



Translation

Lecture-1

English-Bangla



Tips and Techniques of Translation

1. For translation, it is very important to have proper knowledge of both English and Bangla grammar.
2. Students can improve their translating skill by increasing his reading habit.
3. Emphasis should be placed on transliteration (ভাবানুবাদ) rather than the literal translation (আক্ষরিক অনুবাদ).
4. Literal translation diminishes the beauty of the language. Sometimes it also changes the meaning of the sentence.
5. Transliteration means that you keep the meaning of the original sentence and translate the sentence into your own words.
6. For English-Bangla translation, one needs to read the sentence carefully and repeatedly to understand the actual meaning of the sentence.
7. Students needs to avoid difficult and uncommon words during translation.
8. Students should never change the tense of the verb and person of the sentence while translating the sentence.
9. Students should focus on building up vocabulary.
10. The more one practices translation the easier it becomes for him to answer correctly.

Translation: English to Bangla

Solved Lessons:

	English	Meaning	বাংলা
1	Bangladesh, the third-largest economy in the region fared better than India and Pakistan with the growth of officially estimated at 8.1 % in the Fiscal Year 2018-19 said The World Bank in its Global Economic Prospects published on Thursday.	fared better than India and Pakistan=ভারত ও পাকিস্তান থেকে অনেক এগিয়ে	গত বৃহস্পতিবার প্রকাশিত বিশ্বব্যাংকের গ্লোবাল ইকোনমিক প্রসপেক্টসে ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরে এ অঞ্চলে তৃতীয় বৃহত্তম অর্থনীতির দেশ বাংলাদেশের প্রবৃদ্ধি ৮.১% অনুমান করা হয়েছে যা ভারত ও পাকিস্তান থেকে অনেক এগিয়ে।
2	On July 31 last year Bangladesh Bank in its 1-year monetary policy statement for the fiscal year 2019-20 hoped to achieve the 8.2% GDP growth keeping the inflation rate within 5.5 %.	monetary policy= মুদ্রানীতি	গত বছরের ৩১শে জুলাই ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরের জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক তার এক বৎসর মেয়াদী মুদ্রানীতি বিবরণীতে ৫.৫% মূল্যস্ফীতি ধরে ৭ দশমিক ২ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনের আশাবাদ ব্যক্ত করে।
3	A solid microeconomic framework, political stability, implementation of planned public infrastructure projects, and ongoing reforms to improve the business environment underlie this projection said the report.	A solid microeconomic framework= দৃঢ় ব্যষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক কাঠামো underlie this projection=পূর্বানুমানের ভিত্তি	প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী একটি দৃঢ় ব্যষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক কাঠামো, রাজনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা, পরিকল্পিত সরকারি অবকাঠামো প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন এবং ব্যবসায় পরিবেশ উন্নত করতে চলমান পুনর্গঠন এই পূর্বানুমানের ভিত্তি।

	English	Meaning	বাংলা
4	In the South Asian region, the growth is expected to rise to 5.5% in 2020, assuming a modest rebound in domestic demand and as economic activity benefits from improved business confidence and support from infrastructure investments in Bangladesh.	assuming a modest rebound in domestic demand= দেশীয় চাহিদায় সংযত প্রত্যাবর্তন	বাংলাদেশে দেশীয় চাহিদায় সংযত প্রত্যাবর্তন অনুমান করে এবং অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রম এর সুবিধা উন্নত ব্যবসায় আস্থা ও অবকাঠামো বিনিয়োগ থেকে সহায়তার কারণে দক্ষিণ এশীয় অঞ্চলে ২০২০ সালে প্রবৃদ্ধি ৫ দশমিক ৫ শতাংশ বাড়তে পারে।
5	According to the World Bank report, Bangladesh's exports showed signs of softening in recent months, after a substantial increase in exports to major trade partners in the last fiscal years.	fiscal year= অর্থবছর	বিশ্বব্যাংকের প্রতিবেদন অনুসারে, গত অর্থবছরে প্রধান বাণিজ্য অংশীদারদের নিকট উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণ রপ্তানি বৃদ্ধির পরে সাম্প্রতিক মাসগুলোতে বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি নিম্নগতি পরিলক্ষিত হচ্ছে।
6	Recently a 20-year dream came true; we visited Italy.	20-year dream= ২০ বছরের স্বপ্ন	সম্প্রতি ২০ বছরের স্বপ্ন সত্যি হলো; আমরা ইতালি বেড়াতে গেলাম।
7	While it was an amazing lesson in history.	Amazing= আশ্চর্য	যদিও এটি ইতিহাসের একটি আশ্চর্য অধ্যায় ছিল।
8	I was also taken by surprise at the Bangladeshis in Italy.	taken by surprise=অবাক হয়েছিলাম	আমিও ইতালিতে বসবাসরত বাংলাদেশীদের দেখে অবাক হয়েছিলাম।
9	They were incredibly kind and polite to us.	Incredibly= অবিশ্বাস্য	অবিশ্বাস্য ভাবে তারা আমাদের প্রতি সদয় ও নম্র ছিল।
10	The person in Florence sold things to us at large discounts.	At large discounts= বিশাল ছাড়ে	ফ্লোরেন্সের ব্যক্তিটি আমাদের নিকট বিশাল ছাড়ে জিনিসপত্র বিক্রয় করে।
11	He said, 'Pay me what you want, I am so happy	Tourist= ভ্রমণকারী	তিনি বললেন, "তুমি যা ইচ্ছে তাই দাও। আমি এখানে বাংলাদেশি ভ্রমণকারী পেয়ে খুবই আনন্দিত।"

