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Title: Assessment of Mangifera Indica and Piper Betle Extracts as Antibacterial Agents against Pathogenic Bacteria

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ABSTRACT: Antibiotic resistance is threatening public health globally as it hampers our ability to treat common diseases. The rise of multi and pan-resistant bacteria is affecting people at any stage of life, in the medical sector, veterinary, agriculture, and industry. Plant secondary metabolites show potential as an antibacterial out of several alternative strategies to combat Antibiotic Resistance. In this study, extracts of leaves of Mangifera indica and Piper betle were investigated for antimicrobial activity against Staphylococcus epidermidis and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Leaves were dried and powdered leaves dissolved in methanol, ethanol, acetone, and water in a 1:10 ratio. After incubation on a rotary shaker at room temperature, filtration of the extract was done to remove solids and contaminants. Then the antibacterial activity of the crude extract was tested by the disc diffusion method. It is observed that the acetonic and ethanolic extract of Mangifera indica had antibacterial effects against Staphylococcus epidermidis and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. None of the extracts of Piper betle showed antibacterial effects against both bacteria. Based on the results of this study further investigations can be made into developing newer antibiotics as a solution for the global antibiotic resistance crisis. Furthermore, component fractionation is needed to find out the specific secondary metabolites which are possessing antibacterial properties through chromatography and mass spectrometry techniques.

Keywords: Antibiotic resistance, secondary metabolites, antimicrobial activity, disc diffusion method.

Title: Nutritional Biodiversity: Hope for a Potential Outcome

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ABSTRACT: Nutritional biodiversity refers to the diversity of foods available in a diet or food system. It emphasizes the importance of consuming a wide variety of foods to ensure adequate intake of essential nutrients and promote overall health and well-being. The demise of traditional and indigenous food grains is a result of nearly 50 years of restricted crop cultivation, which has given undue priority to conventional crops. Just three species—rice, maize, and wheat—provide over 60% of the caloric and plant protein sources that humans consume today, with the remaining 12–20 species accounting for 80–90% of the total diet (FAO). An inverse relationship is observed between increasing animal feed consumption and environmental health. That is, the process of animal food production has an adverse effect on the environment. This is a challenge for improving global nutritional status, as consumption of foods of animal origin is associated with better growth and development of young children. This is because nutrients like protein and iron are more bioavailable from animal foods. The main objective of nutritional biodiversity is to achieve a balanced and nutrient-rich diet through consuming a wide variety of foods from different sources within a healthy ecosystem. Using data collection methods for various age groups, seasonal food data, and taking steps of the food system such as production, processing, distribution, consumption. The results of the outcome will be increasing nutritional biodiversity can be seen in several positive ways, such as enhanced nutrient intake, stronger immune system, reduced risk of chronic disease. The climate-friendly solutions and considerations are needed to assess the impact of the above recommendations. A balanced approach to moving towards a more healthy, sustainable food system for future generations.

Keywords: Healthy ecosystem, food process step, consumption.

Title: Ecolery Bangladesh: Changing Mindsets Towards Sustainable Living

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ABSTRACT: This research evaluates Ecolery Bangladesh's impact on sustainability and consumer behavior in disposable cutlery consumption. Established in 2023, Ecolery introduces edible cutlery as a solution to plastic pollution, aiming to alter consumption patterns and enhance environmental awareness in Bangladesh. The study examines Ecolery's market position, consumer adoption, and the social and environmental benefits of its products. The primary goal is to investigate Ecolery's influence on changing consumer habits and advancing sustainability in Bangladesh. Objectives include assessing consumer perception and adoption, exploring Ecolery's contribution to environmental goals, identifying challenges, and providing actionable insights for stakeholders. The methodology combines quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative data is collected through surveys, targeting various demographics to evaluate awareness and adoption patterns. Qualitative data comes from interviews and case studies with stakeholders, analyzing their experiences and the broader impact of Ecolery's products. Data is analyzed using statistical tools and thematic analysis to synthesize insights across different data sources. Findings indicate a positive reception towards Ecolery's edible cutlery, with varying levels of consumer awareness. The adoption among specific demographics suggests a growing trend towards sustainable alternatives. Ecolery has positively impacted sustainability practices, contributing to several Sustainable Development Goals. However, the biggest challenges are consumer education & cost-sensitive sustainability resistance, with recommendations for Ecolery to expand marketing and product diversification to enhance its market presence and sustainability impact.

Keywords: Ecology, sustainability, pollution, quantitative data, consumer

Title: An Alternative Approach to Fresh Water Conservation and Supply System for Korail through Solar Disinfection Method

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ABSTRACT: An important problem in our country is the toxicity of water sources and the unavailability of clean water. This paper addresses the problem that nearly 2,83,000 people of Korail, a largest slum in Bangladesh, are currently facing this problem of having sufficient amounts of drinking water. Every year thousands of people seem to get infected due to the usage of impure water in the Korail slum. These waters contain a huge payload of pathogens that leads to water diseases. Mainly due to the insufficient water supply (only 504 DWASA) for that people, having around 15,000 illegal water connections to get their daily necessary water. Illegal connections have poor-quality pipes that flow through the lake to their houses and leak, mixing drinking water with polluted lake water that causes diseases. As a result, they store water in unhygienic containers. 4 samples from three surface water sources in Korail slum. The goal was to identify if there were any bacterial presence which could be a public health concern. The samples were collected and analyzed through microbial testing the MacConkey (MAC) media and Membrane filtration (MFC) media before and after sun exposure. The results showed that the water stores a significant number of bacteria which are fecal coliforms families So, to purify water the method called SODIS (Solar water disinfection) was used, where UV rays kill when the temperature increasing up-to 65 degrees the pathogenic microorganisms get killed in the impure drinking water to make it drinkable after six hours of sun exposure for a day. This model uses reusable materials such as PET plastic, aluminum sheets. The result after using SODIS method showed no fecal coliform growth in both mentioned media. To this regard, presence of fecal coliform bacteria in waters indicates declining water quality.

Keywords: water conservation, plastic, clean water, SODIS

Title: "Exploring Socioeconomic Factors Influencing Public Opinion on Displacement"

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ABSTRACT: This paper delves into the intricate relationship between socioeconomic factors and public opinion regarding displacement. Being a global issue, displacement demands a sophisticated grasp of the socioeconomic forces influencing public perception of this vital problem. Using a broad range of literature and empirical studies as a source, this paper investigates the complex relationship between socioeconomic conditions and public perceptions of displacement. It highlights the significant impact of climate change-induced extreme weather events on displacing populations and the subsequent challenges faced by affected communities. According to the study, public perceptions of displaced people and their resettlement are greatly influenced by factors such as wealth, education, employment, and social standing. The study also demonstrates the inconsistencies and complexity of public opinion, showing that socioeconomic variables are unable to adequately account for the subtleties of popular perceptions of relocation. The study emphasizes the importance of understanding how individuals perceive their environmental context, including subjective factors, which can influence their responses to displacement. Moreover, it discusses the vulnerability of disadvantaged groups to displacement and the role of economic resources and adaptive capacity in determining the scale of human movement in response to hazards. The research underscores the need for comprehensive data collection, particularly on internal displacements, to advance knowledge in human mobility studies and enhance disaster risk mitigation strategies and policies. The more severe a weather event, the greater its impact could be on human displacement, provided that vulnerable people and livelihoods are exposed in the affected area. The study emphasizes the importance of considering the intrinsic non-linearity of the problem, as many research studies

focus on international migration, while weather hazards most likely generate internal displacements, i.e. short-distance movements typically from rural to urban areas within the borders of a country.

Keywords: Displacement, intrinsic, urban

Title: Dairy Farm Management Practices and Disease Prevalence at Tarakanda, Mymensingh

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ABSTRACT: The study was conducted to interpret the management practices and to ascertain the prevalence of different diseases of dairy cattle in Tarakanda Upazila, Mymensingh. Twenty farm owners were interviewed face to face through a questionnaire and an entire 224 cattle were examined whereas 95% cattle are a crossbreed of Holstein Friesian, 2% Sahiwal, 2% Red Sindhi and the rest of the animals are Deshi. About 65% of the farms were small in size whereas 25% medium and 10% large. The rearing system of 85% of farms was a confined system, 90% had automated watering facilities and 65% had electric fans. A large number of farmers use commercial feed (80%), straw (100%), and green grass (85%) to feed the animals. About 70% of the farm owners cultivate roughage and the rest of them purchase. Feed purchased from renowned companies, from the local market, and prepared by their own formula is 60%, 10%, and 30% respectively. The overall prevalence of different diseases of dairy cows was 25%. From the study, it was found that prevalence of mastitis, FMD, LSD, and ectoparasite infection were 32.14%, 21.43%, 8.93% and 14.29% respectively. Most of the farmers (85%) do not maintain proper care for their cows. Only about 15% of the farm owners had training in farming and nobody maintained record

keeping. It is found that training (95%) and loan (75%) should be provided to improve the management system and to decrease disease prevalence in the study area. Further research is needed for better understanding of dairy farm management practices and disease prevalence in Tarakanda upazila.

Keywords: Dairy farm, Management practices, Disease Prevalence, Tarakanda Upazila

Title: A Perceptual Cost Analysis of Solar Household System In Char Asariadaha Union, Godagari, Rajshahi.

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ABSTRACT: This study investigates the satisfaction levels and cost-effectiveness of solar panels in Char Asariadaha Union, Godagari Upazila, Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, data was collected from 40 households through surveys and interviews. Findings reveal a high level of satisfaction among solar panel users. Factors contributing to satisfaction include reduced electricity bills, increased reliability, and environmental benefits. However, cost remains a significant concern, with initial setup expenses being a barrier for many households. Further analysis indicates a positive correlation between income level and satisfaction, suggesting the need for financial incentives or subsidies to promote wider adoption among lower-income households.

