

# Saifur's BCS

## ৩৬তম লিখিত

- ☑ Review of previous Classes
- ☑ Letter to the Editor (LTE)
- ☑ English to Bangla Translation Solution
- ☑ Essay- Information Technology and Bangladesh

মোঃ মাহফুজুর রহমান

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English

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03

**01. Translate the Passage into Bangla :**

Many people are prone to lose heart at the time of adversity. Such people have to retire in their own shell. They have no individual achievements and the society has closed their doors on them. However, those who take heart at the time of adversity are the real gainers. Such people never give up, having a firm faith in God and in the goodness of things. They understand that dark clouds will disappear one day and the weather will be fine. Such people muster up their real merit and mettle to the world. Most of the great people of the world have been great because one or other adversity has hit them. Mohammed (PBUH), Socrates, Christ, and Gandhi and many poets, scientists and social reformers had to suffer a lot. But they stuck to their ideology based on truth, equality and reason. They never gave up their efforts and always kept human welfare in mind. Most of the great books of the world were written when the authors were in jail or in adversity. Persistent efforts despite all odds eventually change failure into success.

**02. Translate the Passage into English :**

গত দশকে বাংলাদেশ দ্রুত মানবজাতির উন্নয়নের জন্য উল্লেখযোগ্য ১৮টি দেশের মধ্যে অন্যতম একটি দেশ হিসাবে চিহ্নিত হয়েছে। গত দশ বছরে বাংলাদেশ মানবজাতির প্রধান উন্নয়ন সূচকগুলোতে উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি অর্জন করেছে। যদিও বাংলাদেশ দারিদ্র বিমোচনের জন্য উল্লেখযোগ্য পদক্ষেপ নিয়েছে তথাপিও আকস্মিক প্রাকৃতিক এবং মানবসৃষ্ট দুর্যোগ, বিশ্বায়নের অনিশ্চিত প্রভাব এবং প্রতিযোগিতাপূর্ণ আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্যিক পরিবেশ দ্রুত উন্নয়নকে বাধাযুক্ত করতে পারে। শহরের ক্রমবর্ধমান দারিদ্রতা, ভালো কাজের অভাব এবং শহুরে এলাকায় অপরিষ্কার বাসস্থানের সমস্যাগুলো নজর দেয়া খুবই জরুরী যদি দারিদ্র বিমোচন একই ভাবে চালিয়ে যেতে হয়। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমে অপেক্ষাকৃত খারাপ হওয়া পরিবেশগত চাপ সহজে পরিস্থিতি আরও জটিল করে তুলতে পারে যদি আন্তর্জাতিক এবং জাতীয় পর্যায়ে সমস্যার সমাধান যোগ্য পদক্ষেপ না নেয়া হয়। তাই গত দশকের অর্জন ধরে রাখা এবং মিলেনিয়াম উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের সঠিক পথে থাকার জন্য বাংলাদেশ উল্লেখযোগ্য হুমকির সম্মুখীন হতে পারে।

- Q. The following article titled "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers" was published in "The Independent" on 28 May 2015. Read the following article and write a letter to the Editor of "The Independent" expressing your opinion on "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers" and send it to Beximco Media Complex, 149-150 Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka-1208.

**Death penalty for Reckless Drivers**  
**New law to be enacted soon**

Reckless driving by a legion of greenhorn drivers has shot up the number of road accidents in the country, but due to lack of enforcement of rules and no real punishment for killing people on the roads, careless drivers are still at large on the roads, experts observed. Data from the Accident Research Institute of the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology show a gradual slump in the rate of road accidents, in the past three years. Due to absence of deterrents, at least 10,000 people are killed, injured or maimed in over 30,000 road accidents across the country annually. According to available statistics, in the last 15 years, 70 thousand cases were filed in connection with the road accidents and the number of people killed in those accidents was 55 thousand.

The government is going to enact a new law replacing the 70-year old Motor Vehicle Ordinance 1983 providing for non-bailable detention and capital punishment as a deterrent to reckless driving and silent killings on the roads. The maximum punishment for killing people in a road accident is a three-year jail term, but the killer drivers hardly go through that punishment. So the government has planned to enact a more stringent new motor vehicles law, with provisions of non-bailable arrest and even capital punishment, to curb reckless driving. The Dhaka Transport Coordination Board has already prepared the draft of the new law titled 'Motor Vehicles Act 2011' and it would be placed at the cabinet meeting soon. At the same time, the authorities concerned will amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code to penalise the rash drivers of motor vehicles to ensure road safety in the country.

