

## Part-B

### Sample answer sheet

1. Write 2 (two) essays, each within 500 words, on any two of the following topics. 5 × 25 = 5

**\*\* নির্দেশনা :**

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

#### (a) The July Revolution: A Beacon of Hope for Bangladesh

**Introduction:** The July Revolution of 2024 stands as one of the most transformative and epoch-defining events in Bangladesh's modern political history. It was not merely a spontaneous revolt but a historic assertion of people's power against years of authoritarian governance, corruption, and institutional decay. Sparked by student-led demonstrations and sustained by the collective determination of citizens, the revolution became a symbol of resilience, unity, and democratic renaissance. What began as a protest over a controversial quota policy in public service soon evolved into a nationwide movement that dismantled 15 years of entrenched autocracy under Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Despite the heavy toll—particularly during the “July Massacre”—the uprising reignited faith in justice, accountability, and the sovereignty of the people.

**The Spark and Escalation:** The roots of the revolution can be traced to the Quota Reform Movement of 2018, which demanded the abolition of 55% quotas in government employment, including 30% reserved for the descendants of freedom fighters. Although the government initially responded by suspending the quota system, the High Court verdict on June 5, 2024, reinstating it, reignited mass discontent. To a new generation that valued meritocracy and equal opportunity, this decision symbolized systemic injustice.

The situation escalated dramatically following the police killing of Abu Sayeed, a student of Begum Rokeya University, on July 16, 2024. His death became a national catalyst for resistance. Within days, students across universities, colleges, and towns united under a single demand for democracy, justice, and an end to state repression. Digital platforms such as Facebook, X (Twitter), and Instagram became crucial tools for mobilization and documentation, even under strict internet censorship. Hashtags like #JulyRevolution and #YouthForJustice transcended national boundaries, drawing international attention to Bangladesh's fight for democracy.

**The Collapse of the Regime and the Dawn of Change:** As public outrage intensified, the government resorted to violent suppression. Prime Minister Hasina's inflammatory comment on July 14, labeling protesters as “descendants of collaborators,” further inflamed nationwide fury. Between July 16 and July 29, security forces and ruling-party affiliates unleashed brutal crackdowns that resulted in the deaths of over 1,500 civilians, including students, workers, and journalists. Yet, the violence only strengthened public resolve.

On August 5, 2024, facing an unstoppable wave of protesters marching toward Ganabhaban, Sheikh Hasina resigned and fled to India, signaling the collapse of her 15-year regime. The Bangladesh Armed Forces maintained a crucially neutral stance, ensuring the transition occurred without plunging the country into chaos. Subsequently, an interim government led by Nobel Laureate Dr. Muhammad Yunus was sworn in on August 8, 2024, with a mandate to restore democracy, ensure transparency, and rebuild institutions. Immediate reforms followed—restrictions on the media were lifted, judicial independence was strengthened, and trials began for those responsible for the atrocities of July.

**Generation Z: The Vanguard of Change:** At the heart of the revolution stood Generation Z, whose digital literacy, creativity, and global consciousness reshaped the nature of political activism in Bangladesh. They utilized social media not just as a communication tool but as a weapon of truth, exposing state brutality and uniting voices across borders. Their emphasis on nonviolent resistance, inclusivity, and moral courage elevated the revolution beyond politics—it became a cultural awakening that redefined civic identity and national purpose.

**A Continuing Journey Toward Hope:** While the revolution achieved an extraordinary political transformation, its true victory lies in sustaining institutional reform and nurturing democratic culture. Challenges such as electoral reform, transparency, and socio-economic justice remain urgent priorities. Yet, the unwavering determination of the youth and the unity forged through sacrifice continue to serve as the moral compass of a new Bangladesh.

**Conclusion:** The July Revolution of 2024 was far more than a revolt—it was a rebirth of the nation's conscience. It reaffirmed the indomitable power of the people and the unyielding spirit of the youth to reclaim their future. Through pain and perseverance, Bangladesh has illuminated a new horizon—one guided by democracy, equality, and hope. The revolution remains, indeed, a luminous beacon for the nation's democratic renaissance.

