

CLASS WORK Translation form English to Bengali

Since its birth in 1985, twenty five years from now, SAARC has remained in papers, not in action. In speeches and wishes, not in implementation and achievement, SAARC has witnessed 16 summits of Heads of States and Governments, a fashion parade of leaders of eight nations of South Asia. The Summits have heard rhetoric of the leaders, a flurry of long statements resulting in very little tangible programme or project, no reduction in dismal poverty, no efforts to contain corruption, no vision to improve the political climate in the region inhabited by 1550 million people, one-fifth of the humanity and half of the world's poor.

STUDENT



STUDY

English to Bangla Translation Solution

There is some truth in the common saying that while dogs become attached to persons, cats are generally attached to places. A dog will follow his master anywhere, but a cat keeps to the house it is used to live and even when the house changes hands, the cat will remain there so long as it is kindly treated by the new owners. A cat does not seem to be capable of personal devotion, often shown by a dog. It thinks most for its own comfort and it loves us only cupboard love.

Solution (সমাধান)

১ম বাক্য

There is some truth in the common saying that dogs become attached to persons, cats are generally attached to places.

↙ বিশ্লেষণ

বাক্যটিকে ৩-টি ভাগে বিশ্লেষণ করে অনুবাদ করা যেতে পারে-

১ম ভাগ- There is some truth in the common saying that...

এই ভাগটি কে আবার দুটি অংশে আলাদা করা যায়-

There is some truth- কিছুটা সত্যতা রয়েছে
in the common saying-প্রবাদটিতে
that- (প্রবাদটি হলো)

∴ ১ম ভাগের অনুবাদ- প্রবাদটির মধ্যে কিছুটা সত্য রয়েছে.....

২য় ভাগ- while (পক্ষান্তরে) dogs become attached to persons, কুকুর মানুষের ভক্ত হয়

৩য় ভাগ- cats are generally attached to places- বিড়াল সাধারণভাবে স্থানের প্রতি অনুরক্ত হয়

∴ ১ম বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো-

কুকুর প্রভুভক্ত; পক্ষান্তরে বিড়াল সাধারণত স্থানাসক্ত-এ প্রবাদটির মধ্যে কিছুটা সত্য রয়েছে।

২য় বাক্য

A dog will follow his master anywhere, but a cat keeps to the house it is used to live and even when the house changes hands, the cat will remain there so long as it is kindly treated by the new owners.

৷ বিশ্লেষণ

বাক্যটিকে প্রধান দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করা যাক-

১ম ভাগ- A dog will follow his master anywhere, but a cat keeps to the house it is used to live.....

এই ভাগটিকে তিনটি অংশে আলাদা করা যায়-

A dog will follow his master anywhere.... কুকুর যেকোনো স্থানে তার প্রভুর সাথে চলে যাবে

but a keeps to the house- কিন্তু বিড়াল অনড় থাকবে

(where) it is used to live..... যেখানে সে আগে থেকে থাকত

∴ ১ম ভাগের অনুবাদ- কুকুর তার প্রভুর সাথে যেকোনো স্থানে চলে গেলেও বিড়াল কিন্তু যেখানে থাকত সেখানেই রয়ে যাবে

২য়- and even when the house changes hands, the cat will remain there so long as it is kindly treated by the new owners

এই ভাগটিকে আবার কয়েকটি অংশে আলাদা করা যায়-

even when the house changes hands... এমনকি বাড়িটার যদি মালিক বদলও হয়

the cat will remain there (তবে) বিড়াল সেখানে থাকবে

so long as যতদিন পর্যন্ত

it is kindly treated by the new owners এটি নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে

∴ ২য় ভাগের অনুবাদ- এমনকি বাড়িটার যদি মালিক বদল হলেও যতদিন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত বিড়াল ঐ বাড়িতেই থাকবে।

∴ ২য় বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো-

কুকুর প্রভুর সাথে অন্য স্থানে চলে গেলেও বিড়াল আগের স্থানেই রয়ে যায়; এমনকি বাড়ির মালিক বদল হলেও যতদিন নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত বিড়াল ঐ বাড়িতেই থাকবে।

৩য় বাক্য

A cat does not seem to be capable of personal devotion, often shown by a dog.

