

CLASS

WORK

Reading Comprehension

Full Marks: 200

Subject Code (003)

Time: 4.00 hours

The Padma Bridge

Part-A

Read the following passage and answer question no. (1-7)

One of the greatest challenges to long-span bridge engineering is the forces of nature. Recent catastrophic events around the world reinforce the fact that nature can be destructive to infrastructure. At 6.15 kilometers (3.8 miles) in length, the Padma Bridge is a landmark structure and one of the longest river crossings in the world. The Padma River is the third largest river in the world, and has the largest volume of sediment transport. During monsoon seasons, the Padma River becomes fast flowing and is susceptible to deep scour, requiring deep-pile foundations for bridge stability. The Padma Bridge site is also in an area of considerable seismic activity, resulting in significant earthquake forces being exerted on the bridge. This combination, together with other forces of nature, posed a unique challenge. The multipurpose Padma Bridge detailed design project has been successfully completed. AECOM developed alternative concrete deck forms, including an extradosed concrete truss bridge, a concrete girder bridge and a steel truss bridge. In all cases, a two-level structure was chosen, having significant advantages over a single level structure. These included segregated highway and railway envelopes to offer enhanced safety, improved operation, inspection, maintenance, and emergency evacuation procedures, as well as efficient provisions for utilities. With the railway in the lower deck, the structural depth beneath the railway is reduced, allowing the lengths of the railway approach viaducts for tie-in at the north and south banks to be minimized. With a two-level structure the construction cost is reduced, making the structure more efficient. The multipurpose bridge also has many utilities built into it, including a gas pipeline, telecommunications and a high-voltage power transmission line. Additionally, it has emergency access points in order to facilitate evacuation of a train on the lower deck. Contingency Level Earthquake has a return period of 475 years with a 20 percent probability of being exceeded during a 100-year bridge life period. Any damage sustained from such an earthquake would be easily detectable and capable of repair without demolition or component replacement. The original seismic design strategy was to dissipate seismic energy through plastic hinges at the bottom of the piers. Further design optimization identified the benefits of seismic isolation, which allows the structure to behave elastically without damage. The application of seismic isolation has reduced the number of piles, the size of the pile caps and the size of the steel superstructure, resulting in a more cost effective design. Seismic isolation bearings have been used worldwide to mitigate seismic response by isolating structures from seismic input. They can accommodate thermal movements with minimum resistance, but will engage under seismic excitations. In this strategy, all primary structural members remain elastic without any damage or plastic hinging. Analyses indicate that seismic forces can be greatly reduced by replacing conventional pot bearings with isolation bearings. Friction pendulum bearings utilize the characteristics of a pendulum to lengthen the natural period of the isolated structure so as to reduce the input of earthquake forces. The damping effect due to the sliding mechanism also helps mitigate earthquake response. Since earthquake induced displacements occur primarily in the bearings, lateral loads and shaking movements transmitted to the structure are greatly reduced.

1. Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentences from the passage above:

- Who is funding Padma Bridge?
- Write down about the design and structure of Padma Bridge?
- What kind of benefits are expected from the bridge?
- Write down the sources for funding Padma Bridge.
- How many spans does Padma Bridge have?

- f. What is the length of Padma Bridge?
- g. What is the number of pillars of Padma Bridge?
- h. What were the challenges of constructing Padma Bridge?
- i. How much does the Padma bridge cost?
- j. What is the width of Padma Bridge?

2. Guess the meaning of the following words/expression using contextual clues: (The words are underlined in the passage)

- a) Construction -
- b) Connection -
- c) Cover -
- d) Challenges -
- e) Distruction -

3. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech :

Noun	Verb	Adjective
a) Consideration		
	b) Segregate	
c) Maintenance		
		d) efficient
e) inspection		

4. Join the sets of sentence into once sentence .

- a) The Padma Bridge is a multipurpose road-rail bridge across the Padma River. The bridge is being constructed and supposed to be completed by 2018.
- b) Project cost is estimated to be US\$3.00 billion. Expert says The Padma Bridge will play a very important role in the economic development of Bangladesh.
- c) The combination, together with other forces of nature, posed a unique challenge. The multipurpose Padma Bridge detailed design project has been successfully completed.
- d) The original seismic design strategy was a dissipate seismic energy through plastic hinges at the bottom of the piers. Further design optimization identified the benefits of seismic isolation.
- e) Since earthquake induced displacements occur primarily in the bearings, lateral loads and shaking movements transmitted to the structure are greatly reduced.