A maximum 10-year rigorous imprisonment and fines or both to the offenders, have been recommended by amending the sections 304 (A), (B) and 338(A) of the penal code, the official added. The proposed amendment to the section 304 (A) says, "Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years to 10 years with fine or both."

"Whoever causes the death of any person, by rash or negligent driving of any vehicle or riding on any public way, not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years to seven years with fine or both," according to the proposed amended section of 304 (B) of the penal code.

The proposed amendment to the section 338 (A) says, "Whoever causes grievous injury to any person by driving any vehicle or riding on any public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year to five years with fine or both."

## Sample Letter- Pattern 01

[My House Number]

[My Street Name]

[My City Name]

Phone: [My Phone Number]

Email: [My Email Address]

28 May 2015 /May 28, 2015(AmE)

[Newspaper Name]

[Newspaper Address]

Dear Editor,

I crave the hospitality of your esteemed daily to ventilate my opinion about "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers". I shall be highly obliged if you kindly allow me a little space in the column of your esteemed daily to publish my following letter expressing my opinion about "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers".

Sincerely,

[My Signature]

[My Full Name]

**Death penalty for Reckless Drivers**

Recently I came across a news report of your daily, "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers" which I consider a milestone for road safety. A terrible road accident took place before my eyes at Kawran Bazar in Dhaka a few days ago. The drivers of two city buses were driving recklessly and 'racing' with each other. Eventually, one of the buses lost control and crashed onto the other bus and then on the divider before turning on its side. The collision killed the helper of the bus and injured several other passengers. However, both of the bus drivers fled the scene. This happens on a regular basis all over the country and not only in Dhaka. Speeding and reckless driving is a major traffic offence in most countries. But in Bangladesh, the leniency of the law-enforcement agencies has encouraged reckless driving since the bus drivers have realised that they will most likely be able to get away with their crimes. Last year, the High Court reinstated the highest punishment for reckless driving to seven years' imprisonment in order to improve the situation. However, nothing has changed much. Apparently, bus is the only mode of public transport available in Dhaka and it is also the most popular one for inter-district connectivity which is why the majority of the people in Bangladesh choose a bus for commuting inside Dhaka and travelling across the country despite hazards. To prevent reckless bus driving, the authorities need to take sweeping measures against unlicensed drivers and drivers with fake driving licenses. Speed of buses should be checked in Dhaka and also on the highways by using speed guns. Last but not the least, bus drivers found speeding, recklessly driving or violating other traffic rules should be penalised without clemency.

## Sample Letter- Pattern 02

[My House Number]

[My Street Name]

[My City Name]

Phone: [My Phone Number]

Email: [My Email Address]

28 May 2015 /May 28, 2015 (AmE)

[Newspaper Name]

[Newspaper Address]

Dear Editor,

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২য় ভাগ- and even when the house changes hands, the cat will remain there so long as it is kindly treated by the new owners

এই ভাগটিকে আবার কয়েকটি অংশে আলাদা করা যায়-

even when the house changes hands,... - এমনকি বাড়িটার যদি মালিক বদলও হয়

the cat will remain there .... - (তবে) বিড়াল সেখানে থাকবে

so long as ..... - যতদিন পর্যন্ত

it is kindly treated by the new owners.... -এটি নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে

∴ ২য় ভাগের অনুবাদ- এমনকি বাড়িটার যদি মালিক বদল হলেও যতদিন নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত বিড়াল ঐ বাড়িতেই থাকবে

∴ ২য় বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো-

কুকুর প্রভুর সাথে অন্য স্থানে চলে গেলেও বিড়াল আগের স্থানেই রয়ে যায়; এমনকি বাড়ির মালিক বদল হলেও যতদিন নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত বিড়াল ঐ বাড়িতেই থাকবে

### ৩য় বাক্য

A cat does not seem to be capable of personal devotion, often shown by a dog.

### বিশ্লেষণ

এই বাক্যটিকে কয়েকটি অংশে আলাদা করা যাক-

A cat does not seem to be capable ... -বিড়ালকে সমর্থ মনে হয় না

of personal devotion... - ব্যক্তি আনুগত্যে

(which is) often shown by a dog- (যা) কুকুর দেখায়

∴ ৩য় বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো- বিড়াল কুকুরের মতো ব্যক্তি আনুগত্য দেখাতে অসমর্থ।

### ৪র্থ বাক্য

It thinks most for its own comfort and it loves us only cupboard love.

