

Bangladesh affairs ব্যাংকার্স রিক্রুটমেন্ট পরীক্ষার সাধারণ জ্ঞান টপিকসের অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যায়। তবে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের এডি/অফিসার/অফিসার (ক্যাশ) এবং ব্যাংকার্স সিলেকশন কমিটির সিনিয়র অফিসার/ অফিসার/অফিসার (ক্যাশ) পরীক্ষা সমূহের অন্যতম অনুষঙ্গ এটি। মূলতঃ বিশালায়তনের এই কোর্সটি ব্যাংক জব কোর্সের সাথে সামঞ্জস্য বজায় রেখে তৈরি করা হয়েছে। বিসিএসের মত এই কোর্সটির ব্যাপ্তি ব্যাংক জব কোর্সে নেই। তাই কেবলমাত্র ব্যাংক জব সিলেবাস অনুসরণে পাঠপদ্ধতি বসানো হলো।

Discussed Topics

- ✎ History of Bangladesh
- ✎ Constitutions
- ✎ Geographical and Historical places and tourism
- ✎ Recent Issues and others

শিক্ষক উপরোক্ত প্রতিটি অধ্যায়ের উল্লিখিত সাব-টপিকস অবশ্যই লেকচার ম্যাটেরিয়ালের নির্দেশনার আলোকে পড়বেন। যদি সাম্প্রতিক সময়ে কোন তথ্য পরিবর্তন হয়, তবে পরিবর্তিত তথ্য ক্লাসে অবশ্যই শেয়ার করবেন। ম্যাটেরিয়ালের বাইরে কোন নতুন তথ্য শেয়ার করার প্রয়োজন হলে তিনি অবশ্যই তা শেয়ার করবেন। তবে কোন অবস্থাতে উল্লিখিত টপিকসের কোন অংশ রিসার্চ ও ডেভেলপমেন্ট উইংয়ের পূর্বানুমতি ব্যতীত বাদ দিতে পারবেন না

- ✓ History of Ancient Bangladesh
- ✓ History of British India
- ✓ History of Bangladesh during Pakistan Period
- ✓ Liberation War and Father of nations
- ✓ Political scenario of post liberation war
- ✓ Constitutions
- ✓ National Monuments and Memorials
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Historical Places in Bangladesh
- ✓ Museums of Bangladesh.
- ✓ Sculpture of Bangladesh.

- ✓ Architecture of Bangladesh
- ✓ Electricity Sector in Bangladesh
- ✓ Division and District based Information
- ✓ Running Mega Project Of Bangladesh
- ✓ Economy of Bangladesh

History of Bangladesh – Ancient Period

The country Bangladesh was born in 1971. Therefore, the history of Bangladesh started from 1971. Before the creation of Bangladesh, it was a part of others and known as different names, such as, East Pakistan, East Bangla, Bengal etc. We included the history from ancient to present in brief.

The History of Bangladesh:

We are starting from beginning. We can know about the history of Bangladesh and our nation if we see the history of Bengal. The historic period of Bengal (Bangladesh and West Bengal) is usually classified into the Ancient, Medieval and Modern periods.

Ancient Period:

No one can determine the exact time when people started living in this place. Some assume that people came and settled in Bengal (Bangladesh, West Bengal) ten thousand or more years ago. Those people were the non-Aryan ethnic groups – Nisadas or Austro-Asiatics or Austric who are now represented by the peoples known as Kola, Bhil, Santal, Shabara, Pulinda etc.

In 2000 BC, the Aryan came to India and made a developed civilization. After many days of this time they came to Bangla. Before the time of Aryan the history and the life style of the people of Bangla is unknown. Different groups of people settled in different areas in Bengal and the name of the areas were associated with the groups settled in that area. There were 16 ancient Janapadas, such as: Vanga, Pundra, Radha, Gauda, Harikela, Samatata, Magadha etc.

Vanga: Vanga (also known as Banga) or Greater Bengal was a kingdom located in the eastern part of the Indian Subcontinent, comprising part of West Bengal, India and present-day modern Bangladesh.

- *Pundra:* Pundra was an eastern kingdom located in West Bengal, Bangladesh and Bihar. The kingdom was also known as Paundra, Paundraya, Purnia etc. One Pundra king challenged Vasudeva Krishna by imitating his attributes. He called himself Paundraka Vasudeva.
- *Radha:* Radha A distinct geopolitical unit of ancient Bengal which probably included a large part of the modern Indian state of West Bengal.
- *Gauda:* The geographical limit of the Gauda country is not mentioned, the fact that it is linked with Vanga and Pundra definitely indicates its location in eastern India.
- *Harikela:* Harikela was a kingdom in ancient Bengal encompassing much of the eastern regions of the Indian Subcontinent. There are numerous references to the kingdom in historical texts as well as archeological artifacts including silver coinage.
- *Samatata:* The Kingdom of Samatata was a kingdom in the earliest Bengal, which was located at the mouth of the Brahmaputra River in the south east side of Bengal. It was a vassal to the Gupta Empire. Samatata was a distinct entity, well-known and well-recognised since Samudragupta's time (4th century AD).

- *Magadha*: Magadha was one of the sixteen Jnapadas. Magadha was established by Chandragupta Maurya, and it is spreaded over most of the south Asian area, Afghanistan and Persia under Ashoka the Great.

History of British India.

British Raj (1858-1947):

The British Raj was the rule by the British Crown on the Indian subcontinent from 1858 to 1947. The rule is also called Crown rule in India, or direct rule in India. The region under British control was commonly called India in contemporaneous usage, and included areas directly administered by the United Kingdom, which were collectively called British India, and those ruled by indigenous rulers, but under British tutelage or paramountcy, and called the princely states. The whole was also more formally called the Indian Empire. As India, it was a founding member of the League of Nations, a participating nation in the Summer Olympics in 1900, 1920, 1928, 1932, and 1936, and a founding member of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945.

This system of governance was instituted on 28 June 1858, when, after the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the rule of the British East India Company was transferred to the Crown in the person of Queen Victoria^[12] (who, in 1876, was proclaimed Empress of India). It lasted until 1947, when it was partitioned into two sovereign dominion states: the Dominion of India (later the Republic of India) and the Dominion of Pakistan (later the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the eastern part of which, still later, became the People's Republic of Bangladesh). At the inception of the Raj in 1858, Lower Burma was already a part of British India; Upper Burma was added in 1886, and the resulting union, Burma (Myanmar), was administered as an autonomous province until 1937, when it became a separate British colony, gaining its own independence in 1948.

Viceroy	Period	Important achievements/Events
Lord Canning	1856-1862	He was the Governor General during Mutiny of 1857 and after the war, he was made first Viceroy of India. He withdrew Doctrine of lapse. Indian Council Act was passed in 1861. University of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras was established in 1857.
Lord Lawrence	1864-1869	High Court was established at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras in 1865. He created Indian Forest Department. Opened telegraph line with Europe. He introduced various reforms and became the member of Punjab Board of Administration after second Sikh war. He was known as the Savior of Punjab.
Lord Mayo	1869-1872	Started financial decentralization in India. He established Rajkot College in Kathiawar and Mayo College in Ajmer for Indian princess. First Census of India was held during his time in 1871. He organized Statistical survey of India. He was the only Viceroy who was murdered in office by a pathan in Andaman in 1872.
Lord Lytton	1876-1880	The Delhi Durbar was held on January 1 1877, to decorate Queen Victoria with the title of Kaiser-i-hind. Statutory Civil

		Service in 1879. It was also laid down that the candidates had to appear and pass the civil services examination which began to be held in England. The maximum age for these candidates were reduced from 21 to 19 years. Vernacular press Act was passed in 1878.
Lord Rippon	1880-1884	Age for the entry in Civil Service exam was raised to 21 years. First Factory act was passed during his time in 1881, it prohibited the child labour. Illbert Bill in 1883 was passed by him. Passed Local Self Government act in 1882.
Lord Dufferin	1884-1888	He formed the Indian National Congress.
Lord Lansdowne	1888-1894	Indian Council Act was passed in 1892. Second Factory Act (1891) was passed during his time. He appointed Durand Commission to define a line between British India and Afghanistan.
Lord Curzon	1899-1905	Partition of Bengal (1905) into two provinces- Bengal and East Bengal was done during his time. Passed the Ancient Monuments Act (1904), to restore India's cultural heritage. Thus, established Archeological Survey of India.
Lord Minto	1905-1910	Morley-Minto reform was passed in 1909.
Lord Hardinge	1910-1916	Partition of Bengal was cancelled and capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911. Gandhi ji returned to India from South Africa in 1915. Home Rule movement was launched by Annie Beasant.
Lord Chelmsford	1916-1921	August Declaration of 1917, after which the control over the Indian Government would be transferred to Indian people. Rowlett Act 1919 was passed Montague-Chelmsford reform was passed. JallianwalaBagh Massacre 1919 took place during his time. Non- Cooperation and Khilafat movement took place. Women's University was founded at Poona in 1919
Lord Reading	1921-1926	Suppressed of non-cooperation movement Chauri - Chaura incident took place. Formation of Swarajparty. Ahmedabad session of INS held in 1921.
Lord Irwin	1926-1931	Simon commission visited India in 1928. Dandi March was held in 1930. Civil Disobedience movement launched in 1930. Gandhi- Irwin pact was signed and First Round Table

		Conference was held in 1931.
Lord Willingdon	1931-1936	Poona Pact was signed. Second and Third Round Table Conference was held during his time. Communal Award started by British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. Government of India Act (1935) was passed.
Lord Linlithgow	1936-1944	Government of India Act enforced in provinces. Cripps Mission visited India in 1942. Quit India movement was started in 1942. Second World war took place in 1939.
Lord Wavell	1944-1947	Shimla Conference was held on June 25, 1945 between Muslim League and Indian national Congress was failed. Cabinet Mission Plan was launched in 1946. On December 09, 1946, first meeting of Constituent Assembly was held.
Lord Mountbatten	March 1947- August 1947	Last Viceroy and first Governor General of free India. Partition of India was done on June 3, 1947. India Independent Act was passed on July 4, 1947 by British parliament. As per the Act India became independent on August 15, 1947. He was succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari, who was the last Governor General of free India.

History of Bangladesh during Pakistan Period

Language Movement

- ❖ Dhirendranath Datta, a member of the Constituent Assembly, on 23 February 1948, in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, proposed an amendment to English and Urdu as well as to use Bengali language for official purpose.
- ❖ In 1948, the Government of Pakistan announced that Urdu would be the only state language in Pakistan.
- ❖ On February 21, 1952, many people including Rafiq, Salam, Barkat and Abdul Jabbar were killed in police firing.
- ❖ On February 22, Shafiur Rahman was killed in police firing. Who is known as Shafiq.
- ❖ February 24: Father of Shafiur Rahman inaugurated the Shaheed Minar.
- ❖ On 26 February officially inaugurated the Shaheed Minar, Editor of the daily Azad Mr. Abul Kalam Shamsuddin.
- ❖ Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury composed the first song on the incident on February 21 (আমার ভাইয়ের রক্তে রাঙানো একুশে ফেব্রুয়ারি, আমি কি ভুলিতে পারি), Abdul Latif tune the song first. In 1954, Altaf Mahmud again made a new melody. Hassan Hafizur Rahman published the song in 1954 (In Ekushey Sankalan).
- ❖ In 1956, by changing the constitution, Bangla language was recognized as one of the state languages of Pakistan.
- ❖ In 1999, UNESCO announced the 21st February as the International Mother Language Day.

1966: Six Point Movement

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman announcing the six points in Lahore.

The six point movement was a movement in West Pakistan, spearheaded by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, which called for greater autonomy for East Pakistan. The movement's main agenda was to realize the six demands put forward by a coalition of Bengali nationalist political parties in 1966, to end the perceived exploitation of East Pakistan by the West Pakistani rulers. It is considered a milestone on the road to Bangladesh's independence.

1969: Mass Uprising in East Pakistan

The 1969 uprising in East Pakistan was a democratic political movement in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). The uprising consisted of a series of mass demonstrations and sporadic conflicts between government armed forces and the demonstrators. Although the unrest began in 1966 with the Six point movement of Awami League, it got momentum at the beginning of 1969 and culminated in the resignation of Field Marshal Ayub Khan, the first military ruler of Pakistan. The uprising also led to the withdrawal of Agartala Conspiracy Case and acquittal of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his colleagues from the case.

Timeline of Events in 1969

- ❖ 4 January: Shorbodolio Chatro Shongram Porishad (The All Party Student Action Committee) puts forth its 11-point agenda.
- ❖ 7-8 January: Formation of a political coalition named Democratic Action Committee (DAC) to restore democracy.
- ❖ 20 January: Student activist Asaduzzaman dies as the police opens fire on demonstrators.
- ❖ 24 January: Matiur, a teenager activist, is gunned down by the police.
- ❖ 15 February: Sergeant Zahurul Haq, one of the convicts of Agartala Conspiracy Case, is assassinated in the prison of Kurmitola Cantonment.
- ❖ 18 February: Dr. Shamsuzzoha of Rajshahi University is killed as the police open fire on a silent procession in Rajshahi.
- ❖ 21 February: Withdrawal of Agartala Conspiracy Case.
- ❖ 23 February: Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is accorded a grand reception, where he is given the title Bangabandhu (friend of Bengal).
- ❖ 10-13 March: Ayub Khan calls for a round-table meeting with the opposition.
- ❖ 24 March: Ayub Khan hands over power to General Yahya Khan, the army Chief of Staff.

Pakistani general election, 1970

7 December 1970

All 300 seats in the National Assembly

151 seats needed for a majority

Turnout: 63.0%

Leader	Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Party	Awami League	PPP
Leader since	5 December 1963	20 November 1967
Leader's seat	Dacca	Larkana
Seats won	160	81
Popular vote	12,937,162	6,148,923
Percentage	39.2%	18.6%

Bangladesh Liberation War at a Glance

- ❖ On April 17, 1971, the temporary government of Bangladesh was established in the village of Bhabarpara (present day Mujibnagar) under Baidyanath of Meherpur subdiision of Kushtia district (now presently district) for the liberation war.
- ❖ Bangladeshi national flag artist- painter Kamrul Hasan. Shibnarayan Das, the national flag designer of Bangladesh.
- ❖ National flag hoisted- Student leader Abdur Rab.
- ❖ The national flag of Bangladesh was first hoisted on 2 March 1971.
- ❖ Independence was declared indirectly by the speech of Bangabandhu on March 7th.
- ❖ On the night of 25 March, the Pakistani military launched a brutal attack on unarmed people in Dhaka.
- ❖ On the first day of March 26, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman announced the independence of Bangladesh.
- ❖ The supreme commander of the Bangladesh army- Colonel (retired) Muhammad Ataul Gani Osmani.
- ❖ Bangladesh is divided into 11 sectors to handle the war.
- ❖ December 6, 1971 India and Bhutan officially recognize the independent and sovereign Bangladesh.
- ❖ On December 14, nearly 300 intellectuals of Bangladesh were killed brutally.
- ❖ Finally, on December 16, 1971, Pakistan was forced to accept defeat. Finally, the creation was independent Bangladesh.
- ❖ On 16 December, Pakistani military officials formally surrendered 93,000 troops on Race Course ground in Dhaka.
- ❖ The number of martyrs in the liberation war of Bangladesh is estimated to be 30,00,000.
- ❖ In the war of liberation 7 people were awarded Birshreshtha title for heroic contribution, 69 people have been awarded the Bir Uttom. 177 people have been awarded the Bir Protik. 426 people have been awarded the Bir Protik.
- ❖ The titled Female Freedom Fighters- Sitara Begum (Bir Protik) and Teramon Bibi (Bir Protik).

Recognition Of Bangladesh As a freedom nation on The Global Map

- ❖ So far 150 countries have recognized Bangladesh.
- ❖ First country to recognize Bangladesh- Bhutan (6 December 1971).
- ❖ Second country – India (6 December 1971).
- ❖ First Arab country- Iraq (8 July 1972).
- ❖ First non-native country- Malaysia (25 February 1972).
- ❖ First Africa country- Senegal (1 February 1972).
- ❖ First European/ Socialist country- Poland, (12 January 1972).
- ❖ First American country- Canada (14 February 1972).

