

Saifur's BCS

৩৬তম লিখিত

- ☑ Summary Writing
- ☑ Essay : Tourism and Economic Growth

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English

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একটি সুলিখিত সারাংশে আসল passage টির সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ সুস্পষ্ট এবং সংক্ষিপ্ত আকারে এমনভাবে উপস্থাপন করতে হবে যেন এটি আসল passage এর বিকল্প হিসাবে ব্যবহার করা যায়। সারাংশে অপ্রয়োজনীয় আনুপুঙ্খিক তথ্য এবং তথ্যের পুনরাবৃত্তি বাদ দিয়ে আসল passage এর মূল প্রতিপাদ্য বিষয় অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে। প্রয়োজনাত্মিক সবকিছু বাদ দিয়ে দীর্ঘ passage এর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ধারণা এবং গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য উপস্থাপন করতে হবে।

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ধারণা এবং গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য উপস্থাপন এর জন্য নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়গুলো লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে :

- আসল passage লেখার উদ্দেশ্য কি ছিল।
- আসল passage এ কী কী বিষয় গবেষণা বা যুক্তি দিয়ে বোঝানো হয়েছে।
- আসল passage এ কী কী শিক্ষণীয় ছিল।
- আসল passage লেখার উদ্দেশ্য কেন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

কিভাবে একটি কার্যকরী সারাংশ লিখতে হয় :

- (a) প্রথমত, প্রথম বাক্য (Topic Sentence) টিতে মূল Passage এর মূল বিষয়গুলো উপস্থাপন করে মূল Passage-এর সারাংশ উপস্থাপন করতে হবে।
- (b) পরবর্তী লাইনগুলো (Body) তে মূল Passage কে শব্দান্তরিত বা অন্য কথায় প্রকাশ করতে হবে এবং মূল Passage কে সংক্ষিপ্ত করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে অবশ্যই নীচের বিষয়গুলো লক্ষ রাখতে হবে।
 - i) গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে এবং গুরুত্বহীন বিষয়গুলোকে বাদ দিতে হবে।
 - ii) আপনাকে একটি সারাংশ যন্ত্র হিসাবে কাজ করতে হবে এবং মূল Passage-এর মূল ধারণা অল্প কথায় ও নিজের কথায় পুনরায় উপস্থাপন করতে হবে।
 - iii) নিজের কথায় লিখতে হবে মানে এই না যে আপনি আপনার নিজের ধারণা অন্তর্ভুক্ত করবেন। Passage-এর ধারণা স্পষ্টকরণের জন্য আপনার ব্যাখ্যা অথবা আপনার নিজের ধারণা কোনভাবেই অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা যাবে না।
 - iv) প্রচলিত নিয়ম অনুসারে Summary তে কোন conclusion থাকে না। সুতরাং মূল Passage-এর সারাংশ শেষ মানেই আপনার Summary সমাপ্ত।

একটি ভালো সারাংশ এর তিনটি মৌলিক বৈশিষ্ট্য থাকে :

- a) সংক্ষিপ্ততা (conciseness)
- b) যথার্থতা (accuracy)
- c) বস্তুনিষ্ঠতা (objectivity)

⇒ **সংক্ষিপ্ততা (conciseness)** : সারাংশ মানেই তথ্যের সংক্ষিপ্ততা। এই সংক্ষিপ্ততার মাত্রা ভিন্ন ভিন্ন হতে পারে। Summary এর দৈর্ঘ্য Summary লেখার উদ্দেশ্য অনুসারে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন হতে পারে। তবে BCS সহ অন্যান্য পরীক্ষায় যে Summary লিখতে দেওয়া হয় তার দৈর্ঘ্য মূল Passage এর তিন ভাগের এক ভাগ বা চার ভাগের এক ভাগ হতে পারে। অর্থাৎ 180 শব্দবিশিষ্ট একটি Passage এর জন্য-

$$180/3 = 60$$

$$180/4 = 40$$

অর্থাৎ 40 - 60 শব্দের মধ্যে লিখতে হবে বা 300 শব্দবিশিষ্ট একটি Passage এর জন্য সারাংশ 110 শব্দের বেশি হওয়া উচিত হবে না।

- ⇒ **যথার্থতা (accuracy)** : সংক্ষিপ্ত দৈর্ঘ্য সত্ত্বেও সারাংশে মূল Passage এর একটি সুস্পষ্ট চিত্র প্রতিফলিত হওয়া উচিত। এটা করার জন্য, আপনাকে মূল Passage টি ভালোভাবে বুঝতে হবে এবং আপনার বোধগম্যতাকে সারাংশে ফুটিয়ে তুলতে হবে যাতে করে Summary পড়েই মূল Passage সম্পর্কে একটি সুস্পষ্ট ধারণা পায়।
- ⇒ **বস্তুনিষ্ঠতা (objectivity)** : সারাংশে শুধুমাত্র মূল Passage এর ধারণাকে **objectively** ফুটিয়ে তুলতে হবে, অর্থাৎ আপনার কোন মতামত উপস্থাপন করা যাবে না। আপনি শুধুমাত্র মূল Passage এর ধারণাকে সংক্ষিপ্তভাবে উপস্থাপন করবেন, Passage এর প্রদত্ত তথ্যের পরিবর্তন করবেন না।

