

Part-A**Read the following text and answer the questions that follow:**

The global metamorphosis from hydrocarbon entrenchment to renewable-energy ascendancy constitutes a profoundly labyrinthine transformation—arguably one of the most ontologically consequential recalibrations of the Anthropocene. Despite the irrefutable climatological mandate demanding rapid decarbonization, the global energy regime remains ensnared within an intricate confluence of petro-geopolitical stratification, rent-seeking conglomerates, and entrenched financial cartographies. This conglomerated apparatus, fortified by decades of infrastructural sunk-cost inertia, renders the dismantling of fossil-fuel primacy neither expedient nor politically palatable. Entire macroeconomic architectures are thus anesthetized by dependence on extractive energetics, producing a structural ossification that militates against abrupt systemic dislodgement, even as ecological thresholds grow perilously proximate to irreversible collapse.

The ostensibly emancipatory promise of renewables—solar irradiance, aeolian flux, geothermal reservoirs, and hydrogen electrolysis—conceals its own matrix of contradictions. Their deployment necessitates hyper-intensive mineral procurement, often through ecologically violative extraction corridors dominated by oligopolistic resource regimes that perpetuate environmental pillage under the guise of progress. Simultaneously, the stochastic intermittency of renewable fluxes mandates an unprecedented elevation of grid plasticity, algorithmically harmonized storage systems, and predictive load-distribution ecologies; without such infrastructural sophistication, the rhetoric of decarbonization threatens to remain aspirational verbiage divorced from material actualization. Even putatively clean technologies thus risk re-inscribing extractive hierarchies under a differently branded industrial paradigm, revealing the paradox of “green” modernization operating within the grammar of old-world exploitation.

Exacerbating this techno-energetic conundrum is a pronounced moral and geopolitical disequilibrium between historically carbon-profligate states and the climate-vulnerable polities now bearing the brunt of anthropogenic destabilization. While affluent nations curate discourses of “ecological stewardship,” they frequently externalize the socio-environmental liabilities of renewable supply chains onto peripheral economies—thus replicating colonial modalities under a sanitized chromatic lexicon of “green transition.” Energy justice, although invoked ceremonially, remains structurally subverted by asymmetrical capital flows, predatory lending architectures, and techno-dependency traps that tether economically fragile states to externally engineered developmental trajectories. This reproduces global hierarchies wherein some nations monopolize ecological virtue while others absorb the detritus of the transition.

The epistemic terrain surrounding the transition is equally imperiled. Fossil-fuel incumbents orchestrate meticulously engineered disinformation ecologies aimed at deracinating scientific certitude, manufacturing epistemic vertigo, and portraying renewable infrastructures as fiscally ruinous or technologically quixotic. These disinformation architectures are seldom spontaneous; they manifest as algorithmically disseminated distortions calibrated to exploit cognitive biases, sow institutional distrust, and supplant empirical rigor with ideological cacophony. Such discursive sabotage vitiates legislative momentum and cultivates a policy paralysis wherein governments oscillate between ceremonial pledges and negligible implementation—producing a chronically deferred transition whose lethargy is ecologically catastrophic and morally indefensible.

Furthermore, the political economy of the transition is muddled by the entanglement of energy pathways with national security doctrines, maritime chokepoints, and the fragile choreography of geopolitical alliances. Fossil fuels, being geographically concentrated and logistically transportable, have long served as instruments of geopolitical leverage; renewables, by contrast, promise decentralization yet paradoxically intensify new forms of dependency—particularly on rare-earth elements, grid-integrated digital architectures, and transnational technological custodians. This creates a contradictory landscape wherein sovereignty becomes increasingly digitized and energy security becomes contingent upon cyber-resilience, mineral hegemony, and the opaque algorithms dictating cross-continental energy flows.

The social substrate of energy transformation is no less complex. Communities historically dependent on hydrocarbon labor markets face existential precarity as the transition threatens their livelihoods without guaranteeing equitable alternatives. Resistance to decarbonization, therefore, is often less a rejection of planetary stewardship than an articulation of socio-economic abandonment. Without carefully orchestrated just-transition frameworks—equipped with re-skilling pathways, redistributive compensation, and democratic participation—renewable adoption risks reigniting populist backlash that fossil-fuel lobbies readily weaponize. Thus, the transition reveals itself not merely as a technological contest but as a struggle over identity, labor dignity, and socio-ecological belonging.

Thus, the imperative transcends mere technological substitution; it necessitates a paradigmatic exorcism of the structural, ideological, and economic matrices that have rendered the fossil-fuel order seemingly immutable. Only through a synchronized planetary compact—anchored in distributive climatological equity, ecologically literate governance, and epistemic rectitude—can humanity avert the ossification of a carbon-addicted civilization masquerading as “incremental progress.” This requires not only reimagining energy infrastructures but also renegotiating global ethics, dismantling extractive epistemologies, and cultivating a planetary consciousness attuned to intergenerational stewardship. The fulcrum of transition lies not in the machinery of renewables alone, but in the ethical recalibration of the global energy imaginary—a reconceptualization that demands unwavering vigilance, intellectual audacity, and a refusal to conflate technological novelty with emancipatory transformation.

1. **Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentence from the passage. Copying from text above may affect the evaluation.**

3 × 10 = 30

** নির্দেশনা : প্রতিটি ভুল বানানের জন্য ০.২৫ নম্বর কাটা যাবে।

- Passage থেকে হুবহু কপি করা যাবে না। এ বিষয়টি প্রথম থেকেই খেয়াল রাখবেন। কপি করলে কেটে দিবেন এবং লিখে দিবেন প্লিজ। এক্ষেত্রে নম্বর যোগ হবে না।
- Spelling mistakes দেখবেন
- Subject-verb agreement দেখবেন
- সর্বোচ্চ নম্বর ২.৫-৩ দিতে পারেন (প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে), এভারেজ ১.৫-২, সর্বনিম্ন ০.৫-১

- (a) **Which intertwined geopolitical, financial, and industrial forces hinder the decline of fossil-fuel dominance?**

Answer : Fossil-fuel dominance continues because global politics, powerful energy corporations, and deeply rooted financial networks all depend on hydrocarbons for strategic and economic stability. Oil influences diplomatic relations, multinational companies rely on fossil-fuel profits, and banks remain tied to energy investments built over decades. Together, these interconnected forces resist any shift that might weaken their authority or profitability.

- (b) **How does the sunk-cost weight of old energy infrastructures block major systemic change?**

Answer : The energy systems built over the last century required huge financial commitments in the form of pipelines, power plants, transportation networks, and skilled labor structures. Since replacing these would be extremely costly, governments and companies prefer to keep using what already exists. This desire to protect previous investments slows down the ability to make bold changes and keeps the old system firmly in place.

- (c) **Why does the shift to renewable energy contain hidden contradictions despite its “green” promise?**

Answer : Although renewables are seen as environmentally friendly, their development depends on mining rare minerals, relying on resource-rich countries that often suffer exploitation, and building complex technologies that demand large-scale infrastructure. These realities reveal that renewable energy can still reproduce inequality, environmental harm, and resource extraction similar to the fossil-fuel era if not carefully managed.