৷ বিশ্লেষণ

এই বাক্যটিকে কয়েকটি অংশে আলাদা করা যাক-

A cat does not seem to be capable বিড়ালকে সমর্থ মনে হয় না

of personal devotion ব্যক্তি আনুগত্যে

(Which is) often shown by a dog- (যা) কুকুর দেখায়

∴ ৩য় বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো- বিড়াল কুকুরের মতো ব্যক্তি আনুগত্য দেখাতে অসমর্থ।

৪র্থ বাক্য

It thinks most for its own comfort and it loves us only cupboard love.

৷ বিশ্লেষণ

বাক্যটিকে প্রধান দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করা যাক-

১ম ভাগ- It thinks most for its own comfort এটি (বিড়াল) নিজের আরাম-আয়েশ নিয়ে বেশি চিন্তা করে

২য় ভাগ- and it loves us only cupboard love (স্বার্থপূর্ণ ভালোবাসা)... এবং আমাদেরকে শুধু স্বার্থের জন্য ভালোবাসে

∴ ৪র্থ বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো-

বিড়াল নিজের আরাম-আয়েশ নিয়ে বেশি ভাবনা-চিন্তা করে আর কেবলই স্বার্থের জন্য আমাদেরকে ভালোবাসে

এবার পুরো **Passage** একত্রে সাজালে নিম্নরূপ পাওয়া যায়-

কুকুর প্রভুভক্ত; পক্ষান্তরে বিড়াল সাধারণত স্থানাসক্ত-এ প্রবাদটির মধ্যে কিছুটা সত্যতা রয়েছে। কুকুর প্রভুর সাথে অন্য স্থানে চলে গেলেও বিড়াল আগের স্থানেই রয়ে যায়; এমনকি বাড়ির মালিক বদল হলেও যতদিন নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত বিড়াল ঐ বাড়িতেই থাকবে। বিড়াল কুকুরের মতো ব্যক্তি আনুগত্য দেখাতে অসমর্থ। বিড়াল নিজের আরাম-আয়েশ নিয়ে বেশি ভাবনা-চিন্তা করে আর কেবলই স্বার্থের জন্য আমাদেরকে ভালোবাসে।

↘ Translate the following passage into Bengali:

- D. For them to do so effectively, supportive economic policies and infrastructure must be put in place.
- E. It may be mentioned that the key actor in the future economic development of country will be the business community since they are the primary drivers of the private economy.

Solve

- D. For them to do so effectively, supportive economic policies and infrastructure
তাদের জন্য করতে এরূপ কার্যকরীভাবে অনুকূল অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালা এবং অবকাঠামো
must be put in place
অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে।

Serial অনুবাদ তাদের পক্ষে এরূপ করতে কার্যকরীভাবে অনুকূল অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালা এবং অবকাঠামো অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে।

সাবলীল অনুবাদ অনুকূল অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালা এবং অবকাঠামো অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে তাদের পক্ষে কার্যকরীভাবে এরূপ করতে।

- E. It may be mentioned that the key actor in the future economic development of country
এটা উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে যে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালনকারী ভবিষ্যৎ অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে দেশের
will be the business community since they are the primary drivers of the private economy
হবে ব্যবসায়িক সম্প্রদায় যেহেতু তারা হলো প্রধান চালিকাশক্তি দেশের ব্যক্তিক অর্থনীতির

Serial অনুবাদ এটা উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে যে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালনকারী হবে দেশের ভবিষ্যৎ অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে ব্যবসায়িক সম্প্রদায়, যেহেতু তারা হলো মূল চালিকা-শক্তি ব্যক্তিক অর্থনীতির।

সাবলীল অনুবাদ যেহেতু তারা হলো ব্যক্তিক অর্থনীতির মূল চালিকাশক্তি, দেশের ভবিষ্যৎ অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালনকারী হবে ব্যবসায়িক সম্প্রদায়- এটা উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে।