The research has two core objectives - To analyze the perception towards the solar home system among the users of Char Ashariyadaha Union in Godagari Upazila. And, to estimate a cost analysis in that territory. This study is basically focused on the perception towards the solar household system. To achieve this, in this research both qualitative and quantitative research design was used. The qualitative research design was used as research was conducted in its natural

setting and mainly to have descriptive information regarding the impact of Solar panels. The quantitative research design was used to analyze the data and to map the exact figures. It complemented each other or overcame the disadvantage of each method. The statistical and mathematical techniques such as percentage, standard deviation as well as cost table have been used to achieve the objectives of the study. While the initial cost of solar panels seems high, their long-term benefits far outweigh the investment. As technology advances and economies of scale improve, making them an increasingly affordable and sustainable option for renewable energy generation.

Keywords: Perpetual, solar household system, qualitative research, Rajshahi

Title: Heatwave Impact Due to Climate Change on Mental Health among Old Dhaka

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ABSTRACT: This study investigated the effects of climate change induced heat waves on the mental health of the people of Dhaka. The objectives were threefold: first, to assess the magnitude of mental health effects during heat waves in Dhaka; second, to analyze gender differences in mental health outcomes among individuals; and third, to explore the adaptive strategies employed by the population. A quantitative technique became used for this research. The survey became carried out at the pattern of human beings of Old Dhaka wherein ladies and men had been surveyed equally. The surveys measured numerous intellectual fitness signs which include degrees of stress, tension and despair throughout and after the heatwave. Studies have proven that the heatwave is having an enormous effect at the intellectual fitness of human beings in Old Dhaka. During heatwave events, there has been an enormous growth in suggested degrees of stress, tension, and despair amongst each ladies

and men. Research has discovered loads of adaptive techniques that human beings use to address heatwave-caused intellectual fitness challenges. These techniques consist of staying interior throughout top warmness, retaining hydration, the usage of cooling devices, and in search of social help. Quantitative evaluation validated a dating among warmness wave intensity, period and severity of intellectual fitness signs skilled via way of means of the population. Furthermore, statistical exams confirmed gender variations in coping mechanisms, with ladies having more potent social help networks. Urgent motion is known as for to mitigate the intellectual fitness results of the heatwave on Dhaka's population. Public fitness committees have to prioritize gender-precise processes and sell adaptive conduct to growth resilience with inside the face of climate-associated challenges.

Keywords: Heatwave, stress, Mental health

The Prospect of Pyrolysis Plant in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT: In our modern world, the consumption of products and services is higher than ever before. As a result, industries are rapidly expanding in size and number, which unfortunately leads to a significant increase in waste production such as medical waste, tires, and municipal solid wastes. Hospitals and diagnostic centers are producing a significant amount of hazardous medical waste. It's crucial to approach this issue with a constructive mindset as we face growing challenges in waste management. By collaborating and implementing effective waste reduction strategies, we can positively impact our environment and communities. With a growing need for landfill sites and the threat of health hazards, it's essential to explore alternative solutions such as pyrolysis technology. This innovative approach can convert waste into a liquid and gaseous

form, which can then be refined into fuels, fuel additives, and petrochemical replacements. Pyrolysis technology offers a promising solution to address the waste problem while also satisfying the demand for renewable energy sources and securing from the risk of outbreak of disease. This paper discusses the potential for a pyrolysis plant in Bangladesh, discussing the various pyrolysis technologies available.

Keywords: Medical waste, pyrolysis, waste management, waste-to-energy.

Title: Gender Disparities in the Workplace: A Study at Doldoli Tea Estate, Sylhet.

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ABSTRACT: In this study, we sought to understand gender disparities in the workplace in Lakkatura Tea Estate in Sylhet. This study is carried out by following a multi-sited qualitative research approach, consisting of in-depth interviews and FGD (focus group discussion) with the various stakeholders in the Tea estate. Participants have been selected using purposive sampling, with the aim of ensuring a diverse range of perspectives and experiences. A total of four in-depth interviews and two FGDs were conducted. Each FGD consisted of eight participants. The objectives of this study were threefold; these include identifying the factors contributing to gender disparities, highlighting the experiences of male and female workers regarding gender disparities, and examining the existing policies and practices to address such disparities. In this study, gender-based workplace discrimination is identified by the participants, and it affects both men and women. This issue is influenced by specific roles and tasks, lack of management support, job types, and cultural expectations. The empirical findings show that main tea estate workers receive more opportunities than temporary

workers and temporary workers can access work outside their main duties. Gender disparities in the workplace can cause significant challenges for employees, including issues with sick leaves, lack of medical assistance, and pressure to return to work. Moreover, the study highlights issues related to management policies and practices such as illegal fees, bribery for job promotion, and managerial decision-making power. On a final note, this study sheds light on gender disparities in the tea industry, emphasizing the need for policy changes to address these issues.

Keywords: Gender disparities, Workplace, Tea estates, Discrimination, Policy implication

Title: Economic Burden of Diabetes: A Comparative Study Between the Selected Male and Female Patients in “Bangladesh Diabetes Association Center, Joydebpur Branch, Gazipur

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ABSTRACT: Diabetes is one of the major chronic diseases in Bangladesh. It has repercussions not only for the economy but also for the social and political growth of a nation. This paper mainly investigated the economic burden of diabetes between the selected male and female patients in a health facility. A non-experimental, comparative study using a quantitative approach was conducted. Primary data was collected from the selected male and female patients who had been suffering from diabetes for at least the last 01 years. A structured, pre-coded with closed-ended questionnaire with a simple random sampling technique was used in this study. MS Excel and STATA 14.0 software were used for statistical analysis. For investigating economic burden, cost analyses from multiple viewpoints were conducted. The average monthly total direct cost (direct medical

direct non-medical) for only female patients was BDT 4143.3 whereas, the average monthly total direct cost (direct medical+direct non-medical) for only male patients was BDT 3520. In this study, it had been found that, average monthly cost of female patients was higher than male patients. It had also been found that the economic burden of diabetes had trends of increasing with age as well as income groups. Diabetes imposed a substantial economic burden on an individual, their family, and society. This study mainly suggests that the economic burden of diabetes somehow can be reduced but it cannot be avoided totally.

Keywords: burden, cost, diabetes, economics, patients.

Title: Rising Inflation and the Livelihoods of Rickshaw Pullers in Dhaka: A Socio-Economic Analysis

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ABSTRACT: The inflation rate in Bangladesh has significantly increased in recent years, impacting people from all socioeconomic backgrounds, particularly those with lower incomes. Furthermore, the rickshaw pullers in Dhaka city, who serve as the primary earners for their families and sustain their livelihoods through manual labor, are encountering challenges in managing the significant inflationary pressures. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effects of increasing inflation on rickshaw pullers' income, expenses, and overall financial well-being. We have also examined their coping techniques in response to these financial constraints. This study has utilized a cross-sectional qualitative research design, employing in-depth interviews as the primary method of data collection. We purposefully selected 12 rickshaw pullers from five different spots within the city of Dhaka, including Shahbagh, Dhaka University area, Jatrabari area, Shegunbagicha area, and Khilkhet area. We have found that the income of rickshaw pullers has significantly grown in comparison to previous years. Despite

experiencing an increase in income, rickshaw pullers still have to allocate money to cover their essential expenses. As a result, their purchasing power remained constant or decreased compared to the past. Consequently, they are spending a larger portion of their income on food and accommodation, leaving them with little savings by the end of the month. We have also found that, due to rising prices of essential goods, rickshaw pullers are adapting to the situation by working relentlessly regardless of their physical well-being, reducing their meals, and abandoning leisure time at home on public holidays. We hope the findings will provide valuable insights to economists, policymakers, and the government, empowering them to implement policies that ensure an acceptable livelihood for rickshaw pullers. Out of these 80 cases, the Labor Court has rejected the claim in 36 cases and awarded compensation in 35 cases. Besides, the parties reached an out-of-court settlement in the remaining 9 cases before the pronouncement of a judgment by the Labor Court. The study revealed several challenges such as extended litigation period, non-compliance by employers, delay in payment after order, non-payment of compensation, distance to Labor Courts

Keywords: rickshaw pullers, livelihood pattern, inflation

Title: Effectiveness of Technical Training Program of the Bangladesh Government Towards Employability in the Job Market

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ABSTRACT: Technical training programs are one of the crucial components to enhance the employability in Bangladesh job market by integrating in-hand experience to ameliorate qualified manpower. The major objective of the study was to describe and evaluate the effectiveness of government technical training programs and their impact on employability in the job market. The study was designed following a mixed method approach where 240 participants responded to the survey questionnaire based on purposive sampling along with a semi-

structured interview of 12 trainers from 2 Skills for Employment Investment Program (SEIP) training programs. The study revealed the technical training programs in Bangladesh have sluggish growth in integrating the skilled labor force in the market. Based on the results of the chi-square test ($p < 0.05$), the study found an association between the participants' gender and their capacity to obtain employment after completing the technical training program. In terms of gender and marital status, there is a significant association with the sources of information. Based on correlation ($p < 0.05$), there is a significant difference between educational qualification and level of satisfaction. Mann Whitney U-Test ($p < 0.05$) indicates that age influences the sources of information. Ordinal logistic regression indicates that the odds (.004) of engagement in technical training courses are 99.6% less when participants have a very low level of satisfaction. The study found that this program helps to create employment opportunities. Participants pointed out major obstacles including lack of workshop and lab facilities (84%), inadequate market orientation (71%), quality assurance (73%), inadequate qualified trainers (72.5%), and poor monitoring mechanism (67%) regarding the efficacy of government technical training programs. The findings of the study would serve as an important roadmap for the technical institutions, NGOs, government authorities, local administrators and policymakers to enhance the supply of skilled manpower in the national economy.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Technical Training; Efficacy; Employability.

