যাপ্ততা, সংরক্ষণ ও পদ্ধতিগত প্রয়োজন ইত্যাদি)। *[Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) Assistant Manager 2014]*

Translation : Designing appropriate micro-finance regulatory regimes is still globally an ongoing work in progress. While differing in specifics according to country circumstances, the general features of the desirable regimes are by now well recognized. MFIs accepting deposits only from their member-borrowers pose no risk for systemic stability, the deposits in effect being cash collaterals for loans drawn. Non-prudential regulations requiring good governance with clear accountabilities, sound lending practices, fairness in fees/charges and in redressing customer grievances, adequacy and transparency in financial disclosures largely suffice in regulating such non-deposit taker MFIs. The larger MFIs accepting deposits from non-members can pose potential systemic risks, warranting prudential regulations (capital adequacy, reserve and provisioning requirements, etc.) in line with those for banks and other deposit taking supervised financial institutions.

- সাম্প্রদায়িকতা দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার একটি অদ্ভুত বাস্তবতা। আমরা এখানে এই শব্দটি যে অর্থে ব্যবহার করি পশ্চিমা দেশগুলো সেই অর্থে ব্যবহার করে না। বাস্তবতা হলো, সাম্প্রদায়িকতা কোনো সুনির্দিষ্ট ধারণা সূচিত করে না অথবা কোনো মতবাদও প্রদান করে না। বরং এটি এক প্রকার মানসিক অবস্থা, যা ব্যক্তিগত বিকৃত মনোভাব, এক ধর্মের থেকে অন্য ধর্মের সম্প্রদায়ের প্রতি উদ্ভব হয়। এটি এক প্রকার গোষ্ঠীগত মতবাদ যার জন্ম হয় অজ্ঞতায়, সন্দেহে এবং অন্য গোষ্ঠীর প্রতি অজানা আতঙ্ক থেকে। কিছু কায়েমি স্বার্থ যেমন- রাজনৈতিক, অর্থনৈতিক, ধর্মীয় এবং তথাকথিত তৃতীয় বিশ্বের অনেক দেশে সামরিক কায়েমি স্বার্থে এসব উপাদান থেকে সুযোগের সদ্ব্যবহার করে এর উৎপত্তি হয় এবং অসাধু উদ্দেশ্য সাধনের জন্য তা কাজে লাগানো হয়। *[Probashi Kallyan Bank Senior Officer 2014]*

Translation : Communalism is a peculiar South Asian phenomenon. In the Western countries they do not use the term in the sense we use it here. Communalism, in fact, does not signify any well-defined concept or doctrine. It is rather a state of mind, a somewhat perverted attitude nourished by individuals belonging to one religious community toward those of other religious communities. It is a kind of tribal attitude born of ignorance, suspicion and fear with regard to people who do not belong to the tribe. Vested interests such as political, economic, religious and in many countries of the so-called third world, military vested interests-these elements take advantage of the situation and exploit it to serve their nefarious ends.

- যেখানে অর্থনৈতিকভাবে প্রধান শক্তিশালীদের ধ্বংস হওয়ার বিষয়টি সুসংহত অর্থনৈতিক নেটওয়ার্কের মাধ্যমে ছড়িয়ে পড়েছে পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন দূরবর্তী স্থানে, বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক খাত প্রমাণ করেছে এটির অনাক্রমতা, এই সংকটের পূর্ব লক্ষণ দেখা মাত্রই বন্ধ পুঁজি হিসাব এবং পূর্ব-সংক্রান্ত কাজের মাধ্যমে এর বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা সংরক্ষণ নিশ্চিত করার জন্য। ভাগ্যক্রমে, যেহেতু এটির কোন সরাসরি প্রকাশ নেই ঘর দেশ-বিদেশের বিপজ্জনক পরিবর্তনশীল বাজারের সাথে, অর্থনৈতিক খাতও স্বাভাবিক ছিল। অর্থনৈতিক খাত সংশোধন কার্যক্রম যা শুরু হয়েছিল ১৯৯০ তে স্থাপন করেছে দূরদর্শী প্রবিধান এবং রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ এর ব্যাংকিং খাতের রূপায়ণ, যা ভিত গড়ে দিয়েছে সুস্থ এবং স্থিতিস্থাপক অর্থনৈতিক খাতের। *[Mercantile Bank Ltd. Senior Officer 2014]*

Translation : While the grand edifice of financial superpower collapsed transmitting shockwaves to the remote corners of the globe through integrated financial networks, the financial sector in Bangladesh evidenced its immunity, thanks to a closed capital account and pre-emptive actions to secure its foreign exchange reserve position at the sight of some early signs of the crisis. Fortunately, the financial sector also stood resilient since it does not have exposure to risky derivatives market home or abroad. The financial sector reform programs that kicked off in the 1990s have instilled implementation of prudential regulation and supervision in the banking sector, which laid the foundation of sound and resilient financial sector.

- কেরানিদের সর্বোপরি কর্মদক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির প্রয়াসে অনেক প্রতিষ্ঠান কম্পিউটার দ্বারা পর্যবেক্ষণ এবং নিয়ন্ত্রণ ব্যবস্থা চালু করেছে যা একজন কর্মচারীর কম্পিউটার চালিত কার্যসমূহ সংরক্ষণ করে এবং রিপোর্ট করে। যা হোক, অন্তত একটি গবেষণা দেখিয়েছে যে, এমন পর্যবেক্ষণ কাঙ্খিত ফলাফল নাও পেতে পারে। গবেষণায় গবেষকরা পর্যবেক্ষিত কেরানি এবং তাদের তত্ত্বাবধায়কদের জিজ্ঞাসা করেছিলেন যে, কিভাবে উৎপাদনশীলতার মূল্যায়ন কর্মচারীদের অবদানের মূল্য নির্ধারণকে প্রভাবিত করেছিল। একই কাজে কর্মরত অপর্যবেক্ষিত কর্মচারীরা যারা কোনো ব্যতিক্রম ছাড়াই তাদের কাজের সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উপাদান চিহ্নিত করেছিলেন যেমন ক্রেতা সেবা, তাদের বিপরীতে, পর্যবেক্ষিত কর্মচারীরা এবং তাদের তত্ত্বাবধায়ক সবাই মতামত দেয় যে, মূল্য নির্ধারণে উৎপাদনশীলতা ছিল একটি সঙ্কটপূর্ণ বিষয়। এই ফলাফল পরামর্শ দিয়েছিল যে, পর্যবেক্ষিত কর্মচারী ও তাদের তত্ত্বাবধায়কদের উৎপাদনশীলতা এবং কর্মচারীদের প্রাপ্ত সার্বিক মূল্য নির্ধারণের মধ্যে একটি শক্তিশালী যোগসূত্র থাকা উচিত ছিল। যা হোক, সার্বিক মূল্য নির্ধারণ এবং কাজের স্বতন্ত্র উপাদানের মধ্যে সম্পর্কের পরিমাণ স্পষ্টভাবে উপসংহারকে সমর্থন করেছিল যে, তত্ত্বাবধায়করা কিছু নীতির উপর বেশি জোর দিয়েছিলেন যেমন উপস্থিতি, সঠিকতা এবং ক্রেতা সন্তুষ্টির নির্দেশনা। *[Rupali Bank Ltd. Officer 2013]*

Translation : In an attempt to improve the overall performance of clerical workers, many companies have introduced computerized performance monitoring and control system (CPMCS) that record and report a worker's computer-driven activities. However, at least one study has shown that such monitoring may not be having the desired effect. In the study, researchers asked monitored clerical workers and their supervisors how assesment of productivity affected supervisors' rating of workers' performance. In contrast to unmonitored workers doing the same work, who without exception identified the most important element in their jobs as customer service, the monitored workers and their supervisors all responded that productivity was the critical factor in assigning rating. This finding suggested that there should have been a strong correlation between a monitored worker's productivity and the overall rating the worker received. However, measures of the relationship between overall rating and individual elements of performance clearly supported the conclusion that supervisors gave considerable weight to criteria such as attendance, accuracy, and indications of customer satisfaction.

- কৃষিভিত্তিক জৈবপ্রযুক্তির বিতর্ক প্রধানত ঘনীভূত হয়েছে পরিবেশগত প্রভাব, জৈব-নিরাপত্তা বিষয়সমূহ এবং বুদ্ধিভিত্তিক সম্পদের অধিকার নিয়ে। এই প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে দরিদ্রতা হ্রাস, কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি, পুষ্টিভিত্তিক নিশ্চয়তা অর্জন এবং বৈষম্য বিষয়ক উদ্যোগ এই বিষয়গুলো প্রায় অবহেলিত। এখন সময় হয়েছে সামনে এগিয়ে যাবার এবং একটি বড় দৃশ্যপটের দিকে তাকানোর যাতে উন্নয়ন এবং সাম্যের মত বড় বিষয়গুলো পর্যালোচনা করা হবে যা কিনা জৈবপ্রযুক্তির প্রয়োগের মধ্য দিয়ে উঠে আসতে পারে। এটা বাস্তবায়ন এবং এই প্রযুক্তির উন্নয়ন এবং বাণিজ্যিকিকরণ এর নীতিমালায় প্রয়োজনীয় সঠিকতা প্রয়োগ করা না হলে, ফলাফল হতে পারে ধ্বংসাত্মক। *[Bangladesh Krishi Bank Data Entry/Control Operator 2013]*

Translation : The debate on agricultural biotechnology is focused mainly on the environmental impact, bio-safety issues, and intellectual property rights. The crucial issues of harnessing the technology to make a dent in poverty, create employment, achieve nutritional security and address issues of inequality are almost neglected. It is now time to move ahead and look beyond to a broader picture for addressing larger issues of growth and equity that can emerge from the applications of biotechnology. Unless this is done and necessary correctives applied in the policy for development and commercialization of the technology, the result can be disastrous.

- উপ-সর্বোচ্চ বন্ধক বাজারের ধারকারী এবং দানকারী উভয়েই এখন ভাবছে যে তাদের প্রবাদবাক্য, ধার করো না, ধার দিয়ো না শোনা উচিত ছিল। গত বছর খারাপ ক্রেডিট নির্ধারিত মানুষ ৬০৫ বিলিয়ন ডলার বন্ধক-এ ধার করেছিল, এটি গৃহ ঋণ বাজারের প্রায় ২০%। এর মধ্যে আছে ঐ সমস্ত মানুষ, যারা দামি বাড়ি ক্রয়ের উপর বন্ধকী ঋণ পরিশোধ করতে পারে না এবং নিম্ন-আয়ের ক্রেতারা। কিছু ক্ষেত্রে শেষোক্ত ব্যক্তিরা এমনকি প্রথম কিস্তিও পরিশোধ করতে পারে না। উভয় পক্ষকেই দোষারোপ করা যায়। ঋণ দানকারীরা ২-৩ শতাংশ পয়েন্ট কিস্তির পর ঋণ দিতে চাইত, যেটা 'মিথ্যা ঋণ' হিসেবে পরিচিত। কোনো অগ্রিম কিস্তি এবং অখ্যাতি ইতিহাস সম্বলিত ব্যক্তির আয় যাচাই করা ছাড়াই। তারা বিশ্বাস করত যে, বাড়ির উদীয়মান মূল্য খেলাপী ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে তাদেরকে রক্ষা করবে। ধারকারী উপেক্ষা করত এই সত্যটি যে সুদের হার প্রাথমিক পর্যায়ের পর বাড়বে। একটি ফল হচ্ছে যে, উপ-সর্বোচ্চ বন্ধকের উপর খেলাপী হার, যেটা ১৪% এ পৌঁছায়। গতবছরের একটি রেকর্ড। বাজারের সমস্যাগুলো ভয় দেখায় যে সেটা অবশিষ্ট বন্ধক বাজারে ছড়িয়ে বাড়তে পারে, যা অতি সামান্য পরিমাণ ভোক্তা যারা তখনও সম্পত্তি কিনতে আগ্রহী তাদের প্রতি ক্রেডিট এর তলব কমিয়ে দিবে। *[Rupali Bank Ltd. Senior Officer 2013]*

Translation : Both borrowers and lenders in the sub-prime mortgage market are wishing they had listened to the old saying : neither a borrower nor a lender be. Last year people with poor credit ratings borrowed $ 605 billion in mortgages, a figure that is about 20% of the home-loan market. It includes people who cannot afford to meet the mortgage payments, on expensive homes they have bought, and low-income buyers. In some cases, the latter could not even meet the first payment. Both sides can be blamed. Lenders, after the 2 – 3 percentage point premium they could charge, offered loans, known as 'liar loans', with no down payments and without any income verification to people with bad credit histories. They believed that rising house prices would cover them in the event of default. Borrowers ignored the fact that interest rates would rise after an initial period. One result is that default rates on these sub-prime mortgages reached 14% last year-a record. The problems in this market also threaten to spread to the rest of the mortgage market, which would reduce the flow of credit available to the shrinking numbers of consumers still interested in buying property.

- আমাদের জাতীয় জীবনের মহত্তম ঘটনা ১৯৭১ এর মুক্তিযুদ্ধ। দু'শ বছরের ঔপনিবেশিক ব্রিটিশ শাসনের পর ১৯৪৭ সালে বাঙালি জাতি আবার পাকিস্তানি শাসকদের শৃঙ্খলে আবদ্ধ হয়। ভাষা আন্দোলন থেকে ধাপে ধাপে মুক্তির পথ পেরিয়ে ১৯৭১ এ অর্জিত হয় চূড়ান্ত স্বাধীনতা। কিন্তু যে স্বপ্ন ও উদ্দেশ্য নিয়ে সমগ্র জাতি মুক্তিযুদ্ধে ঝাঁপিয়ে পড়েছিল, তা কি আমরা অর্জন করতে পেরেছি? স্বাধীনতার পর অনেক বড় বড় অর্জনের পরও সমাজে বিদ্যমান তীব্র বৈষম্য আমাদের

পীড়া দেয় ও বিবেককে দগ্ধ করে। মুক্তিযুদ্ধের চেতনা জাগ্রত করে বৈষম্যমুক্ত সমাজ প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য আমাদের একযোগে লড়ে যেতে হবে– যে লড়াইয়ে যুবকদের হতে হবে কর্ণধার। একইসঙ্গে মুক্তিযুদ্ধের চেতনা সত্যিকার অর্থে প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে হলে প্রয়োজন দেশপ্রেমিক গণতান্ত্রিক শক্তির সংঘবদ্ধ প্রয়াস ও রাষ্ট্রীয় ক্ষেত্রে আন্তরিক পদক্ষেপ।

Translation : The greatest event of our national life is the liberation war of 1971. Bengali nation got bound to Pakistani ruler's chain again in 1947 after two hundred years of British colonial rule. Ultimate freedom was attained in 1971 in step by step walking through path of freedom from language struggle. But the dream and goal with which the whole nation went into liberation war, have we been able to achieve that? Acute discrimination remaining in society pains us and burns our soul even after many big big achicvements of post liberation war. By awakening the sprite of liberation war we have to fight to establish a discrimination free society–where the youngs would have to be the leaders. Mixed effort of patriotic and diplomatic power and sincere steps in case of the nation is needed to truly establish the spirite of liberation war with that.

- অতি সম্প্রতি কয়েকটি নতুন বেসরকারি বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে কার্যক্রম শুরু করেছে। সেবার মান বিবেচনায় বেসরকারি ব্যাংকগুলো এগিয়ে রয়েছে বলেই সবার ধারণা। ব্যয় বেশি হলেও গ্রাহকরা তাই বেসরকারি ব্যাংকগুলোর উপরই বেশি আস্থা রাখছে। এক্ষেত্রে নতুন ব্যাংক চালুর মাধ্যমে আরো মানুষ উপকৃত হলেই নতুন বেসরকারি ব্যাংকগুলো অনুমোদনের সঠিকতা প্রমাণ হবে। কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকের ভাষ্য অনুযায়ী ব্যাংকিং সেবাবঞ্চিত গ্রামাঞ্চলে নতুন ব্যাংকগুলো শাখা খুলবে। *[Shahjalal Islami Bank; Recruitment of Management Trainee Officer 2010]*

Translation : Very recently some new private commercial banks have begun their activities ceremonially. All consider private banks to be more advanced in regard to the service quality. So cvients are having trust on private banks even though the expense is more. In this regard, the appropriateness of the new private banks will be proved if further people are benefited through the opening of new banks. According to the commentary of the Central Bank, new banks will open branches in the villages deprived of banking service.

- নারীরা ক্ষুদ্র ঋণ নিয়ে কতখানি সফলতা পেয়েছেন, তা বলা খুব কঠিন। এটি মাপার তেমন কোনো মাপকাঠি নেই। সামাজিক নির্দেশক থাকা সত্ত্বেও এর কোনো পরিসংখ্যান বা বিজ্ঞানভিত্তিক গবেষণা নেই। তবে এটা বলা যেতে পারে, নারীদের সফলতা এসেছে ঘরে-বাইরে। প্রত্যেক মানুষের আত্মবিকাশ ঘটে তখনই, যখন সে সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়ার সুযোগ পায়।

Translation : It is very hard to say women are how much successful to receiving microcredit. There is no appropriate standard to measure it. Inspite of having social determinant there is not any statistical or scientific research of it. But it can be said that, success of women have come at home and outside. When a person get chance to make decision, he can improve himself.

- বিশ্ব মন্দা বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতিতে কতটা প্রভাব ফেলবে তা নিয়ে বিতর্ক রয়েছে। অনেকেই মনে করেন, বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতিতে এখনও যেহেতু মন্দার প্রভাব পড়েনি, তাই আমরা মন্দা হতে উত্তরণ ঘটাতে পেরেছি। এতে উল্লসিত হবার কোনো কিছু নেই। কারণ উন্নত দেশগুলো মন্দার প্রভাব অতিক্রম করার পর উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলোতে মন্দার বিলম্বিত প্রভাব পড়েছে। মন্দার বিলম্বিত প্রভাব আমাদের অর্থনীতিতে প্রলম্বিত হতে পারে। বিশ্ব মন্দা নিয়ে আমাদের দেশে যে আলোচনা হচ্ছে তার বেশিরভাগই মনগড়া এবং বাস্তবতা বিবর্জিত। *[IFIC Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Probationary Officer 2010]*

Translation : There is debate about the impact of global recession on Bangladesh economy. Most of the people think that since recession has not impact on Bangladesh economy still now, so we have come out of recession. There is no room for ecstasy. Because, after recovery from recession, the delayed influence of recession is prevailing in the developing countries. The delayed impact of recession can last long in our economy. Most of the discussions regarding global recession in our country are fabricated and unrealistic.

- স্বাধীনতা দিবস ও বিজয় দিবস যেন এক সূত্রের দুই দিন। এই সূত্রের সেতুবন্ধন হল স্বাধীনতার চেতনা। ১৯৭১ সালের ১০ এপ্রিল স্বাধীনতার ঘোষণাপত্রে স্বাধীনতার চেতনা ও বিজয়ের বীজ বপন করা হয়েছিল। ১৯৭১ সালের ১০ এপ্রিলের স্বাধীনতার ঘোষণাপত্র মূলত স্বাধীন রাষ্ট্র গঠনের ধারাবাহিক সাংবিধানিক ধাপ। স্বাধীন রাষ্ট্রের ঘোষণার্থে সেদিন নির্বাচিত জাতীয় ও প্রাদেশিক সদস্যের সমন্বয়ে গঠন করা হয়েছিল স্বাধীন রাষ্ট্র। আজকের এই স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ সেই দিনেরই ফল। *[Trust Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Officer 2009]*

Translation : Independence Day and Victory Day are as two days of a tie. This inspiration of independence is the bridge of this tie. The seed of victory as well as the inspiration of independence was sown in the communiqué of independence on the 10th April of 1971. The communiqué of independence of 10 April 1971 was the successive constitutional step of for formation of an independent country. An independent country was formed by the combination elected national and state assembly members on that day for the declaration of an independent country. Today's independent Bangladesh is the yield of that day.

- দেশে আয়কর খাত থেকে আরও বেশি পরিমাণে অর্থ সংগ্রহের সুযোগ রয়েছে। জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের মতে দেশে বর্তমানে আয়কর রিটার্ন বা বিবরণী দাখিল করার মতো মানুষ আছে দেড় কোটি। অথচ দেশে আয়কর রিটার্ন দাখিলকারীর সংখ্যা এখনো ১০ লাখের অনেক নিচেই রয়ে গেছে। অতএব, কর আদায়ে সরকারকে এগিয়ে আসতে হবে। আয়কর পরিশোধের গুরুত্ব সম্পর্কে জনগণকে সচেতন করে তুলতে হবে। *[Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Asst. Officer 2009]*

Translation : There is an opportunity to collect even more revenue from the income tax sector in the country. According to the National Board of Revenue there are 1.5 crore people in the country who are able to submit their income tax return. But still the number of people submitting their income tax return is well below 10 lacs. Therefore, the government has to come forward to collect income tax. And awarness should be created about the importance of submitting income tax.

- আমাদের দেশের আর্থ-সামাজিক ক্ষেত্রে চালের দাম একটি স্পর্শকাতর বিষয়। বিশাল এক দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠীর আয়ের প্রধান অংশ চালের পেছনে ব্যয় হয়। ফলে চালের দামের ঊর্ধ্বগতি তাদের জন্য বিপর্যয় নিয়ে আসে। আবার চালের দাম বেশি কম হলেও কৃষকরা উৎপাদন খরচ তুলতে পারে না। সেজন্য সাধারণ ভোক্তার সাথে সাথে চাল উৎপাদনকারীদের স্বার্থও দেখা আমাদের জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্থাপনার একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়। এক্ষেত্রে সরকারী ব্যবস্থাপনায় ন্যায্যমূল্যে সরাসরি কৃষক হতে চাল ক্রয় এবং সহনীয় মূল্যে দরিদ্র মানুষদের কাছে চাল বিক্রয় একটা সমাধান হতে পারে। তবে, দীর্ঘমেয়াদে শস্য বহুমুখীকরণ এবং খাদ্যাভাস পরিবর্তনের দিকেও আমাদের নজর দিতে হবে। *[Standard Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Asst. Officer (Cash) 2009]*

Translation : Price of rice is a sensitive issue for the socio-economic condition of our country. Large portion of the poor people spends prime part of their earnings for rice. For this reason, skyrocketing of the price of rice bears devastation for them. On the other hand, if price of rice goes down significantly, farmers cannot get back their production cost. So, along with interests of the consumers preserving the interests of the producer is an important issue for our national economic management. In this situation, buying rice in a justifiable price from the farmers and selling in a tolarable price to the poor under supervision of government can be a solution. But, in the long run, we have to focus on crops diversification and changing the food habits.

- বর্তমানে মূলত গ্রিনহাউস গ্যাসের কারণে পৃথিবীর তাপমাত্রা বাড়ছে, যার অনভিপ্রেত পরিণাম হচ্ছে সমুদ্রপৃষ্ঠের উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি। এই উচ্চতা দ্রুত বাড়লে বাংলাদেশের একটি বিশাল অংশ পানিতে ডুবে যাওয়ার আশঙ্কা আছে। এই বিপর্যয়ের বিরুদ্ধে আমাদের প্রাথমিক করণীয়গুলোর মধ্যে

থাকবে বাংলাদেশের উপকূলে সমুদ্রপৃষ্ঠের গতিশীলতা নির্ধারণ করা। উপকূলের গতিশীলতা অনুযায়ী সেখানকার জনসংখ্যানীতি নির্ধারণ করাও প্রয়োজন। এসব কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের জন্য বিভিন্ন জাতীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক কারিগরি, রাজনৈতিক ও আর্থ-সামাজিক পদক্ষেপ নেয়া অত্যন্ত জরুরি। *[IFIC Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Probationary Officer 2009]*

Translation : At present, basically the temperature of the earth is increasing due to greenhouse gas for which undesirable consequence is the rise of sea-level. There is a risk of drowning a large part of Bangladesh if this sea-level rises quickly. Our primary works to be done against this disaster is to fix the movement of the sea-level at the seacoast of Bangladesh. According to the movement of the sea-level at the seacoast, we also have to define the principles of population-controlling. To implement these activities it is urgent to take national and international, techical, political and socio-economic steps.

- রাজধানীর সব রাস্তার শেষ ঠিকানা ছিল কেন্দ্রীয় শহীদ মিনার। ভাষা শহীদদের প্রতি শ্রদ্ধা জানাতে আসা মানুষের দীর্ঘ লাইন। পুরো এলাকা যেন জনসমুদ্র। মানুষ আসছে তো আসছেই। মানুষের ঢল অব্যাহত ছিল বৃহস্পতিবার বিকেল পর্যন্ত। শিশু থেকে বৃদ্ধ-লাখো মানুষের ফুলেল শ্রদ্ধায় ভরে ওঠে শহীদ মিনার। এভাবেই বাঙালি জাতি স্মরণ করল ৫২-র ভাষা আন্দোলনে শহীদদের-জাতির শ্রেষ্ঠ সন্তানদের। এই সঙ্গে বাংলাদেশ পালন করে আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস। *[Pubali Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Junior Officer (Cash) 2009]*

Translation : The final destination of all roads of the capital was central Shahid Minar. There was a long queue of men who came to pay the love and respect to Language Martyr. The whole area was a sea of people. People were coming continuously. The flow of people were continued until thursday afternoon. The shahid Minar was floded by flowers as a symbol of honour from children to oldman. Thus, Bengali commemmorated the language martyrs of 1952, the best breeds of the nation. Along with this Bangladesh celebrates International Mother Language Day.

- বাংলাদেশে তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার দিন দিন বেড়েই চলেছে। যদিও এ খাতে আমরা কয়েক হাজার কোটি টাকা ব্যয় করেছি কিন্তু জাতি এখনও তার সুফল ভোগ করতে পারছে না। বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রেই কম্পিউটার বিনোদনের যন্ত্র এবং টাইপ রাইটারের বিকল্প হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে। এ ক্ষেত্রে প্রতিবেশী দেশ ভারতের ঈর্ষণীয় সাফল্য আমাদের জন্য শিক্ষণীয় হতে পারে। সফটওয়ার ও দক্ষ আইটি প্রফেশনাল রপ্তানি অথবা কল সেন্টারের মাধ্যমে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা আয়ের স্বপ্ন এখনো অপরিপূর্ণ রয়ে গেছে। *[Uttara Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Probationary Officer 2009]*

Translation : In Bangladesh, the use of information and communication technology is increasing day by day. Though we have spent thousand crore taka in this sector, the nation cannot avail the benefits till now. In most of the cases, computer is being used as an entertaining tool and as an alternative to type writer. The envied success of our neighbouring country India can be an example for us in this regard. The dream for export of software and skilled IT professionals or earning foreign exchange through call centre is still unfulfilled.

- যুদ্ধ মানব জাতির জন্য অভিশাপ। প্রাচীনকালে যুদ্ধ সৈনিকদের মধ্যে সীমাবদ্ধ ছিল। কিন্তু আজকাল বেসামরিক সামরিক সকল লোককেই যুদ্ধের প্রতিফল ভোগ করতে হয়। বোমা ব্যবহারকারী শত্রুর হাত থেকে কেউই মুক্তি পেতে পারে না। বস্তুত, যুদ্ধ মানুষকে পশুতে পরিণত করে। *[Uttara Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Asst. Officer (Cash) 2009]*

Translation : War is a curse for human beings. In ancient times war was only limited to soldiers. But these days military people as well as civilians all have to suffer the consequences of war. None can escape from the bombs used by the enemy. Infect, war turns men into animals.

- পরিবেশই মানুষের মনমানসিকতা গড়ে তোলে। যে বাড়িতে শৃঙ্খলা ভালো সে বাড়ির সন্তানেরা অপেক্ষাকৃত সুশৃঙ্খল হয়ে থাকে। ঠিক উল্টোটি ঘটে বিশৃঙ্খল বাড়ির পরিবেশে। মানুষের সত্যবাদিতা, ন্যায়পরায়ণতার মতো গুণও প্রধানতঃ বাড়ি, স্কুল, সমাজের পরিবেশ থেকেই আহরিত হয়। আমাদের দেশে বহুকাল ধরে রাজনৈতিক অস্থিরতা চলছে। অস্থিরতা আমাদের স্বাভাবিক বৈশিষ্ট্য হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। বড় কিছু পেতে ও গড়ে তুলতে যে বড় রকমের ত্যাগ ও অপরিসীম ধৈর্যের প্রয়োজন, প্রায়ই আমরা তা ভুলে যাই। *[Pubali Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Officer 2009]*

Translation : It is the environment which develops mentality of human being. Children of a house where discipline is maintained are comparatively disciplined. Just reverse scenario is observed in indisciplined house. Virtues like honesty, justice are acquired mainly from house, school and social environment. Political unrest is prevailing in our country for a long time. Unrest is becoming the characteristic of our nature. Often we forget that to get something bigger sacrifice and limitless patience are required.

- বাংলাদেশের আমদানি ও রফতানির মধ্যে ভারসাম্যহীনতা সর্বজনবিদিত। অপ্রচলিত পণ্যের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিতেও আছে সীমাবদ্ধতা। যেমন খৈ রফতানির জন্য প্রয়োজন ধান। অথচ চাহিদা মিটাতে চাল আমাদেরকে আমদানি করতে হয়। এরূপ পরিস্থিতিতে অপ্রচলিত পণ্য রফতানির ক্ষেত্রে সর্বাগ্রে অগ্রাধিকার নির্ধারণ করা প্রয়োজন। চীন, কোরিয়া ও থাইল্যান্ডের ন্যায় অনেক দেশ এ ধরনের পণ্য রফতানি করে বিশেষভাবে লাভবান হচ্ছে। এক্ষেত্রে যেসব পণ্যকে আমরা অবহেলা করে থাকি, অথচ বিদেশে তার সমাদর রয়েছে এমন পণ্যের প্রতি অধিক গুরুত্ব দিতে হবে। *[Pubali Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Junior Officer (Cash) 2009]*

Translation : Imbalance between import and export of Bangladesh is well known to all. There is limitation for increasing the production of obsolete product. For instance, paddy is required for the export of toasted paddy. But we have to import rice to meet demand. In this situation, export of obsolete product should get priority first. Many countries like China, Korea and Thailand are being benefited by exporting this kind of product. In this regard we have to give more importance on the products which we neglect but have demand in the international market.

- বর্তমান বিশ্বমন্দা তারল্যঘটিত হলেও এটি আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোর সচ্ছলতার সাথে সম্পর্কিতও বটে। বর্তমান আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলো তাদের হিসাবের খাতা এখনো অতিরিক্ত দায় থেকে মুক্ত করতে পারেনি। এর কারণ হলো, ব্যাংকগুলোর এই সমস্যা পুরো সমাজে ছড়িয়ে পড়েছে। সাধারণ মানুষের মতো সরকারও এ রকম সাধ্যের অতিরিক্ত দায়ভারাক্রান্ত। এসবই ব্যাংকগুলোর ঋণ দেয়ার কর্মক্ষমতা, সাধারণ জনগণের ব্যয় করার ক্ষমতা ও কোম্পানিগুলোর বিনিয়োগের ক্ষমতা সীমিত করে রাখছে। স্বস্তির বিষয় হলো, বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি তলানি থেকে চলতি বছরের মাঝামাঝি সময়েই ঘুরে দাঁড়িয়েছে। উন্নত অর্থনৈতিক শক্তিগুলো, যেমন মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র, ইংল্যান্ড, স্পেন, ইতালি এবং অন্য ইউরোপিয়ান শক্তিগুলো, এবং কিছু ইউরোপীয় উঠতি অর্থনৈতিক শক্তিগুলো এখনো বছরের প্রথমার্ধের মিশ্র ফলাফলের কারণে মন্দা থেকে উঠে আসার ঘোষণা দেয়নি। তবে পরিসংখ্যান বলছে, বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির প্রধান স্তম্ভগুলো, যেমন অস্ট্রেলিয়া, জার্মানি, ফ্রান্স এবং জাপান, এবং বেশিরভাগ উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতি, যেমন চীন, ভারত, ব্রাজিল, এশিয়ার অন্যান্য দেশ এবং ল্যাটিন আমেরিকা মন্দা থেকে ধীরে ধীরে উঠে আসছে। এ ধীরগতির প্রবৃদ্ধির পেছনে অনেক যুক্তি রয়েছে। বেকারত্বের হার মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রসহ অন্যান্য দেশে হু হু করে বাড়ছে। ২০১০ সালের মধ্যে উন্নত বিশ্বগুলোতে এই হার ১০ শতাংশে গিয়ে দাঁড়াবে। এটি বাজারে চাহিদা তৈরির ক্ষেত্রে এবং ব্যাংকগুলোর ঘুরে দাঁড়ানোয় প্রতিবন্ধকতা হিসেবে কাজ করবে। পাশাপাশি এটি দীর্ঘ মেয়াদে শ্রম উৎপাদন শক্তিতেও প্রভাব ফেলবে। *[Bangladesh Bank; Asst. Director 2009]*

Translation : Though today's world recession is due to liquidity, it is also related to the solvency of the financial institutions. The financial institutions could not free their accounts book from excessive liability. Because, this problem of the banks has been spread throughout the society. Like the commoners, the government is also heavily indebted. These reasons are limiting the working power of disbursing of loan of banks, buying power of common people and investing power of companies. It is a matter of relief that world economy has turned around from the bottom in the mid of current years. Still now the developed economic power for example, USA,

England, Spain, Italy and other European powers, and some European rising powers have not proclaimed their economy as recession-free because of mixed results in the first half of the year. But statistics indicates that the main pillars of the world economy, for example, Australia, Germany, France and Japan and most of the developing economy for example, China, India, Brazil, other Asian countries and Latin America is getting out of recession. There are many reasons behind the slow growth. Unemployment rate is increasing alarmingly in USA and also in other countries. By 2010, in the developed countries this rate will stand at 10%. This will work as an insulator for creating demand and turning around of the banks. At the same time this will also influence in labour production in the long run.

- জনসংখ্যা সমস্যা আমাদের দেশের একটি বড় সমস্যা। আমাদের জনসংখ্যা বেড়েই চলেছে। দেশের লোকের স্বাস্থ্য তেমন ভালো নয়। তাদের অনেকেই অপুষ্টিতে ভুগছে। যে পরিমাণ খাদ্য তাদের জন্য প্রয়োজন তা তারা পায় না। আমরা পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণে খাদ্য উৎপাদন করতে পারি না। অধিক খাদ্য উৎপাদন করে খাদ্য চাহিদা পূরণ করা সম্ভব। সেজন্য আমাদের প্রচুর পরিশ্রম করতে হবে। আমাদের খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানের জন্য বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিতে চাষ করতে হবে। *[Bangladesh Bank; Asst. Director 2008]*

Translation : Population problem is one of the great problems in our country. Our population is increasing continuously. The health of the population of our country is not so good. Many of them are suffering from malnutrition. They do not get as much food as they need. We cannot produce adequate food. The demand can be fulfilled by much food production. For this reason, we have to work hard. In order to solve our food crisis, we have to cultivate in scientific way.

- কম্পিউটার জ্ঞান-বিজ্ঞানের কল্যাণকর ও জনপ্রিয় আবিষ্কার। বর্তমান যুগকে বলা যেতে পারে কম্পিউটারের যুগ। কম্পিউটার ও তথ্যপ্রযুক্তির ব্যবহারে প্রতিনিয়ত পরিবর্তিত হচ্ছে বিশ্ব-সমাজ। ঘটছে সময়োপযোগী উদ্ভাবন, উন্নয়ন ও বিকাশ। একই সাথে সমৃদ্ধ হচ্ছে শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থাও। প্রযুক্তির সহায়তায় শিক্ষা হয়ে উঠেছে আরো আধুনিক, কার্যকর ও যুগোপযোগী। প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক পরিবর্তনের পাশাপাশি শিক্ষার উদ্দেশ্য, বিষয়বস্তু, শিক্ষাদান-পদ্ধতি, মূল্যায়ন ও শিখন সামগ্রীর ক্ষেত্রেও হচ্ছে পরিবর্তন ও পরিবর্ধন। সংযোজিত হচ্ছে নবতর ধারা ও ধ্যান-ধারণা। বিশ্বের অন্যান্য দেশের মতো দ্রুত পরিবর্তিত না হলেও বাংলাদেশের সকল শিক্ষা স্তরেই সাধিত হচ্ছে প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর পরিবর্তন ও পরিবর্ধন। *[Sonali, Janata, Agrani & Rupali Bank; Senior Officer Recruitment Test Taken BRC 2008]*

Translation : Computer is the beneficial and popular invention of knowledge and science. Recent age is called the age of Computer. World-society is changing continuously by the use of computer and information technology and timely invention, development and growth is prevailing. At the same time the education system is enriched. Education is becoming more modern, effcetive and modern by the help of technology. Institutional changes adjoining the aim of education, substance, teaching method, evaluation and learning instrument is changing and enlarging. New flow and thinking is added. Though the change is not so fast like other countriies of the world, all secter of education of Bangladesh is performing technology based change and enlargement.

- জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন বিষয়টি এখন আর কোনো বৈজ্ঞানিক ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী নয়; বরং এখন আমাদের জন্য এক অনিবার্য বাস্তবতা। সম্প্রতি প্রলয়ংকরী ঘূর্ণিঝড় সিডর এবং বাংলাদেশে ব্যাপক বন্যা বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণতা বৃদ্ধি ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের প্রাথমিক আলামত বলে অনেকের ধারণা। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন একটি বৈশ্বিক প্রক্রিয়া, কিন্তু এর প্রভাব ও ক্ষতিকর ফল স্থানীয়ভাবে ব্যাপক মাত্রায় অনুভূত হয়। এই পরিবর্তন প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের ঝুঁকি বৃদ্ধি করবে, খাদ্য ও পানির প্রাপ্যতা কমিয়ে ক্ষুধা, দারিদ্র্য ও রোগ ব্যাধির প্রকোপ বৃদ্ধি করবে। ফলে আমাদের মতো উন্নয়নশীল দেশের উন্নয়ন উদ্যোগ বাধাগ্রস্ত হবে। *[IFIC Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Probationary Officer 2008]*

Translation : Climate change is no longer an issue of scientific prediction, rather it is an inevitable reality for us. Many people think that the recent catastrophic cyclone Sidr and widspread impact of floods in Bangladesh are the primary signal of the increase of global warming and climate change. Climate change is a global process but it's adverse effects are seen regionally in a great extent. This change will increase the risk of natural disaster and decline the availability of foods and water. In the long run the poverty and the spread of diseases will be enhanced by it. As a result the development process in the developing country like us will be inhibited.

- বাংলাদেশী পণ্যের নতুন রপ্তানি বাজার সৃষ্টি হচ্ছে না। দেশের মোট রপ্তানি গুটিকতক বাজারের মধ্যে কেন্দ্রীভূত আছে। বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় প্রতিবছর বিভিন্ন দেশে শুধুমাত্র বাণিজ্য মেলার আয়োজন করেই দায়িত্ব শেষ করে। ঘরের কাছে মালদ্বীপে বাংলাদেশী পণ্যের বিপুল সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে কিন্তু সেই বাজার ধরার ব্যাপারেও তেমন কোনো উদ্যোগ দেখা যাচ্ছে না। ফলে দেশের রপ্তানির প্রসার ঘটছে না যার নেতিবাচক প্রভাব পড়ছে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার উপর। *[Trust Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Officer 2008]*

Translation : New markets for Bangladeshi products are not being created. The total exports of the country are centralized within a small number of

England, Spain, Italy and other European powers, and some European rising powers have not proclaimed their economy as recession-free because of mixed results in the first half of the year. But statistics indicates that the main pillars of the world economy, for example, Australia, Germany, France and Japan and most of the developing economy for example, China, India, Brazil, other Asian countries and Latin America is getting out of recession. There are many reasons behind the slow growth. Unemployment rate is increasing alarmingly in USA and also in other countries. By 2010, in the developed countries this rate will stand at 10%. This will work as an insulator for creating demand and turning around of the banks. At the same time this will also influence in labour production in the long run.

- জনসংখ্যা সমস্যা আমাদের দেশের একটি বড় সমস্যা। আমাদের জনসংখ্যা বেড়েই চলেছে। দেশের লোকের স্বাস্থ্য তেমন ভালো নয়। তাদের অনেকেই অপুষ্টিতে ভুগছে। যে পরিমাণ খাদ্য তাদের জন্য প্রয়োজন তা তারা পায় না। আমরা পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণে খাদ্য উৎপাদন করতে পারি না। অধিক খাদ্য উৎপাদন করে খাদ্য চাহিদা পূরণ করা সম্ভব। সেজন্য আমাদের প্রচুর পরিশ্রম করতে হবে। আমাদের খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানের জন্য বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিতে চাষ করতে হবে। *[Bangladesh Bank; Asst. Director 2008]*

Translation : Population problem is one of the great problems in our country. Our population is increasing continuously. The health of the population of our country is not so good. Many of them are suffering from malnutrition. They do not get as much food as they need. We cannot produce adequate food. The demand can be fulfilled by much food production. For this reason, we have to work hard. In order to solve our food crisis, we have to cultivate in scientific way.

- কম্পিউটার জ্ঞান-বিজ্ঞানের কল্যাণকর ও জনপ্রিয় আবিষ্কার। বর্তমান যুগকে বলা যেতে পারে কম্পিউটারের যুগ। কম্পিউটার ও তথ্যপ্রযুক্তির ব্যবহারে প্রতিনিয়ত পরিবর্তিত হচ্ছে বিশ্ব-সমাজ। ঘটছে সময়োপযোগী উদ্ভাবন, উন্নয়ন ও বিকাশ। একই সাথে সমৃদ্ধ হচ্ছে শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থাও। প্রযুক্তির সহায়তায় শিক্ষা হয়ে উঠেছে আরো আধুনিক, কার্যকর ও যুগোপযোগী। প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক পরিবর্তনের পাশাপাশি শিক্ষার উদ্দেশ্য, বিষয়বস্তু, শিক্ষাদান-পদ্ধতি, মূল্যায়ন ও শিখন সামগ্রীর ক্ষেত্রেও হচ্ছে পরিবর্তন ও পরিবর্ধন। সংযোজিত হচ্ছে নবতর ধারা ও ধ্যান-ধারণা। বিশ্বের অন্যান্য দেশের মতো দ্রুত পরিবর্তিত না হলেও বাংলাদেশের সকল শিক্ষা স্তরেই সাধিত হচ্ছে প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর পরিবর্তন ও পরিবর্ধন। *[Sonali, Janata, Agrani & Rupali Bank; Senior Officer Recruitment Test Taken BRC 2008]*

Translation : Computer is the beneficial and popular invention of knowledge and science. Recent age is called the age of Computer. World-society is changing continuously by the use of computer and information technology and timely invention, development and growth is prevailing. At the same time the education system is enriched. Education is becoming more modern, effcetive and modern by the help of technology. Institutional changes adjoining the aim of education, substance, teaching method, evaluation and learning instrument is changing and enlarging. New flow and thinking is added. Though the change is not so fast like other countriies of the world, all secter of education of Bangladesh is performing technology based change and enlargement.

- জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন বিষয়টি এখন আর কোনো বৈজ্ঞানিক ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী নয়; বরং এখন আমাদের জন্য এক অনিবার্য বাস্তবতা। সম্প্রতি প্রলয়ংকরী ঘূর্ণিঝড় সিডর এবং বাংলাদেশে ব্যাপক বন্যা বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণতা বৃদ্ধি ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের প্রাথমিক আলামত বলে অনেকের ধারণা। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন একটি বৈশ্বিক প্রক্রিয়া, কিন্তু এর প্রভাব ও ক্ষতিকর ফল স্থানীয়ভাবে ব্যাপক মাত্রায় অনুভূত হয়। এই পরিবর্তন প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের ঝুঁকি বৃদ্ধি করবে, খাদ্য ও পানির প্রাপ্যতা কমিয়ে ক্ষুধা, দারিদ্র্য ও রোগ ব্যাধির প্রকোপ বৃদ্ধি করবে। ফলে আমাদের মতো উন্নয়নশীল দেশের উন্নয়ন উদ্যোগ বাধাগ্রস্ত হবে। *[IFIC Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Probationary Officer 2008]*

Translation : Climate change is no longer an issue of scientific prediction, rather it is an inevitable reality for us. Many people think that the recent catastrophic cyclone Sidr and widspread impact of floods in Bangladesh are the primary signal of the increase of global warming and climate change. Climate change is a global process but it's adverse effects are seen regionally in a great extent. This change will increase the risk of natural disaster and decline the availability of foods and water. In the long run the poverty and the spread of diseases will be enhanced by it. As a result the development process in the developing country like us will be inhibited.

- বাংলাদেশী পণ্যের নতুন রপ্তানি বাজার সৃষ্টি হচ্ছে না। দেশের মোট রপ্তানি গুটিকতক বাজারের মধ্যে কেন্দ্রীভূত আছে। বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় প্রতিবছর বিভিন্ন দেশে শুধুমাত্র বাণিজ্য মেলার আয়োজন করেই দায়িত্ব শেষ করে। ঘরের কাছে মালদ্বীপে বাংলাদেশী পণ্যের বিপুল সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে কিন্তু সেই বাজার ধরার ব্যাপারেও তেমন কোনো উদ্যোগ দেখা যাচ্ছে না। ফলে দেশের রপ্তানির প্রসার ঘটছে না যার নেতিবাচক প্রভাব পড়ছে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার উপর। *[Trust Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Officer 2008]*

Translation : New markets for Bangladeshi products are not being created. The total exports of the country are centralized within a small number of

markets. Arranging only trade fair in different countries every year the commerce ministry ends its responsibility. There is a huge prospect of our products in our neighboring country Maldives, but no intiative is taken to catch that market. Consequently, exports of our country are not extending whose negative impact falls to foreign currency.

- বাংলাদেশ নদীমাতৃক দেশ হওয়া সত্ত্বেও এ দেশে বিশুদ্ধ পানির খুব অভাব। শহরগুলোতেও পানির সঙ্কট তীব্র আকার ধারণ করেছে। নদী ভরাট হয়ে যাওয়া, কলকারখানার বর্জ্য ও অন্যান্য ময়লা পদার্থ নদীতে ফেলে পানি দূষিত করা এবং সুষ্ঠু ব্যবস্থাপনার অভাব এর প্রধান কারণ। পানি সমস্যার সমাধানে নদী সংস্কারসহ বাস্তবধর্মী পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন ও এর বাস্তবায়ন অতি জরুরি। সুষ্ঠু নদী সংস্কার দেশকে বন্যার কবল হতেও অনেকাংশে রক্ষা করবে। *[One Bank; Recruitment Test for Probationary Officer 2008]*

Translation : Although Bangladesh is a land of rivers, there is a huge scarcity of pure drinking water. In the cities, the water crisis has become intense. The main reasons behind this are the rivers filling up, waste products and garbage of factories falling into the river and the lack of proper management. In order to solve the water problem making a realistic plan & its implementation as well as the reform of riverbeds are essential. Proper care of rivers can also protect the country from floods.

- বাংলাদেশে জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির হার এখনো সঙ্কটজনক। বিপুল জনসংখ্যার চাপ এ দেশের মানুষকে যেমন দরিদ্র থেকে দরিদ্রতর করেছে তেমনি দারিদ্র্যও জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়তা করছে। শিশুমৃত্যুর ব্যাপক হার, বেকারত্ব এই পরিস্থিতিকে আরো বিষিয়ে তুলেছে। ধনী দেশগুলোর তুলনায় যেমন গরিব দেশে জন্মহার বেশি তেমনি ধনী পরিবারের চেয়ে গরিব পরিবারে সন্তান জন্ম দেয়ার হার বেশি। সরকারিভাবে জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিকে এক নম্বর সমস্যা হিসেবে চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছে। অর্থ ব্যয়, ব্যাপক পরিকল্পনা, জনশক্তির ব্যবহার বৃদ্ধি করা সত্ত্বেও জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রণে লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জন করা সম্ভব হচ্ছে না ২০০১ সালের চূড়ান্ত জনসংখ্যা জরিপে সে ব্যর্থতা স্পষ্ট।

Translation : The rate of population growth in Bangladesh is alarming till today. As the pressure of a large amount of population is making the people from poor to pooer, in the same way poverty is also helping in the growth of population. Extensive rate of infant mortality, unemployment are making the situation more embittered. As the birth rate is more in poor countries compared to rich one, it is more in poor families compared to rich one. Population growth has been identified as number one problem by the government. Inspite of extensive planning, expenditure and the increased use of manpower, the goal of birth control is not being achieved. And it is obvious from the final population survey of 2001.

- বাংলাদেশ একটি নদীবহুল দেশ। এ দেশের প্রধান নদীগুলো হলো পদ্মা, মেঘনা ও যমুনা। এ ছাড়াও রয়েছে ব্রহ্মপুত্র, শীতলক্ষ্যা ও ধলেশ্বরী ইত্যাদি। ব্রহ্মপুত্র হিমালয় হতে যাত্রা শুরু করে বঙ্গোপসাগরে পড়েছে। তবে বর্ষাকালে এটা বিশাল আকার ধারণ করে। তখন কে বলবে শুষ্ক মৌসুমে অনায়াসে এটা পার হওয়া যায়।

বাংলাদেশের কৃষিকার্য বহুলাংশে এইসব নদীর ওপর নির্ভরশীল। এছাড়াও যোগাযোগের ক্ষেত্রে এই নদীগুলোর যথেষ্ট ব্যবহার করা হয়ে থাকে। অভ্যন্তরীণ নৌ যোগাযোগ বাংলাদেশের একটি অন্যতম যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা। প্রতি বছর হাজার হাজার মানুষ জলযানযোগে দেশের একস্থান হতে অন্যস্থানে যাতায়াত করে থাকে।

Translation : Bangladesh is a riverine country. The most important rivers of the country are the Padma, the Meghna and the Jamuna. Besides, there are some other rivers like the Brahmaputra, the Shitalaxa and the Dholeshawri etc. The Brahmaputra has started from the Himalaya and has ended at the Bay of Bengal. However, it becomes gigantic during rainy season. Then it becomes impossible to imagine that it can easily be crossed over during dry season.

The agriculture of Bangladesh is mostly dependent on these rivers. Besides, these rivers are extensively used for the purpose of communication. Internal Naval communication is notable communication system in Bangladesh. Every year thousands of people travel from one part of the country to another by water vassels.

- চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগের কক্সবাজার বিশ্বের বিখ্যাত সমুদ্র সৈকত পর্যটন কেন্দ্র। বান্দরবান জেলার মেঘনাকে দ্বিতীয় বৃহত্তম পর্যটন কেন্দ্র হিসেবে অভিহিত করা হয়। পর্যটন কেন্দ্রগুলো আরো সুন্দর এবং আরো উন্নত করার কাজ হাতে নেয়া হলেও পর্যটন কেন্দ্রের একমাত্র সহায়ক হিসেবে কর্ণফুলী নদীর ওপর নতুন সেতু নির্মাণ এবং রাস্তা প্রশস্ত ও আধুনিকায়নের পরিকল্পনা এখনো গ্রহণ করা হয়নি। অতি পুরোনো কালুর ঘাট সেতুর ওপর দিয়ে জীবনের ঝুঁকি নিয়ে পর্যটকদের যাতায়াত করতে হয়। অনেক সময় দেখা যায়, যখন ঐ সেতু দিয়ে ট্রেন চলাচল করে, তখন চট্টগ্রামমুখী বড় বাস ঘন্টার পর ঘন্টা অপেক্ষা করছে।

Translation : The Cox's Bazar of Chittagong division is a famous seashore tourism center in the world. The Meghna of Bandarban district is said to be the second largest tourism centre. Though the initiative of making the tourism centre more beautiful and developed has been taken, as a supporting means of these tourism centers the planning of constructing new bridge over the Karnaphuli river and widening and modernising the roads have not yet been taken. Tourists taking the risk of life have to travel over the age-old Kalurghat bridge. It is seen many times that Chittagong bound big buses have been waiting for hours at the time of the running of the train on that bridge.

- পরীক্ষার জন্য দুঃশ্চিন্তায় কাল রাতে ভাল ঘুম হয়নি। আজ ভোরে সূর্য ওঠার পর ঘুম থেকে উঠি। তাড়াতাড়ি গোসল সেরে নাস্তা খেয়ে বাসা থেকে বের হই। খানিকটা হেঁটে বড় রাস্তায় যেয়ে দেখি আজ শুক্রবার বন্ধ থাকা সত্ত্বেও বাসে ভীড়। তাই একটা স্কুটার ভাড়া করে পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রে আসি। কেন্দ্রে অনেক প্রার্থী এবং তাদের শুভাকাঙ্ক্ষিরা বিভিন্ন বিষয় আলোচনা করছিল। সকাল ৯ টায় গেট খুলে দেয়া হয় এবং আমাদের নির্ধারিত আসনে বসতে বলা হয়। ঠিক ৯.৩০ টায় পরীক্ষা শুরু হয়েছে।

Translation : Last night I had not a sound sleep for the anxiety of examination. Today at dawn I woke up after the sun had risen. After having my bath and breakfast quickly, I left the house. After walking for a while I found the bus crowded on the highway, inspite of being a holiday on Friday. So hiring an scooter I came to the examination centre. At the centre many candidates with their well-wishers, were discussing with various subjects. The gate was opened at 9 a.m. and we were advised to take our specified seats. The examination started just at 9:30 a.m.

- সামষ্টিক অর্থনীতির স্থিতিশীলতা ও দীর্ঘমেয়াদি উন্নয়ন কৌশলের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে পর্যাপ্ত পরিবহন অবকাঠামো ও সেবা টেকসই অর্থনৈতিক এবং সামাজিক উন্নয়নের অন্যতম পূর্বশর্ত। তবে বাংলাদেশের ক্ষেত্রে ঘন ঘন বিদ্যুৎহীনতা, ঘণ্টার পর ঘণ্টা যানজট, শহরে উচ্চমাত্রার বায়ুদূষণ, যানবাহন চলাচলে নিম্নমানের নিরাপত্তা, বড় বড় ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সড়কে অবাঞ্ছিত যানবাহনের উপস্থিতি, বন্দরে বিলম্ব, টেলিফোনের দীর্ঘ অপেক্ষমান তালিকাসহ অপর্যাপ্ত টেলিযোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা, অপরিকল্পিত শহরায়ন এবং সকল বড় শহরের চারপাশে ভূমি বিভাজন—এ সবকিছুই হচ্ছে বিদ্যমান অপর্যাপ্ত অবকাঠামোগত সুবিধা ও সেবাসমূহের ব্যবস্থাপনায় অদক্ষতা এবং আইন বিধিবিধান ও অনুমোদিত মাস্টার প্লানের প্রয়োগের অভাবের সাক্ষী।

Translation : In side with macro-economic stability and long-term development strategy, adequate transport infrastructure and services are prerequisites for sustainable economic and social development. But in case of Bangladesh, frequent load-sheding, traffic jam for hour after hour, high air pollution in the cities, low quality security facilities in transportation, presence of unexpected transports on long and important roads, delay in the ports, long-waited list of telephone with inadequate telecommunication system, unplanned urbanization and fragmentation of lands around cities—all these bear witness to the inadequacies and inefficiency in the management of services and lack of implementation of the laws and approved master plans.

- দেশের কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংক হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠালগ্ন থেকে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক দেশের আর্থ ব্যবস্থাপনা এবং ব্যাংক ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের তদারকির দায়িত্বে নিয়োজিত। নোট ইস্যুকরণ, বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ সংরক্ষণ ও সরকারের যাবতীয় লেনদেন ছাড়াও বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক সরকারের ঘনিষ্ঠ

সহযোগিতায় দেশের মুদ্রানীতি প্রণয়ন ও তা বাস্তবায়নের দায়িত্ব পালন করে থাকে। মুদ্রানীতির মূল উদ্দেশ্য হলো (১) অর্থনৈতিক উয়ন্নন, (২) টাকার অভ্যন্তরীণ ও বৈদেশিক মূল্যমান স্থিতিশীলকরণ, (৩) মূল্যস্তর যুক্তিযুক্ত পর্যায়ে স্থিতিশীল রাখা এবং (৪) দীর্ঘমেয়াদে দেশের উৎপাদন ক্ষমতা ও কর্মসংস্থান বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যে প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ। দেশের ব্যাংক ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের উন্নয়ন সাধনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ ছাড়াও বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক মুদ্রা বাজারের উন্নয়ন ও গভীরতা সাধনের জন্য সময়োপযোগী পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করে থাকে।

Translation : Since its inception, Bangladesh Bank is engaged in financial management and monitoring of the banks and financial institutions of the country. Besides issuing notes, up-keeping foreign exchange reserve and all transanctions of the government the Bangladesh Bank is responsible for making the exchange policy and implementing in close cooperation with the government. The main objectives of exchange policy are (1) economic development (2) stabilization of the internal and external value of money (3) to keep the price level stable at a reasonable standard (4) undertaking required measures for increasing production capacity and employment of the country in the long-run. Instead of undertaking necessary measures for development of banks and financial institutions of the country, Bangladesh Bank takes time-befitting steps to develop the exchange market.

- কিন্তু এ অনুরোধ এখন নিরর্থক। আজাহার বসিয়া বসিয়া ভাবিতে লাগিল। ছোট বিড়াল ছানাটি চিৎকার করিয়া কাঁদিতেছে। ও যেন বোবা বনের আপন সন্তান। ওর কান্নায় সমস্ত বন আর্তনাদ করিয়া উঠিতেছে। সারা রাত্রি বিড়াল ছানাটির চিন্তায় আজাহারের ঘুম আসিল না। বারবার উঠিয়া যাইয়া বাচ্চাটিকে দেখিয়া আসে। শেষ রাত্রে সে দেখিতে পাইল বাচ্চাটি শীতে কাঁপিতেছে। অতি সন্তর্পণে সে নিজের কাপড়খানি বাচ্চাটিকে গায়ের ওপর জড়াইয়া দিয়া আসিয়া আবার ঘুমাইয়া পড়িল। সূর্য উঠিবার আগেই আজাহার জাগিয়া দেখিল, তাহার সন্তান দুইটি বিড়াল ছানাটির সামনে বসিয়া কাঁদিতেছে। সে বুঝিল, সব শেষ হইয়া গিয়াছে।

Translation : But this request is worthless now. Azahar is thinking while sitting. The kitten is crying loudly as if he were the son of a dumb forest. With his crying all the silent forest is groaning in pain. Azahar was unable to sleep because of his anxiety about the kitten whole night. He went out to see the kitten from time to time. He saw at late night the kitten was trembling in cold. Putting his cloth on the kitten very carefully he felt asleep again. Before rising the sun Azahar was awaken and found his children were crying before the kitten. He realised all was ended.

○ রপ্তানি নীতি ১৯৯৩-৯৫-এর উদ্দেশ্যাবলী এবং কলাকৌশলের আলোকে রপ্তানিকারকদের অনুকূলে কতিপয় নতুন উৎসাহব্যঞ্জক সুযোগ-সুবিধা সৃষ্টি করা হইয়াছে। ইহা ছাড়া কতিপয় বিদ্যমান সুযোগ-সুবিধা পরিবর্তন ও পরিবর্ধনপূর্বক অধিকতর কার্যোপযোগী করা হইয়াছে। অবশিষ্ট বিদ্যমান সুযোগ-সুবিধাগুলো পূর্ববত বহাল রাখা হইয়াছে। নূতন ও সংশোধিত সুযোগ-সুবিধা পর্যায়ক্রমে নিম্নে বর্ণনা করা হইল এবং বিদ্যামান সুযোগ-সুবিধাগুলি সংলগ্নী-৩-এ উল্লেখ করা হইল :

নতুন সুযোগ সুবিধাদি : রপ্তানি পণ্যের নমুনা বিদেশে প্রেরণের ক্ষেত্রে বার্ষিক আর্থিক সীমা বৃদ্ধিকরণ :

বর্তমানে বাণিজ্য মেলায় নমুনা প্রেরণের আর্থিক সীমা দুই হাজার ডলার হইলেও মেলা ব্যতীত অন্যান্য সময়ে নমুনা প্রেরণের আর্থিক সীমা এক হাজার টাকা হইতে দুই হাজার টাকায় বৃদ্ধি করা হইবে। বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় এ ব্যাপারে প্রয়োজনীয় নির্দেশনামা জারি করিবে।

Ans. Some new inceentives have been created in favour of exproters in the light of the purpose and teachinque of exportive principles 1993-95. Besides some are changed and creased to be more effective. Some other present facilities remain the same as before. The new and ratified facilities are described below respectively and the existing facilities are mentioned in three :

News facilities : The annual financial limitation has increased in case of sending sample of exporting items :

At Present, though the financial limitation of sending sample to export fair is two thousand dollors, the limitation will increase from one thousand to two thousand dollars.

The Ministry of Commerce will announce the necessary order in this regard.

○ বাংলাদেশে শিল্পোৎপাদন আরও দ্রুত ও দক্ষ করার জন্য অগ্রাধিকার ভিত্তিতে এ ক্ষেত্রের সকল বাধা দূর করার নীতি নির্ধারণের ওপর বিশ্বব্যাংক অর্থনৈতিক মিশন গুরুত্ব দিয়েছে। মিশন বলেছে, বাংলাদেশ গত তিন বছরে সমষ্টিগত অর্থনীতি স্থিতিশীল করার ক্ষেত্রে উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি অর্জন করলেও মোট দেশজ উৎপাদন (জিডিপি) শতকরা ৪ ভাগের বেশি হারে বাড়েনি। শিল্পোৎপাদনের মন্থরতাই এর প্রধান কারণ। দারিদ্র্য দূরীকরণ এবং অর্থনৈতিক সংস্কারের সুফল পেতে হলে দেশজ উৎপাদন হার শতকরা ৬ থেকে ৭ ভাগ বাড়াতে হবে। এজন্য শিল্পোৎপাদন শতকরা ১০ ভাগেরও বেশি করা প্রয়োজন। কিন্তু শিল্পোৎপাদন বৃদ্ধির হার এখনও শতকরা ৮ ভাগ অতিক্রম করেনি।

Translation : In order to make industrialization more rapid and effective, the World Bank Economic Commission on priority basis has emphasised the making of policies to remove all difficultie in this field. The mission has said, Bangladesh has done a remarkable development in macro economic stability though the gross domestic production (GDP) has not increased on 4% or more. Industrial slowness is its main reason. If we get the output from poverty alliviation and economic reform we should increase the GDP at the rate of 6% to 7%. This is why industrial production should be developed to 10%. But the percentage of industrial production has not crossed over 8% yet.

○ গত কয়েক বছরে দেশের গ্রামগুলোতে বেশ কিছুটা পরিবর্তন এসেছে। একদিকে বেড়েছে জনসংখ্যা, অপরদিকে কমেছে খাদ্য উৎপাদন। পরিবারগুলো আরও ভাগ হয়েছে; খণ্ডিত হয়েছে জমি। শিকড় পর্যায়ে ঢুকেছে দুর্নীতি। কোথাও বিদ্যুৎ গেছে, গেছে টেলিভিশন, ভিসিআর, পত্র-পত্রিকা, কোথাও আবার একেবারেই অন্ধকার, তথ্য শূন্যতা। কেউ ভূমিহীন হচ্ছে, বোর্ড আবার সেই জমি কিনে সম্পদ বাড়িয়েছে। মানুষ কোথাও হয়েছে রাজনৈতিকভাবে সচেতন, কোথাওবা রাজনীতির নামে মাথাচাড়া দিয়ে উঠেছে প্রতিক্রিয়াশীল শক্তি। কিন্তু এটা সাধারণ চিত্র যে, মানুষের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থার উন্নতি হয়নি বরং মোট জনগোষ্ঠী সামাজিকভাবে নির্যাতিত নিপীড়িত হচ্ছে। এই প্রেক্ষিতে ১৯টি পর্বে ঐ গ্রামের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা ও কিছু নর-নারী, শিশুর চাওয়া-পাওয়া, সুখ-দুঃখ, হাসি-কান্না, হতাশা-বঞ্চনার কথা লেখা হয়েছিল।

Translation : During the past few years, there is marked some change in the villages. Population has increased; on the other hand the production of food grain had decreased. The families have been divided and land has been divided into small groups. Corruption entered into the grass root level. Somewhere electricity, television, VCR and newspaper are introducted and somewhere it is dark and empty. Some one are landless and again board has bought thaste land. Somewhere people are politically cosscious and somewhere the recctionary forces came out. But it is the original perspective that there is no socio-economic development rather the total population are appressed. In this sense, nineteen chapters describe the socio economic condition at the villages and some wants, sorrow and happiness frestration, explositation me and women are described.

○ আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ লোক নিরক্ষর। তারা পড়তেও জানে না, লিখতেও জানে না। অথচ লেখাপড়া না জানলে মানুষ উন্নতি করতে পারে না। বলা হয়ে থাকে যে শিক্ষাই জাতির মেরুদণ্ড। আমাদের মত দরিদ্র দেশের জন্য প্রয়োজন কর্মমুখী শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা।

Translation : Most of the people of our country are illiterate. They can neither read nor write. But a man cannot progress if he does not know how to read and write. It is said that education is the back bone of a nation. A poor country like ours needs a job oriented education system.

- বর্তমানে বাংলাদেশে বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ চাহিদার তুলনায় অপ্রতুল। ফলে বিভিন্ন জায়গায় 'লোড শেডিং' করার প্রয়োজনীয়তা দেখা দিয়েছে। জনজীবন নানাভাবে বিঘ্নিত হচ্ছে। কলকারখানায় উৎপাদন ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হচ্ছে। সামগ্রিকভাবে শিল্পায়নের জন্য বিদ্যুতের প্রয়োজন খুবই। এ দিকে দৃষ্টি দিয়ে সরবরাহ বৃদ্ধির জন্য পদক্ষেপ নেয়া উচিত ছিল আগেই। তবে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা ও কারিগরি দক্ষতার অভাবে আমাদেরকে অন্যের ওপর নির্ভরশীল হতে হচ্ছে। তাছাড়া বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন বেসরকারি খাতে দেয়া হয়েছে মাত্র কিছুদিন আগে। আশা করা যাচ্ছে এতে সুফল আসবে। লোকজন তখন স্বস্তির নিঃশ্বাস ফেলবে।

  Translation : At present the supply of electricity in Bangladesh is inadequate to demand. Thus, 'load shedding' has become essential in different areas. Public life is being disturbed in various ways. Production in mills and factories is being affected. For overall industrialization, electricity is very essential. In response to this issue, steps should have been taken earlier. But owing to lack of foreign exchange and technical knowledge, we are supposed to depend on others. Besides, only recently has the generation of electricity been permited in private sector. It is expected that good result will come. Then the people will breathe a sigh of relief.

- বর্তমানে চাকরির বাজার বেশ মন্দা। শিক্ষিত বেকারদের সংখ্যা দিন দিন বেড়েই চলছে। দেশে কর্মসংস্থানের পর্যাপ্ত সুযোগ সৃষ্টি হচ্ছে না। এই ব্যাপারে সরকারের দীর্ঘমেয়াদি পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করা উচিত। শিক্ষিত বেকারদের আত্মকর্মসংস্থানের ব্যাপারে সচেষ্ট হওয়া উচিৎ।

  Translation : Nowadays job market is quite depressed. The number of the educated unemployed is increasing day by day. Adequate opportunities of employment are not being created in the country. In this regard, government should make a long term plan. The educated unemployed should strive to be self-employed.

- বন্যা একটি প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ। বাংলাদেশ প্রতি বছর এই বন্যার কবলে পড়ে। বন্যার সময় মানুষ ও অন্যান্য প্রাণী অবর্ণনীয় দুঃখ-কষ্ট ভোগ করে। ফসলেরও ব্যাপক ক্ষতি হয়। বন্যার পর উদরাময় ও কলেরার ন্যায় নানা প্রকার রোগ মহামারী আকারে দেখা দেয়। কাজেই বন্যা আমাদের দেশের পক্ষে একটি মারাত্মক সমস্যা। সরকার এই সমস্যা সমাধানের চেষ্টা করছে।

  Translation : Flood is a natural calamity. Bangladesh falls a victim to this flood every year. During floods, the suffering of people and other animals beggars description. Crops too are greatly damaged. Various diseases like diarrhoea and cholera break out in an epidemic form after flood. Hence, flood is a serious problem for our country. The government is trying to slove this problem.

- জীবনকে সুন্দর ও সার্থক করার জন্যই শিক্ষা। আমাদের নৈতিক চরিত্রের উন্নতিই যদি সাধিত না হয় তবে বিদ্যার কোনো মহিমাই থাকে না। আমাদের সমাজের দিকে কি একবার চেয়ে দেখেছ? গুরুজনদের প্রাপ্য সম্মান, শিক্ষা, গুরুর উপযুক্ত মর্যাদা কেউ দিতে চায় না। এটা দুঃখজনক ব্যাপার।

  Translation : It is the education which makes the life beautiful and successful. There is no utility of education if it does not improve our moral character. Have you turned your eyes to our society? No one wants to pay due respect to his superiors and teachers. It is a matter of great regret.

- ধূমপান একটি মারাত্মক কু-অভ্যাস। এ কথা জেনেও মানুষ প্রতিদিন ধূমপান করে চলেছে। এর মূল কারণ হচ্ছে ধূমপানের প্রতি আসক্তি। দেশের নবীন-প্রবীণ অনেকের মধ্যেই ধূমপানের প্রবণতা বেড়ে চলেছে। এ অভ্যাসে আক্রান্ত হয়ে বহু অমূল্য প্রাণ নষ্ট হচ্ছে। বাংলাদেশ পৃথিবীর অন্যতম প্রধান ধূমপায়ী দেশ। এসো, সবাই মিলে আমরা ধূমপান নিবারণ করি।

  Translation : Smoking is a dangerous bad habit. In spite of knowing it, people go on smoking everyday. The main reason of it is addiction to smoking. Smoking tendency is on the increase among many people irrespective of the young and the old of the country. Many invaluable lives are being lost for the addiction to this habit. Bangladesh is one of the largest smoking countries of the world. Let us all prevent smoking together.

- আমাদের দেশে দারিদ্র্য একটা বড় সমস্যা। কিন্তু এই শোচনীয় অবস্থা যে প্রধানত আমাদের নিজেদের দ্বারাই সৃষ্ট, তা আমরা প্রায় বুঝতেই পারি না। অনেকেই কঠিন পরিশ্রম এবং লাভজনক ব্যবসার দ্বারা নিজেদের অবস্থার উন্নতি সাধন করতে চেষ্টা করে না। তাছাড়া নিজেদের দুরবস্থার জন্য কেবল হায়-হুতাশ করে এবং ভাগ্যকে অভিসম্পাত করে। এই জড়তা এবং শ্রমবিমুখতা ঝেড়ে ফেলতে হবে। মানুষ নিজেই নিজের ভাগ্য নির্মাতা—এই মহান বাক্য স্মরণ রেখে দৃঢ় পদক্ষেপে জীবনপথে অগ্রসর হলে দারিদ্র্য ও দুঃখ দূর হবে এবং সুখ ও শান্তি আমাদের চিরসঙ্গী হবে।

  Translation : Proverty is a great problem in our country. But we hardly realize that this miserable condition is our own creation. Many do not try to better their condition by means of hard labour and profitable business. They only bemoan their miserable lot and curse their fate. We must shake off this inactivity and aversion to physical labour. 'Man in the architect of his own fortune'–if we remember this wise saying and advance in the way of life with firm steps, our poverty and misery will disappear and peace and happiness will be our constant companions.

- শিক্ষক নিজে সর্বদা জ্ঞানার্জন করতে না থাকলে কখনও প্রকৃতরূপে শিক্ষা দিতে পারেন না। প্রদীপ আপন শিখাকে প্রজ্বলিত না রাখলে কিছুতেই অপর প্রদীপকে প্রজ্বলিত করতে পারে না। যে শিক্ষক তাঁর জ্ঞানসাধনা শেষ করে ফেলেছেন, বিদ্যার সঙ্গে যার সক্রিয় যোগাযোগ নেই, অথচ ছাত্রদের নিকট শুধু একই পাঠের পুনরাবৃত্তি করেন, তিনি তাদের মনকে ভারাক্রান্ত করতে পারেন মাত্র—সজীব ও উদ্দীপ্ত করতে পারেন না। সত্য শুধু তথ্যই বহন করে না, অনুপ্রেরণাও দিয়ে থাকে। অনুপ্রেরণা স্তিমিত হয়ে কেবল তথ্যই যদি সঞ্চিত হতে থাকে, তা হলে সত্য তার অসীমতা হারিয়ে ফেলে।

  Translation : A teacher can never teach perfectly if he himself does not continue his studies. A lamp can not give light to other lamps if it does not light itself. The teacher who has stopped his learning and is not active in the field of studies, though he teaches students the same lesson, can only bind their minds with burden but cannot excite them. The truth not only bears data but also inspires them. If inspiration halts and data stimulates, the truth loses its vastness.

- জ্ঞান আলোর মতো ওজনহীন এবং অস্পৃশ্য, এটা সহজেই বিশ্বভ্রমণ করতে পারে, সর্বত্র মানুষের জীবনকে আলোকিত করে। তথাপি কোটি কোটি লোক অনাবশ্যকভাবে এখন পর্যন্ত দারিদ্র্যের আঁধারে বাস করে। ডায়রিয়ার মতো একটা সামান্য রোগের চিকিৎসা কিভাবে করতে হয় কয়েক শতাব্দী ধরেই তার জ্ঞান বিদ্যমান থাকলেও লক্ষ লক্ষ শিশু এ রোগে মরেই চলেছে। কারণ তাদের পিতামাতা জানে না তাদেরকে কিভাবে রক্ষা করতে হয়। দরিদ্র দেশ এবং দরিদ্র মানুষ ধনীদের থেকে আলাদা কেবল সম্পদের স্বল্পতার জন্য নয় বরং তাদের জ্ঞানের স্বল্পতার জন্য। অনেক সময় জ্ঞান সৃষ্টি ব্যয়সাধ্য এবং এ জন্যই অধিকাংশ জ্ঞান শিল্পোন্নত দেশেই সৃষ্টি হয়। কিন্তু উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলো বিদেশে জ্ঞানার্জন করতে পারে এবং তাদের নিজের দেশেও সৃষ্টি করতে পারে।

  Translation : Knowledge is like light; weightless and intangible. It can easily travel the world, enlightening the lives of people everywhere. Yet billion of people still live in the darkness of poverty—unnecessarily. Knowledge about how to treat such a simple ailment as diarrhoea has existed for centuries, but millions of children continue to die from it because their parents do not know how to save them. Poor countries, and poor people, differ from rich ones not only because they have less capital but also because they have less knowledge. Knowledge is often costly to create and that is why much of it is created in industrial countries. But developing countries can acquire knowledge overseas as well as create their own at home.