### **(b) Trade War and Its Effect on the Global Economy:**

In an increasingly interconnected world, trade has long served as the lifeline of global prosperity. However, the escalation of trade wars among major economic powers such as China, the United States, Russia, India, and the European Union (EU) has reshaped the global economic landscape in recent years. The trade war, characterized by tariffs, sanctions, and protectionist policies, has disrupted supply chains, increased production costs, and altered the flow of international investment and commerce. In 2025, its effects remain deeply felt across nations, industries, and consumers worldwide.

The trade conflict between the United States and China remains at the center of the global economic tension. What began as a dispute over intellectual property rights and trade imbalances in the late 2010s has evolved into a broader strategic rivalry. The U.S. has continued to restrict Chinese access to advanced technologies such as semiconductors and artificial intelligence components, citing national security concerns. In retaliation, China has imposed tariffs on American agricultural products and developed alternative trade partnerships with Asian and African nations under its Belt and Road Initiative. This decoupling has fragmented global supply chains, leading to higher production costs and price instability, especially in the electronics and manufacturing sectors.

The European Union has found itself in a delicate position, attempting to balance economic ties with both the U.S. and China. While supporting American concerns about fair competition and intellectual property, the EU has also emphasized the importance of open markets and multilateralism. The recent imposition of carbon tariffs by the EU, aimed at promoting sustainable production, has sparked new tensions with both China and India. European manufacturers, particularly in the automotive and steel sectors, face growing uncertainty due to fluctuating tariffs and retaliatory measures from trading partners.

Meanwhile, Russia's ongoing confrontation with Western economies has deepened its economic isolation. Following years of sanctions due to geopolitical conflicts, Russia has increasingly turned toward China and India for trade cooperation. This shift has reshaped regional trade patterns, with greater emphasis on energy exports and resource-based exchanges. However, limited access to Western technology and capital markets continues to hinder Russia's long-term economic growth, reinforcing the divide between East and West.

India, emerging as a growing economic power, has sought to position itself as a neutral yet strategic player. While benefiting from the relocation of manufacturing industries away from China, India faces challenges from fluctuating global demand and tariff disputes with both the U.S. and the EU. To maintain growth, India has focused on expanding domestic industries and forming regional trade alliances such as the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. Still, protectionist measures and currency volatility pose ongoing risks to its trade performance.

The global impact of these trade tensions extends far beyond the involved nations. Consumers around the world face rising prices due to disrupted supply chains and higher import costs. Developing countries, heavily dependent on global trade, experience slower economic recovery and reduced investment flows. Moreover, the uncertainty caused by protectionist policies has weakened investor confidence, reducing global growth forecasts.

In conclusion, the trade war of the 2020s has evolved from a bilateral dispute into a complex, multi-front economic conflict involving the world's largest powers. While nations pursue self-reliance and strategic advantage, the overall result has been economic fragmentation and slower global growth. To restore balance, countries must prioritize cooperation, reform trade institutions, and embrace fair yet open economic policies. Only through renewed global collaboration can the world move beyond trade rivalry toward shared and sustainable prosperity.

### **(c) The Reform Initiatives Undertaken by the Interim Government:**

The historic July Revolution of 2024, led primarily by the students and citizens of Bangladesh, marked the decisive end of Sheikh Hasina's fifteen-year autocratic regime. The uprising not only dismantled an entrenched system of authoritarian control but also reignited the nation's collective aspiration for democracy, justice, and accountability. In the wake of this transformative movement, the Interim Government, headed by Nobel laureate Dr. Muhammad Yunus, assumed office in August 2024 with the solemn mission of rebuilding the state's institutions and restoring public trust. To fulfill this mandate, the government launched an ambitious reform agenda spanning governance, law, economy, education, and social justice.

One of the most remarkable undertakings of the interim administration was the formation of eleven independent reform commissions to address systemic dysfunction across various sectors. The Constitution Reform Commission, chaired by political scientist Ali Riaz, proposed the establishment of a bicameral legislature, ensuring broader representation and checks on executive dominance. It also advocated replacing the original four state principles with five renewed ideals—equality, human dignity, social justice, pluralism, and democracy—reflecting a modern, inclusive national identity.

Simultaneously, the Electoral Reform Commission, under Badiul Alam Majumdar, introduced over two hundred recommendations aimed at guaranteeing free, fair, and transparent elections. These included digitized voter systems, transparent political financing, and strict enforcement of campaign expenditure limits. The Judiciary Reform Commission, led by Justice Shah Abu Nayeem Mominur Rahman, proposed a Judicial Council for merit-based appointments, a Supreme Court Secretariat for administrative autonomy, and permanent High Court benches across divisions—ensuring the independence and efficiency of the judiciary.