5. Write a sentence with each of the following words/expressions. Copying of any sentence from the passage must be avoided.

- a) Minimized –
- b) Structure –
- c) Efficient –
- d) Transmission –
- e) emergency –
- f) Facilities –
- g) Evacuation –
- h) Isolation –
- i) Reduce –
- j) Lengthen–

6. Summarize the passage in your own words in 100 words.

7. Write a letter the editor of a daily Newspaper highlighting the importance of Padma Bridge adjacent to your home district.

Part – B

8. Write an essay in about 1000 words on any one of the following topics :

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

9. Translate the following text into Bangla :

10. Translate the following text into English :



Read the following passage and answer questions No. 1- 6:

In May 1947, Mahatma Gandhi suffered a grievous personal loss. Chakrayya, a young Dalit disciple who had served at Sevagram Ashram since its inception in 1935, died of brain tumour. He was like family; the Mahatma's grief was palpable and public. On June 2, Gandhi startled his prayer meeting with a radical suggestion. He first explained his decision to name Jawaharlal Nehru as the "uncrowned king of India": having studied at Harrow and Cambridge before becoming barrister, Nehru was needed to negotiate with Englishmen. It was not the most persuasive of arguments, but Gandhi wanted to convey that Nehru's role as free India's first Prime Minister was not in question.

But there was a second post, technically higher than a Prime Minister's in the new Indian polity that was vacant. I quote: "But the time is fast approaching when India will have to elect the first President of the Republic. I would have proposed the name of Chakrayya, had he been alive. I would wish with all my heart to have a brave, selfless and pure-hearted Dalit [the term Gandhi used, now obsolete, has been changed here and elsewhere] girl to be our first President. It is no vain dream...Our future President will have no need to know English. Of course he will be assisted by men who are proficient in political matters and who also know foreign languages. These dreams, however, can be realised only if we devote all our attention to our villages instead of killing each other" [Collected Works, Volume 95].

On June 6, Gandhi pursued this idea in a conversation with Rajendra Prasad, who would of course become India's first president. Gandhi framed his proposal thus: "If all the leaders join the Cabinet, it will be very difficult to maintain contact with the people at large. That is why I suggested even in my prayer speech that a Dalit like Chakrayya or a Dalit girl should be made the nation's first President and Jawaharlal should become the Prime Minister..." Since Chakrayya had died, a young Dalit woman could be given the honour. Congress leaders were unimpressed. It is interesting that Chakrayya is never mentioned by any of them in their memoirs or records of their conversations, at least to my knowledge. Perhaps they dismissed the thought as the radicalism of a saint, increasingly removed from practical requirements of office.

But Gandhi continued to campaign for such empowerment, saying things like, "We want the rule of the Dalits. The Dalits are the highest of all because their service is the greatest." Interestingly, neither Gandhi nor those Congress leaders preparing to enter office thought that Babasaheb Ambedkar might be worth consideration as the first Rashtrapati. Ambedkar certainly had the qualifications and repute. It is likely that Babasaheb's decision to play an independent role during the independence movement rankled deeply with contemporary Congress leaders. Babasaheb was not one of them. They refused to trust him beyond a point.

The challenge of Dalit empowerment was of highest concern to both Gandhi and Ambedkar, with this difference that Gandhi gave first priority to freedom and Ambedkar to Dalit emancipation. By the mid-1940s, the difference became irrelevant, as freedom became visible. The thrust of Ambedkar's intellectual contribution shifted to careful proposals that could fashion a polity acceptable to both Hindus and Muslims. He also pondered deeply on the meaning of partition. As early as December 1940, he published what is surely the first book with a title that includes 'Pakistan'. His Thoughts on Pakistan was starting and prescient.