Foreign Freedom Fighter of Bangladesh Liberation War

William As Ouderland (6 December 1971- 18 May 2001) was a Dutch Australian commando officer He actively took part in World War II and the Bangladesh Liberation War. Later, he was awarded the fourth highest gallantry award, the Bir Protik, by the Government of Bangladesh. He is the only foreigner to receive this honorary award.

The 7th March Speech:

Date	:	March 7, 1971
Time	:	2:45 pm- 3:03 pm
Duration	:	18 minutes
Theme	:	Independence of Bangladesh
Filmed by	:	Race Course (Present Suhrawardy Udyan),
Location	:	East Pakistan
Recognition	:	Ramna, Dhaka Memory of the World International Register

Mujibnagar Government

Mujibnagar Government the government constituted at Mujibnagar to conduct the Bangladesh war of liberation, formed on 10 April 1971 after the declaration of independence on 26 March 1971. The Mujibnagar government headed by Tajiuddin Ahmad took oath on 17 April 1971 at Mujibnagar.

Mujibnagar Government at a Glance

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	:	President
Syed Nazrul Islam	:	Vice President, (Entrusted with the powers, functions and responsibilities of the President since the President himself was then detained in Pakistan).
Tajiddin Ahmed	:	Prime Minister, in charge of Defense, Information, Broadcasting and Communications, Economic Affairs, Planning Division, Education, Local Government, Health, labor, Social Welfare, Establishment as well as other affairs the responsibility of which was not yet entrusted to any one.
M Mansur Ali	:	Minister, Ministry of Finance, Industry and Commerce.
AHM Qamruzzaman	:	Minister, Ministry of Home, Civil Supplies, Relief and Rehabilitation, Agriculture.

Father of Nation : Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

- ❖ Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (17 March 1920 — 15 August 1975), shortened as Sheikh Mujib or just Mujib, was a Bengali politician and statesman.
- ❖ He was born in Tungipara, a village in Gopalganj District.
- ❖ He joined the Bengal Muslim League in 1943.
- ❖ After the Partition of India, Mujib chose to stay in the newly created Pakistan. On his return to what became known as East Pakistan, he enrolled in the University of Dhaka to study law and founded the East Pakistan Muslim Students' League.
- ❖ He is the founding father of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- ❖ He served as the first President of Bangladesh and later Prime Minister of Bangladesh from March 1971 until his assassination in August 1975.
- ❖ He became a leading figure in and eventually the leader of the Awami League, founded in 1949 as an East Pakistan-based political party in Pakistan.
- ❖ On February 5, 1966, a national conference of opposition parties was held in Lahore. At this conference, Sheikh Mujib presented his historic six-point demand.
- ❖ In early 1968, the Pakistan government filed a lawsuit against Sheikh Mujib and 34 others, which is well-known in the history of Agartala conspiracy case. Mujib led the Awami League to win the first democratic election of Pakistan in 1970.
- ❖ On April 10, 1971, the temporary government of Bangladesh was formed. He was the President of the temporary government.
- ❖ He indirectly announced independence of Bangladesh during a landmark speech on 7 March 1971. Mujibur Rahman declared the independence of Bangladesh on March 26, 1971 when the military launched the operation.
- ❖ Through Wireless, he announced the independence from Dhanmondi 32.
- ❖ On 8 January 1972, he was released from Pakistan prison. He returned to Bangladesh on 10 January.
- ❖ He Was given the title of Bangabandhu - 23 February 1969 (By Tofail Ahmed)
- ❖ He was given the title of Father of the Nation - 3 March 1971. (By Abdur Rab).
- ❖ On April 5, 1972, American journalist named him a poet of politics.
- ❖ On April 14, 2008, it was declared as the best Bengali of all time.

- ❖ On 15 August 1975, a group of young army officers killed Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family.
- ❖ The book written by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman:
The Unfinished Memoirs.
Karagarer Rojnamcha.
The Voice of Freedom

Political Scenario of post liberation War

- ✓ **1972–80: Post-independence era**
 - Sheikh Mujibur Rahman administration
 - Left wing insurgency
 - Bangladesh KrishakSramikAwami League (BAKSAL)
 - Assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and aftermath
 - Ziaur Rahman administration, 1975–81
- ✓ **1980s**
 - The dictatorship of Hussain Muhammad Ershad, 1982–90
 - Devolution and Local government Act
- ✓ **1990s**
 - Transition to democracy
 - First Khaleda administration, 1991–96
 - First Hasina administration, 1996–2001
- ✓ **2000s**
 - Second Khaleda administration, 2001–2006
 - Political crisis and Caretaker government, 2006–2008
 - Second Hasina administration, 2009-2014
- ✓ **2010s**
 - War crimes tribunal
 - Third Hasina administration, 2014–2019
 - Fourth Hasina administration, 2019–present

Constitution

First amendment

Passed on 17 July 1973, the first amendment was made to the Article 47 of the constitution. The amendment inserted an additional clause, Article 47(3) that allowed punishment and prosecution of war criminals under international law. A new Article 47A was also added, which specified that certain fundamental rights will be inapplicable in those cases.

Second amendment

Second amendment of the constitution was passed on 22 September 1973 that suspended some of the fundamental rights of the citizens during a state of emergency. The act made following changes to the constitution:

- Amended articles 26, 63, 72 and 142.
- Substituted Article 33.
- Inserted a new Part IXA to the constitution.

Third amendment

Third Amendment was passed on 28 November 1974 that brought changes in Article 2 of the constitution. An agreement was made between Bangladesh and India in respect of exchange of certain enclaves and fixation of boundary lines between the countries.

Fourth amendment

The amendment was passed on 25 January 1975.

1. Amended articles 11, 66, 67, 72, 74, 76, 80, 88, 95, 98, 109, 116, 117, 119, 122, 123, 141A, 147 and 148 of the constitution
2. Substituted Articles 44, 70, 102, 115 and 124 of the constitution
3. Amended part III of the constitution out of existence
4. Altered the Third and Fourth Schedule
5. Extended the term of the first JatiyaSangsad
6. Inserted a new part, VIA in the constitution and
7. Inserted new articles 73A and 116A in the constitution.

Significant changes included:

- The presidential form of government was introduced replacing the parliamentary system.
- A one-party system in place of a multi-party system was introduced;
- the powers of the JatiyaSangsad were curtailed;
- the Judiciary lost much of its independence;
- the Supreme Court was deprived of its jurisdiction over the protection and enforcement of fundamental rights.

Fifth Amendment

This Amendment Act was passed by the JatiyaSangsad on 6 April 1979. This Act amended the Fourth Schedule to the constitution by adding a new paragraph 18 thereto, which provided that all amendments, additions, modifications, substitutions and omissions made in the constitution during the period between 15 August 1975 and 9 April 1979 (both days inclusive) by any Proclamation or Proclamation Order of the Martial Law Authorities had been validly made and would not be called in question in or before any court or tribunal or authority on any ground whatsoever.

Sixth Amendment

The Sixth Amendment Act was enacted by the JatiyaSangsad with a view to amending Articles 51 and 66 of the 1981 constitution.

Seventh Amendment

The Seventh Amendment Act was passed on 11 November 1986. It amended Article 96 of the constitution; it also amended the Fourth Schedule to the constitution by inserting a new paragraph 19 thereto, providing among others that all proclamations, proclamation orders, Chief Martial Law Administrator's Orders, Martial Law Regulations, Martial Law Orders, Martial Law Instructions, ordinances and other laws made during the period between 24 March 1982 and 11 November 1986 (both days inclusive) had been validly made, and would not be called in question in or before any court or tribunal or authority on any ground whatsoever. In summary, the amendment protected Hussain Muhammad Ershad and his regime from prosecution for actions taken under the years of military rule, following the 1982 coup d'état until the 1986 presidential election.

Eighth Amendment

The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1988 declared, among others, that Islam shall be state religion (Article 2A) and also decentralised the judiciary by setting up six permanent benches of the High Court Division outside Dhaka (Article 100).

Twelfth Amendment

The Twelfth Amendment Act was passed on 6 August 1991, following a constitutional referendum. It amended Articles 48, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 70, 72, 109, 119, 124, 141A and 142, restoring executive powers to the Prime Minister's Office, as per the original 1972 constitution, but which had been held by the President's Office since 1974. Instead, the President became the constitutional head of the state; the Prime Minister became the executive head; the cabinet headed by the Prime Minister became responsible to the JatiyaSangsad; the post of the Vice President was abolished and the President was required to be elected by the members of the JatiyaSangsad. Moreover, through Article 59 of the Constitution this Act ensured the participation of the people's representatives in local government bodies.

Thirteenth Amendment

The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1996 introduced a non-party Caretaker Government (CtG) system which, acting as an interim government, would give all possible aid and assistance to the Election Commission for holding the general election.

Fifteenth amendment

The Fifteenth Amendment was passed on 30 June 2011 made some significant changes to the constitution. The amendment scrapped the system of Caretaker Government of Bangladesh. It also made following changes to the constitution:

- Increased number of women reserve seats to 50 from existing 45.
- After the article 7 it inserted articles 7(a) and 7(b) in a bid to end take over of power through extra-constitutional means.
- Restored secularism and freedom of religion.
- Incorporated nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism as the fundamental principles of the state policy.
- Acknowledged Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as the Father of the Nation.

16th amendment

16th amendment of the constitution was passed by the parliament on September 17, 2014 which gave power to the JatiyoShangshad to remove judges if allegations of incapability or misconduct against them are proved. On 5 May 2016, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh declared the 16th Amendment illegal and contradictory to the Constitution.

17th amendment

On July 8, 2018, The parliament unanimously passed the 17th amendment to the constitution which increases the tenure of 50 lawmakers who are elected in the women reserved seat to 25 years.

National Monuments and Memorials

Shaheed Minar

The Shaheed Minar is a national monument in Dhaka, Bangladesh, established to commemorate those killed during the Bengali Language Movement demonstrations of 1952.

National Martyrs' Memorial

The National Martyrs' Memorial is the national monument of Bangladesh is the symbol in the memory of the valour and the sacrifice of all those who gave their lives in the Bangladesh War of Independence in 1971. It was designed by Syed Mainul Hossain.

Martyred Intellectuals Memorial

The Martyred Intellectuals Memorial is a memorial built in memory of the martyred intellectuals of Bangladesh Liberation War. The memorial, located at Rayerbazar, Mohammadpur Thana in Dhaka, was designed by architect Farid U Ahmed and Jami Al Shafi.

Column of Independence

Swadhinata Stambha or Independence Monument is a national monument in Bangladesh to commemorate the historical events that took place in the Suhrawardy Udyan, previously known as Ramna Race Course ground regarding the Liberation War of Bangladesh. Kashef Mahboob Chowdhury and Marina Tabassum designed the project.

Other National and Official Symbols

Title	Symbol and Notes
Official Name	People's Republic of Bangladesh
State Religion	The state religion is Islam, but with the equal status and equal right in the practice

	of the Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and other religions.
Father of the Nation	Shekh Mujibur Rahman
—National Hero	Muhammod Ataul Goni Osmani
Historical Hero	Siraj ud-Daulah & Shamsheer Gazi
Document	Pakistani Instrument of Surrender
National Poet	Kazi Nozrul Islam
National Language	Bangla
National Personification	Bangamata
National Calendar	Bonggabo
National Dress	Sari (female) and Kurta (male)
Mammal	Ganges River Dolphin
National River	Jomuna
National Game	Kabadi (Ha-Du-Du)
National Park	Bhawal National Park
National Mosque	Baitul MukarrOm
National temple	Dhakesh6ri Temple
Mountain	Keokradong
National Museum	National Museum of Bangladesh
National Library	National Library of Bangladesh

Tourism

Beaches in Bangladesh Cox's Bazar

Beach, Cox's Bazar Cox's Bazar Beach, located at Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, is the second longest unbroken sea beach in the world, after Brazil's Praia do Cassino beach, running 120 kilometres (75 mi). It is the top tourist destination of Bangladesh.

Inani Beach, Cox's Bazar:

Inani Beach is an 18-kilometre-long sea beach in Ukhia Upazila of Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. It has a lot of coral stones, which are very sharp. These coral stones look black and green, and they are found in summer or rainy seasons.

Neval Beach, Chattogram (Chittagong) City

It is very close to the Bangladesh Naval Academy of the Bangladesh Navy. The Shah Amanat International Airport is situated very close of these spots. Neval Beach is Located 14 kilometers south of the port city of Chattogram, Bangladesh.

Patenga Beach, Chattogram City

Patenga is a sea beach located 14 kilometres south of the port city of Chattogram, Bangladesh. It is near the mouth of the Karnaphuli River.

Kuakata, Patuakhali

Kuakata is a town known for its panoramic sea beach. It is in southeastern Bangladesh and is the number two tourist destination in the country. Kuakata beach is a sandy expanse 18 kilometres (11 mi) long and 3 kilometres (1.9 mi) wide. From the beach one can have an unobstructed view of both sunrise and sunset over the Bay of Bengal.

Saint Martin Island, Cox's Bazar

St. Martin's island is a small island (area only 8 km²) in the northeastern part of the Bay of Bengal. There is a small adjoining island that is separated at high tide, called Chera Dwip. It is about 5 kilometres (5 miles) west of the northwest coast of Myanmar, at the mouth of the Naf River.

Eco-Park

Sitakunda Botanical Garden and Ecopark (1999) Sitakunda, Chattogram (Chittagong).

Banshkhali Ecopark (2003)- Banshkhali, Chattogram.

Madhabkunda Ecopark (2001)- Barolekha, Moulavibazar.

Madhutila Ecopark (1999)- Nalitabari, Sherpur.

Bangabandhu/Jamuna Ecopark (1998)- Shirajganj.

Kuakata Ecopark (2005)- Kalapara, Patuakhali.

Jafflong Green Park (2008)- Goainghat, Sylhet.

Waterfall in Bangladesh

A waterfall is a place where water flows over a vertical drop or a series of steep drops in the course of a stream or river.

Water fall Name	Location
Zingsiam Saitar	Bandarban
Hummum Falls	Moulavibazar
Amiakum Falls	Bandarban
Nafakhum	Bandarban
Rijuk Falls	Ruma, Bandarban
Shailapropat	Bandarban
Chingri Jhiri	Ruma Bandarban
Patang Jhiri	Ruma, Bandarban
Baklai Falls	Bandarban

Water fall Name	Location
Faipi Falls	Bandarban
Sohostro Dhara	Sitakunda, Chitagong
Shuvolong	Rangamati
Midingachhori	Rangamati
Recchang Jhorna	Khagrachori
Hati Mutani	Khagrachori
Toiduchori Jharna	Khagrachori
Jadipai Jharna	Bandarban
Ateka Falls	Sreemongol

Saint Martin island, Cox's Bazar

St. Martin's Island is a small island (area only 8 km²) in the northeastern part of the Bay of Bengal. There is a small adjoining island that is separated at high tide, called Chera Dwip. It is about 5 kilometres (5 miles) west of the northwest coast of Myanmar, at the mouth of the Naf River.

Historical Places in Bangladesh

01. **Panam city:** This stands at Shonargoang, which was the capital of Bangladesh at the time of Esha Kha.
02. **Lalbagh kella:** It is an incomplete 17th-century Mughol fort complex which is standing by Burigonga River at Dhaka, Bangladesh. The construction was started in 1678 by mughol subander Mohammad ajom shah who was the son of empire Atu-ongojeb.
03. **Ahsan Manzil:** It was official residential palace and seat of Nawab of Dhaka. The building is situated at kumartoli by the bank of Buri Ganga River at Dhaka. Construction was started in 1859 and was completed in 1872.
04. **Shalbon Bihar:** It is in Mainamoti Cumilla. At the end of 8th century, king sre vabadeva made the Shal bon bihar in this place.
05. **Paharpur Buddha Bihar:** It stands in Paharpur, Nawgan. It is one of the most important archaeological sites in Bangladesh. It was designated as a UNESCO world heritage site in 1985.
06. **Shaat Gombuj Mosque:** In the middle of the 15th century, a Muslim colony was founded in the mangrove forest of Shundorban, near the coast in the Bagerhat by a saint general, name Khan Jahan Ali.