More Practice on translation

০১. মানুষের জীবন কতকগুলো ঘটনার সংকলন। তবে সব ঘটনাই স্মরণীয় হয় না। যে ঘটনা স্মৃতির পাতায় সোনার অক্ষরে লেখা হয়ে যায় তা-ই স্মরণীয়। বাংলাদেশের মানুষের সবচেয়ে গৌরবময় ও স্মরণীয় ঘটনা এ দেশের মুক্তিযুদ্ধ। এই যুদ্ধের মধ্য দিয়ে আমরা লাভ করেছি স্বাধীন দেশ, নিজস্ব পতাকা। ১৯৭১ সালের ২৬ শে মার্চ বাংলার ছাত্র-যুবক, কৃষক-শ্রমিকসহ সর্বস্তরের জনগণ বর্বর পাকিস্তানি হানাদার বাহিনীর বিরুদ্ধে সশস্ত্র যুদ্ধে বাঁপিয়ে পড়ে। তারই পরিণতিতে ১৯৭১ সালের ১৬ই ডিসেম্বর জাতি অর্জন করে চূড়ান্ত বিজয়। বিশ্বের মানচিত্রে দেদীপ্যমান হয় একটি রাষ্ট্র, যার নাম স্বাধীন সার্বভৌম বাংলাদেশ। বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিযুদ্ধভিত্তিক প্রথম জাদুঘর ‘মুক্তিযুদ্ধ জাদুঘর’। এই জাদুঘর তরুণ প্রজন্মের কাছে পৌঁছে দিচ্ছে আমাদের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের গৌরবময় ইতিহাস। মুক্তিযুদ্ধের মূল্যবোধ ও ইতিহাসকে ভিত্তি করে সাজানো হয়েছে জাদুঘরের গ্যালারিগুলো। প্রতিটি গ্যালারি সুনির্দিষ্টভাবে ধারণ করছে মুক্তিযুদ্ধের স্মৃতিবাহী নানান স্মারক। মুক্তিযুদ্ধ জাদুঘরের কার্যক্রমের অংশ হিসেবে একটি গাড়িকে ভ্রাম্যমাণ জাদুঘরের রূপ দেওয়া হয়েছে। এভাবেই প্রজন্ম থেকে প্রজন্মান্তরে অমর হয়ে থাকবে এ দেশের মুক্তিযুদ্ধের গৌরবগাথা। [৪০তম বসিএস]
০২. আমাদের জাতীয় জীবনের মহত্তম ঘটনা ১৯৭১ এর মুক্তিযুদ্ধ। দু’শ বছরের ঔপনিবেশিক ব্রিটিশ শাসনের পর ১৯৪৭ সালে বাঙালি জাতি আবার পাকিস্তানি শাসকদের শৃঙ্খলে আবদ্ধ হয়। ভাষা আন্দোলন থেকে ধাপে ধাপে মুক্তির পথ পেরিয়ে ১৯৭১ এ অর্জিত হয় চূড়ান্ত স্বাধীনতা। কিন্তু যে স্বপ্ন ও উদ্দেশ্য নিয়ে সমগ্র জাতি মুক্তিযুদ্ধে বাঁপিয়ে পড়েছিল, তা কি আমরা অর্জন করতে পেরেছি? স্বাধীনতার পর অনেক বড় বড় অর্জনের পরও সমাজে বিদ্যমান তীব্র বৈষম্য আমাদের পীড়া দেয় ও বিবেককে দক্ষ করে। মুক্তিযুদ্ধের চেতনা জাহত করে বৈষম্যমুক্ত সমাজ প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য আমাদের একযোগে লড়ে যেতে হবে- যে লড়াইয়ে যুবকদের হতে হবে কর্ণধার। একইসঙ্গে মুক্তিযুদ্ধের চেতনা সত্যিকার অর্থে প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে হলে প্রয়োজন দেশপ্রেমিক গণতান্ত্রিক শক্তির সংঘবদ্ধ প্রয়াস ও রাষ্ট্রীয় ক্ষেত্রে আন্তরিক পদক্ষেপ।

Translation:

The greatest event of our national life is the liberation war of 1971. Bengali nation got bound to Pakistani ruler's chain again in 1947 after two hundred years of British colonial rule. Ultimate freedom was attained in 1971 in step by step walking through path of freedom from language struggle.

But the dream and goal with which the whole nation went into liberation war, have we been able to achieve that? Acute discrimination remaining in society pains us and burns our soul even after many big big achievements of post liberation war. By awakening the spirit of liberation war we have to fight to establish a discrimination free society-where the youngs would have to be the leaders. Mixed effort of patriotic and diplomatic power and sincere steps in case of the nation is needed to truly establish the spirit of liberation war with that.

