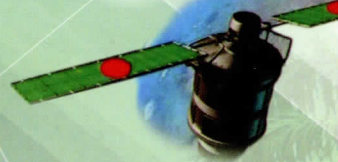


অবনি



125th

**Advanced Course
on Administration
and Development**



Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka-1343

বাংলাদেশ ন্যেক-প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র



Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka

Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre





Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka

Editorial Panel

Md. Atiqul Ismal, PhD

Md. Shamsul Alam

Special Thanks

Kazi Nazimul Islam

Dr. Md. Shafique Uddin

Md. Mahfuzar Rahman

Md. Abdus Sabur

Napal Chandra Karmaker

Jagadish Chandra Sarker

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Rector

Senior Secretary to the Government
Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Ministry of Public Administration (MoPA)
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Message

It is an immense pleasure to know that the participants of the 125th Advanced Course on Administration and Development (ACAD) are going to publish a souvenir as a token of reminiscence of their stay at the homely campus of Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC). This was a residential course and the participants went through a plenty of memories during the training and extracurricular activities. I believe it is a good opportunity to express their feelings, thoughts, experiences and sweet memories through the publication of the souvenir.

BPATC, on a regular basis, arranges very essential training for mid-career officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary or equivalents who will be discharging very pivotal responsibility in formulating, executing and evaluating public policies, decisions and activities to serve the citizens. We have vision-2021 and vision-2041 to graduate Bangladesh to middle and high income status country respectively. Committed and professional civil servants can make the vision successful. The course is designed to enhance their knowledge, skill and capacity so that they can perform their sole responsibilities effectively and efficiently. It would guide them to understand the rudiments of particular issue and make appropriate action for ensuring better public services.

I believe that the course is successful to achieve its objective and participants have got the scope of sharing contemporary theories, policy analysis tools, techniques and evaluation methods. I also hope that the diverse experiences and network of connectivity established in the course would help throughout their professional lives to be practiced for socio-economic development of Bangladesh.

Finally, I would like to appreciate everyone for taking such kind of great initiative for publishing a souvenir, despite very busy course work and hectic schedule. I also congratulate the participants for their successful completion of the training.

I convey my best wishes, to all participants, for bright and glorious future in their professional and personal life.

Dr. M. ASLAM ALAM



MDS (D&E) & Course Advisor

125th Advanced Course on Administration and Development
Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka

Message

This pleases me immensely to reckon that the distinguished participants of 125th Advanced Course on Administration and Development are bringing out a souvenir as zeal of sweet memories on the eve of their departure. Amidst the busy daily sessions, this publication of the souvenir epitomizes their commitment to reflect and to reveal the zesty colourful days spanning over the training period.

I must reckon that the participants have exerted their efforts to bring their best in attaining excellence in all academic issues. A good deal of input was rendered during their training which will mould them into efficient and effective government officials and will instill and infuse in them the true sense of patriotism, commitment, dedication, responsiveness and sacrifice. They had been very diligent and devoted to their training. I firmly believe that this training has been able to cater for the demands of the participants through which they will be a real change maker and builders of a golden Bangladesh.

I hope the souvenir will remain as a memoir of very wonderful time and also an eternal source of inspiration for the participants for their whole professional life.

I wish them all a luminous future.

Banik Gour Sundar



Couse Director

125th Advanced Course on Administration and Development
Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka

Message

I am delighted to know that the participants of 125th Advanced Course on Administration and Development (ACAD) are going to publish a souvenir. On this auspicious occasion, I would like to acknowledge the trainee officers' for their commitment and dedication in publishing the souvenir. It is mentionable that the apex training institution of the country BPATC, is working with human resource development of the country through its excellent training and research activities. ACAD is the core training for the mid-level civil servants and the equivalent officers from Arm-forces division. The course content has been re-designed in accordance with SDGs goals, especially goal number 16 that articulates effective, inclusive and accountable institution. It is my expectation that the participants will engage themselves in public service more efficiently than the preceding time after returning to their respective workplace.

I congratulate the participants of 125th ACAD for successful completion of the course and publishing a splendid souvenir. I hope this souvenir will work as a bridge among the trainee officers to build a golden Bengal.

Dr. Mohammed Amjed Hossain



President

Souvenir Committee

125th Advanced Course on Administration and Development
Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka

Message

The 125th Advanced Course on Administration and Development (ACAD) is conducted by the Bangladesh Public Administration Training Center (BPATC) - popularly well known for its excellencies in public sector capacity development for public services in Bangladesh.

The beauty of the course was its high profile blending of participants with diverse backgrounds, public service practical experiences of mid-career officials of Deputy Secretary or equivalent positions. Our spirit is the indigenous development model of Bangladesh to get success to be graduated as developing country, economic dynamics to achieve GDP growth rate nearly 8 percent, per capita income of almost 2000 USD, life expectancy of about 70 years and other social sector indices of achievement – appreciated globally. Our road map is to look forward steadily to realize vision-2021 i.e. middle income status country, to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, to transform Bangladesh – “Digital Bangladesh”, to achieve vision-2041 i.e. a high income status country and to extract benefits from the 4th industrial revolution. The course is successful to share professional skill, analytical ability, evidence based policy making and problem solving. The calm, quite and green surroundings of the campus touch everyone and we feel it just like our 2nd home. We own its pride and glory in ISO certified training programs for the corps of civil servants of Bangladesh. I believe confidently that everyone enjoyed the time with enthusiastic curiosity. This souvenir is a token of their insights, how they recall the entire course-time in BPATC. It is my good wish that it would be used as a piece of reference of their sweet memories of 125th ACAD training course and cross-cutting issues in future.

I would like to extend my hearty thanks to the participants of 125th ACAD, for their total support to publish the souvenir, despite very busy schedule of course sessions, physical exercise and extracurricular activities. We are deeply grateful to the course management authorities and resource personnel for their invaluable advice and constant guidance to make the publication a successful case. Last but not least, it is my great privileged on behalf of the cultural and souvenir committee members to extend our humble respect to honorable Rector of BPATC for his all supports and encouragement to publish the souvenir. We are committed to serve our best for our beloved Bangladesh,

I wish best of life to everyone.

Md. Atiqul Islam, PhD

Course Management



Banik Gour Sundar
Course Advisor



Dr. Mohammed Amjed Hossain
Course Director



Mohammad Rezaul Karim PhD
Course Coordinator



Mohammad Tazib Uddin
Course Coordinator

Committee



Cultural & Souvenir Committee



Sports Committee

Committee



First Mess Committee



2nd Mess Committee

A white swan is depicted in flight, its wings spread wide, positioned above a dense cluster of pink cherry blossoms. The blossoms are in various stages of bloom, with some showing vibrant pink petals and others as buds. The background is a soft, out-of-focus mix of pink and green, suggesting a spring garden setting. The overall composition is serene and celebratory.

Participants Profile



NAME : NIPUL KANTI BALA

ID : 8050

Cadre : BCS (General Education)

Batch : 14th

Designation & Posting	: OSD (Deputy Secretary), MOPA
Educational Qualification	: M. Com (Accounting)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 21/11/1993
Present Address	: House no. 27, Islamia School Road, Khilbarirtek, Shahjadpur, Gulshan, Vatara, Dhaka-1212
Permanent Address	: Village & P.O- Satpar, Upazila & Zila- Gopalganj
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: PURABI ROY, Teaching
Contact Number	: 01715712069
E-mail	: nipulbala@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Know thyself.
Hobby	: Reading and Writing
Blood Group	: O'+ ve





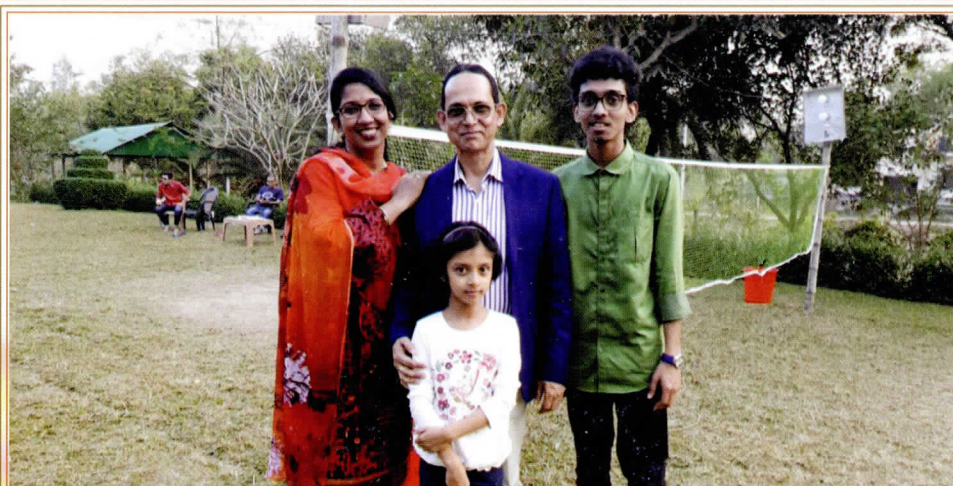
NAME : DR. MD. SELIM REZA

ID : 8051

Cadre : BCS (General Education)

Batch : 14th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology, attch: Director, Bangobandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Novotheatre, Dhaka
Educational Qualification	: Ph.D
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 15/11/1993
Present Address	: Flat# B3, Bldg# 1, bddl shyamolima, 7/2/C Ring Road, Shyamoli, Dhaka.
Permanent Address	: Vill- Radhadanga, P.O- Pulum, P.S- Salikha, Dist- Magura
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Nargis Sultana, House wife
Contact Number	: 01775-965141
E-mail	: rezadrmddselim@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Know Thyself
Hobby	: Playing badminton and Travelling
Blood Group	: O+





NAME : MD. A. ALIM KHAN

ID : 8011

Cadre : BCS (Roads & Highways)

Batch : 24th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Manger, BEZA, PMO
Educational Qualification	: BSC in Civil Engineering
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 02/07/2005
Present Address	: House D-1, RHD officers' Quarter, New Airport Road, Kakoli, Banani, Dhaka-1213
Permanent Address	: 235/1, Maddha Basudebpur, Banglahili, Hakimpur, Dinajur-5270
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Hasna Hena Chowdhary, House wife.
Contact Number	: 01711069045
E-mail	: alimrhd@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Life is Simple
Hobby	: Angling, Playing Football, Badminton
Blood Group	: A (+) Ve





NAME : MOHAMMAD KHALED RAHIM

ID : 6265

Cadre : BCS (Admin)

Batch : 15th

Designation & Posting	: General Manager, Jibon Bima Corporation
Educational Qualification	: Master in Public Policy & Management / M.A. (English)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 14/02/1996
Present Address	: 13/18 Baily Square, Officers' Quarter, Baily Road, Ramna,Dhaka
Permanent Address	: 15/8 Banktown, P.O. Rajfulbaria, Savar, Dhaka
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Shaheen Akther, Deputy Secretary
Contact Number	: 01817747770
E-mail	: md_khaled_rahim@yahoo.com
Favorite Quotation	: Know Thyself
Hobby	: Reading, Watching Movie/Cartoon.
Blood Group	: O+ ve





NAME : ABDUR RAHMAN

ID : 8052

Cadre : BCS (Education Cadre)

Batch : 14th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Bangladesh Food Safety Authority, Ministry of Food.
Educational Qualification	: B.Sc (Hons), M.Sc (Thesis) 1 st Class, PGD-IT
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 17.11.1993
Present Address	: Flat-7E, House No. 25, Road: Bank Goli, Tejkunipara, PO+PS: Tejgoan, Farmgate, Dhaka
Permanent Address	: Vill- Charmohon, PO: Garishar, PS- Naria, Dist: Shariatpur
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Bilkis Akter, Private Service.
Contact Number	: 01710-885134
E-mail	: abdur657@gamil.com
Favorite Quotation	: Less talk more work.
Hobby	: Sports & Traveling.
Blood Group	: B+ ve





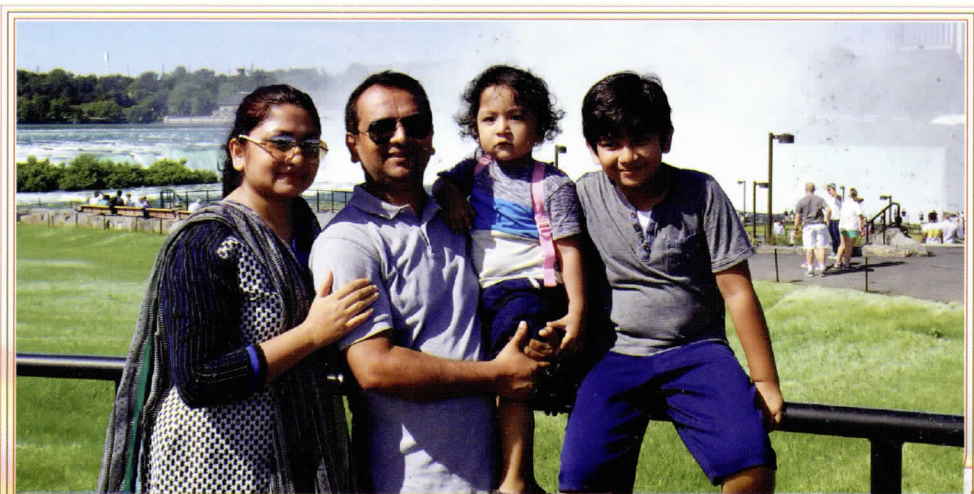
NAME : MD. ABDUS SABUR

ID : 8057

Cadre : BCS (Education),

Batch : 14th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration
Educational Qualification	: MBS (Accounting)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 17.11.1993
Present Address	: Hasna Hena, 8-b/21/1, Neelachal R/A, Middle Paikpara, Mirpur-1, Dist- Dhaka-1216
Permanent Address	: Vill- Kakrabuniya, P.O.- Nasimabad, Upazilla- Assasuni, Dist- Satkhira.
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Minu Sabur, House wife
Contact Number	: 01942-427050, 01711-047752
E-mail	: asbur2013@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Skills be own's asset
Hobby	: Reading History and Watching TV Program
Blood Group	: AB+ve
Date of Birth	: 30.03.1969