- বদভ্যাস থেকে মুক্ত হওয়া কঠিন। তাই বাল্যকালে আমরা যাতে কোনরূপ বদভ্যাসে অভ্যস্ত না হই, সেদিকে আমাদের অত্যন্ত সতর্ক থাকা উচিত। আলস্য এরূপ একটি বদভ্যাস। প্রতিটি বালক-বালিকাকে পরিশ্রমী হতে হবে। আলস্যকে তাদের বিষবৎ পরিত্যাগ করা উচিত। গুরুজনকে মান্য করা এবং তাদের উপদেশ পালন করা তাদের কর্তব্য হওয়া উচিত।

  Translation : It is difficult to get rid of bad habits. So, we should be very careful so that we do not get into any bad habit in our boyhood. Idleness is such a bad habit. Every boy and girl will have to be industrious. They should give up idleness as poison. Their duty should be to obey the superiors and follow their advice.

- শেরে বাংলা ফজলুল হক বরিশাল জেলায় জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। শৈশব হতেই তিনি মনোযোগ দিয়ে লেখাপড়া করতেন। ছাত্র হিসেবে তিনি ছিলেন অত্যন্ত মেধাবী। তিনি পিতামাতাকে খুব ভক্তি করতেন। তিনি নিজের দেশকে প্রাণ দিয়ে ভালবাসতেন। তিনি ছিলেন গরীবের বন্ধু। জনগণের মঙ্গলের জন্য তিনি অনেক কিছু করে গিয়েছেন। তিনি ছিলেন জনগণের অতি প্রিয় নেতা। তিনি নব্বই বছর বয়সে মারা যান। আজও আমরা তাঁকে স্মরণ করি।

  Translation : Sher-e-Bangla Fazlul Haque was born in the district of Barisal. He used to learn his lessons attentively from his very boyhood. He was very meritorous as a student. He would respect his parents very much. He would love his country whole-heartedly. He was a friend to the poor. He did a lot for the welfare of the people. He was a very dear leader of the people. He died at the age of ninety. We remember him still today.

- বর্তমানে মূলত গ্রিনহাউস গ্যাসের কারণে পৃথিবীর তাপমাত্রা বাড়ছে, যার অনভিপ্রেত পরিণাম হচ্ছে সমুদ্রপৃষ্ঠের উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি। এই উচ্চতা দ্রুত বাড়লে বাংলাদেশের একটি বিশাল অংশ পানিতে ডুবে যাওয়ার আশঙ্কা আছে। এই বিপর্যয়ের বিরুদ্ধে আমাদের প্রাথমিক করণীয়গুলোর মধ্যে থাকবে বাংলাদেশের উপকূলে সমুদ্রপৃষ্ঠের গতিশীলতা নির্ধারণ করা। উপকূলের গতিশীলতা অনুযায়ী সেখানকার জনসংখ্যানীতি নির্ধারণ করাও প্রয়োজন। এসব কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের জন্য বিভিন্ন জাতীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক কারিগরি, রাজনৈতিক ও আর্থ-সামাজিক পদক্ষেপ নেয়া অত্যন্ত জরুরি।

  Translation : At present, basically the temperature of the earth is increasing due to greenhouse gas for which undesirable consequence is the rise of sea-level. There is a risk of drowning a large part of Bangladesh if this sea-level rises quickly. Our primary works to be done against this disaster is to fix the movement of the sea-level at the seacoast of Bangladesh. According to the movement of the sea-level at the seacoast, we need also to define the principles of population-controlling. To implement these activities it is urgent to take national and international, techical, political and socio-economic steps.

- ধূমপান ভীষণভাবে একটি বদ অভ্যাস। ধূমপানে আসক্ত লোকেরা প্রায়ই ক্যান্সারসহ বিভিন্ন জটিল রোগে ভোগে। ক্যান্সার একটি মারাত্মক ও দুরারোগ্য রোগ এবং এই রোগের ফলে প্রতিবছর সারা পৃথিবীর বহু লোক মৃত্যুর কোলে ঢলে পড়ছে। চিকিৎসাবিজ্ঞান অবিরাম চেষ্টার পরও এখনো এই রোগের প্রতিকার খুঁজে পায়নি। ধূমপানের আর একটি খারাপ দিক আছে, এর ফলে চোখে জ্বালা দেয় এবং নাকে পীড়া দেয়। সুতরাং আমাদের সকলেরই এ বিপজ্জনক অভ্যাস পরিহার করা উচিত এবং এর ভয়াবহতা সম্পর্কে সতর্ক থাকা প্রয়োজন।

  Translation : Smoking is a terrible bad habit. People addicted to smoking often suffer from various complicated diseases including cancer. Cancer is a fatal and incurable disease and every year many people all over the world are dying due to this disease. Medical science has not yet discovered any remedy of this deadly disease despite their ceaseless efforts. There is one more disadvantage/demerit of smoking, such as it irritates the eyes and offends the nose. So, all of us should give up this type of dangerous habit and should be well aware of its harmfulness.

- ছাত্রজীবন শিক্ষা লাভের সময়। অধ্যয়নই ছাত্রজীবনের প্রধান কাজ। এ সময়টি খুবই মূল্যবান। ভবিষ্যৎ জীবন ছাত্রজীবনের ওপর নির্ভর করে। জীবনকে কর্মক্ষম করে তোলার সময় এটাই। শুধু পরীক্ষায় ভালো নম্বর পাওয়া বড় কথা নয়। জ্ঞান লাভ ও চরিত্র গঠন উভয়টাই প্রয়োজন। ভালো বই পড়া উচিত। সৎ লোকের সাহচর্যে চরিত্র উন্নত হয়। গুরুজনদের আদেশ পালন করা আমাদের কর্তব্য।

  Translation : Student life is the proper time to receive education. Study is the main task of student life. This period is very valuable. Future life depends on student life. This is the time to make life fit for work. Only securing good marks in examinations is not the bottom line. Both acquisition of knowledge and formation of character are essential. Good books should be read. Character is elevated in the company of honest people. It is our duty to obey the orders of our superiors.

- চেষ্টা করলে কাজে সফলকাম হওয়া যায়। যে স্বয়ং চেষ্টা করে আল্লাহ তার সহায় হন। পৃথিবীতে যারা বড় হয়েছেন তাদের জীবনী হতে আমরা এ শিক্ষাই পেয়ে থাকি। বিদ্যাই হোক আর ধনই হোক, স্বয়ং চেষ্টা না করলে কেউই তা লাভ করতে পারে না। এ কথাটি আমাদের স্মরণ রাখা উচিত।

  Translation : One can become successful in the work if one tries. God helps those who helps themselves. We learn this lesson from the lives of those who have become great in the world. Whether it is knowledge or wealth nobody can achieve it if he does not try himself. We should remember this.

- শারীরিক ও মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য বজায় রাখতে হলে নিয়মিত ব্যায়াম করা দরকার। প্রতিদিন সকালে ও বিকালে মুক্ত বাতাসে ও খোলা জায়গায় ব্যায়াম করা উচিত। ব্যায়ামের ফলে দেহের অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গ সুষ্ঠুভাবে চালিত হয়। এর ফলে রক্ত সঞ্চালন, হৃৎপিণ্ডের ক্রিয়া, হজমশক্তি, দৃষ্টিশক্তি সবকিছু ভালো থাকে। এতে শরীর বলিষ্ঠ ও কর্মক্ষম হয় এবং মন প্রফুল্ল থাকে। পায়ে হাঁটা, সাঁতার কাটা, নৌকায় দাঁড় টানা, বুক ডন দেয়া ছাড়াও নানারকম ব্যায়াম আমাদের স্বাস্থ্য রক্ষার জন্য উত্তম।

Translation : Regular exercise is essential to maintain physical and mental health. We Should take exercise everyday in the morning and in the evening in open air and open field. The limbs of the body become movable because of exercise. Consequently, the circulation of blood, the function of heart, the power of digestion, the power of eye become functionable property. At this, body becomes stout and active and mind becomes cheerful. Apart from walking, swimming, rowing of boats, breast-up and down there are many other physical exercises which are good for the maintenance of our health.

- বাজার বিশেষজ্ঞদের মতে আমদানিকারক, পাইকারী বিক্রেতা, গুদামজাতকারী ও খুচরা বিক্রেতাদের একটি চক্র অভ্যন্তরীণ বাজার অন্যায়ভাবে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করছে, যার ফলে জিনিসপত্রের দাম মানুষের ক্রয়ক্ষমতার বাইরে চলে যাচ্ছে। এখানে এই লোকগুলোর মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য হলো মাত্রাতিরিক্ত মুনাফা অর্জন। কিন্তু তাদের লোক দেখানো ভাব হলো পাইকারী বিক্রেতারা খুচরা বিক্রেতাদের এবং খুচরা বিক্রেতারা পাইকারী বিক্রেতাদের দোষারোপ করে। ভোগ্যপণ্য বণ্টন ব্যবস্থায় মধ্যস্বত্বভোগীদের উপস্থিতি মুল্যবৃদ্ধিতে আরো জোরালো ভূমিকা পালন করে। গত এক বছর ধরে এভাবে নিয়ন্ত্রণহীনভাবে বাজার চলছে। আমরা বিশ্বাস করি, বিভিন্ন ব্যবসায়ী মহল একটি নীতিমালা তৈরির উদ্যোগ নিলে তাদের নিজস্ব নির্বাচকমণ্ডলীর সদস্যদের প্ররোচিত করতে সক্ষম হবে যাতে কেউ বেশি দাম ভোক্তাদের কাছ থেকে নিতে না পারে।

  Translation : Market analysts detect unholy manipulation of the internal markets by a network of importers, wholesalers, stockists and retailers, which has resulted in the prices going beyond the purchasing ability of the people. The common motive here is making exorbitant profit by these groups of people. But in their public posturing the wholesalers blame price rise on the retailers and vice versa. The presence of middlemen across the distribution network is a cogent factor that also contributes largely to price hike. This has been going on since the markets across the country began to go berserk in the last one year. We believe the various associations of traders should initiate a mechanism by themselves to persuade their constituents so that no one can charge abnormal prices to consumers.

- এ কথা অস্বীকার করা যাবে না যে, আমাদের দেশে রাজস্ব আদায়ের নীতিমালা যথেষ্ট বাস্তবসম্মত নয়। সংখ্যাগরিষ্ঠ মানুষের মধ্যেই কর ফাঁকি দেয়ার প্রবণতা আছে। কালো টাকার মালিকদের করের আওতায় আনা বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রেই সম্ভব হয় না। অথচ কালো টাকার মালিকদের সংখ্যা সমাজে ক্রমেই বাড়ছে। কালো টাকার মালিকদের আয়করের আওতায় আনতে না পারলে সরকার বিপুল পরিমাণ রাজস্ব থেকে বঞ্চিত হবে।

- ধূমপান ভীষণভাবে একটি বদ অভ্যাস। ধূমপানে আসক্ত লোকেরা প্রায়ই ক্যান্সারসহ বিভিন্ন জটিল রোগে ভোগে। ক্যান্সার একটি মারাত্মক ও দুরারোগ্য রোগ এবং এই রোগের ফলে প্রতিবছর সারা পৃথিবীর বহু লোক মৃত্যুর কোলে ঢলে পড়ছে। চিকিৎসাবিজ্ঞান অবিরাম চেষ্টার পরও এখনো এই রোগের প্রতিকার খুঁজে পায়নি। ধূমপানের আর একটি খারাপ দিক আছে, এর ফলে চোখে জ্বালা দেয় এবং নাকে পীড়া দেয়। সুতরাং আমাদের সকলেরই এ বিপজ্জনক অভ্যাস পরিহার করা উচিত এবং এর ভয়াবহতা সম্পর্কে সতর্ক থাকা প্রয়োজন।

  Translation : Smoking is a terrible bad habit. People addicted to smoking often suffer from various complicated diseases including cancer. Cancer is a fatal and incurable disease and every year many people all over the world are dying due to this disease. Medical science has not yet discovered any remedy of this deadly disease despite their ceaseless efforts. There is one more disadvantage/demerit of smoking, such as it irritates the eyes and offends the nose. So, all of us should give up this type of dangerous habit and should be well aware of its harmfulness.

- ছাত্রজীবন শিক্ষা লাভের সময়। অধ্যয়নই ছাত্রজীবনের প্রধান কাজ। এ সময়টি খুবই মূল্যবান। ভবিষ্যৎ জীবন ছাত্রজীবনের ওপর নির্ভর করে। জীবনকে কর্মক্ষম করে তোলার সময় এটাই। শুধু পরীক্ষায় ভালো নম্বর পাওয়া বড় কথা নয়। জ্ঞান লাভ ও চরিত্র গঠন উভয়টাই প্রয়োজন। ভালো বই পড়া উচিত। সৎ লোকের সাহচর্যে চরিত্র উন্নত হয়। গুরুজনদের আদেশ পালন করা আমাদের কর্তব্য।

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- চেষ্টা করলে কাজে সফলকাম হওয়া যায়। যে স্বয়ং চেষ্টা করে আল্লাহ তার সহায় হন। পৃথিবীতে যারা বড় হয়েছেন তাদের জীবনী হতে আমরা এ শিক্ষাই পেয়ে থাকি। বিদ্যাই হোক আর ধনই হোক, স্বয়ং চেষ্টা না করলে কেউই তা লাভ করতে পারে না। এ কথাটি আমাদের স্মরণ রাখা উচিত।

  Translation : One can become successful in the work if one tries. God helps those who helps themselves. We learn this lesson from the lives of those who have become great in the world. Whether it is knowledge or wealth nobody can achieve it if he does not try himself. We should remember this.

- শারীরিক ও মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য বজায় রাখতে হলে নিয়মিত ব্যায়াম করা দরকার। প্রতিদিন সকালে ও বিকালে মুক্ত বাতাসে ও খোলা জায়গায় ব্যায়াম করা উচিত। ব্যায়ামের ফলে দেহের অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গ সুষ্ঠুভাবে চালিত হয়। এর ফলে রক্ত সঞ্চালন, হৃৎপিণ্ডের ক্রিয়া, হজমশক্তি, দৃষ্টিশক্তি সবকিছু ভালো থাকে। এতে শরীর বলিষ্ঠ ও কর্মক্ষম হয় এবং মন প্রফুল্ল থাকে। পায়ে হাঁটা, সাঁতার কাটা, নৌকায় দাঁড় টানা, বুক ডন দেয়া ছাড়াও নানারকম ব্যায়াম আমাদের স্বাস্থ্য রক্ষার জন্য উত্তম।

Translation : Regular exercise is essential to maintain physical and mental health. We Should take exercise everyday in the morning and in the evening in open air and open field. The limbs of the body become movable because of exercise. Consequently, the circulation of blood, the function of heart, the power of digestion, the power of eye become functionable property. At this, body becomes stout and active and mind becomes cheerful. Apart from walking, swimming, rowing of boats, breast-up and down there are many other physical exercises which are good for the maintenance of our health.

- বাজার বিশেষজ্ঞদের মতে আমদানিকারক, পাইকারী বিক্রেতা, গুদামজাতকারী ও খুচরা বিক্রেতাদের একটি চক্র অভ্যন্তরীণ বাজার অন্যায়ভাবে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করছে, যার ফলে জিনিসপত্রের দাম মানুষের ক্রয়ক্ষমতার বাইরে চলে যাচ্ছে। এখানে এই লোকগুলোর মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য হলো মাত্রাতিরিক্ত মুনাফা অর্জন। কিন্তু তাদের লোক দেখানো ভাব হলো পাইকারী বিক্রেতারা খুচরা বিক্রেতাদের এবং খুচরা বিক্রেতারা পাইকারী বিক্রেতাদের দোষারোপ করে। ভোগ্যপণ্য বণ্টন ব্যবস্থায় মধ্যস্বত্বভোগীদের উপস্থিতি মুল্যবৃদ্ধিতে আরো জোরালো ভূমিকা পালন করে। গত এক বছর ধরে এভাবে নিয়ন্ত্রণহীনভাবে বাজার চলছে। আমরা বিশ্বাস করি, বিভিন্ন ব্যবসায়ী মহল একটি নীতিমালা তৈরির উদ্যোগ নিলে তাদের নিজস্ব নির্বাচকমণ্ডলীর সদস্যদের প্ররোচিত করতে সক্ষম হবে যাতে কেউ বেশি দাম ভোক্তাদের কাছ থেকে নিতে না পারে।

  Translation : Market analysts detect unholy manipulation of the internal markets by a network of importers, wholesalers, stockists and retailers, which has resulted in the prices going beyond the purchasing ability of the people. The common motive here is making exorbitant profit by these groups of people. But in their public posturing the wholesalers blame price rise on the retailers and vice versa. The presence of middlemen across the distribution network is a cogent factor that also contributes largely to price hike. This has been going on since the markets across the country began to go berserk in the last one year. We believe the various associations of traders should initiate a mechanism by themselves to persuade their constituents so that no one can charge abnormal prices to consumers.

- এ কথা অস্বীকার করা যাবে না যে, আমাদের দেশে রাজস্ব আদায়ের নীতিমালা যথেষ্ট বাস্তবসম্মত নয়। সংখ্যাগরিষ্ঠ মানুষের মধ্যেই কর ফাঁকি দেয়ার প্রবণতা আছে। কালো টাকার মালিকদের করের আওতায় আনা বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রেই সম্ভব হয় না। অথচ কালো টাকার মালিকদের সংখ্যা সমাজে ক্রমেই বাড়ছে। কালো টাকার মালিকদের আয়করের আওতায় আনতে না পারলে সরকার বিপুল পরিমাণ রাজস্ব থেকে বঞ্চিত হবে।

Translation : There is no way to deny that our revenue collection policy is not realistic enough. Majorities of the people are prone to evade taxes. In most of the cases, it's not possible to bring the black money owners to tax net. But the number of black money owners is increasing day by day. Government will be deprived of big chunk of taxes unless bring the black money owners to tax net.

- প্রত্যক মানুষের কাছে তার সুনামই হলো বড় ঐশ্বর্য। যে আমাদের টাকা-কড়ি কেড়ে নেয়, সে আমাদের কিছুই নিতে পারে না। কারণ টাকার নিজের কোনো মূল্য নেই। আজ যে তোমার কাল সে আমার। আবার পরশু দিন আরেক জনের হবে। কিন্তু যে আমার সুনাম কেড়ে নেয়, সে আমার যথাসর্বস্বই কেড়ে নেয়। তাতে সে ধনী হয় না বটে, কিন্তু আমাকে একেবারে নিঃস্ব করে দেয়।

Translation : The greatest wealth to each person is his honour. If anyone robs us of our wealth, he takes nothing away from us. The reason is that money in itself carries no value. Money always changes hands. It passes on from person to person. But the man who snatches away my honour, robs me of my greatest wealth. This does not make him rich, but it makes me totally destitute.

- আমাদের দেশে অনেক সমস্যা আছে। খাদ্য সমস্যা, দারিদ্র্য ও বেকারত্ব এদের অন্যতম। এ সমস্ত সমস্যা সমাধানের জন্য আমাদের বাস্তব পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করতে হবে। খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানের জন্য বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতি প্রয়োগ করে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করতে হবে। দারিদ্র্যের অভিশাপ থেকে মুক্তি পেতে হলে আমাদের যথেষ্ট পরিশ্রমী হতে হবে। এছাড়া কল-কারখানা স্থাপন করে নতুন কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি করতে হবে।

Translation : There are many problems in our country. Food problem, poverty and unemployment are the major problems of them. We shall have to take practical measures in order to solve these problems. In order to solve food problem, we should increase the production by applying scientific method. We must be industrious enough to get rid of the curse of poverty. In addition to these, new scope for employment has to be created by setting up industries.

- আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ ছাত্র পড়াশুনায় অমনোযোগী। তারা রাজনীতেতে প্রত্যক্ষ অংশগ্রহণ করে নিজেদের মূল্যবান সময় নষ্ট করে। এভাবে তারা তাদের অভিভাবকদের কষ্টার্জিত টাকা-পয়সা নষ্ট করে। তাদের চিন্তা করা উচিত যে তারাই দেশের ভবিষ্যৎ আশা ও শক্তি। দেশকে সুন্দর করে গড়ে তোলার দায়িত্ব তাদের।

Translation : Most of the students of our country are inattentive to their studies. They waste their valuable time by taking active part in politics. In this way they spend a great deal of hard earned money of their guardians. They should think that they are the future hope and strength of the country. It is their responsibility to build up the country beautifully.

From English into Bangla

- War is a curse for human beings. In ancient times, only soldiers participated in wars. But in these days all people both military people and civilians have to suffer the consequences of war. None can escape from the bombs used by the enemy. In fact, war turns men into beasts.

অনুবাদ : যুদ্ধ মানবজাতির জন্য অভিশাপ। প্রাচীনকালে যুদ্ধ সৈনিকদের মধ্যে সীমাবদ্ধ ছিল। কিন্তু সামরিক-বেসামরিক সকল লোককেই যুদ্ধের প্রতিফল ভোগ করতে হয়। বোমা ব্যবহারকারী শত্রুর হাত থেকে কেউই মুক্তি পেতে পারে না। বস্তুত যুদ্ধ মানুষকে পশুতে পরিণত করে।

- Flood is a natural calamity. Bangladesh falls a victim to this flood every year. During floods, the suffering of people and other animals beggars description. Crops are greatly damaged too. Various diseases like diarrhoea and cholera break out in an epidemic form after flood. Hence, flood is a serious problem for our country. The government is trying to solve this problem.

অনুবাদ : বন্যা একটি প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ। বাংলাদেশ প্রতিবছর এ বন্যার কবলে পড়ে। বন্যার সময় মানুষ ও অন্যান্য প্রাণী অবর্ণনীয় দুঃখ-কষ্ট ভোগ করে। ফসলের ব্যাপক ক্ষতি হয়। বন্যার পর উদরাময় ও কলেরার ন্যায় নানা প্রকার রোগ মহামারী আকারে দেখা দেয়। কাজেই বন্যা আমাদের দেশের জন্য একটি মারাত্মক সমস্যা। সরকার এ সমস্যা সমাধানের চেষ্টা করছে।

- Poverty is a great problem in our country. But we hardly realize that this miserable condition is our own creation. Many do not try to better their condition by means of hard labour and profitable business. They only bemoan their miserable lot and curse their fate. We must shake off this inactivity and aversion to physical labour. If we remember the wise saying that 'Man is the architect of his own life' and advance in life with firm steps, our misery will disappear and peace and happiness will be our constant companion.

অনুবাদ : আমাদের দেশে দারিদ্র্য একটি বড় সমস্যা। কিন্তু এই শোচনীয় অবস্থা যে প্রধানত আমাদের নিজেদের দ্বারাই সৃষ্ট, তা আমরা প্রায়ই বুঝতেই পারি না। অনেকেই কঠিন পরিশ্রম এবং লাভজনক ব্যবসার দ্বারা নিজেদের অবস্থার উন্নতি সাধন করতে চেষ্টা করে না। তাছাড়া নিজেদের দুরবস্থার জন্য কেবল হা-হুতাশ করে এবং ভাগ্যকে অভিসম্পাত করে। এই জড়তা ও শ্রমবিমুখতা ঝেড়ে ফেলতে হবে। 'মানুষ নিজেই নিজের ভাগ্য নির্মাতা'– এই মহান বাক্য স্মরণে রেখে দৃঢ় পদক্ষেপে জীবনপথে অগ্রসর হলে দারিদ্র্য ও দুঃখ দূর হবে এবং সুখ ও শান্তি আমাদের চিরসঙ্গী হবে।

- It is education which makes our life beautiful and successful. There is no utility of education, if it does not improve our moral character. Have you turned your eyes to our society? No one wants to pay due respect to his superiors and teachers. It is really a matter of great regret.

অনুবাদ : জীবনকে সুন্দর ও সার্থক করার জন্যই শিক্ষা। আমাদের নৈতিক চরিত্রের উন্নতিই যদি সাধিত না হয় তবে বিদ্যার কোনো মহিমাই থাকে না। আমাদের সমাজের দিকে কি একবার চেয়ে দেখেছ? গুরুজনের প্রাপ্য সম্মান, শিক্ষাগুরুর উপযুক্ত মর্যাদা কেউ দিতে চায় না। এটা দুঃখজনক ব্যাপার।

- Most of the people of our country are illiterate. They can neither read nor write. But a man cannot progress if he does not know how to read and write. For this reason, our country is lagging behind at a great extent. An uneducated population is a burden to a country. A poor country like ours needs a job-orientied education system.

অনুবাদ : আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ লোক নিরক্ষর। তারা পড়তেও জানে না, লিখতেও জানে না। অথচ লেখাপড়া না জানলে মানুষ উন্নতি করতে পারে না। এ কারণে আমাদের দেশ এত পিছনে পড়ে আছে। অশিক্ষিত জনগণ একটি দেশের বোঝা। আমাদের মতো দরিদ্র দেশের জন্য প্রয়োজন কর্মমুখী শিক্ষাব্যবস্থা।

- Liberty does not decend upon a people, a people must raise itself to it. It is a fruit that must be earned before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means freedom only from foreign rule is an outworn idea. It is not merely government that should be free but also people themselves should be free. And no freedom has any real value for common men or women unless it also means freedom from want, disease and ignorance.

অনুবাদ : স্বাধীনতা কোনো জাতির ওপর নেমে আসে না, জাতিকে স্বাধীনতার পর্যায়ে উন্নীত হতে হয়। এটি এমন একটি ফল যা ভোগ করার পূর্বে অর্জন করতে হয়। স্বাধীনতা অর্থ বিদেশি শাসন থেকে মুক্তি– এটি সেকেলে ধারণা। শুধু সরকার স্বাধীন হবে না, জনসাধারণ নিজেরাও স্বাধীন হবে। স্বাধীনতা যদি অভাব, রোগ ও অজ্ঞতা থেকে মুক্তি না বুঝায় তবে সাধারণ নর-নারীর কাছে সে স্বাধীনতার প্রকৃত কোনো মূল্য নেই।

- Man has an unquenchable thirst for knowledge. He is never satisfied with what he has known and seen. This curiosity to know more, coupled with his indomitable spirit of adventure, has inspired him to undertake and carry out difficult and dangerous tasks. In the fields of science and technology, man has already achieved what was once inconcievable.

অনুবাদ : জ্ঞানের জন্য মানুষের পিপাসা দুর্নিবার। সে যা জেনেছে এবং দেখেছে তা নিয়ে সে কখনো তৃপ্ত নয়। সে আরও বেশি জানতে ও দেখতে চায়। এই অধিকতর জানার কৌতূহল অদম্য অ্যাডভেঞ্চার স্পৃহার সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়ে দুরূহ এবং বিপজ্জনক কার্যাদি গ্রহণ ও পরিচালনা করতে তাকে অনুপ্রাণিত করেছে। এককালে যা ছিল অচিন্তনীয়, বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তির ক্ষেত্রে মানুষ তা ইতোমধ্যে অর্জন করে ফেলেছে।

- The judiciary is an important part of all the government. The separation of the judiciary is inevitable for the administration of right judgement. This provision is incorporated in the constitution of Bangladesh. The constitution is supreme law of country. We hope that the present democratic government will protect the constitution for the welfare of the people.

অনুবাদ : বিচার বিভাগ সকল সরকারেরই একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ। সুষ্ঠু বিচারকার্য পরিচালনার জন্য বিচার বিভাগের পৃথকীকরণ আবশ্যক। এ ধারা বাংলাদেশের সংবিধানে অন্তর্ভুক্ত আছে। সংবিধানই দেশের সর্বোচ্চ আইন। আমরা আশা করি, বর্তমান গণতান্ত্রিক সরকার জনগণের কল্যাণে সংবিধানকে সংরক্ষণ করবে।

- Smoking is a dangerous habit. People addicted to smoking might become victim of cancer. That cancer is a fatal disease needs no telling. So, a vigorous campaign against smoking is a crying need. The physicians with their superior knowledge about the dangers of smoking should be the leaders of the campaign. They should come forward.

অনুবাদ : ধূমপান বিপজ্জনক অভ্যাস। ধূমপানে আসক্ত লোকেরা ক্যান্সারে আক্রান্ত হতে পারে। ক্যান্সার যে একটি মারাত্মক ব্যাধি তা বলার অপেক্ষা রাখে না। তাই ধূমপানের বিপদগুলো সম্পর্কে সর্বাধিক জ্ঞান রাখেন যে চিকিৎসকগণ তাদেরই এ অভিযানে নেতৃত্ব দান করতে হবে। তাদের এগিয়ে আসা উচিত।

- The saying that 'Health is wealth' is indeed very true. Even a millionaire will lead a miserable life, if his health breaks down beyond recovery. Health is undoubtedly a priceless possession. If a man is healthy, he is an asset to his family and also to the society. On the other hand, an unhealthy person is a burden to all.

অনুবাদ : 'স্বাস্থ্যই সম্পদ'–এ কথা প্রকৃতই সত্য। এমনকি একজন লক্ষপতির জীবনও দুস্থ হয়ে দাঁড়ায় যদি তার স্বাস্থ্য এরূপভাবে নষ্ট হয়ে যায়, যা আর ফিরে পাবার সম্ভাবনা নেই। নিঃসন্দেহে স্বাস্থ্য অমূল্য সম্পদ। একজন স্বাস্থ্যবান ব্যক্তি তার পরিবার এবং সমাজের সম্পদ। অন্যদিকে যদি রুগ্ন হয় তবে সে সকলের জন্য বোঝা হয়ে দাঁড়ায়।

- Truthfulness is one of those qualities which make a man really great. A person who does not know how to speak the truth cannot be trusted. Those whom no body believes can never be established. By telling lies, one can succeed two or four times, but such success cannot provide one with permanent result. It must be exposed today or tomorrow.

অনুবাদ : যে সমস্ত গুণ থাকলে মানুষ যথার্থ বড় হতে পারে সত্যবাদিতা তার অন্যতম। সত্য কথা বলতে না পারলে কখনো অপরের বিশ্বাসভাজন হওয়া যায় না। যাকে কেউ বিশ্বাস করে না সে কখনো প্রতিষ্ঠা লাভ করতে পারে না। মিথ্যা কথা বলে হয়তো দু-চারবার কার্যসিদ্ধি হতে পারে, কিন্তু সেরকম কার্যসিদ্ধি থেকে কোন স্থায়ী সুফল ফলে না। একদিন না একদিন তা প্রকাশ হয়ে পড়বেই।

- It was the 16th December, 1971. On this day the Pakistani army surrenderd their arms. It will go down in history as a red letter day. We achieved freedom after nine-month-long bloody struggle. The man who deserves the greatest credit for this is Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahaman.

  অনুবাদ : ১৯৭১ সালের ১৬ ডিসেম্বর। এই দিনে পাকিস্তানি সৈন্যরা আত্মসমর্পণ করেছিল। ইতিহাসে এটি স্মরণীয় দিন হয়ে থাকবে। নয় মাস রক্তক্ষয়ী সংগ্রামের পর আমরা স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করেছিলাম। এর জন্য সর্বাপেক্ষা অধিক কৃতিত্বের দাবিদার যে মানুষটি, তিনি হলেন বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান।

- English is an international language. There is no country in the world where English is not spoken. Once one has taken delight in this language one cannot but learn it. It is with the purpose to enrich the Bangla language that one should learn English. Do you not like speaking English? *[শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তরের ইনস্ট্রাক্টর (টেকনিক্যাল) ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : ইংরেজি একটি আন্তর্জাতিক ভাষা। পৃথিবীতে এমন কোনো দেশ নেই যেখানে ইংরেজি বলা হয় না। একবার কেউ এই ভাষায় মজা পেলে, সে এটা না শিখে পারে না। বাংলা ভাষাকে সমৃদ্ধ করার উদ্দেশ্যেই আমাদের ইংরেজি শেখা উচিত। তোমরা কি ইংরেজিতে কথা বলা পছন্দ করো না?

- The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives in our day's work. The early riser has done a large quantity of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In early morning the mind is fresh and there are fewer disturbances. So, the work done at that time is generally well done. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do all the work throughly. He is not, therefore, tempted to hurry over any part of it. *[তুলা উন্নয়ন বোর্ডের তুলা উন্নয়ন কর্মকর্তা ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : খুব ভোরে উঠার বড় সুবিধা হচ্ছে এটা আমাদের দিনের কাজের সুন্দর একটা সূচনা দেয়। অন্যান্য মানুষজন ঘুম থেকে উঠার আগেই ভোরে উত্থানকারী কঠিন কাজের অনেকটাই করে ফেলে। খুব ভোরে মন থাকে সতেজ আর ঝামেলাও থাকে অনেক কম। তাই এ সময়ে করা কাজগুলি সাধারণত ভালো হয়। এত ভোরে শুরু করে সে জানে যে, সকল কাজ সম্পূর্ণরূপে করার জন্য তার পর্যাপ্ত সময় রয়েছে। এজন্য তাকে কোনো কিছুতে তাড়াহুড়ো করতে হয় না।

- My five years old daughter Mini cannot live without chattering. She spent only a year to learn her tongue and since then has not wasted a minute in silence. Her mother is often vexed at this and would stop her prattle, but I would not. To See Mini quiet is unnatural and I cannot bear it long. And so, my own talk with her is always lively. *[স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের সায়েন্টিফিক অফিসার ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : আমার পাঁচ বছরের মেয়ে মিনি বকবক করা ছাড়া একদম থাকতেই পারে না। ভাষা শিখতে ও মাত্র একবছর সময় নিয়েছে এবং তখন থেকে ও নীরব হয়ে এক মিনিটও অপচয় করে না। এতে ওর মা বিরক্ত হয় এবং ওর বকবকানি থামাতে চেষ্টা করে, কিন্তু আমি করি না। ওর চুপ থাকাটা দেখতে খুব অস্বাভাবিক লাগে, আর আমি এটা বেশিক্ষণ সহ্য করতে পারি না। আর এজন্যই ওর সাথে আমার কথোপকথন সর্বদা প্রাণোচ্ছল হয়।

- I was very tired and lay down on the grass. I must have slept sound for hours and when I awoke it was just daylight. I tried to rise but was not able to stir. *[জরিপ অধিদপ্তরের সহকারী পরিচালক ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : আমি খুব ক্লান্ত ছিলাম আর ঘাসের উপর শুয়ে পড়লাম। আমি নিশ্চয়ই কয়েক ঘন্টার জন্য গভীর ঘুমিয়েছিলাম আর যখন জাগলাম তখন সবেমাত্র সকাল হয়েছিল। আমি উঠার জন্য চেষ্টা করলাম কিন্তু নড়তে পারলাম না।

- Honesty is a noble virtue. It is the secret of success in every sphere of life. The value of honesty is very great. It wins love, respect, fearlessness. An honest man passes his days in respect of happiness. Honesty is the best policy. *[সহকারী আবহাওয়াবিদ ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : সততা একটি মহৎ গুণ। জীবনের সকল ক্ষেত্রে এটা হচ্ছে সফলতার রহস্য। সফলতার মূল্য বিশাল। এটা ভালোবাসা, সম্মান ও নির্ভীকতাকে জয় করে। একজন সৎ ব্যক্তি সুখের সাথে দিন অতিবাহিত করে। সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট পন্থা।

- The world is like a looking glass. If you smile, it smiles, if you frown, it frowns back. If you look at it through a red glass, all becomes red and rosy. If through a blue, all blue; if through a smoked one, all dull and dirty. *[জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়ের ক্যামেরাম্যান ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : পৃথিবী একটি আয়নার মত। তুমি হাসলে এটাও হাসে, তুমি ভ্রুকুটি করলে এটাও ভ্রুকুটি করে। তুমি যদি লাল গ্লাসের ভিতর দিয়ে এটাকে দেখ তবে সবকিছু লাল ও গোলাপী হয়ে যায়। নীল গ্লাসের ভিতর দিয়ে দেখলে নীল হয়, ধোঁয়ার ভিতর দিয়ে দেখলে সবকিছু ঘোলা ও অপরিষ্কার হয়ে যায়।

- He who loves his country is a patriot. The patriots love their country more dearly than their own lives. They are ready to lay down their lives for the welfare of their country. Everybody honours them. They live even after their death. *[যোগাযোগ মন্ত্রণালয়ের মোটরযান পরিদর্শক ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : যে দেশকে ভালোবাসে সে একজন দেশপ্রেমিক। দেশপ্রেমিক নিজেদের জীবনের চেয়ে দেশকে বেশি ভালোবাসেন। দেশের মঙ্গলের জন্য তারা নিজেদের জীবনকে উৎসর্গ করতে প্রস্তুত। প্রত্যেকে তাদেরকে সম্মান করে। মৃত্যুর পরেও তারা বেঁচে থাকেন।

- No man can live alone. When we are children the family protects us. When we grow up, we need the help of all people around us. If we try to live alone, our lives are no other them of animals. *[সহকারী তথ্য অফিসার ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : কোনো মানুষ একা বাস করতে পারে না। আমরা যখন শিশু তখন পরিবার আমাদের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করে। আমরা যখন বেড়ে উঠি, তখন চারপাশের সকল মানুষ আমাদের প্রয়োজন হয়। আমরা যদি একা বাস করতে চেষ্টা করি, আমাদের জীবন পশুর জীবন থেকে ভিন্ন কিছু নয়।

- Bangladesh is the land of our birth. The blue sky and the fresh air of this land are very dear to us. It is our duty to build up our dear motherland. It is our sacred duty. If we do our respective duties, then only our country will make progress. *[সংস্কৃতিবিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন কপিরাইট অফিসার ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশ আমাদের জন্মভূমি। এ দেশের নীল আকাশ আর নির্মল বাতাস আমাদের খুব প্রিয়। আমাদের প্রিয় মাতৃভূমিকে গঠন করা আমাদের কর্তব্য। এটা আমাদের পবিত্র দায়িত্ব। আমরা যদি আমাদের স্ব স্ব দায়িত্ব পালন করি, তাহলে আমাদের দেশ উন্নতি সাধন করবে।

