

SP-24/AI-23

M&T-Final:

1(a): Control, like a ship's rudder, keeps the organization moving in the proper direction - Explain the statement with four basic purposes of controlling in an organization.

Analyze different steps in control process.

⇒ The statement "Control, like a ship's rudder, keeps the organization moving in the proper direction, means that controls an organization stay on track. A ship's rudder steers the ship to its destination, just like Control in an organization ensures everything works as planned. Without Control, the organization can lose direction, waste resources, or fail to achieve its goals. Control is like a rudder, it guides the organization to reach its destination. Control helps organizations stay on track and ensures they are moving in the right direction, without control, organizations drift aimlessly, performing inefficiently and failing to meet their goals."

→ Four basis of control organizations:

① Establishing standards: Control helps set performance standards, acting as a benchmark to measure success. For instance, in a manufacturing plant, producing 1000 units daily could be the standard. A factory sets a goal to produce 1000 products daily. (This goal is the success benchmark)

Monitoring Performance:

Ensuring that actual performance is tracked and compared against the standards.

Checking daily production to see if the factory produces 1000 products.

Identifying Deviations:

Control highlights any gaps between actual & expected performance. If only 900 products are made, the system shows there's a gap of 100.

Taking Corrective Actions:

Control ensures problems are fixed to meet the goal.

Adding extra shift or fixing machinery to reach the target of 1000 products.

Steps in The Control Process:

① Setting Performance Standards → A customer service team sets a goal to solve 95% of complaints within 24 hours.

② Measuring Actual Performance → Counting how many complaints are solved within the time frame.

③ Analyzing Deviations → Complaints are delayed due to staff shortages or software issues.

④ Taking Corrective Actions → Hiring more employees to handle complaints faster.

⑤ Feedback → set a new target of solving 98% of complaints within 24 hours.

1(b): There are 3 types of budgets in an organization
Compare different types of budgets in term of organization with example.

Organizations need different types of budgets to handle their finances properly. There are main three types of budgets are operating budgets, capital budgets & cash budgets.

① Operating budgets: focus on earning through the day-to-day activities.

This type of budgets focuses on revenues (income) & expenses over a specific period of time & ensure that regular operations run smoothly & efficiently.

A retail company might plan its operating budget for a year. It includes sales revenue, costs for purchasing inventory, employee salaries, utility bills & marketing expenses. If the company expects salaries of \$500000 operational costs of \$400000, the operating budget ensures resources are allocated to meet these targets.

\$30 printed to report which can be used to print \$20000 worth of printing.

② Capital Budgets:

This budget deals with long-term investments in projects, equipment, or assets that benefit the organization over time. It involves significant expenditures that add value to the organization.

→ To evaluate the prioritization of significant expenditures that a manufacturing company may need new machinery worth \$1 million to increase production capacity. A capital budget helps answer whether the company can afford this investment and how it will be financed.

③ Cash Budget:

This budget focuses on cash inflows and outflows to manage liquidity and ensure there's enough cash available for short-term needs.

To avoid cash shortages and ensure timely payment of obligations like paying suppliers or employees, a cash budget helps the owner meet its obligations.

→ A small business expects \$50,000 in monthly revenue and \$45,000 in expenses. A cash budget helps the owner track when money will come in and go out to ensure bills are paid on time. It also helps plan for potential fluctuations and emergencies.

2(a)

Difference between Consumer market, business market,

Global market, Non Profit market & Governmental market. Discuss

Marketing is about identifying and meeting human & social needs. marketing is an organizational function and a set of processes for creating, communicating, delivering value to customer & for managing customer relationships.

Each market serves unique purposes, has different customers, & operates in its own way.

① Consumer Markets

The consumer market focuses on individuals & households

buying goods or services for personal use. The goal of this market is to meet the daily needs & desires, or aspiration of people in their personal ~~skill~~ lives.

People often make purchasing decisions based on feelings, trends, or personal preferences. Buyers purchase small amounts compared to business or govt. market.

→ A person buying a smartphone for personal use or a family purchasing groceries for the week are part of the consumer market. Here the focus is on how the product will benefit the individual directly.

⑪ Business market:

The business market involves companies buying or service to produce other goods, resell them, or run their operations. This called also the Business-to-Business market. Businesses makes purchases based on cost, efficiency & long term benefits rather than emotions.

→ A bakery buying flour, sugar, & ovens to produce cakes is an example of a business market. The bakery needs these raw materials to create products it will sell to its customers.

⑫ Global market:

The global market refers to buying and selling goods & services internationally. This market involves trade across borders & can be complex due to cultural, legal, & economic differences. Trade policies, taxes, currency exchanges affect transactions. → A Bangladeshi garment manufacturer exporting T-shirts to Europe is part of the global market. The company must understand European consumer preferences and meet international quality standards to succeed.

IV NON-Profit Market:

- Non Profit markets focus on serving organizations that work for social, environmental or humanitarian goals rather than earning profits. Pure has is made in this market than earning profits. Pure has is made in this market than earning profits.
- Item support charitable or mission-driven activities.
- The focus is on fulfilling the organization's mission, like helping people or protecting the environment.
- A charity organization buying medical supplies for threat underprivileged communities. is part of the non-profit market. They aren't aiming to sell these supplies but to use them to help others.

V Government Markets

- The govt. market involves govt. agencies buying goods and services for public use. This market is significant and govt. are often the largest buyers in any country.
- The govt. purchasing books for public schools or constructing a hospital is an example of this market. The goal is to improve the community's well-being rather than make money.

To reach a target market, the marketer uses three types of marketing channels. What are these channels and their function?

Communication channels let people know about the product, distribution channels help them get the product, & service channels make them happy with what they purchased. All three work together to attract, serve, & keep customers.

① Communication channels:

These channels are used to send message about a product or services to the audience.

- To inform, persuade and remind customers about the brand or product.
- TV ads, social media, emails, websites, brochures, word of mouth.
- They create awareness, build interest, and engage with potential customers, ensuring the brand remains on their minds.

② Distribution channels:

These channels focus on delivering the product to the customer.

- To make the product available where & when customers need it.
- Physical stores, online-e-commerce platforms, wholesalers, direct delivery services.
- They ensure that the product is easily accessible to the customer, simplifying the buying process.

⑤ Service channels:

- These channels, with assistance to customer support before, during, & after a purchase, provide value & satisfaction to customers.
- To provide better value & satisfaction to customers
 - Customers services teams, call centers, repair services and feedback platforms.
 - They build trust, resolve issues, enhance the overall customer experience, which can lead to loyalty & repeat purchases.

Q1: Advertising objectives can be classified according to whether their aim is to inform, persuade, remind or reinforce. Describe four types of advertising objects.

Advertising objectives can be grouped into four main types: inform, persuade, remind, reinforce, each serving a unique purpose in connecting with the audience.

① Inform: When advertising aims to inform people. For example, sharing new or useful information about a new electric car. Imagine a company has launched a new product and why it's better for the environment, such as how it reduces fuel costs & helps fight climate change. Informative ads are like introducing a new idea or product to the world, helping people understand it better.

② Persuading: It convinces people to buy a product or choose one brand over another. An ad for a smartphone that highlights its advanced camera, faster speed, or sleek design compared to a competitor. This kind of advertising tries to influence our decision, making us believe that this product is the best choice for us.

(III) Reminding: It used by brands to stay in your memory, especially for products you already know.

Coca-Cola's ads during the holidays are a great example. These commercials don't focus on explaining what Coke is about; they show happy families enjoying a bottle during celebrations. The idea is to keep the brand fresh in your mind so you'll think it the next time you're at the store.