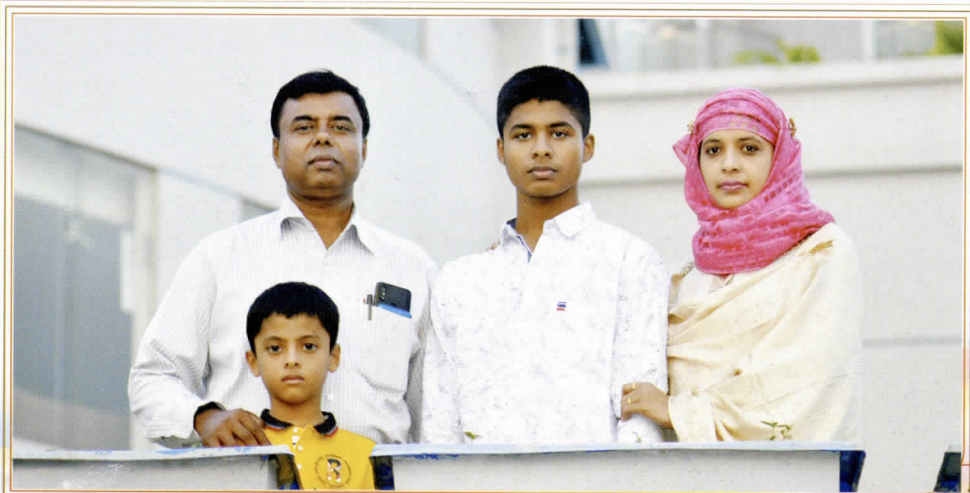
NAME : MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN

ID : 7978

Cadre : Bangladesh Civil Service

Batch : 19th

Designation & Posting : Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration
Educational Qualification : Masters in Nutritional Science & Food Technology
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 24/10/1999
Present Address : 369/I, Ahamed Nagar, Mirpur-1, Dhaka.
Permanent Address : Vill- Jhaudia, Post- Shaikupa, Upazila- Shaikupa, Dist-Jhenaidah
Name of Spouse & Occupation : Mst. Likhani Yasmin, House wife
Contact Number : 01712-653201
E-mail : dr.mizanur71@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation : I believe if you keep your faith, you keep your trust, you keep the right attitude, if you are grateful, you will see God open up new doors.
Hobby : Badminton, Gardening & Reading Books
Blood Group : O+ (Positive)





NAME : NASRIN JAHAN

ID : 6873

Cadre : BCS (Administration)

Batch : 20th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, MoPME
Educational Qualification	: M. A.
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 28/05/2001
Present Address	: 3NB2/I, Baikali Bulding Lake City Concord, Khilkhet,Dhaka
Permanent Address	: Village- Amrojhuta, Thana- Monirampur, District- Jashore
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: A. N. M. Mostafa, Service.
Contact Number	: 01776611174
E-mail	: abunaserbony@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Through hard work, perseverance and faith in God, you care live your dreams.
Hobby	: Reading Books.
Blood Group	: O+





NAME : MD. SHAMSUL ALAM

ID : 7893

Cadre : PWD

Batch : 21st

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary & GM, Milkvita
Educational Qualification	: BSC Engineering (EEE), MBA, Master's in japanese studies (DU)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 23.05.2003
Present Address	: 29/A Baily Road, in front of Minister's apartment (3 rd unit)
Permanent Address	: Dhubaria, Nagarpur, Tangail.
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Nasima Khanom, Deputy Secretary.
Contact Number	: 01711-195435
E-mail	: mamunpwd71@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Educate all, The nation will change.
Hobby	: Social Work.
Blood Group	: A+ ve



টি

নাশিদ ইনজাজ শ্রেয়ন
(৩য় শ্রেণী)

গোপালের ছুটি
গরম গরম রুটি।
নাতনির নাম পুটি
হারিয়ে গেল গুটি।
চাপাঁর ফুলে লুটি
চা ইংরেজিতে টি।
চুলের পিছনে বুঁটি
হাতে আছে আংটি।



NAME : MOHAMMAD ANAMUL HUQ

ID : 8077

Cadre : BCS (Customs & Excise)

Batch : 25th

Designation & Posting : Deputy Secretary, Financial Institutions Division,
Ministry of Finance.

Educational Qualification : Masters (M.S), Soil, Water & Environment.

Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 21 Agust, 2006

Present Address : F1, K-38, Joar Shahara Lichu Bagan, Vatara, Dhaka

Permanent Address : Vill. + P.O: Bareshwor, P.S: Burichong, Dist: Cumilla

Name of Spouse & Occupation : Mei Yunping, Service.

Contact Number : 01937157627

E-mail : dsanamcus@yahoo.com

Favorite Quotation :

Hobby :

Blood Group : A+ Ve





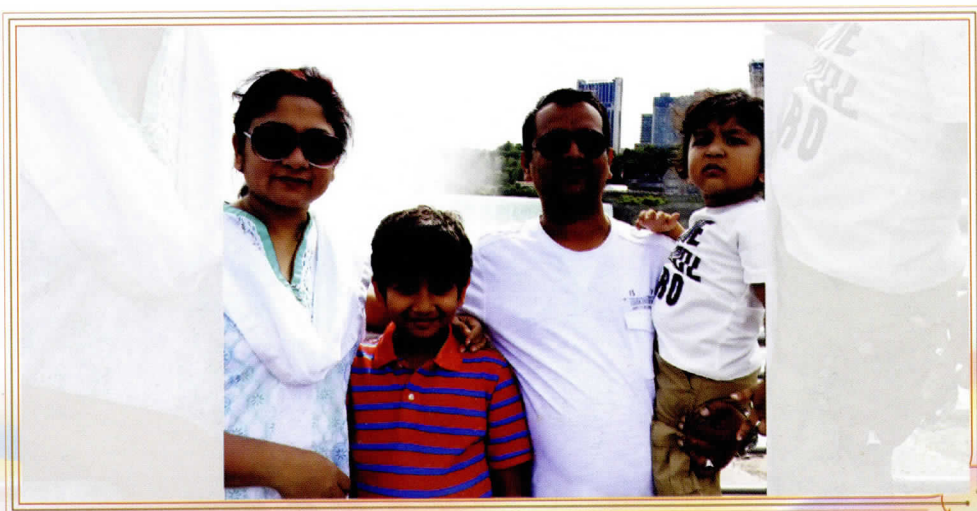
NAME : MD. MAHABUBUL MURSHED

ID : 8075

Cadre : (Taxation)

Batch : 21th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.
Educational Qualification	: Masters in International Development Policy (MIDP),DUKE University, USA
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 02-05-2003
Present Address	: F-6 Uttara Building, Circuit House Road, Kakrail, Dhaka.
Permanent Address	: Darul Hamdh, West Muslim Gorostan Road, Barisal-8200
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Tonuza Akter
Contact Number	: 01775122391
E-mail	: mahabubul1174@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Somoy gelay Sadhon hobay na", Lalon
Hobby	: Tennis, Swimming.
Blood Group	: O+ve





NAME : MUHAMMAD ABDUS SALAM

ID : 15328

Cadre : BCS (Admin)

Batch : 22nd

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Railways
Educational Qualification	: IHRM (Greenwich), M Pharm(DU), MDS (IU)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 10.12.2003
Present Address	: H# 374/4A, Road-5, Adabor, Dhaka-1207
Permanent Address	: Vill: Satgasi, PO+Thana: Shailkupa
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Shahana Khatun, Social Services Officer
Contact Number	: 01711988138
E-mail	: aslam06@yahoo.com
Favorite Quotation	: Life is not bed of roses, but bed of thorns
Hobby	: Traveling, Reading & Swimming
Blood Group	: B(+)ve





NAME : NAPAL CHANDRA KARMAKER

ID : 8058

Cadre : BCS (General Education),

Batch : 14th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Industries
Educational Qualification	: BSS (Hon's), MSS (Economics), D.U.
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 17/11/1993
Present Address	: Flat# 6/A, 6, Bhagolpur Lane, Hazaribug, Dhaka-1205
Permanent Address	: DO.
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Mrs. Suprova Rani Roy, House wife.
Contact Number	: 01911-206462; 44611946 (Home)
E-mail	: karmaker64@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Hope for the best, do for the best but be prepared for the worst simultaneously.
Hobby	: Sports, Reading, Traveling, Gossiping etc.
Blood Group	: AB+ve





NAME : MD. ABDUR RAHIM

ID : 15313

Cadre : BCS (Administration)

Batch : 22nd

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Technical and Madrasah Education Division, Ministry of Education
Educational Qualification	: MSC, Development Studies
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 10-12-2003
Present Address	: Flat No-6/B, House No: 36/6/C-D Johuri Mahalla, Block-F, Babor Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207
Permanent Address	: Vill: Dathiea koyrapara, P.O: Mathurapur Bazar, P.S: Chatmohor, District: Pabna
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Sharmin Akter, Business
Contact Number	: 01712531821, 9124556
E-mail	: rahimsharmin@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: এ যে দেখি কানার হাট বাজার
Hobby	: Tour Foreign Contry, Reading Book, Adda
Blood Group	: B+ ve





NAME : DR. MOHAMMAD ANWAR HOSSAIN

ID : 8046

Cadre : BCS (General Education)

Batch : 14TH

Designation & Posting : Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Expatriate's Welfare & Overseas Employment.

Educational Qualification : PhD (in the field of Carbonaceous particle in the air of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 14.11.1993

Present Address : House No. 4, Shamsul Hoque Khan School and College Road, Shantibag, Demra, Dhaka.

Permanent Address : House No. 4, Shamsul Hoque Khan School and College Road, Shantibag, Demra, Dhaka.

Name of Spouse & Occupation : Shahana Begum, House wife

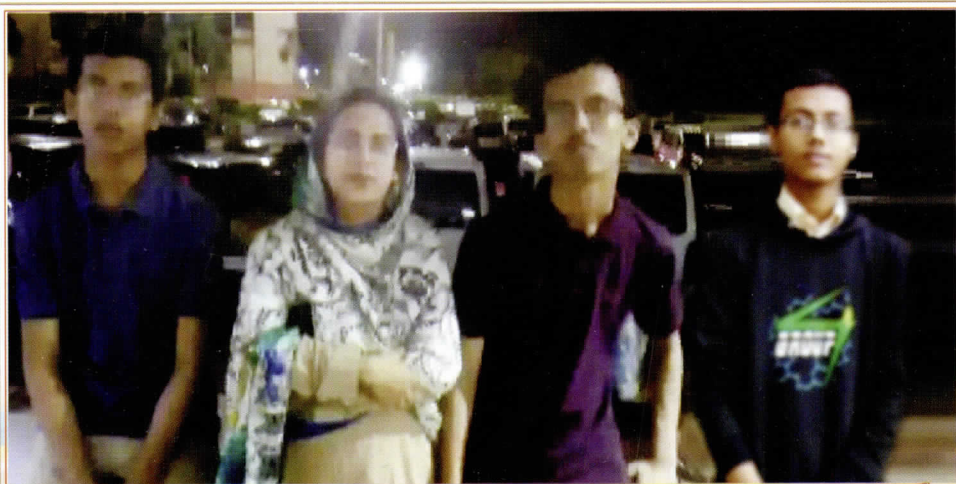
Contact Number : 01711-105589

E-mail : anwarh1981@gmail.com

Favorite Quotation :

Hobby : Travelling

Blood Group : O+ ve





NAME : MD. ATIQUL ISLAM

ID : 7988

Cadre : BCS (Postal)

Batch : 20th

Designation & Posting : Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration.
Educational Qualification : PhD.
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 31.05.2001
Present Address : Deputy Secretary, RRRC Office, Cox's Bazar.
Permanent Address : Vill-Bowchali, Post-Satmora, Upazila-Nabinagar, Dist-Brahmanbaria.
Name of Spouse & Occupation : Shahnaj Rahman, BCS (Agriculture)
Contact Number : 01731011964
E-mail : atiqpost.wcueb@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation : "Fist listen what one says, then look what he does."
Hobby : Reading Books
Blood Group : A+ ve





NAME : MD. FAZLE ELAHI

ID : 8056

Cadre : BCS

Batch : 14th

Designation & Posting : Deputy Secretry, Ministry of Youth & Sports.
Educational Qualification : M. S. S. (Economic)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 16/11/1993
Present Address : Flat# 5B, Plot# 3/9, Block# E Lalmatia, Dhaka.
Permanent Address : DNCC Ta-21, Middle Badda, Gulshan, Dhaka
Name of Spouse & Occupation : Naznin Zaman, Teaching
Contact Number : 01711113857
E-mail : elahi.fazle@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation : Miles to go before I sleep.
Hobby : Tourism
Blood Group : B+ ve





NAME : KAZI NAZIMUL ISLAM

ID : 7962

Cadre : BCS (General Education)