Title: The Cost of Health: Examining Middle-Class Ability to Afford Balanced Diets Amidst Rising Prices in Mirpur, Dhaka

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ABSTRACT: In Mirpur, Dhaka, where economic pressures are pronounced, this study examines whether middle-class families can afford a balanced diet amidst

escalating prices. A quantitative approach was used in this research. The average family size in Mirpur was determined, and a nutritionally balanced diet for a family over a 30-day period was designed. Market prices were surveyed to ascertain the total cost of purchasing the items necessary for this balanced diet, while data regarding the income of middle-class families was collected and analyzed. Our findings reveal a stark reality: the average middle-class family in Mirpur does not possess the financial means to afford a balanced diet. Despite efforts to design a nutritionally adequate meal plan within reasonable cost constraints, the prices of essential food items exceeded the financial capacity of the average middle-class household. When comparing the average income of middle-class families with the cost of the designed balanced diet, it became evident that a typical family couldn't meet this basic nutritional requirement. The inability of middle-class families in Mirpur to afford a balanced diet underscores the pressing issue of food insecurity and its implications for public health. Addressing this challenge necessitates policy interventions aimed at alleviating economic burdens and enhancing access to affordable, nutritious food options, as well as initiatives promoting financial literacy and dietary education to empower households to make informed decisions regarding their nutritional well-being. Ultimately, ensuring the affordability of balanced diets is paramount for fostering a healthier and more resilient middle-class population in Mirpur, Dhaka.

Keywords: Health, nutrition, dietary, food, resilient, Mirpur Dhaka

Title: Social Structure of Bangladesh: Why is the Path towards Children not an Expression of Humanity?

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ABSTRACT: Bangladesh is an underdeveloped country plagued by hunger, poverty and illiteracy. Social brutality, political instability, exploitation of the

economy, corruption, and wastage of resources etc. have added varying degrees of hindrance to human development. It is estimated that more than 6,000,000 street children live in Bangladesh and 75% of them are urban. They work hard to earn for the family. It ranks 138th in the Human Development Index. With the aim of improving the country, we can contribute to the development of street children without neglecting them. If the people of all the elite classes of the society show sympathy towards them, then they can make them a better resource in the country. If you don't pay close attention to the street children, it seems that they are the wealth of the country. They will disappear from human resources. Especially since these street children have become tools or weapons of the elite families of today's society, the heinous work of the society is done by them. There's nothing they can't do. As much illegal work is done to them. If they can understand the benefits of good education, then they will be proud children of my country. 99% of them street children are addicted to drugs. They consume drugs without food. It is a big threat to our country. This threat now exists in every neighborhood of the city. Today, some illegal traders use these children to transport drugs from one place to another. Millions of people are going to ruin due to this addiction. If this culture of addiction continues, the country will face a terrible challenge in the coming days! Which our government cannot eradicate. The administration of the country can make this country beautiful if it wants. These children will develop in a beautiful environment only if the government takes initiative towards the street children.

Keywords: street children, challenge, environment, administration, government, culture, illiteracy, corruption, drug power, addiction, goods, initiative, economic exploitation.

Title: The Need to Reform The Current Criminal Justice System and Sentencing Policies

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ABSTRACT: The existing laws with regard to the system of criminal justice and sentencing policies have lately been criticized for using disproportionate and broader terms which potentially violate human rights of the accused. However, the length and severity of sentences have no significant impact on criminal behavior. Therefore, sentences should always be proportionate to the level of offense committed. Moreover, at present days certain sentencing policies bring harsher consequences on individuals which necessitates reformation in order to end the catastrophic impact of the existing system of criminal justice and sentencing policies while making the laws reflecting the changing nature of society, crime and technology. In such a context, the central research question to be addressed by this thesis is- how can improved sentencing policies ensure a fair and effective criminal justice system from the impact of the current criminal justice system and sentencing policies? To address this central research question by application of qualitative, competitive and normative methodologies, the thesis has analyzed the existing legislature, the impact of the existing sentencing policies on public perceptions about the existing system of criminal justice, reform initiatives, and comparative analysis. Based on this analysis, the research recommends that it is required to initiate criminal justice reform, and the implementation of which shall result in societal benefit with improved social outcomes.

Keywords: Criminal justice, human rights, legislation.

Title: Seeking Justice: A Comprehensive Analysis with Case Study of Workplace Injuries and Fatalities Litigated in the Labor Courts of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT: The paper "Seeking Justice: A Comprehensive Analysis with Case Study of Workplace Injuries and Fatalities Litigated in the Labor Courts of Bangladesh" critically examines the challenges surrounding workplace safety and justice for workers in Bangladesh. It explores the backdrop against which workplace injuries and fatalities occur, delving into labour laws, regulations, and workers' rights, as well as the pivotal role of labour courts in mediating these issues. By reviewing existing literature, the paper identifies gaps in research and underscores the significance of its study. The methodology section outlines research methods, data sources, and case selection criteria, ensuring the study's reliability. It presents statistics on workplace injuries and fatalities, highlighting common causes and affected industries. Furthermore, the paper examines the role and operations of labour courts in Bangladesh, providing insight into the legal processes involved in resolving disputes arising from workplace incidents. Through the analysis of case studies, the paper offers a profound understanding of the complexities and outcomes of these cases. Overall, the study sheds light on the multifaceted dynamics of workplace safety and justice in Bangladesh and emphasizes the importance of addressing these issues effectively. Out of these 80 cases, the Labour Court has rejected the claim in 36 cases and awarded compensation in 35 cases. Besides the parties reached an out-of-court settlement in the remaining 9 cases before the pronouncement of a judgment by the Labour Court could The study revealed several challenges such as extended litigation period, non-compliance by employers, delay in payment after order, non-payment of compensation, distance to Labour Courts

Keywords: Justice, workplace injuries, fatalities, labor courts, Bangladesh

Title: From Promise to Practice: Evaluating Social Justice Implications of Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord

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ABSTRACT: The Chittagong Hill Tract Peace Accord (1997) has been signed to resolve longstanding issues among the regions' inhabitants. But unfortunately, this accord has not been able to establish peace or inclusive social justice as it was perceived by the stakeholders. This study attempts to investigate and explore the factors that have prevented the fulfillment of the commitments outlined in the Chittagong Hill Tract Peace Accord, specifically in terms of ensuring social justice. For in-depth analysis, qualitative research has been conducted. This qualitative inquiry relies on multiple approaches, initially sourced from scholarly articles, news editorials, and expert interviews undertaken from national and international news agencies. Furthermore, it also includes focused group discussions, historical data analysis, insightful case studies, grounded theories, and narrative examination. The study, therefore, discovered that the peace accord could not fulfill its commitment, though it was expected to ensure social justice and equity in the region, satisfying both sides of the stakeholders. Despite the promises of the accord, peace and social justice remains elusive, prompting a need for an investigation into the underlying reasons for the failure, and resolve this ongoing protracted social conflict. This research aims to uncover the reasons behind the failure of the commitments to ensure social justice, and through qualitative analysis, this study will explore potential flaws or ambiguities within the accords as well as strategic shortcomings that hinder its full implication. The findings will shed light on whether the lack of social justice in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region can be attributed to inadequacies within the accord itself, challenges on its implementation, or any other factors contributing to the ongoing conflict and socio-political turmoil in the region. Hence, this study recommends

rapid strategic actions and collective efforts to ensure effective implementation of the accord, addressing significant barriers hindering its realization.

Keywords: Social Justice, stakeholder, Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord

Title: “*Rex Non-Potest Peccare*: State Liability and Constitutional Tort in the Context of Bangladesh”

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ABSTRACT: The courts around the world are increasingly acknowledging the significance of reestablishing state violations of fundamental rights through monetary compensation. Compensation in public law becomes the only feasible choice for individuals who suffer violations of fundamental rights in countries like Bangladesh where the concept of constitutional tort is still underdeveloped. Article 102(1) of the Constitution provides compensation remedy for an infringement of one's fundamental rights by a government employee or statutory authority. But the uncontested issue is how much compensation will be paid and how it will be paid. The right-remedy deficit in constitutional law is another challenge that continues to exist in every legal system and Bangladesh is certainly not an exception. This paper implemented doctrinal legal research methodology which mainly focuses on primary and secondary data, i.e. Statutes, case laws, journals, articles, text books, internet materials etc. Through a comprehensive and chronological analysis, this paper critically explores the scope and implications of state liability and constitutional tort in the domestic and international arena as well as the functioning of courts in awarding damages. Moreover, while addressing the breach of law or legal principles, it identifies the dimensions of problems in applying remedy under constitutional tort such as Judicial Conservatism, lengthy process of trial, absence of codified law as well as reluctance of lawyers in seeking compensation. Finally, the research concludes

with stating some proposals namely clear guidelines for compensation, structuring comprehensive tort law, balanced judicial activism, transparency, victim participation and a robust review mechanism are essential to solve the issues by analyzing relevant constitutional provisions and judicial precedents and assessment of the practical implications.

Keywords: Tort, State liability, Sovereign immunity, Fundamental rights, Compensation

Title: Towards Inclusivity: A Comparative Study on the Protection of Transgender People's Rights Under the Existing Legal Framework of Bangladesh and the Necessity of Specific Legislation

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ABSTRACT: The term 'hijra' is used as a negative connotation that describes the marginalized group of people in Bangladesh who are neither male nor female. From the very beginning, the transgender people are being devalued and even in this modern era, they are neglected. Even after 50 years of our independence, we still could not provide any specific legislation for them to ensure and protect their rights nor could we include them in our existing legal framework. Even Though, Bangladesh has given them recognition in 2013 as 'Third gender', they still face considerable discrimination, violence and oppression. They are being deprived from enjoying their fundamental rights such as right to education, equality before law, right to healthcare and employment. In such a context, the central research question to be addressed by this paper is how can we protect the transgender people from the challenges and discrimination encountered by them as well as ensure their basic human rights in Bangladesh. The study focuses on the need for specific legislation to protect the rights of transgender people and a comparison on the legal status of transgender people in Bangladesh with other countries. In order to address the central research question, doctrinal, comparative, and applied methodologies were used, complemented by a critical analysis on the necessity

of specific legislation for transgender people. Based on the analysis, it is recommended that Bangladesh need to enact laws specifically for this marginalized group as well as include them in the current legal framework.

Keywords: Hijra, Transgender rights, Violation against transgender people, Discrimination, Oppression, Specific Legislation.

