

Paragraph Writing

Paragraph কী?

Paragraph হল এমন একটি ক্ষুদ্র রচনা যাতে কতগুলো বাক্য মিলে একটিমাত্র central idea বর্ণিত হয়। অর্থাৎ, যদি একাধিক central idea থাকে, তাহলে তাকে paragraph বলা যাবে না। ভালো paragraph এ প্রত্যেকটি বাক্য একটি বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করে। বাক্যের পর বাক্য লিখলেই paragraph হবে না। সকল বাক্য যুক্তির সমন্বয়ে লিখতে বা যুক্ত করতে হবে।

Paragraph-এর উপাদানগুলো কী কী?

একটি সুলিখিত ও সুবিন্যস্ত paragraph-এ ৩টি অংশ থাকে: (i) Topic Sentence (ii) Body এবং (iii) Conclusion

- i. **Topic Sentence:** সাধারণত paragraph শুরু হয় topic sentence- এর মাধ্যমে। Topic Sentence হল Paragraph এর পরবর্তী বাক্যগুলো কোন বিষয় নিয়ে deal করতে যাচ্ছে তা সম্পর্কে এক প্রকার advanced idea প্রদান করাই মূলত topic sentence- এর কাজ।
- ii. **Body:** এই অংশে ব্যাখ্যা, প্রমাণ, উদাহরণ ও যুক্তিসহ topic sentence- এ যে ধারণা দেয়া হয়েছে তাকে support বা সমর্থন করা হয়। Body- কে supporting ideas- বলা হয়।
- iii. **Conclusion:** এ অংশে paragraph-এর ইতি টানা হয়। Conclusion- এ মূলত Topic Sentence-এ উল্লেখিত বিষয়টিই অন্যভাবে পুনর্ব্যক্ত করা হয়। অর্থাৎ, conclusion- এ topic sentence এর বক্তব্যকে reassure বা পুননিশ্চিত করা হয়।

Effective paragraph কিভাবে লিখতে হয়?

i. একটি effective paragraph লেখার প্রথম ও পূর্বশর্ত হল paragraph -এর topic- এর উপর একটি effective topic sentence তৈরি করা যাতে paragraph- এর overall impression প্রকাশিত হয়। Topic Sentence কে attractive করার জন্য **catchy words** ব্যবহার করতে হয় যাতে শুরুতেই তা পাঠকদের আকৃষ্ট করতে পারে।

যেমন: 'Food Adulteration' সম্পর্কে paragraph লেখার সময় topic sentence হতে পারে নিম্নরূপ:

1. Food adulteration is a great problem in Bangladesh.
2. Food adulteration has turned out to be a 'silent killer' in the context of Bangladesh.

উপরের topic sentence দুটির মধ্যে দ্বিতীয়টি প্রথমটি অপেক্ষ বেশি effective এবং catchy। আরও দুটি topic sentence দেখি:

1. We should achieve education from schools, colleges and universities.
2. The aims of education are, at least, three continuous improvements of individuals, culture and society. এখানে প্রথম বাক্যে কোন মূল ধারণাটি প্রকাশ পায় নি এবং এই বাক্যের উপর ভিত্তি করে আর কোনো বাক্য লেখা যায়

না। কী উদ্দেশ্যে লেখা হয়েছে তাও বলা নেই। অন্যদিকে, দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটি একটি মূল ধারণা (purpose of education) প্রকাশ করে এবং এই বাক্যের উপর ভিত্তি করে অনেকগুলো বাক্য লেখা যায়। যেমন, কেন এবং কীভাবে শিক্ষা ব্যক্তি, সংস্কৃতি ও সমাজকে উন্নত করে তা বিশদভাবে ব্যাখ্যা করা যায়।

ii. Paragraph লেখার range বা দৈর্ঘ্যের নির্দিষ্ট কোনো ধরাবাঁধা নিয়ম নেই; কিন্তু যেহেতু এটি একটি short/ brief writing, সেহেতু এখানে অল্প পরিসরের মধ্যে একটি Idea বা ভাবকে পরিপূর্ণ ও সুবিন্যস্তভাবে উপস্থাপন করতে হয়।

iii. Paragraph- এর প্রতিটি Sentence-কেই পরস্পরের সাথে coherent বা সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ হতে হবে যাতে এটি একটি continuous অর্থ ধারণাকে প্রকাশ বাক্যগুলোর পারস্পরিক coherence (সংগতি) বা unity (ঐক্য) প্রকাশ করার জন্য নিচের transitional word গুলো ব্যবহার করা যেত পারে:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| • For example | • Moreover | • But |
| • In addition | • On the other hand | • Consequently |
| • Likewise | • Otherwise | • Next |
| • In stead | • Thus | • And |
| • For this reason | • In short | • However |
| • In fact | • Besides | • That is why |
| • Furthermore | • On the contrary | • After that |
| • Similarly | • As a result | • Finally |
| • Rather | • Then | • To conclude etc. |
| • Hence | • Again | |

iv. একটি effective paragraph লেখার আরেকটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় হল যে topic নিয়ে paragraph লেখা হচ্ছে তার সম্পর্কে idea develop করা। কোনো topic যদি idea- ই না থাকে তাহলে তা সম্পর্কে লেখা যায় না। যেমন: 'Global warming' সম্পর্কে paragraph লিখতে হলে global warming কী, এটি কী কারণে হয়, এর ফলাফল কী, এর প্রতিকার কী ইত্যাদি সম্পর্কে ধারণা রাখতে হবে।

Paragraph লেখা শুরু করার পূর্বে করণীয় কী?

লেখা শুরু করার পূর্বে paragraph- টি সম্পর্কে brainstorm বা চিন্তার মাধ্যমে যতগুলো সম্ভব পয়েন্ট বা ধারণা জড়ো করতে হবে।

Brainstorming কী এবং কেন এটা আমাদের করা উচিত?