Batch : 14th

Designation & Posting	: General Manager, Jiban Bima Corporation
Educational Qualification	: MSS (Economics)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 21/11/1993
Present Address	: Uttarayan' 162 Baghghona Road, Lalkhan Bazar, Chattogram.
Permanent Address	: Vill-South Latimi, P.O- Podua, P.S- Chowddagram, Dist- Cumilla.
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Nahid Rabbani, House wife
Contact Number	: 01711888619
E-mail	: kazi_n_islam@yahoo.com
Favorite Quotation	: 'আমার সোনার বাংলা আমি তোমায় ভালবাসি'
Hobby	: Play Badminton, Gossip
Blood Group	: B+ ve





NAME : KAZI FARUK AHMAD

ID : 7914

Cadre : B.C.S (Agriculture)

Batch : 20th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commission, Cox's Bazar.
Educational Qualification	: M S in Entomology
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 31-05-2001
Present Address	: Silver SS tower, Flat No- 5D, Jhawtala, Comilla.
Permanent Address	: Vill: Sarraabad (kazibari), P.O: Narayanpur, Upazila: Belabo, Narsingdi.
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Rumana Bilkis, Lecture (English)
Contact Number	: 01711021107
E-mail	: kazifarukdac@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: “সুস্থ দেহ প্রশান্ত মন”
Hobby	: Watch TV news & Travelling
Blood Group	: O+ ve





NAME : MD. ABDUL HANNAN

ID : 7930

Cadre : Co-operative

Batch : 17th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Office of Rohingya Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
Educational Qualification	: M A
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 22/02/1998
Present Address	: Ministry of Public Administration attachment office of Rohingya Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, Cox's Bazar.
Permanent Address	: Vill- Kalikapur, Post-Kalikapur Bazar, Upazila- Bourichong, Dist-Cumilla
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Mrs Fetiha Momotaj-Teaching
Contact Number	: 01818523327
E-mail	: hannancoop@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Islam can bring peace in the world.
Hobby	: Travel.
Blood Group	: AB+





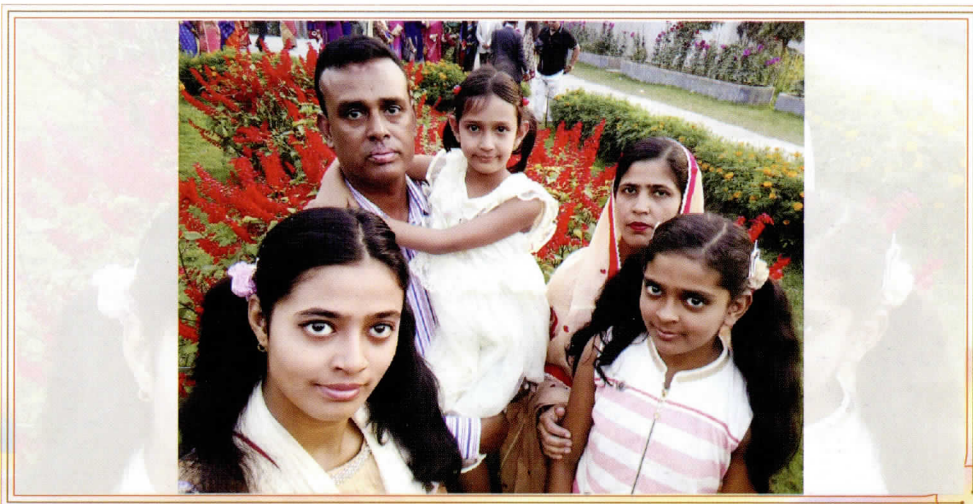
NAME : DR. MD. SHAFIQUE UDDIN

ID : 7943

Cadre : BCS (Fisheries)

Batch : 17th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration attached to RRRC Office, Cox's Bazar
Educational Qualification	: PhD
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 22.02.1998
BCS cadre & Batch	: BCS (Fisheries), 17 th
Present Address	: Najira (Bepari para), Kurigram.
Permanent Address	: Vill- Bagmara, P.O.+Upazila- Rawmari, Dist- Kurigram.
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Mst. Salma Akter Banu, HW
Contact Number	: 01842592808, 01733373520
E-mail	: shafiqueof@yahoo.com
Favorite Quotation	: “আত্মার ধনীই প্রকৃত ধনী” । “যে অল্পে সন্তুষ্ট থাকে সেই প্রকৃত ধনী” ।
Hobby	: Listening Song, Watching Sports program in TV.
Blood Group	: A+ ve





NAME : MD. MAHFUZAR RAHMAN

ID : 7944

Cadre : Fisheries

Batch : 17th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration Attach to Refugee Relief and Repatriation commissioner office, Cox's Bazar
Educational Qualification	: Master of Science in Fish Population Dynamics
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 22/02/1998
Present Address	: Ministry of Public Administration Attach to Refugee Relief and Repatriation commissioner office, Cox's Bazar
Permanent Address	: House#122, Road No-1/1 J.N.C Road, East Gupapara, Rangpur
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Shamima Yasmin, Teaching (Assistant professor)
Contact Number	: 01716106027
E-mail	: m_mahfuzar_rahman@yahoo.com
Favorite Quotation	:
Hobby	: Traveling
Blood Group	: B+ve





NAME : DR. MD ZIAUDDIN

ID : 6569

Cadre : BCS (Administration)

Batch : 18th

Designation & Posting : Project Director (Deputy Secretary)
Educational Qualification : PhD
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 25.01.1999
Present Address : H-42, Zakir Hossain Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Permanent Address : Vill-Hazi para, P.O_Thana+Dist- Thakurgaon.
Name of Spouse & Occupation : Tania Tahmina
Contact Number : 01715026961
E-mail : ziauddinshihab@yahoo.com
Favorite Quotation :
Hobby : Watching movies,
Blood Group : B+ve





NAME : NASIM FARHANA SHIREEN

ID : 7950

Cadre : BCS (General Education)

Batch : 14th

Designation & Posting : Deputy Secretary (Deputy Director),
Department of Agricultural Marketing, Chottogram.

Educational Qualification : M. Phil (CU)

Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 20/11/1993

Present Address : Shirin Manzil, 2nd Floor, shahi R/A, Badurtola,
Chandgaon-4212, Chattogram

Permanent Address : DO

Name of Spouse & Occupation : Dr. Mohammad Akram Pervez Chowdhury
Professor, Dental Unit, Chattagong Medical College

Contact Number : 01706-355957

E-mail : pushpa.gcc@gmail.com

Favorite Quotation : “গাহি সাম্যেরগান, মানুষের চেয়ে বড় কিছু নাই, নহে কিছু মহীয়ান”

Hobby : Reading, Writing, Gardening & Cooking

Blood Group : O+





NAME : QUAZI ABDUR RAYHAN

ID : 7910

Cadre : BCS(Agriculture)

Batch : 18th

Designation & Posting : Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Educational Qualification : MBA in HRM (India), MSc (DU), MIT (JU)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 25/01/1999
Present Address : 14/3 Abhoy Das Lane, Tikatuli, Dhaka-1203
Permanent Address : Kushtia
Name of Spouse & Occupation : Nasreen Afroze, BCS (Education) 20th Batch
Contact Number : 01711936427
E-mail : qarayhan@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation : মানুষ মানুষের জন্য..
Hobby : Book Reading, ICT
Blood Group : B+ ve





NAME : ROKSANA KHAN

ID : 15361

Cadre : BCS (Admin)

Batch : 22nd

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, ERD
Educational Qualification	: MSS (Economics), Master (Public Policy)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 10/12/2003
Present Address	: 4/503, Nam Garden Govt. Officers Quarter, Mirpur-13, Dhaka
Permanent Address	: Village: Nadmulla, Upazilla: Vandaria, Zilla: Pirojpur
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Khan Iqbal Hossain, Banker
Contact Number	: 01819447695
E-mail	: roksanakhan@yahoo.com
Favorite Quotation	: Know Thyself
Hobby	: Reading, Gardening, Watching TV
Blood Group	: B(+)





NAME : MD GOLAM MOSTAFA SARKAR

ID : Serial 27

Cadre : N/A

Batch : N/A

Designation & Posting : Wing Commander, Air Head Quarter.
Educational Qualification : BSc (Hons) Math
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : (14 Jan, 1996 Joined in BAF)
Present Address : 408/Cha Chayabithi, BAF Officers Quarter,
BAF Base Bangobandhu, Dhaka Cantt.
Permanent Address : Vill- Shilashi, PO & PS- Gafargaon, Dist- Mymensingh
Name of Spouse & Occupation : Zinia Sultana, Govt. Service
Contact Number : 01711962641
E-mail : mostafa.sarkar@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation : Know Thyself
Hobby : Playing Golf
Blood Group : O+





NAME : MD HAIDAR ALI

ID : 6664

Cadre : BCS (Administration)

Batch : 20th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration
Educational Qualification	: MSS (Economic)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 25.01.1999
Present Address	: 32/OMO, sankipara Natunpolli, Mymensingh
Permanent Address	: 32/OMO, sankipara Natunpolli, Mymensingh
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Farzana Yasmin, Govt. Service
Contact Number	: 01726774841
E-mail	: mhali1469@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: আমি তাকে বুঝাই যত, সে বুঝে তার নিজের মত।
Hobby	: Playing Football
Blood Group	: B+ ve





NAME : FAHMIDA HOQUE KHAN

ID : 8079

Cadre : Roads & Highways

Batch : 24th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretry, Road Tranport & Highways Division, Ministry of Road Transport & Bridges.
Educational Qualification	: MSc. in Civil Engineering (Environmental)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 02/07/2005
BCS cadre & Batch	: Roads & Highways, 24th Batch
Present Address	: 46/2, BUET Teachers Quarter, Dhaka
Permanent Address	: 113, Dengue Bepari Road, Mymensingh
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: G.M. Tarekul Islam, Professor, BUET
Contact Number	: 01748293410
E-mail	: fahmidahoquekhan@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: Beauty is truth, truth is beauty
Hobby	: Travelling, Singing, Book reading, Listening to Music
Blood Group	: A+ ve





NAME : MD. FARHAD HOSSAIN

ID : 8022

Cadre : BCS (Agriculture)

Batch : 20th

Designation & Posting	: Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education.
Educational Qualification	: M S in Genetics and Plant Breeding.
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 31.05.2001
Present Address	: 93/4 B East Dhalpur, Uttar Jatrabari, Dhaka.
Permanent Address	: Village+Post: Charlaxmipur, Upazilla: Muladi, Dist: Barisal
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Umme Salma, Govt. Service.
Contact Number	: 01712404354
E-mail	: farhaduao1973@yahoo.com
Favorite Quotation	:
Hobby	: Traveling
Blood Group	: B+ve





NAME : DR. CHITRALEKHA NAZNEEN

ID : 15734

Cadre : BCS (Administration)

Batch : 24th

Designation & Posting : Deputy Director, Local Government, office of the
Deputy commisioner
Chapainawabganj

Educational Qualification : PhD

Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 05.07.2007

Present Address : Office of thr Deputy commisioner, Chapainawabganj

Permanent Address : 26, Ranibazar, Rajshahi- 6100

Name of Spouse & Occupation : N/A (Unmarried)

Contact Number : 01861717293

E-mail : cnazmen1@gmail.com

Favorite Quotation :

Hobby : Singing & Reading

Blood Group : B+ ve





NAME : ABM MAHBUB HOSSAIN

ID : 8053

Cadre : BCS (General Education)

Batch : 14th

Designation & Posting : Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Information
Educational Qualification : M. Phil, (DU)
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre : 20/11/1993
Present Address : Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Information
Permanent Address : Vill-Rajapur, P.O-Ulania, Upazila- Mehendigong,
Dist- Barishal
Name of Spouse & Occupation : Rashida Begum, District Children Affairs Officer,
Bangladesh Shishu Academy, Dhaka
Contact Number : 01751919881
E-mail : hmahbub7194@yahoo.com
Favorite Quotation : Honesty is the best policy
Hobby : Reading, Travelling and Playing Games
Blood Group : B- ve