### বিশ্লেষণ

বাক্যটিকে প্রধান দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করা যাক-

১ম ভাগ- It thinks most for its own comfort.... - এটি (বিড়াল) নিজের আরাম-আয়েশ নিয়ে বেশী চিন্তা করে

২য় ভাগ- and it loves us only cupboard love (স্বার্থপূর্ণ ভালবাসা).... -এবং আমাদেরকে শুধু স্বার্থের জন্য ভালবাসে

∴ ৪র্থ বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো-

বিড়াল নিজের আরাম-আয়েশ নিয়ে বেশী ভাবনা-চিন্তা করে আর কেবলই স্বার্থের জন্য আমাদেরকে ভালবাসে

এবার পুরো passage একত্রে সাজালে নিম্নরূপ পাওয়া যায় -

কুকুর প্রভুভক্ত; পক্ষান্তরে বিড়াল সাধারণত স্থানাসক্ত-এ প্রবাদটির মধ্যে কিছুটা সত্যতা রয়েছে। কুকুর প্রভুর সাথে অন্য স্থানে চলে গেলেও বিড়াল আগের স্থানেই রয়ে যায়; এমনকি বাড়ির মালিক বদল হলেও যতদিন নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত বিড়াল ঐ বাড়িতেই থাকবে। বিড়াল কুকুরের মতো ব্যক্তি আনুগত্য দেখাতে অসমর্থ। বিড়াল নিজের আরাম-আয়েশ নিয়ে বেশী ভাবনা-চিন্তা করে আর কেবলই স্বার্থের জন্য আমাদেরকে ভালবাসে।

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক Assistant Director পদে নিয়োগ পরীক্ষার প্রশ্ন ও সমাধান (জুলাই, ২০১১)

Translate the following passage into Bengali :

D. For them to do so effectively, supportive economic policies and infrastructure must be put in place.

E. It may be mentioned that the key actor in the future economic development of country will be the business community since they are the primary drivers of the private economy.

## SOLVE

D. For them to do so effectively, supportive economic policies and infrastructure.  
তাদের জন্য করতে এরূপ কার্যকরীভাবে অনুকূল অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালা এবং অবকাঠামো

must be put in place  
অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে।

**Serial অনুবাদ** তাদের পক্ষে এরূপ করতে কার্যকরীভাবে অনুকূল অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালা এবং অবকাঠামো অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে।

**সাবলীল অনুবাদ** অনুকূল অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালা এবং অবকাঠামো অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে তাদের পক্ষে কার্যকরীভাবে এরূপ করতে।

E. It may be mentioned that the key actor in the future economic development of country  
এটা উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে যে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালনকারী ভবিষ্যত অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে দেশের

will be the business community since they are the primary drivers of the private economy.  
হবে ব্যবসায়িক সম্প্রদায় যেহেতু তারা হলো প্রধান চালিকাশক্তি দেশের ব্যক্তিক অর্থনীতির

**Serial অনুবাদ** এটা উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে যে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালনকারী হবে দেশের ভবিষ্যত অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে ব্যবসায়িক সম্প্রদায়, যেহেতু তারা হলো মূল চালিকা-শক্তি ব্যক্তিক অর্থনীতির।

**সাবলীল অনুবাদ** যেহেতু তারা হলো ব্যক্তিক অর্থনীতির মূল চালিকাশক্তি, দেশের ভবিষ্যৎ অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালনকারী হবে ব্যবসায়িক সম্প্রদায় - এটা উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে।

## Student Work

## BCS Bangla to English Translation Solution

## 27th BCS

আমাদের জীবনে আমরা অনেক জিনিসকেই সঠিক 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।

## সমাধান

## ১ম বাক্য

প্যারার প্রথম বাক্যটি পড়া যাক- "আমাদের জীবনে আমরা অনেক জিনিসকেই কঠিন এবং অসম্ভব মনে করে পরিত্যাগ করি"।  
প্রথমেই খুঁজে বের করতে হবে বাক্যটির verb কোনটি? - এই বাক্যটির verb হলো 'পরিত্যাগ করি (abandon/leave)'।  
এখন subject খুঁজি। প্রশ্ন করি 'কে পরিত্যাগ করে?' উত্তর- 'আমরা (we)'।

এখন subject এবং verb পাশাপাশি বসালে পাই- আমরা পরিত্যাগ করি- we abandon  
এখনও বাক্যটি শেষ হয়নি। এবার প্রশ্ন হলো- কি পরিত্যাগ করি? উত্তর- 'অনেক জিনিসকেই (so many things)'

এখন subject, verb এবং object-কে পাশাপাশি বসালে পাই-

আমরা + পরিত্যাগ করি + অনেক জিনিসকেই- we abandon so many things

এখন প্রশ্ন হলো- 'কিভাবে ত্যাগ করি?' উত্তর- 'কঠিন এবং অসম্ভব মনে করে (treating them as difficult and impossible)'

∴ ১ম বাক্যটির পূর্ণ translation হলো :

In life we abandon so many things treating them as difficult and impossible.