07. **Mahasthanghor:** It is one of the earliest urban archaeological sites so far discovered in Bangladesh. The village Mahasthan is Shibgong thana of Bogura, which was called pundronogor, discovered in 1931.
08. **Ruins of the Buddhist Bihar:** Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, to see incredible carved decorations in stone and terracotta. The ruins' architecture contains some important historical and artistic masterpieces, such as the murals on the outside walls, which show how Buddhism, Hinduism, and Jainism influenced the site's creation.
09. **The Puthia Temple:** The Puthia Temple Complex consists of a cluster of notable old Hindu temples in Puthia Upazila, Rajshahi District, Bangladesh.
10. **Sonargaon, Dhaka:** Sonargaon was a historic administrative, commercial and maritime centre in Bengal. Situated in the centre of the Ganges delta, it was the seat of the medieval Muslim rulers and governors of eastern Bengal. Sonargaon was described by numerous historic travellers, including Ibn Battuta, Ma Huan, Niccola de' Conti and Ralph Fitch as a thriving centre of trade and commerce.
11. **Kantanagar Temple:** Kantanagar Temple, commonly known as Kantaji Temple or Kantajew Temple at Kantanagar, is a late-medieval Hindu temple in Dinajpur, Bangladesh. The Kantajew Temple is one of the most magnificent religious edifices belonging to the 18th century.
12. **Armenian Church of the Holy Resurrection, Dhaka City:** Bright yellow Armenian Church of the Holy Resurrection remains a spiritual sanctuary and commemorates the cultural heritage of the now small Armenian community. High ceilings, lots of natural light and simple decoration lend to an airy feel, contrasting the ornate exterior.
13. **Tajhat Palace:** Tajhat Palace, Tajhat Rajbari, is a historic palace of Bangladesh, located in Tajhat, Rangpur. This palace now holds the Rangpur museum.
14. **Star Mosque (Tara Masjid):** Star Mosque is a mosque located in Armanitola area, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The mosque has ornate designs and is decorated with motifs of blue stars. It was built in the first half of the 19th century by Mirza Golam Pir (Mirza Ahmed Jan).
15. **Shilaidaha Kuthibari-Rabindranath Tagore's Residence:** Shilaidaha Kuthibadi is a place in Kumarkhali Upazila of Kushtia District in Bangladesh. The place is famous for Kuthi Bari; a country house made by Dwarkanath Tagore. Rabindranath Tagore lived a part of life here and created some of his memorable poems while living here.
16. **Chattogram Commonwealth War Cemetery:** The Chattogram Commonwealth War Cemetery or Chattogram War Cemetery is a Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemetery Chattogram, Bangladesh. This cemetery was established to now the honor for the soldiers and others who died in World War II.

Museums of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh National Museum

Address	:	Shahbagh, Dhaka 1000
Opened	:	1913
Director	:	Faizul Latif Chowdhury

Museum of Independence

Address	:	Secretariat Road, Dhaka
Established	:	March 25, 2015

Liberation War Museum

Address	:	5 Segun Bagicha Rd. Dhaka 1000
Opened	:	March 22, 1996
Collection size	:	21,000 artifacts

Varendra Research Museum

Address	:	Rajshahi
Established	:	November 13, 1913
Founder	:	Earl of Hyndford
Owner	:	University of Rajshahi

Ethnological Museum

Address	:	Sabdar Ali Rd, Chattogram Mohammed Amiruzzaman
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National Museum of Science and Technology

Address	:	Shahid Shahabuddin Shrok, Dhaka 1207.
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Lecture-2**ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB**
career care

Curator	:	1965, 1974
Established	:	
Opened to the public	:	

Owner	:	Ministry of Science and Technology.
	:	Swapan Kumar Roy.
Director	:	26 April 1965.
Established	:	

Bangladesh Air Force Museum

Address	:	BAF Base Bashar, Tejgaon, Dhaka.
	:	October 2014.
Open for the public	:	

Bangladesh Military Museum

Address	:	Bijoy Saroni in Dhaka-1215.
Founded	:	1987.

National Art Gallery

Address Established	:	14, 3 Segun Bagicha Rd, Dhaka 1000.
Established	:	1974

Sonargaon Folk Art and Craft Museum

Address	:	Sonargaon Rd, Sonargaon.
Established	:	March 12, 1975.

Sculpture of Bangladesh.**Shabash Bangladesh**

Artist	:	Nitun Kundu
Year	:	1991
Subject	:	Liberation War of Bangladesh.
Location	:	University of Rajshahi.
Owner	:	University of Rajshahi.

Aparajeyo Bangla

Artist	:	Syed Abdullah Khalid.
Year	:	1973-1979
Medium	:	Sculpture in reinforced concrete
Subject	:	Fighters of the Bangladesh Liberation War.
Dimensions	:	5.5 m (18 ft).
Location	:	Dhaka University.

Shonarjito Shadhinota

Artist	:	Shamim Sikder.
Year	:	1990
Location	:	TSC in Dhaka University.

Adammh Bangla

Artist	:	Gopal Chandra Pal
Year	:	2012
Location	:	Khulna University.

Chetona '71'

Artist	:	Mobarak Hossain
Year	:	2011, 30 July
Location	:	Shahjalal University of Science and Technology.

Jagroto Chowrongi

Artist	:	Abdur Razzaque
Year	:	1973
Location	:	Joydebpur
Height	:	18 feet

Shonghoptok

Artist	:	Hamiduzzaman Khan Jahanginagar
Location	:	University

Architecture of Bangladesh**Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban**

Type	:	National Assembly Building
Architectural style	:	Modern, monumental
Location	:	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Completed	:	1982
Cost	:	US\$32 million
Structural System	:	Reinforced concrete, brickwork

National Martyrs' Memorial, Savar

Type	:	Public monument
Location	:	Savar, Bangladesh
Construction started	:	1978
Completed	:	1982
Height	:	150 feet (46 m)
Architect	:	Syed Mainul Hossain.

Lecture-2**ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB**
career care

Architect	:	Louis Kahn, Muzharul Islam (co architect)
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Martyr Monument

Type	:	Monument
Location	:	Dhaka University area and adjacent to Dhaka Medical College Hospital.
Height	:	14m (46 ft)
Architect	:	Hamidur Rahman

Baitul Mukarram National Mosque

Location	:	Bangladesh Dhaka, Bangladesh
Affiliation	:	Islam
Branch/ tradition	:	Hanafi, Decobandi.
Administration	:	Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. 1959 Government of Bangladesh
Year consecrated	:	1959
Ownership	:	Government of Bangladesh
Hon'ble Senior Imam	:	Hafez Maulana Mizanur Rahman Al Qasmi.
Architect(s)	:	Abdullhusein M. Thariani
Architectural type	:	National Mosque
Architectural style	:	Islamic Architecture
Groundbrading	:	27 January 1960
Capacity	:	40,000
Designer	:	Abdullasein M. Thariani.

Tomb of Bibi Pari and Lalbagh Fort Mosque

Location	:	Dhaka Bangladesh
Construction was started	:	1678
Completed	:	1684
Founder	:	Shaista Khan

Bagha Mosque

Location	:	Bagha, Rajshahi.
Affiliation	:	Islam
Completed	:	1523
Founder	:	Sultan Nasrat Shah

Shalban Vihara

Location	:	Mainamati, Cumilla, Bangladesh.
Built	:	7th century

Bangladesh Bank Bhaban

Type	:	Complete Office
Location	:	Motijheel
Town or city	:	Dhaka
Country	:	Bangladesh
Completed	:	1985
Architectural Height	:	115 meters (377 ft)
Developer	:	Bangladesh Bank

Kamalapur Railway Station

Location	:	Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Platforms	:	8
Opened	:	January 1969
Architect	:	Robert Boughey

Ahsan Manzil, Dhaka

Location	:	Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Construction was started	:	1859
Completed	:	1872
Founder	:	Nawab Abdul Ghani

Husayni Dalan, Dhaka

Location	:	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Affiliation	:	Shia Islam
Architectural type	:	Mosque
Date established	:	1642 (1015 Higri)
Interior area	:	9,380 sp ft (187 m2)

Chotao Sona Mosque, Chapai Nawabganj

Location	:	Chapai Nawabganj, Bangladesh
Construction started	:	Between 1493 and 1519
Founder	:	Wali Mohammad

Somapura Mahavihara

Location	:	Naogaon.
Built	:	8th Century AD
Built for	:	Dharma Pala

Electricity Sector in Bangladesh

Bangladesh	:	Electricity sector
Electricity coverage	:	90% (2018)

Lecture-2**ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB**
career care

Installed capacity	:	16193 MW
Share of private financing (2018)	:	56%
Share of private financing (2018)	:	46%
Responsibility for policy-setting	:	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources Bangladesh Power Development Board : Energy Regulatory Commission Act.
Electricity sector law	:	Energy Regulatory Commission Act.

Division and District based Information

The number of divisions in Bangladesh is 8. They are- Dhaka, Chattogram (Chittagong), Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet, Barishal (Barisal), Rangpur and Mymensingh.

District of Bangladesh: 64

1. Rajshahi Division	Number of districts 8. Bogura, Chapainawabganj, Joypurhat, Naogaon, Natore, Pabna, Rajshahi & Sirajganj.
2. Barishal Division	Number of districts 6. Pirojpur, Barishal, Barguna, Bhola, Jhalokati & Patuakhali.
3. Chattogram Division	Number of districts 11. Brahmanbaria, Cumilla, Chandpur, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Feni, Khagrachhari, Rangamati, Bandarban, Chattogram & Cox'sbazar.
4. Dhaka Division	Number of districts 13. Dhaka, Gazipur, Kishoreganj, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Tangail, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Madaripur, Rajbari & Shariatpur.
5. Khulna Division	Number of districts 10. Bagerhat, Chuadanga, Jashore, Jhenaidah, Khulna, Kushtia, Magura, Meherpur, Narail & Satkhira.
6. Mymensingh Division	Number of districts 4. Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Netrokona & Sherpur.
7. Rangpur Division	Number of districts 8. Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Panchagarh, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha & Dinajpur.
8. Sylhet Division	Number of districts 4. Habiganj, Moulvibazar, Sunamganj & Sylhet.

Some Important information

Large division of Bangladesh	By land area	Chattogram
	By Population	Dhaka
Small division of Bangladesh	By land area	Mymensingh
	By Population	Barishal
Large districts of Bangladesh	By land area	Rangamati
	By Population	Dhaka
Small districts of Bangladesh	By land area	Narayanganj
	By Population	Bandarban
Large upazila of Bangladesh	By land area	Shyamnagar, Satkhira
	By Population	Savar, Dhaka
Small upazila of Bangladesh	By land area	Bondor, Narayanganj
	By Population	Thanchi, Bandarban
Largest thana of Bangladesh	By land area	Shyamnagar, Satkhira
	By Population	Gazipur Sadar, Gazipur
Smallest thana of Bangladesh	By land area	Wari, Dhaka
	By Population	Airport Dhaka

Running Mega Project Of Bangladesh

Padma Bridge

Carries	Motor vehicles, Railway
Crosses	Padma River
Locale	Louhajang, Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur.
Official name	The Padma Multipurpose Bridge
Maintained by	Bangladesh Bridge Authority
Design	Truss bridge
Material	Steel
Total length	6.150 km (20,180 ft)
Width	18.10 m (59.4 ft)
Designer	AECOM
Constructed by	China Major Bridge Engineering Company Limited
Financier	China Major Bridge Engineering Company Limited
Construction start	7 December 2014
Construction end	December 2020 (projected)
Construction cost	tk. 30193 crore (US\$3.9 billion)

Metro Rail

Locale:	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Transit type:	Rapid transit
Number of lines:	Total 5 lines
Daily ridership:	483,000
Operation will start:	2021
Operator(s):	Dhaka Mass Transit Company Ltd.
System Length:	20.10 km
Track gauge:	Standard gauge

Rampal Power Project

Official name:	Rampal Coal-fire Power Station
Location:	Sapmari, Rampal Upazila of Baherhat District
Primary fuel:	Coal
Owner(s):	National Thermal Power Corporation (India) and Bangladesh Power Development Board (Bangladesh)
Nameplate capacity:	1320 MW.

Rooppur Nuclear Power

Location:	Rooppur, Ishwardi, Pabna Bangladesh
Status:	Under construction
Construction began:	November 30, 2017
Construction Cost:	\$12.65 billion
Owner(s):	Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission
Operator(s):	Nuclear Power Plant Company Bangladesh Limited
Cooling source:	Padma River.

Matarbari [1,200 MW] Coal Power Project

The Matarbari Power Plant is a proposed 1,200 megawatt coal- fired power station to be built in Maheshkhali Upazila of Cox's Bazar District in south-eastern Bangladesh.