	to see a Bangladeshi tourist here'.		
	English	Meaning	বাংলা
12	One street vendor in Rome after selling a sunglass at 18 Euro to a European person, turned around and sold me a similar sunglass at 4.5 Euro.	Vendor= বিক্রেতা	রোমের এক বিক্রেতা একজন ইউরোপীয় ব্যক্তির নিকট একটি সানগ্লাস ১৮ ইউরোতে বিক্রয় করার পর ফিরে দেখল এবং আমাকে একই রকম একটি সানগ্লাস ৪.৫ ইউরোতে বিক্রি করল।
13	I wanted to pay him more, but incredible as it seems, he would not take it.	incredible as it seems= অবিশ্বাস্য মনে হলেও	আমি তাকে আরো টাকা দিতে চাইলাম, কিন্তু অবিশ্বাস্য মনে হলেও সে এটা নিতে চায়নি।
14	I think this barely covered his cost.	Barely= সামান্যই	আমি মনে করি এটা সামান্যই তার খরচ তুলে আনবে।
15	I saw many Bangladeshis in Rome, Florence and Venice, they all had small to medium-size businesses.	medium-size= মধ্যম	আমি রোম, ফ্লোরেন্স এবং ভেনিসে অনেক বাংলাদেশীদের দেখেছি তাদের সবার ছোট থেকে মধ্যম আকারের ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য আছে।



Classwork:

	English	বাংলা
1	Outbreak of coronavirus in China has caused great concerns around the world including in Bangladesh.	
2	As the coronavirus cases have been detected in places as far as Australia and US, those living in the neighborhood have reasons to be more concerned, given the frequent air travel that increase chances of spreading dangerous pathogens.	
3	A lot of Bangladeshis especially businessmen travel to China and the Chinese nationals visit Bangladesh regularly.	
4	So, it is to deal with this issue with seriousness.	
5	There should be proper surveillance at the airports and also other into points.	
6	Foreign companies, especially machinery and raw materials suppliers, see huge growth potential in Bangladesh's rapidly rising ceramics sector.	
7	The country's ceramic sector produces tableware, sanitaryware and tiles.	
8	The industry related to ceramic produced more than 25 crore pieces of tableware, nearly 20 crore square meters of tiles and over 8300000 pieces of sanitaryware in the fiscal year 2017-18.	
9	Bangladesh is almost self-sufficient in these products, a development opposite to the scenario in the 1990s.	



10	Local manufacturers cater to 85% of the country's demand, while the rest, mostly comprising of high-end ceramic products, is imported from Japan, China and Taiwan.	
11	Extreme poverty as defined by the World Bank means not having enough income to meet the most basic human needs for adequate food, water, shelter, clothing, sanitation, health care or education in 2008, the bank calculated that this requires a daily income that is purchasing power equivalent of about USD 1.25 per day in the United States.	
12	That is not the foreign exchange equivalent of USD, which might not be so bad, because as everyone who travels from a rich country to a poor one knows, the currencies of rich countries often have much greater purchasing power in poor countries.	
13	The World Bank's definition takes that difference into account: the poor earn only as much as will buy, in their currency, the number of necessities that USD 1.25 will buy in the United States.	
14	The bank estimates that 1.4 billion people have less income than this.	
15	The geographical location of Bangladesh is strategically highly rewarding.	
16	Widespread corruption has an adverse effect on the economy.	
17	Not all those who wander are lost.	
18	A brave man can be destroyed but can't be defeated.	