- (d) **What infrastructural advancements are necessary to keep renewable-energy goals from remaining merely aspirational?**

Answer : To make renewable energy work on a large scale, we need smarter electricity networks that can adjust quickly to changing energy supply, large storage systems to hold extra power, and digital tools that can predict energy demand and manage fluctuations. Without these upgrades, renewable energy will remain unreliable and unable to support modern societies consistently.

- (e) **How do historical carbon-emission imbalances shape present debates on climate equity?**

Answer : Nations that polluted the most during industrialization now push for global climate responsibility, yet many of them face far fewer environmental risks than poorer countries. This uneven history creates friction, as vulnerable nations argue that they should not bear the heaviest burdens of a crisis they contributed least to. This imbalance shapes ongoing debates about fairness, aid, and climate accountability.

- (f) **How do wealthy nations reproduce neo-colonial patterns while promoting “green transition” agendas?**

Answer : While promoting sustainability, wealthy nations often shift the extraction, pollution, and labor hardships of renewable technologies onto less powerful countries. These poorer states provide minerals and manufacturing while absorbing environmental damage. As a result, rich countries maintain their clean image while continuing patterns that resemble older forms of economic and environmental domination.

(g) **How do fossil-fuel interests create “epistemic vertigo,” and why do they use this tactic?**

Answer : Fossil-fuel companies intentionally create confusion by funding misleading research, spreading false narratives, and using social media to question the benefits of renewable energy. They do this because a confused public is less likely to demand strong climate policies, which helps protect their profits and political influence. This strategy causes people to doubt scientific evidence and delays necessary reforms.

(h) **What type of policy paralysis emerges from coordinated disinformation campaigns?**

Answer : Due to the influence of misinformation and competing political interests, governments often announce ambitious climate goals but fail to turn them into meaningful action. This results in a pattern where promises are made publicly, yet policies remain weak or delayed. As a result, the transition to clean energy becomes stagnant, with progress constantly postponed.

(i) **Why does the author believe that technology alone cannot dismantle the fossil-fuel system?**

Answer : The author believes that technology alone cannot dismantle the fossil-fuel system because the problem is not just about machines—it is about long-standing power structures. Fossil-fuel industries are tied to political agendas, economic models, cultural identities, and global inequalities. Unless these deeper systems are transformed, new technologies will simply operate within the same old framework.

(j) **What illusion does the idea of “incremental progress” produce in global energy-transition discourse?**

Answer : The idea of “incremental progress” creates an illusion that small, slow steps are enough to fix the climate crisis. The author argues that this mindset is misleading because the scale of the problem requires major structural changes, not minor adjustments. Believing in gradual improvement allows governments and industries to avoid taking bold actions, delaying the real transition needed.

2. **Write the contextual meaning of the following words in English (the words are underlined in the text):**

1 × 5 = 5

** নির্দেশনা : (২নং থেকে ৭নং পর্যন্ত)

i. প্রতি ভুল বানান বা punctuation mark এর ভুলের জন্য 0.25 নম্বর কাটা যাবে।

ii. সঠিক লিখলে full mark পাবে।

iii. Grammatical ভুল / উত্তর ভুল করলে ওই প্রশ্নে শূন্য পাবে।

iv. Passage থেকে হুবহু কপি করা যাবে না।

(a) Labyrinthine: extremely complex and difficult to navigate

(b) Oligopolistic: controlled by a small group of powerful companies

(c) Stochastic: unpredictable or variable due to natural randomness

(d) Vertigo: a sense of confusion or disorientation

(e) Paradigmatic: relating to a fundamental model or guiding framework

3. **Give an antonym for each of the following words.**

1 × 5 = 5

(a) Entrenched → exposed / unestablished

(b) Peripheral → central

(c) Profligate → thrifty

(d) Catastrophic → favorable / beneficial (e) Immutable → changeable

4. **Mark the following sentences as true or false according to the text.**

1 × 5 = 5

(a) Renewables require minimal mineral extraction and rarely cause ecological damage. (False)

(b) Affluent countries often offload environmental burdens of green technologies onto weaker economies. (True)

(c) Disinformation engineered by fossil-fuel actors reduces public confidence in scientific consensus. (True)

(d) Governments demonstrate consistent, decisive, and proactive implementation of decarbonization pledges. (False)

(e) The passage asserts that the energy transition requires a complete ethical and structural re-envisioning, not just new machinery. (True)

5. **Change the following words as directed and make sentences with the changed words.**

1 × 5 = 5

(a) Geopolitical → geopolitically (Adverb)

The regions were geopolitically aligned despite cultural differences.

(b) Actualization → actualize (Verb)

Strong leadership can actualize long-term development plans.

(c) Sabotage → sabotaging (Adjective)

The report revealed a sabotaging attitude within the rival faction.

(d) Rectitude → rectitudinously (Adverb)

She handled the conflict rectitudinously, avoiding any bias.

(e) Destabilization → destabilize (Verb)

Sudden policy changes can destabilize fragile economies.

6. **Make sentences of your own with each of the following words as directed: Copying, vagueness and ambiguity must be avoided.** **1 × 5 = 5**
- (a) Entrenchment (Comparative)
The entrenchment of outdated policies is becoming more severe than before.
- (b) Extraction (Simple)
Extraction of minerals demands careful environmental planning.
- (c) Algorithmic (Compound)
The system failed once, but its algorithmic design ensured a quick recovery.
- (d) Discourse (Interrogative)
How does public discourse influence national climate decisions?
- (e) Immutable (Complex)
Although tradition seems immutable, societies eventually reshape it.
7. **Use appropriate capitalization, punctuation and quotation marks where required:** **2.5 × 2 = 5**
- (a) the analyst warned that “without dismantling extractive hierarchies the green transition merely repackages old injustices”
** The analyst warned that “Without dismantling extractive hierarchies, the green transition merely repackages old injustices.”
- (b) according to the energy theorist renewable systems require “epistemic vigilance” otherwise societies succumb to technologically embellished illusions
** According to the energy theorist, renewable systems require “epistemic vigilance,” otherwise societies succumb to technologically embellished illusions.
8. **Write briefly the main idea of the above text. Add your comments. Give a suitable title to it.** **10+7+3=20**
(all within 100 words)
** নির্দেশনা : প্রতিটি ভুল বানানের জন্য ০.২৫ নম্বর কাটা যাবে।
- i. সর্বোচ্চ ভালো লিখলে ১৪-১৫
- ii. Average লিখলে ১১-১২
- iii. মোটামুটি/ below average লিখলে ১০ বা তার কম দেওয়া যাবে।
- iv. Passage থেকে হুবহু কপি করা যাবে না।
- iv. সবকিছু মিলিয়ে (main idea + comments + title) ১০০ শব্দের মধ্যে লিখতে হবে। ১০০ শব্দের বেশি হলে লিখে দিবেন যে- Not over 100 words. সেক্ষেত্রে main idea বা comments যে কোন একটিতে নম্বর শূন্য দিবেন প্লিজ।
- Title:** Beyond Green Dreams: The Deeper Barriers to Energy Transition
- Main Idea:** The passage argues that moving from fossil fuels to renewable energy is far more complicated than changing technologies. Deep geopolitical power, economic dependency, unequal global relations, and organized disinformation all slow the transition. Renewable systems, although cleaner, can still repeat exploitative patterns if not governed ethically. A true shift requires structural reforms, fair global cooperation, and a new moral perspective—not just new energy tools.
- Comment:** The text rightly highlights that energy change is a socio-political challenge, not simply a technical one.
9. **Write a feature article for the editorial page of an English daily analyzing the geopolitical, epistemic, and structural impediments to abandoning fossil fuels and adopting renewable energy.** **20**
Include a forwarding note to the editor.
** নির্দেশনা : প্রতিটি ভুল বানানের জন্য ০.২৫ নম্বর কাটা যাবে।
- i. সর্বোচ্চ ভালো লিখলে ১৩-১৪
- ii. Average লিখলে ১১-১২
- iii. মোটামুটি/ below average লিখলে ১০ বা তার কম দেওয়া যাবে।
- iv. Passage থেকে হুবহু কপি করা যাবে না।
- v. ফিচার রাইটিংয়ে খাম না দিতে আমরা উৎসাহিত করবো।
- vi. forwarding note থাকতে হবে।
- To
The Editor,
The Daily Observer,
Dhaka.
- Subject: Feature Article on the Geopolitical and Structural Barriers to the Global Energy Transition**
Sir,
- I am submitting a feature article titled “The Tangled Road to Clean Energy: Why the World Cannot Easily Abandon Fossil Fuels” for possible publication in your esteemed daily. The article analyzes how geopolitical rivalries, entrenched economic interests, and organized misinformation campaigns delay the

global shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy. It highlights why technological advancements alone are insufficient without deeper structural reforms, ethical commitments, and global cooperation.

Given the rising public attention to climate policy, energy security, and environmental justice, I believe this article will offer timely insight to your editorial page and encourage informed debate among readers.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Yours faithfully,

K

Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The Tangled Road to Clean Energy: Why the World Cannot Easily Abandon Fossil Fuels

For decades, climate activists and policymakers have advocated for a decisive move away from oil, gas, and coal. Yet the world remains far from a clean-energy future. The difficulty does not lie in the lack of technological alternatives; solar panels, wind turbines, and advanced batteries now stand ready to transform energy systems. The true barriers lie deeper—in geopolitics, entrenched economic arrangements, and a deliberate assault on public understanding.

Energy has always been a geopolitical instrument. Fossil fuels underpin military strategies, trade alliances, and diplomatic leverage. Oil-rich nations wield influence through supply control, while energy-importing countries scramble to secure stable access. The prospect of shifting to renewables threatens to upset this long-standing power structure. Nations dependent on hydrocarbons fear economic collapse, while others hesitate to abandon systems that grant them strategic advantage. Thus, politics—not engineering—continues to dictate the pace of global transition.

Economically, fossil fuels remain deeply embedded in national development models. Massive investments in pipelines, refineries, and extraction sites create strong incentives to maintain the status quo. Millions of workers depend on hydrocarbon industries for their livelihood. Abrupt changes risk triggering job losses, regional decline, and social unrest. Without robust transition plans, governments often choose short-term political stability over long-term climate responsibility.

Complicating the picture is a dangerous epistemic battle. Fossil-fuel lobbies, fearing loss of profit and influence, invest heavily in disinformation. They question climate science, exaggerate the costs of renewables, and sow doubt about technological feasibility. Social media accelerates this confusion, creating an environment where facts compete with fabricated narratives. Public uncertainty becomes political inertia, and political inertia becomes delayed climate action.

Even the renewable sector introduces new vulnerabilities. Clean technologies depend on minerals such as lithium, cobalt, and rare earths—resources concentrated in a handful of countries. This risks replacing oil dependence with mineral dependence, generating fresh geopolitical tensions. Without transparent and ethical supply chains, the shift to renewables may replicate old patterns of exploitation under a new label of “green development.”

Ultimately, the energy transition is not simply a matter of installing solar panels or wind farms. It requires rethinking economic priorities, restructuring political incentives, and protecting the integrity of public knowledge. Unless governments confront systemic inequities and resist manipulative disinformation, the promise of clean energy will remain aspirational.

The road to renewable energy is challenging, but delay is not an option. A just and sustainable transition demands courage—from policymakers who must disrupt entrenched interests, from citizens who must demand informed leadership, and from the global community that must ensure cooperation over competition. Only through such collective resolve can the world move toward an energy future that is equitable, secure, and truly sustainable.

Yours sincerely,

R

House #X, Road #Y, Farmgate,

Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh.

Email: abcdefgh@example.com

Part-B

7. Write 2 (two) essays, each written in 500 words, on any two of the following.

25 × 2 = 50

**** নির্দেশনা :**

- প্রতিটি ভুল বানানের জন্য ০.২৫ নম্বর কাটা যাবে।
- Subject-verb agreement ও Tense ঠিক আছে কিনা দেখবেন।
- প্রাসঙ্গিক উত্তর লিখেছে কিনা দেখবেন প্লিজ।
- রচনায় সর্বোচ্চ নম্বর ১৮ দিতে পারেন, এভারেজ ১২-১৫, সর্বনিম্ন ৮-১০; শুদ্ধ বাক্য না হলে শূন্যও দিতে পারবেন।
- রচনার প্রতিটি পাতায় দুই-এক লাইন কমেন্টস লিখে দিবেন। খাতা মূল্যায়নের পর খাতার খালি পাতায় (প্রথম বা শেষে) ইংরেজিতে ৫/৬টি কমেন্টস লিখে দিবেন প্লিজ।

(a) **July Revolution in Bangladesh: The Role of Gen-Z**

The July Revolution in Bangladesh was a defining moment for the nation's youth, particularly Generation Z. Born into an era of rapid technological advancements, social media, and global interconnectedness; Gen Z has been at the forefront of pushing for social and political change in ways their predecessors could not have imagined. In 2024, when widespread dissatisfaction with the country's political establishment and governance reached a boiling point, Gen Z played a pivotal role in the July Revolution, blending traditional activism with digital innovation. Their demands ranged from job reforms to broader systemic changes, reflecting a generation determined to secure a future defined by fairness, opportunity and transparency. This essay aims to understand how Gen Z became a central force in one of the most defining moments of Bangladesh's modern history. Here we will explore the crucial role played by Generation Z in the July Revolution, examine how their values and methods of mobilization worked.

Gen-Z:

Generation Z, refers to the demographic cohort born roughly between the mid-to-late 1990s and the early 2010s, with the most common range being 1997–2012. This generation is defined by growing up with the internet, smartphones, and social media, making them the first "digital natives" distinct in its outlook, shaped by a rapidly evolving digital landscape, economic challenges with global nexus.