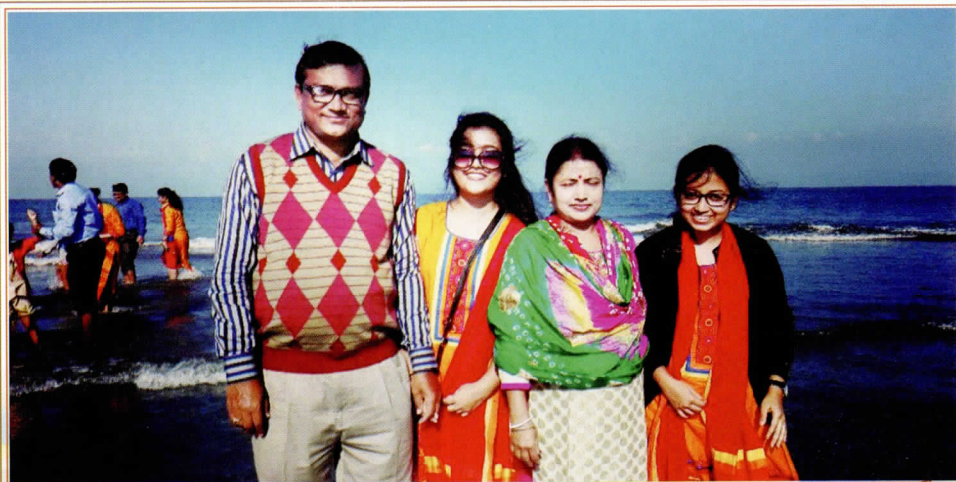
NAME : JAGADISH CHANDRA SARKER

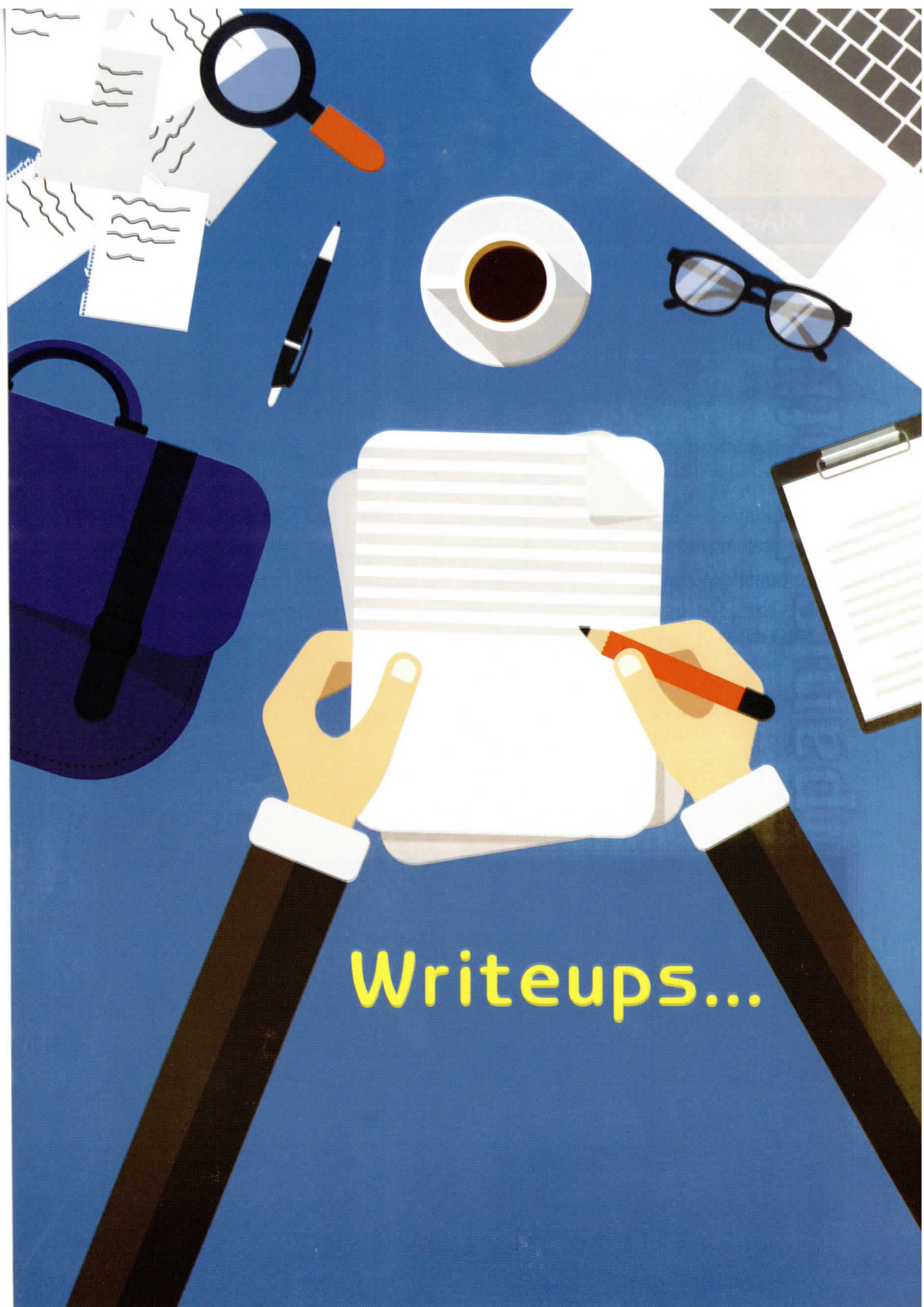
ID : 8068

Cadre : BCS (Telecom)

Batch : 13th

Designation & Posting	: Director (Deputy Secretary), Information Commission, F-4/A, Agargaon, Dhaka
Educational Qualification	: BSc Engineering, MBA,
Date of Joining in BCS Cadre	: 25-04-1994
Present Address	: D-7/B, T&T officer's Quarter, Karail, Banani, Dhaka-1213
Permanent Address	: Vill- Magura, P.O- Rangpur Magura, P.S-Kishoreganj, Dist-Nilphamari.
Name of Spouse & Occupation	: Tapashi Rani Paul, House wife.
Contact Number	: 01550151275, 02-41081200 (Resi)
E-mail	: jcsarker94@gmail.com
Favorite Quotation	: “মানুষ মানুষের জন্য”
Hobby	: Travelling
Blood Group	: O+ ve





Writeups...



How does Informal Diplomacy Consolidate Bangladesh-India Relations?

Dr. Mohammad Tarikul Islam¹

Apparently, informal (track-II) diplomacy better known as the “people to people” contact is the only way of helping change in the mind set of people and enhances better understanding for peace and stability. Historical evidences suggest that, both India and Bangladesh share common historical and cultural values and social connect. There is a huge potential for the expansion of bilateral trade which, in turn, helps in peace and harmony on both sides of the border. Mohammad Tarikul Islam shows how informal diplomacy works for deepening bilateral relations between Bangladesh and India.

Background

No economic development, improvement of trade and politico-socio-cultural relations, is possible without peace and stability. People to people contact can be better achieved through formal and informal entities i.e. chamber of commerce, educational institutions, bilateral visits of artists, musicians, singers, sportspersons, film personalities. The bilateral relations between Bangladesh and India are imperative having a strong historic basis. Based on mutual benefit and with mutual respect, both countries are making every effort towards futuristic ties. Our geographical proximity, cultural affinity and shared history remain as strong base for streamlining the relationship. India was the first country to recognize Bangladesh as a separate and independent state and established diplomatic relations with the country immediately after its independence in December 1971. India's links with Bangladesh are multidimensional—civilizational, cultural, social and economic. There is much that unites the two countries—Apart from shared history and common heritage, linguistic and cultural ties – psychological dimension cannot be missed out.

Basis of Bangladesh-India Relations

The bilateral relations between Bangladesh and India are imperative having a strong historic basis. Based on mutual benefit and with mutual respect, both countries are making every effort towards moving forward (Balaji, 2016). Our geographical proximity, cultural affinity and shared history remain as strong base for streamlining the relationship. Proudly mention here that, India was the first country to recognize Bangladesh as a separate and independent state and established diplomatic relations with the country immediately after its independence in December 1971. India's links with Bangladesh are civilizational, cultural, social and economic. What we observed, in the last more than four decades, the two countries have continued to consolidate their political, economic, trade and cultural relations and have built a comprehensive institutional framework to promote bilateral cooperation.

Both nations have been 45 years of bilateral relations and strong pledge from both sides particularly Modi and Hasina Government have conceded further momentum to the close and friendly relationship between India and Bangladesh. Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi's invitation to the SAARC leaders at his inauguration was an unprecedented move that reflected his vision of South Asia. He realizes that if India is to build up as a regional power,

then it must ensure a friendly neighborhood. His reaching out to the neighbors before engaging with big powers such as the USA, Russia, China and the EU, is a clear indication of priority that Mr. Modi attaches to the region.

Informal Diplomacy in Bangladesh-India Relations: Current Trend

Apart from formal diplomatic approach, India-Bangladesh relations have been blessed with the informal nature of diplomacy is better known as Track II diplomacy. Thus, the momentum of greater regional integration is re-energized in recent years. But meeting all the challenges requires more than business as usual. With the application of Track II diplomacy across level, greater cooperation and regional economic integration can bring about gains in these areas and help tap into the proximity and demographic dividend, South Asian countries enjoy. Track II actors are often critical to redress development imbalances, transcend the old tradition of natural law and draw strength from the diversity of regional societies governed by multitude of passions.

They involve the interaction of unofficial or semi-official channel through business elites, major media figures, professors, retired government officials, think tanks, political leaders, legislators, research scholars and socially and culturally eminent persons cobbled together to provide new ideas, shape public opinion and provide lobby for policy adjustment on mutually beneficial cooperation. The guiding principle of this track is class-bridging horizontal network, association, partnership and linkage building than domination, control and maintenance of power hierarchy.

Track II diplomacy is inclined to provide a space where low-key, non-judgmental, non-coercive, and safe environment exist enabling participants to share perceptions, fears and needs without any pressure. This enables to explore ideas for resolution, free of the constraints of government positions to achieve sustainable solution of prevailing complications among nations. Track II diplomacy is an important apparatus to encourage the formation of mutual understanding of differing perceptions and needs based on strong problem-solving relationships. Scholars and practitioners in the field of negotiations rightly point out strategies of track II diplomacy for a nation to perceive and keep the momentum continue for consolidating bilateral relations in international arena.

India and Bangladesh's geographical locations complement each other and present an opportunity for both to further develop their connectivity links and economies. The relationship is deepening as high-level economic exchanges through visits and meetings take place regularly alongside the wide ranging people-to-people interaction which is meant as Tack II Diplomacy. Major inquiry of the essay is to deepen our understanding about the consequences of Modi Government in the bilateral relations of Bangladesh with India. What we observed, in the last more than four decades, the two countries have continued to consolidate their political, economic, trade and cultural relations and have built a comprehensive institutional framework to promote bilateral cooperation.

We have been 45 years of bilateral relations and strong pledge from both sides, particularly Modi and Hasina Government have conceded further momentum to the close and friendly relationship between India and Bangladesh. His reaching out to the neighbors before engaging with big powers such as the USA, Russia, China and the EU, is a clear indication of priority that Modi attaches to the region for strengthening political strategy. In this context, Bangladesh should be close to the top of Modi's agenda, because Bangladesh not only shares the longest international border with India (3,500 km) and is her largest trading partner within SAARC

(over \$ 5 bn. in 2012-13), it also holds a key strategic position vis-à-vis India's connectivity to SE Asia, and China. Visit of the Prime Minister of India Mr. Modi from 6-7 June 2015 in Dhaka aided accelerating the bilateral ties between two countries. Let's discuss different stages of informal diplomacy prevailing between two countries.

Exchange through Cricket

Track I diplomacy refers to unofficial, informal interaction between members of adversarial groups or nations with the goals of developing strategies, influencing public opinions and organizing human and material resources in ways that might help reshaping bilateral relations. With regard to cricket diplomacy between Bangladesh and India, all-rounder Shakib Al Hasan, who plays for Kolkata Knight Riders, has been among the most impressive of the Bangladesh players but even he has not caught so much attention like Mustafizur has done at the start. He has played a role in Kolkata's title triumph through his fine all-round showing and has been retained by this franchise. Mohammad Ashraful played for Mumbai Indians in 2009 but he played only one match. Mashrafe Mortaza, one of Bangladesh's finest pacers and captain of the limited overs side, played for Kolkata Knight Riders in 2009. Tamim Iqbal, the dashing opener, was signed up by Pune Warriors in 2012 but could not replicate his success of the international arena².

Exchange through Scholarships

Track II diplomacy is aimed at building or rebuilding broken relationships across the lines of division among ordinary citizens in communities, in a range of sectors. Every year Indian government offers 200 scholarships for Bangladeshi students under ICCR Scholarship Scheme. In ICCR Scholarship, it has offered meritorious Bangladeshi under and post graduate students and PhD researchers to undertake studies in arts, culture, international affairs, science, engineering, medicine etc. Indian students also study in Bangladeshi institutions. In 2017, 400 Indian medical students protested in Chittagong after they failed to register with the Bangladesh Medical and Dental Council³. Over 3,000 ICCR scholarships have been granted to Bangladeshi nationals by the government of India till date⁴.

Exchange through Trade and investment

The premise of track II diplomacy is that deepening relations between two nations can and must be built from the bottom up as well as from the top down. Trade relations is one of the major areas where track I diplomacy works effortlessly. Economic diplomacy⁵ literally comes through exchange in trading. The both way trade between India and Bangladesh is set to go at \$10 billion by 2018 and this amount is earned through ports. In the fiscal year 2013-14, the bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh was USD 6.6 billion where India's exports at USD 6.1 billion and imports from Bangladesh at USD 462 million which is more than twice from five years ago when the value was USD 2.7 billion. The cabinet of Bangladesh approved a trade deal with India which was actually a revised trade deal to use each countries land and water routs by both countries to send goods in a third country which removed the barrier of regional trade. This deal of trade will be expanded after every five years if no objection stands between this two countries⁶.

Exchange through Health

Bangladesh directly and indirectly contributes in the health and medical tourism in India. In 2015-16 fiscal year, a statistics showed that every one in three foreign patients in India were from Bangladesh. According to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics,

among 460000 inbound patients, 165000 patients were from Bangladesh. Bangladeshi patients contributed 50% of the total revenue from medical tourism which is 35% of the contribution of foreign patients. More than 58,000 medical visas were issued in that period. According to the government report Bangladesh is the largest foreign user in India in 2015-16 fiscal year. As a large number of Bangladeshi patients are receiving Indian medical facilities, for this reason, Indian government extended the visa facility for Bangladeshi patients. For the growing trend of Bangladeshi contribution in Indian medical as well as others sector, both sides have expanded the routes of travel. New bus service as well as new route of railway has been introduced. Rail link between Khulna and Kolkata were inaugurated during the visit of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina in India⁷.

Cultural Exchange

It is thought that cultural programme not only enriches the cultural dimension but also promotes cross cultural co-operation between India and Bangladesh. Cultural exchange is very important for the enhancing the bilateral relations. Culture is a very important medium that fosters better understanding and appreciation in different levels. The Indira Gandhi Cultural Centre organizes different cultural programs featuring both Indian and Bangladeshi artists. Besides lots of Bangladeshi artists also perform in India. 93 cultural events were organized in cultural centre last year. It always encourages promising young and emerging artists. Not necessary those who are already famous, but those who have lots of enthusiasm and potential (India-Bangladesh Relations, 2017)

How to accelerate informal diplomacy for deepening Bangladesh-India relations?