- Who are the true friends? Their number is very low. Many friends are found in good days. They are avaricious. They are selfish too. They leave their friends in hard days. A true friend stands by his friend in weal and woe. *[শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী প্রোগ্রামার ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : কারা প্রকৃত বন্ধু? তাদের সংখ্যা খুবই কম। সুসময়ে অনেক বন্ধুদের দেখা যায়। তারা লোভী। তারা স্বার্থপরও বটে। তারা দুঃসময়ে বন্ধুদের ছেড়ে চলে যায়। একজন প্রকৃত বন্ধু সুখে-দুঃখে তার বন্ধুর পাশে থাকে।

- He who loves his country is a patriot. The patriots love their country more dearly than their own lives. They are ready to lay down their lives for the welfare of their country. Everybody honours them. They live even after their death. *[তুলা উন্নয়ন বোর্ডের সহকারী বীজ-তুলা সংগ্রহ এবং জিনিং কর্মকর্তা ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : যিনি তার দেশকে ভালোবাসেন, তিনি দেশপ্রেমিক। দেশপ্রেমিকেরা দেশকে তাদের জীবনের চাইতে বেশি ভালোবাসেন। তারা দেশের জন্য তাদের জীবন উৎসর্গ করতে প্রস্তুত। সবাই তাদের সম্মান করেন। এমনকি তারা মৃত্যুর পরও বেঁচে থাকেন।

- A garden is not a source of beauty only. It is also a source of income. A house without garden look bare and poor. A garden is useful for other purpose too. Everything has its own colour. *[কলকারখানা ও প্রতিষ্ঠান পরিদর্শন পরিদপ্তরের সহকারী মহাপরিদর্শক (স্বাস্থ্য) ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : একটি বাগান কেবল সৌন্দর্যের উৎস নয়। এটি আয়েরও একটি উৎস বটে। বাগানবিহীন একটি বাড়িকে নীরস ও নিঃস্ব মনে হয়। অন্যান্য উদ্দেশ্যের ক্ষেত্রেও একটি বাগান দরকার। প্রত্যেকটি জিনিসের নিজস্ব একটি রং রয়েছে।

- We should bear the courage to say the right thing. We need not fear men nor care for what others think of us. So long as our purpose is honest, God will be on our side. And with his help we shall be able to encourage the weak. Thus we shall be able to march in life and reach its goal. *[শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়ের বয়লার পরিদর্শক ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : সত্য বলার সৎসাহস আমাদের থাকা উচিত। মানুষকে ভয় পাওয়া কিংবা অন্যরা আমাদের সম্পর্কে কি চিন্তা করে তা নিয়ে উদ্বিগ্ন হওয়ার কোনো প্রয়োজন নেই। যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত আমাদের উদ্দেশ্য সৎ থাকবে, ততক্ষণ সৃষ্টিকর্তা আমাদের পাশে থাকবেন। এবং তার সহায়তায় আমরা দুর্বলদের অনুপ্রেরণা দিতে সক্ষম হব। আর এভাবে আমরা জীবন পথে এগিয়ে যেতে এবং তার গন্তব্যস্থলে পৌছতে সমর্থ হব।

- The world is like looking glass. If you smile, it smiles, if you frown, it frowns back. If you look at it through a red glass, all seems red and rosy. If through a blue, all blue; if through a smoked one, all dull and didy. *[বহিরাগমন ও পাসপোর্ট অধিদপ্তরের সাব-অ্যাসিস্টেন্ট মেইনটেন্যান্স ইঞ্জিনিয়ার ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : পৃথিবীটা একটি আয়নার মত। যদি তুমি হাসো, সে হাসবে, আর যদি তুমি ভ্রূকুটি কর, সেও পাল্টা তোমার প্রতি ভ্রূকুটি করবে। যদি তুমি একটি লাল চশমা পড়ে এর দিকে তাকাও, তাহলে সবকিছু তোমার নিকট লাল এবং গোলাপি মনে হবে। যদি নীল চশমা পড়, তাহলে সবকিছু নীল মনে হবে; কালো চশমা দিয়ে তাকালে, সবকিছু নীরস এবং নিষ্প্রাণ মনে হবে।

- Dishonest men may seen to prosper and go undetected lent only for short time. Dishonesty is sure to be detected in the long run and follow punishment and disgrace. Honesty is therefore, the best policy. *[মেরিন একাডেমীর শিক্ষা কর্মকর্তা ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : অসৎ লোকেরা হয়ত অল্প সময়ের জন্য দৃষ্টির অগোচরে থেকে উন্নতি করতে পারে। অবশেষে অসততা নিশ্চিতভাবে প্রকাশিত হয় এবং এর ফল হয় শাস্তি এবং অসম্মান। অতএব, সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট পন্থা।

- Knowledge is vaster than Ocean. The more we gather knowledge, the more our thirst for it increases. So any kind of restrictions on the persuit of knowledge is not at all desireable. So knowledge is very important of life. *[আইন, বিচার ও সংসদবিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের অনুবাদ কর্মকর্তা ও সহকারী সচিব (ড্রাফটিং) ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : জ্ঞান মহাসমুদ্রের চেয়েও সুবিশাল। আমরা যতই জ্ঞান আহরণ করি, আমাদের জ্ঞানের তৃষ্ণা ততই বেড়ে যায়। তাই জ্ঞান অন্বেষণের পথে কোনো প্রকার সীমাবদ্ধতা মোটেই কাম্য নয়। অতএব জীবনে জ্ঞান খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

- Self-reliance means depending on one's own-self. It is a great virtue. Self help is the best help. God helps those who help themselves. So everybody must rely on his own abilities to be self-reliant. A self-reliant man has confidence in his own abilities. He takes heart in the face of difficulties. *[প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী ইলেকট্রনিক প্রকৌশলী ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : আত্মনির্ভরতা বলতে নিজের উপর নির্ভরশীলতাকে বোঝায়। এটি একটি মহৎ গুণ। আত্মনির্ভরতাই প্রকৃত নির্ভরতা। বিধাতা তাদেরকে সহায়তা করেন যারা নিজেদের সহায়তা করেন। সুতরাং প্রত্যেককেই নিজের সামর্থ্যের উপর নির্ভরশীল হয়ে আত্মনির্ভরশীল হয়ে উঠতে হবে। আত্মনির্ভর ব্যক্তি নিজের সামর্থ্যের উপর আস্থাশীল। তিনি সাহসিকতার সঙ্গে প্রতিবন্ধকতার মোকাবিলা করেন।

- Life has no simple definition. You can easily recognise most things as either living or non-living. A dog is alive, but a rock is not. People identify living things by certain activities that non-living things do not perform. For example, living things grow, require food, and reproduce themselves. *[কলকারখানা ও প্রতিষ্ঠান পরিদর্শন অধিদপ্তরের মেডিকেল অফিসার ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : জীবনের কোনো সাধারণ সংজ্ঞা নেই। অধিকাংশ বস্তুকে তুমি সহজেই শনাক্ত করতে পারবে জড় অথবা জীব বস্তু হিসেবে। একটি কুকুর হয় জীবন্ত, কিন্তু একটি শিলা তা নয়। মানুষ জীব বস্তুকে শনাক্ত করে কিছু কর্মকাণ্ডের মাধ্যমে যা জড়বস্তু সম্পাদন করে না। উদাহরণস্বরূপ জীববস্তু বড় হয়, খাবারের প্রয়োজন হয় এবং এরা নিজেরা জন্ম বিস্তার করে।

- Man is the architect of his own future. If he makes a proper division of his time and does his duties accordingly, he is sure to improve and prosper in life; but if he does otherwise, he is sure to repent when it is too late and he will have to drag a miserable existence from day to day. *[কারিগরি শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তরের পলিটেকনিক ইনস্টিটিউট জুনিয়র ইনস্ট্রাক্টর (টেক) ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : মানুষ তার নিজ ভাগ্যের নির্মাতা। যদি সে তার সময়কে যথাযথ বিভাজন করে এবং তার কর্তব্য সঠিকভাবে পালন করে, নিশ্চিত সে জীবনে উন্নতি করবে; কিন্তু যদি সে তা না করে নিশ্চিত সে অনুশোচনা করবে যখন অনেক দেরি হয়ে যাবে এবং তাকে দিনের পর দিন শোচনীয়ভাবে জীবনযাপন করতে হবে।

- Tea is a popular drink. We take tea to remove our fatigue. But taking too much tea is injurious to health. A large quantity of tea is produced in Bangladesh. Bangladesh earns a lot of foreign exchange by exporting tea. *[শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : চা হচ্ছে একটি জনপ্রিয় পানীয়। আমরা ক্লান্তি দূর করার জন্য চা পান করি। কিন্তু অতিরিক্ত চা পান করা স্বাস্থ্যের জন্য ক্ষতিকারক। বাংলাদেশে প্রচুর চা উৎপন্ন হয়। চা রপ্তানি করে বাংলাদেশ প্রচুর পরিমাণে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা অর্জন করে।

- A truly active man always finds time for everything. He is never in hurry and never behind hand. Such a man never spends a single moment for nothing. He never leaves a letter unanswered. *[স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তরের ইপিআই অ্যান্ড সার্ভিসেস-এর কোল্ড চেইন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : একজন সত্যিকারের কর্মঠ ব্যক্তি সবকিছুর জন্য সর্বদা সময় পান। তিনি কখনই ব্যস্তসমস্ত নন আবার খুব ধীরও নন। এমন একজন ব্যক্তি অকারণে একমুহূর্তও অপচয় করেন না। তিনি কোনো চিঠির উত্তর না করে ফেলেও রাখেন না।

- Youth is the best time when there is freshness and vigour in mind and body. This is the time when it is most necessary for one to remember the maxim— 'as you sow so you will reap'. This is as it were, the sowing season of man and if he wants to reap the harvest of prosperity and happiness he must sow the seed of industry, truthfulness, virtue and honesty in this season. *[কলকারখানা ও প্রতিষ্ঠান পরিদর্শন পরিদপ্তরের সহকারী প্রধান পরিদর্শক ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : যৌবন হচ্ছে সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট সময় যখন মনে এবং শরীরে সতেজতা এবং প্রাণশক্তি থাকে। এ সময় যে কথাটি মনে রাখা সবচেয়ে বেশি প্রয়োজন তা হলো— 'যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল।' এটা যেন একটি মানুষের বীজ রোপণের সময় এবং সে যদি উন্নতি এবং সুখের ফসল পেতে চায়। তাহলে তাকে অবশ্যই সততা, নিষ্ঠা, সত্যবাদিতা ও পরিশ্রমের বীজ বপন করতে হবে।

- Punctuality is to be cultivated and formed into habit. This quality is to be acquired through all over boyhood. Boyhood is the seed-time. The habit formed at this time will continue all through our life 'Everything at the right time" should be our motto. *[বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়ের কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামার ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : সময়ানুবর্তিতার চর্চা করতে হবে এবং এটাকে অভ্যাসে পরিণত করতে হবে। আমাদের শৈশব থেকেই বিভিন্ন কাজের মধ্যে দিয়ে তা অর্জন করতে হবে। শৈশবকাল বীজ বপনের সময়। এ সময়ে গঠিত অভ্যাসই জীবনব্যাপী চলমান থাকবে। 'সবকিছু যথাসময়ে'– এটাই আমাদের মূলমন্ত্র হওয়া উচিত।

- A remarkable statesman and one of the world's longest-detained political prisoners, Nelson Mandela has also become a universal symbol of justice and humanity. For many in the twenty first century he is the closest thing we have to secular saint. *[তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ-প্রযুক্তি বিভাগের সহকারী মেইনটেন্যান্স ইঞ্জিনিয়ার ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : একজন অসামান্য রাষ্ট্রপ্রধান এবং দীর্ঘসময় রাজনৈতিকভাবে কারাবন্দিদের মধ্যে অন্যতম নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা ন্যায়-বিচার এবং মানবতার সর্বজনীন প্রতীকে পরিণত হয়েছেন। একবিংশ শতাব্দীর অনেকের মতে তিনি একজন জাগতিক ধর্মগুরুর কাছাকাছি ব্যক্তিত্ব।

- We live in society. So we must learn to live in peace and amity with others. We have to respect others life and property. We have a lot of duties and responsibilities to the society. *[এলজিআরডি মন্ত্রণালয়ের স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের সহকারী প্রকৌশলী ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : আমরা সমাজে বাস করি। তাই আমাদেরকে শান্তি এবং বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ সম্পর্কের মাধ্যমে অপরের সাথে মিশতে শিখতে হয়। আমাদেরকে অবশ্যই অপরের জীবন ও সম্পত্তির প্রতি শ্রদ্ধা করতে হবে। সমাজের প্রতি আমাদের অনেক দায়িত্ব ও কর্তব্য রয়েছে।

- Patience is a great virtue. None can make progress without patience. You should not give up any work if you fail to do it once. Try again and again and you will be successful. So we should have patience in every sphere of life. *[শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল) ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : ধৈর্য মহৎ গুণ। ধৈর্য ছাড়া কেউ উন্নতি করতে পারে না। কোনো কাজে একবার কৃতকার্য হতে না পারলে তা ছেড়ে দেওয়া উচিত নয়। বার বার চেষ্টা করলে সফল হওয়া যায়। তাই জীবনের সর্বক্ষেত্রেই আমাদের ধৈর্য ধারণ করা উচিত।

- Without efforts there can be no progress in life. Life losses its interest if there is no struggle. Games become dull if there is no competition in them and if the result can be easily foreseen. *[সংস্কৃতি বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের ফিল্ড অফিসার ২০১৪]*

  অনুবাদ : চেষ্টা ব্যতীত জীবনে সফলতা আসে না। জীবন তার আকর্ষণ হারায় যদি সেখানে সংগ্রাম না থাকে। খেলাধুলা নিরানন্দ হয় যদি সেখানে প্রতিযোগিতা না থাকে এবং সহজেই ফলাফলের পূর্বাভাস পাওয়া যায়।

- The greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means and the exercise of ordinary qualities. The common life of everyday with its cares, necessities and duties afford ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide the true with abundant scope for efforts and room for self-improvement. The road of human-welfare lies among the old highway of steadfast well doing. They who are most persistent and work in the truest spirit will usually be the most successful. *[আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : জীবনের বড় সাফল্যগুলো অর্জিত হয় সহজ উপায়ে এবং সাধারণ গুণগুলোর অনুশীলনের মাধ্যমে। সতর্কতা, প্রয়োজনীয়তা এবং দায়িত্বসহ প্রতিদিনের সাধারণ জীবন সবচেয়ে ভালো ধরনের অভিজ্ঞতা অর্জনের জন্য প্রদান করে প্রচুর সুযোগ এবং প্রচেষ্টা ও আত্মোন্নয়নের জন্য সবচেয়ে কঠিন পথগুলো এনে দেয় প্রচুর সুযোগসহ সত্যকে। দৃঢ় কৃতকর্মের প্রাচীন পথেই মানবকল্যাণের পথ নিহিত রয়েছে। যারা অনেক অধ্যবসায়ী এবং সত্যের সন্ধানে কাজ করে তারাই সাধারণত অধিক সফল হবে।

- The most common causes of deforestation are cutting and burning the forestland. Though the forestlands are cut and burnt for the sake of agriculture and habitant, it has a negative effect on environment. The removal of trees causes the birds and other animals living on them to leave the place. It also causes serious damage to the soil, as trees give protection to soil as well. In the end, the soil gets sediment in the riverbed and causes frequent floods. *[স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন মেরিন একাডেমীর প্রদর্শক ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : নির্বনীকরণের সবচেয়ে সাধারণ কারণগুলো হচ্ছে বনভূমি নিধন এবং পোড়ানো। কৃষি ও বসবাসকারীর প্রয়োজনে বনভূমি কেটে ফেলা এবং পোড়ানো হলেও পরিবেশের উপর এর নেতিবাচক প্রভাব রয়েছে। গাছপালা অপসারণের কারণে এদের উপর বসবাসকারী পাখি এবং অন্যান্য প্রাণীর স্থান ত্যাগ করতে হয়। এটি মাটি ক্ষয়েরও মারাত্মক কারণ, কেননা গাছপালা মাটি সংরক্ষণ করে থাকে। অবশেষে মাটি নদীস্তরে সঞ্চিত হয়ে প্রায়ই বন্যার সৃষ্টি করে।

- Bangladesh has her own national Flag. It stands for our sovereignty and it is the symbol of our national pride and prestige. It is the symbol of our national hope and ideals. All the Bangladeshis honour the National Flag. It is also honoured by the people of all other countries of the world as we do their National Flag. *[মহিলা ও শিশুবিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের উপজেলা মহিলাবিষয়ক কর্মকর্তা ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশের নিজস্ব জাতীয় পতাকা রয়েছে। এটা সার্বভৌমত্বের প্রতীক এবং আমাদের জাতীয় গৌরব ও মর্যাদার বিষয়। এটা আমাদের জাতীয় আকাঙ্ক্ষা ও আদর্শসমূহের প্রতীক। সকল বাংলাদেশীই জাতীয় পতাকাকে সম্মান করে। বিশ্বের অন্যান্য দেশের জনগণও এর প্রতি সম্মান দেখায় যেমনিভাবে আমরা তাদের জাতীয় পতাকাকে সম্মান করি।

- Our manpower is a great resource. But like land and water we must use it properly. Water is no use in the canal. It must come to everyone who is thirsty and every paddy field that looks dry. So we must have the right people in the right place. *[স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী হিসাবরক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : জনশক্তি আমাদের একটি বড় সম্পদ। কিন্তু পানি ও ভূমির ন্যায় আমাদেরকে একে যথাযথভাবে ব্যবহার করতে হবে। খালের পানির কোনো ব্যবহারই হয় না। এটাকে অবশ্যই সকল তৃষ্ণার্থ মানুষ ও শুষ্ক ফসলি জমিতে আসতে হবে। সুতরাং সঠিকস্থানে আমাদের সঠিক মানুষ থাকা দরকার।

- Potato plants have blossoms and seeds, but no one know what kind of potato will grow from a potato seed. All the potatoes of one kind that have even been grown have come from one potato. A potato is not a seed; it is part of a potato plants root. *[সমাজসেবা অধিদপ্তরের সমাজসেবা অফিসার ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : আলু গাছে ফুল এবং বীজ আছে কিন্তু কেউ জানে না একটি আলু বীজ থেকে কোন প্রকারের আলু জন্মাবে। এমনকি একই জাতের সব আলু একটি মাত্র আলু থেকে জন্মাতে পারে। একটি আলু একটি বীজ নয়; এটি আলু গাছের মূলেরই একটি অংশ।

- Bangladesh is a land of rivers. All the rivers fall into the Bay of Bengal. Many towns, bazars and villages stand on both the banks of the rivers. In the rainy season the rivers assume terrible aspects, but in winter they are quite calm. *[জাতীয় মুদ্রণ অধিদপ্তরের প্রেস ম্যানেজার ২০১৪]*

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশ একটি নদীমাতৃক দেশ। সবগুলো নদী বঙ্গোপসাগরে পতিত হয়। অনেক শহর, বাজার, গ্রাম নদীর উভয় তীরে অবস্থিত। বর্ষাকালে নদীগুলো ভয়ঙ্কর রূপ ধারণ করে, কিন্তু শীতকালে শান্ত থাকে।

- The centralized and bureaucratized governance system prevailing in Asia and Pacific region was established by the colonial rulers. This system was inherently repressive and insulated from the common people. The system was consistent with the supreme colonial objective centered on maximizing revenue and maintaining law and order in the colonies. Establishment of the self-governance system at local levels was eventually of little concern to colonial masters. In most cases, they attempted to transfer their own systems of governance in their respective colonies. The centralized governance system so devised, however, proved useful for rapid industrialization in almost all Asian countries following massive decolonization process. Gradually, those newly born countries badly felt the need for effective local governance system that would work as an integral part of the total national governance. This need became more important with the advent of the new millennium. *[Janata Bank Ltd. Assistant Executive Officer (Teller) 2015]*

অনুবাদ : এশিয়া এবং প্রশান্ত মহাসাগরীয় অঞ্চলে বিদ্যমান কেন্দ্রীভূত এবং আমলাতান্ত্রিক শাসনব্যবস্থা প্রতিষ্ঠিত করেছিল ঔপনিবেশিক শাসকেরা। এই ব্যবস্থাটি জন্মগতভাবে ছিল উৎপীড়নকর এবং সাধারণ মানুষ থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন। রাজস্ব সর্বোচ্চকরণ এবং আইনশৃঙ্খলা বজায় রাখার জন্য কেন্দ্রীভূত সর্বোচ্চ ঔপনিবেশিক উদ্দেশ্যের সাথে এই ব্যবস্থা সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ ছিল। স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে নিজেদের শাসনব্যবস্থার প্রতিষ্ঠাই ছিল ঔপনিবেশিক প্রভূদের উদ্বেগের বিষয়। অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে, তাদের নিজ নিজ ঔপনিবেশ ও তাদের নিজস্ব শাসন ব্যবস্থা স্থানান্তরিত করতে তারা চেষ্টা করেছিল। এইভাবে কেন্দ্রীভূত শাসন ব্যবস্থা কিন্তু প্রায় সব এশিয়ান দেশগুলোতে দ্রুত শিল্পায়ন এর জন্য উপকারী প্রমাণিত

হয় বা অনুসৃত হয় বৃহদায়তন ঔপনিবেশায়ন প্রক্রিয়া দ্বারা। ক্রমান্বয়ে, এই নতুন সৃষ্ট দেশগুলো কার্যকর স্থানীয় শাসন ব্যবস্থার প্রয়োজন গভীরভাবে অনুভব করতে লাগল যা গোটা জাতীয় শাসনের একটি অখণ্ড অংশ হিসেবে কাজ করবে। নতুন সহস্র বৎসর এর আবির্ভাবের সাথে এই প্রয়োজন আরও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হয়ে উঠে।

- Global warming is an issue that calls for a global response. The rapid change in climate will be too great to allow many eco-systems to suitably adapt, since the change has direct impact on bio-diversity, agriculture, forestry, dry land, water resources and human health. Due to unusual weather pattern, rising greenhouse gas, declining air quality etc. society demands that businesses also take responsibility in safeguarding the planet. In addition, Bangladesh is one of the most climate change vulnerable countries. In line with global development and response to the environmental degradation, financial sector in Bangladesh should play an important role as one of the key stake-holders. *[Janata Bank Ltd. Assistant Executive Officer 2013]*

অনুবাদ : বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণতা এমন একটি বিষয় যা দাবি করে বিশ্বব্যাপী প্রতিক্রিয়ার। জলবায়ুর দ্রুত পরিবর্তন এত গুরুতর যে এটি অনেক বাস্তুসংস্থানকে অভিযোজন করতে ব্যাহত করে, যেহেতু জীববৈচিত্র্য, কৃষি, বন, শুষ্কভূমি, পানির উৎস এবং মানবস্বাস্থ্যের উপর এ পরিবর্তনের সরাসরি প্রভাব রয়েছে। অস্বাভাবিক আবহাওয়া, গ্রিনহাউস গ্যাসের বৃদ্ধি, বায়ুর গুণাগুণের অবনতি ইত্যাদির জন্য সমাজ দাবি করে যে শিল্প উদ্যোক্তাদেরকেও এই গ্রহকে রক্ষা করতে দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করতে হবে। অধিকন্তু বাংলাদেশ হচ্ছে পরিবেশ পরিবর্তনের জন্য অরক্ষিত দেশগুলোর মধ্যে অন্যতম। বৈশ্বিক উন্নতির সাথে তাল রেখে সুবিধাভোগীদের একজন হিসেবে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক খাতের উচিত পরিবেশ বিপর্যয় মোকাবিলায় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রাখা।

- Transnational flows of goods and capital have driven globalization during recent years. These flows have been made possible by the gradual lowering of barriers to trade and investment across national borders, thus allowing for the expansion of the global economy. However, states have often firmly resisted applying similar deregulatory policies to the international movement of people. As noted by the World Bank in its report, "Globalization, Growth, and Poverty", while countries have sought to promote integrated markets through liberalization of trade and investment, they have largely opposed liberalizing migration policies. Many countries maintain extensive legal barriers to prevent foreigners seeking work or residency from entering their national borders. *[Bangladesh Bank Assistant Director (General Side) 2014]*

অনুবাদ : সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে পণ্য ও পুঁজির আন্তদেশীয় প্রবাহ বিশ্বায়নকে প্রসারিত করেছে। জাতীয় সীমানা জুড়ে ব্যবসা ও বিনিয়োগে প্রতিবন্ধকতার ক্রমহ্রাসের দ্বারা, (এবং) এভাবেই বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির প্রসারণের অনুমোদনের দ্বারা এই প্রবাহ সম্ভব হয়েছে। যা হোক, মানুষের আন্তর্জাতিক চলাচলের উপর সমানভাবে মুক্তনীতি প্রয়োগ করতে দেশসমূহ প্রায়ই দৃঢ়ভাবে প্রতিরোধ করেছে।

বিশ্বব্যাংকের রিপোর্টে যেমন সূচতি, 'বিশ্বায়ন, প্রবৃদ্ধি এবং দরিদ্রতা,' যখন দেশগুলি ব্যবসা ও বিনিয়োগের উদারকরণের মাধ্যমে সমন্বিত বাজারের উন্নয়নের সন্ধান করেছে, তখন তারা বহির্গমন নীতির উদারকরণকে ব্যাপক বিরোধিতা করেছে। অনেক দেশ ব্যাপক প্রতিবন্ধকতা অক্ষুণ্ন রাখে ঐ সমস্ত বিদেশীদেরকে বাধা দেওয়ার জন্য যারা তাদের জাতীয় সীমানা থেকে প্রবেশ করে খোঁজ করে কাজ বা অভিবাসন।

- Bangladesh needs to further raise investment, develop infrastructure and increase overall productivity for achieving the expected level of economic growth, the Asian Development Bank said as it found the rates of progress far below the mark. The Bank believes that for faster poverty reduction, Bangladesh needs to lift its annual GDP growth rate to about 8.0 percent in the medium term. To achieve this growth,investment needs to rise to 37.6 percent of GDP. *[Sonali Bank Ltd. Officer & Officer (Cash) 2014]*

অনুবাদ : প্রবৃদ্ধির হার লক্ষ্যমাত্রার অনেক নিচে হওয়ায় এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক বলেছে, প্রত্যাশিত অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনের জন্য বাংলাদেশকে আরো বেশি বিনিয়োগ, কাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন ও সামগ্রিক উৎপাদন বাড়াতে হবে। ব্যাংকটি বিশ্বাস করে যে, দ্রুত দারিদ্র্য বিমোচনে বাংলাদেশকে তার বার্ষিক জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হার মধ্যবর্তী মাত্রায় প্রায় ৮০%-এ উন্নীত করা প্রয়োজন। এ প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করতে জিডিপি'র ৩৭.৬% পর্যন্ত বিনিয়োগ বৃদ্ধি করা আবশ্যক।

- National Budget of a country is the annual program of the Government's expenditure and income for a fiscal year. In a developing economy like Bangladesh, the annual national budget reflects the government's development philosophy, priorities and approaches towards equity and social justice. The role of the public sector to provide infrastructure and basic public goods is to create an enabling environment for the private sector to act as the engine of economic growth through the national budget. As the national budget formulated annually may undermine the economic stability and growth prospect in the medium term, it seems to be myopic. Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) is an effective measure for redressing the problems emanating from the short time limit of the annual budget. The framework of MTBF must be inclusive and bottom up to reach Bangladesh in a trajectory of highperforming quality growth with prices of commodities stabilized, income and human poverty brought to a minimum, health and education for all secured and capacity building combined with creativity enhanced, social justice established, interpersonal and regional income disparity reduced, and a capacity to tackle the adverse effects of climate change achieved as envisioned in the Government's Outline Perspective Plan (2010-2021). *[Pubali Bank Ltd. Officer/Senior Officer 2014]*

অনুবাদ : একটি আর্থিক বছরের জন্য সরকারের ব্যয় ও আয়ের বার্ষিক কার্যক্রমই হচ্ছে একটি দেশের জাতীয় বাজেট। বাংলাদেশের মতো একটি উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতিতে বার্ষিক জাতীয় বাজেট প্রতিফলিত করে সমতা ও সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচারের ক্ষেত্রে সরকারের উন্নয়ন দর্শন, অগ্রাধিকার এবং অগ্রসরতা। অবকাঠামো ও মৌলিক সাধারণ জিনিসপত্র সরবরাহ করার ক্ষেত্রে সরকারি খাতের ভূমিকা হচ্ছে জাতীয় বাজেটের মাধ্যমে অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের চালিকাযন্ত্র হিসেবে বেসরকারি খাতের জন্য সক্রিয় পরিস্থিতি সৃষ্টি করা। যেহেতু বার্ষিকভাবে প্রণীত বাজেট মধ্যবর্তী সময়ে অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা ও উন্নয়ন প্রত্যাশাকে দুর্বল করে দিতে পারে, তাই এটাকে দূরদৃষ্টিহীন বলে মনে হয়। বার্ষিক বাজেটের স্বল্প থেকে উদ্ভূত সমস্যাগুলো নিরসন করতে মধ্যবর্তী বাজেট কাঠামো (এমটিবিএফ) একটি ফলপ্রসূ উপায়। এমটিবিএফ-এর কাঠামো অবশ্যই হতে হবে সংযুক্ত এবং নিম্নস্তর থেকে বাংলাদেশকে পৌঁছাতে একটি অবক্রু পথে গুণগতমান উন্নয়ন করে সাথে প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিসের দাম স্থিত করে, আয় এবং মানুষের অভাব একটি সর্বনিম্ন অবস্থায় আনা, সবার জন্য স্বাস্থ্য এবং শিক্ষা নিশ্চিত করে এবং সক্ষমতা সৃষ্টির সাথে যুক্ত সৃজনশীলতা উন্নতকরণ, সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচার প্রতিষ্ঠিতকরণ, আন্তঃব্যক্তিগত এবং আঞ্চলিক আয় বৈষম্য দূরীভূতকরণ এবং একটি আবহাওয়া পরিবর্তনের বিরূপ প্রভাবকে লড়ার সক্ষমতা অর্জন করা যেমন কল্পনা করা হয়েছে সরকারের পরিপ্রেক্ষিত রূপরেখা পরিকল্পনায় (২০১০-২০২১)।

- Perhaps the most important role that the Central Bank, and more generally the government can play in creating a conducive environment for NGO and private sector initiatives for financial inclusion to flourish. This conducive environment starts with providing the macro-economic fundamentals for financial inclusion. A critical ingredient in this is ensuring that the monetary policy instruments we have at our disposal contribute to robust economic growth while ensuring that inflation remains under control. Economic growth is essential to generate the demand for the enterprises developed by micro-finance and stable inflation is necessary to ensure that the progress of poor people make from having access to savings, insurance and loans is not eroded away. So while the world of macro-economic policy may seem miles away from that of micro-finance, they are in fact very inter-linked. So irrespective of whether we have a policy on micro-finance this issue of macro-stability will have a profound impact on how the micro-finance industry shapes up in future. *[Pubali Bank Ltd. Junior Officer/Junior Officer (Cash) 2014]*

অনুবাদ : আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তি সফল করার জন্য সম্ভবত সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা যা কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংক এবং অধিকতরভাবে সরকার পালন করতে পারে তা হচ্ছে এনজিও এবং ব্যক্তিগত উদ্যোগসমূহের জন্য একটি সহায়ক পরিস্থিতি সৃষ্টি করা। আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তির এই সহায়ক পরিস্থিতি শুরু হয় ব্যাপক অর্থনৈতিক বুনিয়াদ সরবরাহ করা দিয়ে। এটির একটি সংকটপূর্ণ উপাদান হলো নিশ্চিত করা যে, আর্থিক নীতি উপকরণ যা আমাদের আয়ত্তে আছে তা অংশগ্রহণ করে অর্থনৈতিক বেড়ে

উঠা জোরালো করতে সাথে এটা নিশ্চিত করে যে মুদ্রাস্ফীতি নিয়ন্ত্রণে আছে। অর্থনীতির দ্বারা সামষ্টিক চাহিদা সৃষ্টি করতে অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশ অপরিহার্য এবং স্থিতিশীল মুদ্রাস্ফীতি নিশ্চিত করতে যে অগ্রগতি গরিব মানুষেরা তৈরি করে সঞ্চয়, বীমা এবং ঋণ এর প্রবেশাধিকার থেকে তা ক্ষয়প্রাপ্ত হয় না। সামষ্টিক অর্থব্যবস্থা ক্ষুদ্র অর্থনীতি থেকে অনেক তফাত মনে হলেও এরা মূলত আন্তঃসম্পর্কিত। তাই ক্ষুদ্র অর্থনীতিতে নিরপেক্ষভাবে আমাদের কোনো নীতি-ব্যবস্থা আছে কিনা তা দীর্ঘ স্থিতিশীলতার এমন বিষয়টি ব্যাপক প্রভাব ফেলবে ক্ষুদ্র অর্থব্যবস্থা কিভাবে শিল্প আকৃতি পেতে পারে তার উপর।

- Our Consitution starts with three words : 'We, The People'. The words are simple but mighty. They are also revolutionary in nature. They are mighty because they signify the collective mind of the nation. They are revolutionary because they represent a glorified moment of the Bengali Nation's commitment for oneness. This oneness develops into an image of a document which we call the constitution. *[Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank Senior Officer 2014]*

অনুবাদ : আমাদের সংবিধান শুরু হয় তিনটি শব্দ দিয়ে : 'আমরা, জনগণ।' শব্দগুলো সরল কিন্তু অপার শক্তিশালী। এরা বৈশিষ্ট্য গুণে বৈপ্লবিকও। এরা অপার শক্তিশালী কারণ এরা সূচিত করে জাতির মিলিত মনস্ক। এরা বৈপ্লবিক কারণ এরা চিত্রিত করে বাঙ্গালি জাতির একতার প্রতিশ্রুতির একটি পবিত্র মুহূর্ত। এই একতা বিকশিত হয় একটি দলিলের ধারণায় যাকে আমরা বলি সংবিধান।

- Some people are natural risk takers; others are innately cautious. How tolerant people are of risk has a big impact on their willingness to trust-regardless of who the trustee is. Risk seekers don't spend much time calculating what might go wrong in a given situation; in the absence of any glaring problems, they tend to have faith that things will work out. Risk avoiders, however, often need to feel in control before they place their trust in someone, and are reluctant to act without approval. Not only do they not trust others, they don't even trust themselves. Research by the organizational anthropologists Geert Hofstede suggests that at some level, culture influences risk tolerance. The Japanese, for instance, tend to have a lower tolerance for risk than Americans. Like risk tolerance, the aspect of personality affects the amount of time people need to build trust. Well adjusted people are comfortable with themselves and see the world as a generally benign place. People, who are poorly adjusted, by contrast, tend to see many threats in the world, and so they carry more anxiety into every situation.