যে প্রক্রিয়ায় মানুষ কোনো বিষয়/সমস্যা নিয়ে চিন্তা করে একটা সমাধান/ভালো কোনো ধারণা সৃষ্টি করে তাকে brainstorming বলে।

Brainstorming System:

- To generate sufficient ideas of writing (লেখার পর্যাপ্ত ধারণা সৃষ্টি করতে)
- To help see the connections between ideas (সৃষ্ট ধারণাগুলোর মধ্যে সম্পর্কে তৈরিতে সাহায্য করতে)

Classification of Paragraph: paragraph মূলত ৬ প্রকার:

- (i) Descriptive paragraph
- (ii) Expository paragraph
- (iii) Narrative paragraph
- (iv) Compare and contrast Paragraph
- (v) Persuasive paragraph

নিচে উদাহরণসহ আলোচনা করা হল:

- (i) **Descriptive paragraph:** Descriptive paragraph- এ কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয় সম্পর্কে বর্ণনা করা হয়। এর উদ্দেশ্য হল object-টিকে পাঠকের কাছে জীবন্ত করে তোলা। যেমন: 'Globalisation' একটি descriptive paragraph এর topic.
- (ii) **Narrative paragraph:** Narrative paragraph- এ কোনো ঘটনা বা কোনো গল্প বর্ণনা করা হয়। অর্থাৎ, এখানে একজন storyteller- এর ভূমিকা পালন করতে হবে। এখানে ঘটনার ধারাবাহিকতা (শুরু, মধ্যভাগ, সমাপ্তি ইত্যাদি) থাকবে। যেমন: 'Childhood Memories' একটি narrative paragraph- এর topic.
- (iii) **Expository paragraph:** Expository paragraph- এ কোনো process বা প্রক্রিয়া সম্পর্কে instruction দিয়ে ধাপে ধাপে বর্ণনা করা হয়। অর্থাৎ, এক্ষেত্রেও ধাপগুলোর একটা ধারাবাহিকতা থাকতে হয়। যেমন: 'How to improve in English' একটি expository paragraph-এর topic.
- (iv) **Persuasive paragraph:** Persuasive paragraph- এ লেখকের একটি point of view বা দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি পাঠকের কাছে তুলে ধরা হয়। এই paragraph- এর supporting details হিসেবে অনেক fact, research report, analysis ইত্যাদি উপস্থাপন করতে হয়। যেমন: 'The Future of the Rohingya' একটি persuasive paragraph-এর topic.
- (v) **Compare and Contrast Paragraph:** এই paragraph- এ দুটি জিনিসের মধ্যে similarity (সাদৃশ্য) ও dissimilarity (বৈসাদৃশ্য) তুলে ধরে। যেমন: 'City Life and Rural Life' একটি compare contrast paragraph-এর topic.
- (vi) **Cause and Effect Paragraph:** এই paragraph- এ কোনো কিছুর cause (কারণ) এবং effect (ফলাফল) বর্ণনা করা হয়। যেমন: 'Effects of Satellite Channels' একটি descriptive paragraph-এর topic.

Some Important Textual Paragraphs

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: ভর্তি পরীক্ষায় paragraph লেখার জন্য খাতায় একটি অংশ নির্দিষ্ট (specified) করা থাকে। এখানে একটি বিষয় (Topic)-এ শিক্ষার্থীর concept clear করার স্বার্থে paragraph গুলো একটু বড় করে লেখা হয়েছে।

1.

Bullying

Bullying is a pervasive and harmful behavior that involves the repetitive use of power and aggression to intimidate, harm or control others. It can manifest in various forms, including verbal, physical, social and cyber-bullying. Victims of bullying often experience emotional distress, reduced self-esteem, anxiety, depression, and academic difficulties. The effects of bullying can be long-lasting, impacting not only the immediate well-being of the individuals involved but also their future mental health and social interactions. Addressing bullying requires collective efforts from schools, communities, parents, and peers to foster a culture of respect, empathy, and inclusivity, where everyone feels safe and valued. In fine, we can say that bullying is a serious issue that has far-reaching impacts on individuals and society as a whole. It is important to raise awareness about bullying and work towards creating safe and inclusive environments for everyone.

2.

Ecotourism

Ecotourism, often heralded as a sustainable and responsible form of travel, emphasizes immersive experiences in natural environments while promoting conservation and supporting local communities. Unlike traditional tourism, which can sometimes have detrimental impacts on ecosystems and indigenous cultures, ecotourism seeks to minimize its footprint, both environmental and cultural. It fosters an appreciation for nature's intrinsic value and the importance of preserving biodiversity-rich areas. By engaging visitors in educational activities, guided nature walks, and community interactions, ecotourism not only provides memorable experiences but also raises awareness about conservation challenges and the significance of sustainable practices. Moreover, the economic benefits generated from ecotourism can be instrumental in funding conservation efforts, incentivizing local communities to actively participate in environmental stewardship. Ultimately, ecotourism embodies a harmonious relationship between travelers, the environment, and host communities, promoting a holistic approach to tourism that prioritizes long-term ecological and socio-cultural sustainability.

3.

Civic engagement

Civic engagement and volunteerism serve as vital pillars in fostering active and participatory communities, where individuals play an instrumental role in shaping the collective well-being. Civic engagement encompasses a broad spectrum of activities through which individuals

contribute to the betterment of society, including voting, community organizing, advocacy, and public service. It reflects a sense of responsibility and commitment to the principles of democracy, ensuring that diverse voices are heard and represented in decision-making processes. Volunteerism, on the other hand, is the embodiment of selfless service, where individuals offer their time, skills, and resources to address societal challenges and support vulnerable populations. Whether through mentoring programs, environmental conservation initiatives or humanitarian efforts, volunteer's bridge gaps, build resilience and cultivate a culture of compassion and solidarity. Together, civic engagement and volunteerism create a dynamic synergy that empowers communities, fosters social cohesion and drives transformative change, underscoring the intrinsic value of active citizenship in building a more equitable and inclusive society.

4.

Joyful Learning in Childhood

Joyful learning in childhood lays the foundation for a lifelong journey of curiosity, exploration and intellectual growth. When children engage in learning experiences that are infused with joy, enthusiasm and playfulness, they are more likely to develop a positive attitude towards education and acquire essential skills and knowledge with greater ease and enthusiasm. This form of learning recognizes the innate curiosity and creativity of children, allowing them to discover the world around them through hands-on experiences, imaginative play and meaningful interactions. Whether it's through storytelling, art, music or interactive games, joyful learning fosters a nurturing environment where children feel empowered, valued and motivated to explore their interests and express their unique perspectives. Furthermore, the emotional connections and positive associations formed during these formative years can significantly influence a child's attitude towards learning; shaping their academic success and personal development in profound ways. Embracing joyful learning not only enriches childhood experiences but also cultivates a lifelong love for learning, inspiring individuals to pursue knowledge with passion, curiosity and a sense of wonder.