- * গত কয়েক বছরে দেশের গ্রামগুলোতে বেশ কিছুটা পরিবর্তন এসেছে। একদিকে বেড়েছে জনসংখ্যা, অপরদিকে কমেছে খাদ্য উৎপাদন। পরিবারগুলো আরও ভাগ হয়েছ; খন্ডিত হয়েছে জমি। শিকড় পর্যায়ে ঢুকেছে দুর্নীতি। কোথাও বিদ্যুৎ গেছে, গেছে টেলিভিশন, ভিসিআর, পত্র-পত্রিকা, কোথাও আবার একেবারেই অন্ধকার, তথ্য শূন্যতা। কেউ ভূমিহীন হচ্ছে, বোর্ড আবার সেই জমি কিনে সম্পদ বাড়িয়েছে। মানুষ কোথাও হয়েছে রাজনৈতিকভাবে সচেতন, কোথাওবা রাজনীতির নামে মাথাচাড়া দিয়ে উঠেছে প্রতিক্রিয়াশীল শক্তি। কিন্তু এটা সাধারণ চিত্র যে, মানুষের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থার উন্নতি হয়নি বরং মোট জনগোষ্ঠী সামাজিকভাবে নির্যাতিত নিপীড়িত হচ্ছে। এই প্রেক্ষিতে ১৯টি পর্বে ঐ গ্রামের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা ও কিছু নর-নারী, শিশুর চাওয়া-পাওয়া, সুখ-দুঃখ, হাসি-কান্না, হতাশা-বঞ্চনার কথা লেখা হয়েছিল।

Translation:

During the past few years, there is marked some change in the villages. Population has increased; on the other hand the production of food grain had decreased. The families have been divided and land has been divided into small groups. Corruption entered into the grass root level. Somewhere electricity, television, VCR and newspaper are introduced and somewhere it is dark and empty. Some one are landless and again board has bought thaste land. Somewhere people are politically cossconscious and somewhere the reactionary forces came out. But it is the original perspective that here is no socio-economic development rather the total population are appressed. In this sense, nineteen chapters describe the socio economic condition at the villages and some wants, sorrow and happiness frustration, exploitation me me and women are described.

Globalization & Bangladesh: Threat or Opportunity

Introduction: The jargon "globalization" has acquired considerable emotive force. Some view it as a process that is beneficial, a key to future world economic development and also inevitable and irreversible. Others regard it with hostility, even fear, believing that it increases inequality within and between nations, threatens employment and living standards and thwarts, social progress. We will give an overview of some aspects of globalization and Bangladesh, its potentials and risks.

Meaning of Globalization: In Economics "globalization" is a historical process, the result of human innovation and technological progress. It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows. The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also broader cultural, political and environmental dimensions of globalization that are not covered here.

Occupy Wall Street movement against globalization: Occupy Wall Street (OWS) was the name given to a protest movement that began on September 17, 2011, in Zuccotti Park, located in New York City's Wall Street financial district. The ensuing series of events helped the people to lead to media awareness that inspired protests and movements around the world. The main issues raised by Occupy Wall Street were social and economic inequality, greed, corruption and the perceived undue influence of corporations on government particularly from the financial services sector. They claim all these inequalities happened because of the Globalization effects. The OWS slogan, *we are the 99%*, refers to income inequality and wealth distribution in the U.S. between the wealthiest 1% and the rest of the population.

Basic Characters of Globalization: Globalization means that world trade and financial markets are becoming more integrated. The system itself has the following characters.

- a. **Increase of global trade:** Developing countries as a whole have increased their share of world trade—from 19 percent in 1971 to 36 percent in 2012. For instance, the newly industrialized economies (NIEs) of Asia have done well, while Africa as a whole has been making progress.
- b. **Movement of capitals:** It is noticed that many people associated with globalization, sharply increased private capital flows to developing countries during much of the 2010s.
- c. **Manpower flow:** Workers move from one country to another partly to find better employment opportunities. The numbers involved are quite high, and the foreign remittance income is getting higher every year in developing countries.
- d. **Spread of technology and knowledge:** Information exchange is an integral aspect of globalization. For instance, direct foreign investment brings not only an expansion of the physical capital stock, but also technical innovation.

Positive Contribution of Globalization: It would be rather difficult to discuss the extent of the positives that globalization has had on the world at large. But still, here are some of the positive effects of globalization and the positive impacts they have had on so many demographic segments of society.

- a. **Rise of per capita income:** During the 20th century, global average per capita income rose strongly, but with considerable variation among countries. It is clear that the income of MICs is rising for last decades. It reaches the conclusion that output for per capita has risen appreciably for the contribution of globalization.
- b. **Poverty alleviation:** This has brought new urgency to policies specifically designed to alleviate poverty. Countries with a strong growth record, pursuing the right policies, can expect to see a sustained reduction in poverty.

