



THE GREEN VOLUNTEERS

CHANGE YOURSELF CHANGE THE WORLD

Volume: 03 Issue: 02

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#STAY_HEALTHY



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The Green Volunteers

Volume: 03, Issue: 02

Publishing Year: 2021

Published By:

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society

Website: www.anyv.org

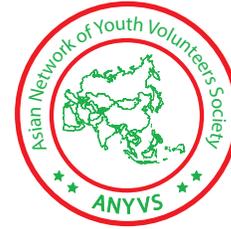
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EDITORIAL

Prof. Md. Roshidul Hasan

President, Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society

I am happy to see that Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society (ANYV) publishing the magazine "The Green Volunteers (TGV)" Volume 3 Issue 2 has completed its milestone. Gradually we are receiving enormous response from the authors to publisher articles in the TGV Magazine. ANYV Society successfully completed different national and international projects, i.e. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Business Coalition funded by JICA, Bangladesh Digital Summit 2019, Rajbangshi Summit 2019, School Program, and Bangladesh Economy Survey 2019 Funded by China, are remarkable. We are always standing beside the people in any emergency, i.e. Team Building, Assisting during disaster, during winter, during flash floods and many mores.

"The Green Volunteers" is a regular online magazine published by ANYV. This issue is focusing youth engagement during Covid-19 and beyond. The horrible Covid-19 disrupted everyone's life and damages the world economy. We are trying to engage people to organize online activities, i.e. online education and photography contest. As we know, more than 1 billion youth are having their daily life disrupted by the spread of COVID-19.

Students, teachers, families, and every youth stuck in this uncertainty. They become bores, hopeless, exhausted, depressed, and unstable and hesitate to take any decision. Bearing all these into consideration, the Asian Network of Youth Volunteers (ANYV) Society determined to stand beside them with knowledge and intelligence.

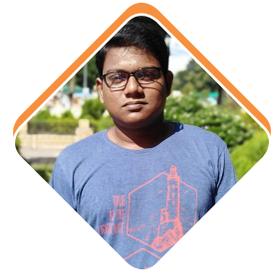
To utilize their time ANYV was providing free online courses so that they could build their life in this pandemic and post-pandemic. We are very thankful to all 3502 registered students of 11 different courses from 17 countries. ANYV also arranged a photography contest 2020. As the quarantine time increases, underprivileged people of our society are in crisis. Lower-middle class families, financially poor families are going to suffer the most during this time. The magazine is aiming to publish online and offline together very soon and we are expecting more articles in the coming issues. I am grateful to all members of ANYV and all authors for their contribution to make this happen.

Professor Md. Roshidul Hasan
Editor-in-Chief

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ABOUT

ASIAN NETWORK OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERS (ANYV) SOCIETY

VISSION & MISSION

ANYVS WILL BE A NETWORK TO ESTABLISH SECULAR AND
THE NON-DISCRIMINATING WORLD

“CHANGE YOURSELF CHANGE THE WORLD”



Asian Network of Youth Volunteers (ANYV) Society
www.anyv.org

Name of Organization	: Asian Network of Youth Volunteers (ANYV) Society
Registration	: Registered Society under Societies Registration Act XXI 1860 No S-12565/2017 of Bangladesh
Year of Registration	: 2017
Year of Journey Started	: 2010
Type of Organization	: Non-profitable, Non-Govt., Voluntary and Charitable Organization
Administrative Office	: House: 69/A, Road: 06/A, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh
Contact	: +88 01841 313658
E-mail	: info@anyv.org
Facebook	: www.facebook.com/anyvsocieties
Website	: www.anyv.org
Moto	: “Change Yourself Change the World”

WHO WE ARE

Asian Network of Youth Volunteer Society (ANYV), registered in Bangladesh under Society Act XXI 1860 No S-12565/2017 on 5th February 2017, is a Non-political, Non-profitable, Non-Govt., voluntary and Charitable Organization.

ANYV mainly came into existence in the year 2010 in name of “Green Volunteer Organization” with the vision of deploying secularism & standing against discrimination and towards development and national progress through various types of works to achieve a self-reliant community.

Now, we help to create an indiscriminate, secular, peaceful, innovative and resilient environment and society. We are willing to stand beside our people against inequality in cities and villages across the country. It assists society's most vulnerable, helping

women, youth and minorities access justice and opportunities, to ensure no one is left behind. We do not waver in its commitment to human rights, rule of law, or inclusive governance.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Creation of self-reliance by adoption of voluntary participatory approach.
2. Emphasize on women empowerment
3. Creation of social awareness on health, nutrition, education, sanitation etc.
4. To organize Social, Cultural and Environmental activities, Channelizing youth energy into creative and constructive action
5. To encourage individuals to make the choice to change the way they live in order to achieve ongoing and long term goals in life.



LEARN TO
LEAD
WITH
ANYV

ASIAN NETWORK OF
YOUTH VOLUNTEERS SOCIETY

FREE
COURSES
(WITH CERTIFICATE)

For registration
www.anyv.org/training
www.facebook.com/anyvsocieties

PARTNERS :

- Basic Freelancing Guidelines
- Basic Yoga
- Developing Leadership Skill
- Emotional Intelligence (Soft Skills)
- Global Citizenship
- How to Deliver Perfect Presentation
- Introduction to Robotics
- Life-Skills on Gender Education
- Mental Health: Gaining H.O.P.E Amidst Isolation
- Research Proposal & Research Article Writing
- Writing Skill in English & CV Writing

ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2020

LEARN TO LEAD WITH ANYV

The whole world is fighting against Coronavirus. Everything is collapsed to stop spreading the virus. People are staying at home due to the pandemic situation. Educational institutions are closed earlier as it is the most vulnerable place to spread this virus immediately. Everyone is sitting home and getting bored as the lock down situation is increasing day by day.

In this situation, ANYV initiated a free e-learning platform "Learn to Lead with ANYV" to help lots of youths from ASIA and out of this continent. The good news

is 3502 people of 11 different courses from 17 countries engaged themselves with this non-academic free course of "Learn to Lead with ANYV". To utilize their time ANYV is providing completely free online courses so that they can build their life in this pandemic and post-pandemic.

During this pandemic, ANYV is contributing to society with the best possible initiatives like always. As we know, more than 1 billion youth are having their daily life disrupted by the spread of COVID-19. Students, teachers, families, and every

youth stuck in this uncertainty. They become bores, hopeless, exhausted, depressed, and unstable and hesitate to take any decision. Bearing all these into consideration, the Asian Network of Youth Volunteers (ANYV) Society has determined to stand beside them with knowledge and intelligence.

The "ANYV online training" initiative is fully free with non-academic courses and offering diversified courses from health to tech to research etc.

The following benefits came

through the courses;

1. Everyone can utilize their best quarantine time in the most effective way.
2. Make a wide network of networks so that they would never feel the isolation.
3. Prepare themselves to earn and build their new career by receiving training, counselling, certificate and proper follow-up
4. The engagement in ANYV online courses, release them from depression, and boost them up to start their life again.
5. ANYV is providing an international platform of online learning to share the best knowledge with all communities.

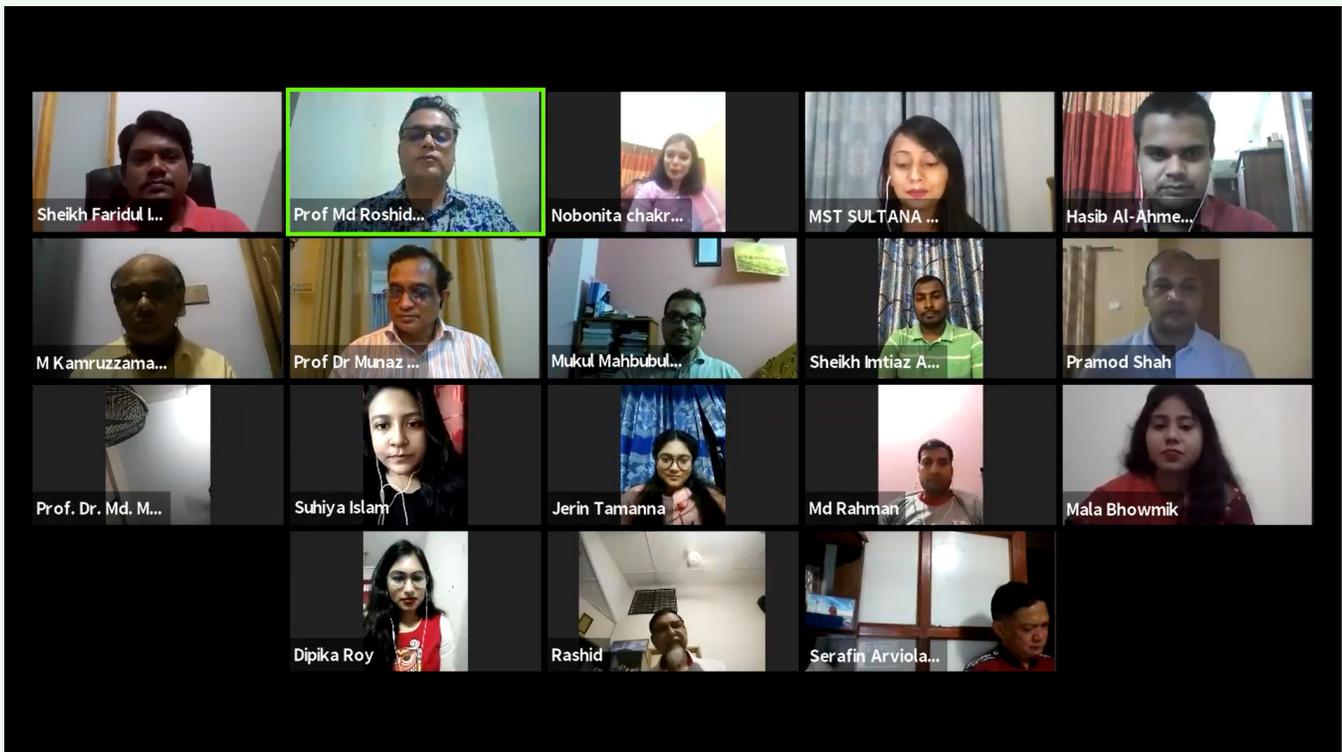
The courses were as follows:

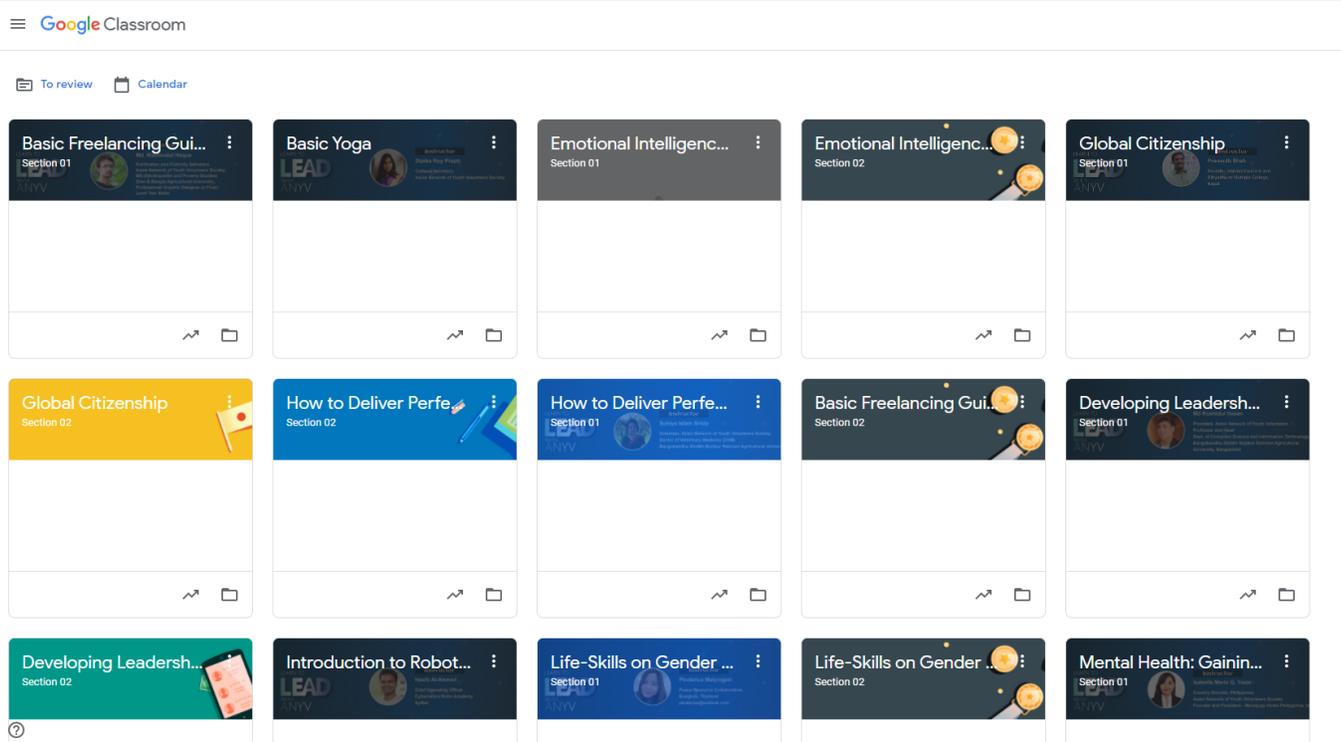
1. How to Lead to be Successful
2. Basic Freelancing Guidelines
3. Basic Yoga
4. Emotional Intelligence (Soft Skills)