5. Write a paragraph on “What you will do if you become an elected student leader in your college”.

My Plans as a Student Leader

If I were to become an elected student leader in my college, my primary focus would be on fostering a collaborative and inclusive environment that prioritizes the well-being, academic growth, and holistic development of every student. I would initiate regular dialogue sessions to actively listen to the concerns, aspirations, and suggestions of my fellow students, ensuring that their voices are heard and valued in decision-making processes. Collaboration would be at the heart of my leadership approach, as I would work closely with faculty, staff and student organizations to create innovative programs and initiatives that promote academic excellence, cultural diversity, and community engagement. Furthermore, I would advocate for increased transparency, accessibility and accountability within the student government, implementing measures to ensure that resources and opportunities are equitably distributed and that every student

has the support they need to thrive. Through proactive communication, empathetic leadership and a commitment to service, I would strive to create a vibrant and inclusive college community where every student feels empowered, inspired and fully supported in achieving their academic and personal goals.

6. Write a paragraph on "Mandela against Racism" on the basis of the information provided in your textbook.

Mandela against Racism

Mandela was an ideal man who had fought against racism, the unfair treatment towards people who belong to a different race. He was imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against the White minority rule. Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil War. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world. As an icon of peace, he hated race discrimination most intensely. Moreover, he on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. During his lifetime, he dedicated himself to the struggle of the African people, and he had fought against white domination. African people were not only deprived of basic human rights, they were tortured, oppressed, suppressed, and even 'they were treated worse than a dog. Mandela wanted to free them and he could do so with all his determination. Though charged with capital punishment, the years he spent behind bars made him the world's celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of Black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders. As mentioned above, Mandela was the icon of peace, reconciliation and emancipation from all kinds of pains and sufferings resulting from racism.

7. Write a paragraph on the "Liberation War of Bangladesh".

Liberation War of Bangladesh

Our Liberation War of 1971 is a glorious chapter in our national history. It is the foundation stone of our existence. The immediate past history before the Liberation War is full of deprivation and exploitation. After the division of Indian Sub-continent, the Pakistani regime started a reign of torture upon the Bangladesh to fulfill their evil desires. Therefore, under the leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, a massive movement was launched which resulted in the victory of the Awami League at the election of 1970. But the Pakistani rulers didn't hand over power to the Awami League to form government. Rather they plotted a conspiracy. On the night of March 25, 1971, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was taken to prison and the Pakistani army cracked down upon the innocent armless Bengalees. But the Bengalees were not 'cowards. They formed a strong resistance against the Pakistani army. Students, teachers, workers, farmers-people from all walks of life declared war against the Pakistani rulers.' After the bloody wars of nine months, we achieved our desired independence. Many people sacrificed their valuable lives for freeing our country. At last on 16 December, 1971 a country named Bangladesh was born and earned its rightful, place in the world map. To sum up, it is the sacred duty of all Bangladeshi people to keep up the freedom and sovereignty of this nation.

8. Write a paragraph on “Adolescence” on the basis of the information provided in your textbook.

Adolescence

Adolescence is one of the most crucial parts of human life. It refers to the transitional stage of human life that occurs between childhood and adulthood. During this stage of life, the body and mind experience significant biological changes. Puberty starts in this time. Puberty is the stage of the development of human body when somebody becomes capable of sexual reproduction and when the sexual organs start to become mature. There are also some noteworthy psychological changes in this period. Personality starts to flourish in this stage. The youngsters start to declare their personal identities. It is also a time of serious risks. Many adolescents get addicted to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs. Some of them get involved in sexual relationships that put themselves at serious health risks such as unintentional pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, etc. ‘Adolescents often get very self-centered. They are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts and controlling their emotions. Families, communities, schools, colleges and health services should help adolescents to learn a wide range of skills. It will also help them to prepare themselves for adulthood. The government should take necessary steps for educating adolescents. They should ban pornography and provide sex education academically. Parents or any senior member of the family can also play a vital role in this regard. To sum up, adolescent plays a vital role for our life.

9. Write a paragraph on “Gender Discrimination” on the basis of the information provided in your textbook.

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is a social curse. In Bangladesh, it begins at birth. In our country, women are the worst victim of gender discrimination. There are many reasons behind this social problem. First of all, superstitions and customs are responsible for the negative position of women. When a female child is born, it is not regarded as a happy event. She is not welcomed with love. The male members think that she has come to increase their misery. Even the mother is not welcomed cordially for giving birth to a female child. The female child is regarded as a burden and they just want to get rid of her as soon as possible. Her marriage makes her parents mad because of our evil dowry system. Her parents try to find a husband for her before she gets physical and mental maturity. Her marriage often costs her parents a heavy amount of money. Religious misinterpretation and social structure discourage girls from going to schools. This problem cannot be solved overnight. To solve this problem, our outlook towards the girl should be changed. They should be provided the same type of food as of a male child. Early marriage should be stopped. Proper education and employment should be provided. If we can eradicate gender discrimination from our society, we can build a developed nation. In conclusion gender discrimination has become a great issue.

10. Write a short paragraph on “Female Education”.

Female Education

Female education is very essential for the overall development of a nation. More or less, half of the population of a country is female. Leaving the female uneducated and unemployed, no nation can prosper. In our country about 7 crore people are women out of 14 crores in total. But, most of women are lagging far behind in education. The rate of female literacy is about 20%. This rate of female literacy is alarming because without their education, our satisfactory development is impossible. Women need to be educated for different reasons. To be a conscious citizen of the country, to be an active member of the family and society, to be a good mother or wife and to lead a self-reliant life, a woman should be educated properly. Besides, educated women have higher income potential than those who have had no schooling. Many people consider women inferior to men. But it is their wrong concept. Men and women both are equal in terms of merit and competence. An educated woman is conscious of her duties, rights and responsibilities. So, we should take every necessary step to ensure an environment to educate our female force. Parents ought to be encouraged to send their daughters to school. The Govt. and NGOs should patronize the education for girls in order that they can be educated and can play a vital role in the development of our country. To sum up educated women for overall development.

11. Write a paragraph on “Child Marriage/Pre-mature Marriage”.

Child Marriage/Pre-mature Marriage

Child marriage is a marriage to which especially a young girl is forced before reaching the age of 18, has become a burning issue. In certain countries, even when the legal marriageable age is 18, cultural traditions take priority over legislative law. Child marriage affects both boys and girls, though the overwhelming majority of those affected are girls, most of whom are poor in socio-economic situations. Child marriage is related to child betrothal, and it includes civil cohabitation and court approves early marriages after teenage pregnancy. The reasons behind the elevated rate of early marriage can be traced out from traditional Bangladeshi customs and moral codes. In Bangladesh, a patriarchal, unequal society prevails. On top of this, poverty is a major factor encouraging early marriage. Young girls are often considered as an economic burden by their families and their marriage to an older man is often a family survival strategy to obtain financial security. Early marriage is known to have dangerous consequences for the health and development of girls. Primarily, girls that marry earlier experience intense, pressure to become pregnant. Early pregnancy is known to involve considerable health risks, such as morbidities, maternal mortality etc. Moreover, young girls who are married earlier become the worst victim of dowry related violence due to their young age. To sum up, child marriage has dangerous effects on both mothers and babies.