Catalysts for Gen-Z to involve in the revolution:

The movement, which began with student protests over a government job quota system, rapidly escalated and eventually forced the resignation of the regime. Several interconnected factors accelerated the involvement of Gen-Z, including anger over systemic inequality, disillusionment with authoritarian leadership, and the effective use of digital tools for organization.

Key factors that accelerated Gen-Z's involvement-

i. Systemic inequality and the quota system:

"Quota na medha? Medha, medha!"

This was the heartbeat, the slogan was a plea not to be reduced to a statistic but to uphold the merit. The reintroduction of a controversial 30% quota for descendants of freedom fighters was a major flashpoint. Gen-Z viewed this as a betrayal of meritocracy, as it undermined fair opportunities for education and employment and symbolized the broader corruption and patronage that defined the political system.

ii. Disillusionment with traditional leadership: Gen-Z grew up under years of authoritarian rule, facing allegations of widespread corruption, human rights abuses and manipulated elections. The youth became deeply alienated from traditional political structures and were motivated to redefine leadership through grassroots with collective action.

iii. Government repression and violence: The movement intensified after a violent crackdown by government forces and their affiliates, including the student wing of the ruling party. The fatal shootings of unarmed students, such as Abu Sayed and Mir Mugdho, documented and widely shared on social media, sparked nationwide outrage and galvanized support. The then Prime Minister dismissive remarks, including her controversial reference to protesters as "Razakars' grandchildren", further fueled the momentum of the uprising.

iv. Digital connectivity and mobilization: As "digital natives," Gen-Z leveraged social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp and Telegram to organize, share information, and document government actions. When the government attempted to impose censorship and shut down the internet, activists quickly adapted by using VPNs and offline messaging apps by effectively bypassing these restrictions.

v. A sense of urgency: Many young Bangladeshis felt their future was at stake due to high unemployment and limited freedom. This sense of urgency turned the quota reform movement into a broader struggle for democracy, justice and accountability, broadening its appeal far beyond the initial student base.

vi. Global inspiration: Gen-Z activists were aware of similar youth-led movements around the world, such as the Arab Spring, Sri Lanka issue and climate strikes. Their exposure to global movements for social justice helped inspire them to demand change in their own country and use similar tactics for mobilization and organization.

Strategies of Gen-Z:

Gen-Z's role in the July Revolution was multifaceted and innovative, such as:

i. Digital platform: Social media has played a central role in organizing and amplifying the protests. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter and others have become tools for disseminating information,

coordinating actions and documenting state violence. Gen-Z's expertise in using these platforms allowed them to outmaneuver government censorship and connect with a global audience. Hashtags such as #JulyRevolution and #YouthForJustice trended internationally, drawing attention to their cause.

- ii. **Inclusive organization at root level:** While digital tools were crucial, the movement also relied on traditional methods of accumulation. Gen-Z students formed alliances across universities and colleges, created networks to sustain protests despite crackdowns. The establishment of the Anti-Discrimination Students Movement highlighted their ability to build inclusive and representative platforms for collective action.
- iii. **Nonviolent Resistance:** Inspired by figures like Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr., Gen-Z emphasized nonviolent resistance as a cornerstone of their strategy. Sit -ins, human chains, and peaceful marches became hallmarks of the movement, contrasting sharply with the government's violent responses.
- iv. **Creative Protest Tactics:** Gen-Z leveraged their creativity to keep the movement dynamic and engaging. Art, music, and street performances were used to convey their messages and maintain public interest. These cultural expressions not only humanized their struggle but also fostered solidarity among diverse groups.

Challenges Faced by Gen-Z:

Despite their resilience, Gen-Z faced significant challenges during the July Revolution. Like-

- i. **State Repression:** The government used police force including RAB and BGB in July revolution to repress protesters. Many young activists were arrested, injured, or even killed. The government threatened protesters including their family using state forces
- ii. **Internet Shutdowns:** In an attempt to stifle dissent, the government imposed nationwide internet blackouts. However, Gen-Z's ingenuity allowed them to circumvent these restrictions through alternative communication channels.
- iii. **Generational Divide:** While many older citizens supported the movement, others were sceptical of Gen-Z's methods and demands. Bridging this generational divide required significant effort and dialogue.

Impact of Gen-Z on the July Revolution:

Gen-Z's involvement in the July Revolution had far-reaching implications. Such as-

- i. **Political Awakening:** The revolution marked a political awakening for Gen-Z, instilling in them a sense of agency and responsibility. Their active participation challenged the notion that youth are not apathetic or disengaged from politics.
- ii. **Leadership Redefined:** By taking charge of the movement, Gen-Z redefined leadership in Bangladesh. Their emphasis on inclusivity, transparency, and accountability set new standards for future leaders.
- iii. **Global Recognition:** Gen-Z's role in the revolution earned international acclaim, with many drawing parallels to other youth-led movements worldwide. This recognition highlighted the universal power of youth activism in effecting change.
- iv. **A Blueprint for Future Movements:** The strategies employed by Gen-Z during the July Revolution now serve as a blueprint for future movements. Their integration of digital tools with traditional organizing methods offers valuable lessons for activists around the world.

In conclusion, Gen Z played a pivotal role in the July Revolution in Bangladesh, serving as a catalyst for change through their unparalleled use of digital platforms, activism, and unyielding commitment to social justice. Their ability to mobilize and engage in grassroots movements demonstrated a powerful shift in political and social dynamics, emphasizing the importance of youth-led initiatives in shaping the future of the nation. By leveraging technology and social media, Gen Z not only amplified their voices but also created a new narrative of resistance and empowerment, leaving a lasting impact on Bangladesh's political landscape. Their involvement marks a significant moment in the ongoing evolution of democratic movements in the country, highlighting the strength of the younger generation in confronting issues of governance, equality, and freedom.

(b) The Impact of Urbanization on Environment and Society

Introduction: Urbanization—movement of people into towns and cities and the consequent expansion of built environments—has been among the defining processes of modern Bangladesh. Over the last three decades rapid urban growth has powered economic transformation (industry, services, and employment) while simultaneously creating severe environmental stresses and social challenges. This essay examines the environmental and social impacts of urbanization in Bangladesh using recent data and concrete examples, and points to policy directions for a more sustainable urban future.

Scale and pace of urbanization :

Bangladesh's urban population has been rising steadily: the share of people living in urban areas has grown substantially in recent decades and continues to rise year-on-year. Official and international datasets show this clear trend: the proportion of Bangladesh's population living in urban areas has been climbing and the absolute urban population is now tens of millions.

Dhaka — the national capital and economic magnet — exemplifies this rapid concentration. Metro/greater-Dhaka's population is now commonly reported above 22–24 million (estimates for 2024–2025 place the metro population around 24.6 million), making it one of the world's largest and fastest-growing megacities in relative terms. Rapid population growth in Dhaka drives intense demand for housing, transport, water, energy and public services.

Environmental impacts

Air quality and health : Air pollution is among the most measurable environmental harms of urbanization in Bangladesh. Yearly average fine particulate (PM_{2.5}) concentrations in Dhaka are many times higher than the World Health Organization guideline: multi-year averages analyzed in recent studies fall in the range of roughly 70–90 µg/m³ (several studies report grand averages around the high 70s–80s µg/m³), placing Dhaka among the cities with severe particulate pollution. High PM_{2.5} levels are associated with elevated rates of respiratory and cardiovascular disease and increased mortality.