5. Global Citizenship
6. How to Provide Deliver Perfect Presentation
7. Introduction to Robotics
8. Life-Skills on Gender Education
9. Mental Health: Gaining H.O.P.E amidst Isolation
10. Research Proposal & Research Article Writing
11. Writing Skill in English & CV Writing

Instructors from around the world taken the courses. There were a orientation and inaugural program for the course lived on Facebook worldwide on 08 June 2020 at Bangladesh time 7.30 pm (GMT+6). MR. MD. SHAHRIAR ALAM, M.P, Hon'ble State Minister for Foreign Affairs Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was the chief guest in the program. The program was chaired by

PROF. MD ROSHIDUL HASAN, President, Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society. The special guests were from three different countries: PROF DR. MUNAZ AHMED NOOR, Vice Chancellor of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Digital University, Bangladesh, PROF DR. ABDUL RASHID B. MOHAMED SHARIFF, University Putra Malaysia, SONIA BASHIR KABIR, Founding Chairperson SBK Foundation, Bangladesh, PROF DR MAMUNOR RASHID, Professor, Dhaka University, Bangladesh, PROF DR SERAFIN ARVIOLA, Philippines Normal University, Philippines, PROF DR KAMRUZZAMAN, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural, Sheikh Faridul Islam Kanon, General Secretary, ANYVS. This special program inaugurated by very energetic, intelligent panel who are Youth icons in respective fields





in their own countries even in the universe, was viewed by more than 5500 audiences globally.

The dynamic non-academic course outline provided extra benefits to the students. Such as, Life Skills on gender education' and will share knowledge on how to protect themselves from sexual abuse and violence. She also wants to teach how to show respect to opposite gender. Again, Basic Yoga, with more than four years of experience in learning and teaching yoga said regular practice of yoga can help relieving stress, improve immunity system and maintain a healthier lifestyle which is very important in this pandemic situation

Robotics has a significant impact on the development of humanity in the near future. The course offers basic knowledge of

robotics, the operating system of robotics and introduce some familiar sensor and devices and a little bit of electronics and programming. Another course Emotional Intelligence offers intelligence which can raise their mental awareness of the new generation to get rid of a family crisis, professional crisis and anxiety in this pandemic situation. Last but not the least, ANYV is trying to help people be productive in these tough times through many other activities. The main objective is to engage the youth with activities so they do not get bored. ANYV strongly believes that this pandemic will end soon and requested everyone to stay safe stay healthy and be with ANYV.

FUND RAISING EVENT
TO FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19

ANYV PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

THEME: CELEBRATE THE POSITIVITY
Let's flight against **COVID 19** together

CALL FOR PHOTOS

SUBMIT BEFORE 13TH JULY 2020
Submit to: www.anyv.org/photocontest
or email us positivity.anyv@gmail.com

INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM PARTNER





Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society
www.anyv.org

ANYV PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

During this pandemic, ANYV is contributing to society with the best possible initiatives. More than 1 billion youth are having their daily life disrupted by the spread of COVID-19. Students, teachers, families, and every youth stuck in this uncertainty. ANYV arranged a photography contest. As the quarantine time increases, underprivileged people of our society are in crisis. Lower-middle class families, financially poor families are going to suffer the most during this time. In this situation, ANYV decided to extend our hand to those who need them. The funds we get from the photography contests will be forwarded to the corona

affected people. As there are no registration fees, we have decided to raise funds by selling the photos we get from the participants.

Why the photographic contest during this pandemic: The pandemic has been raging for almost 8 months now which has left the country in the grip of the world's biggest humanitarian & Economic crisis. To respond in this pandemic economic crisis, we are aiming to arrange a photography contest and we will create an opportunity for everyone who would like to buy photos and the price of the photograph will be spent to fight against COVID 19 survivors. By joining it would

help to enhance the ability of our communities from their economic crisis during this Pandemic.

Categories:

Professional Competition includes the most categories

- Travel
- Nature/Landscapes/ Environment
- Portrait
- Lifestyle/Black & White
- Days of Lockdown
- Photostories (Max 3-4 photos)

The contests were open for online submissions only.

ANYV PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST
CELEBRATE THE POSITIVITY
 A fund raising event for COVID-19

CHIEF GUEST
MR K M KHALID MP
 HONORABLE STATE MINISTER FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS
 GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

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 CO-FOUNDER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
 APF MAGAZINE, INDIA.

SPECIAL GUEST & HONORABLE JUDGE
LUCA LANCIERI
 FREELANCE WRITER AND
 PHOTOGRAPHER BASILICATA, ITALY

SPECIAL GUEST & HONORABLE JUDGE
MUNIR UZ ZAMAN
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PROFESSOR MD ROSHIDUL HASAN
 PRESIDENT
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PROJECT DIRECTOR
SULTANA RAZIA
 PROJECT MANAGER
 SRK FOUNDATION

CHIEF COORDINATOR
SHEIKH FARIDUL ISLAM KANON
 GENERAL SECRETARY
 ANYVS

EMCEE
NABANITA CHAKRABORTY
 EDUCATION SECRETARY
 ANYVS

PARTNER: ONE BANGLADESH, DYS, Generation, Rotaract, Club of Patan, www.banglatribune.com, Rotaract, Club of Kathmandu

LIVE fb.com/anyvsocieties
 12 th July, 2020
 9 PM Bangladesh time (GMT+6)
 Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society
 www.anyv.org

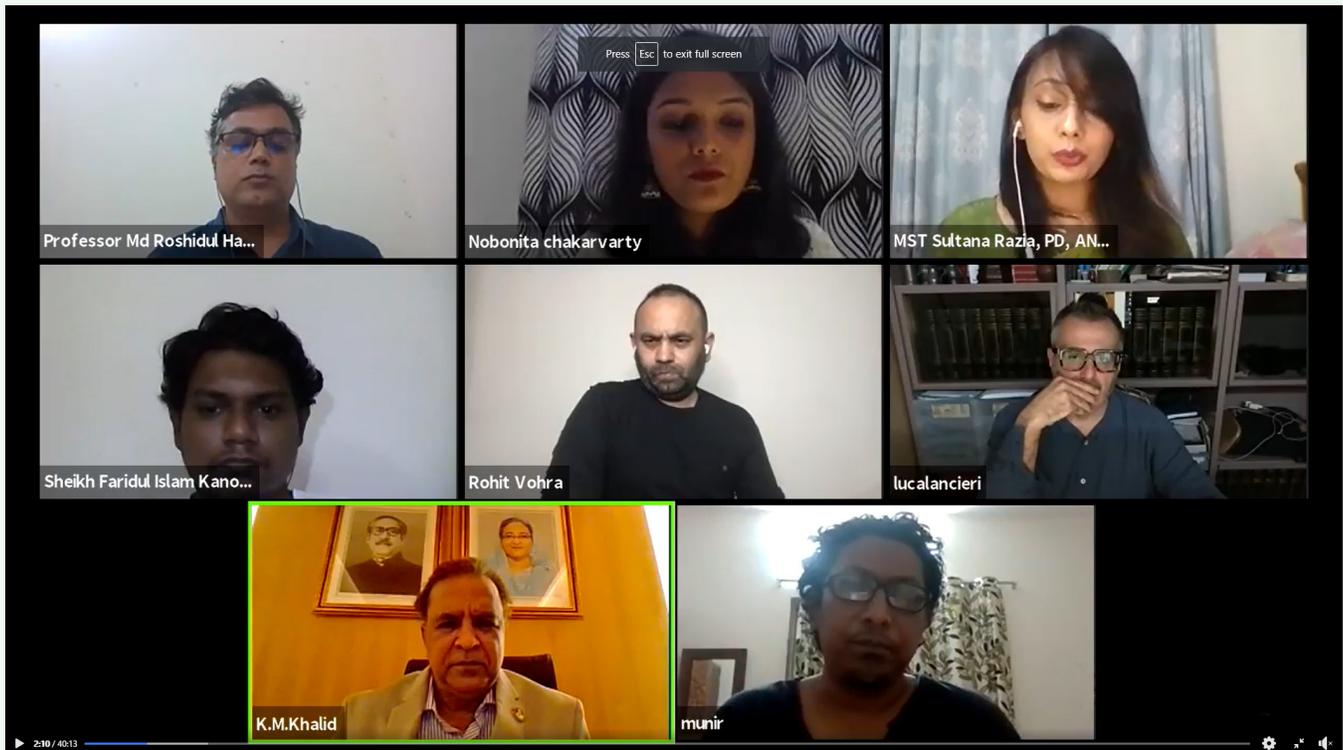
The Prizes: Top 20 Best Photographs: 4. Will get ANYV Membership. 3. Will get ANYV Membership.

Benefits:

1. Special Awards from ANYV
2. Certificate from ANYV
3. Participate in ANYV Online Exhibition

Top 200 Shortlisted Photographs:

- Benefits :
1. Certificate from ANYV
 2. Participate in ANYV Online Exhibition



SWOT ANALYSIS OF ONLINE EDUCATION: A PERSPECTIVE OF BANGLADESH



UMMUL WARA SHAKERA

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
UNIVERSITY OF CHITTAGONG

BANGLADESH



Though Online Education is practiced globally, Bangladesh is still facing challenges in this sector. Recently 12 August, a survey in prothom alo newspaper found that young people are not getting much benefit from online classes and they even said that they are learning less than before because of online classes.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to an almost immediate switch to Online Education. It's a tool to make the learning process more flexible, innovative and learner-centred which is well accepted for its indispensable role. Though Online Education is practiced globally, Bangladesh is still facing challenges in this sector. Recently 12 August, a survey in prothom alo newspaper found that young people are not getting much benefit from online classes and they even said that they are learning less than before because of online classes. So the reason behind it must be found out to harmonise with going competitive world.

SWOT stands for strength, weakness, opportunities and threats. It is also known as SWOT. Strength represents positive aspects; weakness represents the negative aspects or the disadvantages, opportunities represents favourable condition prevails for its growth and threats as limitations or unfavourable conditions. In this article a SWOT analysis of Online Education System Of Bangladesh is briefly explained.

STRENGTHS:

RELIABILITY ON DIGITALISATION

We are living in a world where everyday technology adds something new in life, mainly we are now living based on internet. . Mostly the young generation is solely depending on internet and they are much updated in any kind of information. So the major strength of online education in our country is dependence on digitalisation as the majority of us are now more rational in this sector.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ONLINE RESOURCE

In response to the COVID-19 lockdown, new online resources are developed. This result in students adopting different strategic approaches to their learning. Furthermore it has triggered the development of new skills in utilising the full capabilities of online education.

NETWORK BUILDING

Online education builds the network between the instructors and students. It also brings the opportunity to get connected with the instructors across the world. Enhancing collaboration

among the student group is one among the strengths of online education. Even though they are scattered geographically, but still connected via social sites.

WEAKNESS

TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF OUR EDUCATION

The practice of online education is so less in Bangladesh even being in the competitive world. Our education system still follows the traditional system of learning. Though there are now so many updated way of learning. Teachers and students are still not aware of virtual learning.

INCOMPATIBLE FOR PRACTICAL COURSES

The system of online education in our country is incompatible for practical courses in higher education. Students can learn theoretical knowledge from online, but they cannot test their learning through practical sessions. Students also claim that there is no use of learning without practice.

LACK OF ONLINE TOOLS

As in many developing countries, poverty in

Bangladesh has been an alarming social issue. Many students are not capable of buying online devices as well as online pack to go through online class. Moreover the connectivity of internet is so poor that students are not fully benefited by online education.

AVERSION OF STUDENTS

Most of the students use digital tools but with no clear concept that how to make the best use of internet. So they waste most of their time in facebook and other social sites. A survey shows that 45% students spending their quarantine time by watching TV and scrolling facebook and making their quarantine unproductive.