12. Write a paragraph on “Folk Music” on the basis of the information provided in your textbook.

Folk Music

Folk music is the music in the traditional style of a country or community is different from other music in its character, theme and variety. This ancient music springs from the heart of a community, and it is based on their natural style of expression uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs. Moreover, this music differs from other music in character in that, it is composed by rural folk on the basis of ancient rules transmitted orally. Folk songs may be sung in groups or individually and for this no regular practice is required. Besides, it is composed and performed by illiterate or semi-literate 'people. Therefore, it is a spontaneous expression in easy language, local dialect, and simple tune. In Bangladesh, folk music has great variety with songs being composed on the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about-social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Folk music is formed and developed according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of different regions. The dialects too vary across these different regions. Bangladeshi folk music, therefore, varies from region to region. Folk songs may be sung individually or in chorus. Some songs are regional in character, but others are common to both Bangladesh and West Bengal. Some songs belong exclusively to men, others to women. To sum up, folk music is an ancient-traditional music with its different character, content and variety.

13. Write a paragraph on "Etiquette and Manners" on the basis of the information provided in your textbook.

Etiquette and Manners

Though etiquette and manners differ from each other, they are important for our family, society and profession. 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behavior in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. In the family we have to follow certain manners. For example, we have to respect other belongings. Similarly, we should not shout at children. Instead, we will treat them kindly. Finally, we have to listen to our parents and carry out their orders. When we can maintain all these, a 'healthy relationship develops among us in the family. Similarly, in the society, we have some manners to follow. As an illustration, we have to be always on time because showing up late is rude and shows lack of respect for other people's time. Moreover, it is not wise to interrupt people while he/she is talking. At the same time, people have to give and. receive complements graciously. It is a bad manner to gossip with and about friends. When we maintain all these codes of discipline, We are likely to build a happy and peaceful society. Finally, etiquette and manners play a very significant role in profession. There are a few etiquettes, such as one has to dress up properly in the work place. Sometimes they need to shake hands. However it is not wise to take credit for other people's work. In addition, it is wise to use indoor voice while talking to people. An employee

maintaining all these etiquettes is likely to be successful. To sum up, etiquette and manners are inseparable part of family, society and workplace.

14. Write a short paragraph on “Conflict”.

Conflict

Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values, thus allowing a conflict to arise; Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that; it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and We act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; it may involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our-own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another. Conflict comes naturally; the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. It is true that it can be destructive if left uncontrolled. However, it shouldn't be seen as something that can only cause negative things to transpire. It is a way to come up with more meaningful realizations that can certainly be helpful to the individuals involve. Conflict can be seen as an opportunity for learning and understanding our differences. We can all live harmoniously despite conflicts as long as we know how to responsibly manage these struggles.

15. Write a paragraph on “Crafts of Bangladesh” on the basis of the information provided in your textbook.

Crafts of Bangladesh

Craft, an activity involving a special skill at making things with your hands which is going through its ruin should be protected. VA craftwork is shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values. It is distinguished by its maker's-desire to locate himself or herself in the wider and ever-changing cultural aspirations of the community, and subsequently of the market. But even when the market is an important factor, community aesthetics remains the factor determining the form and content of the craftwork. A craftwork is a dynamic object. It represents a way of life and a cultural flavour. Therefore, changes in lifestyle and material conditions are expected to have their impact on craftworks and their production. However, certain forms, shapes, styles and aesthetic preferences change little over time, suggesting that a craftwork can function as a stable signifier of community, values. There are some conflicts between hand-made and machine-made crafts. Traditionalists contend that the society needs to preserve the authenticity and naturalness of craftworks and their association with domesticity and environment. On the other, promoters of machine production argue that the machine has helped restore the appeal of the" crafts due to their cheaper production costs. Crafts should be revived and crafts that are still practiced can be safeguarded. This can be done by providing grants, loans,

assistance and other support to the producers, and helping them find a comfortable customer base. So, craft which is going through its pangs of death should be protected.

16. Write a short paragraph on the “Concept of Beauty”.

Concept of Beauty

The concept of beauty varies in many from person to person. A common English saying is that "Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder". This statement is accurate in the sense that what one individual considers beautiful is not necessarily what another individual may consider beautiful. Thus, the idea of beauty is not universal. According to Plato, beauty is something that cannot be fully defined through the senses. This is because different objects are observed in different ways by different people. This is why, some people believe that beauty is something that is defined according to the experiences that one has had. The idea of beauty is not just a physical appearance of a person or object. Rather, it is an understanding that gives some perceptual experience to one's eyes, ears, intellect, and moral sense. Some people are captivated by the inner strength of character. As a result, they may perceive someone to have a beautiful soul. However, individuals often appreciate beauty while they are in an aesthetic state of mind where one simply appreciates what one sees or feels. For instance, the beauty and confidence of a woman would most likely charm most men. As a result, they might find it difficult to do anything displeasing to that female. Appreciation of beauty is often transmitted through the use of senses. Moreover, beauty is usually appreciated by people because of the pleasure they derive from an object or a thought. To sum up, the concept of beauty is a very complex one and its definition differs from person to person.

17. Write a short paragraph on “Functions of Higher Education”.

Functions of Higher Education

Higher education serves at least four purposes for people to live a meaningful life in this world. Firstly, it helps people find means of earning. Higher education prepares one for a desirable career work. Persons, having higher education can join one or the other job, sooner or later. They earn in exchange for work and manage their livelihood. Second, higher education broadens human mind. It liberates persons from all prejudices and enables them to think freely. Freethinkers do not unnecessarily bother about others and do not get bothered by others. Thirdly, it improves human understanding to a great extent. Highly educated persons can recognize the truth more easily than others, and they do not get confused in critical situations. They are able to distinguish right from wrong. Finally, it ennobles human mind by developing a positive attitude towards life. Highly educated people do not always react sharply for personal causes, but they protest staunchly at social injustice, violation of human rights and international foul play. These people are the real fighters for the cause of humanity. Higher education, thus, performs these four specific purposes.

18. Write a paragraph on “Educational Skills/21th century Education” on the basis of the information provided in your textbook.