India and Bangladesh's geographical locations complement each other and present an opportunity for both to further develop their connectivity links and economies. The relationship is deepening as high-level economic exchanges through visits and meetings take place regularly alongside the wide ranging people-to-people interaction which is meant as Track II Diplomacy. Major inquiry of the essay is to deepen our understanding about the consequences of Modi Government in the bilateral relations of Bangladesh with India. What we observed, in the last more than four decades, the two countries have continued to consolidate their political, economic, trade and cultural relations and have built a comprehensive institutional framework to promote bilateral cooperation.

There may be various misunderstanding between India and Bangladesh, but if there is a people-to-people contact amongst us, it strengthens the fraternity between us. It also helps in the development of non-fundamental thoughts and both nations will get inspired for socio-economic development. The youth wants to work together and emphasize new areas of cooperation, despite having differences in security and migration concerns from India's point of view. Our bilateral cooperation is based on a win-win formula for both countries, based on a mutual-ity of interests. We believe that peace and security in the region, which is essential for economic growth and development, is our shared responsibility.

Undoubtedly, Bangladesh and India relations should be entrusted with a multi-party, multi-stakeholder affair. Because at the end of the day, a consensual vision of this particular tie has to be created for a relationship with such a principal neighbour for better regional integrity. Apart from formal relations between Indian government and Bangladesh government, we have to bring in members of different cross-sections of stakeholders and civil society.

Conclusion

Given the recurrent challenges posed through the wave of globalization, if governments are not actively interacting with each other, the productivity is reduced. Conversely, young academics and professionals of Bangladesh want friendly relations with India based on commonness in culture, heritage and political systems despite disputes on water, transit and trade issues. They want Bangladesh to grow hand in hand with emerging India. Present ties between the two countries are good but interactions need to be institutionalized to deepen the relationship in coming days ahead. We need to have a forward approach so that we can come over with the past heritage based on the spirit of track-II diplomacy.

¹Dr. Mohammad Tarikul Islam is an Associate Professor of Government and Politics, Jahangirnagar University. He was the Visiting Research Fellow at the University of Oxford, England in 2018. Dr. Islam previously served United Nations Development Programme for a period of seven years. Email: t.islam@juniv.edu

²Accessed in 02.02.18 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh%E2%80%93India_relations

³Accessed in 02.02.18 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh%E2%80%93India_relations

⁴Accessed in 10.02.18 from <http://en.prothomalo.com/youth/news/169007/India-offers-scholarships-for-Bangladeshi-students>

⁵It is believed that, economic diplomacy has evolved from trade diplomacy. Traditional trade diplomacy was the domain of government officials/diplomats and there was not much involvement of the private sector and the civil society except in some developed countries. With ever expanding economic globalization and associated complexities, economic diplomacy has become an intrinsic part and determinant of the process of formulating and implementing a country's foreign policy.

⁶Accessed in 02.02.18 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh%E2%80%93India_relations

⁷Accessed in 26.01.18 from <https://bdnews24.com/health/2017/04/26/bangladeshis-are-largest-foreign-takers-of-indian-health-services-report>



সামাজিক

মুহাম্মদ আব্দুস সালাম

উপ-সচিব, রেল মন্ত্রণালয়

পেটটা একটু বেশিই মোটা। হেকোর বউ হাসপাতালে একবার দেখিয়ে নিতে বলল। বাড়ির পাশের হেকোর বউ পাড়ার সকলের ভরসা। হেকো মানে হেকমতুলাহ। গ্রামের মানুষ এতোসব বড়সড় নামে ডাকতে অভ্যস্ত নয়। প্রয়োজনের তাগিদে তাই ছোট করে নিয়েছে। সে লেখাপড়া জানে। পরিবার পরিকল্পনা করে। শহরের হাসপাতাল থেকে গাঁয়ের বউ-মেয়েদের জন্য বড়ি-টড়ি এনে দেয়। হেকোর মা না করেছিল। বউ-শ্বাশুড়ির এমনিতেই বনিবনা কম। শ্বাশুড়ি তিন পাড়ার অঘোষিত ধাত্রী। সে পরীক্ষা করে বলল, পেট বেশি মোটা হলে ছেলে হয়। এ তার ৪৩ বছরের অভিজ্ঞতা। এ ৪৩ বছরে তার কোন কথা নড়চড় হয়নি। কয়েক বছর আগে ছমে সাপে কেটে মারা পড়ল। ছমের আসল নাম ছমিরুদ্দিন। প্রায় ছ'ফুটে ছমিরুদ্দিন যখন হাঁট থেকে বাড়ি ফেরে, তখন শেঁয়াল ডাকা থেমে গেছে। মেঠো রাস্তা তারার আলোয় পাড়ি দিতে ওৎ পেতে থাকা সাপের কামড়ে তার মৃত্যু। গ্রামের অতি উৎসাহী কিছু মানুষের ভুল চেষ্টায় হাসপাতালে নেয়ার পর তার এ অপমৃত্যু। এবার মন্টুর ভায়ের যখন কুকুরে কামড়েছিল তখন ভাদ্র মাসের তালপাকা দুপুর। হেকোর মা শোনা মাত্র জীবন বাঁচাতে পাকড় তলায় হাজির। ভীর ঠেলে সাদা কাগজে মোড়ানো পাউডারের মত কিছু একটা বন্টুর মুখে পুরে দিল। মুখে বলল, এ বস্তুর নাম বাঘের দুধ। সাপ-কুকুরে কামড়ে দিলে বাঘের দুধ খাইয়ে দিলে বিষ পানি হয়ে যায়। আরো বললেন, কেউ কি শুনেছ জঙ্গলে কোন সাপের কামড়ে বাঘের মৃত্যু হয়েছে। তার ভাই, সুন্দর বনের চাকরে। সে অতিকষ্টে সামান্য কয়েক পুরি তার জন্য জোগাড় করেছে। ছমেকে যদি এ বস্তু খাওয়ানো হত তবে তার এরূপ মৃত্যু হত না। বিশ্বাসী দু'একজন বলল, ঠিকই তো, মৃত্যু যদি হাসপাতালেতেও হয় তবে এবার এ বস্তুতে বিশ্বাস করে দেখাই ভাল। বড় ভাই মন্টুও এ কথাতে সাই দিলেন। খামাখাই ভান ভাড়া, হাসপাতালের খরচাপাতি না বাড়িয়ে বিশ্বাস রাখাই ভাল। ছয়মাসেও বন্টুর যখন কিছু হল না, তখন সমাজে হেকোর মায়ের সম্মান-প্রতিপত্তি আরো বেড়ে গেল, আর ছেলেহারা ছমের মা তার ছেলেকে বাঘের দুধ না খাওয়াইয়ে হাসপাতালে নেয়ায় প্রতিনিয়ত অনুতাপ করতে থাকল। তাই পাশের দেশ নিয়ে আবার ভারত-পাকিস্তান যুদ্ধ হোক হেকোর বউ এ যাত্রায় তা আর চাননি।

পেটফোলা বউটি এ গাঁয়ে একেবারে নতুন। তার স্বামীর বাবা এ গাঁয়ে ঘর বেধেছিল। সে অনেক কথা। স্বামীর নাম আচালত। আচালতের বাবা ফরিদপুর জিলার পাংশা থানার মানুষ। প্রতিবছর পাংশা থানার গ্রাম-পাড়া জলে ডুবে যায়। তিন/চার মাস কোন কাজ থাকে না। এসময় গড়েই নদীর এপাশে আউশ ধানির বিলিক। আউশ ধানে আগাছা বেশি। সরু, লম্বা লম্বা চাল। খেতে সুস্বাদু। আচালতের বাপ এ গাঁয়ে কাজ করতে করতে মেম্বারের বাড়ি মাস চুক্তিতে থেকে যায়। পরে মেম্বার এ গ্রামেই তার শ্বশুরকে বিয়ে করিয়ে দেন। আচালতের জন্ম এ গ্রামেই। আচালত শক্ত-সামর্থ্য যুবক। বাড়িতে বসে থাকা তার ধাতে সয় না। গত বছর এ সময় যখন বউকে ঘরে আনে তখন সে কানেকানে বলেছিল, সে নিশ্চিত তার ছাওল হবে। সে ছাওলের আকিকা দিবে। গ্রামের হুজুর জুম্মার নামাজে আকিকা সম্বন্ধে অনেক কথা বলেছে। সন্তান জন্মের সাত দিন পর আকিকা দেয়া ভাল। আকিকা মহানবীর সুনত। বউয়ের পেটটা যখন একটু একটু করে বাড়ছিল, তখন সাইকেল কেনার জমানো টাকা দিয়ে দু'টো ছাগলের বাচ্চা কিনল। ছয় মাস পাললেই বাচ্চা দু'টো বড় হবে। সে মেম্বার বাড়ির ছেলে-মেয়েদের মত তার ছাওলের জন্যও আকিকা দিবে।

গ্রামে আগের মত কাজ নেই। তার উপর জমি চাষের মেসিন, মাড়াই মেসিন এসব গ্রামে আসাতে কামলাদের কাজ কমে গেছে। তাছাড়া, আচালত গ্রামের কামলা থেকে শহুরে কাজ বেশি পছন্দ করে। বড় শহরে বিল্ডিং এর কাজ এ থেকে অনেক ভালো। যুগালে থেকে মিস্ত্রী হলে তখন অনেক মজুরি। এ বছর আচালতকে বেশি কাজ করতে হবে। তাই আগে থেকেই ঢাকায় আসা। কিন্তু এ ছয় মাসে আচালত কম করে দু'বার বাড়ি গেছে। কিন্তু এবার সে

বউ এর নয় মাস পড়লে তবেই যাবে। হেড মিস্ত্রীর সে খুব পছন্দের। বড় কোম্পানীর কাজ। নয় মাসে শেষ করতে হবে। দিনের শেষে রাতে যখন ঘুমায় সে নানা স্বপ্ন দেখে। কত কি ভাবে- বউ নিয়ে, ছাওল নিয়ে আর তার ভবিষ্যত নিয়ে। এক একটা ইটের গাঁথুনির মতই ভাবনা দিয়ে আচালত স্বপ্নের প্রাসাদ তৈরি করে। এ প্রাসাদে সে রাজা, তার বউ রাণী আর ছাওল রাজপুত্র। আজ মঙ্গলবার তার বউয়ের নয় মাস পূর্ণ হল। হেড মিস্ত্রীকে বলেছে, তার বাড়ি যেতে হবে। সে তাকে আগামী বিয়ুদবার বাড়ি যেতে বলেছে। আর মাত্র একদিন। কিন্তু একদিন তার কাছে হাজার দিন অপেক্ষাও বড়।

বিবিডাকা সন্ধ্যা পেরোলেই বেদনা শুরু হল। ব্যাথা যখন ক্রমেই বাড়তে থাকল, হেকোর মাকে জানানো হলো। সে দশ খিলি পান বানিয়ে এক খিলি মুখে পুড়ে দিয়ে, নয় খিলি আচলে বেধে, হারিকেনে পথ দেখে দেখে আচালতের বাড়িতে গেল। কিন্তু অনেক চেষ্টা কসরৎ করে পরের দিন দুপুর গড়িয়ে বিকেল পেরিয়ে গেলেও ব্যাথার কোন উপশম হলো না। অবশেষে ভীত হয়ে তার নিজ বোটা হেকোর বউকে দিয়ে আচালতের বউকে ডাক্তার খানায় পাঠানো হলো। গ্রামের লোকেরা এ সময় আচালতের প্রয়োজনীয়তা অনুভব করে তার নির্বুদ্ধিতার জন্য বকাঝকা করে নিমরীর বাপের ঘোড়ার গাড়িতে করে হাসপাতালের ডাক্তারখানায় আনলেন। ডাক্তার মসাই রোগীর অবস্থা বিবেচনা করে হেকোর বউকে জানিয়ে ইঞ্জেকশন পুস করলেন। মুহূর্তেই প্রসূতি ঘরখানা দু'টো সদ্যোজাতের কিচিরমিচিরে পূর্ণ হয়ে গেল। বিধি বাম বিধায়, ডাক্তারি নানান কায়দা-কানুন সত্ত্বেও মা পাখিটাকে ফিরিয়ে আনা গেল না। আচালতের অবর্তমানে গ্রামের কতক কর্মহীন ছেলে-ছেকড়া হাসপাতালে তাদের সঙ্গী হয়েছিল। রাতজাগা এ ছেলে- গুলোই পরের দিন সকাল বেলা মৃতকে গ্রামে ফিরিয়ে নিয়ে গেল।

দূর দেশ ঢাকা বড় শহর। গ্রামের কেউ আচালতের ঠিকানা জানে না। জানলেও গাটের টাকা খরচ করে সংবাদ দেয়া সম্ভব না। আচালতদের গ্রামে কোন জমিজমা ছিলনা। মেম্বারের ছেড়ে দেয়া পৌণে এক শতক জমিতে দু'চালা ছনের ঘর তুলে কোন রকমে দিনযাপন। গোল বাধল কবর দেয়া নিয়ে। কোন জমিতে কবর দিলে সেখানে চাষ-আবাদ করা যায় না। আবাদি জমি পতিত করার ইচ্ছে কেউ দেখাল না। অগত্যা গভর্নমেন্টের রাস্তা ও ক্যানালের মাঝখানে মসজিদের নিকটে হুজুরের পরামর্শে সেখানেই লাশ কবরস্ফ করা হল। বাচ্চা দু'টির জায়গা হল স্বামীহারা আচালতের বৃদ্ধ মায়ের কোল।