অনুবাদ : কিছু মানুষ প্রকৃতিগতভাবে ঝুঁকি গ্রহীতা, অন্যরা সহজাতভাবে সতর্ক। মানুষ কতটা ঝুঁকি সহ্য করে তা কাকে বিশ্বাস করা হলো তা ছাড়াই তাদের বিশ্বাস করার ইচ্ছার উপর বিশাল প্রভাব রাখে। ঝুঁকি খুঁজে নেওয়া মানুষ কোনো একটি পরিস্থিতিতে কি ভুল হতে পারে তা হিসাব করতে

বেশি সময় খরচ করে না; কোনো সরাসরি সমস্যা না থাকলে, তাদের মধ্যেই বিশ্বাস করার ঝোঁক থাকে যে সবকিছু ঠিকঠাকভাবে হবে। ঝুঁকি বর্জনকারীরা, যাই হোক না কেন, তাদের বিশ্বাস কারো উপর স্থাপন করার আগে বেশিরভাগ সময় নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও আছে এই অনুভবের প্রয়োজনীয়তা থাকে, এবং অনুমোদন ছাড়া কাজ করতে অপরাগতা প্রকাশ করে। কেবল যে তারা অন্যদেরকে বিশ্বাস করে না তা নয় এমনকি তারা নিজেদেরও বিশ্বাস করে না। অন্যদেরকে প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক নৃতত্ত্ববিদ গ্রীট হফস্টেড এর গবেষণা অনুযায়ী কিছু ধাপে, সংস্কৃতি ঝুঁকি সহ্যকরার ক্ষমতা প্রভাবিত করে। জাপানিরা, উদাহরণ হিসেবে, আমেরিকানদের থেকে কম ঝুঁকি সহ্য করার প্রবণতা রাখে। ঝুঁকি সহ্য করার ক্ষমতার মত মানুষের ব্যক্তিত্বের বিষয়টি বিশ্বাস তৈরি করতে কত পরিমাণ সময় লাগে তা প্রভাবিত করে। সঠিকভাবে খাপ খাওয়ানো মানুষের নিজেদের সাথে স্বাচ্ছন্দ্য বোধ করে এবং দুনিয়াকে সাধারণত একটি ভণ্ড স্থান হিসেবে দেখে। যারা সমভাবে খাপ খাওয়ানো, বিপরীতভাবে, দুনিয়াতে বেশি হুমকি দেখাবার প্রবণতা রাখে, এবং প্রতিটি পরিস্থিতিতে বেশি দুশ্চিন্তা নিয়ে আসে।

- The country has had many ICT fairs since the late eighties but those are all sponsored and organized by the private sector. The Digital Innovation Fair is the first by the government, of the government and for the government-mostly. Since taking the reins of the government in January last year, the present government has been vigorously advocating the virtues of going digital. The vision of 'Digital Bangladesh by the year 2021' was the cornerstone of their election manifesto and has been a guiding principle of the present government from day one. Along the path of achieving a digital Bangladesh, the government has been pro-actively promoting the use of ICT in lowering the cost and time required to deliver government services to citizens and at the same time increase transparency, accountability and overall effectiveness of governmental service delivery mechanisms. *[Shahjalal Islami Bank; Recruitment Test of Management Trainee Officer 2010]*

অনুবাদ : ১৯৮০ সালের পর হতে আমাদের দেশে বেশ কতগুলো তথ্য যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি মেলা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে কিন্তু এর সবকটিই ব্যক্তিখাতের উদ্যোগে আয়োজিত হয়েছে। ডিজিটাল উদ্ভাবনী মেলা হচ্ছে সরকার কর্তৃক প্রথম আয়োজিত, সরকারি এবং অনেকাংশেই সরকারের স্বার্থে আয়োজিত মেলা। বিগত বছরের জানুয়ারিতে ক্ষমতা গ্রহণের পর হতে বর্তমান সরকার ডিজিটাল-এর পক্ষে জোরালো যুক্তি উপস্থাপন করে আসছে। ২০২১ সালের মধ্যে ডিজিটাল বাংলাদেশ গড়ে তোলার লক্ষ্য ছিল তাদের নির্বাচনী ইশতেহারের ভিত্তিপ্রস্তরস্বরূপ এবং এটা বর্তমান সরকার গঠনের প্রথম দিন হতে পথচলার মূলনীতি হিসেবে ভূমিকা পালন করে আসছে। সরকার ডিজিটাল বাংলাদেশ গড়ার পথ পরিক্রমায় অত্যন্ত সক্রিয়ভাবে তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে কম খরচে ও কম সময়ে সরকারি সেবাসমূহ জনগণের নিকট পৌঁছে দেওয়ার বিষয়টিকে সামনে রেখে এগিয়ে যাচ্ছে এবং একই সাথে স্বচ্ছতা, জবাবদিহিতা এবং সরকারি কর্মকাণ্ডের সার্বিক ফলপ্রসূতার বিষয়গুলো সামনে রেখে এগিয়ে যাচ্ছে।

- Bangladesh has emerged as an overperforming country in proving efficiency of trading goods around the world. Bangladesh ranked 79th in the global Logistic Performance Indicators (LPI) study done by the World Bank. The LPI is an "interactive benchmarking tool" created to help countries identify the challenges and opportunities in their performance in trade logistics. According to the LPI, high income economies dominate the top logistics ranking with most of them occupying important places in the global and regional supply chains. *[IFIC Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Probationary Officer 2010]*

অনুবাদ : সারা বিশ্বে পণ্যের ট্রেডিং-এ দক্ষতা প্রমাণের মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ একটি অতি সাফল্য অর্জনকারী দেশ হিসেবে আবির্ভূত হয়েছে। বিশ্বব্যাংক পরিচালিত 'লজিস্টিক পারফরমেন্স ইনডিকেটর্স' (এলপিআই) সমীক্ষায় বাংলাদেশ উনআশিতম স্থান দখল করেছে। এলপিআই একটি 'সমন্বিত পদ্ধতি' যা ব্যবসায়ের লজিস্টিক পারফরমেন্সের চ্যালেঞ্জসমূহ ও সম্ভাবনা নিরূপণ করতে দেশগুলোকে সাহায্য করে। এলপিআই অনুসারে, উচ্চ আয়ের অর্থনীতি লজিস্টিক র‍্যাঙ্কিং-এর উচ্চে অবস্থান করে, যাদের বেশির ভাগই বৈশ্বিক ও এলাকাভিত্তিক সাপ্লাই চেইনে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থান দখল করে আছে।

- Recent examples of many women professionals in Bangladesh may deserve equal respect and recognition. Greater educational and employment opportunities for women, influence of western media and particularly the growth of individualism combined with self confidence and earnest desire to win over adversities have brought the discussion of 'women breaking the barriers' to the forefront. In our country as well, some women have had the courage and ability to lead an institution both home and abroad. So how do women balance careers with their responsibilities as mothers and wives? Often it takes energy, patience, hard work and creativity. Millions of women around the world, however, somehow manage to do it all, often at the cost of their own personal time. Perhaps this is nothing to worry about, since it reflects choices made by women clearly in advantageous positions. *[Pubali Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Officer 2009]*

অনুবাদ : বর্তমানের অনেক মহিলা পেশাজীবী সমান সম্মান এবং স্বীকৃতির দাবিদার। মহিলাদের জন্য বৃহত্তর শিক্ষা ও চাকরির সুযোগ সৃষ্টি, পাশ্চাত্য প্রচারমাধ্যমের প্রভাব এবং বিশেষ করে ব্যক্তিস্বাতন্ত্র্যের বিকাশ, সাথে সাথে নিজস্ব আত্মবিশ্বাস ও প্রতিকূলতার বিরুদ্ধে জয় করার আকুল আকাঙ্ক্ষা 'মহিলারা প্রতিবন্ধকতা চূর্ণ করছে' এই আলোচনাটাকে সামনে নিয়ে এসেছে। আমাদের দেশেও কিছু মহিলা নিজ দেশে ও বিদেশে প্রতিষ্ঠান পরিচালনা করার মতো সাহস ও সামর্থ্য রাখে। সুতরাং, কিভাবে মহিলারা মা ও স্ত্রী হিসেবে তাদের দায়িত্বের সাথে কর্মক্ষেত্রের সমন্বয় করে? প্রায়ই এর জন্য শক্তি, ধৈর্য, পরিশ্রম ও সৃজনশীলতার প্রয়োজন হয়। এরপরও সারা বিশ্বের

লক্ষ লক্ষ মহিলা কোনো না কোনোভাবে এসব সমন্বয় করে, যা প্রায়ই তাদের ব্যক্তিগত সময়ের বিনিময়ে। সম্ভবত, এ নিয়ে চিন্তিত হওয়ার কোনো কারণ নেই। কারণ এটা সুবিধাজনক অবস্থানে থাকা মহিলাদের পছন্দকে প্রতিফলিত করে।

- Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have long been considered as the principal driving force of Bangladesh's economy. Along with stimulating private ownership and entrepreneurial skills, SMEs are flexible and can adapt quickly to changing market demand and supply. These enterprises generate employment, help diversify economic activity, and make a significant contribution to exports and trade. The sector still needs greater support from both financial institutions and the government. Especially at a time such as now, when the impact of the global crisis is becoming more evident, in terms of declining export orders and remittance inflow, boosting the SME sector should be an imperative. *[Standard Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Asst. Officer (Cash) 2009]*

অনুবাদ : ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি উদ্যোগকে দীর্ঘদিন যাবৎ বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতিতে প্রধান চালিকাশক্তি হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়। প্রণোদনামূলক ব্যক্তি মালিকানা ও উদ্যোক্তার দক্ষতার সাথে সাথে এসএমই নমনীয় এবং এটি পরিবর্তিত বাজার চাহিদা ও যোগানের সাথে দ্রুত খাপ খাইয়ে নিতে পারে। এসব উদ্যোগ চাকরির সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করতে, অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডে বৈচিত্র্য আনতে এবং রপ্তানি ও বাণিজ্যে তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ অবদান রাখতে সাহায্য করে। এ খাতে এখনো আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান ও সরকারের ব্যাপক সহযোগিতা প্রয়োজন। বিশেষ করে এ সময়ে, যখন বিশ্ব মন্দার কারণে রপ্তানি আয় এবং প্রবাসী আয় কমে যাচ্ছে, এসএমই খাতের উন্নয়ন অবশ্যম্ভাবী।

- A modern banking is all about diversity, advanced technology and the innovation which humble origin is some 4000 years ago in Babylon. It diverge to Greece and Rome later. Now it is naïve to banking. The historian of banking said that the word 'Banking' comes from an Italian word 'banco' which means bench. The so-called bankers use merely long bench to operate their tasks in an open place. In the same way it was operated in Egypt, Israel, and Assyria. Indian subcontinent was not also lag behind. Munno had a great contribution, in this Sanskrit book there were reference of deposit, saving, interest rate, pledge etc. Banking was only then the monetary transaction. *[Trust Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Asst. Officer 2009]*

অনুবাদ : আধুনিক ব্যাংকিং হচ্ছে বৈচিত্র্য, উন্নত প্রযুক্তি এবং উদ্ভাবনী কাঠামোর সমন্বিত রূপ, যার প্রারম্ভিক উৎপত্তি প্রায় ৪০০০ বছর পূর্বে ব্যাবিলনে হয়েছিল। পরবর্তীতে গ্রিস ও রোমে এর সূত্রপাত হয়। বর্তমান ব্যাংকিং এর ক্ষেত্রে এটাই হচ্ছে সূচনাকাল। ব্যাংকিং ঐতিহাসিকরা বলে থাকেন যে, Banking শব্দের উৎপত্তি ইটালিয়ান 'banco' শব্দ হতে, যার অর্থ বেঞ্চ। তথাকথিত ব্যাংকাররা তাদের কাজকর্ম চালানোর জন্য উন্মুক্ত স্থানে লম্বা বেঞ্চ ব্যবহার করতো। একইভাবে এ

প্রক্রিয়া ইসরাইল, মিশর এবং আসিরিয়াতে প্রচলিত ছিল। ভারতীয় উপমহাদেশও সেদিক থেকে পিছিয়ে ছিল না। মুন্নর এ ব্যাপারে অসামান্য অবদান ছিল। তার সংস্কৃত বইতে জমা, সঞ্চয়, সুদের হার,বন্ধক ইত্যাদির উল্লেখ ছিল। ব্যাংকিংটাই ছিল তখনকার আর্থিক লেনদেনের একমাত্র মাধ্যম।

- The globally-booming Islamic finance is making strides and gaining popularity in Bangladesh. Bangladesh entered the Islamic banking system in 1983, with the establishment of Islami Bank Bangladesh. Since then, five more full-fledged private Islamic banks and some Islamic banking branches of conventional banks have been established. According to Bangladesh Bank, the deposit of Islamic banking system is now 25 percent of that total deposit of all private banks. Some experts predict that with the rapid rise of Islamic banking system, the industry will ultimately turn to be the financial mainstream in Bangladesh. *[First Security Islami Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Probationary Officer 2009]*

অনুবাদ : বিশ্বব্যাপী অগ্রসরমান ইসলামিক ফিন্যান্স দ্রুত সমৃদ্ধি লাভ করছে এবং বাংলাদেশে এর জনপ্রিয়তা পাচ্ছে। ইসলামি ব্যাংক প্রতিষ্ঠার মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ ১৯৮৩ সালে ইসলামি ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেমে প্রবেশ করে। সেসময় থেকে আরো পাঁচটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ বেসরকারি ইসলামিক ব্যাংক এবং প্রচলিত অন্যান্য ব্যাংকে ইসলামিক ব্যাংকের বেশ কিছু শাখা প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়েছে। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের হিসাব অনুযায়ী, সমস্ত বেসরকারি ব্যাংকের মোট সঞ্চয়ের ২৫% অবদান হচ্ছে বিদ্যমান ইসলামি ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেমের। কিছু বিশেষজ্ঞ ভবিষ্যৎবাণী প্রদান করেন যে, ইসলামিক ব্যাংকিং ব্যবস্থা দ্রুত প্রসারের মাধ্যমে এ শিল্প ক্রমান্বয়ে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক মূল ধারায় পরিণত হবে।

- Sufferings of commuters in the capital have mounted as around 40 percent of taxicabs plying the city streets have gone out of order. One of the key reasons why this sector reached such an unbearable state for all is absence of proper planning. In fact, most of the taxicabs were battered within six months after the commencement of the service. Both owners and drivers of the cab pointing fingers at each other has turned the situation complex. The government is having difficulties to establish order in the sector as cab owners are losing interest to replace the inoperative vehicles. *[One Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Asst. Officer 2008]*

অনুবাদ : রাজধানীর প্রায় ৪০% ট্যাক্সিক্যাব অকেজো হওয়ার ফলে যারা নিয়মিত কর্মস্থলে যায় তাদের ভোগান্তি চরমে। এ সেক্টরের এমন অসহনীয় সমস্যার অন্যতম প্রধান কারণ সুষ্ঠু পরিকল্পনার অভাব। মূলত অধিকাংশ ট্যাক্সিক্যাব চালু হওয়ার ছয় মাসের মধ্যে অকেজো হয়ে পড়ে। ট্যাক্সিক্যাব মালিক ও চালক উভয়পক্ষ পরস্পরকে দোষারোপ করে পরিস্থিতি আরো জটিল করে ফেলেছে। ক্যাব মালিক পক্ষ অকেজো গাড়িগুলো বদলাতে আগ্রহ হারিয়ে ফেলায় সরকারের পক্ষে শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষায় সমস্যা হচ্ছে।

- It was on April 8, 1908 that 33 aspiring managers gathered in Boston, Massachusetts, to begin a new type of degree, a Masters in Business Administration. Eight – all men – finished the two-year course and became the 1st batch of Harvard MBA of 1910. The course pioneered by Harvard is now one of the world's most prominent educational brands and around 500,000 students graduates annually round the world as MBA. Yet, it is difficult to come up with hard evidence to prove that MBA degree is beneficial to the business. Indeed, among its proponents, many are questioning whether business schools are teaching the right things, in the right way to the right people? *[Trust Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Asst. Officer 2008]*

অনুবাদ : ব্যবসায় প্রশাসনে মাস্টার্স ডিগ্রি নামে একটি নতুন ধরনের ডিগ্রি চালু করার জন্য ৩৩ জন উৎসাহী ম্যানেজার ১৯০৮ সালের ৮ এপ্রিল ম্যাসাচুসেটস-এর বোস্টনে একত্রিত হয়েছিল। আটজনের একটি ব্যাচ যাদের সবাই ছিল পুরুষ তারা ২ বছরের কোর্সটি শেষ করে এবং তারা ছিল ১৯১০ সালে হার্ভার্ড বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের এমবিএ'র প্রথম ব্যাচের ছাত্র। শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে সবচেয়ে নামী-দামি ব্র্যান্ডের অন্যতম এ কোর্সটি হার্ভার্ড প্রথম প্রবর্তন করেছিল এবং বিশ্বের প্রায় ৫০০,০০০ ছাত্র প্রতিবছর এমবিএ ডিগ্রি লাভ করে। তথাপি এমবিএ ডিগ্রি যে ব্যবসায়ের জন্য উপকারী তার পক্ষে জোরালো প্রমাণ খুঁজে পাওয়া কঠিন। আসলে ব্যবসায় স্কুলগুলো সঠিক লোকদের সঠিক উপায়ে সঠিক বিষয়গুলো শিক্ষা দিচ্ছে কিনা তা নিয়ে এর সমর্থকদের মধ্যে অনেকেই প্রশ্ন করছে।

- If we take a closer look at the pattern of growth of the economy of Bangladesh, it becomes evident that the similarity of the structural transformation with that of the developed countries ends with structural shares. The structural transformation in Bangladesh appears to have occurred in a different manner and under different circumstances. The reduction in agriculture's share was not accompanied by an expansion of the industrial sector that had occurred in all developed countries. There was very little investment in agriculture except for irrigation. There was no mechanisation of agriculture and the investment in irrigation served to increase labour demand. Thus, agricultural labour force did not decrease in absolute terms, rather it increased by a staggering 80 percent within a quarter of a century of independence. *[Bangladesh Bank; Asst. Director 2008]*

অনুবাদ : আমরা যদি খুব গভীরভাবে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি পর্যবেক্ষণ করি তাহলে দেখা যাবে অন্যান্য উন্নয়নশীল দেশের কাঠামোগত পরিবর্তনের সাথে মিল রয়েছে। বাংলাদেশের কাঠামোগত পরিবর্তন বিভিন্নভাবে বিভিন্ন অবস্থাতে হচ্ছে। উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলোতে যেটা ঘটে অর্থাৎ শিল্পের সম্প্রসারণের সাথে কৃষির ক্রমবানতি তাল মিলাতে পারছে না। সেচ ছাড়া কৃষিতে

বিনিয়োগ সামান্যই। কৃষির যান্ত্রিকীকরণ নেই এবং সেচ খাতে বিনিয়োগ শ্রমিকের চাহিদা সৃষ্টি করে। এভাবে কৃষি শ্রম শক্তি পুরোপুরিভাবে হ্রাস হচ্ছে না বরং স্বাধীনতার ২৫ বছরে বিশৃঙ্খলভাবে ৮০% এ তা উন্নীত হয়েছে।

- Bangladesh has experienced impressive reductions in poverty over the past 10 years. The percentage of the population living in poverty fell from 51 percent in 1995 to 40 percent in 2005 while there have been substantial improvements in non-monetary indicators of the poorest. Nevertheless, poverty remains a key challenge with more than 50 million people living in extreme poverty. Because of the urgent need to reduce poverty, Government and NGOs in Bangladesh have undertaken many important interventions designed to help individuals and households escape Poverty. While many evaluations have attempted to assess their short-term effectiveness, relatively little is known about their long-term impact nor is there much in the way of comparative assessment across interventions. *[Sonali, Janata, Agrani & Rupali Bank Ltd.; Senior Officer Recruitment Test for BRC 2008]*

অনুবাদ : গত দশ বছরে দারিদ্র্য হ্রাসে বাংলাদেশের উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি অর্জন করেছে। অর্থনৈতিক দারিদ্র্যের সূচকে দৃঢ়মান উন্নয়নের ফলে দরিদ্র লোকের শতকরা হার ১৯৯৫ সালে যেখানে ছিল ৫১ ভাগ ২০০৫ সালে তা হয় ৪০ ভাগ, তবু ৫০ মিলিয়নের বেশি লোক চরম দারিদ্রসীমার নিচে বসবাস করছে এবং দারিদ্র্য চ্যালেঞ্জই থেকে গেছে। দারিদ্র্য নিরসনের আশু প্রয়োজনে সরকার ও এনজিওগুলো ব্যক্তি ও পরিবার পর্যায়ে দারিদ্র্য মুক্ত করতে সাহায্যের জন্য বিভিন্ন ধরনের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রকল্প হাতে নিয়েছে। যখন তাদের স্বল্পমেয়াদী কার্যকারিতা বিভিন্ন মূল্যায়নের মাধ্যমে নির্ধারণের উদ্যোগ নিয়েছে তখন তাদের মূল্য নির্ধারণ ব্যবধানসমূহের দীর্ঘমেয়াদী প্রভাব খুব কম জানা রয়ে গেছে।

- Research is a term attached with something very much academic. It is not affordable in poor countries like ours is the usual notion amongst most health professionals in our country. Very few health professionals are concerned about research for many reasons including lack of incentives and appreciation. The utilization of research findings was also limited to produce a good number of publications. Those who are involved in policy planning and implementation, hardly ever consult those research findings. It has become an usual practice to seek advice from foreign consultants to solve local health related problems. *[Pubali Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Junior Officer (Cash) 2006]*

অনুবাদ : গবেষণা শব্দটি অতিমাত্রায় শিক্ষাদান সম্বন্ধীয়। আমাদের মতো গরিব দেশের পক্ষে এর ব্যয় বহন সম্ভব নয়– আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ স্বাস্থ্য পেশাজীবীর এটি একটি প্রচলিত ধারণা। মূল্যায়ন ও উৎসাহ ভাতার অভাবে কতিপয় স্বাস্থ্য পেশাজীবী গবেষণার বিষয়ে উদ্বিগ্ন। ভালো

মানের কোনো প্রকাশনায় গবেষণায় প্রাপ্ত ফলাফলের ব্যবহার খুবই সীমিত। যারা নীতি নির্ধারণ ও বাস্তবায়ন করে তারা গবেষণায় প্রাপ্ত ফলাফলের সাথে কদাচিত পরিচিত। স্থানীয় স্বাস্থ্য সম্পর্কিত যে কোনো সমস্যার সমাধানে বিদেশী বিশেষজ্ঞের উপদেশ নেয়া আমাদের একটি সচরাচর অভ্যাসে পরিণত হয়েছে।

- Amar Ekushey rekindles the memories of the Language Movement Martyrs, who further glorified our linguistic identity and strengthened the consciousness that gradually transformed into a collective yearning for political freedom too. We remember the Martyrs of 21 February 1952 with a sense of gratitude and pride. Amar Ekushey has won international recognition, as it is observed as the International Mother Language day world wide. What greater occasion could there be to dedicate the day to, than the supreme sacrifices made by some defiant young men? Ekushey in its broader connotation includes a whole range of issues like culture and education. So, it should be the day of soul searching for the nation as a whole. *[Pubali Bank Ltd.; Recruitment Test for Junior Officer 2006]*

অনুবাদ : অমর একুশ ভাষা শহীদদের স্মৃতিকে প্রজ্বলিত করে, যারা আমাদের ভাষাগত পরিচয়কে গৌরবান্বিত এবং জোরালো করেছে, যা ক্রমান্বয়ে রাজনৈতিক স্বাধীনতার তীব্র আকাঙ্ক্ষার দিকে ধাবিত হয়েছিল। আমরা ১৯৫২ সালের ২১ ফেব্রুয়ারির সেসব শহীদদের কৃতজ্ঞতা ও গর্বের সাথে স্মরণ করি। অমর একুশ আন্তর্জাতিক স্বীকৃতি অর্জন করেছে। এটি এখন বিশ্বব্যাপী আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস হিসেবে পালিত হয়। কি এমন মহৎ কারণ ছিল উৎসর্গকৃত এ দিনটিতে যে, কিছু যুবক অবলীলায় তাদের সর্বোচ্চ ত্যাগ করেছিল? একুশ শিক্ষা ও সংস্কৃতির সর্বত্রই একটা পরিবর্তন সূচনা করেছে। সুতরাং সমগ্র জাতির জন্য দিনটি হওয়া উচিত আত্মউপলব্ধির দিন।

- Poverty has many faces, many roots. It's now a poor life style in deprivation for about forty percent of Bangladesh's population. Not only in this country, but also in other South Asain countries as in Africa, Latin America and Caribbean countries, poverty is a burning social problem. Bangladesh at present faces four poverty-related challenges, according to a report of the ADB, published last year. The report alleged the poverty reduction was minimal in the country despite considerable flow of resources into rural and urban areas over the recent past.

অনুবাদ : দারিদ্র্যের রয়েছে অনেক ধরন, অনেক উৎস। বাংলাদেশের জনসংখ্যার প্রায় চল্লিশ শতাংশ বর্তমানে বঞ্চনাপূর্ণ একটি দারিদ্র্যময় জীবনযাপন করে। শুধু এ দেশেই নয়, ল্যাটিন আমেরিকা, আফ্রিকা এবং ক্যারিবিয়ান অঞ্চলের দেশগুলোর মতো দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার অন্যান্য দেশেও দারিদ্র্য বর্তমানে একটি অন্যতম সামাজিক সমস্যা। গত বছর এডিবি প্রকাশিত রিপোর্ট অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশ বর্তমান দারিদ্র্য সংশ্লিষ্ট চারটি চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখীন। রিপোর্টটিতে দাবি করা হয় যে, নিকট অতীতে গ্রামীণ ও শহর এলাকাগুলোতে উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণ সম্পদের প্রবাহ সত্ত্বেও দারিদ্র্য হ্রাসের হার ছিল যৎসামান্য।

- If we want to profit by our reading we must be careful not only to select proper books but also to peruse them aright. The same book will affect its readers differently according to the purpose with which they read it. The butterflies suck the flower bed, gathers nothing; the spider collects poison from it; but the bee finds honey and stores it up and so the object for which you read a book will determine the kind of fruit it will yield you. Similarly, your benefits from reading will be determined by your pupose of reading.

অনুবাদ : আমরা যদি আমাদের পড়া থেকে কোনো ফায়দা নিতে চাই তাহলে আমাদের কেবল যথাযথ বই নির্বাচনই নয়, যথাযথভাবে এদের অনুধাবনেও সজাগ হতে হবে। পাঠকরা যে উদ্দেশ্যে বই পাঠ করে সে উদ্দেশ্য অনুযায়ী একই বই পাঠকদেরকে বিভিন্নভাবে প্রভাবিত করতে পারে। প্রজাপতি ফুলের কলি চুষে বেড়ায়, কিন্তু সে কিছুই জানতে পারে না, মাকড়সা তা থেকে বিষ সংগ্রহ করে কিন্তু মৌমাছি মধু খুঁজে বেড়ায় এবং তা জমা করে। অনুরূপভাবে যে উদ্দেশ্যে তুমি পুস্তক অধ্যয়ন কর তাই নির্ধারণ করবে এটা তোমাকে কোন ধরনের ফল দিবে।

- Bangladesh is our homeland. How beautiful, how sweet this country is! A blue sky is over it, the stars appear in the evening, the moon shines, sometimes the sky is overcast with clouds, the cloud roars in terrific sound, storm breaks out and it rains. We live here with cheerful mind. There is no other land as beautiful as it is. I love this country dearly. It is our duty to serve this country. We will defend it at the cost of our lives and property.

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশ আমাদের আবাসভূমি। কত না সুন্দর, কত না মধুর এই দেশ! এর ওপরে আছে নীল আকাশ, সন্ধ্যায় তারা ওঠে, চাঁদ আলো দেয়, কখনো আকাশ মেঘে ঢাকা থাকে, মেঘ ভয়ঙ্কর শব্দে গর্জন করে, ঝড় ওঠে, বৃষ্টি হয়। আমরা এখানে উৎফুল্ল চিত্তে আন্তরিকভাবে বাস করি। এ দেশের মতো এমন সুন্দর দেশ আর নেই। আমি আন্তরিকভাবে এ দেশেকে ভালোবাসি। এ দেশের সেবা করা আমাদের কর্তব্য। আমাদের জীবন ও সম্পত্তি দিয়ে এ দেশকে রক্ষা করব।

- No man can live alone. When we are children the family protects us. When we grow up, we need the help of all the people around us. If we try to live alone, our lives are no better than those of animals. Our father, mother and our teacher all of them train us to do our duty. We should do to others what we expect others to do to us.

অনুবাদ : কোনো মানুষ একাকী বাস করতে পারে না। যখন আমরা ছোট থাকি পরিবার আমাদেরকে রক্ষা করে। যখন আমরা বড় হই, তখন আমাদের চারপাশের সকলের সহযোগিতার প্রয়োজন হয়। যদি আমরা একাকী বাস করতে চেষ্টা করি, তবে আমাদের জীবন পশুর জীবনের চেয়ে উত্তম হবে না। আমাদের পিতা, মাতা ও শিক্ষক সবাই আমাদেরকে যা আমাদের কর্তব্য তা পালন করার শিক্ষা দিয়েছে। আমাদের অন্যদের প্রতি তা করা উচিত যা আমরা নিজেরা অন্যদের নিকট থেকে প্রত্যাশা করি।

- Bangladesh is a developing country with a per capita annual income of about $ 470. Although poverty affects many, it is the women who suffer most. Social prejudices tend to degrade them. When a girl is born, it is not regarded as a happy event for the family. She has come, as if, to add to the miseries of her parents. Parents seldom think of good education for her. She is required to spend most of her time in taking care of household chores. But no one helps her to do household work. Many parents treat their daughters as the burden of the family. Our society must address this social issue.

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশ একটি উন্নয়নশীল দেশ যার মাথাপিছু আয় প্রায় ৭৫০ মার্কিন ডলার। যদিও দারিদ্র্য অনেককেই প্রভাবিত করে, নারীরাই এ জন্য সবচেয়ে বেশি ভোগে। সামাজিক কুসংস্কার তাদের মর্যাদাকে খাট করে থাকে। যখন একজন মেয়ে জন্মগ্রহণ করে তখন পরিবারে এটাকে একটি সুখকর ঘটনা বলে বিবেচনা করা হয় না। সে যেন তার পিতামাতার কষ্টকে বৃদ্ধি করতেই এসেছে। পিতামাতা তার সুশিক্ষার ব্যাপারে কদাচিৎ চিন্তা করে থাকে। পারিবারিক কাজকর্মের দেখাশোনা করতেই তার অধিকাংশ সময় ব্যয় করতে হয়। কিন্তু সাংসারিক কাজে কেউ তাকে সহযোগিতা করে না। অনেক পিতামাতা মেয়েদেরকে পরিবারের বোঝা হিসেবে দেখে। আমাদের সমাজকে এ সামাজিক বিষয়টি সম্পর্কে অবশ্যই উদ্যোগী হতে হবে।

- The message of social justice has become urgent for us in Bangladesh, as we have failed to make much progress in our poverty alleviation drives. With such a large number of people still living below the poverty line on the one hand, and with a small segment of the population acquiring more and more wealth on the other, the issue of economic fairness and justice has become crucial for us. Over the years, our poor have been unable to benefit much from whatever economic growth we have had in the past. This must change in the future. Our democracy should not only entail the political empowerment of our people, but must also include a bigger stock for the poor in our economic growth.

অনুবাদ : দারিদ্র্য বিমোচনে যেহেতু আমরা যথেষ্ট অগ্রগতি অর্জন করতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছি, তাই বাংলাদেশে সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচারের বাণী জরুরি হয়ে পড়েছে। একদিকে যেমন বিপুল সংখ্যক লোক দারিদ্র্য সীমার নিচে বাস করছে অন্যদিকে জনগণের একটা ক্ষুদ্র অংশ প্রচুর পরিমাণে সম্পদের মালিক হচ্ছে। আর এ প্রেক্ষিতে অর্থনৈতিক নিরপেক্ষতা এবং ন্যায়ানুবর্তিতা আমাদের জন্য অত্যাবশ্যক হয়ে পড়েছে। পূর্বের বছরগুলোতে অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি যাই হোক না কেন, আমাদের দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠী তার ফায়দা নিতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছে। ভবিষ্যতে এর পরিবর্তন আবশ্যক। আমাদের গণতন্ত্র কেবল জনগণের রাজনৈতিক ক্ষমতায়নের জন্য নয় বরং আমাদের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির একটা বিরাট অংশ দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠীর জন্য বরাদ্দ করা উচিত।

- Knowledge is like light. Weightless and intangible, it can easily travel the world, enlightening the lives of people everywhere. Yet billion of people still live in the darkness of poverty—unnecessarily. Knowledge about how to treat such a simple ailment as diarrhoea has existed for centuries, but millions of children continue to die from it because their parents do not know how to save them. Poor countries, and poor people, differ from rich ones not only because they have less capital but because they have less knowledge. Knowledge is often costly to create, and that is why much of it is created in industrial countries. But developing countries can acquire knowledge overseas as well as create their own at home.

অনুবাদ : জ্ঞান আলোর মতো। ওজনহীন এবং অস্পৃশ্য, এটা সহজেই বিশ্বভ্রমণ করতে পারে, সর্বত্র মানুষের জীবনকে আলোকিত করে। তথাপি কোটি কোটি লোক অনাবশ্যকভাবে এখন পর্যন্ত দারিদ্র্যের আঁধারে বাস করে। ডায়রিয়ার মতো একটা সামান্য রোগের চিকিৎসা কিভাবে করতে হয় কয়েক শতাব্দী ধরেই তার জ্ঞান বিদ্যমান থাকলেও লক্ষ লক্ষ শিশু এ রোগে মরেই চলেছে। কারণ তাদের পিতামাতা জানে না তাদেরকে কিভাবে রক্ষা করতে হয়। দরিদ্র দেশ এবং দরিদ্র মানুষ ধনীদের থেকে আলাদা কেবল সম্পদের স্বল্পতার জন্য নয় বরং তাদের জ্ঞানের স্বল্পতার জন্য। অনেক সময় জ্ঞান সৃষ্টি ব্যয়সাধ্য এবং এ জন্যই অধিকাংশ জ্ঞান শিল্পোন্নত দেশেই সৃষ্টি হয়। কিন্তু উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলো বিদেশে জ্ঞানার্জন করতে পারে এবং তাদের নিজের দেশেও সৃষ্টি করতে পারে।

- The Grameen bank is a rural bank in Bangladesh that provides credit and organisational help to the poor. Who are otherwise excluded from the formal credit system because they lack material collateral. This financial institution has replaced physical collateral requirements with group responsibility; by organising poor individuals into groups, it has created the social and financial conditions enabling them to receive loans. The Grameen Bank also promotes social development by making the poor individually and socially accountable. Such intermediation improves the productivity and income of the poor. This, in turn, also improves their loan repayment rate and, hence, contributes to the Grameen Bank's financial viability.

অনুবাদ : গ্রামীণ ব্যাংক হলো বাংলাদেশের একটি পল্লী ব্যাংক, যা গরিবদের ঋণ ও সাংগঠনিক সহায়তা দিয়ে থাকে। জামানত স্বল্পতার কারণে যা গতানুগতিক ঋণ পদ্ধতির অন্তর্ভুক্ত নয়, এই আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বাহ্যিক আমানত পদ্ধতি দলগত দায়িত্বে স্থানান্তর করেছে। বিচ্ছিন্ন দারিদ্র্যকে সংগঠিত করে তাদের সামাজিক ও অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার সমর্থনে ঋণ গ্রহণে সহায়তা করছে। এছাড়া গ্রামীণ ব্যাংক গরিবদের স্বতন্ত্রভাবেও সামাজিক উন্নয়ন ঘটায়। এরূপ মধ্যস্থতায় উৎপাদনের উন্নয়ন ঘটে এবং গরিবদের লাভ হয়। এই পর্যায়ে তাদের ঋণ পরিশোধের হারের উন্নতি হয় এবং এভাবে গ্রামীণ ব্যাংকের আর্থিক উন্নয়নে সহায়তা হয়।

- Some two centuries ago, things were totally different in the hill areas : there was no market place, no roads and hardly and currency. The early nineteenth century brought about changes. Immigration from the plains was encouraged in order to introduce the elements of change in the economic outlook of the tribal people. Its result was the domination of the tribal economy by the non-tribal people.

  W. W. Hunter in one of his books has described the material conditions of the people of the Hill Tracts in the following words : 'With the exception of the Chiefs and a few Headmen, the people are generally poor. They cultivate their patches of jungle until the soil within easy reach of their village is exchausted and then they move to a fresh spot.'

  অনুবাদ : দুইশো বছর পূর্বে পার্বত্য এলাকার বিভিন্ন জিনিস সম্পূর্ণ আলাদা ধরনের; কোনো বাজার, রাস্তাঘাট ছিল না এবং কদাচিৎ মুদ্রা দেখা যেত। উনবিংশ শতাব্দীর শুরুর দিকটা নানা পরিবর্তন আনে। উপজাতি লোকজনের অর্থনৈতিক ধারণার পরিবর্তন ঘটাতে সমতল ভূমির অভিবাসনকে উৎসাহিত করা হয়েছিল। এর ফলে উপজাতীয় অর্থনীতির উপর বাইরের কর্তৃত্ব প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়। ডব্লিউ ডব্লিউ হান্টার তার এক বইয়ে নিচের কথাগুলোর মধ্যে পার্বত্য অঞ্চলের বস্তুগত অবস্থার বর্ণনা দিয়েছেন : 'প্রধান প্রধান ব্যক্তিবর্গ ছাড়া সাধারণ লোকজন সাধারণত গরিব। তারা তাদের সকলের টুকরা টুকরা অংশে চাষাবাদ করে।' যখন জমি চাষের অনুপযোগী হয় তখন তারা নতুন জমিতে চাষ শুরু করে।

- Eventually Tina returned. I was of course, delighted, yet twenty-four hours later I was almost wishing that she would disappear again. William changed instantly from being a peace-loving. The morning after Tina returned, he tried to overturn the frame of tent, then leapt up and down on its roof till it threatened to tear. I managed to catch him, slapped him hard and told him to stop it. He punched me back, them somersaulted half-way across the yard. Suddenly he leapt up, charged the kitchen table and, as he cantered past it, skilfully grabbed the tarpaulin table cover and hauled the whole thing off. He cantered on a few more yards, then stopped, panting. He sat in the middle of the tarpaulin, and laughing heartily to himself, began to roll himself up in it.

  অনুবাদ : টিনা শেষ পর্যন্ত ফিরে এসেছে। আমি অবশ্যই আনন্দিত ছিলাম যদিও চব্বিশ ঘন্টা পর আমি আশা করেছিলাম সে হয়তো পুনরায় হারিয়ে যাবে। শান্তিপ্রিয় উইলিয়ামের মধ্যে ইদানিং পরিবর্তন এসেছে। টিনা ফিরে আসার পরের দিন সকালে সে তাঁবুর কাঠামো উল্টানোর চেষ্টা করেছিল এবং ছিড়ে যাবার আশংকার পূর্ব মুহূর্ত পর্যন্ত এর উপরিতলের দিকে লাফিয়ে উঠেছিল এবং নেমেছিল। আমি তাকে ধরতে সক্ষম হয়েছিলাম, চড়-থাপ্পড় মেরেছিলাম কঠোরভাবে আর তাকে এটা থামাতে বলেছিলাম। সে আমাকে ঘুষি মারল, তারপর কুণ্ডলী পাকিয়ে তার পথে উঠোনের অর্ধেক পার হলো। হঠাৎ সে লাফ দিল, রান্নাঘরের টেবিলে আঘাত করলো এবং তা

থেকে ঘোড়ার মতো লাফিয়ে গেলো, ত্রিপলের টেবিল কভার দক্ষতার সাথে আঁকড়ে ধরল এবং সবলে পুরো জিনিসটা নামিয়ে ফেলল। সে কয়েক কদম ঘোড়ার মতো লাফিয়ে গেল, এরপর থেমে হাঁপাতে লাগল। ত্রিপলের মাঝখানে বসে হৃদয় ভরে নিজের মতো করে হাসতে লাগল এবং নিজেকে তা দিয়ে মুড়ে দিতে লাগল।

- Between 1990 and 2030 the word's population will grow by 3.7 billion. Demand for food will almost double and Industrial output and energy use will probably triple world-wide and increase sixfold in developing countries. Under current parctices, the result could be appalling environmental conditions in cities and countryside alike.