Educational Skills/21th Century Education

Educational skills that are indispensable are participation, achievement and competitiveness in the global economy. Beyond the assessment of reading, mathematics and science, it is now necessary to train other essential skills that are in demand in the 21st century. There are at least four educational skills. Firstly, thinking critically and making the best use of the barrage of information that comes their way every day on the Web, in the media, in homes, workplaces and everywhere else. Critical thinking empowers people to assess the credibility, accuracy and value of information, analyze and evaluate information. It also helps us make reasoned decision and take purposeful action. Secondly, solving complex, multi-disciplinary problems that all workers in every kind of workplace encounter routinely. The challenges workers face don't come in a multiple-choice format and typically don't have a single right answer. Businesses expect employees at all levels to identify problems, think through solutions and alternatives, and explore new options. Thirdly, creativity and entrepreneurial thinking skills are always associated with job creation. Many of the fastest growing jobs and emerging industries rely on workers' creative capacity-the ability to think unconventionally and produce astonishing work. Fourthly, communicating and collaborating with teams of people across cultural, geographic and language boundaries is a necessity in diverse and multinational workplaces and communities. To sum up, these skills will prepare everyone to prepare for the challenges of the 21st century and contribute meaningfully to the country's development.

19. Write a paragraph on “Importance of Education” on the basis of the information provided in your textbook.

Importance of Education

Education is the most important factor for the development of human civilization. It is one of the basic needs of a human being. It is a mental and intellectual training which we get from institutions like schools, colleges, universities etc. The necessity of education is immense. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It helps us to know how to earn well and how to spend well. It helps us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It broadens our outlook and promote humanity and universal brotherhood. Education provides us with the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. It can really remove the darkness of ignorance. For this reason, it is often compared to light. Education removes superstitions and broadens our outlook. Education provides the nation with the necessary manpower. It creates doctors, engineers, teachers, administrative officials, economists, judges and other technical hands. If people are educated, they can understand their rights and responsibilities. Education increases social awareness among the people. In a word, education is essential for any kind of development and change. Nelson Mandela rightly said, “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

20.

An Ideal University

An ideal university refers to an educational organization that performs at least three continuous tasks of creating congenial environment for intellectual development, critical thinking, and attempting to pursue truth. Universities should never be made into mechanical organizations for collecting and distributing knowledge. It should create congenial environment for intellectual development of the learners. For this authority should not create pressure for external success because external success cannot help develop innate ability. If this ability is not fully flourished, it is a crying shame for the university since man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy. Secondly, a university should avail the opportunity to engage learners to problem-solving activities and other multi- dimensional activities that have their solutions. This is because the training we get in our schools has the constant implication in it that it is not for us to produce but to borrow. And we are casting about to borrow our educational plans from European institutions. Thirdly, a university aims to constant pursuit of truth. It must not be a dead cage in which living minds are fed with food artificially prepared. It should be an open house, in which students and teachers are at one. They must live their complete life together, dominated by a common aspiration for truth. To sum up, an ideal university aims at enhancing intelligence, creative bent and pursuit of truth.

21.

Basic Human Rights

The idea of basic human rights comes from the belief that every man and woman has got some rights to exercise. A man without basic rights cannot survive. The basic human rights are divided into different types. Those rights are social, civil, political, religious, cultural and economic rights. Social rights mean the right to arrange and attend any social function like meeting, marriage ceremony, birthday party or any other function of this kind. Civil rights mean the rights of a citizen. A citizen has the right to move freely without any threat and disturbance or restriction. Political rights mean the right to franchise vote, become a candidate in any form of election, and have the freedom of speech. Religious rights mean the right to believe in any religion and perform religious activities. Economic rights mean to join in any legal income producing activity. We know that food, clothing, shelter, security and education are the basic human rights. Without these, no citizen can survive. All member countries of the UN are committed to ensure human rights. But human rights are also violated in many countries including Bangladesh. Above all, we should make people aware of their rights and responsibilities so that they are not deprived of their basic human rights.

22.

Water Pollution

Water, one of the most important elements of our environment, is polluted in many ways. Man pollutes water by, throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste

products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Unsanitary' latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Many people suffer from polluted water because this water carries germs of many diseases." When people drink polluted water, they are attacked by the water borne diseases as cholera and diarrhoea. We all should be conscious of the bad effects of water pollution to save ourselves from the dangers of this pollution.

Ishan's English Care

Non-Textual Paragraphs

23.

Dhaka University and Its Significance

Dhaka University, founded in 1921, is widely regarded as the best university in Bangladesh, distinguished by its rich history, academic rigor, and cultural significance. Often dubbed "the Oxford of the East," it has been a cornerstone of higher education in the country, producing some of Bangladesh's most prominent leaders, thinkers, and innovators. With a diverse array of faculties and departments, Dhaka University offers a comprehensive range of programs in arts, sciences, social sciences, and engineering, fostering a holistic educational environment. Moreover, the university's emphasis on critical thinking and civic engagement prepares students to tackle the pressing challenges of society. Its historic campus, with lush greenery and iconic buildings, serves as a backdrop for intellectual discourse and social interaction. It also plays a pivotal role in shaping public opinion and social movements, especially during critical moments in the nation's history. As it continues to adapt to modern educational demands, Dhaka University remains a symbol of excellence, innovation, and cultural pride, solidifying its reputation as the leading institution of higher learning in Bangladesh.

24.

The Interim Government

The Interim Government is an administration which leads a country without the involvement of any registered political party. According to the history of Bangladesh, it is the first Interim Government which is a mix of both experience and youth and includes rights activists, professors, lawyers, former government officials and other prominent members of Bangladesh's civil society. At present, an interim government headed by the Nobel Laureate Muhammad Yunus is in charge of establishing a country that is still reeling under chaos and violence. Interim government may affect the constitutional framework and the nature of the future political system, the nature of the economy, and the country's future international posture and alliances. Yet all interim administrations lack a democratic mandate until free and contested elections are held and a popularly chosen government assumes power. The formation of the interim government in Bangladesh is certainly reflective of efforts to reform Bangladesh. If Mohammad Yunus and his Cabinet can indeed facilitate proper polls in Bangladesh, it would be a major achievement. However, confusion now reigns about which parties would contest the election. While the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), the main opposition in the country for so long, is sure to participate, it continues to lack the charismatic leadership necessary to gain public support. The Jamaat-e-Islami, the largest Islamic party often branded as a terrorist organization by the erstwhile Hasina government, is also a sure contender for political power. Although questions remain about the party's future leadership, the Awami League is also likely to participate. In the present scenario, it is also possible that some new student parties will come to the forefront. As the interim government is currently focused on refurbishing institutions, it is too early to discuss announcing

election schedules. The main objective of the present Interim Govt. is to maintain peace and to eradicate anarchy from the country.