The Police Reform Commission, under Safar Raj Hossain, sought to depoliticize law enforcement by establishing a National Police Commission to monitor accountability and reform recruitment. Complementing this, the Anti-Corruption Commission Reform Commission, headed by Dr. Iftekharuzzaman, recommended constitutional status for the ACC, the establishment of an Ombudsman, and the introduction of mandatory asset declarations for public officials—marking a bold step toward institutional transparency.

Economic and financial reforms also formed a cornerstone of the government's agenda. A comprehensive white paper prepared by Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya outlined strategies for macroeconomic stabilization, restructuring state-owned banks, and expanding fiscal transparency. Legislative initiatives such as the Bank Resolution Ordinance, Public Procurement (Amendment) Ordinance, and Revenue Policy and Management Ordinance strengthened financial governance and curtailed corruption in public spending.

In the social and human development sectors, the Health Reform Commission led by Prof. AK Azad Khan emphasized universal access to primary healthcare and the modernization of public hospitals. Education reform introduced updated curricula, teacher retraining, and the integration of technical and vocational education to meet global employment standards. The Women's Affairs Commission recommended equal property rights, gender-sensitive workplace policies, and a uniform family code to advance gender equality.

Freedom of expression and digital safety were also prioritized. The Media Reform Commission advocated repealing the repressive Cyber Security Act 2023, restricting media cross-ownership, and reinforcing journalistic independence. Environmental measures, including the ban on single-use plastics and depoliticization of public institutions, further symbolized a renewed national ethos of sustainability and integrity.

In essence, the Interim Government's reform initiatives have not only redefined the contours of governance but also rekindled Bangladesh's democratic spirit. By emphasizing transparency, institutional accountability, and human dignity, the administration has laid a strong foundation for a new republic rooted in justice, equity, and participatory democracy. Though the journey toward full transformation remains ongoing, these reforms represent a historic leap toward a more inclusive and enlightened Bangladesh.

#### (d) The Threat of Cyber Crime : The Need to Ensure Cyber Security

In the modern digital age, society depends heavily on interconnected systems and online infrastructure to support communication, commerce, healthcare, and governance. While this technological advancement offers significant benefits, it also exposes individuals, organizations, and governments to an increasingly dangerous threat: cybercrime. The rapid rise in cyberattacks—ranging from ransomware and phishing scams to data breaches and state-sponsored hacking—underscores the urgent need for robust cybersecurity measures.

Cybercrime has evolved from isolated incidents into a global crisis with profound economic, social, and political consequences. According to expert projections, cybercrime is expected to cost the global economy \$10.5 trillion annually by 2025. These losses include direct financial theft, ransom payments, data recovery costs, lost productivity, and reputational damage. Particularly alarming is the rise of ransomware attacks, which frequently target critical infrastructure such as hospitals, energy grids, and public services. These attacks not only threaten financial stability but also endanger public safety by disrupting essential operations.

Beyond economic costs, cybercrime severely undermines personal privacy and public trust. Widespread data breaches have exposed sensitive personal information, leading to identity theft and financial fraud. Furthermore, cybercriminals increasingly exploit human psychology through sophisticated methods, such as AI-generated deepfakes and voice phishing (vishing), to deceive victims and gain unauthorized access to systems and data. Human error remains one of the leading causes of security breaches, demonstrating the need for greater awareness and education.

Defending against these evolving threats requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted cybersecurity strategy. On the technical front, organizations must implement advanced security tools such as artificial intelligence-driven threat detection, secure network architecture, regular software updates, and mandatory multi-factor authentication (MFA). These tools create strong digital barriers that can help detect and mitigate attacks before they cause damage.

However, technology alone is not sufficient. The human element of cybersecurity is equally critical. Regular training programs for employees and users are essential to help them recognize phishing attempts, practice safe browsing, and respond appropriately to potential threats. Creating a culture of security awareness is one of the most effective ways to reduce vulnerabilities.

At the policy level, governments must play a proactive role by enacting and enforcing up-to-date cybersecurity laws and regulations. International cooperation is also vital, as cybercrime often transcends national borders. Joint efforts are necessary to investigate, track, and prosecute cybercriminals operating across jurisdictions.