Title: Unveiling the Impact of Intermittent Child Labor
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ABSTRACT: This research delves into the intricate dynamics of intermittent child employment, aiming to comprehend its impact on working children and the broader societal fabric. It pioneers a compassionate response to intermittent child labor, addressing a gap in the existing literature that tends to focus on continuous child labor, and directs attention to the unique challenges posed by intermittent labor. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study combines quantitative analysis of existing data with qualitative insights gathered through interviews, online materials, and case studies. Statistical analyses reveal the prevalence and distribution of intermittent child labor across different sectors, highlighting disparities in wages and working conditions, while qualitative data provide nuanced perspectives on the motivations behind intermittent employment, the challenges child workers face, and the coping strategies employed. The findings indicate that intermittent child labor is a complex phenomenon influenced by socio-economic factors such as poverty, lack of educational opportunities, and familial circumstances. Despite legal frameworks aimed at prohibition, loopholes and enforcement challenges persist, perpetuating the vulnerability of working children. Additionally, the study uncovers variations in wage structures among intermittently employed children, highlighting factors such as age, gender, and type of work as significant influencers. This research underscores the urgent need for comprehensive interventions and policy reforms to address the root causes of intermittent child labor and ensure the rights and well-being of all children. By

amplifying the voices of intermittently employed children and elucidating the systemic factors shaping their employment experiences, this study aims to inform evidence-based interventions and advocacy efforts to combat child labor in all its forms, ultimately contributing to the well-being of affected children and the advancement of society at large.

Keywords: Child labor, socio-economic factors, vulnerability, society

Title: The Existing Legal Framework of Death Penalty in Bangladesh: A Comparative Analysis with the International Legal Framework

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ABSTRACT: One of the prominent arguments within the international law for abolishing the death penalty is that it violates a person's inherent "right to life". Although not absolute, the international legal framework on human rights insists on abolishing the death penalty from a state's penal system, or at least restrict such punishment for the most heinous crimes. The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh within its article.32 upholds "Right to Life" as a fundamental right to its citizens, with certain exceptions "in accordance with law". Within such exceptions, the current legislation of Bangladesh has 33 different provisions in which a person may be sentenced to death, 25 of which do not involve homicide. In this research, the author critically analyzes the existing domestic legislation on death penalty in Bangladesh and compares such laws with the international legal framework on human rights. The author finds that Bangladesh are in grave violation of their international obligations for that matter while applying a doctrinal methodology with the use of primary and secondary resources for this research. After the introduction part in Chapter I, the author in Chapter II of this research provides an extensive analysis on the international legal framework on death penalty. In chapter III, the domestic legislation of Bangladesh is discussed. Subsequently to Chapter IV, the author provides a

comparative analysis between Bangladeshi domestic legislation and international law, which clearly proves that Bangladesh is in violation of their international obligations with regards to addressing and restricting death penalty to its highest extent. Chapter V of this research provides recommendations and conclusions, where the author suggests some certain amendments within the provisional and procedural aspects of Bangladesh's domestic legislation on death penalty, in order to comply with the international standard of human rights.

Keywords: Legal framework, constitution, legislation, penalty

Title: An Analysis of the Reformatory Role of Probation in the Criminal Justice System of Bangladesh.

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ABSTRACT: One of the primary purposes of imprisoning a person in the criminal justice system is to provide that person with an opportunity to reform. But nowadays, convicts are often not reformed; instead, they become involved in more heinous crimes. Moreover, society also labels the convicted person; as a result, they are unable to reintegrate into the regular stream of society and become involved in the criminal world again. Furthermore, due to sending to prison for all nature of crimes, correctional opportunities are reduced, the desired facilities are not ensured in prisons. An acceptable solution to these problems could be to release the convicted on probation. This paper aims to analyze the impact of the release of probation in the criminal justice system. The further purpose is to examine the existing legal, logistic and other challenges of release on probation. This paper will also recommend some ways to improve the existing procedure, and by implementing those recommendations, the probation procedure will be more impactful. This paper uses a mixed-methods approach to analyze the reformatory role of release on probation. Quantitative data are taken from government reports and newspapers, which show the ratio of day-to-day

increases in probation release rates. For qualitative data, the legal farmworkers, rate of release on probation, Impact, challenges and recommendations were analyzed from different journals, reports and books. The findings reveal that the probation system could play a vital role in rehabilitation procedures, reduce the government's expenses and reduce case backlogs. However several challenges, including lack of knowledge about the provision relating to probation, lack of awareness, shortage of manpower, and lack of coordination between stakeholders are major obstacles to the release of probation.

Keywords: Probation, release and rehabilitation.

Title: Violation of Human Rights During Armed Conflict: The Context Under International Law

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ABSTRACT: Human rights, the rights that are universal and inalienable, which after plenty of arguments and conflicts were acknowledged universally. In 1948, The United Nations drafted an ultimate document for human rights which is known as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and alongside laws for human rights emerged. Despite these laws and policies, we are yet to protect human rights for everybody, largely during armed conflicts between states or nations. This research delves into the limitations of International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and its inadequacy to prevent the enormous rate of violation of human rights. International Humanitarian Law (IHL), one of the central components of which is protecting the civilians during conflicts. Alongside, there are human rights laws that obligate the states to respect and ensure human rights for the citizens. These laws stipulate protection of defenseless civilians and their human rights. The research examines and analyzes the interval between the IHL and the IHRL whereas these two ought to work together in order to preserve human rights during armed conflict. In spite of existing laws, it's not being called

into question if the stakeholders have taken sufficient measures to protect human rights during armed conflict. The lack of accountability uncovers the insufficient implementation of laws and it raises questions on the legal regime. This study, following the doctrinal approach analyzes treaties, conventions and precedents for the purpose of scrutinizing the legal framework and its limitations. The research by investigating and discussing the extent of violation of human rights amidst armed conflict brings forth recommendations on enhancing implementation and compliance of IHRL along with IHL. However, by assessing the laws this research further recommends on establishing justice and protecting human rights for every human being across the world, even amidst armed conflict.

Keywords: Violation, human rights, conflict,

Title: Untangling Injustice: Bridging the Gap in Legal Access for Vulnerable Populations

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ABSTRACT: In the wake of recent legislative reformation, vulnerable populations still face significant barriers to accessing justice, necessitating comprehensive strategies to dismantle systemic injustices and ensure equitable legal access for all. The consequences of this "justice gap" are dire, with vulnerable populations facing increased poverty, health disparities, and human rights violations if left unchecked. The study aims to examine the obstacles that vulnerable populations face when attempting to obtain legal access and to suggest practical ways to close this gap. The research explores the challenges faced by low-income individuals and marginalized communities in accessing legal services and suggests potential solutions to improve justice system equity. The study emphasizes the crucial role of legal aid organizations and pro bono initiatives in addressing the justice gap, but suggests a comprehensive approach for increased accessibility. A consensus among legal scholars emphasizes the

need for expanded funding, community legal education, and a "health justice" framework that acknowledges the relationship between the law and health equity are essential. This paper highlights the importance of addressing health injustice through a "clients-to-policy" approach, emphasizing the high stakes of neglecting these fundamental civil legal needs. The intersectional approach is a holistic approach that aims to address systemic barriers, such as discrimination and power imbalances, to create an inclusive justice system. The research provides a comprehensive framework for closing the justice gap and ensuring equal legal access, contributing to the growing body of knowledge on legal access and social justice. Concerted efforts are needed to dismantle the barriers that prevent vulnerable populations from accessing the legal system and to build a more inclusive, equitable, and accessible justice system for all.

Keywords: Legislation, vulnerable, marginalized community, health justice

Exploring the Educational Journey in North America: A Study of the Complexities of Bangladeshi International Students in the USA & Canada

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ABSTRACT: Driven by aspirations for quality education and career opportunities, Bangladeshi students are progressively opting for North American universities in the United States of America and Canada. Despite their academic ambitions, their journeys are entangled with a complex web of challenges like financial burdens, cultural adaptation hurdles and psychological challenges. The paper aims to examine the academic, sociocultural and economic complexities they navigate throughout their educational journeys in the USA and Canada. Using a qualitative phenomenological method, this research delved into the interlinked challenges by conducting in-depth interviews (IDI) and key informant

interviews (KII) with a total of 30 participants, comprising both students and experts from the USA and Canada. A simple random sampling technique has been used and a semi-structured open-ended questionnaire has been developed to collect necessary data. This explorative research has unraveled the interconnected issues to understand the collective influence on student experiences. The research findings have demonstrated the obstacles which include education-related challenges such as language barriers and changes in educational methodologies. Moreover, the students grapple with significant cultural adaptations and financial burdens due to high tuition and living costs. Additionally, emotional struggles and distinctive hurdles in career development have been highlighted as significant obstacles in their educational journey. The analysis conducted in this study highlights both similarities and distinctions among the examined issues, drawing connections with previous research findings. This demonstrates how all these issues are intertwined. Recognizing this interconnection paves the way for support systems that address not just individual obstacles, but the holistic student experience.

Keywords: Student Migration, Cross-Cultural Education, International Students, Interconnected Challenges, North American Universities

Title: Augmented Reality in Tertiary STEM Education: Examining Pedagogical Shifts, Advantages of Augmented Reality and Challenges

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ABSTRACT: Augmented Reality (AR) has emerged as a promising technology with the potential to revolutionize STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education. This study explores the integration of AR in tertiary-level STEM classrooms in Bangladesh, examining its impact on teaching practices, student learning outcomes, and challenges faced during implementation. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative data from Reformed Teaching Observation Protocol (RTOP) scores,

student surveys, and qualitative data from focus group discussions, teacher interviews, and expert opinions. The study reveals that integrating augmented reality (AR) technology in tertiary-level STEM education facilitates a shift towards reformed, student-centered teaching practices and enhances learning experiences. AR contributes to improved academic performance, conceptual understanding, motivation, engagement, and long-term knowledge retention. However, challenges such as technical limitations, resource constraints, pedagogical barriers, and the need for professional development must be addressed for effective implementation. With strategic investments and collaborative efforts, AR holds immense potential to transform STEM education in Bangladesh. The study highlights the need for comprehensive professional development, seamless curriculum integration, collaborative learning environments, and user-friendly AR interfaces for effective AR adoption in STEM education. Policymakers must invest in robust technology infrastructure, allocate adequate funding, establish standardized assessments, and promote public-private partnerships to develop cost-effective AR solutions. Acknowledging limitations like sample size and technological advancements, the study calls for further longitudinal, comparative, interdisciplinary research, and cost-benefit analyses to unlock AR's transformative potential. and October Tmean negatively influenced tree growth. Tree growth in G. arborea was negatively influenced by the previous year's Tmin. Precipitation had no significant effect on the growth of G. arborea. Vapor pressure deficit (VPD) and relative humidity (RH) of the previous year had a significant effect on G. arborea tree growth. Effects of the previous year's climate on tree growth indicate a lag effect that is common in tropical tree growth. Spatial correlation analysis revealed a significant correlation of RWI chronology with climate variables. Results also revealed teleconnection between RWI and Pacific Ocean Sea surface temperature (SST) indicating the indirect influence of large-scale climate drivers on tree growth. The findings of this study suggest that G. arborea tree growth is influenced by both local and regional climate and thus can be used as a reliable proxy for

reconstructing local and regional paleoclimatic variability and prevailing environmental conditions.