25.

Quota-Reform Movement

The 'Quota Reform Movement' has been a significant political and social issue in Bangladesh, particularly focusing on government job recruitments. It gained momentum in 2024, led by students demanding changes to the quota system in government jobs. On June 05, 2024, the high court of Bangladesh reinstated the quota system in response to a writ submitted by a freedom fighter descent. The verdict mentioned that the quota abolishment was 'unconstitutional, illegal, and ineffective. The system was back, as if nothing had happened. The students did not take it easily. Student against Discrimination Movement was as movement launched by students demanding reforms in policies regarding recruitment in the Bangladesh government services. At one phase of the movement, the system reserved 7% of government jobs for various groups, including: for the children of freedom fighter (5%), for ethnic minorities (1%) and for the people of disabilities (1%). The students again went to the streets to protest the extra-judicial killing committed by the then government forces. The former prime minister Sheikh Hasina finally resigned her post and fled to India on 5 August 2024. Presently, an interim government led by Dr. Muhammad Yunus is heading Bangladesh to a peaceful and discrimination free country.

26.

Cultural Assault

Culture refers to the ideas and ways of behaving of a group of people having similar ideas and belief. But when the culture of one group is affected by another, it is called cultural assault. Now-a-days, the culture of the developing countries like ours is manipulated and influenced by the culture of the developed countries. Some factors are causing and accelerating this cultural assault. At first, for the expansion of satellite TV channels the people of developing countries are regularly being exposed to the culture of the western countries. Thus, ignoring their own culture, the young generations are gradually being addicted to the lifestyles of the foreigners. Again by the help of internet people can be acquainted with the culture of other countries. Such regular exposure to foreign culture may lead them to accept that culture. Third, people are traveling all over the world more and more. For this, they are facing different cultures in different countries. As a result, they are sometimes being affected by and addicted to that culture. It is almost impossible to protect or preserve a culture from being changed. But by raising consciousness and respect towards own culture, the amount of assault can be minimized. The government should try to control and regulate the satellite programs to some extent.

27.

Pahela Baishakh / Bangla New Year

Pahela Baishakh is a part and parcel of Bengali culture. It is the first day of Bengali Calendar. People from all walks of life observe this day with great festivities. Urban people try to keep la while away from their blind imitation of western culture and seem to be a Bengali at least this day. In villages, people pass the day meeting one another, giving and receiving invitations, enjoying music etc. Businessmen open new books of account on this very day which is known as 'Halkhata'. The day inspires people to start life with new hopes and inspirations. People wake up early in the morning and wear their traditional clothes. Women wear white saris with red borders, while men dress themselves with pajamas and punjabis. It is a day when people love eating traditional foods. This day is the most colorful event held in Dhaka. People also come to join the colorful processions. The Ramna Batamul is the center around which the New Year celebration has spread around the city and gradually across the country. This festival includes exhibition, music, poetry, crafts, photography, theatre and orb: cultural functions in the urban area. The 'Baishakhi Mela' which is celebrated on this day is perhaps the largest festival of Bengali culture. It is held generally in the open place or on the bank of a river or a canal. The celebration of Pahela Baishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation irrespective of caste and creed.

28.

The Last Century

The last century is over, but it will be remembered for many events that improved human life. Firstly, there have been significant developments in scientific achievement, such as computer, internet, mobile phone, satellite etc. are the gifts of this century. These technological inventions Improved medical science, communication, business and trade largely. Secondly, the last century is marked by the independence of many countries. Many Asian countries like Bangladesh, India and Pakistan gained independence from European and other colonial powers. Thirdly, the struggle for democracy is another mentionable aspect. Many countries including Bangladesh have established democracy after the independence. Finally, the process of globalization has expanded through creating borderless market all over the world. Worldwide money transfer and transaction of business have become a matter of a click on the computer key pad. The last century, therefore, developed human life by inventing new technology, making countries free from colonies and by furthering globalization.

29.

Earthquake

Earthquake, a natural calamity, causes much havoc to our life and wealth. Earthquake is measured with a seismometer. The surface area where the quake occurs undergoes serious changes. Buildings collapse and crumble within seconds. Those who are trapped are crushed to death. The aftermath of earthquake is very terrible for the survivors who lose their near and dear ones. They suffer from traumas throughout their lives. Earthquake endangers our existence and survival on

earth. Due to movement of the tectonic plates of earth, earthquake occurs frequently. Earthquake cannot be prevented, but we can minimize the damages of earthquake. We can make preventive measures by ensuring earthquake resistance building code compulsory. There are two schools regarding earthquake. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses. In a word, there is no alternative to being aware of earthquake.

30.

My Country

The name of our country is the People's Republic of Bangladesh. It is one of the most beautiful countries in the world. Our country was a part of Pakistan before 1971. Then, we achieved our independence after nine month's bloody war. Our Independence Day is 26 March and Victory Day is 16 December. The national language of our country is Bangla. It is also a matter of great pride for us that we are the only nation who sacrificed our lives for the sake of our mother tongue on February 21, 1952. In order to show respect to the language martyrs, UNESCO has declared the 21 February as the 'International Mother Language Day'. The name of the capital of Bangladesh is Dhaka. It is the busiest and populated city of our country. The total population is 16 crores. The total area of our country is 1,47,570 square km. Our country is a river-oriented country. The main rivers of our country are the Padma, the Jamuna, and the Meghna. People of all religions live peacefully in this country. The famous places for tourist's visit to our country are the Sundarbans, Cox's Bazar, St Martin Island, Kuakata, Rangamati, Banderbans, Sylhet etc. The Sundarbans is the largest Mangrove Forest in the world. Cox's Bazar has the longest sea beach in the world too. Pohela Baishakh is the largest cultural festival of our country. Bangladesh is a developing country. The economy of this country is mainly based on agriculture. Although Bangladesh is a developing country, people of this country know how to live happily and peacefully within poverty and national hazards.

31.

The 21st February/The International Mother Language Day

The 21 February is one of the most glorious days in the history of Bangladesh. The day was declared as the "International Mother Language Day" by UNESCO on November 17, 1999. Since then, it is being observed all over the world every year. In Bangladesh, it is a public holiday. It has its own history. This day reminds us of the great day 21 February 1952 when some brave sons of our country sacrificed their lives for establishing our mother tongue "Bangla" as the state language.

of Pakistan. In 1948, Ali Jinnah, the governor general of Pakistan announced that “Urdu, and only Urdu, would be the state language of Pakistan.” As a result, the students of Dhaka University protested it and brought out a procession on February 21, 1952. Then, the police opened fire on the procession and Salam, Jabber, Barkat, Rafiq and many others died on the spot. To remember the great sacrifice of these language martyrs, the Central Shaheed Minar was built near Dhaka Medical College. On this day, at dawn people Wear black badges on their shoulders, go to the Shaheed Minar with barefoot, give flowers to show respect to the martyrs and sing the mournful song: “Amar vaiyer rokte rangano ekushey February” On this day, different organizations arrange different types of cultural functions. Tere day is very important for the people of Bangladesh. This day symbolizes freedom, nationalism, unity and sacrifice of the Bangladeshi people. We are really proud of this day.