OPPORTUNITIES

EXPANSION OF TECHNOLOGY

Expansion of technology causes the latter to become a perfect environment for expression and development of online educational services. The government of our contry is trying to develop our country technologically to support our education system.

Growing level of awareness

There is an increasing interest for different categories of beneficiaries for online education. Research shows that the interest in the deployment of online education systems is growing higher and it is visible. Teachers and students are now more concern in this phase. They are also coming forward for the development of online education.

INTENTION TO HIGHER STUDIES

Many foreign universities offer courses and degrees through online platforms. Students sitting at home can achieve certificates as well as degrees by completing these courses which may help to boost their career. So as the intention to pursue higher studies is increasing, the necessity of online education is also thriving in our country.

THREATS

NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON STUDENTS

Online education may effect the students negatively. They might have increasing propensity towards Internet. As a result, they will give less time in their study and remain attached whole time in online

devices. So it's to be said that propensity of students towards mobile phone or any other online devices is the major threat of online education.

TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP

Maintaining the teacher-student relationship is considered a threat. Studies have shown that timely feedback from teachers is hugely important in maintaining engagement. Through online classes students cannot make proper assertion with the teachers. For no getting digital support properly and the communication gap between teacher and student also create them obstacle to not establishing online learning environment.

Bangladesh is still confined into the traditional education system rather than practicing the mode of study online learning environment, though technology has given us so many options and provide huge opportunity to make learning system easy and comfortable but still there is some shortage in this phase. To establish online

learning the technology and internet connection must be improved first as the shortage of internet and technical problems occurs badly in Bangladesh. Overcoming the weakness and threats,online education must be practiced in our educational area for effective learning.

THE BEGINNING OF BIOTECHNOLOGY



BANGLADESH

MD. REZWAN AHMED MAHEDI

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, COMILLA UNIVERSITY



The advancement of biotechnology can be partitioned into three phases. The stages are old, traditional, and present-day biotechnology.

By and large, biotechnology is the control of living life forms and natural materials that help to meet our essential necessities. As per International Unions of Pure and Applied Chemistry(1981) biotechnology is the utilization of organic chemistry, science, and microbiology, compound designing to modern cycles, items, and the climate.

As characterized by the European Federation of Biotechnology, biotechnology is the utilization of natural chemistry, microbiology, and designing sciences to accomplish the mechanical use of the abilities of microorganisms and refined tissue cells. Subsequently, biotechnology may have various definitions yet it just has one target which assists with giving our fundamental necessities by creation and improvement of wellbeing, cover, garments, food, and climate.

Biotechnology can be isolated into three primary parts which are green biotechnology, red biotechnology, and white biotechnology. Green biotechnology is in the rural field which incorporates plant tissue culture, plant designing society, and plant atomic marker-helped reproducing. Biotechnologists use innovation to improve

the creation of yields which monetarily significant.

For red biotechnology, they are remembering for medical care measures where the researchers and biotechnologists are accomplishing their work to discover the arrangement or immunization to sickness or flu. They are additionally answerable for quality treatment, improvement in conclusion, and testing hereditary. In white biotechnology, there are modern and ecological cycles. Biotechnologists under this sort generally use molds, yeast, microscopic organisms, and compounds to create administrations and items.

The advancement of biotechnology can be partitioned into three phases. The stages are old, traditional, and present-day biotechnology. Biotechnology has created all through time to fulfill and satisfy human requirements. Its advancements depended on perceptions where the perceptions are then applied to commonsense situations. The improvements of biotechnology likewise affected by the development



of new innovations with time, where cutting-edge innovations are improved as different standards of life-science were seen better.

Old biotechnology is where biotechnologies were creating before the year 1800 which can be named as 'disclosures'. The improvements in biotechnologies during this period don't utilize any sort of innovation. Individuals

as of now just utilize their perceptions of nature to do the cycle to improve as they would prefer life and satisfy their essential requirements. For instance, Sumerians have figured out how to fermented brew in 1750 BC. Besides, the Chinese have utilized rotten soybean curds as anti-infection agents to treat bubbles in 500 BC and the Greeks have rehearsed crop pivot to augment soil richness

in 250 BC.

The improvements of old-style biotechnology are begun from the year 1800 to the center of the 20th century. During this period, biotechnologies were creating with logical proof. Biotechnologists begin to look at and audit the cycles to explain the riddle of biotechnologies. Every one of the discoveries by the researchers or biotechnologists has made the way for new and next revelations. For instance, Gregor John Mendel who is known as the 'Father of Modern Genetics' has study the exchange of hereditary data by utilizing pea plants. He has suggested that imperceptible interior units of data represent noticeable qualities. The 'imperceptible inward units of data' later referred to as quality as more disclosures were finished by researchers.

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY ON HUMAN CIVILIZATION

Biotechnology has the ability to give people great wellbeing, continue the climate, and furthermore the prosperity of ranch and customer networks. Biotechnology is

a developing and dynamic industry. This industry is assuming significant functions in financial matters, wellbeing, and the climate. The utilization of biotechnology has both positive effects and negative effects on human development.

Besides, they have a few sorts of the manor that likewise can give a constructive outcome to the item which is plants with their own implicit vermin obstruction attributes and the pesticide applied to the field is almost no so it has low the impact of pesticide on the item. Quick, delicate, and exact demonstrative packs are utilized to screen horticultural bugs. The ranchers can utilize the precise strategy to decrease the utilization of pesticides and can improve the circumstance of the application. Ranchers likewise can utilize steady, solid, and profoundly sanitized catalysts for food preparation. For instance, Chymosin which is a result of biotechnology is utilized in the cheddar creation industry to supplant the more costly and variable chemical which is Rennin acquired from a creature source.

Natural biotechnology is an arrangement of science and designing that is identified with the utilization of microorganisms and their items to forestall, treat, and to screen ecological contamination through biotreatment, bioremediation of dirtied conditions, and biomonitoring of climate and treatment measures. The biotechnology operators utilized in natural biotechnology are microorganisms, parasites, green growth, and protozoa. Microbes are the most dynamic life form that is utilized in the biodegradation of natural issues. Growths can acclimatize natural substances. Parasites are utilized to treat strong waste, for example, treating the soil and soil bioremediation. Green growth is utilized to eliminate the natural issue and supplements from water that presented to the light. Protozoa can process natural food and it assumes a significant part in the treatment of modern perilous, strong, fluid, and gas squanders. The primary use of biotechnology is the biodegradation of natural issues and biodegradation of risky substances in

mechanical wastewater.

NEGATIVES IMPACTS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Biotechnology and the examination with respect to biotechnology become an issue where individuals will either uphold the biotechnology research or against the exploration. Advances are progressed these days and much investigates are being done to fix a few illnesses and clone creatures and furthermore produce transgenic plants. In spite of the fact that the explores give a decent effect on people and furthermore the conditions, the results with nature have been uncovered.

The advancement in biotechnology during the most recent couple of many years has raised plenty of moral debates. Pundits have created various contentions while contradicting this innovation, which may helpfully be partitioned into two sorts which are natural contentions and outward contentions. Characteristic contentions against biotechnology keep up that biotechnology is "offensive in itself" while extraneous

contentions center around the "purportedly unsafe outcomes of making GMOs". In this sense, creature biotechnology is morally risky in light of the fact that "it is unnatural to hereditarily design plants, creatures, and nourishments". The contention goes this way; biotechnology through 'overhauling a creature' which is the "Playing with God". Creature biotechnologies are additionally separated by common species limits. In the feeling of extraneous contention, creature biotechnology is morally off-base due to its negative results on individuals, creatures, and the climate.

The contention of Playing with God depends on the idea of 'God's will' and on the connection between God, nature, creatures, and individuals. Somewhat, this contention is the disciple rendition of Christianity. Coady (2009) utilizes the term from a strict perspective. He feels that the view that God himself sets out an arrangement and makes plans for the universe and people is being doled out to notice it. God as a supreme and omniscient being has set out a particular 'guide'

for the universe, collective of animals, and nature. Yet, creature biotechnology tempers the creatures' plan by embeddings another quality into animal groups. In this way, as it were (creature) biotechnology separates the limit between the 'domain of God' and the 'domain of people'.

Biotechnology has both positive and negative impacts on human civilization. It should be applied in a proper method in order to get positive impact.

PROLONG PERIOD IN THIS PANDEMIC AND MY EXPERIENCE

NUSRAT TAMANNA

CHITTAGONG, BANGLADESH



BANGLADESH



In the first volume of the Asian Network, I wrote briefly about my quarantine time. Today in the 2nd volume, I am sharing my personal experiences of this long period of pandemic with the friends of ANYV.

Captive life started since March 17 due to Corona Virus. In the first volume of the Asian Network, I wrote briefly about my quarantine time. Today in the 2nd volume, I am sharing my personal experiences of this long period of pandemic with the friends of ANYV. No matter how bad or good a person's life may be, I think both are very much required for life. To put it another way, both the good and the bad are inextricably linked with life. So it is a great battle to be able to carry on in that difficult situation, not to break down because of bad times, but to overcome the hard look of victory at the end of the day. But yes, there are lessons to be learned from every bad time, and it is wise to keep them in mind and move forward.

This Corona disaster is for everyone. It may strike hard for some or little for others. I would rather remember the story of those who came back from the verge of death than the rate of infected deaths published in the newspapers. Because by doing so, a strange and invisible fear would sometimes be suppressed from the sea of happiness. Now I am going to write about my experiences in this Corona situation - The running eight months is a new experience in my whole life. So even though it took some time to



understand, I was willing to waste time idly. I have given myself time, I understand what a young person like me should do? Although i did not have much experience in the literary world at first, sometimes the rhythm of poetry and writing came up. I may have written the first poem of my life in 2015, but in 2020, I wrote dozens of poems. Alhumdulillah! I came to know about many things within myself ; there was opportunity to enrich the world of skills and abilities by involving in various voluntary

works.

By the infinite grace of the Almighty Allah, we have overcome the first wave of the Corona virus and have moved forward with our own mental courage in this difficult situation and have also had the opportunity to gain experience in various matters. At the same time, I have come to realize about the needs of family and society from a young person. From the perceptions of my own feelings I managed to realize that society, family

desire a lot from the young section of the population. I am finishing my writing today with the wish that the conscience of all our youth should be used in building a society by fulfilling these findings, that the family-society-state should be satisfied with us, that it should become a vessel of trust. Thanks everyone.

RESILIENCE IS THE KEY TO COMBAT RADICALIZATION: AN ARGUMENTATIVE ANALYSIS

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BANGLADESH



The term “resilience” and “radicalization” are widely used and being central over space nowadays in the field extremism, separatism and specifically terrorism. The causes of radicalization are as diverse as they’re abundant.

ABSTRACT:

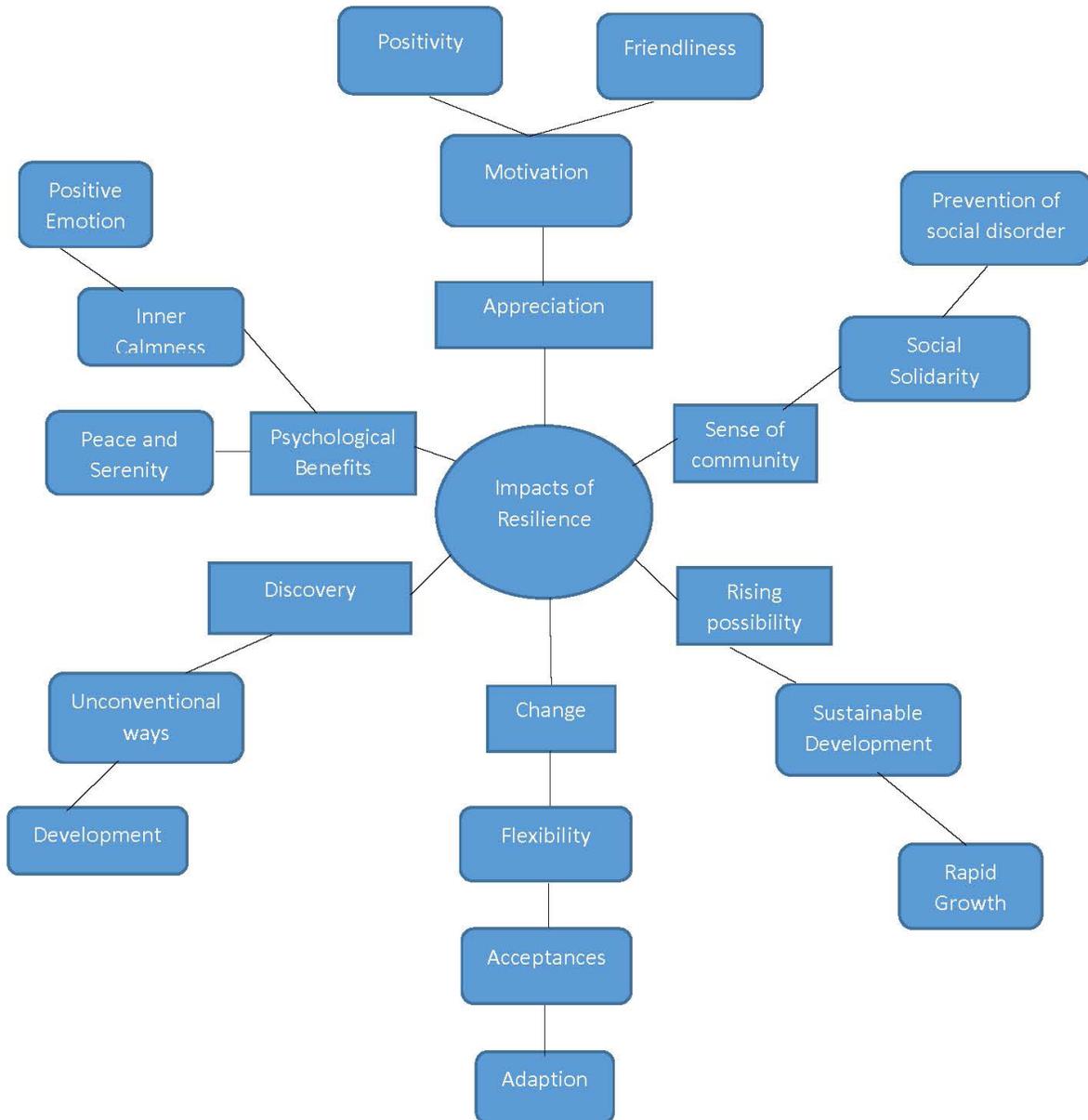
The paper deals with Resilience and radicalization, two term, interrelated with each other that signify a broad prospect that consist of world peace and stability. Radicalization caused by lack of resilience can be proved as an upper hand in the field of negotiation and mediation as well. Resilience have the influence to stop occurring further damages. And, by step by step, resilience can combat radicalization and eliminate initial inceptions.

Key words: needs, deprivation, intolerance, secession, violence, terrorism.

INTRODUCTION:

The term “resilience” and “radicalization” are widely used and being central over space nowadays in the field extremism, separatism and specifically terrorism. The causes of radicalization are as diverse as they’re abundant. But according to a Belgian expert, named Rik Coolsaet, radicalization is “ill-defined, complex and controversial.” An Australian team of authors, on the other hand, concluded that radicalization is a process (Southwick, Bonanno, Masten, Panter-Brick, & Yehuda,

Figure 1: Impacts of Resilience over Society and People



Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society

2014). So, there are thick layer of convention regarding this term. The other on, resilience, in its most general way, means the ability to recover, adapt well to change and keep going in the face of adversity (Santos, 2008). The term is controversial as well. Resilience poses a challenge as a term in its own right. Nobody exactly knows what resilience means. Rather, everybody has a different understanding of it. It can't be actually measured.

The American Psychological Association (2014) defines resilience as the process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats or even significant sources of stress." According to Kim-Cohen and Turkewitz (2012), resilience may change over time as a function of development and one's interaction with the environment. In defining resilience, it is important to specify whether resilience is being viewed as a trait, a process or an outcome, and it is often tempting to take a binary approach in considering whether resilience is present or absent (Southwick, Bonanno, Masten, Panter-Brick, &

Yehuda, 2014). In this paper, radicalization and resilience, these two terms are projected as interweaved factors that will influence each other and work as remedies to the other one. The primary question of this paper is,

- Why is resilience an effective way to combat radicalization?

Two secondary question are followed to answer this primary questions which are as following:

- What are the contributing factors of radicalization?
- How does resilience have impact on society?

This paper aims to show the appliances and effects of resilience on radicalization which are fruitful for a country. By answering the following questions, the study will show to figure out factors of radicalization within a society. It will also address what is needful to do and related concerning factors.

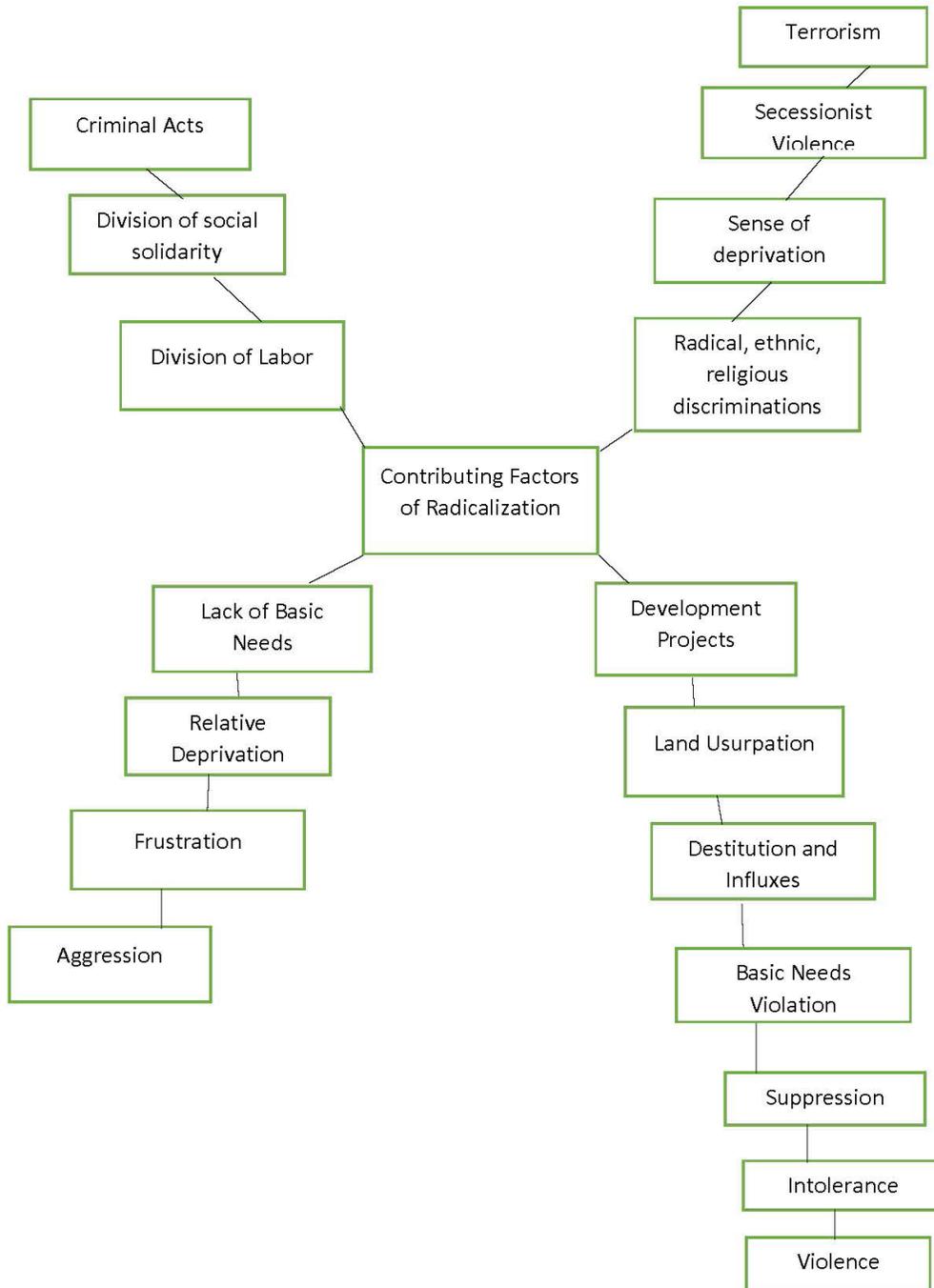
ARGUMENTS:

A resilient society displays a quick adaptive response to extreme changes, experiences the goals as series of challenges, brings stability to

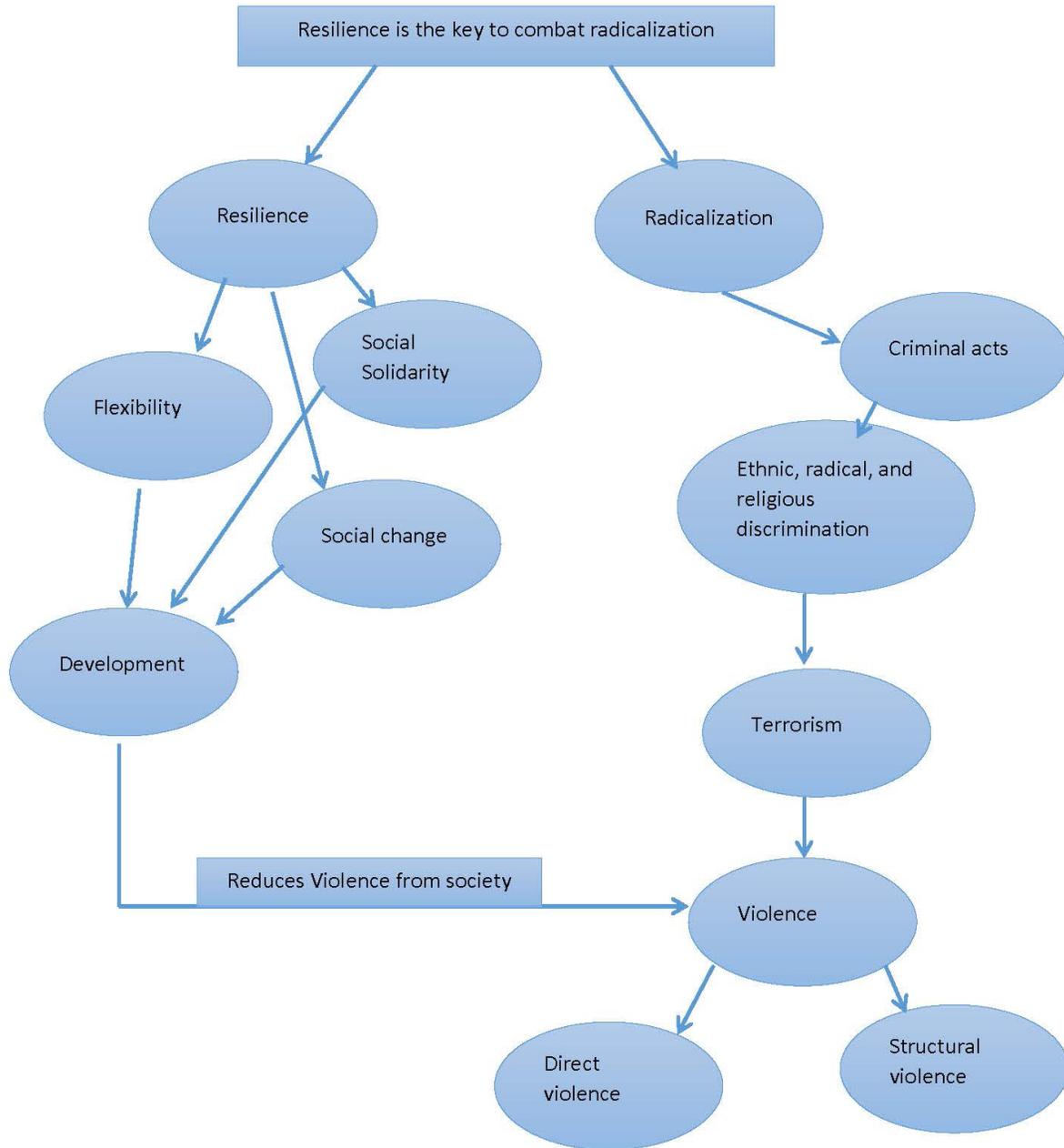
a crisis and maintain inner calm in stressful situation. Society and nation are full of unexpected challenges and hardships (Adelman & Taylor, 2008). To succeed, people need to embrace their point of views, and to do so, resilience is needed. Resilience consists of various benefits which may prevent or reduce radicalization to some extent. It is often witnessed that radicalization can't be fully resolved but managed to some or very extent. It is addressed as a temporary mean. Resilience is not a fixed process, rather it is developable (Esquivel & Oades-Sese, 2011). Resiliency not only teach to recover but also find opportunity in the struggle and emerge strong than ever.