Water pollution, sanitation and disease: Rapid urban expansion has outpaced investments in sewage treatment and industrial effluent control. Textile, tannery and other industries situated in and near urban zones frequently discharge untreated or partially treated effluent into canals and rivers. Inadequate piped sanitation and overloaded drains in many wards and informal settlements lead to fecal contamination of waterways and groundwater, increasing risks of diarrheal disease and other waterborne illnesses. The 2023 and subsequent dengue epidemics — which hit urban centres particularly hard — also highlight how urban environmental conditions (poor drainage, construction-site water, unmanaged waste) exacerbate vector-borne disease risk.

Solid waste and drainage: Urban lifestyles and population density produce large volumes of municipal solid waste. Dhaka and other city corporations now generate thousands of tonnes of solid waste per day: recent studies and municipal reports cite daily generation in Dhaka in the order of roughly 5,000–6,500 tonnes, with collection rates frequently failing to capture all that is produced; a substantial portion remains uncollected or is dumped informally, degrading land and clogging drains. These conditions worsen urban flooding, produce foul local environments, and increase public-health risks.

Land, rivers and biodiversity: Unplanned expansion consumes agricultural land and natural habitats on city fringes, while illegal riverbank sand extraction to feed construction activity has accelerated river erosion and changed hydrology in many basins. Loss of urban green cover reduces biodiversity and intensifies the urban heat island effect, increasing heat stress in built environments.

Social impacts

Economic opportunity and structural change: Urbanization underpins Bangladesh's economic transformation. Cities concentrate industry, services and formal employment—most notably the ready-made garment (RMG) sector, which employs millions and is heavily urban/peri-urban. The RMG sector has contributed to export earnings, female labour force participation and poverty reduction for many households that migrated from rural areas. This economic opportunity is the principal reason many rural families move to cities.

Rapid city growth has not translated into adequate formal housing and services for all. Large proportions of the urban poor live in informal settlements or slums: official and analytic datasets report that roughly half of Bangladesh's urban population has historically been classified as living in slum conditions (figures vary with definitions and year; national surveys and UN-datasets report slum shares on the order of ~40–55% depending on data year and methodology). Slum residents face overcrowding, insecure tenure, limited access to safe water and sanitation, and vulnerability to eviction—compounding social inequality in cities.

Overcrowding and limited public infrastructure raise health vulnerabilities—both for routine illnesses and for outbreaks. The dramatic dengue epidemic of 2023 that later expanded beyond Dhaka underlined weaknesses in urban public health preparedness: health facilities were overwhelmed, and mortality was concentrated in urban districts where dense housing and poor drainage facilitated mosquito breeding. Urban heat and pollution also reduce worker productivity and amplify health care demands, disproportionately affecting the poor and elderly.

Environmental degradation and social vulnerability create feedback loops: poor waste services and drainage increase disease burden; pollution worsens health and medical costs; informal housing on flood-prone margins increases exposure to climate shocks. Conversely, social improvements—better

housing, education, and healthcare—can reduce environmental harms by enabling communities to demand and maintain cleaner local environments.

Dhaka — a megacity with ~24 million people (mid-2020s) that struggles with severe PM2.5 levels, massive daily waste generation, and intense pressure on water, transport and housing systems.

Secondary towns (e.g., Pabna, Naogaon) — studies report rapid peripheral expansion, loss of agricultural land, soil degradation, and local water pollution, showing that urban environmental burdens are not confined to the capital but are nationwide.

Policy directions (evidence-based priorities)

Integrated urban planning and finance: stronger land-use regulation, integrated transport corridors, and financing (municipal bonds, public-private partnerships) for infrastructure.

Pollution control and green infrastructure: enforce effluent treatment, control industrial emissions, expand urban green spaces and peri-urban buffers to reduce heat island and improve air quality.

Waste modernization and sanitation: investment in waste collection/segregation, controlled disposal, and wastewater treatment to lower disease risk and reduce clogged drains that cause flooding.

Inclusive housing and slum upgrading: tenure security, affordable housing programmes, and upgrading of basic services to reduce vulnerability and uplift living standards.

Bangladesh Government Portal

Health resilience and vector control: strengthen urban public health surveillance, dengue vector control (source reduction, community engagement), and heat/air-pollution mitigation plans.

Conclusion: Urbanization is an engine of opportunity for Bangladesh, delivering jobs, incomes and services that have reshaped livelihoods. Yet without deliberate, evidence-based policy and investment, urban growth produces severe environmental degradation and entrenches social inequality. Data from Dhaka and other cities—on population scale, air pollution, waste volumes, and slum shares—make clear that mitigation and adaptation cannot wait. A coordinated strategy that links urban planning, environmental management, social protection, and public health is essential to ensure that cities become sustainable engines of development rather than focal points of environmental and social crisis.

(c) The Role of NGOs in Poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh

Introduction: Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have played a transformative role in Bangladesh's development landscape. Since independence, when poverty, illiteracy, food scarcity, and weak institutions were dominant features, NGOs emerged as critical partners to the state—experimenting with innovative models of microfinance, community education, women's empowerment, disaster relief and livelihood programmes. Today, Bangladesh is known worldwide for iconic NGOs like BRAC, Grameen Bank, ASA, and others. With more than 2,500 registered NGOs actively working across the country, their collective contribution has significantly shaped poverty reduction, social mobility, and grassroots development.

This essay discusses the major roles NGOs play in poverty alleviation in Bangladesh with concrete data, case studies, and policy insights.

Historical Context of NGOs in Bangladesh

Bangladesh's NGO movement developed from the necessity of post-war reconstruction and the failure of traditional bureaucratic institutions to reach rural poor populations. By the late 1970s and 1980s, international donor support and visionary leadership (e.g., Dr. Muhammad Yunus, Sir Fazle Hasan Abed) helped NGOs expand into microfinance, women's groups, non-formal primary education (NFPE), primary healthcare, and disaster relief.

Over time, NGOs became central actors in delivering essential services and designing poverty-targeted interventions, often in areas where government capacity was limited.

1. Microfinance and Financial Inclusion: Microfinance is one of the most influential tools of poverty alleviation in Bangladesh, globally recognized as a “Bangladesh model.”

Bangladesh has more than 30 million microfinance borrowers.

Major institutions (BRAC, Grameen, ASA) together disburse over USD 13–14 billion annually in microcredit.

Around 92% of borrowers are women, making microcredit a major contributor to female economic empowerment.

Impact

Microcredit enables poor households to start small businesses—poultry farms, tailoring, handicrafts, small shops—and generate sustainable income. Studies show that long-term participation in microfinance: increases household consumption by 18–29%,

reduces extreme poverty, enhances savings behaviour and financial literacy.

Case Example: Grameen Bank

Grameen Bank's distinctive group-lending system and focus on women borrowers helped more than 10 million families graduate from ultra-poverty to stable livelihoods. Its success earned the Nobel Peace Prize (2006).