Economy of Bangladesh

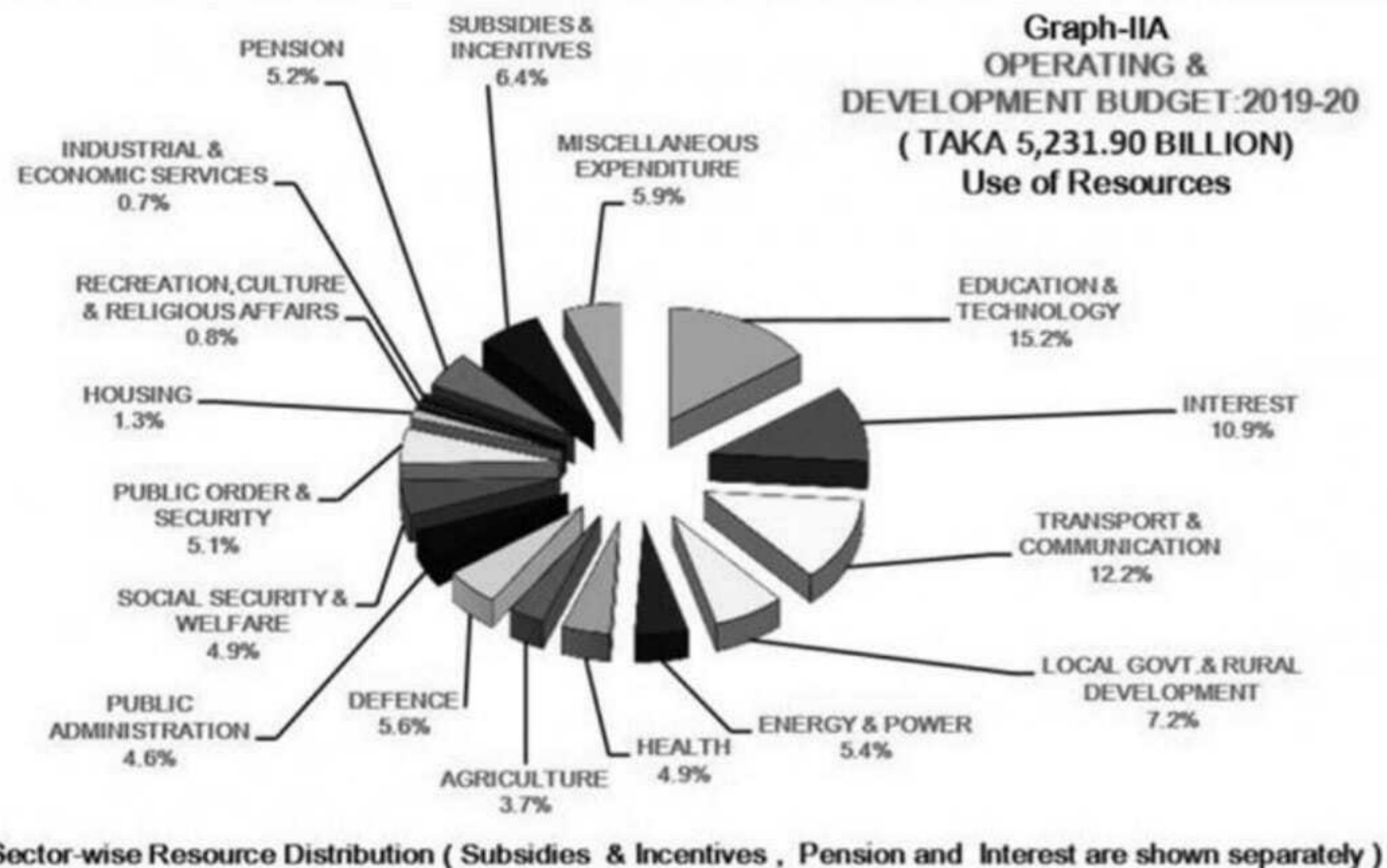
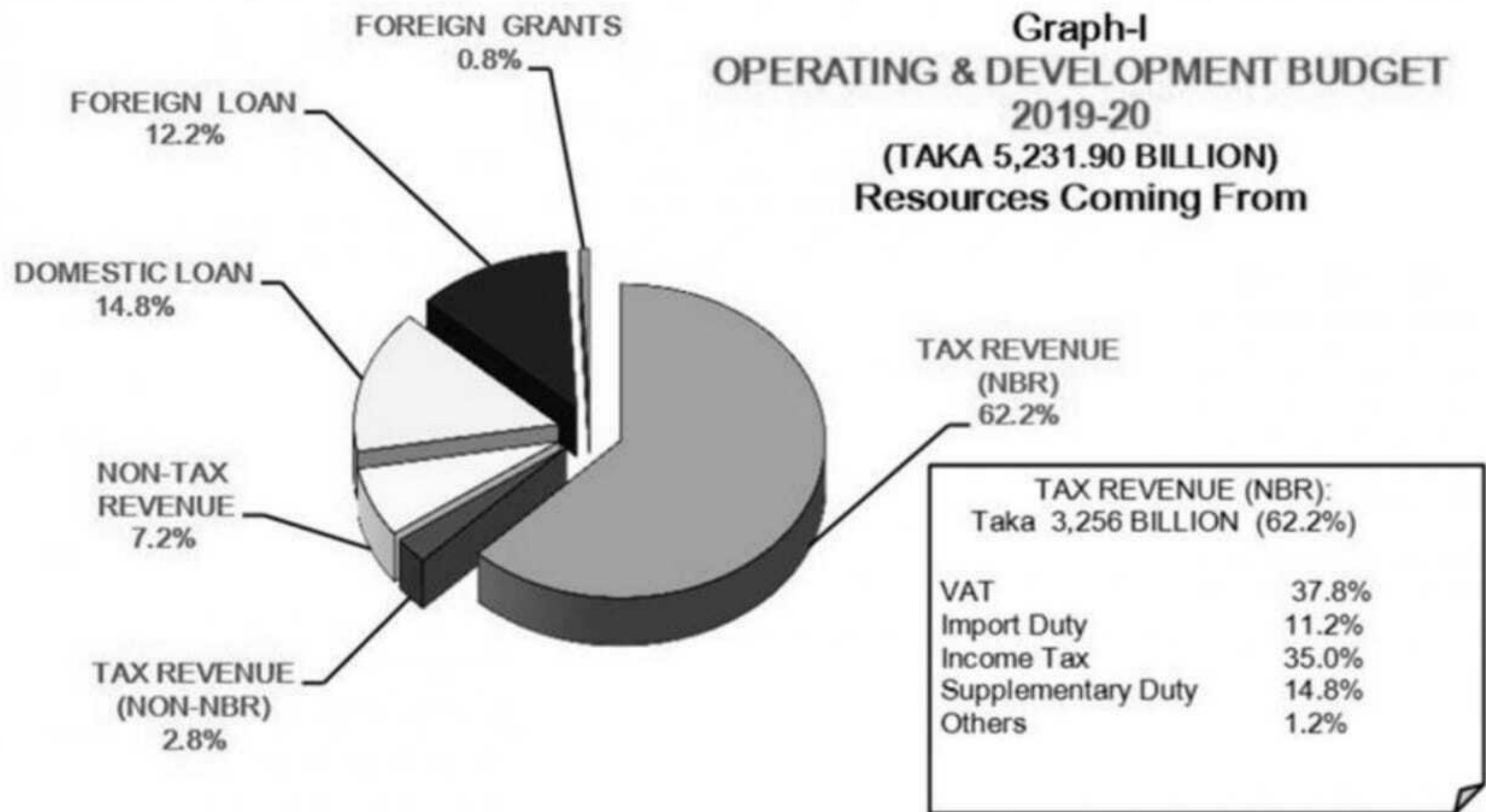
Bangladesh has a market economy. It is considered the 44th largest economy in the world and the second fastest growing. In 2019, it reached 8.13% and is around 22,504,793 (Mill.Tk.) This amount is expected to increase to \$322 billion by 2021. Bangladesh relies on diversified industries including textiles, pharmaceuticals, leather, fishing, steel, natural gas, shipbuilding, telecommunications, and food processing.

GDP	▲ 22,504,793 (Mil. Tk.) (nominal; 2019) \$758.17 billion (PPP; 2018)
GDP rank	42 nd (nominal) 31 st (PPP)
GDP growth	▲ 8.13% (FY2019) ▲ 7.86% (FY2018)
GDP per capita	\$1,909 (nominal; 2019 est) \$ 4,603 (PPP; 2018 est)
GDP per capita rank	145 th (nominal) / 139 th (PPP)
GDP by sector	▼ agriculture: 14.23% ▲ industry: 33.66% ▼ services: 52.11% (FY2018)
Inflation (CPL)	-5.78% (FY2018)
Population below poverty line	< 9% living below \$1.90/ day (2018)
Gini coefficient	0.320 (2010)
Labor force	109.1 million (2017 est.)
Labor force by occupation	agriculture: 40.6% industry: 20.4% services: 39.6% (2017 est.)
Unemployment	Overall 4.2% Male 3.1% Female 6.7% (2017 est.)
Main industries	textile, pharmaceutical products, electronics, shipbuilding, automotive, bicycle, leather, jute, glass, paper, plastic, food and beverages, cement, tea, rice, natural gas and crude petroleum, iron and steel
Ease-of-doing-business rank	▼ 176 th (2017)
	Australia 1.9% China 1.9% Southeast Asia 1.6% Others 11.6%
Imports	▲ \$43.49 billion (FY2017)
Main import partners	China 21.5% India 12.2% Singapore 9.2% European Union 6.2% Hong Kong 5.5% Other 45.3%
Gross external debt	\$ 35.49 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
Public debt	31.9% of GDP (2015 est.)
Revenues	▲ \$24.36 billion (2.05 trillion) FY18)
Expenses	▲ \$55.31 billion (FY 2016-19)

Bangladesh Inflation Rate

The annual inflation rate in Bangladesh edged up to 5.5% percent in April of 2019 from 5.55% percent in the prior month. Inflation Rate in Bangladesh averaged 6.53 percent from 1994 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 16 percent in September of 2011 and a record low of -0.03 percent in December of 1996.

Budget 2018-2019



নির্দেশনাঃ এই অংশ শিক্ষক ক্লাস ডিসকাশনের আলোকে ক্লাসে অবশ্যই Solve করাবেন ।

1. Which Mughal emperor visited Dhaka?
A) Babar B) Akbar C) Jahangir D) None of these
2. In which year military rule first starts in Pakistan?
A) 1958 B) 1962 C) 1954 D) 1956
3. East-India company was founded in--
A) 1600 B) 1652 C) 1608 D) 1757
4. How many people are titled by 'Bir Protik' in liberation war?
A) 175 B) 426 C) 7 D) 68
5. Who was the prime minister of India during the war of liberation of Bangladesh?
A) Joyti Basu B) Indira Gandhi C) Murarjee Desai D) Rajib Gandhi
6. When was the water treaty signed between Bangladesh and India?
A) 26th March 1944 B) 12 December 1996 C) 17 March 1995 D) 16th December 1997
7. National day of Bangladesh is--
A) 16 December B) 26 March C) 21 February D) 7 March
8. Historical 'Six point' was declared on--
A) 7 February B) 7 March C) 1 February D) 5 February
9. 'Chandra Deep' is the ancient name of which area of Bangladesh?
A) Comilla B) Chittagong C) Barisal D) Dhaka
10. Which is the oldest place of Bangladesh?
A) Pundra B) Gopalganj C) Sonargaon D) Bikrompur
11. The largest division in Bangladesh is--
A) Dhaka B) Chittagong C) Rajshahi D) Sylhet
12. The most ancient historical place of Bangladesh is--
A) Paharpur B) Mohasthangarh C) Sonargaon D) Moynamoti
13. The river Naf runs in Bangladesh along the border of--
A) India B) Nepal C) Myanmar D) Thailand
14. During Liberation War of Bangladesh, Dhaka was under which sector?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 5 D) 7
15. What index is used in Bangladesh to measure Inflation?
A) GDP Deflator B) Wholesale Price Index
C) Retail Price Index D) Consumer Price Index
16. In which district is Dahagram enclave situated?
A) Kustia B) Rangpur C) Lalmonirhat D) Kurigram
17. On 10 April 1971, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was formed through a proclamation of independence issued from--
A) Patgram of Lalmonirhat District B) Palashi of Nadia District
C) Dhanua-Kamalpur of Jamalpur District D) Mojibnagar of Meherpur District
18. Who were the first comer of European trader in Bangladesh?
A) The French B) The Portogeez C) The English D) The Dutch
19. 'Operation Search Light' was the incident of the year--
A) 1969 B) 1970 C) 1971 D) 1990
20. The book on liberation war 'Amar Kichu Kata' is written by--
A) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman B) Abdul Gaffer Chowdhury
C) Nilima Ibrahim D) Jaheer Raihan
21. Who was the architect of Jatiya Smriti Shoudho?
A) Lui Kan B) Hamidur Rahman C) Sayed Moinul Islam D) Hamiduzzaman
22. How many amendments are there in the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh?
A) 10 B) 12 C) 15 D) 18

23. With which country Bangladesh has the largest trade deficit?
A) China B) Japan C) USA D) UK
24. Where is the 'Bangladesh Square'?
A) Liberia B) Haiti C) Kanga D) Siaralieon
25. With which country Bangladesh has trade relation but no diplomatic relation?
A) Taiwan B) South Korea C) Israel D) Myanmar
26. Bangladesh become member of OIC in--
A) 1974 B) 1973 C) 1976 D) 1978
27. "Chittagong hill tract Peace treaty" was signed in which year ?
A) 1982 B) 1989 C) 1997 D) 1998
28. What is the ranking of Bangla in the world in terms of spoken language?
A) 1st B) 3rd C) 6th D) 7th
29. Bangladesh is not a member of which of the following association?
A) IMF B) ILO C) OIC D) OPEC
30. With which country Bangladesh sign an agreement at first?
A) Japan B) Soviet Union C) India D) Nepal
31. Which of the following export items has the largest contribution to total national export income of Bangladesh?
A) Leather B) Jute C) Tea D) Garments
32. What is the length of rail road of Bangladesh according to economic review of 2013?
A) 2735 km B) 2850 km C) 2935 km D) 2877 km
33. Number of representatives in reserved seats for women in the National Parliament in Bangladesh is now--
A) 25 B) 40 C) 45 D) 50
34. Which is called the 'casting vote'?
A) Speaker's vote B) Chief whip's vote C) Prime Minister's vote D) President's vote
35. Which is the preface of the Bangladesh Power Development Board?
A) Biddyot Khabar B) Biddyot Bortika C) Biddyot Barta D) Biddyot Board
36. Who called the session of the parliament?
A) Speaker B) Chief whip C) Prime Minister D) President
37. Where is the head quarter of Bangladesh Navy?
A) Jessore B) Khulna C) Dhaka D) Chittagong
38. Which organization leads population survey?
A) Beause of Man power Employment and Training B) Local Government Department
C) Bangladesh Beauru of Statistics D) Statistics department
39. At first the constitution of Bangladesh raised on constituent assembly--
A) 4 November, 1972 B) 17 April, 1971 C) 12 October, 1972 D) 17 April, 1971
40. Who is the first president of Bangladesh?
A) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman B) Captain Mansur Ali
C) Sayad Nazrul Islam D) Tajuddin Ahmed

Students' Work

শিড়ার্থীরা বাসায় অনুশীলন করবেন

Constitutions at a glance

- ❖ The Constitution of Bengal has been amended so far 17 times.
- ❖ In the constitution of Bangladesh the fundamental rights have been mentioned - in the third part 4 Article about the trial of the war criminals is — 47.

- ❖ In the constitution, the matter of administrative tribunal has been inserted- in paragraph 117.
- ❖ "All citizens are equal in law." This assurance provided - Article 27.
- ❖ The caretaker government system has been dissolved through the 15th amendment to the constitution
- ❖ The process of formulation of the constitution of Bangladesh began - March 23, 1972.
- ❖ The Constitution of Bangladesh is presented - October 12, 1972.
- ❖ The Constitution was adopted in the Gana Parishad - 04 November, 1972. Constitution of Bangladesh came into effect - December 16, 1972.
- ❖ Members of the Constitution Committee — 34.
- ❖ The head of the constitution compilation was Dr. Kamal Hossain. The only female member of the constitution compilation committee - Begum Razia Begum.
- ❖ Language of Bangladesh Constitution — 2 (Bengali and English).
- ❖ The constitution of Bangladesh is divided into- 11 parts.
- ❖ There are 153 paragraphs in the constitution of Bangladesh.
- ❖ Original author of the handwriting constitution - Abdur Raul.
- ❖ The main features of the Constitution are - 12.
- ❖ The first principles of the constitution of Bangladesh were - secularism, nationalism, democracy and socialism.
- ❖ The principles of the constitution "secularism" are omitted - in 1978.
- ❖ At the beginning of the constitution, "Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim" is inserted - in 1978.
- ❖ The right to life and liberty is preserved - in section 3, Article 32.
- ❖ The freedom of thought and conscience has been given in the third part, 39 (1) in paragraph.
- ❖ Freedom of speech and expression has been given- 3rd part, 39 (2) A paragraph.
- ❖ Newspaper freedom has been given - 3rd part, 39 (2) in B article. 4 The freedom of the profession has been given- in 31st part, paragraph 40.
- ❖ Religious freedom is said to be - in 3rd part, paragraph 41.
- ❖ Property rights are described- in the 3rd part, paragraph 42.
- ❖ About the recruitment of Ombudsman - 77 paragraph.
- ❖ Begum Razia Banu is the only female member of the constitution committee. Suranjit Sengupta did not sign the constitution.

Total District info at a Glance

- ❖ Chapai Nawabganj is called the capital of the mango in Bangladesh
- ❖ Gombhira' Song is a kind of folk song popular in Chapainawabganj.
- ❖ Yogurt of Bogura is very famous.
- ❖ Joypurhat was an area of Pala Empire & Sena dynasty from a long age.
- ❖ Joypurhat is called the store-house of food of Bangladesh.
- ❖ Chalan Beel is a large natural wetland. During the monsoon, the area of the Bil increases and touches four upazilas (sub-districts) of the Natore district. - Uttara Gano Bhaban: Official residences of the president of Bangladesh.
- ❖ The country's first atomic power plant is located in Ruppur of Pabna. - The only complete mental hospital in Bangladesh is located at Hemayetpur in Pabna (established in 1957).
- ❖ Varendra Research Museum, the oldest museum of Bangladesh located in Rajshahi. - The only police academy in Bangladesh is located in Sardah, Rajshahi (Established in 1912).
- ❖ The 2nd Medical University of Bangladesh is located in Rajshahi (Founded: 2017, Rajshahi Medical College established in 1958).
- ❖ Hularhat is the river port of Pirojpur.
- ❖ Barishal's economy is mostly based on farming and fishing.
- ❖ The Bangabandhu Uddan (former Bell's Park) is a place inside Barishal City.