সারাংশ লেখা তিন ধাপে সমাপ্ত করতে হয় :-

- Reading (পড়ে বোঝা)
- Thinking (ভেবেচিন্তে পরিকল্পনা করা)
- Writing process (সারাংশ লেখার প্রক্রিয়া)

- ⇒ **Reading (পড়ে বোঝা)** :- প্রথমেই যে কাজটি আপনাকে করতে হবে তা হলো আপনি যে বিষয়ের সারাংশ লিখবেন সে বিষয় সম্পর্কে জানা। এজন্য আপনাকে মূল Passage টি যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত Passage এর বিষয়বস্তু না বুঝতে পারবেন ততক্ষণ পর্যন্ত বার বার পড়তে হবে। পড়ার সময় আপনি Passage টিকে ছোট ছোট অংশে ভেঙ্গে ফেলতে পারেন। এই ছোট ছোট অংশগুলো আপনাকে মূল Passage এর বিষয়বস্তু বুঝতে সাহায্য করবে এবং সারাংশ লেখার প্রক্রিয়াকে অধিকতর সহজ করবে।
- ⇒ **Thinking (ভেবেচিন্তে পরিকল্পনা করা)** :- দ্বিতীয়ত আপনি মূল Passage এর বিষয়বস্তু ভেবেচিন্তে এতে প্রদত্ত তথ্য বা যুক্তিকে প্রাধান্য দিয়ে সারাংশ লেখার পরিকল্পনা করতে পারেন। এক্ষেত্রে, আপনি প্রদত্ত Passage এর কোনটি মূল প্রসঙ্গ, কোনটি সমর্থনকারী প্রসঙ্গ এবং কোনটি মূল প্রসঙ্গ বা সমর্থনকারী প্রসঙ্গেরও বিস্তারিত ব্যাখ্যা এই ব্যাপারগুলো চিহ্নিত করবেন। এই বিষয়গুলো চিহ্নিত করার পর কোন অংশগুলো আপনার সারাংশে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করবেন এবং কোন অংশের কতটুকু আপনি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করবেন এ ব্যাপারে সিদ্ধান্ত নিবেন। আপনি সবসময়ই মূল প্রসঙ্গ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করার চেষ্টা করবেন। যদি আপনার জায়গা থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে গুরুত্ব বুঝে সমর্থনকারী বক্তব্য উপস্থাপন করবেন।
- ⇒ **Writing Process (সারাংশ লেখার প্রক্রিয়া)** :- আপনি যখন সারাংশ লিখবেন, মূল Passage টি আপনার সামনে থেকে সরিয়ে নিন। আপনি কিছু মূল শব্দ বা চিহ্নিত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশগুলো যেটা আপনি Passage টি পড়ার সময় চিহ্নিত করেছেন সেই অংশগুলো দেখে Summary লেখার চেষ্টা করুন। এটা আপনাকে Passage এর মূল বক্তব্য নিজের ভাষায় এবং নিজস্ব sentence structure এ লিখতে সাহায্য করবে যা সারাংশ লেখার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

সারাংশ লেখার সময় যে সমস্যাদের সম্মুখীন হতে হয় :-

- সারাংশ লেখার সময় মূলত যে সমস্যাগুলো হয় তার মধ্যে অন্যতম হলো প্রদত্ত Passage এর মূল প্রসঙ্গটি ভালোভাবে বুঝতে পারা। আপনি অবশ্যই নিশ্চিত করবেন যে আপনি যা লিখছেন সেটি মূল Passage অনুসারে সঠিক এবং প্রাসঙ্গিক।
- আরও একটি সমস্যা হলো মূল Passage এর মূল প্রসঙ্গটিকে নিজের ভাষায় প্রকাশ করা। এটা করার জন্য, আপনি Passage টি বার বার পড়বেন এবং সারাংশ লেখার সময় মূল Passage টিকে সরিয়ে রাখুন। এটা আপনাকে মূল Passage এর Word ব্যবহার করার লোড থেকে দূরে রাখতে সাহায্য করবে এবং আপনাকে আপনার নিজস্ব Word এবং Sentence pattern ব্যবহার করতে বাধ্য করবে।
- Passage এর মূল প্রসঙ্গ খুঁজে পাবার পাশাপাশি মূল প্রসঙ্গের সমর্থনকারী প্রসঙ্গগুলো খুঁজে বের করাও একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যা। কিছু সমর্থনকারী প্রসঙ্গ অধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, কিছু কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। আপনাকে অবশ্যই মূল সমর্থনকারী প্রসঙ্গগুলো খুঁজে বের করার জন্য মূল Passage টি মনোযোগ দিয়ে পড়তে হবে। ভালোভাবে বোঝার জন্য মূল Passage টির ছোট ছোট অংশে ভেঙ্গে ফেলা অংশগুলো বেশ কয়েকবার পড়তে হবে। সর্বোপরি, শুধুমাত্র বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে ধারণা থাকাটাই যথেষ্ট নয়, নিয়মিত Summary লেখার চর্চাও করতে হবে।

➔ Write a Summary of the following passage :

The Tk. 32.48bn Development Project Proposal (DPP) for Bangabandhu 1, the first satellite of Bangladesh, is ready for being placed before the highest economic policy making body, Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC).

The Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) has already finalised the proposal from its end and would initiate buying "orbital slot" for the satellite once ECNEC gives approval. The BTRC will purchase an orbital slot on 119 degree East from Intersputnik, a renowned Russian company at a cost of \$.28m (Tk. 217-7bn) with a single lifetime of 15 years.

Initially, the BTRC applied for a slot on 102 degree East to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). However, nearly 20 countries including the USA, Russia, France and Australia raised objection that their satellite communication would be disrupted if Bangladesh was given that slot.

Out of the proposed DPP cost of Tk. 32.48bn, the government will bear Tk.15.60bn from its own funds.

Of the Tk. 15.604bn the government allocated Tk. 6.91bn in the previous fiscal, Tk. 3.49bn for the ongoing (2013-14) fiscal, and the remaining Tk. 5.02bn for the next (2014-15). The other half of the project cost, that is Tk. 16.883bn, will be funded by a supplier's credit from the Export-Import Bank of USA. Earlier, the Export-Import of USA sent a proposal to the government through the BTRC for funding the project at less than 2% interest.

The government had decided to launch the satellite under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme in order to ensure impeccable maintenance after the launch. According to documents, the project commenced on July 1 this year and will end on June 30, 2016.

The telecom regulator has chosen Betunia of Chittagong and the BTCL Staff College in Gazipur for setting up two earth stations for the satellite. There will also be a maintenance office at the BTRC building.

Sources said after purchasing the orbital slot for the Bangabandhu 1, the government would try to book two more slots in advance on 102 degree East and 69 degree East for launching two more satellites in the future.

The government has also reportedly shown interest in purchasing the 135 degree East slot from the ITU. Although its location is far away from Bangladesh's coverage.

"A single satellite will never be viable for business. We need to launch at least one more satellite for getting benefited and making profits," BTRC chairman Sunil Kanti Bose said.

Figures show that Bangladesh spends around \$11m annually on satellite rents for running television channels, telephones and radio connectivity.

A successful launching of the satellite is likely to bring \$50m annually by renting out the unused portion to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar.

Fifty countries in the world at present have satellites of their own. India and Pakistan are the only countries in the subcontinent with satellites. Sri Lanka is also in the middle of a process for launching one of its own.

34th BCS

⇒ Write a Summary of the following passage :

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 specific 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 several 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 disproved. 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 technological 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.

33rd BCS

⇒ Write a Summary of the following passage :

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 increases in global bio-fuel production will push global corn prices up to 41 per cent, oil-seeds prices to 76 per cent, and wheat prices to 30 per cent 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.

32nd BCS

➤ Write a Summary of the following passage :

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 feeling 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 or 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 and prevent him from wrongdoing and gives counsels to brave the theories of life. Such a friend we need most and need to seek.

Student Work

Summary Writing

নীচের Summary গুলো নিজেসাই practice করে Teacher কে দিয়ে দেখিয়ে নিন। Sample Answer গুলো পরবর্তী sheet-এ দেয়া হবে।

31st BCS

➤ Write a summary of the following passage :

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 unplanned mills and factories, the use of manufacturing products 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 kilometer 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.

30th BCS

☞ Write a summary of the following passage :

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 those 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, the thought that birds were messengers from the gods. People also believed that birds carried their souls to the gods when they died. People still have these superstitions.

29th BCS

☞ Write a summary of the following passage :

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.

28th BCS

☞ Write a summary of the following passage :

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, illiteracy 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.

27th BCS**⇒ Write a summary of the following extract :**

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 result.

25th BCS**⇒ Write a summary of the following extract :**

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 beings are 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 a 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 in intermingled with other crops to which the insect is not adapted.

24th BCS

⇒ Write a summary of the following extract :

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 centered 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.

23rd BCS

⇒ Write a summary of the following passage :

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 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.

22nd BCS

⇒ Make a summary of the following passage :

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 beginnings. 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.

21st BCS

☞ **Make a summary of the following passage :**

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 judgments, 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.

20th BCS

☞ **Make a summary of the following passage :**

Hence it is that it is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never implicates 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 part 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 absurd; 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.

18th BCS

☛ Make a summary of the following passage :

A University must do more than merely provide a high-class professional 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 proper place in society as a credit to their universities both for 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.

17th BCS

☛ Make a summary of the following passage :

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, his horizon widens, and in proportion as his thoughts and feelings become less personal and less concerned with his 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.