সন্ধানাগাদ আচালত গাঁয়ে ফিরল। কয়েক মাসের জমানো টাকা পকেট ভর্তি করে আচালতের গ্রামে ফিরা। বাড়ির দেউড়ি মাড়াতে মাড়াতেই কোমল সূরে কখনো মা কখনো বউকে ডাকতে ডাকতেই তার ঘরে প্রবেশ। ঘরে প্রবেশ করতেই সে দেখল তার মায়ের কোলে একটি বাচ্চা আর অন্যটি পাশে পাটিতে ন্যাকড়া জড়ানো। কেরোসিন আলোতে সদ্যোজাত দু'টো বাচ্চা দেখে সে হত বিহবল হয়ে পড়ল। এক্ষণে মায়ের চোখ আচালতের উপর পরতেই হাউমাউ করে বৃদ্ধা কেদে উঠল। মুহূর্তেই বাড়ির আঙিনা পাড়ার লোকে ভরে গেল। বউটির গুণের কথা নানান লোকে বলাবলি করতে করতে সদ্যোজাত মেয়ে দু'টি নিয়ে করণীয় বিষয়েও কম বেশি পরামর্শ দিতে লাগল। এত ছোট বাচ্চা রেখে তার আর ঢাকা কাজে যাওয়া সমীচীন হবে না মর্মেও অনেকে মত দিল। আচালত পাড়া-পড়শীদের সাথে নিয়ে কবরটি একবার দেখে আসলো।

হুজুর আচালতের মনের কথা জানত। আচালত যখন তার ছাওলের জন্য খাসি কেনে তখন হুজুর বলেছিল, পুত্র সন্তানের আকিকার জন্য দু'টো খাসি লাগে। চার দিন পর দেয়া মাহফিলের জন্য আচালত হুজুরের নিকট গেলে প্রত্যেক মেয়ের আকিকা একটি খাসি বলে মনে করিয়ে দিল। সে আরো জানিয়ে দিল সাত দিন, নয় দিন, এগার দিন প্রভৃতি বেজোড় সংখ্যা অতি উত্তম। মেম্বার বলল, আকিকা যে কোন সময় করা যায়। আগে বউয়ের সংকার কর। মেয়ে দু'টোর কথা ভাব। ওদের কে মানুষ করবে? তোমার মায়ের বয়স হয়েছে। পুরুষ মানুষ কখনো কি সন্তান পালতে পারে? তোমার বউয়ের যত দ্রুত সংকার করবে, তত তাড়াতাড়ি মেয়ে দু'টোর হিল্লো হবে। গার্জিয়ান হিসেবে আমিই সব ব্যবস্থা করব। অগত্যা সদ্য মাতৃহারা সন্তানের মায়ের অভাব সন্তুর পূরণ করতে গাঁয়ের ছোট-বড়র পরামর্শ মতো আচালত খাসি দু'টো দিয়ে মৃত বউয়ের চল্লিশার প্রস্তুতি নিল।



Reforming of Bangla alphabet

Md Shamsul Alam

General Manager, Milkvita

Deputy Secretary (7893)

Bangla script is a writing process which is used to write Bangla, Ashmia, Monipuri and Sylheti Language by using Bangla alphabet. rô is represented as র in Bengali, and as ৰ in Assamese. Assamese script has a character, wô, represented as ৱ; in Bengali it was represented as ব that means there are some letters which are different in writing and pronouncing in Bangla and in ashmese language. In 1778, Mr Nathaniel Brassey Halhed has published "A Grammar of the Bengal Language" where Vowels were 16 nos and Consonants were 34, these letters were introduced there by Mr Wilkinson and Panchanon karmaker. Before publishing the Shishu shikkha (1st Edition) (Published in 1849 AD) by Madan Mohan Tarkalanker there existed 16 vowels and 34 consonants in Bangla Alphabet. Ishwar Chandra Bidyasagar reduced these 16 vowels to 12 vowels, saying "Many years have passed Bengali Alphabet consisted 50 letters with 16 vowels and 34 consonants but in Bengali language, no need of Long ri (ঝ) and Long lee (ঞ), so that these two letters are omitted. And it is realized that onushwar (ঌ) and bisorgo (঍) cannot treat /exit in vowels. So these two letters shifted to consonants. By omitting two vowels and shifting two vowels to consonants there existed 12 vowels. Again he introduced/inserted 4 consonants which were doishinor "o" (ঔ), dhoishinor "o" (ঐ), Khondo "to" (ঋ) and Chandra bindu (ঌ), which had taken from Sanskrit. In M M Tarkalanker Shishu shikkha, there were 34 consonants, where there were two bo (ব). I.C Bidyasagar omitted one bo (ব), then consonants became $(34-1) = 33$, and by adding onushwar, bisorgo, doishinor, dhoishinor, Khondo "to" and Chandra bindu the consonants became $(33+6) = 39$. After this reform, around 125 years have passed where 12 vowels and 39 consonants in Bangla alphabet up to 1991 until Kolkata university and west Bengal Bangla Academy combindly took decision to omit one vowel namely lee (ঞ). Now in Bangla alphabet, there are 39 consonants and $(12-1) = 11$ vowels that means 50 letters. Bengali script is written and read horizontally from left to right and spaces are used to separate orthographic words. Bengali is spoken by more than 250 million people around the world. Primarily in Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. Bengali is the sixth most spoken language and the fifth most widely used writing system in the world. But this language is assumed to hard language due to its vowel graphemes are mainly realized not as independent letters, but as diacritics modifying the vowel inherent in the base letter they are added to with their different positions, cursive script with eleven graphemes or signs denoting nine vowels and two diphthongs, and thirty-nine graphemes representing consonants and other modifiers, has a distinctive horizontal line running along the tops of the graphemes that links them together called (মাত্রা) matra, consonant clusters, different or unchanged Sanskrit spelling, separate word separate spelling thinking, and also huge or large numbers of letters in alphabet etc.

The Bengali script is an abugida, a script with letters for consonants, diacritics for vowels, and in which an inherent vowel (অ ô) is assumed for consonants if no vowel is marked. There are no distinct upper and lower case letter forms.

In Bengali script the presence and absence of matra can be important. For example, the letter (ত) tō and the numeral (৩) "3" are distinguishable only by the presence or absence of the matra, as is the case between the consonant cluster (ত্র) trô and the independent vowel (এ) e.

Since the Bengali script is an abugida, its consonant graphemes usually do not represent phonetic segments, but carry an "inherent" vowel and thus are syllabic in nature. The inherent vowel is usually a back vowel, either [o- অ] as in মত [mot] "opinion" or [o- I], as in মন [mon] "mind", with variants like the more open [o- অ]. To emphatically represent a consonant sound without any inherent vowel attached to it, a special diacritic, called the hōsôntô (ঁ), may be added below the basic consonant grapheme (as in ম্ [m]). This diacritic, however, is not common, and is chiefly employed as a guide to pronunciation. The abugida nature of Bengali consonant graphemes is not consistent, however. Often, syllable-final consonant graphemes, though not marked by a hōsôntô, may carry no inherent vowel sound (as in the final ন in মন [mon] or the medial ম in গামলা [gamlā]). A consonant sound followed by some vowel sound other than the inherent [o- অ] is orthographically realized by using a variety of vowel allographs above, below, before, after, or around the consonant sign, thus forming the ubiquitous consonant-vowel typographic ligatures. These allographs, called কার kar, are diacritical vowel forms and cannot stand on their own. For example, the graph মি [mi] represents the consonant [m] followed by the vowel [i], where [i] is represented as the diacritical allograph ি (called ই-কারি-kar) and is placed before the default consonant sign. Similarly, the graphs মা [ma], মী [mi], মু [mu], মূ [mu], ম্ [mri], মে [me~mæ], মৈ [moj], মো [mo] and মৌ [mow] represent the same consonant ম combined with seven other vowels and two diphthongs. In these consonant-vowel ligatures, the so-called "inherent" vowel [o- অ] is first expunged from the consonant before adding the vowel, but this intermediate expulsion of the inherent vowel is not indicated in any visual manner on the basic consonant sign ম [mo]. The vowel graphemes in Bengali can take two forms: the independent form found in the basic inventory of the script and the dependent, abridged, allograph form (as discussed above). To represent a vowel in isolation from any preceding or following consonant, the independent form of the vowel is used. For example, in মই [moj] "ladder" and in ইলিশ [ilis] "Hilsa fish", the independent form of the vowel ই is used (cf. the dependent form ি). A vowel at the beginning of a word is always realized using its independent form. In addition to the inherent-vowel-suppressing hōsôntô, three more diacritics are commonly used in Bengali. These are the superposed chōndrôbindu (ঁ), denoting a suprasegmental for nasalization of vowels (as in চাঁদ [thād] "moon"), the postposed ônussar (ঁ) indicating the velar nasal [ŋ] (as in বাংলা [banla] "Bengali") and the postposed bisôrgô (ঃ) indicating the voiceless glottal fricative [h] (as in উঃ! [uh] "ouch!") or the gemination of the following consonant (as in দুঃখ [dukkho] "sorrow"). The Bengali consonant clusters (যুক্তব্যঞ্জন-juktôbênjôn) are usually realized as ligatures, where the consonant which comes first is put on top of or to the left of the one that immediately follows. In these ligatures, the shapes of the constituent consonant signs are often contracted and sometimes even distorted beyond recognition. In the Bengali writing system, there are nearly 285 such ligatures denoting consonant clusters. Although there exist a few visual formulas to construct some of these ligatures, many of them have to be learned by rule. Recently, in a bid to lessen this burden on young learners, efforts have been made by educational institutions in the two main Bengali-speaking regions (West Bengal and Bangladesh) to address the opaque nature of many consonant clusters, and as a result, modern Bengali textbooks are beginning to contain more and more

"transparent" graphical forms of consonant clusters, in which the constituent consonants of a cluster are readily apparent from the graphical form.

However, since this change is not as widespread and is not being followed as uniformly in the rest of the Bengali printed literature, today's Bengali-learning children will possibly have to learn to recognize both the new "transparent" and the old "opaque" forms, which ultimately amounts to an increase in learning burden. Bengali punctuation marks, apart from the down stroke (।) dari – the Bengali equivalent of a full stop – have been adopted from western scripts and their usage is similar. There is yet to be a uniform standard collating sequence (sorting order of graphemes to be used in dictionaries, indices, computer sorting programs, etc.) of Bengali graphemes.

Rather the above complexity in the Bengali script, there are huge letters in Bengali alphabets and among them some are similar, some are very rare used and some are used only for Sanskrit words whereas Bengali is now an independent, spontaneous and most sweet language.

After 1991 reform, researches are mainly focused on understanding and modeling a particular sides of the Bengali script such as its evolution, its relation with other language, its characteristics of vowel and consonants, its words volume, influence of Sanskrit on it, influence of Roman letters on it, possibility of writing Bengali by Urdu alphabet or by English alphabet and necessity of similar words in it, so that characteristics of Bengali script are now flourished but a little progress on its popularity and a very less steps for its easiness and step for make it global. To overcome its hardness and large number of letters, a model of alphabet should design with omitting long vowels and some unused or similar consonants, and long consonants replacing by rewriting shot consonants with simple sign on it. When the model will consist less number of vowels and consonants that means Alphabets consisting limited letters like English or Arabic results learning and realizing will be easy and will create a possibility to spread over the world.

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Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh: it's impact on the host community

Md. Shafique Uddin, Special Officer In Charge

(Deputy Secretary) Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner Office

Background of the Rohingya Crisis

Bangladesh, a densely populated country, has to deal with refugee issues both as a sending state as well as a receiving state. In 1971, during the liberation war between Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) and Pakistan, where approximately 10 million people fled from Bangladesh to India as refugees. The Indian government took refuge in 829 refugee camps around 8 to 9 million migrants. On the other hand, around 20 million people were displaced within the country. Just after the ending of the liberation war, all those Bangladeshi nationals staying in India as refugees came back to Bangladesh voluntarily. Upon independence, around 300,000 Biharis who considered themselves as “Stranded Pakistanis” were stuck in Bangladesh though they are not considered as Refugees because of non-compliance of requirements provided under Article 1 of the 1951 convention. Now, Bangladesh is facing a severe crisis of another Refugee issue of Rohingya peoples forcibly displaced by the Myanmar government. Rohingyas are an ethnic group of people and considered as a minority community living in North Arakan in Myanmar. This minority community is not regarded as the citizen of Myanmar in spite of their residence in Myanmar for centuries. It was observed that they have no freedom of movement and need to apply for passes (even for traveling into their home country) with fees, limited marketing access, and limited employment opportunities. The 1982 Citizenship law of Myanmar left the Rohingyas as homeless and rendered them elicited migrants in their own country. According to the new citizenship law, there were three categories of citizens, namely, i) full, ii) associated, and iii) naturalized citizens. The Rohingyas do not fulfill any of these three criteria. They are restricted from marriage, traveling beyond their village or building as well as maintaining religious structures. Besides, they are subject to frequently forced labor, arbitrary taxation, and sexual violence and land confiscations by the Nasaka. Even, Rohingya women cannot become pregnant without official permission. Some deliver their babies secretly in Bangladesh and many young couples flee to Bangladesh because of the inability to obtain permission to marry in Myanmar. It has been criticized that the effect of the Burma Citizenship Law 1982 is to make it almost impossible for the Rohingya to gain citizenship. They are one of the most persecuted groups of people in the world. They are virtually friendless amongst the Myanmar group of other ethnic, linguistic and religious communities.