- ❖ Bhola is the country's largest island. - Rupali Hilsa is supplied from Bhola to meet the lion's share of Hilsa For commercial importance, Jhalakati was called Calcutta H.
- ❖ Brahmanbaria is famous for the weaving industry. It is the cultural capital of Bangladesh.
- ❖ Bangladesh Academy of Rural Development (BARD) is located in Cumilla.
- ❖ Chandpur is known as "Hilsa's house" as one of the reproductive areas of the Hilsa fish.
- ❖ The ancient name of Noakhali district was Bhulua.
- ❖ Maizedi is known as Noakhali District Town. - Noakhali district's famous coconut 'Nam'. Feni district famous buffaloes' milk ghee and split sweets.
- ❖ Khagrachari is a hilly area. - Halda River: Origin and end within the country.
- ❖ Rangamati is the largest district of the country (By Area). –
- ❖ Tribal cultural institute (1988) is located in Bandarban.
Nationally recognized highest mountain (Tajingdong) of Bangladesh is located in Bandarban.
- ❖ The natural harbour of Chattogram is an ancient gateway to the region of Bengal. - From 1517, the Portuguese started coming to Chattogram. - The Chattogram Municipality started on 22 June 1863.
- ❖ The beach in Cox's Bazar is the longest beach in the world; with an unbroken length of 120 km.
- ❖ In 1610, Dhaka was declared the capital of Suba of Bengal. - Dhaka Municipality was established on 1 August 1864. - Dhaka city is divided into 25 parliamentary areas.
- ❖ Gazipur district famous for jackfruit and papaya.
- ❖ Manikganj district famous for Hazari molasses'.
- ❖ Munshiganj district is famous for Vaggakuls sweet and potato.
- ❖ Narayanganj port is the largest river port in the country.
- ❖ Known as Narayanganj 'Oriental Dandi' for jute. - The world's largest jute mill Adamjee jute factory was located in Narayanganj. But now Adamjee EPZ has been built by closing this jute mill. - The history's famous muslin cloth was made in Narayanganj.
- ❖ Tangail is the largest district of Dhaka division on the basis of land area. - The second largest district on the basis of population. - The Tangail District is famous for the 'Chamcham and Tangail sarees'. - This loom industry of Tangail district is one of the oldest traditions of Bangladesh which is more than thousand years old. 4 Faridpur district is famous for Dates molasses.
- ❖ Haji Shariatullah started the Faraizi movement from Madaripur of Faridpur.
- ❖ Madaripur district famous Date molasses and Rasagulla.
- ❖ Shariatpur was named after Haji Shariatullah (1781-1840), who was the founder of Faraizi Movement and an eminent Islamic reformer during British Raj. - Shariatpur district famous for 'Bibhiman Petha'.
- ❖ Port of Mongla is located in Bagerhat.
- ❖ The telecommunication system was first established in Chuadanga. - Keru and Co. located in Chuadanga. It is the country's largest sugar mills.
- ❖ In the 15th century, Jashore was a part of the kingdom of Pratapaditya.
- ❖ First enemy free District is Jashore in the war of liberation. On December 6, 1971, the enemy was released.
- ❖ Khulna is the third-largest city of Bangladesh (By population). - Khulna was part of the ancient kingdoms of Vanga or Samatata.
-Khulna Municipal Council was founded on 12 December 1884, and promoted to a "municipal corporation" in 1984.
- ❖ The notorious village of Marijuana producer 'Golden Village' is located in Kushtia. - The mausoleum of the Baul emperor Lalon Sai is located at Sheuria village of Chapra union of Kumarkhali upazila of Kushtia district.
- ❖ Magura is the first unmanned free district. In Bangladesh, the total illiterate free district is 7, They are- Sirajganj, Rajshahi, Joypurhat, Chuadanga, Magura, Lalmonirhat & Gaibandha.
- ❖ Bangladesh's first government was created in Meherpur (Formed on April 10, 1971. The oath took place on April 17, 1971).
- ❖ Narail District is the second largest freedom fighter district in Bangladesh.
- ❖ Mymensingh city corporation is the country's smallest city corporation.

- ❖ Sherpur region was a part of the kingdom of the Kamarupa in the ancient time.
- ❖ During British rule Thakurgaon was a tehsil (a district subdivision).
- ❖ Rangpur district is considered part of the Greater Bengal floodplain land.
- ❖ Panchagarh is situated in the north side of Bangladesh. - Panchagarh is called the daughter of the Himalayas. - The 1st seat of the Jatiya Sangsad is located in Panchagarh.
- ❖ Uttara EPZ (2001) is located in Nilphamari. It is the country's only agrarian EPZ.
- ❖ Bangladesh's largest irrigation project (Teesta Irrigation Project) is located in Lalmonirhat. - 'Tin bigha corridor' is located in Lalmonirhat.
- ❖ Gaibandha was previously known as Bhabaniganj.
- ❖ Dinajpur is the largest district among all sixteen northern districts of Bangladesh. - Barapukuria coal mine is located in Dinajpur.
- ❖ Habiganj is the historical place where the Mukti Bahini started their first guerrilla movement against oppression of Pakistani Army. - Habiganj is famous for folk Literature: Mahuya Sundari and Dhupar Path.
- ❖ Most of the tea gardens are in Moulvibazar.
- ❖ Fensuganj fertilizer factory is located in Sylhet. It is the country's first fertilizer factory. Sylhet is known economically as the most prosperous district of Bangladesh.
- ❖ After independence, all the finance ministers of Bangladesh were from Sylhet.

Students' Work

Practice Test

নির্দেশনাঃ এই অংশ শিক্ষক ক্লাসে পড়াবেন না। শিক্ষার্থীরা ক্লাস ডিসকাশনের আলোকে বাসায় সলভ করবেন। তবে শিক্ষক ইচ্ছে করলে এখান থেকে কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন ক্লাসে টেস্ট বেইজড (আবশ্যিক নয়) সমাধান করতে পারেন।

1. Which of the following locations has been proposed for establishment of IT village of Bangladesh?
A) Rajshahi B) Jessore C) Comilla D) Chittagong
2. The survey of Bangladesh is under which Ministry?
A) Ministry of Planning B) Ministry of Defence
C) Ministry of Home D) Ministry of Land
3. The 'Swatch of No Ground' hole is located in—
A) The Meghna B) Goalanda C) Aricha D) The Bay of Bengal
4. Language movement of 1952 created a---
A) A new national perception B) A new social system
C) Political doctrine D) A cultural movement
5. In which district Dohogram enclave is situated?
A) Rangpur B) Lalmonirhat C) Kurigram D) Gaibandha
6. Which European country first recognized Bangladesh as a sovereign state?
A) Albania B) East Germany C) Poland D) Romania
7. How many districts are in the Dhaka division?
A) 20 B) 19 C) 18 D) 17
8. Which is the Origin of Bangali nation?
A) Drabir B) Austrick C) Negrito D) Votechin
9. What is the birth day of Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman?
A) 10 Jan B) 17 March C) 10 Feb D) 17 April
10. Who is the last viceroy in British-India?
A) Lord Bentinck B) Lord Karnawalish C) Lord Mansfield D) Lord Mountbaten
11. Mujibnagar situated at-----.
A) Chuadanga B) Nababganj C) Satkhira D) Meherpur
12. Which is the oldest city of Bangladesh?
A) Mohastangarh B) Sonargaon C) Moynamoti D) Paharpur

13. What is the terminal year of the Bangladesh Perspective Plan?
 A) 2015 B) 2020 C) 2016 D) **2021**
14. The number of Juvenile Correction Center in Bangladesh is—
 A) 5 B) 10 C) 2 D) 8
15. Who is the prime minister of Pakistan at 21st February of 1952?
 A) Mohammad Ali B) **Khaja Najimuddin** C) Nurul Amin D) Liakot Ali Khan
16. Who divided Bengal in Banga and Asam province?
 A) Lord Bentinc B) Lord Karnawalish C) **Lord Karzon** D) Lord Mountbaten
17. National garden of Bangladesh is--
 A) Ramna garden B) **Swahrawardi Uddyan** C) Botanical garden D) None
18. How many sectors are there in the liberation war of Bangladesh?
 A) 7 B) 9 C) **11** D) 12
19. When does the flag of Bangladesh firstly raised up?
 A) 25 March1972 B) 26 March1972 C) 7 March1972 D) **2 March1972**
20. The cyclone namely Ayla is happened in Bangladesh in---
 A) **2009** B) 1991 C) 2007 D) 1998
21. Which is the largest river in Bangladesh?
 A) Jamuna B) Padma C) **Meghna** D) Brahmmaputra
22. 21st February is the same date of -- according to Bengali calender.
 A) 21st Falgun B) 5th Falgun C) 9th Falgun D) **8th Falgun**
23. Which of the following was not a Mughal Emperor?
 A) Bahadur Shah B) Akbar C) **Isha Khan** D) Babar
24. Where is the Chalan Beel?
 A) Rajshahi district B) Naogaon district
 C) Natore and Naogaon district D) **Natore and Pabna district**
25. Which is the largest district in Bangladesh?
 A) **Rangamati** B) Chittagong C) Jessore D) Dhaka
26. Where is the capital of Bangla in Sultani age?
 A) Dhaka B) **Gaora** C) Sonargaon D) Jahangirnagar
27. The length of the proposed Padma Bridge is:
 A) 4.1 km B) 5.2 km C) **6.15 km** D) 6.75 km
28. When was the national flag of independent Bangladesh hoisted?
 A) **March 2, 1971** B) March 7, 1971 C) March 26, 1971 D) December 16, 1971
29. Which of the following crosses Bangladesh?
 A) The equator B) The tropic of Capricom C) **The topic of Cancer** D) The 38th parallel
30. 1st European invader who attacked the Indian province first--
 A) Vasco da gama B) **Alexander The Great** C) Herold Jack Milan D) Captain Holwel
31. Which area of Bangladesh was the first to free from Pakistani army in 1971?
 A) Rangpur and Dinajpur B) Mymensing
 C) Kushtia D) **Jessore and Sylhet**
32. Banga bhanga was done in which year?
 A) **1905** B) 1906 C) 1911 D) 1947
33. What is the old name of Dhaka?
 A) Islampur B) **Dacca** C) Sonargaon D) **Jahangirnagar**
34. Which of the following time zones in Bangladesh is--
 A) **GMT + 06:00 hours** B) GMT - 05:00 hours C) GMT + 05:00 hours D) GMT - 06:00 hours
35. Who is the pioneer of modern education system to spread over it among the muslim?
 A) Naoab Sir Salimullah B) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan
 C) Sayed Amir Ali D) **Naoab Abdul Latif**
36. Which country is the first acceptor of Bangladesh?

- A) Bhutan B) Russia C) India D) Srilanka
37. Who transferred the capital of Bangla from Dhaka to Murshidabad?
A) Sobadar Islam Khan B) Sobadar Shayasta Khan
C) Nabab Siraju-Doula D) Nabab Murshid Kuli Khan
38. How many freedom fighters are titled by 'Bir Uttam'?
A) 44 B) 68 C) 257 D) 163
39. Who is the founder of permanent settlement?
A) John Mayer B) Waren Hestings C) Lord Karnawalish D) Lord Clive
40. Satidaha Protha was prohibited in--
A) 1839 B) 1849 C) 1829 D) 1819
41. Which is the first title of 21-article?
A) Remove economic in-equity of East Bengal
B) Education of Land lord system without any compensation
C) Bangla will be the state language D) Provincial autonomy
42. The first Bangladeshi woman to climb the world's highest peak, the Mount Everest is:
A) Nishat Majumder B) Wasfia Nazreen C) Nishat Nazreen D) Wasfia Majumder
43. Which country was the first to recognize Bangladesh as an Independent Nation?
A) Bhutan B) India C) USSR D) USA
44. How many persons were awarded the title 'Bir Protik' for their contribution of the liberation war of Bangladesh?
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) None of these
45. In which sector Dhaka was included at the time of liberation war?
A) Sector No. 4 B) Sector No. 1 C) Sector No. 3 D) None of the above
46. 'Lahore proposal' was stated on--
A) 28 April 1946 B) 28 April 1947 C) 13 March 1939 D) 23 March 1940
47. Who is the first muslim victor of Bengal?
A) Boktiar Khalji B) Mohammad Bin Kasem C) Hossen Shah D) Elias Shah
48. How many women freedom fighters received the Beer Pratik Award for their contribution in the Liberation war of Bangladesh?
A) 1 B) 7 C) 2 D) 3
49. 'The liberation of Bangladesh' is written by---
A) Major General Sukhwanto Singh B) A. K Khandaker
C) Major Rafiqul Islam D) Rashid Karim
50. In which sector there was no 'sector commander'?
A) 10 B) 11 C) 3 D) 7
51. The river Padma enters Bangladesh through---
A) Khulna B) Rajshahi C) Kushtia D) Dinajpur
52. Which is the hottest place of Bangladesh?
A) Srimangal B) Putia C) Lalpur D) Lalkhan
53. At first Bangladesh wins in test match cricket against--
A) Zimbabwe B) West Indies C) India D) Srilanka
54. Who is the desiner of National flag of Bangladesh?
A) Hamidur Rahman B) Hashem Khan C) Zainul Abedin D) Kamrul Hasan
55. Length of the proposed sky train will be--
A) 23 km B) 24 km C) 21 km D) 22 km
56. Proposed 'Garments Industry Park' will be constructed at----
A) Gajaria, Munshiganj B) Tangi, Gazipur
C) Baushia, Munshiganj D) Valuka, Mymensingh
57. Who is the desiner of National monogram?
A) A. N. Shaha B) Shib Narayan Das C) Zainul Abedin D) Kamrul Hasan

58. Which of the following muslim countries was the first to recognize Bangladesh as an independent country?
 A) Saudi Arabia B) Kuwait C) Egypt D) Iraq
59. Which shipyard had made warship for the first time in Bangladesh?
 A) Chittagong Shipyard B) Mongla Shipyard C) Narayangonj Shipyard D) Khulna Shipyard
60. In which district is Dahagram enclave situated?
 A) Lalmonirhat B) Panchagar C) Kurigram D) Rajshahi
61. How many times has the Constitution of Bangladesh been amended?
 A) 13 B) 14 C) 15 D) 16
62. Which Bangladeshi invented 'Power Control Machine'?
 A) Sajedul (Comilla) B) Shafiqul (Dhaka) C) Shahidul (Barguna) D) Rafiqul (Bagerhat)
63. Mime maestro Partha Pratim Majumder was born in the district of--
 A) Faridpur B) Comilla C) Bogra D) Pabna
64. What is the current name of Sharda Police Academy?
 A) Bangladesh Police B) Police Force
 C) Bangladesh Police Academy D) Police International
65. According to the population which is the smallest Thana of Bangladesh?
 A) Rajshahi B) Shyamnagar C) Thanchi D) Shibganj
66. When currency first issued in Bangladesh?
 A) 7 March 1972 B) 16 December 1972 C) 4 February 1972 D) 4 March 1972
67. What is the name of first women secretary of Bangladesh?
 A) Jakia Sultana B) Mahmuda Haque Chowdhury
 C) Tahmina Khan Doli D) Hosne Ara Begum
68. Who is the 12th chairman of Bangladesh Public Service Commission?
 A) A T Ahmedul Haque Chowdhury B) Dr. Ali Reza
 C) Dr. Sadat Hossin D) Dr. Abdur Raza Khan
69. The recently celebrated new Bengali year is--
 A) 1415 B) 1416 C) 1414 D) 1421
70. According to the official statistics, which district of Bangladesh has the highest literacy rate?
 A) Sylhet B) Barisal C) Dhaka D) Mymensingh
71. Who is the author of the book 'Building Social Business'?
 A) Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed B) Dr. Fakhruddin Ahmed
 C) Dr. Mohammad Yunus D) Dr. Atiur Rahman
72. Who is the Director of liberation war based film 'Guerilla'?
 A) Tanvir Mukammel B) Chasi Nazrul Islam C) Nasiruddin Yusuf D) Sayed Shamsul Haque
73. Length of 'Bangla Channel' is--
 A) 16 km B) 15 km C) 12 km D) 14 km
74. Who was the first finance minister of Bangladesh?
 A) A.H.M. Quamruzzaman B) Tajuddin Ahmed
 C) Captain Monsur Ali D) Dr.A.R. Mallick
75. Which is the national day of Bangladesh?
 A) 21 February B) 7 March C) 16 December D) 26 March
76. What is the name of the largest upazilla according to area in Bangladesh?
 A) Rajshahi B) Shyamnagar C) Copanyganj D) Begumganj
77. Which is the largest district of Bangladesh according to area?
 A) Rangamati B) Chittagong C) Dhaka D) Meherpur
78. Digital telephone system starts at Bangladesh at first in--
 A) 17 April 1971 B) 4 January 1990 C) 1 December 1980 D) 26 March 1972
79. How many districts are there in Rajshahi division?
 A) 8 B) 16 C) 17 D) 10