No one else had foreseen what is today's biggest threat, an Islamic Jihad with a geo-political agenda rising from the North-West frontier and Afghanistan. Ambedkar's thesis, that 'a safe army is better than a safe border', is remarkable. Once Pakistan became a fact, the focus shifted to internal challenges. The curse of an abominable caste system could be abolished in law, but its elimination in real life was a different story. Ambedkar laid down his famous dictum: there are no rights without remedies, which became the operating principle of the Constitution. Gandhi did not live long enough to see the Constitution, but he understood the power of political symbolism. Nothing would erode the psychological foundations of caste hierarchies faster than a Dalit in the palace of Viceroys. It took us decades to fulfil Gandhi's dream. To be fair, we have come a very long way since 1947, but there are, as famously noted by a poet, miles to go. Leaders are human; they all must go to the big sleep one day. But a nation lives on. India will rise only when Dalit emancipation and economic empowerment has been fully achieved.

1. Answer the questions below. Do not copy any sentence from the passage above. Write the answers in your own sentences having your own wording and phrasing. 3×10 = 30

- What happened to Mahatma Gandhi in 1947?
- Why did Mahatma Gandhi declare Nehru "the uncrowned king of India"?
- Whose name did Mahatma Gandhi propose to be the president of India?
- Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that their future president would not need to know English?
- Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that Dalits were the best?
- What did Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedker put emphasis on?
- What is today's biggest threat?
- What is the difference between freedom and emancipation?
- How is a safe army better than a safe boarder?
- Why is it a different case to eliminate caste system from the real life?

2. Guess the meanings of the following words/expressions using contextual clues (the words are underlined in the passage). 5×1 = 5

- a. Grievous b. Inception c. Palpable d. Obsolete e. Prescient

3. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech. 5×1 = 5

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	Erode	
System		
Grief		
	Sleep	
Title		

4. Join the sets of sentences into one sentence. 5×2 = 10

- Mahatma Gandhi could propose a man of his stature as the president; he proposed the name of a Dalit.
- The Dalits do the work of the highest importance; they in fact deserve to be in the place.
- Nehru had world recognized education; he could really represent India in the international politics.
- They give proper rights to the Dalits; they are not going to be a sophisticated nation.
- Laws can be made to abolish caste system; it hardly vanishes from human mind.

5. Write a sentence with each of the following words/expressions. Copying of any sentence from the passage above must be avoided. 10

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Emancipation | b. Hierarchy | c. Abolish |
| d. Ponder | e. Startle | f. Approach |
| g. Convey | h. Devote | |

6. Summarize the passage in your own words in 100 words. 20

ANSWER Sheet

01. Answer to questions :

- a. Mahatma Gandhi had to go through a terrible sadness in the 1947. One of his disciples named Chakarya, a dalit, breathed his last leaving the great leader in a sense of irreparable loss.
- b. Mahatma Gandhi declared Nehru 'the uncrowned king of India' because of the world class qualification of the latter. Nehru had his education in some of the best educational institutes of the world. If there was anyone to represent India to the international arena, Nehru was certainly the grand choice.
- c. Mahatma Gandhi, in fact, proclaimed a wish. He articulated that he would propose the name of Chakarya to be the President of India had he not been dead. As a matter of fact, Mahatma Gandhi was an icon of equality and justice. With graciousness and dedication, Chakarya possessed the quality of leadership that the great leader of India just wished to recognize.
- d. Mahatma Gandhi thought that their future president would not need to know English with a view to conveying the idea of educated people and diplomats being around the president. There will be language interpreters to press what the president has to say in the native language.
- e. Mahatma Gandhi thought that Dalits were the best considering the unique service the latter render to the nation. None other than Dalits even think of serving the country to that extent as to freeing the nation from all sorts of filth and dirt time and again. This unconditionally serving the nation made Mahatma Gandhi speak high of the greatness of Dalits.
- f. Mahatma Gandhi and Ambekar put emphasis on freedom and emancipation of Dalits respectively. As a matter of fact, both of them focused greatly on strengthening the Dalit community in the political arena with a view to giving them their due right to come in the limelight.
- g. Today's biggest threat is religious militancy that surrounds India. That's why the then leaders of the country believed in establishing an invincible army for the safety of the country. In fact, geo-political threats are claiming much of the country's attention.
- h. More often than not 'Freedom' refers to geo-political independence while 'Emancipation' is related to freedom from all sorts of constraints and shackles. Freedom signifies the rid of outer domination. On the other hand, emancipation means the salvation from poverty, slavery and this sort of shrinking issues.
- i. That a safe army is better than a safe border can be elucidated quite soundly. In the first place, it's not the border that protects the army; rather, it's the army that safeguards the border. So, things in fact depend more on the army than the border.
- j. That eliminating caste system from the real life is a different case has its logics. The government can pass law that bans caste system. But, can the law monitor people's thoughts. In fact, the social diaspora and stigma go on and on without being reined. So, only legal elimination of caste system cannot salvage the victims from the taboo.