As a result of such discrimination, large numbers of Rohingyas have left Myanmar and taken up residence elsewhere. While there is a general lack of precision concerning the number of people involved, they are estimated to be up to 1,100,000 in Bangladesh, 400,000 in the middle-east countries, some 200,000 in Pakistan, 20,000 in Thailand and 15,000 in Malaysia. Conditions remain dire for the estimated 500,000-600,000 Rohingya still in Rakhine State (HRW, 2019). As of UNHCR (2019), 910,357 Rohingyas are residing inside or near 32 camps of Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar district. Except for these two areas, about 200,000 Rohingyas are living in the surrounding area of Ramu,

Cox's Bazar pourousova, Bandarban, Chattogram and other areas of Bangladesh.

Rohingya issue is not a new phenomenon for Bangladesh. The first wave of Rohingya refugees fleeing from Arakan to Bangladesh occurred in 1784 when the Burmese King Bodawpaya invaded and annexed Arakan to the then Kingdom of Ava in central Burma. Two major influxes of Rohingya people took place in Bangladesh in 1978 and from 1991 to 1992. After those, in August 2017, an estimated 745,000 Rohingya- including more than 400,000 children- fleeing from Myanmar to Bangladesh (JRP, 2019) due to an operation by Myanmar army in collaboration with Rakhine Buddhists. At present around 1.1 million documented and undocumented Rohingya people are living in Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Chattogram and its adjacent areas under the generosity of Bangladesh for over 30 years.

Humanitarian Supports

Initially, Bangladesh has welcomed them with open arms as fellow Muslims. There was no domestic or national law in Bangladesh to regulate the administration of asylum seeker or refugee affairs or to guarantee refugee rights. Bangladesh refused to be a party to the UN convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951 or its 1967 protocol. Thus, the Bangladesh government has unquestionably valid reason to refuse the Rohingya FDMNs. Other than some registered Rohingyas of Kutupalong and Nayapara registered camps, all are treated as Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) in Bangladesh territory. UNHCR's legal status in the country was based solely on a Memorandum of Understanding that was concluded in 1993 and which was originally intended to remain valid for a year, with a second year's extension if required. Initially, Bangladesh Government welcomed the UNHCR, the Red Cross and various other international agencies to assist the FDMNs.

At present different Ministries and Departments of Bangladesh in association with many national and international organizations have been providing humanitarian support to the Rohingyas under the administrative control of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) under the Ministry of Disaster and Relief supported by UNHCR and IOM. Other UN organizations like WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, etc., also providing both financial and logistic supports to the Government of Bangladesh. There are several sectors to ensure comprehensive support to the FDMNs under the minimum standards of Sphere Handbook which have some sub-sectors. All sectoral activities are coordinated by Inter-Sector Coordinating Group (ISCG) at Cox's Bazar level. The following are the major sectors through which activities are coordinated at field level: Protection, Education, Food Security, Health, Shelter & Non-Food Items, Site Management and Development, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Nutrition, Logistics, Communicating with Communities, Emergency Telecommunication.

At Camp level, IOM or UNHCR appointed site management support (SMS) agencies who are overall responsible for secretarial support to the Camp in Charge (CIC). The CICs and local authorities have been tasked by the Bangladeshi authorities to perform site management and site administration in the Rohingya camps. The main objectives of the SMS agency are to assist CICs to improve the living conditions for the FDMNs in camps and collective settlements and ensure access to adequate assistance and protection. Their responsibility is to support the designated officials from national authorities in the conduct of site management activities at camp level. The SMS agency reports to local authorities at camp level, to the site management area coordination focal point at operational.

Impacts of Rohingya crisis on the Host community

In 2012, for the first time, Bangladesh refused to accommodate the Rohingyas. The

Government of Bangladesh decided not to welcome the Rohingya FDMNs in the territory of Bangladesh because of national security and un-mitigatingly overburdening the country due to the Rohingya FDMNs, who have been staying in Bangladesh for more than 40 years without contributing any economic and social benefit to the host country. Moreover, they are creating a lot of problems in the host country. Bangladesh faced several major challenges due to the Rohingya crisis from 3 main aspects- economic, social and environmental. The extent of the impact of such challenges will be depended on the length of stay of the Rohingyas.

Economic:

- a) Employment: There were several indications of changing the structure of employment in the local economy. Huge employment opportunities have been created in Cox's Bazar and its adjacent areas. The language spoken by the Rohingyas and the local people of Cox's Bazar and Chattogram region is almost similar which allows them to assimilate quickly with the Rohingya peoples. Many of the students are now working with development partners with different capacities.
- b) Daily Wage: the daily wage earners of the area are also switching to work with the development partners in the camps since the jobs are readily available. This creates problems for farmers since it has now become difficult for them to find laborers to work on farms. The daily wage is increased due to a crisis of laborers. On the other hand, it was also reported that many Rohingya peoples engaged themselves as day labor with a minimum wage which creates another problem for the local wage earners.
- c) Cost of Living: Due to the huge population cost of essentials commodities, the fare of local transport and house rent increased manifold which required extra cost for living.
- d) Small business: some local people have created a small business to sell fish, vegetables, bamboos, sticks, etc. inside the camps. Since shelters are mostly made of bamboos, the bamboos have become a blooming business. On the other hand, a huge number of Rohingya peoples are engaged in different small business which creates another problem for the camp and adjacent areas. Rohingyas are mostly selling Burmese goods and adulterated or date expired commodities in the market. They are also involved in money laundering and drug business.
- e) Tourism: Rohingya influx has greatly affected the tourism business in Bangladesh. A ban on ship traffic has been implemented because of ongoing unrest along the Bangladesh-Myanmar border. On the other hand, tourism was affected due to increased living costs at hotels of Cox's Bazar and huge traffic jam created due to the movement of humanitarians from Cox's Bazar to Kutupalong and other camps.

Social

- a) Population growth: According to the Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) Report, approximately 4.9 percent of the total Rohingya population in Bangladesh were pregnant women which implies that there were an estimated 48,000 live births in 2018. They are very much conservative and lack awareness regarding family planning. The increased population will create further pressure on food, accommodation, employment, health, and other basic needs.
- b) Health and Sanitation: Due to overcrowded habitation and lack of sufficient WASH facilities some problems are created regarding health and sanitation. (mortality and

morbidity, chronic malnutrition, respiratory illnesses, etc.)

- c) Law and Order: Most of the Rohingya people are involved in different types of criminalist activities regarding gender-based violence, sexual gender-based violence, forced prostitution, drug-business human trafficking, and other anti-social and unethical activities. Some Rohingya possess Bangladeshi sim cards which is used for social networking, anti-social and criminal activities. Since they have no right to purchase a sim card, they accessed it through fake ID or using Bangladeshi nationals.
- d) Perception of the locals: Perceptions of local peoples are degrading day by day. Due to different reasons, e.g., an increment of living cost, employment, trafficking, serious anti-social activities, unbalanced development activities by development partners and environmental degradation local peoples are coming against Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar.

Environmental

Different environmental impacts were identified that have been or could potentially be worsened by the Rohingya influx. Some of these were physical environmental impacts on groundwater, surface water, acoustic levels, indoor air quality, solid waste management, and soils and terrain, and the others were impacts on ecosystems: natural forests, protected areas, and critical habitats, vegetation, wildlife, and marine and freshwater ecosystems. Overuse of natural resources such as the unregulated collection of firewood and the extraction of groundwater may give rise to conflicts between the Rohingya and the host communities.

The Rohingya crisis has given the multi-dimensional problem for Bangladesh. While the government of Bangladesh and international and non-governmental organizations are playing a critical role to provide humanitarian support to the Rohingyas, major global players are yet to take strong positions in resolving the crisis. Because of the emergent challenges, many measures need to be undertaken.

The government of Bangladesh has too energetic diplomacy, particularly with the regional partners to solve the problem. Platforms such as BIMSTEC and BCIM which aim to deepen regional and sub-regional trade, investment and transport connectivity should be used for arriving at a solution. Extra regional platforms such as ASEAN should play a role in addressing the crisis.

Security measures in Rohingya camps and adjacent areas, particularly in the Southern of the country have to be strengthened. The law enforcing agencies have to be vigilant to stop illegal activities, drug trade, trafficking, and terrorism. Supports from donors such as the World Bank should be in the form of grants only. Equal supports should be ensured for host communities. Relocation to Bhasan char should be ensured if repatriation is delayed or impossible.

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হালদা পাড়ের মেয়ে

নাসিম ফারহানা শিরীন

উপ-পরিচালক, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়

চট্টগ্রামের হালদা নদীর পাড়ে ছোট্ট এক গ্রাম, নাম সুন্দরপুর। সেই গ্রামের সৈয়দ সাহেব সরকারি চাকুরির সুবাদে বদলী হলেন কুতুবদিয়ায়। ১৩৫৫ বঙ্গাব্দের শ্রাবন মাসে সৈয়দ সাহেবের পরিবারে জন্মালো ফুটফুটে এক কন্যা শিশু, বাবা-মার চতুর্থ সন্তান। চার বছর বয়সে সে প্রথম পা রাখলো সুন্দরপুর গ্রামে এটু বড়ো হতেই হালদার পাড় ধরে তার পথ চলা শুরু হয়। বড় ভাই বোনদের সাথে মেয়েকে স্কুলে ভর্তি করে দিলেন বাবা।

প্রান উচ্ছ্বাসে ভরপুর মেয়েটি সব কিছুতেই এগিয়ে যায়। ছেলেদের ফুটবল ম্যাচ দেখায় ও তার আগ্রহের কমতি নেই। সম্মুখে আগলে বড় ভাই নিয়ে যান ফুটবল খেলা দেখতে। স্কুলের শিক্ষকরা উদ্যোগী মেয়ে বলেন তাকে, উৎসাহ দেন।

১৯৬৫ খ্রিষ্টাব্দ, সদ্য ক্লাস নাইনে উঠেছে মেয়েটি। সুন্দরী কিশোরীর জন্য বিয়ের প্রস্তাবের অন্ত নেই। এপ্রিল মাসে আম-কাঠালের ছুটি হলো স্কুল। পার্শ্ববর্তী ফরহাদাবাদ গ্রাম থেকে এক সুদর্শন তরুণ পাত্রের প্রস্তাব এলো, বাবার ইচ্ছে, মেয়েকে উচ্চ শিক্ষিত করবেন, মেয়ের আগ্রহ ও প্রচুর, কিন্তু গ্রাম্য সমাজের রক্তচক্ষু উপেক্ষা করতে পারলেন না বাবা। চার কন্যা, তিন পুত্রের জনক তিনি। মের ২৩ তারিখে বিয়ে হয়ে গেলো কিশোরীর। স্বশুর বাড়িতে বড় এবং একমাত্র বউ। শাশুড়ি অসুস্থ, অনেক আত্মীয়-স্বজনের আনাগোনা কিন্তু উদার স্বামী উৎসাহ দিলেন পড়াশোনা চালিয়ে যেতে।

বিয়ের এক বছরের মধ্যেই চঞ্চল কিশোরী পরিনত হলো মায়ে, তার কোলে এলো একটি মেয়ে। এর মধ্যেই স্বামী স্ত্রীর মেট্রিক পরীক্ষার ফরম পূরণ করে দিলেন। ফাতেমা শিরীন নামটিকে নিজের নামের সাথে মিলিয়ে করে দিলেন ফাতেমা ইসলাম, মেট্রিক পরীক্ষার প্রস্তুতির জন্য ছোট্ট বাচ্চাসহ শিরীনকে তার বাবা পটিয়ার সার্কেল অফিসারের বাসায় পাঠিয়ে দিলেন। কষ্ট স্বীকার করে শহরের বাসায় নিজে রইলেন একা।

এক চান্দেই কৃতিত্বের সাথে মেট্রিক পাস করল শিরীন। কলেজে ভর্তি হবার পালা, চট্টগ্রামের শ্রেষ্ঠ কলেজ চট্টগ্রাম কলেজে শিরীনকে ভর্তি করে দিলেন তাঁর স্বামী। এইচ এস সি পরীক্ষার আগেই শুরু হলো স্বাধীনতার যুদ্ধ। ততদিনে শিরীনের কোলে এসেছে আরেকটি শিশু, তার ছোট্ট মেয়ে। দুই শিশু নিয়ে স্বশুর বাড়ির গ্রামে ফিরে গেলো সে, মুক্তিযোদ্ধা দেবর ও ভাইয়ের সাথে স্বাধীনতার মন্ত্রে সেও দারুণ উদ্দীপ্ত। গ্রামের বাড়িতে গভীর রাতে মুক্তিযোদ্ধা দলের জন্য রান্নাকরা, ছাদে তাদের অস্ত্র লুকিয়ে রাখা তাদেরকে ঘুমানোর সুযোগ দিয়ে স্বামী সহ পাহারা দেয়া এসব কাজে ভীষন আবেগাপ্ত শিরীন, মুক্তিযুদ্ধ শেষে বিজয়ের গৌরবে আবার শহরের বাসায় ফিরে আসে শিরীন।

দুই মেয়ে নিয়ে নতুন করে সংসার ও পড়াশোনা শুরু করে। এইচ এস সি পাশ করে উচ্চ শিক্ষার জন্য উন্থু মেয়েটি বাংলা বিভাগে ভর্তি পরীক্ষা দেয়। চট্টগ্রাম কলেজে তখন বাংলা বিভাগের অধ্যাপক ছিলেন স্বনামধন্য নাট্যকার অধ্যাপক মমতাজউদ্দীন আহমেদ। শিরীনকে নির্বাচিত করেন তিনি। কিন্তু কোলের মেয়েটির যত্নের জন্য অনার্স বাদ দিয়ে চট্টগ্রাম কলেজ স্নাতক শ্রেণিতে ভর্তি হলো শিরীন।