2. BRAC's Holistic Poverty Alleviation Model

BRAC is the largest NGO in the world, reaching over 100 million people with multi-dimensional interventions. Its anti-poverty programmes integrate:

Ultra-Poor Graduation (UPG) Programme

This model combines: asset transfer (e.g., goats, cows, poultry), cash stipends, training and mentorship, health support, savings groups.

Impact: Independent evaluations reveal that 95% of UPG participants graduate from ultra-poverty within 24 months, and 75–80% sustain their progress after 4–7 years.

BRAC's approach has become a global model, adopted in over 40 countries by the World Bank, UN, and other agencies.

Education & Health Contribution: BRAC operates over 35,000 non-formal schools, reducing dropout rates among poor children.

Its Shasthya Shebika community health programme covers over 100 million people, reducing maternal and child mortality.

These interventions create long-term human capital—critical for breaking the intergenerational poverty cycle.

3. Disaster Management and Climate Adaptation

Bangladesh, as one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, faces frequent floods, cyclones, river erosion, and droughts. NGOs have become the backbone of community-based disaster management.

Roles: early warning systems, cyclone shelter management, emergency relief & rehabilitation, installation of tube-wells & sanitary latrines, climate-smart agriculture training, cash-for-work programmes after disasters.

Example: After Cyclone Sidr (2007) and Cyclone Amphan (2020), NGOs like BRAC, Caritas, and Islamic Relief provided relief to millions, rebuilt homes, and restored livelihoods.

This reduces poverty traps where disasters push already vulnerable households back into extreme poverty.

4. Women's Empowerment and Gender-Focused Poverty Reduction

Women in Bangladesh historically faced barriers to employment, education, property rights, and mobility. NGOs consciously targeted women as central agents of development.

Initiatives: microcredit groups for women, legal aid and gender justice programmes, vocational training (sewing, ICT, handicraft), maternal health services, entrepreneurship training.

Impact: Women's participation in microfinance increased decision-making power in households.

NGO programmes contributed to Bangladesh achieving gender parity in primary education.

Rural women gained access to markets, microenterprises, and digital services.

Women's economic empowerment has a multiplier effect: higher income improves nutrition, schooling, and health for entire families.

5. Education and Human Capital Development: NGOs fill critical gaps in public education, especially for poor and rural children.

BRAC's Non-Formal Primary Education (NFPE)

Established over 35,000 schools, Educated 14 million+ students, Achieved high completion and transition rates to formal secondary schools.

Other NGO Contributions

JAAGO Foundation: digital classrooms for marginalised children.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission: literacy programmes for working children.

World Vision: school feeding and child protection.

Education is one of the strongest tools for long-term poverty reduction through enhanced skills and future income.

6. Healthcare Services for the Poor

NGOs deliver essential healthcare in remote and urban slum areas.

Services Provided: maternal and child health, immunisation campaigns, tuberculosis control, nutrition programmes, community clinics and mobile health services.

Impact

These interventions significantly reduced:

child mortality (Bangladesh cut under-5 mortality by more than 60% since 1990), maternal mortality, infectious diseases.

Healthy households are more productive and more resilient to economic shocks.

7. Social Mobilisation, Rights, & Governance

Poverty is not just economic; it involves social exclusion, weak governance, and lack of voice.

NGOs build community capacity through: grassroots groups, legal empowerment, right-to-information campaigns, anti-corruption monitoring, land rights and inheritance support.

These enable poor communities to claim public services and state accountability—key foundations of long-term poverty reduction.

8. Employment & Skill Development

Many NGOs offer: technical and vocational training (TVET), apprenticeships, job placement services, ICT and freelancing courses.

Programmes like BRAC's Skills Development Programme (SDP) have trained hundreds of thousands of youths in trades such as plumbing, electrical work, tailoring, mobile servicing, and hospitality.

Youth skills directly improve income generation and reduce unemployment-driven poverty.

Criticisms and Challenges: Despite their achievements, NGOs face several criticisms:

1. High interest rates in microfinance: Some NGOs charge interest rates of 20–27%, which critics argue burden poor borrowers.

2. Overlapping services: Multiple NGOs sometimes target the same village or group, causing duplication.

3. Donor dependency: A large portion of NGO funding comes from foreign donors; cuts in aid threaten sustainability.

4. Limited reach to urban poor: Rural areas receive more NGO attention, while urban slum poverty is still under-served.

5. Transparency concerns: Some NGOs lack strong auditing, monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

These challenges call for better coordination among NGOs and government agencies.

Policy Recommendations: Promote NGO–Government partnerships in health, education, climate adaptation, and microfinance regulation.

Encourage financial transparency and responsible lending practices.

Expand NGO services to urban slums, where multidimensional poverty is rising.

Invest in digital literacy and modern skill training for youth.

Support social enterprises that blend NGO development goals with sustainable business models.

Strengthen disaster preparedness systems through community-based networks.

Scale up successful models such as BRAC's Ultra-Poor Graduation programme nationwide.

Conclusion: NGOs in Bangladesh have evolved into powerful agents of poverty alleviation—far beyond traditional charity. Through microfinance, education, healthcare, women's empowerment, climate resilience and social mobilisation, they have lifted millions out of extreme poverty and strengthened national development.

Although challenges remain, NGOs continue to innovate and adapt, contributing significantly to Bangladesh's journey toward becoming a middle-income and eventually high-income nation. Their impact is likely to grow if supported by stronger collaboration, transparency, and long-term national strategies.

(d) Emerging Blue Economy for Bangladesh: Opportunities and Challenges

The Emerging Blue Economy for Bangladesh: Opportunities and Challenges

The concept of the Blue Economy—the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of ocean ecosystems—presents a transformative pathway for Bangladesh. With its extensive coastline along the Bay of Bengal, the Blue Economy offers a unique and critical opportunity to boost national development by responsibly harnessing its vast maritime resources. This strategy is essential for promoting sustainable growth, building national resilience, and tackling complex economic and environmental challenges. A robust, well-defined Blue Economy strategy is crucial for Bangladesh's future, highlighting both the immense opportunities and the significant hurdles that must be addressed.

Defining the Blue Economy

At its core, the Blue Economy is about achieving a crucial balance: generating economic benefits and improving lives through the ocean while ensuring the marine environment remains healthy for future

generations. It advocates for responsible management of activities like fishing, tourism, and shipping, ensuring they are executed sustainably. For coastal nations like Bangladesh, this model promises to create jobs, enhance livelihoods, and contribute significantly to overall national development.

The scope of the Blue Economy is broad, encompassing a wide spectrum of activities and industries that utilize ocean resources sustainably:

Fisheries and Aquaculture: Implementing sustainable fishing practices and expanding mariculture (marine farming) to guarantee food security and economic stability without depleting wild stocks.

Tourism and Recreation: Developing eco-friendly tourism that promotes conservation, respects local culture, and generates reliable income.

Marine Biotechnology: Exploring and utilizing marine biodiversity for high-value bio-products in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and other industries.