02. Answer :

- a. Grievous : Dangerous
c. Palpable : Tangible
e. Prescient : foresighted
b. Inception : Nascent
d. Obsolete : Archaic

03. Answer :

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Erosion	Erode	
System	(b) Systematize	
Grief	(c) Grieve	
	Sleep	(d) Sleepy
Title	(e) Entitle	

04. Answer :

- a. Though Mahatma Gandhi could propose a man of his stature as the president, he proposed the name of a Dalit.
b. Since the Dalits do the work of the highest importance, they in fact deserve to be in the place.
c. As Nehru had world recognized education, he could really represent India in the international politics.
d. Unless they give proper rights to the Dalits, they are not going to be a sophisticated nation.
e. Although laws can be made to abolish caste system, it hardly vanishes from human mind.

5. Answer:

- a. **Emancipation** : Unless people from all walks of life feel inherently that both men and women are equal, it is going to be tough for women to attain true emancipation.
b. **Hierarchy** : The administrative process of every country possesses a well designed hierarchy which is strictly followed.
c. **Abolish** : Given the derogatory connotation of caste system, it high time we abolished color difference even from the farthest corner of our mind.
d. **Ponder** : Wise people cannot help pondering over the fact that young generation of present date is failing to demonstrate the traits they are expected to have.
e. **Startle** : The masterly performance of the little boy in speaking English before a lot of people really startled the audience.
f. **Approach** : A holistic approach of education is very much needed with a view to providing the students a more life oriented lesson.
g. **Convey** : Impunity of so frequent crimes around us conveys a laxity of the law and order of the state to the perpetrators.
h. **Devote** : In the real sense of the term, teaching is all about devoting oneself for the noble building

Cyber Crime in Bangladesh

Definitions of most crimes committed in worldwide real space are gender neutral although a significant number of crimes are committed mostly against women. The scenario remains the same regarding the crimes committed in cyber space. There are no distinct crimes known as cyber crimes against women and consequently there is no compact definition of cyber crime against women. Like the real space crimes, women are the main target of many cyber crimes.

Most cyber crimes are of general nature and they target men and women alike. But there are certain cyber crimes that are more likely to target women than their male counterparts. These include cyber stalking, cyber harassment, morphing and obscene publication, email/profile hacking, spoofing, cyber pornography including revenge porn, internet voyeurism, cyber defamation, cyber bullying, e-mail harassment, cyber blackmailing, threatening, emotional cheating by impersonation, intimate partner violence through internet and abetment of such offences.

Women's rights in the cyber space are abused in many ways in Bangladesh and use of internet and mobile phones to stalk, abuse, intimidate and humiliate women is rampant. Women especially the young girls who have been newly introduced to the internet are comparatively inexperienced in cyber world, and consequently they are most susceptible to falling into the bait of cyber criminals and bullies. Morphing, cyber stalking and cyber pornography including revenge porn are the most common cyber crimes that target women in Bangladesh. These attacks against women are carried out to destroy their personal reputation, create fear for physical safety and also monetary losses.

Morphing means changing smoothly from one image/video to another by small gradual steps using computer animation techniques. As various morphing tools are widely available in internet, offenders often download girls' pictures from various social websites through real or fake profiles and then morph them. The morphed images may be used to blackmail the girl or her family by threatening to publish the morphed images.