19	The cost of Dhaka's traffic congestion is estimated at \$3.8 billion a year, and that is just the delays and air pollution, not the less tangible losses in quality of life.	
20	Paradoxically, the poor infrastructure is one of the reasons why the city is growing so fast.	
21	Whenever a city dweller is asked how long it would take to get somewhere, he generally gives two answers: "Without traffic, maybe 15 minutes. But with traffic? Who knows?"	
22	In 2012 as a solution to this harsh uncertainty the government announced a \$2.75 billion plan to build a metro rail system and a \$45 million bus rapid transit line from the airport.	
23	For residents of Dhaka, It will come as a relief.	
24	I took him to be a man of taste.	
25	He did nothing but sleep	



Homework:

1. As has been predicted by health experts, the number of Covid-19 cases in the country has been rising at an alarming rate.
2. While we appreciate the health minister's concerns regarding the issue, as he warned of a massive spike in cases in the coming days, what we expect from his ministry is that they would give the necessary guidelines to all our public hospitals and prepare them with the equipment and medicines needed.
3. About the imposition of new Covid curbs—which took effect on January 13—we would like to point out that some of the curbs were not well-thought-out or practical: the directive given to the transport sector is one of them.
4. Moreover, considering the effects of the pandemic on our education sector in the past two years, we think the government should not take the decision of closing down educational institutions, particularly schools.
5. Traditionally, preventing corporate fraud has been one of the primary reasons for establishing corporate governance in a company.
6. Fraud can be effectively mitigated with improved supervision and stringent enforcement of the rules.
7. Workplace safety in the country, especially in the informal sector, is a sham.
8. In 2021, the number of deaths due to workplace accidents was 853.
9. One need not look back too far into the past to realize just how callous working conditions in Bangladesh can be, which lead to such heavy casualties.
10. Ensuring the safety of workers, especially in the informal sector, is a hefty task that the government needs to carry out on a priority basis.
11. A proper legal framework needs to be in place to protect workers and ensure justice for them while holding employers to account for any negligence.
12. Being fatally injured at work should not be something workers need to worry about on top of everything else.
13. We are alarmed to learn that as many as 2,155 deaths have occurred countrywide in the past two years due to drowning.
14. Our basic values of justice, equality, and solidarity do not differ, regardless of creed, ethnicity, language or color.
15. The pandemic has disrupted all facets of our lives, including our relationship with work.
16. When future generations write about the history of space travel, 2021 may well get its own chapter.
17. The United Nations Climate Change Conference (26th Conference of Parties—COP26), held in Glasgow, Scotland in November 2021, remained off target from the most ambitious goal of 2015 Paris Agreement to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial level.
18. The combination of experience and the spirit of youth could become good partners, whether in building society or running any organization.
19. Negative dope test reports from government-affiliated hospitals or laboratories would be mandatory to get or renew professional driving licenses from January 30 this year.
20. A professional driving license is a must for operating commercial vehicles or rental cars or doing government jobs as a driver.

Passage Translation (English to Bangla)

1.

English Passage:

Pests take a heavy toll on food production in Bangladesh. Estimates show that annually as much as 16 % of rice and 25% of vegetables and pulses produced in the country are lost due to pests. As a response farmer increasingly used chemical controls. Over the past 15 years pesticides consume substantially from 1695 metric tons to 1995 to 41791 metric tons in 2009. This development was particularly driven by forceful marketing campaigns by pesticides producing countries and importers in Bangladesh. While pesticides may temporarily prevent control and kill pests; their use has profoundly negative impacts. Apart from economic losses, environmental and health concerns are also significant. Rainfall, irrigation, flooding carry pesticides into waterways thereby damaging fisheries and contaminating drinking water. Bangladesh provides an alarming example. In 1995 when pesticide consumption was much lower than it is today a government survey found that 11% of water samples contained pesticides residues above the acceptable limits suggested by the World Health Organization. However, a solution to chemical pest control exists. In different part of the country integrated pest management (IPM) has helped to reduce the use of chemicals and even increase yields.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