(IV) Reinforcing: It happens after you've made a purchase. This type of advertising is meant to reassure you that you made the right choice. For example, after buying a new car, you might see ads from the same company talking about customer satisfaction or how reliable their vehicles are. These ads make you feel confident in your decision and more likely to stay loyal to the brand.

Reinforcement is a strong way to brand a product. It's something people will remember and associate with a brand. It's also a good way to build trust and loyalty. If a brand consistently provides quality products and excellent customer service, people are more likely to stay loyal to that brand over time.

- Q(b) Which advertising media is more effective in your opinion to reach the target group of age 50s - TV or YouTube
- Both TV & YouTube can be effective advertising platforms, but their impact depends on the habits of the target audience.
- Why TV more be effective?
- Many individuals in their 50s grew up watching TV as their primary source of entertainment & information. It's a comfortable & familiar medium for them. They often spend time watching news, shows on movies on television & especially for this are grouped. Popular programs often have consistent viewership, making it easier to target people in their 50s.
 - Advertisements on TV are often perceived as more reliable & professional compared to online ads. Many in this age group are less tech-savvy and may view online ads with suspicion.
 - TV doesn't require active searching or scrolling. People in their 50s can encounter ads while simply relaxing, making it easier to grab their attention.

If your goal is quickly & broadly reach people in their 50s, TV remains the stronger option because it aligns with their viewing habits and trust level.

Why YouTube.com also be effective

- Many people in their 50s are increasingly using YouTube for tutorials, entertainment or catching up on trends. It offers more personalized content thanks to algorithms that suggest videos based on interests.
- YouTube allows advertisers to include links, making it easier for viewers to buy products from services instantly, which TV cannot do.
- YouTube advertising is often cheaper than TV ads and can be targeted based on the viewer's specific interests, making it efficient.
- Unlike TV, which follows a fixed schedule, YouTube providers offer on-demand videos. The flexibility can attract people who are not interested in traditional TV things.

Q-6(a): A transformation process is any activity or group of activities that takes one or more inputs, transforms them and adds value to them, and provides outputs for customers or clients. These transformation processes involve 6 types of activities. Describe these different types of transformation processes.

→ The transformation process refers to how a business works on them through certain activities, and produces outputs (products or services) that customers or clients

can use "for" adding value at each step. There are six main types of transformation activities, each playing a unique role in the process.

① Physical transformation: This involves changing the physical form of something new. It's commonly seen in manufacturing industries. Seen in manufacturing industries. A factory takes raw materials like steel, plastic, glass to create cons. The shape, structure and appearance of the materials are physically transformed during production.

⑩ Location Transformation:

This type involves moving products, materials, or people from one place to another. The value comes from making things accessible where they are needed.

→ A carrier service like FedEx transports packages

from the sender to the recipient. The package doesn't change physically, but its location does, making it more valuable.

⑪ Exchange Information:

This process focuses on transferring ownership or

providing access to goods and services, typically

through buying and selling.

→ A supermarket buys products from suppliers & sells

them to customers. The exchange adds value by making it easy for people to purchase what they need in one place.

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④ Storage transformation:
This activity involves holding products or materials until they are needed. It adds value by temporary items are available when customers on businesses require them → A warehouse stores seasonal goods like winter clothes until they are ready to be sold. without storage, these items might not be available when customers need them.

⑤ Informational transformation:
This focuses on processing or sharing information to make it useful and accessible. It is critical in industries where decisions depend on accurate & timely information. → Weather forecasting services occasionally use data from satellites to inform the public about upcoming weather conditions.

⑥ Psychological transformation:
This type of transformation changes how customers feel or perceive something. It's often seen in industries where entertainment, healthcare, and service sectors provide experiences like relaxation, fun, and enjoyment. → A spa provider manages the environment to help clients feel rejuvenated. The value is in the positive emotional & physical change experienced by the customer.

⑧ Characteristics of a Good Plant Layout

A Plant Layout is how machines, equipment & facilities are arranged in a factory to make production efficient.

A good layout ensures smooth workflow, saves time and improves productivity.

① Efficient workflow: The layout ensures materials and workers move smoothly through production without delays or backtracking. In the mixing area, ingredients are stored near the mixing area. After mixing, the dough moves to the baking section. Finally, baked goods are packed and moved to storage or shipping. If the mixing area is far from the baking section, workers will waste time carrying dough back and forth, causing delays.

② Space utilization: Use available space wisely without overcrowding. In a car repair workshop, cars are parked in designated bays for repairs, and tools are kept on nearby racks. If the tools are scattered all over the bays, workers struggle to find them more freely, leading to inefficiency.

III Safe and Comfort: A safe comfortable workspace accidents and keeps workers productive.

In a chemical factory, flammable materials are stored away from machinery that produce heat. Emergency exits are clearly marked. Workers wear protective gear & can access first aid stations quickly without these measures, the factory risks accidents & reduced worker morale.

IV Material Handling Efficiency: Materials and products move with minimal effort & cost.

In a clothing factory, rolls of fabric are kept near cutting machines. After cutting, pieces move directly to the sewing section via conveyor belts. Finished clothes go straight to the packing area. If there is no conveyor belt, workers may carry fabric manually, which is slow & tiring.

V Good working Conditions: The environment should be comfortable, well-lit & ventilated. In an office furniture factory, workers have enough lighting to assemble chairs & desks precisely. Fans or air conditioners keep the area cool.

Noise from cutting or drilling is reduced by installing sound proof barriers. If these are missing, workers might get tired or make mistakes.

(vi) Supervision & Maintenance:

Supervisors should easily monitor the processes, and mechanisms should be ~~easy~~ easy to maintain. If a food processing plant has a central control room, the assembly line is visible from a central control room, allowing supervisors to spot issues quickly. Mechanisms are placed with enough space around them for technicians to perform maintenance without dismantling the whole setup.

(vii) Economic Efficiency:

The layout should reduce operational costs & improve productivity. In a paper mill, paper rolls flow directly from one process to the next. This saves time & energy compared to moving trolleys manually between stations, lowering costs.

Layouts should be planned to reduce material handling costs. Workstations should be arranged in a zig-zag pattern to reduce walking distance and effort. It's important to have workstations close together so teams can communicate effectively.

Q1(a) Define Contract. Discuss the essential elements of a contract.

A Contract is an agreement between two or more people or groups. It is like a promise that the law will enforce. A contract means, you do this for me, & I'll do that for you. If one person doesn't keep their side of the deal, the other person can go to court for help.

Essential Parts of a Contract:

I Offer & Acceptance:

One Person makes a clear proposal. & after other person agrees to it. If you offer to sell your bike \$1000 & someone agrees to buy it for \$1000, that is an offer & acceptance.

II Intention to create a legal Agreement:

Both sides must want the agreement to be legally binding, not just a causal promise. A promise to meet a friend for coffee is not a contract. But if you sign a job agreement, it is serious & legally binding.

III Something of value:

Both sides must give or get something of value, like money, goods, or a service. If you pay \$5 for a pizza, your money is the consideration, & the pizza is the other consideration.

(v) Ability to make a contract:

People signing the contract must be old enough, mentally healthy, & not under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

A contract signed by a child or a drunk person is not valid.

(vi) Free Consent:

Everyone must agree to the contract willingly, without being forced, tricked or lied to. If someone puts a gun to your head and makes you sign a paper, that's not a valid contract because you didn't agree freely.

(vii) Legal Purpose:

The contract must be for something legal. A contract for illegal activities cannot be enforced.

A deal to sell stolen goods is not a valid contract because it's illegal.

(viii) Clear terms: The agreement must be clear about what each person has to do.

A contract that says, "I'll give you a lot of money someday" is too vague. A good contract would say, "I will pay \$5000 on January 21, 2025."