Introduction

The tourism industry has emerged as a major income-driving industry in many developing/middle-income countries in the world. There is a plethora of literature and studies that show the positive a thriving tourism sector can have positive impact on economic growth and development of countries. Bangladesh is blessed with natural beauty, ranging from mountains to rivers to beaches to bio-diversity. It boasts the longest natural beach in the world in Cox's Bazaar as well as the largest mangrove forest in the world at the Sundarbans. Despite this, the industry is far from thriving and only in recent years, the government seem to have recognized the potential the industry may hold if provided with necessary support.

In fiscal year 2013, tourism accounted for only 2.2 percent of GDP. Total contribution of tourism to GDP in FY13 was around US\$ 5 billion for Bangladesh, which is barely 10% of the global average of US\$ 55 billion. The industry has grown in a haphazard way in the last decade or so. However a much more concerted and strategic intervention is required for the country to enter the global competitive arena. Tourism was not considered an industry in the first 28 years of the country's existence and was recognized as an industry in 1999. Since then, while the growth has not been phenomenal, there has been progress which has revealed the huge potential of the industry. Bangladesh has experienced a growth rate of between 5-6.5% in the last decade, with the RMG sector being the main source of foreign currency. The risk of over-dependence on one industry for foreign currency inflow is very high, and can have negative ramifications if the industry is hit by a downturn. The government has been actively looking to diversify the export basket. The tourism sector can be a promising alternative, which along with the export sector also has a multitude of other positive economic such as employment generation and through multipliers impacts on the expansion of linked industries, and poverty alleviation.

Brief History of the Tourism Sector in Bangladesh

The Bangladesh Parjatan Sangstha was formed soon after the liberation war of 1971, aimed at developing the tourism industry of the country. The organization was restructured as Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) in 1973, and they subsequently drew up a five-year plan for developing the industry as part of the government's First Five Year Plan (1973-78). Under the plan the government was expected to provide the necessary facilities and develop the natural beauty of the country in a manner that would be attractive to tourists. The second, third, and fourth five-year plans and two year plans were intended to implement by the past Bangladesh governments to develop tourism sector but these plans have not been implemented (BPC, 2007) properly by the government due to various impediments including ministerial legacy problems (Islam, 2007; BTO,2005).

Some of these problems still persist and it is hampering the effectiveness of the resources that are being apportioned to the sector. While BPC remains the leading public sector body in the tourism industry of Bangladesh, the private sector has also invested in the sector quite successfully. These private entrants into the sector have entered the industry through developing hotels, or tour operators. As many as thirty two tour operators functioning in the country, some of whom cater to domestic tours while others offer both domestic and outbound tours (Bangladesh Monitor, 2007). Thirty two such private tour operators are members of an association named "Tours Operator Association of Bangladesh (TOAB)", formed to carry out their activities more efficiently, to lobby the BPC and the government for the realization of justified rights (Siddiqi, 2006), and to promote the country's tourism together.

Bangladesh's tourist attractions include, historical and monuments, resorts, beaches, picnic spots, forests and tribal people, wildlife of various species. Bangladesh offers ample opportunities to tourists for angling, water skiing, river cruising, hiking, rowing, yachting, sea bathing as well as bringing one in close touch with pristine nature. In the northern part, comprising the Rajshahi division, there are archaeological sites, including the temple city Puthia in Rajshahi; the largest and most ancient archaeological site, Mahasthangarh in Bogra; the single largest Buddhist monastery, Paharpur in Naogaon; the most ornamental terracota Hindu temple, Kantaji Temple, and many rajbaris or palaces of old zamindars. In the south-eastern part, which is the Chittagong Division, there are natural and hilly areas like Chittagong Hill Tracts, along with sandy sea beaches. The most notable beach, in Cox's Bazar, is a contender for the title of longest unbroken sandy sea beach in the world.

In the south-western part, mainly the Khulna Division, there is the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest of the world with Royal Bengal Tiger and spotted deer. The historically and architecturally important sixty domed mosque in Bagerhat is a notable site. In the north-eastern part, Sylhet division, there is a green carpet of tea plants on small hillocks. Natural reserved forests are great attractions. Migratory birds in winter, particularly in the haor areas, are also very attractive in this area.

Ministry of Tourism and The Civil Aviation Ministry designs national policies for the development and promotion of tourism. The Ministry also maintains the Beautiful Bangladesh campaign. Bangladesh Government has formed Tourist Police unit to better protect local and foreign tourists as well as look after the nature and wildlife in the tourist spots.

Economic impact

The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) reported in 2013 that the travel and tourism industry in Bangladesh directly generated 1,281,500 jobs in 2012 or 1.8 percent of the country's total employment, which ranked Bangladesh 157 out of 178 countries worldwide. Direct and indirect employment in the industry totalled 2,714,500 jobs, or 3.7 percent of the country's total employment. The WTTC predicted that by 2023, travel and tourism will directly generate 1,785,000 jobs and support an overall total of 3,891,000 jobs, or 4.2 percent of the country's total employment. This would represent an annual growth rate in direct jobs of 2.9 percent. Domestic spending generated 97.7 percent of direct travel and tourism gross domestic product (GDP) in 2012. Bangladesh's world ranking in 2012 for travel and tourism's direct contribution to GDP, as a percentage of GDP, was 142 out of 176.