Cyber stalking involves following a girl's movements across the internet by posting messages on the bulletin boards, discussion groups and entering the chat-rooms frequented by the girl, constantly bombarding the girl with emails, often threatening and abusive. Cyber stalkers target and harass their victims via websites, chat rooms, discussion forums, open publishing websites and email. A cyber stalker relies upon the anonymity afforded by the internet to allow them to stalk their victims without being detected. The harassment can take on many forms, but the common denominator is that it is unwanted and often obsessive. Cyber stalking is often perpetrated not by strangers, but by someone a girl knows. It could be an ex, a former friend, or just someone who wants to bother a girl or her family in an inappropriate way. Cyber stalking can be terribly frightening. It alarms, torments, and terrorizes a girl. It can destroy friendships, careers, self-image, and confidence. If coupled with real-space stalking, cyber stalking can lead the victim into far greater physical danger including suicide attempts. Cyber pornography refers to portrayal of sexual material on the web. Criminals often rape or molest a girl, capture the incident by webcam or mobile phone and spread the video over internet. These incidents are becoming alarmingly common even in the rural areas of Bangladesh.

We have several laws to deal with cyber crimes and among them two enactments are important for practical purposes: the Information and Communication Technology Act, 2006 (ICTA) and the Pornography Control Act, 2012 (PCA). Cyber pornography can be prosecuted by section 8 of the PCA and also by section 57 of the ICTA. It will be extremely difficult to prosecute an act of morphing if the morphed image/video does not fall within the meaning of pornography. Acts of cyber stalking will probably continue to be immune from legal process as these laws do not specifically define them and our trial judges will rationally be reluctant to convict a person for acts not defined as crimes.

Beyond the general definitions of cyber offences we need to use very specific definitions for most common cyber crimes against women in a technology-neutral language. To successfully prosecute a digital offence we need to produce digital evidence in a court of law, but alas, we still do not have any established digital evidence protocols in place. For these reasons we are yet to see in Bangladesh a successful trial of a cyber crime in its true and real sense. The Government, private sectors especially the ISPs and mobile networks and NGOs need to work together to stop the menace. The Digital Bangladesh vision will not achieve its cherished goals if we fail to secure a safe and creative cyber space for our girls.

The use of internet has become the part and parcel of every educated person in this world. It has opened the gates to the information superhighway connecting the rest of the world to whole a lot of information and to all corners of the world at once. Internet connects the person sitting in the remote corner of the home or office to the entire world thorough the information highway called passionately web, cyber, etc. It connects everyone to his office, bank, electricity dept, water works, travel service, bazaar, bookshop, friend in other country and also dangerously and unknowingly to cyber criminals waiting to hit the gullible internet user.

So comes to web of national and international laws with its enforcing agencies and intelligence to curb this menace of cyber crimes and protect the society from high-end, sophisticated, high-tech criminals. The effectiveness of the implementation of the cyber laws in Bangladesh is an utmost important to protect our society new generation of crimes and criminals and whether it has been successful in Bangladesh or not is the present research question. With a global population of almost 7.5 billion and an Internet population of 42%, solving cyber crime is one of the world's current digital challenges. Many times people may be confused as to the classification of what constitutes cyber crime. Although this classification is somewhat confusing, due to the relative novelty field or lack of tangible nature, cyber crime refers to any illegal action that is committed through an electronic-based medium or targets a computer-based platform.

Cyber crime is a very popular word in digital world. What is cyber crime? Basically, Cyber crime is defined as a crime in which a computer is the object of the crime (hacking, phishing, spamming) or is used as a tool to commit an offense (child pornography, hate crimes). Cyber criminals may use computer technology to access personal information, business trade secrets, or use the Internet for exploitive or malicious purposes. Criminals can also use computers for communication and document or data storage. Criminals who perform these illegal activities are often referred to as hackers.

Common types of cyber crime include online bank information theft, identity theft, online predatory crimes and unauthorized computer access. More serious crimes like cyber terrorism are also of significant concern.

Cyber crime encompasses a wide range of activities, but these can generally be broken into two categories:

1. Crimes that target computer networks or devices. These types of crimes include viruses and denial-of-service (DoS) attacks.
2. Crimes that use computer networks to advance other criminal activities. These types of crimes include cyber stalking, phishing and fraud or identity theft.

The FBI identifies cyber crime fugitives who have allegedly committed bank fraud and trafficked counterfeit devices that access personal electronic information. The FBI also provides information on how to report cyber crimes, as well as useful intelligence information about the latest cyber criminals.

Related Terms : cyber, crime ware, cyber forensics, hack, hack tool, collateral, hacking, Carnivore, Hand of Thief Trojan, Windows XP security update hack, Phishing, Online Fraud Protection, Phishing, Online Fraud Protection, Identity Theft, Booter services etc .