Having a look at present events, it can be easily concluded that lack of resilience creates radicalization within a society nation and country. A notable decrease in society's usual resilience can be an early sign of developing radicalization. Example, within three branches of governments, administrative, executive and judiciary, if resiliency is not maintained, there will be a havoc within few years, as these institutions are directly

Figure 2: Contributing Factors of Radicalization



Mind Mapping: Resilience is the Key to Combat Radicalization



involved in making policies that change the courses of direction of millions of lives. Without resilience, there will be severe inconsistencies that will be likely to create various chain of events that will lead to social, political and economic upheavals. Several reasoning in the support of resilience are given below:

- Basic Needs as a driving force of radicalization can only be managed through resilience.

Need is a motivating force that compels action for its satisfaction. Needs range from basic survival needs satisfied by necessities, to cultural, intellectual and social needs (Grimsley, 2016). If these needs are ignored or subsided by any action from decision-makers of the society, or remain unmet because of poverty and social fragmentation, then radicalization will be an obvious occurrence. That's what it is set out to prove, resilience is emphasized at every level, especially if it comes to decision making over several sensitive issues such as needs. But, it can be questioned pointing out how authorities are supposed to manage or reduce

radicalization that is very much part of the system that happens structurally; enforces and reinforces a culture of such acts of radicalization.

STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE, ANOTHER KEY CAUSE OF RADICALIZATION IS MANAGEABLE THROUGH RESILIENCE.

Structural Violence refers to a form of violence wherein some structure or social institution may harm people by preventing their basic needs (Galtung, 1969). Instances of such occurrences are racism, sexism, classism, elitism, and so on. This trends can be broken through resilience. These activities that infuriate to such inclination are caused by poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and other violations of basic needs.

Poverty is not an issue that can be dealt with overnight. It can be reduced through the adaption of discovery and self-employment. But, within an extremist society, discoveries and reformative ways are not well accepted. On the contrary, within a resilient society, there are many rooms for novelty and discovery. These unconventional ways

will lead to solutions to problems like poverty. But, if the society is not resilient, it will witness various forms of radicalization, such as extremism, ethnocentrism, secessionist violence, and of course, terrorism. Because people start to feel deprived which will make them to anything that ensures their survival and means of survival. It can be criticized saying that discoveries and creating different new employments will create division of labor. According to French sociologist, Émile Durkheim, division of labor breaks social solidarity and creates social disorder (Jones, 1897). But, it can be countered by saying that it is possible only if there is social evolution. But, if there are only two groups within a society, radicalization will be frequent and that is Realistic Conflict theory is (McLeod, 2008). More than two groups will make it less likely.

RADICALIZATION CAUSE BY IDENTITY ISSUES AND EXCLUSION FROM DECISION MAKING PROCESS REQUIRES RESILIENCE.

Racial, ethnic and religious discriminations lead to ethno-

centric separatism acts. CHT conflict is the perfect instance for this. These seeds of CHT violence were injected when the lands of local tribal people were grabbed for development project (building Kapatai Dam) (Kabir, 2005). Due to land issues along with other fuelling issues led to the secessionist movement. So, here, it is again to notify that lack of resilience created chain of events that led to radicalization. Identity crisis and identity clashes were also other issues when the government decided to settle Bengalis in those areas. Besides, there were genocide and ethnic cleansing. Such incidents took place due to exclusion of the tribal people from the mainstream decision-making processes. There non-negotiable needs were violated very casually and rights were violated extensively. Later, government adopted resiliency dealing with protracted radicalization which led to CHT accords in December, 2, 1997. There are consequent process of negotiation and mediation because there is security dilemma among people and even a non-pivotal incident works like prairie fire. So, even in this case, resilience

is proved fruitful to diminish radicalization.

END OF THE LINE:

The paper shows how a society habitually textures and relates to development vigorously and resists radicalization through resilience. Resilience is highlighted widely as a prior to combat extremism and develop systematic flexibility to prevent harmful ideologies from being radicalized. Resilience not only combats radicalization but also eliminates such occurrence from happening. It lays out nicely what we want: transparency, openness, accountability, and empowerment.

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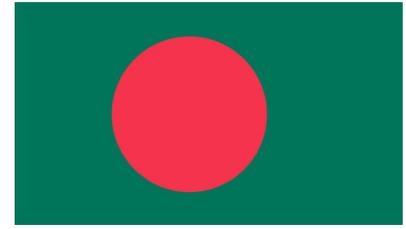
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RUMORS ASSOCIATED WITH COVID-19 AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE YOUTHS: A PERSPECTIVE FROM BANGLADESH



BANGLADESH

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Rumors or fake news are getting floor due to the rapid expansion of social media platforms like Facebook since it has become a more convenient to spread manipulated news or fake news though it.

INTRODUCTION

“People add things; people drop things; people forget things, and the more complex the network, the more likely it is that there is going to be these kind of communication problems.”

- Dr. Chandler

The gigantic spread of rumors associated with COVID-19 has almost bound the international committee to term this pandemic as ‘Infodemic’ because rumors or fake news is being spread faster and more easily than the virus as pronounced by the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) in a gathering of foreign policy and security experts (United Nations 2020). Rumors or proliferation of false news has become a buzzword in post-fact era where the objective facts are getting less attention or minimum-priority (Arafat 2019). Rumors or fake news are getting floor due to the rapid expansion of social media platforms like Facebook since it has become a more convenient to spread manipulated news or fake news though it. While doing so, people also believe that they are done with their citizenship rights and duties, what can be termed as ‘Citizen Journalism’. Though the types, contexts,

contents, and consequences of fake news vary, it has always a dark side to badly affect the social harmony and peace.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE RUMORS/FAKE NEWS

One of the earliest references to 'fake news' is found in the epic 'Mahabharata' where a false information about the death of Ashwatthaman was spread in order to defeat Drona in a battle (Ahmed 2019). The most interesting fact was that killing the Ashwatthaman was much difficult task and that's why a credible source was used to spread and establish the false statement (Carriere 1987). It was Yudhishtira who had attained a reputation of being truthful told that Ashwatthaman was killed, but it was an elephant not the son of Drona. However, victory descend upon the deceiver group though their mean was deceitful. That's how the history of mankind began with a capital deception.

However, 'end justifies the mean' has always been a part of the realpolitik with rumors and fake news which were increasingly being utilized whenever convenient. From home to abroad and from past to present, rumors and fake news can be found

everywhere sometimes as spread intentionally in order to pursue a national or international political gain, or sometimes merely to terrify common people. In this country, the people of Bangladesh are quite familiar with rumors, fake news and propaganda and that's why a good number of people are killed by the public in mob violence despite of being fully innocent. A report of Bangladesh Peace Observatory stated that a total of 181 incidents or mob violence took place across the country in 2019 where 80 people were killed and 230 people were injured by the angry mob in order to punish them thinking either as thief, kidnappers or robber, and it is a matter of regret that majority of the victims were completely innocent (Majid and Jabin 2020). Another popular rumor that became talk of the town last year was about Padma Bridge and Sacrifices of Children's Life which caused lynching and social tension among the people (The Guardian 2019). However, from quota movement to child abduction incident at Uttara in Dhaka, people of Bangladesh have witnessed rumors and fake news from time to time and took active participation in the flow either as perpetrator or

as victim.

RUMORS DURING COVID-19 CRISIS IN BANGLADESH

Rumor, particularly online rumor, can be defined as an electronic word-of-mouth which can be either false or speculative that travels faster in time of any social crisis or emergencies (Pal, Chua and Goh 2019). It is a very common tendency for the people of Bangladesh that they easily share unverified news with their peers without any critical evaluation in just using one-click plugins such as Facebook's Share button. As this process is set in motion recursively, the ranks of rumormongers swell and rumors become viral (Pal, Chua and Goh 2019).

In Bangladesh context, rumors are popularly circulated by the people irrespective of gender, class, educational qualification, profession and even political stance. During the Covid-19 crisis, around 90 people were arrested by the Law Enforcement Agency on the allegations of spreading rumors in social media (PeaceGraphics/ Covid19Graphics 2020). Few such incidents of different allegations and rumor related activities undertaken

by different individuals of a variety of professions are mentioned below-

i. A college teacher was arrested from Lalmonirhat for spreading COVID-19 related rumors in Facebook under 'Digital Security Act' in Bangladesh (Dhaka Tribune, College teacher arrested under Digital Security Act 2020).

ii. Police arrested a college teacher for spreading rumor at 'Facebook', posting a fake video that a family committed suicide out of hunger over Covid-19, from Naogaon district town (The Daily Observer, Pregnant woman commits suicide in Naogaon 2020).

iii. Police arrested a former local leader of Jatiotabadi Chatra Dal (JCD) for allegedly spreading rumors of Law Minister, Anisul Huq contracting coronavirus (The Daily Observer, JCD leader held for spreading rumor 2020).

iv. A young man was arrested for spreading rumors in Facebook about a 'fake list' of people who will allegedly receive gifts from the Prime Minister amid the COVID-19 pandemic in Gazipur (Bangladesh Peace Observatory 2020).

v. Rumor spread over collecting and eating 'Thankuni Pata' (a type leaf)

after a man dreamt that eating three leaves of 'Thankuni Pata' during Fazr Azan would get recovery from Corona virus (COVID-19), at Santhia, Pabna (The Daily Observer, Rumour over thankuni leaf curing coronavirus disease 2020).

vi. A rumour regarding waiving house rent, postponing bank loan and electricity bill for three months and one-month holiday in all offices is being made viral through Facebook by some frauds. Prime Minister's Press Secretary Ihsanul Karim has dismissed the news later and said Stringent legal action will be taken against them (Dhaka Tribune, Ihsanul: House rent waiver, bank loan postponement a rumour 2020).

vii. The woman from Savar who came into the limelight by selling her hair to buy food and milk for her children has been accused by a faction of local political leaders of being deceitful in Savar. She lied to get aid (Dhaka Tribune, Local Awami Leaguers accuse Savar woman of fraud 2020).

viii. Hundreds of people have started drinking water of a dirty pond believing this water will refrain them from getting affected by Covid-19 as a boy of Sadullah Haji Family claimed so. People claimed that the boy got a divine instruction about this

pond water as medicine of coronavirus in his dreams. He is from the Village Shahidpur of Laharkandi Union of Lakshmipur Sadar Upazila, Lakshmipur. The local authority has failed to stop people doing so (Samakal 2020).

Moreover, if a divisional distribution of number of rumor and fake news related incidents, Dhaka division has the highest record and a total of 35 were arrested, and Rangpur division holds the second stance with 16 arrestees till July 4, 2020 in Bangladesh. Again the country experienced the highest peak of weekly trend of rumor incidents between last week of March to first week of April. The following graphs (Figure 1 and 2) may depict the situation more clearly.

RUMORS AND DIGITAL SECURITY ACT 2018

Rumor is an old social phenomenon greatly used by people in politics and spread by social media. In any emergency situation where a plenty of time and information is missing, rumors or misinformation are created from the desire to know what is happening (EverBride 2018). Social networks ease the spread of information

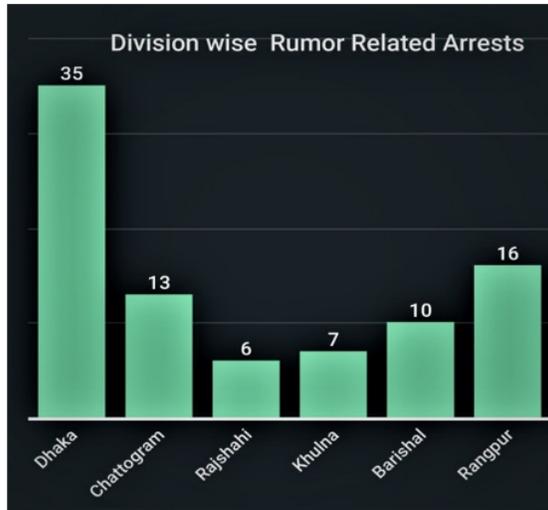


Figure 1: Divisional distribution of rumor related arrest in Bangladesh.

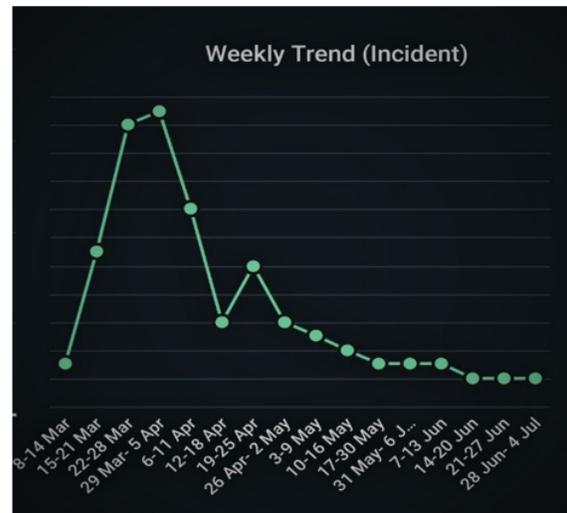


Figure 2: Weekly trends of rumor or fake news related incidents in Bangladesh.