⑧ Explain when does an agreement become a legal contract.

i) Expressive, implied & quasi Contract.

ii) valid, void & voidable Contract.

- An Agreement becomes a legal Contract when it meets certain conditions.
- One person offers something, and the other person accepts it.
 - Both people want the agreements to be legally binding.
 - Both sides give or get something valuable.
 - Both agree willingly, without force, trickery or mistakes.
 - The agreement is for something lawful.

① Expressive, Implied & Quasi Contract:

Expressive → An agreement where terms are clearly stated in words, either spoken or written. You sign a job contract that says your salary will be \$ 2000 per month.

Implied → An agreement created by actions, not words. You sit in a restaurant and order food. It's understood you'll pay for the food even though nothing is written or spoken about payment.

Quasi → Not a real contract but created by ~~the~~ to law to avoid unfair situations.

If someone accidentally delivers groceries to your house, the law might make you pay for them if you used the items.

⑪ Valid, void, voidable Contracts

Valid → A contract that meets all legal requirements

& is enforceable by law.

You buy a car, sign a contract and both you &

the seller fulfill your promises.

void → A contract that is not enforceable by law

from the beginning.

A contract to do something illegal, like selling drugs is void.

voidable → A contract that is valid but can be

cancelled by one party under certain conditions.

If you were tricked into signing a contract, you

can cancel it because your consent wasn't free.

After being tricked, no damage suffice

to know about the trickery.

Selfishness or bestowing benefits to the other person

is not enough to make a contract void.

Only if the other person was tricked or lied.

It's important to understand the difference between void and voidable contracts.

Void means the contract is not valid at all.

Voidable means the contract is valid but can be cancelled if certain conditions are met.

5(a) Write short notes on Non-Profit organization, Budgeting.

- Copyright
- Entrepreneurship.

Copyright:
Copyright is a legal tool that protects creators of original works such as books, art, music, movies, software or even scientific research. It gives the creator the exclusive right to use, reproduce, distribute or modified their work. If an artist paints a picture, copyright ensures that no one else can copy or sell it without permission. Ex → If an artist paints a picture, copyright ensures that no one else can copy or sell it without permission. Copyright helps creators earn recognition & financial rewards for their work. It also prevents unauthorized use like piracy, which can harm creators financially. However, copyright does not last forever, after a certain time, the work enters the public domain, meaning anyone can use it freely.

Non-Profit Organization:

A non-profit organization is a group created to serve a purpose other than making a profit. Its main goal is to help people, support a community or promote a social cause. Any money earned by the organization is reinvested in its mission instead of being given to owners or members.

Ex → include Hospitals, schools, food banks and animal shelters. For a non-profit working for education might collect donations to provide free school supplies to underprivileged children.

They often rely on volunteers, donations, or govt. grants to operate. Non Profit may also get special tax benefits because they work for the public good.

Budget:

A budget is financial plan that helps manage income and expenses effectively by telling you how much money is available, where it has been spent, and what can be saved.

Budgets are important for individuals, families, businesses, and governments to avoid financial problems and achieve goals.

Ex → A family budget may allocate money for rent, groceries, school fees, and savings. In business, a budget might include costs like salaries, raw materials & marketing to predict profits & control unnecessary expenses. Governments also use budgets to decide how to spend taxpayers money on areas like health care, education. A good budget helps people make smarter financial decisions & avoid debt.

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the process of identifying a need or opportunities and starting a business to meet it. Entrepreneurs are people who take risks & create new products, services or businesses. Someone who sees that people want eco-friendly packing might start a company making biodegradable bags.

Entrepreneurs are often innovative, hardworking and open to taking risks, as starting a business can be uncertain. They face challenges like finding money to start the business, competing in the market, and managing employees. Successful entrepreneurship contributes to the economy by creating jobs, introducing new products, and solving problems.

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5 (a) on

⑧ Property insurance, Human resource, statistics and marketing
Brand strength.

Property insurance: is used to protect valuable things we own, like homes, buildings, or businesses, from unexpected damage or loss. This could include events like fires, floods, theft, or storms. To have this protection, we pay a regular amount called a premium to the insurance company. If something happens to our property, the company will help us repair or replace it at replacement cost. If something happens to our property, the insurance helps cover the repair or replacement costs. If your store gets damaged by a fire, the insurance will help us rebuild or fix it. It protects us from large financial losses and gives us confidence that we can recover from unexpected problems.

Human Resource Control:

Human-Resource Control is about managing the people who work for a company to help their company grow. Their job is to manage employees, training them to do their work better, and checking their performance regularly. Ex → If an employee is struggling with their

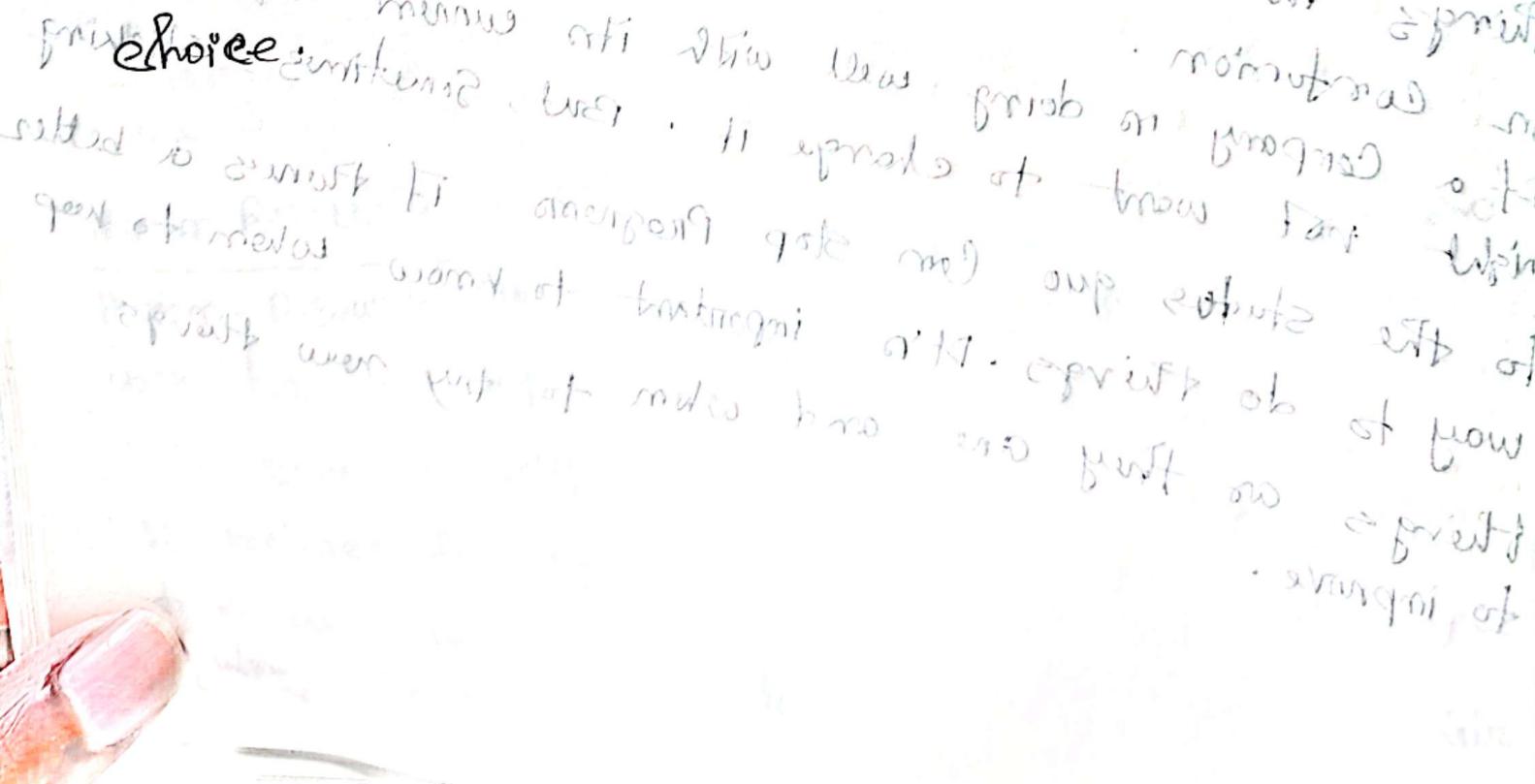
tasks, the Company can give them extra training or guidance to improve. Human resource Control also involves solving issues like poor attendance or low productivity. Good management ensures that workers stay motivated, feel valued and contributed their best efforts. This helps the business run efficiently & achieve its goals.