- c. Increased competition:** One of the most visible positive effects of globalization is the improved quality of products due to global competition. Customer service and the 'customer is the king' approaches to production have led to improved quality of products and services. As the domestic companies have to fight out foreign competition, they are compelled to raise their standards and customer satisfaction levels in order to survive in the market.
- d. Employment:** With globalization, companies have forayed into the developing countries and hence generated employment for them. In developing countries, there is often a lack of capital which hinders the growth of domestic companies and hence, employment. In such cases, due to global nature of the businesses, people of developing countries too can obtain gainful employment opportunities.
- e. Investment and capital flows:** One of the most visible positive effects of globalization in India is the flow of foreign capital. A lot of companies have directly invested in India, by starting production units in India, but what we also need to see is the amount of that flows into the developing countries. Indian companies which have been performing well, both in India and off the shores, will attract a lot of foreign investment, and thus pushes up the reserve of foreign exchange available in India.
- f. Spread of technical know-how:** While it is generally assumed that all the innovations happen in the Western world, due to globalization, the know-how also comes into developing countries due to globalization. Without globalization, the knowledge of new inventions, medicines would remain cooped up in the countries that came up with them and no one else would benefit.
- g. Spread of culture:** The world that we live in today is a result of several cultures coming together. People of one culture, if receptive, tend to see the flaws in their culture and pick up the culture which is more correct or in tune with the times. Societies have become larger as they have welcomed people of other civilizations and backgrounds and created a whole new culture of their own.
- h. Spread of education:** One of the most powerful positive effects of globalization on women and men both is the spread of education. Today, you can move in the search of the best educational facilities in the world, without any hindrance. A person living in US can even go to another continent for a new experience and some courses which one may not find in the home country.
- i. Legal and ethical effects:** Gone are the days where the limited jurisdiction became a hindrance in the prosecution of criminals. These days due to international courts of justice, these criminals can no longer seek asylum in a foreign country, but will be brought forward and there will be justice. Due to globalization, there is also an understanding between the security agencies and the police of two or more different countries who will come together to curb global terrorism.

Negative Effects of Globalization: The following are the negative effects of the globalization.

- a. The rich getting richer:** While the rich are getting richer, the poor are struggling for a square meal. If the current Occupy Wall Street protests are a reminder of how angry people are with the current set-up, then those who govern us should take notice, and work towards alleviating poverty. Ideally, globalization should have resulted in creation of wealth and prosperity, but corporate greed and corrupt government has ensured that money is not distributed equally.
- b. Environmental degradation:** Environmental degradation is an issue which has been debated ferociously in various international meetings, and it has to be accepted that globalization is one of the most important factors that has aggravated the situation. The amount of raw materials needed to run industries and factories is taking a toll on the natural reserves of planet earth, and pollution has severely impacted the quality of air that we need so very much for our survival.
- c. Increase of corruption:** In many ways, corruption undermines the potential benefits of globalization. For instance, it increases the risk and cost of doing business in a given country, hence chasing away foreign capital. It also influences foreign aid, which can be cut or even halted by the donor countries if too much of it is skimmed by corrupt politicians and bureaucrats. In Uganda, for example, a study revealed that only twenty-seven cents of every dollar donated for education purposes made its way to the countries schools. The rest was lost to local patronage politics.

d. Threat to the world's cultural diversity: Globalization is viewed by many as a threat to the world's cultural diversity. It is feared it might drown out local economies, traditions and languages and simply re-cast the whole world in the mould of the capitalist North and West.

e. Labour agitation: Agitation by the workers and labours attracted the attention of global media everywhere when the summit of globalization takes place. Anxiety about globalization also exists in advanced economies.

What for Bangladesh? Over the past decades, globalization has become a new world order, which virtually influences everything that comes in our mind. Developing countries like Bangladesh with vulnerable geopolitical locations and weak economies are now looking at globalization to strengthen their economy to fight any perceived threats. But the increasing role played by the western dominated institutions such as, the World Bank (WB), international Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in setting the rules under which globalization is played, has placed developing countries in a much disadvantageous position vis-à-vis the developed countries.

Combating global ICT crime: Bangladesh is at risk from the dangers of ICT-enabled crime. In the same time there is hardly any effective step to combat that crime trends. It will obstruct us to practicalities the idea of global village.

The succession of crises in the 2010s—Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Thailand, Indonesia, Korea, Russia, and Brazil—suggested to some that financial crises are a direct and inevitable result of globalization.