Keywords: Climate-growth relationship, Gmelina arborea, Tropical tree rings, Climate reconstruction, teleconnection

Title: Intimidation as an Autocratic Measure: Inspecting the Mechanism of Fear in Restraining Society under the Mirror of Politics and Religion through an Analogical Study between George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and Syed Waliullah's *Lalsalu*

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ABSTRACT: This research paper aims to provide a conjoined interpretation of fear as an autocratic ruling mechanism in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and Syed Waliullah's *Lalsalu* under the context of political and religious ideology respectively. To achieve that objective, the researchers read both the novella and the novel critically within socio-political settings for the former and religious background for the latter. The primary data of the research were extracted from Orwell's *Animal Farm* and Waliullah's *Lalsalu*. The secondary data for the research were collected from previous papers, articles, journals related to the texts. The researchers used content analysis to analyze the selected data and developed an analogical comparison through which they closely examined the implementation of terror using the political and religious idealism by autocratic regimes to marginalize commoners of the society for the former's self centered motivations. The findings of this paper exhibits that both the protagonists, Napoleon and Majid, aspired to behold their regime of an autocratic master by enacting groundless intimidation under the antagonism of class difference. These insights have been further interpreted within the conflict theoretical perspective associated with Karl Marx. Napoleon's transformation from a patriarch revolutionary into a ruthless and corrupt ruler under the enforcement of distress

in order to consolidate dominance and maintain power dynamics shows that Orwell skillfully represented the use of fear as a manipulative strategy in socio-political milieu. Furthermore, Majid presented himself as a magnanimous muslim preacher at beginning to attain his own amenities but ended up with his nakedly domination on naive villagers through abusing their religious sentiments by terrifying them proves that Waliullah's novel can be read as an attack on false reverent cult leaders who use spiritual ideologies unjustly to exploit marginalized people. So the juxtaposition of these two texts displays the tactic of terror implementation through political and religious doctrine to sustain hierarchy in a seemingly dystopian society.

Keywords: religious ideology, patriarch, restraining society, analogical study

Title: Concept of Freedom in John Milton's *Areopagitica* and Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream"

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ABSTRACT: Freedom is the keystone of human dignity and autonomy that embodies fundamental human rights to self-expression, equality, and liberation from oppression. Through John Milton's *Areopagitica* and Martin Luther King Jr.'s *I Have a Dream*, the concept of freedom is represented in the pursuit of achieving greater dreams. Methodologically, this study employs a qualitative approach, involving close textual analysis of the primary sources. Highlighting the analytic framework of John Campbell's notion of freedom, I tend to investigate its various aspects: firstly, "freedom from," a freedom from the constraints of society; secondly, is "freedom to," a freedom to do what we want to do; and, finally, freedom to be," a freedom, not just to do what we want, but a freedom to be who we were meant to be. The findings emphasize on the importance of individual autonomy, the power of reason, and the pursuit of justice, yet Milton emphasizes intellectual freedom and the liberation of thought

from censorship, while King focuses on the pursuit of civil rights and social equality. The research emphasizes the quest for freedom as a fundamental human right. It indicates how leaders' aspirations and visions, exemplified by Milton's and King's speeches, can inspire individuals and communities to strive for justice and freedom. Thus, this paper provides insights into the enduring relevance of these speeches and their contributions to the discourse on freedom and social justice, highlighting the diverse ways in which freedom is understood and pursued across different historical periods and cultural contexts.

Keywords: Freedom, self-expression, censorship, civil rights, and social equality.

Title: Imperialism and Racism: A Study on *A Passage to India* and *Lord Jim*

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this research is to examine the ways E.M. Forster and Joseph Conrad represent imperialism and racism in *A Passage to India* and *Lord Jim* to show the complex dynamics of power, cultural conflict, inner conflict, discrimination and racial prejudice between the colonizers and the colonized. In *A Passage to India* E.M. Forster portrays British Raj in India and the interaction between the British officials and the natives. The novel deals with imperial issues and racial prejudices and underlines the colonial relationship. In *Lord Jim* Joseph Conrad explores the consequences of imperialism in Patusan which reveals the moral ambiguity and internal conflict experienced by the characters due to imperialism, as well as inherent racism among the Europeans. The Qualitative research method has been used to compare imperialism and racism in two novels that are set in two different colonial contexts.

Keywords: Imperialism, racism, dynamics of power, racial prejudices, conflict

Title: Ideological Impacts of Cultural Marginalization: A Diasporic Study on the Middleclass Immigrants in Hanif Kureishi's "My Son the Fanatic" and Monica Ali's *Brick Lane*

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ABSTRACT: The paper aims to delineate the ideological impacts that accompany the cultural marginalization experienced by middleclass immigrants. These ideological consequences, in the context of this paper, refer to cultural identity and perceived superiority and/or inferiority of culture. Due to geographical dislocation and displacement it can often be seen that the immigrants experience fragmented cultural ideologies; this is especially in the case of middleclass immigrants as their economic status hinders complete acceptance from the host country. Such cultural marginalization generally interferes with their cultural identities and perceptions. These ideological consequences and its correlation with cultural marginalization is the main focus of the paper. Thus the paper employs the literary theory of diaspora and its complementary concepts of diasporic double consciousness and collective cultural identity in the context of Hanif Kureishi's "My Son the Fanatic" and Monica Ali's *Brick Lane*, in order to demystify how the characters' status as middleclass immigrants shaped and reshaped their cultural ideologies. Therefore, a qualitative approach of textual analysis was incorporated in the study. In "My Son the Fanatic" and *Brick Lane* it could be seen that social and cultural alienation led to the manifestation of cultural double consciousness which lead Parvez and Shahana to reject their native roots perceiving their native culture to be inferior, and Ali and Chanu to reject Western norms perceiving their native culture to be superior. Secondly, it can be seen that cultural marginalization resulted in an interference with the characters' collective cultural identities and led them to acquire colonial/neo-colonial tendencies. Overall, the paper demonstrated how cultural marginalization can have ideological consequences and delineated the psychological conditions manifested due to alienation.

Keywords: Diaspora, cultural ideology, cultural double consciousness, collective cultural identity, immigrants.

Title: The Quest for Identity: A Comparative Study between Franz Kafka's "A Hunger Artist" and Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*

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ABSTRACT: In a world which is torn by several major wars, uncountable civil wars, and untraceable personal wars. The notion of finding meaning in the universe which is indifferent to humans seems absurd. This absurdity and human loneliness are significantly portrayed through literature. Perhaps, that is the uniqueness of literature. Likewise, Franz Kafka, known for creating his own literary world where the sun never shines, on the other hand, Mohsin Hamid creates his, where there is sun but it does not provide sufficient light to evacuate darkness that is distinctively connected through human darkness. As a matter of fact, this paper will trace these connections between the two texts, compare and analyze them in the historical, social, cultural, and periodical context. Largely, both the texts are connected to the issues they are dealing with. Two such prominent matters are the notion of the main characters' alienation and the protagonists search for identity. Alienation and search for identity are a modern society's creation which stood the test of time. Although the reasons vary in the texts because of the time frames but the catharsis the protagonists' experiences are identical. Hence, the paper will broadly discuss, compare, and analyze the two dominant issues. Furthermore, the analyses of the notion of alienation will be done through the lens of Albert Camus' "Theory of Absurdism" and the search for identity will be interpreted through the lens of Jean Paul Sartre's idea of the consciousness, ego, and essence from his "Theory of Existentialism."

Keywords: Comparison, Alienation, Identity, Absurdity, Existentialism.

Title: Visions of Chaos: The Role of Aestheticism in William Butler Yeats' Apocalyptic Poetry

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ABSTRACT: This research paper explores the role of aestheticism in William Butler Yeats' apocalyptic poetry, focusing on its contribution to the portrayal of chaos and the themes of lost control. By examining specific poems and analyzing the aesthetic principles and techniques employed by Yeats, this study aims to uncover the ways in which aestheticism enhances his exploration of apocalyptic visions and the human response to turmoil. This research paper delves into the role of aestheticism in William Butler Yeats' apocalyptic poetry, specifically focusing on how aesthetic principles contribute to the portrayal of chaos and the exploration of themes related to the loss of control. By examining selected poems from Yeats' body of work, this study aims to uncover the ways in which aestheticism enhances the representation of apocalyptic visions and the human response to tumultuous circumstances. The paper explores the tension between the desire for control and the embrace of artistic freedom within Yeats' poetic vision and investigates how aesthetic elements such as language, imagery, and symbolism shape the depiction of chaos and its impact on individuals and society. By examining the relationship between aestheticism and the themes of chaos and lost control in Yeats' apocalyptic poetry, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of his artistic vision and the enduring relevance of his work in portraying the human condition in times of turmoil

Keywords: William Butler Yeats, Apocalyptic Poetry, Aestheticism, Chaos, Lost control, Artistic freedom.