Status Quo: In simple terms, how things are right now on the way. If they keep using the same methods to do their work instead of trying something new, they are following the status quo. Sometimes, keeping things the same can be good because it avoids problems or confusion.

If a Company is doing well with its current system, it might not want to change it. But, sometimes, sticking to the status quo can stop progress. If there's a better way to do things, it's important to know when to keep things as they are and when to try new things to improve.

Brand Strength: ~~value will depend upon~~ Brand strength is about how much people like, trust and recognize a brand. A strong brand is one that people know and choose because they believe it has good quality. When people buy Nike shoes, they are choosing the brand because they trust Nike to make good, ~~stylish~~ products.

Strong brands are built by offering good products, great customer service and smart advertising. This makes customers trust the brand & keep buying from it. A strong brand helps the company stand out from other brands and grow bigger because customers feel confident in their choice.



Computer Ethics - Final Note

① Q A Is software developers are sometimes advised to design for failure? Give some example of what this might mean.

Design for failure is a principle in software development where systems are built with the expectation that things will go wrong. The goal is to ensure that the software continues to operate, even in unexpected situations without causing major disruption or harm.

In situations like a login system, they might ask users to enter their password or username. If the user accidentally enters the wrong password or username, it won't crash if the system is designed for failure. It will provide a clear message such as "incorrect username or password". Please try again, allowing the user to correct their mistake.

In cloud storage services like Google Drive or Dropbox, these systems regularly back up user data so that even if one server fails, another server can take over and keep the data accessible. This prevents users from losing their files and ensures reliability.

Large websites like Amazon and Facebook use multiple servers to handle user traffic. If one server goes offline, the system is designed to automatically redirect traffic to other servers. This ensures users don't experience downtime and allows the system to recover in the background.

11 Examples of Insufficient Testing leading to failure.

- One famous example of insufficient testing in NASA's Mars Climate Orbiter mission in 1999. The spacecraft was supposed to study Mars' climate, but it failed because of a simple error: one team used metric units like Kilometers for their calculations, while another team used imperial units miles. This mismatch caused the spacecraft to enter Mars' atmosphere at the wrong angle, leading to its destruction. Testing did not catch this critical discrepancy between the units of measurement. If proper integration testing had been done to ensure that all parts of the system worked together correctly, the mission could have succeeded. which cost \$125 million could have succeeded.
- The Therac-25 radiation therapy machine used in 1980s; This machine was designed to treat cancer patients using controlled radiation doses. However, due to a software error, the machine sometimes delivered extremely high doses of radiation far beyond safe levels.

The interface allowed operators to make quick changes, which by-passed necessary safety checks. Insufficient testing failed to uncover how these actions could lead to dangerous outcomes. As a result, several patients were seriously harmed, and some even died. This disaster highlights how a lack of rigorous testing for unusual inputs on operator behaviours can have devastating consequences.

In the inherent Complexity of computer systems means they will not be perfect, how can we distinguish between errors we should accept as trade-offs for the benefit of the system and errors that are due to inexorable of the system, incompetence, or dishonesty? How good is good enough? When should we not govt, on a bummer, computer system too risky to user? Give opinion? System needs to be and system requires balancing

Deciding how good a computer whether it is too risky to the system benefits with its potential harm.

Distinguishing between Acceptable & Inexcusable Errors:

The occurs due to the inherent Complexity of computer systems. Occasional slowdowns in an app or minor missclassification in a recommendation system might be tolerable if they don't cause harm.

These mistakes happens because of Carelessness, bad design or dishonesty. If or Banking app steals or loses your money, that's unacceptable.

→ A shopping app showing a wrong delivery time is an unacceptable error. But, if it shares your credit card details without protection, that's an unacceptable error.

② How good is good enough? It needs the system's job decided how perfect it needs to be. A video game can have some small bugs, but a system controlling a plane or a hospital machine must work almost perfectly.

Import systems like Healthcare, banking or cars need strict testing to make sure they're safe. Good enough if it predicts the weather correctly most of the time. Weather app can be much more accurate because a mistake could be dangerous.

A heart monitor must be much more accurate because a mistake could be dangerous.

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- III When in a system Too Risky:
- A system is too risky to use if it can't make things better.
 - It can harm people more than it helps.
 - It doesn't follow rules or safety standards.
 - It doesn't cause big problems, like accidents or loss of life.
 - If owners can cause patient records to be lost.
 - A hospital system that loses patient records is too risky because it can delay life-saving treatment.
 - A social media app spreading fake news without control can cause harm to society.

- IV Who decides what's Too Risky?
- Makers rules to protect people, like setting safety standards for cars on financial systems.
 - Standards for cars on financial systems are safe and useful. They should make sure their systems are safe and useful for their customers. People need to think about whether the benefits of using a system are worth the risks.
 - Governments test self-driving cars to make sure they're safe, while businesses improve the software to avoid accidents.

2(a): There is a story that a major retail company lost a warehouse from its inventory system for three years. The warehouse was never received and shipped more. A separate system handled payroll, so the employees continued to get paychecks.

To what extent is this in a computer failure? What other important factors are part of the problem?

The story about the lost warehouse shows more than just a computer system failure - it's a mix of technical and human problems.

① How Computer Failure Happened

- The inventory system should track all warehouses and their activity. If it "lost" a warehouse for three years, it means there was a failure in system design or how it was maintained.
- The computer system didn't alert anyone that this warehouse wasn't receiving or shipping goods. A well-designed system should flag such unusual activity.
- No checks or audits were in place to catch the error through the system.

→ Think of a school attendance system that stops recording a student's presence. If no one notices for years, the system failed to alert teachers about the missing data.

② Other important in this Problem.

1. Lack human oversight → Employers or managers should have noticed something was wrong. Human errors, like ignoring reports or assuming everything was fine, added to the problem. If a factory stops producing for months, the manager should investigate why. If no one checks, the problem keeps growing.
2. Lack for Regular Audits → Regular checks on audits would have caught the issue sooner. If a company never checks its bank account, they might miss notice a big problem, like incorrect withdrawals or missing deposits.

③ How much prevent such a problem?

- To avoid this issues, both technical & human processes need improvement:
- The computer system should include error detection, like alerts for warehouse with no activity for a long time.
 - Payroll, inventory, and other systems should communicate, so unusual situations are flagged.
 - Company should check their warehouse, finances and other operations regularly. This helps catch issues early.
 - Managers should actively review reports & investigate anything that looks unusual with blunt regular, adding up to a fir pointer used

on
1(b) Responsibility, liability & accountability are essential principles in ensuring software reliability.

Explaining →

Responsibility, liability and accountability are key principles that help ensure software reliability by making sure that everyone involved in creating and using software understands their roles and takes necessary actions to prevent problems.