  World Development Report 1992 recently published by the world Bank presents that outcome as a clear possibility, but it also presents an alternative path—one that if taken would allow the coming generation to witness improved environmental conditions accompanied by rapid economic development and the virtual eradication of wide spread proverty. This the more difficult path. Choosing it will require that both industrial and developing countries seize that current moment of opportunity to reform policies, institutions and aid programms.

  অনুবাদ : ১৯৯০ থেকে ২০৩০ সালের মধ্যে পৃথিবীর জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাবে ৩.৭ বিলিয়ন। খাদ্যের চাহিদা দাঁড়াবে প্রায় দ্বিগুণ এবং সারা পৃথিবীতে শিল্পের উৎপাদন ও জ্বালানির ব্যবহার হবে সম্ভবত তিন গুণ। উন্নয়নশীল দেশে এর পরিমাণ দ্বিগুণ বৃদ্ধি পাবে। প্রচলিত অভ্যাসের প্রেক্ষিতে শহর ও গ্রামাঞ্চলে এর ফলাফল দাঁড়াবে মারাত্মক পরিবেশগত অবস্থা।

  বিশ্বব্যাংক কর্তৃক ১৯৯২ সালের সাম্প্রতিক প্রকাশিত বিশ্ব উন্নয়ন প্রতিবেদনে তুলে ধরা ফলাফল হচ্ছে সুস্পষ্ট সম্ভাবনা কিন্তু এটি একটি বিকল্প পথ বলে দেয় যে, বিস্তৃত দারিদ্র্যের প্রকৃত নির্মূল ও দ্রুত অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন দ্বারা পরবর্তী বংশ ধরতে বা উন্নত পরিবেশগত অবস্থা দেখার সুযোগ পেতে পারে। এটি একটি অধিকতর জটিল পথ। এটি করতে হলে শিল্পোন্নত ও উন্নতশীল দেশসমূহকে গতি নির্ধারণ পদ্ধতি, প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক ও সাহায্য কর্মসূচির সংস্কার করার বর্তমান সুযোগের সদ্ব্যবহার করা দরকার।

- Banks are generally busy places; peak hour is around 11 a.m. There are many counters in a bank to serve the customers. Some clients deposit money in their deposits. Some want to cash cheques against their deposits. Armed sentries keep guard against bandits.

  অনুবাদ : সাধারণত ব্যাংক ব্যস্ত এলাকা; সকাল ১১ টার দিকে সবচেয়ে বেশি ব্যস্ত সময়। একটি ব্যাংকে গ্রাহকদের সেবা দানের জন্য অনেকগুলো কাউন্টার থাকে। কিছু গ্রাহক তাদের একাউন্টে টাকা জমা রাখে। কিছু কিছু গ্রাহক তাদের আমানতের বিপরীতে চেক ভাঙাতে চায়। সশস্ত্র প্রহরীরা ডাকাতের হাত থেকে পাহারা দেয়।

- The latest decision of the government to devalue Taka encountered scepticism from many business houses. The Bangladesh Bank adjusted the local currency by Tk. 0.45 or one percent. Taka has been adjusted downwards against dollar for 11 times in last 16 months. The bank rate has also been enhanced. The raising of the bank rate is likely to squeeze credit to the private sector.

  অনুবাদ : সরকারের সর্বশেষ টাকার অবমূল্যায়নের সিদ্ধান্ত বহু ব্যবসায়ী প্রতিষ্ঠানের তরফ থেকে প্রশ্নের সম্মুখীন হয়েছে। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক স্থানীয় মুদ্রাকে ০.৪৫ টাকা বা ১ শতাংশ সমন্বয় করেছে। গত ১৬ মাসে ডলারের বিপরীতে টাকাকে ১১ বার নিম্নমুখী সমন্বয় করা হয়েছে। ব্যাংক হারও বাড়ানো হয়েছে। ব্যাংক হারের এ বৃদ্ধি বেসরকারি খাতে ঋণ সংকোচনের সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে।

- Developing countries like Bangladesh should primarily rely on domestic revenues to finance development projects. Banks can play an important role in mobilizing savings. Banks role in allocation of resources to the profitable activities is very important. Banking sector enables society to make productive use of its scarce resources. We need a strong banking sector.

  অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশের মতো উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলোতে উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পসমূহের অর্থায়নে প্রাথমিকভাবে নিজস্ব সম্পদের ওপরই নির্ভর করা উচিত। সঞ্চয়ের প্রবাহে ব্যাংক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারে। লাভজনক কর্মকাণ্ডে সম্পদ বণ্টনে ব্যাংকের ভূমিকা খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। ব্যাংকিং খাত সমাজকে তার সীমিত সম্পদকে উৎপাদনমুখী ব্যবহারে সক্ষম করে তোলে। আমাদের একটি সুদৃঢ় ব্যাংকিং খাত দরকার।

- Our present ideas about motion of bodies date back to Galilio and Newton. Before them people believed Aristotle, who said that the natural state of a body was to be at rest and that it moved only if driven by force or impulse, it followed that :a heavy body should fall faster than a light one, because it would have a greater pull towards the earth.

  অনুবাদ : আমাদের নক্ষত্রের গতি সম্পর্কিত বর্তমান ধারণা গ্যালিলিও এবং নিউটন থেকে শুরু হয়েছে। তাঁদের পূর্বে লোকে এরিস্টটলের কথা বিশ্বাস করতেন; যিনি বলেছিলেন যে, নক্ষত্র স্বভাবত স্থিতাবস্থায় থাকে এবং তা কেবল বল প্রয়োগ করলে বা ধাক্কা দিলে চলতে শুরু করে। সে অনুযায়ী একটি ভারী নক্ষত্রের হালকা নক্ষত্রের আগেই পড়া উচিত, কারণ ভূমি বরাবর এর বেশি টান থাকে।

- "About four hours after we began our journey. I was awakend by a ridiculous accident, for the carriage being stopped a while to adjust something that was out of order. Two or three of the young natives had the curiosity to see how I looked when I was asleep. They climbed up into the engine, and advancing very softly to my face, one of them, an officer in the guards, put the

sharp end of his halfpike a good way up into my left nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw and made me sneeze violently. Where upon they stole off unpereceived and it was three weeks before I knew the cause of my awaking so suddenly."

অনুবাদ : "প্রায় চার ঘণ্টা পর আমরা আমাদের যাত্রা শুরু করলাম। এক সময় কিছু একটা বিশৃঙ্খল অবস্থা কাটিয়ে ওঠাতে গাড়িটি থেমে গেলে আমি একটি হাস্যকর ঘটনার দ্বারা জেগে উঠেছিলাম। আমি ঘুমিয়ে থাকলে কি রকম দেখায় তা দেখার জন্য দুই কি তিনজন প্রতিবেশী যুবকের কৌতূহল হয়েছিল। তারা লাফিয়ে ইঞ্জিনের মধ্যে প্রবেশ করেছিল আর খুব আলতোভাবে আমার মুখমণ্ডল বরাবর অগ্রসর হয়ে তাদের একজন যে পাহারায় ছিল সে আমার বাম নাসারন্ধ্রে খড়ের মতো সুড়সুড়ি দিয়েছিল এবং আমাকে প্রচণ্ড হাঁচি দিতে বাধ্য করেছিল। তারা যেখানে লুকিয়েছিল তা ছিল অননুভূত এবং তিন সপ্তাহ পূর্বে আমি আমার হঠাৎ জেগে ওঠার কারণ জানতে পারলাম।

- Liberty does not descend upon a people, a people must raise themselves to it. It is a fruit that must be earned before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means freedom only from foreign rule is an outworn idea. It is not merely government that should be free, but people themselves should be free. And no freedom has any real value for the common man or woman unless it also means freedom from want, disease and ignorance.

  অনুবাদ : স্বাধীনতা কোনো জাতির ওপর নেমে আসে না; জাতিকে স্বাধীনতার পর্যায়ে উন্নীত হতে হয়। এটি এমন একটা ফল যা ভোগ করার পূর্বে অর্জন করতে হয়। স্বাধীনতা অর্থ বিদেশি শাসন থেকে মুক্তি–এটি একটি সেকেলে ধারণা। শুধু সরকার স্বাধীন হবে না, জনসাধারণ নিজেরাও স্বাধীন হবে। স্বাধীনতা যদি অভাব, রোগ ও অজ্ঞতা থেকে মুক্তি না বুঝায় তবে সাধারণ নর-নারীর কাছে সে স্বাধীনতার কোনো প্রকৃত মূল্য নেই।

- Man has an unquenchable thirst for knowledge. He is never satisfied with what he has known and seen. He wants to know and see more and more. This curiosity to know more, coupled with his indomitable spirit of adventure, has inspired him to undertake and carry out difficult and dangerous tasks. In the fields of science and technology man has already achieved what was once inconcievable.

  অনুবাদ : জ্ঞানের জন্য মানুষের একটা পিপাসা আছে– এটা নিবারণ করা চলে না। সে যা জেনেছে এবং দেখেছে তা নিয়ে সে কখনো তৃপ্ত নয়। সে আরো বেশি বেশি জানতে এবং দেখতে চায়। এই অধিকতর জানার কৌতূহল অদম্য অ্যাডভেঞ্চার স্পৃহার সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়ে দুরূহ এবং বিপজ্জনক কার্যাদি গ্রহণ ও পরিচালনা করতে তাকে অনুপ্রাণিত করেছে। এককালে যা ছিল অচিন্ত্যনীয়, বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তির ক্ষেত্রে মানুষ তা ইত্যবসরেই অর্জন করে ফেলেছে।

- Modern Science is teaching us that no one live to himself alone. Co-operation between individuals, and then between families, was essential to the life of man when he had to compete with animals of field and forests. Still greater co-operation between nations is essential to his continued life on earth. Now, as always individuals and people who are not in line with the great forward movements in the evolutionery trend are doomed to die.

  অনুবাদ : কেউ একা বাঁচতে পারে না, আধুনিক বিজ্ঞান এ শিক্ষাই আমাদের দান করে। প্রান্তর ও অরণ্যের প্রাণীদের সঙ্গে প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতায় নেমে মানব জীবনের জন্য ব্যক্তিতে ব্যক্তিতে ও পরিবারে পরিবারে সহযোগিতার প্রয়োজন পড়ে। পৃথিবীর বুকে অবিচ্ছিন্ন ধারার জীবনের জন্য জাতিতে জাতিতে বৃহত্তর সহযোগিতার দরকার। তাই ব্যক্তি ও জনগণ যদি সব সময় বিবর্তন ধারার মহান প্রগতিশীল আন্দোলনের সঙ্গে এক সারিতে মিলিত না হয় তবে তাদের ধ্বংস অনিবার্য।

- Our character is very much affected by the company we keep. The mind of the youth is very susceptible, is capable of quickly receiving impressions, hence a youth quickly imbibes the disposition of his companions. Boys are spoiled in youth if they keep company with bad boys, and improve if their companions are of good disposition and character. In the choice of friends and playmates boys can not be solely depended upon, for their judgement is not ripe and they cannot resist temptations which bad companions put on their way. The paths of vice are full of charms for the youth and boys like such companions as lead them to these paths.

  অনুবাদ : সঙ্গই আমাদের চরিত্রের ওপর বিশেষ প্রভাব বিস্তার করে থাকে। যুবকদের চিত্ত বড়ই অনুকরণপ্রবণ, সত্বর ভাব গ্রহণকারী। এ কারণেরই যুবক তার সঙ্গীর স্বভাব শ্রীঘ্রই গ্রহণ করে থাকে। বাল্যকালে খারাপ সংস্পর্শে থাকলে চরিত্র খারাপ হয় এবং চরিত্রবানের সংসর্গে থাকলে ছেলেদের চরিত্রের উন্নতি হয়। বন্ধু ও পড়ালেখার সঙ্গী নির্বাচনে ছেলেদের ওপর নির্ভর করা যায় না। কারণ তাদের বিচার-বুদ্ধি পাকা নয় এবং দুষ্ট সঙ্গীরা তাদের যে প্রলোভন দেখায় তা তাদের পক্ষে দমন করা কঠিন নয়। কিশোরদের নিকট পাপের কথা মনোরম মনে হয়। এজন্য যেসব ব্যক্তি তাদেরকে এ পথে নিয়ে যায় তারা তাদেরকেই পছন্দ করে।

- Poverty is a great problem in our country. But we hardly realise that this miserable condition is our creation. Many do not try to better their condition by hard labour and profitable business. They only curse their fate. We must shake off this inactivity and aversion to physical labour. Man is the maker of his own fortune.

  অনুবাদ : আমাদের দেশে দারিদ্র্য একটি মস্ত বড় সমস্যা। কিন্তু আমরা কদাচিৎ উপলব্ধি করি যে, এ শোচনীয় অবস্থা আমাদেরই সৃষ্ট। কঠোর শ্রম ও লাভজনক ব্যবসায়ের দ্বারা অনেকেই তাদের অবস্থার উন্নতির জন্য চেষ্টা করে না। তারা শুধু তাদের অদৃষ্টকে দোষারোপ বরে। এ অক্ষমতা ও কায়িক শ্রমের প্রতি অনীহাকে আমরা অবশ্যই ঝেড়ে ফেলব। মানুষ নিজেই তার সৌভাগ্যের স্রষ্টা।

- The best teachers have always emphasised the importance of self-culture and of stimulting the student to gain knowledge by the exercise of his own faculties. They have relied more upon training than upon talking and have tried to make their pupils active partners in the work of their own education but not passive receivers of information. This was the sprit in which Dr. Arnold, the great Headmaster of Rugby, worked.

  অনুবাদ : সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ শিক্ষকগণ সর্বদা আত্ম অনুশীলনে এবং নিজেদের ধীশক্তির ব্যবহার করে জ্ঞান অর্জন করার জন্য ছাত্রদেরকে উদ্দীপ্ত করার ওপর সব সময় জোর দিয়েছেন। তাঁরা কথার চেয়ে প্রশিক্ষণের ওপর বেশি নির্ভর করেছেন এবং ছাত্রদেরকে নিষ্ক্রিয় তথ্য গ্রহণকারী নয়; বরং নিজস্ব শিক্ষা অর্জনের ক্ষেত্রে সক্রিয় অংশগ্রহণকারী হিসেবে তৈরি করার চেষ্টা করেছেন। এ চেতনার ওপর রাগবির বিখ্যাত প্রধান শিক্ষক ড. আর্নল্ড কাজ করেছিলেন।

- Truthfulness is the greatest of all the virture which make a man really great. If we do not cultivate the habit of speaking the truth, we ill never win the respect of others. A lie never lies hidden for long. Today or tomorrow it comes to light. Then the real character of the lair is revealed and nobody trusts him.

  অনুবাদ : যেসব গুণ মানুষকে সত্যিকার ভাবে মহৎ করে তোলে, সত্যবাদিতা তাদের মধ্যে সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট। সত্য কথা বলার অভ্যাসের অনুশীলন যদি আমরা না করি তাহলে কখনো আমরা অন্যের শ্রদ্ধা অর্জন করব না। কোনো মিথ্যা দীর্ঘদিন গোপন থাকে না। আজ হোক, কাল হোক সেটা প্রকাশ পায়ই। তখন মিথ্যাবাদীর প্রকৃত চরিত্র উন্মোচিত হয় এবং কেউ তাকে বিশ্বাস করে না।

- Land and annual crops are the only support upon which the Ryots have to depend to meet all their needs. His dearly cherished hope is to have a bumper harvest; his greatest fear is, lest his production should be decreased or his rent increased. He does anything and everything to secure a good harvest. He ploughs his land over and over, sows with care, weeds the plants repeatedly with almost parental affection and when the corn is nearly ripe, often passes entire nights in the fields always watching and sleepless lest trespassing cattle injure his crops.

  অনুবাদ : রাইয়তদের সমস্ত অভাব দূর করার একমাত্র অবলম্বন তাদের জমি এবং বার্ষিক ফসল। উৎকৃষ্ট শস্য উৎপাদন করাই তার আন্তরিক ইচ্ছা; আর পাছে উৎপাদন কমে যায় এবং খাজনা বর্ধিত হয় এটাই তার ভয়। ভালো ফসল ফলানোর জন্য সে সকল প্রকার চেষ্টা করে থাকে। সে বার বার জমি কর্ষণ করে সযত্নে বীজ বপন করে, মাতাপিতার ন্যায় স্নেহে চারাগাছগুলো নিড়িয়ে দেয় এবং শস্য পাকার সময় পাছে পশু প্রভৃতি জমিতে প্রবেশ করে শস্য নষ্ট করে সেই ভয়ে সে জমি পাহারা দিয়ে বিনিদ্র রজনী যাপন করে।

- When the great Persian poet Ferdausi began to write his famous Shahnama in honour of Mahmud, the Sultan promised him a piece of gold for each line. But when the poem was finished it was found to contain no fewer than sixty

thousand verses, and the Sultan now offered Ferdausi only sixty thousand pieces of silver. This the poet refused to take and left the court. Afterwards the Sultan, repenting, sent the gold pieces. His messengers arrived too late. As they reached the poet's house they met his dead-body being carried out for burial.

অনুবাদ : পারস্যের মহাকবি ফেরদৌসী যখন মাহমুদের সম্মানার্থে 'শাহনামা' প্রণয়ন করেন, তখন সুলতান তাকে প্রতি পংক্তির জন্য একটি স্বর্ণমুদ্রা দেবেন বলে প্রতিশ্রুতি দেন। কাব্য রচনা শেষ হলে দেখা গেল এতে ষাট হাজার শ্লোক রয়েছে। তখন সুলতান কবিকে ষাট সহস্র রৌপমুদ্রা দিতে প্রস্তাব করলেন। কবি তা গ্রহণ করতে অস্বীকার করে রাজসভা পরিত্যাগ করেন। পরে সুলতান অনুতপ্ত হয়ে প্রতিশ্রুত মুদ্রা প্রেরণ করেন। কিন্তু দূতেরা অতি বিলম্বে পৌঁছল। তারা কবির গৃহে গিয়ে দেখল কবির মৃতদেহ সৎকারের জন্য নিয়ে যাওয়া হচ্ছে।

- In view of the fast changing global economic sciene leading to polarisation of economic interest of the developed nations, it is high time for the Islamic Ummah to have their own mechanism for mutual co-operation in the fields of trade and commerce. Such a step will I am sure, also minimise the impact of the impending threats to the poor nations by the grace of Allah, the Muslim countries have the potential resources for the mobilisation of a common market for the Muslim countries. To make this whole program successful, they have to take everything into consideration and sacrifice a lot in the lgiht of the teachings of Islam.

অনুবাদ : দ্রুত পরিবর্তনশীল বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক পটভূমিকায়, যা উন্নত জাতিগুলোকে অর্থনৈতিক স্বার্থের মেরুকরণের দিকে নিয়ে যাচ্ছে, মুসলিম উম্মাহর ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতার জন্য নিজস্ব কৌশল নির্ধারণের এটাই উপযুক্ত সময়। এ ব্যাপারে আমি নিশ্চিত যে, এ জাতীয় পদক্ষেপ গরিব রাষ্ট্রগুলোর ওপর আসন্ন হুমকির প্রভাবকে মোকাবিলা করবে। আল্লাহর কৃপায় একটি অভিন্ন বাজার গঠনের সম্ভাব্য সম্পদ মুসলিম জাতিসমূহের রয়েছে। এ পুরো কার্যক্রমের জন্য মুসলিম জাতিকে যা করতে হবে তাহলো এর খুঁটিনাটি সবকিছু নিয়ে ভাবতে হবে এবং ইসলামের শিক্ষা অনুযায়ী তাদেরকে ত্যাগ স্বীকার করতে হবে।

- Introduction of Dish Antenna in 1993 has opened the sky and changed life style of young generation of our country. The children of eight to nineteen are neglecting their studies, do not go out and play but watch the TV most of the time. Cable TV is also destroying our culture.

অনুবাদ : ১৯৯৩ সালে ডিস অ্যান্টেনার আবির্ভাব আকাশকে উন্মোচিত করেছে এবং আমাদের দেশের যুব সমাজের জীবন ধারাকে পাল্টে দিয়েছে। ৮-১৯ বছরের ছেলেমেয়েরা তাদের পড়াশোনায় অবহেলা করছে। তারা বাইরে যায় না, খেলা করে না বরং অধিকাংশ সময়ই টিভি দেখে। কেবল টিভিও আমাদের সংস্কৃতিকে ধ্বংস করছে।

- There are a number of regional organisations comprised either exclusively of IDB member countries forming the majority of the organization's membership. Those organizations which have been pursuing relatively more comprehensive programmers for economic co-operation include : the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Arab Maghred Union (AMU), the Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO), the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC). There are other economic organizations in which some IDB member countries are also involved. But the progress of those organizations has been constrained by a number of economic and political factors.

অনুবাদ : অনেকগুলো আঞ্চলিক সংস্থা রয়েছে যেগুলো কেবল আইডিবি সদস্য দেশ নিয়ে গঠিত অথবা যেগুলোর অধিকাংশ সদস্য আইডিবি'র সদস্য দেশ। যে সমস্ত সংগঠন অর্থনৈতিক সহযোগিতার জন্য আরো ব্যাপক কর্মসূচির অনুসন্ধান করছে সেগুলো হলো উপসাগরীয় সহযোগিতা সংস্থা (GCC), দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব এশীয় জাতিসমূহের সংস্থা (ASEAN), আরব সাগরের ইউনিয়ন (AMU), অর্থনৈতিক সহযোগিতা সংস্থা (ECO), পশ্চিম আফ্রিকান রাজ্যের অর্থনৈতিক সংঘ (ECOWAS) এবং দক্ষিণ-এশীয় আঞ্চলিক সহযোগিতা সংস্থা (SAARC)। আরো কিছু অর্থনৈতিক সংগঠন রয়েছে, যাদের সাথে আইডিবি সদস্য দেশসমূহও সম্পৃক্ত। কিন্তু এ সকল সংগঠনের অগ্রগতি কতিপয় অর্থনৈতিক ও রাজনৈতিক বিষয়ের বেড়াজালে পড়ে বাঁধাগ্রস্ত হয়েছে।

- In the constitution of Bangladesh, rights of every human being are ensured. It is ensured that as citizen men and women have equal rights in the state and public life. It is also mentioned that state shall formulate some strategies which will remove inequality among people. In the constitution there is no difference between men and women in enjoying political rights.

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশের সংবিধানে সকল মানুষের অধিকারকে নিশ্চিত করা হয়েছে। একজন নাগরিক হিসেবে মহিলা পুরুষ উভয়েই রাষ্ট্রীয় ও ব্যক্তিজীবনে সমান অধিকার পাবে। এতে আরো উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে যে, রাষ্ট্র কিছু নিয়মনীতি প্রণয়ন করবে যা মানুষের মধ্যে বৈষম্য দূর করবে। এই সংবিধানে রাজনৈতিক অধিকারের ক্ষেত্রেও মহিলা ও পুরুষের মধ্যে কোনো পার্থক্য করা হয়নি।

- People addicted to smoking often suffer from various diseases like cancer. It is a fatal disease, which takes a heavy toll of human lives every year all over the world. Medical science is yet to find out a cure for it. Besides, smoking irritates the eye and offends the nose. Therefore all of us, young or old, should give up this dangerous habit.

অনুবাদ : ধূমপানে আসক্ত ব্যক্তিরা অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রেই ক্যান্সারের মতো অন্যান্য রোগে আক্রান্ত হয়। ক্যান্সার একটি মারাত্মক রোগ, যা প্রতিবছর সারা বিশ্বের বহু লোকের প্রাণ হরণ করে। চিকিৎসাবিজ্ঞান এখনো এ রোগের ওষুধ বের করতে পারেনি। তাছাড়া ধূমপান চোখের জ্বালা বাড়ায় এবং নাকে অস্বস্তি আনে। সুতরাং আমাদের ছোট-বড় সকলের উচিৎ এই বিপজ্জনক অভ্যাস পরিত্যাগ করা।

- A newspaper is a store house of knowledge. We can know the conditions, manners, customs of other countries of the world from a newspaper. It is, infact, the summary of all current history. It supplies information to all classes of people. The business man finds the condition of world market about his goods. The sportsman can see the results of important games in different parts of the world.

অনুবাদ : সংবাদপত্র হচ্ছে জ্ঞানের ভাণ্ডার। সংবাদপত্র থেকেই আমরা পৃথিবীর অন্যান্য দেশের অবস্থা, আচার-আচরনাদি ও রীতি-নীতি জানতে পারি। মূলত এটি হচ্ছে চলমান ইতিহাসের এক সারসংক্ষেপ। এটি সকল শ্রেণীর মানুষের নিকট সংবাদ সরবরাহ করে। ব্যবসায়ী তার নিজের পণ্য সামগ্রী সম্পর্কে বিশ্ববাজারের অবস্থা জানতে পারে। ক্রীড়াবিদরা দেখতে পারে পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন অংশের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ খেলার ফলাফল।

- As to the books which you should read, there is hardly anything definite that can be said, Any good book, any book that is wiser than yourself, will teach you something, directly or indirectly, if your mind be open to learn. This old counsel of Johnson is also good and universally applicable : "Read the book you do honestly feel a wish and curiosity to read." Flimsy desultory readers who fly from foolish books to foolish books, get good of none and mischief of all.

অনুবাদ : কি ধরনের বই তোমাদের পড়া উচিত সে বিষয়ে নির্দিষ্ট করে কিছু বলা যায় না। যে কোনো ভালো বই– যে বইয়ে তোমাদের জ্ঞানের চেয়ে বেশি জ্ঞান সন্নিবেশিত আছে প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষভাবে তোমাদেরকে শিক্ষা দেবে। অবশ্য তোমাদের মনকে উন্মুখ এবং জ্ঞানের পিপাসু হতে হবে। "যে বই পড়ার জন্য তোমাদের মনে আগ্রহ ও কোলাহল জাগে সে বই-ই তোমরা পড়বে,"– জনসনের এ প্রাচীন উপদেশটি অতি চমৎকার এবং সবখানেই প্রযোজ্য। দুর্বল এবং অস্থির চিত্তের পাঠকেরা যারা এক বই থেকে অন্য বইয়ে নির্বোধের মত উড়ে বেড়ায়, তারা কোনো বই থেকেই কল্যাণ আহরণ করতে পারে না, অথচ অকল্যাণ আহরণ করে সবগুলো থেকেই।

- Bangladesh is not a large country but too many people live here. The monsoon causes abundant rainfall here. Most part of it is plain land. There are many rivers here. The country is beautiful to look at because there are green trees and crops all over it. Many of its places get inundated in the rainy season every year. Then people require boats and for this reason life becomes difficult.

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশ বড় দেশ নয় কিন্তু এখানে খুব বেশি লোক বাস করে। মৌসুমী বায়ু এ দেশে প্রচুর বৃষ্টিপাত ঘটায়। এর অধিকাংশ ভূমিই সমতল। এখানে অনেক নদী আছে। দেশটি দেখতে সুন্দর কারণ এর সর্বত্রই সবুজ গাছ ও সবুজ ফসল। প্রতি বছর বর্ষাকালে এর অনেক জায়গা প্লাবিত হয়। জনসাধারণের তখন নৌকা দরকার হয় এবং জীবন তাই কঠিন হয়ে পড়ে।

- Bangladesh is an idependent country of South Asia. Its population is too large for its size. As a result, we have to import a large quantity of foodgrains from foreign countries every year. This incurs the expenditure of a lot of foreign exchange. No real progress of the country is possible unless we can increase the production of foodgrains. All of us should try to gain this objective. We should adopt scientific method of cultivation in order to increase the production of foodgrains.

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশ দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার একটি স্বাধীন দেশ। আয়তনের তুলনায় এর জনসংখ্যা অত্যন্ত বেশি। ফলে বিদেশ থেকে প্রতি বছর প্রচুর খাদ্যশস্য আমদানি করতে হয়। এতে প্রচুর বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা খরচ হয়। খাদ্যশস্যের উৎপাদন বাড়াতে না পারলে দেশের কোনো উন্নতি হবে না। এ ব্যাপারে আমাদের সকলের চেষ্টা করা উচিত। খাদ্যশস্যের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধির জন্য বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিতে চাষাবাদ করা উচিত।

- The strength of character which we call moral courage, sometimes instead of being respected makes us the object of ridicule. This is because men do not think but follow the fashion. They follow the ideas which prevail in the world or in that small part where they happen to live. The consequence is that any new thing which does not accord with the thought of the time is commonly however good, simple because it is new.

অনুবাদ : চরিত্রের যে দৃঢ়তাকে আমরা নৈতিক সাহস আখ্যা দিই, তা অনেক সময়ই আমাদের সম্মানিত না করে উপহাসের পাত্র করে তোলে। এর কারণ এই যে, মানুষ চিন্তা করে না– গতানুগতিক অনুসরণ করে চলে। সংসারের সংকীর্ণ গণ্ডির মধ্যে তারা বাস করে, সেখানকার চিন্তাধারাই তারা মেনে চলে। এর ফল দাঁড়ায় এই যে, কোনো নতুন জিনিস, যা যুগের গতানুগতিক চিন্তাধারার সাথে খাপ খায় না, তা ভালো হলেও কেবল নতুন বলে উপহাসিত হয়।

- No person can be happy without friends. The heart is formed for love, and cannot be happy without the opportunity of giving and receiving affection. But you cannot receive affection unless you also give it. You cannot find others to love you unless you also love them. Love is only to be obtained by giving love in return. Hence is the importance of cultivating a cheerful and obliging disposition. You cannot be happy without it.

অনুবাদ : বন্ধুহীন লোক সুখী হতে পারে না। হৃদয় ভালোবাসার জন্যই সৃষ্টি হয়েছে এবং ভালোবাসা আদান-প্রদানের সুযোগ না পেয়ে তা সুখী হয় না। কিন্তু নিজে স্নেহ দান না করলে অন্যের নিকট থেকে তা পাওয়া যায় না। তুমি অন্যকে না ভালোবাসলে তোমাকেও অন্যে ভালোবাসবে না। ভালোবাসা কেবল ভালোবাসার বিনিময়েই পাওয়া যায়। তাই প্রফুল্ল ও পরোপকারপরায়ণ স্বভাব অনুশীলনের প্রয়োজন। তাছাড়া তুমি সুখী হবে না।

BCS Written Questions and Answers

34th BCS 2014

1. **Translate into Bangla :** 20

Man is liable to some troubles from which society cannot save him—he has always suffered from death, sorrow, disappointments of various kinds and disease, etc. It is only self-confidence and an absolute reliance on God that can save him from them. If he gains self-confidence and devotion to God, even the direct misfortune will not be able to upset him in any way. Strong in his own power, he will face all his troubles with a smiling face. But our students are deprived of this education under the present system. It has to be reintroduced if our men, and for that matter the country, are to be saved.

বঙ্গানুবাদ : মানুষ কিছু অসুবিধার অধীন যেগুলো থেকে সমাজ তাকে রক্ষা করতে পারে না– মৃত্যু, দুঃখ, বিভিন্ন প্রকার হতাশা, রোগ-ব্যাধি ইত্যাদি সর্বদা সে ভুগতে থাকে। একমাত্র আত্মবিশ্বাস এবং আল্লাহর প্রতি সম্পূর্ণ আস্থাই তাকে এগুলো থেকে রক্ষা করতে পারে। এমন কি সে যদি আত্মবিশ্বাস ও আল্লাহর প্রতি অনুরাগ অর্জন করতে পারে তবে সরাসরি দুর্ভাগ্যও তাকে যে কোনো ভাবে বিষণ্ন করতে পারবে না। আত্মশক্তিতে দৃঢ় থেকে সে সকল সমস্যা হাসিমুখে মোকাবিলা করবে। কিন্তু আমাদের শিক্ষার্থীরা বর্তমান প্রক্রিয়ায় এই শিক্ষা থেকে বঞ্চিত। এটাকে পুনঃপ্রবর্তন করতে হবে যদি আমাদের মানুষগুলোকে দেশের তাগিদে রক্ষা করতে হয়।

2. **Translate into English :** 20

আমরা যে অত্যাধুনিক পৃথিবীর বাসিন্দা সে পৃথিবী আদিম সামজ ও আমাদের পূর্ব পুরুষদের পৃথিবী থেকে সম্পূর্ণ আলাদা। এটি একটি পরস্পর সম্পর্কিত পৃথিবী যেখানে এক দেশের ঘটনাবলি সহজেই অন্য দেশের ঘটনাবলির উপর প্রভাব বিস্তার করে। কোনো দেশে বন্যা, দুর্ভিক্ষ, মহামারী বা মানবিক বিপর্যয় দেখা দিলে তা সাথে সাথে আমাদের গোচরে আসে, বলা যায়- চক্ষের নিমিষে। এ ব্যাপারে সব থেকে কার্যকরী ভূমিকা পালন করে ইন্টারনেট, উপগ্রহ চ্যানেলগুলো ও সংবাদপত্র। এদের কল্যাণে সমস্ত পৃথিবী একটি বৈশ্বিক গ্রামে পরিণত হয়েছে। হোক সে পৃথিবীর অগম্য প্রত্যন্ত অঞ্চলসমূহ যেমন উত্তর ও দক্ষিণ মেরু, গভীর শ্বাপদসঙ্কুল অরণ্য যেমন আমাজান ও আফ্রিকা, অজানা রহস্য ঘেরা ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা যেমন মিশরের পিরামিড অথবা টাইটানিকের সলিল সমাধি, শেষ পর্যন্ত সবকিছুই আমাদের কাছে উন্মোচিত হয়।

Translation : We are the inhabitants of the ultra-modern world which is entirely different from the world of ancient society and our ancestors. It is a mutually related world where events of one country easily influence that of other countries. If any country is affected by flood, famine, epidemic or human disaster, it, then and there, comes to our sight, so to say— in the twinkle of an eye. In this regard, internet, satellite channels and newspapers play the most effective role. The whole world has turned into a global village for their well-being. In the long run, all things are exposed before us even though they may be inaccessible outskirts of the world such as North and South Pole, thick forests infested with ferocious beasts such as Amazon and Africa, unknown and mysterious historical events such as Pyramids of Egypt or the drowning of Titanic.

33rd BCS 2013

1. **Translate into Bangla :** 20

The students of Bangladesh played a significant role during the freedom struggle in 1971. Their sacrifice, zeal, heroism, and gallantry constitute an important part of our national history. During the nine-month struggle, numerous students left their places of learning and underwent military training to fight against the Pakistani armed forces. The student community of this country have always been conscious about their socio-political responsibilities. They have created the tradition of sacrificing their tender lives for the cause of mother tongue, democracy and homeland. In 1952, they faced bullets or gun-shots and ultimately Bangla was made one of the state languages of Pakistan. They led a mass movement in 1969 to free Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who was falsely implicated in the so-called "Agartala Conspiracy Case." They brought down the existing regime from the pinnacle of power.

However, the students should not assume that their duties are over. They should remember that it is hard to win freedom, but it is harder to preserve it.