Cox's Bazar

Cox's Bazar is a seaside town, a fishing port and district headquarters in Bangladesh. It is known for its wide and long sandy beach, which is considered by many as the world's longest natural sandy sea beach. The beach in Cox's Bazar is an unbroken 125 kilometres (78 mi) sandy sea beach with a gentle slope. It is located 152 kilometres (94 mi) south of the Chittagong Seaport. Cox's Bazar is also known by the name *Panowa*, whose literal translation means "yellow flower". Its other old name was "Palongkee".

St. Martin's Island

St. Martin's Island is a small island (area only 8 km²) in the northeastern part of the Bay of Bengal, about 9 km south of the tip of the Cox's Bazar-Teknaf peninsula, and forming the southernmost part of Bangladesh. There is a small adjoining island that is separated at high tide, called Chhera island. It is about 8 km west of the northwest coast of Myanmar, at the mouth of the Naf River. The first settlement started just 250 years ago by some Arabian sailors who named the island 'Zajira'. During British occupation the island was named St. Martin Island. The local names of the island are "Narical Gingira", also spelled "Narikel Jinjira/Jinjera", which means 'Coconut Island' in Bengali, and "Daruchini Dip". It is the only coral island in Bangladesh. The city of Chittagong has many high end, private hotels such as the Hotel Agrabad, the Hotel Well Park Residence, The Peninsula Chittagong, the Hotel Harbour View, the Hotel Meridian, and Avenue Hotels and Suites. The JW Marriott, Westin and Radisson Blu are among the upcoming five-star hotels in Chittagong city.

Bandarban District

Bandarban is a district in South-Eastern Bangladesh, and a part of the Chittagong Division and Chittagong Hill Tracts. Bandarban is regarded as one of the most attractive travel destinations in Bangladesh. Bandarban (meaning *the dam of monkeys*), or in Marma or Arakanese language as "Rwa-daw Mro" is also known as Arvumi or the Bohmong Circle (of the rest of the three hill districts Rangamati is the Chakma Circle, Raja Devasish Roy and Khagrachari is the Mong Circle, Raja Sachingprue Marma). Bandarban town is the home town of the Bohmong Chief (currently King, or Raja, U Cho Prue Marma) who is the head of the Marma population. It also is the administrative headquarters of Bandarban district, which has turned into one of the most exotic tourist attractions in Bangladesh.

Rangamati

Rangamati is the administrative headquarters of Rangamati Hill District in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The town is located at 22°37'60N 92°12'0E and has an altitude of 14 metres. Kaptai lake, the hanging bridge and Pablakhali reserve forest are some of the notable locations to visit in Rangamati.

Khagrachari District

Khagrachari is a district in south-eastern Bangladesh. It is a part of the Chittagong Division and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Its local name is "Chengmi". Khagrachari is also known as Phalang Htaung or the Mong Circle of the rest of the three hill districts Rangamati is the Chakma Circle and Bandarban is the Bohmong Circle. There are many tourist places in Khagrachari like Alutila Cave, Alutila Tourists spot, Richhang waterfall, Yonged Buddha Bihar, Dighinala Touduchhori Waterfall and others.

Foy's Lake

Foy's Lake is a human-made lake in Chittagong, Bangladesh. The lake was once just a lake and spillway constructed by Assam-Bengal Railway engineer. It was dug in 1924 and was named after the English engineer Mr. Foy. The lake is next to Batali Hill, the highest hill in Chittagong Metropolitan area. An amusement park, managed by the Concord Group, is located here.

Heritage Park

There is a heritage park called Shaheed Zia Memorial Complex and Mini Bangladesh at Chandgaon which reflects the most notable structures and instances of Bangladesh. This 71-metre tower in Mini Bangladesh in Chittagong has a restaurant on the top that rotates once every 90 minutes. The museum includes a revolving restaurant. One can perceive of the country's architectural beauty, ethnic traditions and archaeological inheritance through having a glimpse of the heritage park. Replica of major structures of the country, includes Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban (parliament building), National Memorial of Savar, Ahsan Manzil, Curzon Hall of Dhaka University, Paharpur Monastery, Kantajew Temple of Dinajpur, Lalbagh Fort and Sona Masjid. The park also has different rides for children.

Ethnological Museum of Chittagong

The Ethnological Museum of Chittagong located in Agrabad, established in 1965, is the only ethnological museum in the country. It offers the visitors the chance to acquaint with the lifestyles and heritage of various ethnic groups of the country. The museum authority had collected rare elements used in everyday lives of different ethnic groups, of which some had already become extinct while some were on the verge of extinction. The museum contains four galleries and a small hall. Three galleries of the museum feature diverse elements of twenty nine ethnic groups in Bangladesh, while the rest of the gallery displays the lifestyles of some ethnic groups of India, Pakistan and Australia.

WWII cemetery and Circuit House

The War Cemetery on Badshah Mia Road contains the graves of 755 soldiers, and is protected and maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. There are a number of museums in Chittagong. The most prominent is the Zia Memorial Museum which is housed in the old circuit house building. President Ziaur Rahman was assassinated there on 30 May 1981. This commemorative museum houses the Late President Ziaur Rahman's mementos and personal belongings. It was established in 1993 with 12 galleries.