① Responsibility:

Responsibility means that people involved in building and managing software have specific duties. Developers are responsible for writing clean & error-free code. Testers must ensure the software works properly before it's released. Managers are responsible for setting clear goals and ensuring the team has the tools and time they need to do their job well. When everyone takes responsibility for their role, the software becomes more reliable because errors are caught and fixed early. If an app crashes because the developer didn't test it properly, it shows a lack of responsibility. A responsible developer would test the app thoroughly before releasing it.

(ii) Liability: Liability means being legally or financially accountable for the consequences of the software. If a company sells software that doesn't work as promised or causes him, the company could be held liable. This encourages businesses to invest in quality control, testing and customer support to avoid law suits or compensation claims. Liability pushes companies to take software reliability seriously because the risks of ignoring it are too high.
→ If a banking app has a bug that causes customers to lose money, the company could be sued for damages. To avoid this, the company would focus on making the app secure & reliable.

(iii) Accountability: It means that everyone in the process - developers, testers, managers, & even users - can be held responsible for their actions or decisions. This ensures that no one ignores their duties. If a software bug causes problems, accountability ensures that the right person on team fixes it and prevents similar issues in the future. In medical care, if a hospital system fails and delays patient care, the team responsible for maintaining the system must explain what went wrong & how they'll fix it. This accountability helps ensure such mistakes don't happen again.

How these principles ensure Software Reliability is:

- 1) Developers and companies focus on making software that works as expected.
- 2) Problems are identified and fixed quickly, because everyone knows who is responsible.
- 3) Customers feel safer using the software because they know companies will fix issues and take responsibility for failures.

2(a) What is intellectual Property? How can intellectual Property be Preserved?

Intellectual Property refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions, designs, artistic works, symbols, names, and images used in business. It gives legal rights to creators to protect their creations enabling them to benefit financially from them. A writer's book is their intellectual property. An logo of a company like the "Nike Swoosh" is an intellectual property. An invention like a new type of smartphone technology is also intellectual property.

How Can Intellectual Property be Protected?

- 1) Register your creation with the appropriate authority in your country.
- Copyrights can be registered with a Copyright office.
- Patents require filing with a Patent office.
- Parents require filling with a Trademark office.
- 2) If it's a logo or brand name use the™ or ® symbol to show it's protected.
- 3) Maintain clear records to prove ownership, such as application records.
- 4) Use NDAs to protect trade secrets or sensitive information when working with others.
- 5) Regularly check if anyone is using your IP without permission. If they do, take legal action to stop it.

Explain:

- 1) Apply for a Patent for your unique idea.
- 2) Trademark the brand name and logo you use for marketing.
- 3) If someone tries to copy it, your legal protection ensures they can't profit from your idea.

Q. What are the four factors to consider when deciding whether a use of copyrighted material is a fair use?

Fair use is a legal rule that allows people use copyrighted material in certain ways without permission.

① The Purpose & character of the use.

→ Is it for education, criticism, news or research?

Fair use is more likely.

→ Fair use in business?

→ Is it for profit?

Fair use is less likely.

Using a movie clip in a school presentation to explain a topic.

Could be fair use because it's educational.

Using a movie clip in a school presentation to explain a topic.

② The nature of the copyright work.

Quoting a few lines from a textbook for a research paper.

Copying lyrics from a song.

Paper is more likely to be fair use than copying lyrics from a song.

③ The amount and substantiality of the portion used.

Quoting two sentences from a book for a review might be fair use, but copying an entire chapter likely isn't.

Copying an entire chapter likely isn't.

④ The effect on the market for the original work.

Sharing a scanned copy of a book online for free could harm sales, so it likely isn't fair use.

- (8) Cousin over shop, means white inventory program, do not change white for
but he shares all →
- Your cousin should have asked your permission before sharing the program, and it is fair to expect payment, or acknowledgement from the other merchants who received and are using your program.
- Respect for your work →
- i) Respect for the program for your cousin, not for others. You created the program for your cousin, like sharing your personal creation without asking you is like sharing your picture creation without your agreement. Imagine, you painted a picture for your cousin's shop and they made copies to sell on give to others.
- ii) Understand your intentions → You might have been okay with your cousin sharing the program for free, but not with it being shared widely. They should have asked if you were comfortable sharing it further or wanted to keep it private.

Imagine you bake a special cake for your cousin's shop for free. If your cousin starts sharing your recipe with other bakers who sell it in their shops and make money from it, wouldn't you feel they should have asked for your permission? And wouldn't it be fair if those bakers paid you for the recipe since it's your creation?

Why the other merchants should pay you

1. Fair Compensation:

The program saves time & effort for the other merchants helping their business run smoothly. If they are benefitting from your work, it's fair for them to pay you something just like they would pay for any other product or service.

2. Effort & Skill:

Creating a program takes time, skills & knowledge. If you weren't a family member, they would have had to hire someone and pay them to develop it. Paying you respects the value of your expertise.

will not have done this without your help. This is how you can help others by sharing your knowledge and experience. It's important to remember that you're not just helping others, you're also helping yourself grow and succeed.

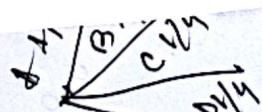
3(a): // ~~Explain~~

Consider the analogy between occasional downtime on the web as a result of viruses, worms, or denial-of-service attacks and vehicle traffic slowdowns on roads during rush hour on bad weather. Discuss similarities: From evaluate + true both side effects of modern civilization that we have got used to? How can individuals and business reduce the negative impacts on themselves?

The comparison between web downtime caused by viruses, worms, and traffic slowdowns caused by rush hour on bad weather and both problems are part of modern life.

Show how both problems are part of modern life.

- Similarities: When many users try to access a website during a DDoS attack, the site becomes slow or unavailable, like when too many cars are on the road.
- When too many cars are on the road, roads get crowded during rush hour, making it hard for cars to move smoothly.
- Virus and worms attack computers and disrupt services, just like bad weather makes driving harder.
- Accidents on heavy rain can make traffic worse, causing delays and jams that can last for hours.
- Both rely on systems that can fail. The internet and servers and networks are maintained roads that can affect millions of people on businesses. A big traffic jam causes financial losses.
- If an important website goes down, it can waste time, fuel, and even cause financial losses.



Are these just part of modern life?

Yes, both problems are side effects of modern systems.
As we rely more on the internet and roads,
occasional disruptions are unavoidable. but,
while we might have to live with these problems
to some extent, we can also work to reduce
their effects.

How can we reduce problems?

To reduce problems with web downtime, individuals
can install antivirus software, keep their apps updated,
and systems updated, and avoid clicking on random links or emails. On the road, travelling
during less busy hours, checking weather reports
before heading out, and maintaining vehicles in good
condition can help minimize traffic issues.
Businesses can address web challenges by using strong
security systems like firewalls, backing up important
data, and training employees on cybersecurity practices.
To manage traffic-related problems, they can offer
flexible work hours or remote work options, use GPS
to find less congested routes for delivery, and support
improvements in public transportation and road
infrastructure.

3(b) A hacker group stole client credit card numbers from a security firm and used them to make donations to charities. Part of the purpose of the hack was to demonstrate the weakness of security at the firm. Analyze the ethics of this incident.

The incident where a hacker group stole client credit numbers from a security firm and used them to make charitable donations raises complex ethical issues. Is it right to do this?

① The intention of hackers:
The hackers said they wanted to show how weak the security firm's systems were. While pointing out weaknesses can help improve security, stealing client data is not the right way to do so. Ethical hackers usually have permission from companies to test their systems. In this case, the hackers acted without consent, which makes their actions wrong.