32.

Gender Equality

Gender equality means showing no difference or discrimination between male and female in respect of enjoying rights, Unfortunately, boys and girls are not treated equally in our country. According to gender equality, they should be provided with equal treatment. It is a very significant concept for a balanced society. According to the United Nations, gender equality is the most important human right. Empowering of women is a must for advancing development, Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of families and communities. Therefore, gender equity is important not only for women, but also for the whole society. The condition of gender equality in Bangladesh is not satisfactory as gender discrimination prevails in our society. Our poverty, illiteracy, prejudice etc. are causing gender discrimination. Actually, they are actively working as the main barriers of gender equality. We must overcome these barriers and establish gender equality in the society. If it is established in the society, men and Women can work together hand in hand with dignity. It is the precondition of overall development of the country. To ensure gender equality, we all should come forward to make the people aware of the equal status of men and women. Social prejudices should be removed. Early marriage, torture on women, divorce etc. should be stopped. Especially, female education, avoiding social dogmas are very important to establish gender equality in the society. Without gender equality, overall development of the country is not possible.

33.

Drug Addiction

Drug addiction, the condition of being unable to stop taking harmful drugs, looms large in our country especially among young generation causing irrecoverable loss for the nation thus demanding its early remedy. It has been prevalent in society from time immemorial. There are a number of causes which lead to drug addiction. These include social, economic, religious, and physiological factors. There is a strong nexus between drug and torn family life. It has been found that broken family structure often forces one to resort to drug. This is because a person faced with such situation chooses drug for its euphoric or mind-altering effect to escape from the immediate

situation. It causes many problems. Drugs in the present day are causing-people to make bad choices and bad decisions. When people do not think straight, they tend to make wrong choices. When people make wrong choices, it usually puts people around them in danger, which isn't good to have citizens endanger ever. Therefore, it has to be solved in the following ways. The menace of drugs can be fought. Education is the first battle. Children need to be told at home and in school about drugs. People need to be aware of the effects so that they can avoid this problem. Families and counselors need to talk to children and people at risk. Parents need to look at their children and help them to become responsible. Worthwhile jobs and housing are also needed to give people a role in society.

34.

Importance of Learning English

The importance of learning English cannot be described in words. English is an international language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries. Statistics shows about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. From this, we can say that we need to learn English to join the advanced world. Today, more than 80% of all the information in computers around the world is in English. So, if we don't know English, we will fail to keep pace with the progressive force of the world. We need to learn English for higher education because all the books on higher education are written in English. When we look for any good job, advertisements often ask for proficiency in English. Without the proficiency in English, the jobs of a pilot, a telephone operator, a receptionist and a tourist guide are impossible. Moreover, many foreign guests and delegates come to our country. They don't know our 'mother tongue'. So, we need to learn English to communicate with them. Bangladesh is a nation with a bright future but lack of proficiency in English often appears to be a key obstacle. To enrich our skills in English, we should read English newspapers and magazines. We should also listen and watch English news and movies. Moreover, it is very important to read our English textbooks carefully. We should also learn the grammatical rules accurately. The necessity of learning English cannot be ignored in any way.

35.

Price Hike

Price hike is the rise in the prices of essential commodities. It is the widely discussed issue in the price market all over the world including Bangladesh. Price hike occurs when the prices of goods increase due to supply-side constraints. It also occurs as a result of increase in prices in the world. The hike or spiral in essential commodities usually occurs where there is a huge demand of a particular commodity than its supply. But it is a regular phenomenon in our country. Prices of essentials continue to rise almost every day. The impacts of price hike are manifold. The poor and underprivileged people are the worst sufferers. They find it difficult to pass their days affording food to the family members due to the increasing prices of daily essentials. The country's economy faces a meltdown for the price hike. What we need to do at first is to control the price hike of essential. For that, we must check the syndicated groups of greedy businessmen who mainly

increase prices of commodities to make more profits. The government must take effective steps to grow more food. Food security must be ensured.

36.

Importance of Reading Good Books

Books play a significant role in our life. From the ancient period, books have been identified as a source of knowledge. A good book can help a man more than a good friend in many cases. Actually, books are important in various unexpected ways. Books allow readers to travel without sing their feet, give wings to our imagination. Generally, books are full of knowledge, joy, wisdom, and so much more. Books are more than enjoyment and have the capability to transform one's life. Books make our mind more healthy and fit. One of the most important things is that good book can play a crucial role in a child's life and total development. People who form a habit of reading books are better in almost all aspects of their lives. Moreover, books inspire us and always make us see the right path. So, we should make a habit of time.

37.

Our Culture/Bangladeshi Culture

The culture of a society means the way of living, eating habit, cultural functions, different kinds of festivals, clothes, language, religion, values, policies, tradition etc. It is the complete picture of a nation and the most important and basic concept of sociology. There are some characteristics of culture. Firstly, it must be social and it is developed from the society and social communication. Secondly, all the rules of a culture are not learnt by the people in the society. Some are learned and some are acquired. The cultural activities of a society are totally different from another society. Cultural elements like the way of living, eating habit, cultural functions, different kinds of festivals, clothes, language, religion, values, policies, tradition etc. are totally different from other cultural elements. In our culture, our songs are based on rural and idyllic pictures of life. We have jari, sari, bhatiali, pollogiti, religious and mystic songs. Similarly, we have our own food habits like eating rice and fish. Again, we have our traditional dress like lungi, Panjabi, shirt, saree and blouse. Nowadays, it is seen that our cultural activities are changing because of the influence of the western culture. So, our young generation is no longer interested in our folk or idyllic songs. They are fascinated by Hindi or English music. In summary, Culture is a part of our life and we are not out of our own culture. We live and grow up in the midst of our own culture.

38.

My Childhood Memories

My childhood was full of events and amusement. Some of those events still thrill me. I spent my childhood in my native village with my parents, grandparents and uncles. I am the youngest child of my parents. So, all the members of the family loved me very much. They took a great care of me. They often brought nice toys and chocolates for me. My grandparents loved me very much.