Lalbagh Fort

Lalbagh Fort is an incomplete 17th century Mughal fort complex in Dhaka, Bangladesh. This fort (also known as Fort Aurangabad) stands proudly before the Buriganga River in the southwestern part of Dhaka, Bangladesh. The construction was started in 1678 AD by Mughal Subahdar Muhammad Azam Shah. For long the fort was considered to be a combination of three buildings (the mosque, the tomb of Bibi Pari and the Diwan-i-Aam), with two gateways and a portion of the partly damaged fortification wall. Recent excavations carried out by the Department of Archaeology have revealed the existence of other structures.

Ahsan Manzil

Ahsan Manzil is a wonderful ancient building, located on the bank of the river Buriganga, in old Dhaka at Kumartoli, Islampur area. It was a residential palace for Dhaka Nawab Family. The structure of this palace was started in the year 1859 and was finished in 1869. It is constructed in the Indo-Saracenic Revival architecture. To preserve the cultural and history of the area, the palace became the Bangladesh National Museum on 20 September 1992.

National Parliament

National Parliament was created by American architect Louis I. Kahn. Construction was started in 1961 and completed on 28 January 1982 with the total cost was about 32 million dollars. It is situated at Shre-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka. Jatiyo Sangsad Bhaban was used for the first time on 15 February 1982 as the venue for the eighth (last) session of the second parliament of Bangladesh. Since then, it has been used for the Bangladesh National Assembly.

Shaheed Minar

The Shaheed Minar (English: Martyr Monument) is a national monument in Dhaka, Bangladesh, established to commemorate those killed during the Bengali Language Movement demonstrations of 1952. On 21 February 1952, dozens of students and political activists were killed when the Pakistani police force opened fire on Bengali protesters who were demanding equal status for their native tongue, Bengali. The massacre occurred near Dhaka Medical College and Ramna Park in Dhaka. A makeshift monument was erected on 23 February by students of University of Dhaka and other educational institutions, but demolished on 26 February by the Pakistani police force. The Language Movement gained momentum, and after a long struggle, Bengali was given equal status with Urdu. To commemorate the dead, the Shaheed Minar was designed and built by Hamidur Rahman, a Bangladeshi sculptor. The monument stood until the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971, when it was demolished completely during Operation Searchlight. After Bangladesh gained independence, it was rebuilt. At present, all national, mourning, cultural and other activities held each year, regarding 21 February, have been centered around the Shaheed Minar.

Jatiyo Smriti Soudho

Jatiyo Sriti Shoudho or National Martyrs' Memorial is the national monument of Bangladesh is the symbol in the memory of the valour and the sacrifice of all those who gave their lives in the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971.

Somapura Mahavihara

Somapura Mahavihara in Paharpur, Badalgachhi Upazila, Naogaon District (25°1'51.83"N, 88°58'37.15"E) is among the best known Buddhist viharas in the Indian Subcontinent and is one of the most important archeological sites in the country. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Mahastangar

Mahastangarh is one of the earliest urban archaeological sites so far discovered in Bangladesh. The village Mahasthan in Shibganj thana of Bogra District contains the remains of an ancient city which was called Pundranagara or Paundravardhanapura in the territory of Pundravardhana. A limestone slab bearing six lines in Prakrit in Brahmi script, discovered in 1931, dates Mahastangarh to at least the 3rd century BC. The fortified area was in use till the 18th century AD.

Behula Lakshindar Basor Ghor

Behula is the protagonist in the Manasamangal genre of Bengali medieval epics. A number of works belonging to this genre were written between the thirteenth and eighteenth centuries. Though the religious purpose of these works is to eulogise the Hindu goddess Manasa, these works are more well known for depicting the love story of Behula and her husband Lakhindar.

Kantajew Temple

Kantajew Temple at Kantanagar, is a late-medieval Hindu temple in Dinajpur, Bangladesh. Built by Maharaja Pran Nath, its construction started in 1704 CE and ended in the reign of his son Raja Ramnath 1722 CE, during the reign of his son Maharaja Ramnath. 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.

Varendra Research Museum

Varendra Museum is a museum, research center and popular visitor attraction located at the heart of Rajshahi town and maintained by Rajshahi University in Bangladesh.

Bagha Mosque

According to an inscription on the mosque's central entrance, bagha Mosque was Built by Sultan Nusrat Shah in 1523 A.D. Bagha Mosque is a richly decorated monument originally roofed over with 10 domes which collapsed long ago. It is built of bricks with stone plinth, lintels and pillars. But recently this Mosque rebuilt carefully to their original form. The inscription is now preserved in Karachi, Pakistan.