পোকামাকড়রা খাদ্য উৎপাদনের ক্ষেত্রে বড় ধরনের সমস্যা সৃষ্টি করে। হিসাব করে দেখা গেছে যে প্রতি বৎসর ১৬% ধান এবং ২৫% সবজি পোকামাকড়ের আক্রমণে নষ্ট হয়। এর থেকে রক্ষা পাওয়ার জন্য কৃষকগণ কীটনাশক ব্যবহার করেন। গত ১৫ বছরের হিসেবে দেখা গেছে যে ১৯৯৫ সালে যেখানে কীটনাশক ব্যবহার করা হয়েছিল ১৬৯৫ মেট্রিক টন সেখানে ২০০৯ সালে এর পরিমাণ ৪১৭৯১ মেট্রিক টন। কীটনাশকের দ্বারা সাময়িকভাবে পোকামাকড়কে, নিয়ন্ত্রণ, ধ্বংস বা প্রতিরোধ করা গেলেও কীটনাশকের অতিমাত্রায় ব্যবহার অনেক সমস্যা সৃষ্টি করে। আর্থিক ক্ষতির পাশাপাশি পরিবেশগত এবং স্বাস্থ্যগত সমস্যারও সৃষ্টি হয়। বৃষ্টিপাত, সেচ এবং বন্যা এ কীটনাশককে ভাসিয়ে মাছ এবং বিশুদ্ধ পানিকে দূষিত করে ফেলেছে। বাংলাদেশ এই সমস্যার মারাত্মক উদাহরণ। ১৯৯৫ সালে যখন কীটনাশকের ব্যবহার অনেক কম ছিলো তখন একটি সরকারি জরিপ থেকে দেখা গেছে যে ১১% পানিতে কীটনাশকের উপস্থিতি পাওয়া গেছে যা বিশ্ব স্বাস্থ্য সংস্থার প্রদানকৃত গ্রহণযোগ্য সীমা থেকে অনেক বেশি। তথাপি পোকামাকড় দমনে রাসায়নিক পদ্ধতির সমাধান আছে। দেশের বিভিন্ন স্থানে “সমন্বিত কীটপতঙ্গ ব্যবস্থাপনা” (IPM) এর মাধ্যমে কীটনাশকের ব্যবহার যেমন কমানো সম্ভব হয়েছে ঠিক তেমনি উৎপাদনও বাড়ানো সম্ভব হয়েছে।

2.

English Passage:

Transnational flows of goods and capital have driven globalization during recent years. This flow has been made possible by the gradual lowering of barriers to trade and investment across national borders, thus allowing for the expansion of the global economy. However, States have often firmly resisted applying similar deregulatory policies to the international movement of people. As noted by the World Bank in its report, 'Globalization', 'Growth' and 'Poverty' while countries have sought to promote integrated markets through liberalization of trade and investment, they have largely opposed liberalizing migration policies. Many countries maintain extensive legal barriers to prevent foreigners seeking work or residency from entering their national borders.

Despite the reluctance of governments to liberalize immigration policy however the number of people living outside their countries of origin has risen from 120 million in 1990 and estimated to 15 million in 2012 which is approximately 3.05 % of the world population. A variety of reasons lie behind migration. People may migrate in order to improve their economic situation or to escape civil strife, persecution and environmental disasters. Traditionally the reasons encouraging an individual to migrate were categorized as 'Push' or 'Pull' factors. Globalization has introduced a third set of motivation called network factors which include free flow of information, improved global communication and faster and lower cost transportation. While network factors are not a direct cause of migration, they do facilitate it.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