80. 'Industrial Police' started its action in Bangladesh from---
- A) 31 December 2010 B) **31 October 2010** C) 30 October 2010 D) 30 September 2010
81. Largest fertilizer factory of Bangladesh--
- A) Chatok fertilizer factory B) Fenchuganj fertilizer factory
C) **Jamuna fertilizer factory** D) Chittagong fertilizer factory
82. Largest upazilla according to population--
- A) **Savar, Dhaka** B) Shyamnagar, Satkhira C) Begumgang, Noakhali D) Kotoali, Dhaka
83. Who was the first prime minister of the government of Bangladesh?
- A) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman B) **Tajuddin Ahmed**
C) Nazrul Islam D) Justice Adu Sayeed Choudhury
84. Tallest building of the world is located in:
- A) Taip B) **Dubai** C) Kualalampur D) New York
85. Laptop 'DOEL' is produced by--
- A) **Telephone Shilpa Sangstha** B) Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
C) Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission D) All of above
86. What is the name of first warship that was made in Bangladesh?
- A) Mobil Craft B) **Petrol Craft** C) Diesel Craft D) All of above
87. Which is the smallest(in terms of area) district in Bangladesh?
- A) Jhalokathi B) Hobigonj C) Barguna D) **None of these**
88. Who is the present chairman of NRB?
- A) Mohammad Jalil B) Mohammad Jabir C) Mohammad Jakir D) **Golam Hossain**
89. Who is the first female foreign minister of Bangladesh?
- A) **Dr. Dipu Moni** B) Begum Sahara Khatun C) Begum Rokeya D) Begum Sajeda Khatun
- Answer: a
90. What is the length of proposed Padma Bridge?
- A) 5.03 km B) 4.8 km C) 6.03 km D) **6.15 km**
91. One which date was The Judicial Service Commission of Bangladesh established?
- A) 25/02/2007 B) 22/04/2007 C) 01/11/2007 D) **None of these**
92. The first museum in Bangladesh is--
- A) Sonargaon Museum B) Osmani Museum C) National Museum D) **Barendra Museum**
93. What is the estimated width (in meter) of the proposed Padma Bridge?
- A) 15 B) 5 C) **18.10** D) 20
94. When was the 'Swine flu' infected patient detected first in Bangladesh?
- A) June 10, 2009 B) July 18, 2009 C) May 18, 2009 D) **June 18, 2009**
95. The first Bangladeshi who climbed Mount Everest is--
- A) Neil Armstrong B) **Musa Ibrahim** C) Musa Islam D) Edmond Hillary
96. Which is the highest mountain peak of Bangladesh?
- A) Tajin Dong B) Everest C) **Bijoy** D) Both a and c
97. Who is the minister of 'Ministry of Public Administration' at present?
- A) Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith B) **Sheikh Hasina**
C) Abrur Razzaque D) Air vice Marshal (RtD)) A. K. Khandaker
98. When did 'Sidr' hit Bangladesh?
- A) **15 November, 2007** B) 16 November, 2007 C) 17 November, 2007 D) 18 November, 2007
99. Who is the chief lawyer in the tribunal for warcrime in Bangladesh?
- A) **Golam Arif Tipu** B) Golam Rafique Tipu C) Golam Murshid D) Golam Hossain
100. The position of Bangladesh in the world in the report of HDI 2013 of UNDP is--
- A) 142 B) **146** C) 138 D) 140
101. What is the full meaning of 'BEFTN'?
- A) **Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network** B) Bangladesh Emergency Funds Transfer Network
C) Bangladesh Environmental Funds Transfer Network D) Bangladesh Ecological Funds Transfer Network

Answer: a

- 102. In Bangladesh, which of the following gas fields was damaged by the most recently?**
 A) Titas B) Bakhrbad C) **Tengratila** D) Magurchara
- 103. At first Dhaka was the first capital in--**
 A) 1905 B) 1710 C) **1610** D) 1947
- 104. Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) started its action from--**
 A) 22 January 2011 B) 24 January 2011 C) 26 January 2011 D) **23 January 2011**
- 105. The first prime minister of Bangladesh was--**
 A) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman B) Sayed Nazrul Islam
 C) AHM Kamruzzaman D) **None of them**
- 106. On which date Bangladesh introduced day light savings timing?**
 A) May 10, 2009 B) **July 18, 2009** C) May 18, 2009 D) June 18, 2009
- 107. Which of the following is the largest island in Bangladesh?**
 A) Hatia B) Sandeep C) Saint Martins D) **Bhola**
- 108. Number of reserved seats for women in the National Parliament in Bangladesh is--**
 A) 25 B) 35 C) 45 D) **None of them**
- 109. First speaker of the national parliament?**
 A) Shah Abdul Hamid B) A. K. M Hamid C) **Mohammad Ullah** D) Abdur Rahim
- 110. Where do we have the highest annual rainfall in Bangladesh?**
 A) Kaptai B) **Srimongol** C) Dhaka D) Barisal
- 111. Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) was inaugurated on--**
 A) 3 June 2011 B) 4 June 2011 C) 5 June 2011 D) **2 June 2011**
- 112. Who is the first female director of Bangladesh bank?**
 A) Ismat Jahan B) Tahmiada Begum C) **Hannana Begum** D) Aliza Sharmin
- 113. Who is the Science and Technology Minister of Govt. of Bangladesh?**
 A) Nurul Islam Nahid B) Dr. Abdur Razzak C) Hedayet Munshi D) **None of them**
- 114. Who is the current chairman of Bangladesh Judicial Service Commission?**
 A) Advocate Mahbub Hossen B) **Surendra Kumar Sinha**
 C) MD) Mojammel Haque D) Nazmun Ara Sultana
- 115. What is the name of the longest river of Bangladesh?**
 A) **Meghna** B) Brammaptura C) Jamuna D) Surma
- 116. Over the counter (OTC) system in Dhaka Stock Exchange was launched on--**
 A) 6 July 2004 B) 6 May 2008 C) **6 September 2009** D) 6 August 2010
- 117. Who among the following was awarded the 'Nazrul Padak' 2010?**
 A) Dr. Rafiqul Islam B) Mustafa Nurul Islam C) **Nilima Das** D) Firoza Begum
- 118. Only and the first women general manager of the Bank in Bangladesh is--**
 A) Ismat Jahan B) **Anisa Hamid** C) Hannana Begum D) Aliza Sharmin
- 119. Cabinet of Bangladesh Govt. responsible for their activities to the---**
 A) prime minister B) **parliament** C) president D) people
- 120. Which is the largest tribe in Bangladesh?**
 A) Garo B) **Chakma** C) Marma D) Murong
- 121. How long is the Mohakhali Flyover in Dhaka city?**
 A) 1.12 km B) 1.78 km C) 0.72 km D) **1.012 km**
- 122. Who is the president of house of the nation?**
 A) prime minister B) **Speaker** C) President D) Chiep Whip
- 123. According to census report 2013, current population growth rate in Bangladesh is--**
 A) 1.37 B) 1.17 C) 1.57 D) **1.20**
- 124. The head of the first 'caretaker government' in Bangladesh was---**
 A) Latifur Rahman B) Abdur Rahman C) Abdur Rauf Chowdhury D) **None of them**
- 125. Bangladesh agricultural university established in--**

- A) 1961 B) 1974 C) 1921 D) 1968
- 126. Only Residential University of Bangladesh--**
 A) Kustia University B) **Jahangir Nagar University**
 C) Dhaka University D) Khulna University
- 127. National Human Rights Commission formed on--**
 A) 1 June 2008 B) 1 September 2009 C) **1 September 2008** D) 1 September 2010
- 128. How many public agriculture university in Bangladesh?**
 A) **Four** B) Five C) Six D) Three
- 129. Family planning system starts in Bangladesh in--**
 A) **1976** B) 1980 C) 1975 D) 1972
- 130. Government fixes target Bangladesh will be illiteracy free within--**
 A) **2014** B) 2021 C) 2015 D) 2012
- 131. Fifth population census was held on--**
 A) 15-19 March 2015 B) 15-19 March 2016 C) 15-19 March 2013 D) **15-19 March 2011**
- 132. Which is the first hundred percent sanitary district of Bangladesh?**
 A) **Comilla** B) Barisal C) Noakhali D) Sirajganj
- 133. Top institution about the training of education division--**
 A) TTC B) UCG C) BEUM D) **NEAM**
- 134. The first aviary and recreation park of Bangladesh is at--**
 A) Sonargaon, Narayanganj B) Gazaria, Munshigonj
 C) **Rangunia, Chittagong** D) Kaliakair, Gazipur
- 135. Centarly DNA test activities starts of Bangladesh in--**
 A) 23 March 2006 B) 23 April 2006 C) **23 January 2006** D) 23 February
- 136. How many full minister in the cabinet of Bangladesh at present?**
 A) 30 B) **31** C) 25 D) 29
- 137. Upto March 2014 how many thana are there in Dhaka city?**
 A) 45 B) 48 C) **49** D) 47
- 138. National Academy of Primary Educaion situated--**
 A) Dhaka B) Rajshahi C) **Mymensingh** D) Gazipur
- 139. The state activities of Bangladesh led by--**
 A) The head of the govt. B) The minister C) The prime minister D) **The president**
- 140. In 6 March 2010, National Service Project starts in--**
 A) Gopalganj B) Potuakhali C) Kurigram D) **Borgona**
- 141. Which is the first model thena of Bangladesh--**
 A) Betagi, Borgona B) Sripur, Gazipur C) **Bhaluka, Mymensingh** D) Dhonbari, Tangail
- 142. Who is the Chairman of National Environment Committee?**
 A) Speaker B) Minister of environment and forestry
 C) **Prime Minister** D) President
- 143. Cabinet ministers are responsible for their activities to the--**
 A) prime minister B) Speaker C) President D) **Parliament**
- 144. What is the unitary function of president except appointment of Prime Minister?**
 A) appointment of Auditor General B) appointment of PSC Chairman
 C) appointment of Chief Election Commission D) **appointment of Chief Justice**
- 145. Constitutionally who is the first head of the caretaker government?**
 A) Justice Latifur Rahman B) Dr. Fakhruddin Ahmed
 C) **Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed** D) Justice Habibur Rahman
- 146. Government of Bangladesh wants to relocate the tanneries of Hazaribag to--**
 A) Aminbazar B) Narayanganj C) Gazipur D) **Savar**
- 147. Rangpur division starts on--**
 A) 31 June 2010 B) 27 June 2010 C) **1 June 2010** D) 2 June 2010

148. Who is the head of the government in Bangladesh?
 A) Deputy Speaker B) President C) Speaker D) Prime Minister
149. According to report of UNFPA of 2013 the position of Bangladesh in population to the world--
 A) 8th B) 9th C) 6th D) 7th
150. Where is the highest poverty rate in Bangladesh?
 A) Jamalpur B) Barisal C) Rangpur D) Lalmonirhat
151. Machine Readable Pasport starts on
 A) 4 June 2010 B) 5 June 2010 C) 2 June 2010 D) 1 June 2010
152. Constitutionally the minimum age to be a president is--
 A) 35 year B) 40 year C) 25 year D) 30 year
153. First illiteracy free district of Bangladesh--
 A) Dhaka B) Rajshahi C) Magura D) Gazipur
154. According to area which is the largest division of Bangladesh?
 A) Rajshahi B) Chittagong C) Dhaka D) Barisal
155. Caretaker government bill raised to the parliament on--
 A) 22 March 1996 B) 23 March 1996 C) 20 March 1996 D) 21 March 1996
156. Which is the highest Arsenic polluted district in Bangladesh?
 A) Faridpur B) Jessore C) Chandpur D) Gopalganj
157. How many Upozila are at present in Bangladesh?
 A) 484 B) 487 C) 486 D) 485
158. Who appoint the cheif justice of the supreme court of Bangladesh?
 A) prime minister B) President C) Speaker D) Supreme judicial council
159. In which amendment non-party caretaker government was instituted at?
 A) thirteenth B) fourteenth C) eleventh D) twelfth
160. Which is the illiteracy free district of the following?
 A) Tangail B) Barisal C) Gazipur D) Dhaka
161. Compulsary Primary Education Act passed in---
 A) 1991 B) 1993 C) 1992 D) 1990
162. How many levels are there in Local Govt. of Bangladesh at present?
 A) 5 B) 6 C) 3 D) 4
163. Judiciary division separated from executive division on---
 A) 8 November, 07 B) 10 November, 07 C) 1 November, 07 D) 7 November, 07
164. Law is composed by the--
 A) Parliament B) Executive Division C) Prime Minister D) Judiciary Division
165. How many members were in constitution committee--
 A) 34 B) 30 C) 45 D) 25
166. Who is the comentator of the constitution of Bangladesh?
 A) Supreme court B) High court C) Honourable President D) National parliament
167. Dhaka Power Distribution Company starts at--
 A) 1 May 2008 B) 1 April 2008 C) 1 July 2008 D) 1 June 2008
168. According to the constitution of Bangladesh what is the minimum age to become the president?
 A) 25 B) 30 C) 35 D) 40
169. When does the parliamentary special committee on amendmentof constitution formed?
 A) 23 July 2010 B) 24 July 2010 C) 21 July 2010 D) 22 July 2010
170. Constitutional day of the people's republic of Bangladesh is--
 A) 2 October B) 4 November C) 16 December D) 23 December
171. Which is not the constitutional organization of the following?
 A) Auditor General and Comptroller B) Planning Commission
 C) Election Commission D) Public Service Commission
172. Who is the chairperson of the parliament?

- A) Speaker B) Chief whip C) Prime Minister D) President
173. Which is the logo of MDG achievement of Bangladesh?
A) Water Lily B) Magpie C) Lion **D) Tiger**
174. SAARC 2007 declared 'Green city' of South East Asia in Bangladesh--
A) Khulna B) Chittagong C) Barisal **D) Rajshahi**
175. Which is called non-government bill?
A) A bill raised by opposition member of parliament B) A bill declared by the president
C) Speaker declare which bill as non-government bill **D) A bill raised by member of parliament**
176. Present name of the Insurance Department?
A) Bangladesh Insurance Controlling Authority B) Bangladesh Insurance Authority
C) Insurance Authority **D) Insurance Development and Control Authority**
177. Which is the sub-sector of "Agriculture and Fisheries" sector?
A) Crop B) Livestock C) Forestry **D) a, b and c**
178. Where is the Fishery Research Institute of Bangladesh located?
A) Dhaka B) Chittagong C) Mymensingh D) Khulna
179. Which is the marine gas field of the country?
A) Salda B) Muladi C) Samutang **D) Sangu**
180. When does Bangladesh starts lifting up natural gas at first?
A) 1957 B) 1967 C) 1972 D) 1955
181. Which sector of economy in Bangladesh contributes most of GDP?
A) Agriculture B) Industry C) Service D) All are equal
182. According to the recent Bangladesh Bank order, what can be the maximum lending rate of a Commercial Bank?
A) 12% B) 10% **C) 13%** D) 14%
183. Amount of remittances in Bangladesh according to economic review 2013 is--
A) 12834.41 millions \$ B) 13000 millions \$ C) 12300 millions \$ D) 12200 millions \$
184. How much is the maximum tax-free personal income in the budget of fiscal year 2014-15?
A) Tk.165000 B) Tk.200000 C) Tk.250000 **D) Tk.220000**
185. Rupantarita Prakritik Gas Company Ltd (RPGCL) is a company of:
A) Rural Electrification Board (REB) B) Dhaka Electric Supply Authority (DESA)
C) Petrobangla D) Power Development Board (PDB)
186. What is the main source of earning foreign currency?
A) Jute **B) Garments Industry** C) Knit wear D) Weaving
187. How much the total budget for the fiscal year 2013-14?
A) Tk.232170 crore B) Tk.223323 crore C) Tk.218385 crore **D) Tk.222491 crore**
188. The procurement price of the un-hunked boro rice has been fixed by the government recently at--
A) Tk.15 B) Tk.22 C) Tk.14 **D) Tk.20**
189. UNESCO declared Sundarban as a 'World Heritage' on--
A) 28 October 1997 **B) 6 December 1997** C) 7 January 1995 D) 2 November 1996
190. What is the current bank rate of Bangladesh?
A) 5% B) 6% C) 7% D) 8%
191. Name of the atomic power station of the country---
A) Savar Atomic Power Station **B) Ruppur Atomic Power Station**
C) Atomic Power Station D) Atomic Power Distribution Center
192. Who issues Govt. note?
A) Ministry of Finance B) Finance Secretary C) Govt. D) Finance Minister
193. Which is the grazing ground of Bangladesh?
A) Barisal B) Faridpur **C) Sirajganj** D) Dinajpur
194. How many non-bank financial institutions are in the financial market of Bangladesh?
A) 07 B) 12 C) 18 D) 29