## ২য় বাক্য

প্যারার ২য় বাক্য পড়া যাক- “কখনও কখনও আমরা কিছুটা সাহস প্রদর্শন করে কোন কাজ শুরু করি”।

বাক্যটির verb খুঁজে বের করা যাক। বাক্যটির verb হলো ‘শুরু করি (start doing)’। এবার subject খুঁজে বের করি।

প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কে শুরু করে?’ উত্তর- আমরা (we)। এখন প্রশ্ন হচ্ছে- ‘আমরা কি শুরু করি?’- উত্তর- ‘কোন কাজ’ (any job/ a job)

এখন subject, verb এবং object-কে পাশাপাশি বসালে পাই-

আমরা + শুরু করি + কোন কাজ - we start doing a job

বাক্যটি তখনও শেষ হয়নি। আরও প্রশ্ন বাকী আছে। প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কি ভাবে শুরু করি?’ উত্তর- কিছুটা সাহস প্রদর্শন করে (courageously)

∴ ২য় বাক্যটির পূর্ণ translation হলো :

Sometimes we start doing a job courageously.

## ৩য় বাক্য

প্যারার ৩য় বাক্যটি পড়া যাক- “কিন্তু সামান্যতম অসুবিধা আমাদের স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয় এবং আমরা সে অবস্থাতেই তা পরিত্যাগ করি”।

বাক্যটিকে প্রথমে দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করে ফেলি :

১ম ভাগ- কিন্তু সামান্যতম অসুবিধা আমাদের স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয়.....

এখন বাক্যটির verb খুঁজে বের করি। বাক্যটির verb হলো- ‘স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য আনা (unnerve)’। এবার verb-টির subject খুঁজি। প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কে স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয়?’ উত্তর- ‘সামান্যতম অসুবিধা (trivial obstacles)’। এবার প্রশ্ন হলো- কাকে ‘স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয়?’ উত্তর- ‘আমাদেরকে (us)’।

∴ ৩য় বাক্যটির প্রথম ভাগের translation হলো : But trivial obstacles unnerve us .....

বাক্যের ২য় ভাগ - এবং আমরা সে অবস্থাতেই তা পরিত্যাগ করি।

এক্ষেত্রে verb হলো- ‘পরিত্যাগ করি (leave/quit)’। এবার subject খুঁজি। প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কে পরিত্যাগ করে?’। উত্তর- আমরা (we) প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কি পরিত্যাগ করি?’ উত্তর- ‘তা (it)’। শেষ প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কিভাবে পরিত্যাগ করি?’ উত্তর- ‘সে অবস্থাতেই’ অর্থাৎ ‘তাৎক্ষণিকভাবে (instantly)’

∴ ৩য় বাক্যটির ২য় অংশের translation হলো : and we quit it instantly.

∴ ৩য় বাক্যের সম্পূর্ণ translation হলো :

But trivial obstacles unnerve us and we quit it instantly.

## ৪র্থ বাক্য

প্যারার ৪র্থ বাক্যটি পড়া যাক- “মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী আমাদের এই শিক্ষাই দেয় যে, পৃথিবীতে অসম্ভব বলতে কিছুই নেই”।

বাক্যটি দুটি অংশে ভাগ করে ফেলি -

১ম অংশ- মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী আমাদের এই শিক্ষাই দেয়.....

তখন এর verb খুঁজে নেই। এখানে verb টি হলো- ‘শিক্ষা দেয় (teach)’। এবার subject খুঁজি। প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কে শিক্ষা দেয়?’

উত্তর- ‘মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী (lives of the great people)’। এবার প্রশ্ন করি- ‘কাকে শিক্ষা দেয়?’ উত্তর- আমাদেরকে (us)।

∴ ১ম অংশের ইংরেজি হল - Lives of the great people teach us .....

২য় অংশ - যে পৃথিবীতে অসম্ভব বলে কিছু নেই।

অসম্ভব বলে কিছু নেই (nothing is impossible)। প্রশ্ন হলো - ‘কোথায়?’ উত্তর - ‘পৃথিবীতে (in the world)’

∴ ২য় অংশের ইংরেজি হল - that nothing is impossible in the world.