Title: The Media Governance System in Bangladesh and Its Impact on Good Governance

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ABSTRACT: *Media Governance*, which refers to the existing institutional and informal regulations and principles that shape the action of the media in a nation, is an emerging term in the field of policymaking and development. Similarly, *good governance* and *bad governance* are widely used terms to define the government's actions and decisions. This paper aims to- Provide an elaborate definition of media governance, identify the parameters of good governance, identify the key characteristics and the overall image of the media of Bangladesh, and explain how the actions of the media are affecting the good governance parameters and whether the effects are positive or negative. Data and evidence are collected from existing secondary literature on the major topics, relevant statistics from reliable sources such as the World Bank dataset, Pew Research Center, Our World in Data, and Statista, and opinions gathered from interviews. Good governance is the broad process and regulations that ensure human rights, equal participation, and holistic development in a nation. As the fourth pillar of democracy, the role of the media in our national and international affairs is profound. It has the crucial role of acting as the observer of the other three pillars (the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary), serving as the source of information for the public, and presenting the opinions of the mass population. However, in many developing countries, there are various limitations media platforms encounter due to political and other external factors. Besides, their overall image is negative because of the low media credibility and transparency. In general, it can be said that the media governance system of Bangladesh has multifarious limitations, and some platforms are accelerating the good governance goals despite the obstacles.

Keywords: Media Governance System, data, Bangladesh

Title: Transportation Risk Assessment from Mohakhali Bus Stop to Farmgate Bus Stop

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ABSTRACT: Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh, is now facing severe transportation related problems due to the rapid growth of urbanization and inadequate transportation infrastructure. This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the transportation risks of Mohakhali Bus Stop to Farmgate Bus Stop region, examining the underlying causes and their implications of the solutions. The lack of public transportation and the unregulated growth of private vehicles are major contributors to the transportation problems of Mohakhali Bus Stop to Farmgate Bus Stop regions. Additionally, poor road infrastructure and traffic management accelerate the problems, leading to increased air pollution and economic costs. The paper presents a detailed analysis of these factors and their impact on these regions. The paper also evaluates potential solutions to the problems, including the expansion of public transportation, the improvement of road infrastructure, the promotion of alternative modes of transport, and the implementation of better traffic management strategies. The objectives of the paper is- To identify the potential risks associated with traveling from Mohakhali Bus Stop to Farmgate Bus Stop, assess their likelihood and potential consequences. Also, to develop a risk matrix for selected locations to identify the transportation risks. These are the methods which were being followed to conduct the study: Establishing the Context → Hazard and Risk Identifications → Risk Analysis → Evaluate and Prioritize the Risks → Risk Treatment. The findings of the study is inadequate transport infrastructure, overcrowded public transports, occupied footpath, lack of special vehicle lane, and VIP movement.

Keywords: Transportation risk assessment, bus stop, Mohakhali Farmgate

Title: Operative Maritime Legislations in Bangladesh: Current Development and Prospects

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ABSTRACT: A coastal state with wide coastline and rich marine biodiversity with immense potential for economic growth and sustainable development, Bangladesh has a growing interest in developing a blue economy. Based on its marine resources and maritime developments, by recent legal proceedings, Bangladesh secured maritime boundaries by resolving disputes against Myanmar and India in 2012 and 2014, respectively. Bangladesh, at its outset, has implemented the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974, and that act has been amended to become the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones (Amendment) Act, 2021, along with the Bangladesh Flag Vessels (Protection of Interest) Act, 2019 and the Marine Fisheries Act 2020, along with adhering to the ratification of UNCLOS and other international conventions and treaties. Several maritime legislations were passed pre-independence. However, Bangladesh confronts challenges in maritime laws due to no resilient and durable maritime law for sustainability, developments and prospects which cover maritime exploration, protection and conservation. The objective of this paper is to address these issues by analyzing historical and operative maritime laws to attain longevity and sustainability in the blue economy and in the maritime domain along with safeguarding life at sea and maritime environment. The paper opts to use a qualitative research approach to conduct this research. This research paper examines Bangladesh's maritime future through evaluating maritime laws, maritime security, environmental protection, resource preservation & management, maritime development, challenges and opportunities. As recommendations, Bangladesh has to establish a specialized maritime court,

concoct maritime environmental regulations which is highly important to combat and control climate change. Bangladesh has to enact maritime legal frameworks which will be sustainable for its maritime industries. Bangladesh can embark on a transformative maritime renaissance following international standards, promoting regional cooperation to secure economic prosperity and environmental sustainability for future generations.

Keywords: Maritime Legislations, climate change, regulations, Bangladesh,

Title: The Role of Educated Middle Class in Abdur Razzaq's Political Parties in India: A Marxist Approach

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ABSTRACT: Abdur Razzaq's *Political parties in India* paints a vivid picture of the political situation in India during the colonial period. This research employs Marxist theory to achieve the concept of the role of educated middle class in India. It investigates the impact of the educated middle class on the political landscape of India, and how it has evolved over time. The role of the educated middle class in Indian history is very important politically, economically and socially. This class is actually a part of the bourgeoisie and on the other hand they led all the movements against the British. They work to implement the interests and agenda of the bourgeoisie. Critically examining Razzaq's perspective, the research explores his argument that despite leading these movements, the educated middle class did not hold sole control over the trajectory of Indian nationalism. By adopting a Marxist approach, this research sheds light on the complex interplay of economic and social factors that shaped India's political landscape under colonialism, particularly the role and limitations of the educated middle class within the broader struggle for independence.

Keywords: Middle Class, Political movements, Marxist Approach, Power Dynamics.

Title: Navigating Geopolitical Challenges: India's Pursuit of Regional Dominance in the Face of China's Rise

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ABSTRACT: Since its establishment as an independent country, India has always upheld a policy of "strategic autonomy." However, the shift in the global order and the ascent of China present India with fresh obstacles in its pursuit of becoming a superpower in terms of geopolitics. The relationship between India and its neighboring countries will have a substantial impact in determining the future. India currently implements a "*Neighbors First Policy*" and an "*Act East*" policy, which aims to provide priority to both its near neighbors and countries in Southeast Asia. China has experienced significant growth in both its economy and military. This growth has led to the implementation of projects like the *Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)*, which has expanded aggressiveness, and the "*String of Pearls*" strategy, which aims to contain India. This paper will try to demonstrate the intricate interplay of domestic political, economic, and security factors in Southeast Asia. India must effectively address these difficulties through economic integration and constructive partnership with the United States, which is a crucial partner in the "*Indo-Pacific Strategy*." This study seeks to examine the obstacles that India encounters in preserving its strategic independence in the face of the changing global dynamics, namely with the emergence of China. The analysis is performed by thoroughly examining scholarly literature, government documents, and geopolitical developments on India's foreign policy, regional dynamics, and China's strategies in South and Southeast Asia.

Keywords: India, China, Southeast Asia, geopolitics, economy, strategy.

Title: Irritable Bowel Syndrome and Related Physical and Mental Health Effects among Undergraduate Medical Students

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ABSTRACT: The objective of the study is to find out the proportion of undergraduate medical students having Irritable Bowel Syndrome and its effects among them. This cross-sectional study, conducted between January to December 2023, surveyed 345 undergraduate medical students at Kushtia Medical College and Rajshahi Medical College, assessing the prevalence of irritable bowel syndrome and its physical and mental health effects. The mean age of respondents was 22.00 (± 1.584) years (the age range was 19 to 25 years). The respondents were mostly female (53.6%), Muslim (88%), unmarried (95.4%), without a positive family history (91%), and nonsmokers (94.5%). The majority of the respondents lived in the college hostel (88.7%). The result indicated that 9.3% of medical students had irritable bowel syndrome, and it was higher in female students than male students. Diarrhea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome (38%) was found to be the most common subtype. The irritable bowel syndrome was significantly higher in the clinical group ($p < 0.05$, AOR = 4.52) than in the preclinical group. In multivariate analysis, a logistic regression model revealed that skipping breakfast ($p < 0.05$, AOR=3.14), consuming less vegetables ($p < 0.05$, AOR=3.42), consuming less water ($p < 0.01$, AOR=6.54), and sleeping less ($p < 0.01$, AOR=5.16) might be associated with irritable bowel syndrome in this study. The physical and mental effects of irritable bowel syndrome were significantly associated with four of the five EQ-5D dimensions (mobility, usual activities, pain, and anxiety except self-care). Moreover, the implementation of proper awareness and preventive measures could positively impact behavioral therapy on the quality of life of the students and lessen the disease burden.

Keywords: medical students, irritable bowel syndrome, Kushtia medical college, Rajshahi medical college

Title: The Influence of Packaging on Consumer Buying Behavior: Roles and Impacts

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ABSTRACT: This research aims to examine the pivotal role of packaging, how it affects consumers' purchasing behavior, and its implications on marketing strategies. Packaging has evolved into a powerful tool for businesses to convey marketing messages and influence consumer decisions. This study looks at the impact of different packaging elements including color, labeling, materials, innovation, language, printed information, design, and images on consumer behavior. By utilizing a structured questionnaire, data was collected from 410 individuals across diverse demographic backgrounds in Bangladesh. Qualitative analyses were conducted, with descriptive statistics using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 27. The behavior of people is changing so quickly that they are getting more interested in packaging since it ensures the authenticity of the product and allows the producer to use it for communication, easy delivery, safety, and other objectives. Packaging is an essential component of promotion and is recognized as one of the most important factors in client purchasing decisions. Moreover, it was discovered that the quality and design of the packaging had a vital role in attracting clients and enhancing the perceived value of the product. The study highlights the importance of using language in packaging to achieve effective communication and the influence of innovative packaging designs on consumer behavior. In summary, the study concludes that the primary determinants of consumer product selection are package design, language, printed information, innovation, brand logo, image, and packaging material quality. These findings have significant implications for organizations seeking to improve their packaging strategies to attract customers and boost revenue in highly competitive sectors.