195. What is the expected life expectancy in Bangladesh according to economic review of 2013?
 A) 67.5 years B) 68.5 years C) **69 years** D) 68.9 years
196. The government of Bangladesh now earns its highest revenue from---
 A) **value added tax** B) income tax C) tax on land D) import tax
197. What is the largest irrigation project of Bangladesh?
 A) Kaptai Irrigation Project B) Feni Irrigation Project
 C) Ganga-Kapatakha Irrigation Project D) **Tista Irrigation Project**
198. What is the density of population per square kilometer?
 A) 890 B) 850 C) 990 D) **1015**
199. What is the duration of 'Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper'?
 A) **June '09 - June '11** B) June '09 - June '13 C) June '10 - June '12 D) June '10 - June '14
200. Which of the following countries or organization did not participate in Bangabandhu Bridge financing?
 A) ADB B) World Bank C) Japan D) **IDB**
201. What is the cause of inflation?
 A) Increase import B) Reduce Govt. tax C) Increase production D) **Increase money supply**
202. How many total discovered gas fields are in Bangladesh at present?
 A) 24 B) **25** C) 21 D) 23
203. According to fish act of Bangladesh how less length of young fish are prohibited to catch?
 A) 25 cm B) 30 cm C) 20 cm D) **23 cm**
204. What is the size of Annual Development Programme for Bangladesh for FY 2011-12?
 A) Taka 256.11 Billion B) Taka 397.56 Billion C) Taka 472.56 Billion D) **None of the above**
205. Recently in which district was tea garden set up?
 A) Kurigram B) Bandarban C) **Panchagarh** D) Dinajpur
206. How much is the maximum tax-free personal income of women and disabled in the Budget of 2013-14?
 A) **250000 Tk. for women and 300000 Tk for disabled**
 B) 250000 Tk. for women and 200000 Tk for disabled
 C) 200000 Tk. for both D) 250000 Tk. for both
207. Bakhrabad gas field is situated in--
 A) Brammanbaria B) Sylhet C) **Comilla** D) Kumira
208. From when in Bangladesh tea garden runs commercially?
 A) 1840 B) **1857** C) 1860 D) 1848
209. How much is the total allotment to Annual Development Program in the fiscal year 2013-14?
 A) Tk,50000 crore B) Tk.55000 crore C) Tk.58500 crore D) **Tk.65870 crore**
210. In banking, SLR stands for--
 A) Statutory Liquid Ratio B) Stated Liquidity Rate
 C) **Statutory Liquidity Ratio** D) Stated Liquid Ratio
211. Where is the first Eco-Park in Bangladesh?
 A) Dulahazara at Cox's bazar B) Mongla at Khulna
 C) **Chandranath hill at Sitakunda** D) Madabkhunda Muraichara at Moulovibazar
212. The honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is--
 A) Dr. Dipu Moni B) Begum Sahara Khatun
 C) Begum Munnuzan Sufian D) **None of them**
213. Who is the present governor of Bangladesh Bank?
 A) Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed B) Dr. Fakhruddin Ahmed
 C) Dr. MD) Farashuddin D) **Dr. Atiur Rahman**
214. What is the key to development of Bangladesh?
 A) Mineral resource B) Natural resource C) Fishery resource D) **Garment resource**
215. Per capita income and per capita GDP in Bangladesh are--
 A) 955\$ and 918\$ B) **923\$ and 838\$** C) 918\$ and 900\$ D) 930\$ and 918\$
216. ---- is the second highest export earning product of Bangladesh.

- A) Jute B) Leather goods C) Ready Made Garments D) None of these
217. Sundar is declared as 'World Heritage' by--
A) NICEF B) UNESCO C) UNDP D) ILO
218. How many people are there in Bangladesh for every registered doctor?
A) 2785 B) 2658 C) 2875 D) 2578
219. How much cultivatable land area are there in Bangladesh at present?
A) 2 crore 25 lakh acre B) 2 core acre
C) 2 crore 1 lakh 94 thousand acre D) 2 core 50 lakh acre
220. How much is the total allotment in Public Private Partnership sector in the fiscal year 2011-2012?
A) Tk.27000 crore B) Tk.20000 crore C) Tk.2500 crore D) Tk.3000 crore
221. In 2008 ----- 'International Trade Fair' has been held---
A) 11th B) 12th C) 14th D) 13th
222. What is the percentage of total labour force engaged in agriculture?
A) 47.8% B) 48.4% C) 45% D) 46%
223. How many mobile phone companies are operating in Bangladesh?
A) 5 B) 6 C) 4 D) 7
224. The methodology to determine capital adequacy for commercial banks in Bangladesh with effect from January 1, 2010 is based on:
A) Basel I B) Basel II C) Basel III D) Basel IV
225. Highest user of Natural Gas in Bangladesh is--
A) Cement factory B) Household uses C) Fertilizer factory D) Production of Electricity
226. What is the name of the present regulatory agency for the insurance sector in Bangladesh?
A) Controller of Insurance B) Bangladesh Bank
C) Bangladesh Insurance Academy D) Insurance Regulatory Authority
227. How much forest area in Bangladesh of total land area?
A) 16% B) 9% C) 19% D) 12%
228. By which year all people of Bangladesh will get the facilities of electricity?
A) 2021 B) 2015 C) 2020 D) 2014
229. Fulbari coal mine is situated in which district?
A) Rangpur B) Rajshahi C) Dinajpur D) Nilphamari
230. There are currently ---- banking financial institutions in our financial sector--
A) 47 B) 48 C) 49 D) 56
231. What is the current Statutory Liquidity Reserve(SLR) requirement of commercial banks with Bangladesh Bank?
A) 19% B) 18.5% C) 19.5% D) 17.5%
232. What is the amount of subsidy in Agriculture sector in the budget for 2013-2014?
A) Tk.4000 crore B) Tk.7000 crore C) Tk.5000 crore D) Tk.9000 crore
233. Where is the solar power station of the country?
A) Cox's bazar B) Pabna C) Dhaka D) Narsingdi
234. What is the expected percentage of contribution of industry sector in GDP for the year 2012-13?
A) 30.30 B) 31.26 C) 29.93 D) 29.29
235. Fiscal year of Bangladesh starts in--
A) June-July B) July-June C) January-December D) April-March
236. Which sector got the maximum importance in the budget of 2011-2012?
A) Technology B) Public Administration C) Education D) Military
237. As of June 2010, the balance of Forex Reserve of Bangladesh remained stable at US --- billion.
A) \$10.3 B) \$10.2 C) \$10.1 D) \$10.5
238. Elaborate meaning of the BPDB--
A) Bangladesh Power Directory Board B) Bangladesh Power Design Board

- C) Bangladesh Power Distribution Board D) Bangladesh Power Development Board
239. The GDP Growth rate of Bangladesh in 2011-12 was:
A) 5% B) 5.3% C) 6% D) 6.3%
240. Source of electricity power in Bangladesh--
A) Coal B) Mineral Oil C) Natural gas D) All of these
241. The number of population in Bangladesh according to economic review 2013 is--
A) 15.5 crore B) 15.9 crore C) 15.36 crore D) 16.4 crore
242. Rural Electrification Board established in--
A) 1981 B) 1983 C) 1972 D) 1977
243. Which of the following banks is in the final stage of privatization this year--
A) Rupali Bank B) Agrani Bank C) Janata Bank D) Krishi Bank
244. Which sector got the maximum importance in this budget of 2013-2014?
A) Technology B) Public Administration C) Education D) Military
245. Exempted level of income for paying tax by the National Board of Revenue in 2007-08 tax year is--
A) Tk.90000 B) Tk.100000 C) Tk.120000 D) Tk.150000
246. What do you mean by 'Doyel' in agriculture sector of Bangladesh?
A) Agricultural instrument B) High yielding variety of wheat
C) Agricultural organization D) High yielding variety of paddy
247. What do you mean by 'Bijoyer-Alo'?
A) Film B) Berz Mountain C) Monument D) Poetry
248. Who is the current Managing Director of BASIC Bank Ltd)?
A) Mr AKM Sajedur Rahman B) Mr. Mazharul Haider
C) Mr. Mamun Rashid D) None of them
249. Bangladesh earns maximum revenue by exporting to---
A) UK B) USA C) Japan D) India
250. What is the maximum limit of tax free personal income?
A) Tk.100000 B) Tk.120000 C) Tk.90000 D) None of the above
251. What are the targeted level of inflation and growth rate for the year 2013-14?
A) 7% for both B) 7.5% for both C) 7% and 7.5% respectively
D) 7.2% and 7% respectively
252. Bangladesh Tele-Communication Regulatory Commission starts in--
A) 1998 B) 2002 C) 1972 D) 1981
253. What is the present name of Bangladesh Tar and Telephone Board?
A) BTCL B) BTRC C) BTTB D) BTRC
254. When did the Submerine Cable Company Limited form in Bangladesh?
A) 1 August, 2008 B) 1 September, 2008 C) 1 July, 2008 D) 1 April, 2008
255. How many people are unemployed in the country according to finance ministry?
A) 25 lakh B) 30 lakh C) 45 lakh D) 40 lakh
256. The Sundarbans is in all of the following districts except--
A) Khulna B) Satkhira C) Pirojpur D) Bagerhat
257. Where located the central cow breeding farm of Bangladesh?
A) Sylhet B) Savar C) Rajshahi D) Chittagong
258. Presently, how many credit rating agencies are there in Bangladesh?
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
259. Celloer telephone start in Bangladesh at--
A) 8 August, 1993 B) 8 September, 1995 C) 8 June, 1993 D) 8 July, 1993
260. Which is the first private Tv Chanel of Bangladesh?
A) ATN B) Ekushe TV C) Chanel I D) NTV
261. Where is the head quarter of BIWTC?
A) Barisal B) Chittagong C) Dhaka D) Sylhet

262. Bangladesh Television starts at in--
 A) 1967 B) 1968 C) 1965 D) **1964**
263. Which company owns the former SEBA Telecom of Bangladesh?
 A) Dhaba group B) TATA C) **Orascom** D) Singtell
264. Which is the chief News Agency of Bangladesh?
 A) Bangladesh Press Institute B) Bangladesh Press Council
 C) Eastern News Agency D) **Bangladesh Sangbad Sangsta**
265. Which of the following is Bangladeshi Sangbad Sangsta?
 A) ENA B) UNI C) APP D) AFP
266. Where is the Hardinge Bridge?
 A) Rajshahi B) Khulna C) Kushtia D) **Pabna**
267. When does the digital telephone system starts in Bangladesh firstly?
 A) 3 March, 1990 B) 4 January 1991 C) **4 January, 1990** D) 3 February, 1990
268. What is the name of the first mobile operator company of Bangladesh?
 A) Aktel B) The pacific Bangladesh Telecom Ltd)
 C) Grameen Phone D) **Citycell**
269. Which is the largest land port of Bangladesh?
 A) **Benapul** B) Hili C) Sona Masjid D) Chittagong
270. How many satellite station is in Bangladesh?
 A) 3 B) **4** C) 6 D) 8
271. Under which ministry is the Submarine Cable Project?
 A) Ministry of Science and TCT B) Ministry of Finance
 C) Ministry of Commerce D) **Ministry of Post and Tele-Communication.**
272. The proposed Padma Bridge will connect--
 A) **Mawa with Janzira** B) Mawa with Paturia C) Doulotdia with Janzira D) Goalanda with Paturia
273. Who is the translator 'Sonali Kabin' of in English?
 A) Hasan Azizul Haque B) **Poet Syeed Abu Bakar**
 C) Dr. Mohammad Yunus D) Sir Fazle Hasan Abed
274. How much is the length of proposed Padma Bridge?
 A) 6.18 km B) 6.10 km C) **6.15 km** D) 5.18 km
275. Bangladesh Tele-communication Control system starts on--
 A) 31 January, 2002 B) 1 July, 2008 C) **16 April, 2001** D) 18 April, 2002
276. Which kind of wave is used in communication technology of mobile phone?
 A) Infared B) X-ray C) Ultra violet D) **Microwave**
277. Intercity train service starts in Bangladesh in--
 A) 1987 B) 1988 C) **1986** D) 1984
278. BASOS is the name of a--
 A) Newspaper B) Foreign Company C) **News Agency** D) Press club
279. The number of international airports in Bangladesh is--
 A) one B) two C) **three** D) four
280. Who is the first designer of Bangladesh postage?
 A) K.G. Mostafa B) Jemes Rannel C) **Biman Mollik** D) Kamrul Hasan
281. 1st Baishak is generally celebrated on which English calendar year?
 A) 21 February B) 26 March C) 1 April D) **14 April**
282. Who designed the Jatio Smriti Shoudho?
 A) **Sayed Mainul Hasan** B) Mrinal Haque C) Kamrul Hasan D) Fazlur Rahman
283. NDI stands for:
 A) National Democratic Initiatives B) National Development Initiatives
 C) **National Democratic Institute** D) National Democratic Interaction

284. Which of the following films was not nominated for Oscar?
 A) Mother India B) Devdas C) Lagaan D) Matir Moyna
285. Who is the director of film about Liberation war 'Lal Sabuj'?
 A) Tanbir Mukammel B) Binoy Roy C) Nasiruddin Yusuf Babu D) Shahidul Islam
286. Where is the sculpture 'SwapnoSiri'?
 A) B)F. Shahin College B) Titumir Govt. College
 C) Lalmonirhat Govt. College D) Sonarga Degree College
287. National Film Award starts in--
 A) 1978 B) 1977 C) 1973 D) 1976
288. The Bangla calendar date of historic Ekushey February is--
 A) 8th Falgun B) 9th Magh C) 31st Poush D) 29th Magh
289. Where is the monument 'Chayer Deshe Sagatom'?
 A) Madhupur, Hobiganj B) Kanaighat, Sylhet
 C) Bashkhali, Chittagong D) Srimangal, Moulvibazar
290. Who established Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development(BARD)?
 A) Akhtar Hamid Khan B) Mawlana Bhashani
 C) Abed Khan D) Mohammad Yunus
291. Which Bangladeshi documentary won the Adlof Grimme Award 2010?
 A) Let their be light B) Abahman Bangla C) Iron eaters D) Stop Genocide
292. Which film of Bangladesh awarded in Canne Film Festival?
 A) Dipu No.2 B) Matir Moyna C) Lal Salu D) Surzadigal Bari
293. Which country has adopted Bangla as one of their state language?
 A) Rwanda B) Eritrea C) Sierra Leon D) Liberia
294. Who is the writer of 'Muktee Juddha O Tarpur'?
 A) Salina Hossen B) Al-Mahmud C) Golam Murshid D) Shamsur Rahman
295. Bishad Shindhu was written by---
 A) Akbar hossain B) Emperor Shajahan C) Man Singh D) Mir Musharraf Hossain
296. Which Bangladeshi was made IOM Goodwill Ambassador?
 A) Musa Ibrahim B) Momotaj Begum C) Runa Laila D) Sakib-Al-Hasan
297. What is the ratio of length and breadth of Bangladeshi national flag?
 A) 4 : 6 B) 3 : 7 C) 7 : 3 D) 5 : 3
298. What do you mean by 'Manpura-70'?
 A) A Novel B) An Art C) A Upazilla D) A River port
299. The poem 'Runner' was written by--
 A) Kazi Nazrul Islam B) Shamsur Rahman C) Jasimuddin D) Sukanta Bhattacharya
300. Banaful is the assumed name of which writer?
 A) Shirshendu Mukhopaddhay B) Balaichand Mukhopaddhay
 C) Tarashankar Bandopaddhay D) Abu Jafar Obaidulah

[Answer Key of General Knowledge (BD. Affairs)]

1. B	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. B	6. C	7. D	8. B	9. B	10. D
11. D	12. A	13. D	14. C	15. B	16. C	17. B	18. C	19. D	20. A
21. C	22. D	23. C	24. D	25. A	26. B	27. C	28. A	29. C	30. B
31. D	32. A	33. D	34. A	35. D	36. C	37. D	38. B	39. C	40. C
41. C	42. A	43. B	44. D	45. D	46. D	47. A	48. C	49. A	50. A
51. B	52. C	53. A	54. D	55. D	56. C	57. A	58. D	59. D	60. A