Kuakata Beach

Kuakata is a panoramic sea beach on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Located in the Patuakhali district, Kuakata has a wide sandy beach from where one can see both the sunrise and sunset. It is about 320 Kilometers south of Dhaka, the capital, and about 70 Kilometers from the district headquarters. The Kuakata beach is 30 km long and 6 km wide. On the eastern end of the beach is Gongamati Reserved Forest, an evergreen mangrove forest and snippet of the original Kuakata. When the Rakhines settled in the area in 1784, Kuakata was part of the larger Sundarbans forest. However, the Sundarbans is now at a distance of one-hour by speed boat. As a mangrove forest, Gongamati, like the Sundarbans, offers some protection against tidal surges, however it too is being threatened by logging and deforestation. The best way to reach the forest is by foot or bike along the beach, where a flock of flag flying fishing boats can be seen trawling the coast. Choosing to visit Gangamati in the late afternoon is a perfect time to watch the sun caste shadows on the abstract exposed mangrove roots.

Lawachara National Park

Lawachara National Park is a major national park and nature reserve in Bangladesh. The park is located at Kamalganj Upazila, Maulvi Bazar District in the northeastern region of the country. It is located within the 2,740 ha (27.4 km²) West Bhanugach Reserved Forest.

Madhabkunda waterfall

Madhabkunda waterfall is one of the largest waterfalls in Bangladesh. It is situated in Barlekha thana (subdistrict) in Moulvi Bazar District, Sylhet Division. The waterfall is a popular tourist spot in Bangladesh. Big boulders, surrounding forest, and the adjoining streams attracts many tourists for picnic parties and day trips.

Jaflong

Jaflong is a natural tourist spot in the Division of Sylhet, Bangladesh. It is located in Gowainghat Upazila of Sylhet District and situated at the border between Bangladesh and the Indian state of Meghalaya. It is just below the mountain range. Jaflong is famous for its stone collections and is home of the Khasi tribe.

Sundarbans

The Sundarbans is the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world. The Sunderbans is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, most of which is situated in Bangladesh with the remainder in India. Sundarbans South, East and West are three protected forests in Bangladesh. This region is densely covered by mangrove forests, and is one of the largest reserves for the Bengal tiger.

Mosque City of Bagerhat

The Mosque City of Bagerhat is a formerly lost city, located in the suburbs of Bagerhat city in Bagerhat District, in the Khulna Division of southwest of Bangladesh. Bagerhat is about 15 miles south east of Khulna and 200 miles southwest of Dhaka. Originally known as Khalifatabad and nicknamed the "mint town of the Bengal Sultanate", the city was founded in the 15th century by the warrior saint Turkish general Ulugh Khan Jahan. The historic city, listed by Forbes as one of the 15 lost cities of the world, has more than 50 Islamic monuments which have been found after removing the vegetation that had obscured them from view for many centuries. The site has been recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 under criteria (iv), "as an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in human history", of which the Sixty Pillar Mosque (Shat Gombuj Masjid in Bengali), constructed with 60 pillars and 77 domes, is the most well known. Apart from these monuments, UNESCO also includes the mausoleum of Khan Jahan, the mosques of Singar, Bibi Begni, Reza Khoda, Zindavir among the unique monuments.

Religious

Bangladesh has many places of worship. Capital Dhaka is known as the city of mosques. Some famous Religious Place of Worships and visitor attractions are:

- ◆ The structure of Baitul Mukarram resembles the Kaaba in Mecca
- ◆ Shorno Mandir (Golden Temple) at Bandarban, a holy place for the Bhuddists
 - Baitul Mukarram is the national mosque of Bangladesh. Located at the center of Dhaka, the mosque was completed in 1968. The mosque has a capacity of 30,000, and it is world's tenth largest mosque.
- ◆ Shat Gombuj Mosque (Sixty Dome Mosque) in Bagerhat Mosque City
 - Mosque City of Bagerhat is a formerly lost city, located in the suburbs of Bagerhat city in Bagerhat District, in the Khulna Division. The historic city, listed by *Forbes* as one of the 15 lost cities of the world, has more than 50 Islamic monuments.

- Kantojiu Temple built between 1702 and 1752, a nava-ratna (nine-spined) style hindu temple.
- Dhakeshwari Temple built in the twelfth century, a hindu temple.
- Hoseni Dalan a Shia shrine built in the seventeenth century.
- Sixty Dome Mosque is a mosque in Bangladesh, the largest in that country from the Sultanate period. It has been described as "the most impressive Muslim monuments in the whole of the Indian subcontinent."

Ancient ruins

- Wari-Bateshwar ruins, built in 450 BC, 2500 years old ancient fort city
- Somapura Mahavihara is a Buddhist monastery situated in the Rajshahi District in the north of Bangladesh. Covering almost 27 acres of land, Somapura Mahavira is one of the largest monasteries south of the Himalayas. The design is considered to be greatly influenced by Buddhist architecture found in Java and Cambodia.
- Mainamati is an isolated ridge of low hills in the eastern margins of deltaic Bangladesh, about 8 kilometres (5.0 mi) to the west of Comilla town. A landmark of ancient history, it represents a small mass of quasi-lateritic old alluvium. The ridge, set in the vast expanse of the fertile lower Meghna basin, extends for about 17 kilometres (11 mi) north-south from Mainamati village on the Gumti River to Chandi Mura near the Lalmai railway station.
- The oldest archaeological site in Bangladesh is outside Bogra, at Mahasthangarh.