Keywords: Consumer buying behavior, Packaging

Title: The impact of Price, Packaging, and Brand Awareness on Brand Loyalty: Evidence from the Smartphones Retailing Industry

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ABSTRACT: This study's primary objective is to determine how independent variables like brand awareness, pricing, and packaging impact the brand loyalty (dependent variable) of consumers. Also, finding the degree of correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variable and understanding if brand loyalty can be predicted with the independent variables. From the individuals who responded, 246 data points were collected. The data was collected using the convenience sampling method. Three hypotheses were made for the purpose of this study, which represent independent variables having a significant relationship with the dependent variable. The study used Smart PLS for data analysis. The path coefficient values (p-values) were 0.036 ($p = 0.514$), 0.120 ($p = 0.041$), and 0.639 ($p = 0.000$) for price, packaging, and brand awareness, respectively. Here, brand loyalty is significantly correlated with two independent variables, which are packaging, and brand awareness. R-square was moderate (0.528) and R-square adjusted was also moderate (0.522) for brand loyalty. Strong predictive relevance was observed in Q^2 for brand loyalty (0.512). In Bangladesh, very little research has been done on brand loyalty in the smartphone industry. Furthermore, any assessment of how brand awareness, pricing and packaging affect brand loyalty in the smartphone industry is not available. Gaining additional insight will enable local marketers to concentrate on Bangladesh's smartphone retailing sector and gain a larger market share. On the other hand, the customer can receive preferred packaging, a convenient price, and tailored awareness activities, all of which can increase their brand loyalty. The small sample size is the area where the study was unable to make improvements due to a lack of funding. Also, the authors used the convenience sampling method. Furthermore, demographic variables like the age of samples can be taken into consideration in future studies with more caution.

Keywords: Price, packaging, brand awareness, brand loyalty, smartphones industry

Title: Islam in the Digital Age: Transformative Impact of Digital Platforms on Islamic Religious Practices and Knowledge Dissemination in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT: This study investigates the influence of digital media on the religious practices and knowledge dissemination of Bangladesh Muslims. Data collected from participants ($n=80$) revealed significant impact of digital platforms on these aspects. The research focused on five digital platforms Islamic websites, YouTube, Islamic mobile applications, Facebook and Instagram to assess their effects on community spiritual development and engagement. The findings suggest that Bangladeshi Muslims are utilizing digital media for religious education and spiritual enrichment. Islamic websites provide access to a wealth of literature, fatwas, and information while YouTube offers Islamic educational content and sermons that facilitate community interaction and knowledge acquisition. Islamic mobile application encompassing Quran recitation, disseminating Islamic content, and inspirational messages. Facebook also serves as a major platform in this trend. In contrast, Instagram has not been widely adopted for religious practices by Bangladeshi Muslims. This research underscores the measurable impact of digital platforms on Islamic religious practice and knowledge dissemination in Bangladesh.

Keywords: digital religion; social media; Islam; Bangladeshi Muslims; religion online.

Title: Islamophobia and Media Bias on Muhammed El Kurd's Activism: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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ABSTRACT: Media, a tool for mass communication, is a powerful means of information, education and entertainment reflecting and shaping society's values, beliefs and behaviors. It holds a significant influence in shaping public opinion and discourse while often having the power to manipulate and distort factual data. This paper employs Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model to examine the portrayal of Muhammed El Kurd's activism within the context of Islamophobia and media bias. This study delves into the construction and representation of El Kurd's activism in mainstream media utilizing three distinct discourses sourced from some of the prominent and established online platforms such as CNN, BBC and Novara Media. Through the lens of Fairclough's three stages (Description, Interpretation and Explanation) of CDA, this analysis aims to uncover the underlying power dynamics, ideologies and linguistic strategies employed by these media outlets, by showing biases and normalization of Israeli apartheid, forced eviction and ethnic cleansing against Palestinians resulting in dire humanitarian crisis while framing El Kurd's narrative. Despite variations in rhetoric and presentation across the selected sources, a common thread of marginalization and misrepresentation emerges casting El Kurd's efforts in a negative light while subtly legitimizing oppressive Israeli policies. By dismantling the strategies employed by mainstream media, this study sheds light on the complex interplay between media bias, Islamophobia and the continuation of systemic injustice against Palestinian people while negatively shaping the public perceptions of their activism.

Keywords: Media Bias on Muhammed El Kurd's Activism, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), media channel

Title: Media Censorship, Propaganda and Media Ethics: Explaining the Illusion of Media

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ABSTRACT: All conspiracies center on the media as the media acts as a world's supreme weapon. Although media censorship and propaganda cover many aspects, if people know the ways of not floating in all kinds of news, and journalists are aware of media ethics, the acceleration of the world will not take time. The aim of this research is to find out some misleading ideas of the Media which have been making chaos around the world, taking away the right of expression and this paper urges to be judgmental based on true experiences for getting the freedom of speech and expression. Authentic news can serve humanity with no doubt. In contrast, the illusion of news has a negative impact on people which creates the world crazier. In this research paper, firstly the illusionary ideas are displayed and afterwards protections are explained based on real life experiences. This research is based on a qualitative method which includes the interviews of responsible persons in the connected fields and some responses on selected questions concerning recent media issues. Primary and Secondary data both are used from authentic media related sites to prepare this paper. This research has figured out some exceptional ideas of avoiding the illusion of media concluding some tips to be more judgmental in the process. This paper concludes finding out how Media ethics is responsible to make a better world and making a full stop on propaganda is an important demand of this recent time.

Keywords: Media, propaganda, news, ethics, judges

Title: Behind the Headlines: A Comparative Analysis of Western and Middle Eastern Media Portrayals of Palestine

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ABSTRACT: This study explores how Western and Middle Eastern media portray the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, focusing on the differences in their narratives. The goal is to uncover how these regional media biases might shape public perceptions by analyzing existing scholarly articles and media reports. The research method involves a thorough review and synthesis of existing literature that discusses media coverage of the conflict. By examining these sources, the study identifies dominant themes and narrative techniques used to depict Palestinian issues. The findings reveal significant contrasts in coverage. Western media often frame the conflict in terms of terrorism and highlight Israeli security concerns, frequently neglecting the Palestinian perspective. On the other hand, Middle Eastern media typically portray Palestinians as victims of oppression and focus on themes of resistance and suffering under occupation. These differences reflect broader regional political orientations and potentially influence international understanding of the conflict. The study underscores the importance of critically engaging with media portrayals to achieve a more balanced view of the issues at hand.

Keywords: Headlines, biases, literature, victims

Title: Exploring the Role of Yellow Journalism in Propaganda Dissemination: A Societal Analysis of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT: This study focuses on how yellow journalism content easily affects the creation of narratives and the delineation of conclusions inside the

Bangladeshi social structure. It has long been honored that yellow journalism content — characterized by emotionalism, embellishment, and prejudiced reporting is an important tool for propagating focused hype. Understanding the dexterity of unheroic news content is essential in Bangladesh, where media play a major part in reflecting and impacting societal inflow. The primary ideal of this inquiry is to determine the magnitude to which unheroic news content influences open judgment and get in Bangladesh and contributes to the spread of hype. Over multifaceted approach, this considers focuses to examine the systems used by unheroic news addition in multiplying specific alleviation, fête the artistic ideas of similar sharpens, and study the practicality of being directorial instruments in easing its opposing impacts. This question will combine quantitative and private examinations using a mixed - styles approach. Quantitative data will be amassed through substance assessment of predominant news sources known for emotional reporting, while abstract hassles will be demonstrated from meetings and quintessence pack addresses with scholars, media guests, and huge cohorts. By locating these data sources, this ask about focuses to give a thorough appreciation of the cooperation between unheroic news addition, exposure spread, and artistic channel in Bangladesh. Primary findings point to significant commendations for open discussion and supposition arrangement and demonstrate the inarguable propinquity of unheroic news content across colorful media platforms in Bangladesh. The findings emphasize the need for enhanced media education programs and tighter executive controls to limit the influence of dramatic adverts on public comprehensions. This study adds to the being literature by tripping light on the part of unheroic news content in propagandistic trials within the unique socio-cultural environment of Bangladesh and furnishing practical recommendations for developing a media extract that's stouter and advanced.

Keywords: Yellow journalism, channel, media

Title: Peeling Back the Curtain: Revealing Media Censorship, Propaganda, and Ethical Breaches in the Israel-Palestine Ongoing Conflict

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ABSTRACT: The media has a great influence on how the world views the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to what extent the international community tends to engage with it. The field of journalism may appear to be pristine to the eye, but that is far from the truth. It is infested with censorship, propaganda, and other ethical violations, which only contribute to the spread of fake news and the continuity of biases. This paper is a revelation of the hypocrisy of media manipulation that leads to the inaccurate portrayal of situations. We have two main research objectives: for the first step, we will identify the censorship, propaganda, and ethical issues spread through the coverage and the second step will be to analyze the media practitioners and how they influence public reception and conversations. As we adopted a comprehensive approach, we analyzed media outlets along with digital platforms and independent journalism. Our process became content analysis based. Instead, we delve into discussing the occurrence of censorship, propaganda, and injustice in the media. Additionally, we did qualitative research by having conversations with journalists, media experts and conflict stakeholders in order to shed some light on bias reporting and ethical issues in general. The examination of the data revealed in detail the numerous media flaws in the Israeli-Palestinian coverage. Dissident ideas and facts were heavily omitted so that the prevailing point of views would be widely accepted by the public. The mere fact of that unbridled propaganda, from the false narratives framing to the intentional misinformation spread, worsened biases and divisions. Media professionals also make mistakes of data manipulation, conflicts of interest, weakening of transparency and lack of credibility. However, these findings demand media reform and ethical geopolitical reporting.