61. C	62. C	63. D	64. C	65. C	66. D	67. A	68. A	69. D	70. B
71. C	72. C	73. D	74. C	75. D	76. B	77. A	78. B	79. A	80. B
81. C	82. A	83. B	84. B	85. A	86. B	87. D	88. D	89. D	90. D
91. D	92. D	93. C	94. D	95. B	96. C	97. B	98. A	99. A	100. B
101. A	102. C	103. C	104. D	105. D	106. B	107. D	108. D	109. C	110. B
111. D	112. C	113. D	114. B	115. A	116. C	117. C	118. B	119. B	120. B
121. D	122. B	123. D	124. D	125. A	126. B	127. C	128. A	129. A	130. A
131. D	132. A	133. D	134. C	135. C	136. B	137. C	138. C	139. D	140. D
141. C	142. C	143. D	144. D	145. C	146. D	147. C	148. D	149. A	150. C
151. C	152. A	153. C	154. B	155. D	156. C	157. B	158. B	159. A	160. C
161. D	162. C	163. C	164. A	165. A	166. B	167. C	168. C	169. C	170. B
171. B	172. A	173. D	174. D	175. D	176. D	177. D	178. C	179. D	180. A
181. C	182. C	183. A	184. D	185. C	186. B	187. D	188. D	189. B	190. A
191. B	192. A	193. C	194. D	195. C	196. A	197. D	198. D	199. A	200. D
201. D	202. B	203. D	204. D	205. C	206. A	207. C	208. B	209. D	210. C
211. C	212. D	213. D	214. D	215. B	216. D	217. B	218. A	219. C	220. D
221. D	222. B	223. B	224. B	225. D	226. D	227. B	228. A	229. C	230. D
231. A	232. D	233. D	234. B	235. B	236. B	237. D	238. D	239. D	240. D
241. C	242. D	243. A	244. B	245. D	246. B	247. B	248. D	249. B	250. D
251. D	252. A	253. A	254. D	255. A	256. C	257. B	258. D	259. A	260. C
261. D	262. D	263. C	264. D	265. A	266. D	267. C	268. D	269. A	270. B
271. D	272. A	273. B	274. C	275. C	276. D	277. C	278. C	279. C	280. C
281. D	282. A	283. C	284. D	285. D	286. C	287. D	288. A	289. D	290. A
291. C	292. B	293. C	294. C	295. D	296. B	297. D	298. B	299. D	300. B

বিগত বছরের প্রশ্ন ও সমাধান (২০১৮-২০১৯)

01. Which country is developing a 750 acre Industrial zone in Bangladesh?

Sonali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-19)

- A) Japan B) India C) Malaysia D) China

Ans. D

02. Which country has adopted Bangali language the status of second state language?

Sonali Bank Ltd., Senior Officer (FF-19)

- A) India B) Nepal C) Sierra Leone D) Uganda

Ans. C

03. During the Liberation War of Bangladesh, the President of USSR was-

BB, AD (General-18)

- A) Nikita Khrushchev B) Leonid Brezhnev
C) Mikhail Gorbachev D) Nikolai Podgorny

Ans. D

04. Awami Muslim League was founded in-

BB, AD (General-18)

- A) Rose Garden B) Rup Mohal Cinema Hall
C) Ahsan Manjil D) Madhur Canteen

Ans. A

05. In 2018-19 Budget of Bangladesh, forecast of private investment is-

BB, AD (General-18)

- A) 10.35% of GDP B) 15.25% of GDP C) 20.45% of GDP D) 25.15% of GDP

Ans. D

06. Budget deficit (% of GDP) stands at FY 2018-19 of Bangladesh is-

BB, AD (General-18)

- A) 3.9 B) 4.9 C) 5.9 D) 6.3

Ans. B

07. The Atrai flows through ____ district of Bangladesh.

BB, Officer (General-18)

- A) Dhaka B) Sylhet C) Bogra D) Dinajpur

Ans. D

08. National Voters Day of Bangladesh is observed on-

BB, Officer (General-18)

- A) April 4 B) March 1 C) October 10 D) September 10 **Ans. B**
09. The eighth division of Bangladesh is- BB, Officer (General-18)
- A) Rangpur B) Cumilla C) Barishal D) Mymensingh **Ans. D**
10. Asma Jahangir is a renowned— activist. BB, Officer (General-18)
- A) human rights B) animal rights C) political rights D) legal rights **Ans. A**
11. The name of the passenger train runs between Kolkata and Khulna is- BB, Officer (General-18)
- A) Shouhardo B) Bandhon C) Mukti D) Progoti **Ans. B**
12. Which country has adopted 'Bengali language' the status of second state language? 8 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) India B) Nepal C) Sierra Leone D) Uganda **Ans. C**
13. Export growth are achieved in FY 2017-18 is- 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) 5.81% B) 6.61% C) 8.87% D) 5.52% **Ans. A**
14. Tumburu Rohingya Camp of Bangladesh is located in- 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) Khagrachhori B) Rangamati C) Bandarban D) Cox's Bazar **Ans. C**
15. In the present Fiscal Year, the following sector has earned the highest export growth. 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) RMG sector B) Agricultural sector C) Industry sector D) Fisheries sector **Ans. A**
16. The autobiography titled যা ইচ্ছ তাই is written by- 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) Panna Kaiser B) Sara Zaker C) Ferdausi Mazumder D) Enamul Huq **Ans. C**
17. The word 'Twibill' is related to- 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) sharpene weapon B) old fashioned gun C) lethal ammunitions D) poisonous sword **Ans. A**
18. The gold medal winner from Bangladesh in the 59th International Mathematical Olympiad is- 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) Tamjid Morshed B) Tahnik Noor C) Ahmed Jawad D) Joydeep Saha **Ans. C**
19. Bangabandhu Satellite 1 was launched from which place? Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Zurich Space Center B) London Space Center C) Kennedy Space Center D) New York Space Center **Ans. C**
20. The first parliament election in Bangladesh was held in- Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) 1970 B) 1971 C) 1972 D) 1973 **Ans. D**
21. Who wrote 'September on Jessore Road'? Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Alan Ginsberg B) Monica Ali C) Robert Itosi D) Anisul Hoque **Ans. A**
22. The first Bangladeshi to earn Grand Master title is: Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Niaz Morshed B) Ziaur Rahman C) Rani Hamid D) Quazi Motahar Hossain **Ans. A**
23. How many female persons were awarded the title 'Bir Protik' for their contributions in the Liberation War of Bangladesh? Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5 **Ans. A**
24. The tribe 'Hajong' mainly lives in- Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Sylhet and Rangamati B) Rangpur and Dinajpur C) Mymensingh and Netrokona D) Cox's Bazar and Bandarban **Ans. C**
25. Who was the first editor of literary magazine 'Bangadarshan'? Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Pari Chad Mitra B) Bankim Chandra kIChattopadhy C) Akshay Kumar Datta D) Promoth Chowdhury **Ans. B**
26. In which Aztec civilization was originated? Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) USA B) Greece C) Mexico D) Egypt **Ans. C**
27. The Bangabandhu Satellite-1 was launched by- Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Falcon 9 Block 5 B) Spacebar C) NASA D) Ariane 5 **Ans. A**

28. 'All powers in the Republic belong to the people'. It is mentioned in our constitution on the article- Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
A) 4 B) 7 C) 15 D) 17 **Ans. B**
29. How many valiant freedom fighters were awarded the title 'Bir Uttam' for their stellar performances in Bangladesh Liberation of 1971? Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) 66 B) 68 C) 67 D) 69 **Ans. B**
30. Birshrestha Nur Muhammad Sheikh is remembered most importantly for his heroic fight against the Pakistani occupation army in: Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) Goalhati, Jessore B) Kashipur, Jessore
C) Mahishkhola, Narail D) Chowgach, Jessore **Ans. A**
31. 'Sheikh Hasina Cantonment' is located at Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) Patuakhali District B) Jhalokati District C) Barguna District D) Pirojpur District **Ans. A**
32. Which one of the famous Six-point demands of the Bengalis contained specific provision for a distinct monetary system? Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) Point number 2 B) Point number 3 C) Point number 4 D) Point number 5 **Ans. B**
33. A statute for the protection of the rights of consumers in Bangladesh was first enacted in the year Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) 2006 B) 2011 C) 2009 D) 2010 **Ans. C**
34. The Forth Industrial Revolution is featured by emergence of technological break-through in a number of fields except Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) Nanotechnology B) Artificial Intelligence C) 3D Printing D) Personal Computer **Ans. D**
35. Who has received posthumous Ekushey Padak in 2018? Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) Humayun Ahmed B) Humayu Azad C) Humayun Kabir D) Humayun Faridi **Ans. D**
36. The first BIMSTEC summit was held in Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
A) Bangkok B) Goa C) New Delhi D) Dhaka **Ans. A**
37. The war strategy of Muktibahini is known as- Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
A) Mujibnagar strategy B) Rajarbag strategy
C) Teliapar strategy D) Muktifouz strategy **Ans. C**
38. The number of lines of our National Anthem played at any national ceremony is first- Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
A) 10 lines B) 4 lines C) 6 lines D) 5 lines **Ans. B**
39. The size of Bangladesh's national budget in fiscal year 2017-18 is- Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
A) 3 lac 80 crore B) 4 lac 266 crore C) 4 lac 80 crore D) 5 lac 600 crore **Ans. B**
40. The number of common rivers between Bangladesh and India is- Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
A) 50 B) 52 C) 53 D) 54 **Ans. D**
41. The national Jute day is on- Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
A) 5th March B) 6th March C) 5th April D) 6th April **Ans. B**
42. Teletalk recently launched a promotional offer for women is- Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
A) Bohnnishikha B) Anannya C) Aporajita D) Shampurna **Ans. C**
43. The name of the ancient locality of bengal is- Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
A) Gaur B) Tamralipti C) Anga D) Koshala **Ans. A**
44. The name of the organization who recently invited the three Nobel (peace) laureates in Bangladesh is- Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
A) Naripaksha B) BRAC C) ASA D) Nije Kori **Ans. A**
45. জাতীয় স্মৃতি সৌধের স্থপতি কে? BKB, (Data Entry/CO-18)
A) মনাল হক B) হামিদুর রহমান C) তানভির কবির D) মঈনুল হোসেন **Ans. A**
46. বাংলাদেশের সবচেয়ে উত্তরের জেলা কোনটি? BKB, (Data Entry/CO-18)
A) রংপুর B) কুড়িগ্রাম C) পঞ্চগড় D) দিনাজপুর **Ans. C**
47. জাতীয় শোক দিবস কবে? BKB, (Data Entry/CO-18)

- A) ২৬ মার্চ B) ১৬ ডিসেম্বর C) ১৫ আগস্ট D) ৭ মার্চ **Ans. C**
48. বাংলাদেশে মাথাপিছু আয় কত মার্কিন ডলার? BKB, (Data Entry/CO-18)
- A) ১৭০০ B) ১৬১০ C) ১৫২০ D) ১৪১০ **Ans. Note**
49. রূপপুর পারমাণবিক বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্র কোথায় অবস্থিত? BKB, (Data Entry/CO-18)
- A) নাটোর B) পাবনা C) রাজশাহী D) বগুড়া **Ans. B**
50. বাংলাদেশকে স্বীকৃতি দানকারী অনারব মুসলিম দেশ কোনটি? BKB, (Data Entry/CO-18)
- A) মালদ্বীপ B) ওমান C) ইন্দোনেশিয়া D) মালয়েশিয়া **Ans. Note**
51. বীরশ্রেষ্ঠ মহিউদ্দীন জাহাঙ্গীর কোন তারিখে শহীদ হন? BKB, (Data Entry/CO-18)
- A) ১৪ এপ্রিল ১৯৭২ B) ১৪ এপ্রিল ১৯৭১ C) ১০ ডিসেম্বর ১৯৭১ D) ১৪ ডিসেম্বর ১৯৭১ **Ans. D**
52. Which of the following is not a part of the World Bank Group? PKB, Executive Officer (Cash-18)
- A) IDA B) IMF C) IBRD D) IFC **Ans. B**
53. পুনর্ভবরা, নাগর ও টাঙ্গন কোন নদীর উপনদী? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) মহানন্দা B) ভৈরব C) কুমার D) বরাল **Ans. A**
54. বাংলাদেশ উন্নয়ন ফোরামের সমন্বয়কারী কোন সংস্থা? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) জাইকা B) ইউএনডিপি C) বিশ্বব্যাংক D) আইএমএফ **Ans. C**
55. বাংলাদেশের প্রথম জাতীয় সংসদ নির্বাচন কবে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) ৭ মার্চ, ১৯৭৩ B) ৫ মার্চ, ১৯৭৩ C) ৬ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭৩ D) ১১ এপ্রিল, ১৯৭৩ **Ans. A**
56. ১৬ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০১৮ তারিখে বাংলাদেশ কোন দেশের সাথে আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে কূটনৈতিক সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) কসোভো B) সান ম্যারিনো C) ইসরাইল D) সোয়াজিল্যান্ড **Ans. A**
57. 'বঙ্গবন্ধু-১' স্যাটেলাইটের তত্ত্বাবধানে থাকবে বাংলাদেশের কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) BTCL B) SPARRSO C) BTRC D) BSCCL **Ans. note**
58. ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থবছরের বাজেট বাংলাদেশের কততম বাজেট হবে? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) ৪৭তম B) ৪৬তম C) ৪৯ তম D) ৪৮ তম **Ans. D**
59. বিশ্বের বৃহত্তম ম্যানগ্রোভ সুন্দরবনের কত ভাগ বাংলাদেশের অংশ? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) ৪০% B) ৫৫% C) ৬০% D) ৬৫% **Ans. C**
60. সর্বশেষ তথ্যানুসারে বাংলাদেশের মাথাপিছু জাতীয় আয় কত? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) \$1650 B) \$1456 C) \$1610 D) \$1752 **Ans. D**
61. কত সালে জীবন বীমা কর্পোরেশন প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) ১৯৭২ B) ১৯৭৩ C) ১৯৭৪ D) ১৯৭৫ **Ans. B**
62. ওয়ানগালা বাংলাদেশের কোন উপজাতীয় ঐতিহ্যবাহী উৎসব? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) রাখাইন B) সাঁওতাল C) চাকমা D) গারো **Ans. D**
63. ২০১৮ সালে EPA প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী বিশ্বের শীর্ষ দূষিত বায়ুর দেশ? JIBAN BIMA CORPORATION (Junior Officer-18)
- A) চীন B) বাংলাদেশ C) ভারত D) নেপাল **Ans. D**
64. পাহাড়পুরের বৌদ্ধ বিহারটি কোন জলায় অবস্থিত? [Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]
- A) বরগুনা B) নওগাঁ C) ভোলা D) নাটোর **Ans. B**
65. বিশ্ব কবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর কত সালে নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভ করেন? [Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]
- A) 1913 B) 1914 C) 1923 D) 1924 **Ans. A**
66. 'আমার ভাইয়ের রক্তে রাঙ্গানো একুশে ফেব্রুয়ারি'- গানটির রচয়িতা কে? [Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]
- A) আলতাফ মাহমুদ B) নির্মলেন্দু গুণ C) আব্দুল গাফফার চৌধুরী D) শামসুর রাহমান **Ans. C**
67. পদ্মাসেতু বাংলাদেশের কোন প্রান্তে? [Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]
- A) পশ্চিম-দক্ষিণ B) উত্তর-পশ্চিম C) উত্তর-দক্ষিণ D) দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম **Ans. D**
68. বাংলাদেশের সবচেয়ে বড় রেলওয়ে জংশন কোনটি? [Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]
- A) ঈশ্বরদী B) কমলাপুর C) টঙ্গী D) রংপুর **Ans. B**
69. সিলেট জেলার পোস্টাল কোড কত? [Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]

A) 1500

B) 2600

C) 3100

D) 4100

Ans. C

70. কোন নদী দ্বারা বাংলাদেশ ও মিয়ানমারের সীমানা নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে?

[Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]

A) সাজু

B) নাফ

C) হালদা

D) কর্ণফুলী

Ans. B

71. বাংলাদেশের প্রথম নারী স্পিকার কে?

[Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]

A) এ্যাডভোকেট সাহারা খাতুন

B) শিরীন শারমিন চৌধুরী

C) ডা. দীপু মণি

D) বেগম রওশন এরশাদ

Ans. B