∴ ৪র্থ বাক্যের পূর্ণ translation হলো -

Lives of the great people teach us that nothing is impossible in the world.

## ৫ম বাক্য

এখন প্যারার ৫ম বাক্যটি পড়া যাক - “নেপোলিয়ন এমন কথাও বলেছেন যে, অসম্ভব শব্দটি তাঁর অভিধানে নেই”।

বাক্যটির ১ম অংশ- নেপোলিয়ন এমন কথাও বলেছেন .....

এক্ষেত্রে verb হলো- ‘এমন কথাও বলেছেন (has even said)’। প্রশ্ন হলো - ‘কে বলেছেন?’ উত্তর - নেপোলিয়ন (Napoleon)

∴ ১ম অংশের translation হলো - Napoleon has even said .....

বাক্যের ২য় অংশ- যে অসম্ভব শব্দটি তাঁর অভিধানে নেই।

এক্ষেত্রে verb হলো নেই (is not present)। প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কি নেই?’ উত্তর - ‘অসম্ভব শব্দটি (the word ‘impossible’/‘impossible’)’

এবার প্রশ্ন করি - কোথায় নেই? উত্তর - ‘তাঁর অভিধানে (in his dictionary)’।

∴ ২য় অংশের ইংরেজি হলো - that the word ‘impossible’ is not present in his dictionary.

∴ ৫ম বাক্যের translation হলো -

Napoleon has even said that the word ‘impossible’ is not present in his dictionary’.

## ৬ষ্ঠ বাক্য

প্যারার ৬ষ্ঠ বাক্যটি পড়া যাক - “এটা সত্য যে, এমনকি যে কাজকে আপাতভাবে অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে তা দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা সম্পন্ন করা যায়”।

বাক্যটিকে দু’টি অংশে ভাগ করে নেই।

১ম অংশ- এটা সত্য যে - it is true that .....

২য় অংশ - এমনকি যে কাজটিকে আপাতভাবে অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে তা দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা সম্পন্ন করা যায়।

এখন, বাক্যটির verb খুঁজে বের করা যাক। এক্ষেত্রে verb হলো - ‘সম্পন্ন করা যায় (can be done/can be completed)’। এবার প্রশ্ন করি- ‘কি সম্পন্ন করা যায়?’ উত্তর - ‘যে কাজটিকে আপাতভাবে অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে (the job apparently seeming impossible)’

এখন, প্রশ্ন করি- ‘কিভাবে সম্পন্ন করা যায়?’ উত্তর হলো - ‘দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা (with firm and cordial commitment)’

∴ ৬ষ্ঠ বাক্যটির translation হলো -

It is true that the job apparently seeming impossible can be completed with firm cordial commitment.

এবার পুরো passage একত্রে সাজালে নিম্নরূপ পাওয়া যায়-

In life we abandon so many things treating them as difficult and impossible. Sometimes we start doing a job courageously. But trivial obstacles unnerve us and we quit it instantly. Lives of the great people teach us nothing is impossible in the world. Napoleon has even said that the word ‘impossible’ is not present in his dictionary’. It is true that the job apparently seeming impossible can be completed with firm cordial commitment.

## Information Technology and Bangladesh

Information Technologies have *generated* (ঘটানো) profound changes in human society. The invention of the telegraph in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century started the modern Information & Communication Technology (ICT). By the 21<sup>st</sup> Century we *witness* (প্রত্যক্ষ করা) a dramatic *new wave* (নতুন আন্দোলন) of ICT, leading to massive socio-economic changes. Now-a-days information technology is the key to all communications. World has become the Global village by the *blessings* (আশীর্বাদ) of the information technology. The information technology has become the controlling *mechanism* (কার্যসামন পদ্ধতি) in present world.

Bangladesh has placed poverty *alleviation* (উপশম) on the top of its development *agenda* (আলোচ্যসূচী). It is here that ICT has a critical role to play. It is for developing countries and especially the least developed among them to *seize* (শুধু নেওয়া) the opportunity and *adopt* (গ্রহণ করা) ICT as a priority tool to fight hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy, discrimination against women, children, aged and disabled. The need to invest in ICT *infrastructure* (অবকাঠামো) and especially ICT human resources is *paramount* (সর্বোচ্চ).