Keywords: Media, conflict, journalism, misinformation

Title: Exploring Violence and Harassment against Street Children: An Empirical Study

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ABSTRACT: The present study aims to examine the prevalence and characteristics of violence and harassment encountered by street children residing in City Corporation. By utilizing a mixed approach to study, information will gather following purposive sampling. As a quantitative tools survey will be used for collecting field information. This survey will collect data on the prevalence and forms of violence experienced, the perpetrators, and the perceived impacts on their well-being, as qualitative significant tools Key Informant Interview (KII), Focus Group Discussion (FGD) will use for collecting depth data. As well as, KII and FGD will be audio- recorded with respondent permission and transcribed verbatim. Nvivo-12 software will be used for coding in thematic analysis and SPSS software will be used for analyzing the quantitative data. Hopefully, the research outcomes will indicate that children living on the streets are subjected to a range of violent hardships, such as sexual, physical, and emotional abuse, in addition to exploitation and discrimination. Perpetrators may consist of peers, members of the public, stockholders. Social and economic determinants intensify their susceptibility. The research will highlight the critical nature of implementing focused interventions, enhancing community consciousness, and refining child protection policies in order to effectively tackle the multifaceted obstacles encountered by street children in Dhaka, Chittagong City Corporation and Comilla City Corporation. This research mainly following three objectives; such as to comprehend the nature the nature of violence, extend and harassment

faced by street children in city corporation; to determine the perpetrators and enabling elements of this violence and harassment; and to evaluate the effects of this violence and harassment on the physical and mental well-being of street children.

Keywords: Violence, KII, FGD, street children, empirical study

Title: Navigating Sudan's Legal Quagmire: A Tale of Conflict from a Bangladeshi Viewpoint

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ABSTRACT: In a world filled with malfeasance and political turmoil, the paper shall foster alternative suggestive legal mechanisms and endeavor to depict insights as to where Bangladesh, as a state is standing on its grounds to address the current ongoing humanitarian crisis of southern Sudan. The allied militia of SAF and the notorious paramilitary group of RFS have been targeting women and underage girls who are victims of a plethora of crimes including sexual violence, rape, kidnapping, and crimes against humanity amounting to a gross violation of international laws which is completely unwarranted visualizing from the lens of a 21st-century world. This paper shall be qualitative research that sheds light on the issues pertinent to the conflict of Tigray and attempt to portray the need for emergency humanitarian assistance based on the Rome Statute and the 4th Geneva Convention. Violation of international laws and normative protocols by an armed military coup in retaliation for a deposed and corrupted authoritarian leader, demands dire international attention. The sole concrete aim of this research is to confront issues relating to war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the intertwined global crisis that comes along with it. Bangladesh being a state party to the aforesaid instruments, holds sufficient legal interest in this matter, and thus the author cherishes providing a dialectic form of

constructive remarks to mitigate such affairs associated with the crime of ethnic cleansing. In conclusion, forced migration and international humanitarian crises in Sudan present grave challenges to international humanitarian law and Bangladesh must prioritize addressing such violations to alleviate the suffering of the victims of forced migration.

Keywords: Humanitarian crisis, Expulsion of non-immigrants, War crime, Genocide, International Obligations.

Title: Anxiety to Motivation: The Effect of Educational Background on Students' Second Language Acquisition and the Role of Teachers in English Speaking Practice at the Tertiary Level in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT: This thesis's motive is to recognize the challenges that university students face while trying to speak English because of the effect of their educational background and it aims to uphold the role of teachers to assist students in overcoming those challenges using motivation and teaching strategies according to social-psychological aspects of Applied Linguistics. The data are collected from Army-governed universities, Schools, and Colleges from a sub-district and a renowned education consultant center in Bangladesh. There were 100 participants, and it used a mixed method. The failure of students to speak English at the tertiary level, this research identifies the possible barriers and suggests some solutions that will be effective for all English speakers. In most cases, the highest obstacles are anxiety, inferiority, lack of self-motivation, and dependency on the native language in academics. It also finds that the focus is mostly given to writing skills in the mentioned institutions as well as motivation, co-curricular activities, building a friendly

and interactive environment in the classroom, improving the assessment policy, and equal facilities in educational institutions can overcome these challenges. It indicates the social, economic, and psychological obstacles that may block students from Speaking English in a public place and offers some methods to build student-friendly classrooms where students' both extrinsic and intrinsic motivation can be boosted.

Keywords: Anxiety, barrier, motivation, English speaking practice, Linguistics, strategies

Title: Challenges Learners Face in Developing Speaking Skills

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ABSTRACT: Language is a paramount component of communication and language skills are the capacities that allows a person to articulate one's ideas clearly while engaging with others. Four fundamental skills such as reading, writing, listening, and speaking make up basic language proficiency. Speaking refers to the verbalization of our thoughts and ideas, typically through the use of language. Effective speaking requires both expression and language that are clear and fluid. The English language is taught as a second language and is a required subject in our education from elementary school to university level. Nevertheless, students face many challenges in developing their speaking skills. The purpose of the present research is to look into the matter as well as describe the most probable causes and solution to these issues. In this paper a mixed approach has been applied through quantitative and qualitative analyses. Moreover, here the researcher used an interview format and an online survey in order to collect data from undergraduate students of BUP. Three substantial categories—difficulties, causes and elucidation to develop the speaking skills were used to conceptualize and interpret the gathered data. The study focused on the following aspects which are fear of making grammatical errors, lack of confidence, shyness, lack of course

content, subpar education, and classroom culture as the causes of speaking deficiencies. This paper also delved into the personal, social, environmental, and linguistic issues as obstacles for developing speaking skills. In a nutshell, the study recommended working on pronunciation and diction, being confident while speaking, using modern technology efficiently, maintaining spontaneity rather than focusing on accent much, talking before mirror and many such strategies to improve speaking skills gradually.

Keywords: Challenges, interview, learner, solution, speaker, strategies, survey

Title: Exploring the Bankers Perspectives on the Impact of Fin-Tech Integration in Conventional Banking of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT: The world of finance is going through a major change as more and more FinTech (financial technology) companies join the industry. Even though everyone knows about FinTech and how it's affecting finance, there's a missing piece: how bankers themselves perceive this new way of doing things. This study delves into the effects of integrating financial technology (FinTech) on conventional banking practices in Bangladesh. Employing a case study methodology, the research combines quantitative and qualitative data to explore how FinTech innovations enhance banking efficiency, day-to-day operations, loan processing systems, risk management capabilities, and the future of FinTech practices. The study involved distributing a questionnaire to 250 bankers from ten commercial banks in Bangladesh, including Prime Bank PLC, Eastern Bank Ltd., City Bank Ltd., BRAC Bank PLC, Mutual Trust Bank PLC, AB Bank PLC, Bank Asia Ltd., Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd., IFIC Bank PLC and Pubali Bank Ltd. By utilizing a five-point Likert scale and analyzing the data with SPSS software and the one-way T-test method, the study gauged bankers' perceptions and attitudes toward FinTech's role in banking operations. Additionally, secondary data from academic journals, industry reports, and bank websites provide a broader context, revealing how FinTech is fundamentally reshaping the financial

services landscape. Notably, FinTech has significantly improved operational efficiency and risk management in the commercial banking sector, with advanced analytical tools and digital processes driving this success. Furthermore, the integration of FinTech has led to a more personalized customer service experience, resulting in increased satisfaction and loyalty. However, the study acknowledges the challenges associated with this transformation, emphasizing the need for continuous staff training and strategic partnerships with technology providers.

Keywords: Banker's perspectives, Fin-Tech, Bangladesh

Title: Exploring Learning with Large Language Models Amidst the Challenge of Bias in AI and The Perils of Unchecked AI

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ABSTRACT: The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into modern education has revolutionized learning methodologies, enabling dynamic and personalized learning experiences. From traditional linguistic education to subjects related to STEM, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has a prevalent role in revolutionizing education in every field. However, this advancement brings forth significant challenges, particularly concerning biases inherent in Large Language Models (LLMs) and the potential consequences of over-reliance on AI. The paper explores innovative applications of AI in education, ranging from language learning and programming to DIY projects and creative writing, leveraging LLMs to enhance learning outcomes. It emphasizes the importance of AI-powered educational tools such as adaptive learning platforms and chatbots, furthermore encouraging personalized learning experiences and addressing individual proficiency levels. Moreover, this paper synthesizes insights from seminal works addressing biases in LLMs and strategies for their evaluation and

mitigation. It delves into the origins and implications of bias formation, providing several real-life examples and emphasizing the pivotal role of training data and ethical considerations. Furthermore, the paper examines the broader implications of AI dependency, highlighting concerns such as privacy breaches, addiction, over-dependency, safety risks, and breaching rights of the people due to excessive focus on profit maximization and deregulation in a hyper-capitalistic system. It underscores the escalating reliance on AI across diverse sectors and the associated ethical dilemmas that come with it. Through a comprehensive analysis of the various intersections of AI, its biases, and the challenges faced in implementing it in education and other sectors; this research paper offers insights into the transformative potential of AI in shaping the future of learning while advocating for proactive measures to mitigate biases and promote responsible AI utilization.

Keywords: AI, education, learning model

Title: Social & Environmental Impact Assessment of Urban Sprawl in Katakhalhi Municipality of Rajshahi, Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT: Bangladesh is one of the fastest-growing urbanizing countries. But this urbanization has undergone a sprawling way which has hindered resilient and sustainable development. Urban sprawl is the unplanned development of a city and its suburbs across more and more rural land on the fringes of a large city. This study examines the dimensions and the social and environmental consequences of urban sprawl in the Katakhalhi Municipality of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Due to its location on the outskirts of the city and adjacent to the national highway, it has experienced many structural advancements, although most residents rely on the downtown Rajshahi City Corporation area to sustain

their economic activities and encouraged them to establish residential and commercial spaces in a haphazard and unregulated development pattern. The degree of urban sprawl was measured by analyzing satellite imagery using ArcGIS. The study has investigated public opinion and the on-the-field situation of this social and environmental change by conducting qualitative and quantitative surveys and further analyzing in SPSS. Considering all the aspects and data analysis, the study concluded that despite an increase in residents' income, there has been a rise in social fragmentation among them. The level of household income has a significant impact on social disparity. Most of the population expresses contentment with the level of services in education, transportation, and market. However, they recommend that urgent focus and improvements be directed towards security and healthcare. The shutdown of Katakhal's only Jute Mill caused a large exodus to the city. The plot value in that area has skyrocketed, causing rapid agricultural land loss. This study intends to assist policymakers in formulating sustainable development strategies to ensure the preservation of the environment. The dynamics between social turmoil and haphazard development are better understood thanks to the insights provided by this study.

Keywords: Urban, development, sustainable, municipality



Dedicated to all the participants and hardworking club members of BUP Research Society