Middle Age

- Sonargaon was the administrative center of medieval Muslim rulers in East Bengal.
- Lalbagh Fort Lalbagh Fort or Fort Aurangabad, an incomplete Mughal palace fortress at Dhaka on the river Buriganga in the southwestern part of the old city. The fort was considered to be a combination of three buildings (the mosque, the tomb of Bibi Pari and the Diwan-i-Aam), two gateways and a portion of the partly damaged fortification wall.
- Ahsan Manzil was previously the official palace of the Dhaka Nawab family and is currently a museum preserving the culture and history of the area. Ahsan Manzil is considered to be one of the most noteworthy architectural monuments in Bangladesh.
- Bara Katra an architectural relic of Dhaka city. It is situated to the south of Chawk Bazar close to the bank of the river buriganga. The Katra enclosed a quadrangular courtyard with 22 rooms on all of its four sides.

British architecture

- Curzon Hall a hundred years old British style town hall.
- Northbrook Hall a hundred and fifty years old British style town hall.

Modern

- Bangladesh National Museum Located in the suburb of Shahbag, in the city of Dhaka, is the biggest museum in Bangladesh. It has a collection of over eighty five thousand pieces. The four-storey building is home not only to large exhibition halls, but to a conservatory laboratory, library, three auditoriums, photographic gallery, temporary exhibition hall, and an audio-visual division.
- Jatiyo Sangshad Bhaban Parliamentary Building of Bangladesh, located in Dhaka. It was created by architect Louis Kahn and is one of the largest legislative complexes in the world. It houses all parliamentary activities of Bangladesh.
- Taj Mahal Bangladesh is a Bangladeshi artitecture inspired from original Taj Mahal
- Panoramic view of Jatiyo Sangsad Bhaban.

Historic monuments

- Greek Memorial is an ancient monument, built in around AD 1900, looks like ancient Greek temples, a small yellow structure on land owned by the Greek Community, which flourished in Dhaka in the 19th century.
- National Martyrs' Memorial is the national monument for the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971
- Martyred Intellectuals Memorial is a memorial built in memory of the martyred intellectuals of the Bangladesh Liberation War.
- Suhrawardy Udyan formerly known as Ramna Race Course ground is a national memorial located in Dhaka. It is named after Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy.
- Mosque City of Bagerhat is a formerly lost city, located in the suburbs of Bagerhat city in Bagerhat District, in the Khulna Division of southwest of Bangladesh and UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Ahsan Manzil was the official residential palace and seat of the Dhaka Nawab Family. This building is situated at Kumartoli along the banks of the Buriganga River in Dhaka.
- Zia Memorial Museum is housed in an interesting mock-Tudor mansion. Among its collection is the microphone and transmitter with which President Shaheed Ziaur Rahman proclaimed the country's independence in 1971, and you can see the blood-stained and bullet-damaged wall at the foot of the stairs where Zia was shot.
- Lalbagh Fort is an incomplete seventeenth century Mughal fort complex in Dhaka. The construction was started in 1678 AD by Mughal Subahdar Muhammad Azam Shah.
- Shiva Temple in Puthia consists of a cluster of notable old Hindu temples in Puthia Upazila, Rajshahi Division, Bangladesh.

Current Scenario of Tourism in Bangladesh

Bangladesh tourism sector has experienced growth in recent years, particularly in the last decade. However, the growth pattern has been erratic implying unstructured development and perhaps also the lack of proper planning from the government. The number of tourists has grown from 113.2 million in 1995 to 303.4 million in 2010 with years in between experiencing higher tourist traffic (Table 1). The decadal growth rate shows that the growth in number of tourists has declined in the 2001-10 period in comparison to 1991-00 period. Falling tourist arrival is a ominous sign for the industry and demands further investigation by the authorities to identify the reasons behind this. Some of the reasons which are frequently pointed out by tourists for not visiting Bangladesh are the lack of adequate facilities in terms of accommodation as well as transport linkages, and the political instability/security issue.

Against the backdrop of falling tourist arrival, on the other hand, the number of Bangladeshis travelling abroad has increased significantly in recent years. While the number of tourist arrivals grew by 6.8% on average between 1995 and 2009, the number of tourist departures grew by more than double at an average rate of 14.8% over the same period. In recent years, Bangladeshis have been travelling abroad extensively. Two factors have contributed to new trend: (i) rising per capita income; and (ii) the myriad of budget carriers which has opened up in Bangladesh. These budget carriers offer extremely lucrative packages for travelling, especially in the South Asian region countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and India etc. In addition, this rising trend has been exacerbated by an increase in medical tourism to other countries such as Thailand, Singapore, and India. While the main reason behind this is their dissatisfaction with the level of medical services provided in the country, another reason would be the reasonable cost of private medical services in countries like India which makes it an extremely lucrative deal. The increase in outbound travel also indicates that a lot of domestic tourists prefer to travel abroad rather than within the country suggesting that the local tourist spots/facilities are unable to attract the domestic tourists in large numbers.