② Harm to clients:
The credit card numbers belonged to people who trusted the security firm to protect their information. Even though the hackers used the money for charity, they still violated the clients' privacy and put them at risk. • clients might have to deal with unwanted charges or financial problems. • The trust in the security firm could be damaged, harming its reputation and business.

③ Do good intentions make the right?

The donations to charity may seem good, but stealing to do something good is still wrong. The donations were good, but the harm caused by stealing - like privacy violations and loss of trust, was greater. According to this view, stealing is wrong, no matter the reason or outcome.

④ Responsibility of the security firm:

The security firm also shares some blame for not protecting its clients' information well enough. Poor security put their clients in danger. However, the hackers' actions are still wrong and not justified. This shows why companies need better systems to protect sensitive data.

⑤ Bigger Troubles:

This raises a big question about hacking. Is it ever okay to break the law to point out problems? Ethical hackers - should use legal ways to expose issues, like information companies directly threaten. Unethical hacking creates fear and damages trust, even if it's done for a good cause.

Q3(b): Some grocery stores, and other stores do not require a signature for credit card purchases. A give arguments for and against this practice. Do you think retailers should always require a signature? why or why not?

The practice of not requiring a signature for credit card purchases, especially at gas stations or grocery stores, has both advantages and disadvantages.

① Arguments for not Requiring a Signature:

- skipping signatures makes transactions faster, which is important in places with high customer turnover, like gas stations & grocery stores.
- It helps reduce wait times during busy hours, making the shopping experience smoother.
- for small amounts, requiring a signature might seem unnecessary. The potential loss in case of fraud is low, so retailers efficiency over additional security.
- Many credit cards now have advanced security features, such as chip technology or two-factor authentication, which reduces the need for signature verification.

② Arguments Against Not Requiring a Signature:

- without a signature, it's easier for someone to misuse a stolen card. The absence of a verification step makes fraudulent transactions harder to detect.

A signature adds a layer of responsibility, it's a physical confirmation that the cardholder agrees to the purchase, which can help in resolving disputes later.

Requirements signature for some transactions and not others can create confusion for customers and reduce trust in the process.

- (iii) Should Retailers Always Require a Signature?
- Should Retailers Always Require a Signature? Requirements signature for every transaction might not be practical or necessary anymore.
- 1) PIN, 2) Contractless payment with limits
 - 3) Real-time alerts for suspicious activities
- For small purchases, signatures are less useful, and the delays they cause can annoy customers.

Delays they cause can annoy customers.

4(a): You are a manager at a software company - about to begin a large software project. You will need to hire dozens of programmers. Using the internet for communication and software delivery, you can hire programmers in another country at a lower salary than programmers in your country. What should you do this? →

Hiring programmers from another country at a lower salary can be a smart decision, but it also comes with important factors to consider.

① Why Hiring Overseas Programmers might Be a Good Choice.

- Programming in some countries local area, helping you reduce the project's overall costs. This allows you to allocate resources to other critical areas like marketing or testing.
- By hiring internationally, you expand your options and can find skilled programmers who might not be available locally.
- Programmers in different time zones can work on the project while your local team rests, effectively creating 24/7 development cycle and speeding up the project.

② Challenges You Need to Address:

- Language differences and time zone gaps can make collaboration harder. misunderstandings might lead to errors or delays.
- Managing a distributed team requires clear instructions, strong project management tools, and regular updates to ensure high-quality work and that everyone stays aligned.

→ Different working styles or approaches to work
deadlines may impact team dynamics. It's
essential to ensure everyone shares the same
goals and standards.

Decisions:

If cost is a major factor, and you
can manage the challenges effectively, hiring
overseas programmers is a reasonable decision.

Use tools like video conferencing, shared tasks
management platforms, and clear communication
protocols to reduce potential issues.

This balanced approach combines the cost benefits of
international talent with the reliability and
communication ease of local hires, ensuring the
project's success while optimizing resources.

Establish clear communication channels, set realistic
deadlines, and provide regular feedback to maintain
motivation and accountability. Encourage
team members to take ownership of their work and
make decisions that align with the project's goals.
Foster a culture of respect, trust, and open
communication to build a strong, cohesive team.
Remember that effective management requires
a combination of technical expertise and soft skills.
By prioritizing these factors, you can successfully
execute your offshore software development project.

How do we deal with the dislocations and retraining needs that result when technology and the internet eliminate jobs? What are the advantages & disadvantages of working from home or a coffee shop on a mobile device rather than at the traditional company office?

① Addressing Job Dislocations and Retraining Due to Technology and the Internet.

Dealing with job losses: Governments and companies can offer training to workers so they can learn new skills for jobs in demand, such as IT, data analysis, or digital marketing. Schools and colleges should include courses on technology and internet-based skills to prepare future workers. Financial assistance or unemployment benefits can help people during the transition period.

Creating New Opportunities: Technology often creates new industries. Governments and organizations can help people move into these emerging fields, such as e-commerce, remote services, and software development.

Advantages:

- ① flexibility to set your own schedule and balance personal responsibilities.
- ② comfortable working environment at home or in a casual coffee shop setting.
- ③ cost savings from reduced - commuting and fewer work-related expenses.

- ⑩ Increased Productivity by working in a space tailored to your preferences.
- ⑪ Mobility to work from anywhere with an Internet Connection.

Disadvantages:

- ⑫ Frequent distractions at home or in mobility. Public places like coffee shops.
- ⑬ Limited collaboration opportunities and lack of real time communication with colleagues.
- ⑭ Restricted access to essential office tools & resources.
- ⑮ Difficulty maintaining a clear boundary between work and personal life.

4(b)

[On] Automation / uses of robotics increase unemployment
Justify the statement (Agree, Partially agree, disagree)

Automation increases unemployment:

- ① Agree → Automation increases unemployment
- ⦿ Machines and robots can do repetitive tasks like assembly line work in factories, replacing many workers: car manufacturing now uses robots to assemble parts reducing the need for human labor.
 - ⦿ Companies invest in robots because they don't need salaries or breaks, unlike humans. Automated checkout machines in supermarkets have replaced many cashiers.
 - ⦿ As robots handle simple tasks, jobs that don't require advanced skills decrease, leaving many people unemployed.

② Partially Agree Mixed impact:

- ⦿ While automation reduces some jobs, it creates new ones in programming, maintenance, and robot operation. While fewer people work in factory workers, more jobs are created in robotics engineering.
- ⦿ Workers can adopt by learning skills needed in new roles. A delivery driver whose job is replaced by drones might retrain to become a drone operator.
- ⦿ Some industries, agriculture, rely heavily on automation, while others, healthcare, still need human involvement for emotional and critical thinking tasks.

- ③ Disagreements with robots suggest that robots will take over all jobs.
- ⊖ Robots do simple and boring tasks, so humans can focus on creative and important work. In call centers, robots answer basic questions, while humans solve complicated operations, while humans solve customer problems.
 - ⊖ In many jobs robots and humans work together. In surgeries, robotic tools help doctors but do not replace them. It's a new industry.
 - ⊖ Technology always brings new industries. When computers were invented, people worried about losing jobs, but it created the IT industry with millions of new jobs.

5(a): How do the integration of employer monitoring technologies in the workplace affect employee productivity, and overall job satisfaction?

The integrations of employer monitoring technologies in the workplace can have both positive and negative effects on employee productivity and job satisfaction. It has not been fully explored, but it is believed that monitoring in the workplace can lead to increased productivity and reduced costs for employers, while also potentially causing stress and dissatisfaction for employees.