Problems in national policy: These were complex crises, resulting from an interaction of shortcomings in Bangladeshi national policy and the international financial system. Individual governments and the international community as a whole are taking steps to reduce the risk of such crises in future.

No preparedness of Government: At the national level, even though Bangladesh has the impressive records of economic performance, they were not fully prepared to withstand the potential shocks that could come through the international markets. Macroeconomic stability, financial soundness, open economies, transparency, and good governance are all essential for countries participating in the global markets. Each of the countries came up short in one or more respects as we did also.

Role of global financial institutes: The international community is responding to the global dimensions of the crisis through a continuing effort to strengthen the architecture of the international monetary and financial system. The broad aim is for markets to operate with more transparency, equity, and efficiency. The IMF has a central role in this process, but for Bangladesh it was not much effective.

Threat to national economic tradition: In the short-term, as we have seen in the past few years, volatile short-term capital flows can threaten macroeconomic stability. Thus in a world of integrated financial markets, countries will find it increasingly risky to follow policies that do not promote financial stability. This discipline also applies to the private sector, which will find it more difficult to implement wage increases and price markups that would make the country concerned and become uncompetitive.

More global Investment: Efforts to increase the stability of international capital flows are central to the ongoing work on strengthening the international financial architecture. In this regard, some are concerned that globalization leads to the abolition of rules or constraints on business activities. To the contrary—one of the key goals of the work on the international financial architecture is to develop standards and codes that are based on internationally accepted principles that can be implemented in many different national settings.

Conclusion: Until a better solution is found, education, flexibility and adaptability are the keys to survival with the good and bad effects of Globalization. The income gap between high-income and low-income countries has grown wider and it is a matter for concern as a result of globalization. And the number of the world's citizens in abject poverty is deeply disturbing. But it is wrong to jump to the conclusion that globalization has caused the divergence, or that nothing can be done to improve the situation.

Green Economy

Green Economy

The term green economy was first coined in a pioneering 1989 report for the Government of the United Kingdom by a group of leading environmental economists, entitled Blueprint for a Green Economy. In 2008, the term was revived in the context of discussions on the policy response to multiple global crises by United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) when it launched its Green Economy Initiative to provide analysis and policy support for investment in green sectors and for greening environmentally unfriendly sectors.

There is no internationally agreed definition of green economy. UNEP has defined the green economy as "one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing 'environmental risks and ecological scarcities. It is low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive". Another definition for green economy offered by the Green Economy Coalition succinctly defines green economy as "a resilient economy that provides a better quality of life for all within the ecological limits of the planet."

The green economy approach is an effort to focus sustainable development and poverty reduction errata. ,on transforming economic activities and economies. Over the past decade, the concept of the green economy has emerged as" a strategic priority for many governments and intergovernmental organizations.

Green Economy Principles

The green economy is based on various sustainability principles. Some of the principles present in relevant literature and discourse are:

01. **The earth integrity principle:** Every human has the duty to protect the earth and its ecosystems.
02. **The polluter pays principle:** Polluters are responsible for the environmental damage they have caused.
03. **The dignity principle:** Every human has the right to livelihood.
04. **The justice principle:** Benefits and burdens should be shared fairly among all stakeholders.
05. **The resilience principle:** Diversity and diversification are preconditions for sustainability as well as quality of life.
06. **The governance principle:** Establishment of policies, rules and regulations requires a transparent and participatory process that includes all affected people.

The planetary boundaries: Humans are crossing the 'planetary boundaries' that define our safe planetary operating space. According to scientists, we have already crossed these limits for climate change, biodiversity loss and interference with the nitrogen cycle, and are heading towards the Earth's boundaries for ocean acidification, freshwater use, changes in land use, and interference with the phosphorus cycle.

Green Economy (GEI): UNEP launched the Green Economy Initiative (GEI) in 2008, which consisted of global research and country-level assistance encouraging policymakers to support environmental investments within the context of sustainable development. 'Through this initiative, "green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" was placed on the 2012 Rio+20 agenda and was acknowledged as a tool for achieving sustainable development.

From GEI to an Inclusive Green Economy: An Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) has evolved from earlier work on green" economy. In its simplest expression, such an economy is low carbon, efficient and clean in production, but also inclusive in consumption and outcomes, based on sharing, circularity, collaboration, solidarity, resilience, opportunity, and interdependence. It is focused on expanding options and choices for national economies, using targeted and appropriate fiscal and social protection policies, and backed up by strong institutions that are specifically geared to safeguarding social and ecological floors. And it recognizes that there are many and diverse pathways to environmental sustainability.