They told me many beautiful stories. I passed my days very happily there. My first day at school was one of my most memorable events. I went to school riding on the shoulder of my uncle. He took me to the Headmaster who asked me some questions. I was very nervous, but I could answer them all. All the teachers of the school were very friendly. They used to teach us with great care and affection. My classmates were friendly and cooperative. They became my playmates. Writing from dictation, doing sums, reciting poems and ethical Words loudly, singing, drawing etc. were our regular works at school. Again, swimming in the river or pond, climbing trees, stealing mangoes from orchard, playing different games like ‘gollacchut’, ‘kana machi’, ‘dariabandha’ etc. were also very enjoyable. The death of my beloved grandparents was the bitterest experience of my childhood. I was greatly shocked at it. However, my childhood was very enjoyable. When I recall my childhood days, I feel very happy.

39.

Flood, a Common Natural Calamity in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is such a country that is affected by various natural calamities almost every year. It seems that these natural calamities are daily companions of Bangladeshis. For this reason, Bangladesh is called a land of natural calamities. Floods, cyclones, drought, excessive rain are the common natural calamities in our country. Among the calamities flood is the most common here. Generally, flood occurs in the months of ‘Ashar’ and ‘Shraban’. It is mainly caused by heavy shower of rains. The impact of flood causes a big loss of lives and properties. Crops, streets, roads and even houses go under water. As a result, affected people suffer in many ways. They become homeless and helpless and take shelter on house roofs, trees, boats and embankments. Their miseries continue even after the flood ends: After flood, famine and epidemic break out and take away a lot of lives. Last year a terrible cyclone called SIDR hit our southern part and attended with tidal bore. It blew down a lot of houses and properties.

40.

Brain Drain

Brain Drain, the immigration of scientists, engineers, doctors and other technically qualified persons usually from an underdeveloped and undeveloped country to a more advanced or developed country, has become a buzz word. One of the main reasons is the widespread unemployment and underemployment in our country. The excess of skilled professionals in our country has bred an army of educated unemployed. Rather than return home to unemployment, skilled Bangladeshis prefer to stay back in the West, where professionals command a better market value. Secondly, the lack of research facilities in Bangladesh is also one of the causes for Brain Drain from Bangladesh. Scientists and other research professionals need sophisticated equipment to carry on their research related works. Thirdly, the better job conditions and higher standard of living in those countries lure these qualified professionals to decide to stay on there. However, Bangladesh needs these professionally trained people, so they should be persuaded to stay in our country and be content with less lucrative jobs. When Bangladesh is rich enough to reward them, they would not find much to complain about. All these people are among the

fortunate few, enjoying the privilege of education, while some eighty percent of Bangladeshis languish in dark hovels 4 poor, ignorant and. superstitious. It is they duty and responsibility of those privileged few to take them out of the morass, instead of jointing the mad rush for careerism. There may be many obstacles in their way, but their dedicated services and patriotic zeal will help them rise above them and restore to Bangladesh her lost glory.

41.

Inspiring Qualities of My Mother

My mother is my role model. She is the one who I aspire to be. She is nice, and smart. I wish to inherit most qualities of my mother. Firstly, my mother is a responsible person. Secondly, she has compassionate nature. She has taught me to believe in people. Thirdly, my mother is an optimistic person. She has taught how to move on from negativity towards positivity. She has also taught me to be honest. My mum is funny too- she jokes around and she also scolds me. The best feature that I wish to inherit from my mother is her ability to forgive others and provide unconditional support and care for the poor people. And this is the reason she is my favorite person in the entire world.

42.

Charms of City Life

The charms of city life attract people from all directions and from all walks of life. City life has more advantages than its disadvantages. That is why city life is always charming. It also attracts people from other areas, particularly from villages. There are certain charms or attractions that make city life enjoyable, comfortable and desirable. City life is furnished with modern facilities and also lots of better opportunities. City provides a fast and dynamic life, better eating scopes, improved medical facilities, advanced mode of transport and communication, better education, good sanitation and other services, recreational and cultural varieties and most of all, better opportunities for job. business and trade. That's why the city is the most glamorous place, which attracts people from the rural areas to lead a cherished life.

43.

Polybags: Impacts and Solutions

Polybags, commonly used for packaging and shipping, pose significant environmental challenges due to their non-biodegradable nature and widespread use. In our country, these plastic bags contribute to pollution, clogging waterways and harming wildlife that ingest or become entangled in them. In landfills, polybags can take hundreds of years to decompose, leaching toxic chemicals into the soil and groundwater. The production process of polybags also exacerbates environmental issues, as it consumes fossil fuels and emits greenhouse gases. To mitigate these negative impacts, several solutions can be implemented. Encouraging the use of biodegradable alternatives, such as bags made from plant-based materials like jute, can significantly reduce environmental harm. Additionally, promoting recycling programs and improving recycling technologies can help divert polybags from landfills and ensure that they are processed correctly. Education and awareness

campaigns are vital to inform consumers about the environmental consequences of polybags and to encourage the adoption of reusable bags. Legislative measure such as banning single-use plastics can further drive change by incentivizing businesses and consumers to seek sustainable options. Collaboration among governments, businesses, and communities is essential to create a comprehensive approach to reducing polybag usage and promoting a circular economy. By prioritizing sustainable packaging solutions and fostering responsible consumption, society can significantly lessen the ecological footprint of polybags and move towards a more environmentally friendly future.

44.

My Favorite Teacher

My favorite teacher, Mrs. Tahmina Ahmed, has had a profound impact on my life, not only academically but personally as well. From the moment I step into her classroom, I feel a sense of encouragement that makes my learning enjoyable. Her teaching style is engaging; she has a unique ability to make complex subjects relatable and interesting as she often uses real-world examples that resonate with us. Beyond her expertise in history, her passion for fostering critical thinking sets her apart. Mrs. Ahmed encourages us to express our ideas and challenge conventional thinking by creating an environment where curiosity thrives. She takes the time to connect with each student and tries to understand our individual strengths and challenges. These make us feel valued and supported. A month ago, she organized a class debate on a topic we were passionate about. It not only sharpened our analytical skills but also taught us the importance of respectful discourse. Her unwavering belief in our potential inspires us to push our boundaries and strive for excellence. Even outside of academics, Mrs. Ahmed is genuinely invested in our well-being as she often offers guidance during our difficult moments. Her kindness and dedication have made a lasting impression by motivating me to be a better student and a more compassionate person. I am grateful for her influence, as she embodies the qualities of an exceptional teacher. To conclude it can be said that Mrs. Ahmed is someone who ignites a love for learning and instills confidence in her students.