In conclusion, cybercrime presents a growing and complex threat in the digital era. Its impact spans financial systems, personal privacy, public infrastructure, and national security. Combating this threat requires a unified approach that integrates advanced technology, human education, effective policies, and global collaboration. Only by prioritizing cybersecurity at every level of society can we ensure a safe and resilient digital future.

#### 2. \*\* নির্দেশনা :

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

#### Translate into English:

রাজনৈতিক সহিংসতা একটি গভীর সামাজিক ও রাষ্ট্রীয় সংকট, যা গণতন্ত্র, ন্যায়বিচার ও নাগরিক নিরাপত্তার জন্য চরম হুমকি। এটি সাধারণত ক্ষমতার প্রতিযোগিতা, মতাদর্শগত সংঘাত, বা নির্বাচনী প্রভাব বিস্তারের প্রয়াসে সংঘটিত হয়। রাজনৈতিক সহিংসতার প্রকাশ ঘটে দাঙ্গা, অগ্নিসংযোগ, ভীতি প্রদর্শন, হত্যাকাণ্ড, অবরোধ ও ধ্বংসাত্মক কর্মকাণ্ডের মাধ্যমে। এর ফলে জনজীবনে অস্থিরতা সৃষ্টি হয়, অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রম বাধাগ্রস্ত হয়, শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানে বিশৃঙ্খলা দেখা দেয় এবং রাষ্ট্রের প্রশাসনিক সক্ষমতা প্রশ্নবিদ্ধ হয়। দীর্ঘমেয়াদে এই সহিংসতা মানুষের নৈতিক মূল্যবোধকে ক্ষয় করে এবং সমাজে অবিশ্বাস, ঘৃণা ও বিভাজনের সংস্কৃতি জন্ম দেয়। আধুনিক যুগে সামাজিক যোগাযোগমাধ্যমে বিদ্রোহমূলক প্রচারণা ও মিথ্যা তথ্যের বিস্তার রাজনৈতিক সহিংসতার পরিধি আরও সম্প্রসারিত করেছে। এই বিপর্যয় রোধে প্রয়োজন সহনশীল রাজনৈতিক আচরণ, শান্তিপূর্ণ সংলাপ, ন্যায়ভিত্তিক নির্বাচনী প্রক্রিয়া ও আইনের নিরপেক্ষ প্রয়োগ। নাগরিক সমাজ, গণমাধ্যম ও শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানকে একযোগে সচেতনতার পরিবেশ গড়ে তুলতে হবে, যাতে ভিন্নমতকে সহিষ্ণুভাবে গ্রহণের সংস্কৃতি বিকশিত হয়। নৈতিক নেতৃত্ব, মানবিক চেতনা ও পারস্পরিক শ্রদ্ধাবোধই রাজনৈতিক সহিংসতা প্রতিরোধের মূল ভিত্তি, যা স্থায়ী শান্তি ও উন্নয়নের পথ উন্মুক্ত করতে পারে।

Political violence is a deep social and state crisis that poses a grave threat to democracy, justice, and civil security. It usually occurs in the context of power struggles, ideological conflicts, or attempts to exert electoral influence. Political violence manifests itself in riots, arson, intimidation, killings, blockades, and destructive activities. As a result, it creates instability in public life, disrupts economic activities, disrupts educational institutions, and calls into question the administrative capacity of the state. In the long run, this violence erodes people's moral values and creates a culture of distrust, hatred, and division in society. In the modern era, the spread of hateful propaganda and false information on social media is further expanding the scope of political violence. To prevent this disaster, tolerant political behavior, peaceful dialogue, fair electoral processes, and impartial application of the law are needed. Civil society, media and educational institutions must work together to create an environment of awareness, so that a culture of tolerant acceptance of differences develops. Moral leadership, humane spirit and mutual respect are the fundamental foundations of preventing political violence, which can pave the way for lasting peace and development.