উত্তর : ১৯৭১ সালের মুক্তিসংগ্রামে বাংলাদেশের ছাত্রসমাজ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করেছিল। তাদের ত্যাগ, উদ্দীপনা, বীরত্ব ও সাহসিকতা আমাদের জাতীয় ইতিহাসে এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যায় সৃষ্টি করেছে। নয় মাস ব্যাপী এ যুদ্ধের সময় বহু ছাত্র তাদের বিদ্যালয় ত্যাগ করে এবং পাকিস্তানি সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর বিরুদ্ধে লড়াই করতে সামরিক প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করে। এদেশের ছাত্র সমাজ সব সময়ই তাদের সামাজিক ও রাজনৈতিক দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে সচেতন। তারা মাতৃভাষা, গণতন্ত্র এবং স্বদেশের জন্য তাদের তেজোদীপ্ত জীবন উৎসর্গ করার ঐতিহ্য সৃষ্টি করেছে। ১৯৫২ সালে তারা বুলেট বা বন্দুকের গুলির সম্মুখীন হয়েছিল এবং শেষ পর্যন্ত বাংলাকে পাকিস্তানের অন্যতম রাষ্ট্রভাষা হিসেবে স্বীকৃতি দেয়া হয়েছিল। তাঁরা তথা কথিত "আগরতলা ষড়যন্ত্র মামলা"-র মিথ্যা অভিযোগ থেকে বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানকে মুক্ত করতে ১৯৬৯ সালের গণ-অভ্যুত্থানের নেতৃত্ব দিয়েছিল। তারা বিদ্যমান চরম ক্ষমতার কর্তৃত্বের অবসান ঘটায়।

যাই হোক, ছাত্রদের এটা মনে করা উচিত নয় যে তাদের দায়িত্ব শেষ হয়ে গেছে। তাদের মনে রাখতে হবে যে, স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করা কঠিন কিন্তু এটা রক্ষা করা আরো কঠিন।

BCS Written Questions and Answers

34th BCS 2014

1. **Translate into Bangla :** 20

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বঙ্গানুবাদ : মানুষ কিছু অসুবিধার অধীন যেগুলো থেকে সমাজ তাকে রক্ষা করতে পারে না– মৃত্যু, দুঃখ, বিভিন্ন প্রকার হতাশা, রোগ-ব্যাধি ইত্যাদি সর্বদা সে ভুগতে থাকে। একমাত্র আত্মবিশ্বাস এবং আল্লাহর প্রতি সম্পূর্ণ আস্থাই তাকে এগুলো থেকে রক্ষা করতে পারে। এমন কি সে যদি আত্মবিশ্বাস ও আল্লাহর প্রতি অনুরাগ অর্জন করতে পারে তবে সরাসরি দুর্ভাগ্যও তাকে যে কোনো ভাবে বিষণ্ন করতে পারবে না। আত্মশক্তিতে দৃঢ় থেকে সে সকল সমস্যা হাসিমুখে মোকাবিলা করবে। কিন্তু আমাদের শিক্ষার্থীরা বর্তমান প্রক্রিয়ায় এই শিক্ষা থেকে বঞ্চিত। এটাকে পুনঃপ্রবর্তন করতে হবে যদি আমাদের মানুষগুলোকে দেশের তাগিদে রক্ষা করতে হয়।

2. **Translate into English :** 20

আমরা যে অত্যাধুনিক পৃথিবীর বাসিন্দা সে পৃথিবী আদিম সামজ ও আমাদের পূর্ব পুরুষদের পৃথিবী থেকে সম্পূর্ণ আলাদা। এটি একটি পরস্পর সম্পর্কিত পৃথিবী যেখানে এক দেশের ঘটনাবলি সহজেই অন্য দেশের ঘটনাবলির উপর প্রভাব বিস্তার করে। কোনো দেশে বন্যা, দুর্ভিক্ষ, মহামারী বা মানবিক বিপর্যয় দেখা দিলে তা সাথে সাথে আমাদের গোচরে আসে, বলা যায়- চক্ষের নিমিষে। এ ব্যাপারে সব থেকে কার্যকরী ভূমিকা পালন করে ইন্টারনেট, উপগ্রহ চ্যানেলগুলো ও সংবাদপত্র। এদের কল্যাণে সমস্ত পৃথিবী একটি বৈশ্বিক গ্রামে পরিণত হয়েছে। হোক সে পৃথিবীর অগম্য প্রত্যন্ত অঞ্চলসমূহ যেমন উত্তর ও দক্ষিণ মেরু, গভীর শ্বাপদসঙ্কুল অরণ্য যেমন আমাজান ও আফ্রিকা, অজানা রহস্য ঘেরা ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা যেমন মিশরের পিরামিড অথবা টাইটানিকের সলিল সমাধি, শেষ পর্যন্ত সবকিছুই আমাদের কাছে উন্মোচিত হয়।

Translation : We are the inhabitants of the ultra-modern world which is entirely different from the world of ancient society and our ancestors. It is a mutually related world where events of one country easily influence that of other countries. If any country is affected by flood, famine, epidemic or human disaster, it, then and there, comes to our sight, so to say— in the twinkle of an eye. In this regard, internet, satellite channels and newspapers play the most

effective role. The whole world has turned into a global village for their well-being. In the long run, all things are exposed before us even though they may be inaccessible outskirts of the world such as North and South Pole, thick forests infested with ferocious beasts such as Amazon and Africa, unknown and mysterious historical events such as Pyramids of Egypt or the drowning of Titanic.

33rd BCS 2013

1. **Translate into Bangla :** 20

The students of Bangladesh played a significant role during the freedom struggle in 1971. Their sacrifice, zeal, heroism, and gallantry constitute an important part of our national history. During the nine-month struggle, numerous students left their places of learning and underwent military training to fight against the Pakistani armed forces. The student community of this country have always been conscious about their socio-political responsibilities. They have created the tradition of sacrificing their tender lives for the cause of mother tongue, democracy and homeland. In 1952, they faced bullets or gun-shots and ultimately Bangla was made one of the state languages of Pakistan. They led a mass movement in 1969 to free Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who was falsely implicated in the so-called "Agartala Conspiracy Case." They brought down the existing regime from the pinnacle of power.

However, the students should not assume that their duties are over. They should remember that it is hard to win freedom, but it is harder to preserve it.

উত্তর : ১৯৭১ সালের মুক্তিসংগ্রামে বাংলাদেশের ছাত্রসমাজ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করেছিল। তাদের ত্যাগ, উদ্দীপনা, বীরত্ব ও সাহসিকতা আমাদের জাতীয় ইতিহাসে এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যায় সৃষ্টি করেছে। নয় মাস ব্যাপী এ যুদ্ধের সময় বহু ছাত্র তাদের বিদ্যালয় ত্যাগ করে এবং পাকিস্তানি সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর বিরুদ্ধে লড়াই করতে সামরিক প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করে। এদেশের ছাত্র সমাজ সব সময়ই তাদের সামাজিক ও রাজনৈতিক দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে সচেতন। তারা মাতৃভাষা, গণতন্ত্র এবং স্বদেশের জন্য তাদের তেজোদীপ্ত জীবন উৎসর্গ করার ঐতিহ্য সৃষ্টি করেছে। ১৯৫২ সালে তারা বুলেট বা বন্দুকের গুলির সম্মুখীন হয়েছিল এবং শেষ পর্যন্ত বাংলাকে পাকিস্তানের অন্যতম রাষ্ট্রভাষা হিসেবে স্বীকৃতি দেয়া হয়েছিল। তাঁরা তথা কথিত "আগরতলা ষড়যন্ত্র মামলা"-র মিথ্যা অভিযোগ থেকে বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানকে মুক্ত করতে ১৯৬৯ সালের গণ-অভ্যুত্থানের নেতৃত্ব দিয়েছিল। তারা বিদ্যমান চরম ক্ষমতার কর্তৃত্বের অবসান ঘটায়।

যাই হোক, ছাত্রদের এটা মনে করা উচিত নয় যে তাদের দায়িত্ব শেষ হয়ে গেছে। তাদের মনে রাখতে হবে যে, স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করা কঠিন কিন্তু এটা রক্ষা করা আরো কঠিন।

2. **Translate into English :** 20

বেগম রোকেয়া তাঁর সাহিত্যকর্ম রচনার জন্য তৎকালীন বাঙ্গালী সমাজে পরিচিতি অর্জন করতে সক্ষম হয়েছিলেন। তাঁর সমকালে শুধু নারী সমাজের মধ্যে নয়, অনেক প্রতিষ্ঠিত পুরুষ লেখকদের মধ্যেও রোকেয়ার ন্যায় বুদ্ধিদীপ্ত, অসাম্প্রদায়িক ও উদার লেখক ছিলেন বিরল। রোকেয়া বাড়ি বাড়ি ঘুরতেন এবং নারী শিক্ষার তাৎপর্য সম্পর্কে অভিভাবকদের বুঝাতেন। এ জন্য তাঁকে অনেক সমালোচনা, তিরস্কার সহ্য করতে হয়েছিল। কিন্তু অদম্য সাহস ও ইস্পাত-কঠিন মনোবলের জন্য তিনি কখনও পিছু হটেননি।

Ans : Begum Rokeya was able to achieve familiarily in the Bengalee society of that age with her literary works. During her time, intelligent, non-communal and liberal writer like Rokeya was rare not only among the women society but also among many established male writers. Rokeya used to walk from door to door and make the guardian understand about the significance of female education. She had to tolerate a lot of criticism, rebuking for this reason. But she never retreated due to her indomitable courage and iron-hard morale.

32nd BCS 2012

1. **Translate the following into Bangla :** 20

Twentieth century marked a turning point in our realisation for protection of mankind. It was evident more than ever before that advancement in science in the form of rapid industrialisation has given rise to severe atmospheric degradation. Emission of Green House Gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere of our planet Earth; due to unabated race for growth and development by developed economies, is the root cause of global warming. Developed as well as developing nations are now facing increased natural calamities like cyclones, floods, droughts etc. being caused due to global warming induced climate change. Climate change incidences have become global concerns for the whole of mankind. For addressing this, global leaders resolved under the auspices of United Nations to reduce emissions of GHGs to minimize global warming which, in its turn will help protect mankind from adverse impacts of climate change. Bangladesh and other coastal and island nations are most vulnerable to climate change in extreme events. As such, Bangladesh, along-with other climate vulnerable developing nations should move all UN bodies to make developed economies to cut GHGs emissions to required levels for a cooler planet, Earth.

Ans : মানবজাতি রক্ষায় আমাদের উপলব্ধির ক্ষেত্রে বিংশ শতাব্দী একটি পরিবর্তন সূচনাকারী সময় হিসেবে চিহ্নিত। দ্রুত শিল্পায়নের মতো বিজ্ঞানের অগ্রগতির ফলে বায়ুমণ্ডল যে মারাত্মক বিপর্যয়ের সম্মুখীন হয়েছে সে বিষয়টি আগের যে কোনো সময়ের চেয়ে স্পষ্ট ছিল। উন্নত দেশগুলোর প্রবৃদ্ধি ও উন্নয়নের অপ্রতিহত গতির ফলে আমাদের পৃথিবী নামক গ্রহের বায়ুমণ্ডলে গ্রিন হাউজ গ্যাসের নির্গমন হচ্ছে যা বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়নের মূল কারণ। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের দ্বারা সৃষ্ট

বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়নের ফলে এখন উন্নত ও উন্নয়নশীল উভয় জাতিই ঘন ঘন ঘূর্ণিঝড়, বন্যা, খরা ইত্যাদি প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের শিকার হচ্ছে। সমস্ত মানবজাতির জন্যই জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের এ প্রকোপ বৈশ্বিক উদ্বেগের ব্যাপার হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। এ সমস্যা সমাধানের লক্ষ্যে জাতিসংঘের উদ্যোগে বিশ্বের নেতৃবর্গ গ্রিন হাউজ গ্যাস নির্গমন কমিয়ে বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়ন হ্রাসকরণের পক্ষে ঐকমত্য পোষণ করেছেন যা আসলে মানবজাতিকে জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের মারাত্মক প্রভাব থেকে রক্ষা করতে সহায়তা করবে। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের চরম পর্যায়ে বাংলাদেশ ও অন্যান্য উপকূলীয় ও দ্বীপরাষ্ট্রসমূহেরই সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতি হবার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। তাই একটি তুলনামূলক শীতল গ্রহ তথা পৃথিবীর জন্য বাংলাদেশসহ জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হতে পারে এমন দেশগুলোকে জাতিসংঘের সকল সদস্যকে সাথে নিয়ে উন্নত দেশগুলোর গ্রিন হাউজ গ্যাস নির্গমন প্রয়োজনীয় মাত্রায় নামিয়ে আনতে বাধ্য করতে হবে।

2. **Translate the following into English :** 20

আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ লোকের জন্য বিশুদ্ধ পানীয় জলের সরবরাহের ব্যবস্থা না থাকায় তাহাদের কোন নিরাপত্তা নাই। কারণ তাহাদের অধিকাংশই গ্রামে বাস করে এবং সরাসরি কূপ, পুকুর ও নদী হইতে পানি সংগ্রহ করে। গ্রামবাসীরা জীবাণু সম্পর্কে কিছুই জানে না বলিয়া কলেরা, আমাশয় ও অন্যান্য পানিবাহিত রোগের শিকারে পরিণত হয়। যে সকল গ্রামবাসী নদীর তীরে বাস করে তাহারা নদীতে যে কেবল স্নান করে ও ময়লা কাপড়-চোপড় ধোয় তাহাই নহে বরং ইহার মধ্যে সব রকমের আবর্জনা ও ময়লা নিক্ষেপ করে। শেষ পর্যন্ত নদী একটি খোলা নর্দমার মত ক্লেদাক্ত হইয়া উঠে। এই পানি যে সকল রকমের মারাত্মক জীবাণুতে পূর্ণ তাহা না জানিয়াই তাহারা এই দূষিত পানি পান করিয়া থাকে।

উত্তর : There is no safety for most of the people of our country due to lack of supply of purified water. This is because most of them live in the village and collect water directly from wells, ponds and rivers. Since the villagers know nothing about the germs they fall victim to Cholera, Dysentery and other waterborne diseases. Villagers living nearby the river not only bathe and wash clothes in the river but also throw every type of wastage and garbage in it. Finally the river becomes as slimy as a turbid/muddy drain. They drink this contaminated water without knowing that this water is full of all types of fatal germs.

31st BCS 2011

1. **Translate into Bangla :** 20

The first step I take is bringing my key along with me. Obviously, I don't want to have to knock on the door at 1.30 in the morning and rose my parents out of bed. Second, I make it a point to stay out past midnight. If I come in before then, my father is still up, and I'll have to face his disapproving look. All I need in my life is for him to make me feel guilty. Trying to make it as a college student is as much as I'm ready to handle. Next

I am careful to be very quiet upon entering the house. This involves lifting the front door up slightly as I open it, so that it does not creak. It also means treating the floor and steps to the second floor like a minefield, stepping carefully over the spots. I'm upstairs, I stop in the bathroom without turning on the lights.

উত্তর : আমি আমার চাবি সাথে রাখার পদক্ষেপটাই প্রথমে গ্রহণ করি। স্পষ্টতই রাত দেড়টার সময় আমি দরজায় করাঘাত করে আমার মা-বাবাকে বিছানা থেকে উঠাতে চাই না। দ্বিতীয়ত, আমি ইচ্ছে করেই রাতের প্রথমার্ধ পর্যন্ত বাইরে থাকি। যদি আমি এ সময়ের আগে ঘরে ফিরি তাহলে দেখব যে আমার বাবা তখনও জেগে আছেন এবং আমাকে তখন তার প্রতিকূল দৃষ্টির সম্মুখীন হতে হবে। এর ফলে সবসময়েই আমার মনে ভীষণ অপরাধবোধ জাগ্রত হয়। তাই এ ধরনের পরিস্থিতি মোকাবেলার চেষ্টায় একজন কলেজের ছাত্র হিসেবে আমি সদাপ্রস্তুত। এরপর, আমি ঘরে প্রবেশের সময় নিরবতা বজায় রাখার ক্ষেত্রে খুবই সতর্ক থাকি। এর মধ্যে রয়েছে সামনের দরজা যেভাবে খুলেছি ঠিক সেভাবেই এটিকে হালকা ধাক্কা দিয়ে ভেতরে প্রবেশ করাই, যাতে এটি শব্দ না করে। এর আরো মানে হচ্ছে মেঝে এবং তৃতীয় তলায় আরোহণের জন্য পদক্ষেপ এমনভাবে ফেলতে হবে যাতে মনে হয় কোনো গোপন বোমা পুঁতে রাখা মাইনফিল্ডের মধ্য দিয়ে হাঁটছি। উপরের তলায় গিয়ে আলো না জ্বালিয়েই আমি গোসলখানায় ঢুকে পড়ি।

2. **Translate into English :** 20

উইলিয়াম ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থ উনবিংশ শতকের ইংরেজ রোমান্টিক কবিদের প্রধানতম। তিনি কেমব্রিজ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষা লাভ করেন। প্রথম জীবনে তিনি ফরাসী বিপ্লবের একজন বিশিষ্ট অনুরাগী ভক্ত ছিলেন। তিনি ১৭৯৮ খ্রিস্টাব্দে তার বন্ধু স্যামুয়েল টেইলর কোলরিজের সাথে একযোগে 'লিরিক্যাল ব্যালাডজ' নামে একখানা কবিতাগ্রন্থ প্রকাশ করেন। এটি ইংরেজি কবিতার ইতিহাসে যুগান্তকারী পরিবর্তনের সূচনা করে। ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থের প্রকৃতি বিষয়ক কবিতাসমূহ আমাদের দেশে সুপরিচিত। 'দি প্রেলিউড' নামের পদ্যে রচিত আত্মজীবনীর তিনি প্রণেতা।

Ans : William Wordsworth is the main among the English romantic poets of nineteenth century. He got his education in Cambridge University. At the early stage of his life he was a special devotee of French revolution. He accompanied by his friend Samuel Taylor published a piece of poetical work named 'Lyrical Ballads' in 1798. It introduced an epoch-making change in the history of English poem. Nature-related poems of Wordsworth are well known in our country. He is the author of prose style autobiography namely 'The Prelude'.

30th BCS 2011

1. **Translate into Bangla :** 20

Knowledge is called by the name of science or philosophy, when it is acted upon or impregnated by Reason. Knowledge, indeed, when thus exalted into a scientific form is also power; not only it is excellent in itself, but whatever such excellence may be, it is something more. It has a result beyond itself. There are two ways of using knowledge and in matter of fact those who use

it in one way are not likely to use it in the other. Then there are two methods of Education; the end of the one is to be philosophical, of the other to be mechanical; the one rises towards general ideas, the other is exhausted upon what is particular and external. And knowledge if tends more and more to be particular, ceases to be knowledge. It is not the brute creation or passive sensation, rather something intellectual that expresses itself.

উত্তর : জ্ঞান যখন যুক্তিকে অনুসরণ করে বা যুক্তিকে তার সাথে সম্পৃক্ত করে তখন তাকে বিজ্ঞান বা দর্শন নামে ডাকা হয়। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, এভাবে বৈজ্ঞানিক রূপে উন্নীত জ্ঞান ক্ষমতাও, এটা শুধুমাত্র নিজেই উৎকৃষ্ট নয়। কিন্তু এরূপ উৎকর্ষ যাই হোক না কেন, তা উৎকর্ষের চেয়েও বেশি। এর নিজেকে ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়ার একটি ফলাফল আছে। জ্ঞান ব্যবহারের দুটি পথ আছে এবং বস্তুত যারা এটাকে একভাবে ব্যবহার করে তারা সাধারণত এটাকে অন্যভাবে ব্যবহার করে না। সে ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষার দুটি পদ্ধতি আছে; একটার লক্ষ্য দার্শনিক, অন্যটার লক্ষ্য যান্ত্রিক; একটা ধাবিত হয় সাধারণ ধারণার দিকে, অন্যটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ আলোচনা করে এমন কিছুর যা বিশেষ ও বাহ্যিক এবং জ্ঞান ক্রমাগত বিশেষ হওয়ার দিকে ঝুকলে জ্ঞান আর জ্ঞান থাকে না। এটা জড় সৃষ্টি বা নিষ্ক্রিয় অনুভূতি নয় বরং এমন বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক কিছু যা নিজেকে প্রকাশ করে।

2. **Translate into English :** 20

দূষণের যে রূপটি থেকে আমরা নগরবাসীরা কেউ মুক্ত নই তা হচ্ছে বায়ুদূষণ ও শব্দদূষণ। দূষিত বায়ু সেবন অনেক বেশি সংখ্যক রোগব্যধির জন্য দায়ী। যানবাহনজনিত পরিবেশ দূষণের সঙ্গে ওতপ্রোতভাবে জড়িয়ে আছে শব্দ দূষণের বিষয়টি। এটি শিশুদের শারীরিক ও মানসিক গঠন বাধাগ্রস্ত করে, কমিয়ে দেয় শ্রবণশক্তি। এর পরোক্ষ প্রভাবে তাদের মস্তিষ্কের ভারসাম্য রক্ষার ক্ষমতার স্থায়ী ক্ষতি হয়। প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক নাগরিকের অনিদ্রা, বিরক্তি, দুশ্চিন্তা ও হৃদরোগের পিছনে রয়েছে শব্দ দূষণের প্রত্যক্ষ প্রভাব। বিপুল জনগোষ্ঠীর সচেতনতা এবং সরকারি উদ্যোগ ও সুষ্ঠু তদারকী থাকলে আমাদের আশাবাদী হতে দোষ নেই।

Ans. The forms of pollution from which we city dwellers are not free are air pollution and sound pollution. Inhalation of polluted air is responsible for a number of diseases. The issue of sound pollution is inseparably associated with vehicular environmental pollution. It hampers physical and mental formation of children, reduces the hearing. The balancing power of brain is permanently harmed due to its indirect effects. Insomnia, boredom, anxiety and heart disease of adult citizens result from direct effects of sound pollution. There is no fault in being hopeful if there exist consciousness of greater population and government initiative as well as proper supervision.

29th BCS 2010

1. **Translate into Bangla :** 20

Providing enough energy to meet an ever-increasing demand is one of the gravest problems the world is now facing. Energy is the key to an industrialized economy, which calls for a doubling of electrical output every ten to twelve years. Meanwhile, the days of cheap abundant and

environmentally acceptable power may be coming to an end. Coal is plentiful but polluting, natural gas is scarce, oil is not found everywhere. Nuclear power now appears costly and risky. In many countries of the world, keen interest is being shown in new energy sources. Among the familiar but largely undeveloped sources, solar energy, geothermal energy and energy from the ocean deserve special consideration.

উত্তর : ক্রমবর্ধমান চাহিদার সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে পর্যাপ্ত শক্তির যোগান দেয়া বর্তমান বিশ্বের গুরুতর সমস্যাগুলোর একটি। শক্তি শিল্পায়িত অর্থনীতির মূল চালিকাশক্তি, যার জন্য প্রতি ১০-১২ বছর অন্তর দ্বিগুণ বৈদ্যুতিক উৎপাদনের প্রয়োজন পড়ে। ইতোমধ্যে পরিবেশে ব্যবহার-উপযোগী শক্তির সস্তা প্রাচুর্যের দিন শেষ হয়ে যাওয়ার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। কয়লা প্রচুর পরিমাণে পাওয়া গেলেও এটা পরিবেশ দূষিত করে, প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস স্বল্প পরিমাণে পাওয়া যায়, তেল সবখানে পাওয়া যায় না। এখন পারমাণবিক শক্তিকে ব্যয়বহুল এবং ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ বলে মনে হয়। বর্তমানে পৃথিবীর অনেক দেশ শক্তির নতুন নতুন উৎস আবিষ্কারে তীব্র আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করছে। আমাদের পরিচিত কিন্তু এখনও ব্যাপকভাবে অনুন্নত ও অর্জনপ্রিয় উৎসসমূহের মধ্যে সৌরশক্তি, ভূতাপশক্তি, সামুদ্রিক শক্তি বিশেষ বিবেচনার দাবি রাখে।

2. **Translate into English :** 20

প্রত্যেক শিশুর মধ্যেই নিহিত রয়েছে অফুরন্ত সম্ভাবনা। একটি শিশুর মধ্যে যে সুপ্ত প্রতিভা, মেধা রয়েছে– তা বিকাশের জন্য অনুকূল পরিবেশ অপরিহার্য। অনেক বাবা-মা রয়েছেন, যারা শিশুদের প্রতিভা বিকাশের জন্য অনুকূল পরিবেশ তৈরি করার বিষয়ে আদৌ সচেতন নন। সামান্য কারণে আমরা শিশুদেরকে ধমক দিয়ে থাকি; এমনকি প্রহারও করে থাকি। কিন্তু আমরা কি কখনো ভেবে দেখেছি যে, একটি শিশুকে অযথা ধমক দিলে বা প্রহার করলে তার কত বড় ক্ষতি হয়ে থাকে? বাবা-মা'য়ের অভিপ্রায় অনুযায়ী শিশুদেরকে গড়ে তুলতে চাইলে শিশুদের ছোট ছোট সমস্যাগুলোকে সঠিকভাবে চিহ্নিত করতে হবে এবং সেসব সমস্যা দূর করার জন্য আন্তরিকভাবে প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়ে যেতে হবে। বাবা-মাকে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, পর্যাপ্ত অনুকূল পরিবেশই একটি শিশুর সুপ্ত প্রতিভা বিকাশে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রাখতে পারে।

Ans. There lies an unlimited potential in every child. A favorable atmosphere is essential to the exposure of the latent talent in a child. There are many parents who are not really careful about the creation of a congenial atmosphere for the development of the dormant talent in their children. Sometimes we browbeat and even give our children a good beating for some flimsy reasons. But have we ever thought about the detrimental consequences of such unnecessary beating or scolding? If the parents want to bring their children up as per their desire, they have to find out the small problems of the children and also have to put a sincere try to solve the problems. Parents must remember that only a favourable environment can play a vital role in the blooming of the latent talent in a child.

28th BCS 2009

1. **Translate into Bangla :** 20

There is some truth in the common saying that while dogs become attached to persons, cats are generally attached to places. A dog will follow his master anywhere, but a cat keeps to the house it is used to live and even when the house changes hands, the cat will remain there so long as it is kindly treated by the new owners. A cat does not seem to be capable of personal devotion, often shown by a dog. It thinks most for its own comfort and it loves us only cupboard love.

Ans. : কুকুর ব্যক্তির প্রতি এবং বিড়াল সাধারণত স্থানের প্রতি অনুরক্ত– এ সাধারণ প্রবাদ বাক্যটির মধ্যে কিছুটা সত্য নিহিত আছে। প্রভু যেখানে যাবে, কুকুর তার সাথে সেখানেই যাবে, কিন্তু বিড়াল যে বাড়িতে বাস করতে অভ্যস্ত সে বাড়িতেই থাকবে। এমনকি, বাড়ির মালিক বদল হলেও যদি নতুন মালিকের ভালো ব্যবহার পায়, তবে বিড়াল সেখানেই থাকবে। বিড়াল কুকুরের মতো ব্যক্তিবিশেষের প্রতি আনুগত্য দেখাতে অসমর্থ। বিড়াল নিজের আরামের কথাই সবচেয়ে বেশি চিন্তা করে এবং এর ভালোবাসা কেবল উদ্দেশ্য প্রণোদিত ভালোবাসা।

2. **Translate into English :** 20

বিবাহ নারীদের সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা দিয়ে থাকে। কিন্তু সামাজিক ব্যবস্থার কারণে নারী তার অধিকার সংরক্ষণ করতে পারছে না। স্বামী বিয়ের পর ইচ্ছে করলেই স্ত্রীকে ছেড়ে চলে যাচ্ছে বা তালাক দিতে পারছেন। এসব ক্ষেত্রে অনেক সময় নারীরা আইনানুগ ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে পারছে না প্রমাণের অভাবে। অনেক ক্ষেত্রে পুরুষ বিয়ের সত্যতা অস্বীকার করে। ফলে নারী আরও অসহায় অবস্থার মধ্যে পতিত হয়। এ অবস্থা থেকে নারীদের সাহায্যের জন্য বিবাহ রেজিস্ট্রেশন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখতে পারে। বিবাহ নারী ও পুরুষের একত্রে বসবাস করার আইনসঙ্গত চুক্তি; সামাজিক ও ধর্মীয় ব্যবস্থা। দাম্পত্য জীবন ও সংসার ধর্মকে সার্বিক সুরক্ষা দিতেই বিবাহ প্রথার সৃষ্টি হয়েছে।

Ans. : Marriage provides women with social security. But they cannot preserve their rights because of social systems. After a marriage takes place a husband can leave or divorce his wife at his sweet will. In these cases, women are not being able to take legal actions because of the lack of witness. In many cases, the male partner denies the fact of marriage taken place between them. Consequently, women find themselves in a more helpless plight. Registration of marriages can play an important role to help women in this regard. The custom of marriage is a lawful contract between a man and a woman so that they can live together; it is a social and religious system. The custom of marriage has been created to safeguard the conjugal and family life completely.

27th BCS 2009

1. **Translate the following passage into current standard Bangla :** 20

I don't want to get old. No one wants to age, but aging is inevitable. Time gives us wrinkles, a bent posture, and fragile bones. It makes us insecure, forgetful, and fearful. The elderly can easily become a burden to the families they once provided for and protected. The children who once vied for their parents' attention are now so consumed with their own affairs that they hardly ever visit. For many elderly people, the stench of ammonia in hospital-like atmosphere of a nursing home is worse than death. To some, it signifies loneliness, cruelty and abandonment. With all the turmoil involved in the aging process, it is no wonder that we are becoming a nation of frightened adults, forever searching for that magical youth serum from the elusive fountain of youth.

উত্তর : আমি বৃদ্ধ হতে চাই না। কেউই বৃদ্ধ হতে চায় না কিন্তু বয়োবৃদ্ধি অনিবার্য। সময় চামড়ায় ভাঁজ ফেলে দেয়, শরীর বাঁকিয়ে দেয় এবং হাড়গুলো ভঙ্গুর করে তোলে। এটা আমাদের নিরাপত্তাহীন, ভুলো ও শঙ্কিত করে তোলে। বৃদ্ধরা যারা একদিন পরিবারের ভরণ-পোষণ করেছে, নিরাপত্তা দিয়েছে তারা সহজেই পরিবারের বোঝা হয়ে যায়। যে সন্তান-সন্ততি একসময় পিতামাতার দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণের প্রতিযোগিতায় লিপ্ত হতো, তারা আজ নিজেদের বিষয়ে এতই ব্যাপৃত যে, কদাচিত পিতামাতার সাথে সাক্ষাতের অবকাশ পায়। নার্সিং হোমের মতো হাসপাতালগুলোতে অ্যামোনিয়ার দুর্গন্ধযুক্ত পরিবেশ অনেক বৃদ্ধের কাছে মৃত্যুর চেয়েও খারাপ। কারো কারো কাছে এ অবস্থা নির্জনতা, নির্মমতা ও পরিত্যক্তের প্রতীক। বয়োবৃদ্ধি প্রক্রিয়া সংশ্লিষ্ট যে বিশৃঙ্খলা শুরু হয়েছে তাতে অবাক হওয়ার নেই যে, আমরা এক ভীত, বৃদ্ধ জাতিতে পরিণত হতে যাচ্ছি। যৌবনের মায়াময় ঝর্ণা থেকে সর্বদা আমরা যাদুময় যৌবনের সিরাম অনুসন্ধান করে যাচ্ছি।

2. **Translate from Bangla to English :** 20

আমাদের জীবনে আমরা অনেক জিনিসকেই কঠিন এবং অসম্ভব মনে করে পরিত্যাগ করি। কখনো কখনো আমরা কিছুটা সাহস প্রদর্শন করে কোন কাজ শুরু করি। কিন্তু সামান্যতম অসুবিধা আমাদের স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয় এবং আমরা সে অবস্থাতেই তা পরিত্যাগ করি। মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী আমাদেরকে এই শিক্ষাই দেয় যে, পৃথিবীতে অসম্ভব বলতে কোনো কিছুই নেই। নেপোলিয়ন এমন কথাও বলেছেন যে, অসম্ভব শব্দটি তাঁর অভিধানে নেই। এটা সত্য যে, এমনকি যে কাজকে আপাতভাবে অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে তা দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা সম্পন্ন করা যায়।

Ans. : In our life we leave many things thinking them hard and impossible. Sometimes we begin to work with little courage. But least difficulty makes us nervous and this situation we abandon it. The life of great men teaches us that there is nothing impossible in the world. Napoleon even says such that the term 'impossible' is out of his dictionary. It is a fact that the task which seems to be impossible, can be accomplished with a firm and earnest determination.

PART-B

Sample Questions

According to New Syllabus

10 Sets

Sample Question 01

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following :** 50
   a. Human Resources Development and Bangladesh
   b. Information Communication Technology for National Development.

2. **Translate according to the direction** **2 × 25 = 50**

   a. Transtate into Bengali.

What are the demands that our freedom makes on us? Our first duty is to ourselves. I don't say this in any spirit of selfishness. If a free people do not maintain their own freedom, they disgrace the fair name of free men and women all over the world. But the maintenance of freedom requires constant vigilance. Liberty does not descend upon a people; a people must raise himself to it. It is a fruit that must be earned before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means freedom only from foreign domination is an out worn idea. It is not merely the government that should be free but people themselves should be free and no freedom has any real value for the common men or women unless it also means freedom from want, freedom from disease, freedom from ignorance. This is the main task, which confronts us if we are to take our rightful place in the modern world. We cannot hold the clock back and therefore, it is we who must go forward at a double pace bending all our resources and all our energies to great purpose.

b. Translate into English :

পদ্মাবক্ষে বজরায় রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঘণ্টার পর ঘণ্টা ধ্যানস্থ হয়ে থাকতেন। তাঁর চিত্ররূপময় সঙ্গীত 'সোনার বাংলা' রচনার পটভূমিকা হিসেবে এই স্বপ্নাচ্ছন্ন দীর্ঘ সন্ধ্যাগুলোও ছিল। তিনি লোকের দারিদ্র্য, জীবনসংগ্রাম এবং সরল আদর্শবাদ মনোযোগ সহকারে লক্ষ্য করতেন। তিনি সাধারণ চিকিৎসা জানতেন এবং রোগীর যত্ন নিতেন। ধ্বংসাত্মক বৃষ্টিতে ফসল নষ্ট হলে তিনি বেদনার্ত হতেন। প্রজাগণ যাতে খাজনা আদায়কারী দ্বারা অন্যায়ভাবে উৎপীড়িত না হয় এ বিষয়ে তিনি দৃঢ়চেতা ছিলেন। তিনি ইংরেজ জেলা ম্যাজিস্ট্রেটদের বিদ্বেষমূলক সমালোচনায় পড়েছিলেন। তাঁকে বিপ্লবী ও কল্পনাবিলাসী উৎপাতকারী বলে অভিহিত করা হয়। তিনি পূর্বেই বোলপুরে একটি ক্ষুদ্র সমাজ-সংঘ ও বিদ্যালয় স্থাপনের পরিকল্পনা করেছিলেন। কিন্তু পারিবারিক অশান্তিতে তাঁর পরিকল্পনা ব্যর্থ হয়।

Answers 01

1. a. Page No. 431.
   b. Page No. 567.

2. **a.** স্বাধীনতা আমাদের উপর কি দাবি রাখে? আমাদের প্রথম দায়িত্ব নিজেদের প্রতি। কোনো স্বার্থপরতার মনোভাব নিয়ে এ কথা বলছি না। যদি কোনো স্বাধীন জাতি তাদের নিজেদের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষা না করে তবে তারা সমগ্র বিশ্বের নর-নারীর সুনামকে কলংকিত করে। কিন্তু স্বাধীনতা রক্ষা করার জন্য প্রয়োজন অতন্দ্র প্রহরা। স্বাধীনতা কোনো জাতির উপর নেমে আসে না। জাতিকে তার দিকে ধাবিত হতে হয়। এটা এমন একটা ফল যা ভোগ করার পূর্বে অবশ্যই অর্জন করে নিতে হয়। স্বাধীনতা মানে বিদেশী শাসন থেকে মুক্তি ধারণাটি পুরাতন। শুধু সরকারকে মুক্ত হলেই চলবে না, জনগণকেও মুক্ত হতে হবে এবং স্বাধীনতার মানে যদি অভাব, রোগ এবং অজ্ঞতা থেকে মুক্তি না হয় তাহলে সাধারণ নর-নারীর কাছে স্বাধীনতার কোনো প্রকৃত মূল্য থাকে না। এটা প্রধান কাজ যা আমাদেরকে ধাবিত করে যদি আমরা আধুনিক বিশ্বে আমাদের ন্যায্য স্থান করে নিতে চাই। আমরা সময়কে পিছনে নিয়ে যেতে পারি না আর তাই আমাদেরকেই আমাদের সমস্ত সম্পদ এবং শক্তি নিয়ে দ্বৈত পদক্ষেপে এই মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য সাধনের জন্য সামনে এগিয়ে যেতে হবে।

b. In houseboat on the Padma, Rabindranath used to spend hours in meditation, long evenings of reverie were in the background of his idyllic song 'Sonar Bangla.' He studied the poverty, trails and simple idealism of the people; he knew elementary medicine and cared for the sick, he was saddened by loss of rice and other crops in destructive rains, he was determined that tenants should not suffer unduly from the exploitation of taxgatherers. He brought upon himself jealous criticism of British Magistrates in the districts and was called a revolutionary and visionary disturber. He had already formulated his ideas of both a small republic and a school at Bolepur, but he was interrupted in his plans by domestic sorrows.

Sample Question 02

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following :** 50
   a. Education and Community Development : Perspective Bangladesh
   b. Empowerment of Women in Bangladesh.

2. **Translate according to the direction.** $2 \times 25 = 50$

   a Translate into Bengali :

   Commerce gives a great impetus to theagricultural and manufacturing industries throughout the world. It encourages inventions, improves science and meets the wants of one country with the surplus products of another. Nature has distributed her blessings in different degrees in different countries of the world. It is the genius of man, which equalises the blessings by means of international trade and commerce. The people of different countries come into contact with one another in the course of commercial transactions. This enables them to remove their own defects and to adopt the good things of the other countries.

   b. Translate into English

   অতীতের মতো ভবিষ্যতেও জীবনযুদ্ধে যোগ্যতমরাই টিকে থাকবে। কিন্তু অতীতে যেখানে স্বার্থপরতাই ছিল যোগ্যতার মাপকাঠি, ভবিষ্যতে সেখানে প্রেমের বিস্তৃতি ও গভীরতা দ্বারা সঠিক মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। অতীতে না হলেও বর্তমানে বিজ্ঞান এ শিক্ষা দেয় যে, কেউই একাকী বসবাস করে না। যখন বন্যপশুদের সাথে মানুষকে প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা করতে হয়েছিল, তখন ব্যক্তিতে-ব্যক্তিতে, পরিবারে-পরিবারে সহযোগিতা মানবজীবনের পক্ষে অপরিহার্য ছিল। বর্তমান জগতে জীবনধারণের জন্য জাতিগত ও সম্প্রদায়গত আরও বেশি সহযোগিতা আবশ্যক। সব সময়ের মতো বর্তমানেও যে ব্যক্তি ও ব্যক্তিরা বিপুল ক্রমাভিব্যক্তির ধারায় পংক্তিবদ্ধ নয় তাদের ধ্বংস অনিবার্য।

Answers 02

1. a. Page No. 587.
   b. Page No. 448.

