ourdiu.com | Shared by Mahir Asef

Daffodil International University

Faculty of Science & Information Technology

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Final Examination, Spring-2026

Course Code: BNS101 Course Title: Bangladesh Studies

Level: 2 Term: 1 Batch: 68

Time: 02:00 Hrs **Marks: 40**

Answer ALL Questions

[The figures in the right margin indicate the full marks and corresponding course outcomes. All portions of each question must be answered sequentially.]

1.	The independence movement in Bangladesh did not arise suddenly. It was the result of multiple layers of discrimination that gradually united the people. Over time, these forms of discrimination created widespread frustration and a growing sense of shared identity among the people of East Pakistan. Extend how the different forms of discrimination played a big role to create a strong independence movement for the people of East Pakistan in 1971.	10	CO2
2.	Unsustainabl- economic practices have driven environmental degradation and climate change. Industrialized countries may grow quickly, but they threaten long-term environmental stability. Principles of climate justice, like historical responsibility and equal shares, guide fair strategies for a sustainable transition. Identify the 'historical responsibility' and 'equal shares' principles of climate justice. Apply your knowledge to determine which principle is more effective in supporting Bangladesh's transition from a brown economy to a green economy country with relevant economic arguments.	10	CO3
3.	The participatory development model emerged as an alternative to traditional "top-down" approaches to rural development, where decisions were made by governments or external agencies without involving local communities. Examine the role of the participatory development model in rural development by showing its impact on the productivity, employment, income distribution, and social transformation of the rural development process in Bangladesh.	10	CO4
4.	Bangladesh's ICT sector lacks global competitiveness and creates few jobs. The government can improve various initiatives for digital infrastructure, offer incentives to tech startups, and attract foreign investment. The private sector, on the other hand, can focus on innovation, train skilled workers, and develop software and services for international markets. Prioritize the strategies that the government and private sector can adopt to make Bangladesh's ICT sector internationally competitive and generate more job opportunities.	10	CO4