In general, victims of cyber crime are Desperados and greedy people, Gullible, Unskilled and Inexperienced and Unlucky people. Reasons of cyber crime are benefit individual or a group bad people. Hart in his work "The Concept of Law" has said 'human beings are vulnerable so rule of law is required to protect them'. Applying this to the cyberspace we may say that computers are vulnerable so rule of law is required to protect and safeguard them against cyber crime.

Cyber crime does not know the border. The same technology that brings people of the world closer together has a darker side, making it easier for criminal or malicious elements to steal, destroy, corrupt, defraud and exploit. They do not have to be near they can do so from another country or continent. Internet technology has come to Bangladesh quite late. But, the country does not lag behind when it comes to cyber crimes. As most of the organizations in Bangladesh are very keen to use the opportunity of the internet technology, the potential threats cannot be ruled out. Due to availability and comparatively cheaper price of a personal computer, interest to use them for day to day personal business is being grown up.

The parliament of Bangladesh passed a bill increasing penalties for cyber crimes setting a minimum of seven years' imprisonment and a maximum of 14 years or a fine of Tk. 1 crore or both, ignoring protests by civic forums and rights groups. The information and communications technology minister, Mostafa Faruque Mohammad, moved the Information and Communication Technology (Amendment) Bill 2013 proposing ten amendments to the ICT Act 2006. The bill made offences under Section 54, 56, 57 and 61 of the 2006 act cognisable and non-bailable, empowering law enforcers to arrest anyone accused of violating the law without a warrant, by invoking Section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the 2006 act, all such offences were non-cognisable.

The minister in the objectives of the bill said that it was placed to ensure the widespread use of information and communications technology, to contain the misuse of ICT and to meet the necessity of amending some sections the Information and Communication Technology Act 2006.

Mustafa Jabber, president of Bangladesh Computer Samity, said many cyber crimes or digital crimes did not fall under the purview of the law. For example, the law did not address any crime committed through using mobile phones. The law also considers e-mails as evidence, which conflicts with the country's Evidence Act which does not recognize e-mails as evidence, but the amendments did not address these issues, Jabber noted.

But the question is that how do we protect individual or organisation from this dangerous harmful activities? My personal experience is to share with you that my email been hacked two-times due to my weak password and own negligence. Therefore, we should remember that -prevention is always better than cure.

Cyber Crime Prevention Tips

Use Strong Passwords

Use different user ID / password combinations for different accounts and avoid writing them down. Make the passwords more complicated by combining letters, numbers, special characters (minimum 10 characters in total) and change them on a regular basis.

Secure your computer

Activate your firewall

Firewalls are the first line of cyber defense; they block connections to unknown or bogus sites and will keep out some types of viruses and hackers.

Use anti-virus/malware software

Prevent viruses from infecting your computer by installing and regularly updating anti-virus software.

Block spy ware attacks

Prevent spy ware from infiltrating your computer by installing and updating anti-spyware software.

Be Social-Media Savvy

Make sure your social networking profiles (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, MSN, etc.) are set to private. Check your security settings. Be careful what information you post online. Once it is on the Internet, it is there forever!

Secure your Mobile Devices

Be aware that your mobile device is vulnerable to viruses and hackers. Download applications from trusted sources.

Install the latest operating system updates

Keep your applications and operating system (e.g. Windows, Mac, Linux) current with the latest system updates. Turn on automatic updates to prevent potential attacks on older software.

Protect your Data

Use encryption for your most sensitive files such as tax returns or financial records, make regular back-ups of all your important data, and store it in another location.

Secure your wireless network

Wi-Fi (wireless) networks at home are vulnerable to intrusion if they are not properly secured. Review and modify default settings. Public Wi-Fi, a.k.a. "Hot Spots", are also vulnerable. Avoid conducting financial or corporate transactions on these networks.

Protect your e-identity

Be cautious when giving out personal information such as your name, address, phone number or financial information on the Internet. Make sure that websites are secure (e.g. when making online purchases) or that you've enabled privacy settings (e.g. when accessing/using social networking sites).