2. a. বাণিজ্য বিশ্বের সর্বত্র কৃষি ও উৎপাদন শিল্পের উন্নতিতে বিপুল প্রেরণা দিয়ে থাকে। তা আবিষ্কারে উৎসাহ দেয়, বিজ্ঞানের উন্নয়ন সাধন করে এবং এক দেশের অভাব অন্য দেশের উদ্বৃত্ত উৎপন্ন দ্রব্য দ্বারা মিটিয়ে থাকে। প্রকৃতি তার আশীর্বাদ পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন দেশে বিভিন্ন পরিমাণে বণ্টন করে দিয়েছে। আন্তর্জাতিক ব্যবসায়-বাণিজ্যের মাধ্যমে এ আশীর্বাদের মধ্যে সমতা আনয়ন করা মানুষের প্রতিভা দ্বারা সম্ভব হয়েছে। বাণিজ্যিক লেনদেনের মাধ্যমে

বিভিন্ন দেশের মানুষ পরস্পরের সংস্পর্শে আসে। এতে তারা নিজেদের ত্রুটি দূরীকরণে সমর্থ হয় এবং অন্যান্য দেশের উত্তম জিনিস গ্রহণ করতে পারে।

b. Tomorrow as yesterday, the fittest will survive in the struggle for existence. But whereas in the past selfishness was the measure of fitness, in the future survival will be determined by breadth and depth of love. Modern science is teaching as it was never taught before that no one lives alone. Co-operation between individuals and families, was essential in the life of man when man had to compete with the brutes of field and forests wild. In the present world, further national and communal harmony is essential to a peaceful living of human beings. Now, as always, individual and people who are not in line with the great forward movement in the evolutionary trend are doomed to die.

Sample Question 03

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following :** 50
   a. Digital Bangladesh : Vision 2021
   b. Maritime Boundary : A Great Victory for Bangladesh.

2. **Translate according to the direction.** $2 \times 25 = 50$
   a. **Translate the following passage into current standard Bangla :**
   A trumpeter, during a battle, ventured too near the enemies, and was captured by them. When they were about to put him to death, he begged them to hear his plea for mercy. 'I do not fight', said he, 'and indeed carry no weapon, I only blow this trumpet, and, surely, that cannot harm you; then why should you kill me?' 'You may not fight yourself', said the others, 'but you encourage and guide your men to fight.'

   b. **Translate into English**
   অধ্যয়নের দ্বারা যদি আমরা লাভবান হতে চাই তাহলে কেবল গ্রন্থ নির্বাচন– বিষয়ে অবহিত হলে চলবে না, যথাযথ অধ্যয়ন সম্পর্কেও আমাদের সতর্ক হতে হবে। পাঠক যে উদ্দেশ্য নিয়ে পাঠ করে, তদনুসারে একই গ্রন্থ তাদের উপর ভিন্নতর প্রভাব বিস্তার করে। প্রজাপতি পুষ্পস্তবকের ওপর উড়ে বেড়ায়, কিন্তু কিছুই আহরণ করে না, মাকড়সা তা থেকে বিষ সংগ্রহ করে কিন্তু মৌমাছি মধুর সন্ধান পায় এবং তা সঞ্চয় করে রাখে। সুতরাং অধ্যয়নের উদ্দেশ্য দ্বারাই অধ্যয়নের ফলসিদ্ধি নির্ধারিত হবে। শিশু কেতলীর ঢাকনা উন্মোচন করে খেলার উদ্দেশ্যে, গৃহকর্ত্রী এরূপ করেন প্রয়োজনবশত; কিন্তু জেমস ওয়াট করেছিলেন বিজ্ঞানচর্চার জন্য এবং তারই ফলে বাষ্পচালিত ইঞ্জিনের উৎকর্ষ সাধিত হয়েছিল।

Answers 03

1. a. Page No. 579.
   b. Page No. 375.

2. **a.** কোনো যুদ্ধের সময় কোনো রণভেরীবাদক দুঃসাহসিকভাবে শত্রুদের অত্যন্ত নিকটবর্তী হয় এবং তাদের দ্বারা ধৃত হয়। তারা তাকে হত্যার উপক্রম করলে সে তাদের দয়ালাভের উদ্দেশ্যে তার আবেদন শ্রবণ করার প্রার্থনা জানাল। সে বলল, 'আমি যুদ্ধ করি না এবং কোনো অস্ত্রও বহন করি না; কেবল এ রণভেরী বাজাই। নিশ্চয়ই তা আপনাদের কোনো ক্ষতি করে না। তবে কেন আপনারা আমাকে হত্যা করবেন?' তখন অন্যেরা বলল, 'তুমি নিজে যুদ্ধ না করতে পার, কিন্তু তোমাদের লোকদের তুমি যুদ্ধের জন্য উৎসাহিত কর ও পথ দেখাও।'

   b. If we want to get benefit from reading, we must be careful not only to select proper books but also to puruse them properly. The same book will affect its readers differently according to the purpose with which they read . The butterfly flies over the flowerbed gathering nothing; the spider collects poison from it, but the bee finds honey and stores it up, and so the purpose for which you go to a book will determine the kind of fruit it will yield you. The child takes off the lid of a tea kettle for sport, the housewife does for use but James Watt did the same for the practice of science, which resulted in the improvement of the steam engine.

Sample Question 04

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following :** 50
   a. Tourism Industry of Bangladesh : Problems and Prospects.
   b. e-Governance

2. **Translate according to the direction.** $2 \times 25 = 50$
   a. **Translate into Bangla :**
   Bangladesh is our homeland. How beautiful, how sweet this country is! A blue sky is over it, the stars appear in the evening, the moon shines, sometimes the sky is overcast with clouds, the cloud roars in terrific sound, storm breaks out and it rains. We live here with cheerful mind. There is no other land as beautiful as it is. I love this country dearly. It is our duty to serve this country. We will defend it at the cost of our lives and property.

b. Translate into English :

দারিদ্র্য বিমোচনে যেহেতু আমরা যথেষ্ট অগ্রগতি অর্জনে ব্যর্থ হয়েছি, তাই বাংলাদেশে সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচারের বাণী জরুরি হয়ে পড়েছে। একদিকে যেমন বিপুল সংখ্যক লোক দারিদ্র্যসীমার নিচে বাস করছে অন্যদিকে জনগণের একটা ক্ষুদ্র অংশ প্রচুর পরিমাণে সম্পদের মালিক হচ্ছে। আর এ প্রেক্ষিতে অর্থনৈতিক নিরপেক্ষতা ও ন্যায়ানুবর্তিতা আমাদের জন্য অত্যাবশ্যক হয়ে পড়েছে। পূর্বের বছরগুলোতে অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি যাই হোক না কেন, আমাদের দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠী তার ফায়দা নিতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছে। ভবিষ্যতে এর পরিবর্তন আবশ্যক। আমাদের গণতন্ত্র কেবল জনগণের রাজনৈতিক ক্ষমতায়নের জন্য নয় বরং আমাদের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির একটা বিরাট অংশ দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠীর জন্য বরাদ্দ করা উচিত।

Answers 04

1. a. Page No. 535.
   b. Page No. 571.

2. **a.** বাংলাদেশ আমাদের আবাসভূমি। কত না সুন্দর, কত না মধুর এই দেশ! এর ওপরে আছে নীল আকাশ, সন্ধ্যায় তারা ওঠে, চাঁদ আলো দেয়, কখনো আকাশ মেঘে ঢাকা থাকে, মেঘ ভয়ঙ্কর শব্দে গর্জন করে, ঝড় ওঠে, বৃষ্টি হয়। আমরা এখানে উৎফুল্ল চিত্তে আন্তরিকভাবে বাস করি। এ দেশের মতো এমন সুন্দর দেশ আর নেই। আমি আন্তরিকভাবে এ দেশকে ভালোবাসি। এ দেশের সেবা করা আমাদের কর্তব্য। আমাদের জীবন ও সম্পত্তি দিয়ে এদেশকে রক্ষা করব।

   b. The message of social justice has become urgent for us in Bangladesh, as we have failed to make much progress in our poverty alleviation drives. With such a large number of people still living below the poverty line on the one hand, and with a small segment of the population acquiring more and more wealth, on the other, the issue of economic fairness and justice has become crucial for us. Over the years, our poor have been unable to benefit much from whatever economic growth we have had in the past. This must change in the future. Our democracy should not only entail the political empowerment of our people, but must also include a bigger stake for the poor in our economic growth.

Sample Question 05

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following :** 50
   a. The Journalistic Ethics.
   b. Garments Industry in Bangladesh : Implication for the Economy.

2. **Translate according to the direction.** $2 \times 25 = 50$

   a. Translate into Bangla :

   Providing enough energy to meet an ever-increasing demand is one of the gravest problems the world is now facing. Energy is the key to an industrialized economy, which calls for a doubling of electrical output every ten to twelve years. Meanwhile, the days of cheap abundant and environmentally acceptable power may be coming to an end. Coal is plentiful but polluting, natural gas is scarce, oil is not found everywhere. Nuclear power now appears costly and risky. In many countries of the world, keen interest is being shown in new energy sources. Among the familiar but largely undeveloped sources, solar energy, geothermal energy and energy from the ocean deserve special consideration.

   b. Translate into English :

   প্রত্যেক শিশুর মধ্যেই নিহিত রয়েছে অফুরন্ত সম্ভাবনা। একটি শিশুর মধ্যে যে সুপ্ত প্রতিভা, মেধা রয়েছে– তা বিকাশের জন্য অনুকূল পরিবেশ অপরিহার্য। অনেক বাবা-মা রয়েছেন, যারা শিশুদের প্রতিভা বিকাশের জন্য অনুকূল পরিবেশ তৈরি করার বিষয়ে আদৌ সচেতন নন। সামান্য কারণে আমরা শিশুদেরকে ধমক দিয়ে থাকি; এমনকি প্রহারও করে থাকি। কিন্তু আমরা কি কখনো ভেবে দেখেছি যে, একটি শিশুকে অযথা ধমক দিলে বা প্রহার করলে তার কত বড় ক্ষতি হয়ে থাকে? বাবা-মা'য়ের অভিপ্রায় অনুযায়ী শিশুদেরকে গড়ে তুলতে চাইলে শিশুদের ছোট ছোট সমস্যাগুলোকে সঠিকভাবে চিহ্নিত করতে হবে এবং সেসব সমস্যা দূর করার জন্য আন্তরিকভাবে প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়ে যেতে হবে। বাবা-মাকে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, পর্যাপ্ত অনুকূল পরিবেশই একটি শিশুর সুপ্ত প্রতিভা বিকাশে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রাখতে পারে।

Answers 05

1. a. Page No. 652.
   b. Page No. 458.

2. **a.** ক্রমবর্ধমান চাহিদার সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে পর্যাপ্ত শক্তির যোগান দেয়া বর্তমান বিশ্বের গুরুতর সমস্যাগুলোর একটি। শক্তি শিল্পায়িত অর্থনীতির মূল চালিকাশক্তি, যার জন্য প্রতি ১০-১২ বছর অন্তর দ্বিগুণ বৈদ্যুতিক উৎপাদনের প্রয়োজন পড়ে। ইতোমধ্যে পরিবেশে ব্যবহার-উপযোগী শক্তির সস্তা প্রাচুর্যের দিন শেষ হয়ে যাওয়ার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। কয়লা প্রচুর পরিমাণে পাওয়া গেলেও এটা পরিবেশ দূষিত করে, প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস স্বল্প পরিমাণে পাওয়া যায়, তেল সবখানে পাওয়া যায় না। এখন পারমাণবিক শক্তিকে ব্যয়বহুল এবং ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ বলে মনে হয়। বর্তমানে পৃথিবীর অনেক দেশ শক্তির নতুন নতুন উৎস আবিষ্কারে তীব্র আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করছে। আমাদের পরিচিত কিন্তু এখনও ব্যাপকভাবে অনুন্নত ও অর্জনপ্রিয় উৎসসমূহের মধ্যে সৌরশক্তি, ভূতাপশক্তি, সামুদ্রিক শক্তি বিশেষ বিবেচনার দাবি রাখে।

b. There lies an unlimited potential in every child. A favorable atmosphere is essential to the exposure of the latent talent in a child. There are many parents who are not really careful about the creation of a congenial atmosphere for the development of the dormant talent in their children. Sometimes we browbeat and even give our children a good beating for some flimsy reasons. But have we ever thought about the detrimental consequences of such unnecessary beating or scolding? If the parents want to bring their children up as per their desire, they have to find out the small problems of the children and also have to put a sincere try to solve the problems. Parents must remember that only a favourable environment can play a vital role in the blooming of the latent talent in a child.

Sample Question 06

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following :** 50
   a. Tipaimukh Dam : New Farakka for Bangladesh
   b. Industrialization in Bangladesh : Problems and Prospects.
2. **Translate according to the direction.** $2 \times 25 = 50$
   a. Translate into Bangla :

Twentieth century marked a turning point in our realisation for protection of mankind. It was evident more than ever before that advancement in science in the form of rapid industrialisation has given rise to severe atmospheric degradation. Emission of Green House Gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere of our planet Earth; due to unabated race for growth and development by developed economies, is the root cause of global warming. Developed as well as developing nations are now facing increased natural calamities like cyclones, floods, droughts etc. being caused due to global warming induced climate change. Climate change incidences have become global concerns for the whole of mankind. For addressing this, global leaders resolved under the auspices of United Nations to reduce emissions of GHGs to minimize global warming which, in its turn will help protect mankind from adverse impacts of climate change. Bangladesh and other coastal and island nations are most vulnerable to climate change

in extreme events. As such, Bangladesh, along-with other climate vulnerable developing nations should move all UN bodies to make developed economies to cut GHGs emissions to required levels for a cooler planet, Earth.

b. Translate into English :

আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ লোকের জন্য বিশুদ্ধ পানীয় জলের সরবরাহের ব্যবস্থা না থাকায় তাহাদের কোন নিরাপত্তা নাই। কারণ তাহাদের অধিকাংশই গ্রামে বাস করে এবং সরাসরি কূপ, পুকুর ও নদী হইতে পানি সংগ্রহ করে। গ্রামবাসীরা জীবাণু সম্পর্কে কিছুই জানে না বলিয়া কলেরা, আমাশয় ও অন্যান্য পানিবাহিত রোগের শিকারে পরিণত হয়। যে সকল গ্রামবাসী নদীর তীরে বাস করে তাহারা নদীতে যে কেবল স্নান করে ও ময়লা কাপড়-চোপড় ধোয় তাহাই নহে বরং ইহার মধ্যে সব রকমের আবর্জনা ও ময়লা নিক্ষেপ করে। শেষ পর্যন্ত নদী একটি খোলা নর্দমার মত ক্লেদাক্ত হইয়া উঠে। এই পানি যে সকল রকমের মারাত্মক জীবাণুতে পূর্ণ তাহা না জানিয়াই তাহারা এই দূষিত পানি পান করিয়া থাকে।

Answers 06

1. a. Page No. 698.
   b. Page No. 454.
2. **a.** মানবজাতি রক্ষায় আমাদের উপলব্ধির ক্ষেত্রে বিংশ শতাব্দী একটি পরিবর্তন সূচনাকারী সময় হিসেবে চিহ্নিত। দ্রুত শিল্পায়নের মতো বিজ্ঞানের অগ্রগতির ফলে বায়ুমণ্ডল যে মারাত্মক বিপর্যয়ের সম্মুখীন হয়েছে সে বিষয়টি আগের যে কোনো সময়ের চেয়ে স্পষ্ট ছিল। উন্নত দেশগুলোর প্রবৃদ্ধি ও উন্নয়নের অপ্রতিহত গতির ফলে আমাদের পৃথিবী নামক গ্রহের বায়ুমণ্ডলে গ্রিন হাউজ গ্যাসের নির্গমন হচ্ছে যা বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়নের মূল কারণ। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের দ্বারা সৃষ্ট বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়নের ফলে এখন উন্নত ও উন্নয়নশীল উভয় জাতিই ঘন ঘন ঘূর্ণিঝড়, বন্যা, খরা ইত্যাদি প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের শিকার হচ্ছে। সমস্ত মানবজাতির জন্যই জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের এ প্রকোপ বৈশ্বিক উদ্বেগের ব্যাপার হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। এ সমস্যা সমাধানের লক্ষ্যে জাতিসংঘের উদ্যোগে বিশ্বের নেতৃবর্গ গ্রিন হাউজ গ্যাস নির্গমন কমিয়ে বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণায়ন হ্রাসকরণের পক্ষে ঐকমত্য পোষণ করেছেন যা আসলে মানবজাতিকে জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের মারাত্মক প্রভাব থেকে রক্ষা করতে সহায়তা করবে। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের চরম পর্যায়ে বাংলাদেশ ও অন্যান্য উপকূলীয় ও দ্বীপরাষ্ট্রসমূহেরই সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতি হবার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। তাই একটি তুলনামূলক শীতল গ্রহ তথা পৃথিবীর জন্য বাংলাদেশসহ জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হতে পারে এমন দেশগুলোকে জাতিসংঘের সকল সদস্যকে সাথে নিয়ে উন্নত দেশগুলোর গ্রিন হাউজ গ্যাস নির্গমন প্রয়োজনীয় মাত্রায় নামিয়ে আনতে বাধ্য করতে হবে।

b. There is no safety for most of the people of our country due to lack of supply of purified water. This is because most of them live in the village and collect water directly from wells, ponds and rivers. Since the villagers know nothing about the germs they fall victim to Cholera, Dysentery and other waterborne diseases. Villagers living nearby the river not only bathe and wash clothes in the river but also throw every type of wastage and garbage in it. Finally the river becomes as slimy as a turbid/muddy drain. They drink this contaminated water without knowing that this water is full of all types of fatal germs.

Sample Question 07

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following :** 50
   a. Need for Global Peace
   b. Good Governance in Bangladesh.

2. **Translate according to the direction.** **2×25 = 50**

   a. Translate into Bangla :

   Knowledge is called by the name of science or philosophy, when it is acted upon or impregnated by Reason. Knowledge, indeed, when thus exalted into a scientific form is also power; not only it is excellent in itself, but whatever such excellence may be, it is something more. It has a result beyond itself. There are two ways of using knowledge and in matter of fact those who use it in one way are not likely to use it in the other. Then there are two methods of Education; the end of the one is to be philosophical, of the other to be mechanical; the one rises towards general ideas, the other is exhausted upon what is particular and external. And knowledge if tends more and more to be particular, ceases to be knowledge. It is not the brute creation or passive sensation, rather something intellectual that expresses itself.

   b. Translate into English :

   দূষণের যে রূপটি থেকে আমরা নগরবাসীরা কেউ মুক্ত নই তা হচ্ছে বায়ুদূষণ ও শব্দদূষণ। দূষিত বায়ু সেবন অনেক বেশি সংখ্যক রোগব্যধির জন্য দায়ী। যানবাহনজনিত পরিবেশ দূষণের সঙ্গে ওতপ্রোতভাবে জড়িয়ে আছে শব্দ দূষণের বিষয়টি। এটি শিশুদের শারীরিক ও মানসিক গঠন বাধাগ্রস্ত করে, কমিয়ে দেয় শ্রবণশক্তি। এর পরোক্ষ প্রভাবে তাদের মস্তিষ্কের ভারসাম্য রক্ষার ক্ষমতার স্থায়ী ক্ষতি হয়। প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক নাগরিকের অনিদ্রা, বিরক্তি, দুশ্চিন্তা ও হৃদরোগের পিছনে রয়েছে শব্দ দূষণের প্রত্যক্ষ প্রভাব। বিপুল জনগোষ্ঠীর সচেতনতা এবং সরকারি উদ্যোগ ও সুষ্ঠু তদারকী থাকলে আমাদের আশাবাদী হতে দোষ নেই।

Answers 07

1. a. Page No. 675
   b. Page No. 408

2. **a.** জ্ঞান যখন যুক্তিকে অনুসরণ করে বা যুক্তিকে তার সাথে সম্পৃক্ত করে তখন তাকে বিজ্ঞান বা দর্শন নামে ডাকা হয়। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, এভাবে বৈজ্ঞানিক রূপে উন্নীত জ্ঞান ক্ষমতাও, এটা শুধুমাত্র নিজেই উৎকৃষ্ট নয়। কিন্তু এরূপ উৎকর্ষ যাই হোক না কেন, তা উৎকর্ষের চেয়েও বেশি। এর নিজেকে ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়ার একটি ফলাফল আছে। জ্ঞান ব্যবহারের দুটি পথ আছে এবং বস্তুত যারা এটাকে একভাবে ব্যবহার করে তারা সাধারণত এটাকে অন্যভাবে ব্যবহার করে না। সে ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষার দুটি পদ্ধতি আছে; একটার লক্ষ্য দার্শনিক, অন্যটার লক্ষ্য যান্ত্রিক; একটা ধাবিত হয় সাধারণ ধারণার দিকে, অন্যটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ আলোচনা করে এমন কিছুর যা বিশেষ ও বাহ্যিক এবং জ্ঞান ক্রমাগত বিশেষ হওয়ার দিকে ঝুকলে জ্ঞান আর জ্ঞান থাকে না। এটা জড় সৃষ্টি বা নিষ্ক্রিয় অনুভূতি নয় বরং এমন বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক কিছু যা নিজেকে প্রকাশ করে।

   b. The forms of pollution from which we city dwellers are not free are air pollution and sound pollution. Inhalation of polluted air is responsible for a number of diseases. The issue of sound pollution is inseparably associated with vehicular environmental pollution. It hampers physical and mental formation of children, reduces the hearing. The balancing power of brain is permanently harmed due to its indirect effects. Insomnia, boredom, anxiety and heart disease of adult citizens result from direct effects of sound pollution. There is no fault in being hopeful if there exist consciousness of greater population and government initiative as well as proper supervision.

Sample Question 08

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following :** 50
   a. Natural Gas Security in Bangladesh.
   b. Empowerment of Women in Bagnladesh.

2. **Translate according to the direction.** **2×25 = 50**

   a. Translate the passage into English :

   বিশ্বব্যাপী ব্যাপক জনগোষ্ঠীর সরাসরি ও ব্যাপক মাত্রার অংশগ্রহণের ফলে অত্যন্ত দ্রুততার সাথে ইন্টারনেট ও ওর্য়াল্ড ওয়াইড ওয়েব আজ গণযোগাযোগের ও সামাজিক মিথস্ক্রিয়ার অন্যতম প্রধান প্লাটফর্মে পরিণত হয়েছে। নয়া গণমাধ্যমে জনগণের অংশগ্রহণ একটি নির্দিষ্ট প্রযুক্তির উপর নির্ভর করে যা প্রিন্ট ও ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া থেকে ভিন্ন। ইন্টারনেটে জনঅংশগ্রহণের ধরন দেখে একটি সহজ অনুমান করা যায় যে, অদূর ভবিষ্যতে ইন্টারনেট ও

ওয়েব হয়ে উঠবে গণমাধ্যমের আধেয় ব্যবহারকারীদের মিথস্ক্রিয়ার একমাত্র ক্ষেত্র। এই ধরনের অনুমিতির পেছনে অবশ্যই কিছু সুনির্দিষ্ট কারণ রয়েছে যা গণমাধ্যমের ছাত্র-শিক্ষক, গবেষক, তাত্ত্বিক, এমনকি সাধারণ মানুষদেরও অজানা নয়। আর সেটি হচ্ছে এটি কম ব্যয়বহুল, সহজ দ্রুত প্রবেশযোগ্য এবং অতিমাত্রায় তথ্য সমৃদ্ধ। এছাড়া এটি বিশ্বব্যাপী ছড়িয়ে থাকা সমমনা সকল মানুষকে এক প্লাটফর্মে দাঁড়ানোর সুযোগ এনে দিয়েছে।

b. **Translate the passage into Bangla :**

National Budget of a country is the annual program of the Government's expenditure and income for a fiscal year. In a developing economy like Bangladesh, the annual national budget reflects the government's development philosophy, priorities and approaches towards equity and social justice. The role of the public sector to provide infrastructure and basic public goods is to create an enabling environment for the private sector to act as the engine of economic growth through the national budget. As the national budget formulated annually may undermine the economic stability and growth prospect in the medium term, it seems to be myopic. Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) is an effective measure for redressing the problems emanating from the short time limit of the annual budget. The framework of MTBF must be inclusive and bottom up to reach Bangladesh in a trajectory of highperforming quality growth with prices of commodities stabilized, income and human poverty brought to a minimum, health and education for all secured and capacity building combined with creativity enhanced, social justice established, interpersonal and regional income disparity reduced, and a capacity to tackle the adverse effects of climate change achieved as envisioned in the Government's Outline Perspective Plan (2010-2021).

Answers 08

1. a. Page No. 541
   b. Page No. 448.

2. **a.** Internet and world wide web have become one of the main platforms of mass communication and social interaction from the direct and massive participation of a large population worldwide with extreme speed today. People's participation on this new mass media depends on a definite technology which is different from print and electronic media. A simple guess can be obtained watching peoples participation

on internet, which is, in the near future internet and web would become the only sector for interaction of users of mass media. Behind this type of guessing there are some definite reasons which are not unknown to the students-teachers, researchers, theoriticians, even common people of the mass media. And that is, it is less expensive easy and fast to enter and enriched with mass information. Also it has enabled the same minded world wide people to come at the same platform.

b. একটি আর্থিক বছরের জন্য সরকারের ব্যয় ও আয়ের বার্ষিক কার্যক্রমই হচ্ছে একটি দেশের জাতীয় বাজেট। বাংলাদেশের মতো একটি উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতিতে বার্ষিক জাতীয় বাজেট প্রতিফলিত করে সমতা ও সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচারের ক্ষেত্রে সরকারের উন্নয়ন দর্শন, অগ্রাধিকার এবং অগ্রসরতা। অবকাঠামো ও মৌলিক সাধারণ জিনিসপত্র সরবরাহ করার ক্ষেত্রে সরকারি খাতের ভূমিকা হচ্ছে জাতীয় বাজেটের মাধ্যমে অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের চালিকাযন্ত্র হিসেবে বেসরকারি খাতের জন্য সক্রিয় পরিস্থিতি সৃষ্টি করা। যেহেতু বার্ষিকভাবে প্রণীত বাজেট মধ্যবর্তী সময়ে অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা ও উন্নয়ন প্রত্যাশাকে দুর্বল করে দিতে পারে, তাই এটাকে দূরদৃষ্টিহীন বলে মনে হয়। বার্ষিক বাজেটের স্বল্প থেকে উদ্ভূত সমস্যাগুলো নিরসন করতে মধ্যবর্তী বাজেট কাঠামো (এমটিবিএফ) একটি ফলপ্রসূ উপায়। এমটিবিএফ-এর কাঠামো অবশ্যই হতে হবে সংযুক্ত এবং নিম্নস্তর থেকে বাংলাদেশকে পৌঁছাতে একটি অবক্র পথে গুণগতমান উন্নয়ন করে সাথে প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিসের দাম স্থিত করে, আয় এবং মানুষের অভাব একটি সর্বনিম্ন অবস্থায় আনা, সবার জন্য স্বাস্থ্য এবং শিক্ষা নিশ্চিত করে এবং সক্ষমতা সৃষ্টির সাথে যুক্ত সৃজনশীলতা উন্নতকরণ, সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচার প্রতিষ্ঠিতকরণ, আন্তঃব্যক্তিগত এবং আঞ্চলিক আয় বৈষম্য দূরীভূতকরণ এবং একটি আবহাওয়া পরিবর্তনের বিরূপ প্রভাবকে লড়ার সক্ষমতা অর্জন করা যেমন কল্পনা করা হয়েছে সরকারের পরিপ্রেক্ষিত রূপরেখা পরিকল্পনায় (২০১০-২০২১)।

Sample Question 09

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following : 50**
   a. Country life seasons in Bangladesh
   b. Folklore in Bangladesh.

2. **Translate according to the direction.** **2×25 = 50**

   a. **Translate into English :**

   দ্বিখণ্ডিত সিটি করপোরেশন অখণ্ড সিটি করপোরেশনের অদক্ষতার উত্তরাধিকারই বহন করেছে। সিটি করপোরেশনের যেসব সেবা দেয়ার কথা, নাগরিক জীবনের এ রকম হাজারো সমস্যা নিয়ে সিটি করপোরেশন অতীতে যেমন চলছিল তেমনই চলছে। বলা হয়েছিল, সিটি করপোরেশনকে উত্তর-দক্ষিণে বিভক্ত করা হলে সেবা-সুবিধা বাড়বে। কার্যত কি তা বেড়েছে? বছরের পর বছর রাজধানী ঢাকার নাগরিক-সুবিধার বেলায় কোনো অগ্রগতি নেই। রাজধানীতে একটি বেসরকারি

সংস্থা পরিচালিত গবেষণা বলছে, এই প্রতিষ্ঠান সম্পর্কে জনগণ মনে করে যে নাগরিক সমস্যা নিয়ে মাথা ঘামায় না সিটি করপোরেশন। গবেষণায় দুর্নীতিকেই করপোরেশনের কাজ এগিয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে প্রধান বাধা হিসেবে চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছে। শহর যেভাবে বাড়ছে, সেই হারে সিটি করপোরেশনের প্রকল্প উদ্যোগ ও সেবা তৎপরতা বাড়ছে না।

নগরবাসীর দাবি হচ্ছে গতিশীলতা। অথচ ঢাকা প্রায় স্থবির এক নগর। প্রাপ্তির মধ্যে আছে কেবল উড়ালসড়ক। রাজধানীর যোগাযোগব্যবস্থা গতিশীল করতে প্রয়োজন দীর্ঘমেয়াদি দূরদর্শী পরিকল্পনা।

b. Translate into Bangla :

Man and environment are dependent on each other. The effect of environment on the formation and development of human life is very far-reaching. As beautiful and clean environment brings fountain flow of peace in man's life, similarly bad and polluted environment brings hell-ache of lack of peace. In fact, the first and foremost precondition for beautiful and sound living on earth is beautiful and peaceful environment. Science that is mechanistic civilization is not only presenting enormous affluence but also presenting polluted environment. In this circumstances, the issue of environment pollution and preservation is to be urgently considered in the national and international level side by side important issues like development, poverty eradication and industrialization.

Answers 09

1. a. Page No. 702.
   b. Page No. 612.

2. **a.** Two divided city corporations are bearing the inherited unskilfulness of the undivided city corporation. The services that city corporation is supposed to provide, the city corporation is working same as in the past with thousands of citizen problems like this. It was said, services would increase when city corporation is divided into north and south parts. But has it increased in action? There has not been any development in the case of citizen-service in capital Dhaka year after year. A research conducted by a private organization in the capital says, people think about this institution that city corporation does not pay heed to citizen problems. In the research, corruption has been determined as the main blockade against the advancement of city corporation's works. At the rate the city is growing, city corporation's project initiative and service activity are not growing at the same rate.

Citizens demand continuity. But Dhaka is almost a stand-still city. Only achievement is flyover. Long-term farseeing plan is needed to bring continuity in the capital's communication system.

b. মানুষ ও পরিবেশ একে অন্যের উপর নির্ভরশীল। মানবজীবনের গঠন ও বিকাশের জন্য পরিবেশের প্রভাব অত্যন্ত সুদূরপ্রসারী। সুন্দর ও নির্মল পরিবেশ যেমন মানুষের জীবনে বয়ে আনে শান্তির ঝরণাধারা তেমনি খারাপ ও দূষিত পরিবেশ মানুষের জীবনে বয়ে আনে অশান্তির নরকজ্বালা। প্রকৃতপক্ষে পৃথিবীতে সুন্দর ও সুস্থ জীবনযাপনের জন্য প্রথম ও প্রধান পূর্বশর্ত হচ্ছে সুন্দর ও প্রশান্তিময় পরিবেশ। বিজ্ঞান তথা যান্ত্রিকসভ্যতা একদিকে যেমন উপহার দিচ্ছে বিপুল ঐশ্বর্য, অন্যদিকে তেমনি উপহার দিয়েছে কলুষিত পরিবেশ। এমতাবস্থায় জাতীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক পর্যায়ে উন্নয়ন, দারিদ্র্যবিমোচন ও শিল্পায়নের মতো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়গুলোর পাশাপাশি পরিবেশ দূষণ ও সংরক্ষণের বিষয়টি বিবেচিত হওয়া একান্ত জরুরি।

Sample Question 10

1. **Write an essay within 1000 words on any one of the following : 50**
   a. Preserving Our National Heritage.
   b. The Role of the Press in Nation-building.

2. **Translate according to the direction.** **2 × 25 = 50**

   a. Translate into English :

   বাংলার বর্ষা ঋতু নিয়ে কবিদের মুগ্ধতার শেষ নেই। বিশ্বকবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের সবচেয়ে প্রিয় ঋতু বর্ষা, যা তাঁর লেখায় মূর্ত হয়ে ওঠে। তাঁর অসংখ্য গান ও কবিতায় ফুটে উঠেছে বর্ষার বিচিত্র রূপ, যে রূপের সঙ্গে কখনো যুক্ত হয়েছে ব্যক্তি মানুষের ভাবনা, একাকিত্ব, অপেক্ষা, প্রেম, বিরহ, আরও কত কী। উপমা আর রূপক লাবণ্যে লীন হয়ে আছে তাঁর গান বাংলা গানের সম্ভারে। এমনি কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম, অতুল প্রসাদ সেন, ডি এল রায়, রজনীকান্ত সেনসহ বাংলার সব কবির লেখা ছুঁয়েছে বর্ষার রূপ। এক্ষেত্রে ভিন্নতা লক্ষ্য করা যায় লোককবিদের বেলায়। এখানে বর্ষা কেবল রোমান্টিকতা নয়, জীবন-মৃত্যুর দ্বন্দ্ব দোলায় নাউয়ের যাত্রী হয়ে লোককবিদের লেখায় বর্ষা নিয়ে যেমন প্রেম, বিরহ, অপেক্ষা, আধ্যাত্মিকতা এসেছে, তেমনি এসেছে এর করালগ্রাসী রূপ। বোধকরি নগরের মানুষ যখন বর্ষাকে জানালা দিয়ে হাত বাড়িয়ে ছুঁয়ে দেখতে চায়; বৃষ্টির স্পর্শ, আস্বাদ নিতে চায়- গাঁয়ের মানুষ তখন বর্ষার জলে ভিজে সিক্ত। তাঁদের কাছে বর্ষা যেমন আশীর্বাদ নিয়ে আসে, তেমনি অতি বরিষণ ডেকে আনে জনজীবনে চরম দুর্ভোগ, জমির ফসল ভেসে যায়, ভেসে যায় বসতবাড়ি, গৃহপালিত পশু, হালের গরু ইত্যাদি।

   b. Translate into Bangla :

   The message of social justice has become urgent for us in Bangladesh, as we have failed to make much progress in our poverty alleviation drives. With such a large number of people still living below the poverty line on

the one hand. And with a small segment of the population acquiring more and more wealth on the other. The issue of economic fairness and justice has become crucial for us. Over the years, our poor have been unable to benefit much from whatever economic growth we have had in the past. This must change in the future. Our democracy should not only entail the political empowerment of our people, but must also include a bigger stake for the poor in our economic growth.

Answers 10

1. a. Page No. 615.
   b. Page No. 655.
2. a. There is no end of poets' captivation about the rainy season of Bangla. The most favorite season of Biswakobi Rabindra Nath Tagore is rainy season, which becomes real in his writings. The different forms of rainy season have become real in his numerous songs and poems, sometimes these forms are added with the thoughts of people, loneliness, waiting, love, separation, and many more. His songs are enriched with comparison and metaphor in the collection of Bengali songs. Similarly writings of all Bengali poets including poet Kazi Nazrul Islam, Atul Prashad Sen, DL Roy, Rajani Kanto Sen have touched the beauty of rainy season. Variation can be noticed in case of folklore poets. Here rainy season came not only with romanticism, being the passenger of the dangling boat of life-death rainy season came as love, separation, waiting, spirituality, similarly came as its devastating form. May be when city people want to touch rain by extending hand through window, want to taste the rain, then the village people are wet in rain water. As rain comes to them as blessing, so excessive rain brings acute suffering in human life, the crops get washed away, home, domestic animals, ploughing cows etc. get carried away.

   b. দারিদ্র্য বিমোচনে যেহেতু আমরা যথেষ্ট অগ্রগতি অর্জন করতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছি, তাই বাংলাদেশে সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচারের বাণী জরুরি হয়ে পড়েছে। একদিকে যেমন বিপুল সংখ্যক লোক দারিদ্র্য সীমার নিচে বাস করছে অন্যদিকে জনগণের একটা ক্ষুদ্র অংশ প্রচুর পরিমাণে সম্পদের মালিক হচ্ছে। আর এ প্রেক্ষিতে অর্থনৈতিক নিরপেক্ষতা এবং ন্যায়ানুবর্তিতা আমাদের জন্য অত্যাবশ্যক হয়ে পড়েছে। পূর্বের বছরগুলোতে অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি যাই হোক না কেন, আমাদের দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠী তার ফায়দা নিতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছে। ভবিষ্যতে এর পরিবর্তন আবশ্যক। আমাদের গণতন্ত্র কেবল জনগণের রাজনৈতিক ক্ষমতায়নের জন্য নয় বরং আমাদের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির একটা বিরাট অংশ দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠীর জন্য বরাদ্দ করা উচিত।