The ICT sector of Bangladesh is one of the fastest growing sectors of its economy. ICT has been declared as the *thrust* (বেগে ঠেলা) sector by the Government. A *comprehensive* (সমন্বিত) ICT Policy has been formulated and a National ICT Task Force, headed by the Honorable Prime Minister, has been formed. The Government organization *entrusted* (বিশ্বস্ত) for the development and promotion of the ICT sector is the Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology. Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC), the *apex* (সর্বোচ্চ) body for promotion of all kinds of ICT activities in the country, works under the Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology.

For the development of ICT sector within the *framework* (নির্মাণ কাঠামো) of overall national development, the Government has approved the National ICT Policy in October 2002. The Vision of this Policy aims at building an ICT-driven nation *comprising of* (অন্তর্ভুক্ত) knowledge-based society by the year 2006. In view of this, a country-wide ICT-infrastructure will be developed to ensure access to information by every citizen to facilitate empowerment of people and enhance democratic values and norms for *sustainable* (টেকসই) economic development by using the infrastructure for human resources development, governance, e-commerce, banking, public utility services and all sorts of on-line ICT-enabled services. A comprehensive Action Plan "Roadmap for ICT Development" and Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) based on the ICT Policy, 2002, Kualalampur and Hyderabad declaration and the Millennium Development Goals is under preparation.

To help the ICT sector flourish in the country, there is a need for an effective legal framework. Timely and *suitable* legal reforms can create an ICT-friendly legal environment. Such an environment will help this sector grow by attracting investment. In order to create such a legal environment, the amendment of the Copyright Act 2000 incorporating issues related to ICT is in the process of finalization. Bangladesh is presently *signatory* (চুক্তিপত্রের স্বাক্ষর দাতা) to two important international copyright agreement and is presently working for upgrading the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Law in light of the changing needs.

To create a smooth environment for e-Commerce and to *safeguard* (রক্ষাকবচ) the dealings over the net and to check the threat to computer communication, the government has *drafted* (খসড়া করা) the ICT law and is in the process of enactment by the Parliament. The Information Technology (Electronic Transaction) Act will provide a legal framework that recognises digital signatures and other electronic documents and have enough provisions to check cyber crimes, which are not covered by any existing law of the land. The draft has been made based on the Model Law on E-commerce framed in 1996 by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNICITRAL).

The government is considering aggressively to move into e-governance for providing all needed information to citizens and for efficient and transparent services and to create an information environment and enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, dynamism in public agencies and to ensure their accountability. Transformation to e-Government is only possible with the right governance structure, together with the political will to drive change across the whole of government services *encompassing* (আবৃত্ত করে) such vital sectors as Human Services, Justice & Public Safety, Revenue, Defense, Education, Transport & Motor Vehicles, Regulation & Democracy, Procurement and Postal.

*Implementation* (বাস্তবায়ন) of the decision of the Honorable Prime Minister's Task Force on ICT to place all forms (required by various agencies) and recruitment notice in the web is being implemented. Some of the government agencies have already launched their websites. The official website of the Government of Bangladesh, currently contains links to President's Office, Prime Minister's Office, 8 ministries and 59 agencies. Some of these contain important documents like Budget, Census Data, Customs and Income Tax regulations, etc. Almost all Ministries are currently using e-mail facilities.

Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology has prepared a project "Electronic Governance in Bangladesh : Development of Government Administration Information System" for establishing e-Governance system in 38 Ministries and Divisions. Major activities under this project are:

- Each Ministry will be provided with server, PCs, Gateway, Laser printer Scanner and other accessories.
- Each ministry will be provided with broadband internet connectivity. A central pool of ICT Professionals will be created including system Manager, System Analyst, Programmer, web-page designer, hardware engineer, network engineer.
- Initially, a LAN will be established in each ministry. In addition, all administrative activities of the ministry such as payroll, inventory will be computerized through databases. All ministries databases will be linked and shared with adequate protection. Timely update of web- site will be ensured.

Another 890 million Taka Project entitled "Support to ICT Task Force" primarily for introducing e-Governance is being implemented by the Planning Commission under the Ministry of Planning. Initially 6 Divisional HQ, PM Office and some key ministries e.g. Health, Home Affairs, Land, Information, Labour, Expatriate Welfare, Foreign Affairs and Planning have been chosen to implement some basic electronic services (i.e. e-mail, File Tracking, Document Sharing, Internet access) to visualize the part of a whole picture of e-government. The purpose of this project is to establish a communication network, which will be highly efficient, reliable and fully secured.