Importance of Green Economy

From a development perspective there are a number of ways in which a green economy might benefit both developed and developing countries.

- 1. Innovative Activities:** In developed and developing countries alike it should be the spur for new innovative activities that create more jobs than traditional sectors, and increase energy security and industrial efficiency. There are growing opportunities for investment in the buildings, transport, energy and waste sectors in particular, as well as in manufacturing, agriculture and others. The services sector support that is needed in many of these sectors will also be an important part of the green economy.
- 2. Environmental Benefits:** A green economy also has environmental benefits, and these are obvious enough to need no lengthy enumeration. It should help address global challenges such as climate change, loss of bio-diversity and desertification. It; should also contribute to efforts at the national and regional levels to address local pollution of air, water and soil.
- 3. Economic Benefits:** A shift to a green economy will also generate economic benefits. One obvious potential advantage to a green economy is the opening up of new export markets. Opportunities in these markets may be driven by demand in export markets alone, or by a combination of foreign demand and domestic capacity development in response to stringent domestic environmental standards. Maintain Existing Market Share : As well as opening up new markets, a shift to a green economy may help to maintain existing market share. Environment-related product and process standards, regulatory regimes and restrictions in most OECD markets are steadily ratcheting up, with tough implications for developing country exporters. Even more significant for some exporters is the rise of sustainable development-related standards and codes employed by private buyers. Reducing Energy Poverty : Green economy should help reduce energy poverty through the provision of low-cost distributed renewable energy systems. And if successful it should help reduce the vulnerability of the poor to the impacts of unchecked climate change, desertification ocean degradation and loss of biodiversity, as well as the impacts of local air, soil and water pollution. Challenges on Way to Green Economy Economy-wide structural and technological changes : All countries, shifting to a green economy will require major economy-wide structural and technological changes, or at least the 'greening' of key sectors, such as energy, urban infrastructure, transportation, industry and agriculture. It will also include 'greening' investments nationally and globally, generating 'green' jobs through new 'green' sectors, and supporting and facilitating 'green' trade internationally through national and international policies. Green Policy Instruments : The shift to green economy requires a mix of green policy instruments: market instruments, such as subsidy reform, green taxes and permit markets; legal instruments, including environmental legislation and incorporating sustainable development into trade agreements; government policies and measures, for example sustainable public procurement, sustainable land use and urban policy, integrated management of freshwater, monitoring and accountability measures; and awareness and education campaigns. Financing : Financing the transition to green economy is important enabling tool. Most of environmental financial funds, or green funds, provide support to areas relevant for the green economy, including: green technology, green projects and programs, and measures to shift towards a low-carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient economy. The long term investments of green economy are limited to public sector or government funds. The private sector has its own priorities of long term investment. Raising finance for long term investment is remotely successful in developing nations unless the international investments flow to them. Unless international trade is restructured towards green economic policies the protectionism will dominate in the guise and garbage of environmental goods and environmental friendly engineering.

- 4. Technology Transfer and IPRs:** Technology transfer is subject intellectual property rights and the developed countries have the intellectual property rights because of the research and development unlike developing nations. Thus integration of global technologies into the green economic policies of world nations has problems. The technological disparities will persist with discrimination between developed and developing nations.
- 5. Developing Nations Priorities:** Majority of the developing nations suffer from balance of payment problem. They always have unfavourable balance of trade. The items of exports are not less but also predominantly natural resources and conventional products. Developing nations have their own problems like poverty, malnutrition, high mortality rate, poor sanitation, absence of infrastructure, lack of drinking water, traditional agricultural cultivation methods, unemployment, poor medical facilities, poor transportation, lack of power and so on. Thus they attach more important tasks to eradicate these problems.