① Positive Effects on Productivity:

- Monitoring technologies, such as software that tracks work activities, can help employees stay focused on their tasks. Knowing that their activities are being monitored might encourage them to work more efficiently and avoid distractions.
- A company might use a tool that tracks how much time employees spend on work tasks versus personal websites. This can encourage workers to be more focused on their work, increasing overall productivity.
- Employer feel they are always being watched, they might become less willing to experiment or try new things, fearing that their efforts will be judged.
- A designer who isn't being monitored too strictly might stick to safe designs rather than exploring creative, riskier ideas.
- Employers can use the data collected from monitoring technologies to give employees clear, data-driven feedback. This helps employees understand their strengths and areas to improve.
- If an employer is consistently completing tasks ahead of schedule, the employer can acknowledge this with praise or rewards, which boosts motivation.

② Negative Effects:

When employers know they are being constantly watched, they may feel stressed or worried about being judged for every little thing they do.

This can make them feel tired and less

productive if they know every key stroke

, if a worker knows their work

is being tracked, they might rush through

their work to appear fast. This can lead to

mistakes and lower quality work.

Effects of Job Satisfaction:

If a boss puts cameras in the office without saying

why, workers may feel like they are not trusted,

which can make them unhappy.

If a boss uses software to see where a worker

needs help and gives extra training, the worker

may feel supported and happy.

5(b): Find a decision made in a lawsuit by an employee who was fired because of photos or other material the employer found on the employee's social network pages. Summarize the case and results. Do you think result was reasonable? Why?

Case Summary:

A notable case involves an employee of a marketing firm who was fired for violating the company's social media policy. The employee posted a photo on Instagram showing a new client's logo, celebrating their firm's achievement in securing the client. This went against the company's policy, which prohibited employers from sharing any information about clients until the company made a formal announcement. The employee was terminated.

Decision and Reasoning:

The court upheld the company's decision, reasoning that the employee was within its rights to enforce its social media policy. This policy was designed to protect sensitive business relationships and maintain professional discretion, which the employee failed to respect. The court further noted that the employee had agreed to the policy as part of their employment terms, making the dismissal valid under guidelines. This decision highlights the importance of adhering to workplace policies, especially regarding public communication on social media.

Reasonableness of the Decisions

This decision is reasonable because employers have the right to enforce clear policies regarding employee conduct, especially when such actions could harm the company's reputation or violate client confidentiality. The employee's actions, though seemingly innocent, risked breaching trust with the client.

Real-Life Example for Context:

A bakery owner instructing employees not to post pictures of a new cake design until the bakery officially launches it.

If an employer shares the design on social media before the launch, competitors might copy the idea, potentially harming the bakery's business. Disciplinary action, including termination, would be justifiable to maintain company standards and protect business interests.

To conclude with further information, it is important to establish a clear communication channel between management and employees, ensuring that all relevant information is shared transparently and timely. This approach promotes trust and accountability within the organization.

URB S - Final:

Short Questions and answers

Demands of Awami League

1 Six points demands of 1966:

After the partition of India in 1947, Pakistan was created into two regions: West Pakistan (Pakistan now) and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). Even though East Pakistan had more people and generated significant income, taxes and exports, the central government based in West Pakistan controlled most of the power and wealth. This made people in East Pakistan feel neglected and exploited.

In 1966, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the Awami League, proposed the six points to demand greater rights for East Pakistan. The points were aimed at reducing the control of the central government and giving more power to the regions.

1 True federation & democracy: Pakistan should work like a team where the central government has limited power, and most decisions are made by the provinces (smaller team). People should choose their leaders by voting.

2nd point: provinces should choose their own leaders. People should choose their leaders by voting.

⑪ Defense & Foreign Affairs

The central government should only take care of it's own
Protecting the country.

And, Talking to the other countries. Everything
else, (schools, colleges, hospitals, roads) should be
done by the provinces.

Central govt. should protect country from other powers.

⑫ Control, Currency

East Pakistan and west Pakistan could have
their own separate money.

East Pakistan should also have its own bank
to manage its money.

⑬ Tax Collection

Provinces, East and west Pakistan collecting taxes, not
central government. The central government
would only get a share of the tax money from
the provinces to pay for its expenses.

Central govt. should only get a part of his
money for its needs.

⑭ Separate foreign exchange earnings

If East Pakistan earned money by exporting goods,
it would control that income. Both regions should
share the cost of the federal government fairly.
goods should move freely between two regions
without any taxes.

⑦ Separate military:
East Pakistan should have their own military forces
for security and the Navy headquarters should be
located in East Pakistan.

⑧ Principles of Foreign Policy of Bangladesh:
These Principles are noted in Bangladesh's Constitution,
Specially Article 25, which guides how the country interacts with
the world.

① Friendship with everyone: Bangladesh believes in being friends
with all countries and not holding any bad feelings toward
anyone.

② Not Interface: Bangladesh does not get involved in the internal
matter of other countries.

③ Respect for others: Bangladesh respects for rights of other
countries to make their own decisions, protect their land
and stay independent.

④ Support for the oppressed: Bangladesh stands with people
who are struggling against unfair systems like colonialism,
racial discrimination or imperialism.

V Peaceful Solutions: Bangladesh tries to solve many international problems or conflicts in a peaceful way, without fighting.

বাংলাদেশ - যুক্ত না করে জাহাঙ্গীর পার্ক - প্রদৰ্শন
অসমের - মুক্ত না করে জাহাঙ্গীর প্রদৰ্শন করে বাবে,

VI Follow International Rules: Bangladesh follows international laws and the guidelines of the United Nations (UN).

বাংলাদেশ অন্যান্য দেশের সাথে আভিযান
কর্মসূচি পরিচালনা করে এবং আভিযান

VII Protecting the Country → Bangladesh focuses on keeping its own country stable and safe from outside threats while ensuring political and economic growth.

বাংলাদেশ আমেরিকান ও বেঙ্গালুরুর প্রযোজনের উপর কাজ করে

VIII Focus on Development → Bangladesh works with other countries to get support, aid, grants, and partnerships that help its people and economy grow.

বাংলাদেশ অন্য দেশের - কান্ডা - মুক্ত কুব - প্রদৰ্শন
এবং অন্যান্য দেশের সাথে কান্ডা করে এবং

অন্যান্য দেশের সাথে কান্ডা করে,

History of Bangla Bandhu (1971 to 1975)

⑧ History of Bangla Bandhu : (1971 to 1975) (continued) - 2/20

The story of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of Nation and his rule from 1971 to 1975 left a lot of stories and War of Liberation :

① 1971 → War of Liberation : (continued) - 3/20

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the fight for the independence of East Pakistan, now called Bangladesh people in East Pakistan were unhappy because West Pakistan treated them unfairly. (continued) - 4/20

Mujib's six points plan demanded more rights for East Pakistan and his party, the Awami League, won big in the 1970 election. (continued) - 5/20

but, West Pakistan refused to give him power to him. (continued) - 6/20

On March 7, 1971, Mujib gave a famous speech, asking people to prepare for independence but still avoid violence at that time. (continued) - 7/20

On March 25, 1971, the ~~non~~ Pakistan army attacked Dhaka in a brutal operation called "Operation Searchlight", killing many people. (continued) - 8/20

Mujib was arrested and taken to West Pakistan. (continued) - 9/20

The people of ~~East~~ Pakistan fought back in the liberation war, led by the ~~not~~ freedom fighters. (continued) - 10/20

After 9 months of war, Bangladesh became an independent country on December 16, 1971. Mujib became the symbol of this victory. (continued) - 11/20

1972 - Constitution

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman returned to Bangladesh in January 1972 as the first Prime minister. The country was in ruins after the ~~war~~ war, with many people homeless and economy destroyed.