The telecom sector has been liberalized for private investment in early 90s, resulting in appreciable rise in mobile telephone sets in the country. At present the total number of telephone lines is 0.92 million and the number of cellular phones offered by 4 private operators is about 2 million. The teledensity is about 2%. It is targeted to increase teledensity to 3.3 % by 2005. The following table shows the status as of December 2002: All analog exchanges at 64 District HQ under Bangladesh Telephone & Telegraph Board (BTTB) have been converted to digital by December 2002. A National Digital Data Network (DDN) has been implemented by BTTB, which will integrate the whole country under a single digital network for voice and data communications.

All Upa-Zillas (Sub District) analog telephone exchanges will come under digital exchange within December 2005. As per the National Telecom Policy, 1998, the telecom sector (fixed line, mobile and the internet) is liberalized for private investment. Following the nation Telecom. Policy, the Bangladesh Telecom Act 2001 was enacted. In order to separate the commercial operations of BTTB from its regulatory functions in phases, a separate Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) has been established in January 2002. Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) has been opened to private sector operator. VSAT license/connection fees and overseas/long distance call charges have been substantially reduced.

1800 KM long optic fiber network under Bangladesh Railway is being utilized by the private Cellular Phone Operator. Fiber optic links have already been established in most cities of the country (50 out of 64 districts) areas by Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board (BTTB). BTTB has taken up a project to connect Bangladesh with the Information Superhighway through submarine fiber-optic cable project SEA-WE-MEA4 with a landing site at Cox's Bazar. The facility is to be operational by June 2005. Based on this it is expected that the nationwide Internet backbone will be established.

The number of computers in the country is about 0.5 million with about 0.1 million Internet users. Due to de-regulation of Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) policy by the government in February 2000, the number of ISPs has grown to 195 with individual bandwidth ranging from 64 kbps to 2 Mbps, offering Broadband Internet services through DSL/HDSL modems. All 64 districts and 35% of upazillas of Bangladesh has been brought under Internet coverage by BTTB through dial-up connections.

Bangladesh has a large unutilized and unemployed youth force. We can take advantage of this immense manpower by providing them appropriate education and training in ICT, particularly in software and ICT related services. It should be emphasized at this point that a vibrant and quality local software industry is a prerequisite for deriving any substantial success in software export. For this, the use and application of ICT for local market, especially governance, has to be promoted. As a fiscal measure to achieve this, the government has exempted the Custom duties and VAT on computer hardware, software and accessories. At present, some 83 firms in this sector are developing software and exporting software products from Bangladesh. There is a good opportunity for local ICT companies to enter into joint venture agreements with foreign companies. To promote software export a ICT Business Promotion Council has been set up under the Ministry of Commerce and a Business Promotion Office has been set up by Export Promotion Bureau at Silicon Valley, USA.

In order to encourage startup companies in software/ITES development and export, the government has set up an ICT Incubation Centre at a rented space of 68,000 sq. ft. in the heart of Dhaka City. At present, about 48 IT/software related companies have set up operations in this facility. The facility has been provided with 24-hour power supply and internet gateway facility from the Development of Infrastructure for IT Applications Project of BCC. ICT service industry which have bright prospect in Bangladesh includes data entry/data transcription services (voice, video), cyber-cafe, cyber kiosks, public call-centre (PCOs), telemedicine, electronic-mail centers, web-site design and maintenance, e-commerce and other web-based applications, electronic-journalism, Tele-banking, e-banking, etc.

A High Tech Park with all modern infra-structural facilities is being planned at Kaliakoir near Dhaka with an area of 231.685 acres of land at a cost of 2,522.5 million Taka (43.5 million USD), which will house software and ICT-enabled service industries, electronics and PCB related equipment and products, telecommunications, hardware assembly/component/VLSI design (possibly manufacture also), optoelectronic equipment, bio-technology and related linkage industries, including a hi-tech University to provide technical support and for conducting R&D at the park facilities.

Computer courses are taught in the secondary and higher secondary school level as optional subjects and it is declared by the Prime Minister to be made compulsory from 2005 in WISIS 2003 in Geneva. At present there are 13275 Secondary, 1558 Higher Secondary, 3287 Junior Schools and 5626 Secondary, 1105 Higher Secondary Madras as in Bangladesh. All schools and madras as are to be brought under computer courses. Towards this end, Bangladesh Computer Council has taken steps to distribute computers and accessories to secondary schools, including training of teachers of these schools under the project "Assistance to Secondary Schools for Introducing Computer Courses".