শহরের বাসায় গ্রামের সব আত্মীয়স্বজনের আপ্যায়ন, সংসারের শত কাজ, নিজের বাগানের শখ, সব সামলে কলেজে নিয়মিত ক্লাস করতে ও যায়। কিন্তু স্নাতক পরীক্ষার আগে কোলে আসে প্রথম পুত্র সন্তান। এবার তার পড়াশোনায় ছেদ পড়ে। তিন বাচ্চার দেখাশোনার সাথে সাথে সংসারের দায়িত্ব ও বাড়ে। কয়েক বছর পর জন্ম হয় তার কনিষ্ঠ সন্তানের দ্বিতীয় পুত্র। অদম্য মেয়েটি খেমে থাকবার নয়। দুই কন্যা দুই পুত্র ও ভরা সংসার নিয়ে সে স্নাতক পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ হয় স্বপ্নের রথ তার এগিয়ে চলে চট্টগ্রামের সরকারি টিচার্স ট্রেনিং কলেজ বি এড কোর্সে ভর্তির চান্স পায় শিরীন, কৃতিত্বের সাথে কোর্স শেষ ও করে। ততদিনে তার বড় মেয়ে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে, ছোট্ট মেয়ে চিকিৎসা বিজ্ঞানে পড়ছে, ছেলেরা ক্যাডেট কলেজে।

নিজের সন্তানদের দায়িত্ব শেষ করে শিরীনের উদ্যোগী মন তখন পরের সন্তানদের দিকে। এলাকার বেসরকারি উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়ে অবৈতনিক শিক্ষক হিসেবে পাঠদানের দায়িত্ব নেয়। শিক্ষক হিসেবে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীর মাঝে তার তুমুল জনপ্রিয়তা। স্পষ্টভাষী শিরীন বিদ্যালয় প্রশাসনের অনিয়মে ও ছিল প্রতিবাদী। নিজ মূল্যবোধের সাথে আপস করতে না পেরে চাকরি ছেড়ে দেয় সে।

বিষন্ন মনে সংসারে ফিরে আসে, আবারো এগিয়ে এলেন তার সহমর্মী স্বামী। সরকারি চাকুরির অবসর জীবনের প্রাপ্য দিয়ে স্বীকে গড়ে দিলেন স্বপ্নের একটি স্কুল।

গত সতের বছর ধরে শিরীনের দিন রাতের ধ্যান জ্ঞান কচি শিশুদের সুন্দর আগামি, নিজ হাতে অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রমে পড়াচ্ছেন তাদের, শুধু স্কুলে নয়, ছুটির দিনে বাসায়ও। দুই প্রকৌশলী ছেলে আমেরিকা প্রবাসী মেয়েরা ও ব্যস্ত, পঞ্চাশ বছরের সহযোদ্ধা স্বামী চলে গেছেন চার বছর আগে চিরতরে। কিন্তু স্বীকে দিয়ে গেছেন তাঁর বেঁচে থাকার অবলম্বন, ছোট্ট শিশুদের নিয়ে এক আনন্দের ভুবন।



ব্যবসায়ীদের সামাজিক দায়বদ্ধতা

মোঃ আব্দুস সবুর

উপসচিব, জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়

মুসলিমদের সবচে' প্রিয় মাস পবিত্র মাহে রমজান। রমজান একটি পুণ্যের মাস। এ মাসটি মূলত: ইবাদতের মাস হিসেবেই তাঁদের কাছে সুপরিচিত। ইবাদত, আত্মশুদ্ধিসহ সবরকম উত্তম কাজের জন্য এ মাসটি মুসলিম উম্মাহর জন্য ব্যাপক তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ।

পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন মুসলিম দেশে রমজান মাসে মুসলিমদের নানা রকম সুবিধা দেয়া হয়। পণ্য দ্রব্যের দাম কমিয়ে দেয়া হয় যাতে করে মুসলিমরা সহ সকলেই ক্রয় ক্ষমতার মধ্যে প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিসপত্র পেতে পারে। মূল উদ্দেশ্য, রোজাদারের কষ্ট লাঘব করা। হাদিসে কুদসিতে আলাহ ঘোষণা করেছেন “রোজা আমার জন্য এবং এর পুরস্কার আমি নিজেই দেব” (বোখারী ও মুসলিম)।

আমাদের প্রিয় জন্মভূমি বাংলাদেশ। এ দেশে জনাগ্রহণ করে গর্ববোধ করি। সংখ্যার বিচারে পৃথিবীর ৪র্থ মুসলিম প্রধান দেশ বাংলাদেশ। এদেশের মানুষ স্বভাবজাত ধর্মীয় অনুভূতিবোধ সম্পন্ন। তাঁরা ধর্মপরায়ণ, তবে এক্সট্রিমিস্ট নন। অতিথি পরায়ণতার দিক থেকে বিশ্বে বাংলাদেশের অনেক সুনাম রয়েছে।

পবিত্র রমজান এলে আমরা কী করি! ‘আমরা’ কে আমি দুটি দিক থেকে সংজ্ঞায়িত করি। একদিকে আমরা ব্যবসায়ী, আরেক দিকে ভোক্তা। আমাদের দেশে রমজান মাসে ব্যবসায়ীদের আচরণ কেমন জানি হয়ে যায়। কিছু অসাধু এবং মুনাফাখোর ব্যবসায়ী রমজানে গুঁতপেতে থাকেন এবং ইচ্ছেমত পণ্যের মূল্য বৃদ্ধি করেন। রমজান মাসকে বাণিজ্য করার জন্য টার্গেট করেন। দেশের সব ব্যবসায়ীর মানবতাবোধ একরকম নয়। রোজা এলেই দেখা যায়, ইফতার, সেহেরি সামগ্রীসহ নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয় পণ্যের দাম হঠাৎ করে কয়েক গুণ বেড়ে যায়। অথচ রমজান ছাড়া বছরের অন্য মাস গুলিতে এসব খাদ্য দ্রব্যের দাম অনেকটাই সহনীয় পর্যায়ে এবং ক্রয় ক্ষমতার মধ্যে থাকে। ব্যতিক্রম ঘটে শুধু রমজানে। অতি মুনাফালোভী ব্যবসায়ীরা তাঁদের গুদামে রমজান মাসের নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয় খাদ্য দ্রব্য অবৈধ ও অনৈতিকভাবে মজুত করে বাজারে কৃত্রিম সংকট তৈরি করেন। রমজানের পূর্ব মুহূর্তে চাহিদা অনুপাতে সরবরাহ ঠিক রাখেন না। তাঁরা মূল্য বৃদ্ধির অজুহাত খোঁজেন এবং সর্বোপরি তাঁরা মূল্যবৃদ্ধি করতে সক্ষম হন। যদিও এঁদের সংখ্যা হাতে গোনা, তবুও তাঁরাই বাজার ব্যবস্থাকে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করেন। সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে বাজার মনিটরিং চলে। কিন্তু এ কাজে পুরোপুরি সফলতা আসে না। ভেতরে ভেতরে মাথা নষ্ট লোকের সংখ্যা কিন্তু কম নয়। এঁদেরকে পুরোপুরি নজরদারিতে রাখা সরকারের একার পক্ষে সম্ভব হয় না। চারদিকে চলে যেন চোর পুলিশ খেলা।

রমজান মাসে ধর্মপ্রাণ মুসলিমরা কী করবেন? নির্বিঘ্নে রোজা রাখবেন, নাকি দ্রব্য মূল্যের উর্ধ্বগতির কথা ভেবে চিন্তায় মুহুড়ে পড়বেন। এমনিতেই দেশে বছরের পুরো সময় দ্রব্যমূল্য নিয়ে অনেক ক্ষোভের কথা শোনা যায়। তারপরও যদি রমজান উপলক্ষে অমানবিকভাবে কয়েক দফা দ্রব্যমূল্য বৃদ্ধি করা হয়, তবে সেটা শুধু অনৈতিক নয়, অমানবিকও বটে।

আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ ব্যবসায়ীরা মুসলিম। তাঁরা অত্যন্ত ধর্মপ্রাণ, ধর্মভীরু ও ধর্মপরায়ণ। কিন্তু তারপরেও রমজান মাসে পণ্যের মূল্যবৃদ্ধি ও খাদ্যে ভেজাল বিষয়ে তাঁরা যা করেন তা অত্যন্ত গর্হিত ও নিন্দনীয়। এক্ষেত্রে তাঁদের ধর্মীয় অনুভূতি ও শিক্ষা যেন কাজ করে না। আমাদের নবীজী (সাঃ) ছিলেন একজন আদর্শ ও সফল ব্যবসায়ী। অথচ তাঁর আদর্শে বিশ্ব বাসী হয়ে আমরা কি মানবতার ক্ষতি ও অপকার করছি না। দিনকে দিন আমরা অমানুষ ও অমানবিক হয়ে যাচ্ছি না! আমার কোন ধরনের মুসলিম? আমরা কোথায় আছি? কবে হবে আমাদের বোধোদয়? আমাদের দেশের সম্মানিত ব্যবসায়ীরা একটু ভেবে দেখবেন কি? তাঁদের কি সামাজিক দায়বদ্ধতা ও মানবতাবোধ বলতে কিছু নেই?



নদী ও মগ্নতা

মোঃ আতিকুল ইসলাম, পিএইচডি

উপসচিব

নদীর মাঝে আমি দেখিনা
অগাধ জল, কিংবা প্রবল কোন প্লাবন ।
দেখি অবিরত
নদীর শিল্প ও জলের রমনীয় মগ্নতা ।
দৃষ্টি ভাসে, আর আমি দেখি
গোমতী থেকে তিতাস ও ডাকাতিয়া,
যেন আমার ইতিহাস ও মানুষের খেলা ।
নির্বাক ভাসে, কিছুটা দূরে দেখি
সবুজের রং ছড়াছড়ি
জরি, সারি, ভাটিয়ালি গান,
অপূর্ব এক বাংলাদেশ ইতিহাস থেকে
উঠে এল, আমার বুকে ।
পাল তোলা নৌকা
হাতুড়ির শব্দ, মায়ের পরিশ্রমের ঘাম
ভাঙ্গা গাঙ্গের পাড়
কি নেই, আমার ইতিহাসের বিবর্ণ পাতা জুড়ে!
এ তোমার নিমগ্নতার বিনয়
জলের কল্লোলের মত
আমার ইতিহাসকে তুলে এনেছ
পাঠ্যইতিহাসিক থেকে, সময় অবধি ।
কৃষক তোমার দুই কূলে
চষে ফসলি জমি, ফলায় ফসল
রাখাল বাজায় সুরের বাঁশি
আমি চাই প্রেম, তোমার নিমগ্ন প্রেম ।



Memories





Sitting arrangement in class



Korotoa Group



Padma Group



Meghna Group



Jamuna Group



Buriganga Group



Shurma Group

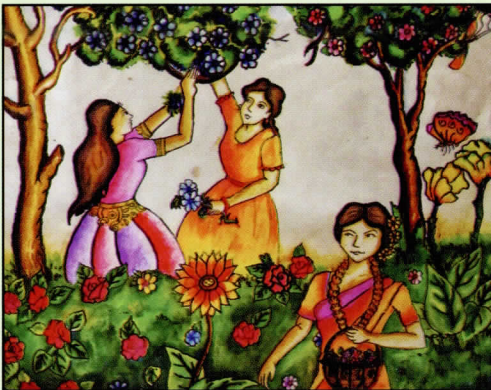
Art Gallery



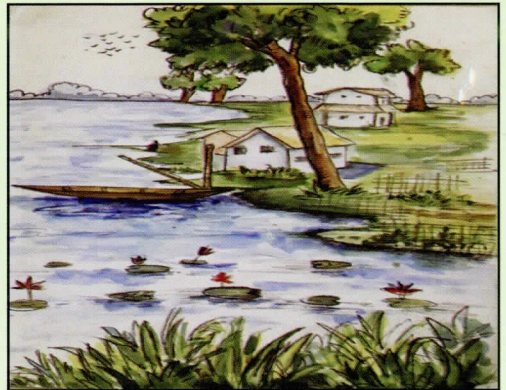
The picture is drawn on the eve of Mother's Day
Sparatorshi Nuryan Khan, Class: ii
Daughter of Roksana Khan, Roll: 126



Nafisa
Daughter of Shafique Uddin



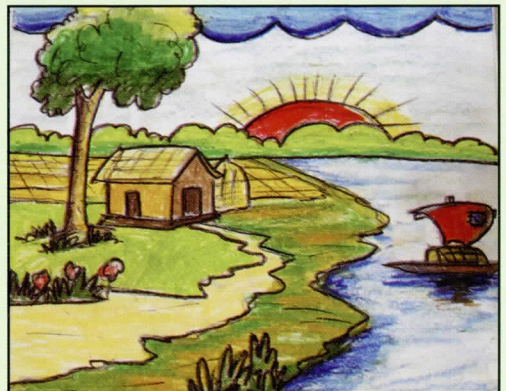
Ananya Sarker Sona
Daughter of Jagadish Sarker



Sanekha Tarek
Daughter of Fahmida Hoque



Annesha Sarker Heera
Daughter of Jagadish Sarker



Mihran Tarek
Son of Fahmida Hoque