Mujib worked to rebuild the nation and guide it forward. He led the creation of the first Constitution of Bangladesh, which was adopted on Nov 4, 1972.

The Constitution promised democracy, socialism, secularism and nationalism values to ensure quality and fairness for all.

1973 - First elections

For March 1973, Bangladesh held its first national election as an independent country. The Awami League, Mujib's party, won most of the seats in Parliament.

With this strong support, Mujib tried to focus on rebuilding the country and improving people's lives.

To do this, he imposed a ban on political parties and introduced a one-party state system. He also introduced a new currency and a new calendar.

1974 - The famine: In 1974, Bangladesh suffered a terrible famine. A mix of bad weather, high global food prices and economic problems caused a shortage of food. Millions of people were hungry and many died. The government struggled to handle the crisis. Even though they asked for help from other countries and tried to improve food supply systems, the response was not enough. Many people were angry and frustrated with the government. This became a turning point where Mujib started losing support.

1975 - Bangal: In 1975, Mujib introduced a system called BAKSAL to bring stability. He believed that this would unite the country and make it easier to solve problems and all political power under his control. The leader was to unify the country during a time of political instability and economic challenges. Including the media, under state control aimed to centralized leadership and development. Many people thought this decision was unfair and unfair rule, taking away democratic rights. On 15 August, many people groups, politicians and military officials were killed in a tragic event: 1975, Sheikh Mujib and his family by the BAKSAL system enacted more.

⑧ Analyze the impact of British administrative Policy on society of Bengal.

The British administrative Policies in Bengal had a deep impact on society, changing the way people lived, worked, and thought.

① Economic changes (1773)

i) Permanent Settlement: The British introduced a system where Zamindars collect taxes from farmers and gave a fixed amount to the British government.

Many Zamindars became rich but they often forced farmers to pay high taxes. If farmers couldn't pay they lost their lands.

Imagine a farmer growing rich off the crop

failed due to bad weather, the farmer still had to pay taxes. This leads to poverty and suffering for many farmers.

ii) Decline in Traditional Industry:

Bengal was famous for its hand-made textiles like muslin. The British imported machine-made cloth from England, which were cheaper.

A weaver making muslin would lose customers because people started buying cheaper British clothes, leaving the weaver jobless.

iii) Famines: The British focused on collecting taxes rather than helping people during difficult times. The most people died.

② Social changes:

- The British ~~creates~~ set up schools to teach English.
- This created a group of educated people who worked as clerks (arzis), lawyers, and teachers. These people later became leaders in fighting for India's freedom.
- Gap between Rich & Poor: gap between Rich & Poor, made Tamadars.
- The policies of gap between Rich & Poor made Tamadars rich, while farmers and workers became poorer. This created a big division in society.
- Religious tensions: British missionaries wanted people to follow Christianity, which made some feel their religions were under threat.
- but, it also made people think about improving harmful traditions like Sati.

③ Cultural changes:

- western education: schools and college introduced by the British taught ideas of science, equality and justice. This inspired reformers - like Ishwar Chander Vidyasagar, who worked improved the lives of women. opened schools from girls & challenging old traditions.
- Growth News Paper: printing presses started. Publishing newspaper in Bengali and English. These newspaper helped people learned about social issues and British policies.

Loss of traditional skills: While some people adopted western habits, others felt their traditions were being lost.

④ Political Rule:

Centralized rule → The British removed local rulers and started their own system of government. This gave them full control over Bengal but took power away from local leaders.

Rise of Political Awareness

Educated people in Bengal started to see how unfair British rule was. They began to protest and ask for their rights.

⑤ Long term Effects of economy

Bengal's economy became weaker, and farmers struggled for many years.

At the same time, western education and helped created reform movements and prepare people to fight against British rule.

Q What are the basic characteristics of the Constitution of Bangladesh? Elucidate the fundamental principles of state policy in the light of the Constitution.

The Constitution of Bangladesh is the supreme law of the country and provides a legal framework for government, rights, and duties.

Basic Characteristics of Constitution of Bangladesh:

- ① Written documents: The constitution is a clear, written rulebook that explains how the government works and what rights people have.
- ② Highest law: The constitution is the most important law. All other laws must follow it. If any law goes against the constitution, it is not valid.
- ③ Centralized Government: Bangladesh has one main government that holds most of the power, instead of sharing power with smaller states or regions.
- ④ Democracy: The people choose their leaders through elections. The President is the ceremonial head of the country, while the Prime minister is the head of the government.
- ⑤ Secularism: The government doesn't support any one religion. People are free to practice any religion.

V Socialism: The government tries to make society fair by reducing poverty and making sure everyone has a fair chance.

VI Fundamental rights: The Constitution guarantees basic rights like freedom of speech and the right to equality for everyone.

VII Separation of Powers: The government is divided into three parts: executive, legislative, judiciary. This helps prevent one part from becoming too powerful.

VIII Parliamentary system: Bangladesh has a system where the Prime minister leads the government and the Parliament makes the laws.

IX Amendment: If needed, the Constitution can be changed, but it requires a lot of support in the Parliament.

Amendment to the Constitution
is proposed by either
the Government or
any member of
the Parliament
and it is
discussed
in both
Chambers
of
Parliament
and
then
voted
on
by
both
Chambers
and
if
it
gets
more
than
two
thirds
of
the
members
of
both
Chambers
in
favour
of
the
proposal
then
it
becomes
law.

Fundamental Principles of State Policy:

I) Nationalism: This is about bringing the People of Bangladesh together, celebrating the Country's Unity and identity.

II) Democracy: This means the government is chosen by the people through elections, and everyone has the right to speak, vote & be treated fairly.

III) Secularism: The state ensures that People are free to practice any religion, and the government doesn't favor any particular religion.

IV) Socialism: The government tries to reduce inequality by focusing on helping the poor and making sure everyone has access to basic needs like food, health-care, and education.

→ Briefly Evaluate the context of intellectual movements in Bengal in the 19th and 20th centuries. How did these movements contribute to cultural and political regeneration in the society.

During the 19th and 20th Centuries, Bengal experienced several reforms movements aimed at changing the way people thought about society, religion, and culture. These movements played a big role in bringing new ideas and improving the lives of people in Bengal.

They helped Bengal progress by balancing tradition with new ideas, improving social conditions and fueling the fight for independence.

Context of movements:

i) British influence → The British brought ideas about science, education and democracy. These ideas made people question old traditions.

ii) Social Problems: Issues like Caste discrimination, child marriage, sati, and lack of education for women made people realize that changes were needed.

- ⑩ Cultural Revival: people wanted to make Bengali Culture more modern while keeping the good parts of their traditions.
- Reform Movements:
- ① Brahmo Samaj: started by Raja Rammohan Roy in 1828. Fought against Sati, Caste divisions, supported women's rights, education & belief in one God.
- ② Young Bengal Movement: Encouraged students to think logically and respect unfair traditions. Promoted equality and freedom of thought.
- ③ Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar: He worked for women's education and supported widow remarriage.
- ④ Cultural Movement: Rabindranath Tagore and others focused on Bengali literature, music, and art to promote pride in Bengali culture.

Movements help Society

(i) Cultural Improvement: Revived Bengali language, art, and literature in a modern way.

Helped people feel proud of their identity and culture.

(ii) Political Awakening: Made people aware of British exploitation and inspired them to

fight for freedom and different groups to work

United people from

together for independence.

(iii) Social Reforms: Improved women's status by

Promoting education and widow remarriage.

Reduced caste discrimination and Promoted equality.

(iv) Modern Education: Started schools and

Colleges to teach modern knowledge.

Helped people learn to think critically

and grow intellectually.