- ⇒ At the present time 21 public universities, 52 private universities, 31 colleges under the National University and a number of foreign affiliated universities/institutes are offering computer science courses, producing about 5000 computer science graduates per year.
- ⇒ In order to introduce computer courses in all secondary schools, a large number of computer teachers/instructor will be needed. To address the problem of shortage of IT instructors a program/project has been taken by the Government to conduct 1-year Post Graduate Diploma in Computer in 7 public universities.
- ⇒ Under the project "Conducting Standard Training Course at Divisional Headquarters", Bangladesh Computer Council has set up ICT training centers at all the six Divisional Headquarters. A plan is under consideration to extend this facility to the 15 remaining Greater Districts of the country.
- ⇒ The government is actively considering the implementation of a project "Computer, Training & Internet Facilities for Rural Secondary & Higher Secondary Institutions in Bangladesh under which 10,000 (Ten thousand) selected institutions will be provided Computer set (2 x Computer, 1 x Printer, 1 x UPS, 1 x Voltage Stabilizer along with Software & other accessories), a Telephone and Internet connection facility.

In the recent time there is a large increase in the demand of skilled ICT professionals in Bangladesh as well as in the developed countries of the world. In the light of this, the Government has taken various steps for Human Resource Development in the ICT sector. As a part of it, the government, vis-à-vis the Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology, in cooperation with the public/private sector, has taken program to produce quality professionals and skilled manpower in ICT to ensure the success of the software and IT Enabled Services (ITES) industries. National ICT Task Force decided to introduce ICT Internship Award Programme in the country. Under this program, graduates/fresh graduates/post graduates in ICT subjects will be imparted training for 6-months as internees in different IT organizations/companies for acquiring practical experience and hands on training. The objective of the program is to impart basic training for skill development in ICT after completion of institutional education at the graduate/post Graduate levels, to increase employment opportunities and for the development of large number of programmers for the local software industries and export.

We live in an *asymmetric* (অপ্রতীকম) world marked by wealth and poverty. The digital divide has widened the development gap. However, we have now *devised* (উদ্ভাবন করা) a technology that can overcome these differences and lead to a global society with minimum poverty and maximum equity. Bangladesh must, indeed, *resolutely* (দৃঢ়তার সাথে) commit itself to build the Information Society and implement her Plan of Action.

**Thematic Questions :**

- 1) The writer, in the first paragraph, comes up with the very prevailing fact of dire shortage of the logical sequence of posts in the faculty of the private universities in the country. There remains an exaggerating abundance of lecturers and professors in these universities having a very acute shortage of assistant and associate professors. This very lucidly depicts the poor standard of pedagogical set up.
- 2) Researchers and scholars do not move to the private universities because of the latter's profit mongering mindset and the poor research oriented infrastructure. As a matter of fact, these universities do not possess any sort of educational set up at all as the term means originally.
- 3) The writer calls the 'Lecturer' a temporary job because it really is a temporary job. People resort to this job only on a transient basis. They continue trying for better jobs and the moment they get one, they leave the lecturer thing.
- 4) Private universities can halt brain drain by dint of changing their mind set in the first place. They have to have a truly educative mentality which really goes to evaluate education and the education providers. They must provide the qualified and meritorious teachers due facilities and uphold the scopes of research and innovations.
- 5) In the case of private university, UGC holds the supreme power. It can monitor both the student related and faculty related activities of the universities very closely. It can make them ensure proper knowledge dissemination for the learners and an appropriate living and excellence for the faculty members.

**Thematic Questions:**

- 1) Bangladeshi women are marching ahead with a great acceleration with their comprehensive participation in workforce and the total earning of the country. They are being more and more educated and competing men in different development sectors. More women are venturing in business sectors with their particular sort of skills and motto.
- 2) In business, women generally do not face that many obstacles created by them. Basically, they may face the problem of capital and infrastructure. Otherwise, things are on their sides as they take fewer risks and are happy with small but recurring profit.
- 3) Women entrepreneurs can be helped through easy provision of loan and capital. They can also be assisted with supply materials. As a matter of fact, what they need most are secured environment of business and cooperation from the male counterpart.
- 4) Women prefer lower risk because of the fair motto of flourishing the business not of getting deteriorated. This has in fact positive outcome in the end. This for sure gives rise to the business and other women get inspired seeing the unwavering prosperity of the business.
- 5) Investing in women is a good investment as it never tends to fail. In reality, women take very few risks in their attempt to business and they are constant profit makers. This ensures the smooth going ahead of the business and makes sure the expected feedback on the investor's part.
- 6) The central idea of the above comprehension signifies the contribution of women in the development of the world. The fact that women are becoming more of assets than burdens is the message of the above text.