Renewable Energy: Investing in ocean-based clean energy sources such as offshore wind farms, tidal, and wave energy.

Shipping and Maritime Transport: Adopting efficient and sustainable shipping practices crucial for global trade while minimizing environmental impact.

Shipbuilding and Repair: Modernizing the construction and maintenance of marine vessels with a focus on sustainability and innovation.

Port Facilities and Logistics: Ensuring modern, eco-friendly port operations to facilitate trade efficiently and reduce ecological footprints.

Mineral Resources: Responsibly extracting seabed minerals and resources with protocols to ensure minimal environmental disruption.

Salt Production: Optimizing the sustainable extraction of salt from seawater for industrial and culinary needs.

Marine Conservation and Management: Dedicated initiatives to protect and restore marine ecosystems, promoting biodiversity and resilience.

Research and Education: Crucial investment in marine science and oceanography to support informed policy-making and technological innovation.

Desalination and Water Management: Sustainable conversion of seawater to freshwater to address increasing water scarcity.

Coastal Protection: Implementing effective measures to protect coastal areas from erosion and the increasingly severe impacts of climate change.

Background and Global Significance: The Blue Economy concept arose from the realization that traditional ocean-related economic activities—primarily fishing, shipping, and tourism—often neglected environmental sustainability and the long-term health of marine ecosystems.

The conceptual roots are often traced back to the work of Belgian economist Gunter Pauli. In his influential 2010 book, "The Blue Economy: 10 Years, 100 Innovations, 100 Million Jobs," Pauli proposed a revolutionary, nature-inspired approach to economic development. His vision emphasized efficiency, waste minimization, and leveraging natural processes (biomimicry) to create both economic value and environmental benefits simultaneously.

The term gained significant international momentum at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012. Here, the global community formally recognized the critical role oceans play in sustainable development, later integrating the Blue Economy into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 14 (Life Below Water).

The global significance of the Blue Economy is undeniable: over 70% of the planet is covered by oceans, and approximately 90% of global trade is conducted by sea. It offers an innovative economic model to address multiple global crises—including climate change, food insecurity, and resource depletion—by advocating for growth that is inherently sustainable, environmentally beneficial, and financially viable.

Prospects of the Blue Economy in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is uniquely positioned to capitalize on the Blue Economy, especially after successfully resolving its long-standing maritime boundary disputes with India and Myanmar through international courts. This established the country's sovereign rights over a vast sea territory, opening up tremendous opportunities:

1. Exploration of Oil and Gas: The recent reopening of international bidding for oil and gas exploration in the Bay of Bengal is a strategic move to secure the nation's energy future, particularly as domestic gas reserves face depletion. While recoverable gas reserves were estimated at 14.16 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in 2015, the major challenge lies in negotiating beneficial Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) with International Oil Companies (IOCs) to ensure the country receives a fair share of the potential profits.

2. Fish Production and Aquaculture: Despite the Bay of Bengal's capacity to produce an estimated 800 million metric tons of fish annually, Bangladeshi fishermen currently harvest only a small fraction (around 0.70 million metric tons). This disparity is largely due to outdated fishing fleets, lack of financial support, and poaching by neighboring countries. By increasing financial support, acquiring industrial

fishing trawlers, and expanding mariculture (marine aquaculture), Bangladesh can significantly boost its fish and seafood production, ensuring food security for millions and reducing pressure on wild stocks.

3. Shipping and Ports: Shipping is the cornerstone of Bangladesh's external trade, handling approximately 90% of total freight. To retain substantial freight charges within the country and foster sustainable growth, the government must incentivize local shipping companies to expand their fleets. Furthermore, developing coastal shipping, modernizing port facilities (Chittagong and Mongla), and enhancing the shipbuilding and ship recycling industries are crucial for strengthening the nation's position as a maritime hub. The expected surge in port arrivals (currently around 6,000 ships per year) will substantially increase earnings from port taxes and stimulate growth in related banking and insurance sectors.

4. Tourism: Bangladesh's coastal and marine resources, including its 75 outer islands, are largely untapped tourist gems. The sector holds immense potential for job creation and foreign exchange earnings. Implementing sustainable tourism practices, such as ecotourism projects and responsible waste management (as promoted by the Ministry of Environment), can align with the SDGs while unlocking the economic benefits of pristine beaches and unique ecosystems.

5. Job Creation: The Blue Economy is a massive employment engine. Estimates suggest over 30 million people in Bangladesh already depend on the ocean economy. Globally, the sector is predicted to generate an additional 20 million jobs by 2030, and Bangladesh is well-positioned to capture a significant share. The expansion of fisheries, aquaculture, maritime transportation, and marine tourism will create millions of new jobs, uplift coastal communities, improve incomes, and necessitate investments in coastal infrastructure (healthcare, education, sanitation).

Challenges Ahead for Bangladesh in the Blue Economy

Despite the clear opportunities, realizing the full potential of the Blue Economy requires Bangladesh to address a range of serious challenges:

Sovereignty and Security: Ensuring full sovereignty over the extensive coastal and territorial waters, and securing the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) from illegal activities, including unauthorized fishing and resource exploitation by foreign entities and international smugglers/pirates.

The Bay of Bengal Dead Zone: Scientists have discovered a dead zone (an area with critically low oxygen levels) in the Bay of Bengal, roughly half the size of Bangladesh, which suffocates marine life. Addressing the sources of pollution that cause this phenomenon is vital for protecting fish stocks.

Infrastructure and Investment: Establishing marine-friendly infrastructure for tourism, and creating a stable, transparent, and investment-friendly environment to attract both domestic and international funds for marine and maritime sectors.

Capacity and Technology Gap: A critical lack of skilled manpower and advanced technology for deep-sea exploration, resource extraction, and sustainable marine management. Investment in higher education (e.g., oceanography at Dhaka and Chittagong Universities) is necessary to build local expertise.

Environmental Protection: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Preventing overexploitation of marine resources.

Ecosystem Integrity: Protecting and maintaining fragile marine and coastal ecosystems, especially mangroves (like the Sundarbans) and seagrass beds.

Climate Change Impacts: Implementing strategies to mitigate climate change impacts, manage carbon emissions, and adapt to sea level rise, ocean acidification, and ecosystem changes (like coral bleaching).

Pollution: Keeping the sea area free from industrial pollution and marine debris.

Conclusion: The Blue Economy is more than just a vision; it is a tangible pathway for Bangladesh to advance toward a more sustainable, prosperous, and resilient future. The successful resolution of maritime disputes has laid the necessary legal foundation. However, capitalizing on this opportunity hinges on the nation's commitment to strategic action: investing heavily in the required infrastructure, fostering marine research and education, building a skilled professional workforce, and, critically, embedding sustainable practices into every maritime activity. By embracing this transformative approach, Bangladesh can unlock the immense potential of its maritime territories, ensuring robust economic growth, effective environmental stewardship, and dramatically improved livelihoods for its people. The Blue Economy is the key to securing a brighter, more resilient future for Bangladesh.