Avoid being scammed

Always think before you click on a link or file or unknown origin. Don't feel pressured by any emails. Check the source of the message. When in doubt, verify the source. Never reply to emails that ask you to verify your information or confirm your user ID or password.

Call the right person for help

Don't panic! If you are a victim, if you encounter illegal Internet content (e.g. child exploitation) or if you suspect a computer crime, identity theft or a commercial scam, report this to your local police. If you need help with maintenance or software installation on your computer, consult with your service provider or a certified computer technician.

Cyber crime has already become a major concern in both private as well as public sector in Bangladesh. During the last decade private and public sector have done a revolution with the use of technical enhancement. Due to unauthorized intervention to the system, company loses huge confidential information which caused a large amount of financial loss. It has already been identified that especially Financial Institutions are in the most threatening organization for cyber crime that at the same time reflects to the personal life. Some development partners have started working how to tackle cyber crime and improve effective communications and stop cyber crime in their institutions.

In my concern as the use of computers has grown, cyber crime has become more important. Cyber crime, as a transnational crime, is a global issue with a global impact. Increased sophistication of cyber crime attacks and vulnerability of information available online is serious concern for institutions, law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders.

But it is important issue that whatever the excellent rules was made by the government to stop the cyber crimes in their own country. One thing is very vital that justice system should be established properly within the experience manpower; otherwise the stakeholders will not be benefited from the wonderful cyber crime rules. Remember the big rule will play by the law and enforcement agencies. Therefore, it requires very highly trained and qualified dedicated manpower to fulfill its goal.

The Government should establish one or more cyber appellate tribUnal. The appellate tribunal shall be constituted by one chairman and two members appointed by the government. To be appointed as a chairman of Cyber Appellate Tribunal, he must be either a former judge of the Supreme Court or existing judge of the Supreme Court or is eligible to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court.pne of the two members of the tribunal shall be a retired District Judge or employed in the judicial service and the other member must be an experienced and skilled person in information and communication technology. They shall be appointed for 2-3 years. Cyber Appellate Tribunal shall have no original jurisdiction. It shall only hear and dispose of appeals from the order and judgment of the Cyber Tribunal and Sessions Court in appropriate cases. The decision of the appellate tribunal shall be final and it shall have the power to alter, amend, and annul the order and judgment of the cyber tribunal. The appellate tribunal shall follow the appellate procedure of High Court Davison of the Supreme Court. Until cyber appellate tribunal is established, appeal may be heard by the High Court Division.

The presence of cyber crimes relies heavily on the Internet and online activity, and as a result, regulations and oversight of this type of activity has been expressed in the spectrum of Cyber Law. Cyber Law is a fairly expansive legal field that consists of a variety of avenues and jurisdictions, including the ethical and moral use of the Internet for lawful and legal purposes.

Basically, no notable cyber crime has yet been committed in Bangladesh. The gradual dependence and extensive use of computer and information technology by the financial institutions like bank, insurance company, and other non-government organizations increase the fear of commission of cyber crime here. Computer has been used as a tool of crime like making forged certificates and documents for a number of years in Bangladesh though the incident of targeting computer or computer system is very unusual. The use of information and communication technology has been playing a vital role in the 21st century due to globalization and the government is encouraged to adapting with the coming future. The present government concepts of Digital Bangladesh is an Idea that includes the IT use for management, administration and governance to ensure transparency, accountability and answerability at all levels of society and state. But cyber crime is very important issue within the private and public sector in Bangladesh. Therefore the biggest challenge is that cyber crime in Bangladesh - A growing threat in digital marketplace.

Internet is undoubtedly the most crucial technology of the modern world, the useful applications of it have not only made our life easier than ever before, it also plays a very important role in education, entertainment & business. But it has its negative aspects also. It has ushered in vast world for the criminal section of the society. The biggest threat of the internet is the security threat. Now Cyber crime & cyber security breaches are worth an estimated 105 billion dollars globally. So the issue of cyber crime and cyber security must get a due priority.

Computer or Cyber crime may include broader terms like hacking, copying of copy righted materials, child grooming, stealing and misuse of confidential or private information of someone else, making a computer virus or a bug or a malware with an intention to plot at someone's computer or a network in order to gain a benefit or to take revenge or another cause which makes someone do such an act is a computer or cyber crime.