### 3. \*\* নির্দেশনা :

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- প্রতিটি ভুল বানানের জন্য ০.২৫ নম্বর কাটা যাবে।
- Subject-verb agreement ও Tense ঠিক আছে কিনা দেখবেন।
- সর্বোচ্চ নম্বর ১৮ দিতে পারেন, এভারেজ ১২-১৫, সর্বনিম্ন ৮-১০; শুদ্ধ বাক্য না হলে শূন্যও দিতে পারবেন।
- ভাবানুবাদের প্রতি বেশি জোর দিতে বলবেন প্লিজ।

### Translate into Bangla :

In a world often marred by mendacity and disingenuous dealings, the immutable virtue of probity stands as a paramount moral imperative, transcending mere utilitarian concerns. Veracity, far from being a mere social amenity or pragmatic policy, is the very crucible in which trust, the bedrock of all meaningful human relationships, is forged and perpetually sustained. A life lived with unwavering candor confers an inner tranquility that no amount of prevarication or calculated equivocation can ever replicate or supplant. The deleterious effects of habitual deceit are manifold and pernicious: they corrode the individual soul, alienate even the most staunch companions, and ultimately lead to a precarious and untenable emotional and social existence. By stark contrast, embracing forthrightness, even when the revealed truth proves unpalatable, arduous, or potentially detrimental in the short term, demonstrates a profound fortitude and moral courage. This unflinching adherence to truth is not only profoundly salutary for the individual's psychological well-being but is also indispensable for the cohesion and flourishing of any society striving for genuine equity, transparency, and reciprocal respect among its citizens. Therefore, we must collectively and individually champion integrity as the lodestar guiding our every delineated thought, tenet, and assiduous endeavor.

যে জগতে মিথ্যাচার ও ভণ্ডামি প্রায়শই বাস্তবতার ছায়া ঢেকে দেয়, সেখানে সত্যতা ও নীতিনিষ্ঠা এক অচলনীয় নৈতিক আদর্শ হিসেবে স্থির থাকে—যা সাময়িক সুবিধা বা প্রয়োগিক লাভের সীমানা ছাড়িয়ে চিরন্তন মানবিক মর্যাদার প্রতীক হয়ে ওঠে। সত্যনিষ্ঠা নিছক সৌজন্যমূলক আচরণ বা কৌশলগত নীতি নয়; এটি সেই প্রজ্জ্বলিত কষ্টিপাথর, যেখানে সমস্ত অর্থপূর্ণ মানবিক সম্পর্কের মূল ভিত্তি—বিশ্বাস—গড়ে ওঠে এবং চিরকাল টিকে থাকে। একটি জীবন, যা নির্মোহ ও অকপট সত্যে প্রতিষ্ঠিত, সেই জীবনের অভ্যন্তরীণ প্রশান্তি এমন এক মানসিক পরিতৃপ্তি এনে দেয়, যা কোনো ছলনার কারুকাজ বা চতুর প্রতারণা কখনোই প্রতিস্থাপন করতে পারে না। অবিরত মিথ্যার আশ্রয় ব্যক্তি-সত্তাকে অন্তর থেকে ক্ষয় করে, বিশ্বস্ত সঙ্গীদেরও দূরে ঠেলে দেয়, এবং শেষপর্যন্ত এক বিষণ্ণ, দুর্বল, ও টেকসইহীন সামাজিক ও মানসিক অস্তিত্বের দিকে ধাবিত করে। এর বিপরীতে, কঠিন কিংবা অপ্রিয় হলেও সত্যকে নির্ভয়ে গ্রহণ করা—তাৎক্ষণিক ক্ষতির ঝুঁকি সত্ত্বেও—এক গভীর নৈতিক সাহস ও মানসিক দৃঢ়তার পরিচায়ক। এমন সত্যনিষ্ঠ জীবনব্যবস্থা কেবল ব্যক্তিমানুষের মানসিক সুস্থতার জন্য আশীর্বাদ নয়, বরং এমন এক সমাজের জন্য অপরিহার্য, যে সমাজ প্রকৃত ন্যায়, স্বচ্ছতা ও নাগরিকদের পারস্পরিক সম্মানবোধে উদ্দীপ্ত হয়ে বিকশিত হতে চায়। সুতরাং, আমাদের উচিত—ব্যক্তিগত ও সম্মিলিতভাবে—সত্যতাকে আমাদের চিন্তার দিকচিহ্ন, নীতির ভিত্তি এবং প্রতিটি আন্তরিক প্রচেষ্টার চালিকাশক্তি হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠা করা; যেন এই নৈতিক নক্ষত্র আমাদের ব্যক্তি ও সমাজজীবনকে আলোকিত করে।