("rumors") (Maziar, et al. 2008), and since perception is called reality and rumors may cost time, resources, money, and in extreme circumstances, potentially lives, the government of Bangladesh took an initiative in 2018 in order to stop disseminating rumors, fake news, misinformation, and propaganda. This partially contradictory initiative is called the 'Digital Security Act 2018'.

Digital Security Act 2018 and Information and Communication Technology Act 2006 both have been criticized for restricting people's right to freedom of speech and expressions. Section 25 the ICT Act describes as "If any person deliberately publishes or transmits or causes to be

published or transmitted in the website or in any other electronic form any material which is false and obscene and if anyone sees, hears or reads it having regard to all relevant circumstances, its effect is such as to influence the reader to become dishonest or corrupt, or causes to deteriorate or creates possibility to deteriorate law and order, prejudice the image of the state or person or causes to hurt or may hurt religious belief or instigate against any person or organization, then this activity will be regarded as an offence".

The section 25 (1) (a, b) of Digital Security Act 2018 also describes about the actions which is regarded as offense, likely- "If any person in any

website or through any digital medium: (a) Intentionally or knowingly sends such information which is offensive or fear inducing, or which despite knowing it as false is sent, published or propagated with the intention to annoy, insult, humiliate or denigrate a person or (b) Publishes or propagates or assists in publishing or propagating any information with the intention of tarnishing the image of the nation or spread confusion or despite knowing it as false, publishes or propagates or assists in publishing or propagates information in its full or in a distorted form for the same intentions, Then, the activity of that person will be an offence under the Act". Despite knowing that publishing or transmitting any information that may cause

tension in society, harm to the state image, or humiliate any person is an offense, people have yet not grown aware. Not only common people but also educated and people from well-professional background, such as doctor, teacher, engineer, are also contributing in spreading rumors, either as a form of protest or thinking it may shape the public opinion.

However, since rumors are like flame blown by the wind which can bring only severe negative consequences, some strategies may help preventing the spread of rumors or fake news, not properly but in a limited scale. Being honest and transparent along with a cool control over the formal and informal channels of communication is one of the soothing and feasible ways, and also avoiding subjectivity and inconsistencies in messages is highly required. Jargon free messages and clear communication strategies may also be helpful in this regard by establishing credibility in order to prevent rumors, fake news, or misinformation.

CONCLUSION

Rumors and fake news has impact upon the peace and stability of society. Since

rumors spread faster in social media, it is wise to keep in mind that social media it no less than a double-edged sword that sometimes bound people to consume rumors. A misinformation posted by a single individual can now be seen by thousands of people in a matter of seconds. So, people need to think deeply about the moral and social consequences of rumors since everyone is passing very rough passages due to Covid-19 crisis. Moreover, according to the Digital Security Act 2018, if a person spread or assist in spreading rumors, the person will be penalized with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 (three) years or fine not exceeding 3 (three) lacs taka or with both. If any person commits the offense mentioned for the second time, he will be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 (five) years or with fine not exceeding 10 (ten) lacs taka or with both. So, while delivering or transmitting any information publicly, people should be more conscious and cross verify the information and should not express opinion in such way that may cause damage or undermine any person.

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COVID -19 AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR YOUTH



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For young people, and especially for vulnerable youth, the COVID-19 crisis poses considerable risks in the fields of education, employment, mental health and disposable income.

The COVID-19 global health emergency and its economic and social impacts have disrupted nearly all aspects of life for all groups in society. People of different ages, however, are experiencing its effects in different ways.

For young people, and especially for vulnerable youth, the COVID-19 crisis poses considerable risks in the fields of education, employment, mental health and disposable income.

For this reason, At first I was so much disappointed. So, I try to make myself happy or busy through virtual social activities.

- Atfirst, I had joined Asian Network of youth volunteers society's online courses in various field. Those course are really helpful for me.

- Then, I have joined coursera courses. Coursera is a learning platform. I had already received thirty five certificates from world class University.

-Ihavealsoworkonlinevolunteeringactivities for human for human, Physiological review

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society

Foundation, vision of youth Association, Rise of youth community global, School of youth development.

- Then, I have joined Model United Nations conference like, Pundranagar international digital model United Nations, pundranagar International Diplomatic Symposium, Vision of Youth Model United Nations.

- I have participated various kind of photography contest and workshop, Article writing competition and workshop.

A number of youth led organisations have analysed the impact of the covid -19 crisis on the sustainable Development Goals (SDG). young people can act as a "connective tissue" in public



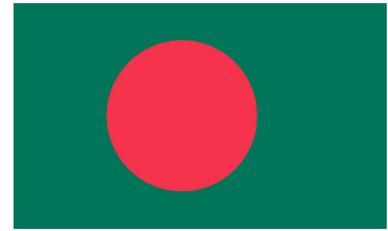
Institutions, discission making process and public consultation to build up a strong community. So, I requested to all the young people to make utilise this free time.



EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON LEGAL SPHERE OF BANGLADESH & THE NECESSITY OF A NEW ACT

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BANGLADESH



But if laws are that much awful, how did they come in the first place? And why our ancestors agreed to abide by such rules and manners?

Law is a tool of oppression, said the German philosopher and revolutionary, Karl Marx. He viewed law as an instrument used by the economic rulers to keep the masses in subjugation and domination. It is also thought that law goes in favour of the rich or powerful and against the other classes of people. This popular view can make people hostile to laws in general and lessen their tendency to follow them.

But if laws are that much awful, how did they come in the first place? And why our ancestors agreed to abide by such rules and manners?

It is evident that man has violent tendencies. Their nature is often corrupted with lust, envy and other malice which makes them try to dominate and harm to others. To avoid these circumstances, they restricted themselves with some rules and created an authority for enforcing the rules. The authority will secure them from anarchy and harm, and they will abide by the authority in return. This is called the 'social contract' theory.

Now, in order to make people obey the law, authorities set punishments or sanctions if anyone break them. When the law is imposed, the English legal philosopher John Austin says, it puts an obligation on people to obey it and if people do not, punishments will follow. Thus, people are made to maintain lawful behaviours.

However, there are other theories saying that people abstain from crime not much in fear of legal punishments, but from fear of hampering his social relations. Some also put forward the effect of religious motivations in abstaining from sins and crimes.

Now, using these theoretical perspectives, we will look at the issue of lockdown to contain Covid-19 pandemic in Bangladesh. As the government declared lockdown as 'general holiday', was it successful? If not, how could law possibly contribute to it?

Originating in China last December, the Covid-19 turned into a pandemic very quickly and when the first Bangladeshi Covid patient was detected on 17th march, the global covid patient

count was already more than 300,000, with a death toll of 14,000 lives. So, there was public outcry and people demanded the government to take immediate steps such as lockdown. Government, however, declared a 'general holiday' (not 'lockdown') from 26th March, which seemed like an Eid vacation.

As the news of general vacation went on media on 24th March, people rushed out of capital in crowded buses and ferries. This could be easily prohibited by the new rule of Council of Europe. It restricted the media to spread the news of strict isolation. It it was ensured, the crowd could e avoided in buses and ferries in one day.

Government ordered to limit public transports from March 26th but almost 10 million people left Dhaka within the meantime. Experts held that the aim of imposing lockdown was to contain the virus but declaring it a holiday without closing public transports, it has ended in spreading possible patients to all over the country, thus failing the whole effort.

But if government declared

the closure as a nation-wide lockdown and insisted people on staying where they were, as well as closing public transports, people would have perceived it more as an obligation and had an urge to stay. That is what the first legal theory I discussed, says. But the other one would suggest to make the lockdown a social phenomenon and health rules like wearing masks or avoiding public gatherings socially praiseworthy and desired. Surely this would be beneficial but it could not be much accomplished in that short amount of time. The religious motivation, too, was unattainable because the religious scholars of our country did not agree upon the issues and some even seemed even against it. So, the most effective way would be imposing strict lockdown followed by legal punishments, and this could be facilitated by a special act dedicated for this pandemic, which I am going to discuss next.

Before that I will describe the current application of legal instruments in short. The "general holiday" went on for 66 days, till 31 May. In the meantime, people

were told to stay at home. Army was deployed. Police and magistrates patrolled streets and public places to ensure lockdown and social distancing. If people violated the rules, they were sentenced according to the section 269 of Penal Code which set 6 months of imprisonment or up to 1000 taka fine for the negligent offence of spreading a contagious disease. Apart from that, important rules for the pandemic situation were put down according to two Acts- Disaster management Act, 2012 and Contagious disease prevention Act, 2018. But they were not followed and applied properly. The government delayed to declare covid as a 'disaster' under that law causing the consequent steps get delayed and they declared the country not as 'infected', rather risky. It, too, contributed to the mismanagement and damage. Lack of coordination among various committees and ministries was also evident and no proper guideline to manage them was at hand.

Here we can refer to an act promulgated by United Kingdom, named "The Corona Virus Act 2020". It was issued to execute some

of the urgent and drastic measures required to deal with the ongoing pandemic. The act includes rules for the detention of potentially infected persons, prohibition of events and public gathering, reappointment of retired health care officers (if needed), business protection, residential tenancy etc. United States of America, too, issued a similar law: Coronavirus Aid, Relief & Economic Security Act (CARES) 2020.

Here arises a question that, if any new law like UK or USA was applied, could we manage everything better? I suggest it could, as there would be strict and clear guidelines to fight this pandemic. Moreover, a special law on Covid-19 would surely get people's attention and make them more aware about its implications.

Now we will discuss some issues we came across during this pandemic in Bangladesh, which are either directly related to law or they could be dealt through legal method, especially in a separate Covid-19 Act which I previously proposed.

1. Punishment of violating lockdown rules:

We have seen several viral photos of people getting punished for staying out of house during the lockdown period. Actually, those were not legal punishments. Because legal punishments have to be stated in the laws and those controversial acts done in name of punishment such as public humiliation or beating etc. are not legally issued anywhere. The Police Regulations of Bengal 1943 forbids rudeness, harshness and brutality.

2. Bail of persons accused of murder or sexual assaults:

As regular courts were suspended due to pandemic, virtual courts were started for the first time in Bangladesh. This court is dealing with prosecutions and bails. A report of Daily Ittefaq (3 July) states that the number of provided bail in 35 workdays was 49,700, which is a rare record till now. Of course, it was done to lessen the density of people in jail but it has to be kept in mind that the criminals are guilty on grounds of rape, murder, drug selling, sexual assault, domestic violence etc. So, they can misuse the scope to threaten the victims and their families. This is a serious concern for the victims or their

families as the regular justice system is not that much active and available in this period.

3. Violation against women and children:

A report of UN women says, In France, domestic violence has increased 30% since March 17. In Argentina emergency calls for domestic violence cases has increased by 25% since march 21. In Cyprus and Singapore, the call to helpline has increased by 30-33%. In Canada, Germany, Spain, UK, USA higher demand for emergency shelter have been reported.

In Bangladesh, a study in 27 Zillas by Manusher Jonyo Foundation states that, in April, the number of domestic violence was 4,249 there, among them 1672 cases were new. Which means that those victims did not face domestic violation any time before.

This is an alarming situation and it is also very important to note that, the victims are restricted in the same house with the perpetrators so they cannot easily get help from outside and it put them into more vulnerable situation.

Spain introduced a new method to solve this problem. If anyone go to a medicine

shop there and say "Mask 19" the pharmacist will inform police for help. France followed this method as well.

4. Waste materials due to Covid-19:

It is clear that dangerous medic wastages are increasing during this period. In Dhaka, 1314 tons of surgical mask and 447 tons of surgical hand gloves wastage are created in the pandemic. Conscious people are urging the health ministry to take measures in this regard.

5. Job security:

Readymade garments sector was the first to open during this lockdown. Garments workers who went home for "general holiday", had to come back to Dhaka to ensure their job when the transportation was off. It also increased their risk of being affected with the virus as well as spreading it. From June, many Garment workers, employees from media-houses got sacked during this pandemic. And in this situation where new recruitment is hardly possible, their chance of finding any new workplace is too little.

6. Residential tenants:

In this pandemic, students

who lived in mess or hostels and people from lower-middle and lower class are not able to pay their bills and many of them are leaving Dhaka as their educational institute is closed or they lost jobs or sources of income. Both the owner and tenants are victims of this situation.

7. Spreading rumors and online activities:

Many news of fake covid-19 cure became popular and frauds were exploiting common people with those. Law enforcement agencies brought such frauds to law and they were sentenced to punishments. However, though some religious leaders and preachers spread false and harmful information about covid 19, no actions were taken against them. Apart from that, people in home isolation and lockdown are spending more time on internet and social media which is increasing the risk of their coming across online fundamental terrorist activities. As a matter of fact, during the pandemic worldwide access in such websites have increased to 13% and experts are alarmed at this rate.