পণ্য এবং মূলধনের বহুজাতিক প্রবাহ সাম্প্রতিক বছর গুলোতে বিশ্বায়নকে তড়িত করছে। জাতীয় সীমানার বাইরের বাণিজ্য ও বিনিয়োগ বাধাসমূহকে ক্রমাগত হ্রাস করার মাধ্যমে এই প্রবাহ সম্ভব হয়েছে, যা বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির প্রসার এর দ্বার উন্মোচিত হয়েছে। কিন্তু জনগণের আন্তর্জাতিক গতি বৃদ্ধির ক্ষেত্রে দেশগুলোর একইরকম উদারনীতি গ্রহণে বিভিন্ন বাধা সৃষ্টি করেছে। বিশ্ব ব্যাংক তাদের বিশ্বায়ন সমৃদ্ধি এবং দরিদ্রতা শীর্ষক প্রতিবেদনে উল্লেখ করেছে যে যদিও দেশগুলো বাণিজ্য ও বিনিয়োগের উদারীকরণের মাধ্যমে অর্থ বাজার তৈরির চেষ্টা করছে, তথাপি তারা অভিবাসন নীতির ব্যাপক বিরোধিতা করেছে। কাজের সন্ধানে বা আশ্রয়ের খোঁজে আসা বিদেশীদের তাদের জাতীয় সীমায় প্রবেশের ক্ষেত্রে অনেক দেশে কঠোর আইনি প্রতিবন্ধকতা তৈরি করে রেখেছে। সরকারসমূহের অভিবাসন নীতি উদারীকরণের অনিচ্ছাসত্ত্বেও অভিবাসিত/প্রবাসী লোকের সংখ্যা ১৯৯০ সালের ১২০ মিলিয়ন থেকে বেড়ে ২০১২ সালে ২১৫ মিলিয়ন এ উন্নীত হয়েছে যা বিশ্ব জনসংখ্যার প্রায় ৩.০৫%। অভিবাসনের পিছনে অনেক কারণ রয়েছে। অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার উন্নয়নই শুধু নয় বরং জাতিগত দাঙ্গা রাজনৈতিক/ধর্মীয় প্রতিহিংসার এবং পরিবেশগত দুর্যোগ থেকে রক্ষার জন্য মানুষ অভিবাসিত হয়। সাধারণত, যে সকল কারণ ব্যক্তিকে অভিবাসনের জন্য উৎসাহিত করে সেগুলোকে 'পুশ' বা 'পুল' উপাদান হিসেবে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। বিশ্বায়ন তৃতীয় একটি ধারনার পরিচয় করে দিয়েছে তা হলো 'নেটওয়ার্ক' বা আন্তঃযোগাযোগ, যাতে তথ্যের অবাধ ও মুক্ত প্রবাহ, উন্নত বৈশ্বিক যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা এবং দ্রুত ও স্বল্প খরচে পরিবহন ব্যবস্থা অন্তর্ভুক্ত। যদিও নেটওয়ার্ক বা আন্তঃযোগাযোগ অভিবাসনের সরাসরি কারণ নয় কিন্তু এরা অভিবাসনকে সহায়তা করে।

Homework:

1.

We are alarmed to learn that as many as 2,155 deaths have occurred countrywide in the past two years due to drowning—and that 83.5 percent of the victims were children—as per a report by the Society for Media and Suitable Human-communication Techniques (SoMaSHTe). However, perhaps what is equally concerning is that the media apparently reported only 1,426 of these deaths. This means that not only are incidents of drowning persisting—especially in rural areas, where water bodies of different sizes are in abundance—but people are also still largely unaware of the threat due to inadequate reporting.

Unfortunately, Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of under-five drowning. This is not shocking, since children under the age of five cannot be expected to comprehend the dangers of going near water bodies. As the aforementioned report also found out, 80 percent of the under-five victims drowned within 20 meters from their homes. There is also the matter of flooding during the monsoon season, which is a time when drowning incidents become even more frequent. Given that the United Nations, on April 28 last year, felt the need to dedicate a day to raise awareness about drowning globally (July 25), we can understand how this issue has been affecting other countries as well.

Although the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has reportedly developed a detailed, pro-forma project, which will enable institutional supervision of children under five through 8,000 community-based day care centers, the Tk 309 crore project is currently awaiting approval from Ecneec. Given the threat, this needs to be fast-tracked. Meanwhile, we cannot just put the issue of children's drowning on the back burner and wait for this one project to take off.

We would like to draw the government's attention to the frequent incidents of death by drowning, and urge relevant authorities to begin building awareness regarding the issue among those in affected areas. Families that have young members, especially in rural areas, must be informed about the dangers of letting children roam too close to water bodies. Younger children must be monitored carefully, while older children should be taught to swim safely. Local government bodies should take the initiative to conduct awareness drives if we are to see a decrease in drowning deaths.