8. Translate into English :

**** নির্দেশনা :**

- i. প্রতিটি ভুল বানানের জন্য ০.২৫ নম্বর কাটা যাবে।
- ii. Subject-verb agreement ও Tense ঠিক আছে কিনা দেখবেন।
- iii. সর্বোচ্চ নম্বর ১৮ দিতে পারেন, এভারেজ ১২-১৫, সর্বনিম্ন ৮-১০; শুদ্ধ বাক্য না হলে শূন্যও দিতে পারবেন।

বাংলাদেশে দুর্নীতি একটি দীর্ঘস্থায়ী সামাজিক ও অর্থনৈতিক ব্যাধি, যা জাতির প্রগতি এবং ন্যায়পরায়ণ প্রশাসনকে মারাত্মকভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত করেছে। প্রশাসনিক, আর্থিক ও সামাজিক ব্যবস্থার বিভিন্ন স্তরে স্বার্থপর লেনদেন, অনিয়ম এবং জবরদস্তি গভীরভাবে বিরাজমান, যা নাগরিকদের আত্মকে দুর্বল করেছে এবং নৈতিক চেতনার অবনতি ঘটছে। এই প্রবণতা কেবল অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতাকে বিঘ্নিত করে না, বরং সামাজিক বন্ধনকে দুর্বল করে এবং ক্ষমতার অপব্যবহারের সংস্কৃতিকে প্রসারিত করে। দুর্নীতি বিনিয়োগ ও উদ্ভাবন প্রক্রিয়াকে বাধাগ্রস্ত করে এবং সাধারণ মানুষের সুযোগ ও ন্যায়সংগত অধিকার প্রাপ্তিকে হ্রাস করে। প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক স্বচ্ছতা, জবাবদিহিতা এবং কঠোর আইন প্রয়োগের মাধ্যমে এ দুর্বৃত্ত প্রবণতা নিয়ন্ত্রণযোগ্য। পাশাপাশি জনগণের সচেতনতা এবং সক্রিয় নাগরিক অংশগ্রহণ অপরিহার্য, যা দুর্নীতিবিরোধী প্রচেষ্টাকে কার্যকর ও স্থায়ী করে। যদি এ সমস্যা যথাযথভাবে মোকাবিলা না করা হয়, দেশের সম্ভাব্য সমৃদ্ধি সবসময় ঝুঁকির মুখে থাকবে এবং জাতীয় উন্নয়নের স্বপ্ন বাস্তবায়নে বাধাগ্রস্ত হবে।

Corruption in Bangladesh is a chronic socio-economic ailment that severely impedes national progress and undermines equitable governance. Self-serving transactions, irregularities, and coercion are deeply entrenched at various tiers of the administrative, financial, and social systems, eroding citizen trust and degrading moral consciousness.

This trend not only disrupts economic stability but also weakens social cohesion and propagates a culture of power abuse. Corruption fundamentally hinders the processes of investment and innovation, simultaneously limiting the access of ordinary citizens to opportunities and fundamental rights.

This pervasive corruption can be controlled through institutional transparency, robust accountability, and strict law enforcement. Furthermore, public awareness and active citizen participation are essential elements for ensuring anti-corruption efforts are both effective and sustainable. If this problem is not addressed comprehensively, the nation's potential prosperity will remain perpetually at risk, obstructing the realization of the national development dream.

9. Translate into Bangla :

25

**** নির্দেশনা :**

- প্রতিটি ভুল বানানের জন্য ০.২৫ নম্বর কাটা যাবে।
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- ভাবানুবাদের প্রতি বেশি জোর দিতে বলবেন প্লিজ।

Perusing books is an immensely powerful instrument for cultivating the mind and expanding intellectual horizons. Unlike fleeting digital distractions, literature demands sustained attention and compels readers to grapple with intricate narratives, sophisticated ideas, and nuanced arguments. Through books, individuals traverse diverse cultures, historical epochs, and philosophical paradigms, gaining perspectives far beyond the confines of their own experiences. Such engagement nurtures empathy, sharpens ethical sensibilities, and cultivates a discerning understanding of human behavior and societal dynamics. Perusing books also strengthens vocabulary, hones syntactic precision, and enhances the capacity to articulate thoughts with clarity, coherence, and persuasive force. Beyond linguistic development, books stimulate imagination, elevate critical reasoning, and encourage reflective contemplation, prompting readers to interrogate assumptions and synthesize disparate ideas in meaningful ways. In an age dominated by superficial information and fragmented attention, habitual engagement with literature cultivates mental discipline, patience, and analytical acuity. Regular perusal of books transforms cognition, broadens understanding, and instills a profound appreciation of human nature, the complexity of existence, and the intricate interplay of ideas that shape the world.

মনকে বিকশিত করা এবং বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক বিকাশ প্রসারিত করার জন্য বই পড়া খুব শক্তিশালী ও নির্ভরযোগ্য একটি উপায়। এই দ্রুত গতির ডিজিটাল যুগে আমাদের মনোযোগ সরানোর অনেক কিছু আছে। এর মাঝে সাহিত্য বা বই আমাদের শান্তভাবে ভাবতে শেখায়। একটি ভালো বই পড়লে আমরা গভীর মনোযোগ দিয়ে সেটির জটিল গল্প, ভাবনা বা নতুন ধারণার সঙ্গে পুরোপুরি যুক্ত হতে বাধ্য হই। বইয়ের মাধ্যমে আমরা নানা সংস্কৃতি, সমাজ ও ইতিহাসের বিষয় জানতে পারি। এর ফলে পাঠক তার নিজের সীমিত ধারণা থেকে বেরিয়ে এসে আরও বড় চিন্তা করতে শেখে। এই অভিজ্ঞতা মানুষের সহানুভূতি বাড়ায়, নৈতিকতা আরও মজবুত করে এবং মানুষ কেন কীভাবে ব্যবহার করে বা সমাজ কীভাবে চলে—সে সম্পর্কে গভীর ধারণা দেয়।

নিয়মিত বই পড়লে আমাদের নতুন শব্দ শেখা হয়, কথা বলার ভাষা আরও সুন্দর হয় এবং নিজের ভাবনা পরিষ্কার ও জোরালোভাবে প্রকাশ করার ক্ষমতা বাড়ে। বই আমাদের কল্পনাশক্তিকে জাগিয়ে তোলে এবং কোনো কিছু বিশ্লেষণ করে বা সমালোচনা করে বোঝার অভ্যাস তৈরি করে। এটি পাঠককে তার পুরনো ধারণাগুলো নতুন করে যাচাই করতে উৎসাহিত করে। আজকের দিনে যখন সব তথ্য খুব হালকাভাবে আমাদের কাছে আসে, তখন বই পড়লে মানসিক ধৈর্য, গভীর মনোযোগ এবং চিন্তায় শৃঙ্খলা আসে। বই শুধু আমাদের জ্ঞান বাড়ায় না; এটি পৃথিবীকে বোঝার ক্ষমতা বাড়ায়, জীবন সম্পর্কে পরিণত চিন্তা তৈরি করে এবং মানুষ ও সমাজের জটিল দিকগুলোকে আরও গভীরভাবে বুঝতে সাহায্য করে।