Now I will discuss the cases we will possibly face when the pandemic will be over.

1. Mental health issues:

A study done in China in February, says that 46.9% of the people surveyed, were suffering from anxiety due to the pandemic. From similar historical accounts of Ebola or SARS pandemic, we can see that mental illness increased in that period. As people are losing their jobs, students are going to face session jam and delay in joining job sector, upcoming economic crisis and this whole unfamiliar suffocating situation is going to create a huge burst in public mental health. This is not recognized in our country properly.

The only act regarding this matter is "Mental health Act 2018" which suggests the treatment method of mental illness but do not suggest any precautionary measures for ensuring good mental health.

2. Cases and legal Documents:

As the regular court is suspended and virtual court is of limited capability, cases are piling and they will flood the regular courts when the pandemic will be over. Besides, applications for divorce, suits for inheritance and cases of property rights will probably increase. All these will put a huge pressure on the courts and the whole legal system.

3. Increased transportation

bills:

As public transports are taking half amount of passenger than regular time to maintain social distance, BTRC has increased 60% of bus fare. There is a possibility that it will be tough to take back to previous rate after the pandemic is over.

The whole discussion suggests us that, a new law regarding Covid-19, would do better to activate the lockdown perfectly and tackle the problems in present and near future.

FIGHTING AGAINST COVID-19



MD. ISTIAK UDDIN

UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

BANGLADESH



The severity of this virus is not waning any time soon. Until a vaccine is invented, the numbers will never go down.

Bangladesh is faced with an insidious virus, named Covid-19, which impacted in a pernicious way, starting from the first week of March. Following the disaster that was brought by this novel virus, many districts and cities were officially locked-down. The whole county was a stalemate, including the University of Dhaka.

Around 300 innocent animals -especially dogs, cats- were profoundly affected because of the stalemate. The situation exacerbated, but I was there for those innocent lives, as I couldn't let them die out of hunger. I was accompanied by many volunteers, representing the University of Dhaka. Later on, DACSU joined this cause to bolster further. With the help of DAKSU and volunteers, I did what I could.

I have distributed foods among the homeless on campus. While it was not possible to cover up all the locations and support everyone, I, with my own money earned from tutoring, gave foods and necessary items to 70 homeless families.

I have also distributed relief goods in my birthplace Brahmanbria. With the help of volunteers, I have initiated awareness programmes to help people get acquainted with this novel virus. Not only have I started awareness programmes, but also

distributed gloves, sanitizers, and masks for free.

I was determined to fight all the odds, but I eventually succumbed to this virus. I didn't lose hope even though I was tested positive of COVID. I was isolated from friends and family and took treatment home. I knew I had a mission, a mission to help people in distress. Even Coronavirus was not enough to frustrate this. With the help of friends, I sent relief goods to those people in need. Around 50 students from the University of Dhaka, as well as ten tea stall owner and two-hundred-sixteen other families, got relief goods.

The severity of this virus is not waning any time soon.

Until a vaccine is invented, the numbers will never go down. Each day the total number of people dying from this virus is increasing without showing any positive signs of going down. A vaccine is likely the only solution that can preclude any further damage. Plasma donation is another viable treatment until the vaccines are ready, although it is still in its early stages. Because of its initial promising results, as soon as I was recovered from COVID, I donated plasma. At one stage, I, with the help of other students, created a Facebook page: Plasma Bank, Bangladesh(COVID-19). Many students from around the country, students from Public, private, national universities joined in this selfless initiative. With the help of

sixty representatives from different districts, along with their magnanimity and robust leadership, we are providing plasma to people in distress.

Till now, we have helped One-Hundred-five people with plasma donation through this magnanimous platform. We are committed to continuing this platform throughout the country until the virus is completely eradicated. Even in these difficult times, I will continue my work, with only one thing in mind, to help people in distress. IN SHA ALLAH.

“LET’S TALK ABOUT SOLUTIONS RATHER THAN DIGITAL DIVIDE”



BANGLADESH

MALIK SABIHA TASNIM

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE



Bangladesh government has taken some nice educational measures amidst the pandemic. The Director of Secondary & Higher Education took the initiative of remote education on public tv.

Bangladesh got its first Covid-19 case on 8th March. After eight days, the government declared that all educational institutions across the country would be closed from 17th March to rein in the spread of the deadly virus. Students not only in Bangladesh around the world are now staying home to avoid the contagion of COVID-19. Amid the pandemic, the whole education system has become online-based. But do all students have access to online classes? In India, A 14 years old Kerala girl committed suicide over lack of access to online classes. The confinement, outbreak-panic & dearth of remote areas are making the mental health of students fragile. This impact can stay up for years.

The coronavirus is absolutely taking a toll on human’s lives. But lack of preparedness & precaution have generated impacts like digital divide.

Bangladesh government has taken some nice educational measures amidst the pandemic. The Director of Secondary & Higher Education took the initiative of remote education on public tv. The program name is “My School at My Home” where school lessons of grade sixth to



tenth are aired. But is it ubiquitous?

Our honorable minister of education, Dr. Dipu Moni has stated that, "Government is planning on free-internet service for students." The question still remains.

Students in rural area and marginalised portions of society remain out of reach. Families in remote areas mostly don't have either a TV or smartphone. Then how will the children of these families get access to the remote education?

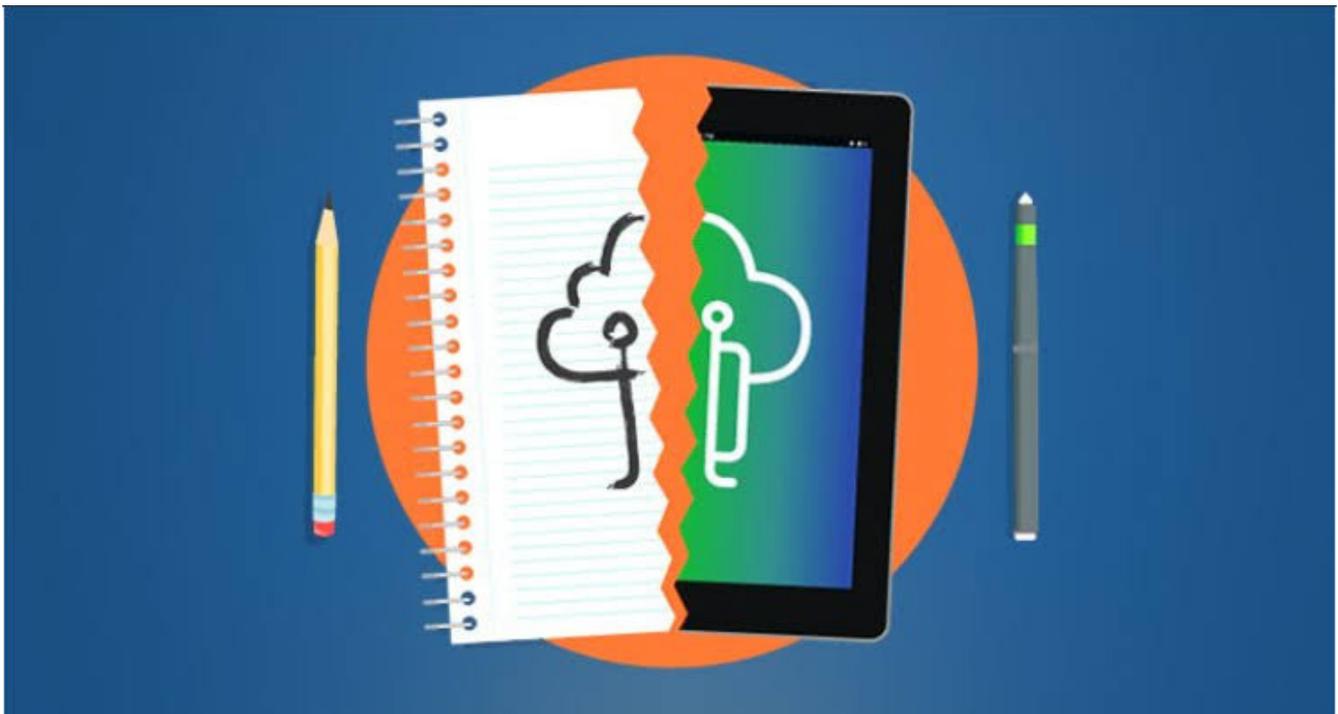
Here i will mention about some solutions that I have come up with.

1) Free-internet service is not a complete solution. We need a solution that will ensure that no students will be left behind due to so-called digital divide. Distribution of smartphones can be deemed as a solution.

The lowest price of a smart phone is around six or seven thousands taka. Both governmental & non-governmental organisations keep the potential to launch such a project.

If we provide these smartphones from a company of Bangladesh, the project can be managed

with a really less budget. Because it is possible to get concessions for overcoming a crisis. We have now a lot of educational platforms in social media which upload/ live-stream classes on various topics. Some of these are completely gratis. However, these services don't reach to underprivileged students due to lack of communication technology & connectivity. Government-funded smartphones can be provided with a default app where videos of class lectures will be already stored so that no internet or data will be required. This priority will be given to only underprivileged



students who do not have smartphone or tv.

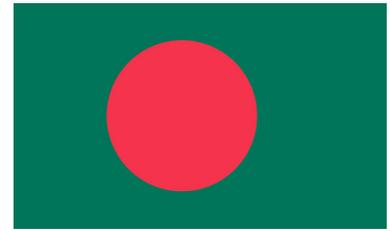
2) Classes can also be taken by using projectors for a specific area. In this case, ten to twenty students have to be present in a vast area with proper safety measures. But this system can't be conducted in hardest-hit districts.

3) The world has media that are more powerful than radio. Yet no doubt, Radio is one of the cheapest media for distance learning. Even it is the first electronic medium educators used to teach at a distance. In rural areas, farmers & many depend on radio as their primary source of information. So

broadcasting educational program on radio will be utilitarian as many poor families already have it.

These systems are mostly based on one-way communication but for a short period of time it can come in handy since no one will be left behind. The root of the problem is not necessarily "poverty". Sometimes, a simple pre-preparation can solve a half of the problem.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ITS EFFECTS, AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS



BANGLADESH

AMREN SHAHIDA

WRITING SCHOOL, DHAKA



We should start acting or taking actions and initiatives just right now. Due to mistreat and misuse of durables and the consumption of goods and products, we have also faced this pandemic known as the Corona Virus.

Climate change is a significant cause of concern nowadays. There have been many debates, summits, and meetings surrounding climate change. The level of heat in the atmosphere is rising. We have deadly storms like cyclones, typhoons, and hurricanes. We need to stop these natural catastrophes from occurring at a high level.

We should start acting or taking actions and initiatives just right now. Due to mistreat and misuse of durables and the consumption of goods and products, we have also faced this pandemic known as the Corona Virus.

This pandemic or the disease has taught us to rebuild society once again. It has shown us to be neat and hygienic personally to use sprays, antiseptics, and sanitizers along with gloves, and face masks are preferred compared to air-breathing.

WE NEED A CLEANER AND SAFER ENVIRONMENT FOR FUTURE

A cleaner, more reliable, and health-conscious society can make a better health care system with lifestyles for future generations and old age living conditions. A clean environment will create not only healthy living but also a happy living and feeling position. We should follow the

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers Society

developing countries and the message to trash and litter in the right manner.

There are many campaigns of NGOs visiting refuse camps, weak deprived areas, and people with less consciousness. Education should be provided about health and safety, throw and deposit trash in particular regions, are to clean around the places for the underprivileged people live.

Assistance with incentives such as they can be given benefits of Tk 50 or Tk 100. To clean the area they live in, they keep the water clean by not littering and throwing waste, providing danger logo for fines against doing inappropriate activities. The guard or security personnel or the defense force, or the volunteer of NGOs and foundations can educate the people more and more.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR BUSINESS

As for big companies are concerned, there are requirements to maintain and meet the standards of chemical disposal requirement or compliance with the Health and Safety Waste management corporate social responsibility



actions and initiations. A limit is on the amount or the level of waste, which is for landfill.

The managers used a metric recording machine to record the numeric level of fumes emitted and the chemical exhumed by burning gas and fuel. A business changes by the level of gas emit and fumes that it releases. The organization can adopt corporate business responsibility to make the environment cleaner and healthier, pollution-free.

Businesses can go for recycling purposes, recycling plastic and paper. Recycling machines, just like crashed paper, can be used for packaging. Long-lasting old wrappings are used by the manufacturers to make disposal cups, plates, and bowls. They are making shoes that create less pollution in the atmosphere, such as shoes or sandals made of rubber or sponge light foam paper without leather shoes.