- Countrywide-সারাদেশে;
- regarding the issue-বিষয়টির ব্যাপারে;
- as per a report by the Society for Media and Suitable Human-communication Techniques (SoMaSHTe)-গণমাধ্যম উন্নয়ন ও যোগাযোগ বিষয়ক বেসরকারি সংস্থা (সমষ্টি) 'র প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী/প্রতিবেদনে উঠে আসছে;
- the media apparently reported only 1,426 of these deaths-এসব মৃত্যুর মাত্র ১৪২৬টি মৃত্যুর খবর সংবাদ মাধ্যমে প্রকাশ পেয়েছে;
- while older children should be taught to swim safely-অন্যদিকে বড় শিশুদেরকে নিরাপদে সাতার শেখানো উচিত;
- Local government bodies-স্থানীয় প্রশাসনের;
- to conduct awareness drives-সচেতনতা অভিযান পরিচালনা করার;

2.

This bird can be seen in any water-logged area in the district near Sundarbans including canals and lakes covered with hedge. They appear in the grassland of the northern lake of Bagerhat Sadar upazila including Fak and Chillmari, and in the bush of bon-nalkhagra, hogla, kanihogla and hazi bon. They are also found in the different regional channels of the country. They are also found in the heart of Sundarbans. They moved on the bank of Mohona lake furtively. They are very precautious, clever, timid and brisk bird. When they feel the presence of humans or get fear, they dispel themselves in the different forest including nalkhagra. They sing in the morning and in the evening; 5 to 7 birds together will call making a sound 'Kichir kich' and silent in the other time. They bathe drowning abdomen and chest and heating the wings against water in the mid-day. They fight for food if necessary, with their own race. Their main foods are shrimp, water nitrous, Jidda Born in rubbish of the rotten water fish and little insect in Nalnata forest. At night they take shelter in the grass, not in the earth. In the rainy season they built their nest with the grass and some other lakes in the hedge and the grassland, and even in the paddy field. They lay off 6 to 8 eggs each time. Both of them incubate them. It takes 22 to 24 days to emerge. The name of the bird is Lalkhenni.

- Hedge - ক্ষুদ্র বৃক্ষ নির্মিত বেড়া
- Regional-আঞ্চলিক
- Furtively- গোপনে/ চুপি চুপি
- Brisk- প্রাণবন্ত
- Dispel- অপসারিত করা
- incubate- ডিমে তা দেওয়া

3.

Economic growth along with reducing discrimination is also considered as macroeconomic aim. Sometimes it is seemed that the relationship between higher economic growth and income inequality is not so immense. Actually, prevailing distance in education, health, communication and other social sectors make the difference of living standard of rural and urban people. It is true that due to time to time increase of per capita income, standard of living is more than that of previous. Now emphasis must be given on bringing urban and distant people under the equity. Apparently, it seems to us that the urban life is more attractive and comfortable. But idyllic village which is free from noise and pollution attracts us vehemently. So, time has ripened enough to give some touches on the urban and provide the rural area with some modern amenities.

- Immense- জোরালো
- Prevailing-প্রবল ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন
- Distant- দূরবর্তী
- Vehemently-তীব্রভাবে
- Amenities- সুযোগ - সুবিধা



4.

It seems like there is no end to the plight of Buriganga and Dhaleshwari rivers, their fates unimaginably entwined. Buriganga had long been the site used exclusively for dumping of toxic substances from tanneries processing rawhide. That is until 2017, when 170 of the 210 rawhide processing units in Hazaribagh, Dhaka were moved to Hemayetpur, Savar. It was expected that the relocation of tanneries from the bank of Buriganga to that of Dhaleshwari would rid the former of its largest source of pollution and, with proper planning and execution, soften the blow on the latter. But a study by a team of researchers now shows that, far from aligning these goals, the move has rather backfired.

5.

We wonder how far removed from reality the public administration ministry must be for it to not approve the Roads and Highways Department's much-needed plan to expand its road safety division. The RHD had sent a proposal to revise its organogram to the ministry in early 2020. Among other changes, the department proposed expanding the Road Safety Division into a circle of three divisions under a new wing, which reflected an urgent need for decisive interventions to address road safety concerns. But while the ministry partially approved some of the proposed changes in October 2021, it did not acknowledge the expansion plan for the road safety division, meaning that once the new organogram comes into force, the division will cease to exist.