Leading Nations of Green Economy Developing green economy is to transform the entire process of production, construction, distribution and consumption. The leading nations of building green economy are USA, Germany, Britain, France, Japan and Korea. Norway has committed to several strategies of restructuring to a greener economy. It decides to investment in new technologies such carbon capture, manufacturing electric cars, construction of walking and cycling path. China has x committed to sustainable development through resource efficient and environment friendly society. Several countries like Vietnam have initiated actions to green economy. The most important actions include propaganda, restructuring of economy with a focus on investment in resources and financial mechanism, promotion of technological innovations and legal environment towards sustainable development. Due to lack of financial resources, developing nations opt to poverty eradication and economic development. Green economy and Bangladesh The growth policy articulated in the Bangladesh 6th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) and the Perspective Plan Bangladesh (2010-2021) have 'green' growth elements and seek to introduce poverty, climate and environment into development planning processes. The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSDS) 2010-2021 was adopted in May 2013, and contains an impressive list of environmental laws, regulations and plans that covers a wide range of environmental issues including forestry control, air pollution, water pollution, bio-diversity preservation and wetland management. The 7th Five- Year Plan articulates the promotion of green growth and sustainable development. The Plan outlines that the development approach will revolve around three themes, one of which is: "A sustainable development pathway that is resilient to disaster and climate change; entails sustainable use of natural resources; and successfully manages the inevitable urbanization transition".

Challenges Ahead Despite this array of policies and programs, the overall environmental management performance in Bangladesh is weak owing to several binding constraints:

First, the national sustainable development framework lacks strategic focus. Fragmented attempts at reform in support of environmental management in a few sectors including fisheries, wet land management, biodiversity promotion, forestry, and agriculture have not been sustained and the impact on natural resources generation has not been tangible. How the various laws and regulations interact with each other and connect to the overarching goals of high sustainable growth and poverty reduction are mostly missing.

Second, the governance and institutional arrangements for environmental management are weak. The focal environmental management ministry, the Ministry of Environment Forests (MoEF), and its main agency for environmental management, the Department of Environment, are constrained in terms of capacities, technical knowledge and staffing, owing to very limited resources. Technical data on environment performance is scarce and not regularly monitored to check progress. There is inadequate coordination

between the MoEF and other ministries that have a major role in determining the quality of the state of the environment. Another major institutional weakness is the absence of any meaningful role of local government institutions in environmental management.

Thirdly, at the heart of the weak performance of environmental protection is the shortage of financial resources. Direct spending by the coordinating ministry responsible for managing the national environmental programs has been almost negligible (0.06 percent of GDP). Total public spending of the core ministries dealing with water and environment related services and the water and sanitation component of the local government division and local government institutions constitute only 1 percent of GDP.

Meeting the Challenges

The agenda for green growth for Bangladesh is undoubtedly daunting, but not impossible. The 2041 Perspective Plan, currently under preparation, provides a major opportunity to jump start the green growth agenda and step up the policies, programmes, institutional reforms and financing that will allow Bangladesh to reconcile its growth and poverty agenda with environmental protection.

A first major strategic consideration in translating the vision of 'green' growth and corresponding targets for environmental management into actions is to demonstrate tangible ways in which the green growth strategy can help the growth agenda. For example, in the context of a neo-classical growth model, green growth strategy can help accelerate growth by increasing the availability of capital that substitutes for exhaustible natural resources (e.g. renewable energy; conservation of surface water) and by increasing the productivity of capital (e.g. avoiding land degradation, reducing the adverse effects of natural disasters, cost savings on health, etc).

Second, is the challenge to identify and adopt policies, institutions and programs that internalize environment as an integral part of the growth process and not as an add-on to worry about as an international commitment or as a part of a donor commitment. Bangladesh has made a start in this integration process by incorporating climate change agenda in the national plans and in the budget. But there is a long way to go. Incentive policies for environmental protection such as adoption of green tax on fossil fuel consumption are missing. Similarly pricing policies for water, fertilizer and timber do not allow for environmental consideration.

Regulatory policies for controlling water and air pollution are either weak or not properly enforced. Monitoring and evaluation of environmental degradation and effectiveness of redressing measures is absent or weak owing to a lack of adequate information and capacity.

Third, at the macroeconomic level, the growth strategy should incorporate environmental protection as an integral part of the macroeconomic framework by recognizing the adverse effects of environmental degradation and associated costs in terms of loss of growth prospects and slower pace of poverty reduction. As against this base case, policies and programs must be identified to off-set these costs and the implications for additional investment must be incorporated in the planning process.

Finally, sectoral policies, programs and institutions need to internalize the environmental considerations in developing proper sectoral objectives and strategies that are consistent with the targets and objectives of the macroeconomic framework. The success of green economy has certain prerequisites. The national economic policies shall be formulated and implemented in continuity. If there is unforeseen economic crisis or national crisis the casualty is the green economy because the benefit is visible in the long run. In the absence of short term returns the priority will be shifted from green economy to real economy.