Instead of cars emitting and burning gas, use cycles like ice-cream bicycles or bicycles in Thailand where there are more space and umbrellas above for passengers and driver. Eco-friendly goods are handmade also, hand sewed clothes design, less processed food, etc. eating more fruits



and vegetables.

GREEN PLANTATIONS ALL OVER THE CITY

Planting more trees, making more parks open fields, gardens, zoos, and forests. Cut down on fewer trees for productions, using plastic furniture or iron furniture. Saving on electricity and having clear glass windows, using more day time light.

Using solar panels to generate electricity from rotational fans operated and run by the wind and the sun's heat. Sometimes using hand fans or paper fans and opening on windows to get fresh air from the outside

and saving on fan energy, especially in the winter, collecting water. Saving on rainwater to get clean water, collection of water from the ground to make them fresh. Purifying the lakes, ponds, and seas with making them dirt free.

They make a fresh habitat for animals, flowers, plants, and insects, so like us, they can also breathe in the fresh air. As they rely on each other, make a healthy biodiversity living, fresh air, pure water, and a cleaner environment.

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN BUSINESS AFTER PANDEMIC



BANGLADESH

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In the current pandemic situation, emotional intelligence performs the most crucial role in success. The preface of emotional intelligence in business in a pandemic situation has the utmost for a sustainable business or job.

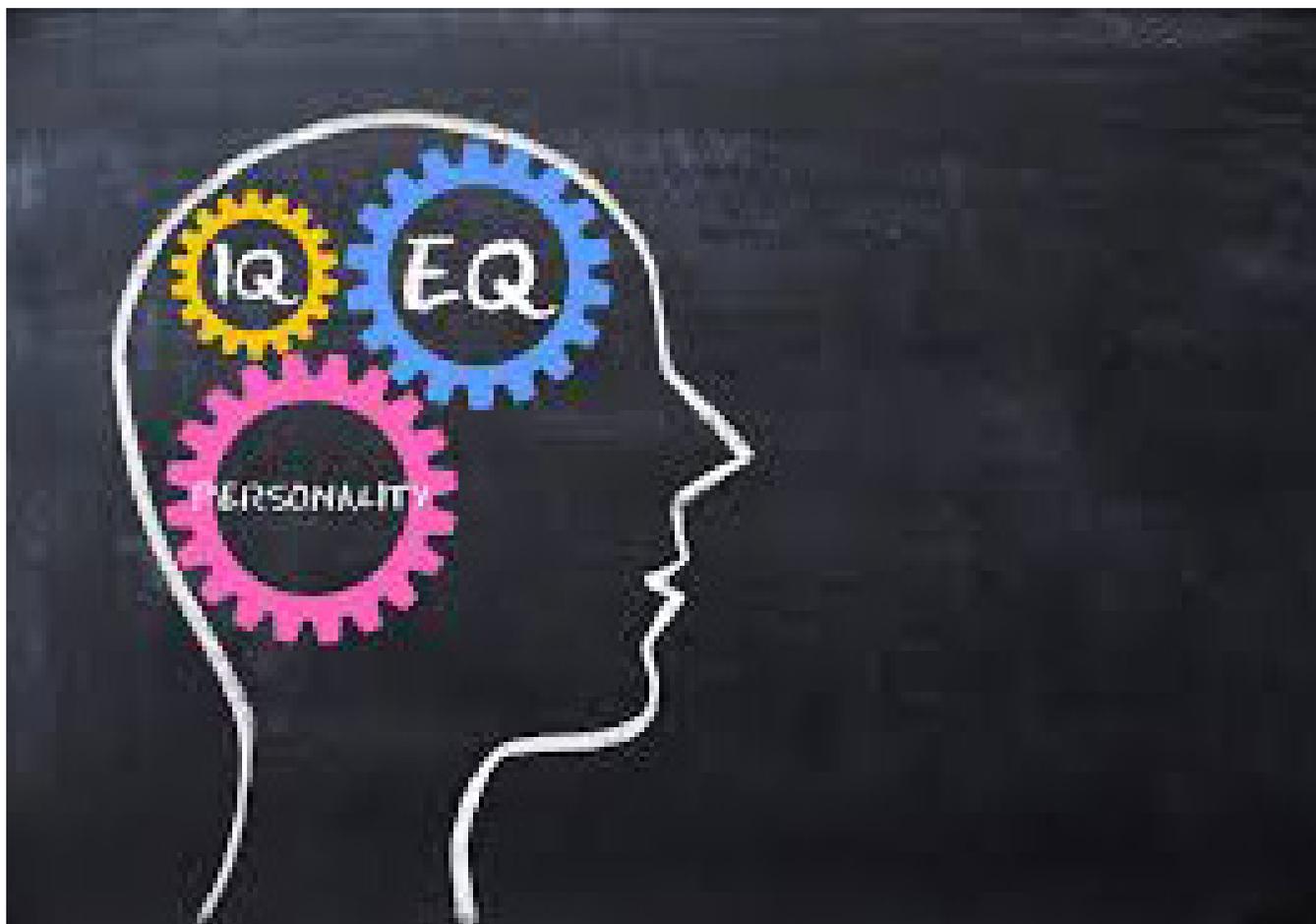
Most of the employees and owners have unknown as emotional intelligence of working on the factory. They do not know how it works for career and success. In stay or permanently in a job, we need to know emotional intelligence as well as why it is essential in employment for personal success. In the real world, it has played a vital role in exploring the business opportunity and its own to achieve success in life. After pandemic, to survive in your workplace, you need an emotional intelligence mindset.

It needs workplace performance and career success than even employee health that once thought to be a function of one's intelligent quotient (IQ), are, in fact, the inference to one's emotional intelligence. (Greg Okhifun).

An example best regards to verifying employee EQ, a candidate should be



Emotional intelligence is the ability of a person that is to identify, understand, recognize, and manage his or her emotions in positive ways to reduce stress and influence the feeling of those around others.



dependable. He or she should have experience and education in the area of the job he or she will be doing. The interviewee should be a quick learner and should work well on a team with a growth mindset.

Hence, this also relates to emotional reasoning and understanding in response to the people, environment, business, and circumstances one encounters in his or her day-to-day life.

The question that, what exactly is emotional intelligence?

Emotional intelligence is the ability of a person that is to identify, understand, recognize, and manage his or her emotions in positive ways to reduce stress and influence the feeling of those around others. The emotional Intelligence Quotient is the measure of that ability. It helps you to build relationships, succeed at work, and achieve your personal and career goals.

The father of modern emotional intelligence Daniel Goleman says it has five core components. It involves self-

awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy, and social skills. What can we say emotional intelligence is? According to psychologist Howard classifications offer some insight:

Interpersonal Intelligence – Detecting and responding to different moods, motivations, desires.

Intrapersonal Intelligence – Being self-aware and attuned with values, beliefs, and thinking.

WHY NEED



UNDERSTANDING EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN BUSINESS AFTER PANDEMIC?

Understanding emotional intelligence on personal success for your career. In COVID-19 Situation, if you do not identify your emotions and other emotions, you will not survive in an organization after the pandemic. There are many more things needs for remaining your job or business by understanding emotional intelligence. Such

a vital point in understanding emotional intelligence:

- To identify a business opportunity.
- To evaluate an idea and assess the market.
- To leverage experiments to validate concepts and refine your business strategy.
- To understand the process of raising capital and how to speak to investors.
- To manage your emotions and other emotions.
- To increase work performance.
- To improve productivity for career success.

- To reduce workplace stress.

CORE COMPETENCIES FOR BETTER WORK PERFORMANCE AFTER PANDEMIC.

Competency is a combination of knowledge, skills, habit, attitude, ability, and a positive mindset. That the quality that makes you separate from other people. In this competitive market, you cannot survive and do not cope with the changing world. Competencies are crucial for

better work performance. Including the following:

- Ensuring organizational success
- Enhancing employee contribution, performance
- Measuring job responsibilities and organizational citizenship behaviors, such as communication, teamwork, and collaboration
- Illustrating two essential factors: how well you perform your job and how well you complete the work in a team environment.

ADVANTAGES OF USING COMPETENCIES FOR THE WORKPLACE:

A business organization will experience many benefits when it implements effective competency management programs for the workplace, including the following two points of view. One is for the manager sight then another

is for the employee's point of view.

FOR MANAGERS:

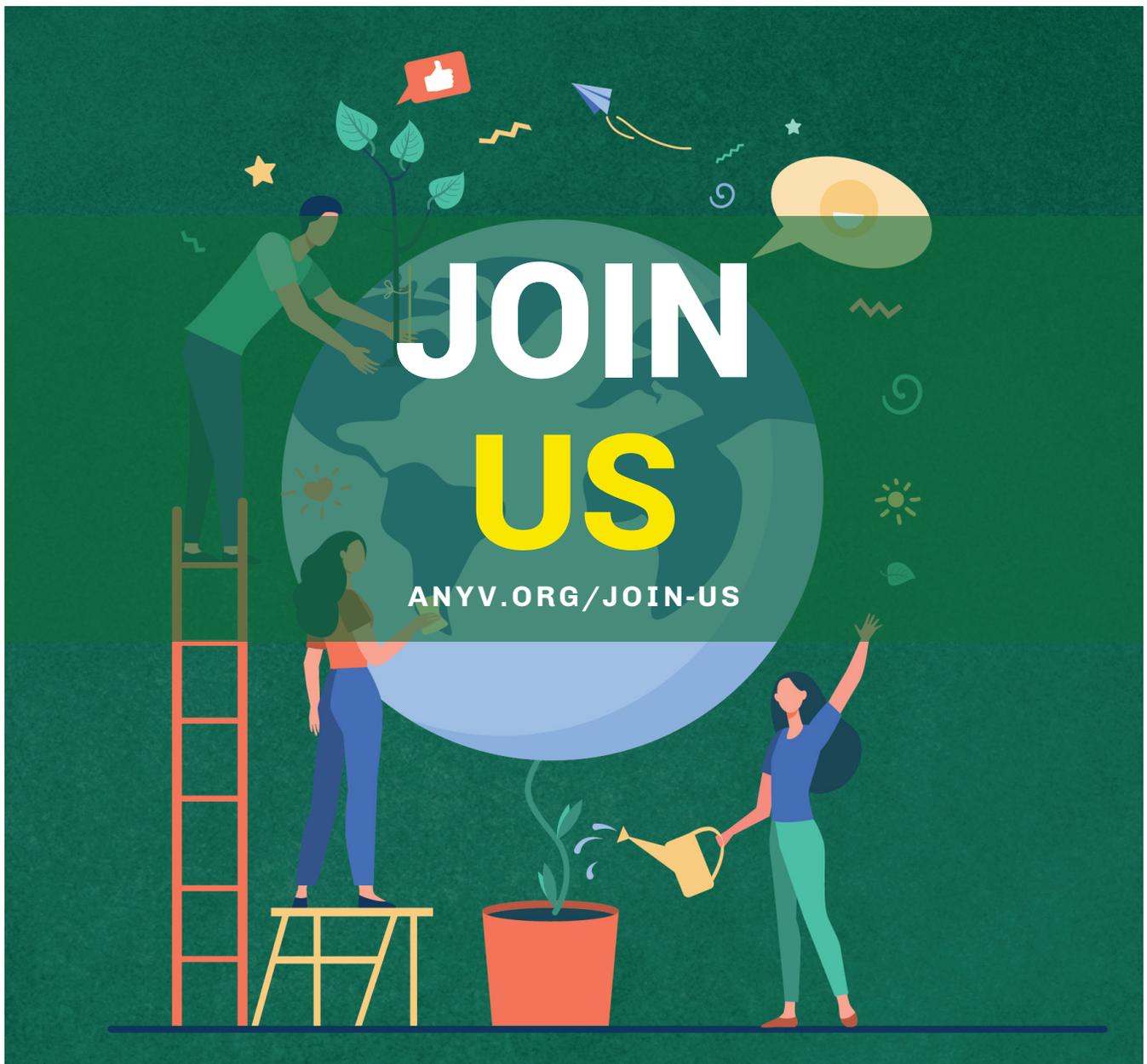
Clarify standards of performance for easier communication of expectations to direct reports. Provide a foundation for dialogue with employees about performance, development, and career-related issues. Identify performance criteria to improve the accuracy and ease of observing, discussing, and evaluating performance.

FOR EMPLOYEES:

The criteria required to be successful in the job are identified and described. Provide a foundation for dialogue with supervisors about performance, development, and career-related issues. Identify specific areas for professional development and/or improvement, career goals.

SOURCES:

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- Gardner, H. (1983). Frames of mind: The theory of multiple intelligences



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